INITIAL STUDY/MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

CANYON ESTATES DRIVE/CANYON VIEW DRIVE INTERSECTION IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

CITY OF LAKE ELSINORE

RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Source: *Google Earth (2017).*

LSA

October 25, 2017

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CANYON ESTATES DRIVE/CANYON VIEW DRIVE INTERSECTION IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

CITY OF LAKE ELSINORE

RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Prepared for:

City of Lake Elsinore
130 South Main St.
Lake Elsinore, California 92530
(951) 674-3124

Prepared by:

LSA Associates, Inc.
703 Palomar Airport Road
Carlsbad, California 92011
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LSA Project No. SAE1701

October 25, 2017

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E: *Geotechnical Design Report* (Group Delta Consultants, Inc., May 2016)
F: *Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Emissions RoadMod Emissions Calculations* (LSA 2017)

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AB	Assembly Bill
AQMP	Air Quality Management Plan
ARB	California Air Resources Board
BMPs	Best Management Practices
BSA	Biological Study Area
CalGreen	California Green Building Standards Code
CAP	Climate Action Plan
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CH_4	methane
CHL	California Historical Landmarks
City	City of Lake Elsinore
CNEL	Community Noise Equivalent Level
CO	carbon monoxide
CO_2	carbon dioxide
CO_2e	carbon dioxide equivalent
Corps	United States Army Corps of Engineers
CPHI	California Points of Historical Interest
dB	decibels
dBA	A-weighted decibels
DSA	Disturbed Soil Area
EIC	Eastern Information Center
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
EVMWD	Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District

FMMP	Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program
Form	Environmental Checklist Form
G	gram
GCC	global climate change
GHG	greenhouse gas
HFCs	hydrofluorocarbons
HPD	California State Historical Properties Directory
I-15	Interstate 15
lbs/day	pounds per day
L_{dn}	day-night average noise level
LED	light-emitting diode
LEMC	City of Lake Elsinore Municipal Code
L_{eq}	equivalent continuous sound level
L_{max}	maximum instantaneous noise level
LSA	LSA Associates, Inc.
LSTs	Localized Significance Thresholds
MRZ	Mineral Resource Zones
MSHCP	Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan
N_2O	nitrous oxide
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
National Register	National Register of Historic Places
NO_X	nitrogen oxides
NPDES	National Pollution Discharge Elimination System
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
OPR	Office of Planning and Research

PFCs	perfluorocarbons
PGA	Peak Ground Acceleration
PM_{10}	particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter
$PM_{2.5}$	particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in diameter
ROG	reactive organic gases
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
SF_6	sulfur hexafluoride
SLF	Sacred Lands File
SO_X	oxides of sulfur
SRA	Source Receptor Area
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Program
TACs	toxic air contaminants
TCR	tribal cultural resources
TNW	traditional navigable waters
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
waters of the U.S.	waters of the United States

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This Initial Study has evaluated each of the issues contained in the checklist provided in Section 3.0 of this document. The objective of this environmental document is to inform the City of Lake Elsinore decision-makers, representatives of other affected/responsible agencies, and other interested parties of the potential environmental effects that may be associated with the proposed project. This Initial Study serves as the environmental review of the proposed project, as required pursuant to the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resources Code 21000, *et seq*. and the State and local CEQA Guidelines. The Initial Study was prepared to identify whether the proposed project will result in significant environmental effects.

If an Initial Study prepared for a proposed project determines that no significant effects on the environment will occur or significant impacts can be reduced to less than significant with implementation of mitigation, the Lead Agency can prepare a Negative Declaration or a Mitigated Negative Declaration pursuant to the *State CEQA Guidelines*, Sections 15070–15075 *et seq.* A (Mitigated) Negative Declaration is a statement by the Lead Agency attesting that a project will produce less than significant impacts or significant impacts that can be reduced to less than significant with mitigation.

If an Initial Study prepared for a proposed project determines it may produce significant effects on the environment, an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) shall be prepared. This further environmental review is required to address the significant environmental effects of the project and provide mitigation where feasible.

Pursuant to the provisions of CEQA and the State and local CEQA Guidelines, the City of Lake Elsinore is the Lead Agency, and is charged with the responsibility of deciding whether or not to approve the proposed project.

1.2 FINDINGS OF THIS INITIAL STUDY

This Initial Study is based on an Environmental Checklist Form (Form), as suggested in Section 15063 (d)(3) of the *State CEQA Guidelines*. The Form is found in Section 3.1 of this Initial Study. It contains a series of questions about the proposed project for each of the listed topic areas. The Form is used to evaluate whether or not there are any significant environmental effects associated with implementation of the proposed project.

Following the Form in Section 3.2 is an explanation for each check mark on the Form. The Form and the accompanying evaluation of the responses provide the information and analysis upon which the City of Lake Elsinore may make its determination as to whether or not an EIR may be required for the project. The Form is used to review the potential environmental effects of the proposed project for each of the following areas:

- Aesthetics
- Agricultural Resources
- Air Quality
- Biological Resources
- Cultural Resources
- Geology and Soils
- Greenhouse Gas Emissions
- Hazards and Hazardous Materials
- Mineral Resources
- Noise
- Population and Housing
- Public Services
- Recreation
- Transportation and Traffic
- Tribal Cultural Resources
- Utilities and Service Systems

- Hydrology and Water Quality
- Land Use Planning
- Mandatory Findings of Significance

1.3 CONTACT PERSON

The Lead Agency for the Initial Study for the proposed project is the City of Lake Elsinore. Any questions about the preparation of this Initial Study, its assumptions, or its conclusions should be referred to the following:

Richard J. MacHott, LEED Green Associate, Planning Manager
City of Lake Elsinore
130 S. Main Street
Lake Elsinore, California 92530
(951) 674-3124

2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 PROJECT SITE SETTING

The project site is located in the southeast portion of the City of Lake Elsinore (City) in Riverside County. The project site is located at the intersection of Canyon Estates Drive and Canyon View Drive, approximately 700 feet east of Interstate 15 (I-15). Canyon View Drive is a low-volume residential street providing access to several homes constructed as part of the Canyon Creek Specific Plan. Canyon View Estates is a City-identified Collector Roadway (two lanes; 68-foot right-of-way) that provides primary access to the residential uses adjacent and east of the project site. Regional access to the project site is provided through Canyon Estates Drive, which connects to Railroad Canyon Road to the southeast of the project site, via Summerhill Drive. Figure 1 illustrates the regional location of the proposed project, and Figure 2 illustrates the project site and footprint.

The project site is located in a predominantly vacant area of the City. Areas immediately adjacent to the east consist of single-family residential uses constructed as part of the City's Canyon Creek Specific Plan and roadways (Canyon Estates Drive, Canyon View Drive, and Sagecrest Drive). The area immediately adjacent and south of the project site is vacant, containing only a pipe culvert, headwall, and aprons which route stormwater flows from upland areas through a natural drainage eventually draining into a concrete-lined drainage adjacent to I-15. To the west, there is also vacant land which also includes a small natural drainage that is outside of the project footprint. To the north, there is a closed landfill and vacant land.

2.2 PROJECT BACKGROUND

In the existing condition, the intersection of Canyon Estates Drive and Canyon View Drive meet adjacent and east of the intersection of Canyon View Drive and Grunder Drive creating an irregular intersection (see Figure 2). The purpose of the proposed project is to improve the functionality of this irregular intersection by realigning and reconstructing the entire intersection to shift it southwesterly. The shift southwesterly would align with the proposed future extension of Camino del Norte to the east which would be constructed as a separate project.

2.3 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project is located in the City of Lake Elsinore in Riverside County, California. The City proposes to realign and reconstruct the intersection of Canyon Estates Drive and Canyon View Drive located within the City's Lake Elsinore Hills District. The realignment will allow for a standard signalized four-way intersection that will connect realigned Canyon Estates Drive with Franklin Street and the future Camino Del Norte extension (currently proposed under a separate project). Canyon View Drive will connect to Franklin Street as a right-in/right out intersection and will be a stop-controlled intersection.

Major components of the proposed project include demolition of existing roadways and removal of demolished materials (asphalt concrete, soils, and vegetation); utility relocation (electrical power poles and water line blow-off valve); site preparation and grading; roadway, curb/gutter, sidewalk construction; and pavement striping; and storm drainage improvements, including a reconstruction of existing drainage facilities and installation of a new triple 54 inch reinforced concrete pipe and ancillary facilities. These major components are described in further detail below and preliminary phases of construction are outlined in Table A. The site plan, including the limits of disturbance for the proposed activities, is depicted in Figure 3.

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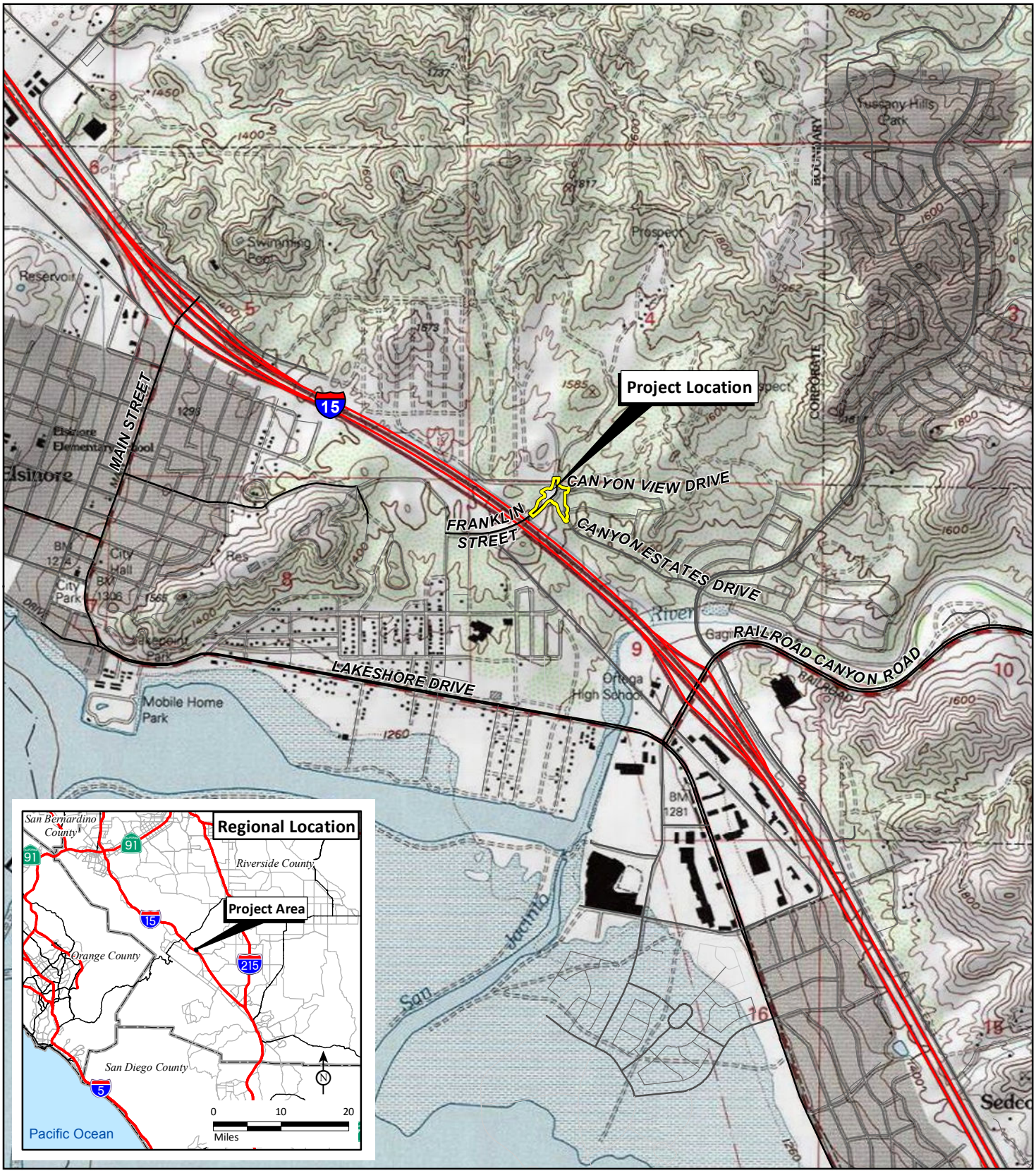

LSA

FIGURE 1

Canyon Estates Drive/Canyon View Drive
Intersection Improvement Project
Intial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration

Regional and Project Location

SOURCE: USGS 7.5' Quad: Lake Elsinore, 1988, CA; Riverside County, 2015.

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LEGEND

Project Limits

FIGURE 2

N

0 50 100

FEET

SOURCE: Google Earth Aerial, 2016.

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Canyon Estates Drive/Canyon View Drive
Intersection Improvement Project
Intial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration

Project Site

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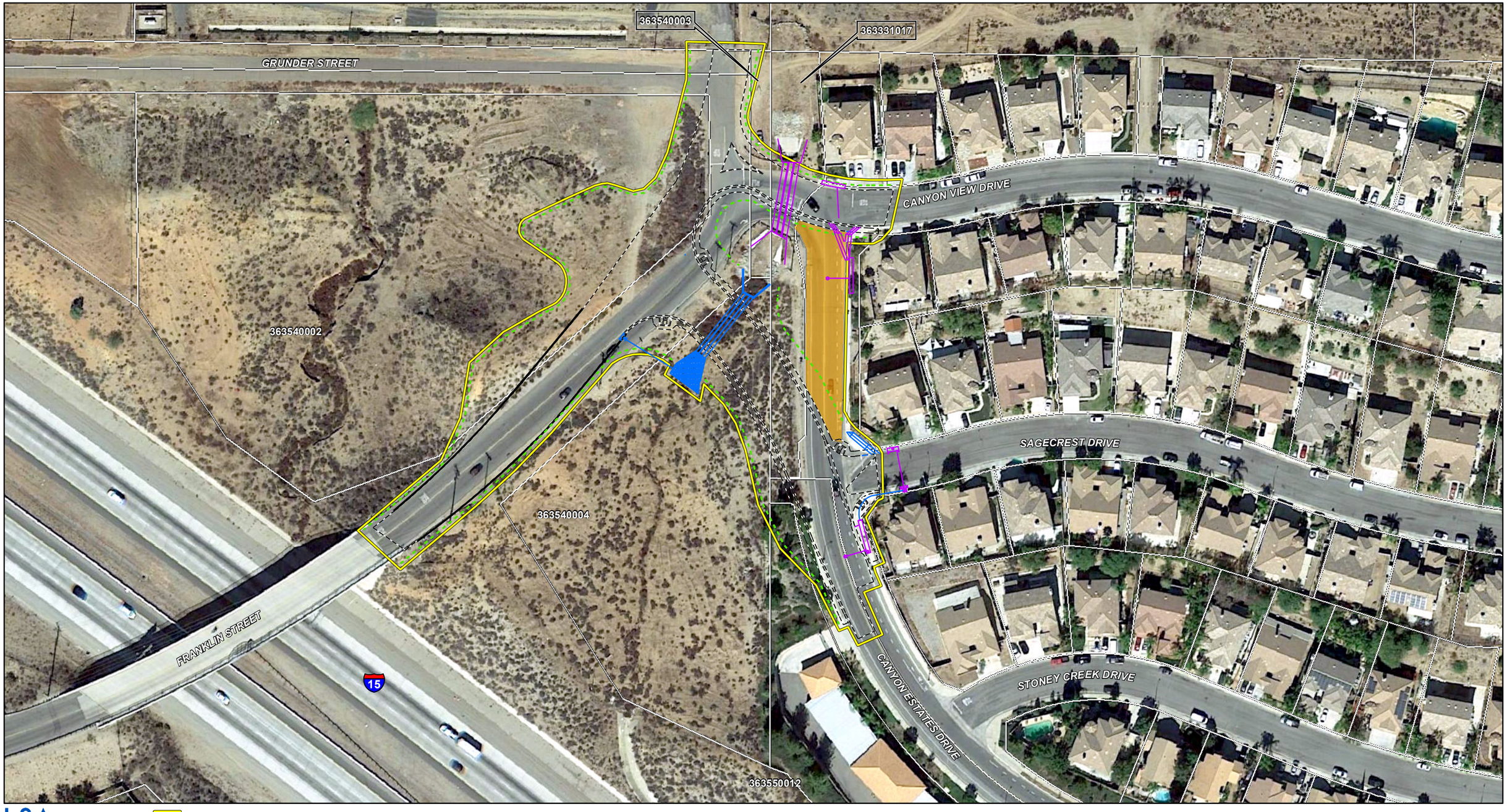

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Project Limits
Parcel Boundaries
Existing Canyon Estates Drive to be Removed
Existing Drainage
Grading Limits
Proposed Drainage
Curb/Gutter
Existing Man Made
Pavement Edges

N

0 50 100
FEET

SOURCE: Google Earth, 2016; Riverside County, 2015; SC Engineering, 2017.

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FIGURE 3

Canyon Estates Drive/Canyon View Drive
Intersection Improvement Project
Intial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration

Site Plan

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Table A: Preliminary Construction Schedule

Phase	Description	Duration
1	Demolition	2 weeks
2	Site Preparation and Grading	4 weeks
3	Construction[1] (includes drainage improvements, utility relocations, and road closures)	6 months
	Total	**6 Months**

[1] The construction phase (Phase 3) overlaps with Phases 1 and 2.

- **Demolition.** The removal of the existing intersection and roadway would require removal of asphalt materials, cutting and removal of the roadway foundation, and excavation of soils. Demolition waste would be hauled off to the nearest landfill that accepts this type of waste materials. The existing segment of Canyon Estates Drive, between Sagecrest Drive and Canyon View Drive, will be abandoned and removed. It is anticipated that the demolition phase would last for approximately 2 weeks.
- **Site Preparation and Grading.** The site preparation and grading phase will involve the use of heavy construction equipment to cut/fill and compact soils to obtain the desired slopes for roadway construction and proper drainage. It is anticipated that the amount of cut and fill of soils will be balanced on site and will not require a substantial amount of soils being hauled to or from the site. It is anticipated that the site preparation and grading phase would last for approximately 4 weeks.
- **Construction.** The construction phase would include the placement of the roadway foundation typically composed of aggregate materials and concrete overlaid by asphalt. Curb and gutter construction would involve placement of concrete along the roadway edges and would be designed to channel storm water to existing storm drain facilities. Sidewalks would be constructed on both sides of the new alignments for Canyon Estates Drive and Canyon View Drive. Grunder Drive pavement will be removed and will serve as a utility maintenance roadway. Upon completion of roadway construction, the pavement would be painted and striped to provide for a two-lane roadway (one lane in each direction) for Canyon View Drive and Canyon Estates Drive. The new intersection will be a four-way traffic signal-controlled intersection. It is anticipated that the construction phase would last for approximately 6 months.
- **Drainage Improvements.** At the new Canyon Estates Drive-Camino Del Norte at Franklin Street intersection, storm water will be contained in new curbs and gutters and conveyed to existing storm drain facilities. A new triple 54-inch reinforced concrete pipe, headwalls, wingwalls, and rock slope protection will be constructed on Canyon Estates Drive and be routed to Wash "D," which will channel storm water from upland areas north of the project limits to a concrete-lined open air channel adjacent to and east of the I-15 mainline and eventually drains into the San Jacinto River. Temporary disruptions to existing drainage culverts are anticipated in order to construct and relocate the intersection. Appropriate temporary facilities will be installed to duplicate the existing condition until construction is completed and permanent drainage facilities are installed.
- **Utility Relocation.** Two electrical power poles and one water blow-off valve will be relocated at the new intersection. Two electrical power poles will be relocated on the Camino Del Norte extension.
- **Road Closures.** During project construction, several closures, of varying durations, are anticipated. However, the majority of the construction can be performed while maintaining traffic on existing roadways. Existing roadway tie-ins to the newly constructed roadways can be accomplished with short term detours of less than 10 working days. Surrounding land uses that may be affected by road closures include residential areas located to the east and commercial areas to southeast. Other

surrounding land uses include vacant land to the south, west, and north as well as a closed landfill to the north. Figure 4 depicts the surrounding land uses.

2.4 PROJECT APPROVALS

- United States Army Corps of Engineers (Corps): Section 404 Nationwide Permit
- Regional Conservation Authority: Western Riverside County MSHCP Consistency Determination
- California Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB):
  - Water Quality Certification Section 401 Permit
  - Statewide Construction Activity General Permit
  - National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit
- California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW): Section 1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement
- City of Lake Elsinore, City Council: Adoption of Mitigated Negative Declaration and Project Approval

2.5 DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Various technical reports have been prepared to assess specific issues that may result from the construction and operation of the proposed project. As relevant, information from these technical reports has been incorporated into the Initial Study. The following technical reports (provided as PDF files on the accompanying CD-ROM) are included as appendices to this Initial Study:

Jurisdictional Delineation Report (LSA, July 2017)

Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan Consistency Analysis (LSA, July 2017)

Determination of Biological Equivalent or Superior Preservation (LSA, July 2017)

Archaeological Assessment (LSA, July 2017)

Geotechnical Design Report (Group Delta Consultants, Inc., May 2016)

Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Emissions RoadMod Emissions Calculations (LSA 2017)

These reports/studies/letters are available for review at:

City of Lake Elsinore
Planning Division
130 S. Main Street
Lake Elsinore, California 92530

Hours: Monday–Thursday: 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Friday: 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

LSA

LEGEND

Project Limits

FIGURE 4

N

0 100 200

FEET

SOURCE: Google Earth Aerial, 2016.

Canyon Estates Drive/Canyon View Drive
Intersection Improvement Project
Intial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration

Land Uses in the Project Vicinity

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3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

3.1 ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST FORM

Project Title: Canyon Estates Drive/Canyon View Drive Intersection Improvement Project

Lead Agency Name and Address:	City of Lake Elsinore 130 S. Main Street Lake Elsinore, California 92530
Contact Person: **Phone Number:**	Richard J. MacHott, LEED Green Associate , Planning Manager (951) 674-3124
Project Location:	City of Lake Elsinore, at the intersection of Canyon Estates Drive/ Canyon View Drive
Project Sponsor's Name: **Address:**	City of Lake Elsinore 130 S. Main Street Lake Elsinore, California 92530

General Plan Designation: Major Roadway (Franklin Street), Secondary Roadway (Grunder Drive), Collector Roadway (Canyon Estates Drive), Undesignated (Canyon View Drive); Surrounding land uses consist of: Specific Plan, Business Professional, Open Space, and Hillside Residential.

