INITIAL STUDY/MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

Emergency Outdoor Warning System and Travelers' Information Station

Idyllwild and the San Jacinto Mountains,

Riverside County, California

August 2022

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SUMMARY OF MITIGATION MEASURES

Biological Resources

BIO-1 The following best management practices, as applicable, shall be implemented for the duration of construction:

- A qualified biologist shall conduct a training session for Project personnel prior to grading. The training shall include a description of the species of concern and its habitats, the general provisions of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and the Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP), the need to adhere to the provisions of the ESA and the MSHCP, the penalties associated with violating the provisions of the ESA, the general measures that are being implemented to conserve the species of concern as they relate to the Project, and the access routes to and Project site boundaries within which the Project activities must be accomplished.
- Water pollution and erosion control plans shall be developed and implemented in accordance with Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) requirements.
- The footprint of disturbance shall be minimized to the maximum extent feasible. Access to sites shall be via pre-existing access routes to the greatest extent possible.
- The upstream and downstream limits of Projects disturbance plus lateral limits of disturbance on either side of the stream shall be clearly defined and marked in the field and reviewed by the biologist prior to initiation of work.
- Projects should be designed to avoid the placement of equipment and personnel within the stream channel or on sand and gravel bars, banks, and adjacent upland habitats used by target species of concern.
- Projects that cannot be conducted without placing equipment or personnel in sensitive habitats should be timed to avoid the breeding season of riparian species identified in MSHCP Global Species Objective No. 7.
- When stream flows must be diverted, the diversions shall be conducted using sandbags or other methods requiring minimal instream impacts. Silt fencing of other sediment trapping materials shall be installed at the downstream end of construction activity to minimize the transport of sediments off site. Settling ponds where sediment is collected shall be cleaned out in a manner that prevents the sediment from reentering the stream. Care shall be exercised when removing silt fences, as feasible, to prevent debris or sediment from returning to the stream.
- Equipment storage, fueling, and staging areas shall be located on upland sites with minimal risks of direct drainage into riparian areas or other sensitive habitats. These designated areas shall be located in such a manner as to prevent any runoff from entering sensitive habitat. Necessary precautions shall be taken to prevent the release of cement or other toxic substances into surface waters. Project related spills of hazardous materials shall be reported to appropriate entities including, but not limited to, the applicable jurisdictional city, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, and RWQCB, and shall be cleaned up immediately and contaminated soils removed to approved disposal areas.
- Erodible fill material shall not be deposited into water courses. Brush, loose soils, or other similar debris material shall not be stockpiled within the stream channel or on its banks.
- The qualified Project biologist shall monitor construction activities for the duration of the Project to ensure that practicable measures are being employed to avoid incidental disturbance of habitat and species of concern outside the Project footprint.
- The removal of native vegetation shall be avoided and minimized to the maximum extent practicable. Temporary impacts shall be returned to pre-existing contours and revegetated with appropriate native species.
- Exotic species that prey upon or displace target species of concern should be permanently removed from the site to the extent feasible.
- To avoid attracting predators of the species of concern, the Project site shall be kept as clean of debris as possible. All food related trash items shall be enclosed in sealed containers and regularly removed from the site(s).

- Construction employees shall strictly limit their activities, vehicles, equipment, and construction materials to the proposed Project footprint and designated staging areas and routes of travel. The construction area(s) shall be the minimal area necessary to complete the Project and shall be specified in the construction plans. Construction limits will be fenced with orange snow screen. Exclusion fencing should be maintained until the completion of all construction activities. Employees shall be instructed that their activities are restricted to the construction areas.
- The Permittee shall have the right to access and inspect any sites of approved Projects including any restoration/enhancement area for compliance with Project approval conditions, including these best management practices.

BIO-2 The Project applicant shall implement the following Urban Wildlands Interface Guidelines (Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan [MSHCP] Section 6.1.4) to minimize and avoid indirect effects from development adjacent to MSHCP Conservation Areas, where applicable:

- Drainage: Proposed Developments in proximity to the MSHCP Conservation Area shall incorporate measures, including measures required through the NPDES requirements, to ensure that the quantity and quality of runoff discharged to the MSHCP Conservation Area is not altered in an adverse way when compared with existing conditions. In particular, measures shall be put in place to avoid discharge of untreated surface runoff from developed and paved areas into the MSHCP Conservation Area. Stormwater systems shall be designed to prevent the release of toxins, chemicals, petroleum products, exotic plant materials or other elements that might degrade or harm biological resources or ecosystem processes within the MSHCP Conservation Area. This can be accomplished using a variety of methods including natural detention basins, grass swales or mechanical trapping devices. Regular maintenance shall occur to ensure effective operations of runoff control systems.
- Toxics: Land uses proposed in proximity to the MSHCP Conservation Area that use chemicals or generate bioproducts such as manure that are potentially toxic or may adversely affect wildlife species, Habitat or water quality shall incorporate measures to ensure that application of such chemicals does not result in discharge to the MSHCP Conservation Area. Measures such as those employed to address drainage issues shall be implemented.
- Lighting: Night lighting shall be directed away from the MSHCP Conservation Area to protect species within the MSHCP Conservation Area from direct night lighting. Shielding shall be incorporated in Project designs to ensure ambient lighting in the MSHCP Conservation Area is not increased.
- Noise: Proposed noise generating land uses affecting the MSHCP Conservation Area shall incorporate setbacks, berms or walls to minimize the effects of noise on MSHCP Conservation Area resources pursuant to applicable rules, regulations and guidelines related to land use noise standards. For planning purposes, wildlife within the MSHCP Conservation Area should not be subject to noise that would exceed residential noise standards.

BIO-3 The Project applicant shall implement the following Land Use Adjacency Guidelines (Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan [CVMSHCP], Section 4.5) to minimize and avoid indirect effects from development adjacent to conservation areas (i.e., Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains Conservation Area), where applicable:

- Drainage: Proposed Development adjacent to or within a Conservation Area shall incorporate plans to ensure that the quantity and quality of runoff discharged to the adjacent Conservation Area is not altered in an adverse way when compared with existing conditions. Stormwater systems shall be designed to prevent the release of toxins, chemicals, petroleum products, exotic plant materials, or other elements that might degrade or harm biological resources or ecosystem processes within the adjacent Conservation Area.
- Toxics: Land uses proposed adjacent to or within a Conservation Area that use chemicals or generate bioproducts such as manure that are potentially toxic or may adversely affect wildlife and plant species, habitat, or water quality shall incorporate measures to ensure that application of such chemicals does not result in any discharge to the adjacent Conservation Area.
- Lighting: For proposed development adjacent to or within a Conservation Area, lighting shall be shielded and directed toward the developed area. Landscape shielding or other appropriate methods shall be

incorporated in Project designs to minimize the effects of lighting adjacent to or within the adjacent Conservation Area in accordance with the guidelines to be included in the Implementation Manual.

- Noise: Proposed development adjacent to or within a Conservation Area that generates noise in excess of 75 A-weighted decibels sound equivalent level hourly shall incorporate setbacks, berms, or walls, as appropriate, to minimize the effects of noise on the adjacent Conservation Area in accordance with the guidelines to be included in the Implementation Manual.
- Invasives: Invasive, non-native plant species shall not be incorporated in the landscape for land uses adjacent to or within a Conservation Area. Landscape treatments within or adjacent to a Conservation Area shall incorporate native plant materials to the maximum extent feasible; recommended native species are listed in Table 4-112 [CVMSHCP, Section 4.5.5]. The plants listed in Table 4-113 shall not be used within or adjacent to a Conservation Area. This list may be amended from time to time through a Minor Amendment with Wildlife Agency Concurrence
- Barriers: Land uses adjacent to or within a Conservation Area shall incorporate barriers in individual Project designs to minimize unauthorized public access, domestic animal predation, illegal trespass, or dumping in a Conservation Area. Such barriers may include native landscaping, rocks/boulders, fencing, walls and/or signage.
- Grading/Land Development: Manufactured slopes associated with site development shall not extend into adjacent land in a Conservation Area. MM-BIO-4 Impacts to Special-Status Wildlife
- Pre-Construction Surveys. Prior to construction, a qualified biologist shall conduct a preconstruction survey sweep within areas of suitable habitat for special-status wildlife species (i.e., southern California legless lizard and California glossy snake). The biologist shall look for special-status species that may be located within or immediately adjacent to (within 300-feet) of the Project work areas, as permitted by access. Any individual special-status wildlife species observed within the Project work areas during the pre-construction survey will be flushed or moved out of harm's way to avoid impacts to these species. If a population of special-status wildlife are observed during the pre-construction survey, and cannot be avoided by the Project, additional mitigation may be required as determined through consultation with California Department of Fish and Wildlife. Additional mitigation may include seasonal restrictions, relocation of the species, and/or compensatory habitat-based mitigation at a minimum 1:1 ratio for the loss of occupied habitat (in which the open space areas to remain post-construction could be counted toward the overall compensatory mitigation requirements, as applicable).

BIO-4 Prior to construction, a qualified biologist shall conduct a preconstruction survey sweep within areas of suitable habitat for special-status wildlife species (i.e., southern California legless lizard and California glossy snake). The biologist shall look for special-status species that may be located within or immediately adjacent to (within 300-feet) of the Project work areas, as permitted by access. Any individual special-status wildlife species observed within the Project work areas during the pre-construction survey will be flushed or moved out of harm's way to avoid impacts to these species. If a population of special-status wildlife are observed during the pre-construction survey, and cannot be avoided by the Project, additional mitigation may be required as determined through consultation with California Department of Fish and Wildlife. Additional mitigation may include seasonal restrictions, relocation of the species, and/or compensatory habitat-based mitigation at a minimum 1:1 ratio for the loss of occupied habitat (in which the open space areas to remain post-construction could be counted toward the overall compensatory mitigation requirements, as applicable).

BIO-5 To maintain compliance with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and California Fish and Game Code, if ground-disturbing and/or vegetation clearance activities are scheduled to occur during the avian nesting season (typically February 15 through August 31), a qualified biologist shall conduct a preconstruction nesting bird survey within the Project impact footprint and a 500-foot buffer where legal access is granted around the disturbance footprint. Surveys shall be conducted within 3 days prior to initiation of ground-disturbing activities. If an active nest is detected during the nesting bird survey, avoidance buffers shall be implemented as determined by a qualified biologist (typically 300 feet for passerines and 500 feet for raptors and special-status species). The buffer shall be of a distance to ensure avoidance of adverse effects to the nesting bird by accounting for buffering topography and buildings, ambient

conditions, species, nest location, and activity type. All nests shall be monitored as determined by the qualified biologist until nestlings have fledged and dispersed or it is confirmed that the nest has been unsuccessful or abandoned. The qualified biologist shall halt all construction activities within proximity to an active nest if it is determined that the activities are harassing the nest and may result in nest abandonment or take. The qualified biologist shall also have the authority to require implementation of avoidance measures related to noise, vibration, or light pollution if indirect impacts are resulting in harassment of the nest.

BIO-6 The following avoidance and minimization measures shall be implemented during Project construction activities:

- To prevent inadvertent entrapment of special-status wildlife during construction, all excavated steep walled holes or trenches more than 2 feet deep shall be covered with plywood or similar materials at the close of each working day, or be provided with one or more escape ramps constructed of earth fill or wooden planks. Before such holes or trenches are filled, they shall be thoroughly inspected for trapped wildlife. If trapped animals are observed, escape ramps or structures shall be installed immediately to allow escape.
- Construction employees will limit their activities, vehicles, equipment, and construction materials to any fenced portion of the Project footprint, where feasible.
- Equipment storage, fueling, and staging areas shall be located on disturbed upland sites with minimal risk of direct drainage into jurisdictional features or other sensitive habitats. These designated areas shall be located in such a manner as to prevent any runoff from entering sensitive habitat. All necessary precautions shall be taken to prevent the release of cement or other toxic substances into surface waters. All Project-related spills of hazardous materials shall be reported to the County and shall be cleaned up immediately and contaminated soils removed to approved disposal areas.
- Fugitive dust will be avoided and minimized through watering and other appropriate measures.
- Exotic species that prey upon or displace target species of concern should be permanently removed from the site.
- To avoid attracting predators of the native wildlife species, the Project site shall be kept as clean of debris as possible. All food related trash items shall be enclosed in sealed containers and regularly removed from the site(s). Pets of Project personnel shall not be allowed on site where they may come into contact with any native species.
- Night lighting shall be directed away from the adjacent open habitat and shielding shall be incorporated in Project designs to ensure ambient lighting is not increased.

BIO-7 If ground-disturbing and/or vegetation clearance activities are scheduled to occur during the maternity roosting season (March through August), a pre-construction survey for bats is recommended within 1 month prior to the start of construction to determine if any bats are currently roosting within 100 feet of the impact area. The pre-construction survey shall consist of a daytime roost assessment by a qualified bat biologist to determine if any bats or sign of active roosting is present. An emergence survey at dusk shall be conducted after the roost assessment is completed to observe if any bats are emerging from suitable roost locations on the Project site. Additionally, active and passive acoustic monitoring shall occur concurrently with the emergence survey to determine if any bats are echolocating within the Project site, identify the echolocating species, and determine the relatively level of bat activity on site. Passive acoustic detectors shall be deployed for a minimum of 3 nights. Once retrieved, bat echolocation calls shall be analyzed off site using Sonobat software and manual vetting to identify calls to the species level. If roosting bats are observed during the pre-construction survey, a qualified biologist shall conduct on-site monitoring when activities are conducted within 100 feet of the roost location, and shall implement avoidance measures, such as establishing a buffer on the ground beneath the roost where no machinery or vehicles shall park or operate to avoid exhaust fumes and heat from radiating into the roost. If no bats are observed during the pre-construction survey, the Project may commence and no further action would be required.

BIO-8 A formal jurisdictional delineation is needed to determine if the potential jurisdictional aquatic features are present within sites 3 (High Valley Water), 9 (Idyllwild Park), 13 (Fern Valley Water Tanks), 18 (Lake Hemet Sheriff Station), 19 (Hurkey Creek Park), 20 (Garner Valley Fire Station #53), 29 (Burnt Valley Road), 33 (Buckthorn), 35 Pyramid Peak), A4 (Fern Valley District Headquarters), and A7 (Cranston Station), and if implementation of the proposed Project would impact these potential jurisdictional resources. If jurisdictional waters are impacted as a result of Project implementation, appropriate permits shall be obtained from the regulatory agencies, including United States Army Corps of Engineers, Regional Water Quality Control Board and from the California Department of Fish and Wildlife. All mitigation measures and conditions contained within the permits shall be implemented. At a minimum, the following shall be completed for mitigation for impacts to waters of the state and jurisdictional streambed:

1. Compensation for Permanent Impacts: Permanent impacts to waters of the state and jurisdictional streambeds shall be offset by compensation at a 1:1 ratio, or as otherwise required by the respective permits.
2. Temporary Impacts: All areas temporarily impacted shall be restored to native grade and contour, and revegetated with native species as determined by an adjacent reference site or through documentation of baseline conditions prior to impacts.
3. Best Management Practices. Avoided jurisdictional waters shall be fenced or flagged as environmentally sensitive areas. Best management practices shall be implemented to avoid indirect impacts to jurisdictional waters, including the following:
   a. Vehicles and equipment shall not be operated in ponded or flowing water except as described in the permits.
   b. Water containing mud, silt, or other pollutants from grading or other activities shall not be allowed to enter jurisdictional waters or be placed in locations that may be subjected to high storm flows.
   c. Spoil sites shall not be located within 30 feet from the boundaries of jurisdictional waters or in locations that may be subject to high storm flows, where spoils might be washed back into drainages.
   d. Raw cement/concrete or washings thereof, asphalt, paint or other coating material, oil or other petroleum products, or any other substances that could be hazardous to vegetation or wildlife resources resulting from Project-related activities shall be prevented from contaminating the soil and/or entering avoided jurisdictional waters.
   e. No equipment maintenance shall occur within 150 feet of jurisdictional waters and no petroleum products or other pollutants from the equipment will be allowed to enter these areas or enter any off-site state-jurisdictional waters under any flow.

BIO-9 As a signatory to the Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan and Western Riverside Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan, the County of Riverside shall be required to pay a local development mitigation fee for the proposed use on the Project site at the rates applicable at the time of payment of the fee as set forth in the most recent fee schedule(s).

Cultural Resources

CR-1 In the event that Native American cultural resources are inadvertently discovered during the course of ground-disturbing activity for this Project, a Tribal Monitor shall be retained and the following procedures will be carried out for treatment and disposition of the discoveries:

Temporary Curation and Storage: During the course of construction, all discovered resources shall be temporarily curated in a secure location. The removal of any artifacts from the Project site will need to be thoroughly documented via inventory and conducted with Tribal Monitor(s) oversight of the process.

Treatment and Final Disposition: A Pursuant to California Public Resources Code § 21083.2(b) and 21084.3(b) avoidance is the preferred method of preservation for tribal cultural resources. If tribal cultural resources cannot be left in place, a curation agreement with an appropriately qualified repository within Riverside County that meets federal standards per 36 CFR Part 79 whereby the collections and associated records shall be transferred, including title, and accompanied by payment from the County/applicant of the fees

necessary for permanent curation. On request by the consulting Tribe for repatriation of the discovered items, the County shall relinquish ownership and shall deliver the items to the custody of the consulting Tribe. For purposes of conflict resolution, if the consulting Tribes cannot come to an agreement as to the disposition of cultural materials, they shall be curated at the Western Science Center or Riverside Metropolitan Museum by default.

CR-2: If human remains are encountered, California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the Riverside County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin. Further, pursuant to California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98(b) remains shall be left in place and free from disturbance until a final decision as to the treatment and disposition has been made. If the Riverside County Coroner determines the remains to be Native American, the Native American Heritage Commission must be contacted within 24 hours. The Native American Heritage Commission must then immediately identify the "most likely descendant(s)" of receiving notification of the discovery. The most likely descendant(s) shall then make recommendations within 48 hours and engage in consultations concerning the treatment of the remains.

CR-3: If inadvertent discoveries of subsurface archaeological/cultural resources are discovered during grading, Riverside County shall retain an Archaeologist to assess the significance of such resources and shall meet and confer regarding the mitigation for such resources. Pursuant to California Public Resources Code § 21083.2(b) and 21084.3(b) avoidance is the preferred method of preservation for archaeological resources. The County Archaeologist shall make the determination based on the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act with respect to archaeological resources and tribal cultural resources and shall take into account the religious beliefs, customs, and practices of the consulting Tribe.

Geology and Soils

GEO-1 In the event that any paleontological resources are unintentionally discovered during proposed Project construction, construction activities in the vicinity of the resource shall immediately halt and/or be moved to other parts of the Project site. A Riverside County-qualified paleontologist shall be retained by the County or their designee to determine the significance of the resource, if any. If the find is determined to be significant, avoidance or other appropriate measures including extraction and relocation, as recommended by the paleontologist, shall be implemented.

Noise and Vibration

NOI-1 A construction noise coordinator shall be established prior to construction and signage will be provided on site that will identify the designated person and contact number. The coordinator shall be responsible for receiving calls from residents regarding specific construction noise-related complaints. The coordinator would then be responsible for taking appropriate measures to reduce or eliminate noise levels as appropriate.

NOI-2 During construction, all staging areas and equipment shall be located and directed as far to the south as possible to avoid any disruptions to the sensitive receptors located north of the Project site.

NOI-3 Construction activity shall be prohibited during the hours of 6:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. and on weekends and County-designated holidays.

NOI-4 Construction equipment shall be properly maintained and equipped with mufflers and other State-required noise-attenuation devices.

INITIAL STUDY

INTRODUCTION

Environmental Assessment Determination

In accordance with Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations, Chapter 3 Guidelines for Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (State CEQA Guidelines) Section 15060 (Authority cited: Sections 21083 and 21087, Public Resources Code; Reference: Section 65944, Government Code; Section 21080.2, Public Resources Code), the determination of the type of environmental assessment documentation for compliance with CEQA, begins with a preliminary review of whether a proposed action is a Project under CEQA, and if the action is determined to be a Project under CEQA, a determination of whether the Project is exempt from CEQA. If the Lead Agency determines the Project is not subject to or is exempt under CEQA, the agency may prepare a Notice of Exemption as the appropriate form of environmental assessment. If the preliminary review conducted by the Lead Agency determines that the Project is subject to CEQA, and does not qualify under an exemption, the Agency shall prepare an Initial Study as the appropriate environmental assessment documentation. The Initial Study will determine whether a more detailed environmental assessment in the form of an Environmental Impact Report is required for the proposed Project or if a Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration may be adopted to complete the CEQA review process under *State CEQA Guidelines* Section 15063(b), (c).

Subsequent to the preliminary review conducted by the County of Riverside (County) as the Lead Agency, the County has determined that the preparation of an Initial Study was required as the appropriate environmental assessment under CEQA for the proposed Riverside County Emergency Outdoor Warning System (OWS) and Travelers' Information Station (TIS) (Project).

Purpose of the Initial Study

In accordance with *State CEQA Guidelines* Section 15063 (a) (Authority cited: Section 21083, Public Resources Code; Reference: Sections 21080(c), 21080.1, 21080.3, 21082.1, 21100 and 21151), the County has prepared an Initial Study to analyze the proposed Project to determine any potential significant impacts upon the environment that would result from construction and implementation of the proposed Project. This Initial Study is a preliminary analysis prepared by the County as Lead Agency, in consultation with other jurisdictional agencies, to inform the County decision makers, affected agencies, and the public of potential environmental impacts associated with the implementation of the Project.

Incorporation by Reference

Pertinent documents relating to this Initial Study have been cited and incorporated, in accordance with Sections 15148 and 15150 of the State CEQA Guidelines, to eliminate the need for inclusion of large planning documents within the Initial Study. Of particular relevance are those previous studies that present information regarding description of the environmental setting, future development-related growth, and cumulative impacts. The following documents are hereby identified as being incorporated by reference:

Riverside County General Plan, June 2003 and December 2015.

Riverside Extended Mountain Area Plan, December, 2015.

Organization

The Initial Study is organized as follows:

Introduction: Provides the purpose for the Initial Study and applicable citations pursuant to CEQA and the *State CEQA Guidelines.*

County of Riverside Environmental Assessment Form/Initial Study Checklist: Provides the Project Description; existing environmental setting; the relationship of the Project to the County General Plan; and an environmental impact assessment for each impact area within the environmental checklist. After the assessment of each impact area, the source of information, a finding of fact, applicable mitigation measures, and monitoring responsibility are provided.

References: List of references used for the environmental analyses.

Environmental Process

The Initial Study for the proposed Project is being circulated to the public, responsible agencies, trustee agencies, and the Office of Planning and Research State Clearinghouse for a 30-day public review period that begins on August 4, 2022 with the issuance of a Notice of Intent to Adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration (NOI) and a close of September 2, 2022. The NOI was sent via certified mail to property owners/residents within 500 feet of the Project sites; a notice was posted in the Idyllwild Town Crier newspaper; and was posted at the Riverside County Clerk office. The Mitigated Negative Declaration and supporting documentation (Initial Study) were available for public review at the Riverside County Facilities Management (FM), the FM website, and at the Idyllwild Public Library. The Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) is contained herein under Appendix A. Comments received during the public review period will be considered as part of the Project's environmental review and will be included for consideration by the Board of Supervisors. The Board of Supervisors may choose to adopt the Mitigated Negative Declaration should it be determined that the Project will have no significant, unmitigatable environmental effects.

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COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FORM/
INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST

Environmental Assessment (EA) Number: 202203I

Project Name: Riverside County Emergency Outdoor Early Warning System and Travelers' Information Station

Lead Agency Name: County of Riverside

Address: 3450 14th Street, 2nd Floor, Riverside, CA. 92501

Contact Person: Mike Sullivan

Telephone Number: 951.955.8009

Applicant's Name: County of Riverside Facilities Management

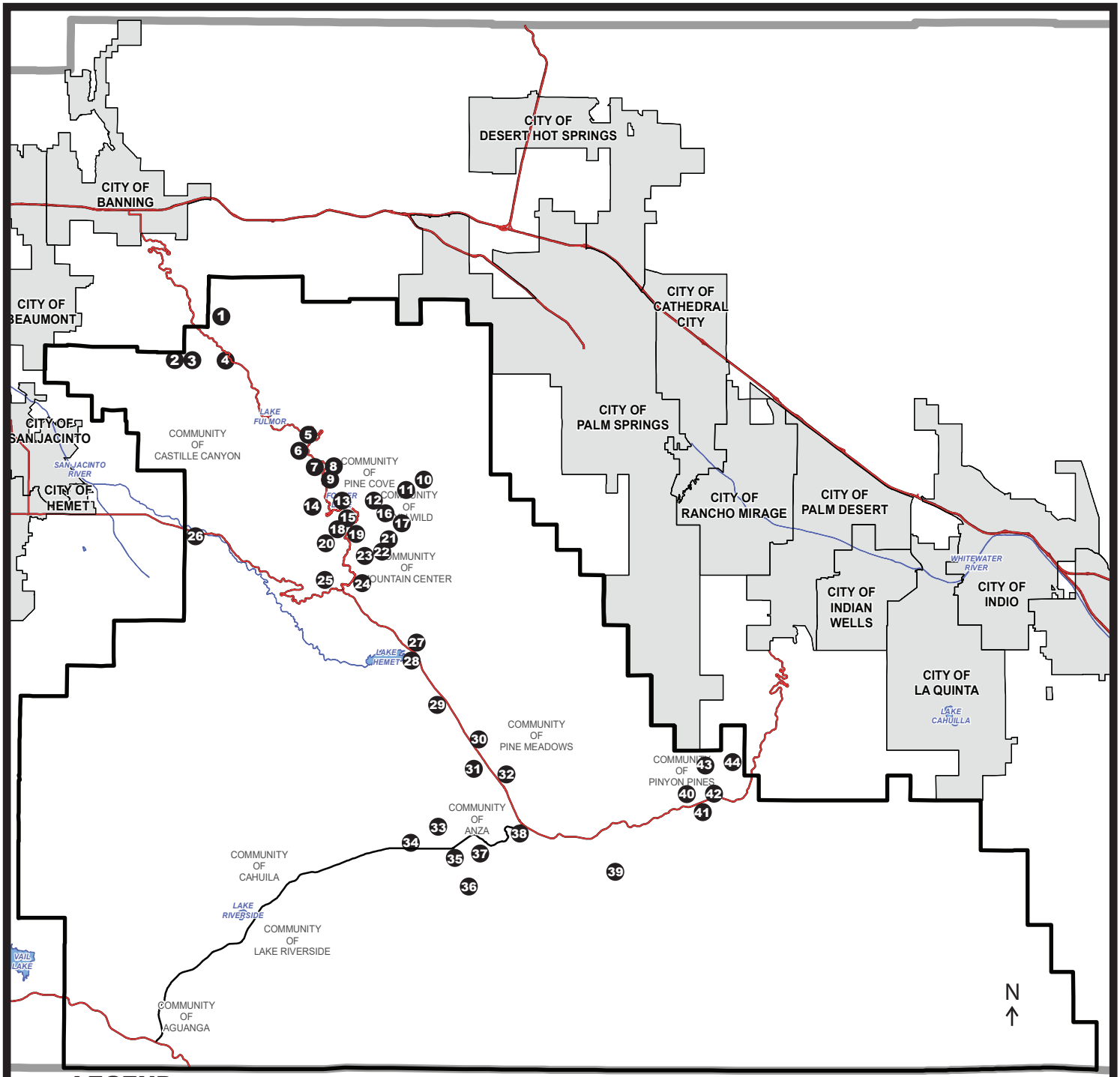
Applicant's Address: 3450 14th Street, 2nd Floor, Riverside, CA. 92501

I. PROJECT INFORMATION

A. Project Description:

The Riverside County Emergency Management Department (EMD) was created in 2015 and works to implement a novel, all-hazards approach to emergency management with integrated programs for our Riverside County Operational Area stakeholders. EMD addresses the four phases of emergency management - mitigation, preparation, response and recovery – in a unified manner that creates recognized leadership in the fields of emergency management and emergency medical services. Currently, the County has instituted a system that uses telephones to alert residents and businesses in Riverside County who are affected, threatened, or might be endangered by an emergency event or a disaster. The system uses phone numbers in the region's 9-1-1 database to contact listed and unlisted land-line telephones. It is TTY/TDD capable. If the call is picked up by an answering machine, the system will leave a voice message. Climate and land use changes combined with recent disasters have highlighted the need to improve public alert and warning systems to ensure the dissemination of reliable, relevant and actionable information to residents, visitors and others enjoying the Idyllwild and the San Jacinto mountain areas.

The County of Riverside (County), in collaboration with the Idyllwild Fire Department and local Mile-High Radio Club (MHRC), identified locations for upgrades and installation of the outdoor warning speakers, along with the integration of the existing traveler information stations system. The site selection process was derived from best practices learned from similar projects focusing on a combination of the best acoustic coverage, limited environmental impact, and ease of site permission. The locations include existing fire stations, county property, local water district, schools, and private associations such as the Boy Scout camp. The work will be performed in multiple phases: the first phase consisting of planning and design followed by construction which will include procurement, installation, testing, and activation of the system. Construction will be implemented in several phases depending on the ability to get real estate agreements in place and obtain entitlements. The Idyllwild and San Jacinto Mountains Emergency OWS/TIS Project will improve public alert and warning systems to ensure the dissemination of reliable, relevant and actionable information to residents, visitors and others enjoying the Idyllwild and the San Jacinto Mountain areas. 37 OWS sites, which include 4 TIS sites, have been established with 7 alternative OWS sites and 1 alternative TIS site through the Castille Canyon, Twin Pines, Anza Valley, Idyllwild/Pine Cove Village, Mountain Center, Pine Meadows, and Pinyon Pines communities. The surrounding properties are primarily low-density residential land, open space, commercial, and recreational property. **Figure 1** shows the regional location and the Project sites, **Figures 2** through **7** show the individual sites, and **Figure 8** shows the details for the equipment to be installed. The topography of the Project area is mountainous and changes greatly with elevations ranging from 3,900 to 6,500 feet above mean sea level. The proposed Project would upgrade the existing early warning system in the San Jacinto Mountains to provide outdoor pole-mounted speakers and transmission equipment to provide enhanced coverage throughout the populated areas giving the opportunity to provide warnings in the event of emergencies. As shown in **Figure 8**, the amount of disturbance would be minimal at the 44 sites (including alternatives) with each pole requiring an approximately three feet by three feet foundation



LEGEND

Project Area

(#) OWS/TIS Sites

Castille Canyon/Poppet Flats

1. *High Valley Water District*
2. *Poppet Flats Fire Station #63*
3. *Silent Valley RV Park Water Tank*
4. *Gran Fire Station #51*

Idyllwild/Pine Cove Sites

5. *Lawler Lodge*
6. *Alandale Fire Station*
7. *Alhatti Christian Resort*
8. *Thousand Trails Water Tank*
9. *Pine Cove Fire Station #23*
10. *Fern Valley Water Tank*
11. *Fern Valley-Lodge Rd*
12. *Fern Valley-Chipmunk*
13. *Mountain Resources*
14. *Marion Ridge*
15. *Idyllwild Fire Protection*
16. *Fern Valley Headquarters*
17. *Taquitz Conference Center*
18. *Idyllwild County Park*
19. *Idyllwild School*
20. *Camp Emerson BSA*
21. *Crest Drive*
22. *Golden Rod Rd*
23. *Idyllwild Transfer Station*

Mountain Center Sites

24. *Keenwild Station*
25. *McCall Park*
26. *Cranston Station*
27. *Hurkey Creek Campground*
28. *Lake Hemet*
29. *Caltrans Keen Camp Station*

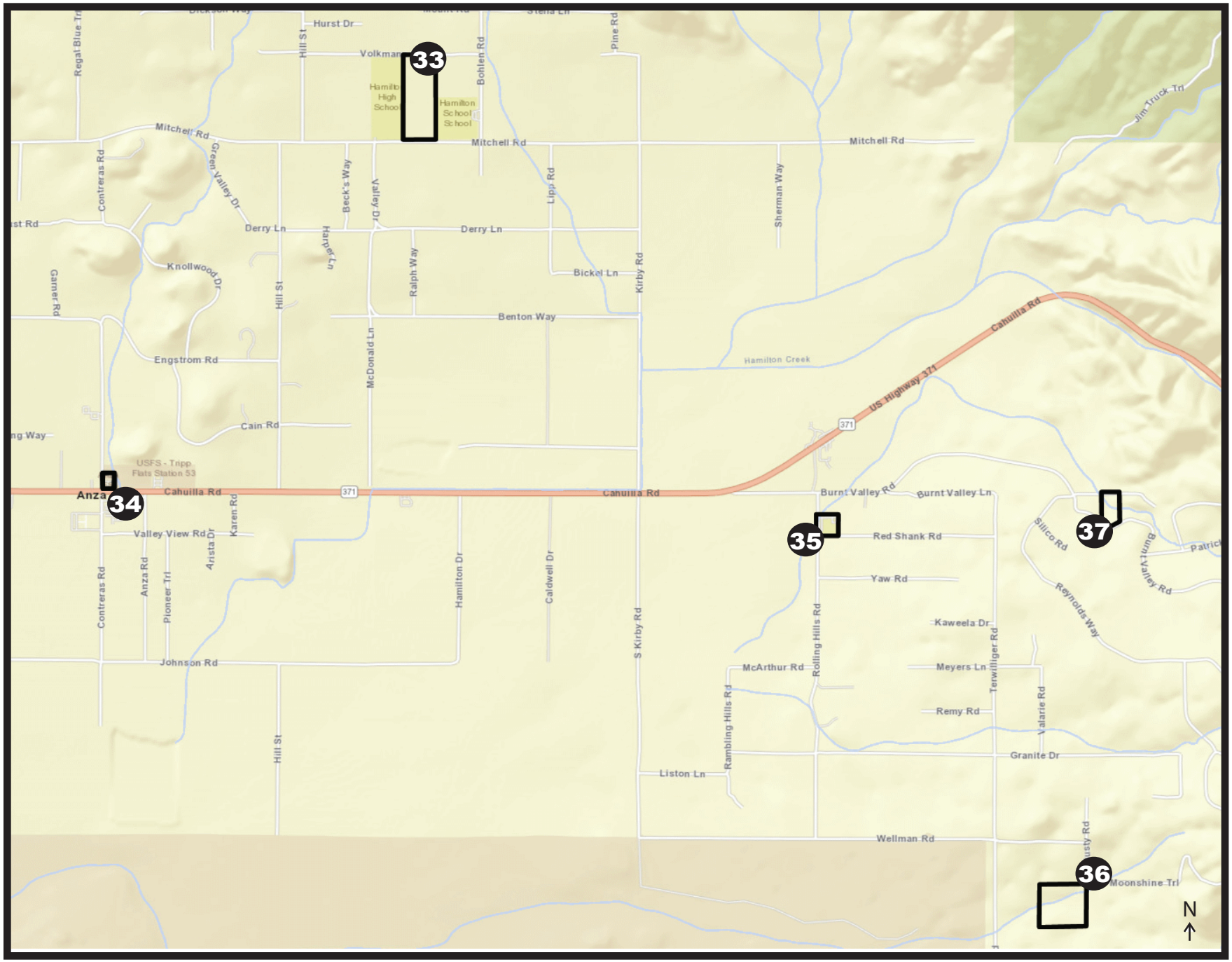
Pine Meadows-Anza Sites

30. *Garner Fire Station #53*
31. *Pyramid Peak Rd*
32. *Garner Valley Commons*
33. *Hamilton High School*
34. *Anza Fire Station*
35. *Anza Valley Christian School*
36. *Anza Transfer Station*
37. *Burnt Valley Rd*
38. *Paradise Valley Cafe*
39. *Santa Rosa Indian Maintenance*

Pinyon Pines

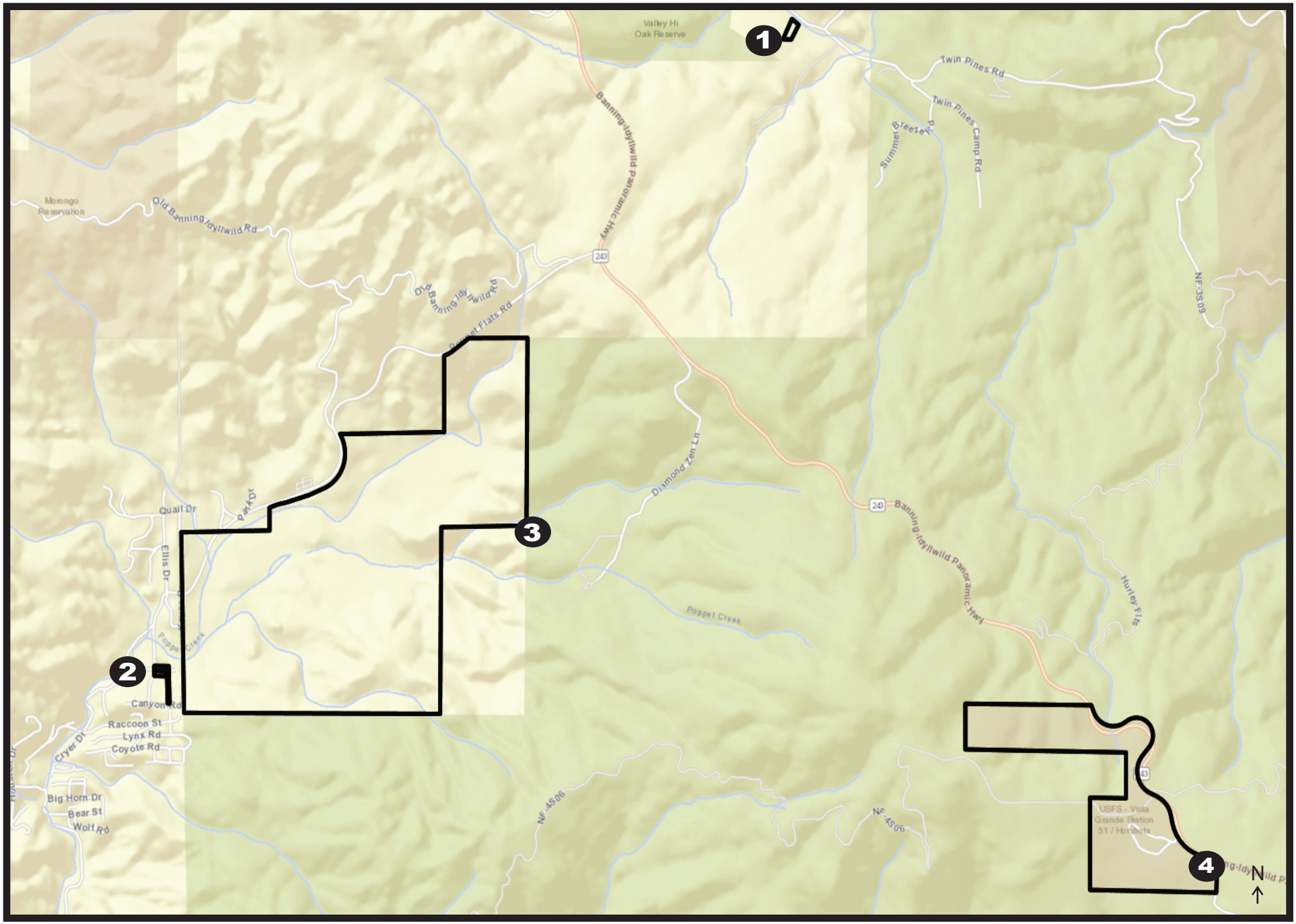
40. *Buckthorn*
41. *Cactus Spring Trail*
42. *Pinyon Fire Station #30*
43. *UC School*
44. *Yucca Road*

FIGURE 1
Regional Location and Project Sites



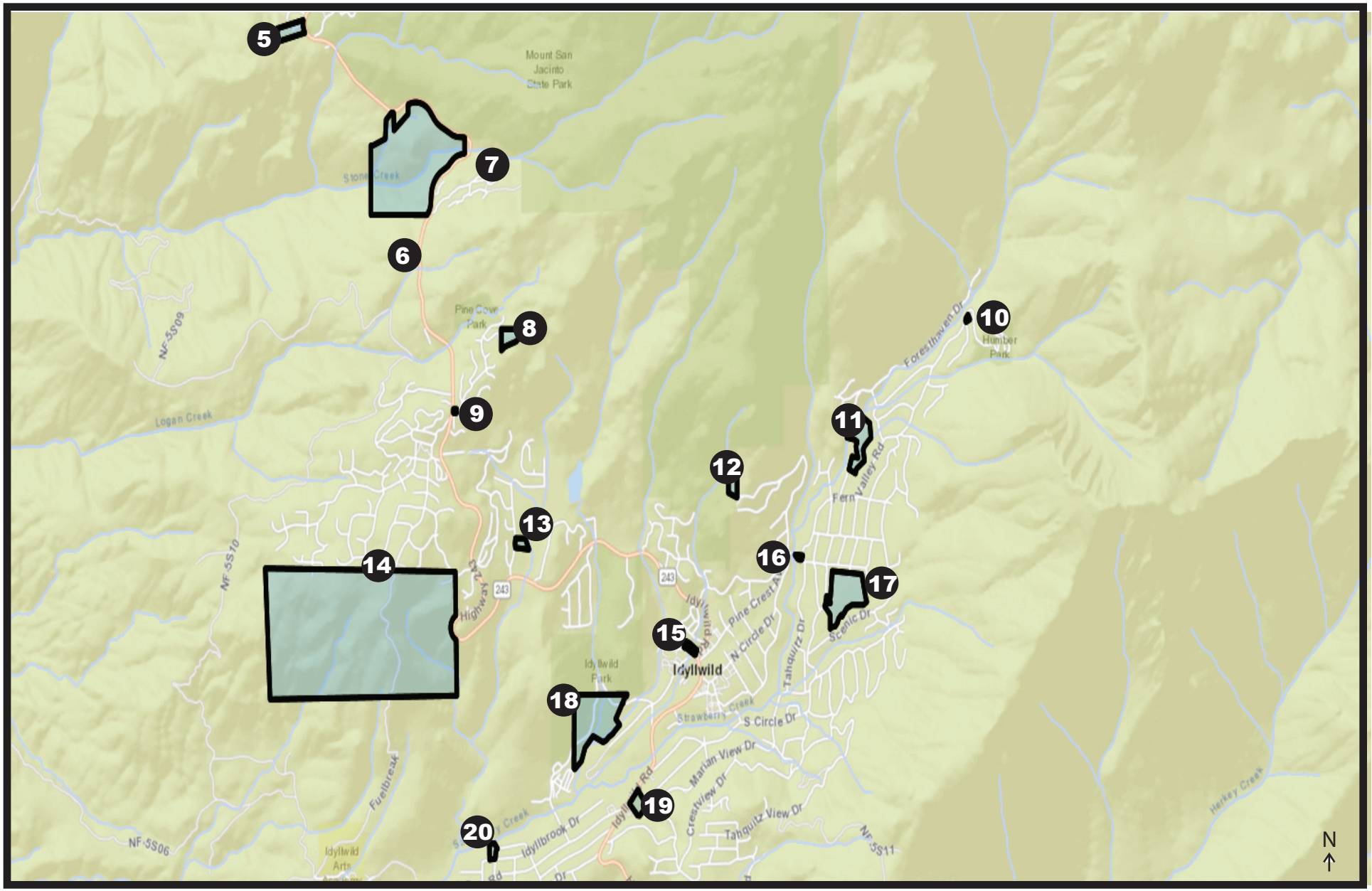
33. Hamilton High School
34. Anza Fire Station
35. Anza Valley Christian School
36. Anza Transfer Station
37. Burnt Valley Rd

FIGURE 2
Anza Valley Project Sites



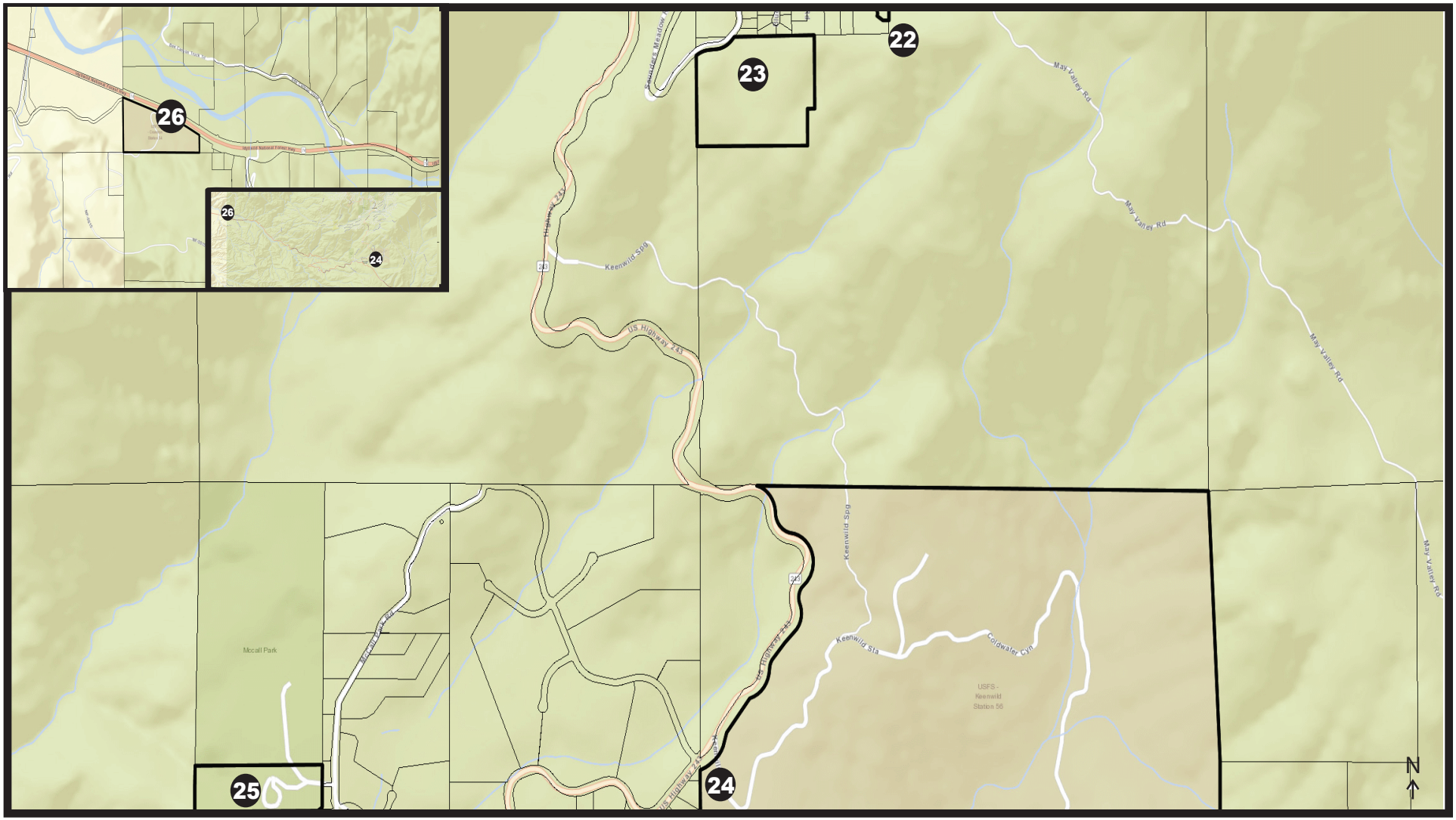
1. High Valley Water District
2. Poppet Flats Fire Station #63
3. Silent Valley RV Park Water Tank
4. Gran Fire Station #51

FIGURE 3
Castille Canyon-Poppet Flats Project Sites



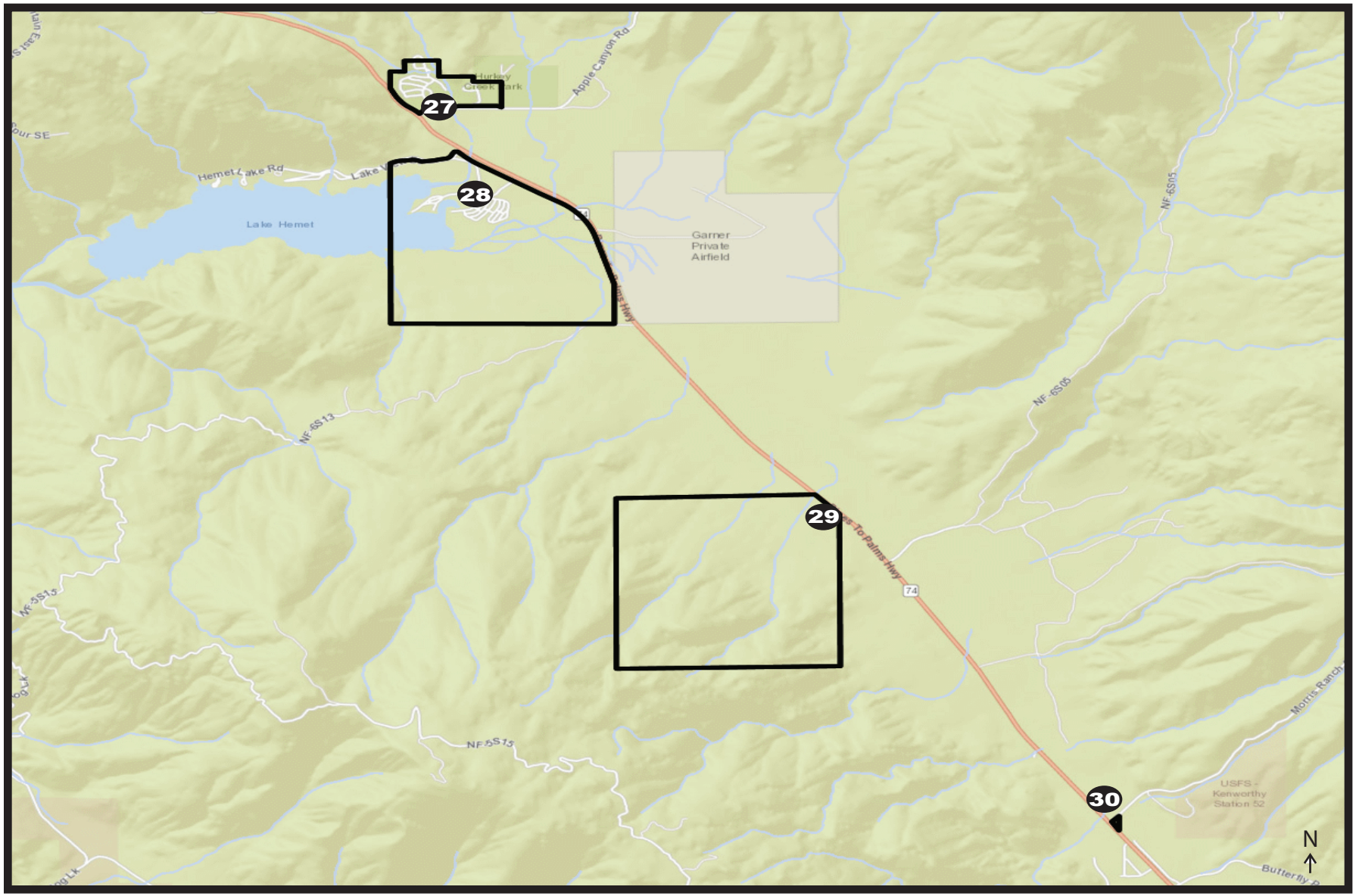
5. Lawler Lodge
6. Alandale Fire Station
7. Alhatti Christian Resort
8. Thousand Trails Water Tank
9. Pine Cove Fire Station #23
10. Fern Valley Water Tank
11. Fern Valley-Lodge Rd
12. Fern Valley-Chipmunk
13. Mountain Resources
14. Marion Ridge
15. Idyllwild Fire Protection
16. Fern Valley Headquarters
17. Taquitz Conference Center
18. Idyllwild County Park
19. Idyllwild School
20. Camp Emerson BSA

FIGURE 4
Idyllwild-Pine Cove Project Sites



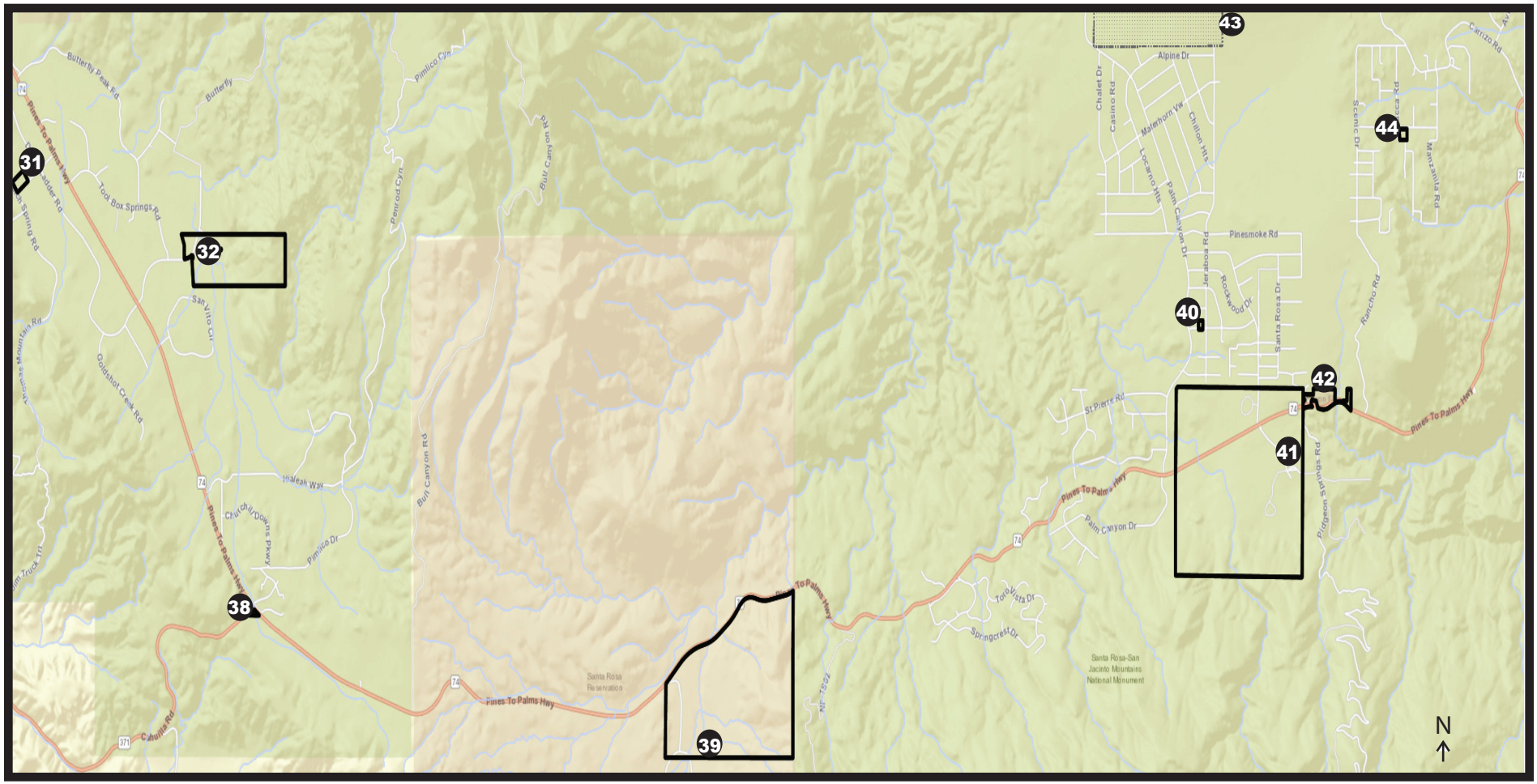
22. Golden Rod Rd
23. Idyllwild Transfer Station
24. Keenwild Station
25. McCall Park
26. Cranston Station

FIGURE 5
Mountain Center Project Sites



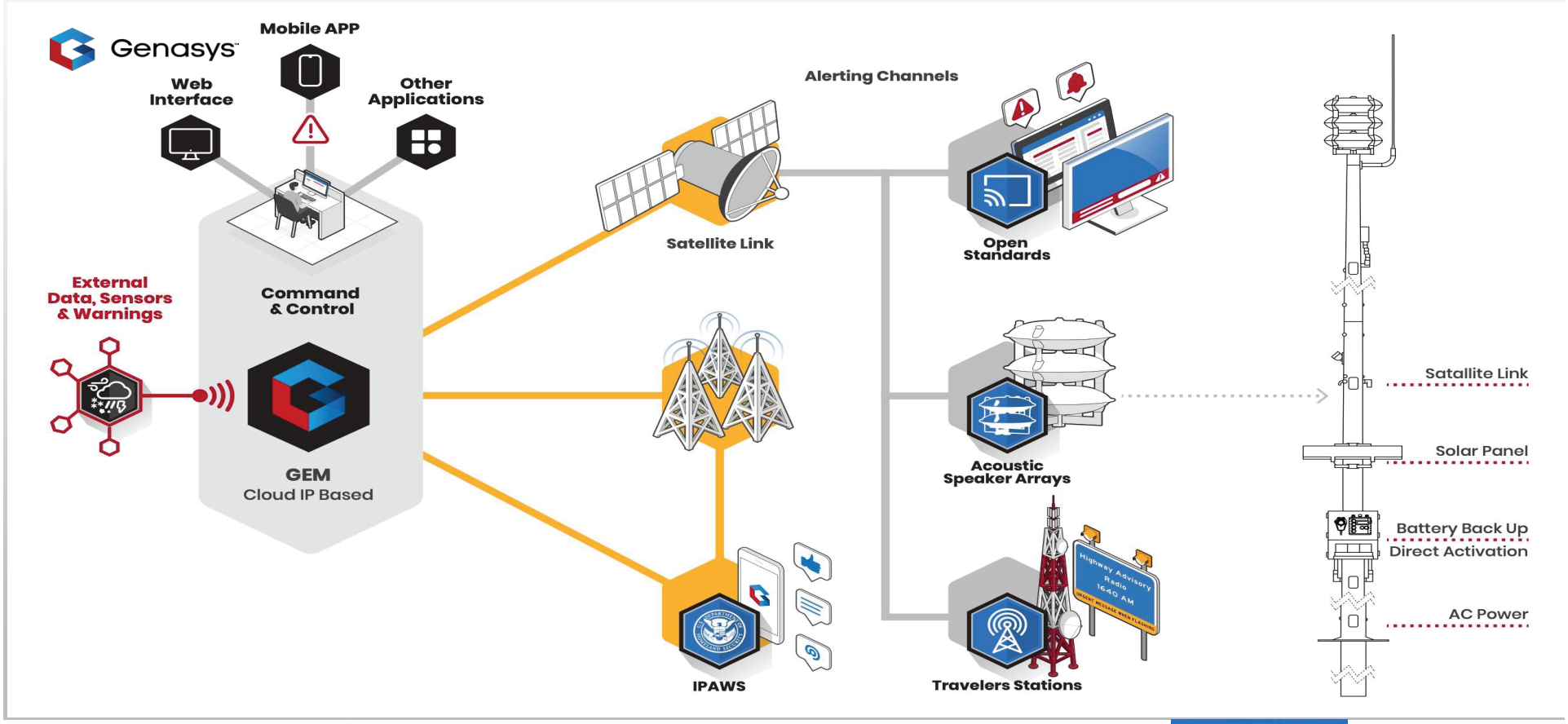
27. Hurkey Creek Campground
28. Lake Hemet
29. Caltrans Keen Camp Station
30. Garner Fire Station #53

FIGURE 6
Pine Meadows Project Sites



31. Pyramid Peak Rd
32. Garner Valley Commons
38. Paradise Valley Cafe
39. Santa Rosa Indian Maintenance
40. Buckthorn
41. Cactus Spring Trail
42. Pinyon Fire Station #30
43. UC School
44. Yucca Road

FIGURE 7
Pinyon Pines Project Sites



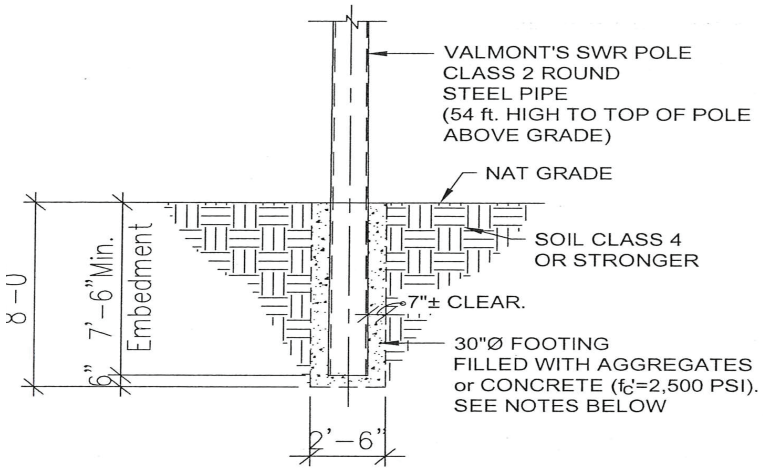


FIGURE 8
Project Components and Details

at a depth of seven feet and some minimal trenching (one foot by an approximately ten feet or less in length on average) to connect adjacent power supply underground to the poles. The foundations would consist of concrete to provide adequate support and reliability. The speaker array will be installed on a two-piece 55-foot direct buried steel pole. The speaker will provide 360-degree or directional coverage with a solar panel installed on the pole and a notification panel also on the pole which will include the power, charging system. And local MP3 player and playback microphone for local access control. The satellite device will be mounted line of sight to the satellite constellation and a cellular connection is also installed in the cabinet. Finally, three 12V marine type gel cell batteries will be installed for batter backup. There will be four of the OWS sites that have an additional pole located at least 25 feet from the OWS pole to provide the TIS transmissions. The OWS poles would be 48 feet above grade and the TIS poles would be xx feet above grade. The poles are located in areas near power, but away from tall obstructions, like trees, so that sound and signal transmission can be maximized. In total, the amount of disturbed surface land would be under a tenth of one acre (approximately 3,700 square feet).

It is not anticipated that additional staffing would be required once construction of the OWS and TIS sites are installed. The sites would require routing testing and maintenance to ensure the system is working properly. The poles would need to be connected to power and sites were selected based on their proximity to existing power supply so that trenching to install power would be limited to the greatest extent feasible. Construction is anticipated to start in 2022 and would be completed by the end of 2024, funding permitting. The participating County agencies in this Project are EMD and Facilities Management.

B. Type of Project: Site Specific ☒ Countywide ☐ Community ☐ Policy ☐

C. Total Project Area: <0.1 acre

Residential Acres: N/A	Lots: N/A	Units: N/A	Projected No. of Residents: N/A
Commercial Acres: N/A	Lots: N/A	Sq. Ft. of Bldg. Area: N/A	Est. No. of Employees: N/A
Industrial Acres: N/A	Lots: N/A	Sq. Ft. of Bldg. Area: N/A	Est. No. of Employees: N/A
Other: Public Facility	Lots: N/A	Sq. Ft. of Bldg. Area: 387	Est. No. of New Employees: 0

D. Assessor's Parcel No(s): See Table 1

E. Street References: See Table 1.

F. Section, Township & Range Description or reference/attach a Legal Description: The Project sites are located within Townships 3-6 South, Ranges 2-5 East, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, and is identified on the Anza, Blackburn Peak, Butterfly Peak, Idyllwild, Lake Fulmor, San Jacinto Peak, and Toro Peak 7.5-minute series USGS Topographic Quadrangle maps.

G. Brief description of the existing environmental setting of the Project site and its surroundings: The Project sites span the Riverside Extended Mountain Area Plan in the San Jacinto Mountains. The Project sites are located near residential communities and are primarily surrounded by open-space and residential development. The land use designation and Zoning for the Project sites are identified in **Table 1**. The topography of the Project area is mountainous and changes greatly with elevations ranging from 3,900 to 6,500 feet above mean sea level. **Figure 1** illustrates the regional and local Project vicinity of the Project site and **Figure 2** through **Figure 7** show the Project sites.

H. Public Agency Approvals: The proposed Project will require the approval by the County of Riverside Board of Supervisors and landowner agreements for properties not on County-property. The proposed improvements will be reviewed by Facilities Management prior to construction to ensure they meet all applicable standards.

Table PD-1-Summary of Project Sites

Site	APN	LAT	LONG	Site Location	Address	S-T-R	Land Use	Zoning
1	545-107-060	33°50'37.02"N	116°51'41.28"W	Poppet Flats Fire # 63	Deer Trail Rd/Orchard Rd	T4SR1E SEC3SEC	Rural Mountains	R-A-2.5
2	545-130-014	33°51'1.02"N	116°50'34.45"W	Silent Valley Water Tank	46305 Poppet Flats Rd	T4SR1E SEC2NE	Open Space Recreation	W-2
3	544-190-052	33°52'9.65"N	116°49'42.71"W	High Valley Water District	47781 Twin Pines Rd	T3SR1E SEC36NE	Agriculture	W-2
4	556-030-010	33°50'12.15"N	116°48'33.90"W	Vista Grande Fire Station #51	20249 Banning Idyllwild CA-243	T4SR2E SEC7NE	Commercial Retail	N-A-160
5	563-322-001	33°44'48.49"N	116°41'55.36"W	Idyllwild Fire Protection	Pine Crest Ave/Maranatha Dr	T5SR3E SEC7SW	Light Industrial	M-M
6	559-073-013	33°45'38.55"N	116°44'16.58"W	Pine Cove Fire Station #23	24919 Marion Ridge Dr	T5SR2E SEC2SE	Commercial Retail	C-P-S
7	556-290-029	33°47'0.05"N	116°45'6.79"W	Alandale Station	CA-243/Round Robin Dr	T4SR2E SEC35NW	Conservation Habitat	N-A-160
8	556-310-006	33°46'39.58"N	116°44'21.50"W	Alhatti Christian Resort	23551 CA-243	T4SR2E SEC35SE	Open Space Recreation	W-2-10
9	561-020-029	33°44'37.85"N	116°43'22.96"W	Idyllwild County Park	Riverside County Playground/Pine Crest Ave	T5SR2E SEC13E	Conservation Habitat	N-A
10	561-143-002	33°44'17.01"N	116°43'14.72"W	Idyllwild School	26700 CA-243 (Saunders Meadow Rd)	T5SR2E SEC13E	Medium-Density Residential	R-3A
11	561-061-001	33°44'7.28"N	116°44'6.81"W	Camp Emerson BSA	53100 Idyllbrook Dr	T5SR2E SEC13SW	Open Space Recreation	W-1
12	564-120-006	33°45'1.93"N	116°42'3.40"W	Tahquitz Conference Assoc	55251 S Circle Dr	T5SR3E SEC8SEC	Public Facilities	W-2
13	567-123-019	33°45'59.27"N	116°41'22.88"W	Fern Valley Water	Fern Valley and Forest Dr	T5SR3E SEC5N	Medium-Density Residential	R-1A
14	563-020-023	33°45'22.29"N	116°42'40.14"W	Fern Valley Water Chipmunk	Chipmunk Dr	T5SR3E SEC7NW	Conservation Habitat	N-A
15	560-101-016	33°45'12.49"N	116°43'52.40"W	Mountain Resources	25380 Franklin Dr, Idyllwild-Pine Cove	T5SR2E SEC12NW	Rural Residential	W-2-20
16	565-020-015	33°43'33.20"N	116°43'6.42"W	Idyllwild Transfer Station	28100 Saunders Meadow Rd	T5SR3E SEC19W	Public Facility	N-A
17	567-140-005	33°42'27.32"N	116°43'3.70"W	Keenwild Station	CA-243, Mountain Center	T5SR3E SEC30SW	Conservation Habitat	N-A-160
18	568-060-012	33°40'9.92"N	116°40'32.42"W	Lake Hemet Sheriff Station	56570 CA-74 Mountain Center	T6SR3E SEC9SEC	Open Space Recreation	N-A-160
19	568-070-014	33°40'34.56"N	116°40'32.42"W	Hurkey Creek Park	Apple Canyon Rd/CA-74	T6SR3ES EC4S	Conservation Habitat	N-A-160
20	568-080-036	33°36'56.10"N	116°37'39.89"W	Riverside County Fire Dept. #53	59200 Morris Ranch Rd	T6SR3E SEC25W	Conservation Habitat	N-A-160
21	573-260-004	33°33'20.27"N	116°40'26.72"W	Anza Fire Dept	56560 CA-371	T7SR3E SEC16SE	Commercial Retail	C-P-S
22	575-050-046	33°34'16.68"N	116°39'34.61"W	Hamilton High School	57430 Mitchell Rd	T7SR3E SEC10SW	Rural Residential	R-R-5
23	575-150-004	33°33'12.16"N	116°38'21.88"W	Anza Valley Christian School	39200 Rolling Hills Rd	T7SR3E SEC23NWNE	Rural Community-Estate Density Residential	R-1-2.5
24	636-191-017	33°35'07.22"N	116°26'52.28"W	Pinyon Fire Station #30	70080-CA-74	T7SR5E SEC11NW	Estate Density Residential	R-1-2.5
25	635-290-007	33°36'41.13"N	116°27'36.32"W	UC School	Alpine Dr/Jeraboa Rd	T6SR5E SEC34SEC	Conservation Habitat	R-1-20
26	577-020-015	33°35'47.34"N	116°35'43.58"W	Garner Valley Commons	61600 Devils Ladder Rd	T7SR4E SEC5N	Conservation	R-5
27	559-020-007	33°45'2.77"N	116°44'36.96"W	Marrion Ridge Dr	Marrion Ridge Dr	T5SR2E SEC11S	Conservation Habitat	N-A-160
28	565-290-027	33°43'40.07"N	116°42'48.49"W	Golden Rod Road	Fern Valley Maintenance Facility	T5SR3E SEC19W	Estate-Density Residential	R-1A-2.5
29	565-200-019	33°44'16.55"N	116°42'40.67"W	Crest Drive	West side of Crest Dr	T5SR3E SEC18E	Very Low-Density Residential	R-1A-1
30	559-030-005	33°45'53.99"N	116°43'56.14"W	Thousand Pine Water Tank	Water Tank-Rocky Point Dr	T5SR2E SEC1SW	Conservation Habitat	N-A-160
31	563-122-023	33°45'8.68"N	116°42'19.43"W	Fern Valley Water District HQ	55790 S Circle Dr	T5SR3E SEC7NE	Medium-Density Residential	R-1A-9000
32	577-070-006	33°34'9.38"N	116°35'29.23"W	Paradise Valley Café	61756 CA-74 Pines to Palms/CA-371	T7SR4E SEC17SEC	Commercial Retail	C-R
33	557-080-009	33°42'27.92"N	116°44'3.65"W	McCall Memorial Park	28500 McCall Park Rd/McKenzie Ln	T5SR2E SEC25S	Conservation Habitat	N-A-160
34	553-230-011	33°44'17.29"N	116°50'19.59"W	Cranston Station	Rouse Hill Truck Trail/CA-74	T5SR1E SEC13N	Conservation Habitat	N-A-160
35	556-270-004	33°47'43.82"N	116°44'47.33"W	Lawler Lodge	21027 CA-243, Idyllwild-Pine Cove	T4SR2E SEC26 NW	Open Space Rural	W-2-40
36	Street row adj 575-200-022	33°33'14.32"N	116°37'27.41"W	Burnt Valley Rd	59310 Burnt Valley Rd- address on electric meter, water tank also adj	T7SR3E SEC24NW	Rural Community-Estate Density Residential	R-R-2.5
37	576-210-004	33°32'15.69"N	116°37'37.79"W	Anza Transfer Station	40329 Terwilliger Rd,	T7SR3E SEC25NW	Public Facilities	R-R-5
A1	577-130-044	33°33'11.51"N	116°31'43.68"W	Santa Rosa Indian Reservation	Adj to Water Tank east side of Loop Rd	T7SR4E SEC13S	Indian Lands	R-R
A2	Street row adj 636-154-007	33°35'26.83"N	116°27'48.71"W	Buckthorn	South side, West of Jerboa Rd	T7SR5E SEC3SEC	Very Low-Density Residential	R-1-1
A3	Street row adj 635-350-058	33°36'18.87"N	116°26'7.70"W	Yucca Road	Off Corriizo/Manzinita Rd	T6SR5E SEC35SEC	Rural Residential	R-1-2.5
A4	636-100-011	33°34'47.87"N	116°26'59.48"W	Cactus Spring Trail	At trail head next to electrical box	T7SR5E SEC10S	Public Facilities	R-1-1
A5	Street row adj 568-170-013	33°36'04.87"N	116°37'23.88"W	Pyramid Peak	NE corner Pyramid Peak/Hop Patch Springs	T6SR3E SEC36SW	Rural Residential	R-A-5
A6	568-080-004	33°38'30.11"N	116°8'59.17"W	Caltrans Keen Mountain Maintenance Station	Inside gate on south side	T6SR3E SEC22SEC	Conservation Habitat	N-A-160
A7	564-240-015	33°45'30.67"N	116°41'58.91"W	Fern Valley Maint-Lodge Rd	Northeast side of building	T5SR3E SEC8SEC	Medium-Density Residential	R-1A-9000

II. APPLICABLE GENERAL PLAN AND ZONING REGULATIONS

A. General Plan Elements/Policies:

The Project sites are located within the unincorporated communities of Anza, Mountain Center, Idyllwild-Pine Cove, Pinyon Pines, Poppet Flats, Pine Cove, within the Riverside Extended Mountain Area Plan of the County of Riverside General Pan. Relevant County General Plan Policies are also identified. The following Riverside Extended Mountain Area Plan and Riverside County General Plan policies would be relevant to the proposed Project.

1) **Land Use:** The Project Sites are located on sites with existing facilities and power. The installation of poles and speakers would not result in a change in land use and would be compatible with the existing facilities. The construction and operation of the proposed Project would not result in any changes or incompatibility with the County General Plan's land use designation of the Project site or adjacent uses.

