# Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium Ordinance Revisions 

Recirculated Draft Environmental Impact Report

Volume II and III: EIR Appendices

prepared by
City of Rancho Palos Verdes
Community Development Department
30940 Hawthorne Boulevard
Rancho Palos Verdes, CA 90275
Contact: Octavio Silva, Senior Planner
prepared with the assistance of
Rincon Consultants, Inc.
180 N. Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

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August 2019

## Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium Ordinance Revisions

## Final <br> Environmental Impact Report

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## Appendix A1

2011 Initial Study, NOP, and NOP Responses

The Initial Study included herein was prepared in 2011 as part of the original environmental review for the Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium Ordinance Revisions. The Initial Study reflects the 47 lots that were either undeveloped or had no development entitlement at that time. It also reflects the CEQA Guidelines environmental checklist that was in place at that time. Although the Initial Study was not updated when the new NOP was released in 2018, the recirculated Draft EIR reflects both the current number of undeveloped/unentitled lots (31) and new relevant issues (such as tribal cultural resources) that are included in the current CEQA Guidelines.

City of Rancho Palos Verdes

## Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium Ordinance Revisions

## Initial Study

## Initial Study

# Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium Ordinance Revisions 

Prepared by:
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December 2010

This report prepared on $50 \%$ recycled paper with $50 \%$ post-consumer content.

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# INITIAL STUDY 

| Project Title: | Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium Ordinance Revisions |
| :--- | :--- |
| Lead Agency: | City of Ranchos Palos Verdes <br> Department of Planning, Building and Code Enforcement <br> 30940 Hawthorne Boulevard <br> Rancho Palos Verdes, CA 90275 |
| Contact Person: | Kit Fox, AICP <br> Associate Planner <br> (310) 544-5228 <br> kitf@rpv.com |
| Project Location: | The proposed ordinance revisions would apply to the approximately 112- <br> acre "Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium Ordinance" area (also referred to in <br> this Initial Study as the "project are""), located north of the intersection of <br> Palos Verdes Drive South and Narcissa Drive in the Portuguese Bend area <br> of the Palos Verdes Peninsula, within the City of Rancho Palos Verdes, <br> County of Los Angeles, California. This area, located on the hills above the |
| south-central coastline of the City, is within the City's larger |  |
| (approximately 1,200-acre) Landslide Moratorium Area (LMA). Zone 2 2 |  |
| consists of 111 individual lots. Of these, 64 are developed with residences |  |
| and accessory structures and 47 are either undeveloped or underdeveloped |  |
| (i.e. structures may be present, but only accessory structures, not |  |
| residences). These latter 47 are the focus of this Initial Study. |  |



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Project Location



## Current Land Use:

Of the 111 lots in the 112-acre project area, the vast majority of the developed lots are improved with single-family residences, most dating from the 1950s, and related accessory structures and uses. The largest developed lot in Zone 2 is occupied by the Portuguese Bend Riding Club, a nonconforming commercial stable that was established prior to the City's incorporation in 1973. Private streets within Zone 2 are maintained by the Portuguese Bend Community Association. The majority of the undeveloped lots contain non-native vegetation and some have small, nonhabitable structures (e.g., sheds, stables, fences, etc.) for equestrian or horticultural uses. The lots are generally between $1 / 4$-acre and one acre or more in size. Figures 3 through 5 show existing conditions in the project area.

In 2002, a group of Portuguese Bend property owners filed applications to exclude their undeveloped lots within the area known as "Zone 2" from the LMA. Shortly after this application was deemed incomplete for processing, the applicants filed suit against the City. As part of the decision on the case (Monks v. City of Rancho Palos Verdes), the City has been ordered to remove regulatory impediments in its Municipal Code that prevent the development of the 16 Monks plaintiffs' lots. The City began this process with an Ordinance to allow the Monks plaintiffs to apply for Landslide Moratorium Exceptions (LMEs) for their lots. As of December 2010, seven (7) Monks plaintiffs have obtained Planning entitlements to develop their lots, while the remaining Monks plaintiffs are at various stages in obtaining Planning entitlements for the balance of nine (9) lots.

## Surrounding Land Uses:

The approximately 112-acre Zone 2 area is primarily surrounded by open space and semi-rural residential development. To the northeast of the project area are developed residential lots in the Portuguese Bend community as well as City-owned open space in the Portuguese Bend Reserve of the Palos Verdes Nature Preserve, both of which are within Zone 1 of the Landslide Moratorium Area. To the northwest and west of the project area are developed residential lots in the Portuguese Bend community and vacant, residentially-zoned land (Upper and Lower Filiorum), which are located in Zone 1 of the Landslide Moratorium Area. To the south, southeast and east of the project area are developed and undeveloped residential lots in the Portuguese Bend community. These lots are located in Zone 5 (the area affected by the 1978 Abalone Cove landslide), Zone 6 (the active Portuguese Bend landslide area) and Zone 3 (located between Altamira Canyon and the westerly edge of the Portuguese Bend landslide area). Individual lots that would gain development potential as a result of the proposed project are located throughout Zone 2 and are, therefore, surrounded by the uses described above as well as other lots, both developed and undeveloped, in Zone 2.

## Description of Project:

Landslide Moratorium Ordinance Revisions. Section 15.20 .040 of the Rancho Palos Verdes Municipal Code establishes the process for requesting exceptions from the City's landslide moratorium regulations. The current (amended in 2009) Municipal Code Section 15.20.040(P) includes the following category of exception to the moratorium on "the filing,


Photo 1 - View of undeveloped lots in the eastern portion of the Zone 2 area, looking northeast from Sweetbay Road.


Photo 2 - View of undeveloped lot in the northern-central portion of the Zone 2 area, looking northwest from Cinammon Lane/Narcissa Drive.


Photo 1 - View of undeveloped lot in the northern-central portion of the Zone 2 area, looking west from Cinammon Lane.


Photo 2 - View of undeveloped lot in the northern-central portion of the Zone 2 area, looking northwest from Cinammon Lane.


Photo 1 - View of Undeveloped lot in the northwestern portion of the Zone 2 area, looking northeast from Plumtree Road/Narcissa Drive.


Photo 2 - View of undeveloped lots in the southern-central portion of the Zone 2 area, looking north from Cinnamon Lane.
processing, approval or issuance of building, grading or other permits" within the existing landslide moratorium area:

The moratorium shall not be applicable to any of the following:...
...P. The construction of residential buildings, accessory structures, and grading totaling less than one thousand cubic yards of combined cut and fill and including no more than fifty cubic yards of imported fill material on the sixteen undeveloped lots in Zone 2 of the "Landslide Moratorium Area" as outlined in green on the landslide moratorium map on file in the Director's office, identified as belonging to the plaintiffs in the case "Monks v. City of Rancho Palos Verdes, 167 Cal. App. 4th 263, 84 Cal. Rptr. 3d 75 (Cal. App. 2 Dist., 2008)"; provided, that a landslide moratorium exception permit is approved by the Director, and provided that the project complies with the criteria set forth in Section 15.20 .050 of this Chapter. Such projects shall qualify for a landslide moratorium exception permit only if all applicable requirements of this Code are satisfied, and the parcel is served by a sanitary sewer system. Prior to the issuance of a landslide moratorium exception permit, the applicant shall submit to the Director any geological or geotechnical studies reasonably required by the City to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the City geotechnical staff that the proposed project will not aggravate the existing situation.

The proposed landslide moratorium ordinance revisions would revise the language of this section to encompass all 47 undeveloped lots in Zone 2, rather than restricting it to only the Monks plaintiffs' lots. This would allow for the future submittal of LMEs for all of these undeveloped lots. It should be noted, however, that the granting of an LME does not constitute approval of a specific project request. Rather, it simply grants the property owner the ability to submit the appropriate application(s) for consideration of a specific project request.

Future Development Potential. The potential granting of up to 47 LME requests under the proposed ordinance revisions would permit individual property owners to then apply for individual entitlements to develop their lots. The undeveloped lots within Zone 2 are held in multiple private ownerships so the timing and scope of future development is not known. For the purposes of this EIR, it is assumed that development would occur over a period of at least 10 years from adoption of the ordinance revisions in a manner consistent with the private architectural standards adopted by the Portuguese Bend Community Association and the City's underlying RS-1 and RS-2 zoning regulations. Therefore, the future development assumptions for Zone 2 include the following:

- Forty-seven single-story, ranch-style residences with attached or detached three-car garages, with minimum living area of 1,500 square feet and maximum living area of 4,000 square feet or $15 \%$ of gross lot area, whichever is less;
- Less than 1,000 cubic yards of grading (cut and fill combined) per lot, with no more than 50 cubic yards of imported fill per lot;
- Maximum 25\% (RS-1) or $40 \%$ (RS-2) net lot coverage;
- Maximum building height of 16 feet for residences and 12 feet for detached accessory structures;
－Minimum front setbacks of 20 feet，minimum rear setbacks of 15 feet，minimum street－ side setbacks of 10 feet，and minimum interior side setbacks of five feet，with setbacks along private street rights－of－way measured from the easement line rather than the property line；and
－No subdivision of existing lots within Zone 2.
As noted above，the City has been ordered to remove regulatory impediments in its Municipal Code that prevent the development of the 16 Monks plaintiffs＇lots．This was accomplished by the 2009 addition to the moratorium exceptions，cited above．As of December 2010，seven（7） Monks plaintiffs have obtained Planning entitlements to develop their lots，while the remaining Monks plaintiffs are at various stages in obtaining Planning entitlements for the balance of nine （9）lots．However，to provide a conservative analysis，this document considers the potential environmental impacts of buildout of all 47 undeveloped and underdeveloped lots（ 16 Monks lots plus 31 additional lots）under the parameters listed above．


## Other Agencies Whose Approval is Required：

None．Depending on the location of proposed improvements on properties adjacent to Altamira Canyon within the project area，California department of Fish and Game approval may be required for specific development that could be facilitated by adoption of the proposed ordinance revisions．

## Environmental Factors Potentially Affected：

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

| ® | Aesthetics | $\square$ | Agriculture and Forestry Resources | 区 | Air Quality |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 囚 | Biological Resources | 区 | Cultural Resources | 区 | Geology／Soils |
| 】 | Greenhouse Gas Emissions | 】 | Hazards \＆Hazardous Materials | 区 | Hydrology／Water Quality |
| $\square$ | Land Use／Planning | $\square$ | Mineral Resources | 区 | Noise |
| $\square$ | Population／Housing | $\square$ | Public Services | $\square$ | Recreation |
| ® | Transportation／Traffic | ® | Utilities／Service Systems | 区 | Mandatory Findings of Significance |

## DETERMINATION:

On the basis of this initial evaluation:
$\square$ I find that the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
$\square$ 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.
$\boxtimes$ I find that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.
$\square$ 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 potential 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.

Kit Fox, AICP
Date
Associate Planner
City of Rancho Palos Verdes

## Environmental Checklist

|  | Potentially <br> Significant |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Potentially | Unless | Less than |  |
| Significant | Mitigation | Significant <br> Impact <br> Incorporated | No |
| Impact | 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?
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 day or nighttime views in the area?

a-b. The project area encompasses approximately 112 acres of highly variable topography, with relatively flat areas as well as moderately to steeply sloping land that is bordered by residential land uses and open space. Of the 111 lots on the 112 acre project area, the vast majority of the developed lots are improved with single-family residences, most dating from the 1950s, and related accessory structures and uses. The largest developed lot in Zone 2 is occupied by the Portuguese Bend Riding Club, a nonconforming commercial stable that was established prior to the City's incorporation in 1973. Private streets within Zone 2 are maintained by the Portuguese Bend Community Association. The majority of the undeveloped lots contain non-native vegetation, and some have small, non-habitable structures (e.g., sheds, stables, fences, etc.) for equestrian or horticultural uses. The proposed project would involve revisions to the Landslide Moratorium Ordinance that would allow for the processing of applications for 47 residences on undeveloped or underdeveloped lots throughout Zone 2. Adding up to 47 residences to the project area could potentially have an adverse effect on scenic views from public and private viewpoints, and could involve removal of trees or other scenic resources. Impacts are potentially significant and these issues will be studied further in an EIR.
c. The proposed project involves revisions to the Landslide Moratorium Ordinance that would allow for the processing of applications for 47 residences in Zone 2. Adding 47 residences to the project area would increase the development intensity in Zone 2 and would incrementally alter the existing visual character of the site. Impacts are potentially significant and this issue will be studied further in an EIR.
d. The project could result in the construction of up to 47 new residences in an existing residential area, which would increase night lighting in the area. This potential development
could also increase glare on the sites. Increased lighting and glare would have the potential to result in adverse aesthetic impacts that would be potentially significant, and will be further analyzed in the EIR.

|  | Potentially |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Pignificant | Less than |  |
| Potentially | Unless | Lessthan | No |
| Significant | Mitigation | Significant | Imoact |
| Impact | Impact | Imporated |  |

II. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY RESOURCES -- Would the project:
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, 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 nonagricultural 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 $12220(\mathrm{~g})$ ), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government 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?
a-c. The project area is located within a residential zone (RS-1 and RS-2) and, therefore, is not zoned for agricultural uses, nor is the site subject to a Williamson Act contract (California Department of Conservation-Los Angeles County Williamson Act Map, 2006). Moreover, the project area is not located in an area designated as Prime or Unique Farmland, or within Farmland of Statewide Importance (California Department of Conservation FMMP, 2008). The project site is not located adjacent to agricultural operations, and currently contains no significant agricultural operations. As such, no impact would occur with respect to Prime or Unique farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance, or conflicts with a Williamson Act contract or existing zoning for agricultural use. This impact would be less than significant and further discussion in an EIR is not warranted.
d. The project area is located in a residential neighborhood that is designated for residential uses by the General Plan and the Municipal Code. The project would not involve conversion of
forest land to non-forest uses. No impacts would occur and further discussion in an EIR is not warranted.
e. The proposed project would not involve other changes that could result in conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural uses. No impact would occur and further discussion in an EIR is not warranted.

|  | Potentially <br> Significant |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Potentially | Unless | Less than |  |
| Significant | Mitigation | Significant <br> Incorporated <br> Impact | No |
| Impact |  |  |  |

III. AIR QUALITY -- 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 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?
a-d. The project area is located within the South Coast Air Basin (Basin). The additional development that would be facilitated in the Portuguese Bend area would incrementally increase the population of Rancho Palos Verdes, with a corresponding increase in air pollutant emissions. Increased emissions would occur on temporary basis due to construction activity and in the long-term due to increased motor vehicular activity and energy use. The increased air pollutant emissions could expose new and existing residents in the area to unhealthy air quality. Emissions and localized air pollutant concentrations could also potentially exceed locally adopted thresholds of significance. Therefore, air quality impacts would be potentially significant and these issues will be studied further in an EIR.
e. The proposed revisions to the Landslide Moratorium Ordinance would allow for potential development of up to 47 new residential units. However, the proposed project would not generate objectionable odors that would affect a substantial number of people. Residential uses are not included on Figure 5-5 Land Uses Associated with Odor Complaints of the 1993 SCAQMD CEQA Air Quality Handbook. Therefore, it is unlikely that the proposed project would
generate objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people. No impact would occur and further analysis is not warranted.

|  | Potentially <br> Significant |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Potentially | Unless | Less than |  |
| Significant | Mitigation | Significant | No |
| Impact | Incorporated | Impact | Impact |

## IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES -- Would the project:

a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. 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 Game 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 a tree preservation policy or ordinance?
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?
$\mathrm{a}, \mathrm{b}, \mathrm{d}$. The project area consists of 111 lots on 112 acres. The majority of the project area has been highly modified by road construction, ornamental landscaping and structural development. The majority of the approximately 47 undeveloped lots contain non-native
vegetation, and some have small, non-habitable structures (i.e., sheds, stables, fences, etc.) for horse-keeping or horticultural uses.

Altamira Canyon contains natural vegetation and lots that are adjacent to this drainage are subject to the development standards and performance criteria established in the City's Urban Appearance Overlay Control District; nonetheless, development on these lots may have a significant effect on sensitive biological resources. Some lots in the northern end of the project area, such as those north of Cinnamon Lane, contain native vegetation and abut the City's Natural Communities Conservation Plan (NCCP) Preserve, which contains sensitive plants and animals, most notably the federally listed California gnatcatcher and the habitat of the endangered Palos Verde blue butterfly. While most of the developed portions of the project area have been excluded from designated critical habitat for the California gnatcatcher, portions of the project area are potentially within this designation and patches of suitable habitat are present. In addition, although the Palos Verde blue butterfly is potentially extirpated from this specific location, patches of suitable habitat may be present on individual lots. As such, development of up to 47 residential units in the project area has the potential to impact specialstatus species, species of local importance, and migration corridors present on or adjacent to the project area. Impacts related to these issues are potentially significant and will be further discussed in an EIR.
c. The proposed revisions to the Landslide Moratorium would facilitate the potential for development of residences on approximately 47 lots; construction activity associated with this development has the potential to cause increased erosion with subsequent downstream sedimentary effects on the Abalone Cove Ecological Reserve. Therefore, the proposed project could result in a potentially significant impact to coastal resources and this potential impact will be further analyzed in an EIR.
e. The City has not adopted a tree preservation ordinance. The City has established the Natural Overlay Control District (OC-1) to "Maintain and enhance land and water areas necessary for the survival of valuable land and marine-based wildlife and vegetation" and "Enhance watershed management, control storm drainage and erosion, and control the water quality of both urban runoff and natural water bodies within the City" (Rancho Palos Verdes Municipal Code Section 17.40.040). According to the City's General Plan Natural Environment Element, portions of the project area are located within Resource Management (RM) District 9 - Natural Vegetation and RM District 4 - Active Landslide. The project's consistency with these policies will be further analyzed in an EIR.
f. The Rancho Palos Verdes City Council conceptually approved the Citywide Natural Communities Conservation Planning (NCCP) Subarea Plan in 2004. That plan identifies Biological Resource Areas and establishes the Palos Verdes Nature Preserve primarily for habitat preservation purposes. The Rancho Palos Verdes NCCP provides for conservation and protection of the Palos Verdes blue butterfly and other special-status species through conservation of potential habitat, while permitting limited impacts from development to potential habitat for the covered species, including Coastal Sage Scrub habitat. Several of the undeveloped lots in the project area abut the City-owned Portuguese Bend Reserve or the privately-owned Plumtree property, both of which contain more substantial and cohesive patches of coastal sage scrub habitat. The Portuguese Bend Preserve is currently a part of the

City's larger Palos Verdes Nature Reserve, and the City has recently completed the acquisition of a portion of the Upper Filiorum property for inclusion in the Reserve. As such, construction of residential units within the project area could potentially impact sensitive coastal sage scrub habitat, either through the direct removal of habitat during construction or as a result of Fire Department-mandated fuel modification on- and/or off-site in the Palos Verdes Nature Reserve. Impacts related to conflicts with the NCCP Subarea Plan will be further analyzed in an EIR.

|  | Potentially |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Significant |  |  |
| Potentially | Unless | Less than | No |
| Significant | Mitigation | Significant | No |
| Impact | Incorporated | Impact | Impact |

V. CULTURAL RESOURCES -- Would the project:
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5?
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource as defined in §15064.5?
c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?

d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?
a. Historic designation may be given to a property by National, State, or local authorities. In order for a building to qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or as a locally significant property in the City of Rancho Palos Verdes, it must meet one or more identified criteria of significance. The property must also retain sufficient architectural integrity to continue to evoke the sense of place and time with which it is historically associated.

The proposed revisions to the Landslide Moratorium Ordinance would facilitate potential development of up to 47 new residential units on lots that are currently undeveloped or underdeveloped. Based on the type of structures that may be demolished for construction of residences on the 47 lots, mostly small sheds or equestrian accessory buildings, impacts to historical resources are not expected. No impact would occur and further discussion in an EIR is not warranted.
b-c. According to the City's General Plan (1975), portions of the project area located north and east of Narcissa Drive in upper Portuguese Bend are located within a possible area of archaeological resources. Although the likelihood of finding intact significant cultural resources is low due to historic grading and development on many properties, construction activity for the residential units that could be allowed under the proposed revisions to the Landslide

Moratorium Ordinance would involve earthwork such as grading and trenching which has the potential to unearth yet to be discovered archaeological and paleontological resources. The potential to damage previously unknown archeological and/or paleontological resources during construction and grading activities would be a potentially significant impact and will be further discussed in the EIR. The EIR analysis will include a records search performed by Historical Environmental Archaeological Research Team (H.E.A.R.T.) as well an analysis to determine the likelihood of finding intact paleontological resources within the project area.
d. The likelihood of finding intact significant cultural resources, including any human remains, is low. No known burial sites have been identified within the project area or in the vicinity. In addition, Health and Safety Code § 7050.5, Public Resources Code $\S 5097.98$ and $\S 15064.5$ of the California Code of Regulations (CEQA Guidelines) mandate procedures to be followed, including that construction or excavation be stopped in the event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a location other than a dedicated cemetery until the County coroner or medical examiner can determine whether the remains are those of a Native American. Note that $\S 7052$ of the Health \& Safety Code states that disturbance of Native American cemeteries is a felony. Nevertheless, the potential to disturb human remains during construction and grading activities would be a potentially significant impact and will be further discussed in the EIR.

|  | Potentially <br> Significant |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Potentially | Unless | Less than |  |
| Significant | Mitigation | Significant | No |
| Impact | Incorporated | Impact | Impact |

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?
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 as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site

|  | Potentially <br>  <br> Significant |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Potentially | Unless | Less than |  |
| Significant | Mitigation | Significant | No |
| Impact | Incorporated | Impact | Impact |

VI. GEOLOGY and SOILS - Would the project:
landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse?
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 1-B of the Uniform Building Code, 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?

a(i). There are no Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zones within the City (Ranch Palos Verdes General Plan, 1975). The project area is located approximately five miles southeast of the Palos Verdes Fault, and approximately 1.5 miles southwest of the inactive Cabrillo Fault (Southern California Earthquake Data Center, November 2010). As the nearest active fault is located approximately six miles from the project area, the potential for surface rupture at the project area is considered low. The potential impact from fault rupture within the project area would be less than significant and further discussion in an EIR is not warranted.
a(ii). Although the nearest active fault is located approximately five miles from the project area, as with any site in the southern California region, the project area is susceptible to strong seismic ground shaking in the event of a major earthquake. Future onsite structures would need to be constructed to withstand potential peak accelerations as defined by the California Building Code (CBC). In addition, the design of individual structures would be subject to review by the City's Building and Safety division, including review by the City Geologist and City Engineer. Nevertheless, ground shaking may result in potentially significant impacts to proposed habitable structures and this issue will be further examined in the EIR.
a(iii). Liquefaction describes the phenomenon in which groundshaking works cohesionless soil particles into a tighter packing which induces excess pore pressure. These soils may acquire a high degree of mobility and lead to structurally damaging deformations. Liquefaction begins below the water table, but after liquefaction has developed, the groundwater table will rise and cause the overlying soil to mobilize. Liquefaction typically occurs in areas where the groundwater is less than 30 feet from the surface and where the soils are composed of poorly consolidated fine to medium sand.

According to the Department of Conservation Seismic Hazard Zones Map, Zone 2 is located within an area that has low to no potential for liquefaction (DOC, 1999). In addition, the Rancho

Palos Verdes General Plan Safety Element shows that Zone 2 is located in an area that has low to no potential for liquefaction (City of Rancho Palos Verdes, 1975). Therefore impacts related to liquefaction would be less than significant and further discussion in an EIR is not warranted.
a(iv). The geologic character of an area determines its potential for landslides. Steep slopes, the extent of erosion, and the rock composition of a hillside all contribute to the potential for slope failure and landslide events. In order to fail, unstable slopes need to be disturbed; common triggering mechanisms of slope failure include undercutting slopes by erosion or grading, saturation of marginally stable slopes by rainfall or irrigation; and, shaking of marginally stable slopes during earthquakes.

The project area is located within an area that is subject to the City of Rancho Palos Verdes Landslide Moratorium Ordinance. The Rancho Palos Verdes General Plan Safety Element shows that Zone 2 is located in an area that has potential for active landslides (Figure 14, City of Rancho Palos Verdes, 1975). In addition, according to the Department of Conservation Seismic Hazard Zones Map, portions of the project area are located within an area that has potential for seismically induced landslides (DOC, 1999). The proposed project involves revisions to the Landslide Moratorium Area that would facilitate potential development of up to 47 undeveloped lots to be developed with residential units. The impact related to seismically induced landslides is potentially significant and will be further analyzed in the EIR.
b. The proposed project involves revisions to the City's Landslide Moratorium Ordinance that would facilitate potential development of up to 47 residential units on the undeveloped lots in the project area. Site preparation would involve grading and drainage improvement that could alter the existing drainage pattern of the area, which has the potential to increase the amount of surface runoff and may have the potential to cause substantial erosion or the loss of topsoil on the undeveloped lots. This impact would be potentially significant and will be further analyzed in the EIR.
c. According to the California Department of Conservation Seismic Hazard Zones Map, Zone 2 is not located in an area that is subject to settlement due to seismic shaking, liquefaction, or lateral spreading (DOC, 1999). However, Zone 2 is located in an area that has the potential for earthquake-induced landslides as a result of the steep topography (DOC, 1999). The proposed project involves revisions to the City's Landslide Moratorium Ordinance that would facilitate potential development of up to 47 residential units on the undeveloped lots in the project area. Since there is the potential for landslide hazards in the project area, impacts are potentially significant and will be further analyzed in the EIR.
d. The soils of the Palos Verdes Peninsula are known to be expansive and occasionally unstable (City of Rancho Palos Verdes, 1975). Because soils on the approximately 64 developed lots have been previously disturbed and compacted to accommodate existing development, the potential for expansive soils is considered low in these areas. However, the 47 undeveloped lots to accommodate up to 47 residential units may contain soils that have the potential for expansion. Impacts are potentially significant and will be further analyzed within the EIR.
e. The City has constructed a sanitary sewer system that serves the Portuguese Bend community. This system was designed to reduce the amount of groundwater within the Landslide Moratorium Area by eliminating the use of private septic systems, thereby attempting to slow goal or stop land movement. New residences that may be constructed in the project area would be required to connect to either the existing sanitary sewer system or to a City approved holding tank system if the sanitary sewer system is not available at the time of building permit issuance. In such cases, when the sanitary sewer system becomes available, the holding tank system shall be removed and a connection would be made to the sanitary sewer system. With these requirements, any impacts related to septic systems would be less than significant. No further analysis of this issue in an EIR is warranted.