Zoning: Existing roadways in the City do not have a zoning designation. Surrounding zoning consists of Specific Plan, Commercial Office, Open Space, and Rural Mountainous Residential

Description of Project: The proposed project is the realignment and reconstruction of the intersection of Canyon Estates Drive and Canyon View Drive. The proposed project would result in a standard signalized four-way intersection, realignments to connect to approaching roadways (existing and future), utility relocation, and reconstruction of drainage facilities.

Surrounding Land Uses and Setting: The proposed project is located in a predominantly vacant area of the City of Lake Elsinore, with existing residential uses adjacent to the east and commercial uses adjacent to the southeast. To the south and to the west of the project site, there is vacant land and the I-15 freeway. To north, there is a closed landfill and vacant land.

Other Public Agencies Whose Approval Is Required:

- Corps: Section 404 Nationwide Permit
- Regional Conservation Authority: Western Riverside County MSHCP Consistency Determination
- California RWQCB:
  - Water Quality Certification Section 401 Permit
  - Statewide Construction Activity General Permit
  - National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit
- CDFW: Section 1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement

Environmental Factors Potentially Affected

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this project, involving at least one impact that is a "Potentially Significant Impact," as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

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

Determination (To Be Completed By the Lead Agency)

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

☐ I find that the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be 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 have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

☐ I find that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.

☐ I find that the proposed project MAY have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated" impact on the environment, but at least one effect (1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and (2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.

☐ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.

Signature — October 30, 2017 (Date)

Richard J. MacHott, LEED Green Associate, Planning Manager
Printed Name and Title

City of Lake Elsinore
Lead Agency

Evaluation of Environmental Impacts

1. A brief explanation is required for all answers except "No Impact" answers that are adequately supported by the information sources a Lead Agency cites in the parentheses following each question. A "No Impact" answer is adequately supported if the referenced information sources show that the impact simply does not apply to projects like the one involved (e.g., the project falls outside a fault rupture zone). A "No Impact" answer should be explained where it is based on project-specific factors as well as general standards (e.g., the project will not expose sensitive receptors to pollutants, based on a project-specific screening analysis).
2. All answers must take account of the whole action involved, including off site as well as on site, cumulative as well as project-level, indirect as well as direct, and construction as well as operational impacts.
3. Once the Lead Agency has determined that a particular physical impact may occur, then the checklist answers must indicate whether the impact is potentially significant, less than significant with mitigation, or less than significant. "Potentially Significant Impact" is appropriate if there is substantial evidence that an effect may be significant. If there are one or more "Potentially Significant Impact" entries when the determination is made, an EIR is required.
4. "Negative Declaration: Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated" applies where the incorporation of mitigation measures has reduced an effect from "Potentially Significant Impact" to a "Less Significant Impact." The Lead Agency must describe the mitigation measures, and briefly explain how they reduce the effect to a less than significant level.
5. Earlier analysis may be used where, pursuant to the tiering, program EIR, or other CEQA process, an effect has been adequately analyzed in an earlier EIR or negative declaration. Section 15063 (c) (3) (d). In this case, a brief discussion should identify the following:
   (a) Earlier Analysis Used. Identify and state where they are available for review.
   (b) Impacts Adequately Addressed. Identify which effects from the above checklist were within the scope of and adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and state whether such effects were addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis.
   (c) Mitigation Measures. For effects that are "Less than Significant with Mitigation Measures Incorporated," describe the mitigation measures that were incorporated or refined from the earlier document and the extent to which they address site-specific conditions for the project.
6. Lead Agencies are encouraged to incorporate into the checklist references to information sources for potential impacts (e.g., general plans and zoning ordinances). Reference to a previously prepared or outside document should, where appropriate, include a reference to the page or pages where the statement is substantiated.
7. Supporting Information Sources: A source list should be attached, and other sources used or individuals contacted should be cited in the discussion.
8. This is only a suggested form, and Lead Agencies are free to use different formats; however, Lead Agencies should normally address the questions from this checklist that are relevant to a project's environmental effects in whatever format is selected.
9. The analysis of each issue should identify: (a) the significance criteria or threshold used to evaluate each question; and (b) the mitigation measure identified, if any, to reduce the impact to less than significance.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
I. AESTHETICS: Would the project:				
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 or local scenic expressway, scenic highway, or eligible scenic highway?	☐	☐	■	☐
c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?	☐	☐	■	☐
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect daytime or nighttime views in the area?	☐	☐	■	☐
II. AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST RESOURCES: In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Mode (1997) prepared by the California Department of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiles by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment project; and forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board. 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 zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	☐	☐	☐	■
c) 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 Public Resources Code Section 51104(g)?	☐	☐	☐	■
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	■
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use?	☐	☐	☐	■

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
III. AIR QUALITY: Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management district or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:				
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	☐	☐	■	☐
b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?	☐	■	☐	☐
c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is in non-attainment under an applicable Federal or State ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?	☐	☐	■	☐
d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	☐	■	☐	☐
e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?	☐	☐	■	☐
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 Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	■	☐	☐
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	■	☐	☐
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	☐	☐	☐	■
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 tree preservation policy or ordinance?	☐	☐	☐	■

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or State habitat conservation plan?	☐	■	☐	☐
V. CULTURAL RESOURCES: Would the project:				
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in § 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines?	☐	■	☐	☐
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to § 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines?	☐	■	☐	☐
c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geological feature?	☐	■	☐	☐
d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	☐	■	☐	☐
VI. GEOLOGY AND SOILS: Would the project:				
a) Expose people or structures to 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? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.	☐	☐	☐	■
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-site or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?	☐	☐	■	☐
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined by Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?	☐	☐	■	☐
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?	☐	☐	☐	■

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
VII. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS: Would the project:				
a) Generate greenhouse gas emission, 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 greenhouse gases?	☐	☐	■	☐
VIII. 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 one-quarter-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 for people residing or working in the project area?	☐	☐	☐	■
f) For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip, heliport, or helistop, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	☐	☐	☐	■
g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	■	☐	☐
h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?	☐	■	☐	☐

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
IX. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY: Would the project:				
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?	☐	■	☐	☐
b) Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?	☐	☐	☐	■
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on site or off site?	☐	☐	■	☐
d) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on site or off site?	☐	☐	■	☐
e) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of pollutant runoff?	☐	■	☐	☐
f) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?	☐	■	☐	☐
g) Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a Federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?	☐	☐	☐	■
h) Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?	☐	☐	■	☐
i) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?	☐	☐	☐	■
j) Expose people or structures to inundation by seiche or mudflow?	☐	☐	■	☐
X. LAND USE AND PLANNING: Would the project				
a) Physically divide an established community?	☐	☐	☐	■
b) Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of any agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	☐	☐	☐	■

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?	☐	■	☐	☐
XI. 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 and 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?	☐	☐	☐	■
XII. NOISE: Would the project result in:				
a) Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	☐	■	☐	☐
b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	☐	☐	■	☐
c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	☐	☐	■	☐
d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	☐	☐	■	☐
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	☐	☐	☐	■
f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, heliport or helistop, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	☐	☐	☐	■
XIII. POPULATION AND HOUSING: Would the project:				
a) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through the extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	☐	☐	☐	■
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	■
c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	■

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XIV. PUBLIC SERVICES: Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, 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?	☐	☐	☐	■
XV. 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?	☐	☐	☐	■
XVI. TRANSPORTATION AND TRAFFIC: Would the project:				
a) Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?	☐	☐	■	☐
b) Conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including not limited to a level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?	☐	☐	☐	■
c) Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or change in location that results in substantial safety risks?	☐	☐	☐	■
d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses?	☐	☐	■	☐
e) Result in inadequate emergency access?	☐	■	☐	☐

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
f) Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities?	☐	☐	☐	■
XVII. Tribal Cultural Resources: Would the project:				
a) 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 a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1 (k), 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 Resource Code Section 5024.1, the Lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.	☐	☐	☐	■
XVIII. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS: Would the project:				
a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?	☐	☐	☐	■
b) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	☐	☐	■	☐
c) Require or result in the construction of new stormwater drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	☐	■	☐	☐
d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project (including large scale developments as defined by Public Resources Code Section 21151.9 and described in Question No. 20 of the Environmental Checklist) from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?	☐	☐	☐	■

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
e) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves 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?	☐	☐	☐	■
f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?	☐	☐	☐	■
g) Comply with Federal, State, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	☐	☐	■	☐
XIX. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE				
a) Does the project have the potential to 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, 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 other 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?	☐	■	☐	☐

3.2 ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

This section is intended to provide evidence to substantiate the conclusions set forth in the Environmental Checklist. The section will discuss whether or not the proposed project would result in significant environmental impacts.

I. AESTHETICS

a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed project would realign and reconstruct the existing intersection of Canyon Estates Drive and Canyon View Drive located within the Lake Elsinore Hills District, in the City of Lake Elsinore (City). The proposed new reconstructed intersection would be a four-way signal-controlled intersection. The areas immediately surrounding the project site to the west, south, and northeast are vacant. I-15 is located south of the project site and a closed landfill is located to the north. Southeast of the project site, there are commercial uses and to the east there are single-family residential uses. Two unnamed drainages are located within the project footprint. The drainages are ephemeral and are vegetated with upland plant species and are located south of Grunder Drive.

According to the City's General Plan, scenic resources within the City include Cleveland National Forest, rugged hills, mountains, ridgelines, rocky outcroppings, streams, vacant lands with native vegetation, buildings of historical and cultural significance, parks, and trails.[1] The vegetation in the project area includes four vegetation communities: Disturbed Riversidean Sage Scrub, Developed, Disturbed, and Ornamental. Riversidean sage scrub is a native vegetation community; therefore, the project site contains scenic resources. Additionally, the Santa Ana Mountains, which are part of the Cleveland National Forest, are visible to the southwest of the project site. In addition to these scenic resources, the visual character of the City is dominated by Lake Elsinore, which can be seen from various areas throughout the City. The closest City-identified vantage point to the project site is the northbound I-15 vantage point (City of Lake Elsinore General Plan, Figure 4.11) located approximately 0.35 miles to the southeast. The vantage point faces west providing a view of the lake, situated in a valley surrounded by mountains and hills. The proposed project would include a roadway realignment that would be at grade and would be similar to existing conditions. No new bridge structures are proposed as part of the project. The project also includes the reconstruction of the intersection with a new traffic light so that it operates as a four-way signal-controlled intersection. Vertical elements such as utility poles currently exist within the project area; therefore, the project would not introduce new visual intrusions and does not contain elements that would result in obstruction of views to an extent that is any greater in magnitude when compared to the existing condition. The realignment and reconstruction of the intersection of Canyon Estates Drive and Canyon View Drive would not result in a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista. Therefore, a less than significant impact related to this issue would occur, and no mitigation is required.

b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed project is not located along a State scenic highway and there are no State scenic highways located within the project vicinity.[2] While a portion of I-15 is adjacent to the project site, it is not an officially designated scenic highway. There are no other scenic resources such as trees, prominent rock outcroppings, or historic buildings in the vicinity of the project site. While

[1] City of Lake Elsinore. 2011. General Plan. Chapter 4, Part 2: Resource Protection and Preservation, 4.8 Aesthetics. Website: http://www.lake-elsinore.org/home/showdocument?id=7297 (accessed April 13, 2017).

[2] California Scenic Highway Mapping System. 2017. "Riverside County." Website: http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/LandArch/16_livability/scenic_highways/index.htm (accessed April 13, 2017).

native vegetation (i.e., Riversidean sage scrub) is located within the drainages within the project site, the vegetation is highly disturbed and lacks any scenic qualities. Furthermore, this vegetation type is located within drainages that are below the grade of the existing intersection and are not readily visible from public areas surrounding the project site. Implementation of the project would not result in substantial effects to high quality native vegetation. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?

Less than Significant Impact. Implementation of the proposed project would result in the realignment and reconstruction of the intersection of Canyon Estates Drive and Canyon View Drive. The proposed project would not substantially degrade the existing visual character of the site as the project consists of realignment and reconstruction of an existing intersection. Further, the realignment and reconstruction of the intersection is consistent with the roadway improvements identified in the Lake Elsinore Hills District, District Plan.[3] Additionally, as discussed above in Checklist Response I (a), the proposed project does not contain elements that will obstruct views to an extent that is any greater in magnitude than in the existing condition. The proposed project would not create a change in the overall visual character or quality of the project site and its surroundings. Short-term, temporary visual impacts may occur during the construction phase of the project. Temporary construction impacts would include the presence of construction equipment and materials, temporary structures, contractor staging areas, dust, night lighting, hauling of materials, and detour signs. Construction impacts would cease following completion of the project, and disturbed areas would be restored to their pre-disturbance condition; therefore, implementation of the project would not result in a permanent, long-term impact on the visual environment. Visual mitigation for the construction period would not be considered necessary due to the temporary nature of these impacts. Therefore, a less than significant impact related to this issue would occur, and no mitigation is required.

d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare that would adversely affect daytime or nighttime views in the area?

Less Than Significant Impact. As discussed in the City's General Plan Aesthetics Chapter, light and glare in the City are of particular concern to the Palomar Mountain Observatory. The Palomar Lighting Impact Analysis Areas Map (City General Plan, Figure 4.12) indicates that the project site is within the 45-mile radius of the facility, and could, therefore, disrupt nighttime observation and cause secondary impacts to the observatory's research activities which entail studying in dark skies.

Lighting associated with the project, including the location of light fixtures and the direction of the light, will not adversely affect daytime or nighttime views in the area, and will comply with the City of Lake Elsinore Municipal Code (LEMC). The proposed project is a signalized four-way intersection typical of other roadway improvements throughout the City and will not have any lighting features that would interfere with the Palomar Mountain Observatory. All outdoor lighting fixtures in excess of 60 watts would be oriented and shielded to reduce glare or direct illumination onto adjacent properties or streets (LEMC Section 17.112.040).[4] Due to the proximity to the Palomar Mountain Observatory, the lighting fixture shall comply with the City's street light fixture requirements by installing light-emitting diode (LED) lights that will not have an adverse impact upon the Palomar Mountain Observatory. Additionally, lighting fixtures would be carefully located, positioned, and shielded to minimize unwanted spillover and glare. With adherence to these standards, the lighting associated with the proposed project would have a less than significant impact, and no mitigation is required.

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[3] City of Lake Elsinore. 2011. General Plan. Chapter 8: Lake Elsinore Hills District. Website: http://www.lake-elsinore.org/home/showdocument?id=7286 (accessed April 13, 2017).

[4] City of Lake Elsinore. 2016. Municipal Code. Chapter 17.112.40: "Nonresidential Development Standards, Lighting." Website: http://www.lake-elsinore.org/city-government/municipal-code (accessed April 13, 2017).

II. AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

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 Resource Agency, to non-agricultural use?

No Impact. The California Department of Conservation, Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP), compiles Important Farmland maps pursuant to the provisions of Section 65570 of the California Government Code. These maps utilize data from the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) soil survey, and current land use information using eight mapping categories and represent an inventory of agricultural resources within the State. The maps depict currently urbanized lands and a qualitative sequence of agricultural designations. Maps and statistics are produced biannually using a process that integrates aerial photo interpretation, field mapping, a computerized mapping system, and public review. Mapping of County of Riverside farmland categories is conducted every two years.

Based on the 2014 Riverside County Important Farmland Map,[5] no portion of the project site is designated as prime, unique, or farmland of statewide importance by the FMMP. As no prime, unique, or farmland of statewide importance is located within or adjacent to the project site, no conversion of or impact to prime, unique, or farmland of statewide importance would occur. No mitigation is required.

b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act contract?

No Impact. The subject property is zoned as "Commercial Office," and there is no agricultural zoning within the City. Therefore, the project will not conflict with existing zoning for agricultural uses. Williamson Act[6] contracts restrict land development of contract lands. The contracts typically limit land use in contract lands to agriculture, recreation, and open space, unless otherwise stated in the contract. The properties associated with the project site are not in the Williamson Act Conservation Contract database.[7] Because the project site is not part of a Williamson Act contract, no impacts associated with this issue would occur with project implementation. No mitigation is required.

***c)* 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 Public Resources Code Section 51104(g)**.

No Impact. The City of Lake Elsinore Zoning Map designates the project site as commercial office,[8] and does not identify any parcels within the City limits zoned for forest land or timberland. As an intersection improvement project, the project is consistent with the current uses in the area. The proposed project would not conflict with or cause rezoning of forest land or timberland. No impact would occur, and no mitigation is required.

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5 California Department of Conservation, Division of Land Resource Protection. 2016. Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program, Riverside County Important Farmland 2014, Sheet 1 of 3. ftp://ftp.consrv.ca.gov/pub/dlrp/FMMP/pdf/2014/riv14_w.pdf (accessed April 13, 2017).

6 The Williamson Act is a procedure authorized under State law to preserve agricultural lands as well as open space. Property owners entering into a Williamson Act contract receive a reduction in property taxes in return for agreeing to protect the land's open space or agricultural values.

7 California Department of Conservation, Division of Land Resource Protection. 2016. Riverside County Williamson Act, Sheet 1 of 3. ftp://ftp.consrv.ca.gov/pub/dlrp/wa/Riverside_w_15_16_WA.pdf (accessed April 13, 2017).

8 City of Lake Elsinore. 2014. Zoning Map. Website: http://www.lake-elsinore.org/home/showdocument?id =15059 (accessed April 13, 2017).

***d)* Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?**

No Impact. As previously discussed in Checklist Response II (c), the project site is not currently zoned for forestland or timberland and is located within an area zoned for commercial office uses and specific plan uses. Therefore, implementation of the proposed project would not result in the loss or conversion of forest land to a non-forest use. No impact would occur, and no mitigation is required.

e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of farmland to non-agricultural use?

No Impact. Please refer to Checklist Responses II (a) and II (b). The project site currently consists of an existing intersection, in areas designated as commercial office with a small portion designated as specific plan. There are existing homes within the areas designated for specific plan uses. No portion of the project site is designated as farmland, and the project site is not currently, nor has it been used for active agriculture. The proposed project will, therefore, result in no impact with respect to conversion of agricultural lands to non-agricultural uses, and no mitigation is required.

III. AIR QUALITY

a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?

Less Than Significant Impact. The project site is located within the jurisdiction of the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD). The SCAQMD's Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) describes air pollution control strategies to be taken by the SCAQMD to meet air quality standards. CEQA requires that certain projects be analyzed for consistency with the AQMP. For a project to be consistent with the SCAQMD's AQMP, the pollutants emitted from the project should not exceed the SCAQMD daily emission threshold or cause a significant impact on air quality. As described in Checklist Responses III (b) through III (e) below, the proposed project would not generate emissions that exceed SCAQMD thresholds. Therefore, the proposed project is consistent with the regional AQMP, and impacts related to this issue would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?

***Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated*.** Construction and operational emissions associated with the proposed project are analyzed below. As discussed below, the proposed project would not generate operation-period emissions and would not generate construction-period emissions in excess of established thresholds of significance. Therefore, the project would not violate any air quality standards or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation.

Short-Term Construction Emissions. During construction, short-term degradation of air quality may occur due to the release of particulate matter emissions (i.e., fugitive dust) generated by grading, paving, and other construction activities. Emissions from construction equipment are also anticipated and would include carbon monoxide (CO), nitrous oxides (NO_x), reactive organic gases (ROG), directly-emitted particulate matter (particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in size [$PM_{2.5}$] and particulate matter less than 10 microns in size [PM_{10}]), sulfur oxides (SO_x), and toxic air contaminants (TACs) such as diesel exhaust particulate matter.

Construction-related effects on air quality from the proposed project would be greatest during the site preparation phase due to the disturbance of soils (fugitive dust). Vehicles leaving the site would deposit dirt and mud on local streets, which could be an additional source of airborne dust after it dries. If not properly controlled, these activities would temporarily generate particulate (PM_{10}) emissions. PM_{10} emissions would vary from day to day, depending on the nature and magnitude of construction activity and local weather conditions. Water or other soil stabilizers can be used to

control dust, resulting in emission reductions of 50 percent or more. The SCAQMD has established Rule 403: Fugitive Dust, which would require the Construction Contractor to implement measures that would reduce the amount of particulate matter generated during the construction period. Compliance with Rule 403 would reduce fugitive dust emissions associated with project construction to a less than significant level.

In addition to dust-related PM_{10} emissions, heavy trucks and construction equipment powered by gasoline and diesel engines would generate CO, SO_x, NO_x, ROG, and some soot particulate ($PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10}) in exhaust emissions. If construction activities were to increase traffic congestion in the area, CO and other emissions from traffic would increase slightly while those vehicles are delayed. These emissions would be temporary and limited to the immediate area surrounding the construction site.

Construction emissions were estimated for the project using the Road Construction Emissions Model version 8.1.0 (Roadmod), consistent with SCAQMD recommendations for linear transportation projects. Precise details of construction activities are unknown at this time; therefore, default assumptions (e.g., construction fleet activities) from Roadmod were assumed. For purposes of this analysis, the construction schedule for all improvements was assumed to be approximately 6 months. Construction-related emissions are presented in Table B. Roadmod output sheets are provided in Appendix F.