County of Riverside General Plan

LU 4.1: Require that new developments be located and designed to visually enhance, not degrade the character of the surrounding area through consideration of the following concepts:

a. Compliance with the design standards of the appropriate area plan land use category.

b. Require that structures be constructed in accordance with the requirements of the County's zoning, building, and other pertinent codes and regulations.

c. Require that an appropriate landscape plan be submitted and implemented for development Projects subject to discretionary review.

d. Require that new development utilize drought tolerant landscaping and incorporate adequate drought-conscious irrigation systems.

e. Pursue energy efficiency through street configuration, building orientation, and landscaping to capitalize on shading and facilitate solar energy, as provided for in Title 24 of the California Administrative Code.

f. Incorporate water conservation techniques, such as groundwater recharge basins, use of porous pavement, drought tolerant landscaping, and water recycling, as appropriate.

g. Encourage innovative and creative design concepts.

h. Encourage the provision of public art.

i. Include consistent and well-designed signage that is integrated with the building's architectural character.

j. Provide safe and convenient vehicular access and reciprocal access between adjacent commercial uses.

k. Locate site entries and storage bays to minimize conflicts with adjacent residential neighborhoods.

l. Mitigate noise, odor, lighting, and other impacts on surrounding properties.

m. Provide and maintain landscaping in open spaces and parking lots.

n. Include extensive landscaping.

o. Preserve natural features, such as unique natural terrain, drainage ways, and native vegetation, wherever possible, particularly where they provide continuity with more extensive regional systems.

p. Require that new development be designed to provide adequate space for pedestrian connectivity and access, recreational trails, vehicular access and parking, supporting functions, open space, and other pertinent elements.

q. Design parking lots and structures to be functionally and visually integrated and connected.

r. Site buildings access points along sidewalks, pedestrian areas, and bicycle routes, and include amenities that encourage pedestrian activity.

s. Establish safe and frequent pedestrian crossings.

t. Create a human-scale ground floor environment that includes public open areas that separate pedestrian space from auto traffic or where mixed, it does so with special regard to pedestrian safety.

LU 5.1: Ensure that development does not exceed the ability to adequately provide supporting infrastructure and services, such as libraries, recreational facilities, transportation systems, and fire/police/medical services.

LU 7.2 Notwithstanding the Public Facilities designation, public facilities shall also be allowed in any other land use designation except for the Open Space-Conservation and Open Space-Conservation Habitat land use designations. For purposes of this policy, a public facility shall include all facilities operated by the federal government, the State of California, the County of Riverside, any special district governed by or operating within the County of Riverside or any city, and all facilities operated by any combination of these agencies.

LU 9.2: Require that development protect environmental resources by compliance with the Multipurpose Open Space Element of the General Plan and Federal and State regulations such as CEQA, NEPA, the Clean Air Act, and the Clean Water Act.

LU 11.5 Ensure that all new developments reduce Greenhouse Gas emissions as prescribed in the Air Quality Element and Climate Action Plan.

2) **Circulation:** The proposed Project consists of the construction and operation of an enhanced emergency warning system within the San Jacinto Mountains. The Project would not add staff nor increase the capacity of the existing facilities. There would be no substantial increase in vehicle trips associated with the Project and no effects would occur to the transportation network. The following General Plan Circulation policies would be relevant to the Project.

County of Riverside General Plan

C 4.1: Provide facilities for the safe movement of pedestrians within developments, as specified in the County Ordinances Regulating the Division of Land of the County of Riverside.

3) Multipurpose Open Space: The proposed Project includes site preparation and construction- related activities which would install poles with speakers attached to transmit messages in the event of an emergency. The poles would occupy a small area (less than 10 square feet) at up to 44 sites throughout the communities of the San Jacinto Mountains which would need to be distanced from trees for clear transmission of signals and sound. The Project sites have been previously disturbed and the small area required for the sites would not affect landscaping/vegetation. The following Multipurpose Open Space policies would be relevant to the Project.

County of Riverside General Plan

OS 3.3: Minimize pollutant discharge into storm drainage systems and natural drainage and aquifers.

OS 3.4 Review proposed projects to ensure compliance with the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permits and require them to prepare the necessary Stormwater Pollution Prevention Program (SWPPP).

OS 18.1: *Preserve multi-species habitat resources in the County of Riverside through the enforcement of the provisions of applicable MSHCP's, if adopted.*

OS 19.3: *Review proposed development for the possibility of cultural resources and for compliance with the cultural resources program.*

4) **Safety:** The proposed Project sites are not located in any Airport Influence Area nor are they located in an Airport Compatibility Zone. Some of the Project sites are located within flood zones, areas of subsidence, designated wildfire areas, and fault zones. However, no structures would be created for human occupancy and the foundations for the pole would be at a depth of 7 feet with 30 inches of concrete to ensure that the poles do not fall over during flooding, earthquakes, and fires. The following General Plan Safety policies would be relevant to the Project.

County of Riverside General Plan

S 2.2: *Require geological and geotechnical investigations in areas with potential for earthquake-induced liquefaction, landsliding or settlement as part of the environmental and development review process, for any structure proposed for human occupancy, and any structure whose damage would cause harm.*

5) **Noise:** Implementation of the proposed Project would generate noise during the construction and operation phase of the Project and would result in temporary increase in noise levels during construction and during emergencies or periodic testing of the system. The following General Plan Noise policies would be relevant to the Project.

County of Riverside General Plan

N 13.2: *Ensure that construction activities are regulated to establish hours of operation in order to prevent and/or mitigate the generation of excessive or adverse noise impacts on surrounding areas.*

N 16.2: *Consider the following land uses sensitive to vibration: Hospitals; Residential Areas; Concert Halls; Libraries; Sensitive Research Operations; Schools; and Offices.*

6) **Air Quality:** Implementation of the proposed Project would potentially generate air emissions during the construction phase of the Project and associated with maintenance vehicular trips performed periodically for the Project. The following General Plan Air Quality policy would be relevant to the Project.

2015 County of Riverside General Plan

AQ 23.2 *For discretionary actions, land use-related GHG reduction objectives shall be achieved through development and implementation of the appropriate Implementation Measures of the CAP for individual future projects. County programs shall also be developed and implemented to address land use-related reductions for County operations and voluntary community efforts.*

B. County General Plan Area Plan(s): County of Riverside General Plan, Riverside Extended Mountain Area Plan

C. Foundation Component(s): Open Space, Community Development, Agriculture, Rural Community, and Rural Foundation

D. Land Use Designation(s): Table 1

E. Overlay(s), if any: None

F. Policy Area(s), if any: N/A

G. Adjacent and Surrounding Area Plan(s), Foundation Component(s), Land Use Designation(s), and Overlay(s) and Policy Area(s), if any: Surrounding land uses Agriculture, Commercial Retail, Conservation, Conservation Habitat, Estate Density Residential, Indian Lands, Light Industrial, Medium-Density Residential, Open Space Recreation, Public Facilities, Rural Community-Estate Density Residential, Rural Mountains, Rural Residential, Very Low-Density Residential, and Water.

H. Adopted Specific Plan Information

1) **Name and Number of Specific Plan, if any:** N/A

2) **Specific Plan Planning Area, and Policies, if any:** N/A

I. Existing Zoning: Table 1.

J. Proposed Zoning, if any: No Change.

K. Adjacent and Surrounding Zoning: Same as identified in Table 1.

III. ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED

The environmental factors checked below (x) would be potentially affected by this Project, involving at least one impact that is a "Potentially Significant Impact" or "Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated" as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

☐ Aesthetics	☐ Hazards & Hazardous Materials	☐ Recreation
☐ Agriculture & Forest Resources	☐ Hydrology / Water Quality	☐ Transportation / Traffic
☐ Air Quality	☐ Land Use / Planning	☐ Utilities / Service Systems
☒ **Biological Resources**	☐ Mineral Resources	☐ Other:
☒ **Cultural Resources**	☒ **Noise**	☐ Other:
☒ **Geology / Soils**	☐ Population / Housing	☐ Mandatory Findings of Significance
☐ Greenhouse Gas Emissions	☐ Public Services	

IV. DETERMINATION

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

A PREVIOUS ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT/NEGATIVE DECLARATION WAS NOT PREPARED
☒ **I find that although the proposed Project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the Project, described in this document, have been made or agreed to by the Project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION has been prepared.**

7-26-2022

Mike Sullivan
Senior Environmental Planner
County of Riverside Facilities Management

Date

SI=Significant Impact; LTS=Less Than Significant or Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated; NI=No Impact; AP=Analyzed in Prior EIR; M-DP=Substantially Mitigated by Uniformly Applicable Development Policies

	SI	LTS	NI	AP	M-DP
I AESTHETICS					
Would the Project					
1. Scenic Resources					
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings and historic buildings within a state-scenic highway?	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐
c) In non-urbanized area, substantially degrade views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from a publicly accessible vantage point.) If the Project is in an urbanized area, would the Project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐

Source: County of Riverside General Plan; County of Riverside General Plan Figure C-8; Eastern Coachella Valley Area Plan, Figure 10; California Department of Transportation Scenic Highway Guidelines.

Findings of Fact:

a-c) The Project site offers foreground and background views of the San Jacinto Mountains at varying levels of altitude and perspective. They provide scenic vistas, campgrounds, hundreds of miles of hiking trails, including a stretch of the Pacific Crest trail, the Santa Rosa National Monument, off-road vehicle trails, and hunting and fishing opportunities. The Project sites do not contain any unique or landmark features, and the placement of the poles and speakers would be located on previously developed sites adjacent to existing infrastructure. Although the Project would introduce new poles and speakers to the previously developed area, the Project elements would be compatible in scale and size with the existing infrastructure and would not result in an aesthetically objectionable view to the public. The installation of the poles and speakers would not create any additional significant blockage or obstruction of views from surrounding roadways or viewpoints. No additional visual obstruction would occur to any prominent topographic features such as rock outcroppings, or to scenic vistas of the surrounding mountains that are already disrupted by existing development and infrastructure. Therefore, a less-than-significant impact to scenic resources will occur for all of the proposed site locations.

Scenic Highways provide the motorist with views of distinctive natural characteristics that are not typical of other areas in the County, including, but not limited to low-lying valleys, mountain ranges, rock formations, rivers, and lakes. The intent of these policies is to conserve significant scenic resources along scenic highways for future generations and to manage development along these corridors so as to not detract from the area's natural characteristics. The Project area contains two designated State Scenic Highways, State Route 243 and State Route 74 which are the two main paths of travel within the Project area.

Castille Canyon/Poppet Flats Sites. This group of sites are all located within two miles of State Route 243. Due to topography, the only site visible from State Route 243 is the Vista Grande Fire Station #51. However, the area is heavily wooded and the TIS pole and OWS pole and speakers would not be distinguishable from travelers along the highway. Therefore, a less-than significant impact related to an effect on scenic highway corridors will occur to any of the Castille Canyon/Poppet Flat Sites.

Idyllwild/Pine Cove Village Sites. This group of sites are all located within two miles of State Route 243 Due to topography, sites visible from State Route 243 include Lawler Lodge, Alandale Fire Station, Alhatti Resort, Pine Cove Fire Station #23, and Idyllwild School. These sites are located in heavily wooded areas and are only visible for brief moments while traveling along State Route 243. At the Alhatti Resort and Idyllwild School, there are overhead power poles and overhead wire crossing the highway.

The Project pole and speakers would be approximately 350 feet from the highway at Alhatti Resort and 200 feet from the highway at the Idyllwild School; would be behind the prominent closest structures to the highway and would not be visible to travelers along the highway. The OWS pole and speakers would be located beyond the Lawler Lodge structure and the top of the poles and speaker would be visible from travelers along the highway for a brief period of time. The visibility of the pole and speaker would also be masked by the two prominent pines further behind Lawler Lodge. The Alandale Fire Station has existing overhead power poles with utility lines running along the west side of the highway. The site is set back from the scenic highway and is located below the height of the highway. There is also a cluster of 10 large pines and other smaller trees which do not provide a clear view of the structure. The OWS pole would be adjacent to the structure and would also not be clearly visible to travelers along the highway. Pine Cove Fire Station #23 has a steep-pitched roof and the Project pole and speakers would be mounted on the roof, where several other existing poles are present, including antennas, and overhead power lines and poles. The pole and speakers for these sites (Lawler, Alandale, and Pine Cove Fire Station #23) would appear as an extension of the buildings, would be visually consistent with the other sporadic clearings and structures along the route and would not introduce a significant new visual element that would have a substantial effect on the scenic highway. Therefore, a less-than significant impact related to an effect on scenic highway corridors will occur to any of the Idyllwild/Pine Cove Sites.

Mountain Center Sites. This group of sites are all located within 1000 feet of State Route 74 or State Route 243 Due to topography, no sites would be visible from State Route 243. Site visible from State Route 74 include Cranston Station, Caltrans Keen Mountain Station, and Lake Hemet Sheriff Station. These sites are located in wooded areas and are only visible for brief moments while traveling along State Route 74. At the Cranston Station, there are overhead power poles and overhead wire along the highway. The site is set back from the scenic highway and there is a buffer of trees which do not provide a clear view of the structure. At Lake Hemet, the OWS pole and speakers would be set back approximately 325 feet from the highway and there are existing overhead power poles and utility lines traveling along the highway. At the Caltrans Keen Station, the OWS pole and speakers would be set back approximately 100 feet from the highway and there is a buffer of trees which would not provide a clear view of the equipment. There are also existing utility power poles and overhead wire present in addition to poles for lighting. The OWS poles and speaker would be adjacent to the structures and would also not be clearly visible to travelers along the highway for these three sites. The pole and speakers for these sites would be visually consistent with the other sporadic clearings and structures along the route and would not introduce a significant new visual element that would have a substantial effect on the scenic highway. Therefore, a less-than significant impact related to an effect on scenic highway corridors will occur to any of the Mountain Center Sites.

Pine Meadows/Anza Sites. The five sites in Anza are not visible from State Route 74 or State Route 243. Pyramid Peak Road, Garner Valley Commons, and Santa Rosa Indian Maintenance Facility are within 0.8 miles of State Route 74 but would not be visible due to topography and intervening buildings and trees. Paradise Valley Café and Garner Fire Station #53 are adjacent to State Route 74. The OWS pole and speaks at Paradis Valley Café and Garner Fire Station #53 would be located behind the structures and set back 250 feet from the highway. There are existing overhead power poles and wire that would be of similar size and scale as the Project poles and would not introduce a significant new visual element that would have a substantial effect on the scenic highway. Therefore, a less-than significant impact related to an effect on scenic highway corridors will occur to any of the Pine Meadows/Anza Sites.

Pinyon Pines Sites. This group of sites are all located within two miles of State Route 74. Due to topography, the only site visible from State Route 74 is the Pinyon Pines Fire Station #30. The OWS pole and speakers would be set back approximately 150 feet from the highway and there are also existing utility power poles and overhead wire present. The pole and speakers for these sites would be visually consistent with the other structures along the route and would not introduce a significant new visual element that would have a substantial effect on the scenic highway. Therefore, a less-than significant impact related to an effect on scenic highway corridors will occur to any of the Pinyon Pines Sites.

d) A significant impact would occur if the proposed Project caused a substantial increase in ambient illumination levels beyond the property line or caused new lighting to spill over onto light-sensitive land uses such as residential, some commercial, institutional, and natural areas. The Project sites are located on previously developed areas or areas with existing infrastructure such as water tanks. No additional lighting would be required to operate the OWS-TIS system. There may be various roadway signs that would be illuminated during infrequent emergency situations as part of the TIS system but these would not constitute new sources of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area. Implementation of the Project would not expose residences to unacceptable light levels or create a new source of substantial lighting or glare. Therefore, no significant impact related to other lighting issues would occur.

Mitigation: None

Monitoring: None

SI=Significant Impact; LTS=Less Than Significant or Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated; NI=No Impact; AP=Analyzed in Prior EIR; M-DP=Substantially Mitigated by Uniformly Applicable Development Policies

	SI	LTS	NI	AP	M-DP
2. Mt. Palomar Observatory *a) Interfere with the nighttime use of the Mt. Palomar Observatory, as protected through Riverside County Ordinance No. 655?*	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐

Source: RCIT (GIS Database); Project Description; Ord. No. 655 (Regulating Light Pollution).

Findings of Fact:

a) Light pollution occurs when too much artificial illumination enters the night sky and reflects off of airborne water droplets and dust particles causing a condition known as "sky glow." It occurs when glare from improperly aimed and unshielded light fixtures cause uninvited illumination to cross property lines. The Mount Palomar Observatory, located in San Diego County, requires unique nighttime lighting standards so that the night sky can be viewed clearly. The Project sites are located from approximately 19 to 35 miles northeast of the Mt. Palomar Observatory. The Project sites are not within the 15-mile radius Zone A but are all located within the 45-mile radius of Zone B of the Observatory. Construction activities associated with the Project would not occur during evening hours. Nighttime lighting would not be included as part of the Project. As a result, no light would not obstruct or hinder the views from the Mt. Palomar Observatory. Therefore, no significant impact related to an interference with the nighttime use of the Mt. Palomar Observatory will occur.

Mitigation: None

Monitoring: None

SI=Significant Impact; LTS=Less Than Significant or Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated; NI=No Impact; AP=Analyzed in Prior EIR; M-DP=Substantially Mitigated by Uniformly Applicable Development Policies

	SI	LTS	NI	AP	M-DP
II AGRICULTURE & FOREST RESOURCES *Would the Project*					
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland) as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐

b) Conflict with existing agricultural zoning, agricultural use or with land subject to a Williamson Act contract or land within a Riverside County Agricultural Preserve?	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐
c) In non-urbanized area, substantially degrade views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from a publicly accessible vantage point.) If the Project is in an urbanized area, would the Project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐
d) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use?	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐
e) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Govt. Code section 51104(g))?	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐
f) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐
g) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐

Source: California Department of Conservation Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program 2012 and Williamson Act Land Map 2012; RCIT Agricultural Preserve Contracts (GIS Database), Riverside County General Plan Figure 4.16.1 "Parks, Forests and Recreation Areas"; Riverside County Parks, 2012.

Findings of Fact:

a-d) The Project sites are in areas designated as Other Land, Urban Built Up and Unmapped by the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP) of the California Department of Conservation. The Project sites are not classified as prime farmland, unique farmland, or farmland of statewide importance. The Project sites are not located or located adjacent to an agricultural preserve, a Farmland Security Zone, and will not conflict with existing agricultural zoning or land subject to a Williamson Act contract. The nearest Williamson Act land is located approximately 0.5 miles to the east of the Lake Hemet site. The nearest land zoned for agriculture of importance is approximately 750 feet to the east of the Poppet Flats Fire Station site. The installation of poles and speakers is not anticipated to result in rezoning that would result in the conversion of agricultural zoned land to develop with non-agricultural uses. In addition, the implementation of the Project would foster continuation of existing uses and is primarily limited to the addition of infrastructure to provide more efficient emergency services. Therefore, no significant impact related to agricultural effects will occur.

e-g) ***Castille Canyon/Poppet Flats Sites.*** Of these sites, only Vista Grande Fire Station #51 is located within San Bernardino National Forest. By requirement, the poles must be located away from trees to provide pathways for the transmission of noise and radio waves. The installation of poles in speakers at these sites would not conflict with the existing zoning or result in the loss of forestland or conversion of forest land to non-forest use as the sites have all been previously disturbed and cleared and are adjacent to existing power and infrastructure and would not result in the removal of any of the existing trees. Therefore, a less-than-significant impact related to forest resources will occur.

Idyllwild/Pine Cove Village Sites. All of these sites are located are located within San Bernardino National Forest in heavily wooded areas. However, as stated above, the poles must be located away from trees to provide pathways for the transmission of noise and radio waves. The installation of poles in speakers at these sites would not conflict with the existing zoning or result in the loss of forestland or conversion of forest land to non-forest use as the sites have all been previously disturbed and cleared, and are adjacent to existing power and infrastructure and would not result in the removal of any of the existing trees. Therefore, a less-than-significant impact related to forest resources will occur.

Mountain Center Sites. All of these sites are located are located within San Bernardino National Forest in wooded areas. However, the poles must be located away from trees to provide pathways for the transmission of noise and radio waves. The installation of poles in speakers at these sites would not conflict with the existing zoning or result in the loss of forestland or conversion of forest land to non-

forest use as the sites have all been previously disturbed and cleared and are adjacent to existing power and infrastructure and would not result in the removal of any of the existing trees. Therefore, a less-than-significant impact related to forest resources will occur.

Pine Meadows-Anza Sites. Of these sites, Garner Fire Station #53, Pyramid Peak Road, Garner Valley Commons, and Paradis Valley Café are located within San Bernardino National Forest. The poles must be located away from trees to provide pathways for the transmission of noise and radio waves. The installation of poles in speakers at these sites would not conflict with the existing zoning or result in the loss of forestland or conversion of forest land to non-forest use as the sites have all been previously disturbed and cleared and are adjacent to existing power and infrastructure and would not result in the removal of any of the existing trees. Therefore, a less-than-significant impact related to forest resources will occur.

Pinyon Pines Sites. All of these sites are located are located within San Bernardino National Forest in wooded areas. However, the poles must be located away from trees to provide pathways for the transmission of noise and radio waves. The installation of poles in speakers at these sites would not conflict with the existing zoning or result in the loss of forestland or conversion of forest land to non-forest use as the sites have all been previously disturbed and cleared and are adjacent to existing power and infrastructure and would not result in the removal of any of the existing trees. Therefore, a less-than-significant impact related to forest resources will occur.

Mitigation: None

Monitoring: None

SI=Significant Impact; LTS=Less Than Significant or Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated; NI=No Impact; AP=Analyzed in Prior EIR; M-DP=Substantially Mitigated by Uniformly Applicable Development Policies

	SI	LTS	NI	AP	M-DP
III AIR QUALITY					
Would the Project					
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐
b) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the Project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐
c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐
d) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐

Source: SCAQMD Attainment Status, South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) CEQA Air Quality Handbook Table 6-2; CalEEMod 2020.4.0; and SCAQMD Rules

Findings of Fact:

The Air Quality section addresses the impacts of the proposed Project on ambient air quality and the exposure of people, especially sensitive individuals, to unhealthful pollutant concentrations. Air pollutants of concern include ozone (O_3), carbon monoxide (CO), particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter (PM_{10}), particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in diameter ($PM_{2.5}$), oxides of nitrogen (NO_x), sulfur dioxide (SO_2), and lead (Pb). This section analyzes the type and quantity of emissions that would be generated by the construction and operation of the Project. Geographic areas are classified as either in attainment or nonattainment for each criteria pollutant based on whether the Ambient Air Quality Standards (AAQS) have been achieved under the state and federal Clean Air Acts (CAA). A background discussion on the air quality regulatory setting, meteorological conditions, existing ambient air quality in the vicinity of the Project site, methodology, and air quality modeling data are included in Appendix B to this Initial Study.

a) Air quality in the United States is governed by the Federal CAA, administered by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). In addition to being subject to the requirements of the federal CAA, air quality in California is also governed by more stringent regulations under the California CAA, administered by the California Air Resources Board (CARB) at the state level and by the Air Quality Management Districts at the regional and local levels.

The Project site is located within the South Coast Air Basin (Basin) and is within the jurisdiction of the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD). The boundaries of the Basin range from the Pacific Ocean on the west to the San Gabriel, San Bernardino, and San Jacinto Mountains to the north and east. It includes portions of Los Angeles County, all of Orange County, and the non-desert areas of Riverside and San Bernardino counties. The 2016 Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) was adopted by the SCAQMD Governing Board in March of 2017 and provides updated emission inventory methodologies for various source categories, the new and changing federal requirements, implementation of new technology measures, and the continued development of economically sound, flexible compliance approaches. The Basin is a federal and state non-attainment area for O_3 and $PM_{2.5}$, and a state non-attainment area for PM_{10} and Pb (Los Angeles County only). An area is considered to be in non-attainment status when air pollution persistently exceeds the national ambient air standards. The 2016 AQMP establishes a comprehensive program to lead the Basin into compliance with all federal and state air quality standards. The AQMP is derived from General Plan assumptions, land use, population, and employment characteristics defined in consultation with local governments. As such, conformance with the AQMP for development projects is determined by demonstrating compliance with local land use plans and/or population projections.

The proposed Project would install OWS poles and speakers with connection to existing power sources and TIS poles and on road signage. The improvements would enhance the emergency communication network within the San Jacinto Mountains. The Project will not require changes to the designated land use and zoning by the County General Plan and Zoning Ordinance. The General Plans of cities and counties within the Basin were used as the basis for the emissions inventory within the AQMP. Individual projects and long-term programs within the region are required to be consistent with the AQMP. To demonstrate consistency with the AQMP, the population projections used to assess the need for the Project must be approved by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG). The Project will not substantially alter the present or planned land use of this area as the services offered would not result in new trips as no increase in staff or capacity would occur as part of the enhanced communication network. Therefore, the Project would be consistent with the land use designation that was incorporated within the General Plan and consequently the AQMP. In addition, the Project would not emit either short-or long-term quantities of criteria pollutants which exceed the SCAQMD's significance thresholds as discussed in 6b) below. The SCAQMD does not consider projects which result in emissions which are below the SCAQMD significance thresholds to interfere with the goals established in the AQMP. Therefore, a less- than-significant impact related to consistency with the AQMP will occur.

b) According the SCAQMD methodology, any Project that does not exceed, or can be mitigated to less than the daily threshold values will not add significantly to the cumulative impact. Construction and operational activities would not result in emissions in excess of SCAQMD's daily threshold values. See the discussion related to regional air quality emissions in the analysis below within subsection c. Therefore, a less-than-significant impact related to a cumulatively considerable net increase in criteria pollutants will occur.

c) Air quality impacts can be described in potential short and long-term impacts. Short-term impacts occur during Project construction. Long-term air quality impacts occur once the Project is complete and operational. These long-term impacts would occur as a result of increased vehicle traffic to the Project site due to periodic maintenance activity. The following analysis will address whether Project generated emissions will significantly contribute toward an exceedance of the ambient air quality standards or a substantial contribution to an existing or projected air quality violation.

Short-term Air Quality Impacts

Construction activities would result in the generation of air pollutants. These emissions would primarily be 1) exhaust emissions from powered construction equipment; 2) fugitive dust generated from demolition, earthmoving, excavation and other construction activities; 3) motor vehicle emissions associated with vehicle trips; 4) emissions generated from paving activity; and (5) reactive organic gases generated from architectural coating activities. The analysis assumes compliance with SCAQMD Rule 403 (Fugitive Dust). Construction activities are estimated to begin in 2022, while build-out of the proposed Project could extend into 2025 or longer depending in funding availability. Air pollutant emissions associated with the Project could occur over the short-term from site preparation to support the proposed land use. The included analysis is based on the CalEEMod computer model. To determine whether a significant regional air quality impact would occur, Project emissions are evaluated against SCAQMD regional significance thresholds for construction activities. The Project is required to comply with SCAQMD Rule 403, which establishes control measures for fugitive dust. Compliance with this rule will reduce short-term particulate pollutant emissions and is included as part of the air quality modeling assumptions. As shown in **Table AQ-1**, the Project's construction emissions are not anticipated to result in a substantial contribution to regional emissions. Project emissions are less than the SCAQMD CEQA significance threshold values. The output for the model run is included in Appendix B. Therefore, a less-than-significant impact related to violation of air quality standards will occur.

Table AQ-1: Summary of Peak Construction Emissions (Pounds per Day)

Activity	VOC	NOX	CO	SO2	PM10	PM2.5
Site Preparation	1	15	8	<1	2	1
Building Construction	1	7	7	<1	<1	<1
Maximum Daily Construction Emissions	**1**	**15**	**8**	**<1**	**2**	**1**
SCAQMD Threshold	75	100	550	150	150	55
Exceeds Significance Thresholds?	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**

Source: CalEEMod Version 2020.4.0.

Long-Term Air Quality Impacts

Long-term air quality impacts associated with the proposed Project would be generated from primarily mobile sources. Operation of the OWS-TIS system would not result in additional significant stationary source emissions from on-site equipment. Area sources of emissions are those associated with energy use. The Project is not adding staff or capacity and would not generate additional trips that would result in mobile emissions. As a conservative estimate, emissions based on the combined energy usage required for operation and maintenance of all of the proposed sites. As not all the sites would be selected, the actual emissions would be lower. The Project's emissions were evaluated against the SCAQMD significance thresholds as shown in **Table AQ-2**. The Project's emissions were found to be below the SCAQMD operational phase emissions thresholds. Therefore, a less-than-significant impact related to long term air quality impacts will occur.

Table AQ-2: Summary of Peak Regional Operational Emissions (Pounds per Day)

Operational Activity	ROG	NO_X	CO	SO_X	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
Area	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Energy	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Vehicles	1	5	5	<1	<1	<1
Operational Emissions	**1**	**5**	**5**	**<1**	**<1**	**<1**
SCAQMD Significance Threshold	55	55	550	150	150	55
Exceeds Significance Thresholds?	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**

Source: CalEEMod 2020.4.0

The localized air pollution is evaluated against the localized significance thresholds (LST) which are based on the ambient concentrations of a pollutant within the Project Source Receptor Area, the size of the Project site and distance to the nearest sensitive receptor. The LSTs represent the maximum emissions from the Project site that are not expected to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the most stringent national or state AAQS. The LSTs are based on the California AAQS, which are the most stringent AAQS established to provide a margin of safety in the protection of the public health and welfare. They are designed to protect those sensitive receptors most susceptible to respiratory distress, such as asthmatics, the elderly, very young children, people already weakened by other disease or illness, and persons engaged in strenuous work or exercise. The SCAQMD has established guidance for the use of the results of the CalEEMod model to be applied to the LST methodology. In order to compare CalEEMod emissions against the LST thresholds, Project design features or mitigation measures should be established that describe the off-road equipment list and hours of operation assumed with maximum daily emissions; the maximum number of acres disturbed on the peak day using the equipment list; emission control devices added to off-road equipment; and dust suppression techniques used.

Construction LSTs

Emissions generated by construction activities would temporarily increase pollutant concentrations from onsite equipment (primarily mobile emissions) and fugitive dust (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$). **Table AQ-3** shows the localized maximum daily construction emissions. As the Project sites are located within 100 feet of residential property lines, the most conservative receptor distance of 25 meters was used for the LST methodology. As shown in **Table AQ-3**, maximum daily emissions from construction activities would not exceed the SCAQMD LSTs; therefore, construction emissions would not exceed the California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS) and the Project would not expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations. Therefore, a less-than-significant impact related to construction LSTs will occur.

Operational LSTs

Operational activities would generate air pollutant emissions from mobile and area emissions. **Table AQ-4** shows localized maximum daily operational emissions. As shown in **Table AQ-4**, maximum daily operational emissions would not exceed the SCAQMD LSTs and would not expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations. Therefore, a less-than-significant impact related to operational LSTs will occur.

Table AQ-3: Localized Significance Threshold Summary – Construction

	Pounds per Day			
Construction	**CO**	**NO2**	**PM10**	**PM2.5**
Peak Construction Emissions	8	15	<	<
Localized Significance Thresholds	750	162	4	3
Significant Impact Without Mitigation?	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**

Source: CalEEMod Version 2020.4.0: Based on SCAQMD LST methodology on a 1-acre site that uses one boom lift/bucket truck, bobcat with auger drill, and work truck for eight hours a day during grading, which is equivalent to a disturbed acreage of 1 acre and compared against the 1-acre LST lookup table within SRA 27 and SRA 28 and adjacent sensitive receptors (25m).

Table AQ-4: Localized Significance Threshold Summary – Operation

	Pounds per Day			
Construction	**CO**	**NO2**	**PM10**	**PM2.5**
Peak Operational Emissions	5	5	<1	<1
Localized Significance Thresholds	750	162	1	1
Significant Impact?	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**

Source: CalEEMod Version 2020.4.0: Based on SCAQMD LST methodology for operational emissions which does not include off-site mobile emissions. The localized emissions were compared against the most stringent LST threshold for SRA 27 and 28 with a 25 meter receptor distance.

Carbon Monoxide Hotspots

An air quality impact would be considered significant if the generated CO emission levels exceed the state or federal AAQS, which would expose receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations. Because CO is produced in greatest quantities from vehicle combustion and does not readily disperse into the atmosphere, adherence to AAQS is typically demonstrated through an analysis of localized concentrations. Vehicle congestion has the potential to create elevated concentrations of CO called "hot spots." Localized CO concentrations hot spots are caused by vehicular emissions, primarily when idling at congested intersections. Due to the implementation of strict vehicle emissions standards over the last 20 years, the turnover of older vehicles, introduction of cleaner fuels, and implementation of increasingly sophisticated and efficient emissions control technologies, CO concentrations have steadily declined. Currently, the allowable CO emissions standard in California is a maximum of 3.4 grams per mile for passenger cars. A CO "hot spot" would occur if an exceedance of the state one-hour standard of 20 ppm or the 8-hour standard of 9 ppm were to occur. A CO hot spot analysis was conducted in 2003 for four high volume intersections in the City of Los Angeles in the peak-hour periods to establish a better threshold for the volume of vehicles necessary to generate a violation of CO standards to better reflect the effect of the increasing proportion of cleaner burning vehicles. The hot spot analysis for the 2003 analysis did not predict any violation of CO standards. The busiest intersection (Wilshire Boulevard/Veteran Avenue) had a daily traffic volume of 100,000 vehicles today and the estimated one-hour concentration was 4.6 ppm.[1] The 20 ppm standard would not have been exceeded until the intersection exceeded more than 400,000 vehicles per day. The Bay Area Air Quality Management District has also looked at the effect of cleaner burning vehicles and concluded that under existing and future vehicle emissions rates, a given project would have to increase traffic volumes at a single intersection by 24,000 vehicles per hour where vertical and/or horizontal air does not mix (worst case condition) to generate a significant CO impact.[2] Based on these factors, and that the Project would not generate peak-hour trips as there would not be an increase in existing staffing, there is no potential for the Project to generate CO concentrations higher than the state and federal standards. As a result, sensitive receptors in the area would not be substantially affected by CO concentrations generated by operation of the Project. Therefore, a less-than-significant impact related to CO hot spots will occur.

Toxic Air Contaminants

The CARB has identified diesel particulate matter (DPM) from diesel-fueled engines as a toxic air contaminant (TAC); thus, high volume freeways, stationary diesel engines, and facilities attracting heavy and constant diesel vehicle traffic are identified as having the highest associated health risks from DPM. The Project site is not located within 500 feet of a freeway or major roadway, near any rail yards, stationary diesel engines, or facilities attracting heavy and constant diesel vehicle traffic such as warehouse distribution centers. The surrounding Project area consists primarily of residences, open spaces and commercial uses.

Health risks from TACs are a function of both the concentration of emissions and the duration of exposure. Health-related risks associated with DPM in particular are primarily associated with long-term exposure and associated risk of contracting cancer. Some land uses are considered more sensitive to air pollution than others, due to the types of population groups or activities involved. Heightened sensitivity may be caused by health problems, proximity to the emissions source, and/or duration of exposure to air pollutants. Children, pregnant women, the elderly, and those with existing health problems are especially vulnerable to the effects of air pollution. Operational-related emissions of TACs are typically associated with stationary diesel engines or land uses that involve heavy truck traffic or idling. The fire station is located within a residential area, which is presumed to have sensitive receptors. However, the Fire Station would not result in additional diesel equipment or other heavy truck uses, so there would not be any additional long- exposure to TACs. The CARB

[1] South Coast Air Quality Management District, *Carbon Monoxide Redesignation Request and Maintenance Plan*, Hot Spot Analysis, February 2005.

[2] Bay Area Air Quality Management District, *CEQA Air Quality Guidelines*, Section 3.3 Carbon Monoxide Screening Criteria, May 2011

Air Quality and Land Use Handbook: A Community Health Perspective Handbook includes facilities with associated diesel truck trips of more than 100 trucks per day as a source of substantial TAC emissions. The Project is not anticipated to receive frequent truck deliveries and would not involve a substantial source of TAC emissions. Therefore, the operation of the Project would not expose any existing sensitive receptors to any new permanent or substantial TAC emissions.

During construction, diesel particulate emissions associated with heavy-duty equipment operations would occur. According to SCAQMD methodology, health effects from carcinogenic air toxics are usually described in terms of individual cancer risk. "Individual Cancer Risk" is the likelihood that a person continuously exposed to concentrations of TACs over a 70-year lifetime will contract cancer based on the use of standard risk assessment methodology. Based on the construction schedule, limited amount of imported/exported material, and equipment mix as described in Appendix B, the construction of the Project is not anticipated to result in more than 20 truck trips per day and would not be a substantial source of TAC emissions. Given the short-term construction schedule of approximately three to five days per site, the proposed Project would not result in a long-term (i.e., 70 years) source of TACs. No significant emissions and corresponding individual cancer risk are anticipated after construction. Because of the short-term exposure period during construction and low level of truck activity during construction and operation of the OWS/TIS, a less-than-significant impact related to TACs will occur.

d) The proposed Project would not emit objectionable odors that would affect a substantial number of people. The threshold for odor is if a Project creates an odor nuisance pursuant to SCAQMD Rule 402, Nuisance, which states:

> A person shall not discharge from any source whatsoever such quantities of air contaminants or other material which cause injury, detriment, nuisance, or annoyance to any considerable number of persons or to the public, or which endanger the comfort, repose, health or safety of any such persons or the public, or which cause, or have a natural tendency to cause, injury or damage to business or property. The provisions of this rule shall not apply to odors emanating from agricultural operations necessary for the growing of crops or the raising of fowl or animals.

The type of facilities that are considered to have objectionable odors include wastewater treatments plants, compost facilities, landfills, solid waste transfer stations, fiberglass manufacturing facilities, paint/coating operations (e.g., auto body shops), dairy farms, petroleum refineries, asphalt batch plants, chemical manufacturing, and food manufacturing facilities. The proposed Project would be consistent and compatible with existing land uses surrounding the Project site, as the poles and speakers, would not emit odors. The proposed Project will not introduce a new stationary source of air pollution into the proposed Project vicinity that may cause objectionable odors. Therefore, no significant impact related to the creation of objectionable odors will occur.

During construction activities, construction equipment exhaust would temporarily generate odors. Any construction-related odor emissions would be temporary, intermittent in nature, and would not constitute a public nuisance. Therefore, a less-than-significant impacts related to objectionable odors during construction will occur.

Mitigation: None

Monitoring: None

SI=Significant Impact; LTS=Less Than Significant or Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated; NI=No Impact; AP=Analyzed in Prior EIR; M-DP=Substantially Mitigated by Uniformly Applicable Development Policies

	SI	LTS	NI	AP	M-DP
IV BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES					
Would the Project					
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U. S. Wildlife Service?	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Conservation Community Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state conservation plan?	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐

Source: RCIT (GIS Database); Project Description; Dudek Biological Resources Report, 2021-Appendix C.

Findings of Fact:

a) No federally or state-listed plant species have a potential to occur within the Project site. Two state listed species have a low potential to occur within at least one of the Project site study areas, however neither species is expected to occur in the Project footprints. Seven non-listed special-status species have a moderate potential to occur within at least one Project site study area, but none are expected to occur within the Project footprints. Therefore, the Project would not result in direct impacts to special-status plant species. However, implementation of the proposed Project may indirectly impact special-status plant species within the study area outside of the Project footprints if present. Potential indirect impacts to special-status plants include impacts from fugitive dust, increased human activity, soil erosion, and the introduction of chemical pollutants (e.g., herbicide use). Best management practices (**MM-BIO-1**) that are commonly implemented as part of Project activities typically reduce indirect impacts to a less-than-significant level. In addition, adherence to Urban Wildlife Interface Guidelines (UWIG) (**MM-BIO-2**) and Land Use Adjacency Guidelines (LUAG) (**MMBIO-3**) for applicable sites located within the Western Riverside Multi-Species Habitat Conservation Plan (WRMSHCP) and Coachella Valley Multi-Species Habitat Conservation Plan (CVMSCHP) would reduce indirect impacts to less than significant. As such, direct and indirect impacts to special-status plant species would be less than significant.

While Johnston's rockcress, San Jacinto mariposa lily, and San Jacinto Mountains bedstraw are covered species under the WRMSHCP, there are additional survey requirements for these species if suitable habitat is determined to be present. Suitable habitat was detected for all three species within the study areas of two Project sites, but not within the Project footprints; therefore, no direct impacts to these species are expected. However, implementation of the proposed Project may indirectly impact these species within the study area outside of the Project footprints if present. Potential indirect impacts to Johnston's rockcress, San Jacinto mariposa lily, and San Jacinto Mountains bedstraw, if present, include impacts from fugitive dust, increased human activity, soil erosion, and the introduction of chemical pollutants (e.g., herbicide use). However, adherence to best management practices (BMPs) (**MM-BIO-1**) and UWIG (**MM-BIO-2**) would reduce the indirect impacts to Johnston's rockcress, San Jacinto mariposa lily, and San Jacinto Mountains bedstraw to less than significant and the Project would be consistent with the WRMSHCP.

No listed or non-listed special-status wildlife species were incidentally detected within the study areas during the site visits in January 2022. Six federally listed species were determined to have potential to occur in at least one study area, but none are expected in the Project footprints. These species are mountain yellow-legged frog, arroyo toad, bald eagle, San Bernardino kangaroo rat, Peninsular bighorn sheep, and quino checkerspot butterfly. All of these species are federally listed as endangered except for bald eagle, which is federally proposed for de-listing, but has full protection under the State. Details of the level of potential, coverage by WRMSHCP or CVMSHCP and which study areas have potential for each of these species can be found in Appendix C. Three state-listed species were determined to have potential to occur in at least one study area: southern rubber boa, tricolor blackbird, and golden eagle. Southern rubber boa and tricolored blackbird are state listed as threatened, while golden eagle is fully protected under the State. Only southern rubber boa has any potential to occur within the Project footprints, and that potential is low, therefore is not discussed further, as impacts would be less than significant. Further details on the level of potential, coverage by WRMSHCP or CVMSHCP and which study areas have potential for these three species can be found in Appendix C. Finally, twelve special-status species were determined to have moderate or high potential to occur in at least one study area buffer. These species are as follows: southern California legless lizard, California glossy snake, red diamondback rattlesnake, Blainville's horned lizard, purple martin, gray vireo, pallid bat, pallid San Diego pocket mouse, Townsend's big-eared bat, San Bernardino flying squirrel, Palm Springs pocket mouse, and Los Angeles pocket mouse. All twelve species are listed as species of special concern by the state of California. Details on the level of potential and which study areas have potential for these species can be found in Appendix C.

Arroyo toad and mountain yellow-legged frog, both federally endangered species, have a low potential to occur within one or more study areas due to presence of suitable habitat. Both species are covered by the WRMSHCP. Six study areas were found to include suitable habitat for mountain yellow-legged frog and one study area included suitable habitat for arroyo toad. The Project footprints at all seven locations avoid all suitable habitat for these species, thus there would be no direct impacts, as detailed in Section 3.7, Special-Status Wildlife Species, of this report. Indirect impacts from Project construction and use of the Project would be temporary, brief, and infrequent. Indirect impacts would be reduced through implementation of BMPs (**MM-BIO-1**) and UWIG (**MM-BIO-2**). Given the temporary and infrequent nature of these indirect impacts, along with the implementation of the UWIG, indirect impacts to both mountain yellow-legged frog and arroyo toad would be less than significant and the proposed Project would be consistent with the WRMSHCP. As such, with implementation of **MM-BIO-1** and **MM-BIO-2**, potential direct and indirect impacts to arroyo toad and mountain yellow-legged frog would be less than significant.

Southern rubber boa is state listed as threatened and has a low potential to occur within at least one Project footprint, as well as potential to occur in several study areas ranging from low to high due to the presence of suitable habitat. Red diamondback rattlesnake and Blainville's horned lizard, both SSC, have moderate and/or high potential to occur within at least one study area. All three of these species are covered by the WRMSHCP. Therefore, with adherence to BMPs (**MM-BIO-1**) and UWIG (**MM-BIO-2**), direct and indirect impacts would be less than significant and the Project would be consistent with the WRMSHCP. As such, with implementation of **MM-BIO-1** and **MM-BIO-2**, potential direct and indirect impacts to southern rubber boa, red diamondback rattlesnake, and Blainville's horned lizard would be less than significant.

Although burrowing owls are Species of Special Concern (SSC), they are not found within the mountain communities. Southern California legless lizard and California glossy snake, both SSC, have a moderate and/or high potential to occur within at least one study area, due to presence of suitable habitat. Neither of these species are covered by the WRMSHCP and are not listed pursuant to the state or federal Endangered Species Act. Neither species is expected within the Project footprints, therefore the Project is not anticipated to result in direct impacts to southern California legless lizard nor California glossy snake. Indirect impacts to both species are possible and could be potentially significant absent mitigation. Adherence to BMPs (**MM-BIO-1**), UWIG (**MM-BIO-2**), and LUAG (**MM-BIO-3**), and with implementation of a preconstruction survey (**MM-BIO-4**), indirect impacts would be reduced to less than significant. Therefore, with implementation of **MM-BIO-1**, **MM-BIO-2**, **MM-BIO-3**, and **MM-BIO-4**,

potential direct and indirect impacts to Southern California legless lizard and California glossy snake would be less than significant.

The bald eagle is a federal proposed for delisting and is also listed as endangered by the State and has a high potential to occur within two study areas due to presence of suitable habitat and known occurrences in the area. The golden eagle is a fully state protected species and the tricolored blackbird is state listed as threatened. Both of these species have a low and/or moderate potential to occur within at least one study area due to presence of suitable habitat. Purple martin and gray vireo, both SSC, have either a high or moderate potential to occur within at least one study area due to the presence of suitable habitat and/or previously known occurrences in the area. While bald eagle, golden eagle, tricolored blackbird, and purple martin are covered species under the WRMSHCP, incidental take of these species is not authorized by the WRMSHCP permits as indicated within the species "incidental take" column provided in MSHCP Table 9-2 (County of Riverside 2003). This also applies to gray vireo, a covered species under the CVMSHCP; therefore, impacts to all five species could be potentially significant absent mitigation. Furthermore, these Habitat Conservation Plans do not allow for the take of any nesting birds, regardless of the time of year, as protected pursuant to the California Fish and Game Code and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

Direct mortality of individual bald eagles, golden eagles, tricolored blackbird, purple martin, and/or gray vireo would be significant absent mitigation. Implementation of **MM-BIO-5** (Nesting Birds) would reduce potential impacts to less than significant. Indirect impacts to these species that could occur during construction as well as operation of the system include an increase in human activity, construction and system testing noise, and dust in the immediate vicinity of an active nest that could result in significant harassment and nest abandonment, causing take of the nest. Adherence to the BMPs (**MM-BIO-1**), and implementation of UWIG (**MM-BIO-2**) and LUAG (**MM-BIO-3**) would reduce indirect impacts to less than significant. In addition, **MM-BIO-5** would result in avoidance of these indirect impacts, as monitoring and avoidance measures, if applicable, would be implemented should a nest be present, such that construction activities would not result in take. Therefore, with implementation of **MM-BIO-1**, **MM-BIO-2**, **MM-BIO-3**, and **MM-BIO-5**, potential direct and indirect impacts to bald eagle, golden eagle, tricolored blackbird, purple martin, and gray vireo would be less than significant.

San Bernardino kangaroo rat is federally listed as endangered and has a low potential to occur in one study area due to the presence of suitable habitat. Pallid San Diego pocket mouse and Los Angeles pocket mouse, both SSC, have a moderate potential to occur within at least one study area due to the presence of suitable habitat. San Bernardino kangaroo rat and Los Angeles pocket mouse are covered under the WRMSHCP; therefore, with adherence to BMPs (**MM-BIO-1**) and UWIG (**MM-BIO-2**), direct and indirect impacts would be less than significant and the Project would be consistent with the WRMSHCP. Therefore, with implementation of **MM-BIO-1** and **MM-BIO-2**, potential direct and indirect impacts to San Bernardino kangaroo rat and Los Angeles pocket mouse would be less than significant and the propose Project would be consistence with the WRMSHCP.

Pallid San Diego pocket mouse, an SSC, has a high potential to occur within the study areas of all four Project sites within the CVMSHCP. However, this species is not covered under the CVMSHCP, and impacts could be potentially significant absent mitigation. Direct impacts could occur through crushing of individuals during construction activities, entombment of burrowing species, and removal of habitat. Most mammal species exhibit a "flight" response to disturbance, resulting in temporary displacement, or if disturbance is constant, permanent displacement. Suitable habitat will be available adjacent to the affected region, and individuals would be expected to move away from construction activities. Entombment of individuals would be avoided through implementation of General Avoidance and Minimization Measures (**MM-BIO-6**), which would include covering open trenches. Direct impacts to the few individuals that may be crushed or otherwise harmed by construction activities would be less than significant. Potential indirect impacts to pallid San Diego pocket mouse would be limited to short-term impacts from construction activities and period system testing, and could result in fugitive dust that can degrade habitat and result in health implications for wildlife species; noise and vibration that can stress wildlife species or cause them to leave an area of otherwise suitable habitat; increased human presence,

which can also disrupt daily activities of wildlife and cause them to leave an area; nighttime lighting, which can disrupt the activity patterns of nocturnal species; and release of chemical pollutants, such as from oil leaks from construction vehicles and machinery. Adherence to LUAG (**MM-BIO-3**) along with the implementation of **MM-BIO-6** would reduce indirect impacts to a level that is less than significant through limiting impacts to the proposed footprint, removing invasive species, dust control measures, and prohibiting pets and trash left on site. Therefore, with implementation of MM-BIO-3 and MM-BIO-6, potential direct and indirect impacts to pallid San Diego pocket mouse would be less than significant.

Palm Springs pocket mouse, an SSC, has a moderate potential to occur within one study within the CVMSHCP. This species is covered under the CVMSHCP; therefore, adherence to LUAG (**MM-BIO-3**) and implementation of General Avoidance and Minimization Measures (**MM-BIO-6**), direct and indirect impacts would be less than significant, and the Project would be consistent with the CVMSHCP.

San Bernardino flying squirrel, an SSC, has a moderate potential to occur within at least one study area within the WRMSHCP. This species is fully covered by the WRMSHCP. Therefore, with adherence to BMPs (**MM-BIO-1**) and UWIG (**MM-BIO-2**), direct and indirect impacts would be less than significant, and the Project would be consistent with the WRMSHCP.

Pallid bat and Townsend's big-eared bat, both SSC species, have a moderate to high potential to occur within at least one of study area. These species are not covered under the WRMSHCP and are not listed pursuant to the state or federal Endangered Species Act but impacts on maternity roosts could be considered significant by California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). The Project is not anticipated to result in direct impacts to roosts because the Project would not entail any work on human structures, directly. Furthermore, there would be no direct impacts to foraging habitat because the open land would remain and would be unencumbered at night when construction is not occurring. If bat roosts were present, potential indirect impacts on bat roosts may occur during construction through machinery or vehicles operating or parked beneath roosts. Indirect exhaust fumes and heat from machinery or vehicles parked or operating under a roost could alter bat behavior and potentially result in roost abandonment. If construction activities occur during maternity roosting season (March through August), a pre-construction roost survey for bats (**MM-BIO-7**) is recommended to determine presence/absence of active roosting within Site 19 (Hurkey Creek Park) at the installation location immediately adjacent to a garage/structure on the Project site. If roosting bats are observed during the pre-construction survey, a qualified biologist will conduct on-site monitoring when activities are conducted within 100 feet of the roost location and will implement avoidance measures such as establishing a buffer on the ground beneath the roost where no machinery or vehicles may park or operate to avoid exhaust fumes and heat from radiating into the roost. Additionally, indirect impacts to these species that could occur during construction as well as operation of the system include an increase in human activity, construction and system testing noise, and dust in the immediate vicinity of an active roost. Adherence to the BMPs (**MM-BIO-1**), and implementation of UWIG (**MM-BIO-2**) would reduce these indirect impacts to less than significant. Therefore, with implementation **of MM-BIO-1**, **MM-BIO-2**, and **MM-BIO-7**, potential indirect impacts to pallid bat and Townsend's big-eared bat would be less than significant.

Peninsular bighorn sheep is listed as federally endangered and state listed as threatened. This species has a low to moderate potential to occur within three study areas within the CVMSHCP. Two of these locations are within the Conservation Area and require a JPR to ensure consistency with the CVMSHCP. The remaining site has a moderate potential for the species to occur within the study area. This species is a fully covered species under the CVMSHCP. Therefore, with adherence to the LUAG (**MM-BIO-3**), and payment of the CVMSHCP development mitigation fee (**MM-BIO-8**) direct and indirect impacts would be less than significant, and the Project would be consistent with the CVMSHCP.

Quino checkerspot butterfly is federally listed as endangered and has a low to moderate potential to occur within at least one study area due to the presence of suitable habitat. This species is covered by the WRMSHCP. Therefore, with adherence to BMPs (**MM-BIO-1**) and UWIG (**MM-BIO-2**), direct and indirect impacts would be less than significant, and the Project would be consistent with the WRMSHCP.

b) Three sensitive vegetation communities identified as high priority for inventory in the List of Vegetation Alliances and Associations (CDFW 2021) with a state rarity ranking of S3 would be impacted if the Project sites that include these communities are selected. At Site 4 (Vista Grande Fire Station #51), 110 square feet of California coffee berry scrub (Frangula californica) would be permanently impacted if this site is selected for development. This accounts for 0.2% of California coffee berry scrub within the study area of Site 4. Due to the minor amount of this community that would be permanently impacted, direct impacts to 110 square feet of California coffee berry scrub would be less than significant. At Site A4 (Fern Valley Headquarters), 212 square feet of Calocedrus decurrens - Quercus chrysolepis - Quercus kelloggii Association would be permanently impacted if this site is selected for development. This accounts for 0.2% of Calocedrus decurrens - Quercus chrysolepis - Quercus kelloggii Association within the study area of Site A4. Due to the minor amount of this community that would be permanently impacted, direct impacts to 212 square feet of Calocedrus decurrens - Quercus chrysolepis - Quercus kelloggii Association would be less than significant. At Site A6 (McCall Park), 20 square feet of Incense cedar forest (Calocedrus decurrens) Alliance would be permanently impacted if this site is selected for development. This accounts for less than 0.1% of Incense cedar forest Alliance within the study are of Site A6. Due to the minor amount of this community that would be permanently impacted, direct impacts to 20 square feet of Incense cedar forest Alliance would be less than significant. Implementation of the proposed Project may indirectly impact sensitive vegetation communities within the study areas of the proposed Project. Potential indirect impacts to sensitive vegetation communities include impacts from fugitive dust, increased human activity, soil erosion, and the introduction of chemical pollutants (e.g., herbicide use). Best management practices (**MM-BIO-1**) that are commonly implemented as part of Project activities typically reduce indirect impacts to a less-than-significant level. In addition, adherence to UWIG (**MM-BIO-2**) would reduce indirect impacts to less than significant. As such, direct and indirect impacts to sensitive vegetation communities would be less than significant.

In addition, the study area of Site 9 ((Idyllwild Park), includes riparian habitat dominated by arroyo willow, however this will be avoided and therefore, not directly impacted by the Project. However, potential indirect impacts to this community include impacts from fugitive dust, increased human activity, soil erosion, and the introduction of chemical pollutants (e.g., herbicide use). Best management practices (**MM-BIO-1**) that are commonly implemented as part of Project activities typically reduce indirect impacts to a less-than-significant level. In addition, adherence to UWIG (**MM-BIO-2**) would reduce indirect impacts to less than significant. As such, direct and indirect impacts to this community would be less than significant. Therefore, with implementation of **MM-BIO-1** and **MM-BIO-2** potential direct and indirect impacts to special-status vegetation and riparian communities would be less than significant.

c) Based on a recent court case ordering vacation of the Navigable Waters Protection Rule, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) have halted implementation of the rule and are interpreting waters of the United States consistent with the pre-2015 regulatory regime until further notice. This means that ephemeral drainages are once again considered waters of the United States. A formal jurisdictional delineation was not performed for any of the Project sites; however, potential jurisdictional aquatic features were noted outside of the proposed Project footprints (specifically Sites 3 (High Valley Water), 9 (Idyllwild Park), 13 (Fern Valley Water Tanks), 18 (Lake Hemet Sheriff Station), 19 (Hurkey Creek Park), 20 (Garner Valley Fire Station #53), 29 (Burnt Valley Road), 33 (Buckthorn), 35 Pyramid Peak), A4 (Fern Valley District Headquarters), and A7 (Cranston Station)) but within the associated study area buffers. Therefore, there would be no direct impacts to these potential jurisdictional aquatic features. However, potential indirect impacts to these features could occur, however implementation of **MM-BIO-1**, **MM-BIO-2**, and **MM-BIO-8** (Jurisdictional Waters and Assessment, Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation) would reduce indirect impacts to less than significant. Site 33 (Yucca Road) does contain a potential jurisdictional aquatic feature that may be impacted by the construction of the proposed Project if selected; therefore, a formal jurisdictional delineation (**MM-BIO-8**) is needed at this site to determine jurisdiction and jurisdictional limits of the feature. If jurisdictional resources cannot be avoided, appropriate permitting with USACE, Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), and CDFW, as applicable will be required and

appropriate compensatory mitigation measures may be required. Potential indirect impacts to this feature could occur, however implementation of **MM-BIO-1**, **MM-BIO-2**, and **MM-BIO-8** (Jurisdictional Waters and Assessment, Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation) would reduce indirect impacts to less than significant.

d) Project construction could result in direct and indirect impacts to nesting birds, including the loss of nests, eggs, and fledglings if ground-disturbing activities occur during the nesting season (generally December 15 through August 31). Construction activities during this time may result in reduced reproductive success and may violate the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act and California Fish and Game Code. If construction (including any ground disturbing activities) occurs during the nesting season, a nesting bird survey (**MM-BIO-5**) must be conducted by a qualified biologist prior to ground disturbing activities and impacts to nests must be avoided. With implementation of **MM-BIO-5**, impacts to nesting birds would be less than significant. Additionally, adherence to the BMPs (**MM-BIO- 1**), and implementation of UWIG (**MM-BIO-2**) and LUAG (**MM-BIO-3**) would further reduce indirect impacts to less than significant. Therefore, with implementation of **MM-BIO-1**, **MM-BIO-2**, **MM-BIO-3**, and **MM-BIO-5**, potential direct and indirect impacts to nesting birds would be less than significant. The study areas are not within any designated wildlife corridors and/or habitat linkages identified by either the WRMSHCP or the CVMSHCP. Additionally, while this Project is made up of many small sites across a broad landscape, the impacts at each site are extremely minor (i.e., Project footprints range from 26 to 1335 square feet), thus are not anticipated to have any significant impacts to how the landscape currently functions with respect to wildlife corridors and habitat linkages. As a result, implementation of the Project would not result in impacts to these resources.

e) As no trees would be removed as a result of the Project, there are no existing local tree preservation ordinances or other policies protecting biological resources that would be applicable to the Project. Therefore, no significant impact related to conflict with local biological protection policies will occur.

f) The Project sites are within two habitat conservation plans: WRMSHCP and the CVMSHCP. Thirty nine of the 44 potential Project sites are located within the WRMSHCP Plan Area. One of these sites (Site A7 Cranston Station) is located within a Criteria Cell, which requires this Project site undergo a Joint Project Review (JPR) process (including Reserve Assembly Analysis and Rough Step Analysis). A Criteria Cell is a roughly 160-acre rectangle overlaid onto parcels within the WRMSHCP Plan Area with areas described for conservation (i.e., reserve assembly). Development in a Criteria Cell requires a process that evaluates consistency with the plan and whether the property is needed as part of the MSHCP reserve assembly. This process allows a mechanism to avoid any significant impacts to biological resources within sensitive areas. The remaining 38 Project sites are located outside of any WRMSHCP Criteria Cells; however, several of these sites are located within or adjacent to PQP lands. The following discussion applies only to the 38 Project sites that are outside of WRMSHCP Criteria Cells (i.e., this does not apply for Site A7). The Project sites do not support vernal pools or riparian bird habitat; however, some of Project sites do support riparian/riverine resources. Soils in the Project site study areas are known to be well-draining, and it is assumed that these areas would not support suitable fairy shrimp habitat. If the proposed Project cannot demonstrate avoidance of all riparian/riverine resources in perpetuity, a Determination of Biologically Equivalent or Superior Preservation (DBESP) Report would be required to propose mitigation that demonstrates equivalent or superior function and value. Two Project site study areas include suitable habitat for narrow endemic plants species; however, the Project footprints at both locations avoid all suitable habitat for these species; therefore, focused surveys for these species are not warranted. As previously stated, several of the Project sites are within or adjacent to existing WRMSHCP Conserved Lands in the form of Public Quasi Public (PQP) lands; therefore, the UWIG are applicable. With adherence to **MM-BIO-1** (WRMSCHP BMPs), implementation of **MM-BIO-2** (adherence to the WRMSHCP UWIG), **MM-BIO-5** (pre-construction nesting bird survey), **MM-BIO-6** (general avoidance measures for sensitive small mammals), **MM-BIO-7** (preconstruction bat surveys), **MM-BIO-8** (Jurisdictional Waters and Assessment, Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation), and **MM-BIO-9** (WRMSHCP fee) the proposed Project would be consistent with the WRMSHCP. Four Project sites are

within the Coachella Valley MSHCP Plan Area. Two of the four Project sites, Sites 24 (Pinyon Fire Station #30) and 34 (Cactus Spring Trail), within the CVMSHCP are located within the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains Conservation Area and require a JPR to ensure consistency with the conservation objectives of the Conservation Area where the development is to occur; therefore, the following discussion applies only to Sites 32 (Buckthorn) and 33(Yucca Road) that are located outside of the Conservation Area. Note that if Sites 24 and 34 are selected, the County will be required to undergo JPR under the CVMSHCP. These two Project sites are not located within any CVMSHCP Conservation Areas; however, they are adjacent to the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains Conservation Area. With adherence to **MM-BIO-3** (adherence to the CVMSHCP LUAG), **MM-BIO-4** (pre-construction survey for sensitive wildlife species), **MM-BIO-5** (pre-construction nesting bird survey), **MM-BIO-6** (general avoidance measures for sensitive small mammals), **MM-BIO-8** (Jurisdictional Waters and Assessment, Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation), and **MM-BIO-9** (CVMSHCP fee) the proposed Project would be consistent with the CVMSHCP.

Mitigation

BIO-1 The following best management practices, as applicable, shall be implemented for the duration of construction:

- A qualified biologist shall conduct a training session for Project personnel prior to grading. The training shall include a description of the species of concern and its habitats, the general provisions of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and the Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP), the need to adhere to the provisions of the ESA and the MSHCP, the penalties associated with violating the provisions of the ESA, the general measures that are being implemented to conserve the species of concern as they relate to the Project, and the access routes to and Project site boundaries within which the Project activities must be accomplished.
- Water pollution and erosion control plans shall be developed and implemented in accordance with Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) requirements.
- The footprint of disturbance shall be minimized to the maximum extent feasible. Access to sites shall be via pre-existing access routes to the greatest extent possible.
- The upstream and downstream limits of Projects disturbance plus lateral limits of disturbance on either side of the stream shall be clearly defined and marked in the field and reviewed by the biologist prior to initiation of work.
- Projects should be designed to avoid the placement of equipment and personnel within the stream channel or on sand and gravel bars, banks, and adjacent upland habitats used by target species of concern.
- Projects that cannot be conducted without placing equipment or personnel in sensitive habitats should be timed to avoid the breeding season of riparian species identified in MSHCP Global Species Objective No. 7.
- When stream flows must be diverted, the diversions shall be conducted using sandbags or other methods requiring minimal instream impacts. Silt fencing of other sediment trapping materials shall be installed at the downstream end of construction activity to minimize the transport of sediments off site. Settling ponds where sediment is collected shall be cleaned out in a manner that prevents the sediment from reentering the stream. Care shall be exercised when removing silt fences, as feasible, to prevent debris or sediment from returning to the stream.
- Equipment storage, fueling, and staging areas shall be located on upland sites with minimal risks of direct drainage into riparian areas or other sensitive habitats. These designated areas shall be located in such a manner as to prevent any runoff from entering sensitive habitat. Necessary precautions shall be taken to prevent the release of cement or other toxic substances into surface waters. Project related spills of hazardous materials shall be reported to appropriate entities including, but not limited to, the applicable jurisdictional city, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, and RWQCB, and shall be cleaned up immediately and contaminated soils removed to approved disposal areas.
- Erodible fill material shall not be deposited into water courses. Brush, loose soils, or other similar debris material shall not be stockpiled within the stream channel or on its banks.

- The qualified Project biologist shall monitor construction activities for the duration of the Project to ensure that practicable measures are being employed to avoid incidental disturbance of habitat and species of concern outside the Project footprint.
- The removal of native vegetation shall be avoided and minimized to the maximum extent practicable. Temporary impacts shall be returned to pre-existing contours and revegetated with appropriate native species.
- Exotic species that prey upon or displace target species of concern should be permanently removed from the site to the extent feasible.
- To avoid attracting predators of the species of concern, the Project site shall be kept as clean of debris as possible. All food related trash items shall be enclosed in sealed containers and regularly removed from the site(s).
- Construction employees shall strictly limit their activities, vehicles, equipment, and construction materials to the proposed Project footprint and designated staging areas and routes of travel. The construction area(s) shall be the minimal area necessary to complete the Project and shall be specified in the construction plans. Construction limits will be fenced with orange snow screen. Exclusion fencing should be maintained until the completion of all construction activities. Employees shall be instructed that their activities are restricted to the construction areas.
- The Permittee shall have the right to access and inspect any sites of approved Projects including any restoration/enhancement area for compliance with Project approval conditions, including these best management practices.

BIO-2 The Project applicant shall implement the following Urban Wildlands Interface Guidelines (Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan [MSHCP] Section 6.1.4) to minimize and avoid indirect effects from development adjacent to MSHCP Conservation Areas, where applicable:

- Drainage: Proposed Developments in proximity to the MSHCP Conservation Area shall incorporate measures, including measures required through the NPDES requirements, to ensure that the quantity and quality of runoff discharged to the MSHCP Conservation Area is not altered in an adverse way when compared with existing conditions. In particular, measures shall be put in place to avoid discharge of untreated surface runoff from developed and paved areas into the MSHCP Conservation Area. Stormwater systems shall be designed to prevent the release of toxins, chemicals, petroleum products, exotic plant materials or other elements that might degrade or harm biological resources or ecosystem processes within the MSHCP Conservation Area. This can be accomplished using a variety of methods including natural detention basins, grass swales or mechanical trapping devices. Regular maintenance shall occur to ensure effective operations of runoff control systems.
- Toxics: Land uses proposed in proximity to the MSHCP Conservation Area that use chemicals or generate bioproducts such as manure that are potentially toxic or may adversely affect wildlife species, Habitat or water quality shall incorporate measures to ensure that application of such chemicals does not result in discharge to the MSHCP Conservation Area. Measures such as those employed to address drainage issues shall be implemented.
- Lighting: Night lighting shall be directed away from the MSHCP Conservation Area to protect species within the MSHCP Conservation Area from direct night lighting. Shielding shall be incorporated in Project designs to ensure ambient lighting in the MSHCP Conservation Area is not increased.
- Noise: Proposed noise generating land uses affecting the MSHCP Conservation Area shall incorporate setbacks, berms or walls to minimize the effects of noise on MSHCP Conservation Area resources pursuant to applicable rules, regulations and guidelines related to land use noise standards. For planning purposes, wildlife within the MSHCP Conservation Area should not be subject to noise that would exceed residential noise standards.

BIO-3 The Project applicant shall implement the following Land Use Adjacency Guidelines (Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan [CVMSHCP], Section 4.5) to minimize and avoid indirect effects from development adjacent to conservation areas (i.e., Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains Conservation Area), where applicable:

- Drainage: Proposed Development adjacent to or within a Conservation Area shall incorporate plans to ensure that the quantity and quality of runoff discharged to the adjacent Conservation Area is not altered in an adverse way when compared with existing conditions. Stormwater systems shall be designed to prevent the release of toxins, chemicals, petroleum products, exotic plant materials, or other elements that might degrade or harm biological resources or ecosystem processes within the adjacent Conservation Area.
- Toxics: Land uses proposed adjacent to or within a Conservation Area that use chemicals or generate bioproducts such as manure that are potentially toxic or may adversely affect wildlife and plant species, habitat, or water quality shall incorporate measures to ensure that application of such chemicals does not result in any discharge to the adjacent Conservation Area.
- Lighting: For proposed development adjacent to or within a Conservation Area, lighting shall be shielded and directed toward the developed area. Landscape shielding or other appropriate methods shall be incorporated in Project designs to minimize the effects of lighting adjacent to or within the adjacent Conservation Area in accordance with the guidelines to be included in the Implementation Manual.
- Noise: Proposed development adjacent to or within a Conservation Area that generates noise in excess of 75 A-weighted decibels sound equivalent level hourly shall incorporate setbacks, berms, or walls, as appropriate, to minimize the effects of noise on the adjacent Conservation Area in accordance with the guidelines to be included in the Implementation Manual.
- Invasives: Invasive, non-native plant species shall not be incorporated in the landscape for land uses adjacent to or within a Conservation Area. Landscape treatments within or adjacent to a Conservation Area shall incorporate native plant materials to the maximum extent feasible; recommended native species are listed in Table 4-112 [CVMSHCP, Section 4.5.5]. The plants listed in Table 4-113 shall not be used within or adjacent to a Conservation Area. This list may be amended from time to time through a Minor Amendment with Wildlife Agency Concurrence
- Barriers: Land uses adjacent to or within a Conservation Area shall incorporate barriers in individual Project designs to minimize unauthorized public access, domestic animal predation, illegal trespass, or dumping in a Conservation Area. Such barriers may include native landscaping, rocks/boulders, fencing, walls and/or signage.
- Grading/Land Development: Manufactured slopes associated with site development shall not extend into adjacent land in a Conservation Area. MM-BIO-4 Impacts to Special-Status Wildlife
- Pre-Construction Surveys. Prior to construction, a qualified biologist shall conduct a preconstruction survey sweep within areas of suitable habitat for special-status wildlife species (i.e., southern California legless lizard and California glossy snake). The biologist shall look for special-status species that may be located within or immediately adjacent to (within 300-feet) of the Project work areas, as permitted by access. Any individual special-status wildlife species observed within the Project work areas during the pre-construction survey will be flushed or moved out of harm's way to avoid impacts to these species. If a population of special-status wildlife are observed during the pre-construction survey, and cannot be avoided by the Project, additional mitigation may be required as determined through consultation with California Department of Fish and Wildlife. Additional mitigation may include seasonal restrictions, relocation of the species, and/or compensatory habitat-based mitigation at a minimum 1:1 ratio for the loss of occupied habitat (in which the open space areas to remain post-construction could be counted toward the overall compensatory mitigation requirements, as applicable).

BIO-4 Prior to construction, a qualified biologist shall conduct a preconstruction survey sweep within areas of suitable habitat for special-status wildlife species (i.e., southern California legless lizard and California glossy snake). The biologist shall look for special-status species that may be located within or immediately adjacent to (within 300-feet) of the Project work areas, as permitted by access. Any individual special-status wildlife species observed within the Project work areas during the pre-construction survey will be flushed or moved out of harm's way to avoid impacts to these species. If a population of special-status wildlife are observed during the pre-construction survey, and cannot be avoided by the Project, additional mitigation may be required as determined through consultation with California Department of Fish and Wildlife. Additional mitigation may include seasonal restrictions, relocation of the species, and/or compensatory habitat-based mitigation at a minimum 1:1 ratio for the

loss of occupied habitat (in which the open space areas to remain post-construction could be counted toward the overall compensatory mitigation requirements, as applicable).

BIO-5 To maintain compliance with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and California Fish and Game Code, if ground-disturbing and/or vegetation clearance activities are scheduled to occur during the avian nesting season (typically February 15 through August 31), a qualified biologist shall conduct a preconstruction nesting bird survey within the Project impact footprint and a 500-foot buffer where legal access is granted around the disturbance footprint. Surveys shall be conducted within 3 days prior to initiation of ground-disturbing activities. If an active nest is detected during the nesting bird survey, avoidance buffers shall be implemented as determined by a qualified biologist (typically 300 feet for passerines and 500 feet for raptors and special-status species). The buffer shall be of a distance to ensure avoidance of adverse effects to the nesting bird by accounting for buffering topography and buildings, ambient conditions, species, nest location, and activity type. All nests shall be monitored as determined by the qualified biologist until nestlings have fledged and dispersed or it is confirmed that the nest has been unsuccessful or abandoned. The qualified biologist shall halt all construction activities within proximity to an active nest if it is determined that the activities are harassing the nest and may result in nest abandonment or take. The qualified biologist shall also have the authority to require implementation of avoidance measures related to noise, vibration, or light pollution if indirect impacts are resulting in harassment of the nest.

BIO-6 The following avoidance and minimization measures shall be implemented during Project construction activities:

- To prevent inadvertent entrapment of special-status wildlife during construction, all excavated steep walled holes or trenches more than 2 feet deep shall be covered with plywood or similar materials at the close of each working day, or be provided with one or more escape ramps constructed of earth fill or wooden planks. Before such holes or trenches are filled, they shall be thoroughly inspected for trapped wildlife. If trapped animals are observed, escape ramps or structures shall be installed immediately to allow escape.
- Construction employees will limit their activities, vehicles, equipment, and construction materials to any fenced portion of the Project footprint, where feasible.
- Equipment storage, fueling, and staging areas shall be located on disturbed upland sites with minimal risk of direct drainage into jurisdictional features or other sensitive habitats. These designated areas shall be located in such a manner as to prevent any runoff from entering sensitive habitat. All necessary precautions shall be taken to prevent the release of cement or other toxic substances into surface waters. All Project-related spills of hazardous materials shall be reported to the County and shall be cleaned up immediately and contaminated soils removed to approved disposal areas.
- Fugitive dust will be avoided and minimized through watering and other appropriate measures.
- Exotic species that prey upon or displace target species of concern should be permanently removed from the site.
- To avoid attracting predators of the native wildlife species, the Project site shall be kept as clean of debris as possible. All food related trash items shall be enclosed in sealed containers and regularly removed from the site(s). Pets of Project personnel shall not be allowed on site where they may come into contact with any native species.
- Night lighting shall be directed away from the adjacent open habitat and shielding shall be incorporated in Project designs to ensure ambient lighting is not increased.

BIO-7 If ground-disturbing and/or vegetation clearance activities are scheduled to occur during the maternity roosting season (March through August), a pre-construction survey for bats is recommended within 1 month prior to the start of construction to determine if any bats are currently roosting within 100 feet of the impact area. The pre-construction survey shall consist of a daytime roost assessment by a qualified bat biologist to determine if any bats or sign of active roosting is present. An emergence survey at dusk shall be conducted after the roost assessment is completed to observe if any bats are emerging from suitable roost locations on the Project site. Additionally, active and passive acoustic monitoring shall

occur concurrently with the emergence survey to determine if any bats are echolocating within the Project site, identify the echolocating species, and determine the relatively level of bat activity on site. Passive acoustic detectors shall be deployed for a minimum of 3 nights. Once retrieved, bat echolocation calls shall be analyzed off site using Sonobat software and manual vetting to identify calls to the species level. If roosting bats are observed during the pre-construction survey, a qualified biologist shall conduct on-site monitoring when activities are conducted within 100 feet of the roost location, and shall implement avoidance measures, such as establishing a buffer on the ground beneath the roost where no machinery or vehicles shall park or operate to avoid exhaust fumes and heat from radiating into the roost. If no bats are observed during the pre-construction survey, the Project may commence and no further action would be required.