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VII. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS - Would the project:
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?

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

a-b) The accumulation of greenhouse gases (GHG) in the atmosphere regulates the earth's temperature. However, it is believed that emissions from human activities, particularly the consumption of fossil fuels for electricity production and transportation, have elevated the concentration of these gases in the atmosphere beyond the level of naturally occurring concentrations. In response to an increase in man-made GHG concentrations over the past 150 years, California has implemented AB 32, the "California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006." AB 32 requires achievement by 2020 of a statewide GHG emissions limit equivalent to 1990 emissions (essentially a $25 \%$ reduction below 2005 emission levels) and the adoption of rules and regulations to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective GHG emissions reductions.

The proposed project involves revisions to the City's Landslide Moratorium Ordinance that would facilitate potential development of up to 47 residential units on the undeveloped lots in the project area. The proposed project would increase the intensity of development in the project area compared to existing conditions and as described above, the proposed project would also increase the amount of vehicle trips associated with residents in the project area. As such, the project could potentially contribute to cumulative impacts relating to global climate change. The proposed project's potential contribution to cumulative impacts related to global climate change will be further discussed in an EIR.

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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 $1 / 4$ mile of an existing or proposed school?



No Impact

Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous material 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 within the vicinity of a private airstrip, 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?
a. The proposed project involves revisions to the City's Landslide Moratorium Ordinance that would facilitate potential development of up to 47 residential units on the undeveloped lots in the project area. By their nature, the proposed use residential uses would not involve the
transport, use, or disposal of substantial quantities of hazardous materials and would not introduce any unusual hazardous materials to the area. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant and further analysis of this issue in an EIR is not warranted.
$\mathrm{b}-\mathrm{d}$. The following databases (pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5) were checked (November 8, 2010) for known hazardous materials contamination within the project area:

- Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System (CERCLIS) database;
- Geotracker search for leaking underground fuel tanks;
- Investigations- Cleanups (SLIC) and Landfill sites, Cortese list of Hazardous Waste and Substances Sites; and
- The Department of Toxic Substances Control's (DTSC's) Site Mitigation and Brownfields (Envirostor) Database.

The project area does not appear on the CERCLIS, Geotracker, DTSC's Envirostor Database or the Cortese list. Therefore, no known soil or groundwater contamination is currently present. The nearest school in the vicinity of the project area is the Portuguese Bend Nursery School at Abalone Cove Shoreline Park, approximately one-third of a mile from the project area. However, the project would not emit hazardous emissions or involve handling of hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within $1 / 4$ mile of an existing or proposed school.

Development of the 47 lots over time may increase water runoff and increase the potential for water quality impacts which could affect resources downstream including the Pacific Ocean, which is located $1 / 4$ mile from the Portuguese Bend Nursery School. The proposed project would increase the number of onsite visitors and vehicular activity over current conditions. Proposed impermeable surfaces such as driveways would accumulate deposits of oil, grease, and other vehicle fluids and hydrocarbons. In addition, proposed new landscaping, such as lawn areas, could introduce chemical inputs such as pesticides and herbicides. During storms, these deposits would be washed into and through the drainage systems and to the Pacific Ocean within $1 / 4$ mile of the Portuguese Bend Nursery School. Urban runoff can have a variety of deleterious effects. Oil and grease contain a number of hydrocarbon compounds, some of which are toxic to aquatic organisms at low concentrations. Heavy metals such as lead, cadmium, and copper are the most common metals found in urban storm water runoff. These metals can be toxic to aquatic organisms, and have the potential to contaminate drinking water supplies. Nutrients from fertilizers, including nitrogen and phosphorous, can result in excessive or accelerated growth of vegetation or algae, resulting in oxygen depletion and additional impaired uses of water. Therefore, the increased impervious surface area, vehicular activity and use of fertilizers onsite could incrementally increase the amount of pollutants in onsite runoff, which could adversely affect the water quality of receiving waters including the Pacific Ocean. However, due to the dispersed locations of the subject lots and the opportunity for infiltration of runoff from the initial flows as part of a rain event, the incremental increase in impervious surfaces would not be expected to result in significant concentrations of hazardous substances, near the nursery school or elsewhere.

Because the project would not be located in an area with known soil or groundwater contamination and would not emit hazardous emissions or involve handling of hazardous materials, the proposed project's impact related to release of hazardous materials would be less than significant and further discussion in an EIR is not warranted.
e, f. The project area is located approximately 14 miles from both the Los Angeles International Airport and the Long Beach Airport, and more than 2 miles from Torrance Municipal Airport, and is not included within an airport land use plan. Therefore, significant airport safety hazards are not anticipated. No impact would occur and further discussion in an EIR is not warranted.
g. The proposed project involves revisions to the City's Landslide Moratorium Ordinance that would facilitate potential development of up to 47 residential units on the undeveloped lots in the project area. Future development would be on existing lots, and would be served by existing road networks. Evacuation routes from the project area to Palos Verdes Drive South would include Cinnamon Lane and Fruitree Road to Narcissa Drive and Sweetbay Road to Peppertree Drive. The project would not interfere with any emergency response plan or evacuation route. No impact would occur and further discussion in an EIR is not warranted. As discussed below under Section XVI Transportation/Traffic, however, the capacity of these roads to handle additional project-generated traffic will be studied in the EIR
h. According to the Los Angeles County Fire Department, the City of Rancho Palos Verdes, including the project area, is identified as a High Fire Hazard Area. The proposed project involves revisions to the City's Landslide Moratorium Ordinance that would allow up to 47 residential units on the undeveloped lots in the project area. Development of the proposed residential units may expose people or structures to risk involving wildland fires. Risk due to wildland fires is considered potentially significant and will be further discussed in an EIR.

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## 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 or 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)?


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IX. $\quad$ HYDROLOGY and WATER QUALITY - Would the project:
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 onor 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 polluted 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) Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?
a-f. Of the 111 lots in the Zone 2 area, 64 are developed with residences and accessory structures and 47 lots are undeveloped or underdeveloped. The majority of the undeveloped lots contain non-native vegetation, and some have small, non-habitable structures (e.g., sheds, stables, fences, etc.) for equestrian or horticultural uses. The proposed project would involve revisions to the Landslide Moratorium Ordinance that would facilitate potential development of up to 47 residences on the approximately 112-acre project area.

The proposed project would intensify the overall development in Zone 2, and would increase impermeable surface area on the subject lots, potentially introducing new residences and driveways. This may incrementally reduce groundwater recharge. Additionally, the proposed project would allow for grading and drainage improvements that may alter the existing drainage pattern of individual lots, which has the potential to increase the amount of surface runoff within Zone 2. Construction activities such as grading may generate additional pollutants that could adversely affect the quality of surface runoff. Additionally operational impacts typically associated with residential uses, such as pollutants from vehicles and landscaping, may generate additional pollutants that could adversely affect the quality of surface runoff. Therefore, buildout of the project area has the potential to adversely affect groundwater suppliesrecharge, and the amount and quality of surface runoff. Impacts are potentially significant and this issue will be further analyzed in an EIR.
g, h. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has defined the 100-year flood hazard areas through the publication of Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM). The FIRM for Zone 2 and the surrounding area (Map ID 06037C2026F) indicates that the site and surrounding area are contained within Zone X and Zone D. Zone X designates an area with a minimal risk of flooding (not within the 100-year flood zone) and Zone D designates an area with areas in which flood hazards are undetermined, but possible. The proposed project involves potential construction of 47 single family housing units. Because flood hazards are undetermined, but possible in portions of Zone 2, impacts are potentially significant and will be analyzed in an EIR.
i. No dams or levees are located in the vicinity of the project area. In addition, the project area does not lay within any known dam inundation zones (City of Rancho Palos Verdes General Plan Safety Element, 1975). Thus, the potential for flooding due to dam failure is low. No impact would occur and further discussion in an EIR is not warranted.
j. The Safety Element of the City of Rancho Palos Verdes General Plan states that south-facing coastal strips should observe special caution during a tsunami alert (General Plan Safety Element, 1975). However, the project area sits inland of steep coastal bluffs above the Pacific Ocean at an average elevation of approximately 350 feet above sea level. In addition, according to the Department of Conservation Tsunami Inundation Map for the Redondo Beach (South) Quadrangle, the project area is located outside a tsunami inundation area (DOC, March 2009). Therefore, risks from inundation from a tsunami wave or seiche would be less than significant and further discussion in an EIR is not warranted.

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X. LAND USE AND PLANNING - Would the proposal:
a) Physically divide an established community?
b) Conflict with any applicable land use plan,


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X. LAND USE AND PLANNING - Would the proposal:
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?
c) Conflict with an applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?
a. The project would facilitate potential development of 47 existing residential lots within a residential subdivision. No new roads are proposed, and no changes in land uses patterns would result. The project would not physically divide an established community. No impacts would occur and further analysis in an EIR is not warranted.
b. The project area has City of Rancho Palos Verdes General Plan designations of Residential, $\leq 1$ Dwelling Unit/acre and Residential, 1-2 Dwelling Unit/acre. As specified in the General Plan, areas within the Residential 1 dwelling unit per acre designation "possess one or both of the following conditions: natural areas delineated in the Natural Environment element as possessing significant habitats (this density is also compatible with the surrounding areas and reflects the general treatment that has been used in the past under similar conditions); areas where governmental bodies (Coastal Commission) and community organizations will possibly have input into the intensity and type of land use to take place, but at this time it is undetermined as to exact definition of this control. A Specific Plan District (see Specific Plan District section) is denoted on the latter areas in order to indicate that further input from other agencies may affect their final use, and that the City must prepare more detailed analysis and plans. The 1-2 Dwelling Units per Acre Land Use Designation includes "Areas containing low or moderate physical constraints with little or no natural significance were denoted within this general density range. This is the density that the original Palos Verdes Project called for and represents a density which is most compatible with the Peninsula's environment."

The following selected policies of the Residential 1 Dwelling Unit per Acre and Residential 1-2 Dwelling Units per Acre Land Use designations from the Urban Environment Element of the City of Rancho Palos Verdes General Plan (1975) would apply to any new construction that would be facilitated by adoption of the proposed Landslide Moratorium Ordinance revisions, as well as the revisions themselves:

- 1-Retain the present predominance of single-family residences found throughout the community, while continuing to maintain the existing variety of housing types.
- 2-Require all new housing developed to include suitable and adequate landscaping, open space, and other design amenities to meet the community standards of environmental quality.
- 3-Encourage and assist in the maintenance and improvement of all existing residential neighborhoods so as to maintain optimum local standards of housing quality and design.
- 10 - Require all developments which propose open space to be held in private ownership to provide legal guarantees to protect these areas from further development.
- 11 - Control the alteration of natural terrain.
- 12 - Encourage energy conservation in housing design.
- 13 - Require proposals for development of areas which impact corridor related views to analyze the site conditions and address the preservation of such views.
- 14 - Prohibit encroachment on existing scenic views reasonably expected by neighboring residents.
- 15 - Enforce height controls to further lessen the possibility for view obstructions.
- 16-Require proposed housing to show how it ensures the existence of neighboring site privacy, while simultaneously providing privacy to the occupants of the proposed units.
- 17-Make an effort through zoning, cooperation with other governmental entities, and acquisition to preserve the rural and open character of the City.
- 18 - Allow no further development involving any human occupancy within the active landslide area.

The proposed project would not involve changes to the existing residential land use and zoning designations. The potential residences facilitated by the proposed ordinance revisions would maintain the existing rural and open character of the area by being limited to the existing lot configurations and allowed densities, i.e. one to two units per acre. The proposed residential uses would be compatible with existing residential land uses and development in Zone 2. All residential development would be required to comply with the same existing General Plan policies as development on the other lots in Zone 2.

As listed in the Rancho Palos Verdes Municipal Code (Section 17.02), the following uses may be constructed or conducted in residential districts:
A. Single-family residential buildings, mobile homes on city approved foundations, as provided in California Government Code Sections 65852.3 and 65852.4 and associated accessory structures for the residential use and occupancy of not more than one family and not more than one dwelling unit per lot, with the exception of second units approved pursuant to Chapter 17.10 (Second Unit Development Standards);
B. Home occupations pursuant to Chapter 17.08 (Home Occupations);
C. Private outdoor recreational uses, such as tennis courts, swimming pools and basketball courts, which are incidental to the residential use of the property;
D. Residential planned development (RPD), pursuant to Chapter 17.42 (Residential Planned Development);
E. The keeping of animals customarily referred to as household pets and small domestic animals for noncommercial purposes;
F. The keeping of large domestic animals, pursuant to Chapter 17.46 (Equestrian Overlay (Q) District);
G. The keeping of a maximum of five bee hives for noncommercial purposes, except for the RS-A5 residential zoning district, where a maximum of ten bee hives may be kept upon approval by the director of a site plan review application, which shall be appealable to the planning commission pursuant to Chapter 17.80 (Hearing Notice and Appeal Procedures);
H. The growing of crops and/or fruits on one acre or less for noncommercial purposes;
I. Small family day care;
J. Temporary special uses and developments, if a special use permit is first obtained, pursuant to Chapter 17.62 (Special Use Permits);
K. Commercial filming or photography, if a city film permit is first obtained, pursuant to Chapter 9.16 (Still Photography, Motion Picture and Television Productions) of this code;
L. Any other use which specifically is required to be permitted in a single family residential district by state or federal law; and
M. Other uses as provided in any applicable overlay or special district.

The following uses are allowed in the residential districts with approval of a Conditional Use Permit:
A. The growing of crops and/or fruits on more than one acre or for commercial purposes;
B. Flower and produce stands, wholesale plant nurseries, horse stables and similar commercial/agricultural uses;
C. Bed and breakfast inns;
D. Residential care facilities involving seven or more patients;
E. Large family day care, pursuant to Section 17.76.070 (Miscellaneous Permits and Standards);
F. Commercial antennas, pursuant to Section 17.76.020 (Miscellaneous Permits and Standards);
G. Golf courses, driving ranges and related ancillary uses;
H. Government facilities;
I. Private educational uses, not including nursery schools and day nurseries;
J. Public utility structures;
K. Outdoor active recreational uses and facilities; and
L. Such other uses as the director deems to be similar and no more intensive. Such a determination may be appealed to the planning commission and the planning commission's decision may be appealed to the city council pursuant to Section 17.80.050 (Hearing Notice and Appeal Procedure). If a proposed use or development is located in the coastal specific plan district, the city's final decision regarding such other use may be appealed to the California Coastal Commission for a determination that the uses are similar and compatible with the local coastal program.

The project would involve revisions to the landslide Moratorium Ordinance that would facilitate potential development of 47 new residences in Zone 2. As noted above, this use is permitted under the City's Municipal Code, but for the current moratorium. Any new development would be required to adhere to all existing Municipal Code standards.

Any development potentially facilitated by adoption of the proposed ordinance revisions would be also be required to adhere to the provisions of two overlay control districts as set forth
in the Rancho Palos Verdes Municipal Code. Municipal Code Chapter 17.40 introduces these districts as providing "criteria which further reduce potential impacts which could be directly created or indirectly induced by proposed and existing developments in sensitive areas of the city." The overlay districts that are applicable to the project area include the following:

- Natural Overlay Control District (OC-1). The purposes of the Natural Overlay Control District are to "Maintain and enhance land and water areas necessary for the survival of valuable land and marine-based wildlife and vegetation," and "Enhance watershed management, control storm drainage and erosion, and control the water quality of both urban runoff and natural water bodies within the city."
- Socio-Cultural Overlay Control District (OC-2). The purposes of the OC-2 District are to "Preserve, protect and maintain land and water areas, structures and other improvements which have significant historical, archaeological or cultural importance," and to "Provide for the designation, protection and maintenance of land and water areas and improvements which may be of unique scientific or educational value."

It should also be noted that any proposed residences on the lots that would become potentially developable under the ordinance revisions would also have to adhere to the specific regulations proposed under the revisions themselves to address safety and other concerns. These include requirements that a landslide moratorium exception permit be approved by the City; that the parcel is served by a sanitary sewer system; and that the applicant shall submit geological or geotechnical studies to demonstrate safety in relation to landslide hazards, among other standards. Impacts would be less than significant and further discussion in an EIR is not warranted.
c. In 2004 the Rancho Palos Verdes City Council conceptually approved the Citywide Natural Communities Conservation Planning (NCCP) Subarea Plan, which identifies Biological Resource Areas and establishes habitat preserves. The Rancho Palos Verdes NCCP provides for conservation and protection of the Palos Verdes blue butterfly and other special-status species, while permitting impacts from development to potential habitat for the covered species, including Coastal Sage Scrub habitat. Portions of the project area are within Coastal Sage Scrub habitat, Exotic Woodland, Disturbed, and Grassland areas. Consistency with the NCCP will be discussed in the biological resources section of an EIR.

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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?

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XI. MINERAL RESOURCES -- Would the project:
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?

a-b. According to the Natural Environment section of the Ranchos Palos Verdes General Plan (1975), from 1948 to 1958 specific areas in Rancho Palos Verdes were quarried for basalt, diatomaceous earth, and Palos Verdes stone. The General Plan states that there are no mineral resources present within the community that would be economically feasible for extraction (Rancho Palos Verdes General Plan, 1975). Potential buildout of 47 residences on lots within an existing residential subdivision would not result in the loss of the availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value locally, regionally, or to the State (California Geological Survey/U.S. Geological Survey, 2003). There would be no impact and further discussion in an EIR is not warranted.
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 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 or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the

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XII. NOISE - Would the project result in:
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, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise?
a-d. The project area currently contains residential uses and vacant land. Current noise sources in Zone 2 include traffic on the streets within the area and noise from residential and equestrian uses. The proposed project would include the potential for 47 homes to be constructed. Construction of these residences could temporarily increase noise levels for nearby residents. Operation of the project would increase ambient noise due to an increase in traffic and residential activities. Therefore, noise impacts during construction and operation of the project are potentially significant and will be analyzed further in an EIR.
$\mathrm{e}, \mathrm{f}$. The project area is not included within an airport land use plan, and is approximately 14 miles from the Los Angeles and Long Beach airports, and more than 2 miles from Torrance Municipal Airport. The project is also not within the vicinity of a private airstrip. Thus, no impact related to aircraft noise would occur and further discussion in an EIR is not warranted.

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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 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?
a. The proposed project involves revisions to the landslide moratorium ordinance, which would facilitate potential development of up to 47 new residences within Zone 2. The anticipated population increase due to the project would be 130 new residents, based upon the 2010 California Department of Finance's Population and Housing estimates ( 2.751 persons per household in Rancho Palos Verdes $\times 47$ housing units). Currently, the estimated population of the City is 42,893 (Department of Finance, January 2010). Therefore, with implementation of the proposed project, the population in the City would total 43,023 . The population projections for Rancho Palos Verdes anticipate a population of 43,246 in 2015 and 43,251 in 2020 (Southern California Association of Governments, Integrated Growth Forecast, 2008). Therefore, the increase in residents would not exceed planned growth forecasts in the City. Impacts are less than significant and further analysis of this issue is not warranted.
b,c. The proposed project would involve revisions to the landslide moratorium ordinance that could permit up to 47 new residences within Zone 2. Existing residences in Zone 2 would remain and the project would not displace existing housing or people. No impacts would occur and further analysis of these issues is not warranted.


## XIV. PUBLIC SERVICES

a) Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, or the need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:
i) Fire protection?
ii) Police protection?
iii) Schools?
iv) Parks?
v) Other public facilities?

a (i.). The City of Rancho Palos Verdes is served by the Los Angeles County Fire Department (LACFD). There are six County fire stations serving the City, including three stations located within City limits. In the event of major fires, the County has "mutual aid agreements" with cities and counties so that additional personnel and firefighting equipment can augment the County Fire Department. The fire station nearest to the project area is Fire Station \#53, located
at 6124 Palos Verdes Drive South, approximately 0.5 miles east of the project area (LA County Fire Department Website). Station \#53 operates three shifts per day and currently utilizes a "three-man crew" with at least three staff members on duty per shift (nine total staff) (Captain Avila, LA County Fire Station \#53, December 2009). Station \#53 services an area that extends from San Pedro to below the Trump National Golf Club.

Zone 2 is within a developed area currently served by the LACFD and residential development accommodated by the proposed revision to the landslide moratorium would not substantially increase the population in the City. As discussed above in Section VIII, Hazards and Hazardous Material, the site is located in High Fire Hazard Area and those issues will be discussed further in an EIR. However, the addition of 47 residences in Zone 2 would not require new or expanded fire facilities (Captain Avila, November 17, 2010). In addition, the project area's close proximity to Fire Station \#53 would ensure an adequate response time by the Fire Department in emergency situations. Buildings constructed would also be required to comply with the Fire Code and LACFD standards, including specific construction specifications and design requirements. Therefore, residential development accommodated by the project would not significantly affect community fire protection service and would not result in the need for construction or expansion of fire protection facilities. Impacts would be less than significant and further discussion of this issue in an EIR is not warranted.
a (ii.). The City of Rancho Palos Verdes contracts with the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (LACSD) to provide law enforcement services to the City. The Lomita Station, located at 26123 Narbonne Avenue in Lomita, provides service to the areas within the city limits of Rancho Palos Verdes, Lomita, Rolling Hills and Rolling Hills Estates as well as unincorporated Los Angeles County areas around Rancho Palos Verdes (LACSD Homepage). The Lomita Station is located approximately 3.75 miles from the project area. The Lomita Station currently has 95 sworn officers on staff. During the daytime shift, approximately 8-10 officers are on duty in the vicinity of the Palos Verdes Peninsula and approximately 3-4 are on duty within the City of Rancho Palos Verdes. During the night shift approximately 6-8 total officers are on duty in the vicinity and approximately 2-3 officers are on duty in Rancho Palos Verdes. The proposed project is not anticipated to require additional police services, as the project area is within a developed area currently served by the LACSD. Although the project would increase the number of residents in the project area, it is not expected to adversely affect police services. The LACSD has sufficient resources to accommodate the proposed project. Therefore, the project would not significantly affect police protection services and would not result in the need for construction or expansion of new police facilities. Impacts would be less than significant and further discussion of this issue in an EIR is not warranted.
a (iii). The proposed ordinance revisions could result in the construction of 47 residences, which would increase the population in the City by 130 . Therefore, additional school children would likely be introduced into the student population as a result of implementation of the project. In accordance with State law, the developer(s) of the project would be required to pay school impact fees. Pursuant to Section 65995 (3)(h) of the California Government Code (Senate Bill 50, chaptered August 27, 1998), the payment of statutory fees "...is deemed to be full and complete mitigation of the impacts of any legislative or adjudicative act, or both, involving, but not limited to, the planning, use, or development of real property, or any change in governmental organization or reorganization." Thus, payment of the development fees is
considered full mitigation for the project's impacts under CEQA and no additional mitigation is required. Impacts to public schools would be less than significant with payment of mandatory fees and further analysis of this issue in an EIR is not warranted.
a (iv-v). The Rancho Palos Verdes Recreation and Parks Department is responsible for maintaining and planning for parkland in the City of Rancho Palos Verdes. The City currently maintains approximately 334 acres of parklands and 1,400 acres of open space (City of Rancho Palos Verdes Recreation and Parks Department Staff, December 2010). The public park closest to the project area is the Abalone Cove Shoreline Park, a 53-acre park located approximately 0.35 miles southwest of the project area. Based on the City's current population of 42,893 (Department of Finance, January 2010), there is approximately 7.79 acres of parkland per 1,000 residents. With the addition of approximately 130 new residents (as described above in Section XVIII, Population and Housing), the City's parkland to population ratio would be approximately 7.76. The addition of new residents as a result of the proposed project would not significantly decrease the parkland to population ratio and would not result in the need for additional recreation facilities. Therefore, impacts to parks would be less than significant and additional analysis in an EIR is not warranted.

| Potentially | Potentially |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Significant |  |  |
|  | Unless | Less than |  |
| Significant | Mitigation | Significant | No |
| Impact | Incorporated | Impact | Impact |

## XV. RECREATION -

a) Would the project 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) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?
a-b. The proposed project involves revisions to the landslide moratorium ordinance that would potentially facilitate development of up to 47 new residences within Zone 2. These residences would increase the City's population by approximately 130 people, which could increase the use of recreational facilities in the project vicinity. However, as described above in Section XIV, Public Facilities, the population increase would not cause substantial physical deterioration of recreational facilities. As discussed above under Item XIV Public Services, the project area contains existing residential uses and is adequately served by recreational facilities. Additionally, the project would not include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities. Impacts to recreational facilities would be less than significant and additional analysis in an EIR is not warranted.

|  | Potentially |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Significant |  |  |
| Potentially | Unless | Less than |  |
| Significant | Mitigation | Significant | No |
| Impact | Incorporated | Impact | Impact |

XVI. TRANSPORTATION / TRAFFIC - Would the project:
a) Exceed the capacity of the existing circulation system, based on an applicable measure of effectiveness (as designated in a general plan policy, ordinance, etc.), taking into account all 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, but not limited to 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 a 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 use (e.g., farm equipment)?
e) Result in inadequate emergency access?