Table B: Construction Emissions Estimates

Emissions Category	Pollutant Emissions (lbs/day)					
	ROG	**NO_x**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**$PM_{2.5}$**	**SO_x**
Grubbing/Land Clearing	1.6	18.2	11.3	10.8	2.8	0.0
Grading/Excavation	9.0	98.8	62.7	15.0	6.7	0.1
Drainage/Utilities/Sub-Grade	5.3	50.9	37.9	13.0	4.9	0.1
Paving	2.5	23.5	19.1	1.6	1.4	0.0
Maximum (lbs/day)	**9.0**	**98.8**	**62.7**	**15.0**	**6.7**	**0.1**
SCAQMD Daily Threshold	**75**	**100**	**550**	**150**	**55**	**150**
Exceeds?	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**

Source: LSA Associates, Inc. (July 2017).
CO = carbon monoxide
lbs/day = pounds per day
NO_X = oxides of nitrogen
$PM_{2.5}$ = particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in size
PM_{10} = particulate matter less than 10 microns in size
ROG = reactive organic gases
SCAQMD = South Coast Air Quality Management District
SO_X = oxides of sulfur

As shown in Table B, construction emissions would not exceed the SCAQMD's thresholds for maximum daily construction emissions and, therefore, would not result in a substantial increase in regional air emissions. Impacts would be less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

Long-Term Regional Operational Emissions. The proposed project would realign an existing roadway and reconstruct an existing intersection, and once operational would not be a trip generating use. Therefore, the project would not result in an increase in the generation of vehicle trips that would increase air pollutant emissions and would not result in a violation of air quality standards. No mitigation is required.

Localized Significance Analysis. The SCAQMD published its Final Localized Significance Threshold Methodology in June 2003, recommending that all air quality analyses include an

assessment of both construction and operational impacts on the air quality of nearby sensitive receptors. Localized Significance Thresholds (LSTs) are based on the ambient concentrations of that pollutant within the project Source Receptor Area (SRA) and the distance to the nearest sensitive receptor. This project is within SRA 25 (Lake Elsinore).[9] The closest sensitive receptors to the various construction phases are located within 15 meters (50 feet). However, the shortest LST distance that can be evaluated is 25 meters (80 feet). Therefore, the 25-meter thresholds for a 5-acre site apply for this project.

The results of the LST analysis, summarized in Table C, indicate that the project would not result in an exceedance of SCAQMD LSTs. Additionally, due to the linear nature of the project, construction activities at any one receptor location would occur for a limited duration. Thus, construction-related localized emissions would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

Table C: Localized Significance Thresholds for Construction Emissions

	Emission Rates (lbs/day)			
	NO_X	**CO**	**PM_{10}[1]**	**$PM_{2.5}$[1]**
On-Site Project Emissions	98.8	62.7	10.0	5.6
Localized Significance Threshold at 25 meters	**371**	**1,965**	**13**	**8.0**
Exceeds?	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**

Source: LSA Associates, Inc. (July 2017).
[1] PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ emission rates include a 50 percent reduction in fugitive emissions based on SCAQMD Rule 403.
CO = carbon monoxide
lbs/day = pounds per day
NO_X = oxides of nitrogen
$PM_{2.5}$ = particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in size
PM_{10} = particulate matter less than 10 microns in size
SCAQMD = South Coast Air Quality Management District

As described above, emissions from construction activities typically include fugitive dust from grading and other surface disturbance activities (e.g., demolition, trenching, dirt hauling, movement of construction support vehicles across the project area, and exhaust emissions from construction equipment). Implementation of standard construction measures (providing 50 percent reduction in emissions) such as frequent watering (e.g., minimum twice per day) and **Mitigation Measures AQ-1** through **AQ-5**, would ensure that fugitive dust and exhaust emissions from construction activities would be reduced to a less than significant level.

c) 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 (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?

Less Than Significant Impact. CEQA defines a cumulative impact as two or more individual effects that, when combined, are considerable or that compound or increase other environmental impacts. As discussed above in Checklist Response III (b), the proposed project would not exceed construction or operational emission thresholds for the criteria pollutants established by the SCAQMD. Therefore, the project would not make a cumulatively considerable contribution to regional air quality impacts. Impacts related to this issue would be less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

[9] The closest SRA to the project site was identified via the mass rate look-up tables developed by the SCAQMD. These tables include a list of communities and cities located within the SCAQMD's jurisdictional boundaries and corresponding SRA stations located nearest to each community and city.

d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. Sensitive receptors are defined as people that have an increased sensitivity to air pollution or environmental contaminants. Sensitive receptor locations include schools, parks and playgrounds, daycare centers, nursing homes, hospitals, and residential dwelling units. The closest sensitive receptors to the project site are the residences located adjacent and to the east of the project site.

As previously identified, the project would not result in any long-term regional operational emissions. The project would result in temporary, short-term construction-related increases in pollutant concentrations specifically associated with fugitive dust and construction equipment emissions. However, implementation of SCAQMD Rules and Regulations through adherence to **Mitigation Measures AQ-1** through **AQ-5** would ensure that potential short-term adverse project-related air quality impacts to sensitive receptors would be reduced to a less than significant level.

e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?

Less than Significant Impact. The potential for the project to generate objectionable odors has been considered. Land uses generally associated with odor complaints include agricultural uses, wastewater treatment plants, food processing plants, chemical plants, composting operations, refineries, landfills, and dairies. The project does not contain land uses typically associated with emitting objectionable odors. Potential odor sources associated with the project may result from equipment exhaust and asphalt paving during construction of the project. These types of odors are temporary and would cease upon completion of construction. The project is required to comply with SCAQMD Rule 402 to prevent occurrences of public nuisances associated with odor. Therefore, with adherence to SCAQMD Rule 402, odor-related impacts associated with the project would be less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

Mitigation Measures:

AQ-1 **SCAQMD Rule 403.** During clearing, grading, earthmoving, or excavation operations, excessive fugitive dust emissions will be controlled by regular watering or other dust preventive measures using the following procedures, as specified in the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Rule 403. All material excavated or graded will be sufficiently watered to prevent excessive amounts of dust. Watering will occur at least twice daily with complete coverage, preferably in the late morning and after work is done for the day. All material transported on site or off site will be either sufficiently watered or securely covered to prevent excessive amounts of dust. The area disturbed by clearing, grading, earthmoving, or excavation operations will be minimized so as to prevent excessive amounts of dust. These control techniques will be indicated in project specifications. Visible dust beyond the property line emanating from the project will be prevented to the maximum extent feasible.

AQ-2 Project grading plans will show the duration of construction. Ozone precursor emissions from construction equipment vehicles will be controlled by maintaining equipment engines in good condition and in proper tune per manufacturers' specifications.

AQ-3 All trucks that are to haul excavated or graded material on site will comply with State Vehicle Code Section 23114, with special attention to Sections 23114(b)(F), (e)(2), and (e)(4), as amended, regarding the prevention of such material spilling onto public streets and roads.

AQ-4 All construction vehicles both on- and off-site shall be prohibited from idling in excess of 10 minutes.

AQ-5 **SCAQMD Rule 402.** Project-related construction activities 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.

IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The following analysis is based on the following documents:

- LSA Associates, Inc. (LSA) 2017. *Western Riverside Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan*. July.
- LSA. 2017. *Determination of Biologically Equivalent or Superior Preservation*. July.
- LSA. 2017. *Jurisdictional Delineation Report*. July.

a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or indirectly or through habitat modification, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. As described in the Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan Consistency Analysis (LSA, July 2017) prepared for the project, the Biological Study Area (BSA) contains four vegetation communities/land cover types: disturbed Riversidean sage scrub, developed, disturbed, and ornamental. None of these vegetation/land cover types are candidate, sensitive, or special-status species. One special-status wildlife species, burrowing owl (Athene cunicularia), has been reported as occurring in the region. There are two drainages located within the BSA.

Burrowing Owl. Suitable habitat for burrowing owl consists of grasslands, lowland scrub, cultivated agricultural lands, and ruderal open range areas. The project site is located in the Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP). A habitat assessment was conducted for burrowing owl per Step I of the *Burrowing Owl Survey Instructions for the Western Riverside MSHCP Area*.[10] The site consists of shrub lands with low-density shrub cover, constituting suitable burrowing owl habitat; therefore, a focused burrow survey was required per Step II, Part A, of the survey instructions.

The results of the focused owl survey determined that burrowing owl is absent from the proposed project site at this time. However, the burrowing owl is a highly mobile species with the potential to move on to the project site prior to construction. Per the Western Riverside County MSHCP burrowing owl survey requirements, a pre-construction survey for this species will be required within 30 days prior to ground disturbance to ensure that burrowing owl has not subsequently occupied the site. This requirement is incorporated as **Mitigation Measure BIO-1**. With adherence to **Mitigation Measure BIO-1**, impacts would be reduced to a less than significant level.

Nesting Birds. The structures and vegetation present on the site can provide habitat for nesting birds that are protected by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Migratory Bird

[10] Riverside County. 2006. Environmental Programs Department. *Burrowing Owl Survey Instructions for the Western Riverside Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan Area*. March.

Treaty Act of 1918; therefore, any ground-disturbing activities should be conducted outside the bird nesting season (generally recognized as February 15 to September 1). One federally listed threatened species, the coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*), was audibly detected in the BSA during the field survey. The BSA is located in the Lake Elsinore Area Plan of the MSHCP and is also located in the Criteria Area, in Cell 4548 of Cell Group C and Cell 4646. Conservation in Cell Group C will focus on chaparral, coastal sage scrub, and grassland habitat. Conservation in the Cell Group will range from 70 percent to 80 percent of the Cell Group, focusing on the eastern portion of the Cell Group. A very small portion of the project site is located in the southwest corner of the Cell Group and does not contain the undisturbed habitat types described for conservation; therefore, conservation is not described on the project site. Conservation in Cell 4646 is to focus on riparian scrub, woodland, and forest habitat along the San Jacinto River. Conservation will be approximately 5 percent of the cell, focusing on the southeastern portion of the cell. The project site is located in an area that does not contain the undisturbed habitat types described for conservation and is not located along the San Jacinto River; therefore, conservation that contributes to the MSHCP Reserve is not required. Due to the project's location in the Western Riverside County MSHCP Criteria Area, there is no survey requirement for the California gnatcatcher. Should there be a need to conduct ground disturbance during the nesting season, a nesting bird clearance survey should be conducted by a qualified biologist no more than 30 days prior to avoid take of nesting birds, including the gnatcatcher. This requirement is incorporated as **Mitigation Measure BIO-2**. With adherence to **Mitigation Measure BIO-2**, impacts would be reduced to a less than significant level.

Species Associated With Riparian/Riverine Areas And Vernal Pools. The definition of Riparian/ Riverine habitats is based on potential for the habitat to support Riparian/Riverine Covered Species. The MSHCP species associated with Riparian/Riverine areas and Vernal Pools, as listed in Section 6.1.2 of the MSHCP, were assessed for the probability of occurring in and adjacent to the project site. These species include the least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*), the southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*), and the western yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*). The two drainages within the BSA are earthen waterbodies that convey seasonal storm water runoff from the project area to an off-site drainage channel. These earthen ephemeral drainage channels have defined channel beds and banks but lack any riparian vegetation/habitat. The on-site drainages do not contain any riparian vegetation; therefore, they are categorized as Riverine. The project site lacks riparian habitat; therefore, focused surveys for sensitive bird species are not required and impacts to these species are not expected to occur with implementation of the project due to a lack of suitable habitat.

Summary. The project site was found to contain potentially suitable habitat for the burrowing owl within the BSA. No burrowing owl sign was detected within the BSA during the focused survey; however, the species is highly mobile and has the potential to move onto the project site prior to construction. With implementation of **Mitigation Measure BIO-1**, potential impacts to burrowing owls would be less than significant. No mitigation is required if impacts are avoided; however, if burrowing owls are discovered during subsequent surveys, project-specific mitigation would be required. Mitigation measures would be developed and authorized through consultation with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), and the USFWS, as outlined in the Western Riverside County MSHCP, Table 9.2, and Appendix E, Summary of MSHCP Species Survey Requirements.

Portions of the BSA also could provide potentially suitable nesting habitat for bird species that are protected by the USFWS Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918. With implementation of **Mitigation Measure BIO-2,** potential impacts to migratory birds would be less than significant.

b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. Fieldwork for a jurisdictional delineation was conducted on March 21, 2017. Potential federal and State jurisdictional features and MSHCP Riverine Areas were identified in the jurisdictional study area, evaluated on foot, and mapped using aerial photographs. Results from this delineation are detailed in the *Jurisdictional Delineation Report.*[11] Two drainages were identified in the BSA; however, only one of the drainages is located within the project limits (refer to Figure 5). These are earthen waterbodies that convey seasonal storm water runoff from the project site to an off-site drainage channel.

The on-site drainages exhibit certain characteristics that would make them subject to the MSHCP, including physically defined beds and banks and functioning as part of a channelized drainage system in an active floodplain. However, the on-site drainages do not contain any riparian vegetation and are categorized as Riverine.

The drainages have low functions and values for flood storage and flood flow modification, sediment trapping and transport, nutrient retention and transformation, toxicant trapping, public use, and wildlife and aquatic habitat due to their small size, lack of riparian habitat, lack of public access, and lack of perennial or intermittent sources of water. Implementation of the proposed project would not result in significant impacts to natural and beneficial floodplain values. No impacts would occur to Drainages D-1, D-2, or the basin. Impacts to Drainage D-3 will be permanent; however, post-construction hydrology will be equal to pre-construction conditions, resulting in no net loss to the functions and values of the area. Impacts to Riverine areas equate to 0.30 acre of the total 0.72 acre of jurisdictional area within the jurisdictional study area. **Mitigation Measure BIO-3**, identified below, would require mitigation to offset the permanent impacts to MSHCP Riverine habitat. With adherence to **Mitigation Measure BIO-3**, impacts would be reduced to a less than significant level.

c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?

No Impact. The United States Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) regulates discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States (U.S.). These waters include wetlands and nonwetland bodies of water that meet specific criteria. This connection may be direct through a tributary system linking a stream channel with traditional navigable waters (TNW) used in interstate or foreign commerce or may be indirect through a nexus identified in the Corps regulations. In the past, an indirect nexus could potentially be established if isolated waters provided habitat for migratory birds, even in the absence of a surface connection to navigable water of the U.S. In order to be considered a jurisdictional wetland under Section 404, an area must possess three wetland characteristics: hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, and wetland hydrology. Each characteristic has a specific set of mandatory wetland criteria that must be satisfied in order for that particular wetland characteristic to be met.

The CDFW, under Section 1602 of the California Fish and Game Code, regulates alterations to lakes, rivers, and streams (defined by the presence of a channel bed and banks, and at least an intermittent flow of water) where fish or wildlife resources may be adversely affected. The Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) is responsible for the administration of Section 401 of the Clean Water Act. Typically, the areas subject to jurisdiction of the RWQCB coincide with those of the Corps (i.e., waters of the U.S. including any wetlands). The RWQCB can also assert authority over “waters of the State” under waste discharge requirements pursuant to the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act.

[11] LSA Associates, Inc. 2017. *Jurisdictional Delineation Report*. July.

LSA

LEGEND

- Project Footprint
- Study Area
- Corps Jurisdiction (0.13 ac)
- CDFW Jurisdiction (0.72 ac)

0 100 200
FEET

SOURCE: Bing Maps (2014); SCE Engineering (2017)

I:\SAE1701\GIS\JD.mxd (8/2/2017)

FIGURE 5

Canyon Estates Drive/Canyon View Drive
Intersection Improvement Project
Intial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration

Jurisdictional Delineation

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Neither of the drainages within the BSA satisfies the three requisite criteria for jurisdictional wetlands and, therefore, would be considered non-wetlands, as defined by the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). There are no marshes, vernal pools, or coastal areas within the BSA. As no wetland waters of the U.S. will be affected, no impact related to this issue would occur. No mitigation is required.

d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native or resident migratory wildlife corridors, or impeded the use of native wildlife nursery sites?

No Impact. Wildlife movement includes seasonal migration along corridors, as well as daily movements for foraging and reaching water sources. Migrational corridors may include areas of unobstructed movement for deer, riparian corridors providing cover for migrating birds, routes between breeding waters and upland habitat for amphibians, and between roosting and feeding areas for birds. The project site is not adjacent to any existing or proposed linkage or core areas as identified in the MSHCP. No impact would occur. No mitigation is required.

e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?

No Impact. The proposed project will not conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources (e.g., tree preservation policy or ordinance). The adopted ordinance for protection of trees in the City is limited to significant palm trees.[12] No such palm trees were identified within the project site. For this reason, no impacts associated with this issue would occur, and no mitigation is required.

f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted habitat conservation plan, natural community conservation plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?

Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated. As previously mentioned, the project site is within the City of Lake Elsinore Area Plan of the MSHCP. The MSHCP is a comprehensive, multi-jurisdictional Habitat Conservation Plan focusing on conservation of species and their associated habitats in Western Riverside County. MSHCP participants include the County and fourteen cities, including the City of Lake Elsinore who is a signatory to the plan. The MSHCP will allow Riverside County and its Cities to better control local land-use decisions and maintain a strong economic climate in the region while addressing the requirements of the state and federal Endangered Species Acts. The plan covers 1.26 million acres, and protects 146 native species of plants and animals.

As described above, in Checklist Response IV (a), while the BSA is located in the Lake Elsinore Area Plan of the MSHCP and in an identified Criteria Area, the project site does not contain the habitat types described for conservation in the MSHCP. A habitat assessment and focused burrow survey for burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*), a California species of special concern, and MSHCP additional survey species (MSHCP Section 6.3.2) were completed. As described above, in Checklist Response IV (a), while the project site contains suitable habitat for burrowing owl and nesting birds that are protected by the USFWS Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918, implementation of **Mitigation Measures BIO-1** and **BIO-2**, provided below, would reduce impacts to less than significant. The project will also comply with MSHCP Section 7.5.3, Construction Guidelines for Facilities within the Criteria Area.

As described above in Checklist Response IV (b), the project is anticipated to impact Riverine areas. Impacts to Riverine Areas would be reduced to less than significant with implementation of **Mitigation**

[12] City of Lake Elsinore. 2017. Title 5 Business Taxes, Licenses and Regulation, Chapter 5.116 Significant Palm Trees. City of Lake Elsinore Municipal Code, City of Highland, current through Ord. 1367, passed January 10, 2017.

Measure BIO-3, which requires participation in an in-lieu fee program to offset impacts at a mitigation-to-impact ratio of 2:1.

With implementation of **Mitigation Measures BIO-1** through **BIO-3**, the project as planned is consistent with the applicable MSHCP requirements.

Mitigation Measures:

BIO-1 A burrowing owl pre-construction survey is mandatory in suitable habitat areas and shall be conducted by a qualified biologist within 30 days prior to ground disturbance. If burrowing owls are found to be present in the Biological Study Area (BSA) during subsequent pre-construction surveys, then the project-specific mitigation would be developed and authorized through consultation with the Western Riverside County Regional Conservation Authority, the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), as outlined in the Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP), Table 9.2, and Appendix E, Summary of MSHCP Species Survey Requirements.

BIO-2 Vegetation clearing and preliminary ground-disturbance work shall be completed outside of bird breeding season (typically set as February 15 through September 1). In the event that initial groundwork cannot be conducted outside the bird breeding season, nesting bird clearance surveys shall be conducted by a qualified biologist no more than 3 days prior to any disturbance to avoid take of nesting birds. Should nesting birds be found, an exclusionary buffer shall be established by the biologist. The buffer may be up to 500 feet in diameter depending on the species of nesting bird found. This buffer shall be clearly marked in the field by construction personnel under guidance of the biologist, and construction or clearing shall not be conducted within this zone until the biologist determines that the young have fledged or the nest is no longer active.

BIO-3 Project-related permanent impacts to MSHCP Riverine habitat shall be mitigated at a mitigation-to-impact ratio of 2:1. Impacts to 0.13 acre of MSHCP Riverine habitat shall be offset by participation in an in-lieu fee program, to be paid by the City, with the Riverside-Corona Resource Conservation District.

V. CULTURAL RESOURCES

The following analysis is based on the following document:

- LSA Associates, Inc. 2017. *Archaeological Assessment.* July.

a) and b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in § 15064.5?

Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to § 15064.5?

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. An *Archaeological Assessment*[13] was prepared to identify and determine whether any historical or archaeological resources may be present within the project limits. A records search and literature review were conducted on March 8, 2017, at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California, Riverside. The search included a review of all

[13] LSA Associates, Inc. 2017. *Archaeological Assessment.* July.

recorded historic and prehistoric archaeological sites within one mile of the project site, as well as a review of known cultural resource survey and excavation reports. In addition, the California State Historic Property Data File (HPD), which includes the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), California Historical Landmarks (CHL), and California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI), was searched. Data from the EIC found 48 cultural resources within one mile of the project, none of which are located within the project limits.

The prehistoric resources noted within the one-mile research area include five food processing/milling sites, one lithic quarry, five lithic artifact scatters, and one isolated ground stone artifact. The nearest resource is a historic refuse deposit (36-014817), located 530 feet (0.1 mile) west of the project site.

An intensive pedestrian field survey of the project area was conducted on March 21, 2017, and included walking in 15-meter wide transects throughout the project limits. No previously unidentified cultural resources were observed during the survey effort. No visual evidence of cultural elements greater than 45 years in age was observed within the project area.

Portions of the survey area are characterized by depositional environments and the possibility of buried resources cannot be scientifically discounted. Because the potential for subsurface cultural deposits exists, cultural resource monitoring as outlined in **Mitigation Measures CR-1** through **CR-9** are recommended during construction ground-disturbing activities. Therefore, with implementation of **Mitigation Measure CR-1** through **CR-9**, impacts associated with this issue would be less than significant.

c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. The project area is not identified by the City of Lake Elsinore as containing unique paleontological resources or geologic features. The City's General Plan designates the project site as an area with low paleontological sensitivity.[14] However, the project has the potential to disturb sediments with a high potential to contain significant, nonrenewable paleontological resources during construction. These sediments include fossiliferous Late Pleistocene sediments (Qya, Qyf, Qyv, Qyw) deposited during the last 200,000 years. These fossiliferous sediments crop out at the surface and may also be encountered below surface under most of the proposed project.[15] In the event the ground-disturbing activities unearth a paleontological resource, work will be halted in the area until a qualified paleontologist can assess the significance of the find, as required in **Mitigation Measure PAL-1. Mitigation PAL-1** also requires development of a Paleontological Mitigation Plan (PMP) prior to the beginning of construction activities, and implementation of the PMP during the excavation phase. Therefore, with implementation of **Mitigation Measure PAL-1**, impacts associated with this issue would be less than significant.

d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?

Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. The California Health and Safety Code (Section 7050.5) states that if human remains are discovered on site, no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. **Mitigation Measure CR-10** has been identified in the event that human remains are discovered during the course of any ground-disturbing activities. Adherence to **Mitigation Measure CR-10** would reduce impacts associated with this issue to a less than significant level.

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[14] City of Lake Elsinore. 2011. General Plan. Section 4.6.7 Paleontological Resources. Page 4-61, Figure 4.6.
[15] LSA Associates, Inc. 2010. *Paleontological Resources Identification and Evaluation Report*. April.

Mitigation Measures:

CR-1 At least 30 days prior to any grading, excavation and/or other ground-disturbing activities on the project site, the City of Lake Elsinore (City) shall retain a qualified archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology and listed on the Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA) or the County of Riverside list of qualified archaeologists to monitor all ground-disturbing activities.

CR-2 At least 30 days prior to excavation within any previously undisturbed native soils, the City shall contact the Consulting Tribe(s) to notify each tribe of excavation activities and coordinate with the tribes to develop Monitoring Agreements. The Monitoring Agreements shall address the designation, responsibilities, and participation of Native American tribal monitors during excavation and other ground-disturbing activities within undisturbed native soils and construction scheduling. Native American tribal monitoring shall be limited to only those periods during project construction where excavation within previously undisturbed areas is occurring. Ground-disturbing activities within previously disturbed areas shall not require notification, monitoring, or a Monitoring Agreement.

CR-3 The Project Archaeologist, in consultation with the Monitoring Tribe(s), the Developer, and the City, shall develop a Cultural Resources Monitoring Plan (CRMP) to address the details, timing, and responsibility of all archaeological and cultural activities that will occur on the project site. Details in the CRMP shall include:

a. Project grading and development scheduling

b. The coordination of a monitoring schedule as agreed upon by the Monitoring Tribe(s), the Project Archaeologist, and the City

c. The protocols and stipulations that the City, Monitoring Tribe(s) and Project Archaeologist will follow in the event of inadvertent cultural resources discoveries, including any newly discovered cultural resources

CR-4 Prior to any grading, excavation and/or other ground-disturbing activities on the project site, the Project Archaeologist and the Monitoring Tribe(s) shall conduct cultural resources sensitivity training for all construction personnel. Construction personnel shall be informed of the types of archaeological resources that may be encountered and of the proper procedures to be enacted in the event of an inadvertent discovery of archaeological resources or human remains. The City's construction manager shall ensure that construction personnel are made available for and attend the training, and shall retain documentation demonstrating attendance.

CR-5 In accordance with the Monitoring Agreement required in Mitigation Measure CR-2, the Project Archaeologist and designated Native American tribal monitor(s) assigned to the project by the Luiseño Tribe(s) shall have the authority to stop and redirect excavation in order to evaluate the significance of any archaeological resources discovered on the property.

CR-6 All artifacts discovered at the development site shall be inventoried and analyzed by the Project Archaeologist and Native American tribal monitor(s). If any cultural materials of Native American origin are discovered, all activities in the immediate vicinity of the find (within a 50-foot radius) shall stop. The Project Archaeologist and Native American tribal monitor(s) shall analyze the Native American cultural materials for identification as

everyday life and/or religious or sacred items, cultural affiliation, temporal placement, and function, as deemed possible. The significance of Native American resources shall be evaluated in accordance with the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and shall consider the religious beliefs, customs, and practices of the Luiseño Tribe(s). All items found in association with Native American human remains shall be considered grave goods or sacred in origin and subject to special handling.

The City and/or landowner shall relinquish ownership of all cultural resources. Native American cultural materials that cannot be avoided or relocated at the project site shall be prepared in a manner for curation. Within a reasonable amount of time, the Project Archaeologist, following consultation with the Monitoring Tribe(s), shall deliver the materials to a qualified repository in Riverside County that meets or exceeds federal standards per 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 79 and which shall be made available to all qualified researchers and tribal representatives.

CR-7 Treatment and Disposition of Cultural Resources: In the event that Native American cultural resources are inadvertently discovered during the course of grading for this project, the following procedures shall be carried out for the treatment and disposition of the discoveries:

1) Temporary On-Site Curation and Storage: During the course of construction, all discovered resources shall be temporarily curated in a secure location on site. The removal of any cultural materials from the project site will need to be thoroughly inventoried with Native American tribal monitor oversight of the process.

2) Treatment and Final Disposition: The agency shall relinquish ownership of all cultural resources, including sacred items, burial goods, and all cultural materials and non-human remains as part of the required mitigation for impacts to cultural resources. The applicant shall relinquish the cultural materials through one or more of the following methods and provide the cultural materials to the City Planning Department and Consulting Tribe(s):

    a. Accommodate the process for on-site reburial of the discovered items with the Consulting Tribe(s). This shall include measures and provisions to protect the future reburial area from any future impacts. Reburial shall not occur until all cataloguing and basic recordation have been completed.

    b. A curation agreement with an appropriate qualified repository within Riverside County that meets federal standards per 36 CFR Part 79 and therefore would be professionally curated and made available to other archaeologists/ researchers for further study. The collections and associated records shall be transferred, including title, to an appropriate curation facility within Riverside County, to be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation.

    c. At the completion of grading, excavation, and ground-disturbing activities on the site, a Phase IV Monitoring Report shall be submitted to the City Planning Department and Consulting Tribe(s) documenting monitoring activities conducted by the Project Archaeologist and Native American tribal monitors within 60 days. This report shall document the impacts to the known resources on the property; describe how each mitigation measure was fulfilled; document the type of cultural resources recovered and the disposition of such resources;

and, in a confidential appendix, include the daily/weekly monitoring notes from the Project Archaeologist. All reports produced will be submitted to the City Planning Department.

CR-8 All sacred sites, should they be encountered within the project area, shall be avoided and preserved as the preferred mitigation, if feasible.

CR-9 The Project Archaeologist shall prepare a final archaeological report within 60 days of the completion of the project. The report shall follow Archaeological Resource Management Report (ARMR) Guidelines and City requirements and shall include at a minimum: a discussion of monitoring methods and techniques used; the results of the monitoring program, including any cultural materials recovered; an inventory of any resources recovered; updated State Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms, if any, and any other site(s) identified; final disposition of the resources; and any additional recommendations. A final copy shall be submitted to the City, the Eastern Information Center, and the Monitoring Tribe(s).

CR-10 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 their origin. Further, pursuant to California Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5097.98(b), the remains shall be left in place and free from disturbance until a final decision as to their treatment and disposition has been made. If the Riverside County Coroner determines the remains to be Native American, he or she shall contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) within 24 hours. Subsequently, the NAHC shall identify the person or persons it believes to be the Most Likely Descendant (MLD). The MLD may then make recommendations and engage in consultations concerning the treatment of the remains, as provided in PRC 5097.98.

PAL-1 Prior to the start of construction activities, the City of Lake Elsinore (City), in accordance with the guidelines of the County of Riverside and the guidelines of the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology, shall develop a Paleontological Mitigation Plan (PMP) for implementation during the excavation phase of the project. The PMP shall be prepared and implemented by the City, and shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

1) A pre-construction field survey shall be conducted, followed by salvage of surface paleontological resources, if necessary.

2) All grading and excavation in sediments with the potential to contain paleontological resources shall be monitored by trained paleontological crews working under the direction of a qualified professional. Monitors shall be empowered to temporarily halt or divert equipment to allow the removal of abundant or large specimens. Paleontological monitors shall be equipped to salvage fossils as they are unearthed to avoid construction delays.

3) The fossils shall be stabilized, salvaged, and removed to safe off-site storage.

4) The fossils shall undergo preparation, identification, and analysis to allow their identification.

5) The fossils shall be curated into the systematic storage system of an established institutional repository.

6) A Paleontological Mitigation Report signifying completion of the PMP shall be prepared and submitted to the City.

VI. GEOLOGY AND SOILS

The following analysis is based on the following documents:

- Group Delta Consultants, Inc. 2016. *Geotechnical Design Report.* May.
- County of Riverside*. General Plan 2003.*
- City of Lake Elsinore. 2011. *General Plan Update – Final Recirculated Program Environmental Impact Report.* December.
- City of Lake Elsinore. 2011. *General Plan.* December.
- USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service. 2017. *Web Soil Survey.*
- USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service. 2014. *Updated Hydrologic Soils Group Questions and Answers.*

a) Expose people or structures to 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 evidences of known fault? (Refer to Division of Mines and Geological Special Publication 42.)

***No Impact*.** While the project site is located in a seismically active region, the project site is not located within a known "Earthquake Fault Zone" as defined by Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map Act. In addition, no faults considered capable of surface rupture are mapped as crossing the site.[16] The Elsinore Glen Ivy Fault is the closest to the project site at a distance of approximately 1.2 miles. The proposed project would not result in the construction of habitable structures; therefore, no potential for the loss, injury, or death resulting from fault rupture would occur. No mitigation is required.

ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?

***Less than Significant Impact*.** Like all of southern California, the project site is located in a seismically active area and, therefore, will continue to be subject to ground shaking resulting from activity on local and regional faults. While the project site may be subject to strong ground shaking on site, the proposed project does not include the construction of structures designed for human occupancy.

Faults in the project area have been documented as producing earthquakes with a magnitude greater than moment magnitude (Mw) of 7.0 Peak Ground Acceleration (PGA). Depending on soil conditions and location within the site, the computed ground motion in the project area could range from about 0.65 to 0.72 g (the acceleration due to Earth's gravity, equivalent to g-force). A detailed *Geotechnical Design Report* prepared by a qualified geotechnical/geologic engineer has been prepared for this project. The *Geotechnical Design Report* includes project-specific recommendations and construction specifications that meet or exceed seismic design requirements. The specific design recommendations described in the *Geotechnical Design Report* will be incorporated into all project-related construction documents.

[16] Group Delta Consultants, Inc. 2016. *Geotechnical Design Report*. May.

Adherence to the specific design recommendations described in the *Geotechnical Design Report* would ensure that impacts related to seismic ground shaking remain less than significant.

iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?

Less than Significant Impact. Liquefaction involves a sudden loss in strength of a saturated, cohesionless soil (e.g., predominantly sand, low plasticity silts, or sand silt mixtures) caused by cyclic loading such as an earthquake. This results in temporary transformation of the soil to a fluid mass. Typically, liquefaction occurs in areas where groundwater is less than about 60 feet from the surface and where the soils are composed predominantly of poorly consolidated fine sands, silty sands, and non-plastic silts. Due to the dense soils, shallow bedrock, and general lack of groundwater, liquefaction is not a significant hazard at the site. As described above, the *Geotechnical Design Report* includes project-specific recommendations and construction specifications that meet or exceed seismic design requirements. The specific design recommendations described in the *Geotechnical Design Report* will be incorporated into all project-related construction documents. Adherence to the specific design recommendations described in the *Geotechnical Design Report* would ensure that impacts related to seismic ground shaking remain less than significant.

iv) Landslides?

Less than Significant Impact. A review of topographic maps, geologic maps, and aerial photographs did not reveal evidence of existing or ancient landslides. The natural slopes along the alignment appear to be globally stable by visual inspection, and do not exhibit signs of surficial instability other than shallow rilling and sloughing in soil and decomposed rock areas. No failures have been observed on natural slopes. No areas of seepage or other surface water were observed in the site reconnaissance. Therefore, because natural slopes in the area are globally stable and no signs of existing landslides are present, and existing cuts are stable, with minor rilling and sloughing observed on steep cuts, no special precautions or restrictions during project design and operation of the proposed project would be required. As the proposed project is not expected to be exposed to a landslide hazard, a less than significant impact related to this issue would occur. No mitigation is required.

b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. Soils are classified by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resource Conservation Service into four hydrologic soils groups based on the soil's runoff potential. "Hydrologic soil group" is a term that represents a group of soils having similar runoff potential under similar storm and cover conditions. Soil properties that influence runoff potential are those that influence the minimum rate of infiltration for bare soil after prolonged wetting. The four soil units mapped within the project site are: Cajalco fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded (CaD2), Cajalco rocky fine sandy loam, 15–50 percent slopes, eroded (CbF2), Honcut sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes (HnC), Las Posas loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded (LaD2).[17] HnC belongs to Group A of the hydrologic soil group,[18] which is characterized as having a low runoff potential and high infiltration rate when thoroughly wetted. The remaining three soil groups belong to Group C or Group D, which have slow to very slow infiltration rates and greater potential for runoff when thoroughly wetted.[19] Soil types of Group C or D would be particularly prone to erosion during construction of the proposed project, especially during heavy rains. In addition, the proposed project would require the excavation and movement of on-site soils, which could provide for further runoff or erosion issues. Therefore, construction of the proposed project could result in adverse impacts related to erosion.

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17 LSA Associates, Inc. 2017. Project Soils Figure. April.

18 United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). Natural Resources Conservation Service. 2017. Web Soil Survey. Website: https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/WebSoilSurvey.aspx (accessed April 2017).

19 USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service. 2014. Updated Hydrologic Soils Group Questions and Answers.

As identified in **Mitigation Measure GEO-1**, the City of Lake Elsinore would require the implementation of best management practices, including erosion control measures, to minimize construction impacts. Additionally, upon completion of all construction activities, all areas of temporary disturbance would be restored and revegetated. With implementation of **Mitigation Measure GEO-1,** impacts associated with this issue would be reduced to a less than significant level.

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-site or off-site landslides, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse?

Less than Significant Impact. As discussed under Checklist Response VI.a.iii and VI.a.iv., liquefaction and landslides are not significant hazards. Lateral spreading refers to ground or slope deformation due to the presence of weak or liquefiable soils in the subsurface combined with strong seismic shaking. Due to a lack of liquefaction and soft soils, the potential for lateral spreading at the site is not significant. Subsidence is the sudden sinking or gradual downward settling of the earth's surface with little or no horizontal motion. Subsidence is caused by a variety of activities, which includes (but is not limited to) withdrawal of groundwater, pumping of oil and gas from underground, the collapse of underground mines, liquefaction, and hydro-compaction. The proposed project does not include the withdrawal of groundwater or other resources from underground sources. Settlement ("seismic compaction") of loose to medium-dense clean dry sands can occur during seismic shaking. Due to shallow and sporadic loose to medium dense zones of limited thickness, seismic compaction settlements are considered a negligible hazard. As described above, the *Geotechnical Design Report* includes project-specific recommendations and construction specifications that meet or exceed seismic design requirements. The specific design recommendations described in the *Geotechnical Design Report* will be incorporated into all project-related construction documents. Adherence to the specific design recommendations described in the *Geotechnical Design Report* would ensure that impacts related to on-site or off-site landslides, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse remain less than significant.

d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?

***Less than Significant Impact*.** Expansive soils generally have a significant amount of clay particles, which can give up water (shrink) or take on water (swell). The change in volume exerts stress on buildings and other loads placed on these soils. The extent of shrink/swell is influenced by the amount and kind of clay in the soil. The occurrence of these soils is often associated with geologic units having marginal stability. The distribution of expansive soils can be widely dispersed, and they can occur in hillside areas as well as low-lying alluvial basins. No significant deposits of fine grained soils (silt and clay) were observed, but could be locally present. On-site soils are anticipated to be non-expansive or have a very low expansion potential. However, there may be localized, discontinuous layers of clayey soils with higher expansion potential.[20] As described above, the *Geotechnical Design Report* includes project-specific recommendations and construction specifications that meet or exceed seismic design requirements. The specific design recommendations described in the *Geotechnical Design Report* will be incorporated into all project-related construction documents. Adherence to the specific design recommendations described in the *Geotechnical Design Report* would ensure that impacts related to expansive soils remain less than significant.

[20] Group Delta Consultants, Inc. 2016. *Geotechnical Design Report*. May.

e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?

***No Impact*.** The proposed project is an intersection improvement project that does not have a septic or alternative waste disposal system component; therefore, alternative wastewater disposal systems would not be utilized, and no impact related to this issue would occur. No mitigation is required.

Mitigation Measure:

GEO-1 The City of Lake Elsinore shall implement best management practices, including erosion control measures, to minimize construction impacts. Upon completion of all construction activities, all areas of temporary disturbance would be restored and revegetated.

VII. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

Introduction

The recommended approach for a greenhouse gas (GHG) analysis included in the State of California Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR) June 2008 Technical Advisory is to: (1) identify and quantify GHG emissions, (2) assess the significance of the impact on climate change, and (3) if significant, identify alternatives and/or mitigation measures to reduce the impact to below a level of significance (State of California Governor's Office of Planning and Research [OPR] 2008). The June 2008 Technical Advisory provides some additional direction regarding planning documents as follows:

> *"CEQA can be a more effective tool for GHG emissions analysis and mitigation if it is supported and supplemented by sound development policies and practices that will reduce GHG emissions on a broad planning scale and that can provide the basis for a programmatic approach to project-specific CEQA analysis and mitigation…. For local government lead agencies, adoption of general plan policies and certification of general plan EIRs that analyze broad jurisdiction-wide impacts of GHG emissions can be part of an effective strategy for addressing cumulative impacts and for streamlining later project-specific CEQA reviews" (June 2008 Technical Advisory, pages 7-8).*

Preliminary 2008 guidance from OPR and 2008–-2011 letters from the Attorney General (California Department of Justice, 2008–2011), critical of CEQA documents that have taken different approaches, indicate that Lead Agencies should calculate, or estimate, emissions from vehicular traffic, energy consumption, water conveyance and treatment, waste generation, and construction activities.

The SCAQMD has also issued preliminary recommendations regarding the methodology to be used to analyze GHG impacts in environmental documents prepared pursuant to the CEQA. In October 2008, SCAQMD released a *Draft Guidance Document – Interim CEQA Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Significance Threshold* that suggested a tiered approach to project analysis.

According to the tiered approach, if a project is exempt from CEQA, Tier 1 would be the most appropriate tier, and the project effects related to GHG emissions would be less than significant. If the project is not exempt and there is a local GHG reduction plan in place, then Tier 2 would be the most appropriate tier. If the project is consistent with that plan, then the project GHG emissions would be less than significant and the analysis would be complete. If the project is not consistent with the plan, then the project would have a significant impact related to GHG emissions and the analysis would be complete. If there is no local GHG reduction plan, Tier 3 is used to screen smaller projects. Both the SCAQMD and the California Air Resources Board (ARB) screening thresholds categorize projects into two categories, "industrial" and "commercial/residential." If the project emissions are less than the applicable numerical threshold (refer to

Figure 6, Tiered Decision Approach to GHG Methodology and Significance Thresholds), then the project effects related to GHG emissions would be less than significant, and the analysis would be complete. If the project exceeds the numerical threshold, then the project should be analyzed using Tier 4.

If the project emissions would meet the applicable Tier 4 16 percent reduction goal (based on the project's consistency with California's goals to reduce GHG emissions under Assembly Bill [AB] 32 and Executive Order S-03-05), then the project would have less than significant impacts related to GHG emissions, and the analysis would be complete. If the project exceeds both Tier 3 and Tier 4 thresholds, then the project would have a significant impact related to GHG emissions and the analysis would be complete.

Tier 5 is not a threshold, but rather specifies that a project include all feasible on- and off-site measures to reduce GHG emissions, as well as financially support independent projects that have a net reduction in GHG emissions.

Global climate change (GCC) is the observed increase in the average temperature of the Earth's atmosphere and oceans along with other significant changes in climate (such as precipitation or wind) that last for an extended time period. The term "global climate change" is often used interchangeably with the term "global warming," but "global climate change" is preferred to "global warming" because it helps convey that there are other changes in addition to rising temperatures.

GHGs are present in the atmosphere naturally, are released by natural sources, or are formed from secondary reactions taking place in the atmosphere. The GHGs that are widely seen as the principal contributors to human-induced GCC include and are consistent with the definition in AB 32 (Government Code 38505):

- Carbon dioxide (CO_2)
- Methane (CH_4)
- Nitrous oxide (N_2O)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- Sulfur Hexafluoride (SF_6)

Over the last 200 years, human activities have caused substantial quantities of GHGs to be released into the atmosphere. These extra emissions are increasing GHG concentrations in the atmosphere and enhancing the natural greenhouse effect, which is believed to be causing global warming. While GHGs produced by human activities include naturally occurring GHGs such as CO_2, CH_4, and N_2O, some gases, such as HFCs, PFCs, and SF_6, are completely new to the atmosphere. Certain other gases, such as water vapor, are short-lived in the atmosphere as compared to the GHGs that remain in the atmosphere for significant periods of time, thereby contributing to GCC in the long term. Water vapor is generally excluded from the list of GHGs because it is short-lived in the atmosphere and its atmospheric concentrations are largely determined by natural processes, such as oceanic evaporation.

For the purposes of this GCC evaluation, the term "GHGs" will refer collectively to the six gases identified in the bulleted list above.