BIO-8 A formal jurisdictional delineation is needed to determine if the potential jurisdictional aquatic features are present within sites 3 (High Valley Water), 9 (Idyllwild Park), 13 (Fern Valley Water Tanks), 18 (Lake Hemet Sheriff Station), 19 (Hurkey Creek Park), 20 (Garner Valley Fire Station #53), 29 (Burnt Valley Road), 33 (Buckthorn), 35 Pyramid Peak), A4 (Fern Valley District Headquarters), and A7 (Cranston Station), and if implementation of the proposed Project would impact these potential jurisdictional resources. If jurisdictional waters are impacted as a result of Project implementation, appropriate permits shall be obtained from the regulatory agencies, including United States Army Corps of Engineers, Regional Water Quality Control Board and from the California Department of Fish and Wildlife. All mitigation measures and conditions contained within the permits shall be implemented. At a minimum, the following shall be completed for mitigation for impacts to waters of the state and jurisdictional streambed:

1. Compensation for Permanent Impacts: Permanent impacts to waters of the state and jurisdictional streambeds shall be offset by compensation at a 1:1 ratio, or as otherwise required by the respective permits.
2. Temporary Impacts: All areas temporarily impacted shall be restored to native grade and contour, and revegetated with native species as determined by an adjacent reference site or through documentation of baseline conditions prior to impacts.
3. Best Management Practices. Avoided jurisdictional waters shall be fenced or flagged as environmentally sensitive areas. Best management practices shall be implemented to avoid indirect impacts to jurisdictional waters, including the following:
   a. Vehicles and equipment shall not be operated in ponded or flowing water except as described in the permits.
   b. Water containing mud, silt, or other pollutants from grading or other activities shall not be allowed to enter jurisdictional waters or be placed in locations that may be subjected to high storm flows.
   c. Spoil sites shall not be located within 30 feet from the boundaries of jurisdictional waters or in locations that may be subject to high storm flows, where spoils might be washed back into drainages.
   d. Raw cement/concrete or washings thereof, asphalt, paint or other coating material, oil or other petroleum products, or any other substances that could be hazardous to vegetation or wildlife resources resulting from Project-related activities shall be prevented from contaminating the soil and/or entering avoided jurisdictional waters.
   e. No equipment maintenance shall occur within 150 feet of jurisdictional waters and no petroleum products or other pollutants from the equipment will be allowed to enter these areas or enter any off-site state-jurisdictional waters under any flow.

BIO-9 As a signatory to the Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan and Western Riverside Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan, the County of Riverside shall be required to pay a local development mitigation fee for the proposed use on the Project site at the rates applicable at the time of payment of the fee as set forth in the most recent fee schedule(s).

Monitoring: Riverside County Facilities Management, Project Construction Manager(s); Qualified Biologist.

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	SI	LTS	NI	AP	M-DP
V CULTURAL RESOURCES					
Would the Project					
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐
c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐

Source: RCIT (GIS Database); Project Description; Riverside County General Plan; Riverside County General Plan Final Environmental Impact Report; Public Resource Code §5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4850 et seq. Riverside County General Plan Figure OS-7 "Historical Resources".

Findings of Fact:

a-b) The Final Program EIR for the Riverside County General Plan identifies 138 historical resources in Riverside County (Table 4.7.A). These historical resources are identified due to their inclusion of one of more of the following: National Register of Historic Places, California Registered Historic Landmarks Architecture, California Points of Historical Interest, and/or Riverside County Historical Landmarks.

Public Resource Code section 5024.1(c) defines guidelines to being considered a historic resource within the state of California as stated below:

> *A resource may be listed as an historical resource in the California Register if it meets any of the following National Register of Historic Places criteria:*
>
> *1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.*
>
> *2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.*
>
> *3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.*
>
> *4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.*

A cultural resources literature and records search conducted at the Eastern Information Center and Historic Property Survey Report (HPSR) which analyzed the proposed Project site was completed in April of 2022. This search included the Project site with a mile radius buffer. The objective of assessments was to determine whether any prehistoric or historical resources have been recorded previously within the Project area or within a mile radius of it. Additional sources consulted during the cultural resource literature review and records search and preparation of the HPSR include the Native American Heritage Commissions, Office of Historic Preservation Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility and the Office of Historic Preservation Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File, local Native American tribes and local historic preservation groups.

The records search revealed cultural resources within the Project area, however, implementation of the proposed Project would not diminish the characteristics or the cultural resources and would not be affected or altered by any of the Project elements. No resources were discovered on the Project sites and the construction and operation of an outdoor early warning system with poles and associated speakers would not have a significant effect on any nearby resources as the operation of the early warning system would not directly or indirectly alter or impact these resources. The new Project components will result in the installation of poles, speakers and connection to existing power that will not require substantial excavation for installation. Mitigation Measures **CR-1** through **CR-3** will be implemented which will incorporate

that will not require substantial excavation for installation. Mitigation Measures **CR-1** through **CR-3** will be implemented which will incorporate measures to limit any potential effects to undiscovered cultural resources. Therefore, with implementation of Mitigation Measures **CR-1** through **CR-3**, the Project will result in less-than-significant impacts to a historical or archaeological site.

c) The proposed Project sites are not located on a known formal or informal cemetery. No discovery of human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries is anticipated. Furthermore, there are several established regulations that protect against the disturbance of interred human remains, defined in California Health and Safety (HSC) Sections 7050.5 through and 7054, which mandate that in the event of an accidental discovery of human remains, the County Coroner must be contacted within 24 hours. If the County Coroner determines that the remains are Native American, the County is required to contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and any applicable Tribes. Adherence to the regulatory requirements and Mitigation Measure **CR-2** will provide a redundancy mechanism to ensure that potential impacts from inadvertent discoveries of human remains do not occur and remain less than significant. Therefore, a less-than-significant impact to human remains will occur.

Mitigation:

CR-1 In the event that Native American cultural resources are inadvertently discovered during the course of ground-disturbing activity for this Project, a Tribal Monitor shall be retained and the following procedures will be carried out for treatment and disposition of the discoveries:

Temporary Curation and Storage: During the course of construction, all discovered resources shall be temporarily curated in a secure location. The removal of any artifacts from the Project site will need to be thoroughly documented via inventory and conducted with Tribal Monitor(s) oversight of the process.

Treatment and Final Disposition: A Pursuant to California Public Resources Code § 21083.2(b) and 21084.3(b) avoidance is the preferred method of preservation for tribal cultural resources. If tribal cultural resources cannot be left in place, a curation agreement with an appropriately qualified repository within Riverside County that meets federal standards per 36 CFR Part 79 whereby the collections and associated records shall be transferred, including title, and accompanied by payment from the County/applicant of the fees necessary for permanent curation. On request by the consulting Tribe for repatriation of the discovered items, the County shall relinquish ownership and shall deliver the items to the custody of the consulting Tribe. For purposes of conflict resolution, if the consulting Tribes cannot come to an agreement as to the disposition of cultural materials, they shall be curated at the Western Science Center or Riverside Metropolitan Museum by default.

CR-2: If human remains are encountered, California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the Riverside County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin. Further, pursuant to California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98(b) remains shall be left in place and free from disturbance until a final decision as to the treatment and disposition has been made. If the Riverside County Coroner determines the remains to be Native American, the Native American Heritage Commission must be contacted within 24 hours. The Native American Heritage Commission must then immediately identify the "most likely descendant(s)" of receiving notification of the discovery. The most likely descendant(s) shall then make recommendations within 48 hours and engage in consultations concerning the treatment of the remains.

CR-3: If inadvertent discoveries of subsurface archaeological/cultural resources are discovered during grading, Riverside County shall retain an Archaeologist to assess the significance of such resources and shall meet and confer regarding the mitigation for such resources. Pursuant to California Public Resources Code § 21083.2(b) and 21084.3(b) avoidance is the preferred method of preservation for archaeological resources. The County Archaeologist shall make the determination based on the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act with respect to archaeological resources and tribal cultural resources and shall take into account the religious beliefs, customs, and practices of the consulting Tribe.

Monitoring: Riverside County Facilities Management, Project Construction Manager

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	SI	LTS	NI	AP	M-DP
VI ENERGY					
Would the Project					
a) Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources during Project construction or operation?	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐
b) Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐

Source: GIS Database, Riverside County General Plan Figure S-2 "Earthquake Fault Study Zones", County of Riverside General Plan.

Findings of Fact:

a-b) The equipment and poles for the early warning system would consist of solar backup power and LED Lights. Lights will be placed on timers/motion sensors for maximum efficiency and illumination levels will be designed and placed in relation to the appropriate use. The Project would not require and landscaping or other water use. The proposed Project would meet all requirements of Title 24 and any additional provisional requirements in order to assure that operation of the fire station would not conflict with adopted energy conservation plans. The Project would be required to maintain consistency with all Riverside County policies related to energy conservation including Policy H-4, Conservation of Energy and Policy H-29, Sustainable Building Policy. Therefore, a less-than-significant impact related to energy conservation will occur.

Mitigation: None

Monitoring: None

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	SI	LTS	NI	AP	M-DP
VII GEOLOGY AND SOILS					
Would the Project					
a) Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving					
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault?	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐
ii)Strong seismic ground shaking	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐
iv) Landslides?	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐
c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the Project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse?	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Section 1802.3.2 of the California Building Code (2007), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐
f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geological feature?	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐

Source: GIS Database, Riverside County General Plan Figure S-2 "Earthquake Fault Study Zones", Figure S-4 "Earthquake-Induced Slope Instability Map," and Figures S-13 through S-21 (showing General Ground Shaking Risk); Figure S-7 "Documented Subsidence Areas"; GIS Database (RCIT) County of Riverside General Plan, California Building Code.

Findings of Fact:

a) The State of California Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act was passed in 1972 to mitigate the hazard of surface rupture along earthquake faults. The main purpose of the Act is to prevent the construction of buildings used for human occupancy along fault lines.

Castille Canyon/Poppet Flats Sites. These sites are all located more than three miles from the San Jacinto Fault Zone and four miles from the San Gorgonio Pass Fault Zone.

Idyllwild/Pine Cove Village Sites. These sites are all located more than three miles from any active fault zones.

Mountain Center Sites. The Hurkey Creek site is located within 200 feet of the Hot Springs Fault of the San Jacinto Fault Zone. The Lake Hemet site is located within 0.3 miles, the McCall Park site is located within 0.5 miles, and the Keenwild Station is located within one mile of the Hot Springs Fault. The Cranston Station site is location within 1.5 miles of the Hot Springs Fault and Claremont Fault of the San Jacinto Fault Zone. The Caltrans Keen Camp Station site is located one mile from the Thomas Mountain Fault of the San Jacinto Fault Zone.

Pine Meadows-Anza Sites. The Burnt Valley site is located within 0.25 miles, the Hamilton High School site is located within 0.6 miles, the Anza Christian School is located within 0.75 miles, the Anza Transfer Station site is located within 1.4 miles, and the Anza Fire Station is within 2 miles of the Clark Fault. The Paradise Valley Café is located within 0.5 miles of the Thomas Mountain Fault. The Santa Rosa Indian site is located within 1.75 miles of the Buck Ridge Fault of the San Jacinto Fault Zone.

Pinyon Pines Sites. These sites are all located more than three miles from any active fault zones.

The Project sites do not include structures for human occupancy. The 55-foot steel poles would be augured seven feet into the ground and filled with spoils. Foundation design would consist of Class 4 or stronger soils according to load bearings values published in CBC 2019. The footing would consist of 30 inches and width filled with aggregates or concrete. These designs adhere to the most current building code and would result in less-than-significant impacts to earthquake fault and County fault hazard zones will occur.

Southern California is a seismically active region; therefore, ground-shaking resulting from earthquakes may occur during the lifetime of the proposed Project. The Project will not be subject or susceptible to strong seismic ground shaking beyond the current condition. Furthermore, Section 1631 of the California Building Code (CBC) states that every structure and portion thereof, including nonstructural components that are permanently attached to structures and their supports and attachments, shall be designed and constructed to resist the effects of earthquake motions. Therefore, less-than-significant impacts related from strong seismic ground shaking will occur.

Soil liquefaction is a phenomenon in which saturated, cohesionless soils layers, located within approximately 50 feet of the ground surface, lose strength due to cyclic pore water pressure generation from seismic shaking or other large cyclic loading. During the loss of stress, the soil acquires 'mobility' sufficient to permit both horizontal and vertical movements. Soils that are most susceptible to liquefaction are clean, loose, saturated, and uniformly graded fine-grained sands that lie below the groundwater table within approximately 50 feet below ground surface.

Castille Canyon/Poppet Flats Sites. None of these sites are located in areas with a moderate, low, or high susceptibility to liquefaction.

Idyllwild/Pine Cove Village Sites. None of these sites are located in areas with a moderate, low, or high susceptibility to liquefaction.

Mountain Center Sites. The Cranston Station site is located in an area with a moderate potential for liquefaction.

Pine Meadows-Anza Sites. The Santa Rosa Indian Maintenance site, Hamilton High School, and Anza Fire Station sites are located in areas with a moderate potential for liquefaction. The Anza Christian School is located in an area with high potential for liquefaction.

Pinyon Pines Sites. None of these sites are located in areas with a moderate, low, or high susceptibility to liquefaction.

Where geotechnical reports are not conducted, the minimum depth of footings is 24 inches in expansive soils. reinforced with a minimum of two #4 rebar at the top and two #4 rebar at the bottom. The Project poles will be installed at a depth of 7 feet with concrete footings 30 inches wide and 7.5 feet deep. Prior to issuance of a grading permit, and as part of the environmental plan check process, Project sites located in areas with moderate, low or high susceptibility to liquefaction will be required to incorporate building techniques to minimize the potential for liquefaction as identified in **Mitigation Measure GEO-1**. With implementation of **Mitigation Measure GEO-1**, less-than-significant impacts to seismic-related ground failure and liquefaction will occur.

Seismically-induced landslides and rock falls occur most often on steep or compromised slopes. Factors controlling the stability of slopes include: 1) slope height and steepness; 2) engineering characteristics of the earth materials comprising the slope; and 3) intensity of ground shaking. Landslides may result from heavy rain, erosion, removal of vegetation, seismic activity or combinations of these and other factors. The Project site contains a combination of geological soils composed of very old alluvial-fan deposits on the eastern portion of the Project site and younger alluvial fan deposits on the western portion of the site. The very old alluvial fan deposits are from the early Pleistocene period containing mostly well dissected, well-indurated, reddish-brown sand deposits, with minor gravel. The young alluvial fan deposits are from the Holocene and late Pleistocene

periods containing gray-hued sand and cobble- and gravel-sand deposits derived from lithicly diverse sedimentary units. The soils on the Project sites occur on relatively flat land where land has ben previously graded and infrastructure is present, are stable and not susceptible to landslides. According to the USGS, areas most prone to landslides occur at the top or base of a slope. The Project sites are not located on steep slopes, but are in proximity to steep slopes as they are located throughout the San Jacinto Mountains. However, the poles will be augured 7 feet into the ground with concrete footings and will not be at risk from landslides. Based on these factors, the risk from landslides, lateral spreading, collapse or rockfall hazards would not be considered substantial. Therefore, less-than- significant impacts from landslide risk will occur

b) The Project sites consist of a variety of soils, but excavation would be minimal and would occur over a large area. At each site, excavation would be limited to the removal of seven feet of soil for the installation of TIS poles and OWS poles with speakers and some minor trenching to run power to the poles. The duration of construction activity would be extremely short (3 to 5 days per site) and the soil would be replaced either with the original soil on top of the electrical trench excavation or with concrete or aggregate for pole support. The Project would require the fugitive dust control measures during construction and best management practices (BMPs) would be undertaken to control runoff and erosion from excavation, trenching, and compaction. After completion of construction, the erosion potential will be decreased. Therefore, less-than-significant impacts to soil erosion will occur.

c) Subsidence is compaction of soil and other surface material with little or no horizontal motion. Causes of subsidence include earthquake and changes in groundwater tables. Subsidence may occur if the groundwater level substantially decreases. According to the RCIT GIS Database, the Project site is identified as being susceptible to ground subsidence. The Project sites are located within the Lower Cahuilla subbasin of the Cahuilla Valley Groundwater Basin within the South Coast region. This Basin is bounded by impermeable crystalline rocks of the Peninsular Ranges and the northeastern boundary is the San Jacinto fault zone. In the South Coast region,

Castille Canyon/Poppet Flats Sites. None of these sites were identified as being active or susceptible to subsidence according to the RCIT GIS Database.

Idyllwild/Pine Cove Village Sites. None of these sites were identified as being active or susceptible to subsidence according to the RCIT GIS Database.

Mountain Center Sites. According to the RCIT GIS Database, the Cranston Station site is identified as being susceptible to ground subsidence.

Pine Meadows-Anza Sites. According to the RCIT GIS Database, the Anza Fire Station, Hamilton High School, Anza Christian School, and Santa Rosa Indian Maintenance sites are identified as being susceptible to ground subsidence.

Pinyon Pines Sites. None of these sites were identified as being active or susceptible to subsidence according to the RCIT GIS Database.

The Project would be graded and constructed in accordance with the recommendations of the geotechnical investigation which would provide a stable foundation to further eliminate the risk of subsidence. Therefore, less-than-significant impacts from subsidence will occur.

d) Expansive soils are generally considered a threat because of the pressure that may be induced upon structures. However, the poles and equipment that would be implemented by the Project would not experience any potential dame from the expansion of soils. In addition, the poles would have a foundation of concrete or aggregate, which would further remove any negative potential from expansive soils. As a result, the Project is would not experience substantial risks to life or property; therefore, no significant impacts from expansive soil will occur.

e) The proposed Project elements would not generate substantial amounts of new sewage or wastewater as no additional staff would be needed, which could increase new sewage or wastewater. Therefore, no significant impact to septic tanks or wastewater disposal systems will occur.

f) All of the Project sites but one are located in areas of low potential for archaeological sensitivity. The Cranston Station is the located within an area of high potential for archaeological sensitivity. Low sensitivity is defined as having a low potential for containing significant paleontological resources subject to adverse impacts. As described previously, the sites require existing sources of power and the sites are on previously disturbed and graded land with existing infrastructure. Therefore, the potential to discover and/or disturb any paleontological resource is low, and impacts would be less than significant. In the unlikely event that paleontological resources are discovered during construction, Mitigation Measure CR-8 shall be implemented. While not required, Mitigation Measure **GEO-1** will ensure potential impacts to paleontological resources remain less than significant. Therefore, a less-than-significant impact related to paleontological resources will occur.

Mitigation:

GEO-1 In the event that any paleontological resources are unintentionally discovered during proposed Project construction, construction activities in the vicinity of the resource shall immediately halt and/or be moved to other parts of the Project site. A Riverside County-qualified paleontologist shall be retained by the County or their designee to determine the significance of the resource, if any. If the find is determined to be significant, avoidance or other appropriate measures including extraction and relocation, as recommended by the paleontologist, shall be implemented.

Monitoring: Riverside County Facilities Management, Project Construction Manager(s), Qualified Paleontological Monitor

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	SI	LTS	NI	AP	M-DP
VIII GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS					
Would the Project					
a) Generate greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐

Source: CalEEMod 2020.4.0.

Findings of Fact:

This section analyzes the Project's contribution to global climate change impacts by evaluating the Project's contribution of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The primary GHG of concern is carbon dioxide (CO_2), which represents the majority (greater than 99 percent) of proposed Project-related emissions. According to Section 15064.4, of the State CEQA Guidelines for determining the significance of GHG emissions, a lead agency must consider the following in the assessment of potential significant impacts:

1) *The extent to which the Project may increase (or reduce) GHG emissions as compared to the existing environmental setting;*
2) *Whether the Project emissions exceed a threshold of significance that the lead agency determines applies to the Project;*
3) *The extent to which the Project complies with regulations or requirements adopted to implement an adopted statewide, regional, or local plan for the reduction or mitigation of GHG emissions.*

To address the State's requirement to reduce GHG emissions, the County prepared the 2015 Climate Action Plan (CAP) with the target of reducing GHG emissions within the unincorporated County by 15 percent below 2008 levels by the year 2020. The County's target is consistent with the AB 32 target and ensures that the County is

providing GHG reductions locally that will complement the State and international efforts of stabilizing climate change.

The County determined the size of development that is too small to be able to provide the level of GHG emission reductions expected from the Screening Tables or alternate emission analysis method. To do this the County determined the GHG emission amount allowed by a Project such that 90 percent of the emissions on average from all Projects would exceed that level and be "captured" by the Screening Table or alternate emission analysis method. The 3,000 MT CO2e per year value is the low-end value within that range rounded to the nearest hundred tons of emissions and is used in defining small Projects that are considered less than significant and do not need to use the Screening Tables or alternative GHG mitigation analysis used in the County CAP.[3]

a) In accordance with the State CEQA Guidelines, GHG emissions were calculated for construction and operation of the Project and will be assessed against the County CAP threshold of 3,000 MTCO2E/yr. GHG emissions resulting from Project construction and operation were calculated using the CalEEMod model, and include emissions resulting from on-road and off-road diesel fuel consumption as well as worker commutes, vehicle travel, energy consumption, water consumption, and waste generation. The total operational carbon dioxide emissions generated as a result of the Project is 18 metric tons (MT) per year, including construction-related emissions amortized over a typical Project life of 30 years – which is far below the threshold of 3,000 MTCO2E/yr. The proposed Project's operational GHG emissions are below the County CAP GHG threshold, as well as the SCAQMD threshold for most land use types, of 3,000 MT CO2E and do not constitute a substantial contribution to global climate change. In addition, the low number of GHG emissions generated by the Project would not interfere with the goals of SB32. Therefore, a less-than-significant impact related to GHG emissions on the environment will occur.

b) The County of Riverside has adopted policies and programs in its General Plan to promote the use of clean and renewable energy sources, facilitate alternative modes of transportation, and for the sustainable use of energy. The County CAP, described above, was adopted by the Board on December 8, 2015. The CAP provides a specific implementation tool to guide future decisions of the County and is used as the baseline for the evaluation of consistency with applicable GHG plans, policies, or regulations. The Project will not conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases. The County CAP identifies three main goals which are to: provide a list of specific actions that will reduce GHG emissions, giving the highest priority to actions that provide the greatest reduction in GHG emissions and benefits to the community at the least cost; reduce emissions attributable to the County to levels consistent with the target reductions of AB 32; and establish a qualified reduction plan for which future development within the County can tier and thereby streamline the environmental analysis necessary under CEQA. The focus of the analysis is on answering the question of whether incremental contributions of GHGs are a cumulatively considerable contribution to climate change impacts. The County CAP has incorporated the measures identified in the CARB Scoping Plan as a means for reducing GHG emissions. **Table GHG-1** summarizes the CARB Scoping Plan Policies for reducing GHG emissions. As shown, the Project is consistent with the CARB Scoping Plan Policies and County CAP. Therefore, a less-than-significant impact related to consistency with plans, policies, or regulations for reducing GHG emissions will occur.

[3]Riverside County Transportation and Land Management Agency, *Greenhouse Gas Emissions Screening Tables*, March 2015.

Table GHG-1 CARB Scoping Plan

CAP Measures to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions	Project Compliance with Measure
Energy Efficiency: Maximize energy efficiency building and appliance standards; pursue additional efficiency including new technologies, policies, and implementation mechanisms.	**Consistent.** The Project will be designed and constructed using sustainable building practices, and will comply with the County's Sustainable Building Policy (H-29). The Project will be compliant with all current Title 24 standards.
Green Building Strategy: Expand the use of green building practices to reduce the carbon footprint of California's new and existing inventory of buildings.	**Consistent.** The California Green Building Standards Code (proposed Part 11, Title 24) ("CALGreen") was adopted as part of the California Building Standards Code in the CCR. Part 11 establishes voluntary standards that became mandatory in the 2010 edition of the Code, on planning and design for sustainable site development, energy efficiency (in excess of the California Energy Code requirements), water conservation, material conservation, and internal air contaminants. The 2013 edition is the most current version of the code, until the 2016 version takes effect on January 1, 2017. The Project will be subject to the mandatory standards in both versions of this Code. The Project will also incorporate LEED energy efficiency building measures.
Recycling and Waste: Reduce methane emissions at landfills. Increase waste diversion, composting, and commercial recycling. Move toward zero-waste.	**Consistent.** A regulation to reduce methane emissions from municipal solid waste landfills is currently being developed by the state. The Riverside Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan outlines the goals, policies, and programs the County and its cities will implement to create an integrated and effective waste management system that complies with the diversion mandates in AB 939. The Project will be required to participate with County programs for recycling and waste reduction which comply with the 50 percent reduction requirement of AB 939.
Water: Continue efficiency programs and use cleaner energy sources to move and treat water.	**Consistent.** The Project will comply with all applicable County ordinances, the CALGreen Code, and the County's Low Impact Development standards. Compliance measures include the installation of low water use fixtures (toilets, faucets), minimized outdoor water use through water efficient landscaping, and the use of alternative energy, when feasible.

Source: CARB Scoping Plan.

Mitigation: None

Monitoring: None

SI=Significant Impact; LTS=Less Than Significant or Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated; NI=No Impact; AP=Analyzed in Prior EIR; M-DP=Substantially Mitigated by Uniformly Applicable Development Policies

	SI	LTS	NI	AP	M-DP
IX HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS					
Would the Project					
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances or waste within 0.25-mile of an existing or proposed school?	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐
e) For a Project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the Project result in a safety hazard or excessive for people residing or working in the Project area?	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐
f) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or an emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐
g) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐

Source: Google Earth™; Coachella Valley Unified School District Site Maps; DTSC, Cortese List, 2021 EEI Phase I ESA, Figure S-11 "Wildfire Susceptibility"; Figure S-19 "Airport Locations"; Figure PS-6 Airport Land Use Compatibility Zones and Influence Areas, Riverside County General Plan.

Findings of Fact:

a-b) No hazardous materials or conditions exist on the Project sites and no demolition would occur which could encounter hazards, such as lead-based paint or asbestos-containing materials. Project construction may involve the limited transport, storage, use, or disposal of hazardous materials from the fueling or servicing of construction equipment on-site. These types of chemicals are not acutely hazardous and would be used in limited quantities and in adherence to the manufacturers' guidelines. Further, these activities would be minimal, short-term, or one-time in nature. These materials are anticipated to be similar to other substances used on-site for the existing County-owned building. The operation of the Project would not result in the use of hazardous materials. Construction vehicles and equipment contain substances such as gasoline, diesel, antifreeze, and lubricants that, if accidentally released to the environment, could be hazardous. Existing Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure requirements would reduce potential impacts by requiring the development and implementation of hazardous substance control and health and safety measures. Therefore, less-than-significant impacts associated with the transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials will occur.

c) The Project sites are located within the Hemet and Banning Unified School Districts. Two of the Project sites occur on two schools, Hamilton High School and Idyllwild School. However, the operation of the Project would not introduce any new hazards emissions or hazardous materials. Therefore, no significant impacts related to hazards or hazardous materials within 0.25 miles of a school will occur.

d) The proposed Project site is not identified on any list of hazardous material sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5. Therefore, a less-than-significant impacts related to the creation of a hazard from a list of compiled hazardous sites will occur.

e) The proposed Project is not located within an airport influence area nor is it located in an airport compatibility zone. The Airport Land Use Commission is not required to review the Project. Therefore, no significant impacts to inconsistencies with airport planning will occur. The closest public airport to the Project sites is Hemet Ryan Airports, which is 10 miles from the Cranston Project site. The Project sites are not within any primary flight paths of arriving and departing aircrafts for any public airports. Therefore, less-than-significant impacts to safety hazards in the vicinity of a public airport will occur.

f) The proposed Project will be confined within the existing County-owned property and would not create any conditions that would impair the implementation of, or physically interfere with, an emergency response plan and/or emergency evacuation plan. The Project would adhere to the emergency response plans and emergency evacuation plans currently established at the sites, and the County's design review process would also ensure Project conformance with these plans. Therefore, no significant impacts related to the disruption of emergency services will occur.

g) The Project sites are within a high fire area. One of the primary objectives of the Project is to reduce the risk of loss, injury or death from wildfires through an enhanced emergency communication system. Implementation of the Project would reduce exposure of people or structures to risk of wildfire. Therefore, no significant impact related to hazardous fire areas will occur.

Mitigation: None

Monitoring: None

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	SI	LTS	NI	AP	M-DP
X HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY					
Would the Project					
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or groundwater quality?	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐
b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the Project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:					
i) Result in substantial erosion or siltation, on- or off-site?	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐
ii) Substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐
iii) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐
iv) Impede or redirect flood flows	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐
d) Result in flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to Project inundation?	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐
e) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐

Source: Riverside County Flood Control District Flood Hazard Report/Condition; Riverside County General Plan; USDA Soil Conservation Service Soil Surveys; US Geological Survey; CEQA Guidelines Section 15155.

Findings of Fact:

a) The quality of surface and groundwater in the Santa Margarita River and Santa Ana River Watershed Basins becomes progressively poorer as water moves along hydraulic flow-paths. The highest quality water is typically associated with tributaries flowing from surrounding mountains and ground water recharged by these streams. Water quality is altered by a number of factors including consumptive use, importation of water high in dissolved solids, run-off from urban and agricultural areas, and the recycling of water within the basin. During construction, excavation activities associated with the Project would generate potential for short-term erosion and discharge of pollutants, especially during times of inclement weather. Impacts to downstream water quality could occur as a result of the potential erosion and sediment transport. Impervious surfaces which are generally associated with various pollutants such as petroleum hydrocarbons, metals, and sedimentation. Construction activity will include BMPs that include erosion control measures that are designed to reduce impacts from on- and off-site erosion during construction. Construction BMPs are categorized, by erosion control, sediment

control, tracking control, and wind erosion control measures. Typical erosion control BMPs include scheduling to avoid adverse weather conditions, covering unused stockpiles, retaining existing vegetation, and implementing non vegetative cover. Typical sediment control BMPs include silt fencing, fiber rolls, gravel bag berms, street sweeping, and storm drain inlet protection. The application of water and silt fencing is used to control for wind erosion and rump pads and rocked entries are used as tracking controls to keep dirt on-site. Implementation of the BMPs would ensure that water discharged from the site would not violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements during construction. Therefore, a less-than-significant impact related to water quality standards and waste discharge requirements will occur.

b) The Project sites primarily rely on groundwater from the Upper San Jacinto River Basin to supply potable water. The existing Project sites and surrounding area consists of a large proportion of pervious area. The new impervious area that would occur with the Project would be minimal and limited to 30-inch footings for either one or two poles at each Project site. The footings would not substantially alter or affect groundwater recharge on site and the associated infrastructure would not require new employees or significantly increase the water demand on site. Therefore, a less-than-significant impact related to Project-related depletion of groundwater supply will occur.

c) The proposed Project sites are located in the Santa Margarita River and Santa Ana River Watersheds and within the Upper San Jacinto River Watershed Basin. The Project would not affect the existing drainage patterns of the sites as the scope of work is limited to the installation of poles and underground power connections. Therefore, a less-than- significant impact related to the alteration of drainage patterns will occur.

The Project sites are in areas that rely primarily on infiltration as the majority of the area consists of pervious land. In Anza, there is catch basin on Highway 37 near the Anza Fire Station that funnels stormwater into one concrete channel maintained by County Flood control that diverts water for infiltration south of Johnson Road. Construction activity will include BMPs that include sediment control. Implementation of the BMPs would ensure that water discharged from the site would not violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements during construction. Therefore, a less-than-significant impact related to stormwater drainage and pollution will occur.

The Project sites are generally located on higher elevated locations for better transmission of signals and sound. There is one Project site located within a FEMA flood plain at the Idyllwild Park location. The Project elements consist of two-piece steel poles with speakers attached to the tops. Based on the small footprint of the pole, the Project would be unlikely to impede or redirect flood flows. Therefore, no significant impact related to the impedance or redirection of flooding will occur.

d) The Project sites are generally located on higher elevated locations for better transmission of signals and sound. There is one Project site located within a FEMA flood plain at the Idyllwild Park location. The Project elements consist of two-piece steel poles with speakers attached to the tops. Based on the small footprint of the pole, the Project would be unlikely to impede or redirect flood flows. The Project sites are not located within a dam inundation area, nor is it located in an area that is prone to flooding. Therefore, no significant impact related to the impedance or redirection of flooding or inundation will occur.

e) The proposed Project would be required to adhere to federal, state and local water quality provisions. The Project does not consist of a substantial amount of impervious surfaces that would have the potential to create runoff which could degrade water quality during operation. Automobiles and construction machinery that use the site during construction and operation of the Project have the potential to discharge contaminants such as oil, gas and rubber. Should any of these substances enter the stormwater system or the groundwater through accidental upset conditions, it could significantly degrade water quality. However, with implementation of standard BMPs during, impacts related to the potential to substantially degrade water quality at the Project site or within the surrounding vicinity would not occur. Therefore, a less-than-significant impact related to the substantial degradation of water quality will occur.

Mitigation: None

Monitoring: None

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	SI	LTS	NI	AP	M-DP
XI LAND USE AND PLANNING					
Would the Project					
a) Physically divide an established community?	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐
b) Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐

Source: County of Riverside General Plan; RCIT (GIS Database); Eastern Coachella Valley Area Plan.

Findings of Fact:

a) The Project sites consist of a variety of general plan land uses. Implementation of the Project would not affect the existing uses of all of the sites and is being constructed to increase the safety of the surrounding communities. The Project would not result in any changes in access to the surrounding residential communities and would not create a visual separation to the surrounding communities or a physical or perceived barrier which could disrupt or divide the physical arrangement of an established community. Therefore, no significant impacts related to the land use of the Project in relation to the surrounding land uses will occur.

b) The implementation of the Project would provide enhanced emergency communication to residents and visitors of the surrounding communities. The Project elements would be located at existing facilities providing public uses. The construction and operation of the proposed Project would not result in any changes or incompatibility with the County General Plan's land use designation of the Project site or adjacent uses. The additional Project elements would enhance the quality of emergency communication to residents and visitors of the area and will continue to be compatible with the surrounding residential uses and would not influence a pattern of change to any adjacent jurisdictions. Therefore, a less-than-significant impact related to the potential influence or change in surrounding land uses will occur.

Mitigation: None

Monitoring: None

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	SI	LTS	NI	AP	M-DP
XII MINERAL RESOURCES					
Would the Project					
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region or the residents of the State?	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐
b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐

Source: Riverside County General Plan Figure OS-5 "Mineral Resources Area"; California Department of Conservation Mineral Resources Program.

Findings of Fact:

a-b) According to the Riverside County General Plan, the County has extensive deposits of clay, limestone, iron, sand, and aggregates. The Project sites are located in the "Unstudied" Mineral Resource Zone. The Project sites are located in areas with existing infrastructure and adjacent to power. Excavation would be required for foundational footings but would consist of a small area and is unlikely to uncover any mineral resources. The Project is not located on or near a locally-important mineral resource recovery site and would not expose people or property to hazards from proposed, existing or abandoned quarries or mines. Therefore, less-than-significant impacts related to mineral resources will occur.

Mitigation: None

Monitoring: None

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	SI	LTS	NI	AP	M-DP
XIII NOISE AND VIBRATION					
Would the Project					
a) Result in generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the Project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐
b) Result in generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐
c) For a Project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the Project expose people residing or working in the Project area to excessive noise levels?	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐

Source: Project Description; Riverside County Ordinance No. 847; Riverside Municipal Code Section 7.35, Noise Analysis Appendix D.

Findings of Fact:

Sound is described in terms of the loudness (amplitude) of the sound and frequency (pitch) of the sound. The standard unit of measurement of the loudness of sound is the decibel (dB). Since the human ear is not equally sensitive to sound at all frequencies, a special frequency-dependent rating scale has been devised to relate noise to human sensitivity. The A-weighted decibel scale (dBA) performs this compensation by differentiating among frequencies in a manner approximating the sensitivity of the human ear. The perceived loudness of sound is dependent upon many factors, including sound pressure level and frequency content. However, within the usual range of environmental noise levels, perception of loudness is relatively predictable, and should be approximated by the A-weighted sound levels (expressed as dBA) and the way the human ear perceives noise. For this reason, the A-weighted sound level has become the standard tool of environmental noise assessment.

Community noise is commonly described in terms of the ambient noise level, which is defined as the all-encompassing noise level associated with a given noise environment. A common statistical tool to measure the ambient noise level is the average, or equivalent, sound level (Leq), which corresponds to a steady-state A-weighted sound level containing the same total energy as a time-varying signal over a given time period. The Leq is the foundation of the composite noise descriptor, day/night average (Ldn), and shows very good correlation with community response to noise. Human response to noise varies widely depending on the type of noise, time of day, and sensitivity of the receptor. The effects of noise on humans can range from temporary or permanent hearing loss to mild stress and annoyance due to such things as speech interference and sleep deprivation. Certain land uses are particularly sensitive to noise, including schools, hospitals, rest homes, long-term medical and mental care facilities, and parks, and recreation areas. Residential areas are also considered noise sensitive, especially during the nighttime hours.

Noise levels decrease as the distance from the noise source to the receiver increases. Noise generated by a stationary noise source, or "point source," will decrease by approximately 6 dBA over hard surfaces (e.g., reflective surfaces such as parking lots or smooth bodies of water) and 7.5 dBA over soft surfaces (e.g., absorptive surfaces such as soft dirt, grass, or scattered bushes and trees) for each doubling of the distance. For example, if a noise source produces a noise level of 89 dBA at a reference distance of 50 feet, then the noise level would be 83 dBA at a distance of 100 feet from the noise source, 77 dBA at a distance of 200 feet, and so on. Noise generated by a mobile source will decrease by approximately 3 dBA over hard surfaces and 4.8 dBA over soft surfaces for each doubling of the distance.

As the Project sites are located in isolated mountain areas, the primary noise source is traffic noise. Ambient noise measurements were taken at sensitive receptors near the Project site. Daytime existing ambient sound levels ranged between 36.4 and 67.1 dBA L_{eq}. Project noise levels, while short in duration, would be substantially higher than the existing noise levels at many of the sites. When there is dramatic difference between two noise levels, the higher noise level generally remains unchanged at differences more than 5 dBA. For example when 40 dBA and 70 dBA are combined, the resulting noise level remains at 70 dBA. As a result, the construction and operational noise levels generally represent the cumulative noise level with ambient included. **Figure N-1** depicts the nearest noise-sensitive receptors to the Project sites and the resulting new noise levels during construction and operation.

Table N-1: Project Noise Levels

Project Site	Nearest Noise-Sensitive Receptor Receptor(b)	Distance to Project Site (ft)	Estimated Construction Noise Level (dBA, Leq) (a,b)	Estimated Operational Noise Level (dBA, Leq) (a,b)
Castille Canyon/Poppet Flats Sites				
High Valley Water District	47765 Twin Pines Rd-SFR	180	51	93
Poppet Flats Fire Station #63	45915 Poppet Flats Rd-SFR	175	51	93
Silent Valley RV Park Water Tank	46305 Poppet Flats Rd-RV Camp Site	650	57	99
Vista Grande Fire Station #51	19621 Warren Rd	975	33	75
Idyllwild/Pine Cove Sites				
Lawler Lodge	Lake Fulmor Picnic Area	750	56	98
Alandale Fire Station	21181 Hwy 243-SFR	400	42	84
Alhatti Christian Resort	23551 Hwy 243-Alhatti Bungalow	50	65	107
Thousand Trails Water Tank	24387 Rocky Point Rd-SFR	400	42	84
Pine Cove Fire Station #23	53007 Rockmere Dr	75	61	103
Fern Valley Water Tank	24503 Fern Valley Rd	175	51	93
Fern Valley Lodge Rd	25085 Fern Valley Rd	150	53	95
Fern Valley Chipmunk	54510 Chipmunk Dr	475	41	83
Mountain Resources	25374 Franklin Dr Fosters Meadow	160	52	94
Marion Ridge	25485 Marion Ridge Dr-SFR	410	45	84
Idyllwild Fire Protection	25860 Hwy 243 Idyllwild Bible Church	550	39	81
Fern Valley Headquarters	55750 S Circle Dr SFR	115	56	98
Taquitz Conference Center	55251 S Circle Dr Taquitz Pines Camping	200	50	92
Idyllwild County Park	53780 Pine Crest Ave SFR	350	44	86
Idyllwild School	26700 Hwy 243-Classroom	100	57	99
Camp Emerson BSA	53200 Meadow Dr-SFR	100	57	99
Crest Dr	54650 Crest Dr SFR	75	61	103
Golden Rod Rd	27157 Golden Rod Rd-SFR	350	44	86
Idyllwild Transfer Station	27737 Bluegrass Ct SFR	125	55	97
Mountain Center Sites				
Keenwild Station	28815 Hwy 243 SFR	775	45	77
McCall Park	53235 McKenzie Ln SFR	175	51	93

Cranston Station	47441 Florida Ave SFR	600	38	80
Hurkey Creek	56375 Hwy 74	150	53	95
Lake Hemet	56569 Hwy 74 Campground	300	46	88
Caltrans Keen Mountain Station	34312 Morris Ranch Rd	11616	51	53
Pine Meadows/Anza Sites				
Garner Fire Station #53	34312 Morris Ranch Rd	250	48	90
Pyramid Peak Rd	59599 Hop Patch Springs Rd	115	56	98
Garner Valley Commons	61600 Devils Ladder Rd Community	500	40	82
Hamilton High School	57430 Mitchell Rd Classroom	200	50	92
Anza Fire Station	56480 Hwy 371	180	52	93
Anza Valley Christian School	39200 Rolling Hills Rd	50	65	107
Anza Transfer Station	40230 Terwilliger Rd SFR	600	40	80
Burnt Valley Rd	59296 Burnt Valley Rd SFR	125	55	97
Paradise Valley Café	61750 Hwy 74 SFR	450	41	83
Santa Rosa Indian Maintenance	Santa Rosa SFR south of Maintenance	375	43	85
Pinyon Pines Sites				
Buckthorn	69755 Buckthorn SFR	150	53	95
Cactus Springs Trail	70101 Hwy 74 SFR	475	41	83
Pinyon Pines Fire Station #30	70100 Hwy 74 SFR	225	49	91
UC School	69945 Pinesmoke Rd SFR	300	46	88
Yucca Road	69850 Yucca Rd SFR	225	49	91

(a) Construction activity used an L_{eq} of 85 dBA and operational used an L_{eq} of 127 dBA at 50 ft .
(b) A 20-dBA reduction was applied for interior structure noise abatement where applicable as identified in the Department of Housing and Urban Development Noise Notebook.
SFR-Single-Family Residence
Source: Riverside County FM and Google.

a) The proposed Project would result in the construction and operation of a network of Project sites to create an emergency warning system through the transmission of audible warning messages. Construction and operation of the Project would result in temporary and periodic increases in noise. Construction equipment would be on each Project site for a period three to five days with approximately three to five workers and equipment would consist of a boom lift/bucket truck, trailer and truck and bobcat with auger drill. The construction noise would be limited to daytime weekday hours, would be infrequent, and would not permanently raise ambient noise levels at nearby sensitive receptors.

The outdoor warning system would only generate noise during emergencies or infrequent routing testing (monthly). Testing noise would consist of 10 seconds of tone, and a 20-second message, which would be repeated once. While the speakers need to generate loud sound to reach the communities, the noise would be infrequent, approximately one minute long during testing, and would not permanently raise ambient noise levels at nearby sensitive receptors. This temporary noise generation is more likely to result in annoyance and inconveniences, rather than the more serious effects such as hearing loss, sleep deprivation, and stress. Therefore, no significant impact related to a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels will occur.

The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) permit workers to listen to 85 dBA for eight hours in a row. For every three decibels above that, the time that is considered safe is divided in half. That is, at 88 dBA, four hours is considered safe and two hours would be safe at 91 dBA.[4] As shown in Table N-1, the highest noise levels inside nearby sensitive receptors would be 67 dBA during construction and 109 dBA during operation of the emergency warning system. Construction activity is anticipated to last 3 to 5 days per Project site and will not occur during night-time hours or on

[4]National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders, Noise-Induced Hearing Loss, May 31, 2019, www.nidcd.nih.gov/health/noise-induced -hearing- loss

weekends when the majority of people are home. Construction noise impacts will be minimized to the extent feasible by limiting construction hours (11 hours per day), staging vehicles and equipment away from sensitive receptors, and using equipment that is maintained and in good operating condition. These measures have been identified as Mitigation Measures **NOI-1** through **NOI-4**. At 16 hours per day of exposure, construction noise levels would need to be higher than 82 dBA to be considered unsafe. The highest construction noise level of 67 dBA would be well below this threshold. Therefore, a less-than-significant impact related to noise from construction activity and equipment will occur.

Using the exposure safety levels described above, the safe time for this noise level for the maximum operational noise levels would be one minute and 52 seconds. As discussed above, testing of the system would be approximately one minute in length and would therefore, be safe at the closest sensitive receptors. During actual emergencies, such as fires, evacuation would often be required and exposure to noise levels would also be short and not be anticipated to last more than 112 seconds. Therefore, a less-than-significant impact related to temporary or periodic increases would occur during operation of the Project.

While the Project would incorporate new noise-generating equipment through the installation of speakers, the noise generated by the Project would occur only during emergencies or infrequent maintenance testing to ensure the system is functioning properly. As described above, the testing would occur for a period of one minute at an anticipated monthly frequency at a scheduled time to cause the least inconvenience. Noise impacts could be considered significant if they caused a violation of any adopted standards. County Ordinance No. 847 and the Noise Element of the County General Plan are the documents that guide noise regulations within the County. According to Section 2a of the Noise Ordinance, facilities owned or operated by or for a governmental agency are exempt. In addition, According to Section 2m, Safety, warning and alarm devices that are designed to protect the public health, safety, and welfare are also exempt. The Project sites are owned or operated by the County and is a warning system to protect public health and safety and are exempt from the Ordinance. Therefore, no impact related to consistency with adopted noise standards will occur and impacts will remain less than significant.

b) No significant sources of groundborne vibration or noise would be generated during the operation of the proposed Project. The construction of the Project would have the potential to produce short-term ground-borne vibrations. The closest land uses potentially impacted from groundborne vibration and noise (primarily from the use of heavy construction equipment) are single-family residences located to in proximity to the Project sites. The Federal Transit Administration has identified a construction vibration damage criterion of 0.2 inches per second peak particle velocity (PPV) for non-engineered timber and masonry buildings. General construction activity typically generates a vibration level of 0.089 inches per second PPV at 25 feet. FTA has identified a construction vibration damage criteria of 0.2 inches per second PPV in which anything below that level would not expose people to risk of building failure. This damage level would require construction equipment to be less than 15 feet to a building to result in damage to a structure. Furthermore, construction activities are anticipated to last 3 to 5 days per site and would be limited to daytime activities. Mitigation Measures **NOI-1** through **NOI-4** will ensure that groundborne vibration and noise are reduced to the greatest extent feasible. Therefore, a less-than-significant impact related to groundborne vibration and noise will occur.

c) The Project sites are not within an airport influence area nor near a public or private airstrip. The nearest site, the Cranston Station is located approximately 10 miles east of the nearest public airport. Therefore, no significant impact related to public and private airport noise will occur.

Mitigation:

NOI-1 A construction noise coordinator shall be established prior to construction and signage will be provided on site that will identify the designated person and contact number. The coordinator shall be responsible for receiving calls from residents regarding specific construction noise-related complaints. The coordinator would then be responsible for taking appropriate measures to reduce or eliminate noise levels as appropriate.

NOI-2 During construction, all staging areas and equipment shall be located and directed as far to the south as

possible to avoid any disruptions to the sensitive receptors located north of the Project site.

NOI-3 Construction activity shall be prohibited during the hours of 6:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. and on weekends and County-designated holidays.

NOI-4 Construction equipment shall be properly maintained and equipped with mufflers and other State-required noise-attenuation devices.

Monitoring: Riverside County Facilities Management and Construction Contractor

SI=Significant Impact; LTS=Less Than Significant or Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated; NI=No Impact; AP=Analyzed in Prior EIR; M-DP=Substantially Mitigated by Uniformly Applicable Development Policies

	SI	LTS	NI	AP	M-DP
XIV POPULATION AND HOUSING					
Would the Project					
a) Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (e.g., by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (e.g., through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐

Source: Project Description; RCIT (GIS Database); Riverside County General Plan Housing Element.

Findings of Fact:

a-b) The proposed Project involves the construction and operation of an enhanced emergency warning system for the San Jacinto Mountain communities. and associated infrastructure to enhance the service capability on existing sites with infrastructure serving public uses. The Project will not displace people, necessitating replacement housing and is not located within a redevelopment area. The Project will primarily consist of the enhancement of existing services and would not create a demand that would result in the need for new housing or interfere with the development of planned housing. Therefore, no significant impact related to population and housing will occur.

Mitigation: None

Monitoring: None

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	SI	LTS	NI	AP	M-DP
XV PUBLIC SERVICES					
Would the Project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered government facilities or the need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:					
a) Fire Protection?	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐
b) Police Protection?	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐
c) Schools?	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐
d) Parks?	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐
e) Other public facilities	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐

Source: Project description, Google Earth.

Findings of Fact:

a-e) The construction and operation of the Project would enhance the quality of emergency services provided, incorporating better infrastructure allowing responders and citizens to more quickly respond during emergencies, which includes fire and police response. Therefore, a beneficial impact related to the provision of fire and police services will occur.

The Project sites are located within the Hemet and Banning Unified School Districts. The construction and operation of the Project would not induce any additional population or create conditions that would create additional demand for educational services. Therefore, no significant impact related to the provision of educational services will occur. The proposed Project does not include the construction or expansion of a recreational facility and does not propose to include the use of an existing park or other recreational facility. The Project would be constructed on existing County owned land and would not displace or create additional demand for recreational area. The proposed Project would not induce population growth or activities which would result in an increased demand for fire, police, school, and other public facilities services and trigger the need for new or altered facilities to meet required service ratios or response times. Therefore, a less-than-significant impact related to public services will occur.

Mitigation: None

Monitoring: None

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	SI	LTS	NI	AP	M-DP
XVI RECREATION					
Would the Project					
a) Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated??	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐
b) Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐

Source: RCIT (GIS Database); Ord. No. 460 Section 10.35 (Regulating the Division of Land – Park and Recreation Fees and Dedications); Ord. No. 659 (Establishing Development Impact Fees); County of Riverside General Plan.

Findings of Fact:

a-b) The proposed Project does not include the construction or expansion of a recreational facility but there is a Project site located on the Idyllwild County Park. The installation of the OWS pole at Idyllwild County Park would require the extension of the existing power to a clearing in the park meadow which would be needed for better transmission of noise and signal. The installation of the power line would occur through trenching under the existing dirt walking path under previously disturbed land. There is also sufficient room for pedestrian travel around the existing path during the trenching and construction activity which would occur for a period of approximately five days, such that recreational activity would not be disturbed. The Project would not displace or create additional demand for recreational area. Therefore, a less-than-significant impact related to parks and recreation will occur.

Mitigation: None

Monitoring: None

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	SI	LTS	NI	AP	M-DP
XVII TRANSPORTATION					
Would the Project					
a) Conflict with a program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadways, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐
b) Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3 subdivision (b)?	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐
c) Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment?	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐
d) Result in inadequate emergency access?	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐

Source: RCIP, Site Plan, Site Reconnaissance, ITE Manual, County of Riverside General Plan, ITE 9th Generation Trip Rates.

Findings of Fact:

a-b) The Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) is a multi-modal, long-range planning document and includes programs and policies for congestion management, transit, bicycles and pedestrians, roadways, freight, and finances. The RTP is prepared every three years by SCAG and reflects the current future horizon based on a 20-year Projection of needs.

Urbanized areas such as Riverside County are required by State law to adopt a Congestion Management Plan (CMP). The goals of the CMP are to reduce traffic congestion and to provide a mechanism for coordinating land use development and transportation improvement decisions. The Riverside County Congestion Management Program (CMP) is updated every two years in accordance with Proposition 111. The purpose of a CMP is to prompt reasonable growth management programs that would more effectively utilize new and existing transportation funds, alleviate traffic congestion and related impacts, and improve air quality. Local agencies are required to establish minimum level of service (LOS) thresholds in their general plans and conduct traffic impact assessments on individual development Projects. Deficiency plans must be prepared when a development Project would cause LOS F on non-exempt CMP roadway segments. The deficiency plans outline specific mitigation measures and a schedule for mitigating the deficiency.

The construction schedule for this Project is estimated to be 3-5 days per site. Construction traffic would be limited to a mix of light and heavy vehicles corresponding to workers and construction trucks. Construction of the Project would occur in five phases: site preparation, pole installation, utility connection, and testing. The summary of construction activity is presented in **Table T-1**. Construction trip generation estimates are based on the anticipated construction schedule and phasing. Typical construction work schedules are expected to be during daylight hours only, with the arrival of construction workers occurring before the morning peak commute period and departures before the evening peak period. Truck and delivery activity to and from the site would also occur predominantly outside the peak commute periods. **Table T-2** estimates that the maximum daily construction traffic would be 12 trips per day. These are conservative assumptions assuming no carpooling of construction workers (that is all workers arrive in their individual vehicles). If only half of the workers arrive and depart pre-commute periods in the morning and evening then the site generated traffic occurring in the peak period is about 5 trips. Construction activity is not anticipated to generate more than 5 trips during the AM or PM peak hour.

Table T-1: Summary of Construction Activity

Phase	Duration (days)	Crew	Equipment
Site Prep	2	5	Work Truck (2), Truck with Trailer Bobcat
Pole Installation	1	5	Work Trucks (2), Boom Lift/Bucket Truck, Bobcat with Auger
Utility Connection	2	2	Worker Trucks (2), Boom Lift/Bucket
Testing	1	2	Worker Trucks (2), Boom Lift/Bucket

Source: Construction Contractor

Table T-2: Estimated Construction Daily Trip Generation

Phase	Duration (days)	Number of Workers	Maximum Truck Trips	Total Trips
Site Prep	2	5	1	10
Pole Installation	1	5	10	10
Utility Connection	2	2	6	6
Testing	1	2	6	6

Source: Construction Contractor Assumptions.

The Project would not add staff or equipment that would result in new trips associated with the existing Project sites. Periodic maintenance may be required infrequently (1-2 times a year) and on-site personnel would be able to conduct periodic testing of equipment. Therefore, no impact related to the performance of the circulation system will occur.

c) The proposed Project would not alter existing roadways or increase hazards due to a geometric design feature. The Project improvements would have not an effect on the surrounding roadway network. As a result, the Project would not create any hazardous or incompatible conditions to the surrounding circulation network. Therefore, no impact related to the creation of hazardous roadway conditions will occur.

h) . The proposed Project does not propose any action that would negatively affect emergency access to and from the site beyond the existing condition. Access points to sites will be maintained at all times to ensure that emergency service can be provided to the Project site in an efficient manner. Therefore, a less-than-significant impact related to emergency access will occur.

Mitigation: None

Monitoring: None

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	SI	LTS	NI	AP	M-DP
XVIII TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES					
Would the Project Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code Section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:					
(i) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in the local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code Section 5020.100? or	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐
(ii) A resource determined by the lead agency in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1? In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐

Source: Tribal Consultation, Cultural Records Search.

Findings of Fact:

Native American consultation began with letters being sent out to three tribes, Ramona Band of Cahuilla Indians, Cahuilla Band of Indians, and the Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians on December 20, 2021 requesting the initiation of consultation within 30 days. Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians provided a response requesting consultation and no response was received from the other tribes. Government-to-government consultation pursuant to AB 52 was initiated on February 7, 2022 and completed on June 22, 2022. County staff met to discuss

Project components, impacts, and mitigation requirements. During consultation meetings, it was requested that the tribes provide County staff with any issues or concerns. In addition, it was requested that they assess whether any tribal cultural resources may be present within the Project area. To date, no issues have been raised and no information regarding tribal cultural resources within the Project sites was identified. Mitigation Measures **CR-1** through **CR-5** will ensure that no significant impacts will occur. Therefore, implementation of the Project would have no impact on tribal cultural resources.

Mitigation: None

Monitoring: None

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	SI	LTS	NI	AP	M-DP
XIX UTILIITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS					
Would the Project					
a) Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or stormwater drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐
b) Have sufficient water supplies available serve the Project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years?	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐
c) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves the or may serve the Project that it has adequate capacity to serve the Project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐
d) Generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐
e) Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐

Source: Coachella Valley Water District, California State Water Quality Resources Control Board.

Findings of Fact:

a-e) Implementation of the Project would not require water or additional staff that would result in the increased need for water, water treatment, stormwater drainage, natural gas, or telecommunication facilities. The Project sites would require a small amount of power, but all of the sites were evaluated and could accommodate the 30 amp breaker needed to supply power to the sites. Therefore, a less-than-significant impact related to the need for relocated or expanded utility systems, water supplies, and wastewater and solid waste demand will occur.

Mitigation: None

Monitoring: None

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	SI	LTS	NI	AP	M-DP
XX WILDFIRE					
If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the Project					
a) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐
b) Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose Project occupants to, pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐

c) Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐
d) Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream, flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire instability, or drainage changes?	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐

Source: Project Description; RCIT (GIS Database);

Findings of Fact:

a-d) The proposed Project site is located in an area classified as very high fire hazard severity zones that is susceptible to wildfires. However, implementation of the Project would provide better notification and response to deal with emergencies in a more expedient manner. Therefore no significant impact related to emergency response plans, slope, winds, flooding, landslides, drainage, or other factors that would exacerbate fire risks located in wildfire areas will occur.

Mitigation: None

Monitoring: None

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	SI	LTS	NI	AP	M-DP
XXI MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE					
Would the Project					
a) Does the Project have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self- sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐
(b) Does the Project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable?(Cumulatively considerable means that the incremental effects of a Project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past Projects, the effects of current Projects, and the effects of probable future Projects.)	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐
(c) Does the Project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐

Source: Project Description; RCIT (GIS Database); Analyses contained herein.

Findings of Fact:

a) Implementation of the proposed Project will not degrade the quality of the environment. The greatest concern regarding degradation to the environment will occur during construction when non-renewable resources will be expended to construct the Project. However, as indicated in the preceding analysis, construction effects would be abated to the greatest extent feasible with the implementation of mitigation measures. Therefore, a less-than-significant impact related to the degradation in quality of environment will occur.

Implementation of the Project will not substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community; or reduce the number, or restrict the range of an endangered, threatened, or rare species. The Project is not within the WRMSHCP and CVMSHCP conservation plan areas. However, there is Implementation of Mitigation Measures **BIO-1** through **BIO-9** would require BMPs to address the WRMSHCP, adherence to the WRMSHCP UWIG, pre-construction nesting bird, bat surveys, avoidance measures for sensitive small mammals, Jurisdictional Waters Assessments and avoidance, and MSHCP

fees to avoid impacts to biological resources. Therefore, a less-than-significant impact related to biological resources would occur.

As discussed in the Cultural Resources section, there would be less-than-significant impacts to resources of historical, cultural or paleontological significance. However, during construction of the proposed Project, the potential accidental discovery of an unknown cultural resource could occur. Implementation of Mitigation Measures **CR1** through **CR5 and GEO-1** will ensure that in the event of an accidental discovery, the proper procedures and process is in place to avoid any potential impact on a significant resource. Therefore, a less-than-significant impact related to cultural resources will occur.

b) No significant impacts have been determined to occur with the implementation of the proposed Project. The cumulative analysis considers the impacts of the enhanced emergency outdoor warning system in combination with potential environmental effects of related projects in the Project area. Related projects, also referred to as cumulative projects, include recently completed projects, projects currently under construction, and future projects currently in development that have the potential to have a cumulative impact based on both geographic location and schedule of implementation. The geographic area affected by cumulative projects varies depending on the environmental topic. For example, construction noise impacts would be limited to areas directly affected by construction noise, while aesthetic impacts include the affected viewshed, which is location dependent, and the area affected by a project's traffic generally includes a larger street network and is dependent on the number of trips. Based on the scope for the Project, this chapter considers the potential cumulative effects of the Project in combination with projects within a one-mile radius of the Project sites, where any potential effects of the Project could be cumulatively considerable.

Related projects considered in this analysis include those that have recently been completed, are near the start of construction, or are in planning. Schedule is particularly relevant to the consideration of cumulative construction-related impacts, since construction impacts tend to be relatively short-term. However, for planned projects, construction schedules are often conceptually estimated and can often change. Based on what is reasonably foreseeable, this analysis assumes these projects would be implemented concurrently with construction of the proposed Project, for 2022-2025. A search of the County planning and permitting database indicated that there are no substantial projects with the potential to have a cumulative effect when taken in combination with the Project within the Project vicinity. Therefore, the cumulative effects of the Project would be defined as the Project effects as described previously. As described above, impacts from the Project would not be significant or cumulatively considerable. Furthermore, mitigation identified in this Initial Study would result in the Project having no significant impact related to cumulative effects.

c) The proposed Project would not result in environmental effects which would cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly. Construction of the Project would result in a one-time consumption of non-renewable resources needed to construct the Project and would not expose people to hazardous conditions or hazardous materials, which could have a substantial adverse direct or indirect effect. Operation of the outdoor emergency warning system would not create conditions that would adversely affect the health of humans, increase risk to human safety, or affect the surrounding environment. The operation of the facility would provide increased safety for citizens and allow public services to be provided in a more efficient manner during times of emergencies. Therefore, a less-than-significant impact related to direct and indirect effects on human beings will occur.

Mitigation: None

Monitoring: None

V. AUTHORITIES CITED

Anza Electric Cooperative; Assembly Bill 32 Global Warming Solutions Act; Assembly Bill 52 Native American Consultation; Bay Area Air Quality Management Plan CEQA Air Quality Guidelines; Building Standards Code (Title 24 California Code of Regulations); CalEEMod Air Quality Modeling; California Air Resources Board Land Use Handbook, California Air Resources Board Scoping Plan; California Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act; California Ambient Air Quality Standards; California Building Code; California Department of Conservation Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program; California Department of Conservation Mineral Land Classification; California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery; California Department of Toxic Substances Control Cortese List; California Department of Transportation CO Protocol; California Department of Transportation Scenic Highway Guidelines; California Environmental Quality Act Statute and Guidelines, California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5-7054; California Integrated Waste Management Plan; California Public Resources Code 5097.98; California Uniform Fire Code; Dudek & Associates Biological Assessment; Eastern Information Center Cultural Records Database; Federal Ambient Air Quality Standards; Federal Emergency Management Act Flood Insurance Rate Maps; Google Earth™; Hemet Unified School District; ITE Manual; National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders Noise-Induced Hearing Loss;On-site Inspection; RCIT GIS Database; Riverside County Climate Action Plan; Riverside County Congestion Management Program; Riverside County General Plan; Riverside County General Plan Circulation Element; Riverside County General Plan Circulation Element, Trails, and Bike System; Riverside County Final Environmental Impact Report; Riverside County Flood Control District Flood Hazard Report/Condition; Riverside County General Plan Figure C-1 "Circulation Plan"; Riverside County General Plan Figure C-5 "Airport Influence Areas"; Riverside County General Plan Figure C-6 "Trails and Bikeways System; Riverside County General Plan Figure C-8 "Scenic Highways"; Riverside County General Plan Figure OS-2 "Agricultural Resources"; Riverside County General Plan Figure OS-3a "Forestry Resources Western Riverside County"; Riverside County General Plan Figure OS-4a "Western Riverside County Natural Communities Vegetation"; Riverside County General Plan Figure OS-6 "Mineral Resources Area"; Riverside County General Plan Figure OS-8 "Paleontological Sensitivity"; Riverside County General Plan Figure S-1 "Mapped Faulting in Riverside County"; Riverside County General Plan Figure S-4 "Earthquake-Induced Slope Instability Map"; Riverside County General Plan Figure S-5 "Regions Underlain by Steep Slopes"; Riverside County General Plan Figure S-8 "Wind Erosion Susceptibility Map"; Riverside County General Plan Figure S-9 "Special Flood Hazard Zones"; Riverside County General Plan Figure S-10 "Dam Failure Inundation Zone"; Riverside County General Plan Figure S-11 "Wildfire Susceptibility"; Riverside County General Plan Figure S-14 "Inventory of Emergency Response Facilities"; Riverside County General Plan Housing Element; Riverside County General Plan Land Use Element; Riverside County Library System; Riverside County General Plan Noise Element; Riverside County General Plan, Riverside Extended Mountain Area Plan; Riverside County Ordinance No. 655 (Regulating Light Pollution); Riverside County Ordinance No. 847 (Regulating Noise in Riverside County); Riverside County Public and Private Airports, California; Riverside County Traffic Impact Study Thresholds; Riverside County Waste Management Department; SB1016 Solid Waste Per Capita Disposal Measurement Act; SCAQMD 2016 Air Quality Management Plan; SCAQMD Attainment Status; SCAQMD Carbon Monoxide Re-designation Request and Maintenance Plan; SCAQMD CEQA Air Quality Handbook Table 6-2; SCAQMD Localized Significance Thresholds; SCAQMD Rule 403 Fugitive Dust; SCAQMD Rule 402 Nuisance; US Department of Transportation; US Fish and Wildlife Migratory Bird Treaty Act; US Geological Survey Preliminary Geologic Maps of the Anza, Butterfly Peak, Toro Peak, Idyllwild, San Jacinto Peak, Lake Fulmor, and Blackburn Canyon 7.5' Quadrangles; Western Riverside County Multi-Species Habitat Conservation Plan; and Williamson Act Land Map 2012.

VI. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

Emergency Outdoor Warning System and Travelers' Information Station

Idyllwild and the San Jacinto Mountains,

Riverside County, California

August 2022

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

Emergency Outdoor Warning System and Travelers' Information Station
Idyllwild and the San Jacinto Mountains,
Riverside County, California

August 2022

The County of Riverside (County), in collaboration with the Idyllwild Fire Department and local Mile-High Radio Club (MHRC), identified locations for upgrades and installation of the outdoor warning speakers, along with the integration of the existing traveler information stations system. The site selection process was derived from best practices learned from similar projects focusing on a combination of the best acoustic coverage, limited environmental impact, and ease of site permission. The locations include existing fire stations, county property, local water district, schools, and private associations such as the Boy Scout camp. The work will be performed in multiple phases: the first phase consisting of planning and design followed by construction which will include procurement, installation, testing, and activation of the system. Construction will be implemented in several phases depending on the ability to get real estate agreements in place and obtain entitlements.

The Idyllwild and San Jacinto Mountains Emergency OWS/TIS Project will improve public alert and warning systems to ensure the dissemination of reliable, relevant and actionable information to residents, visitors and others enjoying the Idyllwild and the San Jacinto Mountain areas. 37 OWS sites and 4 TIS sites have been established with 7 alternative OWS sites and 1 alternative TIS site through the Castille Canyon, Twin Pines, Anza Valley, Idyllwild/Pine Cove Village, Mountain Center, Pine Meadows, and Pinyon Pines communities. The proposed Project would upgrade the existing early warning system in the San Jacinto Mountains to provide outdoor pole-mounted speakers and transmission equipment to provide enhanced coverage throughout the populated areas giving the opportunity to provide warnings in the event of emergencies.

It is not anticipated that additional staffing would be required once construction of the OWS and TIS sites are installed. The sites would require routing testing and maintenance to ensure the system is working properly. The poles would need to be connected to power and sites were selected based on their proximity to existing power supply so that trenching to install power would be limited to the greatest extent feasible. Construction is anticipated to start in 2022 and would be completed by the end of 2024, funding permitting. The participating County agencies in this Project are EMD and Facilities Management.

Mitigation measures were identified in the Project's Initial Study and incorporated into the Project to reduce potential environmental impacts to a level determined to be less than significant.

Section 21081.6 of the California Public Resources Code requires a Lead Agency to adopt a *reporting or monitoring program for the changes made to the project or conditions of project approval, adopted in order to mitigate or avoid significant effects on the environment.* Section 15097 of the *State CEQA Guidelines* summarizes the criteria required for mitigation monitoring and/or reporting. This Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) has been compiled to verify implementation of adopted mitigation measures.

The County of Riverside Facilities Management will have the responsibility for implementing the measures and various public agencies will have the primary responsibility for enforcing, monitoring, and reporting the implementation of the mitigation measures. This MMRP is set up as a Documentation of Compliance Report, with space for confirming that mitigation measures have been implemented. The required mitigation measures are listed and categorized by impact area, with an accompanying identification of the following:

- **Mitigation Measure**
- **Monitoring Phase** – the phase of the Project during which the mitigation measure shall be implemented and monitored:
- **Enforcement Agency** – the agency with the authority to enforce the mitigation measure
- **Monitoring Agency** – the agency to which reports involving feasibility, compliance, and implementation are made
- **Action Indicating Compliance**
- **Verification of Compliance**, which will be used during the reporting/monitoring

Mitigation Measure	Monitoring Phase	Enforcement Agency	Monitoring Agency	Action Indicating Compliance	Compliance Verification	
					Initials	Date
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES						
BIO-1 The following best management practices, as applicable, shall be implemented for the duration of construction: • A qualified biologist shall conduct a training session for project personnel prior to grading. The training shall include a description of the species of concern and its habitats, the general provisions of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and the Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP), the need to adhere to the provisions of the ESA and the MSHCP, the penalties associated with violating the provisions of the ESA, the general measures that are being implemented to conserve the species of concern as they relate to the project, and the access routes to and project site boundaries within which the project activities must be accomplished. • Water pollution and erosion control plans shall be developed and implemented in accordance with Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) requirements. • The footprint of disturbance shall be minimized to the maximum extent feasible. Access to sites shall be via pre-existing access routes to the greatest extent possible. • The upstream and downstream limits of projects disturbance plus lateral limits of disturbance on either side of the stream shall be clearly defined and marked in the field and reviewed by the biologist prior to initiation of work. • Projects should be designed to avoid the placement of equipment and personnel within the stream channel or on sand and gravel bars, banks, and adjacent upland habitats used by target species of concern. • Projects that cannot be conducted without placing equipment or personnel in sensitive habitats should be timed to avoid the breeding season of riparian species identified in MSHCP Global Species Objective No. 7. • When stream flows must be diverted, the diversions shall be conducted using sandbags or other methods requiring minimal instream impacts. Silt fencing of other sediment trapping materials shall be installed at the downstream end of construction activity to minimize the transport of sediments off site. Settling ponds where sediment is collected shall be cleaned out in a manner that prevents the sediment from reentering the stream. Care shall be exercised when removing silt fences, as feasible, to prevent debris or sediment from returning to the stream.	Pre-Construction:	California Department of Fish and Wildlife	Qualified Biologist	Completion of training, implementation of BMPs		

• Equipment storage, fueling, and staging areas shall be located on upland sites with minimal risks of direct drainage into riparian areas or other sensitive habitats. These designated areas shall be located in such a manner as to prevent any runoff from entering sensitive habitat. Necessary precautions shall be taken to prevent the release of cement or other toxic substances into surface waters. Project related spills of hazardous materials shall be reported to appropriate entities including, but not limited to, the applicable jurisdictional city, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, and RWQCB, and shall be cleaned up immediately and contaminated soils removed to approved disposal areas. • Erodible fill material shall not be deposited into water courses. Brush, loose soils, or other similar debris material shall not be stockpiled within the stream channel or on its banks. • The qualified project biologist shall monitor construction activities for the duration of the project to ensure that practicable measures are being employed to avoid incidental disturbance of habitat and species of concern outside the project footprint. • The removal of native vegetation shall be avoided and minimized to the maximum extent practicable. Temporary impacts shall be returned to pre-existing contours and revegetated with appropriate native species. • Exotic species that prey upon or displace target species of concern should be permanently removed from the site to the extent feasible. • To avoid attracting predators of the species of concern, the project site shall be kept as clean of debris as possible. All food related trash items shall be enclosed in sealed containers and regularly removed from the site(s). • Construction employees shall strictly limit their activities, vehicles, equipment, and construction materials to the proposed project footprint and designated staging areas and routes of travel. The construction area(s) shall be the minimal area necessary to complete the project and shall be specified in the construction plans. Construction limits will be fenced with orange snow screen. Exclusion fencing should be maintained until the completion of all construction activities. Employees shall be instructed that their activities are restricted to the construction areas. • The Permittee shall have the right to access and inspect any sites of approved projects including any restoration/enhancement area for compliance with project approval conditions, including these best management practices.						