No Impact
c. The proposed project involves revisions to the Landslide Moratorium Ordinance, which would facilitate development of up to 47 new residences within Zone 2. The project by its nature would not result in a change in air traffic patterns by increasing traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks. No impact would occur and further discussion in an EIR is not warranted.

|  | Potentially |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Significant |  |  |
| Potentially | Unless | Less than |  |
| Significant | Mitigation | Significant | No |
| Impact | Incorporated | Impact | Impact |

XVII. 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 storm water 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 from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?

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?
a, b, e. The City has constructed the Abalone Cove Sewer System, which serves the Portuguese Bend community including the 47 undeveloped lots in Zone 2 that could become developable with implementation of the proposed ordinance amendments. The Abalone Cove system is intended to reduce the amount of groundwater within the Landslide Moratorium Area by eliminating the use of private septic systems, with the ultimate goal or slowing or stopping land
movement. The Abalone Cove system was originally intended to serve the 110 developed and the 47 undeveloped lots in the Abalone Cove area or the Portuguese Bend community, which includes the undeveloped lots in Zone 2 (City of Rancho Palos Verdes, "Monks Lots MND", August 2009). As such, the potential future development of up to 47 new residences in Zone 2 would be consistent with the planned sewer system capacity, although the approval of the proposed project would not directly grant any entitlement to develop these lots. The City's Public Works Department has recently confirmed, as a part of the update to the City's Sewer Master Plan, that the Abalone Cove system does have adequate capacity to serve the undeveloped lots. Therefore, the proposed project may significantly affect the existing wastewater conveyance or treatment system and therefore new or expanded facilities may be required. Impacts are potentially significant and this issue will be further discussed in an EIR.
c. As discussed in Section VIII, Hydrology and Water Quality, currently, the project area contains 111 lots. Of these, 64 are developed with residences and accessory structures and 47 lots are undeveloped or underdeveloped. The majority of the undeveloped lots contain non-native vegetation, and some have small, non-habitable structures (e.g., sheds, stables, fences, etc.) for equestrian or horticultural uses. The proposed project would involve revisions to the Landslide Moratorium Ordinance that would allow up to 47 residences on the approximately 112-acre project area.

The proposed project would represent a more intense use of the project area as compared to the current use, and would increase impermeable surface area onsite, including residences, driveways, and access roads. This may incrementally reduce groundwater recharge. Additionally, the proposed project would allow for grading and drainage improvements that would alter the existing drainage pattern of the Zone 2 area, which has the potential to increase the amount of surface runoff. In addition, construction activities, such as grading, and operational impacts typically associated with residential uses, such as pollutants from vehicles and landscaping pesticides, which may generate additional pollutants that could adversely affect the quality of surface runoff. Therefore, potential buildout of the project has the potential to adversely affect groundwater supplies, and the amount and quality of surface runoff. Impacts are potentially significant and this issue will be further analyzed in an EIR.
d. The Rancho Dominguez District of the California Water Service Company (CWSC) is the local purveyor of domestic water. CWSC serves domestic customers in Rancho Palos Verdes, Palos Verdes Estates, Rolling Hills, Rolling Hills Estates, and a portion of Lomita. The Rancho Dominguez District's water supply for the City of Rancho Palos Verdes is $100 \%$ reliant on imported water supplies (Colorado River and State Water Project) from the Metropolitan Water District (MWD) of Southern California, which are purchased through the West Basin Municipal Water District (WBMWD). There is no local groundwater extraction for use by the CWSC on the Palos Verdes Peninsula and there are no local supplies currently available to the WBMWD (CWSC Homepage). As a result, the availability of water is dependent on the supply conditions of the MWD. The Rancho Dominguez District's Palos Verdes water system includes 350 miles of pipeline, 18 storage tanks, and 31 booster pumps. CWSC proactively maintains and upgrades its facilities to ensure a reliable, high-quality supply (CWSC Homepage).

The potable water supply for the proposed project would be delivered by the Rancho Dominguez District of CWSC, which in turn purchases all of its supply from WBMWD via MWD sources (the Colorado River and State Water Project). Assuming that water demand is approximately $120 \%$ of wastewater generation, the proposed project would require approximately $10,998 \mathrm{gpd}$, or 12.3 AFY (based on the estimated wastewater generated as shown in Table 1). As shown in Table 1, WBMWD's total water supply currently has an estimated 14,500 AFY greater than the current demand (WBMWD, 2005). In addition, the projected water supply is anticipated to be 260,297 AFY in 2030, which is approximately 42,800 AFY greater than the projected demand for retail, municipal and industrial uses (217,497 AFY) (WBMWD, 2005). As such, the proposed project's demand of approximately 12.3 AFY would represent approximately $0.085 \%$ of the current available supply (approximately $14,500 \mathrm{AFY}$ ) and approximately $0.029 \%$ of the projected available supply in 2030 (approximately 42,800 AFY).

Table 1
Current and Projected WBMWD Water Supply and Demand (AFY)

| Water Sources | Current <br> Supply | Current <br> Demand | $\mathbf{2 0 3 0}$ <br> Supply | 2030 Demand |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Imported - MWD | 129,315 | 129,315 | 101,747 | 101,747 |
| Groundwater | 41,535 | 41,535 | 52,000 | 52,000 |
| Recycled Water | 13,065 | 13,065 | 43,750 | 43,750 |
| Ocean <br> Desalination | - | - | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| Conservation | $\mathbf{1 4 , 5 0 0}$ | - | $\mathbf{4 2 , 8 0 0}$ | - |
| Total Water <br> Supply | $\mathbf{1 9 8 , 4 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 8 3 , 9 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 6 0 , 2 9 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 1 7 , 4 9 7}$ |

Source: 2005 Urban Water Management Plan, WBMWD, 2005.

Since the City of Rancho Palos Verdes's water supply via the Rancho Dominguez District is reliant on imported water supplies from MWD, it is important to note that MWD's estimated water supply is expected to meet the demands of its member agencies such as WBMWD. MWD has engaged in substantial water supply projection and planning efforts. In its 2003 Blueprint Report and 2005 Regional Urban Water Management Plan, MWD has consistently found that its existing water supplies, when managed according to its water resource plans, such as the Water Surplus and Drought Management Plan and Integrated Resources Plan, are and will be 100\% reliable for at least a 20-year planning period. Since publication of those reports, MWD has continued to implement its water supply programs, as reported in its annual Implementation Reports, the most recent of which was published in February 2009. Although water supply conditions are always subject to uncertainties, MWD has maintained its supply reliability in the face of such uncertainties in the past, and is actively managing its supplies to ensure the same $100 \%$ reliability for the future (MWD, February 2009).

It is anticipated that sufficient water will be available to meet demand associated with the proposed project. Impacts related to water supply would be less than significant and further discussion in an EIR is not warranted.
f, g. Solid waste collection service in Rancho Palos Verdes is provided by various haulers who have exclusive agreements with the City to provide disposal service for solid waste generated within the City. Residential solid waste collection within the project area is provided exclusively by Universal Waste Systems (UWS). In addition, for construction waste there are ten authorized commercial haulers who provide dumpster and roll-off service throughout the City. Solid waste generated in the City of Rancho Palos Verdes could be taken to four different landfills; however, Puente Hills Landfill is the primary landfill used by the City. This landfill is operated by the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County within which an independent special district provides water pollution control and solid waste management services under the authorization of the Sanitation Act of 1923. Table 2 summarizes the permitted throughput, estimated capacity, and estimated closure date for these facilities.

Table 2
Solid Waste Disposal Facilities

| Facility | Permitted Daily Throughput (tons/day) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Estimated } \\ & \text { Remaining } \\ & \text { Capacity (CY) } \end{aligned}$ | Estimated Closure Date |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Puente Hills Landfill | 13,200 | 35,200,000 | 10/31/2013 |
| Downey Area Recycling and Transfer Facility ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 5,000 | N/A | N/A |
| South Gate Transfer Station ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 2,200 | N/A | N/A |
| Commerce Refuse-toEnergy Facility ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1,000 | N/A | N/A |

Source: California Integrated Waste Management Board Website, http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/SWFacilities/Directory/search.aspx, accessed on 11/15/2010. cy=cubic yards
Note: ${ }^{\text {a }}$ The estimated remaining capacity/estimated closure date is not applicable to this Transfer/Refuse-to-Energy facility

As shown in Table 2, the Puente Hills Landfill has a maximum permitted capacity of 13,200 tons/day and receives on average 9,000 tons/day. There is approximately 4,200 tons of available capacity at the Puente Hills Landfill. Solid waste from Rancho Palos Verdes may also be disposed of at the following facilities: City of Commerce's Waste to Energy Incinerator, the Downey Area Recycling and Transfer Facility, and the South Gate Transfer Station.

The City has completed a comprehensive waste reduction and recycling plan in compliance with State Law AB 939, which required every city in California to reduce the waste it sends to landfills by $50 \%$ by the year 2000. The City's Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE) is the solid waste reduction planning document for the City of Rancho Palos Verdes, and establishes goals and policies for the City regarding source reduction, recycling and composting and environmentally safe solid waste management alternatives to land disposal. The SRRE also helps the City in maintaining the $50 \%$ diversion rate requirement specified by AB 939. As of 2002 (the last verified date by the CIWMB), the City was recycling $51 \%$ of its solid waste, thereby complying with the standards established by AB 939 (CIWMB Waste Stream Profile).

As shown in Table 3, development that could occur within the project area would generate an estimated 575 pounds of solid waste per day or 209,875 pounds of solid waste per year. In keeping with the City's recycling program, approximately $49 \%$ of this waste, or 282 pounds per day would be deposited in landfills. The Puente Hills Landfill has a maximum permitted capacity of 13,200 tons / day and receives on average 9,000 tons/day. Therefore, the 282 pounds per day is within the available capacity (4,200 tons per day) at the Puente Hills Landfill and the project impact to solid waste disposal would be less than significant.

Table 3
Solid Waste Generated

| Land Use | Size | Generation Rate | Total <br> (Ibs/day) | Total <br> (Ibs/year) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Residential | 47 Residential <br> Units | $12.23 \mathrm{lbs} /$ <br> household/day * | 575 | 209,875 |
| Total Project Solid Waste Generation Increase | 575 | $\mathbf{2 0 9 , 8 7 5}$ |  |  |

Notes: SF = square feet
** Source: CalRecycle, 2010
Although the project would incrementally increase solid waste generation, project area development would be required to comply with local regulations regarding solid waste reduction. Impacts to the City's solid waste collection and disposal system would be less than significant and further discussion in an EIR is not warranted.

|  | Potentially <br> Significant |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Potentially | Unless <br> Significant <br> Impact | Litigation <br> Incorporated | Significant <br> Impact | | No |
| :---: |
| Impact |

## XVIII. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE -

a) Does the project have the potential to substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self- sustaining levels, 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)?

|  | Potentially <br>  <br> Significant |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Potentially | Unless | Less than |  |
| Significant | Mitigation | Significant | No |
| Impact | Incorporated | Impact | Impact |

## XVIII. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE -

c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?
a. As discussed in Section IV, Biological Resources, the project's impacts on biological resources are potentially significant. As discussed in Section V, Cultural Resources, although no known cultural resources are located in the project area, the proposed project has the potential to disturb previously unknown subsurface archaeological and paleontological resources. Therefore, the project could potentially affect or eliminate important examples of California history or prehistory. These potentially significant impacts will be further discussed in the EIR.
b. The project has potential impacts to aesthetics, biological resources, cultural resources, geology, hydrology and water quality, noise, and traffic impacts that could be significant and cumulatively considerable. These potentially adverse cumulative impacts will be explored and discussed in more detail in the EIR.
c. The proposed project has potential for adverse effects on human beings due to potential impacts related to aesthetics, geology, hydrology and water quality, noise, and traffic. The potential for adverse effects on human beings will be explored and discussed in more detail in the EIR.

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# Rancho Palos Verdes 

## NOTICE OF PREPARATION

To: Interested Persons

From: City of Rancho Palos Verdes
Community Development Department 30940 Hawthorne Blvd. Rancho Palos Verdes, California 90275-5391
310-544-5228 or planning@rpv.com


#### Abstract

Subject: Notice of Preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) pursuant to the Requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) for proposed Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium Ordinance Revisions.


The City of Rancho Palos Verdes will be the CEQA Lead Agency and will prepare an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the project identified below. We need to know the views of you or your agency as to the scope and content of the environmental information which is germane to you or your agency's statutory responsibilities in connection with the proposed project.

Project Title: Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium Ordinance Revisions
Location: The proposed ordinance revisions would apply to the approximately 112-acre "Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium Ordinance" area, located north of the intersection of Palos Verdes Drive South and Narcissa Drive in the Portuguese Bend area of the Palos Verdes Peninsula, within the City of Rancho Palos Verdes, County of Los Angeles, California. The Zone 2 area, located on the hills above the south-central coastline of the City, is within the City's larger (approximately 1,200acre) Landslide Moratorium Area (LMA). Zone 2 consists of 111 individual lots. Of these, 64 are developed with residences and accessory structures and 47 are undeveloped or underdeveloped. These latter 47 will be the focus of the EIR.

## Project Description:

Landslide Moratorium Ordinance Revisions. Section 15.20 .040 of the Rancho Palos Verdes Municipal Code establishes the process for requesting exceptions to the existing moratorium on "the filing, processing, approval or issuance of building, grading or other permits" within the existing landslide moratorium area. The proposed landslide moratorium ordinance revisions would augment the existing exceptions to allow for the future submittal of Landslide Moratorium Exception (LME) applications for 47 undeveloped or underdeveloped lots within Zone 2. It should be noted that the granting of an LME does not constitute approval of a specific project request, but simply grants the property owner the ability to submit the appropriate application(s) for consideration of a specific project request.

Future Development Potential. The potential granting of up to 47 LME requests under the proposed ordinance revisions would permit individual property awners to then apply for individual entitlements to develop their lots. The undeveloped lots within Zone 2 are held in multiple private ownerships so the timing and scope of future development is not known. For the purposes of the EIR, it will be assumed that development would occur over a period of at least 10 years from adoption of the ordinance revisions in a manner consistent with the private architectural standards adopted by the Portuguese Bend Community Association and the City's underlying RS-1 and RS-2 zoning regulations. Therefore, the future development assumptions for Zone 2 include the following:

- Forty-seven single-story, ranch-style residences with attached or detached three-car garages, with minimum living area of 1,500 square feet and maximum living area of 4,000 square feet or $15 \%$ of gross lot area, whichever is less;
- Less than 1,000 cubic yards of grading (cut and fill combined) per lot, with no more than 50 cubic yards of imported fill per lot;
- Maximum 25\% (RS-1) or $40 \%$ (RS-2) net lot coverage;
- Maximum building height of 16 feet for residences and 12 feet for detached accessory structures;
- Minimum front setbacks of 20 feet, minimum rear setbacks of 15 feet, minimum street-side setbacks of 10 feet, and minimum interior side setbacks of five feet, with setbacks along private street rights-of-way measured from the easement line rather than the property line; and
- No subdivision of existing lots within Zone 2.

The detailed project description, location, and potential environmental effects are contained in an Initial Study that, if not attached to this notice, is on file with the Community Development Department at City Hall, 30940 Hawthorne Boulevard, Rancho Palos Verdes, and is available for review between the hours of 7:30 a.m. and 5:30 p.m., Monday through Thursday, and 7:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., on Friday. Furthermore, the Notice of Preparation of an EIR / Initial Study is available for public review at the Planning Department at City Hall, the Miraleste Library, the Palos Verdes Main Library, and the City's website. To access the Initial Study on the City's Website or other information regarding the proposed project, log on to www.palosverdes.com/rpv and click on City Departments; then click on Community Development Department; then click on Planning and Zoning on the right side of the page. The link to the Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium Ordinance Revisions Project is under the "Information on Major Proposed Development Projects" links in the center of the page.

You are receiving this notice since City records indicate that you are an interested person or agency, or own property within a 500-foot radius of the project area. If you wish to provide comments on the scope and content of the Initial Study, please submit your comments to:

Kit Fox, AICP, Associate Planner<br>City of Rancho Palos Verdes, Planning Division<br>30940 Hawthorne Boulevard<br>Rancho Palos Verdes, CA 90275<br>Fax: (310) 544-5293<br>Email: kitf@rpv.com

Due to the time limits mandated by State law, written comments on the scope and content of the EIR must be sent no later than 30 days after receipt of this notice, or by February 2, 2011. Responsible agencies are requested to indicate their statutory responsibilities in connection with this project when responding.

In addition to written comments, in order to provide ample opportunity for public input, the City will hold a public scoping meeting at 7:00 p.m. on Tuesday, February 1, 2010, at Hesse Park Community Building, 29301 Hawthorne Blvd., Rancho Palos Verdes, CA 90275.

Please contact Mr. Kit Fox at 310-544-5228 or via e-mail at kitf@rpv.com for further information.

Date: January 3, 2011


February 1, 2011
Re: Zone 2 Moratorium Issues

Honorable Councilmen, ladies, and gentlemen,
My name is Tim Kelly and I am President of the Portuguese Bend Community Association. I am here on behalf of all members of the association, not only those of us that live in the Zone 2 area of our community.

The Community Association represents everyone who owns property in the community including home owners, lot owners, Monk's Litigants, and even the City of Rancho Palos Verdes. Our duty is to respect and protect the interests of all members of the association. To isolate Zone 2 and study the effects of building on this area without considering the cumulative effects that this would have on the remainder of the community would be foolish at best and negligent in the extreme. Any runoff water that is collected in Zone 2 ends up in Altamira Canyon which weaves through other zones in the downstream area of our community. The effects of this water flow in past years prior to development have been devastating for some residents whose properties abut Altamira Canyon. A number of property owners have had to undertake major remedial repairs to their properties in recent years. The community has attempted to mitigate some of the canyon drainage problems through volunteer efforts, but we have neither the expertise nor the resources to accomplish this task.

We urge you to ensure that the scope of the EIR be expanded to look at the effects that this mass development will have on the entire community and not limit it to the narrow scope that is called for today.

Thank you for your time and consideration,

## Kit Fox

| From: | SunshineRPV@aol.com |
| :--- | :--- |
| Sent: | Thursday, February 03, 2011 8:08 AM |
| To: | kiff@rpv.com |
| Subject: | Fwd: EIR Scoping Meeting |
| Attachments: EIR Scoping Meeting (77.9 KB) |  |

Hi Kit,
I trust the EIR Consultant has been shown the RPV Conceptual Trails Plan. ...S

## Kit Fox

From: ksnell0001@aol.com
Sent: Monday, January 31, 2011 3:49 PM
To: kitf@rpv.com; planning@rpv.com
Subject: Scope of EIR for proposed Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium Ordinance Revisions
The EIR is inadequate because it purposely is not including potential development in Zone 2 for those parcels at $8,10,20 \& 98$ Vanderlip Drive that would be entitled to lot splits in the future. By eliminating parcels in Zone 2 that will be split into one acre lots in the future from the scope of the EIR, the EIR is incomplete and does not properly represent the potential true impact of the future building in Zone 2. These parcels have much more stable land than all of the 47 lots that are being allowed to build homes.

A lot split was recorded in 1989 for John Vanderlip AFTER the moratorium was placed 4 years prior.
-Staff's Response 7 on page 10-76 that parcel map creating the 2 parcels was recorded in 1982 is incorrect.

Staff commented that Mr. Vanderlip was granted his lot split after the moratorium because he submitted his paper prior to the moratorium. Since William Roberts, 10 Vanderlip, submitted his request for lot splits prior to the moratorium, why wasn't Mr. Roberts allowed the same courtesy to complete his lot splits as was Mr. Vanderlip?

Why is RPV RDA receiving tax increment monies to "...clear the blight..." but won't allow lot splits to 1 acre minimum so the property owners can build on stable land (Vanderlip Drive)? The justification of RDA was to stabilize the property and open up building. Roads, utilities and sewer laterals are in place for the 15 new building sites on Vanderlip Dr. in anticipation of granting lot splits so these parcels need to be included in the EIR impact. Why can't the owners of the more stable property on Vanderlip Drive be allowed to apply for lot splits as outlined in the Community Redevelopment Plan?

The area above upper Narcissa (Vanderlip Dr.) had no land movement and has not moved in modern times.
This EIR is incomplete without evaluating all of the potential home sites in Zone 2 based on RPV zoning. By not including the potential home sites in the EIR, the true impact in the EIR can not be evaluated.

## Response 9 page 10-78 from Staff

- "In addition, the system was not designed to accommodate the subdivision of existing lots."

The sewer system was designed to accommodate the subdivision of existing parcels within the ACLAD boundries except for Zone 1 . That is why additional sewer laterals were physically installed for 8, 10 and 20 for future development. Those laterals are still in place on the property and can be viewed if your records are incomplete. The parcel at the end East end of Narcissa was also figured into the sewer capacity based on 1 acre per building site.

Sincerely,
Kathy Snell
8 Vanderlip Driveway
Rancho Palos Verdes, Ca 90275
3107078876

Notice of Preparation
December 30, 2010

To: Reviewing Agencies
Re: Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium Ordinance Revisions
SCH\# 2010121073

Attached for your review and comment is the Notice of Preparation (NOP) for the Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium Ordinance Revisions draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR).

Rēsponsiblc agencies must transmit their comments on the scope and content of the NOP, focusing on specific information related to their own statutory responsibility, within 30 davs of receipt of the NOP from the Lead Agency. This is a courtesy notice provided by the State Clearinghouse with a reminder for you to comment in a timely manner. We encourage other agencies to also respond to this notice and express their concerns early in the envirommental review process.

Please direct your comments to:
Kit Fox
City of Rancho Palos Verdes
30940 Hawthorne Boulevard
Rancho Palos Verdes, CA 90275
with a copy to the State Clearinghouse in the Office of Planning and Research. Please refer to the SCH number noted above in all correspondence concerning this project.

If you have any questions about the environmental document review process, please call the State Clearinghouse at (916) 445-0613.

Sincerely,


Scott Morgan
Director, State Clearinghouse

Attachments
cc: Lead Agency

# Document Details Report State Clearinghouse Data Base 

SCH\# 2010121073
Project Title Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium Ordinance Revisions
Lead Agency Rancho Palos Verdes, City of


```
Proximity to:
    Highways
        Airports
        Railways
    Waterways Pacific Ocean, Altamira Canyon
        Schools PV ES, Ridgecrest, etc...
    Land Use Residentia!
            Residentiat, 1-2 DU/acre
            Z: Residential, 1-2 DU/acre
```

Project Issues AestheticNisual; Agricultural Land; Air Quality; Archaeologic-Historic; Biological Resources; Coastal Zone; Drainage/Absorption; Economics/Jobs; Flood Plain/Flooding; Forest Land/Fire Hazard; Geologic/Seismic; Minerals; Noise; Population/Housing Balance; Public Services; Recreation/Parks; Schools/Universities; Septic System; Sewer Capacity; Soil Erosion/Compaction/Grading; Solid Waste; Toxic/Hazardous; Traffic/Circulation; Vegetation; Water Quality; Water Supply; Welland/Riparian; Growth inducing; Landuse; Cumulative Effects; Other Issues

[^0]
## Document Details Report State Clearinghouse Data Base

|  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Date Received | $12 / 30 / 2010 \quad$ Start of Review | $12 / 30 / 2010 \quad$ End of Review 01/28/2011 |

Note: Blanks in data fields result from insufficient information provided by lead agency.

Resources Agency Nadell Gayou
$\square$ Dept．of Boating \＆Waterways Mike Sotelo
$\square$ California Coastal Commission
Elizabeth A．FuchsColorado River Board Gerald R．ZimmermanDept．of Conservation Jonathan Martis
$\square$ California Energy Commission Eric Knight
IT Cal Fire
Allen Robertson
Central Valley Flood Protection Board James Herota
I Office of Historic Preservation Ron Parsons
－Dept of Parks \＆Recreation Environmental Stewardship Section
$\square$
California Department of Resources，Recycling \＆ Recovery Sue O＇LearyS．F．Bay Conservation \＆ Dev＇t．Comm． Steve McAdam
1．Dept．of Water Resources Resources Agency Nadell Gayou

Conservancy

## Fish and Game

$\square$ Depart．of Fish \＆Game Scolt Fint Environmental Services DivisionFish \＆Game Region 1 Donald Koch

County： $\qquad$ Los ANGGOSS

SCH\＃
$\square$
Fish \＆Game Region 1 E Laurie HarnsbergerFish \＆Game Region 2 Jeff DrongesenFish \＆Game Region 3 Charles AmorFish \＆Game Region 4 Julie Vance
Fish \＆Game Region 5 Don Chadwick Habitat Conservation Program
－Fish \＆Game Region 6 Gabrina Gatchel Habitat Conservation ProgramFish \＆Game Region $6 \mathrm{I} / \mathrm{M}$ Brad Henderson Inyo／Mono，Habitat Conservation ProgramDept．of Fish \＆Game M George isaac Marine Region

## Other Departments

Food \＆Agriculture Steve Shaffer Depi．of Food and Agriculture$\square$ Depart．of General Services Public School ConstructionDept．of General Services Anna Garbeff Environmental Services SectionDept．of Public Health Bridgette Binning Dept．of Health／Drinking Waler

## Independent

Commissions，BoardsDelta Protection Commission Linda Flack
If Cal EMA 〈Emergency Management Agency） Dennis CastrilloGovernor＇s Office of Planning \＆Research State Clearinghouse

Native American Heritage Comm．
Debbie Treadway


Public Utilities Commission Leo WongSanta Monica Bay Restoration Guangyu WangState Lands Commission Marina BrandTahoe Regional Planning Agency（TRPA） Cherry Jacques

Business，Trans \＆HousingCaltrans－Division of Aeronautics Sandy HesnardCaltrans－Planning Terri Pencovic
1毘 California Highway Patrol Scott Loetscher Office of Special ProjectsHousing \＆Community Development CEQA Coordinator Housing Policy Division

Dept．of TransportationCaltrans，District 1 Rex JackmanCaltrans，District 2 Marcelino GonzalezCaltrans，District 3 Bruce de TerraCaltrans，District 4 Lisa CarboniCaltrans，District 5 Oavid Murray
$\square$ Caltrans，District 6 Michael Navarro
．Caltrans，District Elmer Alvarez

Regionai Water Quality Control Board（RWQCB）

RWQCB 1
Cathleen Hudson
North Coast Region（1）
$\square$ RWQCB 2
Environmental Document Coordinator
San Francisco Bay Region（2）
$\square$ RWQCB 3
Central Coast Region（3）
狝 RWQCB 4
Teresa Rodgers
Los Angeles Region（4）
$\square$ RWQCB 5 S
Central Valley Region（5）
$\square_{\text {RWQCB } 5 F}$
Central Valley Region（5）
Fresno Branch OfficeRWQCB 5R
Central Valley Region（5）
Redding Branch Office
$\square$ RWQCB 6
Lahontan Region（6）
$\square$ RWQCB 6 V
Lahontan Region（6）
Victorville Branch Office
RWQCB 7
Colorado River Basin Region（7）RWQCB 8
Santa Ana Region（8）RWQCB 9
San Diego Region（9）
Dept．of Toxic Substances Control CEQA Tracking CenterDepartment of Pesticide Regulation CEQA Coordinator
$\qquad$

Last Updated 12／27／2010

# PLUMTREE P.V. ASSOCIATES, LLC c/o Buss-Shelger Associates <br> 865 S. Figueroa, Suite 3338 <br> Los Angeles, California 90017 

City of Rancho Palos Verdes, Planning Division 30940 Hawthorne Boulevard Rancho Palos Verdes, CA 90275

Attention: Mr. Kit Fox, AICP Associate Planner<br>Reference: Environmental Impact Report 47 Lots - Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium Ordinance Revisions

Ladies \& Gentlemen:
The ownership appreciates and encourages the EIR identified above, and remains willing to participate in its cost in the event the remaining 30 acres in Zone 1 currently being investigated by Plumtree P.V. Associates could be included. In assuming this is not practical at this time, our comments concerning the Draft EIR guidelines are limited to several basic items as set forth below.