These gases vary considerably in terms of global warming potential, which is a concept developed to compare the ability of each GHG to trap heat in the atmosphere relative to another gas. The global warming potential of each gas is measured relative to CO_2, the most abundant GHG. The definition of global warming potential for a particular GHG is the ratio of heat trapped by one unit mass of the GHG to the ratio of heat trapped by one unit mass of CO_2 over a specified time period. GHG emissions are typically measured in terms of pounds or tons of "CO_2 equivalents" (CO_2e). Table D shows the global

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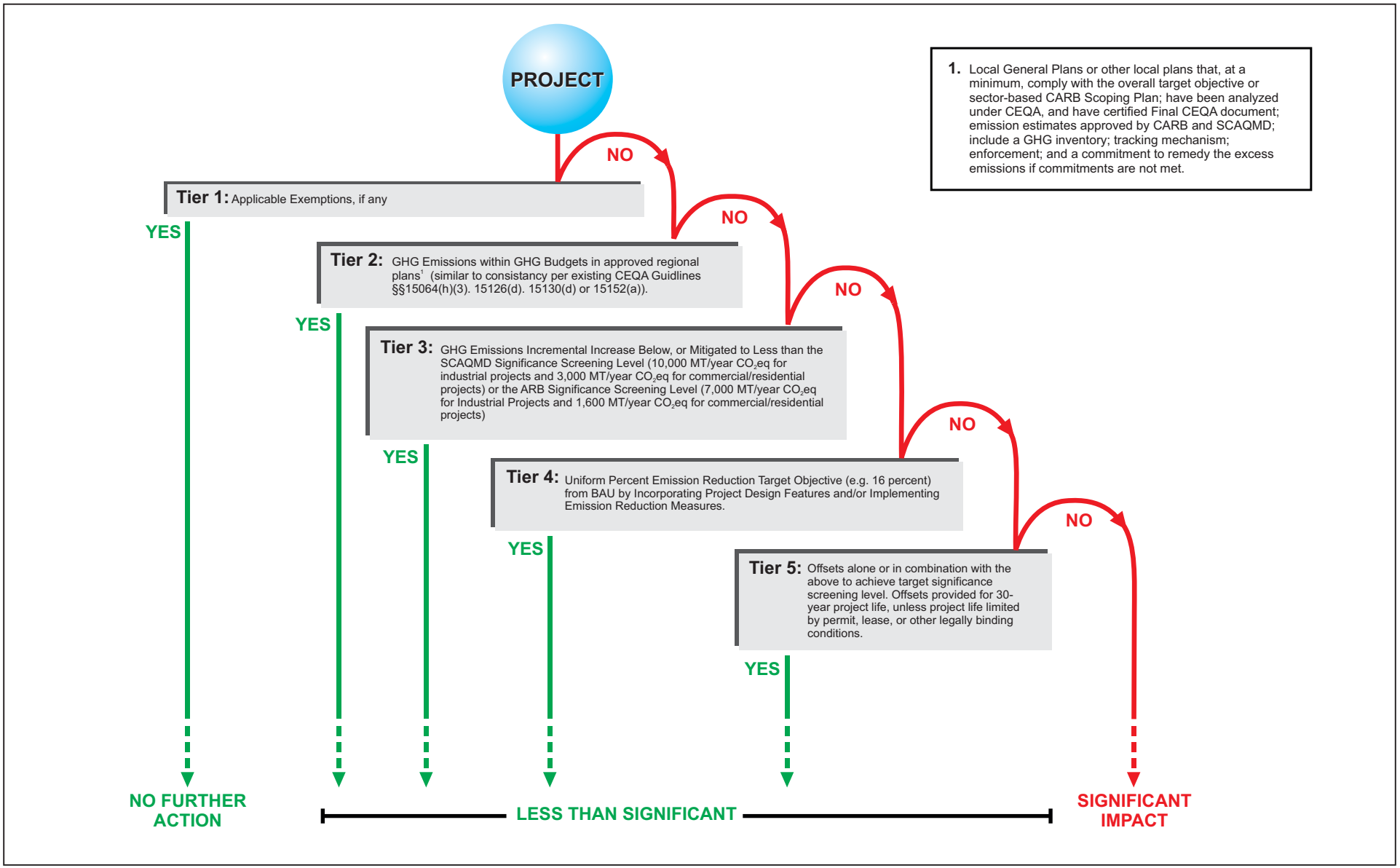

LSA

FIGURE 6

Canyon Estates Drive/Canyon View Drive
Intersection Improvement Project
Intial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration

Tiered Decision Approach to GHG Methodology and Significance Thresholds

SOURCE: Adapted from SCAQMD's Draft Guidance Document - Interim CEQA Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Significance Threshold, October 2008.

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Table D: Global Warming Potential of Greenhouse Gases

Gas	Atmospheric Lifetime (years)	Global Warming Potential (100-year time horizon)
Carbon Dioxide (CO_2)	50–200	1
Methane (CH_4)	12 ±3	21
Nitrous Oxide (N_2O)	120	310
HFC-23	264	11,700
HFC-134a	14.6	1,300
HFC-152a	1.5	140
PFC: Tetrafluoromethane (CF_4)	50,000	6,500
PFC: Hexafluoromethane (C_2F_6)	10,000	9,200
Sulfur Hexafluoride (SF_6)	3,200	23,900

Source: Environmental Protection Agency (2008).
HFC = hydrofluorocarbons
PFC = perfluorocarbons

warming potential for each type of GHG. For example, SF_6 is 23,900 times more potent at contributing to global warming than CO_2.

a) Generate greenhouse gas emission, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?

Less Than Significant Impact.

Construction Emissions. Construction activities, such as site preparation, site grading, on-site heavy-duty construction vehicles, equipment hauling materials to and from the site, and motor vehicles transporting the construction crew would produce combustion emissions from various sources. During construction of the project, GHGs would be emitted through the operation of construction equipment and from worker and construction supply vendor vehicles, each of which typically uses fossil-based fuels to operate. The combustion of fossil-based fuels creates GHGs such as carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), and nitrous oxide (N_2O). Furthermore, CH_4 is emitted during the fueling of heavy equipment. Exhaust emissions from on-site construction activities would vary daily as construction activity levels change.

The SCAQMD does not have adopted thresholds of significance for construction-related GHG emissions. However, lead agencies are required to quantify and disclose GHG emissions that would occur during construction. The SCAQMD then requires the construction GHG emissions to be amortized over the life of the project, typically defined as 30 years, added to the operational emissions, and compared to the applicable interim GHG significance threshold tier.

Using Roadmod software, it is estimated that the project would generate approximately 519 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2e) during construction of the project. When annualized over the 30 year life of the project, annual emissions would be 17.3 metric tons of CO_2e. Emissions would be well below the applicable 3,000 metric tons of CO_2e threshold and are, therefore, less than significant. No mitigation is required.

Operational Emissions. As previously identified, the proposed project would realign and reconstruct an existing intersection to serve existing vehicle traffic and is not a trip-generating use. Once completed, the proposed project would not generate any GHG emissions or result in any new vehicle trips that would contribute to an increase in GHG emissions. Therefore, GHG emissions generated by operation of the proposed project would be less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

b) **Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing greenhouse gases?**

Less Than Significant Impact.

The City of Lake Elsinore's Climate Action Plan (CAP)[21] was adopted on December 13, 2011. The City's CAP is a long-range plan to reduce communitywide GHG emissions from activities within the City limits. To meet the emissions reduction targets mandated by AB 32, the City's CAP identifies a combination of State-level regulations and local strategies and measures in the focus areas of Transportation and Land Use, Energy, Solid Waste, and Public Education and Outreach to build upon the policy direction of the City's General Plan. The City's CAP contains the following GHG-related measures that are applicable to the proposed project:

> **T-1.2: Pedestrian Infrastructure.** Through the development review process, require the installation of sidewalks along new and reconstructed streets. Also require new subdivisions and large developments to provide sidewalks or paths to internally link all uses where applicable and provide connections to neighborhood activity centers, major destinations, and transit facilities contiguous with the project site; implement through conditions of approval.
>
> **E-3.2: Energy Efficient Street and Traffic Signal Lights.** Work with Southern California Edison to replace existing high pressure sodium street lights and traffic lights with high efficiency alternatives, such as Low Emitting Diode (LED) lights. Replace existing City owned traffic lights with LED lights. Require any new street and traffic lights to be LED and implement through conditions of approval.

The proposed project is anticipated to comply with two of the CAP measures identified in Appendix D of the City's CAP. The proposed project will be subject to the latest version of the 2016 Title 24 standards, which are approximately 30 percent more efficient than the 2008 Title 24 standards. The proposed project will also comply with California Green Building Standards Code (CalGreen) Standards.

Implementing projects that are in compliance with the above mandatory CAP GHG reduction measures would result in a decrease of GHG emissions. These measures will be applied to the proposed project to reduce GHG emissions. Appendix D of the CAP contains a project-level worksheet that an applicant may use to demonstrate consistency with the General Plan growth potential and CAP. The following are the criteria for determining consistency with the CAP:

1. Is the project consistent with the General Plan land use designation?

   Determination: The realignment of the Canyon Estates Drive and Canyon View Drive intersection is consistent with the land uses specified in the City of Lake Elsinore's General Plan. Therefore, the project meets this criterion.

2. Is the project consistent with the General Plan population and employment projections for the site, upon which the CAP modeling is based?

   Determination: The City of Lake Elsinore General Plan's build-out of population, housing, and employment figures has anticipated the realignment of the intersection. This plan and projection were used in the preparation of the CAP. Therefore, the project meets this criterion.

3. Does the project incorporate the following CAP measures as binding and enforceable components of the project? Until these measures have been formally adopted by the City and incorporated in to

[21] City of Lake Elsinore. 2011. *Climate Action Plan*. December 13.

applicable codes, the requirements must be incorporated as mitigation measures applicable to the project (CEQA Guidelines, Section 15183.5(b)(2)).

Determination: Project design features require that the project implement CAP measures T-1.2 and E-3.2. Therefore, the project meets this criterion.

Based on the analysis above, with implementation of the CAP GHG reduction measures, the project will be consistent with and will be built upon the goals, policies, and implementation programs contained in the adopted City CAP. The proposed project would not result in a substantial increase in GHG emissions. Therefore, the proposed project would not conflict with City of Lake Elsinore's CAP adopted for the purpose of reducing GHG emissions. Therefore, impacts related to this issue would be less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

VIII. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?

Less than Significant Impact. Potentially hazardous materials, such as petroleum products, and other hazardous products such as paint products, solvents, and cleaning products associated with typical construction activities may be stored on site during the construction of the project. However, all activity involving hazardous substances is currently conducted in accordance with applicable local, State, and Federal safety standards. The proposed project would be required to adhere to any applicable local, State, and Federal safety standards associated with the handling of these hazardous materials. In addition, the amount of such materials utilized at the project site during construction is anticipated to be used in small quantities on an as-needed basis.

Routine maintenance activities during operation of the proposed project would also be required to follow applicable regulations with respect to the use, storage, handling, transport, and disposal of potentially hazardous materials. Therefore, implementation of the proposed project would not result in adverse impacts related to hazardous waste or materials. Potential impacts associated with the use, transport, storage, and disposal of hazardous materials would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

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?

Less than Significant Impact. Refer to Checklist Response VIII (a). As stated above, operation of the proposed project is not anticipated to result in a release of hazardous materials into the environment. However, during the short-term period of project construction, accidental release of hazardous substances—e.g., spilling hydraulic fluid or diesel fuel associated with construction equipment maintenance—is possible. The level of risk associated with the accidental release of these hazardous substances is not considered significant because hazardous materials will be limited in quantity and concentration. The contractor will be required to use standard construction controls and safety procedures to avoid and minimize the potential for accidental release of such substances. Impacts are less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?

No Impact. The closest existing or proposed school to the project site is Railroad Canyon Elementary School located approximately 0.3 mile southwest of the project site. Since no existing schools or

proposed schools are within 0.25 mile of the project site, no impacts associated with this issue would occur. No mitigation is required.

d) Be located on 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?

No Impact. According to the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) EnviroStor database,[22] the project site is not located on a federal superfund site, State response site, voluntary cleanup site, school cleanup site, corrective action site, or tiered permit site. Review of the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) GeoTracker database[23] also confirms that the project site is not located within any hazardous materials sites. Although a closed landfill is located adjacent to the project site, north of Grunder Drive, project-related activities would not result in any impacts to this closed landfill. Therefore, no impacts would occur, and no mitigation is required.

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 for people residing or working in the project area?

***No Impact*.** According to the City of Lake Elsinore's General Plan, there are no public use airports in the City. The closest public use airport to the project site is the March Air Field, which is approximately 14 miles northeast of the project site. Due to the distance of this airport from the proposed project, implementation of the proposed project would not result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the area. Therefore, no impacts related to this issue would occur, and no mitigation is required.

f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?

***No Impact*.** The proposed project site is located approximately 2.5 miles north of Skylark Field, a private air facility utilized for skydiving (Skydive Elsinore). Skylark Field is a privately owned airport that occupies approximately 150 acres of land located at the southern city limits on Corydon Road. The airport houses 21 single-engine aircraft, five multi-engine aircraft, and four gliders. The Skylark Field is utilized for skydiving and other recreational air uses. There is no approved airport land use plan for this air facility. It is anticipated that no additional new safety hazards associated with Skylark Field would be generated for people working in the project area as a result of the realigned roadway and new intersection. Therefore, no impacts related to this issue would occur, and no mitigation is required.

g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

***Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated*.** The proposed project would be designed, constructed, and maintained in accordance with applicable standards associated with vehicular access, resulting in the provision of adequate vehicular access that will provide for adequate emergency access and evacuation. Construction activities that may temporarily restrict vehicular traffic would be required to implement adequate and appropriate measures to facilitate the passage of persons and vehicles through/around any required road closures. However, these temporary impacts would be substantially minimized through the implementation of a Stage Construction, Traffic Control, and Detours Plan as identified in **Mitigation Measure TR-1**. Adherence to **Mitigation Measure TR-1** would reduce potential impacts related to this issue to a less than significant level.

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[22] California Department of Toxic Substances Control, EnviroStor, Website: https://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/ public/ (accessed May 4, 2017).

[23] State Water Resources Control Board, GeoTracker. Website: http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/ (accessed May 17, 2017).

h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residents are intermixed with wildlands?

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. Portions of the project site are identified as being within a "very high" wildfire zone[24] according to the City's General Plan. However, the project site is currently sparsely vegetated and is an existing intersection surrounded by vacant land and residential uses. The proposed project would not expose people or property to new increased wildland fire risks. However, construction activities may slightly increase fire risks due to the presence of combustible materials. Adherence to **Mitigation Measure HAZ-1** would minimize the temporary potential impacts that construction activities may result in slight increase fire risks and result in a less than significant impact.

Mitigation Measures:

HAZ-1 **Fire Prevention During Construction:** Prior to and during any construction activities, the City of Lake Elsinore shall require the Construction Contractor to implement the following measures and note them on the project plans to minimize the risk of fires during construction:

- Coordinate with the applicable local fire department to identify and maintain defensible spaces around active construction areas.
- Coordinate with the applicable local fire department to identify and maintain firefighting equipment (extinguishers, shovels, and water tankers) in active construction areas.
- Prohibit the use of mechanized equipment or equipment that could throw off sparks in areas adjacent to open space or undeveloped land.
- Post emergency services phone numbers (fire, emergency medical, and police) in visible locations in all active construction areas.

TR-1 A detailed Stage Construction, Traffic Control, and Detours Plan shall be prepared during the final design phase of the project and approved by the City of Lake Elsinore's Traffic Engineering Department. The objective of the Stage Construction, Traffic Control, and Detours Plan is to minimize the potential impacts that construction activities may have on the traveling public and emergency services providers. Preparation of the Stage Construction, Traffic Control, and Detours Plan shall be coordinated with the emergency services providers in the project vicinity to minimize response delays resulting from traffic delays, temporary ramp and lane closures, and detours during project construction.

IX. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?

***Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated*.** The Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) adopted the Water Quality Control Plan for the Santa Ana Region (Basin Plan, updated February 2016), which sets water quality standards for all ground and surface waters within the project's region.

[24] City of Lake Elsinore. 2011. General Plan Update, Wildfire Susceptibility, Figure 3.1. December.

During construction, there is the potential for soil erosion and discharge of pollutants into drainages or storm drains. Therefore, as described in **Mitigation Measure WQ-1**, the City shall comply with the provisions of the Construction General Permit Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ as required by the RWQCB. Additionally, as described in **Mitigation Measure WQ-2**, the City shall comply with the provisions of the Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit Order No. R8-2013-0024, NPDES No. CAS 618033, as well as prepare a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) in compliance with the NPDES Permit requirements. This permit regulates storm water discharges from construction sites which result in a Disturbed Soil Area (DSA) of one acre or greater, and/or are smaller sites that are part of a larger common plan of development. Additionally, as part of the SWPPP, the City shall identify best management practices (BMPs) to address water quality impacts associated with construction operations. Construction BMPs would include, but not be limited to, erosion control and sediment control BMPs designed to minimize erosion and retain sediment on site and good housekeeping BMPs to prevent spills, leaks, and discharge of construction debris and waste into receiving waters. The SWPPP would be developed, and construction BMPs selected and implemented, to target pollutants of concern during construction. The construction BMPs would be designed to retain sediment and other pollutants on site so they would not reach receiving waters or degrade beneficial uses. Compliance with **Mitigation Measures WQ-1** and **WQ-2** would reduce potential water quality standards impacts to a less than significant level.

b) Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of preexisting nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?

No Impact. The proposed project is an intersection improvement project. Implementation of the proposed project would not require the withdrawal of groundwater, and therefore, would not result in the direct lowering of the local groundwater table. The proposed project would not interfere with groundwater recharge as the project site is not identified as a groundwater recharge area by the City. For these reasons, the proposed project would not substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level. Therefore, no impacts associated with this issue would occur, and no mitigation is required.

c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on site or off site?

Less than Significant Impact. Temporary disruptions to existing drainage culverts are anticipated in order to relocate and construct the intersection. Appropriate temporary facilities will be installed to duplicate the existing condition until construction is completed and permanent drainage facilities are installed. Additionally, as described above, in Checklist Response IX (a), as part of the SWPPP, the City shall identify Construction BMPs which would include, but not be limited to, erosion control and sediment control BMPs designed to minimize erosion and retain sediment on site. Project implementation will result in new curb and gutters at the new Canyon Estates Drive-Camino Del Norte at Franklin Street intersection, which will contain and convey storm water to existing storm drain facilities. A new triple 54-inch reinforced concrete pipe, headwalls, wingwalls, and rock slope protection will also be constructed underlying Canyon Estates Drive and routed to Wash “D.” Wash “D” channels storm water from upland areas north of the project limits to a concrete-lined open air channel adjacent and east of the I-15 mainline and eventually drains into the San Jacinto River. The roadway realignment and reconstruction of the intersection would create additional impermeable surfaces. The project would result in the conversion of 4.2 acres of permeable surfaces to impermeable surfaces, which would alter the current drainage pattern. Proposed drainage facilities would be designed and sized appropriately to accommodate the increase in stormwater runoff from the additional impermeable surfaces. While, the project would require

modifications to the existing local drainage structures, it would not alter the existing drainage pattern of downstream areas or lead to downstream flooding. Therefore, no mitigation would be required.

d) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on site or off site?

Less than Significant Impact. Refer to Checklist Response IX (c). While, the project would require modifications to the existing local drainage structures, new drainage facilities would be designed so that it would not alter the existing drainage pattern of downstream areas or lead to downstream flooding. Impacts are less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

e) 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?

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. As previously identified in Checklist Response IX (c), the proposed project would result in the conversion of permeable surfaces to impermeable surfaces, which would alter the current drainage pattern. While, the project would require modifications to the existing local drainage structures, it would not alter the existing drainage pattern of downstream areas or lead to downstream flooding. As previously identified, as part of the SWPPP, the City shall identify BMPs to address water quality impacts associated with construction operations. Construction BMPs would include, but not be limited to, erosion control and sediment control BMPs designed to minimize erosion and retain sediment on site and good housekeeping BMPs to prevent spills, leaks, and discharge of construction debris and waste into receiving waters. The SWPPP would be developed, and construction BMPs selected and implemented, to target pollutants of concern during construction. The construction BMPs would be designed to retain sediment and other pollutants on site so they would not reach receiving waters or degrade beneficial uses. The proposed project would not have, create, or contribute runoff water that would exceed the capacity of existing or planned storm water drainage systems, or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff. Compliance with **Mitigation Measures WQ-1 and WQ-2** would reduce potential water quality standards impacts to a less than significant level.

f) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. The project as proposed would not otherwise substantially degrade water quality. Compliance with the requirements of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan and NPDES permit as described in **Mitigation Measures WQ-1** and **WQ-2**, as well as the City's erosion control requirements would ensure that significant water quality impacts and violations of standards and requirements would not occur. **Mitigation Measures WQ-1** and **WQ-2** would reduce these potential impacts to below a level of significance.

g) Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a Federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazards delineation?

No Impact. The project does not include a residential component; therefore, it will not place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area, as mapped on a Federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map. No impact related to this issue is anticipated to occur with the implementation of the proposed project, and no mitigation is required.

h) Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures that would impede or redirect flood flows?

Less than Significant Impact. The proposed project is an intersection improvement project and would continue to operate as it currently does in its existing condition. Although portions of the project site are in an area that could be inundated by 100-year flooding, as described under Checklist Responses IX (c), and the project would require modifications to the existing local drainage structures, it would not alter the

existing drainage pattern of downstream areas or lead to downstream flooding. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in the impediment or redirection of flood flows. As a result, as less then significant impacts would occur, no mitigation measures are required.

i) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?

No Impact. The proposed project is an intersection improvement project and would continue to operate as it currently does in its existing condition. The nearest dam to the project site is Railroad Canyon Dam, located approximately 1.8 miles northeast of the project site. The project site is not within the potential dam inundation area for the Railroad Canyon Dam. Although portions of the project site are in an area that could be inundated by 100-year flooding, the proposed project would not construct habitable buildings within a designated flood area or within an identified dam inundation area. Consequently, the project would not expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam. No impacts would occur, and no mitigation is required.

j) Expose people or structures to inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?

Less than Significant Impact. The project site is located on a hillside in the northeast portion of the City at a higher elevation than Lake Elsinore and is not located in an area that is subject to mudflows or tsunamis. A seiche is a standing wave in an enclosed or partially enclosed body of water (similar to the sloshing of water in a bathtub). Seiches have been observed on larger lakes, reservoirs, harbors and bays, and in smaller ocean areas that are substantially surrounded by land. In contrast to larger bodies of water, Lake Elsinore is relatively small rectangular lake (less than 2 miles wide and about 3 miles long). Additionally, because the project is located at a higher elevation and located approximately 1.5 miles from Lake Elsinore, it is anticipated that, in the event of a seiche, no significant damage to the project site would occur. Therefore, impacts associated with this issue would be less than significant and no mitigation measures are required.

Mitigation Measures:

WQ-1 The City of Lake Elsinore (City) shall comply with the provisions of the Construction General Permit Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ and any subsequent permit or individual permit if required by the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) as they relate to construction activities for the project including dewatering. This shall include submitting a Notification of Intent (NOI) to the RWQCB at least 30 days prior to the start of construction, preparation and implementation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and a Notice of Termination to the Santa Ana RWQCB upon completion of construction and stabilization of the site.