BIO-2 The project applicant shall implement the following Urban Wildlands Interface Guidelines (Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan [MSHCP] Section 6.1.4) to minimize and avoid indirect effects from development adjacent to MSHCP Conservation Areas, where applicable: • Drainage: Proposed Developments in proximity to the MSHCP Conservation Area shall incorporate measures, including measures required through the NPDES requirements, to ensure that the quantity and quality of runoff discharged to the MSHCP Conservation Area is not altered in an adverse way when compared with existing conditions. In particular, measures shall be put in place to avoid discharge of untreated surface runoff from developed and paved areas into the MSHCP Conservation Area. Stormwater systems shall be designed to prevent the release of toxins, chemicals, petroleum products, exotic plant materials or other elements that might degrade or harm biological resources or ecosystem processes within the MSHCP Conservation Area. This can be accomplished using a variety of methods including natural detention basins, grass swales or mechanical trapping devices. Regular maintenance shall occur to ensure effective operations of runoff control systems. • Toxics: Land uses proposed in proximity to the MSHCP Conservation Area that use chemicals or generate bioproducts such as manure that are potentially toxic or may adversely affect wildlife species, Habitat or water quality shall incorporate measures to ensure that application of such chemicals does not result in discharge to the MSHCP Conservation Area. Measures such as those employed to address drainage issues shall be implemented. • Lighting: Night lighting shall be directed away from the MSHCP Conservation Area to protect species within the MSHCP Conservation Area from direct night lighting. Shielding shall be incorporated in project designs to ensure ambient lighting in the MSHCP Conservation Area is not increased. • Noise: Proposed noise generating land uses affecting the MSHCP Conservation Area shall incorporate setbacks, berms or walls to minimize the effects of noise on MSHCP Conservation Area resources pursuant to applicable rules, regulations and guidelines related to land use noise standards. For planning purposes, wildlife within the MSHCP Conservation Area should not be subject to noise that would exceed residential noise standards.	Pre-Construction:	California Department of Fish and Wildlife	Qualified Biologist	Completion of Urban Interface Guidelines		

BIO-3 The project applicant shall implement the following Land Use Adjacency Guidelines (Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan [CVMSHCP], Section 4.5) to minimize and avoid indirect effects from development adjacent to conservation areas (i.e., Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains Conservation Area), where applicable: • Drainage: Proposed Development adjacent to or within a Conservation Area shall incorporate plans to ensure that the quantity and quality of runoff discharged to the adjacent Conservation Area is not altered in an adverse way when compared with existing conditions. Stormwater systems shall be designed to prevent the release of toxins, chemicals, petroleum products, exotic plant materials, or other elements that might degrade or harm biological resources or ecosystem processes within the adjacent Conservation Area. • Toxics: Land uses proposed adjacent to or within a Conservation Area that use chemicals or generate bioproducts such as manure that are potentially toxic or may adversely affect wildlife and plant species, habitat, or water quality shall incorporate measures to ensure that application of such chemicals does not result in any discharge to the adjacent Conservation Area. • Lighting: For proposed development adjacent to or within a Conservation Area, lighting shall be shielded and directed toward the developed area. Landscape shielding or other appropriate methods shall be incorporated in project designs to minimize the effects of lighting adjacent to or within the adjacent Conservation Area in accordance with the guidelines to be included in the Implementation Manual. • Noise: Proposed development adjacent to or within a Conservation Area that generates noise in excess of 75 A-weighted decibels sound equivalent level hourly shall incorporate setbacks, berms, or walls, as appropriate, to minimize the effects of noise on the adjacent Conservation Area in accordance with the guidelines to be included in the Implementation Manual. • Invasives: Invasive, non-native plant species shall not be incorporated in the landscape for land uses adjacent to or within a Conservation Area. Landscape treatments within or adjacent to a Conservation Area shall incorporate native plant materials to the maximum extent feasible; recommended native species are listed in Table 4-112 [CVMSHCP, Section 4.5.5]. The plants listed in Table 4-113 shall not be used within or adjacent to a Conservation Area. This list may be amended from time to time through a Minor Amendment with Wildlife Agency Concurrence • Barriers: Land uses adjacent to or within a Conservation Area shall incorporate barriers in individual project designs to minimize unauthorized public access, domestic animal predation, illegal trespass, or dumping in a Conservation Area. Such barriers may include native landscaping, rocks/boulders, fencing, walls and/or signage.	Pre-Construction:	California Department of Fish and Wildlife	Qualified Biologist	Completion of Land Use Adjacency Guidelines		

• Grading/Land Development: Manufactured slopes associated with site development shall not extend into adjacent land in a Conservation Area. MM-BIO-4 Impacts to Special-Status Wildlife • Pre-Construction Surveys. Prior to construction, a qualified biologist shall conduct a preconstruction survey sweep within areas of suitable habitat for special-status wildlife species (i.e., southern California legless lizard and California glossy snake). The biologist shall look for special-status species that may be located within or immediately adjacent to (within 300-feet) of the project work areas, as permitted by access. Any individual special-status wildlife species observed within the project work areas during the pre-construction survey will be flushed or moved out of harm's way to avoid impacts to these species. If a population of special-status wildlife are observed during the pre-construction survey, and cannot be avoided by the project, additional mitigation may be required as determined through consultation with California Department of Fish and Wildlife. Additional mitigation may include seasonal restrictions, relocation of the species, and/or compensatory habitat-based mitigation at a minimum 1:1 ratio for the loss of occupied habitat (in which the open space areas to remain post-construction could be counted toward the overall compensatory mitigation requirements, as applicable).						
BIO-4 Prior to construction, a qualified biologist shall conduct a preconstruction survey sweep within areas of suitable habitat for special-status wildlife species (i.e., southern California legless lizard and California glossy snake). The biologist shall look for special-status species that may be located within or immediately adjacent to (within 300-feet) of the project work areas, as permitted by access. Any individual special-status wildlife species observed within the project work areas during the pre-construction survey will be flushed or moved out of harm's way to avoid impacts to these species. If a population of special-status wildlife are observed during the pre-construction survey, and cannot be avoided by the project, additional mitigation may be required as determined through consultation with California Department of Fish and Wildlife. Additional mitigation may include seasonal restrictions, relocation of the species, and/or compensatory habitat-based mitigation at a minimum 1:1 ratio for the loss of occupied habitat (in which the open space areas to remain post-construction could be counted toward the overall compensatory mitigation requirements, as applicable).	Pre-Construction:	California Department of Fish and Wildlife	Qualified Biologist	Negative Survey		
BIO-5 To maintain compliance with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and California Fish and Game Code, if ground-disturbing and/or vegetation clearance activities are scheduled to occur during the avian nesting season (typically February 15 through August 31), a qualified biologist shall conduct a preconstruction nesting bird survey within the project impact footprint and a 500-foot buffer where legal access is granted around the disturbance footprint. Surveys shall be conducted within 3 days prior to initiation of ground-disturbing activities. If an active nest is detected during the nesting bird survey, avoidance buffers shall be implemented as determined by a qualified biologist (typically 300 feet for passerines and 500 feet for raptors and special-status species). The buffer shall be of a distance to ensure avoidance of adverse effects to the nesting bird by accounting for buffering topography and buildings, ambient conditions, species, nest location, and activity type. All nests shall be monitored as determined by the qualified biologist until nestlings have fledged and dispersed or it is confirmed that the nest has been unsuccessful or abandoned. The qualified biologist shall halt all construction activities within proximity to an active nest if it is determined that the activities are harassing the nest and may result in nest abandonment or take. The qualified biologist shall also have the authority to require implementation of avoidance measures related to noise, vibration, or light pollution if indirect impacts are resulting in harassment of the nest.	Pre-Construction:	California Department of Fish and Wildlife	Qualified Biologist	Negative Survey		

BIO-6 The following avoidance and minimization measures shall be implemented during project construction activities: • To prevent inadvertent entrapment of special-status wildlife during construction, all excavated steep walled holes or trenches more than 2 feet deep shall be covered with plywood or similar materials at the close of each working day, or be provided with one or more escape ramps constructed of earth fill or wooden planks. Before such holes or trenches are filled, they shall be thoroughly inspected for trapped wildlife. If trapped animals are observed, escape ramps or structures shall be installed immediately to allow escape. • Construction employees will limit their activities, vehicles, equipment, and construction materials to any fenced portion of the project footprint, where feasible. • Equipment storage, fueling, and staging areas shall be located on disturbed upland sites with minimal risk of direct drainage into jurisdictional features or other sensitive habitats. These designated areas shall be located in such a manner as to prevent any runoff from entering sensitive habitat. All necessary precautions shall be taken to prevent the release of cement or other toxic substances into surface waters. All project-related spills of hazardous materials shall be reported to the County and shall be cleaned up immediately and contaminated soils removed to approved disposal areas. • Fugitive dust will be avoided and minimized through watering and other appropriate measures. • Exotic species that prey upon or displace target species of concern should be permanently removed from the site. • To avoid attracting predators of the native wildlife species, the project site shall be kept as clean of debris as possible. All food related trash items shall be enclosed in sealed containers and regularly removed from the site(s). Pets of project personnel shall not be allowed on site where they may come into contact with any native species. • Night lighting shall be directed away from the adjacent open habitat and shielding shall be incorporated in project designs to ensure ambient lighting is not increased.	Pre-Construction:	California Department of Fish and Wildlife	Qualified Biologist	Implementation of BMPs		
BIO-7 If ground-disturbing and/or vegetation clearance activities are scheduled to occur during the maternity roosting season (March through August), a pre-construction survey for bats is recommended within 1 month prior to the start of construction to determine if any bats are currently roosting within 100 feet of the impact area. The pre-construction survey shall consist of a daytime roost assessment by a qualified bat biologist to determine if any bats or sign of active roosting is present. An emergence survey at dusk shall be conducted after the roost assessment is completed to observe if any bats are emerging from suitable roost locations on the project site. Additionally, active and passive acoustic monitoring shall occur concurrently with the emergence survey to determine if any bats are echolocating within the project site, identify the echolocating species, and determine the relatively level of bat activity on site. Passive acoustic detectors shall be deployed for a minimum of 3 nights. Once retrieved, bat echolocation calls shall be analyzed off site using Sonobat software and manual vetting to identify calls to the species level. If roosting bats are observed during the pre-construction survey, a qualified biologist shall conduct on-site monitoring when activities are conducted within 100 feet of the roost location, and shall implement avoidance measures, such as establishing a buffer on the ground beneath the roost where no machinery or vehicles shall park or operate to avoid exhaust fumes and heat from radiating into the roost. If no bats are observed during the pre-construction survey, the project may commence and no further action would be required.	Pre-Construction:	California Department of Fish and Wildlife	Qualified Biologist	Negative Survey		

BIO-8 A formal jurisdictional delineation is needed to determine if the potential jurisdictional aquatic features are present within sites 3 (High Valley Water), 9 (Idyllwild Park), 13 (Fern Valley Water Tanks), 18 (Lake Hemet Sheriff Station), 19 (Hurkey Creek Park), 20 (Garner Valley Fire Station #53), 29 (Burnt Valley Road), 33 (Buckthorn), 35 Pyramid Peak), A4 (Fern Valley District Headquarters), and A7 (Cranston Station), and if implementation of the proposed project would impact these potential jurisdictional resources. If jurisdictional waters are impacted as a result of project implementation, appropriate permits shall be obtained from the regulatory agencies, including United States Army Corps of Engineers, Regional Water Quality Control Board and from the California Department of Fish and Wildlife. All mitigation measures and conditions contained within the permits shall be implemented. At a minimum, the following shall be completed for mitigation for impacts to waters of the state and jurisdictional streambed: 1. Compensation for Permanent Impacts: Permanent impacts to waters of the state and jurisdictional streambeds shall be offset by compensation at a 1:1 ratio, or as otherwise required by the respective permits. 2. Temporary Impacts: All areas temporarily impacted shall be restored to native grade and contour, and revegetated with native species as determined by an adjacent reference site or through documentation of baseline conditions prior to impacts. 3. Best Management Practices. Avoided jurisdictional waters shall be fenced or flagged as environmentally sensitive areas. Best management practices shall be implemented to avoid indirect impacts to jurisdictional waters, including the following: a. Vehicles and equipment shall not be operated in ponded or flowing water except as described in the permits. b. Water containing mud, silt, or other pollutants from grading or other activities shall not be allowed to enter jurisdictional waters or be placed in locations that may be subjected to high storm flows. c. Spoil sites shall not be located within 30 feet from the boundaries of jurisdictional waters or in locations that may be subject to high storm flows, where spoils might be washed back into drainages. d. Raw cement/concrete or washings thereof, asphalt, paint or other coating material, oil or other petroleum products, or any other substances that could be hazardous to vegetation or wildlife resources resulting from Project-related activities shall be prevented from contaminating the soil and/or entering avoided jurisdictional waters. e. No equipment maintenance shall occur within 150 feet of jurisdictional waters and no petroleum products or other pollutants from the equipment will be allowed to enter these areas or enter any off-site state-jurisdictional waters under any flow.	Pre-Construction:	California Department of Fish and Wildlife	Qualified Biologist	JD Report		
BIO-9 As a signatory to the Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan and Western Riverside Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan, the County of Riverside shall be required to pay a local development mitigation fee for the proposed use on the project site at the rates applicable at the time of payment of the fee as set forth in the most recent fee schedule(s).	Pre-Construction:	California Department of Fish and Wildlife	Qualified Biologist	Payment of Fees		

Mitigation Measure	Monitoring Phase	Enforcement Agency	Monitoring Agency	Action Indicating Compliance	Compliance Verification	
					Initials	Date
CULTURAL RESOURCES						
CR-1 In the event that Native American cultural resources are inadvertently discovered during the course of ground- disturbing activity for this Project, a Tribal Monitor shall be retained and the following procedures will be carried out for treatment and disposition of the discoveries: **Temporary Curation and Storage**: During the course of construction, all discovered resources shall be temporarily curated in a secure location. The removal of any artifacts from the Project site will need to be thoroughly documented via inventory and conducted with Tribal Monitor(s) oversight of the process. **Treatment and Final Disposition**: A Pursuant to California Public Resources Code § 21083.2(b) and 21084.3(b) avoidance is the preferred method of preservation for tribal cultural resources. If tribal cultural resources cannot be left in place, a curation agreement with an appropriately qualified repository within Riverside County that meets federal standards per 36 CFR Part 79 whereby the collections and associated records shall be transferred, including title, and accompanied by payment from the County/applicant of the fees necessary for permanent curation. On request by the consulting Tribe for repatriation of the discovered items, the County shall relinquish ownership and shall deliver the items to the custody of the consulting Tribe. For purposes of conflict resolution, if the consulting Tribes cannot come to an agreement as to the disposition of cultural materials, they shall be curated at the Western Science Center or Riverside Metropolitan Museum by default.	Pre-construction	County FM	County FM, Tribal Monitor if retained	Disposition Agreement if cultural resources encountered		
CR-2: If human remains are encountered, California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the Riverside County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin. Further, pursuant to California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98(b) remains shall be left in place and free from disturbance until a final decision as to the treatment and disposition has been made. If the Riverside County Coroner determines the remains to be Native American, the Native American Heritage Commission must be contacted within 24 hours. The Native American Heritage Commission must then immediately identify the "most likely descendant(s)" of receiving notification of the discovery. The most likely descendant(s) shall then make recommendations within 48 hours and engage in consultations concerning the treatment of the remains	Excavation	County FM	County FM, County Coroner	NAHC determination		

Mitigation Measure	Monitoring Phase	Enforcement Agency	Monitoring Agency	Action Indicating Compliance	Compliance Verification	
					Initials	Date
CR-3: If inadvertent discoveries of subsurface archaeological/cultural resources are discovered during grading, Riverside County shall retain an Archaeologist to assess the significance of such resources and shall meet and confer regarding the mitigation for such resources. Pursuant to California Public Resources Code § 21083.2(b) and 21084.3(b) avoidance is the preferred method of preservation for archaeological resources. The County Archaeologist shall make the determination based on the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act with respect to archaeological resources and tribal cultural resources and shall take into account the religious beliefs, customs, and practices of the consulting Tribe.	Ground disturbance	County Archaeologist	County FM, Project Archaeologist	Evaluation of Resource and Report from Archaeologist		
GEOLOGY AND SOILS						
GEO-1 In the event that any paleontological resources are unintentionally discovered during proposed Project construction, construction activities in the vicinity of the resource shall immediately halt and/or be moved to other parts of the Project site. A Riverside County-qualified paleontologist shall be retained by the County or their designee to determine the significance of the resource, if any. If the find is determined to be significant, avoidance or other appropriate measures including extraction and relocation, as recommended by the paleontologist, shall be implemented	Excavation	County FM	County FM, Project Archaeologist	Sacred and burial sites preserved in place, as feasible		
NOISE						
NOI-1: A construction noise coordinator shall be established prior to construction and signage will be provided on site that will identify the designated person and contact number. The coordinator shall be responsible for receiving calls from residents regarding specific construction noise-related complaints. The coordinator would then be responsible for taking appropriate measures to reduce or eliminate noise levels as appropriate.	Pre-construction	County FM, Construction Contractor	County FM, Construction Contractor	Documentation of Coordinator and evidence of signage		
NOI-2 During construction, all staging areas and equipment shall be located and directed as far to the south as possible to avoid any disruptions to the sensitive receptors located north of the Project site.	Grading and Construction	County FM, Construction Contractor	FM, Construction Contractor	Periodic inspections and monitoring during construction		
NOI-3: Construction activity shall be prohibited during the hours of 6:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. and on weekends and County-designated holidays.	Grading and Construction	County FM, Construction Contractor	FM, Construction Contractor	Periodic inspections and monitoring during construction		
NOI-4: Construction equipment shall be properly maintained and equipped with mufflers and other State-required noise-attenuation devices.	Grading and Construction	County FM, Construction Contractor	FM, Construction Contractor	Periodic inspections and monitoring during construction		

APPENDIX B

AIR QUALITY AND GREENHOUSE GASES REPORT

Emergency Outdoor Warning System and Travelers' Information Station

Idyllwild and the San Jacinto Mountains,

Riverside County, California

August 2022

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August 2022

SUMMARY

The following air quality and greenhouse gas (GHG) analysis was prepared to evaluate whether the expected criteria air pollutant emissions and/or criteria GHG emissions generated as a result of construction and operation of the Riverside County Emergency Outdoor Early Warning System and Travelers' Information Station Project (Project) would exceed the South Coast Air Quality Management District's (SCAQMD) thresholds for air quality and draft screening significance thresholds, respectively, in the Project area. The analysis was conducted within the context of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), as set forth in California Public Resources Code Sections 21000 et seq. The methodology follows the CEQA Air Quality Handbook prepared by the SCAQMD for quantification of emissions and evaluation of potential impacts to air resources. The California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod) version 2020.4.0 was used to quantify Project-related emissions.

The Idyllwild and San Jacinto Mountains Emergency OWS/TIS Project will improve public alert and warning systems to ensure the dissemination of reliable, relevant and actionable information to residents, visitors and others enjoying the Idyllwild and the San Jacinto Mountain areas. 37 OWS sites and 4 TIS sites have been established with 7 alternative OWS sites and 1 alternative TIS site through the Castille Canyon, Twin Pines, Anza Valley, Idyllwild/Pine Cove Village, Mountain Center, Pine Meadows, and Pinyon Pines communities. The surrounding properties are primarily low-density residential land, open space, commercial, and recreational property. The topography of the project area is mountainous and changes greatly with elevations ranging from 3,900 to 6,500 feet above mean sea level.

The proposed Project would upgrade the existing early warning system in the San Jacinto Mountains to provide outdoor pole-mounted speakers and transmission equipment to provide enhanced coverage throughout the populated areas giving the opportunity to provide warnings in the event of emergencies.

It is not anticipated that additional staffing would be required once construction of the OWS and TIS sites are installed. The sites would require routing testing and maintenance to ensure the system is working properly. The poles would need to be connected to power and sites were selected based on their proximity to existing power supply so that trenching to install power would be limited to the greatest extent feasible. Construction is anticipated to start in 2022 and would be completed by the end of 2024, funding permitting. The participating County agencies in this Project are County Fire and Facilities Management.

During construction, the proposed Project will produce fugitive dust and diesel particulate matter, reactive organic gases (ROG), oxides of nitrogen (NOx), carbon monoxide (CO) and sulfur dioxide (SO2); however, the Project would not be expected to exceed thresholds established by the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD). No mitigation measures will be required. Cumulative impacts are not expected due to the fact that there are no know construction projects in the surrounding area that have been identified and construction at each of the sites would last less than a week. Given the fact that the proposed project is expected to reduce ozone precursors because it is a renewable non combustive energy project, the project would be expected to comply with regional and local air quality and climate change policies. Operation of the Project would require periodic maintenance and would be the sole source of new trips and no substantial on-site emissions are anticipated Based on computer modeling, no impacts were found. The proposed Project may generate construction odors from diesel equipment but those odors would be considered temporary and would not result in a significant impact. Objectionable odors from operational activity would be limited to trash and are not anticipated to result in a significant impact. GHG emissions from construction and operation would be expected to be 18 Metric Tons (MT) CO2 equivalent (CO2e)/year, but would be less that the County CAP screening threshold of 3,000 Metric Tons MT CO2e/year.

INTRODUCTION

Purpose of the Project

The following air quality and greenhouse gas (GHG) analysis was prepared to evaluate whether the expected criteria air pollutant emissions and/or criteria GHG emissions generated as a result of construction and operation of the Project would exceed the South Coast Air Quality Management District's (SCAQMD) thresholds for air quality and draft screening significance thresholds, respectively, in the Project area. The analysis was conducted within the context of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), as set forth in California Public Resources Code Sections 21000 et seq.

Project Location

The Project sites span the Riverside Extended Mountain Area Plan in the San Jacinto Mountains. The Project sites are located near residential communities and are primarily surrounded by open-space and residential development. The land use designation and Zoning for the Project sites are identified in Table 1 of the Initial Study. The topography of the project area is mountainous and changes greatly with elevations ranging from 3,900 to 6,500 feet above mean sea level.

Project Description

The County of Riverside (County) is the Lead Agency for the proposed Project. The proposed Project would upgrade the existing early warning system in the San Jacinto Mountains to provide outdoor pole-mounted speakers and transmission equipment to provide enhanced coverage throughout the populated areas giving the opportunity to provide warnings in the event of emergencies.

It is not anticipated that additional staffing would be required once construction of the OWS and TIS sites are installed. The sites would require routing testing and maintenance to ensure the system is working properly. The poles would need to be connected to power and sites were selected based on their proximity to existing power supply so that trenching to install power would be limited to the greatest extent feasible. Construction is anticipated to start in 2022 and would be completed by the end of 2024, funding permitting. The participating County agencies in this Project are County Fire and Facilities Management.

REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT

Criteria Pollutants

Criteria air pollutants are defined as pollutants for which the federal and state governments have established ambient air quality standards to protect public health. The federal and state standards have been set at levels above which concentrations could be harmful to human health and welfare. These standards are designed to protect the most sensitive persons from health effects. Criteria air pollutants include: ozone (O_3), particulate matter 2.5 microns or less in diameter ($PM_{2.5}$), particulate matter ten microns or less in diameter (PM_{10}), nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), lead (Pb), CO, and SO_2.

Carbon Monoxide. CO is a colorless and odorless gas formed by the incomplete combustion of fossil fuel. CO is emitted primarily from motor vehicles, power plants, refineries, industrial boilers, ships, aircraft, and trains. In urban areas, automobile exhaust from motor vehicles accounts for the majority of CO emissions. CO is a non-reactive air pollutant that dissipates relatively quickly, so ambient CO concentrations follow the spatial and temporal distributions of vehicular traffic. The highest levels of CO emissions occur during the colder months of the year when inversion conditions are more frequent. CO competes with oxygen, often replacing it in the blood, thus reducing the blood's ability to transport oxygen to vital organs and can result in potential health effects. The results of excess CO exposure can be dizziness, fatigue, and impairment to the central nervous system.

Ozone. O_3 is a colorless gas formed in the atmosphere when ROGs, which include volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and nitrogen oxides (NO_X), react in the presence of ultraviolet sunlight. O_3 is a secondary pollutant formed by complex interactions of two pollutants directly emitted into the atmosphere. The primary sources of O_3, are automobile exhaust and industrial sources. Ideal conditions occur during summer and early autumn, on days with low wind speeds or stagnant air, warm temperatures, and cloudless skies. Short-term exposure to O_3 at typical levels in Southern California can result in breathing pattern changes and reduction of capacity, increased susceptibility to infections, inflammation of the lung tissue, and immunological changes.

Nitrogen Dioxide. NO_2, like O_3, is not directly emitted into the atmosphere but is formed by an atmospheric chemical reaction between nitric oxide (NO) and atmospheric oxygen. NO and NO_2 are collectively referred to as NO_X and are major contributors to O_3 formation. NO_2 also contributes to the formation of PM_{10}. High concentrations of NO_2 can cause breathing difficulties and result in a brownish-red tint to the atmosphere, reducing visibility. There is indication of a relationship between NO_2 and chronic pulmonary fibrosis. An increase of bronchitis in children has also been observed at concentrations below 0.3 parts per million (ppm).

Sulfur Dioxide. SO_2 is a colorless, pungent gas formed primarily by the combustion of sulfur-containing fossil fuel. The main sources of SO_2 are coal and oil used in power plants and industries. Generally, the highest levels of SO_2 are found near large industrial complexes. SO_2 concentrations have been reduced by stringent controls placed on stationary source emissions of SO_2 and limits on the sulfur content of fuels. SO_2 is an irritant gas that attacks the throat and lungs. It can cause acute respiratory symptoms, especially to children. SO_2 can also yellow vegetation and erode iron and steel.

Particulate Matter. Particulate matter pollution consists of very small liquid and solid particles suspended in the air which can include smoke, soot, dust, salts, acids, and metals. Particulate matter also forms when gases emitted from industries and motor vehicles undergo chemical reactions. $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10} represent different sizes of particulate matter. $PM_{2.5}$ is roughly 1/28 the diameter of a human hair. $PM_{2.5}$ results from fuel combustion, residential fireplaces, and wood stoves. In addition, $PM_{2.5}$ can be formed in the atmosphere from gases such as SO_2, NO_X, and VOCs. PM_{10} is about 1/7 the thickness of a human hair. Major sources of PM_{10} include crushing or grinding operations; dust stirred up by vehicles traveling on roads; wood burning stoves and fireplaces; dust from construction, landfills, and agriculture; wildfires and burning of brush or waste; industrial sources; windblown dust from open lands; and atmospheric chemical and photochemical reactions. $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10} pose a greater health risk than larger-size particles. When inhaled, these smaller particles can penetrate the human

respiratory system's natural defenses and damage the respiratory tract. $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10} can increase the number and severity of asthma attacks, cause or aggravate bronchitis and other lung diseases, and reduce the body's ability to fight infections. Whereas PM_{10} tends to collect in the upper portion of the respiratory system, $PM_{2.5}$ is so tiny that it can penetrate deeper into the lungs and damage lung tissues. Suspended particulates also damage and discolor surfaces on which they settle, as well as produce haze and reduce visibility.

Lead. Pb in the atmosphere occurs as particulate matter. Sources of lead include leaded gasoline, battery manufacturing, paint, ink, ceramics, ammunition, and secondary lead smelters. Between 1978 and 1987, the phase-out of leaded gasoline reduced the overall inventory of airborne lead by nearly 95 percent. Now, lead smelters, battery recycling, and manufacturing facilities are the lead emission sources of greatest concern. Prolonged exposure to atmospheric lead poses a serious threat to human health. Health effects associated with exposure to lead include gastrointestinal disturbances, anemia, kidney disease, and in severe cases, neuromuscular and neurological dysfunction. Low-level lead exposures during infancy and childhood are associated with decrements in neurobehavioral performance including intelligence quotient performance, psychomotor performance, reaction time, and growth.

Toxic Air Contaminants

Toxic substances have the potential to cause adverse health effects in humans. A toxic substance released into the air is considered a toxic air contaminant (TAC). TACs are identified through a two-step process of risk identification and risk management designed to protect residents from the health effects of toxic substances in the air. The SCAQMD has effectively reduced air toxics and criteria emissions in South Coast Air Basin (Basin) through an extensive control program including traditional and innovative rules and policies. The most comprehensive study on air toxics in SCAB is the Multiple Air Toxics Exposure Study (MATES-III), conducted by the SCAQMD. The monitoring program measured more than 30 air pollutants, including both gases and particulates, and used modeling to estimate the risk of cancer from breathing toxic air pollution throughout the region based on emissions and weather data. MATES-III found that the average cancer risk in the region from carcinogenic air pollutants ranges from about 870 in a million persons to 1,400 in a million persons, with an average regional risk of about 1,200 in a million.

Greenhouse Gases

GHG emissions refer to a group of emissions that are generally believed to affect global climate conditions. The greenhouse effect compares the Earth and the atmosphere to a greenhouse with glass panes. The atmosphere, similar to glass panes, lets heat from sunlight in and reduces the amount of heat that escapes. GHGs, such as carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), and nitrous oxide (N_2O), keep the average surface temperature of the Earth close to 60 degrees Fahrenheit (°F). Without the greenhouse effect, the Earth would be frozen with an average surface temperature of about 5°F. GHGs also include hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, sulfur hexafluoride, and water vapor. CO_2 is the most abundant GHG that contributes to climate change through fossil fuel combustion. The other GHGs are less abundant than CO_2 but have higher global warming potential. The other GHGs are frequently expressed in the equivalent mass of CO_2, denoted as CO2e to account for this higher potential. The CO2e of CH_4 and N_2O represents about 6 percent of the California GHG emissions. Other high global warming potential gases represented 3.5 percent of these emissions. There are also a number of man-made pollutants, such as CO, NO_X, non-methane VOC, and SO_2 that have indirect effects on solar radiation absorption by influencing the formation or destruction of other climate change emissions.

Federal

The Federal Clean Air Act (CAA) regulates air quality in the United States and is administered by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The EPA is also responsible for establishing the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), which are required under the federal CAA. The EPA establishes various emission standards, including those for vehicles sold in states other than California. Vehicles sold in California must meet stricter emission standards which have been established by the California Air Resources Board (CARB).

State Implementation Plans Federal clean air laws require areas with unhealthy levels of O3, CO, NO2, and SO2, and PM10, to develop State Implementation Plans which describe how they will attain the NAAQS. The federal CAA set new deadlines for attainment based on the severity of the pollution and launched a comprehensive planning process for attaining the NAAQS. State Implementation Plans are a compilation of new and previously submitted plans, programs (such as monitoring, modeling, permitting, etc.), district rules, state regulations, and federal controls. Many of California's State Implementation Plans rely on the same core set of control strategies including emission standards for cars and heavy trucks, fuel regulations, and limits on emissions from consumer products. State law makes CARB the lead agency for all purposes related to the State Implementation Plans.

State

California is also governed by more stringent regulations under the California CAA. In California, the California CAA is administered by CARB at the state level and by the air quality management districts at the regional and local levels. CARB is responsible for meeting the State requirements of the federal CAA, administering the California CAA, and establishing the California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS). The California CAA requires all air districts in California to endeavor to achieve and maintain the CAAQS, which incorporate additional standards for sulfates, hydrogen sulfide, vinyl chloride and visibility-reducing particles. CARB is also responsible for setting emission standards for vehicles sold in California and for other emission sources, such as consumer products and certain off-road equipment. CARB oversees the functions of local air pollution control districts and air quality management districts, which in turn administer air quality management functions at the regional and county levels.

South Coast Air Quality Management District SCAQMD monitors air quality within the study area. SCAQMD has jurisdiction over an area of approximately 10,743 square miles, consisting of Orange County; the non-desert portions of Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties; and the Riverside County portion of the Salton Sea Air Basin and Mojave Desert Air Basin. The Salton Sea Basin is a subregion of the SCAQMD and is bounded by the San Jacinto and Santa Rosa Mountains on the west to the northern portion of the Salton Sea in the south, the Little San Bernardino Mountains to the north and northeast, and the California border to the east. Specifically, SCAQMD is responsible for monitoring air quality, as well as planning, implementing, and enforcing programs designed to attain and maintain state and federal ambient air quality standards within the district.

Air Quality Management Plan All areas designated as nonattainment under the California CAA are required to prepare plans showing how the area would meet the state air quality standards by its attainment dates. The Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) is the region's plan for improving air quality in the region. It addresses CAA and California CAA requirements and demonstrates attainment with state and federal ambient air quality standards. The AQMP is prepared by SCAQMD and the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG). The AQMP provides policies and control measures that reduce emissions to attain both state and federal ambient air quality standards by their applicable deadlines. Environmental review of individual projects within the SCAB must analyze whether the proposed project's daily construction and operational emissions would exceed thresholds established by SCAQMD.

Global Climate Change. There is general scientific agreement that the Earth's average surface temperature has increased by 0.3 to 0.6 degrees Celsius over the past century. Historical records also indicate that atmospheric concentrations of a number of GHG have increased significantly since the beginning of the industrial revolution.

As such, significant attention is being given to anthropogenic (human) GHG emissions. According to the California Energy Commission, emissions from fossil fuel consumption represent approximately 81 percent of GHG emissions and transportation creates 41 percent of GHG emissions in California. California has traditionally been a pioneer in efforts to reduce air pollution, dating back to 1963 when the California New Motor Vehicle Pollution Control Board adopted the nation's first motor vehicle emission standards. Assembly Bill (AB) 1493 was enacted based on recognition that passenger cars are significant contributors to GHG emissions. Subsequently, CARB established limits to reduce GHG emissions from new vehicles by 22 percent in 2012 and 30 percent in 2016. AB 32, the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, was enacted in 2006 to cap California's GHG emissions at 1990 levels by 2020. AB 32 charges CARB with the responsibility to monitor and regulate the sources of GHG emissions in order to reduce those emissions. California Senate Bill (SB) 375 provided a means for achieving AB 32 goals from cars and light trucks. The bill aligns three critical policy areas of importance to local government: (1) regional long-range transportation plans and investments; (2) regional allocation of the obligation for cities and counties to zone for housing; and (3) a process to achieve greenhouse gas emissions reductions targets for the transportation sector. The new law establishes a process for CARB to develop the GHG emissions reductions targets for each region and relies upon regional planning processes in the 17 Metropolitan Planning Organizations to accomplish its objectives.

Attainment Status

Table AQ-1 summarizes the attainment status for the criteria pollutants according to the NAAQS and CAAQS. Areas are designated as non-attainment for a pollutant if air quality data shows that a standard for the pollutant was violated at least once during the previous three calendar years. Exceedances that are affected by highly irregular or infrequent events are not considered violations. The Riverside County portion of the Basin is designated as a non-attainment area for O_3 and PM_{10} under the CAAQs and NAAQS and a state non-attainment area for PM10.

TABLE AQ-1: STATE AND NATIONAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS

		California		Federal	
Pollutant	**Period**	**Standard**	**Attainment**	**Standard**	**Attainment**
O3	1 Hour	0.09 ppm	Nonattainment		
	8 Hour	0.07 ppm	Nonattainment	0.070 ppm	Nonattainment
PM2.5	24 Hour	--	--	35 ug/m3	Attainment
	Annual Arithmetic Mean (AAM)	12 ug/m3	Nonattainment	12 ug/m3	Nonattainment
PM10	24 Hour	50 ug/m3	Nonattainment	150 ug/m3	Attainment
	AAM	20 ug/m3	Nonattainment	50 ug/m3	Attainment
NO2	1 Hour	0.18 ppm		0.1 ppm	
	Annual	0.030	Attainment	0.0534 ppm	Unclassified/Attainment
CO	1 Hour	9.0 ppm	Attainment	9.0 ppm	Unclassified/Attainment
	8 Hour	20 ppm	Attainment	35 ppm	Unclassified/Attainment
Pb	30 Day Average	1.5 ug/m3	Attainment	--	--
	3 month rolling average	--	--	0.15 ug/m3	Unclassified/Attainment
SO2	1 Hour	0.25 ppm			
	24 Hour	0.04 ppm	Attainment	0.75 ppm	Attainment

Note: CAAQs for Visibility Reducing Particles, Sulfates, Hydrogen Sulfide, and Vinyl Chloride in the Basin are unclassified or in Attainment.
Source: California Air Resources Board

EXISTING CONDITIONS

The proposed Project is located within the South Coast Air Basin (Basin) and is within the jurisdiction of the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD). The Basin experiences warm summers, mild winters, infrequent rainfalls, light winds, and moderate humidity. In addition, the mountains and hills within the area contribute to the variation of rainfall, temperature, and winds throughout the region. The region experiences frequent temperature inversions where temperatures increase as altitude increases and prevents air near to the ground from mixing with the air above it. As a result, air pollutants become trapped near the ground. During the summer, air quality problems are created due to the interaction between the ocean surface and lower layer of the atmosphere, which creates a moist marine layer. An upper layer of warm air mass forms over the cool marine layer, preventing air pollutants from dispersing upward. In addition, hydrocarbons and Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2) react under strong sunlight creating pollution, commonly referred to as smog. Light, daytime winds predominantly from the west further aggravate the condition by driving the air pollutants inland toward the mountains. During the fall and winter, air quality problems are created due to CO and NO_2 emissions. High NO_2 levels usually occur during autumn or winter on days with summer-like conditions. Since CO is produced almost entirely from automobiles, the highest CO concentrations in the Basin are associated with heavy traffic.

The SCAQMD monitors air quality conditions at 38 locations throughout the Basin. The Project Site is within the Hemet/San Jacinto Valley and Anza Area Receptor Areas, which are served by the Perris and Temecula Monitoring Stations. Historical data from the Perris Monitoring Station were used to characterize existing conditions. Criteria pollutants monitored at the Perris Monitoring Station include Ozone (O_3) and particulate matter ten microns or less in diameter (PM_{10}). CO, particulate matter 2.5 microns or less in diameter ($PM_{2.5}$), sulfur dioxide (SO_2), and nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) are not monitored at the Perris Monitoring Station. The nearest monitoring station to monitor these pollutants are the Lake Elsinore and Riverside III Monitoring Stations. A summary of the data recorded at these stations is presented in **Table A-2**. The standards for O_3, $PM_{2.5}$, and PM_{10} were all exceeded multiple times from 2018 to 2020.

TABLE AQ-2: CRITERIA POLLUTANT VIOLATIONS – 2018 TO 2020

Pollutant	Standard	Number of Days Above Standard		
		2018	2019	2020
O_3	0.09 ppm (1 Hour)	31	26	34
$PM_{2.5}$	35 ug/m3 (AAM)	4	9	5
PM_{10}	50 ug/m3 (24 Hour)	3	4	6
NO_2	0.25 ppm (1 Hour)	0	0	0
CO	9.0 ppm (8 Hour)	0	0	0
SO_2	0.04 ppm (24 Hour)	n/a	n/a	n/a

Source: SCAQMD

IMPACTS

Regional Emissions

Air quality impacts are assessed in both the short and long term. Short-term impacts occur during construction and consist of fugitive dust and other particulate matter, as well as exhaust emissions generated by equipment and construction-related vehicles. During the finishing phase, architectural coatings (i.e., paints) and other building materials would release reactive organic gases (ROGs). Long-term air quality impacts occur once the Project is in operation and would occur primarily from mobile source emissions. The proposed Project would have a significant impact from air quality emissions if the following thresholds established by the SCAQMD identified in **Table AQ-3** would be exceeded.

TABLE AQ-3: SCAQMD DAILY EMISSIONS THRESHOLDS

	Construction	Operation
Criteria Pollutant	**Pounds Per Day**	
ROG	75	75
NO_x	100	100
CO	550	550
So_x	150	150
PM_{10}	150	150
$PM_{2.5}$	55	55

Source: SCAQMD

Construction. The Project will be required to comply with existing SCAQMD rules for the reduction of fugitive dust emissions. SCAQMD Rule 403 establishes these procedures. Compliance with this rule is achieved through application of standard best management practices in construction and operation activities, such as application of water or chemical stabilizers to disturbed soils, managing haul road dust by application of water, covering haul vehicles, restricting vehicle speeds on unpaved roads to 15 miles per hour, sweeping loose dirt from paved site access roadways, cessation of construction activity when winds exceed 25 miles per hour, and establishing a permanent, stabilizing ground cover on finished sites. In addition, projects that disturb 50 acres or more of soil or move 5,000 cubic yards of materials per day are required to submit a Fugitive Dust Control Plan or a Large Operation Notification Form to SCAQMD. Based on the size of the Project area (less than one acre) a Fugitive Dust Control Plan or Large Operation Notification is not required.

Construction emissions associated with the Project were evaluated using the CalEEMod version 2020.4.0 program. The total construction period for the proposed Project is approximately 9 months, beginning no earlier than June 1, 2022. The default parameters within CalEEMod were used and these default values reflect a worst-case scenario, which means that Project emissions are expected to be equal to or less than the estimated emissions. It is anticipated that approximately 50 cubic yards of material would be imported on site It is anticipated that a maximum of 4 daily haul truck trips would be required to bring equipment and materials to and from the site. Additional assumptions regarding construction activity are shown in **Tables AQ-4** and **AQ-5**.

Table AQ-4 SUMMARY OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

Phase	Duration (days)	Crew	Equipment
Site Prep	2	5	Work Truck (2), Truck with Trailer Bobcat
Pole Installation	1	5	Work Trucks (2), Boom Lift/Bucket Truck, Bobcat with Auger Drill
Utility Connection	2	2	Worker Trucks (2), Boom Lift/Bucket
Testing	1	2	Worker Trucks (2), Boom Lift/Bucket

Source: Construction Contractor.

Table AQ-5 ESTIMATED CONSTRUCTION DAILY TRIP GENERATION

Phase	Duration (days)	Number of Workers	Maximum Haul Truck Trips	Total Trips
Site Prep	2	5	10000	10
Pole Installation	1	5	10	10
Utility Connection	2	2	6	6
Testing	1	2	6	6

Source: Construction Contractor Assumptions.

Project-related construction emissions are shown in **Table AQ-6**. As shown, construction emissions would not exceed the SCAQMD thresholds. Therefore, a less-than-significant impact related to regional construction emissions will occur.

TABLE AQ-6: SUMMARY OF PEAK CONSTRUCTION EMISSIONS (POUNDS PER DAY)

Activity	ROG	NO_X	CO	SO_2	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
2022						
Site Prep	1	15	8	<1	2	1
Building Construction	1	7	7	<1	<1	<1
Maximum Daily Emissions	**1**	**15**	**8**	**<1**	**2**	**1**
SCAQMD Threshold	75	100	550	150	150	55
Exceeds Threshold?	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**

Source: CalEEMod 2020.4.0.

Localized Significance Thresholds. Localized air pollution is evaluated against the localized significance thresholds (LSTs) which are based on the ambient concentrations of a pollutant within the project Source Receptor Area, the size of the project site and distance to the nearest sensitive receptor. The LSTs represent the maximum emissions from a project site that are not expected to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the most stringent national or state AAQS. The LSTs are based on the California AAQS, which are the most stringent AAQS established to provide a margin of safety in the protection of the public health and welfare and are designed to protect those most susceptible to respiratory distress, such as asthmatics, the elderly, very young children, people already weakened by other disease or illness, and persons engaged in strenuous work or exercise.

Emissions generated by construction activities would temporarily increase pollutant concentrations from onsite equipment (primarily mobile emissions) and fugitive dust (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$). **Table AQ-7** shows the localized maximum daily construction emissions. As a park is considered a sensitive receptor, a receptor distance of 25 meters was used for the LST methodology. As shown in **Table AQ-7**, maximum daily emissions from construction activities would not exceed the SCAQMD LSTs; therefore, construction emissions would not exceed the CAAQS and the Project would not expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations. Therefore, a less-than-significant impact related to construction LSTs will occur.

TABLE AQ-7 LOCALIZED SIGNIFICANCE THRESHOLD SUMMARY - CONSTRUCTION

Construction	Pounds per Day			
	CO	NO_2	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
Peak Construction Emissions	8	15	<1	<1
Localized Significance Thresholds	750	162	4	3
Significant Impact?	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**

Source: CalEEMod Version 2020.4.0: Based on SCAQMD LST methodology on a 1-acre site that uses one boom lift/bucket truck, bobcat with auger drill, and work truck for eight hours a day during grading, which is equivalent to a disturbed acreage of 1 acre and compared against the 1-acre LST lookup table within SRA 27 and SRA 28 and adjacent sensitive receptors (25m).

Operations

Long-term air quality impacts associated with the proposed Project would be generated from mobile emissions, stationary, and area sources. Emissions produced from mobile sources are from Project-generated vehicle trips. Operation of the park would not result in significant stationary source emissions from on-site equipment. Area sources of emissions are those associated with landscaping maintenance and energy use. The Project would not result in any new trips as no additional staff would be needed when compared to the baseline existing fire station. Emissions generated by Project-related trips are based on the CalEEMod computer model. The Project's emissions were evaluated against the SCAQMD significance thresholds as shown in **Table AQ-8**. The Project's emissions were found to be below the SCAQMD operational phase emissions thresholds. Therefore, a less-than-significant impact related to long term air quality impacts will occur.

TABLE AQ-8 SUMMARY OF PEAK REGIONAL OPERATIONAL EMISSIONS

Operational Activity	VOC	NO_X	CO	SO_X	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
Area	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Energy	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Vehicles	1	5	5	<1	<1	<1
Operational Emissions	**1**	**5**	**5**	**<1**	**<1**	**<1**
SCAQMD Significance Threshold	55	55	550	150	150	55
Exceeds Significance Thresholds?	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**

Source: CalEEMod 2020.4.0

Localized Significance Thresholds. Operational activities would generate air pollutant emissions from on-site mobile and area emissions. **Table AQ-9** shows localized maximum daily operational emissions. As shown in **Table AQ-9**, maximum daily operational emissions would not exceed the SCAQMD LSTs and would not expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations. Therefore, a less-than-significant impact related to operational LSTs will occur.

TABLE AQ-9 LOCALIZED SIGNIFICANCE THRESHOLD SUMMARY - OPERATION

Construction	Pounds per Day			
	CO	NO_2	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
Peak Operational Emissions	5	5	<1	<1
Localized Significance Thresholds	750	162	1	1
Significant Impact?	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**

Source: CalEEMod Version 2020.4.0: Based on SCAQMD LST methodology for operational emissions which does not include off-site mobile emissions. The localized emissions were compared against the most stringent LST threshold for SRA 27 and 28 with a 25 meter receptor distance

Carbon Monoxide Hotspots. An air quality impact would be considered significant if the generated CO emission levels exceed the state or federal AAQS, which would expose receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations. Because CO is produced in greatest quantities from vehicle combustion and does not readily disperse into the atmosphere, adherence to AAQS is typically demonstrated through an analysis of localized concentrations.

Vehicle congestion has the potential to create elevated concentrations of CO called "hot spots." Localized CO concentrations hot spots are caused by vehicular emissions, primarily when idling at congested intersections. Due to the implementation of strict vehicle emissions standards over the last 20 years, the turnover of older vehicles, introduction of cleaner fuels, and implementation of increasingly sophisticated and efficient emissions control technologies, CO concentrations have steadily declined. Currently, the allowable CO emissions standard in California is a maximum of 3.4 grams per mile for passenger cars. A CO "hot spot" would occur if an exceedance of the state one-hour standard of 20 ppm or the 8-hour standard of 9 ppm were to occur.

A CO hot spot analysis was conducted in 2003 for four high volume intersections in the City of Los Angeles in the peak-hour periods to establish a better threshold for the volume of vehicles necessary to generate a violation of CO standards to better reflect the effect of the increasing proportion of cleaner burning vehicles. The hot spot analysis for the 2003 analysis did not predict any violation of CO standards. The busiest intersection (Wilshire Boulevard/Veteran Avenue) had a daily traffic volume of 100,000 vehicles today and the estimated one-hour concentration was 4.6 ppm. The 20 ppm standard would not have been exceeded until the intersection exceeded more than 400,000 vehicles per day.[1]

The Bay Area Air Quality Management District has also looked at the effect of cleaner burning vehicles and concluded that under existing and future vehicle emissions rates, a given project would have to increase traffic volumes at a single intersection by 24,000 vehicles per hour where vertical and/or horizontal air does not mix (worst case condition) to generate a significant CO impact.[2] Based on these factors, that the Project's peak-hour trips would be less than 50, and that the future baseline peak-hour intersection volumes are anticipated to be 3,500, there is no potential for the Project to generate CO concentrations higher than the state and federal standards. As a result, sensitive receptors in the area would not be substantially affected by CO concentrations generated by operation of the Project. Therefore, a less-than-significant impact related to CO hot spots will occur.

Toxic Air Contaminants. The CARB has identified diesel particulate matter (DPM) from diesel-fueled engines as a TAC; thus, high volume freeways, stationary diesel engines, and facilities attracting heavy and constant diesel vehicle traffic are identified as having the highest associated health risks from DPM. The proposed Project sites are not located within 500 feet of a freeway or major roadway, near any rail yards, stationary diesel engines, or facilities attracting heavy and constant diesel vehicle traffic such as warehouse distribution centers. The surrounding Project area consists primarily of open space, commercial and residences.

Health risks from TACs are a function of both the concentration of emissions and the duration of exposure. Health-related risks associated with DPM in particular are primarily associated with long-term exposure and associated risk of contracting cancer. Some land uses are considered more sensitive to air pollution than others, due to the types of population groups or activities involved. Heightened sensitivity may be caused by health problems, proximity to the emissions source, and/or duration of exposure to air pollutants. Children, pregnant women, the elderly, and those with existing health problems are especially vulnerable to the effects of air pollution.

Operational-related emissions of TACs are typically associated with stationary diesel engines or land uses that involve heavy truck traffic or idling. The fire station is located within a residential area, which is presumed to have sensitive receptors. However, the Fire Station would not result in additional diesel equipment or other heavy truck uses, so there would not be any additional long- exposure to TACs. The Project does not involve long-term operation of any stationary diesel engine or other major on-site stationary source of TACs. The CARB Air Quality and Land Use Handbook: A Community Health Perspective Handbook includes facilities with associated diesel truck trips of more than 100 trucks per day as a source of substantial TAC emissions. The Project is not anticipated to receive

[1]South Coast Air Quality Management District, *Carbon Monoxide Redesignation Request and Maintenance Plan*, Hot Spot Analysis, February 2005.

[2]Bay Area Air Quality Management District, *CEQA Air Quality Guidelines*, Section 3.3 Carbon Monoxide Screening Criteria, May 2011.

more than one delivery a day and would not involve a substantial source of TAC emissions. Therefore, the operation of the Project would not expose any existing sensitive receptors to any new permanent or substantial TAC emissions.

During construction, diesel particulate emissions associated with heavy-duty equipment operations would occur. According to SCAQMD methodology, health effects from carcinogenic air toxics are usually described in terms of individual cancer risk. "Individual Cancer Risk" is the likelihood that a person continuously exposed to concentrations of TACs over a 70-year lifetime will contract cancer based on the use of standard risk assessment methodology. Based on the construction schedule, limited amount of imported/exported material and equipment mix as described in Appendix A CalEEMod assumptions, construction of the Project is not anticipated to result in more than 20 truck trips per day and would not be a substantial source of TAC emissions. Given the short-term construction schedule of approximately 24 months, the proposed Project would not result in a long-term (i.e., 70 years) source of TACs. No significant emissions and corresponding individual cancer risk are anticipated after construction. Because of the short-term exposure period (24 out of 840 months) during construction and low level of truck activity during construction and operation of the park, a less-than-significant impact related to TACs will occur.

Odors. The proposed Project would not emit objectionable odors that would affect a substantial number of people. The threshold for odor is if a Project creates an odor nuisance pursuant to SCAQMD Rule 402, Nuisance, which states:

> *A person shall not discharge from any source whatsoever such quantities of air contaminants or other material which cause injury, detriment, nuisance, or annoyance to any considerable number of persons or to the public, or which endanger the comfort, repose, health or safety of any such persons or the public, or which cause, or have a natural tendency to cause, injury or damage to business or property. The provisions of this rule shall not apply to odors emanating from agricultural operations necessary for the growing of crops or the raising of fowl or animals.*

The type of facilities that are considered to have objectionable odors include wastewater treatments plants, compost facilities, landfills, solid waste transfer stations, fiberglass manufacturing facilities, paint/coating operations (e.g., auto body shops), dairy farms, petroleum refineries, asphalt batch plants, chemical manufacturing, and food manufacturing facilities. The proposed Project would be consistent and compatible with existing land uses surrounding the Project site. The proposed Project will not introduce a new stationary source of air pollution into the proposed Project vicinity that may cause objectionable odors. Therefore, no significant impact related to the creation of objectionable odors will occur.

During construction activities, construction equipment exhaust would temporarily generate odors. Any construction-related odor emissions would be temporary, intermittent in nature, and would not constitute a public nuisance. Therefore, no significant impacts related to objectionable odors during construction will occur.

Cumulative. The SCAQMD approach for assessing cumulative impacts is based on whether the proposed Project would, by itself, result in a significant impact. More specifically, if construction or operation of the proposed project would not exceed the SCAQMD's thresholds, those emissions are not expected to be cumulatively considerable. Emissions may increase for certain air pollutants due to nearby past, present and/or foreseeable projects (either overlapping construction periods or on-going operation) that are expected to exceed the SCAQMD mass daily emission thresholds. Per CEQA Guidelines Section 15064(h)(4), the mere existence of significant cumulative impacts caused by other projects alone shall not constitute substantial evidence that the proposed project's incremental effects are cumulatively considerable. Based on SCAQMD methodology for cumulatively impacts and the fact that both construction and operational air emissions would not exceed SCAQMD's thresholds, the emissions resulting from construction and operation of the proposed project would not be cumulatively considerable. Therefore, a less-than-significant impact related to cumulative air quality emissions will occur.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions. GHGs are typically evaluated on an annual basis using the metric system. To address the State's requirement to reduce GHG emissions, the County prepared the 2015 Climate Action Plan (CAP) with the target of reducing GHG emissions within the unincorporated County by 15 percent below 2008 levels by the

year 2020. The County's target is consistent with the AB 32 target and ensures that the County is providing GHG reductions locally that will complement the State and international efforts of stabilizing climate change.

The County determined the size of development that is too small to be able to provide the level of GHG emission reductions expected from the Screening Tables or alternate emission analysis method. To do this the County determined the GHG emission amount allowed by a project such that 90 percent of the emissions on average from all projects would exceed that level and be "captured" by the Screening Table or alternate emission analysis method. The 3,000 MT CO2e per year value is the low end value within that range rounded to the nearest hundred tons of emissions and is used in defining small projects that are considered less than significant and do not need to use the Screening Tables or alternative GHG mitigation analysis used in the County CAP.

In accordance with the State CEQA Guidelines, GHG emissions were calculated for construction and operation of the proposed Project and will be assessed against the conservative threshold of 3,000 MTCO2E/yr. GHG emissions resulting from Project construction and operation were calculated using the CalEEMod model, and include emissions resulting from on-road and off-road diesel fuel consumption as well as worker commutes, vehicle travel, energy consumption, water consumption, and waste generation. The quantification of the project's GHG inventory also evaluates construction emissions by amortizing them over an expected project life of 30 years. GHG emissions were estimated for construction and operational activity. Construction activity would generate 50 metric tons of GHG emissions over a 24-month period. The Project's construction GHG emissions were spread even over 30 years to yield an average of 2 MTCO2E/yr.

CalEEMod estimates the GHG emissions associated with area sources which include landscape equipment emissions, architectural coating, consumer products, and hearths. Hearth emissions do not apply to the Project because no dwelling units are proposed. The CalEEMod output contained in the attached output shows that the GHG emissions from area sources are negligible and are reported at zero forarchitectural coatings, consumer products and for landscaping.

CalEEMod estimates the GHG emissions associated with building electricity and natural gasusage (non-hearth) for each land use type. However, recreational land uses are not included so a separate analysis for lighting and water was used to calculate electricity usage and the associated GHGs. CalEEMod estimates the annual GHG emissions from Project-related vehicle usage based on trip generation data and the disposal of solid waste. The following table summarizes the GHG emissions estimates for the Project. As shown in **Table GHG-1**, the Project would annually generate 18 MTCO2E of GHG emissions. The total GHG emissions from the Project are below the County CAP screening level of 3,000 MTCO2E/yr for commercial projects. Therefore, a less-than-significant impact related to GHG emissions will occur.

TABLE GHG-1: SUMMARY OF GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

Source	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	Total CO2E
	Metric Tons per Year			
Amortized Construction	2	<1	<1	2
Area	<1	<1	<1	<1
Energy	<1	<1	<1	<1
Mobile	16	<1	<1	16
Solid Waste	<1	<1	<1	<1
Water	<1	<1	<1	<1
Total	18	<1	<1	18
County of Riverside CAP Threshold				3,000
Significant Impact?				No

Source: CalEEMod 2020.4.0.

Consistency with GHG Plans and Policies. The County of Riverside has adopted policies and programs in its General Plan to promote the use of clean and renewable energy sources, facilitate alternative modes of transportation, and for the sustainable use of energy.

The County CAP, described above, was adopted by the Board on December 8, 2015. In particular, the CAP elaborates on the County General Plan goals and policies relative to GHG emissions and provides a specific implementation tool to guide future decisions of the County. The 2015 CAP is used as the baseline for the evaluation of consistency with applicable GHG plans, policies, or regulations. The Project will not conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases. The County CAP identifies three main goals which are to: provide a list of specific actions that will reduce GHG emissions, giving the highest priority to actions that provide the greatest reduction in GHG emissions and benefits to the community at the least cost; reduce emissions attributable to the County to levels consistent with the target reductions of AB 32; and establish a qualified reduction plan for which future development within the County can tier and thereby streamline the environmental analysis necessary under CEQA. Because GHG emissions are only important in the context of cumulative emissions, the focus of the analysis is on answering the question of whether incremental contributions of GHGs are a cumulatively considerable contribution to climate change impacts.

The County CAP has incorporated the measures identified in the CARB Scoping Plan as a means for reducing GHG emissions. **Table GHG-2** summarizes the CARB Scoping Plan Policies for reducing GHG emissions. As shown in **Table GHG-2**, the Project is consistent with CARB's Scoping Plan measures. Therefore, a less-than-significant impact related to consistency with plans, policies, or regulations for reducing GHG emissions will occur.

TABLE GHG-2: CARB SCOPING PLAN

Scoping Plan Measures to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions	Project Compliance with Measure
Energy Efficiency: Maximize energy efficiency building and appliance standards; pursue additional efficiency including new technologies, policies, and implementation mechanisms. Pursue comparable investment in energy efficiency from all retail providers of electricity in California.	**Consistent.** The project will be designed and constructed using sustainable building practices, and will comply with the County's Sustainable Building Policy (H-29). The Project will be compliant with all current Title 24 standards.
Green Building Strategy: Expand the use of green building practices to reduce the carbon footprint of California's new and existing inventory of buildings.	**Consistent.** The California Green Building Standards Code (proposed Part 11, Title 24) was adopted as part of the California Building Standards Code in the CCR. Part 11 establishes voluntary standards that became mandatory in the 2010 edition of the Code, on planning and design for sustainable site development, energy efficiency (in excess of the California Energy Code requirements), water conservation, material conservation, and internal air contaminants. The Project will be subject to these mandatory standards. The Project will also incorporate LEED energy efficiency building measures.
Recycling and Waste: Reduce methane emissions at landfills. Increase waste diversion, composting, and commercial recycling. Move toward zero-waste.	**Consistent.** A regulation to reduce methane emissions from municipal solid waste landfills is currently being developed by the state. The Riverside Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan (CIWMP) outlines the goals, policies, and programs the County and its cities will implement to create an integrated and effective waste management system that complies with the diversion mandates in AB 939. The Project will be required to participate with County programs for recycling and waste reduction which comply with the 50 percent reduction requirement of AB 939.
Water: Continue efficiency programs and use cleaner energy sources to move and treat water.	**Consistent.** The Project will comply with all applicable County ordinances, including the County's Low Impact Development (LID) standards.

Source: CARB Scoping Plan.

2018 AIR QUALITY
SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

2018

Source/Receptor Area No.	Location	Station No.	Carbon Monoxide a)			Ozone b)										Nitrogen Dioxide c)				Sulfur Dioxide d)		
										No. Days Standard Exceeded												
			No. Days of Data	Max Conc. in ppm 1-hour	Max Conc. in ppm 8-hour	No. Days of Data	Max. Conc. in ppm 1-hour	Max. Conc. in ppm 8-hour	Fourth High Conc. ppm 8-hour	Old Federal > 0.124 ppm 1-hour	Current Federal > 0.070 ppm 8-hour	2008 Federal > 0.075 ppm 8-hour	1997 Federal > 0.084 ppm 8-hour	Current State > 0.09 ppm 1-hour	Current State > 0.070 ppm 8-hour	No. Days of Data	Max Conc. in ppb 1-hour	98th Percentile Conc. ppb 1-hour	Annual Average AAM Conc. ppb	No. Days of Data	Max. Conc. in ppb 1-hour	99th Percentile Conc. ppb 1-hour
LOS ANGELES COUNTY																						
1	Central LA	087	365	2.0	1.7	359	0.098	0.073	0.071	0	4	0	0	2	4	365	70.1	57.2	18.5	358	17.9	2.8
2	Northwest Coastal LA County	091	359	1.6	1.3	364	0.094	0.073	0.068	0	2	0	0	0	2	242	64.7	46.1	12.6	--	--	--
3	Southwest Coastal LA County	820	342	1.8	1.5	365	0.074	0.065	0.060	0	0	0	0	0	0	338	59.6	49.8	9.2	365	11.5	5.3
4	South Coastal LA County 1	072	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4	South Coastal LA County 2	077	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4	South Coastal LA County 3	033	364	4.7	2.1	363	0.074	0.063	0.053	0	0	0	0	0	0	359	85.3	62.7	17.3	365	10.5	9.4
4	I-710 Near Road##	032	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	355	90.3	79.1	22.3	--	--	--
6	West San Fernando Valley	074	359	3.4	2.1	362	0.120	0.101	0.094	0	49	23	12	14	49	365	57.2	50.1	12.1	--	--	--
8	West San Gabriel Valley	088	365	2.0	1.4	365	0.112	0.090	0.085	0	19	8	4	8	19	364	68.2	54.4	14.4	--	--	--
9	East San Gabriel Valley 1	060	365	1.4	1.0	364	0.139	0.099	0.097	3	42	23	10	24	42	363	70.8	56.8	14.9	--	--	--
9	East San Gabriel Valley 2	591	365	1.0	0.8	365	0.140	0.104	0.102	5	46	27	10	32	46	349	55.2	44.2	9.7	--	--	--
10	Pomona/Walnut Valley	075	365	2.1	1.8	362	0.112	0.092	0.081	0	10	8	3	7	10	365	67.9	60.4	19.4	--	--	--
11	South San Gabriel Valley	085	344	2.0	1.8	352	0.115	0.082	0.074	0	5	2	0	3	5	356	76.8	59.7	18.3	--	--	--
12	South Central LA County	112	357	4.7	3.5	365	0.075	0.063	0.058	0	0	0	0	0	0	335	68.3	55.6	15.0	--	--	--
13	Santa Clarita Valley	090	365	1.0	0.8	365	0.132	0.106	0.097	3	52	36	12	21	52	365	58.9	37.9	10.9	--	--	--
ORANGE COUNTY																						
16	North Orange County	3177	365	3.0	1.4	365	0.111	0.077	0.071	0	4	3	0	3	4	365	67.1	50.4	13.0	--	--	--
17	Central Orange County	3176	358	2.3	1.9	365	0.112	0.071	0.065	0	1	0	0	1	1	365	66.0	54.5	13.7	--	--	--
17	I-5 Near Road##	3131	320	2.7	2.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	348	61.7	55.8	20.8	--	--	--
18	North Coastal Orange County	3195	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
19	Saddleback Valley	3812	300	1.2	0.9	365	0.121	0.088	0.074	0	9	2	2	2	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
RIVERSIDE COUNTY																						
22	Corona/Norco Area	4155	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
23	Metropolitan Riverside County 1	4144	365	2.2	2.0	365	0.123	0.101	0.096	0	53	34	14	22	53	364	55.4	50.5	14.3	360	1.7	1.6
23	Metropolitan Riverside County 3	4165	358	2.6	2.4	355	0.129	0.107	0.097	1	57	32	12	21	57	358	54.5	50.4	13.7	--	--	--
24	Perris Valley	4149	--	--	--	365	0.117	0.103	0.095	0	67	47	19	31	67	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25	Lake Elsinore	4158	361	1.1	0.8	365	0.116	0.095	0.089	0	30	26	7	16	30	359	41.3	36.4	8.5	--	--	--
26	Temecula Valley	4031	--	--	--	363	0.107	0.085	0.077	0	15	5	1	2	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
29	San Gorgonio Pass	4164	--	--	--	363	0.119	0.106	0.100	0	69	43	22	33	69	344	50.6	46.5	8.5	--	--	--
30	Coachella Valley 1**	4137	349	1.1	0.8	362	0.111	0.099	0.093	0	56	22	10	11	56	364	42.6	35.4	6.8	--	--	--
30	Coachella Valley 2**	4157	--	--	--	359	0.106	0.091	0.089	0	49	28	8	4	49	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
30	Coachella Valley 3**	4032	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY																						
32	Northwest San Bernardino Valley	5175	365	1.7	1.2	363	0.133	0.111	0.106	6	52	32	14	25	52	355	58.7	48.9	14.7	--	--	--
33	I-10 Near Road##	5035	339	1.6	1.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	339	88.3	67.7	27.2	--	--	--
33	CA-60 Near Road##	5036	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	357	79.4	71.3	30.4	--	--	--
34	Central San Bernardino Valley 1	5197	365	1.9	1.1	365	0.141	0.111	0.106	7	69	47	18	38	69	365	63.0	55.9	18.3	362	2.9	2.5
34	Central San Bernardino Valley 2	5203	362	2.7	2.5	362	0.138	0.116	0.107	7	102	71	33	63	102	362	57.3	49.9	15.8	--	--	--
35	East San Bernardino Valley	5204	--	--	--	365	0.136	0.114	0.111	4	94	66	26	53	94	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
37	Central San Bernardino Mountains	5181	--	--	--	362	0.142	0.125	0.105	3	113	91	46	57	113	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
38	East San Bernardino Mountains	5818	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	DISTRICT MAXIMUM			4.7	3.5		0.142	0.125	0.111	7	113	91	46	63	113		90.3	79.1	30.4		17.9	9.4
	SOUTH COAST AIR BASIN			4.7	3.5		0.142	0.125	0.111	10	141	108	59	84	141		90.3	79.1	30.4		17.9	9.4

** Salton Sea Air Basin -- Pollutant not monitored ppm - Parts Per Million parts of air, by volume ppb – Parts Per Billion parts of air, by volume
AAM = Annual Arithmetic Mean ## Four near-road sites measuring one or more of the pollutants $PM_{2.5}$, CO and/or NO_2 are operating near freeways: I-5, I-10, I-710 and CA-60.

a) - The federal and state 8-hour CO standards (9 ppm and 9.0 ppm) and the federal and state 1-hour CO standards (35 ppm and 20 ppm) were not exceeded.
b) - The current (2015) O_3 federal standard was revised effective December 28, 2015.
c) - The NO_2 federal 1-hour standard is100 ppb and the federal annual standard is 53.4 ppb. The state 1-hour and annual standards are 0.18 ppm and 0.030 ppm, respectively.
d) – The federal SO_2 1-hour standard is 75 ppb (0.075 ppm). The state 1-hour SO standard is 0.25 ppm (250 ppb) and the state 24-hour SO_2 standard is 0.04 ppm (40 ppb).

South Coast Air Quality Management District
21865 Copley Drive
Diamond Bar, CA 91765-4182
www.aqmd.gov

For information on the current standard levels and most recent revisions please refer to "Appendix II – Current Air Quality" of the "2016 AQMP" which can be accessed at https://www.aqmd.gov/home/air-quality/clean-air-plans/air-quality-mgt-plan/final-2016-aqmp . Maps showing the source/receptor area boundaries can be accessed via the Internet by entering your address in the South Coast AQMD Current Hourly Air Quality Map, at https://www.aqmd.gov/aqimap. A printed map or copy of the AQMP Appendix II is also available free of charge from the South Coast AQMD Public Information Center at 1-800-CUT-SMOG.

2018 AIR QUALITY
SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

2018

Source/Receptor Area No.	Location	Station No.	Suspended Particulates PM10 e)+ No. Days of Data	Max. Conc. in µg/m3 24-hour	No. (%) Samples Exceeding Standards Federal > 150 µg/m3 24-hour	State > 50 µg/m3 24-hour	Annual. Average Conc. f) (AAM) µg/m3	Fine Particulates PM2.5 g)# No. Days of Data	Max. Conc. in µg/m3 24-hour	98th Percentile Conc. in µg/m3 24-hour	No (%) Samples Exceeding Federal Std. > 35 µg/m3 24-hour	Annual. Average Conc. h) (AAM) µg/m3	Lead i)++ Max. Monthly Average Conc. µg/m3	Max. 3-Months Rolling Averages µg/m3	PM10 Sulfate j) No. Days of Data	Max. Conc. in µg/m3 24-hour
LOS ANGELES COUNTY																
1	Central LA	087	363	81	0	31 (9%)	34.1	344	43.80	30.50	3 (0.9%)	12.58	0.011	0.011	53	4.5
2	Northwest Coastal LA County	091	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3	Southwest Coastal LA County	820	48	45	0	0	20.5	--	--	--	--	--	0.005	0.004	48	5.2
4	South Coastal LA County 1	072	--	--	--	--	--	342	46.40	29.80	2 (0.6%)	10.99	--	--	--	--
4	South Coastal LA County 2	077	58	55	0	1 (2%)	23.9	330	47.10	27.70	2 (0.6%)	11.15	0.006	0.007	58	4.0
4	South Coastal LA County 3	033	57	84	0	4 (7%)	32.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	57	5.0
4	I-710 Near Road##	032	--	--	--	--	--	359	46.10	31.90	4 (1.1%)	12.75	--	--	--	--
6	West San Fernando Valley	074	--	--	--	--	--	106	31.00	22.60	0	10.32	--	--	--	--
8	West San Gabriel Valley	088	--	--	--	--	--	121	32.50	29.50	0	10.28	--	--	--	--
9	East San Gabriel Valley 1	060	60	78	0	10 (17%)	32.2	119	30.20	25.90	0	10.35	--	--	60	4.0
9	East San Gabriel Valley 2	591	317	101	0	20 (6%)	27.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10	Pomona/Walnut Valley	075	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
11	South San Gabriel Valley	085	--	--	--	--	--	113	35.40	28.10	0	12.31	0.009	0.009	--	--
12	South Central LA County	112	--	--	--	--	--	117	43.00	34.20	1 (0.9%)	12.96	0.009	0.011	--	--
13	Santa Clarita Valley	090	54	49	0	0	23.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	54	3.5
ORANGE COUNTY																
16	North Orange County	3177	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
17	Central Orange County	3176	320	129	0	13 (4%)	27.2	353	54.10	28.90	3 (0.8%)	11.02	--	--	61	4.1
17	I-5 Near Road##	3131	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18	North Coastal Orange County	3195	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
19	Saddleback Valley	3812	59	55	0	1 (2%)	19.0	107	20.80	18.50	0	8.31	--	--	59	4.0
RIVERSIDE COUNTY																
22	Corona/Norco Area	4155	58	100	0	3 (5%)	30.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
23	Metropolitan Riverside County 1	4144	356	126	0	132 (37%)	44.0	354	50.70	26.30	2 (0.6%)	12.41	0.009	0.007	117	4.1
23	Metropolitan Riverside County 3	4165	354	148	0	168 (47%)	49.4	349	64.80	32.80	4 (1.1%)	13.87	--	--	59	3.5
24	Perris Valley	4149	60	64	0	3 (5%)	29.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	60	3.2
25	Elsinore Valley	4158	342	104	0	9 (3%)	22.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
26	Temecula Valley	4031	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
29	San Gorgonio Pass	4164	61	39	0	0	19.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	61	2.9
30	Coachella Valley 1**	4137	359	117	0	7 (2%)	21.0	122	30.20	14.30	0	6.02	--	--	61	2.7
30	Coachella Valley 2**	4157	353	146	0	43 (12%)	33.2	122	28.70	17.00	0	8.32	--	--	118	3.7
30	Coachella Valley 3**	4032	352	274	2 (1%)	63 (18%)	38.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY																
32	Northwest San Bernardino Valley	5175	322	73	0	14 (4%)	32.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
33	I-10 Near Road##	5035	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
33	CA-60 Near Road##	5036	--	--	--	--	--	357	47.90	30.40	5 (1.4%)	14.31	--	--	--	--
34	Central San Bernardino Valley 1	5197	56	64	0	9 (16%)	34.1	110	29.20	26.80	0	11.13	--	--	56	3.9
34	Central San Bernardino Valley 2	5203	355	129	0	25 (7%)	30.2	114	30.10	22.90	0	11.17	0.008	0.008	58	3.8
35	East San Bernardino Valley	5204	59	74	0	2 (3%)	25.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	59	3.6
37	Central San Bernardino Mountains	5181	59	78	0	1 (2%)	19.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	59	2.4
38	East San Bernardino Mountains	5818	--	--	--	--	--	54	17.30	16.00	0	6.80	--	--	--	--
	DISTRICT MAXIMUM			148	0	168	49.4		64.8	34.2	5	14.31	0.011	0.011		5.2
	SOUTH COAST AIR BASIN			148	0	185	49.4		64.8	34.2	11	14.31	0.011	0.011		5.2

** Salton Sea Air Basin µg/m3 – Micrograms per cubic meter of air AAM – Annual Arithmetic Mean -- Pollutant not monitored

\+ High PM10 (≥ 155 µg/m3) data recorded in the Coachella Valley and the Basin attributed to high winds are excluded because they likely meet the exclusion criteria specified in the U.S. EPA Exceptional Event Rule. Exceptional event demonstrations will be submitted to U.S. EPA for events that have regulatory significance.

\# PM2.5 concentrations above the 24-hour standard attributed to wildfire smoke and fireworks are excluded because they likely meet the exclusion criteria specified in the U.S. EPA Exceptional Event Rule. Exceptional event demonstrations will be submitted to U.S. EPA for events that have regulatory significance.

++ Higher lead concentrations were recorded at near-source monitoring sites immediately downwind of stationary lead sources. Maximum monthly and 3-month rolling averages recorded were 0. 096 µg/m3 and 0.059 µg/m3, respectively.

Four near-road sites measuring one or more of the pollutants PM2.5, CO and/or NO2 are operating near the following freeways: I-5, I-10, CA-60 and I-710.

e) PM10 statistics listed above are based on combined Federal Reference Method (FRM) and Federal Equivalent Method (FEM) data.

f) State annual average (AAM) PM10 standard is 20 µg/m3. Federal annual PM10 standard (50 µg/m3) was revoked in 2006.

g) PM2.5 statistics listed above are for the FRM data only. FEM PM2.5 continuous monitoring instruments were operated at some of the above locations for real-time alerts and forecasting only.

h) The federal and state annual standards are 12.0 µg/m3.

i) Federal lead standard is 3-months rolling average > 0.15 µg/m3; state standard is monthly average ³ 1.5 µg/m3. Lead standards were not exceeded.

j) State sulfate standard is 24-hour ³ 25 µg/m3. There is no federal standard for sulfate.