- The history of the Landslide Moratorium, nor the origin of the Zone 2 designation is not discussed. It is our understanding that the Zone 2 designation was originally suggested by the City Geologist in 1993, but was never officially adopted as part of the Landslide Moratorium Ordinance or any other ordinance, resolution, policy, nor Council order. The authority designating "Moratorium Zones" should be identified.
- The NOP/IS provides no reference to any "Responsible Agencies, Trustee Agencies, or involved federal agencies". Please identify any and all such agencjes, as required in the CEQA Guidelines.
- The DEIR should convey to the reader whether or not the Monks plaintiffs properties (16) will have the same development standards proposed applied.
- Limiting the minimum and maximum size of a residence to 1,500 and 4,000 square feet respectively, appears arbitrary and in conflict with the City's Development Code. It is our understanding that the City normally relies on neighborhood compatibility and lot coverage to control structure size. It is noted that a previous version of the City's Development Code would have permitted maximum structure sizes of 11,000 and 8,000 square feet in the RS-1 and RS-2 districts, respectively.
- The DEIR (and ordinance) should clearly define the term "single-story, ranch-style residence" and provide rationale why this design genre is the only style appropriate for the Zone 2 area. Several lots in Zone 2 have a slope that would be conducive to a two-story residence rather than a single level with more grading.
- The NOP/IS provides no background or references regarding the basis for the proposed limitation on the amount of grading ( $<1,000$ c.y., cut/fill) and import (50 c.y. maximum) per lot. The technical rationale for the proposed limitations should be set forth and referenced in the DEIR.
- Under the proposed ordinance, no existing lots in the Zone 2 area would be permitted to re-parcelize. Some existing legal lots in Zone 2 substantially exceed the minimum lot size that was established as far back as 1975 (Ordinance 75-78); a provision could be made in the ordinance to allow for subdivision, subject to the underlying zoning.

The subject ownership remains available to assist with any internal studies in our possession; we respectfully request the above items be included or addressed at a minimum. The intent is to avoid reader confusion and ownership constraints as the process unfolds.

## Respectfully,

Plumtree P.V. Associates
Ronded). Puers
Ronald L. Buss
Co-Managing Member
cc: Richard Riordan
Co-Managing Member

# Richardson \& Harman, pc 

234 E. Colorado Blvd., Suite 800
Pasadena, Califomla 91101
Telephone: 626.449.5577
Facsimile: 626.449.5572
Toll Free: 877.446.2529

February 1, 2011

VIA FACSIMILE AND U.S. MAIL
Mr. Kit Fox, Associate Planner
City of Rancho Palos Verdes
30940 Hawthorne Blvd.
Rancho Palos Verdes, CA 90275

## Re: Rancho Palos Verdes City Zone 2 Draft Environmental Impact Report Initial Study

Dear Mr. Fox:
This office represents the Portuguese Bend Community Association, an Association comprised of the owners of over 200 improved and unimproved lots In Portuguese Bend. The purpose of this letter is to urge the City to expand the scope of the Environmental impact Stydy prior to allowing development to proceed on the 16 "Monk Lots", or the 31 additlonal lots. Mareover, as the City is well aware, surrounding property owners have as well made their intemion known to add additional single family detached homes to the land in the adjacent vicinity.

The Association has a number of deep concerns regarding the scope of the environmental inquiry. Perhaps the greatest concern is the addressing of water runoff from these 47 lots. As you know, the Portuguese Bend community was constructed without stom dralns and with extremely minimal abilly in the private streets to handle any runoff of surface water. The Association streets are all private, through easements granted on private lots for street purposes. There are no easements provided for drainage devices. Traditionally, thes lots were required therefore to be constructed in a way which would handle all surface water without draining it onto adjacent properties. A significant inquiry should be made regarding the impact of water not only from these 47 lots which will in the near future be developed, but also ir the adjacent uphill properties which are also certain to add additional water burden to the Portuguese Bend properties. Further, the potential exists not only for overloading the private streets which are clearly not intended to handle any signiflcant water runoff, but also the Altamira Canyon will be burdened if surface runoff is directed away from the new lots. The consequences of further burdening Altamira Canyon in this fashion are quite negatve, as I suspect most would agree.

Respectfully, the scope of the Environmental Impact Study should also more realistically address the probability not only that the 47 subject lots will be develaped with single family homes, but also the adjacent uphill properties. These additional properties must be considered, because of the possible eventuality that they will also be bullt, further burdening Altamita Canyon and the Portuguese Bend private streets.

Mr. Kit Fox, Associate Planner
Re: Ranctio Palos Verdes Clity Zone 2 Drafl
Environmental Impact Report Initial Study
February 1, 2011
Page 2

The prospect of proceeding into a future without this major issue being addressed leaves my client with two alternate nightmare scenarios. The first scenario is erosion, fooding, and further major soll movement in Altamira Canyon and in many of the improved and unimproved lots. In Ihat scenario, the probabillity of homeowners suing other homeowners for trespass and nuisance from water flooding is a virtual certainty. This has happened on at least one previous occasion. Alematively, is the City's action going to as a practical matter result in an enforced installation of a massive storm drain system in the Portuguese Bend community? This second scenario is truly shocking to the homeowners of Portuguese Bend, as the cost of installing a comprehensive storm drain system in the community is so massive (along with the additional environmental consequences) so as to be unthinkable.

Therefore, the Association urges the City to broaden the scope of the Environmental Impact Study to address not only the 47 subject lots but the additional adjacent properties, both inside and outside Portuguese Bend and that it also include a substantial study on the handling of surface runoff water throughout the entire Portuguese Bend community.

Thank you for your consideration of this request.
Very truly yours,
RICHARDSON \& HARMAN, PZ


Keltys. Richardson
KGR:pjb
cc: Board of Directors

ID RpVCity Cruncil /Fetzol/ Mty
PBC, a natg 10 fan 201
Re RPO's Zone $z E I R$,
for Zone $z$ Zandshieh Moratormim Ordiname Reviocois The Vinitial Study - preparateri for "Scopuig Sessiox" RPV City councielty, Fef zol

- Matew/Ron Dragor - RPU Puthic Warks

Pist of passibl PBCa concerns?

1. Altamira Canyon slappye - form a GHAD?
2. 1978 Atralow Cove handslide re-occurrence
3. Doils of PVP known to be effansin 4 occapcorially unstatil
4. De Cerro Cunyon water rua off

5 Future furds for $A C \angle A D$ - type vemedius (and ufe Carrell Canyos drain) redweed because of Calif State tudyat cutbacks
6. Nur zons a 11 igh Fire 1 tazard Aran $(p, 33$ ) hence incrassi prolleass w/ water men off
7. Zone 6 - the actur Porluguese Bend landslials area
8. Constant eppenses for PD Drive foul refairs

9 De Waterina wulls in zone 6 brokew
16. $A C \angle A D$ 's well are functioning is times of heary raina ds prevents gound water fried up?
II. Tegal liatility for fatur (inaintath) shate clamage to Monks develoged grogertios

Ms. Kit Fox, Planner

## City of Rancho Palos Verdes

30940 Hawthorne Boulevard
Rancho Palos Verdes, CA 90275

> | Re: SCH\#2010121073; CEQA Notice of Preparation (NOP); draft Environmental |
| :--- |
| Assessment/Finding of No Significant Impact (EA/FONSI) draft Environmental Impact |
| Report (DEIR) for the: "Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium Ordinance Revisions Project;" |
| located in the City of Rancho Palos Verdes; Los Angeles County, California |

Dear Ms. Fox:
The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), the State of California 'Trustee Agency' for the protection and preservation of Native American cultural resources. The NAHC wishes to comment on the above-referenced proposed Project.

This letter includes state and federal statutes relating to Native American historic properties of religious and cultural significance to American Indian tribes and interested Native American individuals as 'consulting parties' under both state and federal law. State law also addresses the freedom of Native American Religious Expression in Public Resources Code §5097.9.

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA - CA Public Resources Code 21000-21177, amendments effective $3 / 18 / 2010$ ) requires that any project that causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource, that includes archaeological resources, is a 'significant effect' requiring the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) per the CEQA Guidelines defines a significant impact on the environment as 'a substantial, or potentially substantial, adverse change in any of physical conditions within an area affected by the proposed project, including ...objects of historic or aesthetic significance." In order to comply with this provision, the lead agency is required to assess whether the project will have an adverse impact on these resources within the 'area of potential effect (APE), and if so, to mitigate that effect. The NAHC Sacred Lands File (SLF) search resulted in; Native American cultural resources were not identified within $1 / 2$ mile of the areas of potential effect (e.g. APE). The NAHC "Sacred Sites,' as defined by the Native American Heritage Commission and the California Legislature in California Public Resources Code $\S \S 5097.94$ (a) and 5097.96. Items in the NAHC Sacred Lands Inventory are confidential and exempt from the Public Records Act pursuant to California Government Code §6254.10. The absence of evidence of archaeological items does not indicate that they do not exist at the subsurface and/or when groundbreaking activity occurs.

Early consultation with Native American tribes in your area is the best way to avoid unanticipated discoveries of cultural resources or burial sites once a project is underway. Culturally affiliated tribes and individuals may have knowledge of the religious and cultural significance of the historic properties in the project area (e.g. APE). We strongly urge that you make contact with the list of Native American Contacts on the attached list of Native American
contacts, to see if your proposed project might impact Native American cultural resources and to obtain their recommendations concerning the proposed project. Consultation with Native American communities is also a matter of environmental justice as defined by California Government Code $\S 65040.12(e)$. The NAHC recommends avoidance as defined by CEQA Guidelines $\S 15370$ (a) to pursuing a project that would damage or destroy a Native American cultural resources.

Furthermore we recommend, also, that you contact the California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS) for pertinent archaeological data within or near the APE, at (916) $445-7000$ for the nearest Information Center in order to learn what archaeological fixtures may have been recorded in the APE.

Consultation with tribes and interested Native American consulting parties, on the NAHC list, should be conducted in compliance with the requirements of federal NEPA (42 U.S.C 432143351 ) and Section 106 and 4(f) of federal NHPA (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq), 36 CFR Part 800.3 (f) (2) \& .5, the President's Council on Environmental Quality (CSQ, 42 U.S.C 4371 et seq. and NAGPRA (25 U.S.C. 3001-3013) as appropriate. The 1992 Secretary of the Interiors Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties were revised so that they could be applied to all historic resource types included in the National Register of Historic Places and including cultural landscapes. Also, federal Executive Orders Nos. 11593 (preservation of cultural environment), 13175 (coordination \& consultation) and 13007 (Sacred Sites) are helpful, supportive guides for Section 106 consultation.

Furthermore, Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, California Government Code §27491 and Health \& Safety Code Section 7050.5 provide for provisions for accidentally discovered archeological resources during construction and mandate the processes to be followed in the event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a project location other than a 'dedicated cemetery'.

To be effective, consultation on specific projects must be the result of an ongoing relationship between Native American tribes and lead agencies, project proponents and their contractors, in the opinion of the NAHC. Regarding tribal consultation, a relationship built around regular meetings and informal involvement with local tribes will lead to more qualitative consultation tribal input on specific projects.

The response to this search for Native American cultural resources is conducted in the NAHC Sacred Lands Inventory, established by the California Legislature (CA Public Resources Code 5097.94(a) and is exempt from the CA Public Records Act (c.f. California Government Code 6254.10) although Native Americans on the attached contact list may wish to reveal the nature of identified cultural resources/historic properties. Confidentiality of "historic properties of religious and cultural significance" may also be protected under Section 304 of he NHA or at the Secretary of the Interior discretion if not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The Secretary may also be advised by the federal Indian Religious Freedom Act (cf. 42 U.S.C., 1996) in issuing a decision on whether or not to disclose items of religious and/or cultural significance identified in or near the APE and possibility threatened by proposed project activity.

If you have any questions abgut this response to your request, please do not hesitate to contact me at (916) 653-6251.


Attachment: Native American Contact List

# Native American Contacts <br> Los Angeles County January 10, 2011 

LA City/County Native American Indian Comm Ron Andrade, Director 3175 West 6th Street, Rm. Los Angeles, CA 90020 randrade@css.lacounty.gov
(213) 351-5324
(213) 386-3995 FAX

Ti'At Society/Inter-Tribal Council of Pimu Cindi M. Alvitre, Chairwoman-Manisar 6515 E. Seaside Walk, \#C Gabrielino Long Beach , CA 90803 calvitre@yahoo.com
(714) 504-2468 Cell

Tongva Ancestral Territorial Tribal Nation John Tommy Rosas, Tribal Admin.
tattnlaw@gmail.com
310-570-6567

Gabrielino Tongva Nation
Sam Dunlap, Chairperson
P.O. Box 86908

Los Angeles, CA 90086
samdunlap@earthlink.net
(909) 262-9351-cell

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council Robert F. Doramae, Tribal Chair/Cultural
P.O. Box 490

Bellflower , CA 90707
gtongva@verizon.net
562-761-6417 - voice
562-925-7989-fax

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe Bernie Acuna
1875 Century Pk East \#1500 Gabrielino Los Angeles , CA 90067
(310) 428-7720 - cell
(310) 587-2281

Shoshoneon Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians Andy Salas, Chairperson
PO Box 393
Covina , CA 91723
(626) 926-4131
gabirelenoindians@yahoo. com
(213) 688-0181 - FAX

[^1]Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibllity as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code. Also, federal National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106 and fed eral NAGPRA. And 36 CFR Part 800.

[^2]
# Native American Contacts 

Los Angeles County January 10, 2011

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe Linda Candelaria, Chairwoman<br>1875 Century Park East, Suite 1500<br>Los Angeles , CA 90067 Gabrielino<br>Icandelaria1@gabrielinoTribe.org<br>310-428-5767-cell<br>(310) 587-2281

This list is current only as of the date of this document.
Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code. Also, federal National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106 and fed eral NAGPRA. And 36 CFR Part 800.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans for consultation purposes with regard to cultural resources impact by the proposed SCH\#2010121073; CEQA Notice of Preparation (NOP); draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) for the Zone 2 Landsfide Morotorium Ordinance Revisions; City of Rancho Palos Verdes; Los Angeles County, California.

## Kit Fox

From: Stuart Miller [stuartmiller@earthlink.net]
Sent: Thursday, February 03, 2011 3:39 PM
To: Kit Fox
Cc: Scott Wellman
Subject: CEQA study
Importance: High

Dear Kit:
On Tuesday evening, Tim Kelly of the Portuguese Bend Community Association addressed the City Council regarding the CEQA Initial Study, purporting to speak on behalf of the Monks plaintiffs as well as the other members of the PBCA. I have just learned that the PBCA's attorneys have written a letter about the Initial Study to the City as well.

I am writing to inform you that the PBCA does not represent the views of the Monks plaintiffs and that we do not endorse any statements by the PBCA or its attorneys.

Please include this message in the record of proceedings regarding the Initial Study and transmit it to whoever needs to know about it.

Thank you very much.
Regards,
Stuart Miller
stuartmiller@earthlink.net

To: Kit Fox<br>Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium Ordinance Revision EIR Project Planner Gordon Leon From: Gordon Leon<br>38 Narcissa Dr, RPV Gordon.Leon@gmail.com<br>Scoping for Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium Ordinance Revision EIR<br>PLANNING, BUILDING AND CODE ENFORCEMENT

The initial study uses the standard EIR checklist and doe not specifically address the issues associated with the Portuguese Bend Landslide Complex. The study questions hydrology from the point-of-view of increasing ground water when the Abalone Cove Landslide Abatement District (ACLAD) pumps 300,000 gallons a day out of the ground water to reduce the risk of land movement. It mentions landslides under Geology and Soil, but from the viewpoint of possible landslides rather than existing landslides. The following are areas that need to be assessed in the EIR.

IX Hydrology and Water Quality
(New) Increase in run off water can exacerbate land slide.

- Need to limit impervious surfaces
- Need to keep rainwater on site and release slowly
e. Storm drains
- PBCA rainwater drains into Altamira Canyon and only $40 \%$ of it makes it to the ocean. The remaining $60 \%$ drops through fissures into the slip plane of the landslide. Additional uncontrolled run-off will exacerbate the landslide.
- Need to limit storm drainage from lots
- Need to improve Altamira Canyon drainage from Narcissa Drive to the Ocean

VI Geology and Soils
a) iv) Landslide

Zone 2 is within the active Portuguese Bend Landslide Complex (PBLC).
Extreme care must be taken in the development of new houses to protect against destabilizing the land within the PBLC.

- Limit major grading
- Reduce vibration from compaction, earthmovers, and trucks, etc
- Reduce water into the slip plane (see Hydrology)
- Protect large mature trees that reduce ground water.


## Comments on Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium Ordinance Revisions Initial Study dated Dec. 2010

## GENERAL COMMENTS

## PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project description of this Initial Study (IS) is an approximately 112 acre "'Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium Ordinance" area consisting of 111 individual lots. The EIR must explain how 16 of those 111 lots within this project description (labeled "Monks plaintiffs" in figure 2) already have a certified MND, have been issued Planning entitlements to construct structures and hardscape and how they will subject to any mitigations that may be set forth in this EIR. The EIR must explain how these 16 lots are to be included in this EIR without creating a segmentation of this project and explain how this project requires an EIR and why an EIR was not required of the 16 "Monks plaintiffs" lots under the same CEQA guidelines.

This IS has taken the assumption that there will be no subdivision of these 111 lots. (page 9) A project description must include all relevant aspects of a project, including reasonably foreseeable future activities that are part of the project. The EIR must analyze the impacts of the potential subdivision of some of the 111 lots of the project description thereby potentially increasing the scope and resulting impacts of this project.

## OTHER AGENCY APPROVAL

The EIR must explain why this project does not require consultation and/or approval of the RPV Redevelopment Agency, Improvement Authority or the Abalone Cove Landslide Abatement District (ACLAD).

## SCOPE OF PROJECT

The EIR must include a description of the environment in the vicinity of the project, as it exists before the commencement of the project, both from a local and regional perspective. The project is within and contiguous to interrelated landslide areas of which have very complex dynamics influencing each other both geologically and hydrological. The EIR must include an analysis of these regional dynamics and address the impacts of the project with respect to areas outside of the project description and must address regional land stability.

The "Zone 2" project area is contiguous with an area designated by the city as "Zone 5 ". Zone 5 is approximately the boundary of the Abalone Cove Landslide area that became active in the late 1970s and into the early 1980s. This landslide damaged many homes in that time period and caused lending and insurance companies to seize services to these residents. Concern of future movement forced water, gas and sewer to be placed above ground in Zone 5.

The contribution of additional storm water runoff into the landslide prone Zone 5 area as a result of this project poses a potentially significant impact directly to Zone 5 and indirectly to Zone 2. (Any loss of stability in Zone 5 will migrate into the contiguous Zone 2 area). The Abalone Cove storm drain system concentrates the runoff from both Zone 2 and Zone 5 into Altamira Canyon. The City's has administrative records from several decades that have documented Altamira Canyon's deficiency in handling storm water runoff and the potential of land instability from the infusion of water into the canyon floor. Also in that documentation was a plan for the City to fix this inadequacy. That Plan was never implemented.

Aside from the decades of documentation, more recently there is video documentation available for consultant review showing flooding problems and loss of property in lower Altamira Cyn. caused by storm water runoff.

The Abalone Cove Landslide District (ACLAD) has been monitoring dewatering well production for years. Their records are also available for consultant review. The most recent records of water well (WW) 18 located within the city owned area near the toe of the Abalone Cove Landslide seaward of PV Dr. South) showed a tremendous increase of well production after the December 2010 rains. It went from $4.91 \mathrm{Kgals} /$ day at the beginning of Dec. 2010 to an unprecedented 29.82 Kgals/day by Jan. 13, 2011. Normally, with most other wells within ACLAD, response to rain events occurs with approximately a 6 month delay. These well production numbers for WW18 seem to indicate that water is infusing directly into lower aquifers through fissures in this lower canyon area seaward of PV Dr. South. This phenomenon can lead to land instability in Zone 5 which can migrate into Zone 2.

Storm water in Altamira canyon can also create severe beach side erosion causing the shoreline to retreat. This loss of revetment compromises land stability as well.

As a part of the CEQA review of the Marymount Project, it was concluded that the project could not contribute any more storm water flow rate to a deficient storm drain system offsite than before the implementation of the project. The scope of this project must include the same analysis for these areas of outside the boundary of the project area and address what mitigation(s) would appropriately reduce this impact to less than significant.

## COMMENTS BY SECTION

## IV BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The IS has not discussed the impact of an increase of fuel modification setbacks created by the addition of habitable structures on the lots which would mandate additional vegetation clearance, especially in the northernmost sections of the project which interface with the NCCP preserve. As such, this could impact biological resources under an NCCP Plan.

## VI. GEOLOGY and SOILS

By the IS not including Zone 5 into the scope of this EIR, it has missed the fact that the Dept. of Conservation Seismic Hazard Zone Map shows an area seaward of PV Drive South within Zone 5 (and the Abalone Cove Landslide) which has historic occurrence of liquefaction with local geological, geotechnical and groundwater conditions that indicate a potential for permanent ground displacements such that mitigations would be required. Additional storm water runoff from this project could impact this area and, as mentioned above, there is a geologically and hydrological contiguous interrelationship between what the city calls Zone 2 and Zone 5.

## VIII. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERLALS

The IS fails to address the impacts of storm water runoff to the sensitive intertidal zone of the State Abalone Cove Ecological Reserve.

## IX. HYDROLOGY and WATER QUALITY

The IS must address the impacts of storm water runoff from this project to the entire storm water drainage system including areas outside of Zone 2 as discussed above in SCOPE OF PROJECT. The IS fails to address the impacts of storm water runoff to the sensitive intertidal zone of the State Abalone Cove Ecological Reserve.

The IS does not include the General Plan's list of Geologic Safety Policies. This project is also subject to Public Resources Code Sec. 2699 which directs cities to "take into account the information provided in available seismic hazard maps when it adopts or revises the safety element of any land-use planning or permitting ordinances." Zone 2 is subject to the Geologic Hazards Mapping Act. Both Zone 2 and Zone 5 are identified on these Geologic Hazard Maps. The Dept of Conservation, Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 117 sets forth guidelines under that Act for evaluating and mitigating seismic hazards within mapped areas such as this project.

The scope of this project should include the land use policies as set forth in the General Plan, State Ecological Reserve and Geologic Hazards Mapping Act.

## XIV PUBLIC SERVICES

The IS does not address the physical change the project creates that could adversely affect fire protection access. Currently fire protection services can access the northerly open space directly over an unobstructed vacant lot from a paved street such as upper Cinnamon Ln. There are numerous lots in the project that back up to natural open space and there needs to be adequate fire protection access between any new homes to the open space in back in order to provide the same level of fire protection to the entire community.

The IS only addresses the number and location of Fire Stations and not whether or not the hydrant service to the project area is adequate. It is my understanding that the Fire Dept. has stated hydrant service is inadequate for this project.

## XVI TRANSPORTATION

There are only two emergency access roads for the entire Portuguese Bend community to exit onto P.V. Dr. South. We are surrounded by a large open space which has had fires recently. Persons, as well as a large equestrian community, need these roads for emergency access. Existing roads within the Portuguese Bend community are very old, not compacted well and could be significantly deteriorated by heavy construction equipment, especially accumulatively for the entire project. Additionally, there are some very dangerous curves in which it has already been shown to be a safety issue with large trucks.

The IS must analyze the potential significant impacts to the roads servicing the project.

## XVII UTILITES AND SERVICES SYSTEMS

Some lots within the project do not have direct access to the existing utility service distribution system. For instance, homes on upper Cinnamon Ln. currently access the water distribution system from Narcissa Dr. via easements over other properties. The IS must discuss how utilities will be accessed to the project, what easements would be required if any and what will utility services have to provide in terms of additional main supply lines to some of the lots in this project. Without this disclosure, it is unknown what impact the project will have on utility/services systems.