WQ-2 The City shall comply with the provisions of the Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit Order No. R8-2013-0024, NPDES No. CAS 618033, and any subsequent permit or individual permit if required by the RWQCB as they relate to post-construction and operational activities. The City shall prepare a SWPPP in compliance with the NPDES Permit requirements.

X. LAND USE AND PLANNING

a) Physically divide an established community?

No Impact. The proposed project is an intersection improvement project near an existing residential area. The project would not be physically divide an existing neighborhood because it is an existing intersection that would be realigned and reconstructed and continue to serve the adjacent residential community. Additionally, the project would not introduce a barrier between existing or planned residential uses; therefore, no impact related to this issue would occur, and no mitigation is required.

b) Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?

No Impact. The project is consistent with the City's General Plan Circulation Element and does not conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project. As previously described, the project would realign and reconstruction an existing intersection. No impacts would occur, and no mitigation is required.

c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. As previously identified in Section IV above, while the BSA is located in the Lake Elsinore Area Plan of the MSHCP and in an identified Criteria Area, the project site does not contain the habitat types described for conservation in the MSHCP. A habitat assessment and focused burrow survey for burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*), a California species of special concern, and MSHCP additional survey species (MSHCP Section 6.3.2) were completed. As described above, in Checklist Response IV (a), while the project site contains suitable habitat for burrowing owl and nesting birds that are protected by the USFWS Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918, implementation of **Mitigation Measures BIO-1** and **BIO-2**, provided below, would reduce impacts to less than significant. The project will also comply with MSHCP Section 7.5.3, Construction Guidelines for Facilities within the Criteria Area.

As described above in Checklist Response IV (b), the project is anticipated to impact Riverine areas. Impacts to Riverine areas would be reduced to less than significant with implementation of **Mitigation Measure BIO-3**, which requires participation in an in-lieu fee program to offset impacts at a mitigation-to-impact ratio of 2:1.

With implementation of **Mitigation Measures BIO-1** through **BIO-3**, the project as planned is consistent with the applicable MSHCP requirements, and impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures:

BIO-1 A burrowing owl pre-construction survey is mandatory in suitable habitat areas and shall be conducted by a qualified biologist within 30 days prior to ground disturbance. If burrowing owls are found to be present in the Biological Study Area (BSA) during subsequent pre-construction surveys, then the project-specific mitigation would be developed and authorized through consultation with the Western Riverside County Regional Conservation Authority, the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), as outlined in the Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP), Table 9.2, and Appendix E, Summary of MSHCP Species Survey Requirements.

BIO-2 Vegetation clearing and preliminary ground disturbance work shall be completed outside of bird breeding season (typically set as February 15 through September 1). In the event that initial groundwork cannot be conducted outside the bird breeding season, nesting bird clearance survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist no more than 3 days prior to avoid take of nesting birds. Should nesting birds be found, an exclusionary buffer shall be established by the biologist. The buffer may be up to 500 feet in diameter depending on the species of nesting bird found. This buffer shall be clearly marked in the field by construction personnel under guidance of the biologist, and construction or clearing shall not be conducted within this zone until the biologist determines that the young have fledged or the nest is no longer active.

BIO-3 Project-related permanent impacts to MSHCP Riverine habitat shall be mitigated at a mitigation-to-impact ratio of 2:1. Impacts to 0.13 acre of MSHCP Riverine habitat shall be offset by participation in an in-lieu fee program, to be paid by the City, with the Riverside-Corona Resource Conservation District.

XI. MINERAL RESOURCES

a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?

No Impact. Based on the Mineral Resource Zones (MRZ) established by California Department of Conservation, the project site is designated as MRZ-3.[25] The MRZ-3 classification is assigned when the significance of mineral deposits cannot be determined from the available data. The proposed project is an intersection improvement project and would continue to operate as it currently does in its existing condition. The project site is not designated as an area with known significant mineral resource value. Implementation of the proposed project would not result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of high value to the region and the residents of the State. Therefore, no impacts would occur. No mitigation is required.

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?

No Impact. The project site is not located in an area designated for mineral resource recovery or production.[26] No impact related to this issue would result from implementation of the proposed project. No mitigation is required.

XII. NOISE

The following analysis is based on noise modeling and analysis conducted by LSA (June 2017) for the proposed project.

[25] City of Lake Elsinore. 2011. General Plan Final Recirculated Program Environmental Impact Report, Mineral Resource Zones, Figure 3.12-1. December . Website: http://www.lake-elsinore.org/home/showd ocument?id=7227 (accessed May 17, 2017).

[26] State of California, Department of Conservation. 1984. Special Report 143 Mineral Land Classification Map – Lake Elsinore Quadrangle. ftp://ftp.consrv.ca.gov/pub/dmg/pubs/sr/SR_143/PartVII/Plate_7-23.pdf (accessed May 17, 2017).

The discussion and analysis provided in this section describes the potential short-term construction noise and vibration impacts associated with the proposed project, as well as long-term operational noise impacts.

Technical Background

The following provides an overview of the characteristics of sound and the regulatory framework that applies to noise in the vicinity of the project site.

Characteristics of Sound. Noise is usually defined as unwanted sound. Noise consists of any sound that may produce physiological or psychological damage and/or interfere with communication, work, rest, recreation, or sleep.

Several noise measurement scales exist that are used to describe noise in a particular location. A decibel is a unit of measurement that indicates the relative intensity of a sound. Sound levels in decibels are calculated on a logarithmic basis. An increase of 10 decibels (dB) represents a tenfold increase in acoustic energy, while 20 dB is 100 times more intense, and 30 dB is 1,000 times more intense. Each 10 dB increase in sound level is perceived as approximately a doubling of loudness; similarly, each 10 dB decrease in sound level is perceived as half as loud. Sound intensity is normally measured through the A-weighted decibel (dBA) sound level. This scale gives greater weight to the frequencies of sound to which the human ear is most sensitive.

As noise spreads from a source, it loses energy; therefore, the farther away the noise receiver is from the noise source, the lower the perceived noise level. Geometric spreading causes the sound level to attenuate or be reduced, resulting in a 6 dB reduction in the noise level for each doubling of distance from a single point source of noise to the noise-sensitive receptor of concern.

There are many ways to rate noise for various time periods, but an appropriate rating of ambient noise affecting humans also accounts for the annoying effects of sound. The equivalent continuous sound level (L_{eq}) is the total sound energy of time-varying noise over a sample period. However, the predominant rating scales for human communities in the State of California are the L_{eq}, the community noise equivalent level (CNEL), and the day-night average level (L_{dn}) based on A-weighted decibels. CNEL is the time-varying noise over a 24-hour period, with a 5 dBA weighting factor applied to the hourly L_{eq} for noise occurring from 7:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. (defined as relaxation hours) and a 10 dBA weighting factor applied to noise occurring from 10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m. (defined as sleeping hours). L_{dn} is similar to the CNEL scale, but without the adjustment for events occurring during the evening relaxation hours. CNEL and L_{dn} are within 1 dBA of each other and are normally interchangeable. The City of Lake Elsinore uses the L_{dn} noise scale for long-term noise impact assessment.

Applicable Noise and Vibration Standards. The City regulates construction noise based on the criteria presented in the Municipal Code Noise Ordinance. Section 17.176.080.F of the City Municipal Code provides the following applicable regulations related to construction/demolition noise:

1. Operating or causing the operation of any tools or equipment used in construction, drilling, repair, alteration, or demolition work between weekday hours of 7:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m., or at any time on weekends or holidays, such that the sound therefrom creates a noise disturbance across a residential or commercial real property line, except for emergency work of public service utilities or by variance issued by the City.

2. **Noise Restrictions at Affected Properties.** Where technically and economically feasible, construction activities shall be conducted in such a manner that the maximum noise levels at affected properties will not exceed those listed in the following schedule:

AT RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES

Mobile Equipment

Maximum noise levels for nonscheduled, intermittent, short-term operation (less than 10 days) of mobile equipment:

Schedule	Type I Areas Single-Family Residential	Type II Areas Multifamily Residential	Type III Areas Semi-Residential Commercial
Daily, except Sundays and Legal Holidays 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.	75 dBA	80 dBA	85 dBA
Daily, 7:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m. and all day Sunday and Legal Holidays	60 dBA	65 dBA	70 dBA

dBA = A-weighted decibel

Stationary Equipment

Maximum noise levels for repetitively scheduled and relatively long-term operation (period of 10 days or more) of stationary equipment.

Schedule	Type I Areas Single-Family Residential	Type II Areas Multifamily Residential	Type III Areas Semi-Residential Commercial
Daily, except Sundays and Legal Holidays 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.	60 dBA	65 dBA	70 dBA
Daily, 7:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m. and all day Sunday and Legal Holidays	50 dBA	55 dBA	60 dBA

dBA = A-weighted decibel

AT BUSINESS PROPERTIES

Mobile Equipment

Maximum noise levels for nonscheduled, intermittent, short-term operation of mobile equipment:

Daily, including Sundays and Legal Holidays, all hours: maximum of 85 dBA

Stationary Equipment

Maximum noise levels for repetitively scheduled and relatively long-term operation of stationary equipment.

Daily, including Sundays and Legal Holidays, all hours: maximum of 75 dBA

3. All mobile or stationary internal combustion engine powered equipment shall be equipped with suitable exhaust and air intake silencers in proper working order.

Additionally, Section 17.176.080.G of the City's Municipal Code provides the following direction regarding vibration impacts:

> *Operation or permitting the operation of any device that creates a vibration which is above the vibration perception threshold*[27] *of any individual at or beyond the property*

[27] The minimum ground- or structure-borne vibrational motion necessary to cause a normal person to be aware of the vibration by such direct means as, but not limited to, sensation by touch or visual observation of moving objects. The perception threshold shall be presumed to be a motion velocity of 0.01 inches per second over the range of one to 100 Hz.

boundary of the source if on private property or at 150 feet (46 meters) from the source if on a public space or public right-of-way.

Thresholds of Significance

A project would normally have a significant effect on the environment related to noise if it would substantially increase the ambient noise levels for adjoining areas or conflict with the adopted environmental plans and the goals of the community in which the project is located. The applicable noise standards governing the project site are the criteria in the City's Noise Ordinance. Typically, compliance with the City's Municipal Code is used to determine when a project results in a significant impact.

Sensitive Land Uses in the Project Vicinity

Single-family residences are located immediately adjacent and east of the project site and are the only sensitive receptors in the project vicinity.

a) Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?

Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. Surrounding land uses in the project vicinity include residential, commercial, and vacant land. Two types of short-term noise impacts would occur during project construction. The first short-term noise impact would be generated by construction crew commutes and the transport of construction equipment and materials to and from the project site. These activities would incrementally raise noise levels on access roads leading to the project site. The pieces of heavy equipment for grading and construction activities would be moved on site, would remain for the duration of each construction phase, and would not add to the daily traffic volume in the project vicinity. Therefore, short-term, construction-related worker commutes and equipment transport noise impacts would be less than significant..

The second type of short-term noise impact is related to noise generated during excavation, grading, and roadway construction. Construction is performed in discrete steps, each of which has its own mix of equipment and, consequently, its own noise characteristics. Typical noise levels at 50 feet from an active construction area range up to 88 dBA maximum instantaneous noise level (L_{max}) during the noisiest construction phases. Construction of the proposed project is expected to require the use of earthmovers, bulldozers, water trucks, and pickup trucks. Noise associated with the use of construction equipment is estimated between 55 and 85 dBA L_{max} at a distance of 50 feet from the active construction area for the grading phase. The worst-case composite noise level at the nearest residence during this phase of construction would be 88 dBA L_{max} at a distance of 50 feet from an active construction area. The closest sensitive receptors are located within 50 feet of the project construction area. Therefore, these receptor locations may be subject to short-term noise higher than the 88 dBA L_{max} generated by construction activities along the project alignment. Construction activities are limited to the hours of 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding weekends and holidays. If construction is needed outside of those hours or days, the City shall require the Construction Contractor to obtain a variance from the City. Implementation of **Mitigation Measure N-1** would reduce the potential short-term noise impacts during project construction to a less than significant level.

The proposed project would not result in an increase in traffic volumes. During operation, the project would not increase long-term noise above existing conditions. Therefore, impacts associated with this issue are considered to be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?

Less Than Significant Impact. Vibration refers to groundborne noise and perceptible motion. Groundborne vibration is almost exclusively a concern inside buildings and is rarely perceived as a problem outdoors, where the motion may be discernable but without the effects associated with the shaking of a building. Building damage from ground vibration is not a factor for normal transportation sources, with the occasional exception of blasting and pile driving during construction. Typical sources of groundborne vibration are construction activities (e.g., blasting, pile driving, and operating heavy-duty earthmoving equipment), steel-wheeled trains, and occasional traffic on rough roads. Problems with groundborne vibration and noise from these sources are usually localized to areas within approximately 100 feet from the vibration source. Because project construction does not include blasting or pile driving, vibration impacts during construction are less than significant.

When roadways are smooth, vibration from traffic (even heavy trucks) is rarely perceptible. Streets surrounding the project site are paved, smooth, and unlikely to cause significant groundborne vibration. In addition, the rubber tires and suspension systems of buses and other on-road vehicles would make it unusual for on-road vehicles to cause groundborne noise or vibration problems. No such vehicular vibration impacts would occur, and vibration impacts are, therefore, considered less than significant. No mitigation is required.

c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?

***Less than Significant Impact*.** The proposed project is an intersection improvement project and would not increase traffic volumes. The proposed project would not increase long-term noise levels above existing conditions. Therefore, impacts associated with this issue are considered to be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?

Less than Significant with Impact. Please refer to Response XI (a).

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 expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?

No Impact. According to the City of Lake Elsinore's General Plan, there are no public use airports in the City. The closest public use airport to the project site is the March Air Field, which is approximately 14 miles northeast of the project site. Due to the distance of this airport from the proposed project, implementation of the proposed project would not result in the exposure of people working in the project area to excessive noise. No mitigation is required.

f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?

No Impact. The proposed project is located 2.5 miles to the north of Skylark Field, a private air facility utilized for skydiving (Skydive Elsinore). The airport houses 21 single-engine aircraft, five multi-engine aircraft, and four gliders. The Skylark Field is utilized for skydiving and other recreational air uses. People working and residing in the project area are already exposed to noise coming from Skylark Field in addition to noise generated from motorists traveling along I-15 and local roadways. Implementation of the proposed project would not result in the exposure of people residing or working in the project area to increased noise levels from Skylark Field. Therefore, no impact would occur, and no mitigation is required.

Mitigation Measure:

N-1 During all site preparation, disturbance, grading, and construction within the City of Lake Elsinore (City) right-of-way, in accordance with the City of Lake Elsinore Municipal Code, the City shall require the Construction Contractor to limit construction activities to between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding weekends and holidays. If construction is needed outside of those hours or days, the City shall require the Construction Contractor to coordinate with the City.

XIII. POPULATION AND HOUSING

a) Induce substantial 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)?

No Impact. The proposed project would result in the realignment and reconstruction of the existing intersection of Canyon Estates Drive and Canyon View Drive. The purpose of the proposed project is to improve the functionality of this irregular intersection by realigning and reconstructing the entire intersection to shift it southwesterly; therefore, unlike the development of a residential, commercial, or industrial use, it would not induce growth.

The extent to which new jobs created by a project are filled by existing residents is a factor that tends to reduce the growth-inducing effect of a project. The construction of the proposed project would create short-term construction jobs; however, these short-term positions are anticipated to be filled by workers who, for the most part, already reside in the project area. Therefore, construction of the proposed project will not generate a permanent increase in population within the project area. Infrastructure, including roads, sewers, water, and electricity, already exists around the project site. Because the proposed project would improve the functionality of this irregular intersection, the realignment would not induce indirect growth above that which is planned for or currently exists. Therefore, no impacts associated with this issue would occur, and no mitigation is required.

b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?

No Impact. The proposed project is an intersection improvement project with no residential structures located within the project limits. Because there are no residential structures within the project limits, no displacement of housing or residents would occur and construction of replacement housing is not required. No impact associated with this issue would occur, and no mitigation is necessary.

c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?

No Impact. The proposed project is an intersection improvement project and would not result in the displacement of people. Because the proposed project would not result in the displacement of people, the construction of replacement housing is not required. Therefore, no impacts associated with this impact would occur, and no mitigation is required.

XIV. PUBLIC SERVICES

Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, 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?

Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. Implementation of the proposed project would result in the realignment and reconstruction of an existing intersection. The project does not include the construction of structures or features or changes in operation that would increase demand on fire protection services for the project site or area. However, traffic detours during construction may affect emergency response times. In addition, construction activities may slightly increase fire risks or increase the need for emergency response if there is an accident on the construction site. Adherence to **Mitigation Measures HAZ-1 and TR-1** would minimize the potential impacts that construction activities may have on emergency services providers and result in a less than significant impact.

Police Protection?

No Impact. Implementation of the proposed project would result in the realignment and reconstruction an intersection. It is anticipated that no increase in police services would be required as a result of project implementation. Therefore, the project would not increase the demand for police protection services; and no new police protection facilities would be required. No impacts would occur with respect to the provision of police services, and no mitigation is required.

b) Schools?

No Impact. The proposed project is an intersection improvement project and will not include building residential units that would house school-age children. It is anticipated that the implementation of the proposed project would not affect schools in the nearby area as the project is an intersection improvement and would not generate additional students. Therefore, the project would not increase the demand for school services, and no new school facilities would be required. No impacts would occur with respect to school services, and no mitigation is required.

c) Parks?

No Impact. The proposed project does not include a residential component and would not contribute to a direct increase in population. As there is no direct increase in population resulting from the proposed project, no new demand on existing park facilities would occur. Therefore, the project would not increase the demand for park services; and no new park facilities would be required. No impacts would occur with respect to park services, and no mitigation is required.

d) Other Public Facilities?

No Impact. The proposed project is an intersection improvement project and would not cause an increase in population resulting in a significant impact on other public facilities such as libraries and hospital services. The proposed project does not include a residential component and would not contribute to a direct increase in population. As there is no direct increase in population resulting from the proposed project, no new significant demand on library or medical facilities would occur. Therefore, the project would not increase the demand on public facilities; and no new public facilities would be required. No impacts would occur with respect to public services, and no mitigation is required.

Mitigation Measures:

HAZ-1 **Fire Prevention During Construction:** Prior to and during any construction activities, the City of Lake Elsinore shall require the Construction Contractor to implement the following measures and note them on the project plans to minimize the risk of fires during construction:

- Coordinate with the applicable local fire department to identify and maintain defensible spaces around active construction areas.
- Coordinate with the applicable local fire department to identify and maintain firefighting equipment (extinguishers, shovels, and water tankers) in active construction areas.
- Prohibit the use of mechanized equipment or equipment that could throw off sparks in areas adjacent to open space or undeveloped land.
- Post emergency services phone numbers (fire, emergency medical, and police) in visible locations in all active construction areas.

TR-1 A detailed Stage Construction, Traffic Control, and Detours Plan shall be prepared during the final design phase of the project and approved by the City's Traffic Engineering Department. The objective of the Stage Construction, Traffic Control, and Detours Plan is to minimize the potential impacts that construction activities may have on the traveling public and emergency services providers. Preparation of the Stage Construction, Traffic Control, and Detours Plan shall be coordinated with the emergency services providers in the project vicinity to minimize response delays resulting from traffic delays, temporary ramp and lane closures, and detours during project construction.

XV. RECREATION

a) Increase the use of existing neighborhood or regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?

***No Impact*.** The proposed project is an intersection improvement project and would not create additional demand on existing neighborhood or regional parks or on other recreational facilities. No uses that would induce population growth are proposed. Because the proposed project would not create an additional demand on existing recreational facilities, it would not cause substantial physical deterioration on existing facilities. Therefore, no impacts would occur, and no mitigation is required.

b) Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?

***No Impact*.** The proposed project is an intersection improvement project. Sidewalks would be constructed on both sides of the new alignments for Canyon Estates Drive and Canyon View Drive. No sidewalks are proposed along the proposed new frontage road. This does not constitute an expansion of recreational facilities, as the addition of the sidewalks would be included within the existing roadway right-of-way. Additionally, the proposed project does not include a residential component and would not contribute to a direct increase in population. As there is no direct increase in population resulting from the proposed project, no new demand on existing recreational facilities would occur. Therefore, the project would not increase the demand for recreational facilities; and no new recreational facilities would be required. No impacts would occur with respect to recreational facilities, and no mitigation is required.

XVI. TRANSPORTATION AND TRAFFIC

a) Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation

system including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed project is an intersection improvement project and would not cause an increase in traffic that would result in a deficient level of service at intersections. No trip generating uses are proposed. Therefore, a less than significant would occur, and no mitigation is required.

b) Conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including not limited to a level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?

No Impact. None of the roadways in the Riverside County Congestion Management Program are within the project site.[28] Therefore, no impact would occur, and no mitigation is required.

c) Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?

No Impact. The proposed project is located 2.5 miles to the north of Skylark Field, a private air facility utilized for skydiving (Skydive Elsinore). According to Figure 2.7, City of Lake Elsinore Airport Influence Areas, of the General Plan, the project site is not located within the Skylark Field Influence Areas.[29] The proposed project would not result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks. Therefore, no impacts would occur, and no mitigation measures are required.

d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?

Less than Significant Impact. The proposed project will improve the functionality of the irregular intersection of Canyon Estates Drive and Canyon View Drive by realigning and reconstructing the entire intersection to shift it southwesterly. The design of the proposed project does not include any sharp curves or dangerous intersections. Therefore, the project would not create a substantial increase in hazards due to a design feature but would remediate an intersection irregularity and result in a beneficial effect. Impacts associated with this issue are less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

e) Result in inadequate emergency access?