2019 AIR QUALITY
SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

2019

Source/Receptor Area No.	Location	Station No.	Carbon Monoxide a)			Ozone b)										Nitrogen Dioxide c)				Sulfur Dioxide d)		
										No. Days Standard Exceeded												
			No. Days of Data	Max Conc. in ppm 1-hour	Max Conc. in ppm 8-hour	No. Days of Data	Max. Conc. in ppm 1-hour	Max. Conc. in ppm 8-hour	Fourth High Conc. ppm 8-hour	Old Federal > 0.124 ppm 1-hour	Current Federal > 0.070 ppm 8-hour	2008 Federal > 0.075 ppm 8-hour	1997 Federal > 0.084 ppm 8-hour	Current State > 0.09 ppm 1-hour	Current State > 0.070 ppm 8-hour	No. Days of Data	Max Conc. in ppb 1-hour	98th Percentile Conc. ppb 1-hour	Annual Average AAM Conc. ppb	No. Days of Data	Max. Conc. in ppb 1-hour	99th Percentile Conc. ppb 1-hour
LOS ANGELES COUNTY																						
1	Central LA	87	364	2.0	1.6	364	0.085	0.080	0.065	0	2	1	0	0	2	365	69.7	55.5	17.7	365	10.0	2.3
2	Northwest Coastal LA County	91	364	1.9	1.2	360	0.086	0.075	0.064	0	1	0	0	0	1	365	48.8	43.0	9.7	--	--	--
3	Southwest Coastal LA County	820	364	1.8	1.3	365	0.082	0.067	0.060	0	0	0	0	0	0	363	56.6	48.9	9.5	365	8.2	3.7
4	South Coastal LA County 1	72	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4	South Coastal LA County 2	77	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4	South Coastal LA County 3	33	340	3.0	2.1	343	0.074	0.064	0.055	0	0	0	0	0	0	255	71.8	56.3	16.2	344	8.9	7.7
4	I-710 Near Road##	32	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	365	97.7	78.3	22.8	--	--	--
6	West San Fernando Valley	74	363	2.6	2.2	267	0.101	0.087	0.076	0	6	4	1	1	6	365	64.4	43.8	10.7	--	--	--
8	West San Gabriel Valley	88	361	1.5	1.2	302	0.120	0.098	0.086	0	12	8	4	4	12	361	59.1	50.6	13.2	--	--	--
9	East San Gabriel Valley 1	60	361	1.6	1.1	362	0.123	0.094	0.090	0	39	21	10	34	39	365	59.7	49.8	13.7	--	--	--
9	East San Gabriel Valley 2	591	360	1.2	0.8	356	0.130	0.102	0.097	1	58	38	17	46	58	360	52.9	36.5	8.6	--	--	--
10	Pomona/Walnut Valley	75	364	1.7	1.3	365	0.096	0.083	0.077	0	12	4	0	1	12	365	64.4	57.8	17.9	--	--	--
11	South San Gabriel Valley	85	364	1.9	1.5	364	0.108	0.091	0.073	0	7	3	1	5	7	364	61.8	55.1	17.6	--	--	--
12	South Central LA County	112	363	3.8	3.2	363	0.100	0.079	0.064	0	1	1	0	1	1	363	70.0	52.8	14.1	--	--	--
13	Santa Clarita Valley	90	359	1.5	1.2	359	0.128	0.106	0.101	1	56	42	17	34	56	357	46.3	35.3	9.1	--	--	--
ORANGE COUNTY																						
16	North Orange County	3177	364	2.6	1.2	364	0.107	0.094	0.074	0	6	3	1	2	6	362	59.4	44.5	12.1	--	--	--
17	Central Orange County	3176	363	2.4	1.3	365	0.096	0.082	0.064	0	1	1	0	1	1	365	59.4	49.2	12.7	--	--	--
17	I-5 Near Road##	3131	350	2.6	1.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	365	59.4	50.4	19.2	--	--	--
18	North Coastal Orange County	3195	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
19	Saddleback Valley	3812	363	1.0	0.8	365	0.106	0.087	0.082	0	11	7	1	3	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
RIVERSIDE COUNTY																						
22	Corona/Norco Area	4155	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
23	Metropolitan Riverside County 1	4144	364	1.5	1.2	360	0.123	0.096	0.092	0	59	37	15	24	59	365	56.0	52.8	13.5	365	1.8	1.4
23	Metropolitan Riverside County 3	4165	364	2.0	1.3	365	0.131	0.099	0.096	2	64	42	19	26	64	346	56.0	49.4	12.2	--	--	--
24	Perris Valley	4149	--	--	--	365	0.118	0.095	0.090	0	64	38	13	26	64	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25	Lake Elsinore	4158	364	1.6	0.7	365	0.108	0.089	0.079	0	28	11	1	4	28	365	38.0	33.3	6.8	--	--	--
26	Temecula Valley	4031	--	--	--	365	0.091	0.079	0.074	0	6	2	0	0	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
29	San Gorgonio Pass	4164	--	--	--	365	0.119	0.096	0.093	0	59	37	11	24	59	364	56.0	43.3	7.5	--	--	--
30	Coachella Valley 1**	4137	360	1.3	0.7	364	0.100	0.084	0.083	0	34	17	0	5	34	361	41.4	32.2	7.3	--	--	--
30	Coachella Valley 2**	4157	--	--	--	365	0.103	0.087	0.083	0	43	15	2	4	43	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
30	Coachella Valley 3**	4032	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY																						
32	Northwest San Bernardino Valley	5175	337	1.5	1.1	338	0.131	0.107	0.097	1	52	34	13	31	52	328	57.9	46.4	14.0	--	--	--
33	I-10 Near Road##	5035	364	1.5	1.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	346	86.3	70.5	27.6	--	--	--
33	CA-60 Near Road##	5036	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	364	87.7	73.9	29.0	--	--	--
34	Central San Bernardino Valley 1	5197	359	2.7	1.0	364	0.124	0.109	0.097	0	67	46	20	41	67	365	76.1	57.7	17.2	358	2.4	1.9
34	Central San Bernardino Valley 2	5203	352	1.3	1.1	354	0.127	0.114	0.103	2	96	73	37	63	96	352	59.3	46.3	14.3	--	--	--
35	East San Bernardino Valley	5204	--	--	--	364	0.137	0.117	0.106	8	109	88	63	73	109	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
37	Central San Bernardino Mountains	5181	--	--	--	365	0.129	0.112	0.106	2	99	79	44	53	99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
38	East San Bernardino Mountains	5818	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	DISTRICT MAXIMUM e)			3.8	3.2		0.137	0.117	0.106	8	109	88	63	73	109		97.7	78.3	29.0		10.0	7.7
	SOUTH COAST AIR BASIN f)			3.8	3.2		0.137	0.117	0.106	10	126	101	71	82	126		97.7	78.3	29.0		10.0	7.7

*Incomplete Data ** Salton Sea Air Basin -- Pollutant not monitored ppm - Parts Per Million parts of air, by volume ppb – Parts Per Billion parts of air, by volume

AAM = Annual Arithmetic Mean ## Four near-road sites measuring one or more of the pollutants $PM_{2.5}$, CO and/or NO_2 are operating near freeways: I-5, I-10, I-710 and CA-60.

a) - The federal and state 8-hour CO standards (9 ppm and 9.0 ppm) and the federal and state 1-hour CO standards (35 ppm and 20 ppm) were not exceeded.

b) - The current (2015) O_3 federal standard was revised effective December 28, 2015.

c) - The NO_2 federal 1-hour standard is100 ppb and the federal annual standard is 53.4 ppb. The state 1-hour and annual standards are 0.18 ppm and 0.030 ppm.

d) - The federal SO_2 1-hour standard is 75 ppb (0.075 ppm). The state 1-hour SO standard is 0.25 ppm (250 ppb) and the state 24-hour SO_2 standard is 0.04 ppm (40 ppb).

e) - District Maximum is the maximum value calculated at any station in the South Coast AQMD Jurisdiction

f) - Concentrations are the maximum value observed at any station in the South Coast Air Basin. Number of daily exceedances are the total number of days that the indicated concentration is exceeded at any station in the South Coast Air Basin.

For information on the current standard levels and most recent revisions please refer to "Appendix II – Current Air Quality" of the "2016 AQMP" which can be accessed at https://www.aqmd.gov/home/air-quality/clean-air-plans/air-quality-mgt-plan/final-2016-aqmp . Maps showing the source/receptor area boundaries can be accessed via the Internet by entering your address in the South Coast AQMD Current Hourly Air Quality Map, at https://www.aqmd.gov/aqimap. A printed map or copy of the AQMP Appendix II is also available free of charge from the South Coast AQMD Public Information Center at 1-800-CUT-SMOG.

2019 AIR QUALITY
SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

2019

Source/Receptor Area No.	Location	Station No.	Suspended Particulates PM10 e)+ No. Days of Data	Max. Conc. in µg/m3 24-hour	No. (%) Samples Exceeding Standards Federal > 150 µg/m3 24-hour	No. (%) Samples Exceeding Standards State > 50 µg/m3 24-hour	Annual. Average Conc. f) (AAM) µg/m3	Fine Particulates PM2.5 g)# No. Days of Data	Max. Conc. in µg/m3 24-hour	98th Percentile Conc. in µg/m3 24-hour	No (%) Samples Exceeding Federal Std. > 35 µg/m3 24-hour	Annual. Average Conc. h) (AAM) µg/m3	Lead i)++ Max. Monthly Average Conc. µg/m3	Max. 3-Months Rolling Averages µg/m3	PM10 Sulfate j) No. Days of Data	Max. Conc. in µg/m3 24-hour
LOS ANGELES COUNTY																
1	Central LA	087	9	62	0	3 (6%)	25.5	360	43.50	28.30	1 (0.3%)	10.85	0.012	0.010	55	5.1
2	Northwest Coastal LA County	091	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3	Southwest Coastal LA County	820	59	62	0	2 (3%)	19.2	--	--	--	--	--	0.004	0.004	--	--
4	South Coastal LA County 1	072	--	--	--	--	--	159	28.00	20.70	0	9.23	--	--	--	--
4	South Coastal LA County 2	077	60	72	0	2 (3%)	21.0	354	30.60	23.20	0	9.22	0.006	0.005	--	--
4	South Coastal LA County 3	033	58	74	0	3 (5%)	26.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	59	5.8
4	I-710 Near Road##	032	--	--	--	--	--	365	36.70	26.40	1 (0.3%)	10.99	--	--	--	--
6	West San Fernando Valley	074	--	--	--	--	--	118	30.00	26.30	0	9.16	--	--	--	--
8	West San Gabriel Valley	088	--	--	--	--	--	118	30.90	24.60	0	8.90	--	--	--	--
9	East San Gabriel Valley 1	060	61	82	0	4 (7%)	28.1	120	28.30	21.20	0	9.18	--	--	61	6.2
9	East San Gabriel Valley 2	591	308	97	0	3 (1%)	20.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10	Pomona/Walnut Valley	075	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
11	South San Gabriel Valley	085	--	--	--	--	--	119	29.60	24.40	0	10.34	0.009	0.007	--	--
12	South Central LA County	112	--	--	--	--	--	303	39.50	26.60	1 (0.3%)	10.87	0.009	0.007	--	--
13	Santa Clarita Valley	090	60	62	0	1 (2%)	18.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
ORANGE COUNTY																
16	North Orange County	3177	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
17	Central Orange County	3176	364	127	0	13 (4%)	21.9	346	36.10	23.30	3 (0.9%)	9.32	--	--	60	5.1
17	I-5 Near Road##	3131	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18	North Coastal Orange County	3195	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
19	Saddleback Valley	3812	60	45	0	0	16.6	111	20.80	14.70	0	7.11	--	--	--	--
RIVERSIDE COUNTY																
22	Corona/Norco Area	4155	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
23	Metropolitan Riverside County 1	4144	120	99	0	21 (18%)	34.4	352	46.70	31.80	4 (1.1%)	11.13	0.008	0.007	121	14.6
23	Metropolitan Riverside County 3	4165	362	143	0	130 (36%)	43.1	356	46.70	36.20	9 (2.5%)	12.53	--	--	--	--
24	Perris Valley	4149	61	97	0	4 (7%)	25.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25	Elsinore Valley	4158	301	93	0	5 (2%)	18.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
26	Temecula Valley	4031	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
29	San Gorgonio Pass	4164	56	63	0	2 (4%)	17.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
30	Coachella Valley 1**	4137	346	75	0	5 (1%)	19.5	119	15.50	12.40	0	6.05	--	--	--	--
30	Coachella Valley 2**	4157	361	141	0	27 (7%)	27.8	118	15.00	13.50	0	7.37	--	--	119	3.2
30	Coachella Valley 3**	4032	324	154	0	44 (14%)	33.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY																
32	Northwest San Bernardino Valley	5175	306	125	0	7 (2%)	28.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
33	I-10 Near Road##	5035	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
33	CA-60 Near Road##	5036	--	--	--	--	--	364	41.30	30.70	5 (1.4%)	12.70	--	--	--	--
34	Central San Bernardino Valley 1	5197	61	88	0	12 (20%)	34.8	114	46.50	29.70	2 (1.8%)	10.84	--	--	62	5.2
34	Central San Bernardino Valley 2	5203	269	112	0	36 (13%)	29.9	97	34.80	33.00	0	10.06	0.013	0.011	--	--
35	East San Bernardino Valley	5204	59	44	0	0	21.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
37	Central San Bernardino Mountains	5181	54	38	0	0	16.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
38	East San Bernardino Mountains	5818	--	--	--	--	--	46	31.00	31.00	0	5.94	--	--	--	--
	DISTRICT MAXIMUM k)			154	0	130	43.1		46.7	36.2	9	12.70	0.013	0.011		14.6
	SOUTH COAST AIR BASIN m)			143	0	137	43.1		46.7	36.2	10	12.70	0.013	0.011		14.6

* Incomplete data due to the site improvement. ** Salton Sea Air Basin µg/m3 – Micrograms per cubic meter of air AAM – Annual Arithmetic Mean -- Pollutant not monitored

\+ High PM10 (≥ 155 µg/m3) data recorded in the Coachella Valley and the Basin (due to high winds) are excluded because they likely meet the exclusion criteria specified in the U.S. EPA Exceptional Event Rule. Exceptional event demonstrations will be submitted to U.S. EPA for events that have regulatory significance.

\# PM2.5 concentrations above the 24-hour standard attributed to wildfire smoke and fireworks are excluded because they likely meet the exclusion criteria specified in the U.S. EPA Exceptional Event Rule. Exceptional event demonstrations will be submitted to U.S. EPA for events that have regulatory significance.

e) PM10 statistics listed above are based on combined Federal Reference Method (FRM) and Federal Equivalent Method (FEM) data.

f) State annual average (AAM) PM10 standard is > 20 µg/m3. Federal annual PM10 standard (AAM > 50 µg/m3) was revoked in 2006.

g) PM2.5 statistics listed above are for the FRM data only. FEM PM2.5 continuous monitoring instruments were operated at some of the above locations for real-time alerts and forecasting only.

h) Both Federal and State standards are annual average (AAM) > 12.0 µg/m3.

i) Federal lead standard is 3-months rolling average > 0.15 µg/m3; state standard is monthly average ³ 1.5 µg/m3. Lead standards were not exceeded.

j) State sulfate standard is 24-hour ³ 25 µg/m3. There is no federal standard for sulfate.

k) District Maximum is the maximum value calculated at any station in the South Coast AQMD Jurisdiction

m) Concentrations are the maximum value observed at any station in the South Coast Air Basin. Number of daily exceedances are the total number of days that the indicated concentration is exceeded at any station in the South Coast Air Basin.

++ Higher lead concentrations were recorded at near-source monitoring sites immediately downwind of stationary lead sources. Maximum monthly and 3-month rolling averages recorded were 0. 021 µg/m3 and 0.017 µg/m3, respectively.

Four near-road sites measuring one or more of the pollutants PM2.5, CO and/or NO2 are operating near the following freeways: I-5, I-10, CA-60 and I-710.

2020 AIR QUALITY
SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

2020

Source/Receptor Area No.	Location	Station No.	Carbon Monoxide [a]			Ozone [b]				Number of Days Standard Exceeded						Nitrogen Dioxide [c]				Sulfur Dioxide [d]		
			No. Days of Data	Max Conc. in ppm 1-hour	Max Conc. in ppm 8-hour	No. Days of Data	Max. Conc. in ppm 1-hour	Max. Conc. in ppm 8-hour	Fourth High Conc. ppm 8-hour	Old Federal > 0.124 ppm 1-hour	Current Federal > 0.070 ppm 8-hour	2008 Federal > 0.075 ppm 8-hour	1997 Federal > 0.084 ppm 8-hour	Current State > 0.09 ppm 1-hour	Current State > 0.070 ppm 8-hour	No. Days of Data	Max Conc. in ppb 1-hour	98th Percentile Conc. ppb 1-hour	Annual Average AAM Conc. ppb	No. Days of Data	Max. Conc. in ppb 1-hour	99th Percentile Conc. ppb 1-hour
LOS ANGELES COUNTY																						
1	Central LA	087	359	1.9	1.5	332	0.185	0.118	0.093	1	22	16	6	14	22	364	61.8	54.7	16.9	333	3.8	3.3
2	Northwest Coastal LA County	091	365	2.0	1.2	357	0.134	0.092	0.078	1	8	5	1	6	8	360	76.6	43.9	10.6	--	--	--
3	Southwest Coastal LA County	820	364	1.6	1.3	350	0.117	0.074	0.066	0	2	0	0	1	2	364	59.7	50.9	9.5	361	6.0	3.3
4	South Coastal LA County 1	072	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4	South Coastal LA County 2	077	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4	South Coastal LA County 3	033	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.4
4	South Coastal LA County 4	039	--	--	--	332	0.105	0.083	0.071	0	4	2	0	4	4	357	75.3	56.3	12.8	--	--	--
4	I-710 Near Road##	032	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	355	90.3	79.1	22.3	--	--	--
6	West San Fernando Valley	074	349	2.0	1.7	345	0.142	0.115	0.097	0	49	23	12	14	49	365	57.2	50.1	12.1	--	--	--
7	East San Fernando Valley	200	--	--	--	359	0.133	0.108	0.102	5	49	33	20	31	49	357	60.4	52.4	14.5	--	--	--
8	West San Gabriel Valley	088	361	2.6	2.2	354	0.163	0.115	0.108	9	60	44	21	41	60	354	61.2	49.7	13.6	--	--	--
9	East San Gabriel Valley 1	060	349	2.4	2.0	347	0.168	0.125	0.105	11	61	43	19	53	61	347	64.8	54.1	13.6	--	--	--
9	East San Gabriel Valley 2	591	310	2.3	1.9	348	0.173	0.138	0.124	17	97	71	32	76	97	366	50.4	41.9	8.5	--	--	--
10	Pomona/Walnut Valley	075	363	1.5	1.1	353	0.180	0.124	0.106	10	84	53	29	51	84	355	67.9	59.8	18.3	--	--	--
11	South San Gabriel Valley	085	362	3.1	1.7	356	0.169	0.114	0.089	3	23	15	7	20	23	365	69.2	57.8	17.8	--	--	--
12	South Central LA County	112	364	4.5	3.1	354	0.152	0.115	0.072	1	4	3	2	3	4	362	72.3	60.5	14.5	--	--	--
13	Santa Clarita Valley	090	363	1.2	0.8	348	0.148	0.122	0.106	10	73	56	29	44	73	361	46.3	35.9	9.4	--	--	--
ORANGE COUNTY																						
16	North Orange County	3177	347	2.1	1.2	340	0.171	0.113	0.088	3	23	19	6	15	23	347	57.2	50.1	12.7	--	--	--
17	Central Orange County	3176	361	2.3	1.7	356	0.142	0.097	0.079	2	15	4	3	6	15	364	70.9	52.1	13.3	--	--	--
17	I-5 Near Road##	3131	359	2.4	2.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	365	69.9	52.6	18.8	--	--	--
19	Saddleback Valley	3812	366	1.7	0.8	364	0.171	0.122	0.090	1	32	25	10	20	32	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
RIVERSIDE COUNTY																						
22	Corona/Norco Area	4155	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
23	Metropolitan Riverside County 1	4144	361	1.9	1.4	348	0.143	0.115	0.102	6	81	59	27	46	81	359	66.4	54.1	13.6	356	2.2	1.7
23	Metropolitan Riverside County 3	4165	359	1.8	1.5	350	0.140	0.117	0.103	7	89	62	32	51	89	352	58.1	49.9	12.3	--	--	--
24	Perris Valley	4149	--	--	--	358	0.125	0.106	0.097	1	74	48	14	34	74	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25	Elsinore Valley	4158	358	0.9	0.7	355	0.130	0.100	0.093	1	52	30	10	18	52	345	43.6	37.9	7.4	--	--	--
26	Temecula Valley	4031	--	--	--	364	0.108	0.091	0.084	0	37	20	2	5	37	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
29	San Gorgonio Pass	4164	--	--	--	358	0.150	0.115	0.104	3	68	48	21	29	68	363	51.1	47.1	8.5	--	--	--
30	Coachella Valley 1**	4137	365	0.8	0.5	360	0.119	0.094	0.089	0	49	28	5	9	49	365	47.4	34.3	6.6	--	--	--
30	Coachella Valley 2**	4157	--	--	--	358	0.097	0.084	0.081	0	42	17	0	2	42	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
30	Coachella Valley 3**	4032	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY																						
32	Northwest San Bernardino Valley	5175	364	1.5	1.1	360	0.158	0.123	0.116	15	114	87	43	82	114	364	55.4	44.8	13.9	--	--	--
33	I-10 Near Road##	5035	363	1.5	1.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	345	94.2	75.1	28.7	--	--	--
33	CA-60 Near Road##	5036	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	346	101.6	78.0	29.1	--	--	--
34	Central San Bernardino Valley 1	5197	358	1.7	1.2	348	0.151	0.111	0.105	8	89	65	27	56	89	360	66.4	57.9	18.7	363	2.5	1.7
34	Central San Bernardino Valley 2	5203	360	1.9	1.4	359	0.162	0.128	0.122	15	128	110	60	89	128	365	54.0	45.6	14.9	--	--	--
35	East San Bernardino Valley	5204	--	--	--	361	0.173	0.136	0.125	16	141	127	78	104	141	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
37	Central San Bernardino Mountains	5181	--	--	--	364	0.159	0.139	0.117	7	118	97	55	69	118	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
38	East San Bernardino Mountains	5818	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	DISTRICT MAXIMUM [e]			4.5	3.1		0.185	0.139	0.125	17	141	127	78	104	141		101.6	86.3	29.1		6.0	3.3
	SOUTH COAST AIR BASIN [f]			4.5	3.1		0.185	0.139	0.125	27	157	142	97	132	157		101.6	86.3	29.1		6.0	3.3

* Incomplete data. ** Salton Sea Air Basin -- Pollutant not monitored ppm - Parts Per Million parts of air, by volume ppb – Parts Per Billion parts of air, by volume AAM = Annual Arithmetic Mean

a) The federal and state 8-hour CO standards (9 ppm and 9.0 ppm) and the federal and state 1-hour CO standards (35 ppm and 20 ppm) were not exceeded.
b) The current (2015) O_3 federal standard was revised effective December 28, 2015.
c) The NO_2 federal 1-hour standard is100 ppb annual standard is annual arithmetic mean NO2 > 0.0534 ppm (53.4 ppb). The state 1-hour and annual standards are 0.18 ppm and 0.030 ppm.
d) The federal SO_2 1-hour standard is 75 ppb (0.075 ppm). The state standards are 1-hour average SO2 > 0.25 ppm (250 ppb) and 24-hour average SO2 > 0.04 ppm (40 ppb).
e) District Maximum is the maximum value calculated at any station in the South Coast AQMD Jurisdiction
f) Concentrations are the maximum value observed at any station in the South Coast Air Basin. Number of daily exceedances are the total number of days that the indicated concentration is exceeded at any station in the South Coast Air Basin
Four near-road sites measuring one or more of the pollutants $PM_{2.5}$, CO and/or NO_2 are operating near the following freeways: I-5, I-10, CA-60 and I-710.

South Coast Air Quality Management District
21865 Copley Drive
Diamond Bar, CA 91765-4182
www.aqmd.gov

For information on the current standard levels and most recent revisions please refer to "Appendix II – Current Air Quality" of the "2016 AQMP" which can be accessed at http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/clean-air-plans/air-quality-management-plans/2016-air-quality-management-plan/final-2016-aqmp/appendix-ii.pdf?sfvrsn=4. Maps showing the source/receptor area boundaries can be accessed via the Internet by entering your address in the South Coast AQMD Air Quality Forecast Map at www.aqmd.gov/forecast. A printed map or copy of the AQMP Appendix II is also available free of charge from the South Coast AQMD Public Information Center at 1-800-CUT-SMOG.

2020 AIR QUALITY
SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

2020

Source/Receptor Area No.	Location	Station No.	Suspended Particulates PM10 e) k) +					Fine Particulates PM2.5 g) #					Lead i) ++		PM10 Sulfate j)	
			No. Days of Data	Max. Conc. in µg/m³ 24-hour	No. (%) Samples Exceeding Standards: Federal > 150 µg/m³ 24-hour	No. (%) Samples Exceeding Standards: State > 50 µg/m³ 24-hour	Annual. Average Conc. f) (AAM) µg/m³	No. Days of Data	Max. Conc. in µg/m³ 24-hour	98th Percentile Conc. in µg/m³ 24-hour	No (%) Samples Exceeding Federal Std. > 35 µg/m³ 24-hour	Annual. Average Conc. h) (AAM) µg/m³	Max. Monthly Average Conc. µg/m³	Max. 3-Months Rolling Averages µg/m³	No. Days of Data	Max. Conc. in µg/m³ 24-hour
LOS ANGELES COUNTY																
1	Central LA	087	337	77	0	24 (7%)	23.0	353	47.30	28.00	2 (1%)	12.31	0.013	0.011	45	3.3
2	Northwest Coastal LA County	091	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3	Southwest Coastal LA County	820	37	43	0	0	22.5	--	--	--	--	--	0.008	0.005	--	--
4	South Coastal LA County 1	072	--	--	--	--	--	117	28.10	26.10	0	11.26	--	--	--	--
4	South Coastal LA County 2	077	42	59	0	2 (5%)	24.9	357	39.00	28.00	1 (0%)	11.38	0.008	0.006	--	--
4	South Coastal LA County 3	033	12	54	0	2 (17%)	27.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14	2.3
4	South Coastal LA County 4	039	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--				
4	I-710 Near Road##	032	--	--	--	--	--	356	44.00	31.50	2 (1%)	12.93	--	--	--	--
6	West San Fernando Valley	074	--	--	--	--	--	116	27.60	26.40	0	10.13	--	--	--	--
7	East San Fernando Valley	200	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--				
8	West San Gabriel Valley	088	--	--	--	--	--	117	34.90	31.20	0	11.06	--	--	--	--
9	East San Gabriel Valley 1	060	43	95	0	8 (19%)	37.7	116	33.00	25.80	0	11.13	0.010	0.007	45	3.1
9	East San Gabriel Valley 2	591	333	105	0	9 (3%)	25.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10	Pomona/Walnut Valley	075	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
11	South San Gabriel Valley	085	--	--	--	--	--	116	35.40	30.50	0	13.22	0.012	0.011	--	--
12	South Central LA County	112	--	--	--	--	--	352	43.20	34.10	7 (2%)	13.57	0.010	0.009	--	--
13	Santa Clarita Valley	090	36	48	0	0	22.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
ORANGE COUNTY																
16	North Orange County	3177	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
17	Central Orange County	3176	329	120	0	13 (4%)	23.9	355	41.40	27.10	1 (0%)	11.27	--	--	44	3.3
17	I-5 Near Road##	3131	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
19	Saddleback Valley	3812	42	53	0	1 (2%)	16.8	120	35.00	32.70	0	8.81	--	--	--	--
RIVERSIDE COUNTY																
22	Corona/Norco Area	4155	44	100	0	10 (23%)	39.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
23	Metropolitan Riverside County 1	4144	320	104	0	110 (34%)	30.0	357	41.00	29.60	4 (1%)	12.63	0.016	0.010	84	5.2
23	Metropolitan Riverside County 3	4165	304	124	0	154 (51%)	52.2	358	38.70	34.70	5 (1.%)	14.03	--	--	--	--
24	Perris Valley	4149	37	77	0	6 (16%)	35.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25	Elsinore Valley	4158	334	84	0	7 (2%)	22.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
26	Temecula Valley	4031	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
29	San Gorgonio Pass	4164	42	46	0	0	19.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
30	Coachella Valley 1**	4137	251	48	0	0	20.4	122	23.90	16.90	0	6.42	--	--	--	--
30	Coachella Valley 2**	4157	317	77	0	8 (3%)	29.1	121	25.60	20.20	0	8.41	--	--	89	2.7
30	Coachella Valley 3**	4032	320	259	1 (0%)	69 (22%)	38.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY																
32	Northwest San Bernardino Valley	5175	305	63	0	12 (4%)	30.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
33	I-10 Near Road##	5035	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
33	CA-60 Near Road##	5036	--	--	--	--	--	356	53.10	33.70	4 (1%)	14.36	--	--	--	--
34	Central San Bernardino Valley 1	5197	40	61	0	6 (15%)	35.8	117	46.10	27.40	1 (1%)	11.95	--	--	44	3.0
34	Central San Bernardino Valley 2	5203	320	80	0	81 (25%)	38.7	115	25.70	24.70	0	11.66	0.010	0.009	--	--
35	East San Bernardino Valley	5204	40	57	0	1 (3%)	23.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
37	Central San Bernardino Mountains	5181	40	51	0	1 (3%)	18.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
38	East San Bernardino Mountains	5818	--	--	--	--	--	58	24.30	20.40	0	7.62	--	--	--	--
	DISTRICT MAXIMUM l)			259	1	154	52.2		53.1	34.1	7	14.36	0.016	0.011		5.2
	SOUTH COAST AIR BASIN m)			124	0	173	52.2		53.1	34.1	13	14.36	0.016	0.011		5.2

* Incomplete data due to the site improvement. ** Salton Sea Air Basin µg/m³ – Micrograms per cubic meter of air AAM – Annual Arithmetic Mean -- Pollutant not monitored

\+ High PM10 (≥ 155 µg/m³) data recorded in the Coachella Valley and the Basin attributed to high winds are excluded because they likely meet the exclusion criteria specified in the U.S. EPA Exceptional Event Rule. Exceptional event demonstrations will be submitted to U.S. EPA for events that have regulatory significance.

\# PM2.5 concentrations above the 24-hour standard attributed to wildfire smoke and fireworks are excluded because they likely meet the exclusion criteria specified in the U.S. EPA Exceptional Event Rule. Exceptional event demonstrations will be submitted to U.S. EPA for events that have regulatory significance.

e) PM10 statistics listed above are based on combined Federal Reference Method (FRM) and Federal Equivalent Method (FEM) data.

f) State annual average (AAM) PM10 standard is 20 µg/m³. Federal annual PM10 standard (50 µg/m³) was revoked in 2006.

g) PM2.5 statistics listed above represent FRM data only with the exception of Central Orange County, I-710 Near Road, Metropolitan Riverside County 1 and 3, CA-60 Near Road, and South Coastal LA County 2 where FEM PM2.5 measurements are used to supplement missing FRM measurements because they pass the screening criteria in the South Coast AQMD Continuous Monitor Comparability Assessment and Request for Waiver dated July 1, 2021.

h) The Federal and State annual standards are 12.0 µg/m³.

i) Federal lead standard is 3-months rolling average > 0.15 µg/m³; state standard is monthly average ³ 1.5 µg/m³. Lead standards were not exceeded.

j) State sulfate standard is 24-hour ³ 25 µg/m³. There is no federal standard for sulfate.

k) Filter-based measurements for PM10 from March 28, 2020 to June 26, 2020 are not available due the COVID-19 Pandemic

l) District Maximum is the maximum value calculated at any station in the South Coast AQMD Jurisdiction

m) Concentrations are the maximum value observed at any station in the South Coast Air Basin. Number of daily exceedances are the total number of days that the indicated concentration is exceeded at any station in the South Coast Air Basin

++ Higher lead concentrations were recorded at near-source monitoring sites immediately downwind of stationary lead sources. Maximum monthly and 3-month rolling averages recorded were 0. 096 µg/m³ and 0.059 µg/m³, respectively.

Four near-road sites measuring one or more of the pollutants PM2.5, CO and/or NO2 are operating near the following freeways: I-5, I-10, CA-60 and I-710.

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

21865 Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, CA 91765-4182
Information: 1-800-CUT-SMOG (1-800-288-7664)
Internet: http://www.aqmd.gov

Air Quality Reporting

Since 1977, the South Coast Air Quality Management District has served as the local government agency responsible for measuring, reporting and taking steps to improve air quality.

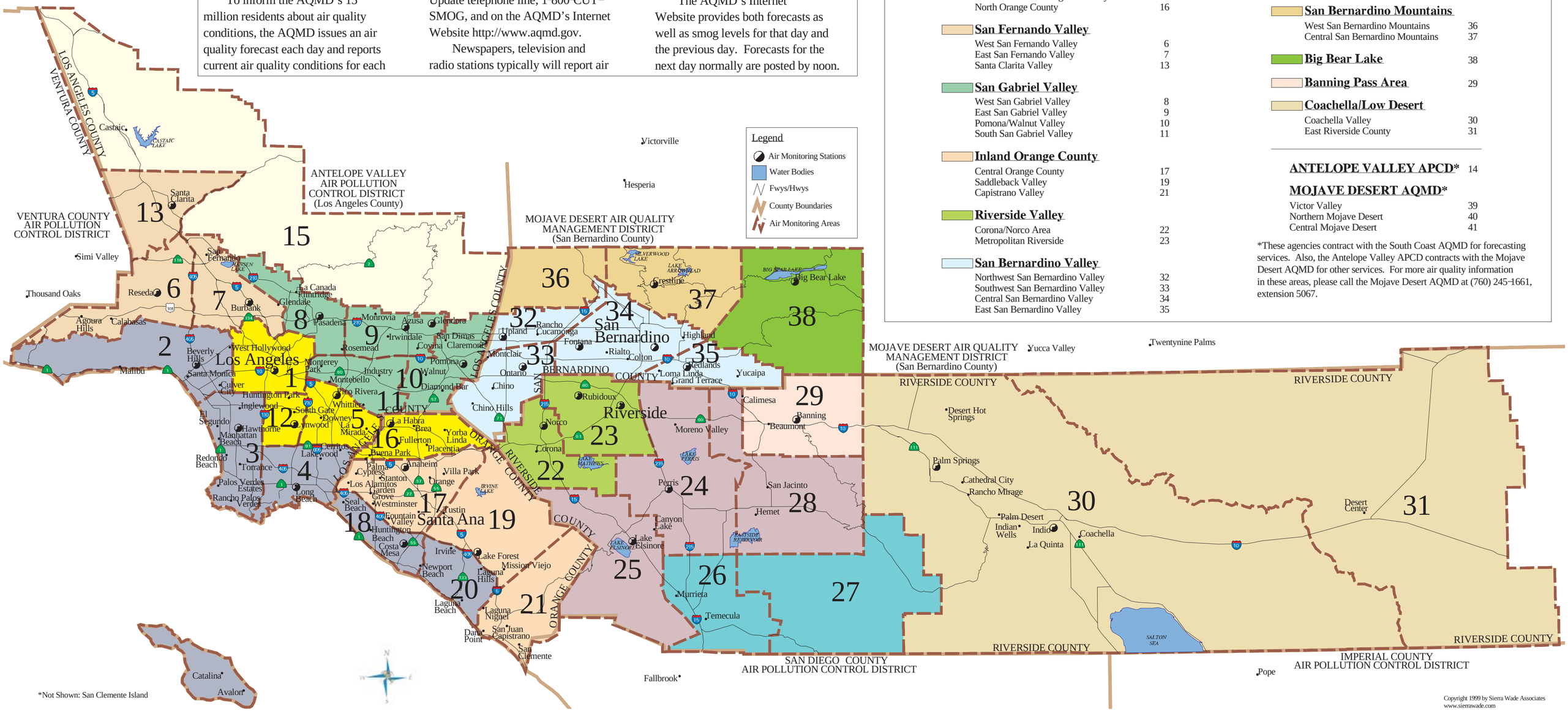
To inform the AQMD's 15 million residents about air quality conditions, the AQMD issues an air quality forecast each day and reports current air quality conditions for each numbered Monitoring Area and General Forecast Area depicted here.

This air quality information is transmitted to the public through newspapers, television, radio and pager services, through faxes to schools, through recorded messages on the AQMD's toll-free Smog Update telephone line, 1-800-CUT-SMOG, and on the AQMD's Internet Website http://www.aqmd.gov.

Newspapers, television and radio stations typically will report air quality information using the General Forecast Areas, shown in color below, which are larger groupings of the more specific Air Monitoring Areas.

The 1-800-CUT-SMOG (1-800-288-7664) line also provides smog forecast and current smog level information by ZIP code.

The AQMD's Internet Website provides both forecasts as well as smog levels for that day and the previous day. Forecasts for the next day normally are posted by noon.



*Not Shown: San Clemente Island

General Forecast Areas & Air Monitoring Areas

Coastal

Northwest Los Angeles County Coastal	2
Southwest Los Angeles County Coastal	3
South Los Angeles County Coastal	4
North Orange County Coastal	18
Central Orange County Coastal	20

Metropolitan

Central Los Angeles County	1
Southeast Los Angeles County	5
South Central Los Angeles County	12
North Orange County	16

San Fernando Valley

West San Fernando Valley	6
East San Fernando Valley	7
Santa Clarita Valley	13

San Gabriel Valley

West San Gabriel Valley	8
East San Gabriel Valley	9
Pomona/Walnut Valley	10
South San Gabriel Valley	11

Inland Orange County

Central Orange County	17
Saddleback Valley	19
Capistrano Valley	21

Riverside Valley

Corona/Norco Area	22
Metropolitan Riverside	23

San Bernardino Valley

Northwest San Bernardino Valley	32
Southwest San Bernardino Valley	33
Central San Bernardino Valley	34
East San Bernardino Valley	35

Hemet/Elsinore Area

Perris Valley	24
Lake Elsinore	25
Hemet/San Jacinto Valley	28

Temecula/Anza Area

Temecula Valley	26
Anza Area	27

San Gabriel Mountains 15

San Bernardino Mountains

West San Bernardino Mountains	36
Central San Bernardino Mountains	37

Big Bear Lake 38

Banning Pass Area 29

Coachella/Low Desert

Coachella Valley	30
East Riverside County	31

ANTELOPE VALLEY APCD* 14

MOJAVE DESERT AQMD*

Victor Valley	39
Northern Mojave Desert	40
Central Mojave Desert	41

*These agencies contract with the South Coast AQMD for forecasting services. Also, the Antelope Valley APCD contracts with the Mojave Desert AQMD for other services. For more air quality information in these areas, please call the Mojave Desert AQMD at (760) 245-1661, extension 5067.

OWS TIS - Riverside-South Coast County, Annual

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

OWS TIS

Riverside-South Coast County, Annual

1.0 Project Characteristics

1.1 Land Usage

Land Uses	Size	Metric	Lot Acreage	Floor Surface Area	Population
User Defined Industrial	32.00	User Defined Unit	0.03	7.0000e-003	0

1.2 Other Project Characteristics

Urbanization	Urban	**Wind Speed (m/s)**	2.4	**Precipitation Freq (Days)**	28
Climate Zone	10			**Operational Year**	2022
Utility Company	Southern California Edison				
CO2 Intensity (lb/MWhr)	390.98	**CH4 Intensity (lb/MWhr)**	0.033	**N2O Intensity (lb/MWhr)**	0.004

1.3 User Entered Comments & Non-Default Data

Project Characteristics -

Land Use - 3x3 poles at 32 sites 324 sqaure feet and total footprint of1284

Construction Phase - Assumption based on contractor specs

Off-road Equipment - contrator specs

Trips and VMT -

Vehicle Trips - Land Use Code 170-2.27/1,000 assume one trip per week

Landscape Equipment - no landscaping

Energy Use - 3000 watts per site

Water And Wastewater - no water or wastewater used

Solid Waste - no operational solid waste generated

Operational Off-Road Equipment - monthly maintenaice for 32 sites

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

Table Name	Column Name	Default Value	New Value
tblEnergyUse	T24E	0.00	3.92
tblLandscapeEquipment	NumberSummerDays	250	0
tblLandUse	LandUseSquareFeet	0.00	7.0000e-003
tblLandUse	LotAcreage	0.00	0.03
tblOffRoadEquipment	HorsePower	221.00	187.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	LoadFactor	0.50	0.41
tblOffRoadEquipment	LoadFactor	0.31	0.31
tblOffRoadEquipment	LoadFactor	0.38	0.38
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentType	Graders	Bore/Drill Rigs
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentType		Aerial Lifts
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentType		Off-Highway Trucks
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	6.00
tblOperationalOffRoadEquipment	OperDaysPerYear	260.00	24.00
tblOperationalOffRoadEquipment	OperDaysPerYear	260.00	24.00
tblOperationalOffRoadEquipment	OperLoadFactor	0.31	0.31
tblOperationalOffRoadEquipment	OperLoadFactor	0.38	0.38
tblOperationalOffRoadEquipment	OperOffRoadEquipmentNumber	0.00	1.00
tblOperationalOffRoadEquipment	OperOffRoadEquipmentNumber	0.00	1.00
tblTripsAndVMT	HaulingTripNumber	0.00	64.00
tblVehicleTrips	CW_TL	16.60	75.00
tblVehicleTrips	WD_TR	0.00	0.42

2.0 Emissions Summary

OWS TIS - Riverside-South Coast County, Annual

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

2.1 Overall Construction

Unmitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	tons/yr										MT/yr					
2022	0.0348	0.3587	0.3618	6.0000e-004	6.2000e-004	0.0188	0.0194	1.7000e-004	0.0173	0.0174	0.0000	52.7319	52.7319	0.0165	2.8000e-004	53.2282
Maximum	**0.0348**	**0.3587**	**0.3618**	**6.0000e-004**	**6.2000e-004**	**0.0188**	**0.0194**	**1.7000e-004**	**0.0173**	**0.0174**	**0.0000**	**52.7319**	**52.7319**	**0.0165**	**2.8000e-004**	**53.2282**

Mitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	tons/yr										MT/yr					
2022	0.0348	0.3587	0.3618	6.0000e-004	6.2000e-004	0.0188	0.0194	1.7000e-004	0.0173	0.0174	0.0000	52.7319	52.7319	0.0165	2.8000e-004	53.2281
Maximum	**0.0348**	**0.3587**	**0.3618**	**6.0000e-004**	**6.2000e-004**	**0.0188**	**0.0194**	**1.7000e-004**	**0.0173**	**0.0174**	**0.0000**	**52.7319**	**52.7319**	**0.0165**	**2.8000e-004**	**53.2281**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N20	CO2e
Percent Reduction	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**

OWS TIS - Riverside-South Coast County, Annual

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

Quarter	Start Date	End Date	Maximum Unmitigated ROG + NOX (tons/quarter)	Maximum Mitigated ROG + NOX (tons/quarter)
1	7-11-2022	9-30-2022	0.2286	0.2286
		Highest	0.2286	0.2286

2.2 Overall Operational

Unmitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Area	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Energy	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Mobile	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Offroad	6.8000e-003	0.0551	0.0536	1.8000e-004		1.8800e-003	1.8800e-003		1.7300e-003	1.7300e-003	0.0000	15.7529	15.7529	5.0900e-003	0.0000	15.8803
Waste						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Water						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	**6.8000e-003**	**0.0551**	**0.0536**	**1.8000e-004**	**0.0000**	**1.8800e-003**	**1.8800e-003**	**0.0000**	**1.7300e-003**	**1.7300e-003**	**0.0000**	**15.7529**	**15.7529**	**5.0900e-003**	**0.0000**	**15.8803**

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

2.2 Overall Operational

Mitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Area	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Energy	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Mobile	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Offroad	6.8000e-003	0.0551	0.0536	1.8000e-004		1.8800e-003	1.8800e-003		1.7300e-003	1.7300e-003	0.0000	15.7529	15.7529	5.0900e-003	0.0000	15.8803
Waste						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Water						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	**6.8000e-003**	**0.0551**	**0.0536**	**1.8000e-004**	**0.0000**	**1.8800e-003**	**1.8800e-003**	**0.0000**	**1.7300e-003**	**1.7300e-003**	**0.0000**	**15.7529**	**15.7529**	**5.0900e-003**	**0.0000**	**15.8803**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N20	CO2e
Percent Reduction	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**

3.0 Construction Detail

Construction Phase

Phase Number	Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Num Days Week	Num Days	Phase Description
1	Site Preparation	Site Preparation	7/11/2022	7/11/2022	5	1	hole excavation and trenching for power

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

2	Building Construction	Building Construction	7/12/2022	11/28/2022	5	100	pole installation, utility connection, testing

Acres of Grading (Site Preparation Phase): 0

Acres of Grading (Grading Phase): 0

Acres of Paving: 0

Residential Indoor: 0; Residential Outdoor: 0; Non-Residential Indoor: 0; Non-Residential Outdoor: 0; Striped Parking Area: 0 (Architectural Coating – sqft)

OffRoad Equipment

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Type	Amount	Usage Hours	Horse Power	Load Factor
Building Construction	Cranes	1	4.00	231	0.29
Building Construction	Forklifts	2	6.00	89	0.20
Site Preparation	Bore/Drill Rigs	1	3.00	187	0.41
Building Construction	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	2	8.00	97	0.37
Site Preparation	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	6.00	97	0.37
Site Preparation	Aerial Lifts	1	3.00	63	0.31
Site Preparation	Off-Highway Trucks	2	4.00	402	0.38

Trips and VMT

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Count	Worker Trip Number	Vendor Trip Number	Hauling Trip Number	Worker Trip Length	Vendor Trip Length	Hauling Trip Length	Worker Vehicle Class	Vendor Vehicle Class	Hauling Vehicle Class
Site Preparation	5	13.00	0.00	64.00	14.70	6.90	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Building Construction	5	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.70	6.90	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT

3.1 Mitigation Measures Construction

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.2 Site Preparation - 2022

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	3.6000e-004	3.0400e-003	3.0000e-003	1.0000e-005		1.2000e-004	1.2000e-004		1.1000e-004	1.1000e-004	0.0000	0.8208	0.8208	2.7000e-004	0.0000	0.8275
Total	**3.6000e-004**	**3.0400e-003**	**3.0000e-003**	**1.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**1.2000e-004**	**1.2000e-004**	**0.0000**	**1.1000e-004**	**1.1000e-004**	**0.0000**	**0.8208**	**0.8208**	**2.7000e-004**	**0.0000**	**0.8275**

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	1.0000e-004	4.3100e-003	9.2000e-004	2.0000e-005	5.5000e-004	5.0000e-005	6.0000e-004	1.5000e-004	5.0000e-005	2.0000e-004	0.0000	1.7811	1.7811	2.0000e-005	2.8000e-004	1.8653
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005	2.2000e-004	0.0000	7.0000e-005	0.0000	7.0000e-005	2.0000e-005	0.0000	2.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0561	0.0561	0.0000	0.0000	0.0566
Total	**1.2000e-004**	**4.3300e-003**	**1.1400e-003**	**2.0000e-005**	**6.2000e-004**	**5.0000e-005**	**6.7000e-004**	**1.7000e-004**	**5.0000e-005**	**2.2000e-004**	**0.0000**	**1.8373**	**1.8373**	**2.0000e-005**	**2.8000e-004**	**1.9220**

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.2 Site Preparation - 2022

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	3.6000e-004	3.0400e-003	3.0000e-003	1.0000e-005		1.2000e-004	1.2000e-004		1.1000e-004	1.1000e-004	0.0000	0.8208	0.8208	2.7000e-004	0.0000	0.8275
Total	**3.6000e-004**	**3.0400e-003**	**3.0000e-003**	**1.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**1.2000e-004**	**1.2000e-004**	**0.0000**	**1.1000e-004**	**1.1000e-004**	**0.0000**	**0.8208**	**0.8208**	**2.7000e-004**	**0.0000**	**0.8275**

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	1.0000e-004	4.3100e-003	9.2000e-004	2.0000e-005	5.5000e-004	5.0000e-005	6.0000e-004	1.5000e-004	5.0000e-005	2.0000e-004	0.0000	1.7811	1.7811	2.0000e-005	2.8000e-004	1.8653
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005	2.2000e-004	0.0000	7.0000e-005	0.0000	7.0000e-005	2.0000e-005	0.0000	2.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0561	0.0561	0.0000	0.0000	0.0566
Total	**1.2000e-004**	**4.3300e-003**	**1.1400e-003**	**2.0000e-005**	**6.2000e-004**	**5.0000e-005**	**6.7000e-004**	**1.7000e-004**	**5.0000e-005**	**2.2000e-004**	**0.0000**	**1.8373**	**1.8373**	**2.0000e-005**	**2.8000e-004**	**1.9220**

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.3 Building Construction - 2022

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	0.0343	0.3513	0.3576	5.7000e-004		0.0186	0.0186		0.0171	0.0171	0.0000	50.0739	50.0739	0.0162	0.0000	50.4787
Total	**0.0343**	**0.3513**	**0.3576**	**5.7000e-004**		**0.0186**	**0.0186**		**0.0171**	**0.0171**	**0.0000**	**50.0739**	**50.0739**	**0.0162**	**0.0000**	**50.4787**

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.3 Building Construction - 2022

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	0.0343	0.3513	0.3576	5.7000e-004		0.0186	0.0186		0.0171	0.0171	0.0000	50.0738	50.0738	0.0162	0.0000	50.4787
Total	**0.0343**	**0.3513**	**0.3576**	**5.7000e-004**		**0.0186**	**0.0186**		**0.0171**	**0.0171**	**0.0000**	**50.0738**	**50.0738**	**0.0162**	**0.0000**	**50.4787**

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

4.0 Operational Detail - Mobile

4.1 Mitigation Measures Mobile

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Mitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unmitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

4.2 Trip Summary Information

	Average Daily Trip Rate			Unmitigated	Mitigated
Land Use	Weekday	Saturday	Sunday	Annual VMT	Annual VMT
User Defined Industrial	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00		

4.3 Trip Type Information

	Miles			Trip %			Trip Purpose %		
Land Use	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	Primary	Diverted	Pass-by
User Defined Industrial	75.00	8.40	6.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0

4.4 Fleet Mix

Land Use	LDA	LDT1	LDT2	MDV	LHD1	LHD2	MHD	HHD	OBUS	UBUS	MCY	SBUS	MH
User Defined Industrial	0.531022	0.055789	0.171983	0.143721	0.027315	0.007422	0.011813	0.018850	0.000630	0.000321	0.024273	0.001102	0.005759

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

5.0 Energy Detail

Historical Energy Use: N

5.1 Mitigation Measures Energy

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Electricity Mitigated						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Electricity Unmitigated						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
NaturalGas Mitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
NaturalGas Unmitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

5.2 Energy by Land Use - NaturalGas

Unmitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	tons/yr										MT/yr					
User Defined Industrial	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

Mitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	tons/yr										MT/yr					
User Defined Industrial	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

5.3 Energy by Land Use - Electricity

Unmitigated

	Electricity Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kWh/yr	MT/yr			
User Defined Industrial	0.02744	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

Mitigated

	Electricity Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kWh/yr	MT/yr			
User Defined Industrial	0.02744	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

6.0 Area Detail

6.1 Mitigation Measures Area

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Mitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unmitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Unmitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Architectural Coating	0.0000					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Consumer Products	0.0000					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Landscaping	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Mitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Architectural Coating	0.0000					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Consumer Products	0.0000					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Landscaping	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

7.0 Water Detail

7.1 Mitigation Measures Water

OWS TIS - Riverside-South Coast County, Annual

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	MT/yr			
Mitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unmitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

7.2 Water by Land Use

Unmitigated

	Indoor/Outdoor Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	Mgal	MT/yr			
User Defined Industrial	0 / 0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

7.2 Water by Land Use

Mitigated

	Indoor/Outdoor Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	Mgal	MT/yr			
User Defined Industrial	0 / 0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

8.0 Waste Detail

8.1 Mitigation Measures Waste

Category/Year

	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
	MT/yr			
Mitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unmitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

8.2 Waste by Land Use

Unmitigated

	Waste Disposed	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	tons	MT/yr			
User Defined Industrial	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

Mitigated

	Waste Disposed	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	tons	MT/yr			
User Defined Industrial	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

9.0 Operational Offroad

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Days/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type
Aerial Lifts	1	8.00	24	63	0.31	Diesel

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

Off-Highway Trucks	1	8.00	24	402	0.38	Diesel

UnMitigated/Mitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Equipment Type	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Aerial Lifts	4.3000e-004	6.6800e-003	0.0131	2.0000e-005		1.2000e-004	1.2000e-004		1.1000e-004	1.1000e-004	0.0000	1.7600	1.7600	5.7000e-004	0.0000	1.7743
Off-Highway Trucks	6.3700e-003	0.0484	0.0405	1.6000e-004		1.7600e-003	1.7600e-003		1.6200e-003	1.6200e-003	0.0000	13.9929	13.9929	4.5300e-003	0.0000	14.1061
Total	**6.8000e-003**	**0.0551**	**0.0536**	**1.8000e-004**		**1.8800e-003**	**1.8800e-003**		**1.7300e-003**	**1.7300e-003**	**0.0000**	**15.7529**	**15.7529**	**5.1000e-003**	**0.0000**	**15.8803**

10.0 Stationary Equipment

Fire Pumps and Emergency Generators

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Hours/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type

Boilers

Equipment Type	Number	Heat Input/Day	Heat Input/Year	Boiler Rating	Fuel Type

User Defined Equipment

Equipment Type	Number

11.0 Vegetation

OWS TIS - Riverside-South Coast County, Summer

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

OWS TIS

Riverside-South Coast County, Summer

1.0 Project Characteristics

1.1 Land Usage

Land Uses	Size	Metric	Lot Acreage	Floor Surface Area	Population
User Defined Industrial	32.00	User Defined Unit	0.03	7.0000e-003	0

1.2 Other Project Characteristics

Urbanization	Urban	**Wind Speed (m/s)**	2.4	**Precipitation Freq (Days)**	28
Climate Zone	10			**Operational Year**	2022
Utility Company	Southern California Edison				
CO2 Intensity (lb/MWhr)	390.98	**CH4 Intensity (lb/MWhr)**	0.033	**N2O Intensity (lb/MWhr)**	0.004

1.3 User Entered Comments & Non-Default Data

Project Characteristics -

Land Use - 3x3 poles at 32 sites 324 sqaure feet and total footprint of1284

Construction Phase - Assumption based on contractor specs

Off-road Equipment - contrator specs

Trips and VMT -

Vehicle Trips - Land Use Code 170-2.27/1,000 assume one trip per week

Landscape Equipment - no landscaping

Energy Use - 3000 watts per site

Water And Wastewater - no water or wastewater used

Solid Waste - no operational solid waste generated

Operational Off-Road Equipment - monthly maintenaice for 32 sites

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

Table Name	Column Name	Default Value	New Value
tblEnergyUse	T24E	0.00	3.92
tblLandscapeEquipment	NumberSummerDays	250	0
tblLandUse	LandUseSquareFeet	0.00	7.0000e-003
tblLandUse	LotAcreage	0.00	0.03
tblOffRoadEquipment	HorsePower	221.00	187.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	LoadFactor	0.50	0.41
tblOffRoadEquipment	LoadFactor	0.31	0.31
tblOffRoadEquipment	LoadFactor	0.38	0.38
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentType	Graders	Bore/Drill Rigs
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentType		Aerial Lifts
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentType		Off-Highway Trucks
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	6.00
tblOperationalOffRoadEquipment	OperDaysPerYear	260.00	24.00
tblOperationalOffRoadEquipment	OperDaysPerYear	260.00	24.00
tblOperationalOffRoadEquipment	OperLoadFactor	0.31	0.31
tblOperationalOffRoadEquipment	OperLoadFactor	0.38	0.38
tblOperationalOffRoadEquipment	OperOffRoadEquipmentNumber	0.00	1.00
tblOperationalOffRoadEquipment	OperOffRoadEquipmentNumber	0.00	1.00
tblTripsAndVMT	HaulingTripNumber	0.00	64.00
tblVehicleTrips	CW_TL	16.60	75.00
tblVehicleTrips	WD_TR	0.00	0.42

2.0 Emissions Summary

OWS TIS - Riverside-South Coast County, Summer

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

2.1 Overall Construction (Maximum Daily Emission)

Unmitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	lb/day										lb/day					
2022	0.9799	14.2960	8.3281	0.0568	1.2655	0.3719	1.5983	0.3457	0.3422	0.6553	0.0000	5,868.5879	5,868.5879	0.6417	0.6217	6,069.8886
Maximum	**0.9799**	**14.2960**	**8.3281**	**0.0568**	**1.2655**	**0.3719**	**1.5983**	**0.3457**	**0.3422**	**0.6553**	**0.0000**	**5,868.5879**	**5,868.5879**	**0.6417**	**0.6217**	**6,069.8886**

Mitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	lb/day										lb/day					
2022	0.9799	14.2960	8.3281	0.0568	1.2655	0.3719	1.5983	0.3457	0.3422	0.6553	0.0000	5,868.5879	5,868.5879	0.6417	0.6217	6,069.8886
Maximum	**0.9799**	**14.2960**	**8.3281**	**0.0568**	**1.2655**	**0.3719**	**1.5983**	**0.3457**	**0.3422**	**0.6553**	**0.0000**	**5,868.5879**	**5,868.5879**	**0.6417**	**0.6217**	**6,069.8886**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N20	CO2e
Percent Reduction	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**

OWS TIS - Riverside-South Coast County, Summer

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

2.2 Overall Operational

Unmitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Area	3.0000e-004	3.0000e-005	3.2700e-003	0.0000		1.0000e-005	1.0000e-005		1.0000e-005	1.0000e-005		7.0000e-003	7.0000e-003	2.0000e-005		7.4700e-003
Energy	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Mobile	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Offroad	0.5669	4.5908	4.4632	0.0150		0.1570	0.1570		0.1445	0.1445	0.0000	1,447.0558	1,447.0558	0.4680		1,458.7560
Total	**0.5672**	**4.5908**	**4.4664**	**0.0150**	**0.0000**	**0.1570**	**0.1570**	**0.0000**	**0.1445**	**0.1445**	**0.0000**	**1,447.0628**	**1,447.0628**	**0.4680**	**0.0000**	**1,458.7635**

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

2.2 Overall Operational

Mitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Area	3.0000e-004	3.0000e-005	3.2700e-003	0.0000		1.0000e-005	1.0000e-005		1.0000e-005	1.0000e-005		7.0000e-003	7.0000e-003	2.0000e-005		7.4700e-003
Energy	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Mobile	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Offroad	0.5669	4.5908	4.4632	0.0150		0.1570	0.1570		0.1445	0.1445	0.0000	1,447.0558	1,447.0558	0.4680		1,458.7560
Total	**0.5672**	**4.5908**	**4.4664**	**0.0150**	**0.0000**	**0.1570**	**0.1570**	**0.0000**	**0.1445**	**0.1445**	**0.0000**	**1,447.0628**	**1,447.0628**	**0.4680**	**0.0000**	**1,458.7635**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N20	CO2e
Percent Reduction	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**

3.0 Construction Detail

Construction Phase

Phase Number	Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Num Days Week	Num Days	Phase Description
1	Site Preparation	Site Preparation	7/11/2022	7/11/2022	5	1	hole excavation and trenching for power
2	Building Construction	Building Construction	7/12/2022	11/28/2022	5	100	pole installation, utility connection, testing

Acres of Grading (Site Preparation Phase): 0

OWS TIS - Riverside-South Coast County, Summer

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

Acres of Grading (Grading Phase): 0

Acres of Paving: 0

Residential Indoor: 0; Residential Outdoor: 0; Non-Residential Indoor: 0; Non-Residential Outdoor: 0; Striped Parking Area: 0 (Architectural Coating – sqft)

OffRoad Equipment

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Type	Amount	Usage Hours	Horse Power	Load Factor
Building Construction	Cranes	1	4.00	231	0.29
Building Construction	Forklifts	2	6.00	89	0.20
Site Preparation	Bore/Drill Rigs	1	3.00	187	0.41
Building Construction	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	2	8.00	97	0.37
Site Preparation	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	6.00	97	0.37
Site Preparation	Aerial Lifts	1	3.00	63	0.31
Site Preparation	Off-Highway Trucks	2	4.00	402	0.38

Trips and VMT

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Count	Worker Trip Number	Vendor Trip Number	Hauling Trip Number	Worker Trip Length	Vendor Trip Length	Hauling Trip Length	Worker Vehicle Class	Vendor Vehicle Class	Hauling Vehicle Class
Site Preparation	5	13.00	0.00	64.00	14.70	6.90	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Building Construction	5	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.70	6.90	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT

3.1 Mitigation Measures Construction

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.2 Site Preparation - 2022

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	0.7263	6.0891	5.9929	0.0187		0.2371	0.2371		0.2181	0.2181		1,809.6393	1,809.6393	0.5853		1,824.2711
Total	**0.7263**	**6.0891**	**5.9929**	**0.0187**	**0.0000**	**0.2371**	**0.2371**	**0.0000**	**0.2181**	**0.2181**		**1,809.6393**	**1,809.6393**	**0.5853**		**1,824.2711**

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.2024	8.1737	1.8176	0.0368	1.1202	0.0950	1.2152	0.3071	0.0909	0.3980		3,925.4524	3,925.4524	0.0531	0.6184	4,111.0532
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0512	0.0332	0.5175	1.3200e-003	0.1453	7.2000e-004	0.1460	0.0385	6.7000e-004	0.0392		133.4962	133.4962	3.3300e-003	3.3000e-003	134.5642
Total	**0.2536**	**8.2069**	**2.3352**	**0.0381**	**1.2655**	**0.0957**	**1.3612**	**0.3457**	**0.0916**	**0.4372**		**4,058.9486**	**4,058.9486**	**0.0564**	**0.6217**	**4,245.6174**

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.2 Site Preparation - 2022

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	0.7263	6.0891	5.9929	0.0187		0.2371	0.2371		0.2181	0.2181	0.0000	1,809.6393	1,809.6393	0.5853		1,824.2711
Total	**0.7263**	**6.0891**	**5.9929**	**0.0187**	**0.0000**	**0.2371**	**0.2371**	**0.0000**	**0.2181**	**0.2181**	**0.0000**	**1,809.6393**	**1,809.6393**	**0.5853**		**1,824.2711**

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.2024	8.1737	1.8176	0.0368	1.1202	0.0950	1.2152	0.3071	0.0909	0.3980		3,925.4524	3,925.4524	0.0531	0.6184	4,111.0532
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0512	0.0332	0.5175	1.3200e-003	0.1453	7.2000e-004	0.1460	0.0385	6.7000e-004	0.0392		133.4962	133.4962	3.3300e-003	3.3000e-003	134.5642
Total	**0.2536**	**8.2069**	**2.3352**	**0.0381**	**1.2655**	**0.0957**	**1.3612**	**0.3457**	**0.0916**	**0.4372**		**4,058.9486**	**4,058.9486**	**0.0564**	**0.6217**	**4,245.6174**

OWS TIS - Riverside-South Coast County, Summer

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.3 Building Construction - 2022

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	0.6863	7.0258	7.1527	0.0114		0.3719	0.3719		0.3422	0.3422		1,103.9393	1,103.9393	0.3570		1,112.8652
Total	**0.6863**	**7.0258**	**7.1527**	**0.0114**		**0.3719**	**0.3719**		**0.3422**	**0.3422**		**1,103.9393**	**1,103.9393**	**0.3570**		**1,112.8652**

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

OWS TIS - Riverside-South Coast County, Summer

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.3 Building Construction - 2022

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	0.6863	7.0258	7.1527	0.0114		0.3719	0.3719		0.3422	0.3422	0.0000	1,103.9393	1,103.9393	0.3570		1,112.8652
Total	**0.6863**	**7.0258**	**7.1527**	**0.0114**		**0.3719**	**0.3719**		**0.3422**	**0.3422**	**0.0000**	**1,103.9393**	**1,103.9393**	**0.3570**		**1,112.8652**

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

4.0 Operational Detail - Mobile

4.1 Mitigation Measures Mobile

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Mitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unmitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

4.2 Trip Summary Information

	Average Daily Trip Rate			Unmitigated	Mitigated
Land Use	Weekday	Saturday	Sunday	Annual VMT	Annual VMT
User Defined Industrial	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00		

4.3 Trip Type Information

	Miles			Trip %			Trip Purpose %		
Land Use	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	Primary	Diverted	Pass-by
User Defined Industrial	75.00	8.40	6.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0

4.4 Fleet Mix

Land Use	LDA	LDT1	LDT2	MDV	LHD1	LHD2	MHD	HHD	OBUS	UBUS	MCY	SBUS	MH
User Defined Industrial	0.531022	0.055789	0.171983	0.143721	0.027315	0.007422	0.011813	0.018850	0.000630	0.000321	0.024273	0.001102	0.005759

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

5.0 Energy Detail

Historical Energy Use: N

5.1 Mitigation Measures Energy

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
NaturalGas Mitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
NaturalGas Unmitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

5.2 Energy by Land Use - NaturalGas

Unmitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	lb/day										lb/day					
User Defined Industrial	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

5.2 Energy by Land Use - NaturalGas

Mitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	lb/day										lb/day					
User Defined Industrial	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

6.0 Area Detail

6.1 Mitigation Measures Area

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Mitigated	3.0000e-004	3.0000e-005	3.2700e-003	0.0000		1.0000e-005	1.0000e-005		1.0000e-005	1.0000e-005		7.0000e-003	7.0000e-003	2.0000e-005		7.4700e-003
Unmitigated	3.0000e-004	3.0000e-005	3.2700e-003	0.0000		1.0000e-005	1.0000e-005		1.0000e-005	1.0000e-005		7.0000e-003	7.0000e-003	2.0000e-005		7.4700e-003

OWS TIS - Riverside-South Coast County, Summer

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Unmitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	lb/day										lb/day					
Architectural Coating	0.0000					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Consumer Products	0.0000					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Landscaping	3.0000e-004	3.0000e-005	3.2700e-003	0.0000		1.0000e-005	1.0000e-005		1.0000e-005	1.0000e-005		7.0000e-003	7.0000e-003	2.0000e-005		7.4700e-003
Total	**3.0000e-004**	**3.0000e-005**	**3.2700e-003**	**0.0000**		**1.0000e-005**	**1.0000e-005**		**1.0000e-005**	**1.0000e-005**		**7.0000e-003**	**7.0000e-003**	**2.0000e-005**		**7.4700e-003**

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Mitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	lb/day										lb/day					
Architectural Coating	0.0000					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Consumer Products	0.0000					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Landscaping	3.0000e-004	3.0000e-005	3.2700e-003	0.0000		1.0000e-005	1.0000e-005		1.0000e-005	1.0000e-005		7.0000e-003	7.0000e-003	2.0000e-005		7.4700e-003
Total	**3.0000e-004**	**3.0000e-005**	**3.2700e-003**	**0.0000**		**1.0000e-005**	**1.0000e-005**		**1.0000e-005**	**1.0000e-005**		**7.0000e-003**	**7.0000e-003**	**2.0000e-005**		**7.4700e-003**

7.0 Water Detail

7.1 Mitigation Measures Water

8.0 Waste Detail

8.1 Mitigation Measures Waste

9.0 Operational Offroad

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Days/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type
Aerial Lifts	1	8.00	24	63	0.31	Diesel
Off-Highway Trucks	1	8.00	24	402	0.38	Diesel

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

UnMitigated/Mitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Equipment Type	lb/day										lb/day					
Aerial Lifts	0.0359	0.5570	1.0876	1.6700e-003		0.0103	0.0103		9.5100e-003	9.5100e-003	0.0000	161.6756	161.6756	0.0523		162.9828
Off-Highway Trucks	0.5311	4.0338	3.3755	0.0133		0.1467	0.1467		0.1350	0.1350	0.0000	1,285.3802	1,285.3802	0.4157		1,295.7732
Total	**0.5669**	**4.5908**	**4.4632**	**0.0150**		**0.1570**	**0.1570**		**0.1445**	**0.1445**	**0.0000**	**1,447.0558**	**1,447.0558**	**0.4680**		**1,458.7560**

10.0 Stationary Equipment

Fire Pumps and Emergency Generators

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Hours/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type

Boilers

Equipment Type	Number	Heat Input/Day	Heat Input/Year	Boiler Rating	Fuel Type

User Defined Equipment

Equipment Type	Number

11.0 Vegetation

OWS TIS - Riverside-South Coast County, Winter

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

OWS TIS

Riverside-South Coast County, Winter

1.0 Project Characteristics

1.1 Land Usage

Land Uses	Size	Metric	Lot Acreage	Floor Surface Area	Population
User Defined Industrial	32.00	User Defined Unit	0.03	7.0000e-003	0

1.2 Other Project Characteristics

Urbanization	Urban	**Wind Speed (m/s)**	2.4	**Precipitation Freq (Days)**	28
Climate Zone	10			**Operational Year**	2022
Utility Company	Southern California Edison				
CO2 Intensity (lb/MWhr)	390.98	**CH4 Intensity (lb/MWhr)**	0.033	**N2O Intensity (lb/MWhr)**	0.004

1.3 User Entered Comments & Non-Default Data

Project Characteristics -

Land Use - 3x3 poles at 32 sites 324 sqaure feet and total footprint of1284

Construction Phase - Assumption based on contractor specs

Off-road Equipment - contrator specs

Trips and VMT -

Vehicle Trips - Land Use Code 170-2.27/1,000 assume one trip per week

Landscape Equipment - no landscaping

Energy Use - 3000 watts per site

Water And Wastewater - no water or wastewater used

Solid Waste - no operational solid waste generated

Operational Off-Road Equipment - monthly maintenaice for 32 sites

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

Table Name	Column Name	Default Value	New Value
tblEnergyUse	T24E	0.00	3.92
tblLandscapeEquipment	NumberSummerDays	250	0
tblLandUse	LandUseSquareFeet	0.00	7.0000e-003
tblLandUse	LotAcreage	0.00	0.03
tblOffRoadEquipment	HorsePower	221.00	187.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	LoadFactor	0.50	0.41
tblOffRoadEquipment	LoadFactor	0.31	0.31
tblOffRoadEquipment	LoadFactor	0.38	0.38
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentType	Graders	Bore/Drill Rigs
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentType		Aerial Lifts
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentType		Off-Highway Trucks
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	6.00
tblOperationalOffRoadEquipment	OperDaysPerYear	260.00	24.00
tblOperationalOffRoadEquipment	OperDaysPerYear	260.00	24.00
tblOperationalOffRoadEquipment	OperLoadFactor	0.31	0.31
tblOperationalOffRoadEquipment	OperLoadFactor	0.38	0.38
tblOperationalOffRoadEquipment	OperOffRoadEquipmentNumber	0.00	1.00
tblOperationalOffRoadEquipment	OperOffRoadEquipmentNumber	0.00	1.00
tblTripsAndVMT	HaulingTripNumber	0.00	64.00
tblVehicleTrips	CW_TL	16.60	75.00
tblVehicleTrips	WD_TR	0.00	0.42

2.0 Emissions Summary

OWS TIS - Riverside-South Coast County, Winter

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

2.1 Overall Construction (Maximum Daily Emission)

Unmitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	lb/day										lb/day					
2022	0.9669	14.7449	8.2799	0.0567	1.2655	0.3719	1.5984	0.3457	0.3422	0.6554	0.0000	5,859.0089	5,859.0089	0.6412	0.6222	6,060.4628
Maximum	**0.9669**	**14.7449**	**8.2799**	**0.0567**	**1.2655**	**0.3719**	**1.5984**	**0.3457**	**0.3422**	**0.6554**	**0.0000**	**5,859.0089**	**5,859.0089**	**0.6412**	**0.6222**	**6,060.4628**

Mitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	lb/day										lb/day					
2022	0.9669	14.7449	8.2799	0.0567	1.2655	0.3719	1.5984	0.3457	0.3422	0.6554	0.0000	5,859.0089	5,859.0089	0.6412	0.6222	6,060.4628
Maximum	**0.9669**	**14.7449**	**8.2799**	**0.0567**	**1.2655**	**0.3719**	**1.5984**	**0.3457**	**0.3422**	**0.6554**	**0.0000**	**5,859.0089**	**5,859.0089**	**0.6412**	**0.6222**	**6,060.4628**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N20	CO2e
Percent Reduction	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**

OWS TIS - Riverside-South Coast County, Winter

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

2.2 Overall Operational

Unmitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Area	3.0000e-004	3.0000e-005	3.2700e-003	0.0000		1.0000e-005	1.0000e-005		1.0000e-005	1.0000e-005		7.0000e-003	7.0000e-003	2.0000e-005		7.4700e-003
Energy	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Mobile	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Offroad	0.5669	4.5908	4.4632	0.0150		0.1570	0.1570		0.1445	0.1445	0.0000	1,447.0558	1,447.0558	0.4680		1,458.7560
Total	**0.5672**	**4.5908**	**4.4664**	**0.0150**	**0.0000**	**0.1570**	**0.1570**	**0.0000**	**0.1445**	**0.1445**	**0.0000**	**1,447.0628**	**1,447.0628**	**0.4680**	**0.0000**	**1,458.7635**

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

2.2 Overall Operational

Mitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Area	3.0000e-004	3.0000e-005	3.2700e-003	0.0000		1.0000e-005	1.0000e-005		1.0000e-005	1.0000e-005		7.0000e-003	7.0000e-003	2.0000e-005		7.4700e-003
Energy	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Mobile	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Offroad	0.5669	4.5908	4.4632	0.0150		0.1570	0.1570		0.1445	0.1445	0.0000	1,447.0558	1,447.0558	0.4680		1,458.7560
Total	**0.5672**	**4.5908**	**4.4664**	**0.0150**	**0.0000**	**0.1570**	**0.1570**	**0.0000**	**0.1445**	**0.1445**	**0.0000**	**1,447.0628**	**1,447.0628**	**0.4680**	**0.0000**	**1,458.7635**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N20	CO2e
Percent Reduction	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**

3.0 Construction Detail

Construction Phase

Phase Number	Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Num Days Week	Num Days	Phase Description
1	Site Preparation	Site Preparation	7/11/2022	7/11/2022	5	1	hole excavation and trenching for power
2	Building Construction	Building Construction	7/12/2022	11/28/2022	5	100	pole installation, utility connection, testing

Acres of Grading (Site Preparation Phase): 0

OWS TIS - Riverside-South Coast County, Winter

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

Acres of Grading (Grading Phase): 0

Acres of Paving: 0

Residential Indoor: 0; Residential Outdoor: 0; Non-Residential Indoor: 0; Non-Residential Outdoor: 0; Striped Parking Area: 0 (Architectural Coating – sqft)

OffRoad Equipment

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Type	Amount	Usage Hours	Horse Power	Load Factor
Building Construction	Cranes	1	4.00	231	0.29
Building Construction	Forklifts	2	6.00	89	0.20
Site Preparation	Bore/Drill Rigs	1	3.00	187	0.41
Building Construction	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	2	8.00	97	0.37
Site Preparation	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	6.00	97	0.37
Site Preparation	Aerial Lifts	1	3.00	63	0.31
Site Preparation	Off-Highway Trucks	2	4.00	402	0.38

Trips and VMT

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Count	Worker Trip Number	Vendor Trip Number	Hauling Trip Number	Worker Trip Length	Vendor Trip Length	Hauling Trip Length	Worker Vehicle Class	Vendor Vehicle Class	Hauling Vehicle Class
Site Preparation	5	13.00	0.00	64.00	14.70	6.90	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Building Construction	5	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.70	6.90	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT

3.1 Mitigation Measures Construction

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.2 Site Preparation - 2022

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	0.7263	6.0891	5.9929	0.0187		0.2371	0.2371		0.2181	0.2181		1,809.6393	1,809.6393	0.5853		1,824.2711
Total	**0.7263**	**6.0891**	**5.9929**	**0.0187**	**0.0000**	**0.2371**	**0.2371**	**0.0000**	**0.2181**	**0.2181**		**1,809.6393**	**1,809.6393**	**0.5853**		**1,824.2711**

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.1928	8.6214	1.8675	0.0368	1.1202	0.0951	1.2153	0.3071	0.0910	0.3981		3,928.4492	3,928.4492	0.0526	0.6188	4,114.1804
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0478	0.0345	0.4194	1.2000e-003	0.1453	7.2000e-004	0.1460	0.0385	6.7000e-004	0.0392		120.9205	120.9205	3.3100e-003	3.3800e-003	122.0112
Total	**0.2406**	**8.6558**	**2.2870**	**0.0380**	**1.2655**	**0.0959**	**1.3613**	**0.3457**	**0.0917**	**0.4373**		**4,049.3696**	**4,049.3696**	**0.0559**	**0.6222**	**4,236.1917**

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.2 Site Preparation - 2022

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	0.7263	6.0891	5.9929	0.0187		0.2371	0.2371		0.2181	0.2181	0.0000	1,809.6393	1,809.6393	0.5853		1,824.2711
Total	**0.7263**	**6.0891**	**5.9929**	**0.0187**	**0.0000**	**0.2371**	**0.2371**	**0.0000**	**0.2181**	**0.2181**	**0.0000**	**1,809.6393**	**1,809.6393**	**0.5853**		**1,824.2711**

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.1928	8.6214	1.8675	0.0368	1.1202	0.0951	1.2153	0.3071	0.0910	0.3981		3,928.4492	3,928.4492	0.0526	0.6188	4,114.1804
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0478	0.0345	0.4194	1.2000e-003	0.1453	7.2000e-004	0.1460	0.0385	6.7000e-004	0.0392		120.9205	120.9205	3.3100e-003	3.3800e-003	122.0112
Total	**0.2406**	**8.6558**	**2.2870**	**0.0380**	**1.2655**	**0.0959**	**1.3613**	**0.3457**	**0.0917**	**0.4373**		**4,049.3696**	**4,049.3696**	**0.0559**	**0.6222**	**4,236.1917**

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.3 Building Construction - 2022

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	0.6863	7.0258	7.1527	0.0114		0.3719	0.3719		0.3422	0.3422		1,103.9393	1,103.9393	0.3570		1,112.8652
Total	**0.6863**	**7.0258**	**7.1527**	**0.0114**		**0.3719**	**0.3719**		**0.3422**	**0.3422**		**1,103.9393**	**1,103.9393**	**0.3570**		**1,112.8652**

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

OWS TIS - Riverside-South Coast County, Winter

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.3 Building Construction - 2022

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	0.6863	7.0258	7.1527	0.0114		0.3719	0.3719		0.3422	0.3422	0.0000	1,103.9393	1,103.9393	0.3570		1,112.8652
Total	**0.6863**	**7.0258**	**7.1527**	**0.0114**		**0.3719**	**0.3719**		**0.3422**	**0.3422**	**0.0000**	**1,103.9393**	**1,103.9393**	**0.3570**		**1,112.8652**

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

4.0 Operational Detail - Mobile

4.1 Mitigation Measures Mobile

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Mitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unmitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

4.2 Trip Summary Information

	Average Daily Trip Rate			Unmitigated	Mitigated
Land Use	Weekday	Saturday	Sunday	Annual VMT	Annual VMT
User Defined Industrial	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00		

4.3 Trip Type Information

	Miles			Trip %			Trip Purpose %		
Land Use	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	Primary	Diverted	Pass-by
User Defined Industrial	75.00	8.40	6.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0

4.4 Fleet Mix

Land Use	LDA	LDT1	LDT2	MDV	LHD1	LHD2	MHD	HHD	OBUS	UBUS	MCY	SBUS	MH
User Defined Industrial	0.531022	0.055789	0.171983	0.143721	0.027315	0.007422	0.011813	0.018850	0.000630	0.000321	0.024273	0.001102	0.005759

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

5.0 Energy Detail

Historical Energy Use: N

5.1 Mitigation Measures Energy

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
NaturalGas Mitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
NaturalGas Unmitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

5.2 Energy by Land Use - NaturalGas

Unmitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	lb/day										lb/day					
User Defined Industrial	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

5.2 Energy by Land Use - NaturalGas

Mitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	lb/day										lb/day					
User Defined Industrial	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

6.0 Area Detail

6.1 Mitigation Measures Area

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Mitigated	3.0000e-004	3.0000e-005	3.2700e-003	0.0000		1.0000e-005	1.0000e-005		1.0000e-005	1.0000e-005		7.0000e-003	7.0000e-003	2.0000e-005		7.4700e-003
Unmitigated	3.0000e-004	3.0000e-005	3.2700e-003	0.0000		1.0000e-005	1.0000e-005		1.0000e-005	1.0000e-005		7.0000e-003	7.0000e-003	2.0000e-005		7.4700e-003

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Unmitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	lb/day										lb/day					
Architectural Coating	0.0000					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Consumer Products	0.0000					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Landscaping	3.0000e-004	3.0000e-005	3.2700e-003	0.0000		1.0000e-005	1.0000e-005		1.0000e-005	1.0000e-005		7.0000e-003	7.0000e-003	2.0000e-005		7.4700e-003
Total	**3.0000e-004**	**3.0000e-005**	**3.2700e-003**	**0.0000**		**1.0000e-005**	**1.0000e-005**		**1.0000e-005**	**1.0000e-005**		**7.0000e-003**	**7.0000e-003**	**2.0000e-005**		**7.4700e-003**

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Mitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	lb/day										lb/day					
Architectural Coating	0.0000					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Consumer Products	0.0000					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Landscaping	3.0000e-004	3.0000e-005	3.2700e-003	0.0000		1.0000e-005	1.0000e-005		1.0000e-005	1.0000e-005		7.0000e-003	7.0000e-003	2.0000e-005		7.4700e-003
Total	**3.0000e-004**	**3.0000e-005**	**3.2700e-003**	**0.0000**		**1.0000e-005**	**1.0000e-005**		**1.0000e-005**	**1.0000e-005**		**7.0000e-003**	**7.0000e-003**	**2.0000e-005**		**7.4700e-003**

7.0 Water Detail

7.1 Mitigation Measures Water

8.0 Waste Detail

8.1 Mitigation Measures Waste

9.0 Operational Offroad

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Days/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type
Aerial Lifts	1	8.00	24	63	0.31	Diesel
Off-Highway Trucks	1	8.00	24	402	0.38	Diesel

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

UnMitigated/Mitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Equipment Type	lb/day										lb/day					
Aerial Lifts	0.0359	0.5570	1.0876	1.6700e-003		0.0103	0.0103		9.5100e-003	9.5100e-003	0.0000	161.6756	161.6756	0.0523		162.9828
Off-Highway Trucks	0.5311	4.0338	3.3755	0.0133		0.1467	0.1467		0.1350	0.1350	0.0000	1,285.3802	1,285.3802	0.4157		1,295.7732
Total	**0.5669**	**4.5908**	**4.4632**	**0.0150**		**0.1570**	**0.1570**		**0.1445**	**0.1445**	**0.0000**	**1,447.0558**	**1,447.0558**	**0.4680**		**1,458.7560**

10.0 Stationary Equipment

Fire Pumps and Emergency Generators

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Hours/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type

Boilers

Equipment Type	Number	Heat Input/Day	Heat Input/Year	Boiler Rating	Fuel Type

User Defined Equipment

Equipment Type	Number

11.0 Vegetation

APPENDIX C

Biological Resources Assessment

Emergency Outdoor Warning System and
Travelers' Information Station
Idyllwild and the San Jacinto Mountains,
Riverside County, California

August 2022

DUDEK
78-075 MAIN STREET, SUITE G-203
LA QUINTA, CALIFORNIA 92253
T 760.341.6660 F 760.346.6118

March 10, 2022 13808

Mike Sullivan, Senior Environmental Planner
County of Riverside Facilities Management
3133 Mission Inn Avenue
Riverside, California 92508

Subject: Biological Resource Assessment for the Emergency Outdoor Warning System Project – Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. Sullivan:

This biological resource assessment describes the existing biological conditions of the proposed Emergency Outdoor Warning System Project (project) site. The project reviewed 44 sites located throughout the Idyllwild area and the San Jacinto and Santa Rosa Mountains as detailed in Table 1, Project Site Locations. Each of the 44 sites were analyzed; however, only a select number of sites as determined by the County of Riverside Facilities Management (County), would include the installation of a 50-foot two-piece buried steel pole with mounted speakers, solar panels, and an alternating current (AC) charging system with battery backup. The project and special-status biological resources are analyzed in the context of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the Western Riverside Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (WRMSHCP) (County of Riverside 2003) or the Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (CVMSHCP) (CVAG 2016), as applicable depending on the location of the site (Table 1). The biological assessment report will support the CEQA documents prepared for the project.