The IS states that the Public Works Department has confirmed that there is adequate sewer capacity to serve the project. Please clarify how the recent failures of the sewer system, without the addition of the project, were taken into account as a part of this analysis.

The IS must clarify how the goal of preventing adverse impacts to incremental reduction of ground water does not conflict with ACLADs opposite goal of trying to pump as much water as possible out of the ground to mitigate landslides.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Initial Study and I am in hopes that this EIR will fully and adequately address all issues related to the project.

Jim Knight

## Kit Fox

From: cassiej@aol.com
Sent: Sunday, January 30, 2011 1:08 PM
To: kitf@rpv.com
Subject: Comments on Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium Ordinance Revisions Initial Study Dec. 2010

To: Kit Fox, Associate Planner City of Rancho Palos Verdes
From: Cassie Jones \& Lewis Enstedt, Rancho Palos Verdes
Re: Comments on Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium Ordinance Revisions Initial Study Dec. 2010
<!--[if !supportEmptyParas]--> <!--[endif]-->
Comments regarding this Initial Study:
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## Surrounding Land Uses

The description of the surrounding properties is incomplete. The properties to the NE, E, SE, S, W and NW are described. However, the property to the north of the project has been glaringly omitted and it is of utmost importance. We believe the Plumtree property, as it is known, is residentially zoned and completely landlocked except for access through the Portuguese Bend Community. It is immediately adjacent to at least 7 of the 47 vacant lots. The City has received information regarding the desire to subdivide and develop this property and it is reasonably foreseeable that the cumulative impacts from the project at hand and the development of the Plumtree property are intimately intertwined so as to be one. Any and all aesthetic, drainage, water, fire, safety, ecological and environmental impacts from developing one are virtually the same for developing both, only on a larger scale. The scope of this project is not complete unless it includes this very reasonably foreseeable development. Additionally, the subject property is accessed only through Zones 5 and 6 and all storm water from the project drains into Altamira Canyon. Eight of the subject properties drain or abut directly to the canyon. The canyon is also the source of ground water recharge and of runoff in to the ocean. It is reasonably foreseeable that some impacts to Zone 2 will have bearing on Zone 5 and potentially Zone 6. Therefore the effects on these Zones should be considered.
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## Description of Project

The project description improperly incorporates project design criteria, such as minimum and maximum square footage, building height, lot coverage, setbacks, and grading. To the extent these criteria are considered project objectives, the Initial Study improperly gives the City the ability to reject feasible mitigation measures that set lower square footage, building height, lot coverage, setback, and grading requirements. The EIR must make clear that these are the very criteria for which feasible mitigation measures will require revision.
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In addition, the description of the project itself is still in question. The revision allowing an exception to the landslide moratorium for the construction of residential buildings with less than 1000 CY grading was part of an emergency ordinance increasing the grading from 50 CY to 1000 CY . The 50 CY was mitigation from the Mitigated Negative Declaration passed by the City due to the sensitive geology in the area. This amount was greatly increased to 1000 CY (a $2000 \%$ increase) without any study or justification.
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Further, the Initial Study includes the potential impacts from the " 16 Monks lots plus 31 additional lots" in order "to provide a conservative analysis" (page 9). However, the Initial Study also indicates that 7 Monks Plaintiffs lots have obtained Planning entitlements and the remaining 9 Monks Plaintiffs lots are
in the process of obtaining such entitlements. Further study must explain how mitigation measures developed and approved in the EIR will be applied to projects that have already received their entitlements or have even been constructed. For example, if lower square footage or height maximums are adopted, will already-constructed homes be required to be demolished and reconstructed to applicable standards, as the law requires? Will already-approved plans be required to be modified and resubmitted, as the law requires? If so, why is the City granting entitlements to the Monks Plaintiffs' lots? If not, why are the Monks Plaintiffs' lots included in this analysis, and wouldn't their inclusion make this analysis a sham?
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Finally, the Project Description incorporates the Monks Plaintiffs' lots but makes no mention of the current CEQA challenge that has been brought against the Monks Plaintiffs and the City, and that the Monks Plaintiffs' applications for planning entitlements have been submitted and processed entirely at their own risk.
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## Future Development Potential

The statement that it is assumed that development would occur over at least a period of 10 years is unsubstantiated and speculative. Truthfully, it is unknown. The reality is that of 16 lots already allowed to begin the process, nearly half have already taken significant steps and all have at least started the process. It is also assumed that they would proceed in a manner consistent with the private architectural standards of the PBCA. The conclusion reached in the Initial Study is "Therefore, the future development assumptions for Zone 2 include the following:" Here the document proceeds to list items that have not or cannot be met or be consistent with the above assumption. The Community standards require side or interior set backs to be significantly greater than the 5 feet declared here by the City. Additionally, the 1000 CY of grading is subject to litigation and the community does not allow ANY import or export of dirt for construction. This document seeks to circumvent community standards in favor of an unsupported and arbitrary standard.
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Environmental Factors Potentially Affected
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## Aesthetics

As a general point, the Initial Study should make factual statements supported by evidence and should not pre-judge the significance of impacts. All points have potentially significant impact and should be studied further in an EIR. Statements such as "Adding 47 residences to the project area would.... incrementally alter the visual character of the site" prejudice the reader. As there are only 64 residences in the project area currently, adding 47 more is certainly more than an "incremental" increase! It would be better stated that it would alter the existing visual character of the site by a factor of nearly $75 \%$. Also given the fact that the Plumtree property is indistinguishable from the subject property, the impacts of an additional approximately 20 homes, maybe more, should be considered.
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## Air Quality

All points have potentially significant impact and should be studied further in an EIR.
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## Biological Resources

All points have potentially significant impact and should be studied further in an EIR. There are some incorrect assumptions in this section that are of significance, however, and should be addressed. It is true that, as the Initial Study states at page 15, some of the subject properties contain sensitive plants and animals. But the Initial Study incorrectly states, "Some lots in the northern end of the project area ... abut the City's [NCCP Property]." (Page 15) However, only one of the lots on upper Cinnamon Lane and a fraction of a second lot abut the NCCP Preserve area. Many more actually abut the Plumtree property, which then abuts the NCCP Preserve area to the north. This is again an example of how the Plumtree property is intimately associated with and even mistaken by the Initial Study for these lots in

Zone 2. It is further evidence that they should be considered together in the study of their cumulative impacts, as these impacts would be inseparable.
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A number of these properties include Altamira Canyon as part of their legal description. The City has established the Natural Overlay Control District to "Enhance watershed management, control storm drainage and erosion, and control water quality of both urban runoff and natural bodies within the City." As vast amounts of water enter the storm water system in this area and the amount is proposed to increase substantially, this will certainly need to be studied further in an EIR. The Horan Settlement mitigation measures which improve the drainage in Altamira Canyon have yet to be implemented. <!--[if !supportEmptyParas]--> <!--[endif]-->

## Cultural Resources

Points b), c) and d) have potentially significant impact and should be studied further in an EIR. At a minimum, a paleontologist should be employed during grading in this area for each project.
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## Geology and Soils

Points a) ii), a) iv), b), c), d) and e) have potentially significant impact and should be studied further in an EIR. The remaining points may have some impact. Point e) is of concern because the soils above in the Plumtree property currently do not have sewer hookups and there really is no other way for water to leave that property than for it to either come down Altamira Canyon and back in to the landslide or the open ocean or to come down through the subject property, on to the streets, into Altamira Canyon and back in to the landslide or the open ocean. The sewer system currently does not function properly and is showing signs of obsolescence and disrepair, and will be further impacted by further development. A holding tank system is a completely inadequate and impractical alternative.
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## Greenhouse Gas Emissions

All points have potentially significant impact and should be studied further in an EIR.
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## Hazards and Hazardous Materials

Point c ) is of concern and should be further studied in an EIR because the assumption made in the document is that "...due to the dispersed locations of the subject lots and the opportunity for infiltration of runoff from the initial flows as part of a rain event, the incremental increase in impervious surfaces would not be expected to result in significant concentrations of hazardous substances near the nursery school or else where." The "incremental increase" here is substantial. Homes in the area average 2500 SF currently and there are 64 of them. The new homes are permitted to be 4000 SF and many of the proposed homes approach that size and there will be 47 of them. You can do the math, too, but adding that amount of impervious surface area pretty much doubles the amount in the area currently from homes and related hardscape. That is actually a huge increase and is even greater when the roads are expanded and the Plumtree property is built out. The development of more homes and road surfaces is a reasonably foreseeable event and should be studied in this EIR. Additionally, we are seeing that the new homes are being required to hold some water back in a holding tank only to later release it on to the roads. Infiltration of runoff is not being allowed to happen yet here it is being used as mitigation for increasing the impervious surfaces. You can't have it both ways. Regardless of when the water is released from the holding tanks, it and any toxins in it still go into the Canyon eventually and either back in to the landslide or in to the ocean by the nursery school.
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Point g) is perhaps of greatest concern and should be studied in an EIR. Evacuation routes to and from the area traverse unstable lands in Zones 5 and 6 . These roads have already been overwhelmed in emergency evacuation situations and emergency response is already impaired and they are in active landslide areas.
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Hydrology and Water Quality

All points except j) have potentially significant impact and should be studied further in an EIR. <!--[if !supportEmptyParas]--> <!--[endif]-->
Any study of impacts from increased surface runoff includes areas outside of Zone 2 because that is where the runoff water ends up. History has shown a correlation between groundwater levels in Zone 5 and its decrease in stability. History has also shown that removing this water, via dewatering wells, dramatically slowed the movement in Zone 5. It is fact that the vast majority of surface runoff in the western portion of the community ultimately ends up in Altamira Canyon, with a potential to increase groundwater levels and to befoul the shore at Abalone Cove. This potentially devastating impact must be thoroughly analyzed and mitigated.
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## Land Use and Planning

Point c) does conflict with the NCCP and should be marked as significant here and further studied in an EIR.
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## Noise

Points a) - d) have potentially significant impact and should be studied further in an EIR.
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## Population and Housing

Point a) does have potentially significant impact and should be further studied in an EIR. The impacts will be very significant locally. With respect to zone 2 , the proposed project represents a $73 \%$ increase in the number of homes.
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## Public Services

Points a) i) and ii) are of concern and should be further studied in an EIR. Especially with respect to fire safety. The document states, "...the project area's close proximity to Fire Station \#53 would ensure an adequate response time by the Fire Department in emergency situations." However in reality this was not the case when, almost exactly 1 year ago, a house at Peppertree and Kumquat bumed to the ground and there was a very inadequate response to the fire. The fire hydrants in the community are not up to today's standards. In this incident, the fire department had trouble finding the hydrant in front of this house, and when they finally found it, there was a problem with their ability to connect to the hydrant due to it's older design/smaller diameter. Also, the lack of adequate water pressure could be an issue. It is known that a recent remodel/improvement project on Thyme Place was scaled back by the city after it was discovered that the local water pressure was inadequate to support the original size of this remodel. There is no water supply or fire hydrant availability on upper Cinnamon yet there are a number of properties in this project located on that street. The most recent fires in the area have been attributed to Edison power lines. There are power lines running up Altamira Canyon. There is a gas main that crosses the eroding canyon under these power lines through two subject lots on Cinnamon and Vanderlip and there is not a fire hydrant or water service available on Upper Cinnamon. The roads to this project are inadequate to support large fire fighting equipment. The fire situation at the very least warrants some study.
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## Transportation and Traffic

All points except c) have potentially significant impact and should be studied further in an EIR.
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## Utilities and Service Systems

All points except f) and g) have potentially significant impact and should be studied further in an EIR. <!--[if !supportEmptyParas]--> <!--[endif]-->
Point c) is of special concern because here, again, the increase in impervious surfaces is being credited with reducing groundwater recharge, yet holding tanks are also being required to hold water so it does not go back in to the ground (yet it actually does go back there after it is dumped back on the streets). This just does not seem to add up. You can't have your cake and eat it, too. Truthfully, the rain that
falls on the vegetated, undisturbed properties soaks in a few inches, doesn't run off, and eventually evaporates. The vast majority of the run off comes from impervious surfaces and denuded vacant land, such as horse corrals.
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Point d) may mean that the service provider has adequate water to supply the area, but the delivery of it is potentially inadequate. As mentioned above, some remodel projects have been scaled back due to lack of water service or pressure, not lack of water itself. The development of the Plumtree property will require adequate water delivery as well. The water supply will have to come up from this area, one would assume. It is better to study it now and know, than to be inadequately prepared in the future. <!--[if !supportEmptyParas]--> <!--[endif]-->
Mandatory Findings of Significance
All points have potentially significant impact and should be studied further in an EIR.
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Thanks for your attention and the opportunity to comment.
<!--[if !supportEmptyParas]--> <!--[endif]-->
Cassie Jones
Lewis Enstedt

## Kit Fox

From: cassiej@aol.com
Sent: Wednesday, February 02, 2011 8:31 AM
To: kitf@rpv.com; CC@rpv.com
Subject: Short video along Narcissa

To: Kit Fox
Re: Zone 2 EIR Initial Study

I was not certain if a copy of Jim Knight's short video of the magnitude of the drainiage issue was left with you. The link below shows three short segments of video during more recent rains in Portuguese Bend. The video is about 4 minutes long but there is over an hour available if needed by the consultant for most other streets. All of this footage is of Narcissa Road.

The first part was taken driving up lower Narcissa after several days and 5 inches of rain, as you can hear right at the beginning on the radio. \{Otherwise turn the sound off because my chatter is annoying) It shows that even with max saturation of the ground, there is very little runoff from the planted steeply sloping areas and that runoff comes primarily from driveways and impervious surfaces. The homes you see there are older ones, not a whole lot of runoff, actually.

The next bit is during heavy rain showing the road at upper Narcissa. It takes the runoff from impervious surfaces that have been required to put their water on the road because of remodeling or rebuilding the home or because of disturbed ground, like stables. What you can't see on this short segment is that this water immediately goes directly into Altamira Canyon. The first home here is more along the lines of what is being approved to be built on the vacant lots now. You can see that a holding tank of 1000 gallons would fill up in no time.

The last segment shows how much water runs off and directly into Altamira Canyon at middle Narcissa near the horse stables. It shows foul, muddy water from and large amounts of water from developed properties that drain directly on to the road. The water at the end that goes into what looks like a storm drain actually just goes directly under the road, empties on to Figtree, runs down that road and in to Altamira canyon. My little car can't drive down that road safely when it is running like that so I didn't go there on that day.

I did video into the canyon at some points and that is interesting to watch, too, if anyone is interested.
http://www youtube com/watch?v=pttNxi368kg\&feature=youtube_gdata_player
Thanks for your time last night.
Cassie Jones

## Kit Fox

From: cassiej@aol.com
Sent: Tuesday, February 01, 2011 7:01 AM
To: kitf@rpv.com; pc@rpv.com
Subject: Zone 2 E|R Initial Study Comments- addendum

Mr. Fox,

Sorry for the very late correspondence but it was neglected in my previous comments to mention that the IS states that the "Private streets within Zone 2 are maintained by the Portuguese Bend Community Association." This is true for the majority of the streets but not for all of them. Several, maybe 4?, of the vacant parcels in Zone 2 are accessed by a road or roads not maintained by the PBCA. I honestly don't know who or what entity maintains them but the PBCA does not.

Cassie Jones

## Kit Fox

From: katelinkelly@aol.com
Sent: Wednesday, February 02, 2011 11:20 AM
To: kilf@rpv.com
Subject: Drafr EIR zone 2 initial report

## Mr Kit Fox

My concern is Narcissa Drive. This is our only access in and out of our homes. I would ask that this issue is included in the EIR study concerning developement in the zone 2 area. Every vehicle coming and going will be accessing up and down Narcissa Drive. It is extremely subject to cracking and movement. We have noticed a lot of cracks especially in the last few years. Will there be room for emergency vehicles such as fire trucks? What about water run off? These factors and more need to be fully studied. Our home is the only home we own. It is everything we have. We know the city of Ranch Palos Verdes will do everything to protect its residents.
Thank you
Joan Kelly

## Kit Fox

| From: | Carla Morreale [carlam@rpv.com] |
| :--- | :--- |
| Sent: | Wednesday, February 02, 2011 2:46 PM |
| To: | 'Kit Fox' |
| Subject: | FW: EIR Scope |
| Importance: | High |

## Kit,

I am forwarding this email to you since I did not see your name as a recipient.
Carla

From: William Hunter [mailto:bill_hunter@cox.net]
Sent: Wednesday, February 02, 2011 1:07 PM
To: City Council
Cc: Marianne Hunter
Subject: EIR Scope
Importance: High

Dear Councilmen, City Staff and Study Director,

Thank you for the presentation last at last nights meeting.

Although we heard last night that the scope will be widely inclusive, the first document that we were able to read on the projects scope left many people very concerned that issues may be ignored or treated more lightly than is in the best interests (other than short term monetarily) of: 1.residents of Portuguese Bend, 2.homeowners above and below the landslide, 3.drivers using PV Dr. South, 4.tax payers responsible for repair of that road and lawsuits against the City, 5.City owned property at Shoreline Park, 6. the nature preserves above and in the ocean below, 7.the Wayfarers Chapel, 8. both Terranea and Trumps and all other businesses relying on PV DR South.

One particular aspect that wasn't mentioned is the ongoing problem with the Edison power lines running through the slide areas. Edison has said that it will not replace the current poles as a remedial project, but only individual poles as they fail. The poles are falling over. Edison has started (correct me if l'm wrong) all but one of the fires in the area. We have power lines hanging over a canyon that is a natural water course. What happens when during runoff, those hot power lines fall into the water? How dangerous is that to anyone down stream working on flood issues? The lines and poles are going to continue to fail and fall, starting brush fires into the future. How does the expansion of electrical demand affect the dilapidated Edison equipment?

The issue of fire and emergency vehicles coming to the aid of the community is currently is realistically problelmatic. Ingress, egress to large vehicles through the gates is difficult. We do NOT have adequate water service for fighting fires ( as the Himelwright family has tragically experienced). We don't have much capacity for emergency vehicles comig in while residents evacuate. How will more homes and people who need to be protected, who might need to evacuate (who are building much larger homes) affect fire danger and fire fighting and evacuation?

To further complicate safety issues in emergencies of all kinds (and day to day convenience) Narcissa Dr is
known to have a major fissure running across it ( near or at) the very vulnerable hair pin turn above the Wayfarers Chapel. Without some major form of bolstering, it IS going to fail eventaully and we don't know when. Maybe the next big storm or earthquake, maybe not in our lifetime. Here is a scenario: A brush fire occurs and fire equipment is moving up Narcissa Dr and residents are both coming home and going downhill to evacuate. The fissure causes the road to become impassable. The fire trucks can not go forward, there is no room to turn around, cars are stacked up behind them so they can't back down. Cars trying to leave are in the same position with no room to manuever. The fire is burning. Now what? Now it is more than a brush fire, now homes are in far more danger and the possiblitly of people being trapped exists.

That there is real danger of road failure on both Narcissa and PV Dr South is beyond question. We have all been very lucky in the past 2 decades. How much damage does the stress of large, heavy vehicles do to these delicate lifelines? This question was asked before construction began for Terranea. How much more has the City had to do in the past 2 years to keep PV Dr from falling to ruin, taking sewer and power lines with it? More than it has in the 13 years we've lived here.

These are ony a couple of the really huge threats to the immediate safety and long term stability of this community and it's affect on the City.

We cannot stress enough how critical the water runoff problem already is and how much new construction and hardscaping can exacerbate that problem.

We live in a community that respects the fragility of our land. That is all about to change. Deveolpers, specualtors and the uninformed do not have the long term concerns, experiences or knowledge to tread lightly here. The science has revealed a new picture since reports done long ago. This area is not one plate, sealed from infiltarion, cruising smoothly towards the sea; it is a series of fissured blocks bumping and grinding, affecting one another, on the way to the sea.

We believe it is the height of folly to increase the density in an area infamously known for it's instability. When the next slide occurs, there will be much head shaking and finger pointing about "who let this development go forward?" But, it development seems, imminent so we remind you that your positions of trust and authority require you to scrutinize every aspect of this project and it's potential impacts on the surrounding areas and do what is then required to protect the public safety.

Sincerely,
William and Marianne Hunter
1 Cinnamon Lane
Portuguese Bend, RPV, Ca
310-377-1871
2hunter@cox.net

## Kit Fox

From: tom hoffman [comptonhoffman@yahoo.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 02, 2011 10:22 AM
To: kitf@rpv.com
Subject: storm runoff in Portuguese Bend
Dear Sir, I have lived at 5 Plumtree Road for 13 years. For 9 of those years I lived without any incidence of flooding. When my current neighbor moved next door (\#7) and acquired property from Jim York my problems began. My neighbor cleared all of her property of underbrush while Mr. York was doing the same to create a riding ring above her house. The following two winters were a disaster for my house and my back yard. Storms washed mud and debris up against my house and buried my patio.
Despite her efforts to divert water, my neighbor was unsuccessful for two years. This winter we have seen no flooding.
My point to you is; be aware of the very real flooding danger downstream of any significant land clearing in the Portuguese bend area. I have pictures to prove my assertions.

Tom Hoffman
3102650200

## Kit Fox

From: Corinne Gerrard [corinne.gerrard@gmail.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 02, 2011 2:39 PM
To: kitf@rpv.com
Subject: EIR

Request the Eir scope be expanded to include the compaction of the roads to the current engineer standards to help in vibration that will occur from truck and tractor loads.

## RECEIVED

To: City of RPV, Community Development Dept.
JAN 182011
Subject: Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium Ordinance Revisions
Reference the specific effects of the Ordinance as presented on the property identifiable as:

> PLANNING, BUILDING AND CODE ENFORCEMENT fable as:

Assessor's Parcel Number: 7572002024.
I am the owner of the subject property which is over 6.9 acres and has been zoned for one unit per acre for the entire time of my ownership commencing prior to the City's formation. All Governmental actions, to my knowledge, have been consistent with the potential of the subdivision of the parcel. In particular, the lot split of the contiguous parcel, 7572-002-029.owned by the John Vanderlip family in November. 1989 and its subsequent inclusion in the "Monks" litigation and settlement. Another City action was the inclusion of sewer laterals at locations other than the current improvements. The various taxes and fees that continue to be levied against the property have also been consistent with its 6.9 acres and the probability of future subdividing.

None of this would have any effect on the validity of the EIR per se, since the added number would be small in proportion. I do however request the City to make the necessary changes to the Ordinance, and to include reference to my property in the numbers of underdeveloped properties.

Date: January 18, 2011.

Signed


20 Vanderlip Dr. Rancho Palos Verdes

## Kit Fox

From: Jeremy Davies [jdavies@kuboaa.com]<br>Sent: Monday, January 31, 2011 10:51 AM<br>To: Kit Fox<br>Cc: planning@rpv.com; Kelly Richardson<br>Subject: Zone 2 CEQA EIR for Proposed Landslide Moratorium Ordinance Revisions

Attachments: ZONE 2 DRAFT EIR.doc

## Dear Mr Fox

Firstly, thank you for the opportunity to submit concerns and recommendations regarding the scoping of the EIR on Zone 2 contained in the Initial Study dated December 2010.

I attach a memorandum containing input on the scope of the environmental issues contained in the Initial Study Document dated December 2010 prepared by the City with the Assistance of Rincon Consultants Inc.

My overall concerns are:

1) The scope of the EIR is limited in a narrow manner to a block of land designated as Zone 2 as though this land mass is independent of all surrounding areas. Two of these surrounding areas provide the only access to Zone 2 which is abutted by two active landslides (Abalone Cove and Portuguese Bend-Zones $5 \& 6$ ) through which all traffic, including heavy construction vehicles, will have to pass. These access roads are some 60 years old and were not designed for additional development and have recently required significant asphalt infill to compensate sinking land due to landslide movement and traffic. In addition, in the case of Peppertree (Zone 6), a fissure and sink hole appeared during the recent heavy rains and after the infill. The traffic conditions section of the EIR should spell out the fact that access is through roads in active landslide zones and should evaluate the impact of increased traffic including heavy construction equipment and detail the mitigating actions necessary. In addition, it should also be noted that multiple attempts to reduce land movement and fissures with dewatering wells, other measures and a recent (July 2010) $\$ 215,000$ grading and planting project on PV Drive South in part of the Portuguese Bend landslide was completed. Despite this latest project to reduce fissures, significant repairs have again been necessary in January 2010 to keep the road drivable and the annual costs of repairs are increasing (City data). In October 2009 The Peninsula News reported that the City has spent more than $\$ 10$ million in repairs to this road since City incorporation as a result of constant land movement.
2) Storm water run off from additional structures will end up entering Altamira Canyon, together with existing run off from above Portuguese Bend and existing residences, and will enter into the the land in Zones 5 and 6 referred to above. There is extensive documented discussion of the concerns surrounding Altamira Canyon over the years, of mitigation actions needed to reduce the land destabilization from water run off entering the canyon and which have not taken place. The scope of the hydrology section of the EIR requires to include the Altamira Canyon matter, including the gross impact of all possible future developments (see below) and the mitigating actions needed. The impact on the existing dewatering wells requires addressing and determination whether additional wells are needed and if not why not.
3) The City is aware of and has supporting evidence that there are several additional probable or possible housing development requests in areas surrounding Zone 2 (Plumtree, York, Downhill, Vanderlip, Yamaguchi), including possible rezoning requests to facilitate further development (the LA Times estimates more than an additional 130 lots on which owners would like to build). The draft EIR is largely silent on these matters and concentrates only on the future development potential of the 47 lots in Zone 2. There is an indirect reference to "any new development" on page 28 of the Initial Study. However, the gross cumulative impact of such additional probable and possible new developments is required under CEQA. The City needs to explain why such additional possible developments are excluded from this EIR and why the cumulative impact of these developments is not significant. The alternative is to include them in this EIR, detail the assumptions used and consider the gross environmental impact and mitigation actions necessary.
4) The City is the CEQA lead Agency in this EIR. It is important that the public understands the degree and detailed scope of EIR topics in which the "independent" consultants are to be used (Rincon?) and their role versus the City's role. If independent consultants are to be used what restrictions is the City placing on them? If independent
consultants are not to be used the City needs to explain why in the interests of transparency.
5) The Initial Study identifies a number of "Potentially Significant" impacts in the Transportation, Geology and Hydrology sections. Because of the unique geological and soil conditions and their inter relationship, a subset of scope considerations need to be developed with input from organizations such as ACLAD and specialist geological experts and soil experts. These scope considerations should be included in the next iteration of the EIR for the public to provide input during the next phase of review.