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. The proposed project would be required to be designed, constructed, and maintained to provide for adequate emergency access and evacuation. The proposed project design would be submitted to and approved by the City's Fire and Police Departments prior the issuance of construction permits. Construction activities, which may temporarily restrict vehicular traffic, would be required to implement adequate and appropriate measures to facilitate the passage of persons and vehicles through/around any required road closures. However, these temporary impacts would be substantially minimized through the implementation of a Stage Construction, Traffic Control, and Detours Plan as identified in **Mitigation Measure TR-1**. Adherence to **Mitigation Measure TR-1** would reduce potential impacts related to this issue to a less than significant level.

Mitigation Measure:

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[28] Riverside County Transportation Commission. 2011. *Riverside County Congestion Management Program*, December 14. Website: http://www.rctcdev.info/uploads/media_items/congestion managementprogram.original.pdf (accessed May 18, 2017).

[29] City of Lake Elsinore. 2011. General Plan. Section 2.0 Community Form, December. Website: http://www.lake-elsinore.org/home/showdocument?id=7300 (accessed May 18, 2017).

TR-1 A detailed Stage Construction, Traffic Control, and Detours Plan shall be prepared during the final design phase of the project and approved by the City's Traffic Engineering Department. The objective of the Stage Construction, Traffic Control, and Detours Plan is to minimize the potential impacts that construction activities may have on the traveling public and emergency services providers. Preparation of the Stage Construction, Traffic Control, and Detours Plan shall be coordinated with the emergency services providers in the project vicinity to minimize response delays resulting from traffic delays, temporary ramp and lane closures, and detours during project construction.

f) Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation (e.g., bus turnouts, bicycle lanes, sidewalks, etc.)?

***No Impact*.** The proposed intersection realignment and intersection improvements would include sidewalks as part of the project which would support alternative transportation such as walking and bicycling. The City's General Plan identifies the portion of Canyon Estates Drive within the project area as a Class III Bikeway, which is a bike route that provides a right-of-way designated by signs or permanent markings that is shared with pedestrians or vehicles. The project would not conflict with the City's Bike Plan, since the Class III bicycle facility would remain on the realigned Canyon Estates Drive. Additionally, the project would not conflict with any of the policies, identified within Section 2.4 Circulation, of the City of Lake Elsinore's General Plan, which include the following:[30]

- **Policy 6.4:** Maintain the system of bike lanes and multiuse trails throughout the City. Encourage the implementation of the network of Class I, II, and III bike lanes on all development projects through construction of the facility as described in the Bike Lane Master Plan and/or the Trails Master Plan.
- **Policy 6.6:** As appropriate, coordinate City improvements with the efforts of the County and adjacent cities that provide a circulation network which moves people and goods efficiently to and from the City.

Therefore, the project would not conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation. No impacts would occur, and no mitigation is required.

XVII. 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:

a) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1 (k)

b) 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 Resource Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

[30] City of Lake Elsinore. 2011. General Plan. Section 2.0, Community Form. December 13. Website: http://www.lake-elsinore.org/home/showdocument?id=7300 (accessed May 18, 2017).

***Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated*.** AB 52 was enacted on July 1, 2015. AB 52 added a new requirement for Native American consultation under CEQA and recognized a new cultural resource type, the tribal cultural resource (TCR). The City initiated Native American consultation pursuant to AB 52 requirements by sending "Notice of Consultation Opportunity" letters to the following six tribes on July 18, 2017: Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians, Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians, Morongo Band of Mission Indians, Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians, and Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians. Three tribes (i.e., Soboba Band, Rincon Band, and Pechanga Band) responded and requested further consultation. Consultation with these tribes was initiated on August 23, 2017, and was concluded on October 11, 2017. As described under Checklist Response V (a) and V (b), both the *Archaeological Assessment*[31] and intensive pedestrian survey conducted for the proposed project revealed the potential for subsurface cultural deposits, including subsurface tribal cultural deposits.

During the AB 52 consultation meetings, the three tribes made very similar statements and requests. Because of the general sensitivity of the area surrounding the project footprint, the tribes have requested monitoring of any ground disturbance of native soils during construction. As a result, **Mitigation Measures CR-1** through **CR-10,** identified below, were developed in consultation with the tribes to ensure that related impacts will be reduced to less than significant.

Mitigation Measures:

CR-1 At least 30 days prior to any grading, excavation and/or other ground-disturbing activities on the project site, the City of Lake Elsinore (City) shall retain a qualified archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology and listed on the Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA) or the County of Riverside list of qualified archaeologists to monitor all ground-disturbing activities.

CR-2 At least 30 days prior to excavation within any previously undisturbed native soils, the City shall contact the Consulting Tribe(s) to notify each tribe of excavation activities and coordinate with the tribes to develop Monitoring Agreements. The Monitoring Agreements shall address the designation, responsibilities, and participation of Native American tribal monitors during excavation and other ground-disturbing activities within undisturbed native soils and construction scheduling. Native American tribal monitoring shall be limited to only those periods during project construction where excavation within previously undisturbed areas is occurring. Ground-disturbing activities within previously disturbed areas shall not require notification, monitoring or a Monitoring Agreement.

CR-3 The Project Archaeologist, in consultation with the Monitoring Tribe(s), the Developer, and the City, shall develop a Cultural Resources Monitoring Plan (CRMP) to address the details, timing, and responsibility of all archaeological and cultural activities that will occur on the project site. Details in the CRMP shall include:

a. Project grading and development scheduling

b. The coordination of a monitoring schedule as agreed upon by the Monitoring Tribe(s), the Project Archaeologist, and the City

c. The protocols and stipulations that the City, Monitoring Tribe(s) and Project Archaeologist will follow in the event of inadvertent cultural resources discoveries, including any newly discovered cultural resources

[31] LSA Associates, Inc. 2017. *Archaeological Assessment.* July.

CR-4 Prior to any grading, excavation and/or other ground-disturbing activities on the project site, the Project Archaeologist and the Monitoring Tribe(s) shall conduct cultural resources sensitivity training for all construction personnel. Construction personnel shall be informed of the types of archaeological resources that may be encountered and of the proper procedures to be enacted in the event of an inadvertent discovery of archaeological resources or human remains. The City's construction manager shall ensure that construction personnel are made available for and attend the training, and shall retain documentation demonstrating attendance.

CR-5 In accordance with the Monitoring Agreement required in Mitigation Measure CR-2, the Project Archaeologist and designated Native American tribal monitor(s) assigned to the project by the Luiseño Tribe(s) shall have the authority to stop and redirect excavation in order to evaluate the significance of any archaeological resources discovered on the property.

CR-6 All artifacts discovered at the development site shall be inventoried and analyzed by the Project Archaeologist and Native American tribal monitor(s). If any cultural materials of Native American origin are discovered, all activities in the immediate vicinity of the find (within a 50-foot radius) shall stop. The Project Archaeologist and Native American tribal monitor(s) shall analyze the Native American cultural materials for identification as everyday life and/or religious or sacred items, cultural affiliation, temporal placement, and function, as deemed possible. The significance of Native American resources shall be evaluated in accordance with the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and shall consider the religious beliefs, customs, and practices of the Luiseño Tribe(s). All items found in association with Native American human remains shall be considered grave goods or sacred in origin and subject to special handling.

The City and/or landowner shall relinquish ownership of all cultural resources. Native American cultural materials that cannot be avoided or relocated at the project site shall be prepared in a manner for curation. Within a reasonable amount of time, the Project Archaeologist, following consultation with the Monitoring Tribe(s), shall deliver the materials to a qualified repository in Riverside County that meets or exceeds federal standards per 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 79 and which shall be made available to all qualified researchers and tribal representatives.

CR-7 Treatment and Disposition of Cultural Resources: In the event that Native American cultural resources are inadvertently discovered during the course of grading for this project, the following procedures shall be carried out for the treatment and disposition of the discoveries:

1) Temporary On-Site Curation and Storage: During the course of construction, all discovered resources shall be temporarily curated in a secure location on site. The removal of any cultural materials from the project site will need to be thoroughly inventoried with Native American tribal monitor oversight of the process.
2) Treatment and Final Disposition: The agency shall relinquish ownership of all cultural resources, including sacred items, burial goods, and all cultural materials and non- human remains as part of the required mitigation for impacts to cultural resources. The applicant shall relinquish the cultural materials through one or more of the following methods and provide the cultural materials to the City Planning Department and Consulting Tribe(s):

a. Accommodate the process for on-site reburial of the discovered items with the Consulting Tribe(s). This shall include measures and provisions to protect the future reburial area from any future impacts. Reburial shall not occur until all cataloguing and basic recordation have been completed.

b. A curation agreement with an appropriate qualified repository within Riverside County that meets federal standards per 36 CFR Part 79 and therefore would be professionally curated and made available to other archaeologists/ researchers for further study. The collections and associated records shall be transferred, including title, to an appropriate curation facility within Riverside County, to be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation.

c. At the completion of grading, excavation, and ground-disturbing activities on the site, a Phase IV Monitoring Report shall be submitted to the City Planning Department and Consulting Tribe(s) documenting monitoring activities conducted by the Project Archaeologist and Native American tribal monitors within 60 days. This report shall document the impacts to the known resources on the property; describe how each mitigation measure was fulfilled; document the type of cultural resources recovered and the disposition of such resources; and, in a confidential appendix, include the daily/weekly monitoring notes from the Project Archaeologist. All reports produced will be submitted to the City Planning Department.

CR-8 All sacred sites, should they be encountered within the project area, shall be avoided and preserved as the preferred mitigation, if feasible.

CR-9 The Project Archaeologist shall prepare a final archaeological report within 60 days of the completion of the Project. The report shall follow Archaeological Resource Management Report (ARMR) Guidelines and City requirements and shall include at a minimum: a discussion of monitoring methods and techniques used; the results of the monitoring program, including any cultural materials recovered; an inventory of any resources recovered; updated State Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms, if any, and any other site(s) identified; final disposition of the resources; and any additional recommendations. A final copy shall be submitted to the City, the Eastern Information Center, and the Monitoring Tribe(s).

CR-10 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 their origin. Further, pursuant to California Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5097.98(b), the remains shall be left in place and free from disturbance until a final decision as to their treatment and disposition has been made. If the Riverside County Coroner determines the remains to be Native American, he or she shall contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) within 24 hours. Subsequently, the NAHC shall identify the person or persons it believes to be the Most Likely Descendant (MLD). The MLD may then make recommendations and engage in consultations concerning the treatment of the remains, as provided in PRC 5097.98.

XVIII. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?

No Impact. The Santa Ana RWQCB regulates wastewater discharges within the drainage areas around Lake Elsinore. The proposed project is a roadway infrastructure project and does not include a residential, industrial, or commercial component. Therefore, the proposed project would not generate wastewater. Because implementation of the proposed project does not envision modifications in the current system of wastewater disposal in the area, no impact related to this issue would occur. No mitigation is required.

a) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?

Less than Significant Impact. The project is within the service boundary for the Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District (EVMWD). On-site water usage would be generally limited to the application of water on ground disturbance areas to control dust during construction. The proposed project is an intersection improvement project and would continue to operate as it currently does in its existing condition. The proposed project does not include the development of uses that require additional potable or treated water, or the connection to existing potable/treated water systems. No new demand on existing water or wastewater facilities would occur. Therefore, the project would not increase the demand for water or wastewater facilities; and no new water or wastewater facilities would be required. No impacts would occur with respect to water or wastewater facilities, and no mitigation is required.

b) Require or result in the construction of new stormwater drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. The proposed project is an intersection improvement project and would continue to operate as it currently does in its existing condition. The nature and scope of the proposed project would not require or result in the expansion of existing off-site storm water drainage facilities. As previously identified, storm water will be contained in new curb and gutter and conveyed to existing storm drain facilities. A new triple 54-inch reinforced concrete pipe, headwalls, wingwalls, and rock slope protection will be constructed below the realigned portion of Canyon Estates Drive and routed to Wash "D." Wash "D" channels storm water from upland areas north of the project limits to a concrete-lined open air channel adjacent and east of the I-15 mainline and eventually drains into the San Jacinto River. Temporary disruptions to existing drainage culverts are anticipated in order to relocate and construct the intersection. Appropriate temporary facilities will be installed to duplicate the existing condition until construction is completed and permanent drainage facilities are installed. All proposed stormwater drainage improvements would occur within the project footprint. Compliance with **Mitigation Measures WQ-1** and **WQ-2** would reduce potential water quality impacts during construction to a less than significant level.

c) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?

No Impact. The proposed project is an intersection improvement project which does not include a residential, industrial, or commercial component. Since the proposed project does not include the construction or operation of any structure or facility that would permanently increase the demand for potable water, no new or expanded water entitlements would be required. Therefore, no impacts would occur, and no mitigation measures are required.

d) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves 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?

No Impact. As previously stated, the proposed project is an intersection improvement project that does not include a residential, industrial, or commercial component. Since the proposed project does not include the construction or operation of any structure or facility that would permanently increase the generation of wastewater, no new or expanded wastewater facilities or services would be required. Therefore, no impacts would occur, and no mitigation measures are required.

e) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?

No Impact. Waste from the project area is currently collected by the City's trash collection service provider, Waste Management, Inc. Once collected, solid waste is transported to El Sobrante Landfill, located in Temescal Canyon, south of Corona. The El Sobrante Landfill is a 495-acre facility owned and operated by a subsidiary of Waste Management, Inc. with a daily permitted throughput of 10,000 tons per day, a remaining capacity of 118,573,540 tons, and an estimated closure date of 2030. Current average daily throughput of in-County waste is estimated at 3,315 tons, and out-of-County waste is estimated at 3,804 tons. Current surplus capacity totals 2,881 tons/day. The proposed project is an intersection improvement project. As such, the proposed project would not generate solid waste during operation. During construction, some construction waste would be generated. The proposed project would be required to comply with all federal, State, and local regulations related to solid waste. Furthermore, the proposed project would comply with all standards related to solid waste diversion, reduction, and recycling during project construction and operation of the project. Therefore, the proposed project is anticipated to result in less than significant impacts related to potential conflicts with federal, State, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste, and no mitigation is required.

f) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?

Less than Significant Impact. The proposed project consists of improvements to the existing intersection. The operation of the proposed project would not generate any solid wastes. During construction, some construction waste would be generated. The proposed project would be required to comply with applicable elements of AB1327, Chapter 18 (California Solid Waste Reuse and Recycling Access Act of 1991), and other applicable local, State, and federal solid waste disposal standards. Adherence to these solid waste requirements and standards would ensure that impacts associated with this issue would remain less than significant. No mitigation measures are required.

Mitigation Measures:

WQ-1 The City of Lake Elsinore (City) shall comply with the provisions of the Construction General Permit Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ and any subsequent permit or individual permit if required by the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) as they relate to construction activities for the project including dewatering. This shall include submitting a Notification of Intent (NOI) to the RWQCB at least 30 days prior to the start of construction, preparation and implementation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and a Notice of Termination to the Santa Ana RWQCB upon completion of construction and stabilization of the site.

WQ-2 The City shall comply with the provisions of the Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit Order No. R8-2013-0024, NPDES No. CAS 618033, and any subsequent permit or individual permit if required by the RWQCB as they relate to post-construction and

operational activities. The City shall prepare a SWPPP in compliance with the NPDES Permit requirements.

XIX. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

a) Does the project have the potential to 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, 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?

Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. As stated in this Initial Study, although the project would impact MSHCP Riverine areas, and is located in the Lake Elsinore Area Plan of the MSHCP and in the Criteria Area, the project site does not contain the habitat types described for conservation. Additionally, while the project site contains suitable habitat for burrowing owl and nesting birds that are protected by the USFWS Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918, with implementation of **Mitigation Measures BIO-1** through **BIO-3,** impacts would be reduced to a less than significant level. The project does not impact or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory as no historic features are located within the project limits. Therefore, impacts related to this issue are considered to be less than significant with implementation of the identified mitigation measures.

b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerate" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects.)

Less than Significant Impact. The proposed project would have impacts that are individually limited but are not cumulatively considerable with mitigation measures. No cumulative environmental impacts have been identified in association with the proposed project that cannot be mitigated to a less than significant impact level or that were not identified through the City's General Plan program. Therefore, impacts associated with this issue are less than significant, and no mitigation measures are required.

c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. The proposed project does not have the potential to significantly adversely affect humans, either directly or indirectly, with implementation of mitigation measures. While a number of the project impacts were identified as having a potential to significantly impact humans, with the identified mitigation measures these impacts are expected to be less than significant. With implementation of **Mitigation Measures BIO-1** through **BIO-3**, **CR-1** through **CR-10, PAL-1**, and **GEO-1,** the proposed project is not expected to cause significant adverse impacts to humans.

This Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan has been prepared for use in implementing mitigation for the:

Canyon Estates Drive/Canyon View Drive Intersection Improvement Project

The program has been prepared in compliance with State law and the Initial Study (IS) prepared for the project by the City of Lake Elsinore.

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires adoption of a reporting or monitoring program for those measures placed on a project to mitigate or avoid adverse effects on the environment (Public Resource Code Section 21081.6). The law states that the reporting or monitoring program shall be designed to ensure compliance during project implementation.

The monitoring program contains the following elements:

1) The mitigation measures are recorded with the action and procedure necessary to ensure compliance. In some instances, one action may be used to verify implementation of several mitigation measures.

2) A procedure for compliance and verification has been outlined for each action necessary. This procedure designates who will take action, what action will be taken and when, and to whom and when compliance will be reported.

3) The program has been designed to be flexible. As monitoring progresses, changes to compliance procedures may be necessary based upon recommendations by those responsible for the program. As changes are made, new monitoring compliance procedures and records will be developed and incorporated into the program.

This Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan includes mitigation identified in the IS.

4.0 MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PLAN CHECKLIST

Project File Name: **Canyon Estates Drive/Canyon View Drive Intersection Improvement Project** **Applicant:** **N/A**

Prepared by: **City of Lake Elsinore** **Date:**

Mitigation Measure No. / Implementing Action	Responsible for Monitoring	Monitoring Frequency	Timing of Verification	Method of Verification	Verified Date/ Initials	Sanctions for Non-Compliance
AIR QUALITY						
AQ-1. SCAQMD Rule 403. During clearing, grading, earthmoving, or excavation operations, excessive fugitive dust emissions will be controlled by regular watering or other dust preventive measures using the following procedures, as specified in the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Rule 403. All material excavated or graded will be sufficiently watered to prevent excessive amounts of dust. Watering will occur at least twice daily with complete coverage, preferably in the late morning and after work is done for the day. All material transported on site or off site will be either sufficiently watered or securely covered to prevent excessive amounts of dust. The area disturbed by clearing, grading, earthmoving, or excavation operations will be minimized so as to prevent excessive amounts of dust. These control techniques will be indicated in project specifications. Visible dust beyond the property line emanating from the project will be prevented to the maximum extent feasible.	City or designee	Throughout construction	During grading and construction	On-site Inspection		Issuance of a Stop Work Order

Mitigation Measure No. / Implementing Action	Responsible for Monitoring	Monitoring Frequency	Timing of Verification	Method of Verification	Verified Date/ Initials	Sanctions for Non-Compliance
AQ-2. Project grading plans will show the duration of construction. Ozone precursor emissions from construction equipment vehicles will be controlled by maintaining equipment engines in good condition and in proper tune per manufacturers' specifications.	City or designee	Throughout construction	During grading and construction	On-site Inspection		Issuance of a Stop Work Order
AQ-3. All trucks that are to haul excavated or graded material on site will comply with State Vehicle Code Section 23114, with special attention to Sections 23114(b)(F), (e)(2), and (e)(4), as amended, regarding the prevention of such material spilling onto public streets and roads.	City or designee	Throughout construction	During grading and construction	On-site Inspection		Issuance of a Stop Work Order
AQ-4. All construction vehicles both on- and off-site shall be prohibited from idling in excess of 10 minutes.	City or designee	Throughout construction	During grading and construction	On-site Inspection		Issuance of a Stop Work Order
AQ-5. SCAQMD Rule 402. Project-related construction activities 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.	City or designee	Throughout construction	During grading and construction	On-site Inspection		Issuance of a Stop Work Order
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES						
BIO-1. A burrowing owl pre-construction survey is mandatory in suitable habitat areas and shall be conducted by a qualified biologist within 30 days prior to	City or designee	Prior to construction	Prior to issuance of demolition permits	Survey Results		Issuance of a Stop Work Order

Mitigation Measure No. / Implementing Action	Responsible for Monitoring	Monitoring Frequency	Timing of Verification	Method of Verification	Verified Date/ Initials	Sanctions for Non-Compliance
ground disturbance. If burrowing owls are found to be present in the Biological Study Area (BSA) during subsequent pre-construction surveys, then the project-specific mitigation would be developed and authorized through consultation with the Western Riverside County Regional Conservation Authority, the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), as outlined in the Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP), Table 9.2, and Appendix E, Summary of MSHCP Species Survey Requirements.						
BIO-2. Vegetation clearing and preliminary ground-disturbance work shall be completed outside of bird breeding season (typically set as February 15 through September 1). In the event that initial groundwork cannot be conducted outside the bird breeding season, nesting bird clearance surveys shall be conducted by a qualified biologist no more than 3 days prior to any disturbance to avoid take of nesting birds. Should nesting birds be found, an exclusionary buffer shall be established by the biologist. The buffer may be up to 500 feet in diameter depending on the species of nesting bird found. This buffer shall be clearly marked in the field by construction personnel under guidance of the biologist, and construction or clearing shall not be conducted within this zone until the biologist determines that the young have fledged or the nest is no longer active.	City or designee	Prior to construction	Prior to construction	On-site inspection or survey		Issuance of a Stop Work Order