This biological resources assessment is intended to describe the existing conditions of special-status biological resources at each of the project sites (project footprint) and within a 300-foot buffer (study area), where legally accessible; quantify impacts to special-status biological resources that would result from implementation of the project and describe those impacts in terms of biological significance under both CEQA and the WRMSHCP or the CVMSHCP; and recommend avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures to avoid and reduce impacts to special-status biological resources, if necessary.

1 Introduction

1.1 Project Location and Description

The project sites are all located in the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains within Riverside County (see Figure 1, Project Location; all figures can be found in Attachment A). Table 1 details the locations of each of the 44 sites within the project, including street address/nearest intersection, Assessor's Parcel Number(s), Town, acreage, section, township, range, and geological survey quadrangle.

The project involves the development of an Emergency Outdoor Warning System integrated with Travelers Information Stations. This system will provide a multi-channel communication link simultaneously linking notifying Mobile Apps, SMS (short message service), IPAWS (integrated public alert and warning system), social media, RSS (really simple syndication) feed and voice calls, and it will facilitate the provision of instant alerts and information to neighborhoods by providing lifesaving instructions. The selected early warning system locations would include solar power, outdoor speakers and an AC charging system with battery backup located on a 50-foot two-piece buried steel pole.

Table 1. Project Site Locations

Site Number	Site Name	Accessor Parcel Number	Street Address or Cross Streets	Elevation (feet)	Town/ Unincorporated Area	Section	Township	Range	USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle
1	Poppet Flats Fire #63	545-107-066	45915 Orchard Rd	3482-3486	Banning	3	4S	1E	Lake Fulmor
2	Silent Valley Water Tank	545-130-014	46305 Poppet Flats Rd.	3769-3774	Banning	2	4S	1E	Lake Fulmor
3	High Valley Water	544-190-052	47781 Twin Pines Rd.	3852-3853	Banning	36	3S	1E	Lake Fulmor
4	Gran Fire Station #51 (US Forest)	556-030-010	20249 Highway 243	4929-4935	Banning	7	4S	2E	Lake Fulmor
5	Idyllwild Fire Protection	563-322-001	Pine Crest Ave. and Marantha Dr.	5396	Idyllwild	7	5S	3E	Idyllwild
6	Pine Cove Fire Station #23	559-073-013	24919 Marion Ridge Dr.	6233-6242	Idyllwild	2	5S	2E	San Jacinto Peak
7	Alandale Fire Station	556-290-029	Highway 243 and Round Robin Dr.	5820-5821	Idyllwild	35	4S	2E	Lake Fulmor
8	Alhatti Christian Resort	556-310-006	23551 Highway 243	5939	Idyllwild	35	4S	2E	San Jacinto Peak
9	Idyllwild Park	561-020-029	Riverside County Playground and Pine Crest Ave.	5258-5283	Idyllwild	13	5S	2E	Idyllwild
10	Idyllwild School	561-143-002	26700 Highway 243	5286-5287	Idyllwild	13	5S	2E	Idyllwild
11	Camp Emerson Boy Scouts	561-061-001	53100 Idyllbrook Dr.	5140	Idyllwild	13	5S	2E	Idyllwild

Table 1. Project Site Locations

Site Number	Site Name	Accessor Parcel Number	Street Address or Cross Streets	Elevation (feet)	Town/ Unincorporated Area	Section	Township	Range	USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle
12	Taquitz Pines Conference Center	564-120-006	55251 Circle Dr.	5700	Idyllwild	8	5S	3E	San Jacinto Peak
13	Fern Valley Water Tanks	567-123-021	Fern Valley and Forest Dr.	6300	Idyllwild	5	5S	3E	San Jacinto Peak
14	Fern Valley Water Chipmunk	563-020-023	Chipmunk Dr.	6010	Idyllwild	7	5S	3E	San Jacinto Peak
15	Mountain Resource	560-101-016	25380 Franklin Dr.	5790-5791	Idyllwild	12	5S	2E	San Jacinto Peak
16	Idyllwild Transfer Station	565-020-015	28100 Saunders Meadow Rd.	5355	Idyllwild	19	5S	3E	Idyllwild
17	Keenwild Station (US Forest)	567-140-005	Highway 243 and Forest Service Rd.	4718	Idyllwild	30	5S	3E	Idyllwild
18	Lake Hemet Sheriff Station	568-060-012	56569 Highway 74	4361	Mountain Center	9	6S	3E	Idyllwild
19	Hurkey Creek Park	568-070-014	Apple Canyon Rd and Highway 74	4400-4403	Mountain Center	4	6S	3E	Idyllwild
20	Riverside Cty Fire Station #53	568-080-036	59200 Morris Ranch Rd.	4536-4537	Mountain Center	25	6S	3E	Anza
21	Anza Fire Dept	573-260-006	56700 Cahuilla Rd.	3930	Anza	16	7S	3E	Anza
22	Hamilton High School	575-050-046	57430 Mitchell Rd.	4140-4170	Anza	10	7S	3E	Anza

Table 1. Project Site Locations

Site Number	Site Name	Accessor Parcel Number	Street Address or Cross Streets	Elevation (feet)	Town/ Unincorporated Area	Section	Township	Range	USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle
23	Anza Valley Christian School	575-150-004	39200 Rolling Hills Rd.	4020-4030	Anza	23	7S	3E	Anza
24	Pinyon Fire Station #30	636-191-017	70198 Highway 74	4017-4020	Mountain Center	11	7S	5E	Toro Peak
26	Garner Valley Commons	577-020-015	61600 Devils Ladder Rd.	4625	Mountain Center	5	7S	4E	Butterfly Peak
27	Marrion Ridge Dr.	559-020-007	end of Marrion Ridge Dr.	6229	Idyllwild	11	5S	2E	San Jacinto Peak
28	Golden Rod Road Water Tank	565-290-028	end of Golden Rod Road	4717-4733	Idyllwild	19	5S	3E	Idyllwild
29	Burnt Valley Road	575-200-023	59226 Burnt Valley Rd.	4345-4347	Anza	24	7S	3E	Butterfly Peak
30	Anza Transfer Station	576-210-004	40329 Terwilliger Rd	4241	Anza	25	7S	3E	Anza
31	Santa Rosa Indian Reservation	577-100-003	Santa Rosa Rd and Loop Rd.	4608	Mountain Center	13	7S	4E	Butterfly Peak
32	Buckthorn	636-154-006	69170 Buckthorn	3986-3989	Mountain Center	3	7S	5E	Toro Peak
33	Yucca Road	Right of Way	Yucca Rd. and Hanging Rock Ln	4080	Mountain Center	35	6S	5E	Toro Peak
34	Cactus Spring Trail	636-100-011	Pinon Flats Transfer Station Rd.	4050	Mountain Center	10	7S	5E	Toro Peak
35	Pyramid Peak	568-170-013	35851 Pyramid Peak	4633-4635	Mountain Center	36	6S	3E	Butterfly Peak

Table 1. Project Site Locations

Site Number	Site Name	Accessor Parcel Number	Street Address or Cross Streets	Elevation (feet)	Town/ Unincorporated Area	Section	Township	Range	USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle
36	Caltrans Keen Mountain Maintenance Station	568-080-004	Highway 74, approx. 0.4 mi north of Forbes Ranch Rd.	4461-4462	Mountain Center	22	6S	3E	Idyllwild
37	Fern Valley Maintenance Facility - Lodge Rd.	564-240-015	25120 Lodge Rd.	5830	Idyllwild	8	5S	3E	San Jacinto Peak
A1	Crest Drive	565-200-002	54663 Crest Dr.	5730	Idyllwild	18	5S	3E	Idyllwild
A2	Thousand Trails RV Resort	559030005	24400 Canyon Trail	6587	Idyllwild	1	5S	2E	San Jacinto Peak
A3	Thousand Pine Water Tank	559030006	24400 Canyon Trail	6486	Idyllwild	1	5S	2E	San Jacinto Peak
A4	Fern Valley District Head Quarters	563122023	55790 S. Circle Dr	5602-5610	Idyllwild	7	5S	3E	San Jacinto Peak
A5	Paradise Cafe	577070004	Highway 74 and Highway 371	4795-4797	Mountain Center	17	7S	4E	Butterfly Peak
A6	McCall Park	557080009	28500 McCall Park Rd	4488-4490	Idyllwild	25	5S	2E	Idyllwild
A7	Cranston Station	553230011	Rouse Hill Truck Trail and CA74	1924	Valle Vista	13	5S	1E	Blackburn Canyon
A8	Lawler Lodge	556270003	21027 Highway 243	5279	Idyllwild	26	4S	2E	San Jacinto Peak

Note: Site 25 was removed from the project list, thus a jump in the site numbers between 24 and 26

1.2 Regional Planning Context

The 44 potential project sites span two regional plans. Thirty-nine of the project sites are located within the WRMSCHP, and four project sites are located within the CVMSHCP. One site is located on Tribal lands, specifically the Santa Rosa Indian Reservation (Figure 2, WRMSHCP / CVMSHCP).

Western Riverside MSHCP

The WRMSHCP serves as a habitat conservation plan pursuant to Section 10(a)(1)(B) of the federal Endangered Species Act (16 USC 1531 et seq.), as well as a Natural Communities Conservation Plan under the Natural Community Conservation Planning Act of 2001 (Fish and Game Code, Section 2800 et seq.). The WRMSHCP allows the participating jurisdictions to authorize "take" of plant and wildlife species identified within the Plan Area. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) have authority to regulate the take of threatened, endangered, and rare species. Under the WRMSHCP, the wildlife agencies have granted "take authorization" for otherwise lawful actions, such as public and private development that may incidentally take or harm individual species or their habitat outside of the WRMSHCP conservation area, in exchange for the assembly and management of a coordinated WRMSHCP conservation area.

In accordance with the County's obligations described in Section 13.2(A) of the WRMSHCP Implementing Agreement, for private and public Development projects, the County is required to fulfill the purposes of the Permits, the MSHCP, and the Implementing Agreement and such requirements and policies include the following: (1) the collection of Local Development Mitigation Fees and other relevant fees as set forth in Section 8.5 of the WRMSHCP; (2) compliance with the Habitat Acquisition Negotiation Strategy (HANS) process or equivalent process to ensure application of the Criteria and thus, satisfaction of the local acquisition obligation; (3) compliance with the policies for the Protection of Species Associated with Riparian/Riverine Areas and Vernal Pools, set forth in Section 6.1.2 of the WRMSHCP; (4) compliance with the policies for the Protection of Narrow Endemic Plant Species set forth in Section 6.1.3 of the WRMSHCP; (5) require surveys as set forth in Section 6.3.2 of the WRMSHCP; (6) compliance with the Urban/Wildlands Interface Guidelines as set forth in Section 6.1.4 of the WRMSHCP; and (7) compliance with the Best Management Practices and the siting and design criteria as set forth in Section 7.0 and Appendix C of the WRMSHCP.

The project is a covered activity under the WRMSHCP and would receive authorization for project-related impacts to protected species. Specifically, the 39 project sites located in the WRMSHCP Plan Area must comply with relevant sections of the WRMSHCP. Of the 39 project sites, only one site (Site A7) is located within a WRMSHCP Criteria Cell: therefore, if selected, any development subject to discretionary actions are also subject to a Joint Project Review (JPR) and Reserve Assembly requirements apply only to Site A7. Table 2 details the applicable WRMSHCP survey areas for each of the 39 project sites, including Section 6.1.3, Narrow Endemic Plant Species Survey Area (NEPSSA), and Section 6.3.2, Additional Survey Needs, of the WRMSHCP, in addition to the sites that are located within Criteria Cells and/or Public/Quasi-Public (PQP) lands. All sites are subject to WRMSHCP Section 6.1.2 riparian/riverine resources assessments, including vernal pools, fairy shrimp, and riparian birds. Each of these project sites' consistency with the relevant sections of the WRMSHCP is further discussed in Section 4 of this report.

Table 2. Western Riverside MSHCP Additional Requirements

Site Number	Site Name	Section 6.1.3, Narrow Endemic Plant Species Survey Area (NEPSSA)	Section 6.3.2, Additional Survey Needs	Within Criteria Cell or PQP Lands?
1	Poppet Flats Fire #63	None	Mountain yellow-legged frog	No
2	Silent Valley Water Tank	None	Mountain yellow-legged frog	No
3	High Valley Water	None	Mountain yellow-legged frog	No
4	Gran Fire Station #51 (US Forest)	None	Mountain yellow-legged frog	PQP
5	Idyllwild Fire Protection	Johnston's rock cress; Munz's mariposa lily; San Jacinto Mtns. Bedstraw	Mountain yellow-legged frog	No
6	Pine Cove Fire Station #23	Johnston's rock cress; Munz's mariposa lily; San Jacinto Mtns. Bedstraw	Mountain yellow-legged frog	No
7	Alandale Fire Station	Johnston's rock cress; Munz's mariposa lily; San Jacinto Mtns. Bedstraw	Mountain yellow-legged frog	No
8	Alhatti Christian Resort	Johnston's rock cress; Munz's mariposa lily; San Jacinto Mtns. Bedstraw	Mountain yellow-legged frog	No
9	Idyllwild Park	Johnston's rock cress; Munz's mariposa lily; San Jacinto Mtns. Bedstraw	Mountain yellow-legged frog	PQP
10	Idyllwild School	Johnston's rock cress; Munz's mariposa lily; San Jacinto Mtns. Bedstraw	Mountain yellow-legged frog	No
11	Camp Emerson Boy Scouts	Johnston's rock cress; Munz's mariposa lily; San Jacinto Mtns. Bedstraw	Mountain yellow-legged frog	No
12	Taquitz Pines Conference Center	Johnston's rock cress; Munz's mariposa lily; San Jacinto Mtns. Bedstraw	Mountain yellow-legged frog	No

Table 2. Western Riverside MSHCP Additional Requirements

Site Number	Site Name	Section 6.1.3, Narrow Endemic Plant Species Survey Area (NEPSSA)	Section 6.3.2, Additional Survey Needs	Within Criteria Cell or PQP Lands?
13	Fern Valley Water Tanks	Johnston's rock cress; Munz's mariposa lily; San Jacinto Mtns. Bedstraw	Mountain yellow-legged frog	No
14	Fern Valley Water Chipmunk	Johnston's rock cress; Munz's mariposa lily; San Jacinto Mtns. Bedstraw	Mountain yellow-legged frog	No
15	Mountain Resource	Johnston's rock cress; Munz's mariposa lily; San Jacinto Mtns. Bedstraw	Mountain yellow-legged frog	No
16	Idyllwild Transfer Station	Johnston's rock cress; Munz's mariposa lily; San Jacinto Mtns. Bedstraw	Mountain yellow-legged frog	No
17	Keenwild Station (US Forest)	Johnston's rock cress; Munz's mariposa lily; San Jacinto Mtns. Bedstraw	Mountain yellow-legged frog	PQP
18	Lake Hemet Sheriff Station	Johnston's rock cress; Munz's mariposa lily; San Jacinto Mtns. Bedstraw	Mountain yellow-legged frog	No
19	Hurkey Creek Park	Johnston's rock cress; Munz's mariposa lily; San Jacinto Mtns. Bedstraw	Mountain yellow-legged frog	PQP
20	Riverside Cty Fire Station #53	Johnston's rock cress; Munz's mariposa lily; San Jacinto Mtns. Bedstraw	Mountain yellow-legged frog	No
21	Anza Fire Dept	None	None	No
22	Hamilton High School	None	Mountain yellow-legged frog	No
23	Anza Valley Christian School	None	Mountain yellow-legged frog; LAPM	No

Table 2. Western Riverside MSHCP Additional Requirements

Site Number	Site Name	Section 6.1.3, Narrow Endemic Plant Species Survey Area (NEPSSA)	Section 6.3.2, Additional Survey Needs	Within Criteria Cell or PQP Lands?
26	Garner Valley Commons	Johnston's rock cress; Munz's mariposa lily; San Jacinto Mtns. Bedstraw	Mountain yellow-legged frog	No
27	Marrion Ridge Dr.	Johnston's rock cress; Munz's mariposa lily; San Jacinto Mtns. Bedstraw	Mountain yellow-legged frog	PQP
28	Golden Rod Road Water Tank	Johnston's rock cress; Munz's mariposa lily; San Jacinto Mtns. Bedstraw	Mountain yellow-legged frog	No
29	Burnt Valley Road	None	Mountain yellow-legged frog	No
30	Anza Transfer Station	None	Mountain yellow-legged frog	No
35	Pyramid Peak	Johnston's rock cress; Munz's mariposa lily; San Jacinto Mtns. Bedstraw	Mountain yellow-legged frog	No
36	Caltrans Keen Mountain Maintenance Station	Johnston's rock cress; Munz's mariposa lily; San Jacinto Mtns. Bedstraw	Mountain yellow-legged frog	PQP
37	Fern Valley Maintenance Facility - Lodge Rd.	Johnston's rock cress; Munz's mariposa lily; San Jacinto Mtns. Bedstraw	Mountain yellow-legged frog	No
A1	Crest Drive	Johnston's rock cress; Munz's mariposa lily; San Jacinto Mtns. Bedstraw	Mountain yellow-legged frog	No
A2	Thousand Trails RV Resort	Johnston's rock cress; Munz's mariposa lily; San Jacinto Mtns. Bedstraw	Mountain yellow-legged frog	No
A3	Thousand Pine Water Tank	Johnston's rock cress; Munz's mariposa lily; San Jacinto Mtns. Bedstraw	Mountain yellow-legged frog	No

Table 2. Western Riverside MSHCP Additional Requirements

Site Number	Site Name	Section 6.1.3, Narrow Endemic Plant Species Survey Area (NEPSSA)	Section 6.3.2, Additional Survey Needs	Within Criteria Cell or PQP Lands?
A4	Fern Valley District Head Quarters	Johnston's rock cress; Munz's mariposa lily; San Jacinto Mtns. Bedstraw	Mountain yellow-legged frog	No
A5	Paradise Cafe	Johnston's rock cress; Munz's mariposa lily; San Jacinto Mtns. Bedstraw	Mountain yellow-legged frog	No
A6	McCall Park	Johnston's rock cress; Munz's mariposa lily; San Jacinto Mtns. Bedstraw	Mountain yellow-legged frog	PQP
A7*	Cranston Station	None	Arroyo toad; San Bernardino kangaroo rat; Los Angeles pocket mouse	Criteria Cell
A8	Lawler Lodge	Johnston's rock cress; Munz's mariposa lily; San Jacinto Mtns. Bedstraw	Mountain yellow-legged frog	PQP

Source: County of Riverside 2003.
Notes: Only those sites that fall within the WRMSHCP Plan area were included in this table.
* Indicates site is within WRMSHCP Criteria Cell and requires a Joint Project Review with Reserve Assembly Analysis

Coachella Valley MSHCP

The CVMSHCP is a habitat conservation plan pursuant to Section 10(a) of the federal Endangered Species Act, which authorizes the issuance of take permits and establishes standards for the content of habitat conservation plans. It is also a natural community conservation plan pursuant to California Fish and Game Code Section 2835, which authorizes the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) to permit the take of any covered species whose conservation and management are provided for in an approved natural community conservation plan. Compliance with the CVMSHCP (and associated permits) provides permittees with take authorization for covered species so long as the activity is covered by the CVMSHCP. Covered species include listed and non-listed species that are adequately conserved by the CVMSHCP.

The proposed project is a covered activity under the CVMSHCP and would receive coverage for impacts to covered species. There are four project sites within the CVMHSCP, two of which are located outside of a Conservation Area; however, they are adjacent to the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains Conservation Area, and two sites which are located within the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains Conservation Area (Figure 2). If selected, Sites 24 and 34, located within the Conservation Area, will require a Joint Project Review under the CVMSHCP, with further additional requirements that may apply.

The four project sites within the CVMSHCP are mapped as Peninsular juniper woodland and scrub and red shank chaparral in the CVMSHCP (see Figure 3-1 of CVAG 2016).

Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians Reservation

The Santa Rosa Indian Reservation of the Cahuilla Tribe (Reservation) is located in Riverside County, between Palm Springs and Anza, occupying 11,630 acres of land. There is one project site, Site 31, that is located within this Reservation. While this Reservation falls within the Plan boundary for the CVMSHCP, Indian reservation lands are not included in the CVMSHCP as stated in Section 1.3 of the Plan. As such, Site 31 does not require any consistency analysis with the CVMSHCP, nor any HCP, as the Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians does not currently have a habitat conservation plan in place. However, further actions and coordination with the Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians may be required if site 31 is selected.

2 Survey Methods and Limitations

2.1 Desktop and Literature Review

For this biological resources assessment, “special-status” species include those that are as follows:

1. Listed, or proposed for listing as threatened or endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act
2. Listed or candidates for listing as threatened or endangered under the California Endangered Species Act
3. State fully protected species
4. CDFW Species of Special Concern
5. Species listed on the California Native Plant Society’s (CNPS) Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants with a California Rare Plant Rank of 1B or 2B

6. Species with additional requirements as stated by the WRMSHCP or CVMSHCP (County of Riverside 2003; CVAG 2016)

Other special-status biological resources considered include sensitive vegetation communities. Special-status vegetation communities are those communities identified as high priority for inventory in the List of Vegetation Alliances and Associations (CDFW 2021) by a state rarity ranking of S1, S2, or S3, or are those communities considered locally important by a local planning document, such as the County of Riverside General Plan, the WRMSHCP, or the CVMSHCP.

Special-status biological resources potentially present on the project sites were identified through a literature search using the following sources:

- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Critical Habitat and Occurrence Data (USFWS 2022)
- California Department of Fish and Wildlife's (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database - RareFind, Version 5 - (CDFW 2022a)
- The California Native Plant Society's (CNPS) online Inventory of Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Plants (CNPS 2022a)
- The Calflora database, which compiles observation and plant data from both private and public institutions, including the Consortium of California herbaria (Calflora 2022)
- A Natural Resources Conservation Service soil map (USDA 2022a)
- USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles
- USFWS Species Occurrence Data (USFWS 2022)
- Aerial imagery (Google Earth 2022)

Single quadrangle searches (i.e., quadrangles upon which the study areas are located) were completed for the following USGS quadrangles: Anza, Blackburn Canyon, Butterfly Peak, Idyllwild, Lake Fulmor, San Jacinto Peak, and Toro Peak.

2.2 Field Reconnaissance

Dudek biologists Brock Ortega, Eilleen Salas, and Sarah Greely conducted general biological reconnaissance surveys for each of the study areas. Site visits are detailed in Table 3, Survey Conditions, and include date of visit, biologists who conducted the visit, as well as start and end times and weather conditions.

All native and naturalized plant species encountered within the study areas were identified and recorded. The potential for special-status plant and wildlife species to occur within each of the project sites and the study areas were evaluated based on the vegetation communities, soils present and surrounding features. Vegetation communities and land covers were mapped either in an ESRI Desktop Collector application, or directly in the field. A formal jurisdictional delineation was not conducted; however, investigations were conducted to generally assess the extent and distribution of potential jurisdictional waters of the United States regulated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, jurisdictional waters of the state regulated by the Regional Water Quality Control Board, and jurisdictional streambed and associated riparian vegetation regulated by CDFW.

Table 3. Survey Conditions

Date	Sites Visited*	Biologist(s)	Start Time	Start Conditions	End Time	End Conditions
1/10/2022	5, 6, 7, 8, 13, 14, 37, A4 & A8	Brock Ortega; Sarah Greely	7:42	46°F; 0-1 mph; 100% cloud cover	13:39	50°F; 0-1 mph; 50% cloud cover
1/11/2022	1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 27, 28, A2 & A3	Eilleen Salas; Sarah Greely	8:03	41°F; 1-3 mph; 0% cloud cover	16:35	55°F; 0-1 mph; 0% cloud cover
1/13/2022	18, 19, 20, 26, 35, 36, A1, A6, & A7	Sarah Greely	8:34	50°F; 0-1 mph; 30% cloud cover	15:30	64°F; 0-1 mph; 100% cloud cover
1/14/2022	33, 24, 32, 21, 22, 30, 23, 29, A5, 31 & 34	Sarah Greely	8:05	50°F; 0-1 mph; 50% cloud cover	15:34	61°F; 2-3 mph; 20% cloud cover

* Sites are not listed in the order visited, but rather are listed in numerical order

The majority of the project sites within the WRMSHCP are located within areas that require additional species surveys per Section 6.3.2 of the Plan (see Table 2); therefore, in accordance with the WRMSHCP, a habitat assessment for these species were conducted concurrently with the site visits conducted on January 10, 11, 13, and 14, 2022. Further details are provided in Sections 3 and 4 of this report.

Latin and common names for plant species with a California Rare Plant Rank (formerly CNPS List) follow the California Native Plant Society On-Line Inventory of Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Plants of California (CNPS 2022a). For plant species without a California Rare Plant Rank, Latin names follow the Jepson Interchange List of Currently Accepted Names of Native and Naturalized Plants of California (Jepson Flora Project 2021) and common names follow the California Natural Community list (CDFW 2021) or the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service Plants Database (USDA 2022b).

Natural vegetation communities were mapped in the field following A Manual of California Vegetation, Online (CNPS 2022b) where feasible, with modifications to accommodate the lack of conformity of the observed communities to those of Oberbauer et al. (2008). Land cover types (i.e., areas that lack vegetation communities) were described in accordance with Draft Vegetation Communities of San Diego County (Oberbauer et al. 2008). Latin and common names of animals follow Crother (2017) for reptiles and amphibians, American Ornithological Society (AOS 2020) for birds, Wilson and Reeder (2005) for mammals, North American Butterfly Association (NABA 2016) or San Diego Natural History Museum (SDNHM 2002) for butterflies, and Moyle (2002) for fish.

Dudek used geographic information system software (ArcGIS) to map biological resources and prepare figures.

2.3 Special-Status Species Assessments

Potential for special-status species occurrence within study areas, as discussed in this report, was determined by known habitat preferences of local species and knowledge of their relative distributions in the area. After conducting biological field surveys, Dudek staff conducted a targeted search of the CDFW's California Natural Diversity

Database (CNDDB) (CDFW 2022a) and the USFWS's critical habitat data (USFWS 2022) around all study areas and a corresponding 1-mile buffer to assist in the determination of potential for special-status and WRMSHCP and CVMSHCP Covered Species to occur within each study area. Section 3.6, Special-Status Resources, of this report describes this process and the results of the assessments in greater detail.

2.4 Survey Limitations

Access to portions of the 300-foot study area buffers were not available during the survey, as some of the properties are private and access was not granted. The 300-buffer, for areas that were inaccessible, was surveyed visually using binoculars. Therefore, vegetation mapping and habitat assessments were conducted from the project site or other public roads and were complimented with the use of aerial signatures of vegetation communities occurring within the study areas. The reconnaissance surveys were conducted during the winter season; due to the timing of the surveys, spring and summer annuals and cryptic perennials may not have been detectable.

Conditions varied greatly across the project sites (Table 3) and were not always suitable for detection of most wildlife species due to the time of year and cooler temperatures. Surveys focused primarily at assessing if suitable habitat for special status wildlife species know to occur in the area was present at the various project sites and study areas. However, notes were taken for incidental wildlife observations made during the surveys to establish a general baseline of wildlife diversity within the study areas. The surveys conducted during the daytime, which usually results in few observations of mammals, many of which may be active at night. In addition, many species of reptiles and amphibians are nocturnal or cryptic in their habitats and are difficult to observe using standard meandering transects. A list of plant and wildlife species observed in all study areas, broken generally into mountain sites and desert sites is presented in Attachment B, Vascular Plant Species Compendium, and Attachment C, Wildlife Species Compendium.

The current survey effort provides an accurate representation of the potential for special-status species to occur in the study areas. The surveys conducted were thorough and comprehensive, and the results of the study contained herein provide a reasonable, accurate assessment of the study areas.

3 Results

3.1 Site Descriptions

The study areas vary greatly but were generally characterized by a mix of residential development, water towers, fire stations, transfer stations, and schools. The study areas can be generally broken into 'mountain sites' and 'desert sites.' Those study areas located in the western portion of the San Jacinto mountains, along with project sites located within Idyllwild, Garner Valley, and Mountain Center communities were considered to be mountain sites (Figure 1). Those study areas located in the eastern portion of the Santa Rosa mountains, including sites located in Valle Vista, Anza, and Pinyon Pines were considered desert sites (Figure 1).

Mountain Sites

Most of the mountain sites were comprised of conifer forests that were dominated by Jeffrey Pine (*Pinus jeffreyi*) and Incense Cedar (*Calocedrus decurens*). Additionally, many of the sites contained oak woodlands comprised of California black oak (*Quercus keloggii*), Interior live oak (*Quercus wislizeni*), and Gold cup live oak (*Quercus*

chrysolepis) along with the presence of various manzanita species (*Arctostaphylos spp*.). Several of the mountain sites had snow on the ground at the time of the field visits.

Desert Sites

Desert sites made up the minority of project sites and were primarily comprised of desert scrub habitats that included California juniper (*Juniperus californica*), single leaf pinyon (*Pinus monophylla*), along with Mojave yucca (*Yucca schidigera)* and silver cholla (*Cylindropuntia echinocarpa*).

3.2 Soils

Eleven soil series, seven family complexes, and rock outcrops occur within the study areas. Descriptions of these soil series and family complexes are described in detail below (USDA 2022a), and the spatial distribution of these soils is detailed in Table 4.

Table 4. Soils Present by Study Area

1-Poppett Flats FS 63
Crouch rocky sandy loam, 8% to 25% slopes, eroded
Crouch sandy loam, 8% to 15% slopes, eroded
Oak Glen fine sandy loam, 5% to 15% slopes
Wet alluvial land
2-Silent Valley RV Park Water Tank
Tollhouse rocky coarse sandy loam, 8% to 50% slopes, eroded
3-High Valley Water District
Crouch sandy loam, 8% to 15% slopes, eroded
Oak Glen fine sandy loam, 5% to 15% slopes
Tollhouse rocky coarse sandy loam, 8% to 50% slopes, eroded
4-Gran Fire Station 51 (US Forest)
Wind River-Oak Glen families association, 2% to 15% slopes
5-Idyllwild Fire Protection
Wind River-Oak Glen families association, 2% to 15% slopes
6-Pine Cove FS 23
Pacifico-Preston families complex, 2% to 30% slopes
7-Alandale Fire Station
Pacifico-Preston families complex, 30% to 50% slopes
8-Alhatti Christian Resort
Pacifico-Preston families complex, 30% to 50% slopes
9-Idyllwild Park
Wind River-Oak Glen families association, 2% to 15% slopes

Table 4. Soils Present by Study Area

10-Idyllwild School
Wind River-Oak Glen families association, 2% to 15% slopes
11-Camp Emerson Boy Scouts
Wind River-Oak Glen families association, 2% to 15% slopes
12-Taquitz Pines Conference Center
Wind River-Oak Glen families association, 2% to 15% slopes
13-Fern Valley Water Tanks
Wapi-Pacifico families-Rock outcrop complex, 50% to 75% slopes
Wind River-Oak Glen families association, 2% to 15% slopes
14-Fern Valley Water Tank Chipmunk
Pacifico-Preston families complex, 2% to 30% slopes
Pacifico-Wapi families complex, 30% to 50% slopes
15-Mountain Resource
Pacifico-Preston families complex, 2% to 30% slopes
16-Idyllwild Transfer Station
Wapi-Pacifico families, dry-Rock outcrop complex, 30% to 50% slopes
17-Keenwild Station (Forest)
Wapi-Pacifico families, dry-Rock outcrop complex, 30% to 50% slopes
18-Lake Hemet Sheriff
Oak glen-rush families complex, 2% to 15% slopes
19-Hurkey Creek Park
Oak Glen-Morical, very deep families complex, 2% to 30% slopes
20-Fire Station 53
Oak glen-rush families complex, 2% to 15% slopes
21-Anza Fire Station 29-53
Calpine sandy loam, 2% to 8% slopes, eroded
Crouch rocky sandy loam, 8% to 25% slopes, eroded
Mottsville loamy sand, 2% to 8% slopes
22-Hamilton High School
Mottsville loamy sand, 2% to 8% slopes
23-Anza Valley Christian School
Mottsville sandy loam, 2 to 8% slopes
24-Pinyon FS 30
Omstott-Rock outcrop complex
26-Garner Valley Commons
Wapi-Pacifico families, dry-Rock outcrop complex, 15% to 30% slopes

Table 4. Soils Present by Study Area

27-Marion Ridge Drive
Morical-Wind River families complex, 15% to 30% slopes
28-Golden Rod Water Tank
Wapi-Pacifico families, dry-Rock outcrop complex, 30% to 50% slopes
Wind River-Oak Glen families association, 2% to 15% slopes
29-Burnt Valley Road
Tollhouse rocky coarse sandy loam, 8% to 50% slopes, eroded
30-Anza Transfer Station
Tollhouse rocky coarse sandy loam, 8% to 50% slopes, eroded
31-Santa Rosa Indian Reservation
Calpine sandy loam, 2% to 8% slopes, eroded
Rough broken land
32-Buckthorn
Omstott-Rock outcrop complex
33-Yucca Road
Torriorthents-Rock outcrop complex
34-Cactus Spring Trail
Bull Trail stony sandy loam, 9% to 30% slopes
35-Pyramid Peak
Oak glen-rush families complex, 2% to 15% slopes
36-Caltrans Keen Mountain Maintenance Station
Oak glen-rush families complex, 2% to 15% slopes
37-Fern Valley Maintenance Facility-Lodge Rd
Wind River-Oak Glen families association, 2% to 15% slopes
A1-Crest Drive
Pacifico-Preston families complex, 30% to 50% slopes
A2 & A3-Thousand Trails RV Resort
Pacifico-Wapi families complex, 30% to 50% slopes
A4-Fern Valley HQ
Wind River-Oak Glen families association, 2% to 15% slopes
A5-Paradise Café
Oak glen-rush families complex, 2% to 15% slopes
A6-Mccall Park
Wind River-Oak Glen families association, 2% to 15% slopes
A7-Cranston Station
Soboba-Hanford families association, 2% to 15% slopes

Table 4. Soils Present by Study Area

A8-Lawler Lodge
Green Bluff-Brader families association, 15% to 50% slopes

Source: USDA 2022a

3.2.1 Soil Series/Complexes Descriptions

Soil series/complex descriptions follow the USDA 1971 Soil Survey for Western Riverside Area, California as follows below:

- **Bull Trail Series** consists of deep, well drained soils that formed in material on alluvial fans and terraces. Bull Trail soils are gently sloping to moderately steep. This soil is used mainly for range or pasture. Native vegetation is mainly chaparral shrubs, and naturalized annual forbs and grasses.
- **Cajon Series** consists of very deep, somewhat excessively drained soils that formed in sandy alluvium from dominantly granitic rocks. Cajon soils are on alluvial fans, fan aprons, fan skirts, inset fans and river terraces. Slopes are 0% to 15%. Cajon soils are mostly used for range, watershed, and recreation. A few areas are irrigated and are used for growing alfalfa and other crops. Vegetation is mostly desert shrubs including creosote bush, saltbush, Mormon-tea, Joshua trees, some Indian rice grass, annual grasses and forbs.
- **Calpine Series** consists of very deep, well drained soils that formed in alluvium derived from granitic rocks. Calpine soils are on alluvial fans, fan remnants, and stream terraces. Slopes are 0% to 15%. Calpine soils are used principally for livestock grazing. A few areas are used for irrigated agriculture with alfalfa hay and pasture as the main crops. The vegetation in rangeland is mountain big sagebrush, antelope bitterbrush, needle and thread, Thurber's needlegrass, and Indian ricegrass.
- **Crouch Series** consists of deep, well drained soils that formed in material weathered from granitic rock. Crouch soils are on mountainous uplands and have slopes of 8% and 75%. Crouch soils are used for rangeland or watershed. Wooded areas in favorable locations are used for recreation. Vegetation is mainly annual grasses and forbs with open stands of timber at higher elevations.
- **Green Bluff – Brader Family Complex**
  - **The Green Bluff Series** consists of very deep, well drained soils that formed in glaciofluvial deposits with an influence of volcanic ash and loess in the upper part. Green Bluff soils are on outwash plains over basalt plateaus and have slopes of 0% to 15%. These soils are used for cropland, timber production and homesite development. Cropland uses include small grains, grass, alfalfa, orchards, and truck crops. Potential natural vegetation is Douglas-fir, lodgepole pine, ponderosa pine, western larch, mallow ninebark, common snowberry, pinegrass and grasses.
  - **The Brader Series** consists of shallow, well drained soils that formed in colluvium from sedimentary rocks. Brader soils are on hill slopes and have slopes of 1% to 60%. The soils are used for range and dry cropland. Native vegetation consists of Oregon white oak, Idaho fescue, poison oak, hairy honeysuckle and pine bluegrass.
- **Morical – Wind River Family Complex**
  - **The Morical Series** consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in residuum and colluvium from granite or quartzite lithology with an influence of volcanic ash and loess in the surface. They are on ridgetops, mountain slopes, and foothills. Slopes range from 0% to 90%. These soils are used mostly for rangeland.

Other uses include cropland, wildlife habitat, watershed, and recreation. Natural vegetation is bluebunch wheatgrass, Idaho fescue, arrowleaf balsamroot, Sandberg bluegrass, and lupine.

- The Wind River Series consists of very deep, well drained soils formed in old alluvium or outwash. Wind River soils are on terraces or terrace escarpments. Slopes are 0% to 30%. These soils are used dominantly for growing tree fruits. Other uses are growing strawberries, truck crops, hay, and pasture. Native vegetation is mainly Douglas-fir, grand fir, ponderosa pine, and Oregon white oak.

- Mottsville Series consists of very deep, excessively drained soils that formed in alluvium derived from granitic rocks. Mottsville soils are on alluvial fans, fan remnants and fan aprons. Slopes are 0% to 15%. Mottsville soils are used for rangeland and urban development. The vegetation is mainly big sagebrush, antelope bitterbrush, Anderson's peachbrush, and needlegrasses.
- Oak Glen Series consists of deep, well drained soils that formed in alluvium derived mainly granitic rocks. Oak Glen soils are on alluvial fans and toe slopes. Slopes range from 2% to 25%. These soils are used for growing pasture or deciduous orchards and forested areas are used for recreation. Principal native plants are shrubs, mixed hardwoods, and pine trees. Naturalized plants are annual grasses and forbs.
- Omstott Series is a member of the loamy, mixed, nonacid, mesic, shallow family of Typic Xerorthents. Typically, Omstott soils have neutral, brown, gravelly fine sandy loam A horizons over weathered mica schist at a depth of about 10 inches. Omstott soils are used for watershed, wildlife, recreation and homesites. Vegetation is pine, pinyon pine, cedar, ribbonwood, ceanothus, scrub oak, manzanita, cholla, beavertail and barrel cactus, yucca, century plant, annual and perennial grasses.
- Pacifico – Preston Family Complex
  - Pacifico Series consists of shallow, somewhat excessively drained soils that formed in material weathered from granitic and anorthosite rocks. Pacifico soils are on uplands and have slopes of 15% to 75%. Used for watershed, wildlife habitat, and recreation. Vegetation is canyon live oak, coulter pine, bigcone Douglas-fir, and Jeffrey pine.
  - Preston Series consists of very deep, excessively and somewhat excessively drained soils. These soils formed in eolian sands on lake terraces and terrace escarpments. Slopes range from 0% to 60%. Used mostly as range land which has very low carrying capacity. A few areas have been leveled for irrigated cropland; alfalfa, small grains and corn for silage are the main crops. Native vegetation includes Indian ricegrass, rabbitbrush, big sagebrush, sand dropseed, wild alfalfa, cheatgrass, and in places some perennial bunchgrasses.
- Pacifico – Wapi Family Complex
  - Pacifico Series consists of shallow, somewhat excessively drained soils that formed in material weathered from granitic and anorthosite rocks. Pacifico soils are on uplands and have slopes of 15% to 75%. Used for watershed, wildlife habitat, and recreation. Vegetation is canyon live oak, coulter pine, bigcone Douglas-fir, and Jeffrey pine.
  - Wapi Series consists of shallow, excessively drained soils that formed in eolian sand and overlying basalt. Wapi soils are on a basalt plain and have slopes of 0% to 20%. Used mainly for range. The natural vegetation is mainly bluebunch wheatgrass, needlegrass, big sagebrush, rabbitbrush, and cheatgrass.
- Rough Broken Land Series consists of alluvial materials that are remnants of old alluvial fans and terraces where recognizable soils cannot be mapped. This series is formed from acid igneous rocks such as granite, granodiorite, gneiss, and mica-schist and are slightly acidic to moderately alkaline (USDA 1971).

- **Sheephead Series** consists of shallow, somewhat excessively drained soils that formed in material weathered from mica, schist, gneiss, or granite. Sheephead soils are on mountainous uplands and have slopes of 9% to 75%. Used mainly for watershed and wildlife habitat. Native vegetation is mainly chaparral but in the lower rainfall area it is scrub oak, pinyon pine, and digger pine.
- **Soboba – Hanford Family Complex**
  - **Soboba series** consists of deep, excessively drained soils that formed in alluvium from predominantly granitic rock sources. Sobaba soils are on alluvial fans and flood plains and have slopes of 0% to 30%. The soils are used mostly for pasture. The native vegetation is annual grasses and forbs and chaparral shrubs.
  - **Hanford Series** consists of very deep, well drained soils that formed in moderately coarse textured alluvium dominantly from granite. Hanford soils are on stream bottoms, floodplains and alluvial fans and have slopes of 0% to 15%. Hanford soils are used for growing a wide range of fruits, vegetables, and general farm crops. They are also used for urban development and dairies. Vegetation in uncultivated areas is mainly annual grasses and associated herbaceous plants.
- **Tollhouse Series** consists of shallow, somewhat excessively or excessively drained soils that formed in material weathered from granitic rocks. Tollhouse soils are on strongly sloping to very steep mountain slopes. Used for wildlife, watershed, and limited grazing. Principal native plants are a chaparral of whitethorn, manzanita, California laurel, interior live oak, and California buckeye. Some naturalized grasses and forbs in some locations.
- **Wapi-Pacifico Family Complex**
  - **Wapi Series** consists of shallow, excessively drained soils that formed in eolian sand and overlying basalt. Wapi soils are on a basalt plain and have slopes of 0% to 20%. Used mainly for range. The natural vegetation is mainly bluebunch wheatgrass, needlegrass, big sagebrush, rabbitbrush, and cheatgrass.
  - **Pacifico Series** consists of shallow, somewhat excessively drained soils that formed in material weathered from granitic and anorthosite rocks. Pacifico soils are on uplands and have slopes of 15% to 75%. Used for watershed, wildlife habitat, and recreation. Vegetation is canyon live oak, coulter pine, bigcone Douglas-fir, and Jeffrey pine.
- **Wet Alluvial Land Series** is on alluvial fans and in valley fills. Slopes range from 1% to 15%. This land developed in alluvium that was recently deposited in narrow mountain valleys and is subject to wet conditions. A water table is usually present. The alluvium is generally sandy loam, fine sandy loam, or very find sandy loam in texture, but in places it is loam. The vegetation is water-tolerant sedges and other plants, and is usually found above an elevation of 3,500 feet. Areas of this land are locally known as mountain meadows or cienegas (USDA 1971)
- **Wind River-Oak Glen Family Complex**
  - **The Wind River Series** consists of very deep, well drained soils formed in old alluvium or outwash. Wind River soils are on terraces or terrace escarpments. Slopes are 0% to 30%. These soils are used dominantly for growing tree fruits. Other uses are growing strawberries, truck crops, hay, and pasture. Native vegetation is mainly Douglas-fir, grand fir, ponderosa pine, and Oregon white oak.
  - **Oak Glen Series** consists of deep, well drained soils that formed in alluvium derived mainly granitic rocks. Oak Glen soils are on alluvial fans and toe slopes. Slopes range from 2% to 25%. These soils are used for growing pasture or deciduous orchards and forested areas are used for recreation. Principal native plants are shrubs, mixed hardwoods, and pine trees. Naturalized plants are annual grasses and forbs.

3.3 Vegetation Communities and Land Covers

A total of 54 vegetation communities and land cover types occur within the study areas based on general physiognomy and species composition. Fifty communities were mapped and are listed in Table 5, Vegetation Communities/Land Covers by Study Area. In addition, four land cover types occur within the study areas and include urban/developed, disturbed habitat, parks and ornamental plantings, and unvegetated wash bottom. Figures 3-1 through 3-43 illustrate the Biological Resources present within each study area of the project. Vegetation communities and their general descriptions follow those found in A Manual of California Vegetation Online (CNPS 2022b) and land cover types (i.e., areas that lack vegetation communities) follow those described in the Draft Vegetation Communities of San Diego County (Oberbauer et al. 2008).

Table 5. Vegetation Communities/Land Covers by Study Area

Vegetation Communities/Land Covers	Abbreviation Used in Figures
1-Poppett Flats FS 63	
Arctostaphylos glandulosa Association	EAMA
Coast live oak woodland (*Quercus agrifolia*) Alliance	CLOW
Parks and ornamental plantings	ORN
Pinus jeffreyi Association	JEFF PINE
Disturbed Habitat	DH
Urban/Developed	DEV
2-Silent Valley RV Park Water Tank	
Artemisia californica - *Eriogonum fasciculatum* Association	CASA
Chamise chaparral (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*) Alliance	Chamise chaparral
Quercus (*berberidifolia*, × *acutidens*) - *Adenostoma fasciculatum* Association	Quer berberidifolia
Quercus berberidifolia - *Ceanothus leucodermis* Association	Quer berberidifolia
Disturbed Habitat	DH
Urban/Developed	DEV
3-High Valley Water District	
Chamise - white sage chaparral (*Adenostoma fasciculatum* - *Salvia apiana*) Alliance	White sage chaparral
Coast live oak woodland (*Quercus agrifolia*) Alliance	CLOW
Eriogonum fasciculatum Association	CABU
Disturbed Habitat	DH
Urban/Developed	DEV
4-Gran Fire Station 51 (US Forest)	
Arctostaphylos glandulosa Association	EAMA
burned *Juncus arcticus* var. *balticus* - *Conium maculatum* Association	bBARU
California buckwheat scrub (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*) Alliance	Calif buckwheat
California coffee berry scrub (*Frangula californica*) Alliance	Calif coffee
Jeffrey pine forest (*Pinus jeffreyi*) Alliance	JEFF PINE

Table 5. Vegetation Communities/Land Covers by Study Area

Vegetation Communities/Land Covers	Abbreviation Used in Figures
Disturbed Habitat	DH
Urban/Developed	DEV
5-Idyllwild Fire Protection	
Pinus jeffreyi - Quercus kelloggii Association	Pinus jeffreyi
Disturbed Habitat	DH
Urban/Developed	DEV
6-Pine Cove FS 23	
Pinus jeffreyi / Quercus wislizeni Association	Pinus jeffreyi
Pinus jeffreyi Association	JEFF PINE
Disturbed Habitat	DH
Urban/Developed	DEV
7-Alandale Fire Station	
California black oak forest (*Quercus kelloggii*) Alliance	BOF
Pinus ponderosa - Calocedrus decurrens (mixed conifer) / *Arctostaphylos sp. - Chamaebatia foliolosa* - Association	PIPO
Disturbed Habitat	DH
Urban/Developed	DEV
8-Alhatti Christian Resort/Alternate Location	
Calocedrus decurrens - Quercus chrysolepis - Quercus kelloggii Association	Calocedrus decurrens
Pinus ponderosa - Calocedrus decurrens - Quercus kelloggii Association	SMCF
Pinus ponderosa - Calocedrus decurrens (mixed conifer) / *Arctostaphylos sp. – Chamaebatia foliolosa* Association	PIPO
Urban/Developed	DEV
9-Idyllwild Park and Power Plant	
Incense cedar forest (*Calocedrus decurrens*) Alliance	ICF
Jeffrey pine forest (*Pinus jeffreyi*) Alliance	JEFF PINE
Pinus jeffreyi - Quercus kelloggii Association	Pinus jeffreyi
Salix lasiolepis Association	SWRF

Table 5. Vegetation Communities/Land Covers by Study Area

Vegetation Communities/Land Covers	Abbreviation Used in Figures
Disturbed Habitat	DH
Non-Native Grassland	NNG
10-Idyllwild School	
Jeffrey pine forest (*Pinus jeffreyi*) Alliance	JEFF PINE
Parks and ornamental plantings	ORN
Urban/Developed	DEV
11-Camp Emerson Boy Scouts	
Jeffrey pine forest (*Pinus jeffreyi*) Alliance	JEFF PINE
Disturbed Habitat	DH
Urban/Developed	DEV
12-Taquitz Pines Conference Center	
Incense cedar forest (*Calocedrus decurrens*) Alliance	ICF
Disturbed Habitat	DH
Urban/Developed	DEV
13-Fern Valley Water Tanks	
Incense cedar forest (*Calocedrus decurrens*) Alliance	ICF
Pinus ponderosa - Calocedrus decurrens - Quercus kelloggii Association	PIPO
Urban/Developed	DEV
14-Fern Valley Water Tank Chipmunk	
Pinus jeffreyi Association	JEFF PINE
Quercus chrysolepis - Pinus jeffreyi Provisional Association	Quer chrysolepis
Disturbed Habitat	DH
Urban/Developed	DEV
15-Mountain Resource	
California buckwheat scrub (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*) Alliance	Calif buckwheat

Table 5. Vegetation Communities/Land Covers by Study Area

Vegetation Communities/Land Covers	Abbreviation Used in Figures
Jeffrey pine forest (*Pinus jeffreyi*) Alliance	JEFF PINE
Disturbed Habitat	DH
Urban/Developed	DEV
16-Idyllwild Transfer Station	
Coulter pine woodland (*Pinus coulteri*) Alliance	CPW
Disturbed Habitat	DH
Urban/Developed	DEV
17-Keenwild Station (Forest)	
burned Canyon live oak forest (*Quercus chrysolepis* (tree)) Alliance	bCALOF
burned *Pinus colteri - Quercus chrysolepis* Association	bPinus coulteri
Pinus coulteri - Quercus chrysolepis Association	Pinus coulteri
Redshank chaparral (*Adenostoma sparsifolium*) Alliance	RSC
Disturbed Habitat	DH
18-Lake Hemet Sheriff	
Jeffrey pine forest (*Pinus jeffreyi*) Alliance	JEFF PINE
Parks and ornamental plantings	ORN
Quercus kelloggii / annual grass - herb Association	BOW
Disturbed Habitat	DH
Urban/Developed	DEV
19-Hurkey Creek-Existing power from maintenance building	
Artemisia tridentata Association	Artemisia tridentata
Incense cedar forest (*Calocedrus decurrens*) Alliance	ICF
Jeffrey pine forest (*Pinus jeffreyi*) Alliance	JEFF PINE
Non-Native Grassland	NNG
Parks and ornamental plantings	ORN
Urban/Developed	DEV

Table 5. Vegetation Communities/Land Covers by Study Area

Vegetation Communities/Land Covers	Abbreviation Used in Figures
20-Fire Station 53 and alternate pole location	
Jeffrey pine forest (*Pinus jeffreyi*) Alliance	JEFF PINE
Disturbed Habitat	DH
Urban/Developed	DEV
21-Anza Fire Station 29-53	
Artemisia tridentata - *Eriogonum fasciculatum* Association	BISA
California buckwheat scrub (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*) Alliance	Calif buckwheat
Disturbed Habitat	DH
Non-Native Grassland	NNG
Parks and ornamental plantings	ORN
Urban/Developed	DEV
22-Hamilton High School	
Artemisia tridentata - *Eriogonum fasciculatum* Association	BISA
Disturbed Habitat	DH
Parks and ornamental plantings	ORN
Urban/Developed	DEV
23-Anza Valley Christian School	
Artemisia tridentata - *Eriogonum fasciculatum* Association	BISA
Atriplex canescens Association	FOSA
Disturbed Habitat	DH
Non-Native Grassland	NNG
Parks and ornamental plantings	ORN
Urban/Developed	DEV
24-Pinyon FS 30	
Singleleaf pinyon - Utah juniper woodlands (*Pinus monophylla* - (*Juniperus osteosperma*)) Alliance	PJWP
Disturbed Habitat	DH

Table 5. Vegetation Communities/Land Covers by Study Area

Vegetation Communities/Land Covers	Abbreviation Used in Figures
Urban/Developed	DEV
26-Garner Valley Commons	
Adenostoma sparsifolium Association	RSC
Scrub oak chaparral (*Quercus berberidifolia*) Alliance	SOC
Urban/Developed	DEV
27-Marion Ridge Drive	
Incense cedar forest (*Calocedrus decurrens*) Alliance	ICF
Quercus berberidifolia - Arctostaphylos glauca Association	Quer berberidifolia
Quercus chrysolepis - Pinus jeffreyi Provisional Association	Quer chrysolepis
Disturbed Habitat	DH
Urban/Developed	DEV
28-Golden Rod Water Tank	
Incense cedar forest (*Calocedrus decurrens*) Alliance	ICF
Pinus jeffreyi - Quercus kelloggii Association	Pinus jeffreyi
Quercus kelloggii - Quercus chrysolepis Association	Quer kelloggii
Disturbed Habitat	DH
Urban/Developed	DEV
29-Burnt Valley Road	
Adenostoma sparsifolium Association	RSC
Unvegetated wash and river bottom	UW
Disturbed Habitat	DH
30-Anza Transfer Station	
Adenostoma sparsifolium Association	RSC
Disturbed Habitat	DH
Urban/Developed	DEV

Table 5. Vegetation Communities/Land Covers by Study Area

Vegetation Communities/Land Covers	Abbreviation Used in Figures
31-Santa Rosa Indian Reservation	
Artemisia tridentata Association	Artemisia tridentata
Interior live oak woodland (*Quercus wislizeni* (tree)) Alliance	ILOW
Disturbed Habitat	DH
Urban/Developed	DEV
32-Buckthorn	
Adenostoma sparsifolium Association	RSC
Yucca schidigera - Eriogonum fasciculatum Association	YUSC
Disturbed Habitat	DH
Urban/Developed	DEV
33-Yucca Road	
Acton's and Virgin River brittle brush - net-veined goldeneye scrub (*Encelia* (*actonii, virginensis*) - *Viguiera reticulata*) Alliance	GESC
California juniper woodland (Juniperus californica) Alliance	Calif juniper
Singleleaf pinyon - Utah juniper woodlands (Pinus monophylla - (Juniperus osteosperma)) Alliance	PJWP
Sugarbush chaparral (*Rhus ovata*) Alliance	SDC
Unvegetated wash and river bottom	UW
Disturbed Habitat	DH
Urban/Developed	DEV
34-Cactus Spring Trail	
burned Redshank chaparral (*Adenostoma sparsifolium*) Alliance	bMWSS
Redshank chaparral (*Adenostoma sparsifolium*) Alliance	MWSS
Disturbed Habitat	DH
Urban/Developed	DEV
35-Pyramid Peak	
Jeffrey pine forest (*Pinus jeffreyi*) Alliance	JEFF PINE

Table 5. Vegetation Communities/Land Covers by Study Area

Vegetation Communities/Land Covers	Abbreviation Used in Figures
Disturbed Habitat	DH
Urban/Developed	DEV
36-Caltrans Keen Mountain Maintenance Station	
Jeffrey pine forest (*Pinus jeffreyi*) Alliance	JEFF PINE
Disturbed Habitat	DH
Urban/Developed	DEV
37-Fern Valley Maintenance Facility-Lodge Rd	
Calocedrus decurrens - Quercus chrysolepis - Quercus kelloggii Association	Calocedrus decurrens
Disturbed Habitat	DH
Urban/Developed	DEV
A1-Crest Drive	
Canyon live oak forest (*Quercus chrysolepis* (tree)) Alliance	CALOF
Quercus chrysolepis (tree) Association	Quer chrysolepis
Disturbed Habitat	DH
Urban/Developed	DEV
A2 and A3 -Thousand Trails RV Resort -adjacent-on roof of County building	
Arctostaphylos glandulosa Association	EAMA
Canyon live oak forest (*Quercus chrysolepis* (tree)) Alliance	CALOF
Coulter pine woodland (*Pinus coulteri*) Alliance	CPW
Sugar pine forest (*Pinus lambertiana*) Alliance	SPF
Disturbed Habitat	DH
Urban/Developed	DEV
A4-Fern Valley HQ	
Calocedrus decurrens - Quercus chrysolepis - Quercus kelloggii Association	Calocedrus decurrens
Pinus jeffreyi - Calocedrus decurrens / Ceanothus cuneatus Association	JEFF PINE / INC CED
Urban/Developed	DEV

Table 5. Vegetation Communities/Land Covers by Study Area

Vegetation Communities/Land Covers	Abbreviation Used in Figures
A5-Paradise Cafe	
Artemisia tridentata Association	Artemisia tridentata
Canyon live oak forest (*Quercus chrysolepis* (tree)) Alliance	CALOF
Desert globemallow herbaceous scrub (*Sphaeralcea* (*ambigua, coccinea, parvifolia*)) Alliance	DEGL
Disturbed Habitat	DH
Parks and ornamental plantings	ORN
Urban/Developed	DEV
A6-McCall Park and Alternate location	
Incense cedar forest (*Calocedrus decurrens*) Alliance	ICF
Jeffrey pine forest (*Pinus jeffreyi*) Alliance	JEFF PINE
Knobcone pine forest (*Pinus attenuata*) Alliance	KPFO
Disturbed Habitat	DH
Urban/Developed	DEV
A7-Cranston Station	
Artemisia tridentata Association	Artemisia tridentata
Eriogonum fasciculatum Association	CABU
Platanus racemosa - Populus fremontii Association	SCWRF
Disturbed Habitat	DH
Parks and ornamental plantings	ORN
Urban/Developed	DEV
A8-Lawler Lodge	
California black oak forest (*Quercus kelloggii*) Alliance	BOF
Calocedrus decurrens - Quercus chrysolepis - Quercus kelloggii Association	Calocedrus decurrens
Urban/Developed	DEV

3.4 Plant Species Observed within the Study Areas

Mountain Sites

A total of 36 species of native or naturalized plants, 32 native (89%) and 4 non-native (11%), were recorded within the 39 mountain study areas during the biological reconnaissance surveys. A list of plant species observed within the mountain site study areas is included in Attachment B, Vascular Plant Species – Mountain Sites, and Figures 4A-1 and 4A-2, CNDDB Occurrences – Plants.

Desert Sites

A total of 23 species of native or naturalized plants, 22 native (96%) and 1 non-native (4%), were recorded within the five desert study areas during the biological reconnaissance surveys. Plant species observed within the desert site study areas are listed in Attachment B, Vascular Plant Species – Desert Sites, and Figures 4A-1 and 4A-2.

3.5 Wildlife Species Observed within the Study Areas

Mountain Sites

Fifteen bird species were detected within the study areas of the mountain sites: red-winged blackbird (*Agelaius phoeniceus*), Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*), California scrub-jay (*Aphelocoma californica*), common raven (*Corvus corax*), Stellar's jay (*Cyanocitta stelleri*), white-breasted nuthatch (*Sitta carolinensis*), pygmy nuthatch (*Sitta pygmaea*), band-tailed pigeon (*Patagioenas fasciata*), loggerhead shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*), mountain chickadee (*Poecile gambeli*), northern flicker (*Colaptes auratus*), acorn woodpecker (*Melanerpes formicivorus*), dark-eyed junco (*Junco hyemalis*), spotted towhee (*Pipilo maculatus*), and white-crowned sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*). No nests were observed during the survey; however, the survey was conducted outside of the breeding season. Two mammal species were observed during the surveys: western gray squirrel (*Sciurus griseus*) and mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*). No amphibian, reptile species, nor invertebrate species were observed during the surveys. Wildlife species observed within mountain sites study areas are listed in Attachment C, Wildlife Species Compendium, and Figures 4B-1 and 4B-2, CNDDB Occurrences – Wildlife.

Desert Sites

Fifteen bird species were detected within the study areas of the desert sites: western meadowlark (*Sturnella neglecta*), black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*), Say's phoebe (*Sayornis saya*), red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), Anna's hummingbird, California scrub-jay, common raven, California thrasher (*Toxostoma redivivum*), Gambel's quail (*Callipepla gambelii*), greater roadrunner (*Geococcyx californianus*), western bluebird (*Sialia mexicana*), yellow-rumped warbler (*Setophaga coronata*), ladder-backed wooderpecker (*Dryobates scalaris*), California towhee (*Melozone crissalis*), and white-crowned sparrow. No nests were observed during the survey; however, the survey was conducted outside of the breeding season. No amphibian, reptile, mammal, or invertebrate species were observed during the surveys. Wildlife species observed within the study area are listed in Attachment C, Wildlife Species Compendium, and Figures 4B-1 and 4B-2.

3.6 Special-Status Resources

3.6.1 Special-Status Plants

Attachment D, Special-Status Plant Species Detected or Potentially Occurring in the Study Areas, lists special-status plant species that have been documented in or were identified by the literature review within the USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle that each project site occurs in (see Table 1) (CDFW 2022a; CNPS 2022a). For each species listed, a determination was made regarding the potential for the species to occur within the project footprints and potential to occur within the study area based on information gathered during the field reconnaissance, including the location of the site, habitats present, current site conditions, and past and present land use. Listed species with any potential to occur and non-listed special-status species with a moderate or higher potential to occur, or species requiring additional survey requirements under the WRMSHCP and/or CVMSHCP are discussed herein. Those special-status plant species that occur in the region, but that are not expected, or have low potential to occur in the study areas due to a lack of suitable habitat, are also included in Attachment D; however, these species are not discussed further because no significant direct or indirect impacts are expected.

No focused special-status plant surveys were conducted. No federally or state-listed special-status plant species or non-listed special-status plant species were incidentally observed within the study areas during the January 2022 site visits. No special-status plants were determined to have a potential to occur within the project footprints. No federally listed species have a potential to occur within the study areas of the project sites. Two state listed species have a low potential to occur within the study areas of a few project sites but are not expected to occur within the project footprints of any project sites. Mojave tarplant (*Deinandra mohavensis*) is state listed as endangered and has a low potential to occur in the study areas of Sites 9, 17, and 19. This species is covered under the WRMSHCP. Cuyamaca larkspur (*Delphinium hesperium* ssp. *cuyamacae*) is state listed as rare and has a low potential to occur within the study areas of Sites 22 and 30. This species is not covered under the WRMSHCP.

There are seven non-listed special-status plant species determined to have a moderate potential to occur within at least one project site study area. Four of these species are chaparral sand-verbena (*Abronia villosa* var. *aurita*), Jaeger's bush milk-vetch (*Astragalus pachypus* var. *jaegeri*), lemon lily (*Lilium parryi*), and Latimer's woodland-gilia (*Saltugilia latimeri*). Chaparral sand-verbena has a moderate potential to occur within the study areas of Sites A5 and A7, and this species is not covered under the WRMSHCP. Jaeger's bush milk-vetch has a moderate potential to occur within the study area of Site A7 and is covered under the WRMSHCP. Lemon lily has a moderate potential to occur in the study area of Site 9 and is covered under the WRMSHCP. Finally, Latimer's woodland-gilia has a moderate potential to occur within the study areas of Sites 24, 32 and 34 and is not covered under the WRMSHCP. The remaining three species include Johnston's rockcress (*Boechera johnstonii*), San Jacinto mariposa lily (*Calochortus palmeri* var. *munzii*), and San Jacinto Mountains bedstraw (*Galium angustifolium* ssp. *jacinticum*). These three species are listed as Narrow Endemic Plant Species under the WRMSHCP and have additional survey requirements, which are further discussed in Section 3.6.1.1 of this report.

3.6.1.1 WRMSHCP Section 6.1.3 Narrow Endemic Plant Species Habitat Assessment

Several of the project sites are located within the mapped survey areas for Narrow Endemic Plant Species (Table 2), therefore, a habitat assessment was conducted for Johnston's rockcress, San Jacinto mariposa lily, and San Jacinto Mountains bedstraw concurrently with the general habitat assessment.

Johnston's rockcress was determined to have a moderate potential to occur with the study area of site A5 but is not expected to occur in the project footprint. The project site is within the appropriate elevation range and contains chaparral and pine forests. There are no known soil requirements for this species.

San Jacinto mariposa lily was also determined to have a moderate potential to occur with the study area of site A5. The project site is within the appropriate elevation range and contains lower montane coniferous forests and some chaparral areas along with granitic soils, all of which this species is associated with.

San Jacinto Mountains bedstraw was determined to have a moderate potential to occur in the study area of site 27. The project site is within the appropriate elevation range and contains partially shady, lower montane mixed forest and coniferous forest as preferred by the species. There are no known soil requirements for this species.

3.7 Special-Status Wildlife Species

Attachment E, Special-Status Wildlife Species Detected or Potentially Occurring in the Study Areas, lists special-status wildlife species that were identified in the literature review. For each species listed, a determination was made regarding potential use of the project footprint and potential use of the study area (outside the project footprint) based on information gathered during the field reconnaissance, known habitat preferences, and knowledge of the species' relative distributions in the area. Listed species with any potential to occur and non-listed special-status species with a moderate or higher potential to occur, or species requiring additional survey requirements under the MSHCP are discussed herein. Those special-status wildlife species that occur in the region, but that are not expected, or have low potential to occur either in the work areas or in the study areas due to a lack of suitable habitat, are also included in Attachment E; however, these species are not discussed further because no significant direct or indirect impacts are expected.