Detailed comments and requests for additional scope considerations are attached.
Yours sincerely,
Jeremy Davies

## RPV CITY ZONE 2 DRAFT EIR INITIAL STUDY JANUARY 2011

Requests for scope clarification, modification and additions to the above submitted by Jeremy Davies of 36 Cinnamon Lane, RPV, CA 90275. Page references are stated at left.

Page 1 Project Location: The project location description and accompanying maps should include the location of the active landslide areas which abut Zone 2. Without this additional information the EIR implies that Zone 2 is a discrete land mass in isolation from surrounding environmental, geological, structural and soil conditions and therefore misleading to any reader/user of the EIR.

Page 4 Surrounding Land Uses This section is silent on probable or possible additional development requests that are well known and documented by the City (Plumtree, York, Downhill, Vanderlip, Yamaguchi). To ignore this information and its cumulative gross impact together with the current project will invalidate the EIR in accordance with CEQA requirements and appropriate environmental mitigation requirements. The City needs to modify the scope of the EIR to include all these possible developments and specify the assumptions used for estimating the gross impact, including the impacts on sewer, water supply and fire protection requirements, of these additional possible developments.

Page 8 The City believed that the Monks building applications would be spread out over a long period of time. In fact the 16 applications have taken a very short period of time to materialize. The build out development period of at least 10 years for the 47 properties may take a lot less based on the timing of the Monks building permit application and approval process. A sensitivity analysis in the scope of the EIR using a range of timelines should used for determining the cumulative environmental impacts.

Page 8 refers to "ranch style" residences. Recently, however, the City has been approving Mediterranean styles for certain of the "Monks" lot owners. I would hope that the EIR will reconfirm the preference for ranch style residences rather than Mediterranean style to ensure that the integrity/integration of new development with existing homes is retained.

Page 9 reference to set backs must acknowledge that the PBCA Architectural Standards establish their criteria for setbacks to maintain the harmonious nature of the community. For example minimum interior side set backs are 20 ft not 5 ft .

Page 9 mentions that the "City has been ordered to remove regulatory impediments in its Municipal Code that prevent development of the 16 Monks Plaintiffs lots". However, the City
has not been ordered to ignore CEQA requirements and has included the Monks lots in this EIR to provide a conservative analysis. However, all other probable/possible developments should be included to provide a "conservative" impact analysis and without these other developments, among others matters, there is no "conservative" analysis.

Page 9 Taking into consideration all other possible developments that could impact Altamira Canyon and run off into the ocean through increased storm water runoff volumes and contaminates the EIR should reassess whether other agencies will require to be involved.

Page 9 The Initial Study identifies a number of "Potentially Significant" impacts in the Transportation, Geology and Hydrology sections. Because of the unique geological and soil conditions and their inter relationship, a subset of scope considerations need to be developed with input from organizations such as ACLAD and specialist geological experts and soil experts. These scope considerations should be included in the next iteration of the EIR for the public to provide input during the next phase of review.

Page 18 item e) is considered a less than significant impact. However, a sewer system was put into the area in 2002 as part of the landslide abatement program and homes were removed from septic tanks and fields. There is evidence that the sewer system is currently inadequate to support the existing homes volume (see letters to the Public Works Department from residents after a pumping station failed more than once). Therefore this issue requires more extensive evaluation through the EIR process with hard data based on existing flows as well as the project and all other possible developments taken into account. This is a "potentially significant impact" not "less than significant impact".

Pages 18 and 19 require a more extensive discussion of the fact that Zone 2 is abutted by existing active landslides, one of which has migrated upwards above Palos Verdes Drive South.

Page 23 item h) the EIR scope should include an assessment of the requirements for new developments required by the Los Angeles County Fire Department, for example the code requirement for hydrant spacing, the adequacy of required water flows through the existing hydrant infrastructure, fire hydrant code for pipe sizes. For example there are cul de sacs that are more than the required distance from hydrants that will contain new residences. Water flow calculations for fire protection should be based upon the existing infrastructure in the PBCA and not generalized City wide water supply and demand calculations used in page 38. Also see comments on page 33 regarding Captain Avila's conclusion and the need for the EIR to spell out the assumptions used by Captain Avila in arriving at his conclusion.

Page 24 The scope should include the mitigating actions to minimize the chance of flooding existing residences as a result of large driveways runoff, particularly those locations for new residences on steep slopes such as upper Cinnamon Lane.

Storm water run off from additional structures will end up entering Altamira Canyon together with existing run off from above Portuguese Bend and existing residences and will enter into the land in Zones 5 and 6 referred to above. There is extensive documented discussion of the concerns surrounding Altamira Canyon over the years (e.g. Horan Settlement), of mitigation actions needed to reduce the land destabilization from water run off entering the Canyon and which have not taken place. The scope of the hydrology section of the EIR should include the gross impact of all possible future developments (see below) on Altamira Canyon, Zones 5 and 6 , and on the existing dewatering wells operated by ACLAD, and determination of mitigation actions.

Calculations of run off in heavy storm conditions should be factored into the EIR on the basis of all possible developments and its impact on Altamira Canyon and the residences adjacent to the Canyon as well as the capability of the Canyon to withstand significant additional run off which currently goes directly into the soils of the undeveloped lots.

Page 25 b ) should be considered potentially significant impact as it conflicts with the current land use and planning category which is designated under a building moratorium.

Page 27 would be further strengthened by inserting reference to compliance with the PBCA Architectural Standards as referred to in the City's Notice of Preparation.

Page 28 refers to "any new development" which reinforces the need for all possible "new developments" to be included in the scope of the EIR for determining "gross environmental impact" and for determining mitigation actions.

Page 29 refers to the parcel being served by a sanitary sewer system and concludes that impacts would be less than significant and "that further discussion in an EIR is not warranted". I respectfully disagree and believe that there is not adequate detailed evidence that the existing sanitary sewer system can support additional development, particularly given repeated reported failures, that the grinder pump company has openly stated that were they involved again from the outset that the existing technology would not be used etc. The sewer system was put in as a mitigating element to reduce ground water from septic fields etc. entering the land and contributing to landslide movement.

Page 31 refers to noise but is silent on the potential impact of potential damaging compaction processes being adopted. The EIR should address earlier comments from residents regarding the
use of very heavy compaction equipment and introduce mitigating processes to avoid unnecessary damage to existing and approved new residences through inappropriate compaction processes for the soil conditions in Zone 2.

Page 32 item a). Please see earlier comments on page 23 regarding fire protection. I believe that item a) should be "potentially significant impact" requiring deeper analysis in the EIR and if necessary mitigating actions to be spelt out.

Page 33 refers to a conclusion made by Captain Avila on November 17, 2010 that "the addition of 47 residences in Zone 2 would not require new or expanded fire facilities". In the interests of transparency, Captain Avila's letter, report (?) and assumptions used to come to this conclusion should be included in the EIR for the public to understand and assess the adequacy of the scope of his study in arriving at this conclusion.

Page 37 item d) should be "potentially significant impact" and address the specific flow characteristics of the PBCA development and not be based upon generalized WBMWD City information. The water delivery infrastructure was built some $50 / 60$ years ago and both the water supply for general use and fire protection purposes, including hydrant size and spacing should be demonstrated to be adequate for the project and specifically for this high fire hazard area. The City in commenting on a recent request for planning permission by a resident on Thyme Place raised concerns about the current water delivery system not being capable of delivering adequate pressure for the requested bathrooms.

Page 41 b ) is limited to the project and ignores other known current developments and potential developments (e.g. Plumtree, York, Downhill, Vanderlip, Yamguchi). The potentially cumulative impacts of these together with the project require analysis.

State of California -The Natural Resources Agency Edmund G. Brown, Jr., Governor DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
South Coast Region
4949 Viewridge Avenue
San Diego, CA 92123
(858) 467-4201
www.dfg.ca.gov

# RECEIVED 

January 28, 2011
JAN 282011

Mr. Kit Fox
City of Rancho Palos Verdes
PANNING, BUILDING AND
CODE ENFORCEMENT
30940 Hawthorne Bolevard
Rancho Falos Verdes, CA 90275
Fax \#: (310) 544/5293
Subject: Notice of Preparation for the City of Rancho Palos Verdes Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium Ordinance Revisions Environment Impact Report ( $\$ \mathrm{CH} \# 2010121073$ ), Los Angeles County

Dear Mr. Fox:
The Department has received the Notice of Preparation (NOP) for the Environment Impact Report (EIR) for the proposed revisions to the City of Rancho Palos Verdes Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium Ordinance. The revisions would allow the submittal of landslide moratorium exceptions for 47 undeveloped or underdeveloped lots on 114 acres in an area located noth of the intersection of Palas Verdes Drive South and Narcissa Drive within City limits. Approval of the moratorium would potentially allow development of the lots, many of which are covered by ornamental landscaping, roads and structural development. However, some of the lots are adjacent to Altamira Canyon, which supports native vegetation, and some contain native vegetation that abut conserved areas that are included in the City's Natural Community Conservation Plan and Habitat Conservation Plan (NCCP-HCP). These NCCP-HCP reserve lands are known to support special status species such as the federal threatened coastal California gnatcatcher (Polioptila californica califomica/CAGN), the federal endangered Palos Verde blue butterfly (Glaucopsyche lygdamus palosverdesensis/PVB), and the state species of special concern coastal cactus wren (Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus/CACW).

The Department is California's trustee agency for fish and wildife resources, holding these resources in trust for the People of State pursuant to various provisions of the California Fish and Game Code [Fish \& Game. Code, SुS 711.7, subd. (a), 1802]. The following comments have been prepared pursuant to the Department's authority as Trustee Agency with respect to natural resources affected by the project [California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines $\S 15386$ and generally Public Resources Code (PRC) $\$ \S 21070$; 21080.4] and pursuant to our authority as a Responsible Agency under CEQA Guidelines $\$ 15381$ and PRC §21069 over those aspects of the proposed project that come under the purview of the California Endangered Species Act (Fish and Game Code $\$ 2050$ ef. seq.) and Fish and Game Code $\$ 1600$ et, seq. The Department also administers the NCCP Program (Fish and Game Code $\S 2800$ et. seq.). The City of Rancho Palos Verdes participates in the NCCP Program through its draft NCCP-HCP, which is anticipated to be completed in 2011.

To ensure the project is consistent with the City's NCCP-HCP, 1600 requirements and other applicable provisions of the Fish and Game Code (e.g., §3503), we recommend that the following information be included in the draft EIR and/or technical appendices, and included as CEQA mitigation and/or project permit conditions for future development that would be allowed under the proposed Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium Ordinance Revisions (where applicable):

Mr. Kit Fox
January 28, 2011
Page 2 of 6

## A. NCCP-HCP Consistency

1. The project area appears to be located outside of, but immediately adjacent to areas that are to be included in the City's approximately 1,400 reserve system for the NCCP-HCP (See Section 4.2 of the City's Draft NCCP-HCP (Plan)). Specifically, the project would be located adjacent and to the south of the Portuguese Bend reserve ( 398 -acres), portions of the Upper Filiorum reserve (190-acres), and other areas expected to be included as part of the reserve, such as the 40 -acre conservation area (with a 300 -foot functional corridor connecting to the Abalone Cove reserve) associated with development on the Lower Filiorum site (See Section 5.3 .1 of the Plan) and the 30 -acres of land to be conserved as part of the future Plumtree development (See Section 5.3 .5 of the Plan). This area of the 1,400-acre City reserve system contains known populations of CAGN, PVB and CACW, as well several sensitive plant species. In addition, a portion of the cone area within the Portuguese Bend reserve that supports important populations of sensitive fauna species burned in August 2009, Subsequently, some of these existing populations may have shifted to remnant patches of suitable habitat on the perimeter of the reserve that did not burn. It is expected that these populations could recover within Portuguese Bend with adequate restoration of habitat; however, this will take time as the habitat needs to mature
2. Due to the location of the project adjacent to existing and planned areas of the City's NCCPHCP reserve system, we recommend tilat a complete, recent assessment of flora and fauna within and adjacent to the project area be conducted and the results included in the EIR, with particular emphasis upon identifying potential impacts to federal and state endangered, threatened, and locally unique species and sensitive habitats as outlined in the City's NCCP. HCP. These species include, but are not limited to, the following which are anticipated to receive coverage under the City's NCCP-HCP:

- Aphanisma, Aphanisma blitoides, CNPS List 1B
- South Coast Saltscale, Atriplex pacifica, CNPS List 1 B
- Catalina Crossosoma, Crossosoma californicum, CNPS List 1B
- Island Green Dudleya, Dudleya virens ssp. insularis, CNPS List 1B
- Santa Catalina Island Desert-thorn, Lycium brevipes var. hassei, CNPS List 1B
- Woolly Seablite, Suaeda faxifolla, CNPS List 4
- Palos Verdes Blue Butterfly, Glaucopsyche lygdamus palosverdesensis. FE
- El Segundo Blue Butterfly, Euphilotes battoides allyni, FE
- Coastal Cactus Wren, Csmpyforhynchus brunneicapillus, NCCP Focal Species, Species of Special Concern, and
- Coastal California Gnatcatcher, Polioptila califomica califomica, FT, NCCP Focal Species, Species of Special Concern.

3. To assess the full range of potential impacts to sensitive flora and fauna from the project, seasonal variations in use within and adjacent to the project area should also be analyzed in the EIR. CEQA Guidelines, $\$ 15125(a)$, direct that knowledge of the regional setting is critical to an assessment of environmental impacts and that special emphasis should be placed on resources that are rare or unique to the region. All surveys should be recent, focused, and for sensitive species, conducted in suitable habitat at the appropriate time of year and tirne of day when the species are active or otherwise identifiable. Guidance on conducting these surveys can be found in the following resources:

Mr. Kit Fox
January 28, 2011
Page 3 of 6
a) The City's draft NCCP-HCP (Section 5.0 and 7.0 of the Plan);
b) The Department's Guidelines for Assessing Impacts to Rare Plants and Rare Natural Communities (Attachment 1, Plant Survey Protocol).
c) Endangered, rare, and threatened species which meet the related definition under the CEQA Guidelines (See Cal. Code Regs., Title 14, §15380).
d) The Department's Biogeographic Data Branch in Sacramento should be contacted at (916) 322-2493 (www.dfa.ca.gov/biogeodata) to obtain current information on any previousiy reported sensitive species and habitats, including Significant Natural Areas identified under Chapter 12 of the Fish and Game Code.
4. To ensure the project would be consistent with, and would not result in direct or indirect impacts that are beyond the scope of the City's NCCP-HCP, the following should be analyzed and disclosed in the EIR:
a) The project's consistency with Sections 5.2.15 (Fuel Modification); 5.6 (Restrictions and Requirements for Projects/Activities Abutting and Adjacent to the Preserve); 5.7 (Habitat Impact Avoidance and Minimization Measures); and, 5.3.3 (Interim Resource Protection), of the City's NCCP-HCP;
b) The Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium Ordinance Revisions are not identified as a specific covered project in Section 5.0 (Covered Activities) of the City's NCCP-HCP. However, Section 5.2.20 (Other Miscellaneous City Projects) of the Plan notes that there could be unidentified City projects in the future that ccould be covered provided that they comply with the Plan and impacts do not exceed certain limits. The EIR should provide an analysis disclosing how the project would be consistent with this section and other provisions of the City's NCCP-HCP.

## B. Impaet Analysis

1. A thorough discussion of direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts to biological resources, including the City's NCCP-HCP preserve system and jurisdictional 1600 areas, should be provided in the EIR, including specific mitigation measures/permit conditions to offset such impacts [See CEQA Guidelines §15125(a) and \$15130]. This discussion should focus on maximizing avoidance, and minimizing impacts and cover the following topics (See also Comment A4).
a) Analysis should address the potential cumulative impact from other areas within or adjacent to the City's NCCP-HCP reserve being removed from the Zone 2 landslide areas in the future;
b) Project impacts should also be analyzed relative to their effects on off-site habitats, plant and animal populations, and conserved lands. Specifically, this should include potential direct and indirect impacts to nearby public and private lands to be included in the City's NCCP-HCP (See Comment A1), designated open space, adjacent natural habitats, and riparian ecosystems. Impacts to and maintenance of wildilife corridor/movement areas, including access to undisturbed habitat in adjacent areas, should also be assessed. The analysis should also cover potential impacts resulting from such effects as increased vehicle traffic, outdoor artificial lighting, noise, and vibration (e.g., during construction).

Mr. Kit Fox<br>January 28, 2011<br>Page 4 of 6

c) The proposed project includes areas located adjacent to lands that are to be included in the City's NCCP-HCP preserve as either baseline public lands or lands to be dedicated in the future as part of private development. These areas include the Portuguese Bend reserve, Upper Filiorum reserve, 40-acres on the Lower Filiorum site, and 30 -acres (with a 300 -foot-wide corridor) on the Plumtree development site (See also Comment A1). The DEIR should analyze potential direct and indirect impacts to these lands and provide mitigation measures and/or permit conditions to ensure that the proposed Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium Ordinance Revisions and subsequent development allowed through the revisions do not impact these reserve lands. Specifically, the EIR should evaluate potential direct and indirect impacts to: a) terrestrial, aquatic and avian wildlife corridors; b) cowbird parasitism; c) fuel/brush clearing; d) public access, including new/unplanned trail connections and increased use on designated trails; e) non-native species and domestic animals; f) drainage, lighting and noise sources; g) manufactured/engineered slopes, grading and erosion; and, h) facility operation and maintenance (See Also Comment A4).
d) Impacts to migratory widlife affected by the project should be fully evaluated including proposals to remove/disturb native habitat (e.g., coastal sage scrub, chaparral, non-native grassland and riparian areas) and omamental landscaping (e.g., eucalyptus trees) and other potential nesting habitat for native birds. The impact analysis should also address any migratory butterfly roost sites and neo-tropical bird and waterfowl stop-over and staging sites. All migratory non-game native bird species are protected by international treaty under the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) of 1918 (50 C.F.R. Section 10.13). Also, $\$ \$ 3503,3503.5$ and 3513 of the Fish and Game Code prohibit take of birds and their active nests, including raptors and other migratory nongame birds as listed under the MBTA.
e) To minimize the potential for direct and indirect impacts to avian species, we recommend that the project include as a mitigation measure that proposed project activities (including subsequent disturbances to vegetation on individual lots covered under the ordinance revisions) should take place outside of the breeding bird season (January 31September 30) to avoid take (including disturbances which would cause abandonment of active nests containing eggs and/or young). If project activities cannot avoid the breeding bird season, hest surveys should be conducted and active nests should be avoided and provided with a minimum buffer as determined by a biological monitor (the Department recommends a minimum 500 -foot buffer for all active raptor nests). Although not considered a sensitive habitat per se, there are a number of eucalyptus and other trees in and adjacent to the project site that may provide nesting, perching and other functions for raptors and other avian species. (See also Comment A4).
f) To minimize potential conflicts with the City's NCCP-HCP, including the fuel modification activities that are currently anticipated as a covered activity [see Sections 5.2.15 (Fue) Modification) and 5.3.3 (Fuel Modification for Private Projects throughout the City) of the Plan], we recommend that all required City and County fuel clearing areas be included in the lots covered under the project so they do not encroach onto public or private lands that are to be included in the City's NCCP-HCP preserve. Moreover, where stands of native cacti exist, we recommend they be retained and incorporated into any required fuel clearing areas to provide as much habitat as possible for the cactus wren, as a substantial amount of its cactus scrub habitat in the area burned in the August 2009 Portuguese Bend fire.

Mr. Kit Fox
January 28, 2011
Page 5 of 6
g) Future development allowed through the proposed Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium Ordinance Revisions should not result in redundant/duplicate access to Portuguese Bend, Upper Filiorum or other lands that are to be included in the City's NCCP-HCP

## C. Project Alternatives

1. The EIR should adequately analyze a reasonable range of alternatives which avoid or otherwise minimize impacts to sensitive biological resources, including wetlands/riparian habitats, alluvial scrub, cactus scrub, coastal sage scrub, non-native grassland and wildlife movement (both terrestrial and avian). Specific alternative locations should aiso be evaluated in areas with lower resource sensitivity, where appropriate (See CEQA Guidelines §15126.6).
2. An Incidental Take Permit from the Department may be required if the project (and associated activities during the life of the project) would result in "take" as defined by the Fish and Game Code of any species protected by CESA [Fish \& G. Code, $\$ \$ 86,2080,2081$, subd. (b), (c)] and plants listed as rare under the Native Plant Protection Act of 1977 (Fish and Game Code $\S \S 1900-1913$ ). The draft EIR should include a thorough analysis of potentially significant impacts to endangered, rare, and threatened species, and their habitat, that may occur as a result of the proposed project guided by the City's NCCP-HCP.

## D. 1600/Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement

1. The Department recommends the avoidance of all jurisdictional watercourses (including concrete channels, blue line streams and other watercourses not designated as blue line streams on USGS maps) and/or the channelization of natural and manmade drainages or conversion to subsurface drains. All wetlands and watercourses, whether intermittent. ephemeral, or perennial, should be retained and provided with substantial setbacks which preserve the riparian and aquatic habitat values and maintain their value to on-site and off-site wildlife populations. The Department recommends a minimum natural buffer of 100 -feet from the outside edge of the riparian zone on each side of drainage.
2. For any activity that will divert or obstruct the natural flow, or change the bed, channel, or bank (which may include associated riparian resources) or a river or stream or use material from a streambed, the project applicant (or "entity") must provide written notification to the Department pursuant to Section 1602 of the Fish and Game Code. Based on this notification and other information, the Department then determines whether a Lake and Streambed Alteration (LSA) Agreement is required. The Department's issuance of an LSA is a project subject to CEQA. To facilitate issuance of an Agreement, if necessary, the EIR should fully identify the potential impacts to the lake, stream or riparian resources and provide adequate avoidance, mitigation, monitoring and reporting commitments for issuance of the Agreement. Early consultation is recommended, since modification of the proposed project may be required to avoid or reduce impacts to fish and wild life resources. Failure to include this analysis in the Project environmental impact report could preclude the Department from relying on the City's analysis to issue an Agreement without the Department first conducting its own, separate lead agency subsequent or supplemental analysis for the Project.

Mr. Kit Fox
January 28, 2011
Page 6 of 6

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments on the NOP for the proposed Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium Ordinance Revisions. For questions regarding CEQA/1600 issues raised in this letter, please contact Mr. Scott Harris, Environmental Scientist, at (626) 797-3170 SPHarris@dfq.ca.gov. For questions related to the NCCP program, please contact Randy F. Rodriguez at (858) 437-2751/RFRadriquez@dfg.ca.gov.


South Coast Region
Attachment
cc: Ms. Helen Birss, Los Alamitos
Ms. Terri Dickerson, Laguna Niguel
Ms. Kelly Schmoker, Pasadena
Mr. Randy Rodriguez/NCCP
Mr. Scott Harris, Pasadena
Mr. Rick Mayfield, Oxnard HabCon-Chron, Department/SCR State Clearinghouse, Sacramento

## Kit Fox

| From: | suzannejoyblack@yahoo.com |
| :--- | :--- |
| Sent: | Wednesday, February 02, 2011 1:56 PM |
| To: | kitf@rpv.com |
| Subject: | EIR Scope |

I am in complete agreement with the letter submitted by the PBCA Board dated February 1 , 2011 regarding the Zone 2 EIR. Thank you.

Thank you.
Suzanne Black Griffith
Suzanne

LAW OFFICES
MICHAEL A. BARTH
A PROFESSIONAL GORPORATION

31 MALAGA COVE PLAZA
PALOS VERDESESTATES. CALIFQRNIA OOR7A
TELEPHONE (310) 375-3日55
FAX (310) 375-2日25

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PLANNING, BUILDING AND CODE ENFORCEMENT

February 2, 2011
TWO PAGES VIA FAX TO 310-544-5292
Ron Dragoo
Senior Engineer
City of Rancho Palos Verdes, CA
30940 Hawthorne Blvd
Rancho Palos Verdes, CA 90275-5391

Re: Betty Strauss<br>10 West Pomegranate Road<br>Portuguese Bend<br>Rancho Palos Verdes, CA 90275

Dear Mr. Dragoo:
My office represents Betty Strauss. Ms. Strauss lives at 10 West Pomegranate Road in Portuguese Bend. The purpose of this letter is to voice her, and my, concerns about future development in Zone 2 of the Landslide Moratorium area of Portuguese Bend. Specifically I note three major concerns of Ms. Strauss:

1. Landslide Activity. Any development in Zone 2 must take into consideration the storm water discharge in Altamira Canyon ("Canyon"). This is the major source of addition to the groundwater system in the area. In reviewing the comments to the proposed Environmental Impact Report by the Abalone Cove Landslide Abatement District I noticed their comment that "Measurements made by Hill and Douglas during major storms in 1998 indicate that less than $20 \%$ of the storm discharge in the Canyon at upper Narcissa Drive actually reached the ocean; the rest infiltrated into the Canyon bottom, mostly through major fractures associated with landslides that cross the Canyon. As new houses are added, the additional hardscape will shorten the timing and increase the volume of runoff water entering Altamira Canyon. As groundwater build-up is a key variable in the geological stability of the area, especially in the active Abalone Cove Landslide, it is important that as much of the additional storm runoff as possible be directed to enter the canyon low in its course."