Mitigation Measure No. / Implementing Action	Responsible for Monitoring	Monitoring Frequency	Timing of Verification	Method of Verification	Verified Date/ Initials	Sanctions for Non-Compliance
BIO-3. Project-related permanent impacts to MSHCP Riverine habitat shall be mitigated at a mitigation-to-impact ratio of 2:1. Impacts to 0.13 acre of MSHCP Riverine habitat shall be offset by participation in an in-lieu fee program, to be paid by the City, with the Riverside-Corona Resource Conservation District.	City or designee	Prior to construction	Prior to construction	Verification of payment of in-lieu fees		Withhold Demolition Permit
CULTURAL RESOURCES						
CR-1. At least 30 days prior to any grading, excavation and/or other ground-disturbing activities on the project site, the City of Lake Elsinore (City) shall retain a qualified archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology and listed on the Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA) or the County of Riverside list of qualified archaeologists to monitor all ground-disturbing activities.	City or designee	Throughout construction	Prior to Construction	On-site Monitoring		Issuance of a Stop Work Order
CR-2. At least 30 days prior to excavation within any previously undisturbed native soils, the City shall contact the Consulting Tribe(s) to notify each tribe of excavation activities and coordinate with the tribes to develop Monitoring Agreements. The Monitoring Agreements shall address the designation, responsibilities, and participation of Native American tribal monitors during excavation and other ground-disturbing activities within undisturbed native soils and construction scheduling. Native American tribal monitoring shall be limited to only those periods during project construction where	City or designee	Throughout construction	Prior to Construction	On-site Monitoring		Issuance of a Stop Work Order

Mitigation Measure No. / Implementing Action	Responsible for Monitoring	Monitoring Frequency	Timing of Verification	Method of Verification	Verified Date/ Initials	Sanctions for Non-Compliance
excavation within previously undisturbed areas is occurring. Ground-disturbing activities within previously disturbed areas shall not require notification, monitoring or a Monitoring Agreement.						
CR-3. The Project Archaeologist, in consultation with the Monitoring Tribe(s), the Developer, and the City, shall develop a Cultural Resources Monitoring Plan (CRMP) to address the details, timing, and responsibility of all archaeological and cultural activities that will occur on the project site. Details in the CRMP shall include: a. Project grading and development scheduling b. The coordination of a monitoring schedule as agreed upon by the Monitoring Tribe(s), the Project Archaeologist, and the City **c.** The protocols and stipulations that the City, Monitoring Tribe(s) and Project Archaeologist will follow in the event of inadvertent cultural resources discoveries, including any newly discovered cultural resources	City or designee	Throughout construction	Prior to construction	On-site Monitoring		Issuance of a Stop Work Order
CR-4. Prior to any grading, excavation and/or other ground-disturbing activities on the project site, the Project Archaeologist and the Monitoring Tribe(s) shall conduct cultural resources sensitivity training for all construction personnel. Construction personnel shall be informed of the types of archaeological resources that may be	City or designee	Throughout construction	Prior to construction	On-site Monitoring		Issuance of a Stop Work Order

Mitigation Measure No. / Implementing Action	Responsible for Monitoring	Monitoring Frequency	Timing of Verification	Method of Verification	Verified Date/ Initials	Sanctions for Non-Compliance
encountered and of the proper procedures to be enacted in the event of an inadvertent discovery of archaeological resources or human remains. The City's construction manager shall ensure that construction personnel are made available for and attend the training, and shall retain documentation demonstrating attendance.						
CR-5. In accordance with the Monitoring Agreement required in Mitigation Measure CR-2, the Project Archaeologist and designated Native American tribal monitor(s) assigned to the project by the Luiseño Tribe(s) shall have the authority to stop and redirect excavation in order to evaluate the significance of any archaeological resources discovered on the property.	City or designee	Throughout construction	During grading and construction	On-site Monitoring		Issuance of a Stop Work Order
CR-6. All artifacts discovered at the development site shall be inventoried and analyzed by the Project Archaeologist and Native American tribal monitor(s). If any cultural materials of Native American origin are discovered, all activities in the immediate vicinity of the find (within a 50-foot radius) shall stop. The Project Archaeologist and Native American tribal monitor(s) shall analyze the Native American cultural materials for identification as everyday life and/or religious or sacred items, cultural affiliation, temporal placement, and function, as deemed possible. The significance of Native American resources shall be evaluated in accordance with the provisions of the	City or designee	Throughout construction	During grading and construction	On-site Monitoring		Issuance of a Stop Work Order

Mitigation Measure No. / Implementing Action	Responsible for Monitoring	Monitoring Frequency	Timing of Verification	Method of Verification	Verified Date/ Initials	Sanctions for Non-Compliance
California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and shall consider the religious beliefs, customs, and practices of the Luiseño Tribes. All items found in association with Native American human remains shall be considered grave goods or sacred in origin and subject to special handling. The City and/or landowner shall relinquish ownership of all cultural resources. Native American cultural materials that cannot be avoided or relocated at the project site shall be prepared in a manner for curation. Within a reasonable amount of time, the Project Archaeologist, following consultation with the Monitoring Tribe(s), shall deliver the materials to a qualified repository in Riverside County that meets or exceeds federal standards per 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 79 and which shall be made available to all qualified researchers and tribal representatives.						
CR-7. Treatment and Disposition of Cultural Resources: In the event that Native American cultural resources are inadvertently discovered during the course of grading for this project, the following procedures shall be carried out for the treatment and disposition of the discoveries: 1) Temporary On-Site Curation and Storage: During the course of construction, all discovered resources shall be temporarily curated in a secure location onsite.	City or designee	Throughout construction	During grading and construction	On-site Monitoring		Issuance of a Stop Work Order

Mitigation Measure No. / Implementing Action	Responsible for Monitoring	Monitoring Frequency	Timing of Verification	Method of Verification	Verified Date/ Initials	Sanctions for Non-Compliance
The removal of any cultural materials from the project site will need to be thoroughly inventoried with Native American tribal monitor oversight of the process. 2) Treatment and Final Disposition: The agency shall relinquish ownership of all cultural resources, including sacred items, burial goods, and all cultural materials and non-human remains as part of the required mitigation for impacts to cultural resources. The applicant shall relinquish the cultural materials through one or more of the following methods and provide the cultural materials to the City Planning Department and Consulting Tribe(s): a. Accommodate the process for on-site reburial of the discovered items with the Consulting Tribe(s). This shall include measures and provisions to protect the future reburial area from any future impacts. Reburial shall not occur until all cataloguing and basic recordation have been completed. b. A curation agreement with an appropriate qualified repository within Riverside County that meets federal standards per 36 CFR Part 79 and therefore would be professionally curated						

Mitigation Measure No. / Implementing Action	Responsible for Monitoring	Monitoring Frequency	Timing of Verification	Method of Verification	Verified Date/ Initials	Sanctions for Non-Compliance
and made available to other archaeologists/researchers for further study. The collections and associated records shall be transferred, including title, to an appropriate curation facility within Riverside County, to be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation. c. At the completion of grading, excavation, and ground-disturbing activities on the site, a Phase IV Monitoring Report shall be submitted to the City Planning Department and Consulting Tribe(s) documenting monitoring activities conducted by the Project Archaeologist and Native American tribal monitors within 60 days. This report shall document the impacts to the known resources on the property; describe how each mitigation measure was fulfilled; document the type of cultural resources recovered and the disposition of such resources; and, in a confidential appendix, include the daily/weekly monitoring notes from the archaeologist. All reports produced will be submitted to the City of Lake Elsinore Planning Department.						

Mitigation Measure No. / Implementing Action	Responsible for Monitoring	Monitoring Frequency	Timing of Verification	Method of Verification	Verified Date/ Initials	Sanctions for Non-Compliance
CR-8. All sacred sites, should they be encountered within the project area, shall be avoided and preserved as the preferred mitigation, if feasible.	City or designee	Throughout construction	During grading and construction	On-site Monitoring		Issuance of a Stop Work Order
CR-9. The Project Archaeologist shall prepare a final archaeological report within 60 days of the completion of the project. The report shall follow Archaeological Resource Management Report (ARMR) Guidelines and City requirements and shall include at a minimum: a discussion of monitoring methods and techniques used; the results of the monitoring program, including any cultural materials recovered; an inventory of any resources recovered; updated State Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms, if any, and any other site(s) identified; final disposition of the resources; and any additional recommendations. A final copy shall be submitted to the City, the Eastern Information Center, and the Monitoring Tribe(s).	City or designee	After project completion	60 days after project completion	Archaeological Report		Withhold Demolition Permit
CR-10. 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 their origin. Further, pursuant to California Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5097.98(b), the remains shall be left in place and free from disturbance until a final decision as to their treatment and disposition has been made. If the Riverside County Coroner determines the remains to be Native American, he or	City or designee	Throughout construction	During grading and construction	On-site Monitoring		Issuance of a Stop Work Order

Mitigation Measure No. / Implementing Action	Responsible for Monitoring	Monitoring Frequency	Timing of Verification	Method of Verification	Verified Date/ Initials	Sanctions for Non-Compliance
she shall contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) within 24 hours. Subsequently, the NAHC shall identify the person or persons it believes to be the Most Likely Descendant (MLD). The MLD may then make recommendations and engage in consultations concerning the treatment of the remains, as provided in PRC 5097.98.						
PAL-1. Prior to the start of construction activities, the City of Lake Elsinore (City), in accordance with the guidelines of the County of Riverside and the guidelines of the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology, shall develop a Paleontological Mitigation Plan (PMP) for implementation during the excavation phase of the project. The PMP shall be prepared and implemented by the City, and shall include, but not be limited to, the following: (1) A pre-construction field survey shall be conducted, followed by salvage of surface paleontological resources, if necessary. (2) All grading and excavation in sediments with the potential to contain paleontological resources shall be monitored by trained paleontological crews working under the direction of a qualified professional. Monitors shall be empowered to temporarily halt or divert equipment to allow the removal of abundant or large specimens. Paleontological monitors	City or designee	Prior to construction and throughout grading and excavation	Prior to construction and throughout grading and excavation	Review and Approval by the City		Issuance of a Stop Work Order

Mitigation Measure No. / Implementing Action	Responsible for Monitoring	Monitoring Frequency	Timing of Verification	Method of Verification	Verified Date/ Initials	Sanctions for Non-Compliance
shall be equipped to salvage fossils as they are unearthed to avoid construction delays. (3) The fossils shall be stabilized, salvaged, and removed to safe off-site storage. (4) The fossils shall undergo preparation, identification, and analysis to allow their identification. (5) The fossils shall be curated into the systematic storage system of an established institutional repository. (6) A Paleontological Mitigation Report signifying completion of the PMP shall be prepared and submitted to the City.						
GEOLOGY AND SOILS						
GEO-1. The City of Lake Elsinore shall implement best management practices, including erosion control measures, to minimize construction impacts. Upon completion of all construction activities, all areas of temporary disturbance would be restored and revegetated.	City or designee	Throughout construction	During grading and construction, and prior to project completion	On-site Inspection		Issuance of a Stop Work Order
HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS						
HAZ-1. <u>Fire Prevention During Construction:</u> Prior to and during any construction activities, the City of Lake Elsinore shall require the Construction Contractor to implement the following measures and note them on the project plans to minimize the risk of fires during construction:	City or designee	Prior to construction	Prior to construction	Plan Check		Withhold Demolition Permit

Mitigation Measure No. / Implementing Action	Responsible for Monitoring	Monitoring Frequency	Timing of Verification	Method of Verification	Verified Date/ Initials	Sanctions for Non-Compliance
• Coordinate with the applicable local fire department to identify and maintain defensible spaces around active construction areas. • Coordinate with the applicable local fire department to identify and maintain firefighting equipment (extinguishers, shovels, and water tankers) in active construction areas. • Prohibit the use of mechanized equipment or equipment that could throw off sparks in areas adjacent to open space or undeveloped land. • Post emergency services phone numbers (fire, emergency medical, and police) in visible locations in all active construction areas.						
HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY						
WQ-1. The City of Lake Elsinore (City) shall comply with the provisions of the Construction General Permit Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ and any subsequent permit or individual permit if required by the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) as they relate to construction activities for the project including dewatering. This shall include submitting a Notification of Intent (NOI) to the RWQCB at least 30 days prior to the start of construction, preparation and implementation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and a Notice of Termination to the Santa Ana RWQCB upon completion of construction and stabilization of the site.	City or designee	Prior to construction and during construction	During final design and prior to construction			Withhold Demolition Permit Issuance of a Stop Work Order

Mitigation Measure No. / Implementing Action	Responsible for Monitoring	Monitoring Frequency	Timing of Verification	Method of Verification	Verified Date/ Initials	Sanctions for Non-Compliance
WQ-2. The City shall comply with the provisions of the Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit Order No. R8-2013-0024, NPDES No. CAS 618033, and any subsequent permit or individual permit if required by the RWQCB as they relate to post-construction and operational activities. The City shall prepare a SWPPP in compliance with the NPDES Permit requirements.	City or designee	Prior to construction and during construction	During final design and prior to construction			Withhold Demolition Permit Issuance of a Stop Work Order
NOISE						
N-1. During all site preparation, disturbance, grading, and construction within the City of Lake Elsinore (City) right-of-way, in accordance with the City of Lake Elsinore Municipal Code, the City shall require the Construction Contractor to limit construction activities to between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding weekends and holidays. If construction is needed outside of those hours or days, the City shall require the Construction Contractor to coordinate with the City.	City or designee	Throughout construction	During grading and construction	On-site Inspection		Issuance of a Stop Work Order
TRANSPORTATION AND TRAFFIC						
TR-1. A detailed Stage Construction, Traffic Control, and Detours Plan shall be prepared during the final design phase of the project and approved by the City's Traffic Engineering Department. The objective of the Stage Construction, Traffic Control, and Detours Plan is to minimize the potential impacts that construction activities may have on the	City or designee	Prior to construction	During final design and prior to construction	Plan Check		Withhold Demolition Permit

Mitigation Measure No. / Implementing Action	Responsible for Monitoring	Monitoring Frequency	Timing of Verification	Method of Verification	Verified Date/ Initials	Sanctions for Non-Compliance
traveling public and emergency services providers. Preparation of the Stage Construction, Traffic Control, and Detours Plan shall be coordinated with the emergency services providers in the project vicinity to minimize response delays resulting from traffic delays, temporary ramp and lane closures, and detours during project construction.						
TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES						
CR-1. At least 30 days prior to any grading, excavation and/or other ground-disturbing activities on the project site, the City of Lake Elsinore (City) shall retain a qualified archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology and listed on the Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA) or the County of Riverside list of qualified archaeologists to monitor all ground-disturbing activities.	City or designee	Throughout construction	Prior to Construction	On-site Monitoring		Issuance of a Stop Work Order
CR-2. At least 30 days prior to excavation within any previously undisturbed native soils, the City shall contact the Consulting Tribe(s) to notify each tribe of excavation activities and coordinate with the tribes to develop Monitoring Agreements. The Monitoring Agreements shall address the designation, responsibilities, and participation of Native American tribal monitors during excavation and other ground-disturbing activities within undisturbed native soils and construction scheduling. Native American tribal monitoring shall be limited to only those	City or designee	Throughout construction	Prior to Construction	On-site Monitoring		Issuance of a Stop Work Order

Mitigation Measure No. / Implementing Action	Responsible for Monitoring	Monitoring Frequency	Timing of Verification	Method of Verification	Verified Date/ Initials	Sanctions for Non-Compliance
periods during project construction where excavation within previously undisturbed areas is occurring. Ground-disturbing activities within previously disturbed areas shall not require notification, monitoring or a Monitoring Agreement.						
CR-3. The Project Archaeologist, in consultation with the Monitoring Tribe(s), the Developer, and the City, shall develop a Cultural Resources Monitoring Plan (CRMP) to address the details, timing, and responsibility of all archaeological and cultural activities that will occur on the project site. Details in the CRMP shall include: a. Project grading and development scheduling b. The coordination of a monitoring schedule as agreed upon by the Monitoring Tribe(s), the Project archaeologist, and the City **c.** The protocols and stipulations that the City, Monitoring Tribe(s), and Project Archaeologist will follow in the event of inadvertent cultural resources discoveries, including any newly discovered cultural resources	City or designee	Throughout construction	Prior to construction	On-site Monitoring		Issuance of a Stop Work Order
CR-4. Prior to any grading, excavation and/or other ground-disturbing activities on the project site, the Project Archaeologist and the Monitoring Tribe(s) shall conduct cultural resources sensitivity training for all construction personnel. Construction personnel shall be informed of the types of	City or designee	Throughout construction	Prior to construction	On-site Monitoring		Issuance of a Stop Work Order

Mitigation Measure No. / Implementing Action	Responsible for Monitoring	Monitoring Frequency	Timing of Verification	Method of Verification	Verified Date/ Initials	Sanctions for Non-Compliance
archaeological resources that may be encountered and of the proper procedures to be enacted in the event of an inadvertent discovery of archaeological resources or human remains. The City's construction manager shall ensure that construction personnel are made available for and attend the training, and shall retain documentation demonstrating attendance.						
CR-5. In accordance with the Monitoring Agreement required in Mitigation Measure CR-2, the Project Archaeologist and designated tribal monitor(s) assigned to the project by the Luiseño Tribe(s) shall have the authority to stop and redirect excavation in order to evaluate the significance of any archaeological resources discovered on the property.	City or designee	Throughout construction	During grading and construction	On-site Monitoring		Issuance of a Stop Work Order
CR-6. All artifacts discovered at the development site shall be inventoried and analyzed by the Project Archaeologist and Native American tribal monitor(s). If any cultural materials of Native American origin are discovered, all activities in the immediate vicinity of the find (within a 50-foot radius) shall stop. The Project Archaeologist and Native American tribal monitor(s) shall analyze the Native American cultural materials for identification as everyday life and/or religious or sacred items, cultural affiliation, temporal placement, and function, as deemed possible. The significance of Native American resources shall be evaluated in accordance with the provisions of the	City or designee	Throughout construction	During grading and construction	On-site Monitoring		Issuance of a Stop Work Order

Mitigation Measure No. / Implementing Action	Responsible for Monitoring	Monitoring Frequency	Timing of Verification	Method of Verification	Verified Date/ Initials	Sanctions for Non-Compliance
California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and shall consider the religious beliefs, customs, and practices of the Luiseño Tribe(s). All items found in association with Native American human remains shall be considered grave goods or sacred in origin and subject to special handling. The City and/or landowner shall relinquish ownership of all cultural resources. Native American cultural materials that cannot be avoided or relocated at the project site shall be prepared in a manner for curation. Within a reasonable amount of time, the Project Archaeologist, following consultation with the Monitoring Tribe(s), shall deliver the materials to a qualified repository in Riverside County that meets or exceeds federal standards per 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 79 and which shall be made available to all qualified researchers and tribal representatives.						
CR-7. Treatment and Disposition of Cultural Resources: In the event that Native American cultural resources are inadvertently discovered during the course of grading for this project, the following procedures shall be carried out for treatment and disposition of the discoveries: 1) Temporary On-Site Curation and Storage: During the course of construction, all discovered resources shall be temporarily curated in a secure location onsite.	City or designee	Throughout construction	During grading and construction	On-site Monitoring		Issuance of a Stop Work Order

Mitigation Measure No. / Implementing Action	Responsible for Monitoring	Monitoring Frequency	Timing of Verification	Method of Verification	Verified Date/ Initials	Sanctions for Non-Compliance
The removal of any cultural materials from the project site will need to be thoroughly inventoried with tribal monitor oversight of the process. 2) Treatment and Final Disposition: The agency shall relinquish ownership of all cultural resources, including sacred items, burial goods, and all cultural materials and non-human remains as part of the required mitigation for impacts to cultural resources. The applicant shall relinquish the cultural materials through one or more of the following methods and provide the cultural materials to the City Planning Department and Consulting Tribe(s): a. Accommodate the process for on-site reburial of the discovered items with the Consulting Tribe(s). This shall include measures and provisions to protect the future reburial area from any future impacts. Reburial shall not occur until all cataloguing and basic recordation have been completed. b. A curation agreement with an appropriate qualified repository within Riverside County that meets federal standards per 36 CFR Part 79 and therefore would be professionally curated						

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and made available to other archaeologists/researchers for further study. The collections and associated records shall be transferred, including title, to an appropriate curation facility within Riverside County, to be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation. c. At the completion of grading, excavation and ground-disturbing activities on the site, a Phase IV Monitoring Report shall be submitted to the City Planning Department and Consulting Tribe(s) documenting monitoring activities conducted by the Project Archaeologist and Native American tribal monitors within 60 days. This report shall document the impacts to the known resources on the property; describe how each mitigation measure was fulfilled; document the type of cultural resources recovered and the disposition of such resources; and, in a confidential appendix, include the daily/weekly monitoring notes from the Project Archaeologist. All reports produced will be submitted to the City Planning Department.						

Mitigation Measure No. / Implementing Action	Responsible for Monitoring	Monitoring Frequency	Timing of Verification	Method of Verification	Verified Date/ Initials	Sanctions for Non-Compliance
CR-8. All sacred sites, should they be encountered within the project area, shall be avoided and preserved as the preferred mitigation, if feasible.	City or designee	Throughout construction	During grading and construction	On-site Monitoring		Issuance of a Stop Work Order
CR-9. The Project Archaeologist shall prepare a final archaeological report within 60 days of completion of the project. The report shall follow Archaeological Resource Management Report (ARMR) Guidelines and City requirements and shall include at a minimum: a discussion of monitoring methods and techniques used; the results of the monitoring program including any cultural materials recovered; an inventory of any resources recovered; updated State Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms, if any, and any other site(s) identified; final disposition of the resources; and any additional recommendations. A final copy shall be submitted to the City, the Eastern Information Center, and the Monitoring Tribe(s).	City or designee	After project completion	60 days after project completion	Archaeological Report		Withhold Demolition Permit
CR-10. 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 their origin. Further, pursuant to California Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5097.98(b), the remains shall be left in place and free from disturbance until a final decision as to their treatment and disposition has been made. If the Riverside County Coroner determines the remains to be Native American, he or	City or designee	Throughout construction	During grading and construction	On-site Monitoring		Issuance of a Stop Work Order

Mitigation Measure No. / Implementing Action	Responsible for Monitoring	Monitoring Frequency	Timing of Verification	Method of Verification	Verified Date/ Initials	Sanctions for Non-Compliance
she shall contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) within 24 hours. Subsequently, the NAHC shall identify the person or persons it believes to be the Most Likely Descendant (MLD). The MLD may then make recommendations, and engage in consultations concerning the treatment of the remains as provided in PRC 5097.98.						

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