No focused special-status wildlife surveys were conducted. No listed or non-listed special-status wildlife species were incidentally detected within the study areas during the surveys. Six federally listed species were determined to have potential to occur in at least one of the study areas, but none are expected in any project footprints. These species are mountain yellow-legged frog (*Rana muscosa*), arroyo toad (*Anaxyrus californicus*), bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), San Bernardino kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys merriami parvus*), Peninsular bighorn sheep (*Ovis canadensis nelsoni pop. 2*), and Quino checkerspot butterfly (*Euphydryas editha quino*). All of these species are federally listed as endangered except for bald eagle, which is federally proposed for de-listing, but has full protection under the State. Details of the listing status, level of potential, coverage by WRMSHCP or CVMSHCP and which study areas have potential for each of these species can be found in Attachment E.

Three state-listed species were determined to have potential to occur in at least one of the study areas: southern rubber boa (*Charina umbratical*), tricolor blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*), and golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*). Southern rubber boa and tricolored blackbird are state listed as threatened, while golden eagle is fully protected

under the State. Only southern rubber boa has any potential to occur within the work area, and that potential is low, therefore is not discussed further, as direct or indirect impacts would be less than significant. Further details on the listing status, level of potential, coverage by WRMSHCP or CVMSHCP and which study areas have potential for these three species can be found in Attachment E.

Finally, 12 special-status species (4 reptile, 1 bird, and 6 mammal species) were determined to have moderate or high potential to occur in at least one study area buffer. These species are as follows: southern California legless lizard (*Anniella stebbinsi*), California glossy snake (*Arizona elegans occidentalis*), red diamondback rattlesnake (*Crotalus ruber*), Blainville's horned lizard (*Phrynosoma blainvillii*), purple martin (*Progne subis*), gray vireo (*Vireo vicinior*), pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*), pallid San Diego pocket mouse (*Chaetodipus fallax pallidus*), Townsend's big-eared bat (*Corynorhinus townsendii*), San Bernardino flying squirrel (*Glaucomys oregonensis californicus*), Palm Springs pocket mouse (*Perognathus longimembris bangsi*), and Los Angeles pocket mouse (*Perognathus longimembris brevinasus*). All twelve species are listed as species of special concern by the state of California. Details on the level of potential and which study areas have potential for these species can be found in Attachment E. Mountain yellow-legged frog, San Bernardino kangaroo rat, and Los Angeles pocket mouse are listed as species with additional survey needs under Section 6.3.2 of the WRMSHCP, thus have additional survey requirements which are discussed further in Section 3.7.1, below.

3.7.1 WRMSHCP Section 6.3.2 Additional Survey Needs Habitat Assessments

Several project sites are located within the mapped WRMSHCP Additional Survey Needs and Procedures areas for mountain yellow-legged frog, arroyo toad, San Bernardino kangaroo rat, and Los Angeles pocket mouse (Table 2). In accordance with the WRMSHCP, habitat assessments were conducted for these species concurrently with the general habitat assessment as detailed in Table 2.

Mountain Yellow-Legged Frog

Study areas associated with Sites 9, 13, 18, 19, A4, and A8 were found to contain suitable habitat for mountain yellow-legged frog. Each of these study areas encompasses either a stream or is immediately adjacent to a lake or stream.

The study area of Site 9 contained an ephemeral stream along the southwestern portion of the study area. The study areas of Sites 13 and A4 both encompass a portion of Strawberry Creek. The study areas for Sites 18 and 19 are immediately adjacent to Lake Hemet and Hurkey Creek respectively. Hurkey Creek feeds Lake Hemet and has been known to support populations of mountain yellow-legged frog. While site A8 does not include any suitable habitat, it should be noted there is suitable habitat outside the study area (i.e., San Jacinto River), which is known to have supported mountain yellow-legged frog populations and is mapped as critical habitat for the species (Figure 5, Critical Habitat) (USFWS 2022).

Arroyo Toad

Site A7 is the only site that falls within mapped arroyo toad additional survey area. During the habitat assessment, it was determined that there was suitable habitat present within northern portion of the study area, that lies immediately adjacent to the San Jacinto River. This portion of the study area encompasses a semi-arid area near a wash. Additionally, Site A7 is located within the designated critical habitat for arroyo toad (Figure 5).

San Bernardino Kangaroo Rat

The study area of Site A7 was also determined to have suitable habitat for San Bernardino kangaroo rat. Site A7 is comprised of common sage brush and California buckwheat scrub habitats which are adjacent to the San Jacinto River.

Los Angeles Pocket Mouse

The study areas for Sites 21, 22, 23, and A7 were all found to contain suitable habitat for Los Angeles pocket mouse. Within Riverside County, this species has been found in non-native grassland, Riversidean sage scrub, Riversidean alluvial fan sage scrub, chaparral and redshank chaparral habitats. All four study areas contain some amount of Riversidean sage scrub habitat and/or chaparral.

3.8 Nesting Birds

All the study areas contain either large trees or shrubs that provide potential habitat for commonly occurring nesting birds and raptors. No nests were observed within the study areas during the surveys; however, the surveys were conducted outside of the breeding season.

3.9 Wildlife Corridors and Habitat Linkages

Wildlife corridors are linear features that connect large patches of natural open space and provide avenues for the migration of animals. Habitat linkages are small patches that join larger blocks of habitat and help reduce the adverse effects of habitat fragmentation; they may be continuous habitat or discrete habitat islands that function as stepping-stones for wildlife dispersal.

According to the Terrestrial Connectivity dataset, a key component of CDFW's Areas of Conservation Emphasis suite of terrestrial conservation information, the project sites fall primarily in areas designated as one of the following: 1.) connections with implementation flexibility (otherwise known as an Area of Conservation Emphasis Rank 3), 2.) conservation planning linkages (otherwise known as an Area of Conservation Emphasis Rank 4), or 3.) irreplaceable and essential corridors (otherwise known as an Area of Conservation Emphasis Rank 5) (CDFW 2022b).

Lands designated as Area of Conservation Emphasis Rank 3 are areas that "have been identified as having connectivity importance, but have not been identified as channelized areas, species corridors, or habitat linkages at this time. This may change with future changes in surrounding land use or regional specific information." Lands designated as Rank 4 are areas that "represent the best connections between core natural areas to maintain habitat connectivity. Linkages have more implementation flexibility than irreplaceable and essential corridors." Finally, lands designated as Rank 5 are channelized areas and are priority species movement corridors. These channelized areas are a high priority for conservation (CDFW 2019). Regardless, it is important to note that these are theoretical corridors and linkages and normally site-specific analysis is necessary to determine actual potential for movement.

The WRMSHCP and the CVMSHCP both address regional wildlife linkages and crossings. Additionally, while this project is made up of many small sites across a broad landscape, the impacts at each site are extremely limited (i.e., project footprints range from 30 to 1,355 square feet) and primarily lie within areas that are already developed or disturbed in some manner, thus are not anticipated to have a significant impact to how the landscape currently functions with respect to wildlife corridors and habitat linkages.

4 Consistency Analysis

4.1 WRMSHCP Consistency Analysis

Part of the proposed project is located in the WRMSHCP REMAP Area Plan and is subject to consistency with relevant sections of the WRMSHCP. As previously stated, 38 of the 39 project sites within WRMSHCP are outside of WRMSHCP Criteria Cells; therefore, no Reserve Assembly requirements would apply to these project sites. Site A7, however, is located within Criteria Cell 3723. As such, project implementation at Site A7 would be considered a discretionary action triggering a JPR and a Reserve Assembly Analysis.

As detailed in Table 2, several of the project sites are located within WRMSHCP Section 6.1.3, Narrow Endemic Species Survey Area, and WRMSHCP Section 6.3.2, Additional Survey Needs and Procedures for Mammals or Amphibians; therefore, additional survey requirements for applicable biological resources would apply to specific project sites, as discussed above in Section 3.6.1 of this report. The project sites are not located in a WRMSHCP Section 6.3.2, Additional Survey Needs and Procedures for Criteria Area Plan Species. The project's compliance with the relevant sections of the WRMSHCP are detailed below.

4.1.2 WRMSHCP Section 6.1.2 Riparian/Riverine Resources

4.1.2.1 Riparian/Riverine Resources

The WRMSHCP defines riparian/riverine areas as "lands which contain habitat dominated by trees, shrubs, persistent emergent, or emergent mosses and lichens, which occur close to or which depend upon soil moisture from a nearby fresh water source; or areas with fresh water flow during all or a portion of the year." The MSHCP further clarifies those areas "demonstrating characteristics as described above which are artificially created are not included in these definitions" (County of Riverside 2003).

The study areas of Sites 3, 9, 13, 18, 19, 20, 29, 35, A4, A7, and A8 include or are adjacent to riparian/riverine resources. The study area for Site 3 encompasses an ephemeral drainage running the approximate center of the study area (Figure 3-3). The study area for Site 9 encompasses an ephemeral stream along the southwestern portion of the study area that includes associated riparian habitat dominated by arroyo willow (Figure 3-9). The study areas of Sites 13 and A4 both encompass a portion of Strawberry Creek (Figures 3-13 and 3-39). The study area of Site 18 encompasses a potential riparian feature (i.e., potential meadow) in the northern portion of the study area (Figure 3-18). At Site 19, Hurkey Creek is immediately adjacent to the western boundary of the study area (Figure 3-19). Similarly, at Site A8, the study area boundary is adjacent to an ephemeral stream along the southeastern study area boundary (Figure 3-43). Sites 20, 29, and 35 all encompass an ephemeral drainage within their study areas (Figures 3-20, 3-28, and 3-34). Finally, the northern portion of the study area for Site A7 encompasses a very small portion of riparian habitat (Figure 3-42).

While all of these features are considered WRMSHCP Section 6.1.2, Riparian/Riverine Resources, the proposed project would avoid these features; therefore, preparation of a Determination of Biologically Equivalent or Superior Preservation (DBESP) Report would not be required.

4.1.2.2 Vernal Pools and Fairy Shrimp Habitat

The WRMSHCP defines vernal pools as the following (County of Riverside 2003):

> [S]easonal wetlands that occur in depression areas that have wetlands indicators of all three parameters (soils, vegetation and hydrology) during the wetter portion of the growing season but normally lack wetlands indicators of hydrology and/or vegetation during the drier portion of the growing season. Obligate hydrophytes and facultative wetlands plant species are normally dominant during the wetter portion of the growing season, while upland species (annuals) may be dominant during the drier portion of the growing season. The determination that an area exhibits vernal pool characteristics, and the definition of the watershed supporting vernal pool hydrology, must be made on a case-by-case basis. Such determinations should consider the length of the time the area exhibits upland and wetland characteristics and the manner in which the area fits into the overall ecological system as a wetland. Evidence concerning the persistence of an area's wetness can be obtained from its history, vegetation, soils, and drainage characteristics, uses to which it has been subjected, and weather and hydrologic records.

WRMSHCP further clarifies "With the exception of wetlands created for the purpose of providing wetlands Habitat or resulting from human actions to create open waters or from the alteration of natural stream courses, areas demonstrating characteristics as described above which are artificially created are not included in these definitions" (County of Riverside 2003).

Fairy shrimp habitat also includes ephemeral pools and other features such as road ruts or stock ponds.

Vernal Pools

No vernal pools were observed within any of the project sites or study areas. Additionally, none of the project's study areas contain soils known to support vernal pool associated plant species and are poorly drained soils (i.e., Altamont clay, Auld clay, Bosanko clay, clay pit, Domino, Porterville cobbly clay, Traver and Willow soils). Therefore, the project sites and study areas do not meet the WRMSHCP definition of a vernal pool as described above.

Fairy Shrimp Habitat

Where access was granted, the study areas did not contain any ephemeral pools, depressions, stock ponds, or road ruts to support fairy shrimp habitat. As previously stated, none of the project sites were observed to contain or support vernal pools, nor do any of these sites contain soils associated with vernal pools. The project footprints do not contain any vernal pools, depressions, road ruts, or ephemeral pools that may provide suitable fairy shrimp habitat for Riverside fairy shrimp and vernal pool fairy shrimp (Figures 3-1 through 3-43). According to the WRMSHCP (County of Riverside 2003), vernal pool fairy shrimp and Riverside fairy shrimp occur in pools that are relatively short lived and are vulnerable to contaminants in runoff waters and watershed quality. Therefore, the project sites are not expected to support suitable fairy shrimp habitat. As such, Riverside fairy shrimp (*Streptocephalus woottoni*) and vernal pool fairy shrimp (*Branchinecta lynchi*) are not expected to occur.

Santa Rosa Plateau fairy shrimp (*Linderiella santaresae*) is not expected to occur as this species is restricted to cool water vernal pools formed on Southern Basalt Flows known only to occur on the Santa Rosa Plateau (County of Riverside 2003).

4.1.2.3 Riparian Birds

The proposed project supports an arroyo willow riparian area along the southwestern portion of the study area of site 9 (Figure 3-9). This habitat is at an elevation outside the range for least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*), southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*), and yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*); therefore, this habitat is not considered to be suitable and focused surveys for riparian birds is not warranted.

4.1.3 WRMSHCP Section 6.1.3 Narrow Endemic Plant Species Survey Area

Several of the project sites are located within the survey area for Narrow Endemic Plant Species (Table 2), meaning a habitat assessment must be conducted for consistency with the WRMSCHP for Johnstons rockcress, San Jacinto mariposa lily, and San Jacinto Mountains bedstraw. As previously discussed under Section 3.6.1 of this report, the study area of Site A5 contains suitable habitat for both Johnston's rockcress and San Jacinto mariposa lily within the study area, but not within the project footprint, while the study area of Site 27 contains suitable habitat for San Jacinto Mountains bedstraw but lacks suitable habitat within the project footprint.

Both the study areas of Sites A5 and 27 contain suitable habitat to support these species; therefore, these species were determined to have a moderate potential to occur within the study areas as stated above. The project footprint at both locations avoids all suitable habitat for these species, thus implementation of the project would not result in direct impacts Johnston's rockcress, San Jacinto mariposa lily or San Jacinto bedstraw and focused surveys were not warranted. There is a potential for indirect impacts to these species, if present within the study area buffers, during construction activities; however, these impacts would be temporary (i.e., project construction) and would be reduced by the implementation of the Urban/Wildlands Interface Guidelines (UWIG), as describes in Section 6 of this report. Considering the temporary nature of these indirect impacts, along with the implementation of the UWIG, indirect impacts to Johnston's rockcress, San Jacinto mariposa lily or San Jacinto bedstraw would be less than significant.

4.1.4 WRMSHCP Section 6.3.2 Additional Survey Needs and Procedures

As previously detailed in Table 2, several project sites are located within the mapped WRMSHCP Additional Survey Needs and Procedures areas for mountain yellow-legged frog, arroyo toad, San Bernardino kangaroo rat, and Los Angeles pocket mouse. As described in Section 3.7.1 of this report, suitable habitat was observed within at least one study area for each of these species and is further detailed in Table 6.

Table 6. Suitable Habitat for Additional Survey Areas in the WRMSHCP

Species	Study Areas with Suitable Habitat
Amphibians	
Mountain yellow-legged frog	9, 13, 18, 19, A4, A8
Arroyo toad	A7

Table 6. Suitable Habitat for Additional Survey Areas in the WRMSHCP

Species	Study Areas with Suitable Habitat
Mammals	
San Bernardino kangaroo rat	A7
Los Angeles pocket mouse	21, 22, 23, A7

4.1.4.1 Mountain Yellow-Legged Frog

Six study areas were found to include suitable habitat for mountain yellow-legged frog. The project footprint at all six locations does not contain suitable habitat for this species; therefore, focused surveys were not warranted. There is suitable habitat within the study area buffers outside of the proposed project footprints and a potential for indirect impacts to mountain yellow-legged frog, if present, during construction activities, as well as through operation of the Emergency Outdoor Warning System and periodic testing of the system. Indirect impacts from noise and light generated during project construction, as well as testing and use of the system would be temporary (i.e., project construction) as well as brief and infrequent (periodic testing and use of the system). These indirect impacts would be reduced by the implementation of the UWIG, as described in Section 6 of this report. Considering the temporary and infrequent nature of these indirect impacts, along with the implementation of the UWIG, indirect impacts to mountain yellow-legged frog, if present, would be less than significant.

4.1.4.2 Arroyo Toad

The study area of Site A7 was the only site found to include suitable habitat for arroyo toad; however, it is thought to have been extirpated within that reach of the San Jacinto River. As previously stated, Site A7 is within a WRMSHCP Criteria Cell and requires a JPR (i.e., further analysis including Reserve Assembly analysis).

4.1.4.3 San Bernardino Kangaroo Rat

The study area of Site A7 was the only project site determined to include suitable habitat for San Bernardino kangaroo rat. As previously stated, Site A7 is within a WRMSHCP Criteria Cell and thus requires a JPR (i.e., further analysis including Reserve Assembly analysis).

4.1.4.4 Los Angeles Pocket Mouse

The study areas of Sites 21, 22, 23, and A7 were found to include suitable habitat for Los Angeles pocket mouse. The project footprints at Sites 21, 22, and 23 do not contain suitable habitat for this species; therefore, focused surveys were not warranted under the WRMSCHP. As previously stated, Site A7 is within a WRMSHCP Criteria Cell and requires a JPR (i.e., further analysis including Reserve Assembly analysis).

For project Sites 21, 22, and 23, there is suitable habitat within the study area buffer outside of the proposed project footprints and a potential for indirect impacts to Los Angeles pocket mouse, if present, during construction activities, as well as through operation of the Emergency Outdoor Warning System and periodic testing of the system. Indirect impacts from noise and light generated during project construction, as well as testing and use of the system would be temporary (i.e., project construction) as well as brief and infrequent (periodic testing and use

of the system). These indirect impacts would be reduced by the implementation of the UWIG. Given the temporary and infrequent nature of these indirect impacts, along with the implementation of the UWIG, indirect impacts to this species would be less than significant.

4.1.5 WRMSHCP Section 6.1.4 Urban/Wildlife Interface Guidelines

According to the WRMSHCP, the Urban/Wildlands Interface Guidelines are intended to address indirect effects associated with locating development in proximity to the WRMSHCP Conservation Area (County of Riverside 2003). Several of the project sites are within or adjacent to PQP Conserved lands (Table 2). Therefore, the Urban/Wildlife Interface Guidelines are applicable to those sites located within or adjacent to PQP lands for consistency with the WRMSHCP.

4.1.6 WRMSHCP Public Quasi-Public Lands

As stated under Section 3.2.1 of the WRMSHCP, "In the event a Permittee elects to use property currently depicted as PQP lands on the WRMSHCP map (Figure 3-1) in a way that alters the land use such that it would not contribute to Reserve Assembly, the Permittee shall locate and acquire, or otherwise encumber, replacement acreage at the minimum ratio of 1:1 replacement taking into account direct and indirect effects to PQP Land. The Permittee should make findings that the replacement acreage is biologically equivalent or superior to the existing property as set forth in Section 6.5 of the WRMSHCP, Volume I" (County of Riverside 2003). Sites 4, 9, 17, 19, 27, 36, A6, and A8 (Table 2) are located within PQP lands. The proposed project would not alter then land use in Sites 9, 17, 19, 27 and A8, as project footprints are located within existing disturbed (i.e., dirt roads, graded landscape areas immediately adjacent to a structure, and non-native grasslands) or developed areas (i.e., paved pathways, water storage tanks, and rooftops).

At Site 4, 110 square feet of California coffee berry scrub (*Frangula californica*) may be impacted if this site is selected for development. This accounts for 0.2% of California coffee berry scrub within the study area of Site 4. In addition, a utility/power pole is currently located at Site 4. Given the minor amount of the natural community to potentially be impacted, combined with the previously installed utility pole, it is unlikely the proposed project would alter the land use at Site 4.

At Site 36, 249 square feet of Jeffrey pine forest (*Pinus jefferyi*) maybe be impacted if this site is selected for development. This accounts for 0.2% of the Jeffrey pine forest within the study area of Site 36. In addition, this location is adjacent to California Highway 74 and is immediately adjacent to a developed area including a large parking lot, garage, storage shed and office building for the California Department of Transportation. Given the minor amount of the natural community to potentially be impacted, combined with surrounding development, it is unlikely the proposed project would alter the land use at Site 36.

At Site A6, 20 square feet of Incense cedar forest (*Calocedrus decurrens*) Alliance may be impacted if this site is selected for development. This accounts for less than 0.1% of Incense cedar forest Alliance within the study area of Site A6. In addition, this location is immediately across a paved road from a water storage tank, and immediately adjacent a large open area with non-native grass and a picnic structure. Given the minor amount of the natural community to potentially be impacted, and the amount of surrounding disturbance at the project site, it is unlikely the proposed project would alter then land use at Site A6.

Therefore, PQP replacement would not be warranted for any of the potential project sites that are within PQP lands.

4.2 CVMSHCP Consistency Analysis

The lead agency for this project is the County of Riverside, which is a Permittee of the CVMSHCP. Consistency with the CVMSHCP provides Permittees with take authorization for covered species. There are four project sites (Sites 24, 32, 33, and 34) located within the CVMSHCP Plan area. Sites 24 and 34 are located within the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountain Conservation Area. Development inside a Conservation Area requires a JPR to ensure consistency with the conservation objectives of the Conservation Area where the development is to occur; therefore, the following discussion applies only to Sites 32 and 33 that are located outside of the Conservation Area.

No CVMSHCP covered species were incidentally observed within the study areas during the site visits. One federally and state-listed species that is covered under the CVMSHCP has a low or moderate potential to occur in three of the study areas: Peninsular bighorn sheep. One non-listed CVMSHCP covered species had a moderate potential to occur within a study area: Palm Springs pocket mouse. The following provides a summary of the requirements of the CVMSHCP as they relate to the project.

4.2.1 Land Use Adjacency Guidelines – CVMSHCP Section 4.5

Section 4.5 of the CVMSHCP provides Land Use Adjacency Guidelines (LUAG) for new land uses adjacent to conservation areas. The project is located both adjacent to and within the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains Conservation Area; therefore, these measures apply to the project.

4.2.2 Species Specific Conservation Goals and Objectives – CVMSHCP Section 9

Section 9 of the CVMSHCP sets forth species-specific conservation goals and objectives for each of the covered species.

Peninsular bighorn sheep, a covered species under the CVMSHCP, was determined to have a low potential to occur within the study area of Site 24, and a moderate potential to occur within the study areas of Sites 33 and 34. As previously stated, project sites 24 and 34 require a JPR to further analyze if the project is consistent with the CVMSHCP. For project site 33, however, Section 9 of the CVMSHCP does not identify any avoidance, minimization, or mitigation measures for Peninsular bighorn sheep for areas outside of the conservation areas.

Palm Springs pocket mouse, a covered species under the CVMSHCP, was determined to have a moderate potential to occur within the study area of Site 33. This project site is not located within a Conservation Area. Section 9 of the CVMSHCP does not identify any avoidance, minimization, or mitigation measures for this species for areas outside of the Conservation Areas.

Gray vireo: The CVMSHCP shows gray vireo modeled habitat overlapping the study areas of all four CVMSHCP project sites. Gray vireo was determined to have a moderate potential to occur within all four CVMSHCP project sites. (Attachment E). As previously stated, project sites 24 and 34 require a JPR to further analyze if the project is consistent with the CVMSHCP. For project sites 32 and 33; however, Section 9 of the CVMSHCP does not identify any avoidance, minimization, or mitigation measures for gray vireo for areas outside of the Conservation Areas.

4.2.3 Natural communities – CVMSCHP Section 10

Section 10 of the CVMSHCP sets forth conservation goals and objectives for each of the covered natural communities. Covered natural communities present in the CVMSHCP study areas include Peninsular juniper woodland and scrub and redshank chaparral. For Sites 32 and 33, no measures are required outside of Conservation Areas for these communities. Payment of the CVMSHCP development fee would provide coverage for sensitive natural communities that will be impacted outside of the Conservation Area. As previously stated, project Sites 24 and 34 require a JPR to further analyze if the project is consistent with the CVMSHCP at these two project sites within the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountain Conservation Area. A Rough Step analysis will be required for these two sites as part of the JPR process.

In summary, a fee is required for all projects located within the CVMSHCP plan area. With payment of this fee, as well as adherence to the LUAG within CVMSHCP Section 4.5, the project within Sites 32 and 33 would be consistent with the CVMSHCP. As stated previously, Sites 24 and 34 are within the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountain Conservation Area and require a JPR (including a Rough Step analysis and additional minimization and mitigation measure for covered species) before consistency can be determined.

5 Impacts and Recommendations

This section addresses potential impacts (permanent, temporary, direct, and indirect), as defined below, to special-status biological resources that could result from implementation of the project. Although the number of sites and locations to be selected for development is yet to be determined; this section addresses each CEQA significance threshold, identifies potential impacts, and provides mitigation measures, as applicable.

Permanent Impacts result in the permanent long-term loss of a biological resource (e.g., loss of suitable habitat for special-status plant and wildlife species). Permanent impacts associated with the proposed project would occur from construction of a 50-foot pole mounted Emergency Outdoor Warning System at each of the project sites.

Temporary Impacts refer to areas directly and indirectly impacted for the duration of construction only. No temporary impacts would result from project implementation; any staging for the proposed project would be within the existing disturbed and/or developed areas at all project sites.

Direct Impacts include the alteration, disturbance, or destruction of biological resources that would result from project-related activities. Direct impacts can include temporary impacts, such as the disturbance or removal of vegetation that returns to pre-activity conditions, or permanent impacts, which could result, for example, from construction of new buildings/structures.

Indirect Impacts are reasonably foreseeable effects caused by project implementation on biological resources outside of the area of direct impact (usually the limits of work areas). Indirect impacts may include increased human activity, decreased water quality and altered hydrology, soil compaction, elevated noise and dust levels, and the introduction of invasive wildlife or plant species. Temporary indirect impacts may include temporary increases in noise or dust, whereas permanent indirect impacts could result from long-term effects to surrounding habitat such as the introduction of invasive species.

Table 7 summarizes permanent impacts to vegetation communities and land covers as a result of the proposed project; these impacts are also depicted on Figures 3.1 through 3.43, Biological Resources. As described in Section 1.1, Project Location and Description, of this report, the project would include construction of an early warning system at the selected project site locations, which includes a 50-foot two-piece buried steel pole with mounted solar power, outdoor speakers and an AC charging system with battery backup.

Table 7. Impacts to Vegetation Communities and Land Covers within the Project Sites

Vegetation Community/Land Cover	Permanent Impact (square feet)
1-Poppett Flats FS 63	**210**
Parks and ornamental plantings	129
Urban/Developed	81
2-Silent Valley RV Park Water Tank	**145**
Chamise chaparral (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*) Alliance	46
Disturbed Habitat	99
3-High Valley Water District	**105**
Eriogonum fasciculatum Association	105
4-Gran Fire Station 51 (US Forest)	**497**
California buckwheat scrub (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*) Alliance	387
California coffee berry scrub (*Frangula californica*) Association	110
5-Idyllwild Fire Protection	**25**
Urban/Developed	25
6-Pine Cove FS 23	**30**
Urban/Developed	30
7-Alandale Fire Station	**32**
Urban/Developed	32
8-Alhatti Christian Resort (includes alternate location)	**74**
Urban/Developed	74
9-Idyllwild Park and Power Plant	**312**
Disturbed Habitat	312
10-Idyllwild School	**1335**
Urban/Developed	1335
11-Camp Emerson Boy Scouts	**172**
Urban/Developed	172
12-Taquitz Pines Conference Center	**174**
Urban/Developed	174
13-Fern Valley Water Tanks	**460**
Urban/Developed	460

Table 7. Impacts to Vegetation Communities and Land Covers within the Project Sites

Vegetation Community/Land Cover	Permanent Impact (square feet)
14-Fern Valley Water Tank Chipmunk	**204**
Urban/Developed	204
15-Mountain Resource	**68**
Urban/Developed	68
16-Idyllwild Transfer Station	**541**
Disturbed Habitat	541
17-Keenwild Station (Forest)	**26**
Disturbed Habitat	26
18-Lake Hemet Sheriff	**56**
Urban/Developed	56
19-Hurkey Creek	**682**
Non-Native Grassland	311
Urban/Developed	371
20-Fire Station 53 (includes alternate location)	**872**
Disturbed Habitat	7
Urban/Developed	865
21-Anza Fire Station 29-53	**309**
Artemisia tridentata - Eriogonum fasciculatum Association	309
22-Hamilton High School	**198**
Disturbed Habitat	198
23-Anza Valley Christian School	**121**
Disturbed Habitat	121
24-Pinyon FS 30	**230**
Disturbed Habitat	230
26-Garner Valley Commons	**117**
Urban/Developed	117
27-Marion Ridge Drive	**38**
Urban/Developed	38
28-Golden Rod Water Tank	**143**
Disturbed Habitat	143
29-Burnt Valley Road	**1128**
Adenostoma sparsifolium Association	481
Disturbed Habitat	646
30-Anza Transfer Station	**378**
Disturbed Habitat	378

Table 7. Impacts to Vegetation Communities and Land Covers within the Project Sites

Vegetation Community/Land Cover	Permanent Impact (square feet)
31-Santa Rosa Indian Reservation	**282**
Artemisia tridentata Association	282
32-Buckthorn	**205**
Adenostoma sparsifolium Association	205
33-Yucca Road	**76**
Disturbed Habitat	74
Unvegetated wash and river bottom	2
34-Cactus Spring Trail	**201**
Disturbed Habitat	201
35-Pyramid Peak	**364**
Jeffrey pine forest (*Pinus jeffreyi*) Alliance	364
36-Caltrans Keen Mountain Maintenance Station	**249**
Jeffrey pine forest (*Pinus jeffreyi*) Alliance	249
37-Fern Valley Maintenance Facility-Lodge Rd	**99**
Disturbed Habitat	99
A1-Crest Drive	**82**
Urban/Developed	82
A2 and A3 -Thousand Trails RV Resort	**30**
Urban/Developed	30
A4-Fern Valley HQ	**212**
Calocedrus decurrens - Quercus chrysolepis - Quercus kelloggii Association	212
A5-Paradise Cafe	**249**
Desert globemallow herbaceous scrub (*Sphaeralcea* (*ambigua*, *coccinea*, *parvifolia*)) Alliance	249
A6-McCall Park	**39**
Incense cedar forest (*Calocedrus decurrens*) Alliance	20
Urban/Developed	19
A7-Cranston Station	**261**
Disturbed Habitat	261
A8-Lawler Lodge	**356**
Urban/Developed	356

CEQA Significance Thresholds

The following are the significance thresholds for biological resources provided in the CEQA Appendix G Environmental Checklist, which states that project activities could potentially have a significant affect if they:

1. Impact-BIO-1: Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the CDFW or USFWS (Threshold BIO-1).
2. Impact-BIO-2: Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by the CDFW or USFWS (Threshold BIO-2).
3. Impact-BIO-3: Have a substantial adverse effect on state and 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 (Threshold BIO-3).
4. Impact-BIO-4: Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites (Threshold BIO-4).
5. Impact-BIO-5: Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance (Threshold BIO-5).
6. Impact-BIO-6: Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state Habitat Conservation Plan (Threshold BIO-6).

5.1 Impact-BIO-1: Special-Status Species

5.1.1 Special-Status Plants

No federally listed species have a potential to occur within the project footprints or study areas of the project sites. Two state listed species have a low potential to occur within at least one of the project site study areas, however neither species is expected to occur in the project footprints. Seven non-listed special-status species have a moderate potential to occur within at least one project site study area, but none are expected to occur within the project footprints. Therefore, the project would not result in direct impacts to special-status plant species. However, implementation of the proposed project may indirectly impact special-status plant species within the study area outside of the project footprints if present. Potential indirect impacts to special-status plants include impacts from fugitive dust, increased human activity, soil erosion, and the introduction of chemical pollutants (e.g., herbicide use). Best management practices (MM-BIO-1) that are commonly implemented as part of project activities typically reduce indirect impacts to a less-than-significant level. In addition, adherence to UWIG (MM-BIO-2) and LUAG (MM-BIO-3) for applicable sites located within the WRMSHCP and CVMSCHP would reduce indirect impacts to less than significant. As such, direct and indirect impacts to special-status plant species would be less than significant.

MSHCP Narrow Endemic Plant Species

While Johnston's rockcress, San Jacinto mariposa lily, and San Jacinto Mountains bedstraw are covered species under the WRMSHCP, there are additional survey requirements for these species if suitable habitat is determined to be present. Suitable habitat was detected for all three species within the study areas of two project sites, but not within the project footprints; therefore, no direct impacts to these species are expected. However, implementation

of the proposed project may indirectly impact these species within the study area outside of the project footprints if present. Potential indirect impacts to Johnston's rockcress, San Jacinto mariposa lily, and San Jacinto Mountains bedstraw, if present, include impacts from fugitive dust, increased human activity, soil erosion, and the introduction of chemical pollutants (e.g., herbicide use). However, adherence to best management practices (BMPs) (**MM-BIO-1**) and UWIG (**MM-BIO-2**) would reduce the indirect impacts to Johnston's rockcress, San Jacinto mariposa lily, and San Jacinto Mountains bedstraw to less than significant and the project would be consistent with the WRMSHCP.

5.1.2 Special-Status Wildlife

No listed or non-listed special-status wildlife species were incidentally detected within the study areas during the site visits in January 2022. Six federally listed species were determined to have potential to occur in at least one study area, but none are expected in the project footprints. These species are mountain yellow-legged frog, arroyo toad, bald eagle, San Bernardino kangaroo rat, Peninsular bighorn sheep, and quino checkerspot butterfly. All of these species are federally listed as endangered except for bald eagle, which is federally proposed for de-listing, but has full protection under the State. Details of the level of potential, coverage by WRMSHCP or CVMSHCP and which study areas have potential for each of these species can be found in Attachment E.

Three state-listed species were determined to have potential to occur in at least one study area: southern rubber boa, tricolor blackbird, and golden eagle. Southern rubber boa and tricolored blackbird are state listed as threatened, while golden eagle is fully protected under the State. Only southern rubber boa has any potential to occur within the project footprints, and that potential is low, therefore is not discussed further, as impacts would be less than significant. Further details on the level of potential, coverage by WRMSHCP or CVMSHCP and which study areas have potential for these three species can be found in Attachment E.

Finally, twelve special-status species were determined to have moderate or high potential to occur in at least one study area buffer. These species are as follows: southern California legless lizard, California glossy snake, red diamondback rattlesnake, Blainville's horned lizard, purple martin, gray vireo, pallid bat, pallid San Diego pocket mouse, Townsend's big-eared bat, San Bernardino flying squirrel, Palm Springs pocket mouse, and Los Angeles pocket mouse. All twelve species are listed as species of special concern by the state of California. Details on the level of potential and which study areas have potential for these species can be found in Attachment E.

5.1.2.1 Amphibians

Arroyo Toad and Mountain Yellow-Legged Frog

Arroyo toad and mountain yellow-legged frog, both federally endangered species, have a low potential to occur within one or more study areas due to presence of suitable habitat. Both species are covered by the WRMSHCP. Six study areas were found to include suitable habitat for mountain yellow-legged frog and one study area included suitable habitat for arroyo toad. The project footprints at all seven locations avoid all suitable habitat for these species, thus there would be no direct impacts, as detailed in Section 3.7, Special-Status Wildlife Species, of this report. Indirect impacts from project construction and use of the project would be temporary, brief, and infrequent. Indirect impacts would be reduced through implementation of BMPs (**MM-BIO-1**) and UWIG (**MM-BIO-2**). Given the temporary and infrequent nature of these indirect impacts, along with the implementation of the UWIG, indirect impacts to both mountain yellow-legged frog and arroyo toad would be less than significant and the proposed project would be consistent with the WRMSHCP.

As such, with implementation of **MM-BIO-1** and **MM-BIO-2**, potential direct and indirect impacts to arroyo toad and mountain yellow-legged frog would be less than significant.

5.1.2.2 Reptiles

Southern Rubber Boa, Red Diamondback Rattlesnake, and Blainville's Horned Lizard

Southern rubber boa is state listed as threatened and has a low potential to occur within at least one project footprint, as well as potential to occur in several study areas ranging from low to high due to the presence of suitable habitat. Red diamondback rattlesnake and Blainville's horned lizard, both SSC, have moderate and/or high potential to occur within at least one study area. All three of these species are covered by the WRMSHCP. Therefore, with adherence to BMPs (**MM-BIO-1**) and UWIG (**MM-BIO-2**), direct and indirect impacts would be less than significant and the project would be consistent with the WRMSHCP.

As such, with implementation of **MM-BIO-1** and **MM-BIO-2**, potential direct and indirect impacts to southern rubber boa, red diamondback rattlesnake, and Blainville's horned lizard would be less than significant.

Southern California Legless Lizard and California Glossy Snake

Southern California legless lizard and California glossy snake, both SSC, have a moderate and/or high potential to occur within at least one study area, due to presence of suitable habitat. Neither of these species are covered by the WRMSHCP and are not listed pursuant to the state or federal Endangered Species Act. Neither species is expected within the project footprints, therefore the project is not anticipated to result in direct impacts to southern California legless lizard nor California glossy snake. Indirect impacts to both species are possible and could be potentially significant absent mitigation. Adherence to BMPs (**MM-BIO-1**), UWIG (**MM-BIO-2**), and LUAG (**MM-BIO-3**), and with implementation of a pre-construction survey (**MM-BIO-4**), indirect impacts would be reduced to less than significant.

Therefore, with implementation of **MM-BIO-1**, **MM-BIO-2**, **MM-BIO-3**, and **MM-BIO-4**, potential direct and indirect impacts to Southern California legless lizard and California glossy snake would be less than significant.

5.1.2.3 Birds

Bald Eagle, Golden Eagle, Tricolored Blackbird, Purple Martin, and Gray Vireo

The bald eagle is a federal proposed for delisting and is also listed as endangered by the State and has a high potential to occur within two study areas due to presence of suitable habitat and known occurrences in the area. The golden eagle is a fully state protected species and the tricolored blackbird is state listed as threatened. Both of these species have a low and/or moderate potential to occur within at least one study area due to presence of suitable habitat. Purple martin and gray vireo, both SSC, have either a high or moderate potential to occur within at least one study area due to the presence of suitable habitat and/or previously known occurrences in the area. While bald eagle, golden eagle, tricolored blackbird, and purple martin are covered species under the WRMSHCP, incidental take of these species is not authorized by the WRMSHCP permits as indicated within the species "incidental take" column provided in MSHCP Table 9-2 (County of Riverside 2003). This also applies to gray vireo, a covered species under the CVMSHCP; therefore, impacts to all five species could be potentially significant absent mitigation. Furthermore, these Habitat Conservation Plans do not allow for the take of any nesting birds, regardless of the time of year, as protected pursuant to the California Fish and Game Code and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

Direct mortality of individual bald eagles, golden eagles, tricolored blackbird, purple martin, and/or gray vireo would be significant absent mitigation. Implementation of **MM-BIO-5** (Nesting Birds) would reduce potential impacts to less than significant.

Indirect impacts to these species that could occur during construction as well as operation of the system include an increase in human activity, construction and system testing noise, and dust in the immediate vicinity of an active nest that could result in significant harassment and nest abandonment, causing take of the nest. Adherence to the BMPs (**MM-BIO-1**), and implementation of UWIG (**MM-BIO-2**) and LUAG (**MM-BIO-3**) would reduce indirect impacts to less than significant**.** In addition, **MM-BIO-5** would result in avoidance of these indirect impacts, as monitoring and avoidance measures, if applicable, would be implemented should a nest be present, such that construction activities would not result in take.

Therefore, with implementation of **MM-BIO-1**, **MM-BIO-2**, **MM-BIO-3**, and **MM-BIO-5**, potential direct and indirect impacts to bald eagle, golden eagle, tricolored blackbird, purple martin, and gray vireo would be less than significant.

5.1.2.4 Mammals

San Bernardino Kangaroo Rat and Los Angeles Pocket Mouse

San Bernardino kangaroo rat is federally listed as endangered and has a low potential to occur in one study area due to the presence of suitable habitat. Pallid San Diego pocket mouse and Los Angeles pocket mouse, both SSC, have a moderate potential to occur within at least one study area due to the presence of suitable habitat.

San Bernardino kangaroo rat and Los Angeles pocket mouse are covered under the WRMSHCP; therefore, with adherence to BMPs (**MM-BIO-1**) and UWIG (**MM-BIO-2**), direct and indirect impacts would be less than significant and the project would be consistent with the WRMSHCP.

Therefore, with implementation of **MM-BIO-1** and **MM-BIO-2**, potential direct and indirect impacts to San Bernardino kangaroo rat and Los Angeles pocket mouse would be less than significant and the propose project would be consistence with the WRMSHCP.

Pallid San Diego Pocket Mouse

Pallid San Diego pocket mouse, an SSC, has a high potential to occur within the study areas of all four project sites within the CVMSHCP. However, this species is not covered under the CVMSHCP, and impacts could be potentially significant absent mitigation. Direct impacts could occur through crushing of individuals during construction activities, entombment of burrowing species, and removal of habitat. Most mammal species exhibit a "flight" response to disturbance, resulting in temporary displacement, or if disturbance is constant, permanent displacement. Suitable habitat will be available adjacent to the affected region, and individuals would be expected to move away from construction activities. Entombment of individuals would be avoided through implementation of General Avoidance and Minimization Measures (**MM-BIO-6**), which would include covering open trenches. Direct impacts to the few individuals that may be crushed or otherwise harmed by construction activities would be less than significant.

Potential indirect impacts to pallid San Diego pocket mouse would be limited to short-term impacts from construction activities and period system testing, and could result in fugitive dust that can degrade habitat and

result in health implications for wildlife species; noise and vibration that can stress wildlife species or cause them to leave an area of otherwise suitable habitat; increased human presence, which can also disrupt daily activities of wildlife and cause them to leave an area; nighttime lighting, which can disrupt the activity patterns of nocturnal species; and release of chemical pollutants, such as from oil leaks from construction vehicles and machinery. Adherence to LUAG (**MM-BIO-3**) along with the implementation of **MM-BIO-6** would reduce indirect impacts to a level that is less than significant through limiting impacts to the proposed footprint, removing invasive species, dust control measures, and prohibiting pets and trash left on site.

Therefore, with implementation of **MM-BIO-3** and **MM-BIO-6**, potential direct and indirect impacts to pallid San Diego pocket mouse would be less than significant.

Palm Springs Pocket Mouse

Palm Springs pocket mouse, an SSC, has a moderate potential to occur within one study within the CVMSHCP. This species is covered under the CVMSHCP; therefore, adherence to LUAG (**MM-BIO-3**) and implementation of General Avoidance and Minimization Measures (**MM-BIO-6**), direct and indirect impacts would be less than significant, and the project would be consistent with the CVMSHCP.

San Bernardino Flying Squirrel

San Bernardino flying squirrel, an SSC, has a moderate potential to occur within at least one study area within the WRMSHCP. This species is fully covered by the WRMSHCP. Therefore, with adherence to BMPs (**MM-BIO-1**) and UWIG (**MM-BIO-2**), direct and indirect impacts would be less than significant, and the project would be consistent with the WRMSHCP.

Pallid Bat and Townsend's Big-Eared Bat

Pallid bat and Townsend's big-eared bat, both SSC species, have a moderate to high potential to occur within at least one of study area. These species are not covered under the WRMSHCP and are not listed pursuant to the state or federal Endangered Species Act but impacts on maternity roosts could be considered significant by CDFW. The project is not anticipated to result in direct impacts to roosts because the project would not entail any work on human structures, directly. Furthermore, there would be no direct impacts to foraging habitat because the open land would remain and would be unencumbered at night when construction is not occurring. If bat roosts were present, potential indirect impacts on bat roosts may occur during construction through machinery or vehicles operating or parked beneath roosts. Indirect exhaust fumes and heat from machinery or vehicles parked or operating under a roost could alter bat behavior and potentially result in roost abandonment. If construction activities occur during maternity roosting season (March through August), a pre-construction roost survey for bats (**MM-BIO-7**) is recommended to determine presence/absence of active roosting within Site 19 at the installation location immediately adjacent to a garage/structure on the project site. If roosting bats are observed during the pre-construction survey, a qualified biologist will conduct on-site monitoring when activities are conducted within 100 feet of the roost location and will implement avoidance measures such as establishing a buffer on the ground beneath the roost where no machinery or vehicles may park or operate to avoid exhaust fumes and heat from radiating into the roost.

Additionally, indirect impacts to these species that could occur during construction as well as operation of the system include an increase in human activity, construction and system testing noise, and dust in the immediate vicinity of an active roost. Adherence to the BMPs (**MM-BIO-1**), and implementation of UWIG (**MM-BIO-2**) would reduce these indirect impacts to less than significant.

Therefore, with implementation of **MM-BIO-1, MM-BIO-2,** and **MM-BIO-7**, potential indirect impacts to pallid bat and Townsend's big-eared bat would be less than significant.

Peninsular Bighorn Sheep

Peninsular bighorn sheep is listed as federally endangered and state listed as threatened. This species has a low to moderate potential to occur within three study areas within the CVMSHCP. Two of these locations are within the Conservation Area and require a JPR to ensure consistency with the CVMSHCP. The remaining site has a moderate potential for the species to occur within the study area. This species is a fully covered species under the CVMSHCP. Therefore, with adherence to the LUAG (**MM-BIO-3**), and payment of the CVMSHCP development mitigation fee (**MM-BIO-8**) direct and indirect impacts would be less than significant, and the project would be consistent with the CVMSHCP.

5.1.2.5 Invertebrates

Quino Checkerspot Butterfly

Quino checkerspot butterfly is federally listed as endangered and has a low to moderate potential to occur within at least one study area due to the presence of suitable habitat. This species is covered by the WRMSHCP. Therefore, with adherence to BMPs (**MM-BIO-1**) and UWIG **(MM-BIO-2**), direct and indirect impacts would be less than significant, and the project would be consistent with the WRMSHCP.

5.2 Impact-BIO-2: Riparian and Special-Status Vegetation Communities

Three sensitive vegetation communities identified as high priority for inventory in the List of Vegetation Alliances and Associations (CDFW 2021) with a state rarity ranking of S3 would be impacted as detailed in Table 8 if the project sites that include these communities are selected.

Table 8. Sensitive Vegetation Community Impacts by Project Site

Vegetation Community	Project Site	Permanent Impact (square feet)	Total Amount of Vegetation Community in Study Area (square feet)
California coffee berry scrub (*Frangula californica*)	4	110	49,814
Calocedrus decurrens - Quercus chrysolepis - Quercus kelloggii Association	A4	212	101,222
Incense cedar forest (*Calocedrus decurrens*) Alliance	A6	20	28,598

At Site 4, 110 square feet of California coffee berry scrub (*Frangula californica*) would be permanently impacted if this site is selected for development. This accounts for 0.2% of California coffee berry scrub within the study area of Site 4. Due to the minor amount of this community that would be permanently impacted, direct impacts to 110 square feet of California coffee berry scrub would be less than significant.

At Site A4, 212 square feet of *Calocedrus decurrens - Quercus chrysolepis - Quercus kelloggii* Association would be permanently impacted if this site is selected for development. This accounts for 0.2% of *Calocedrus decurrens - Quercus chrysolepis - Quercus kelloggii* Association within the study area of Site A4. Due to the minor amount of this community that would be permanently impacted, direct impacts to 212 square feet of *Calocedrus decurrens - Quercus chrysolepis - Quercus kelloggii* Association would be less than significant.

At Site A6, 20 square feet of Incense cedar forest (*Calocedrus decurrens*) Alliance would be permanently impacted if this site is selected for development. This accounts for less than 0.1% of Incense cedar forest Alliance within the study are of Site A6. Due to the minor amount of this community that would be permanently impacted, direct impacts to 20 square feet of Incense cedar forest Alliance would be less than significant.

Implementation of the proposed project may indirectly impact sensitive vegetation communities within the study areas of the proposed project. Potential indirect impacts to sensitive vegetation communities include impacts from fugitive dust, increased human activity, soil erosion, and the introduction of chemical pollutants (e.g., herbicide use). Best management practices (**MM-BIO-1**) that are commonly implemented as part of project activities typically reduce indirect impacts to a less-than-significant level. In addition, adherence to UWIG (**MM-BIO-2**) would reduce indirect impacts to less than significant. As such, direct and indirect impacts to sensitive vegetation communities would be less than significant.

In addition, the study area of Site 9, includes riparian habitat dominated by arroyo willow, however this will be avoided and therefore, not directly impacted by the project (Figure 3-9). However, potential indirect impacts to this community include impacts from fugitive dust, increased human activity, soil erosion, and the introduction of chemical pollutants (e.g., herbicide use). Best management practices (**MM-BIO-1**) that are commonly implemented as part of project activities typically reduce indirect impacts to a less-than-significant level. In addition, adherence to UWIG (**MM-BIO-2**) would reduce indirect impacts to less than significant. As such, direct and indirect impacts to this community would be less than significant.

Therefore, with implementation of **MM-BIO-1** and **MM-BIO-2** potential direct and indirect impacts to special-status vegetation and riparian communities would be less than significant.

5.3 Impact-BIO-3: Jurisdictional Waters

Based on a recent court case ordering vacation of the Navigable Waters Protection Rule, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency have halted implementation of the rule and are interpreting waters of the United States consistent with the pre-2015 regulatory regime until further notice. This means that ephemeral drainages are once again considered waters of the United States.

A formal jurisdictional delineation was not performed for any of the project sites; however, potential jurisdictional aquatic features were noted outside of the proposed project footprints (specifically Sites 3, 9, 13, 18, 19, 20, 29, 35, A4, and A7) but within the associated study area buffers, as discussed in Section 4.1.2 of this report, and are

depicted in Figures 3-1 through 3-43 as relevant. Therefore, there would be no direct impacts to these potential jurisdictional aquatic features. However, potential indirect impacts to these features could occur, however implementation of **MM-BIO-1**, **MM-BIO-2**, and **MM-BIO-8** (Jurisdictional Waters and Assessment, Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation) would reduce indirect impacts to less than significant.

Site 33 does contain a potential jurisdictional aquatic feature that may be impacted by the construction of the proposed project if selected; therefore, a formal jurisdictional delineation (**MM-BIO-8**) is needed at this site to determine jurisdiction and jurisdictional limits of the feature. If jurisdictional resources cannot be avoided, appropriate permitting with USACE, RWQCB, and CDFW, as applicable will be required and appropriate compensatory mitigation measures may be required. Potential indirect impacts to this feature could occur, however implementation of **MM-BIO-1**, **MM-BIO-2**, and **MM-BIO-8** (Jurisdictional Waters and Assessment, Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation) would reduce indirect impacts to less than significant.

5.4 Impact-BIO-4: Migratory Birds and Wildlife Corridor/ Nursery Sites

5.4.1 Nesting Birds

Project construction could result in direct and indirect impacts to nesting birds, including the loss of nests, eggs, and fledglings if ground-disturbing activities occur during the nesting season (generally December 15 through August 31). Construction activities during this time may result in reduced reproductive success and may violate the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act and California Fish and Game Code. If construction (including any ground-disturbing activities) occurs during the nesting season, a nesting bird survey (**MM-BIO-5**) must be conducted by a qualified biologist prior to ground disturbing activities and impacts to nests must be avoided. With implementation of **MM-BIO-5**, impacts to nesting birds would be less than significant. Additionally, adherence to the BMPs (**MM-BIO-1**), and implementation of UWIG (**MM-BIO-2**) and LUAG (**MM-BIO-3**) would further reduce indirect impacts to less than significant.

Therefore, with implementation of **MM-BIO-1**, **MM-BIO-2**, **MM-BIO-3**, and **MM-BIO-5**, potential direct and indirect impacts to nesting birds would be less than significant.

5.4.2 Wildlife Corridors and Nursery Sites

The study areas are not within any designated wildlife corridors and/or habitat linkages identified by either the WRMSHCP or the CVMSHCP. Additionally, while this project is made up of many small sites across a broad landscape, the impacts at each site are extremely minor (i.e., project footprints range from 26 to 1335 square feet), thus are not anticipated to have any significant impacts to how the landscape currently functions with respect to wildlife corridors and habitat linkages. As a result, implementation of the project would not result in impacts to these resources.

5.5 Impact-BIO-5: Other Local Ordinances

The County of Riverside General Plan does not have any additional/applicable policies or ordinances protecting biological resources that are applicable to the project.

5.6 Impact-BIO-6: Habitat Conservation Plans

The project sites are within two habitat conservation plans: WRMSHCP and the CVMSHCP.

5.6.1 Western Riverside MSHCP

Thirty nine of the 44 potential project sites are located within the Western Riverside MSHCP Plan Area. One of these sites (Site A7) is located within a Criteria Cell, which requires this project site undergo a Joint Project Review process (including Reserve Assembly Analysis and Rough Step Analysis). The remaining 38 project sites are located outside of any WRMSHCP Criteria Cells; however, several of these sites are located within or adjacent to PQP lands. The following discussion applies only to the 38 project sites that are outside of WRMSHCP Criteria Cells (i.e., this does not apply for Site A7).

As described in Section 4.1 of this report, the project sites do not support vernal pools or riparian bird habitat; however, some of project sites do support riparian/riverine resources. Soils in the project site study areas are known to be well-draining, and it is assumed that these areas would not support suitable fairy shrimp habitat. If the proposed project cannot demonstrate avoidance of all riparian/riverine resources in perpetuity, a DBESP Report would be required to propose mitigation that demonstrates equivalent or superior function and value.

Two project site study areas include suitable habitat for narrow endemic plants species; however, the project footprints at both locations avoid all suitable habitat for these species; therefore, focused surveys for these species are not warranted. As previously stated, several of the project sites are within or adjacent to existing WRMSHCP Conserved Lands in the form of PQP lands; therefore, the UWIG are applicable. With adherence to **MM-BIO-1** (WRMSCHP BMPs), implementation of **MM-BIO-2** (adherence to the WRMSHCP UWIG), **MM-BIO-5** (pre-construction nesting bird survey), **MM-BIO-6** (general avoidance measures for sensitive small mammals), **MM-BIO-7** (pre-construction bat surveys), **MM-BIO-8** (Jurisdictional Waters and Assessment, Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation), and **MM-BIO-9** (WRMSHCP fee) the proposed project would be consistent with the WRMSHCP.

5.6.2 Coachella Valley MSHCP

Four project sites are within the Coachella Valley MSHCP Plan Area. Two of the four project sites, Sites 24 and 34, within the CVMSHCP are located within the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains Conservation Area and require a JPR to ensure consistency with the conservation objectives of the Conservation Area where the development is to occur; therefore, the following discussion applies only to Sites 32 and 33 that are located outside of the Conservation Area. Note that if Sites 24 and 34 are selected, the County will be required to undergo JPR under the CVMSHCP.

These two project sites are not located within any CVMSHCP Conservation Areas; however, they are adjacent to the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains Conservation Area. With adherence to **MM-BIO-3** (adherence to the CVMSHCP LUAG), **MM-BIO-4** (pre-construction survey for sensitive wildlife species), **MM-BIO-5** (pre-construction nesting bird survey), **MM-BIO-6** (general avoidance measures for sensitive small mammals), **MM-BIO-8** (Jurisdictional Waters and Assessment, Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation), and **MM-BIO-9** (CVMSHCP fee) the proposed project would be consistent with the CVMSHCP.

6 Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures

MM-BIO-1 Western Riverside Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan Best Management Practices

The following best management practices, as applicable, shall be implemented for the duration of construction:

- A qualified biologist shall conduct a training session for project personnel prior to grading. The training shall include a description of the species of concern and its habitats, the general provisions of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and the Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP), the need to adhere to the provisions of the ESA and the MSHCP, the penalties associated with violating the provisions of the ESA, the general measures that are being implemented to conserve the species of concern as they relate to the project, and the access routes to and project site boundaries within which the project activities must be accomplished.
- Water pollution and erosion control plans shall be developed and implemented in accordance with Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) requirements.
- The footprint of disturbance shall be minimized to the maximum extent feasible. Access to sites shall be via pre-existing access routes to the greatest extent possible.
- The upstream and downstream limits of projects disturbance plus lateral limits of disturbance on either side of the stream shall be clearly defined and marked in the field and reviewed by the biologist prior to initiation of work.
- Projects should be designed to avoid the placement of equipment and personnel within the stream channel or on sand and gravel bars, banks, and adjacent upland habitats used by target species of concern.
- Projects that cannot be conducted without placing equipment or personnel in sensitive habitats should be timed to avoid the breeding season of riparian species identified in MSHCP Global Species Objective No. 7.
- When stream flows must be diverted, the diversions shall be conducted using sandbags or other methods requiring minimal instream impacts. Silt fencing of other sediment trapping materials shall be installed at the downstream end of construction activity to minimize the transport of sediments off site. Settling ponds where sediment is collected shall be cleaned out in a manner that prevents the sediment from reentering the stream. Care shall be exercised when removing silt fences, as feasible, to prevent debris or sediment from returning to the stream.
- Equipment storage, fueling, and staging areas shall be located on upland sites with minimal risks of direct drainage into riparian areas or other sensitive habitats. These designated areas shall be located in such a manner as to prevent any runoff from entering sensitive habitat. Necessary precautions shall be taken to prevent the release of cement or other toxic substances into surface waters. Project related spills of hazardous materials shall be reported to appropriate entities including, but not limited to, the applicable jurisdictional city, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, and RWQCB, and shall be cleaned up immediately and contaminated soils removed to approved disposal areas.

- Erodible fill material shall not be deposited into water courses. Brush, loose soils, or other similar debris material shall not be stockpiled within the stream channel or on its banks.
- The qualified project biologist shall monitor construction activities for the duration of the project to ensure that practicable measures are being employed to avoid incidental disturbance of habitat and species of concern outside the project footprint.
- The removal of native vegetation shall be avoided and minimized to the maximum extent practicable. Temporary impacts shall be returned to pre-existing contours and revegetated with appropriate native species.
- Exotic species that prey upon or displace target species of concern should be permanently removed from the site to the extent feasible.
- To avoid attracting predators of the species of concern, the project site shall be kept as clean of debris as possible. All food related trash items shall be enclosed in sealed containers and regularly removed from the site(s).
- Construction employees shall strictly limit their activities, vehicles, equipment, and construction materials to the proposed project footprint and designated staging areas and routes of travel. The construction area(s) shall be the minimal area necessary to complete the project and shall be specified in the construction plans. Construction limits will be fenced with orange snow screen. Exclusion fencing should be maintained until the completion of all construction activities. Employees shall be instructed that their activities are restricted to the construction areas.
- The Permittee shall have the right to access and inspect any sites of approved projects including any restoration/enhancement area for compliance with project approval conditions, including these best management practices.

MM-BIO-2 **Western Riverside Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan Urban Wildlands Interface Guidelines**

The project applicant shall implement the following Urban Wildlands Interface Guidelines (Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan [MSHCP] Section 6.1.4) to minimize and avoid indirect effects from development adjacent to MSHCP Conservation Areas, where applicable:

- **Drainage**: Proposed Developments in proximity to the MSHCP Conservation Area shall incorporate measures, including measures required through the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) requirements, to ensure that the quantity and quality of runoff discharged to the MSHCP Conservation Area is not altered in an adverse way when compared with existing conditions. In particular, measures shall be put in place to avoid discharge of untreated surface runoff from developed and paved areas into the MSHCP Conservation Area. Stormwater systems shall be designed to prevent the release of toxins, chemicals, petroleum products, exotic plant materials or other elements that might degrade or harm biological resources or ecosystem processes within the MSHCP Conservation Area. This can be accomplished using a variety of methods including natural detention basins, grass swales or mechanical trapping devices. Regular maintenance shall occur to ensure effective operations of runoff control systems.

- **Toxics**: Land uses proposed in proximity to the MSHCP Conservation Area that use chemicals or generate bioproducts such as manure that are potentially toxic or may adversely affect wildlife species, Habitat or water quality shall incorporate measures to ensure that application of such chemicals does not result in discharge to the MSHCP Conservation Area. Measures such as those employed to address drainage issues shall be implemented.
- **Lighting**: Night lighting shall be directed away from the MSHCP Conservation Area to protect species within the MSHCP Conservation Area from direct night lighting. Shielding shall be incorporated in project designs to ensure ambient lighting in the MSHCP Conservation Area is not increased.
- **Noise**: Proposed noise generating land uses affecting the MSHCP Conservation Area shall incorporate setbacks, berms or walls to minimize the effects of noise on MSHCP Conservation Area resources pursuant to applicable rules, regulations and guidelines related to land use noise standards. For planning purposes, wildlife within the MSHCP Conservation Area should not be subject to noise that would exceed residential noise standards.

MM-BIO-3 Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan Land Use Adjacency Guidelines

The project applicant shall implement the following Land Use Adjacency Guidelines (Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan [CVMSHCP], Section 4.5) to minimize and avoid indirect effects from development adjacent to conservation areas (i.e., Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains Conservation Area), where applicable:

- **Drainage**: Proposed Development adjacent to or within a Conservation Area shall incorporate plans to ensure that the quantity and quality of runoff discharged to the adjacent Conservation Area is not altered in an adverse way when compared with existing conditions. Stormwater systems shall be designed to prevent the release of toxins, chemicals, petroleum products, exotic plant materials, or other elements that might degrade or harm biological resources or ecosystem processes within the adjacent Conservation Area.
- **Toxics**: Land uses proposed adjacent to or within a Conservation Area that use chemicals or generate bioproducts such as manure that are potentially toxic or may adversely affect wildlife and plant species, habitat, or water quality shall incorporate measures to ensure that application of such chemicals does not result in any discharge to the adjacent Conservation Area.
- **Lighting**: For proposed development adjacent to or within a Conservation Area, lighting shall be shielded and directed toward the developed area. Landscape shielding or other appropriate methods shall be incorporated in project designs to minimize the effects of lighting adjacent to or within the adjacent Conservation Area in accordance with the guidelines to be included in the Implementation Manual.
- **Noise**: Proposed development adjacent to or within a Conservation Area that generates noise in excess of 75 A-weighted decibels sound equivalent level hourly shall incorporate setbacks, berms, or walls, as appropriate, to minimize the effects of noise on the adjacent Conservation Area in accordance with the guidelines to be included in the Implementation Manual.

- **Invasives**: Invasive, non-native plant species shall not be incorporated in the landscape for land uses adjacent to or within a Conservation Area. Landscape treatments within or adjacent to a Conservation Area shall incorporate native plant materials to the maximum extent feasible; recommended native species are listed in Table 4-112 [CVMSHCP, Section 4.5.5]. The plants listed in Table 4-113 shall not be used within or adjacent to a Conservation Area. This list may be amended from time to time through a Minor Amendment with Wildlife Agency Concurrence.
- **Barriers**: Land uses adjacent to or within a Conservation Area shall incorporate barriers in individual project designs to minimize unauthorized public access, domestic animal predation, illegal trespass, or dumping in a Conservation Area. Such barriers may include native landscaping, rocks/boulders, fencing, walls and/or signage.
- **Grading/Land Development**: Manufactured slopes associated with site development shall not extend into adjacent land in a Conservation Area.

MM-BIO-4 Impacts to Special-Status Wildlife

- **Pre-Construction Surveys**. Prior to construction, a qualified biologist shall conduct a preconstruction survey sweep within areas of suitable habitat for special-status wildlife species (i.e., southern California legless lizard and California glossy snake). The biologist shall look for special-status species that may be located within or immediately adjacent to (within 300-feet) of the project work areas, as permitted by access. Any individual special-status wildlife species observed within the project work areas during the pre-construction survey will be flushed or moved out of harm's way to avoid impacts to these species. If a population of special-status wildlife are observed during the pre-construction survey, and cannot be avoided by the project, additional mitigation may be required as determined through consultation with California Department of Fish and Wildlife. Additional mitigation may include seasonal restrictions, relocation of the species, and/or compensatory habitat-based mitigation at a minimum 1:1 ratio for the loss of occupied habitat (in which the open space areas to remain post-construction could be counted toward the overall compensatory mitigation requirements, as applicable).

MM-BIO-5 Nesting Birds

To maintain compliance with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and California Fish and Game Code, if ground-disturbing and/or vegetation clearance activities are scheduled to occur during the avian nesting season (typically February 15 through August 31), a qualified biologist shall conduct a pre-construction nesting bird survey within the project impact footprint and a 500-foot buffer where legal access is granted around the disturbance footprint. Surveys shall be conducted within 3 days prior to initiation of ground-disturbing activities.

If an active nest is detected during the nesting bird survey, avoidance buffers shall be implemented as determined by a qualified biologist (typically 300 feet for passerines and 500 feet for raptors and special-status species). The buffer shall be of a distance to ensure avoidance of adverse effects to the nesting bird by accounting for buffering topography and buildings, ambient conditions, species, nest location, and activity type. All nests shall be monitored as determined by the qualified biologist until nestlings have fledged and dispersed or it is confirmed that the nest has been unsuccessful or abandoned. The qualified biologist shall halt all construction activities

within proximity to an active nest if it is determined that the activities are harassing the nest and may result in nest abandonment or take. The qualified biologist shall also have the authority to require implementation of avoidance measures related to noise, vibration, or light pollution if indirect impacts are resulting in harassment of the nest.

MM-BIO-6 General Avoidance and Minimization Measures

The following avoidance and minimization measures shall be implemented during project construction activities:

- To prevent inadvertent entrapment of special-status wildlife during construction, all excavated steep-walled holes or trenches more than 2 feet deep shall be covered with plywood or similar materials at the close of each working day, or be provided with one or more escape ramps constructed of earth fill or wooden planks. Before such holes or trenches are filled, they shall be thoroughly inspected for trapped wildlife. If trapped animals are observed, escape ramps or structures shall be installed immediately to allow escape.
- Construction employees will limit their activities, vehicles, equipment, and construction materials to any fenced portion of the project footprint, where feasible.
- Equipment storage, fueling, and staging areas shall be located on disturbed upland sites with minimal risk of direct drainage into jurisdictional features or other sensitive habitats. These designated areas shall be located in such a manner as to prevent any runoff from entering sensitive habitat. All necessary precautions shall be taken to prevent the release of cement or other toxic substances into surface waters. All project-related spills of hazardous materials shall be reported to the County and shall be cleaned up immediately and contaminated soils removed to approved disposal areas.
- Fugitive dust will be avoided and minimized through watering and other appropriate measures.
- Exotic species that prey upon or displace target species of concern should be permanently removed from the site.
- To avoid attracting predators of the native wildlife species, the project site shall be kept as clean of debris as possible. All food related trash items shall be enclosed in sealed containers and regularly removed from the site(s). Pets of project personnel shall not be allowed on site where they may come into contact with any native species.
- Night lighting shall be directed away from the adjacent open habitat and shielding shall be incorporated in project designs to ensure ambient lighting is not increased.

MM-BIO-7 Pre-Construction Bat Survey

If ground-disturbing and/or vegetation clearance activities are scheduled to occur during the maternity roosting season (March through August), a pre-construction survey for bats is recommended within 1 month prior to the start of construction to determine if any bats are currently roosting within 100 feet of the impact area. The pre-construction survey shall consist of a daytime roost assessment by a qualified bat biologist to determine if any bats or sign of active roosting is present. An emergence survey at dusk shall be conducted after the roost assessment is completed to observe if any bats are emerging from suitable roost locations on the project site. Additionally,

active and passive acoustic monitoring shall occur concurrently with the emergence survey to determine if any bats are echolocating within the project site, identify the echolocating species, and determine the relatively level of bat activity on site. Passive acoustic detectors shall be deployed for a minimum of 3 nights. Once retrieved, bat echolocation calls shall be analyzed off site using Sonobat software and manual vetting to identify calls to the species level. If roosting bats are observed during the pre-construction survey, a qualified biologist shall conduct on-site monitoring when activities are conducted within 100 feet of the roost location, and shall implement avoidance measures, such as establishing a buffer on the ground beneath the roost where no machinery or vehicles shall park or operate to avoid exhaust fumes and heat from radiating into the roost. If no bats are observed during the pre-construction survey, the project may commence and no further action would be required.

MM-BIO-8 Jurisdictional Waters and Assessment, Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation

A formal jurisdictional delineation is needed to determine if the potential jurisdictional aquatic features are present within sites 3, 9, 13, 18, 19, 20, 29, 33, 35, A4, and A7, and if implementation of the proposed project would impact these potential jurisdictional resources.

If jurisdictional waters are impacted as a result of project implementation, appropriate permits shall be obtained from the regulatory agencies, including United States Army Corps of Engineers, Regional Water Quality Control Board and from the California Department of Fish and Wildlife.

All mitigation measures and conditions contained within the permits shall be implemented. At a minimum, the following shall be completed for mitigation for impacts to waters of the state and jurisdictional streambed:

1. **Compensation for Permanent Impacts:** Permanent impacts to waters of the state and jurisdictional streambeds shall be offset by compensation at a 1:1 ratio, or as otherwise required by the respective permits.
2. **Temporary Impacts:** All areas temporarily impacted shall be restored to native grade and contour, and revegetated with native species as determined by an adjacent reference site or through documentation of baseline conditions prior to impacts.
3. **Best Management Practices**. Avoided jurisdictional waters shall be fenced or flagged as environmentally sensitive areas. Best management practices shall be implemented to avoid indirect impacts to jurisdictional waters, including the following:
    a. Vehicles and equipment shall not be operated in ponded or flowing water except as described in the permits.
    b. Water containing mud, silt, or other pollutants from grading or other activities shall not be allowed to enter jurisdictional waters or be placed in locations that may be subjected to high storm flows.
    c. Spoil sites shall not be located within 30 feet from the boundaries of jurisdictional waters or in locations that may be subject to high storm flows, where spoils might be washed back into drainages.

d. Raw cement/concrete or washings thereof, asphalt, paint or other coating material, oil or other petroleum products, or any other substances that could be hazardous to vegetation or wildlife resources resulting from Project-related activities shall be prevented from contaminating the soil and/or entering avoided jurisdictional waters.

e. No equipment maintenance shall occur within 150 feet of jurisdictional waters and no petroleum products or other pollutants from the equipment will be allowed to enter these areas or enter any off-site state-jurisdictional waters under any flow.

MM-BIO-9 Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan & Western Riverside Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan Fee Payment

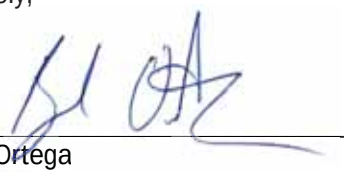
As a signatory to the Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan and Western Riverside Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan, the County of Riverside shall be required to pay a local development mitigation fee for the proposed use on the project site at the rates applicable at the time of payment of the fee as set forth in the most recent fee schedule(s).

7 Conclusion

With implementation of the mitigation measures as discussed in Section 6 of this report, and adherence to the WRMSHCP BMPs and UWIG, as well as the CVMSHCP LUAG, and applicable development mitigation fees, the proposed project (not including project Sites A7, 24, and 33) would not result in significant impacts to biological resources and would be consistent with the WRMSHCP and the CVMSHCP. If Sites A7, 24 and/or 33 are selected for the proposed project, further action including a JPR would be required under WRMSCHP and CVMSCHP, as applicable.

If you have any questions regarding the contents of this report, please contact me at bortega@dudek.com or 760.479.4254.