Ron Dragoo<br>Senior Engineer<br>City of Rancho Paros Verdes<br>February 2, 2011<br>Page 2

2. Erosion in Alta Mira Canyon. Storm Discharge into the Canyon has resulted in erosion occurring along the walls and floor of the Canyon. Water flow continues to reshape the Canyon. Over the last few years the bank of the Canyon contiguous to Ms. Strauss' residence has substantially eroded causing the foundation of her residence to be compromised. Her home is literally splitting apart as a result of this erosion. As noted above, as new houses are added there will be increased runoff water into the Canyon resulting in more erosion and more damage to Ms. Strauss's home as well as all of the residents who's residences abut the Canyon.
3. Factor of Safety. Currently the Department of Engineering of the City utilized a Factor of Safety of 2 for assessing a new project's storm water management plans. In establishing the Safety Factor the City will apply to future development in Zone 2 ask that they consider the potential impact on the Canyon, and on the residents' homes which abut the Canyon.

Thank you for your consideration of these issues.

Yours truly,


Michael A. Barth

# ARIZONA LAND ASSOCIATES, L.P. <br> A California Limited Partnership 

January 19, 2011

Kit Fox, AICP. Associate Planner
City of Rancho Palos Verdes, Planning Division
30940 Hawthorne Boulevard
Rancho Palos Verdes, CA 90275

## RE: ZONE 2 LANDSUIDE MORATORIUM ORDINANCE REVISIONS

Dear Mr. Fox:
In response to the City's Notice of Preparation for the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium Ordinance Revisions, we offer the following comments:

- The Notice of Preparation/Initial Study (NOP/IS) generally refers to the Zone 2 lots as being "added" to the area. However, since the Zone 2 lots existed in 1975 when the City's enduring General Plan/Environmental Impact Report were adopted and were part of the land use analysis and environmental impact analysis, they are not additive. To the extent that state and regional regulations have changed, we understand that certain impacts (e.g., Greenhouse Gases, Air Quality, etc.) must be analyzed, however, it is not necessary to revisit factors such as Transportation/Traffic, Utilities/Service Systems, Noise, etc., which have already been subject to CEQA review.
- The concept of "Moratorium Zones" was recommended in a memo to the Public Works Director in 1993 by Dr. Perry Ehlig (City Geologist) as "suggested guidelines for permitting development in the Moratorium area". It is our understanding, however, that the Moratorium Zone concept has never been adopted as part of the Landslide Moratorium Ordinance or any other formal City Council action. The DEIR should discuss the background and authority regarding the "Moratorium Zones" concept.
- Limiting the maximum size of a residence to 4,000 square feet appears subjective and is inconsistent with the City's Development Code. This proposed standard should be eliminated and each development proposal should be evaluated on a case-by-case basis, pursuant to the existing Development Code. Moreover, the Moratorium Ordinance should not dictate any architectural style (e.g., "single-story, ranch-style residence"). The design of each proposed residence should be evaluated on a case-by-case basis. To the extent that a Community Association may have design standards that conflict with City standards should not be enforced by the Ordinance.
- An assumption stated in the NOP/IS would limit a future residence to 16 feet, maximum. We assume that the method of measuring the building height will be consistent with the existing Development Code (Section 17.02.040). The Ordinance and DEIR must clarify this standard, particularly for lots with a slope.
- Under the proposed ordinance, no existing lots in the Zone 2 area would be permitted to subdivide. We understand that some existing legal lots in Zone 2 exceed the minimum lot size that was established as far back as 1975 (Ordinance 75-78). Therefore, a provision should be made in the ordinance to allow for subdivision, subject to the underlying zoning and development standards.
- The NOP/IS is correct that the 2004 NCCP depicted certain lots in the Zone 2 area with sensitive habitat (coastal sage scrub), including our lot at 37 Cinnamon Lane (Lot 15 , Block 3, Tract 14195). However, we remind the City that a site-specific Biological Resource Study (Nafural Resource Consultants, August 2007) concluded that no sensitive habitat was present on the lot. The City, and it's biologist, reviewed and approved the study. It is our belief that the site characteristics have not changed since 2007. The DEIR should consider all available data when evaluating the impacts of developing single family homes.

As a direct stakeholder in this process, we are available to assist in any way we can. Please contact Gary Weber if you have questions or wish assistance.


CC: Gary Weber

To: Kit Fox, Assoc. Planner, City of Rancho Palos Verdes
From: Robert Douglas, Chairman, Board of Directors, Abalone Cove Landslide Abatement District (ACLAD)

Date: Jan. 28, 2011
Comments on: Initial Study, Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium Ordinance Revisions, Dec. 2010

## Project Scope

Zone 2, the proposed area for the EIR, is bounded to the north and west by mostly open space, to the south by the active Abalone Cove Landslide (ACL) and to the east by the active Portuguese Bend Landslide (PBL). Each of these areas has a direct influence on Zone 2 and, at the minimum the scope of the EIR should be expanded to include contiguous portions of each area. For example, the hillside areas to the north have moderate to steep slopes which drain storm water into Zone 2 and no analysis of the storm drain capacity within zone 2 would be complete without a hydrologic study of these upslope hillsides. In turn, storm waters generated to the north and within Zone 2 flow directly into the ACL and affect its stability. The scope of the proposed EIR is too limited.

## Geology and Soils

The Initial Study (IS) concludes that there would be a less than significant impact from seismic-related ground failure. The comments (a(iii)) focus on liquefaction and rightly conclude that this is not a major issue in the area. However, of major concern is slope failure (slumps, landslides) generated by ground acceleration during an earthquake (a(iv)). The entire area to the north of Zone 2 is an ancient landslide complex, composed on numerous landslide masses of varying size, the stability of which is essentially unknown. Except for the fact that these landslides have not moved in historical time, there is no information available which would indicate how these ancient landslide masses would respond to ground shaking. This is a major concern and appropriate and experienced experts in the effects of seismically induced slope failure must be contracted for this portion of the EIR.

The IS concludes that because the soils on the 64 developed lots have previously been disturbed and compacted, the potential for expansive soils is low in these areas. Observations in the developed part of zone 2 suggest that the soils remain expansive and are the source of continued damage in the older houses. As concluded in d, the impact of expansive soils is a major problem and needs to be investigated both within Zone 2 and the adjacent area to better understand how to deal with this problem.

# Abalone Cove Landslide Abatement District, A State of California Geohazards District 

## Hydrology and Water Quality

The single biggest problem generated by the addition of new homes in Zone 2 will be the rainwater runoff generated by increased hardscape. This creates two related issues of major importance: adequacy of the storm drain system and the addition of water to the subsurface.

The existing roads are the storm drain system although they were not designed for this task. Over the years, the addition of road-side berms, culverts and drains have made the current system "adequate" under normal rainfall conditions. During greater than 1 inch/hour rainfall the streets tend to flood. During the 1990s a study of storm runoff in the community using hydrological calculations made by the LA County Flood Control cited changes and improvements that should made to the system to accommodate 50 year and 100 year storm events. Few of these recommendations were implemented. To understand the existing system and its capacity to accommodate the addition of new homes, several steps should be taken, including:
a. An analysis of the existing storm drain system to determine its current capacity under different rainfall conditions. Currently we only have "qualitative" information based on observation during rain storms.
b. A hydrological analysis of the runoff generated by normal as well as extreme rainfall conditions originating from the hillside slopes to the north and west of Zone 2. This should include the developed area within the upper reaches of the Altamira Canyon drainage basin. It is important to identify the volume at each location where this runoff enters the road-storm drain system. This analysis also needs to identify where the runoff enters the Altamira Canyon drainage system and the amounts at each location. This is important both for the road-storm drain system as well for ACLAD's efforts in recovering groundwater.
c. A proposal of how the storm runoff can be modified in the case that the potential 47 new homes will produce more runoff than the road-drain system can accommodate, even with improvements.

The storm water discharge in Altamira Canyon is the major source of recharge to the groundwater system in the area. Measurements made by Hill and Douglas during major storms in 1998 indicate that less than $20 \%$ of the storm discharge in the canyon at upper Narcissa Drive actually reached the ocean, the rest infiltrated into the canyon bottom, mostly through major fractures associated with landslides that cross the canyon. As new houses are added, the additional hardscape will shorten the timing and increase the volume of runoff water entering Altamira Canyon. As groundwater buildup is a key variable in the geological stability of the area, especially in the active ACL, it is important that as much of the additional storm runoff as possible be directed to enter the canyon low in its course.

Abalone Cove Landslide Abatement District, A State of California Geohazards District

Cinnamon Lane, between lower and upper Narcissa Drive is approximately the drainage divide in Zone 2 and water which collects west of Cinnamon flows south and enters Altamira Canyon near the end of Figtree Road, in the lower part of the canyon. This is desirable as this route enters the canyon closer to its terminus and bypasses several major fractures. However, storm water which collects to the east of Cinnamon flows south and east and enters the canyon at several locations, all above the fracture zones that cross the canyon. Any investigation of the storm water drainage in zone 2 and adjacent areas needs to pay special attention to this problem. Ultimately, any suggested design changes to the road-storm drain system must minimize this problem. It is much simpler and cheaper to prevent storm water from entering the ground water than it is to pump it out of the ground.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the IS and ACLAD stands ready to provide any assistance or information that may help in the preparation of the EIR.

Robert Douglas
Chairman, Board of Directors, ACLAD

## COMMENT ON SCOPE AND CONTENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT FOR PROPOSED ZONE 2 LANDSLIDE MORATORIUM ORDINANCE REVISIONS (PLANNING CASE ZON2009-00409)

The proposed Environmental Impact Report ("EIR") addresses the "other 31 undeveloped lots" in Zone 2 as distinguished from the 16 "Monks" lots.

This comment points out both the need for and the legal appropriateness of additional, modern, scientific evidence to address geology and hydrology issues in this EIR. There now exist geophysical testing and analytical procedures which could scientifically address, at a very reasonable cost, some critical uncertainties in the evidence that was before the Califormia Court of Appeal in Monks. The same scientific uncertainties that controlled the legal result in Monks also loom large in this EIR.

Modern science can significantly reduce, or even eliminate, some of these legally critical uncertainties. Acoustic profiling of subsurface formations by a geophysicist holds the potential to either confirm or negate, in whole or in part, the "block glide" theory on which the California Court of Appeal based its decision in Monks. Such acoustic profiling can be accomplished, or at least validated for critical areas, for a few tens of thousands of dollars. This cost is competitive with, and could substantially reduce, the legal fees and costs and the expenditures of City Staff resources that inevitably will be expended in sterile arguments over the currently-existing scientific uncertainties in Zone 2.

The Monks appellate court stated as follows:
"This case involves block glides -- large blocks of earth that move slowly along a single plane. According to Foster, whose testimony on this issue was not challenged, a block glide generally presents no risk of harm to people. The city does not contend that if construction is allowed, one of plaintiff's lots might slide onto an adjacent lot or that one of plaintiffs' homes might slide into the ocean. This case is not comparable to the sudden breakaway of the 18th hole at the Ocean Trails Golf Course. Rather, the gist of the City's nuisance theory is that, if an undeveloped lot is moving at all or might move at some time, the property owner -- for his or her own good-- should not be allowed to build a home that could suffer damage in the distant future, notwithstanding that the potential damage could e repaired. Nor does the city argue that construction on plaintiffs' lots is likely to damage the property of others or to cause a block glide by weakening Zone 2." (bold, italic emphasis added) Monks, et al v. City of Rancho Palos Verdes (Oct 1, 2008), 167 Cal . App. 4th 263, 307-308.

The California Court of Appeal in Monks quoted the U.S. Supreme Court in material part as follows:
"Third, in examining the factors that would resolve the takings claim, the court relied on common law principles. "The 'total taking' inquiry we require today will ordinarily entail (as the application of state nuisance law ordinarily entails) analysis of, among other things, the degree of harm to public lands and resources,
or adjacent private property, posed by the claimant's proposed activities, ... the social value of the claimant's activities and their suitability to the locality in question ... and the relative ease with which the alleged harm can be avoided through measures taken by the claimant and the government (or adjacent landowners) alike ... . The fact that a particular use has long been engaged in by similarly situated owners ordinarily imports a lack of any common-law prohibition (though changed circumstances or new knowledge may make what was previously permissible no longer so ... /)] ." Monks, supra, 167 Cal. App. 4th at 298-299. (bold, italic emphasis added).

Thus, evidence to show "changed circumstances or new knowledge" plainly is both admissible and appropriate on the issues raised in this EIR.

Please note that the original delineation of the boundaries of Zones 1-5 occurred decades ago and was based upon the very coarse and limited geologic data that was available at the time. In addition, significant soil movements have occurred in the intervening decades, especially at the margins. The historic boundaries of Zones 1 - 5 were in significant degree arbitrary when drawn. At that time the City lacked scientific evidence that was as precise as the precision with which the zone boundaries were drawn. Equally importantly, there plainly has been movement at the margins

Modern geophysical and other evidence, collected with scientifically meaningful precision, therefore appropriate on the following critical issues in this Zone 2 EIR:

1. Does scientific evidence establish that one or more "blocks" exist and are "gliding" in Zone 2, or in immediately adjacent zones?
2. Is there a single slide plane or are there multiple slide planes in Zone 2? (See the "block glide" definition adopted by the Court of Appeal, "large blocks of earth that move slowly along a single plane". Monks, 167 Cal. App. 4th at 307.)
3. Does a purported "block" possess internal tensile strength or cohesion that mechanically maintains integrity of the "block"? Or is the purported "block" an aggregated mass that lacks internal cohesion or tensile strength?
4. Does a purported "block" exist only because there is some mechanical support external to the "block"? If so, is that external support softening, weakening, or failing? If such external support is necessary to the continued existence of a "block" within Zone 2, then is the geographic area that provides such external support to a "block" also included within the scope of this EIR?
5. Have geographic boundaries been scientifically established for any such "block"? If so, what is the scientific precision, or range of error, in the boundaries of a "block"?
6. Does a "block" have sharply defined margins, or is there some sort of transition zone at the margins where the block is crumbling, collapsing, softening, disintegrating or
otherwise failing? What is the scientific precision with which any margins or transition zones have been established for a purported "block"?
7. Are nearby slide areas encroaching on the purported "block"? If so, at what rate are slide scarps advancing towards or into the "block"? Are transition zones advancing into the purported "block"?
8. Are substantial sections likely to cave or calve off what historically may have been treated as a "block" when defining Zone 2?
9. Are there significant fluctuations of water levels, or of water saturation, in soils within or adjacent to a purported "block" that affect continuing existence of the "block"?
10. Should the historic boundaries of Zone 2 and adjacent zones be re-defined in accord with modern geologic evidence? Should this re-definition of zone boundaries be accomplished as part of the proposed revision of the Zone 2 moratorium?
11. Concerning mitigation measures: Who should pay to assemble the scientific evidence necessary to rationally re-define zone boundaries? How should the cost of scientific re-evaluation be allocated among the interested parties? How much of this cost is properly a public function of the City? How much should be allocated to owners of the "remaining 31 lots" for which development permissions will become available? How much should be allocated to neighbors of the "remaining 31 lots"?
12. Concerning mitigation measures: Will it be more cost effective for the City and other interested parties to pay some or all of the costs of scientific re-evaluation to reduce or eliminate uncertainties, rather than spend the money in expensive, protracted litigation over who should bear the burden of proof with respect to scientific uncertainties?

Lowell R. Wedemeyer

## Appendix A2

2018 NOP and NOP Responses

# CTY OF <br> RaNCHO PALOS VERDES <br> NOTICE OF PREPARATION 

To: Interested Persons

From: City of Rancho Palos Verdes<br>Community Development Department<br>30940 Hawthorne Blvd.<br>Rancho Palos Verdes, California 90275-5391<br>310-544-5228 or planning@rpvca.gov


#### Abstract

Subject: Notice of Preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) pursuant to the Requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) for proposed code amendments to Exception "P" of Title 15.20.040 (Landslide Moratorium Ordinance) of the Rancho Palos Verdes Municipal Code pertaining to Zone 2


The City of Rancho Palos Verdes originally prepared and circulated a Draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the project identified below in 2012. The purpose of this Notice of Preparation is to inform those interested that as the CEQA Lead Agency, the City of Rancho Palos Verdes will recirculate an updated Draft EIR for this project. The recirculated updated Draft EIR will cover the same environmental issue areas that were previously analyzed in the original Draft EIR circulated in 2012. However, the recirculated Draft EIR will be updated with applicable data that is new or has changed since circulation in 2012, as well as pertinent information provided in comments received on the original Draft EIR. The project description has not changed since the City originally circulated the Draft EIR in 2012. We need to know the views of you or your agency as to the scope and content of the environmental information which is germane to you or your agency's statutory responsibilities in connection with the proposed project, particular with regards to new or updated information.

Project Title: Proposed Code Amendments to Exception "P" of Title 15.20.040 (Landslide Moratorium Ordinance) of the Rancho Palos Verdes Municipal Code pertaining to Zone 2

Location: The proposed code amendment would apply to the approximately 112-acre "Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium Ordinance" area, located north of the intersection of Palos Verdes Drive South and Narcissa Drive in the Portuguese Bend area of the Palos Verdes Peninsula, within the City of Rancho Palos Verdes, County of Los Angeles, California. The Zone 2 area, located on the hills above the south-central coastline of the City, is within the City's larger (approximately 1,200acre) Landslide Moratorium Area (LMA). Zone 2 consists of 111 individual lots, of which 69 lots have been developed with residential structures (includes 5 Monks Plaintiffs' lots), 11 lots have obtained Planning entitlements for development (via Exception "P") and 31 lots remain undeveloped. These latter 31 lots is the focus of the recirculated EIR, consistent with the focus in the original EIR circulated in 2012.

Project Description: The project description, presented below, has not changed since the City of Rancho Palos Verdes circulated the original Draft EIR in 2012.

Landslide Moratorium Ordinance Revisions. Section 15.20 .040 of the Rancho Palos Verdes Municipal Code establishes the process for requesting exceptions to the existing moratorium on "the filing, processing, approval or issuance of building, grading or other permits" within the existing LMA. The proposed code amendment to the City's Landslide Moratorium Ordinance would revise existing Exception "P" to allow for the future submittal of Landslide Moratorium Exception (LME) applications for 31 undeveloped or underdeveloped lots within Zone 2. It should be noted that the granting of an LME does not constitute approval of a specific project request, but simply grants the property owner the ability to submit the appropriate application(s) for consideration of a specific project request.

Future Development Potential. The potential granting of up to 31 LME requests under the proposed ordinance revisions would permit individual property owners to then apply for individual entitlements to develop their lots. The undeveloped lots within Zone 2 are held in multiple private ownerships so the timing and scope of future development is not known. For the purposes of the EIR, it will be assumed that development would occur over a period of at least 10 years from adoption of the ordinance revisions in a manner consistent with the private architectural standards adopted by the Portuguese Bend Community Association and the City's underlying RS-1 and RS-2 zoning regulations. Therefore, the future development assumptions for Zone 2 include the following:

- Thirty-one single-story, ranch-style residences with attached or detached three-car garages, with minimum living area of 1,500 square feet and maximum living area of 4,000 square feet or $15 \%$ of gross lot area, whichever is less;
- Less than 1,000 cubic yards of grading (cut and fill combined) per lot, with no more than 50 cubic yards of imported fill and up to a 1,000 cubic yards of export per lot;
- Maximum $25 \%(R S-1)$ or $40 \%(R S-2)$ net lot coverage;
- Maximum building height of 16 feet for residences and 12 feet for detached accessory structures;
- Minimum front setbacks of 20 feet, minimum rear setbacks of 15 feet, minimum street-side setbacks of 10 feet, and minimum interior side setbacks of five feet, with setbacks along private street rights-of-way measured from the easement line rather than the property line; and
- No subdivision of existing lots within Zone 2.

The recirculated updated Draft EIR will cover the same environmental issues areas that were previously analyzed in the original Draft EIR that was circulated in 2012. These issue areas include:

- Aesthetics
- Fire Protection
- Air Quality
- Biological Resources
- Cultural Resources
- Geology and Soils
- Greenhouse Gas Emissions
- Hydrology and Water Quality
- Noise
- Traffic
- Utilities and Service Systems

You are receiving this notice since City records indicate that you are an interested person or agency, or own property within a 500 -foot radius of the project area. If you wish to provide comments on the scope and content of the EIR, please submit your comments to:

Octavio Silva,<br>Senior Planner<br>City of Rancho Palos Verdes, Planning Division<br>30940 Hawthorne Boulevard<br>Rancho Palos Verdes, CA 90275<br>Phone: (310) 544-5234<br>Email: Octavios@rpvca.gov

Due to the time limits mandated by State law, written comments on the scope and content of the EIR must be sent no later than 30 days after receipt of this notice, or by December 12, 2018. Please note that City Hall offices will be closed on November $12^{\text {th }}$ in observance of Veteran's Day, and November $2^{\text {2n }}$ and November $23^{\text {rd }}$ in observance of Thanksgiving. Responsible agencies are requested to indicate their statutory responsibilities in connection with this project when responding.


Please contact Mr. Octavio Silva at 310-544-5234 or via e-mail at Octavios@rpvca.gov for further information.

Date: November 8, 2018
Signature
Name and Title: Ara Mihranian, Director of Community Development

## Rancho Palos Verdes



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Project Location


U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service Carlsbad Fish and Wildlife Office 2177 Salk Avenue, Suite 250
Carlsbad, California 92008
(760) 431-9440

FAX (760) 431-9624


California Department of Fish and Wildlife South Coast Region
3883 Ruffin Road
San Diego, California 92123
(858) 467-4201

FAX (858) 467-4239

In Reply Refer To:
FWS/CDFW-19B0053-19CPA0065
December 13, 2018
Octavio Silva, Senior Planner
City of Rancho Palos Verdes
Planning Division
30940 Hawthorne Boulevard
Rancho Palos Verdes, California 90275
Subject: Comments on the Notice of Preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for proposed code amendments to Exception "P" of Title 15.20.040 (Landslide Moratorium Ordinance) of the Rancho Palos Verdes Municipal Code pertaining to Zone 2

Dear Mr. Silva,
The U.S Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (Department), hereafter collectively referred to as the Wildlife Agencies, have reviewed the abovereferenced Notice of Preparation (NOP) dated November 8, 2018. The project details provided herein are based on the information provided in the NOP and associated documents.

The primary concern and mandate of the Service is the protection of public fish and wildlife resources and their habitats. The Service has legal responsibility for the welfare of migratory birds, anadromous fish, and endangered animals and plants occurring in the United States. The Service is also responsible for administering the Federal Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.), including habitat conservation plans (HCP) developed under section 10(a)(1)(B) of the Act. The Department is a Trustee Agency and a Responsible Agency pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; §§ 15386 and 15381, respectively) and is responsible for ensuring appropriate conservation of the state's biological resources, including rare, threatened, and endangered plant and animal species, pursuant to the California Endangered Species Act (CESA; Fish and Game Code § 2050 et seq.) and Fish and Game Code section 1600 et seq. The Department also administers the Natural Community Conservation Planning (NCCP) program, a California regional habitat conservation planning program. The City of Rancho Palos Verdes (City) is currently participating in the NCCP program through the preparation of a draft NCCP/HCP Subarea Plan (NCCP/HCP) that was submitted to the Federal Register on October 31, 2018.

The proposed amendments to Exception "P" of Title 15.20.040 (Landslide Moratorium Ordinance) of the Rancho Palos Verdes Municipal Code pertaining to Zone 2 (Project) would apply to the 112-acre Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium Area (LMA) located in the Portuguese Bend area of the City. The amendments would allow for future submittal of Landslide Moratorium Exception (LME) applications for an additional 31 undeveloped or underdeveloped lots within Zone 2 of the LMA. Currently, these lots are not eligible to submit an LME application under Exception "P". The City intends to update and recirculate the Draft EIR (DEIR) that was originally prepared in 2012 for this Project. The Wildlife Agencies offer the following comments and recommendations to assist the City in their update of the DEIR and to ensure the Project is consistent with ongoing regional habitat conservation planning efforts.

1. The Wildlife Agencies recommend the City include information in the updated DEIR on the current status of the updated NCCP/HCP, including reference to the City Council's review and approval in March 2018 and submittal to the Federal Register on October 31, 2018; make all appropriate changes to existing NCCP/HCP references in the DEIR; and include any new applicable NCCP/HCP references or references to associated documents. In addition, the City should ensure all habitat impacts associated with future development of the subject parcels will be tracked in accordance with the requirements of the NCCP/HCP (NCCP/HCP Section 9.0).
2. Since the completion of the original DEIR, new monitoring data for NCCP/HCP covered species has been collected as part of the mandatory monitoring requirements of the NCCP/HCP. We recommend the City utilize these monitoring reports when updating the occurrence information for biological resources present in, or adjacent to, the Project area. This would include referencing the most recent survey results for coastal California gnatcatcher (Polioptila californica californica) and cactus wren (Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus) as reported in "Palos Verdes Nature Preserve Survey for the California Gnatcatcher and the Cactus Wren" (Cooper 2018).

We appreciate the opportunity to comment on this NOP and look forward to continuing to work with the City to finalize and successfully implement the NCCP/HCP. If you have questions or comments regarding this letter, please contact Eric Porter of the Service (760) 431-9440 extension 285 or Kyle Rice of the Department at (858) 4674250.

For Karen Goebel
Assistant Field Supervisor
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Sincerely,


Gail K. Sevrens
Environmental Program Manager
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
cc: State Clearinghouse
Ara Mihranian (City of Rancho Palos Verdes)
AraM@rpvca.gov
Reference
Cooper, D. S. 2018. "Palos Verdes Nature Preserve Survey for the California Gnatcatcher and the Cactus Wren, Final Report." Prepared for Palos Verdes Peninsula Land Conservancy August 9, 2018.