Sincerely,



Brock Ortega
Principal Biologist

Att.: *Attachment A – Figures*
Attachment B – Vascular Plant Species Compendium
Attachment C – Wildlife Species Compendium
Attachment D – Special-Status Plant Species Detected or Potentially Occurring in the Study Areas
Attachment E – Special-Status Wildlife Species Detected or Potentially Occurring in the Study Areas

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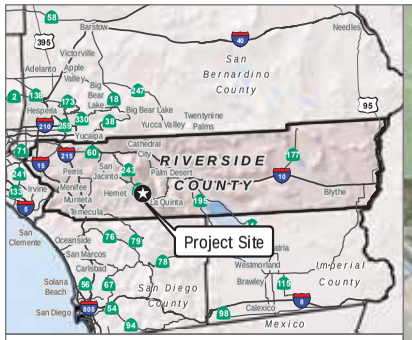
Attachment A
Figures



1. Poppet Flats Fire #63
2. Silent Valley Water Tank
3. High Valley Water District
4. Gran Fire Station #51 (US Forest)
5. Idyllwild Fire Protection
6. Pine Cove Fire Station #23
7. Alandale Fire Station
8. Alhatti Christian
9. Idyllwild Park
10. Idyllwild School
11. Camp Emerson Boy Scouts
12. Taquitz Pines Conference Center
13. Fern Valley Water Tanks
14. Fern Valley Water Chipmunk
15. Mountain Resource
16. Idyllwild Transfer Station
17. Keenwild Station (Forest)
18. Lake Hemet Sheriff Station
19. Hurkey Creek Park
20. Riverside Cty Fire Station #53
21. Anza Fire Dept
22. Hamilton High School
23. Anza Valley Christian School
24. Pinyon Fire Station #30
26. Garner Valley Commons
27. Marrion Ridge Dr.
28. Golden Rod Road Water Tank
29. Burnt Valley Road
30. Anza Transfer
31. Santa Rosa Indian Reservation
32. Buckthorn
33. Yucca Road
34. Cactus Spring Trail
35. Pyramid Peak
36. Caltrans Keen Mountain Maintenance Station
37. Fern Valley Maintenance Facility - Lodge Rd.
A1. Crest Drive
A2. Thousand Trails RV Resort
A3 . Thousand Pine Water Tank
A4. Fern Valley Water District HQ
A5. Paradise Cafe
A6. McCall Park
A7. Cranston Station
A8. Lawler Lodge

SOURCE: Bing Maps 2021

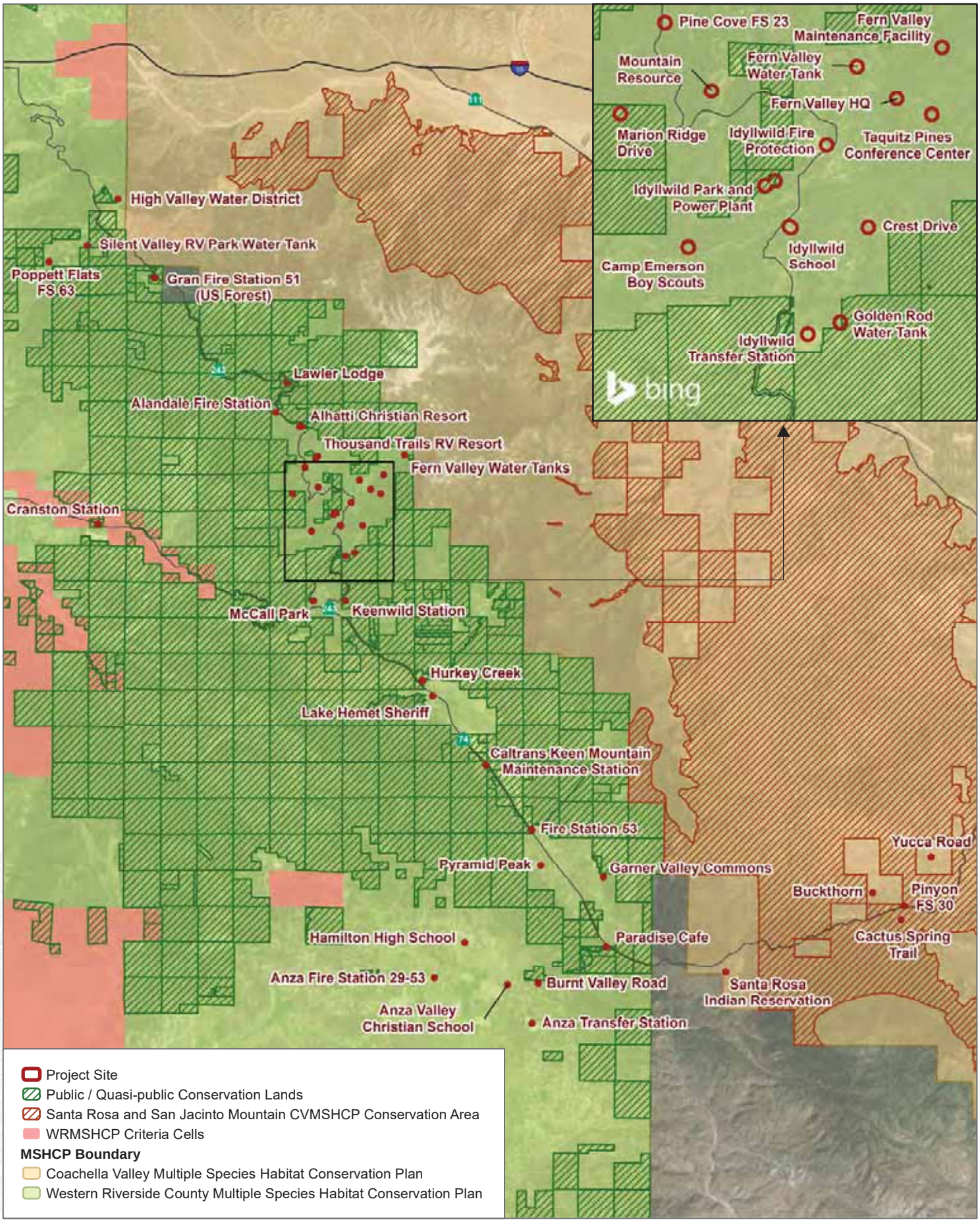
DUDEK

0 7,000 14,000 Feet

FIGURE 1

Project Location

Outdoor Warning System Project



SOURCE: Bing Maps 2021

DUDEK

0 9,000 18,000 Feet

FIGURE 2

WRMSHCP / CVMSHCP

Outdoor Warning System Project

SOURCE: Bing Maps 2021

DUDEK

0 35 70 Feet

FIGURE 3-1

Vegetation Communities and Biological Resources: 1 - Poppett Flats FS 63

Outdoor Warning System Project

SOURCE: Bing Maps 2021

DUDEK

0 35 70 Feet

FIGURE 3-2

Vegetation Communities and Biological Resources: 2 - Silent Valley RV Park Water Tank

Outdoor Warning System Project

SOURCE: Bing Maps 2021

DUDEK

0 35 70 Feet

FIGURE 3-3

Vegetation Communities and Biological Resources: 3 - High Valley Water District

Outdoor Warning System Project

SOURCE: Bing Maps 2021

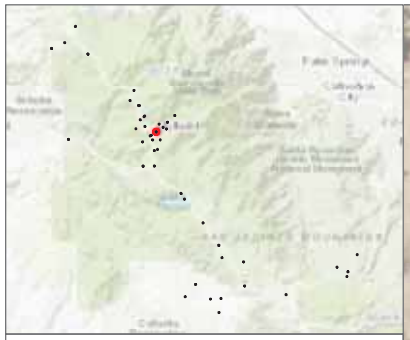
DUDEK

0 35 70 Feet

FIGURE 3-4

Vegetation Communities and Biological Resources: 4 - Gran Fire Station 51 (US Forest)

Outdoor Warning System Project



Study Area
Project Site
Vegetation Communities / Land Cover Types
DEV : Urban/Developed
DH : Disturbed Habitat
Pinus jeffreyi : Pinus jeffreyi - Quercus kelloggii Association

SOURCE: Bing Maps 2021

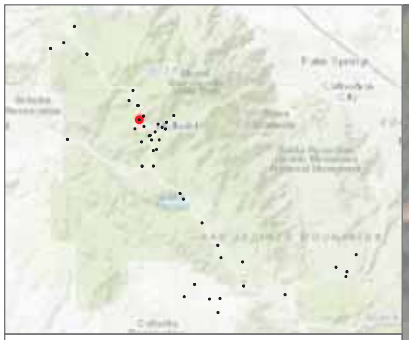
DUDEK

0 35 70 Feet

FIGURE 3-5

Vegetation Communities and Biological Resources: 5 - Idyllwild Fire Protection

Outdoor Warning System Project



Study Area
Project Site
Vegetation Communities / Land Cover Types
DEV : Urban/Developed
DH : Disturbed Habitat
JEFF PINE : Pinus jeffreyi Association
Pinus jeffreyi : Pinus jeffreyi / Quercus wislizeni Association

SOURCE: Bing Maps 2021

DUDEK

0 35 70 Feet

FIGURE 3-6

Vegetation Communities and Biological Resources: 6 - Pine Cove FS 23

Outdoor Warning System Project

SOURCE: Bing Maps 2021

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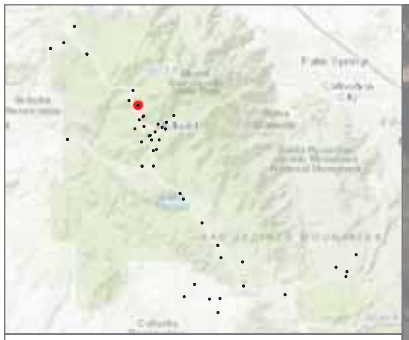
FIGURE 3-7

Vegetation Communities and Biological Resources: 7 - Alandale Fire Station

Outdoor Warning System Project



Study Area
Project Site
Vegetation Communities / Land Cover Types
Calocedrus decurrens : Calocedrus decurrens - Quercus chrysolepis - Quercus kelloggii Association
DEV : Urban/Developed
PIPO : Pinus ponderosa - Calocedrus decurrens (mixed conifer) / Arctostaphylos sp. - Chamaebatia foliolosa Association
SMCF : Pinus ponderosa - Calocedrus decurrens - Quercus kelloggii Association

SOURCE: Bing Maps 2021

DUDEK

0 40 80 Feet

FIGURE 3-8

Vegetation Communities and Biological Resources: 8 - Alhatti Christian Resort and Alternate Location

Outdoor Warning System Project

SOURCE: Bing Maps 2021

DUDEK

0 40 80 Feet

FIGURE 3-9

Vegetation Communities and Biological Resources: 9 - Idyllwild Park and Power Plant

Outdoor Warning System Project

SOURCE: Bing Maps 2021

DUDEK

0 35 70 Feet

FIGURE 3-10

Vegetation Communities and Biological Resources: 10 - Idyllwild School

Outdoor Warning System Project

SOURCE: Bing Maps 2021

DUDEK

0 35 70 Feet

FIGURE 3-11

Vegetation Communities and Biological Resources: 11 - Camp Emerson Boy Scouts

Outdoor Warning System Project

SOURCE: Bing Maps 2021

DUDEK

0 35 70 Feet

FIGURE 3-12

Vegetation Communities and Biological Resources: 12 - Taquitz Pines Conference Center

Outdoor Warning System Project

SOURCE: Bing Maps 2021

DUDEK

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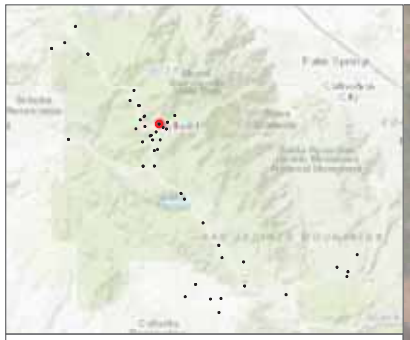
FIGURE 3-13

Vegetation Communities and Biological Resources: 13 - Fern Valley Water Tanks

Outdoor Warning System Project



Study Area
Project Site
Vegetation Communities / Land Cover Types
DEV : Urban/Developed
DH : Disturbed Habitat
JEFF PINE : Pinus jeffreyi Association
Quer chrysolepis : Quercus chrysolepis - Pinus jeffreyi Provisional Association

SOURCE: Bing Maps 2021

DUDEK

0 35 70 Feet

FIGURE 3-14

Vegetation Communities and Biological Resources: 14 - Fern Valley Water Tank Chipmunk

Outdoor Warning System Project

SOURCE: Bing Maps 2021

DUDEK

0 35 70 Feet

FIGURE 3-15

Vegetation Communities and Biological Resources: 15 - Mountain Resource

Outdoor Warning System Project

SOURCE: Bing Maps 2021

DUDEK

0 35 70 Feet

FIGURE 3-16

Vegetation Communities and Biological Resources: 16 - Idyllwild Transfer Station

Outdoor Warning System Project

SOURCE: Bing Maps 2021

DUDEK

0 35 70 Feet

FIGURE 3-17

Vegetation Communities and Biological Resources: 17 - Keenwild Station (Forest)

Outdoor Warning System Project

SOURCE: Bing Maps 2021

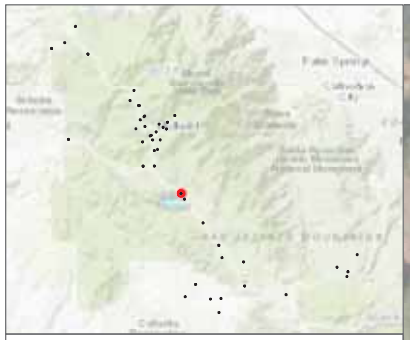
DUDEK

0 35 70 Feet

FIGURE 3-18

Vegetation Communities and Biological Resources: 18 - Lake Hemet Sheriff

Outdoor Warning System Project



Study Area
Project Site
Vegetation Communities / Land Cover Types
Artemisia tridentata : Artemisia tridentata Association
DEV : Urban/Developed
ICF : Incense cedar forest (Calocedrus decurrens) Alliance
JEFF PINE : Jeffrey pine forest (Pinus jeffreyi) Alliance
NNG : Non-Native Grassland
ORN : Parks and ornamental plantings

SOURCE: Bing Maps 2021

DUDEK

0 35 70 Feet

FIGURE 3-19

Vegetation Communities and Biological Resources: 19 - Hurkey Creek

Outdoor Warning System Project

SOURCE: Bing Maps 2021

DUDEK

0 35 70 Feet

FIGURE 3-20

Vegetation Communities and Biological Resources: 20 - Fire Station 53 and Alternate Pole Location

Outdoor Warning System Project

SOURCE: Bing Maps 2021

DUDEK

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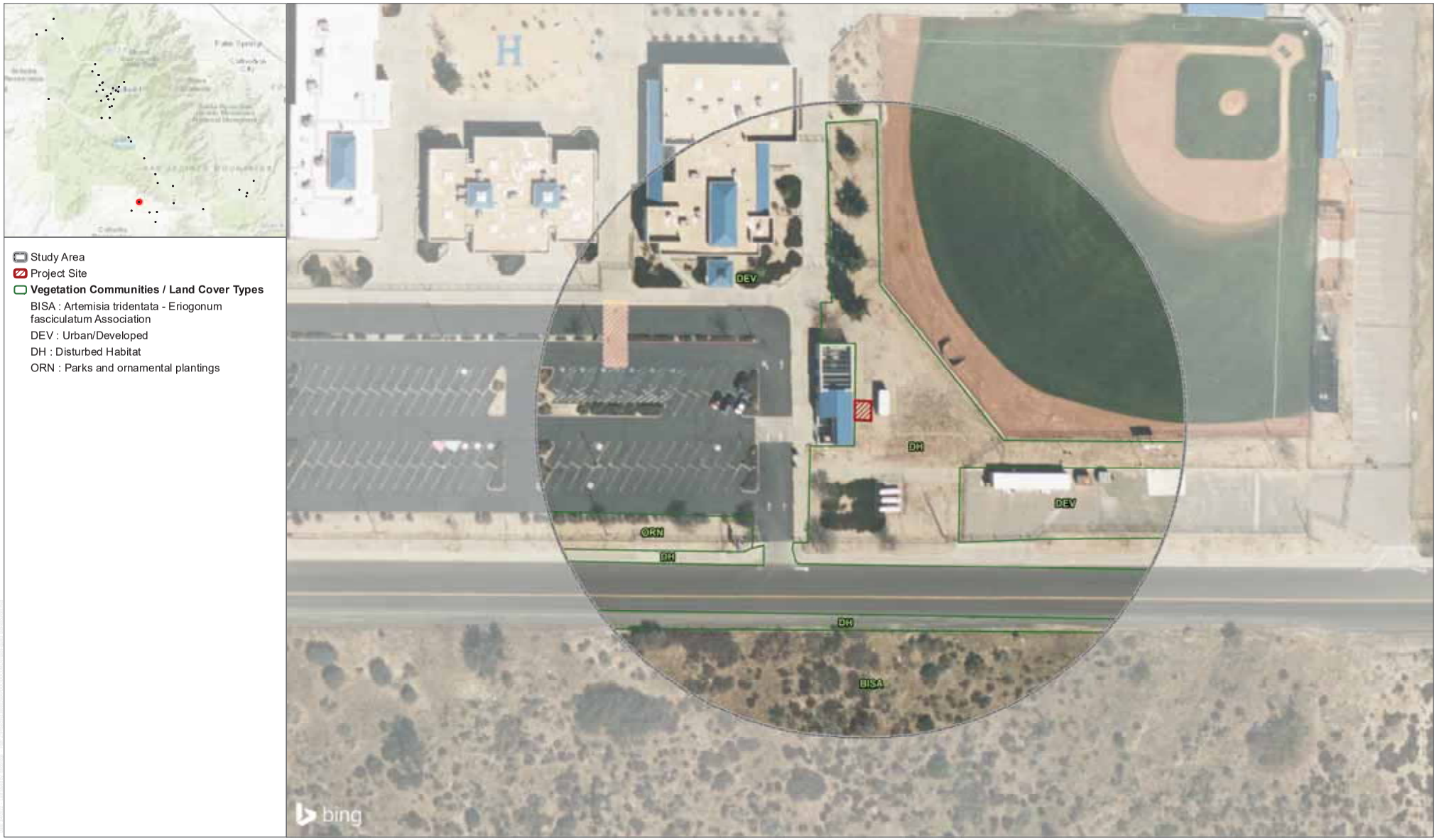
FIGURE 3-21

Vegetation Communities and Biological Resources: 21 - Anza Fire Station 29-53

Outdoor Warning System Project



SOURCE: Bing Maps 2021

DUDEK

0 35 70 Feet

FIGURE 3-22

Vegetation Communities and Biological Resources: 22 - Hamilton High School

Outdoor Warning System Project

SOURCE: Bing Maps 2021

DUDEK

0 35 70 Feet

FIGURE 3-23

Vegetation Communities and Biological Resources: 23 - Anza Valley Christian School

Outdoor Warning System Project

SOURCE: Bing Maps 2021

DUDEK

0 35 70 Feet

FIGURE 3-24

Vegetation Communities and Biological Resources: 24 - Pinyon FS 30

Outdoor Warning System Project

SOURCE: Bing Maps 2021

DUDEK

0 35 70 Feet

FIGURE 3-25

Vegetation Communities and Biological Resources: 26 - Garner Valley Commons

Outdoor Warning System Project

SOURCE: Bing Maps 2021

DUDEK

0 35 70 Feet

FIGURE 3-26

Vegetation Communities and Biological Resources: 27 - Marion Ridge Drive

Outdoor Warning System Project

SOURCE: Bing Maps 2021

DUDEK

0 35 70 Feet

FIGURE 3-27

Vegetation Communities and Biological Resources: 28 - Golden Rod Water Tank

Outdoor Warning System Project

SOURCE: Bing Maps 2021

DUDEK

0 35 70 Feet

FIGURE 3-28

Vegetation Communities and Biological Resources: 29 - Burnt Valley Road

Outdoor Warning System Project

SOURCE: Bing Maps 2021

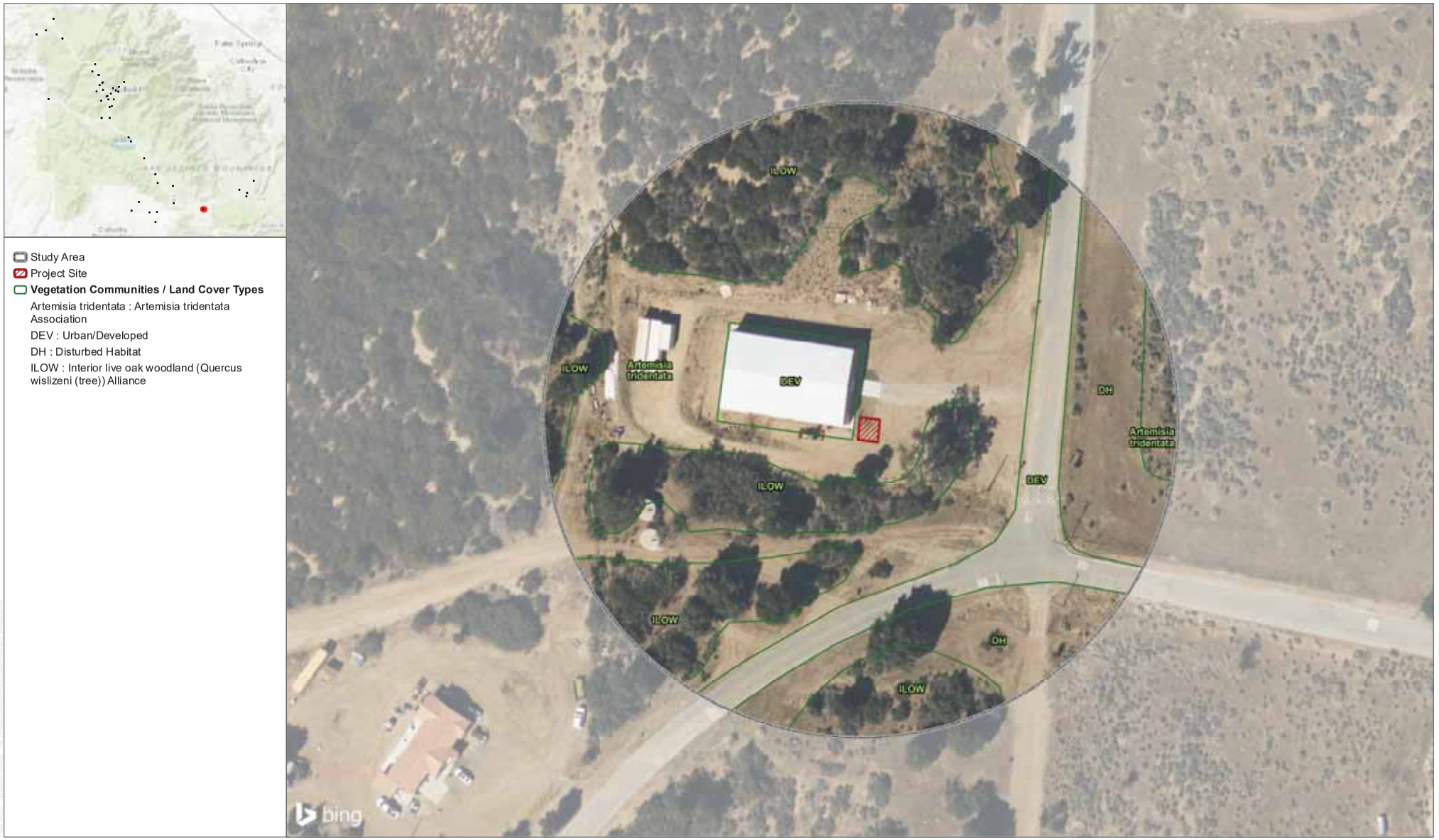
DUDEK

0 35 70 Feet

FIGURE 3-29

Vegetation Communities and Biological Resources: 30 - Anza Transfer Station

Outdoor Warning System Project



SOURCE: Bing Maps 2021

DUDEK

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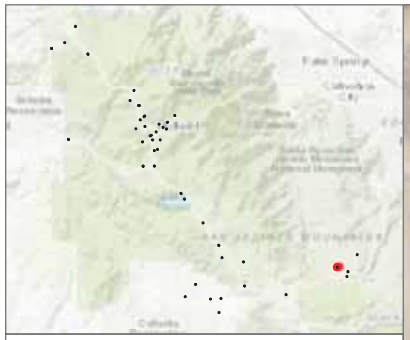
FIGURE 3-30

Vegetation Communities and Biological Resources: 31 - Santa Rosa Indian Reservation

Outdoor Warning System Project



Study Area
Project Site
Vegetation Communities / Land Cover Types
DEV : Urban/Developed
DH : Disturbed Habitat
RSC : Adenostoma sparsifolium
YUSC : Yucca schidigera - Eriogonum fasciculatum Association

SOURCE: Bing Maps 2021

DUDEK

0 35 70 Feet

FIGURE 3-31

Vegetation Communities and Biological Resources: 32 - Buckthorn

Outdoor Warning System Project

SOURCE: Bing Maps 2021

DUDEK

0 35 70 Feet

FIGURE 3-32

Vegetation Communities and Biological Resources: 33 - Yucca Road

Outdoor Warning System Project

SOURCE: Bing Maps 2021

DUDEK

0 35 70 Feet

FIGURE 3-33

Vegetation Communities and Biological Resources: 34 - Cactus Spring Trail

Outdoor Warning System Project

SOURCE: Bing Maps 2021

DUDEK

0 35 70 Feet

FIGURE 3-34

Vegetation Communities and Biological Resources: 35 - Pyramid Peak

Outdoor Warning System Project

SOURCE: Bing Maps 2021

DUDEK

0 35 70 Feet

FIGURE 3-35

Vegetation Communities and Biological Resources: 36 - Caltrans Keen Mountain Maintenance Station

Outdoor Warning System Project

SOURCE: Bing Maps 2021

DUDEK

0 35 70 Feet

FIGURE 3-36

Vegetation Communities and Biological Resources: 37 - Fern Valley Maintenance Facility - Lodge Road

Outdoor Warning System Project

SOURCE: Bing Maps 2021

DUDEK

0 35 70 Feet

FIGURE 3-37

Vegetation Communities and Biological Resources: A1 - Crest Drive

Outdoor Warning System Project

SOURCE: Bing Maps 2021

DUDEK

0 50 100 Feet

FIGURE 3-38

Vegetation Communities and Biological Resources: A2 and A3 - Thousand Trails RV Resort

Outdoor Warning System Project

SOURCE: Bing Maps 2021

DUDEK

0 35 70 Feet

FIGURE 3-39

Vegetation Communities and Biological Resources: A4 - Fern Valley HQ

Outdoor Warning System Project

SOURCE: Bing Maps 2021

DUDEK

0 35 70 Feet

FIGURE 3-40

Vegetation Communities and Biological Resources: A5 - Paradise Cafe

Outdoor Warning System Project

SOURCE: Bing Maps 2021

DUDEK

0 35 70 Feet

FIGURE 3-41

Vegetation Communities and Biological Resources: A6 - McCall Park and Alternate Location

Outdoor Warning System Project

SOURCE: Bing Maps 2021

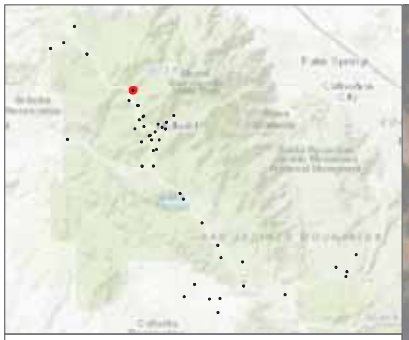
DUDEK

0 35 70 Feet

FIGURE 3-42

Vegetation Communities and Biological Resources: A7 - Cranston Station

Outdoor Warning System Project



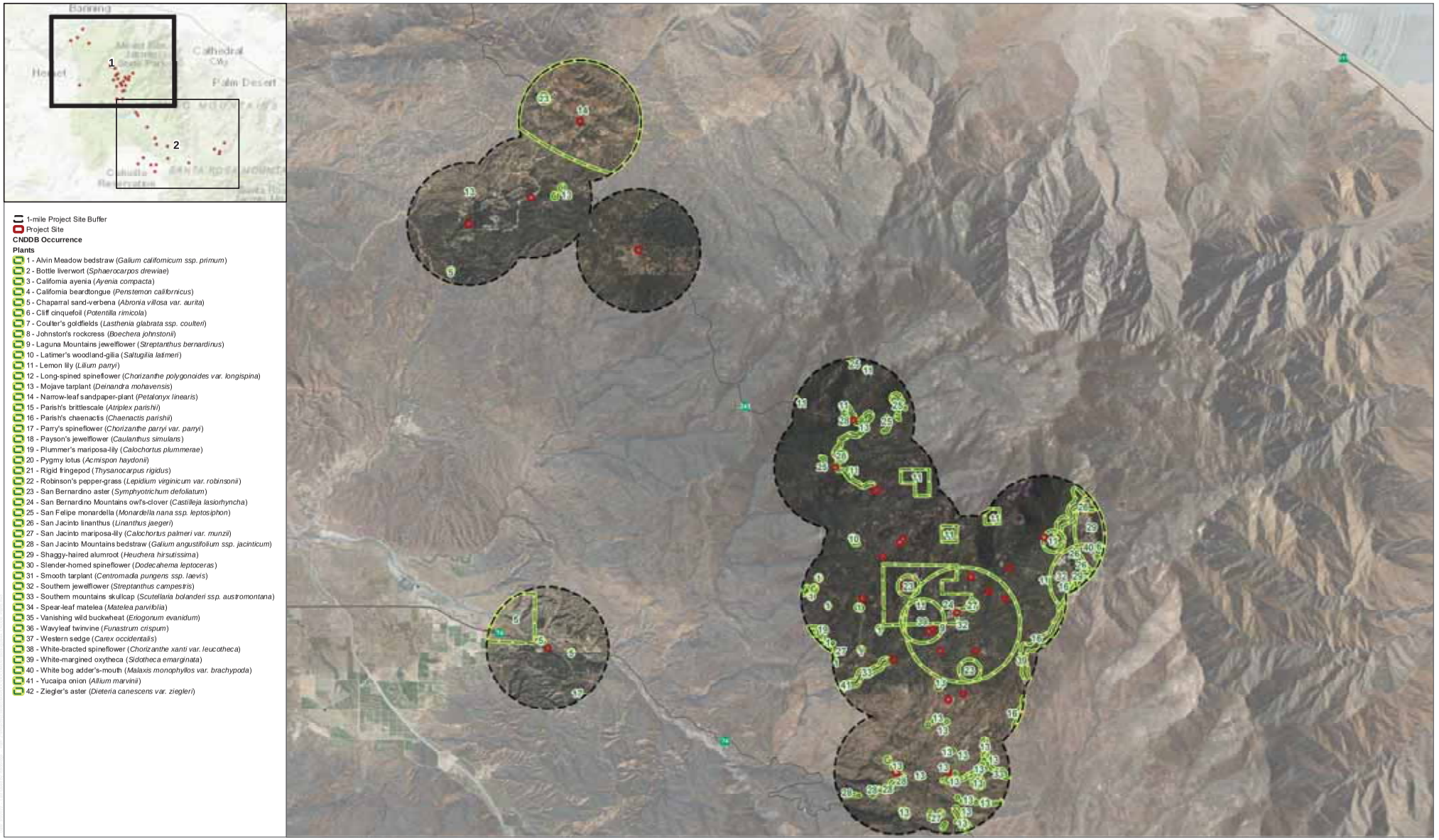
Study Area
Project Site
Vegetation Communities / Land Cover Types
BOF : California black oak forest (Quercus kelloggii) Alliance
Calocedrus decurrens : Calocedrus decurrens - Quercus chrysolepis - Quercus kelloggii Association
DEV : Urban/Developed

SOURCE: Bing Maps 2021

DUDEK

0 35 70 Feet

FIGURE 3-43
Vegetation Communities and Biological Resources: A8 - Lawler Lodge
Outdoor Warning System Project



SOURCE: Bing Maps 2021, CDFW 2022

DUDEK

0 4,000 8,000 Feet

FIGURE 4A-1

CNDDB Occurrences - Plants

Outdoor Warning System Project

1-mile Project Site Buffer
Project Site

CNDDB Occurrence

Plants

1 - Alvin Meadow bedstraw (*Galium californicum ssp. primum*)
2 - Bottle liverwort (*Sphaerocarpos drewiae*)
3 - California ayenia (*Ayenia compacta*)
4 - California beardtongue (*Penstemon californicus*)
5 - Chaparral sand-verbena (*Abronia villosa var. aurita*)
6 - Cliff cinquefoil (*Potentilla rimicola*)
7 - Coulter's goldfields (*Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri*)
8 - Johnston's rockcress (*Boechera johnstonii*)
9 - Laguna Mountains jewelflower (*Streptanthus bernardinus*)
10 - Latimer's woodland-gilia (*Saltugilia latimeri*)
11 - Lemon lily (*Lilium parryi*)
12 - Long-spined spineflower (*Chorizanthe polygonoides var. longispina*)
13 - Mojave tarplant (*Deinandra mohavensis*)
14 - Narrow-leaf sandpaper-plant (*Petalonyx linearis*)
15 - Parish's brittlescale (*Atriplex parishii*)
16 - Parish's chaenactis (*Chaenactis parishii*)
17 - Parry's spineflower (*Chorizanthe parryi var. parryi*)
18 - Payson's jewelflower (*Caulanthus simulans*)
19 - Plummer's mariposa-lily (*Calochortus plummerae*)
20 - Pygmy lotus (*Acmispon haydonii*)
21 - Rigid fringepod (*Thysanocarpus rigidus*)
22 - Robinson's pepper-grass (*Lepidium virginicum var. robinsonii*)
23 - San Bernardino aster (*Symphyotrichum defoliatum*)
24 - San Bernardino Mountains owl's-clover (*Castilleja lasiorhyncha*)
25 - San Felipe monardella (*Monardella nana ssp. leptosiphon*)
26 - San Jacinto linanthus (*Linanthus jaegeri*)
27 - San Jacinto mariposa-lily (*Calochortus palmeri var. munzii*)
28 - San Jacinto Mountains bedstraw (*Galium angustifolium ssp. jacinticum*)
29 - Shaggy-haired alumroot (*Heuchera hirsutissima*)
30 - Slender-horned spineflower (*Dodecahema leptoceras*)
31 - Smooth tarplant (*Centromadia pungens ssp. laevis*)
32 - Southern jewelflower (*Streptanthus campestris*)
33 - Southern mountains skullcap (*Scutellaria bolanderi ssp. austromontana*)
34 - Spear-leaf matelea (*Matelea parviflia*)
35 - Vanishing wild buckwheat (*Eriogonum evanidum*)
36 - Wavyleaf twinvine (*Funastrum crispum*)
37 - Western sedge (*Carex occidentalis*)
38 - White-bracted spineflower (*Chorizanthe xanti var. leucotheca*)
39 - White-margined oxytheca (*Sidotheca emarginata*)
40 - White bog adder's-mouth (*Malaxis monophyllos var. brachypoda*)
41 - Yucaipa onion (*Allium marvinii*)
42 - Ziegler's aster (*Dieteria canescens var. ziegleri*)

SOURCE: Bing Maps 2021, CDFW 2022

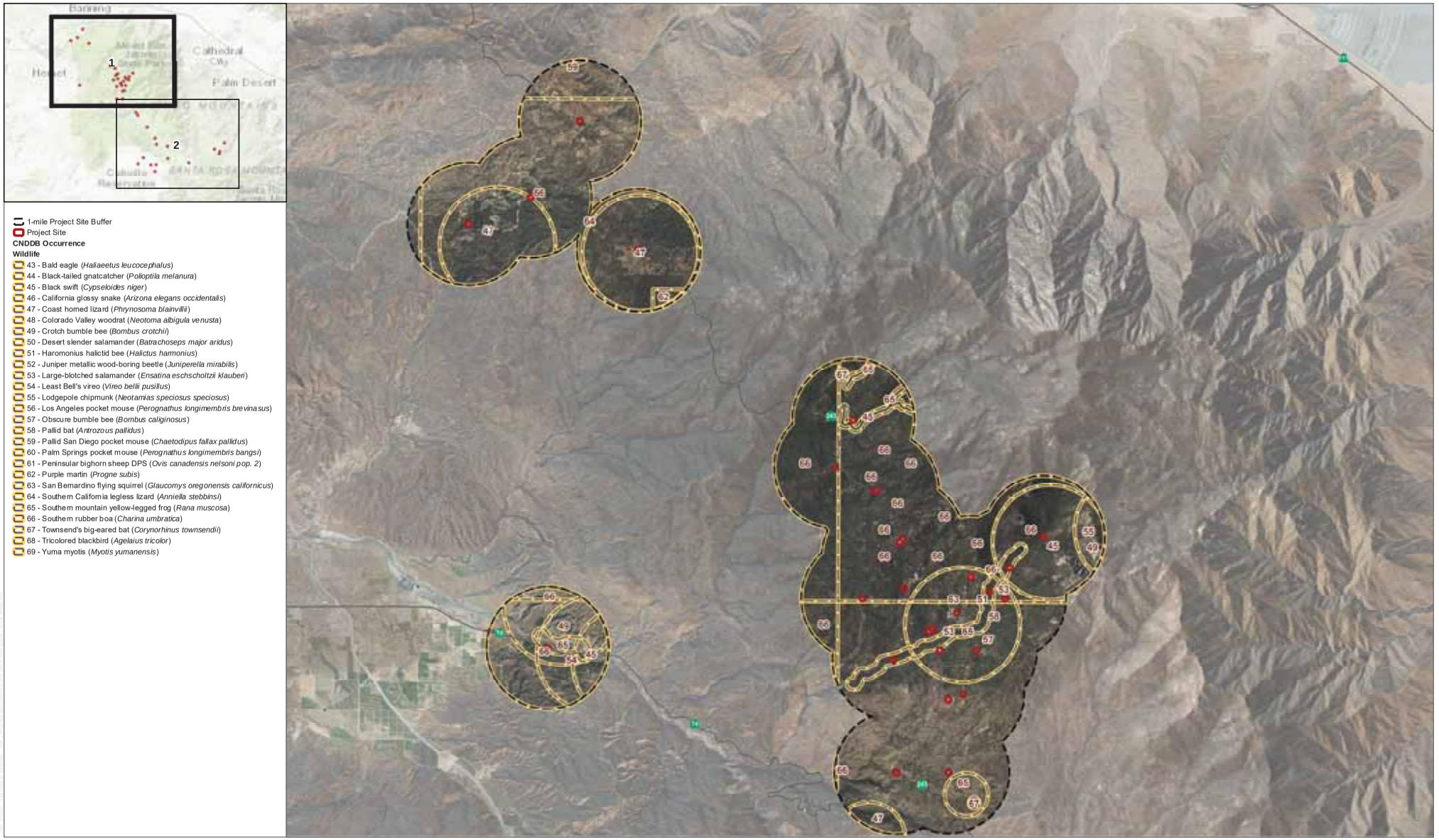
DUDEK

0 4,000 8,000 Feet

FIGURE 4A-2

CNDDB Occurrences - Plants

Outdoor Warning System Project



SOURCE: Bing Maps 2021, CDFW 2022

DUDEK

0 4,000 8,000 Feet

FIGURE 4B-1

CNDDB Occurrences - Wildlife

Outdoor Warning System Project

1-mile Project Site Buffer
Project Site

CNDDB Occurrence

Wildlife

- 43 - Bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*)
- 44 - Black-tailed gnatcatcher (*Polioptila melanura*)
- 45 - Black swift (*Cypseloides niger*)
- 46 - California glossy snake (*Arizona elegans occidentalis*)
- 47 - Coast horned lizard (*Phrynosoma blainvillii*)
- 48 - Colorado Valley woodrat (*Neotoma albigula venusta*)
- 49 - Crotch bumble bee (*Bombus crotchii*)
- 50 - Desert slender salamander (*Batrachoseps major aridus*)
- 51 - Haromonius halictid bee (*Halictus harmonius*)
- 52 - Juniper metallic wood-boring beetle (*Juniperella mirabilis*)
- 53 - Large-blotched salamander (*Ensatina eschscholtzii klauberi*)
- 54 - Least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*)
- 55 - Lodgepole chipmunk (*Neotamias speciosus speciosus*)
- 56 - Los Angeles pocket mouse (*Perognathus longimembris brevinasus*)
- 57 - Obscure bumble bee (*Bombus caliginosus*)
- 58 - Pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*)
- 59 - Pallid San Diego pocket mouse (*Chaetodipus fallax pallidus*)
- 60 - Palm Springs pocket mouse (*Perognathus longimembris bangsi*)
- 61 - Peninsular bighorn sheep DPS (*Ovis canadensis nelsoni pop. 2*)
- 62 - Purple martin (*Progne subis*)
- 63 - San Bernardino flying squirrel (*Glaucomys oregonensis californicus*)
- 64 - Southern California legless lizard (*Anniella stebbinsi*)
- 65 - Southern mountain yellow-legged frog (*Rana muscosa*)
- 66 - Southern rubber boa (*Charina umbratica*)
- 67 - Townsend's big-eared bat (*Corynorhinus townsendii*)
- 68 - Tricolored blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*)
- 69 - Yuma myotis (*Myotis yumanensis*)

SOURCE: Bing Maps 2021, CDFW 2022

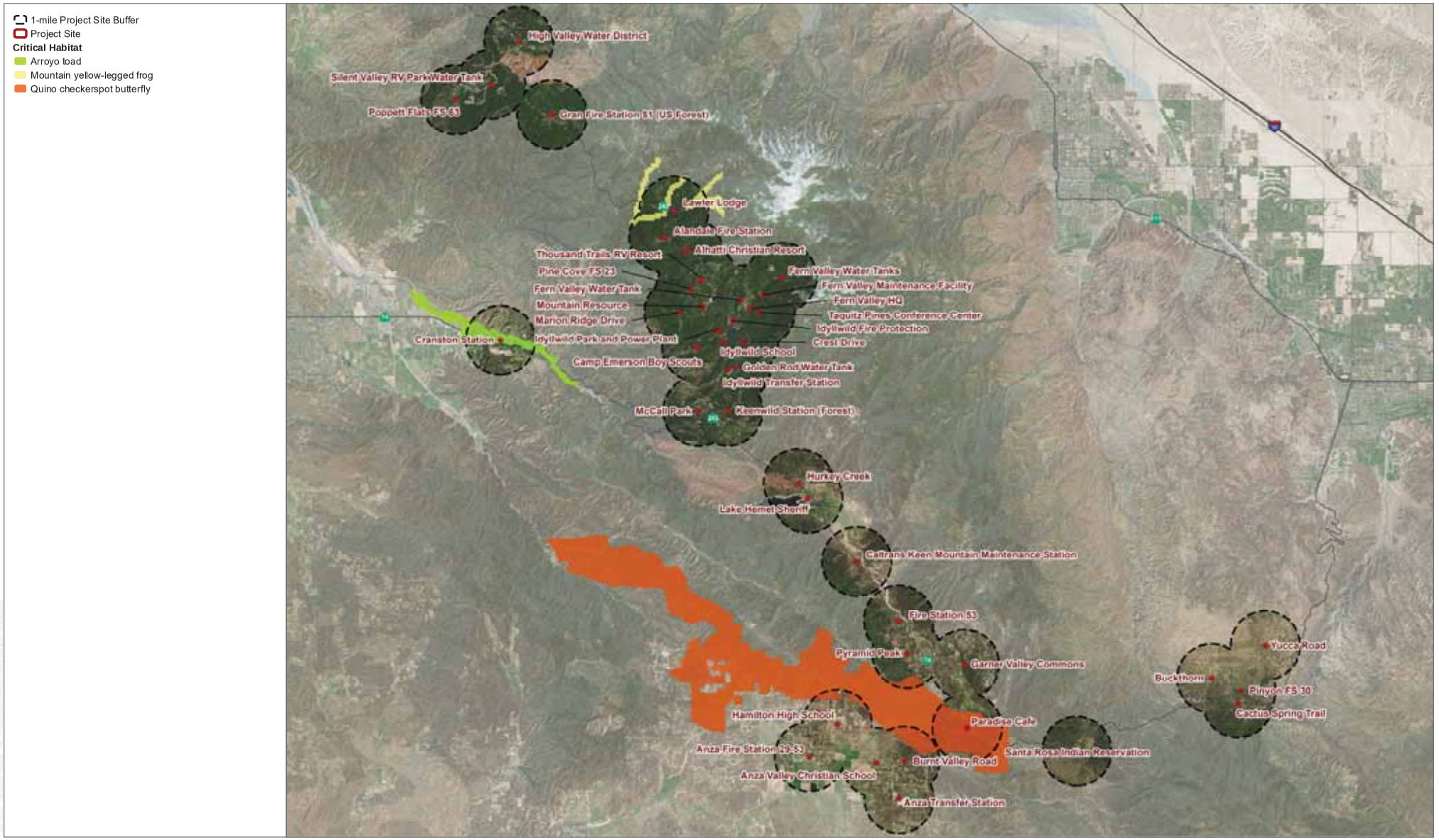
DUDEK

0 4,000 8,000 Feet

FIGURE 4B-2

CNDDB Occurrences - Wildlife

Outdoor Warning System Project



SOURCE: Bing Maps 2021, CDFW 2022

DUDEK

0 7,000 14,000 Feet

FIGURE 5

Critical Habitat

Outdoor Warning System Project

Attachment B

Vascular Plant Species Compendium

Mountain Plants

Non-Vascular Species

Mosses

PTERIGYNANDRACEAE—NO COMMON NAME

Myurella sp.

Vascular Species

Eudicots

ASTERACEAE – SUNFLOWER FAMILY

Artemisia californica – California sagebrush
Artemisia tridentata – big sagebrush

BORAGINACEAE – BORAGE FAMILY

Eriodictyon crassifolium – thick leaf yerba santa

BRASSICACEAE – MUSTARD FAMILY

* *Hirschfeldia incana* – shortpod mustard

ERICACEAE – HEATH FAMILY

Arctostaphylos glauca – bigberry manzanita
Arctostaphylos sp.

FAGACEAE – OAK FAMILY

Quercus agrifolia – coast live oak
Quercus berberidifolia – Inland scrub oak
Quercus chrysolepis – canyon live oak
Quercus kelloggii – California black oak
Quercus wislizeni – interior live oak

LAMIACEAE – MINT FAMILY

Salvia apiana – white sage

POLYGONACEAE – BUCKWHEAT FAMILY

Eriogonum fasciculatum – California buckwheat
Eriogonum gracile – slender woolly buckwheat

RHAMNACEAE – BUCKTHORN FAMILY

Ceanothus cuneatus – wedge leaf ceanothus, buck brush
Ceanothus leucodermis – chaparral whitethorn
Frangula californica – California coffee berry

ROSACEAE – ROSE FAMILY

Adenostoma fasciculatum – chamise
Adenostoma sparsifolium – redshank
Cercocarpus betuloides – birch leaf mountain mahogany
Chamaebatia foliolosa – mountain misery

SALICACEAE – WILLOW FAMILY

Salix lasiolepis – arroyo willow

Ferns and Fern Allies

EQUISETACEAE – HORSETAIL FAMILY

Equisetum palustre – marsh horsetail

Gymnosperms and Gnetophytes

CUPRESSACEAE – CYPRESS FAMILY

Calocedrus decurrens – incense cedar
Hesperocyparis sp.

PINACEAE – PINE FAMILY

Abies concolor – white fir
Pinus attenuata – knobcone pine
Pinus coulteri – Coulter pine
Pinus jeffreyi – Jeffrey pine
Pinus lambertiana – sugar pine
Pinus ponderosa – Ponderosa pine

Monocots

POACEAE – GRASS FAMILY

* *Bromus diandrus* – ripgut brome
* *Festuca myuros* – rat-tail fescue
* *Festuca perennis* – perennial rye grass
Festuca sp.

Desert Plants

Vascular Species

Eudicots

ANACARDIACEAE – SUMAC OR CASHEW FAMILY

Rhus ovata – sugarbush

ASTERACEAE – SUNFLOWER FAMILY

Artemisia tridentata – big sagebrush

Encelia actoni – Acton's brittle brush

Encelia virginensis – Virgin River brittle brush

BORAGINACEAE – BORAGE FAMILY

Eriodictyon californicum – California yerba santa

CACTACEAE – CACTUS FAMILY

Cylindropuntia echinocarpa – Wiggins' cholla

Opuntia basilaris – beavertail pricklypear

CHENOPODIACEAE – GOOSEFOOT FAMILY

Atriplex canescens – fourwing saltbush

FABACEAE – LEGUME FAMILY

Senegalia greggii – catclaw acacia

FAGACEAE – OAK FAMILY

Quercus wislizeni – interior live oak

MALVACEAEVMALLOW FAMILY

Sphaeralcea ambigua – desert globemallow

PLATANACEAE – PLANE TREE, SYCAMORE FAMILY

Platanus racemosa – California sycamore

POLYGONACEAE – BUCKWHEAT FAMILY

Eriogonum fasciculatum – California buckwheat

ROSACEAE – ROSE FAMILY

Adenostoma sparsifolium – redshank

SALICACEAEVWILLOW FAMILY

Populus fremontii – Fremont cottonwood

Gymnosperms and Gnetophytes

CUPRESSACEAE – CYPRESS FAMILY

Hesperocyparis sp.

Juniperus californica – California juniper

Sequoia sempervirens – redwood

PINACEAE – PINE FAMILY

* *Cedrus deodara* – deodar cedar

Pinus jeffreyi – Jeffrey pine

Pinus monophylla – singleleaf pinyon

Monocots

AGAVACEAE – AGAVE FAMILY

Agave deserti – desert agave

Yucca schidigera – Mojave yucca

* signifies introduced (non-native) species

Attachment C

Wildlife Species Compendium

Mountain Wildlife

Birds

Blackbirds, Orioles and Allies

ICTERIDAE – BLACKBIRDS

Agelaius phoeniceus – red-winged blackbird

Hummingbirds

TROCHILIDAE – HUMMINGBIRDS

Calypte anna – Anna's hummingbird

Jays, Magpies and Crows

CORVIDAE – CROWS AND JAYS

Aphelocoma californica – California scrub-jay

Corvus corax – common raven

Cyanocitta stelleri – Steller's jay

Nuthatches

SITTIDAE – NUTHATCHES

Sitta carolinensis – white-breasted nuthatch

Sitta pygmaea – pygmy nuthatch

Pigeons and Doves

COLUMBIDAE – PIGEONS AND DOVES

Patagioenas fasciata – band-tailed pigeon

Shrikes

LANIIDAE – SHRIKES

Lanius ludovicianus – loggerhead shrike

Titmice

PARIDAE – CHICKADEES AND TITMICE

Poecile gambeli – mountain chickadee

Woodpeckers

PICIDAE – WOODPECKERS AND ALLIES

Colaptes auratus – northern flicker

Melanerpes formicivorus – acorn woodpecker

New World Sparrows

PASSERELLIDAE – NEW WORLD SPARROWS

Junco hyemalis – dark-eyed junco

Pipilo maculatus – spotted towhee

Zonotrichia leucophrys – white-crowned sparrow

Mammals

Squirrels

SCIURIDAE – SQUIRRELS

Sciurus griseus – western gray squirrel

Ungulates

CERVIDAE – DEERS

Odocoileus hemionus – mule deer

Desert Wildlife

Birds

Blackbirds, Orioles and Allies

ICTERIDAE – BLACKBIRDS

Sturnella neglecta – western meadowlark

Flycatchers

TYRANNIDAE – TYRANT FLYCATCHERS

Sayornis nigricans – black phoebe

Sayornis saya – Say's phoebe

Hawks

ACCIPITRIDAE – HAWKS, KITES, EAGLES, AND ALLIES

Buteo jamaicensis – red-tailed hawk

Hummingbirds

TROCHILIDAE – HUMMINGBIRDS

Calypte anna – Anna's hummingbird

Jays, Magpies and Crows

CORVIDAE – CROWS AND JAYS

Aphelocoma californica – California scrub-jay

Corvus corax – common raven

Mockingbirds and Thrashers

MIMIDAE – MOCKINGBIRDS AND THRASHERS

Toxostoma redivivum – California thrasher

New World Quail

ODONTOPHORIDAE – NEW WORLD QUAIL

Callipepla gambelii – Gambel's quail

Roadrunners and Cuckoos

CUCULIDAE – CUCKOOS, ROADRUNNERS, AND ANIS

Geococcyx californianus – greater roadrunner

Thrushes

TURDIDAE – THRUSHES

Sialia mexicana – western bluebird

Wood Warblers and Allies

PARULIDAE – WOOD-WARBLERS

Setophaga coronata – yellow-rumped warbler

Woodpeckers

PICIDAE – WOODPECKERS AND ALLIES

Dryobates scalaris – ladder-backed woodpecker

New World Sparrows

PASSERELLIDAE – NEW WORLD SPARROWS

Melozone crissalis – California towhee

Zonotrichia leucophrys – white-crowned sparrow

Attachment D

Special-Status Plant Species Detected or Potentially Occurring in the Study Areas

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR)	WR MSHCP or CVMSHCP	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur within the Study Area (outside of the project footprint)		
					Low	Moderate	High
Abronia villosa var. *aurita*	chaparral sand-verbena	None/None/1B.1	None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Desert dunes; sandy/annual herb/(Jan)Mar–Sep/246–5,245	1, 2, 3, 4, 22, 23, 26, 29, 30, 31	A5, A7	
Acmispon haydonii	pygmy lotus	None/None/1B.3	None	Pinyon and juniper woodland, Sonoran desert scrub; rocky/perennial herb/Jan–June/1,705–3,935	24, 32, 34		
Astragalus pachypus var. *jaegeri*	Jaeger's bush milk-vetch	None/None/1B.1	Covered	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland; sandy or rocky/perennial shrub/Dec–June/1,195–3,195		A7	
Boechera johnstonii	Johnston's rockcress	None/None/1B.2	Narrow Endemic Plant Species	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest; often on eroded clay/perennial herb/Feb–June/4,425–7,050	26, 29, 31	A5	
Calochortus palmeri var. *munzii*	San Jacinto mariposa lily	None/None/1B.2	Narrow Endemic Plant Species	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps/perennial bulbiferous herb/Apr–July/2,805–7,215	5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 36, 37, A1, A2, A6, A8	A5	
Calochortus palmeri var. *palmeri*	Palmer's mariposa lily	None/None/1B.2	None	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps; mesic/perennial bulbiferous herb/Apr–July/2,325–7,840	26, 29, 31, A5		
Chaenactis parishii	Parish's chaenactis	None/None/1B.3	None	Chaparral (rocky)/perennial herb/May–July/4,265–8,200	14, 17, 19, 22, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, A2		
Chorizanthe parryi var. *parryi*	Parry's spineflower	None/None/1B.1	Covered	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland; sandy or rocky, openings/annual herb/Apr–June/902–4,000	A7		
Chorizanthe xanti var. *leucotheca*	white-bracted spineflower	None/None/1B.2	None	Coastal scrub (alluvial fans), Mojavean desert scrub, Pinyon and juniper woodland; sandy or gravelly/annual herb/Apr–June/984–3,935	23, 24, 32, 33, 34		
Deinandra mohavensis	Mojave tarplant	None/SE/1B.3	Covered	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Riparian scrub; mesic/annual herb/(May)June–Oct(Jan)/2,095–5,245	9, 17, 19		
Delphinium hesperium ssp. *cuyamacae*	Cuyamaca larkspur	None/SR/1B.2	None	Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps, Vernal pools; mesic/perennial herb/May–July/4,000–5,350	22, 30		
Dieteria canescens var. *ziegleri*	Ziegler's aster	None/None/1B.2	None	Lower montane coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest/perennial herb/July–Oct/4,500–8,195	31		
Eriogonum evanidum	vanishing wild buckwheat	None/None/1B.1	None	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest, Pinyon and juniper woodland; sandy or gravelly/annual herb/July–Oct/3,605–7,295	35		
Funastrum crispum	wavyleaf twinevine	None/None/2B.2	None	Chaparral, Pinyon and juniper woodland/perennial herb/May–Aug/3,820–6,035	24, 32, 33, 34		
Galium angustifolium ssp. *jacinticum*	San Jacinto Mountains bedstraw	None/None/1B.3	Narrow Endemic Plant Species	Lower montane coniferous forest/perennial herb/June–Aug/4,425–6,885	1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 28, 36, 37, A1, A2, A6, A4, A8	27	
Galium californicum ssp. *primum*	Alvin Meadow bedstraw	None/None/1B.2	Covered	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest; granitic, sandy/perennial herb/May–July/4,425–5,575	10, 11, 16, 17, 18, 19, 28, 36, 5, 9, A1, A6		

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR)	WR MSHCP or CVMSHCP	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur within the Study Area (outside of the project footprint)		
					Low	Moderate	High
Leptosiphon floribundus ssp. *hallii*	Santa Rosa Mountains leptosiphon	None/None/1B.3	None	Pinyon and juniper woodland, Sonoran desert scrub/perennial herb/May–July(Nov)/3,280–6,560	24, 33, 34		
Lilium parryi	lemon lily	None/None/1B.2	Covered	Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps, Riparian forest, Upper montane coniferous forest; mesic/perennial bulbiferous herb/July–Aug/4,000–9,005	5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 27, 28, 36, 37, A1, A2, A4, A6, A8	9	
Monardella nana ssp. *leptosiphon*	San Felipe monardella	None/None/1B.2	None	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest/perennial rhizomatous herb/June–July/3,935–6,085	20, 22, 30		
Penstemon californicus	California beardtongue	None/None/1B.2	Covered	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest, Pinyon and juniper woodland; sandy/perennial herb/May–June(Aug)/3,835–7,545	26, 31, A5		
Penstemon californicus	California beardtongue	None/None/1B.2	None	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest, Pinyon and juniper woodland; sandy/perennial herb/May–June(Aug)/3,835–7,545	24, 32, 33		
Saltugilia latimeri	Latimer's woodland-gilia	None/None/1B.2	None	Chaparral, Mojavean desert scrub, Pinyon and juniper woodland; rocky or sandy, often granitic, sometimes washes/annual herb/Mar–June/1,310–6,230	33	24, 32, 34	
Scutellaria bolanderi ssp. *austromontana*	southern mountains skullcap	None/None/1B.2	None	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest; mesic/perennial rhizomatous herb/June–Aug/1,390–6,560	10, 11, 16, 17, 18, 19, 28, 36, 5, 9, A1, A6		
Sidotheca emarginata	white-margined oxytheca	None/None/1B.3	None	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest, Pinyon and juniper woodland/annual herb/(Feb)Apr–July(Aug)/3,935–8,200	24, 26, 31, 32, 33, 34, A5		
Streptanthus campestris	southern jewelflower	None/None/1B.3	None	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest, Pinyon and juniper woodland; rocky/perennial herb/(Apr)May–July/2,950–7,545	5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 24, 26, 27, 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, A1, A2, A4, A5, A6, A8		
Symphyotrichum defoliatum	San Bernardino aster	None/None/1B.2	None	Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps, Marshes and swamps, Valley and foothill grassland (vernally mesic); near ditches, streams, springs/perennial rhizomatous herb/July–Nov(Dec)/7–6,690	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 27, 28, 36, 37, 6, 8, A1, A2, A4, A6, A8		

Notes:
No special-status species have potential to occur within the project footprint; therefore, no 'Project Footprint' Occurrence columns were included in the table.
If a study area number is not listed in the table, it can be assumed that the species has no potential to occur at that location. No special-status species plants are expected to occur in the work area.
If a special-status species is not included in this table, it can be assumed that it was not deemed to have any potential to occur within the vicinity any of the project study areas or was not required to be analyzed under the WRMSHCP/CVMSHCP.

Status Legend:
FE: Federally listed as endangered
FT: Federally listed as threatened
SE: State listed as endangered
SR: State Rare
CRPR 1B: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere
CRPR 2B: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common elsewhere
.1 Seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat)
.2 Moderately threatened in California (20–80% occurrences threatened / moderate degree and immediacy of threat)
.3 Not very threatened in California (<20% of occurrences threatened / low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known)

Attachment E

Special-Status Wildlife Species Detected or Potentially Occurring in the Study Areas

Row Labels	Common Name	Status (Federal/State)	Western Riverside MSHCP	Coachella Valley MSHCP	Habitat	Potential to Occur within the Project Footprint			Potential to Occur within the Study Area (outside the project footprint)		
						Low	Moderate	High	Low	Moderate	High
Amphibians											
Anaxyrus californicus	arroyo toad	FE/SSC	Covered	Covered	Semi-arid areas near washes, sandy riverbanks, riparian areas, palm oasis, Joshua tree, mixed chaparral and sagebrush; stream channels for breeding (typically third order); adjacent stream terraces and uplands for foraging and wintering				A7		
Rana muscosa	mountain yellow-legged frog	FE/SE, WL	Covered	None	Lakes, ponds, meadow streams, isolated pools, and open riverbanks; rocky canyons in narrow canyons and in chaparral				18, 19, A8*, 13, A4, 9		
Spea hammondii	western spadefoot	None/SSC	Covered	None	Primarily grassland and vernal pools, but also in ephemeral wetlands that persist at least 3 weeks in chaparral, coastal scrub, valley–foothill woodlands, pastures, and other agriculture				35		
Reptiles											
Anniella stebbinsi	southern California legless lizard	None/SSC	None	None	Coastal dunes, stabilized dunes, beaches, dry washes, valley–foothill, chaparral, and scrubs; pine, oak, and riparian woodlands; associated with sparse vegetation and moist sandy or loose, loamy soils	33			21, 30, 29, 35, A7, 3, 2, 1, 4	24, 32	33, 34
Arizona elegans occidentalis	California glossy snake	None/SSC	None	None	Arid scrub, rocky washes, grasslands, chaparral, open areas with loose soil				35	21, 29, 30	
Charina umbratica	southern rubber boa	None/ST	Covered	None	Montane oak–conifer and mixed-conifer forests, montane chaparral, wet meadows; usually in vicinity of streams or wet meadows	2, 4, 7, 8, 13, 14, 37, A2, A3, 9, 27			A7, 37, 14, A2, A3, 12, 27, 15, 5	3, 2, 1, 4, 9, 13, A4	A8, 7, 8
Crotalus ruber	red diamondback rattlesnake	None/SSC	Covered	None	Coastal scrub, chaparral, oak and pine woodlands, rocky grasslands, cultivated areas, and desert flats	3, 2, 4			1	3, 2, 4	
Phrynosoma blainvillii	Blainville's horned lizard	None/SSC	Covered	None	Open areas of sandy soil in valleys, foothills, and semi-arid mountains including coastal scrub, chaparral, valley–foothill hardwood, conifer, riparian, pine–cypress, juniper, and annual grassland habitats	29, 26, 2, 4, 8, 14, A2, A3, 9, 27, 33, 32, 34			22, 23, 20, A7, 31, 17, A6, 28, 11, A1, 14, A2, A3, 9, 27, 5	21, 30, 35, 26, A5, 19, 18, 36, 1, A8, 7, 8, 24	29, 3, 2, 4, 33, 32, 34
Birds											
*Agelaius tricolor (*nesting colony)	tricolored blackbird	None/SSC, ST	Covered	None	Nests near freshwater, emergent wetland with cattails or tules, but also in Himalayan blackberrry; forages in grasslands, woodland, and agriculture				9	18	
*Aquila chrysaetos (*nesting & wintering)	golden eagle	None/FP, WL	Covered	None	Nests and winters in hilly, open/semi-open areas, including shrublands, grasslands, pastures, riparian areas, mountainous canyon land, open desert rimrock terrain; nests in large trees and on cliffs in open areas and forages in open habitats				14, A2, A3, 9, 27		
*Haliaeetus leucocephalus (*nesting & wintering*)*	bald eagle	FPD/FP, SE	Covered	None	Nests in forested areas adjacent to large bodies of water, including seacoasts, rivers, swamps,						18, 19

Row Labels	Common Name	Status (Federal/State)	Western Riverside MSHCP	Coachella Valley MSHCP	Habitat	Potential to Occur within the Project Footprint			Potential to Occur within the Study Area (outside the project footprint)		
						Low	Moderate	High	Low	Moderate	High
					large lakes; winters near large bodies of water in lowlands and mountains						
Progne subis (nesting)	purple martin	None/SSC	Covered	None	Nests and forages in woodland habitats including riparian, coniferous, and valley foothill and montane woodlands	A8			35, 17, A1, A6, 36, 28, 11, 9		18, 19, A8
Setophaga petechia (nesting)	yellow warbler	None/SSC	Covered	Covered	Nests and forages in riparian and oak woodlands, montane chaparral, open ponderosa pine, and mixed-conifer habitats				9, 13, A8		
Vireo vicinior (nesting)	gray vireo	None/SSC	None	Covered	Nests and forages in pinyon–juniper woodland, oak, and chamise and redshank chaparral					24, 32, 33, 34	
Mammals											
Antrozous pallidus	pallid bat	None/SSC	None	None	Grasslands, shrublands, woodlands, forests; most common in open, dry habitats with rocky outcrops for roosting, but also roosts in man-made structures and trees				17, 10, A1, A6, 36, 28, 11, A2, A3, 9		19, 18
Chaetodipus californicus femoralis	Dulzura pocket mouse	None/SSC	None	None	Open habitat, coastal scrub, chaparral, oak woodland, chamise chaparral, mixed-conifer habitats; disturbance specialist; 0 to 3,000 feet above mean sea level	3, 2, 1, 4			3, 2, 1, 4		
Chaetodipus fallax pallidus	pallid San Diego pocket mouse	None/SSC	None	None	Desert wash, desert scrub, desert succulent scrub, and pinyon–juniper woodland	33, 24, 32, 34			3, 2, 1, 4		33, 24, 32, 34
Corynorhinus townsendii	Townsend's big-eared bat	None/SSC	None	None	Mesic habitats characterized by coniferous and deciduous forests and riparian habitat, but also xeric areas; roosts in limestone caves and lava tubes, man-made structures, and tunnels				17, 10, A1, A6, 36, 28, 11, 13, 14, A2, A3, 9*, 27	3, 2, 1, 4, A8, 7, 8	19, 18
Dipodomys merriami parvus	San Bernardino kangaroo rat	FE/SSC, SCE	Covered	None	Sparse scrub habitat, alluvial scrub/coastal scrub habitats on gravelly and sandy soils near river and stream terraces				A7		
Glaucomys oregonensis californicus	San Bernardino flying squirrel	None/SSC	Covered	None	Coniferous and deciduous forests, including riparian forests				8	17, 19, 36, 28, 13, 14, 37, A2, A3, 27, A8, 7	
Onychomys torridus ramona	southern grasshopper mouse	None/SSC	None	None	Grassland and sparse coastal scrub				A7		
Ovis canadensis nelsoni pop. 2	Peninsular bighorn sheep DPS	FE/FP, ST	None	Covered	Dry, rocky, low-elevation desert slopes, canyons, and washes; females near water during lambing season				24	33, 34	
Perognathus longimembris bangsi	Palm Springs pocket mouse	None/SSC	None	Covered	Creosote scrub, desert scrub, and grasslands; sparse to moderately dense vegetative cover	33				33	
Perognathus longimembris brevinasus	Los Angeles pocket mouse	None/SSC	Covered	None	Lower-elevation grassland, alluvial sage scrub, and coastal scrub	21, 23, 33			22, 23, A7	21, 33	
Taxidea taxus	American badger	None/SSC	None	None	Dry, open, treeless areas; grasslands, coastal scrub, agriculture, and pastures, especially with friable soils				24, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35		

Row Labels	Common Name	Status (Federal/State)	Western Riverside MSHCP	Coachella Valley MSHCP	Habitat	Potential to Occur within the Project Footprint			Potential to Occur within the Study Area (outside the project footprint)		
						Low	Moderate	High	Low	Moderate	High
Invertebrates											
Euphydryas editha quino	quino checkerspot butterfly	FE/None	Covered	None	Annual forblands, grassland, open coastal scrub and chaparral; often soils with cryptogamic crusts and fine-textured clay; host plants include Plantago erecta, Antirrhinum coulterianum, and Plantago patagonica (Silverado Occurrence Complex)	29			21, 22, 23, 26, 31, A5	30, 29	

Notes: If a site/study area number is not listed in the table, it can be assumed that the species has no potential to occur at that location.
If a special-status species is not included in this table, it can be assumed that it was not deemed to have any potential to occur within the vicinity of the overall project study areas or was not required to be analyzed under the HCP.

Status Abbreviations:
FE: Federally listed as endangered
FT: Federally listed as threatened
FP: California Fully Protected Species
WL: California Watch List Species
SE: State listed as endangered
ST: State listed as threatened
FPD: Federally proposed for delisting
BCC: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Bird of Conservation Concern
SSC: California Species of Special Concern
* Foraging only - not expected to roost

APPENDIX D

Noise Analysis

Emergency Outdoor Warning System and

Travelers' Information Station

Idyllwild and the San Jacinto Mountains,

Riverside County, California

August 2022

		Construction						Operation						
		Noise Level	Reference Distance	Receptor Distance	Construction Noise Level	New noise Level	Adjusted Interior	Noise Level	Reference Distar	Receptor Distance	Project Noise Level	Ambient Measuren	New Noise Level	Adjusted Interior
Project Site	Sensitive receptor	85	50	650										
High Valley Water District	47765 Twin Pines Rd-SFR	85	50	180	71.09	71.11	51.11	127	50	180	113.09	47.1	113.09	93.09
Poppet Flats Fire Station #63	45915 Poppet Flats Rd-SFR	85	50	175	71.40	71.40	51.40	127	50	175	113.40	42.2	113.40	93.40
Silent Valley RV Park Water Tank	46305 Poppet Flats Rd-RV Camp Site	85	50	650	57.15	57.34		127	50	650	99.15	43.7	99.15	99.15
Gran Fire Station #51	19621 Warren Rd	85	50	975	52.75	53.42	33.42	127	50	975	94.75	45	94.75	74.75
Lawler Lodge	Lake Fulmor Picnic Area	85	50	750	55.60	55.99		127	50	750	97.60	45.4	97.60	97.60
Alandale Fire Station	21181 Hwy 243-SFR	85	50	400	62.42	62.53	42.53	127	50	400	104.42	46.3	104.42	84.42
Alhatti Christian Resort	23551 Hwy 243-Alhatti Bungalow	85	50	50	85.00	85.00	65.00	127	50	50	127.00	43.7	127.00	107.00
Thousand Trails Water Tank	24387 Rocky Point Rd-SFR	85	50	400	62.42	62.44	42.44	127	50	400	104.42	39.5	104.42	84.42
Pine Cove Fire Station #23	53007 Rockmere Dr-SFR	85	50	75	80.60	80.60	60.60	127	50	75	122.60	43.7	122.60	102.60
Fern Valley Water Tank	24503 Fern Valley Rd-SFR	85	50	175	71.40	71.40	51.40	127	50	175	113.40	37.6	113.40	93.40
Fern Valley Lodge Rd	25085 Fern Valley Rd-SFR	85	50	150	73.07	73.07	53.07	127	50	150	115.07	37.8	115.07	95.07
Fern Valley Chipmunk	54510 Chipmunk Dr-SFR	85	50	475	60.56	60.61	40.61	127	50	475	102.56	41.2	102.56	82.56
Mountain Resources	25374 Franklin Dr Fosters Meadow	85	50	160	72.37	72.38	52.38	127	50	160	114.37	46.4	114.37	94.37
Marion Ridge	25485 Marion Ridge Dr-SFR	85	50	410	62.15	65.24	45.24	127	50	410	104.15	62.3	104.15	84.15
Idyllwild Fire Protection	25860 Hwy 243 Idyllwild Bible Church	85	50	550	58.97	60.35	40.35	127	50	550	100.97	54.7	100.97	80.97
Fern Valley Headquarters	55750 S Circle Dr SFR	85	50	115	75.96	75.96	55.96	127	50	115	117.96	42.2	117.96	97.96
Taquitz Conference Center	55251 S Circle Dr Taquitz Pines Camping Lodge-	85	50	200	69.95	69.96	49.96	127	50	200	111.95	44.3	111.95	91.95
Idyllwild County Park	53780 Pine Crest Ave SFR	85	50	350	63.87	63.93	43.93	127	50	350	105.87	44.8	105.87	85.87
Idyllwild School	26700 Hwy 243-Classroom	85	50	100	77.47	77.86	57.86	127	50	100	119.47	67.1	119.47	99.47
Camp Emerson BSA	53200 Meadow Dr-SFR	85	50	100	77.47	77.48	57.48	127	50	100	119.47	41.8	119.47	99.47
Crest Dr	54650 Crest Dr SFR	85	50	75	80.60	80.60	60.60	127	50	75	122.60	39.2	122.60	102.60
Golden Rod Rd	27157 Golden Rod Rd-SFR	85	50	350	63.87	63.92	43.92	127	50	350	105.87	43.8	105.87	85.87
Idyllwild Transfer Station	27737 Bluegrass Ct SFR	85	50	125	75.05	75.18	55.18	127	50	125	117.05	59.7	117.05	97.05
Keenwild Station	28815 Hwy 243 SFR	85	50	775	55.24	64.81	44.81	127	50	775	97.24	64.3	97.24	77.24
McCall Park	53235 McKenzie Ln SFR	85	50	175	71.40	71.40	51.40	127	50	175	113.40	42.7	113.40	93.40
Cranston Station	47441 Florida Ave SFR	85	50	600	58.02	59.56	39.56	127	50	600	100.02	54.3	100.02	80.02
Hurkey Creek	56375 Hwy 74	85	50	150	73.07	73.07	53.07	127	50	150	115.07	41.3	115.07	95.07
Lake Hemet	56569 Hwy 74 Campground	85	50	300	65.55	66.08	46.08	127	50	300	107.55	56.7	107.55	87.55
Caltrans Keen Mountain Station	34312 Morris Ranch Rd	85	50	11616	25.85	71.00	51.00	127	50	11616	67.85	71	72.71	52.71
Garner Fire Station #53	34312 Morris Ranch Rd	85	50	250	67.53	67.54	47.54	127	50	250	109.53	42.1	109.53	89.53
Pyramid Peak Rd	59599 Hop Patch Springs Rd	85	50	115	75.96	75.96	55.96	127	50	115	117.96	40.4	117.96	97.96
Garner Valley Commons	61600 Devils Ladder Rd Community Center	85	50	500	60.00	60.04	40.04	127	50	500	102.00	40.1	102.00	82.00
Hamilton High School	57430 Mitchell Rd Classroom	85	50	200	69.95	69.96	49.96	127	50	200	111.95	42.6	111.95	91.95
Anza Fire Station	56480 Hwy 371	85	50	180	71.09	72.22	52.22	127	50	180	113.09	65.8	113.09	93.09
Anza Valley Christian School	39200 Rolling Hills Rd	85	50	50	85.00	85.00	65.00	127	50	50	127.00	43.4	127.00	107.00
Anza Transfer Station	40230 Terwilliger Rd SFR	85	50	600	58.02	60.06	40.06	127	50	600	100.02	55.8	100.02	80.02
Burnt Valley Rd	59296 Burnt Valley Rd SFR	85	50	125	75.05	75.05	55.05	127	50	125	117.05	43.2	117.05	97.05
Paradise Valley Café	61750 Hwy 74 SFR	85	50	450	61.14	61.39	41.39	127	50	450	103.14	48.8	103.14	83.14
Santa Rosa Indian Maintenance	Santa Rosa SFR south of Maintenance	85	50	375	63.12	63.14	43.14	127	50	375	105.12	39.8	105.12	85.12
Buckthorn	69755 Buckthorn SFR	85	50	150	73.07	73.07	53.07	127	50	150	115.07	36.4	115.07	95.07
Cactus Springs Trail	70101 Hwy 74 SFR	85	50	475	60.56	60.59	40.59	127	50	475	102.56	39.4	102.56	82.56
Pinyon Pines Fire Station #30	70100 Hwy 74 SFR	85	50	225	68.67	68.91	48.91	127	50	225	110.67	56.3	110.67	90.67
UC School	69945 Pinesmoke Rd SFR	85	50	300	65.55	65.55	45.55	127	50	300	107.55	37.2	107.55	87.55
Yucca Road	69850 Yucca Rd SFR	85	50	225	68.67	68.67	48.67	127	50	225	110.67	38.4	110.67	90.67

Operation noise level spec level at 100 feet reference level

Noise Level	Reference Distance	Receptor Distance
121	100	50

Noise Level converted to 50 feet reference distance

*121-(20*LOG(50/100))*

127.02

Construction noise level-85 dBA at 50 feet

Noise Level	Reference	Receptor Distance
85	50	650

Attenuated Noise Level (Hard surface)

*84-(20*LOG(650/50))*

62.72

Add Noise Levels

Source 1	80
Source 2	75
Source 3	
Source 4	
Source 5	
New Noise Level	81.19

10*LOG(10^(Source 1/10)+10^(Source 2/10)+10^(Source 3/10)+10^(Source 4/10)+10^(Source 5/10)

Equipment	50 ft ref noise level		3 pieces operating simultaneously			
Auger Drill R	84	79	78	81	Construction noise level used for analysis	
Backhoe	78		82	81	85	
Drill Rig Truc	79					
Dump Truck	79					
Generator	81					
Truck	75					

Vibration impact assessment

Max Impact Pile	Vibration	0.117374	PPV	Max Sonci	Vibration	0.074398	PPV
	1.158				0.734		
	Distance				Distance		
	115				115		
Typical Impact Pile	Vibration	0.065275	PPV	Typical Sor	Vibration	0.017231	PPV
	0.644				0.17		
	Distance				Distance		
	115				115		
General Construction Activit	Vibration	0.191498	PPV				
	0.089						
	Distance						
	15						

Vibration Annoyance Asessment

LV=	impact	93.9382	VdB
Distance	typical	84.69642	VdB
115	sonic	85.69642	VdB
	typical	73.69642	VdB
	general cor	67.69642	VdB

	Lv
Pile Driver	
impact	112
typical	104
sonic	105
typical	93
general cor	87

Category 2 Residential

frequent=>70

occasional=<70>30

infrequent=<30