Stacey Love<br>Recovery Permit Coordinator<br>USFWS

2177 Salk Ave., Suite 250
Carlsbad, CA 92008
August 9, 2018
Ms. Love,
I certify that the information in this survey report and attached exhibits fully and accurately represents my work.


Daniel S. Cooper
President, CEM, Inc.
USFWS Permit \#TE 100008-3

# Palos Verdes Nature Preserve Survey for the California Gnatcatcher and the Cactus Wren Palos Verdes Peninsula Land Conservancy Los Angeles County 

## 2018

Final Report


San Ramon Reserve, Palos Verdes Peninsula, Feb. 17, 2018
This image is illustrative of the challenging conditions for the two focal bird species, showing essentially no foliage on the native shrubs (Encelia californica in the foreground), no forbs along footpaths and between shrubs, and dried weeds from 2016-17 (here Brassica nigra) overtopping the remaining cactus patches

Photo by Daniel S. Cooper

## Prepared by:

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## Introduction and Summary

We report on a single-season survey of two sensitive bird species, the (coastal) California gnatcatcher Polioptila californica californica (Federally Threatened) and the coastal-slope population of the cactus wren Campylorbyncbus brunneicapillus (formerly a Candidate for federal listing; now treated as a California Bird Species of Special Concern') on the Palos Verdes peninsula in 2018. Our study area extended across nine reserves covering a combined 1,225 acres managed by the Palos Verdes Peninsula Land Conservancy (Figures 1a and 1b). Our survey may be compared with previous surveys for these two birds conducted at most of the same sites in 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015 (Dudek 2007, Hamilton 2009, CEM 2013, CEM 2015), as well as with more limited surveys conducted at various locations on the peninsula since 2010 (e.g., CEM 2011, 2013, and 2014).

For 2018, we estimate 19 territories of California gnatcatcher this year, and just five territories of cactus wren. Compared with previous surveys, the estimate of California gnatcatcher territories for 2018 is down by roughly half, and for cactus wrens is down roughly $75 \%$. This unprecedented drop is extremely alarming, particularly for cactus wren, which may not survive many more years. Both California gnatcatcher and cactus wren were present together at three reserves early in the year, but only at two reserves, Three Sisters/Filiorum, by late spring (vs. five reserves in 2015). The California gnatcatcher was absent (or presumed absent) at two (vs. one in 2015), and the Cactus wren absent at seven of the nine reserves ${ }^{2}$; and unlike in prior years, neither focal species was detected at Agua Amarga Reserve. We attribute these declines to the combination of prolonged drought, cold/wet spring conditions in 2018, the continued degradation of native scrub habitat through growth in invasive shrubs, and an increase in local predators. However, it is not clear which of these factors is driving the decline, nor is it clear that any change in (human) management of the habitat would be able to reverse it.

## Methods

We conducted targeted surveys for the California gnatcatcher and the cactus wren on 19 days to eight of nine reserves managed by Palos Verdes Peninsula Land Conservancy (collectively known as the Palos Verdes Nature Preserve) at the southwestern tip of the Palos Verdes peninsula (Table 1; Figures 1a, 1b) between 17 Feb. and 13 June 2018 (Tables 1 and 2). More than one site was visited on most days, for a total of c. 47 survey hours (Table 2). We used a two-visit protocol, with surveys spread at least one week apart, with one early-

[^3]season visit from late Feb. to early April ("Round 1") and one late-season visit during midMay to mid-June ("Round 2") ${ }^{3}$. Data from a popular online bird sighting reporting platform (eBird; www.ebird.org) were incorporated into our analysis, as applicable, since many of the reserves were visited by competent birders during the same survey windows.

Following established protocol for California gnatcatcher surveys (USFWS 1997), visits were made between 6:00 a.m. and noon, typically beginning late morning when ambient morning temperatures were above (or were predicted to rise above) 55 degrees F. Surveys were not conducted under extreme weather (temperature, wind) conditions. Taped vocalizations of each species were employed on all surveys, as outlined in guidelines provided by PVPLC and approved by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service/Department of Fish and Game ("7.3.2 Animal Species Monitoring"). A "zigzag" walking route was used to cover each reserve, following as closely to the most recent (2009) survey as possible (Appendix A). No more than 80 acres of coastal sage scrub was surveyed on any single day, following USFWS (1997) guidelines. The survey routes used in 2018 were intended to follow those used by previous surveyors (Dudek 2007, Hamilton 2009, etc.), though portions of several reserves contained only scattered patches of coastal sage scrub, or had inaccessible areas that could not be reached during the survey; these were generally skipped in 2018 to focus most efficiently on prime coastal sage scrub and cactus habitat within the preserve network, as was done in prior years (Appendix A).

Most surveys were carried out by Daniel S. Cooper (TE 100008-3; SC-10615), assisted by Robert A. Hamilton (TE 799557). Both Cooper and Hamilton have extensive experience with California gnatcatcher surveys throughout Los Angeles and other counties, and have conducted similar target bird surveys at the Portuguese Bend Reserve in prior years for the Palos Verdes Peninsula Land Conservancy.

In addition to recording aural detections of both species, visual scans (using Leica $8 \times 42$ Ultravid binoculars) were made of all cactus habitat for cactus wren nests, and sightings of the brown-headed cowbird (Molothrus ater), a known parasite of songbird nests, as well as other sensitive species were noted. Basic weather conditions were observed at the start and end of each visit (Table 2). All observations of the two target species were recorded directly onto aerial photographs, with special attention paid to documenting the number and breeding/territorial status of each in notes. For each sighting of a target species, we recorded:

- Date and start time of sighting (sightings were typically very brief, so stop times were typically not recorded unless more than a few seconds);
- Sex/age of individual(s) (if known);
- Banding information (color-banded, metal-banded, etc.);
- Habitat type where found (only if not coastal sage scrub for California gnatcatcher or cactus scrub for cactus wren);
- Number of birds associated with individual (e.g., family group, pair, etc.); and
- Breeding activity observed

[^4]Locations of all target/special-interest species were transferred from field maps onto Google Earth maps and converted to digital files (.kmz). These are presented in Appendix B.

From these sightings, we estimated the number of territories for each reserve, cognizant that two visits were insufficient to provide a confident estimate of either territory boundaries. Therefore, our territory numbers should be treated as rough approximations, rather than indications of actual population estimates. To allow for the most useful comparisons with prior surveys, we follow Hamilton's (2009) definition of a "territory" to include any discrete location where a territorial bird (male, in the case of the gnatcatcher) or pair was present on at least one visit. Locations where we detected an unmated adult bird of either species, or juvenile(s) of either species away from adults, were not considered "territories". In mapping locations of birds, we noted movements with arrows on our field maps, but mapped only the site of initial detection on the digital maps (otherwise, they would be nearly impossible to read, particularly given multiple visits).


Figure 1a. Reserves in the Palos Verdes Nature Preserve in Rancho Palos Verdes (indicated in top of legend) surveyed during this study (and prior ones). Figure courtesy PVPLC.


Figure 1b. Aerial view of reserves. Clockwise, from upper left: L = Agua Amarga (formerly "Lunada Cyn."); $\mathrm{N}=$ Vista del Norte, $\mathrm{U}=$ Filiorum; $\mathrm{C}=$ Portuguese Bend (formerly "Canyons"); $\mathrm{F}=$ Forrestal; $\mathrm{R}=$ San Ramon; $\mathrm{A}=$ Abalone Cove (east and west); $\mathrm{T}=$ Three Sisters; $\mathrm{B}=$ Vicente Bluffs (upper and lower); V = Alta Vicente. Figure from Hamilton 2009, courtesy of PVPLC.

Table 1. Reserve acreage and total survey hours, 2012-18. Note that multiple sites were surveyed on some days (see Table 2 for additional detail).

| Reserve | Acres | Days <br> surveyed <br> $\mathbf{2 0 1 2}$ | Time <br> afield <br> $\mathbf{2 0 1 2}$ | Days <br> surveyed <br> $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ | Time <br> afield <br> $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ | Days <br> surveyed <br> $\mathbf{2 0 1 8}$ | Time <br> afield <br> $\mathbf{2 0 1 8}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Abalone Cove | 64 | 3 | $7: 10$ | 6 | $5: 17$ | 4 | $4: 28$ |
| Agua Amarga | 59 | 2 | $5: 05$ | 3 | $3: 21$ | 3 | $3: 26$ |
| Alta Vicente | 55 | 2 | $4: 35$ | 4 | $4: 52$ | 2 | $6: 04$ |
| Forrestal | 155 | 4 | $8: 40$ | 4 | $4: 05$ | 2 | $6: 02$ |
| Portuguese <br> Bend | 399 | 4 | $12: 00$ | 5 | $6: 51$ | 2 | $11: 42$ |
| San Ramon | 95 | 3 | $4: 10$ | 2 | $2: 05$ | 2 | $3: 07$ |
| Three | 300 | 4 | $10: 35$ | 7 | $9: 43$ | 2 | $10: 01$ |
| Sisters/Filiorum <br> (combined) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vicente Bluffs | 84 | 2 | $4: 40$ | 2 | $2: 42$ | 2 | $2: 28$ |
| Vista del Norte | 14 | 2 | $1: 05$ | 1 | $0: 20$ | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | $\mathbf{1 , 2 2 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 6}$ | $\mathbf{5 8} \mathbf{~ h r s}$ | $\mathbf{3 4}$ | c. $\mathbf{4 0}$ <br> hrs |  |  |

[^5]Table 2. Summary and description of survey effort in 2018. Number of birds listed is the maximum number of adults estimated (both visits). Letters after the reserve names refer to the abbreviations in Figure 1b.

| Date | Survey round | Time | T. start (F) | T. end <br> (F) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sky/ } \\ & \text { Wind } \end{aligned}$ | Subarea | $\begin{gathered} \# \\ \text { CAGN } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \# \\ \text { CACW } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Abalone Cove (A) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9 March | 1 | 9:15-12:15 | 61 | 63 | OC/3-5 mph |  | 1 | 0 | RAH |
| 28 March | 1 | 10:50-11:40 | 67 | 67 | Clear/calm |  | 4 | 0 | DSC |
| 18 May | 2 | 10:34-10:54 | N/A | N/A | N/A |  | 3 | 0 | DSC |
| 31 May | 2 | 10:26-11:44 | 62 | 67 | PC/calm |  | 2 | 0 | DSC |
| Agua Amarga (L) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 17 Feb | 1 | 11:03-11:15 | 69 | 60 | Clear/calm | Eastern | 0 | 0 | DSC |
| 28 Mar | 1 | 7:42-9:01 | 57 | 57 | Clear/calm |  | 0 | 0 | DSC |
| 7 June | 2 | 10:41-12:13 | 64 | 64 | PC/calm |  | 0 | 0 | DSC |
| Alta Vicente (V) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 23 Feb | 1 | 8:15-11:15 | 48 | 53 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Clear/4-8 } \\ & \mathrm{mph} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | 4 | 2 | RAH |
| 24 May | 2 | 8:20-11:24 | 58 | 59 | Fog/calm |  | 6 | 0 | DSC |
| Forrestal (F) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 Apr | 1 | 7:48-10:56 | 55 | 55 | OC/calm |  | 2 | 0 | DSC |
| 31 May | 2 | 7:21-10:15 | 59 | 62 | $\mathrm{PC} / 0-3 \mathrm{mph}$ |  | 5 | 0 | DSC |
| Portuguese Bend (C) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 21 Feb | 1 | 8:20-11:20 | 50 | 57 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Clear/3-5 } \\ & \mathrm{mph} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | North | 0 | 0 | RAH |
| 21 Feb | 1 | 8:07-11:05 | 50 | 57 | Clear/3-8 $\mathrm{mph}$ | South | 2 | 0 | DSC |
| 18 May | 2 | 8:20-11:40 | 61 | 66 | OC/3-5 mph | North | 2 | 0 | RAH |
| 18 May | 2 | 7:56-10:20 | 60 | 65 | OC/calm | South | $3^{6}$ | 0 | DSC |
| San Ramon (R) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 17 Feb | 1 | 9:01-10:46 | 61 | 61 | Clear/calm |  | 2 | 0 | DSC |
| 7 June | 2 | 9:04-10:26 | 62 | 64 | OC/5-0 mph |  | 2 | 0 | DSC |
| Three Sisters ( T ) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 29 Mar | 1 | 8:20-11:05 | 53 | 60 | $\mathrm{PC} / 3 \mathrm{mph}$ |  | 2 | 4 | RAH |
| 13 June | 2 | 8:10-10:20 | 64 | 66 | Fog/3-5 mph |  | 6 | 3 | RAH |
| Filiorum (U) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 29 Mar | 1 | 8:13-10:51 | 58 | 58 | Clear/calm |  | 10 | 2 | DSC |
| 13 June | 2 | 8:04-10:32 | 64 | 68 | PC/calm |  | 5 | 2 | DSC |
| Vicente Bluffs (B) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 28 Mar | 1 | 9:09-10:39 | 61 | 64 | $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline \begin{array}{l} \text { Clear/3-5 } \\ \mathrm{mph} \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | 4 | 0 | DSC |
| 24 May | 2 | 11:33-12:31 | 59 | 61 | OC/calm |  | 6 | 0 | DSC |
| Vista del Norte (N) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| N/A |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

${ }^{6}$ An apparent family group (3-4 birds) was observed just south of the reserve boundary as the survey ended, which likely wandered down from the mapped territory in the southern portion of the reserve, and is not included here.

## Results

We estimate 19 territories of California gnatcatcher, and five territories of cactus wren, during the 2018 breeding season (Table 3). This represents a drop of $54 \%$ and $74 \%$, respectively, from the prior survey in 2015, and an even larger drop from the 2009-2015 average. Cactus Wren territories have never been estimated to be in the single-digits since monitoring began, and we only had birds survive the season at two (adjacent) reserves, Three Sisters and Filiorum. A former stronghold of the species on the peninsula, Alta Vicente reserve ( 13 territories estimated in 2012) had zero active territories by June 2018 (the single pair observed in February appeared to be absent as of March 2018). Agua Amarga Reserve, which had at least three territories each of California gnatcatcher and cactus wren in both 2009 and 2015, had zero territories in 2018 (we surveyed there on three separate days, and visited each "arm" of the reserve at least twice). The pattern noted in 2015 held in 2018, that cactus wren was not recorded at any reserve where absent on the prior survey. This year we can add three "new" extirpation locations for the species, Alta Vicente, Agua Amarga, and San Ramon. Maps showing all locations of California gnatcatcher and cactus wren observations, including nests, from the 2018 survey are provided in Appendix B, and are detailed in a table in Appendix C. No brown-headed cowbirds were noted during the 2015 (just one was detected in 2012).

Table 3. Estimates of territories of California gnatcatcher (CAGN) and cactus wren (CACW), by reserve.

|  | Abalone Cove | Agua Amarga | Alta Vicente | Forrestal | Port. <br> Bend | $\begin{gathered} \text { San } \\ \text { Ramon } \end{gathered}$ | Three Sisters | Filiorum ${ }^{7}$ | Vicente Bluffs | Vista del Norte |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2006 (65 CAGN/c. 30 CACW $^{8}$ ) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CAGN | 8 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 14 | 7 | 8 | N/A | 4 | 0 |
| CACW | 9 ad . | 4 ad . | $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline 4 \mathrm{pr}, 7 \\ \text { ad. } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 6 ad . | 4 ad . | 10 ad . | $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline 7 \text { pr., } \\ 1 \mathrm{ad} . \\ \hline \end{array}$ | N/A | 0 | 0 |
| 2009 (40 CAGN/18 CACW) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CAGN | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 4 | N/A | 10 | 0 |
| CACW | 0 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 | N/A | 0 | 0 |
| 2012 (33 CAGN/38 CACW) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CAGN | 5 | 1 | 5 | 9 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| CACW | 3 | 6 | 13 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 10 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| 2015 (33 CAGN/19 CACW) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CAGN | 1 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| CACW | 0 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| 2018 (19 CAGN/5 CACW) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CAGN | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 0 |
| CACW | 0 | 0 | $0^{9}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 |

[^6]
## Discussion

Overall, 2018 found the lowest numbers of both California gnatcatchers and cactus wrens since required every-three-year monitoring began in 2006. The reasons for this are not entirely clear, but it likely a combination of the following factors ${ }^{10}$ :

- Crippling drought that started after 2012 and which has continued into 2018, which resulted in virtually no new foliage or flowering on shrubs/forbs by spring 2018 (and which likely reduced the available food tremendously);
- A relatively wet winter in 2016-17 that resulted in an explosion of weedy growth across the peninsula (esp. black mustard Brassica nigra) that altered the structure of the native low scrub habitat and rendered it less suitable for the two focal species;
- Unseasonably cool (and wet) conditions during early spring 2018 (in 2018, temperature data indicate that no survey date reached an air temperature in the 70 s , only five days saw end temperatures $>65 \mathrm{~F}$, and rain canceled several survey dates; by contrast, in 2015, 10 survey dates ended with temperatures at or above 70 F );
- The continuing decline of cactus plants from drought and insect pests;
- The continued growth of invasive shrubs such as acacia (Acacia spp.) and others; and
- The continuing increase in predators such as Cooper's hawk (Accipiter cooperii) peninsula-wide.

It is also possible that the dramatic loss of cactus wrens is being accelerated by a genetic bottleneck, where viable young are not being produced at a rate that would sustain the population, and with essentially no immigration of new individuals, we're simply waiting for the remaining adults to die. Thus, these seemingly adverse environmental conditions may not be operating on a "normal" population, but one already struggling with low population size.

The following is a more detailed description of observations of California gnatcatcher and cactus wren by site, with reference to results from prior surveys.

## Abalone Cove

Following the pattern of steep decline observed in 2015 when just a single California gnatcatcher territory (and no cactus wren) was noted, with one breeding territory again in the restored coastal sage scrub on the point near the center of the reserve (adult bringing in food to a likely nest site in May) (Figure 2). Encouragingly, this year (2018), we also noted a pair in a newer restoration area of the reserve west of here, where the PVPLC had been clearing weeds and planting native shrubs. The area around the main parking lot, and the trail down to the beach, continues to be unsuitable for either species, due to invasion by both non-

[^7]natives such as acacia and large evergreen native shrubs such as lemonadeberry (Rhus integrifolia) ${ }^{11}$.

For cactus wrens, we note that while wrens were absent in 2009, they recolonized in 2012, so it is probable that Abalone Cove is a somewhat peripheral site, supporting the species when the population on the peninsula is high, and winking out when fewer pairs are around. It is possible that (at least during "good years") it supports spillover pairs from the adjacent Filiorum Reserve, located just to the north across Palos Verdes Dr. However, we noted again that the cactus stands at Abalone Cove look even more sickly and sparse than in prior years, and clearly unsuitable for nesting wrens at this time ${ }^{12}$. The last pair of birds reported to ebird from Abalone Cove was in May 2013 (https://ebird.org/view/checklist/S14162696).


Figure 2. California gnatcatcher territories (white boxes), Abalone Cove. Note: far eastern portion of reserve was not visited in 2018.

[^8]
## Agua Amarga

With no territories of either species, not much may be said about Agua Amarga. The habitat looks essentially unchanged here, though a relatively large area of weeds had been cleared within northern "arm" of Lunada Canyon (part of Agua Amarga Reserve), and the cactus stands throughout the reserve appear to have suffered due to weed invasion and drought (a phenomenon noted peninsula-wide). On a possibly positive note, a pair of cactus wrens was reported to ebird in April 2018 (https://ebird.org/view/checklist/S44439942), but the exact location was not noted.

## Alta Vicente

Perhaps the most surprising change at all the reserves was at Alta Vicente, which had supported a relatively robust population of both California gnatcatchers and cactus wrens in prior years, but in 2018 was down to two - and possibly just one - territory of gnatcatchers and zero wrens (Figure 3); one of the two gnatcatcher pairs ("CAGN 2" at Alta Vicente) was not noted during the June visit, and while it may have fledged young and dispersed by the second survey round, it is possible that only a single (successful) gnatcatcher pair nested at Alta Vicente in 2018 (juveniles noted in June). The loss of cactus wren from this site seems part of a trend since 2012; as we wrote in the 2015 report, "several areas with fresh nests in 2012 were found to not support either nests or birds; thus, the drop in numbers is likely real, and was more similar to the estimate for 2009 (4 territories), and well below that estimated in 2006 (4 pairs plus 7 individuals)." The last pair reported to ebird at Alta Vicente was in March 2018 (https://ebird.org/view/checklist/S43840127).

It is likely that the continuing invasion of the cactus patch areas by weeds (including Echium) and acacia is not helping; as noted in 2015, "substantial stands of both cholla and pricklypear cactus remain here, and while acacia shrubs continue to expand and overtake these native stands, wrens are continuing to build nests in cactus at the edge of these shrubs." It appears that these shrubs may have altered the cactus scrub community to such a degree that these birds could not persist. The increase in Cooper's hawk (Accipiter cooperii) may also be a factor, and multiple Cooper's hawks were noted each survey day throughout the study area, including directly over cactus wren habitat.


Figure 3. California gnatcatcher territories (white boxes), Alta Vicente (right) and Vicente Bluffs (left).

## Forrestal

One of the steepest declines of either species came from Forrestal in 2018, when just two active California gnatcatcher territories were mapped (Figure 4), down from the 5-12 territories estimated since 2006. These territories appear to be in similar areas as in prior years, and at least one had young (female bringing in food 31 May) suggesting that several "peripheral" territories may have been lost, leaving only the highest-quality areas occupied, split between the western and eastern halves of the reserve.

As in 2015, cactus wren was entirely missed here, and the species therefore considered extirpated from the reserve, with no old or new wren nests observed. The last pair reported to ebird was in March 2011 (https://ebird.org/view/checklist/S7806016), with the last single here in March 2016.


Figure 4. California gnatcatcher territories (white boxes), Forrestal (right) and Portuguese Bend (left).

## Portuguese Bend

Unlike in prior surveys, the 2018 survey documented just 2-3 territories of California gnatcatchers (Figure 4) from what had been a local stronghold for the species (from 2015: the pattern of 5-7 territories, most in the southern half, with a smattering of sightings in the northern half, has held since (2009)". Interestingly, one of the two documented/potential nesting areas was within the large restoration area in the northern half of the reserve, which had not had regular sightings in prior surveys.

We note that active gnatcatcher territories were almost concentrated in restoration areas in other reserves, with both of the Abalone Cove territories in restored habitat, Alta Vicente one of the 1-2 territories in an active restoration area, and all three of the Vicente Bluffs territories in restoration habitat. This suggests that birds may be finding scarce resources in these "artificially productive" (via irrigation, weeding) zones.

The pair of cactus wrens noted along the "Barn Owl Trail" at the far eastern edge of Portuguese Bend on July 9, 2015 (CEM 2015) appear to have been the last known record of the species from the reserve (none have been reported to ebird since 2013).

## San Ramon

One of the smallest reserves with relatively little coastal sage scrub, San Ramon was down to a single pair of California gnatcatcher 2018 (Figure 5), which was showing no indication of nesting. Therefore, this species - along with cactus wren, which went undetected here may be vanishing from the reserve. While restoration planting evaluation was not part of our study, very little successfully restored habitat was noted. Whether traffic noise was a factor in this decline (as speculated on in 2015) is unknown, but given the steep declines at every other reserve, it would only be a contributing factor at most.


Figure 5. California gnatcatcher territories (white boxes); cactus wren territories (yellow boxes), San Ramon.

## Three Sisters/Filiorum

Note: These reserves are directly adjacent to one another, and so will be discussed together here.

Together, these two adjacent reserves appear to support the last remaining pairs of cactus wrens on the peninsula, as well as an estimated six territories of California gnatcatchers. Additional gnatcatchers may be present in inaccessible areas that border each of these reserves (due to their loud calls, it is unlikely we missed any cactus wrens, however). Most troubling, however, is the loss of multiple pairs of cactus wrens at Three Sisters similar to the situation at Alta Vicente (from six pairs in 2015 to one pair in the upper portion of the
reserve in 2018, and the outright loss of all four pairs in the canyon between the two reserves since 2012) despite the persistence of extensive cactus scrub.


Figure 6. California gnatcatcher territories (white boxes); cactus wren territories (yellow boxes), Three Sisters (left) and Filiorum (right).

## Vicente Bluffs

Unlike virtually any other reserve, Vicente Bluffs saw its population of California gnatcatcher remain stable, as in prior years, with three pairs in the main restoration area (Figure 2). The eastern portion of the reserve (located c. 100 meters east of the main reserve, and just west of Palos Verdes Dr., adjacent to a small debris basin; see Figure B-2) that supported a single territory in prior years ("territory 4 " in 2015) was inaccessible in 2018 so was not surveyed (a "forest" of black mustard Brassica nigra blocked entry to the area that had supported coastal sage scrub in prior years). Cactus wren were again absent here, and with no large cactus patches, will remain so.

## Additional notes

Reviewing what we wrote about the 2012 survey (Cooper 2013):
"The apparent declines in gnatcatcher territories and increases in cactus wren territories should be interpreted with caution. These were based on as few as four visits, over four years, for many reserves, which is far too few to make claims of population trends. So, while these surveys are probably sufficient for presence/absence information - such as that neither species has colonized Vista del Norte reserve, or that California gnatcatcher may be nearing extirpation at Agua Amarga - numbers of both species vary naturally annually, and from decade to decade."

And,
"Atwood et al. (1998b) noted [gnatcatcher] population swings of c. $50 \%$ during annual surveys on the peninsula from 1993-1997, ranging from a high of 56 in 1994 to a low of 26 pairs the following year (1995); our 2012 [and 2015] estimate of 33 pairs fits within this range, as does Hamilton's in 2009 (40 pairs) which used similar methodology. Therefore, only through repeated surveys over multiple years will we be able to assess trends with any confidence."

The 2018 estimate of 19 territories of gnatcatchers falls below Atwood's low of 26 pairs in 1995, though a handful of pairs are present on the peninsula in areas not visited by our survey (e.g., Trump National Golf Course/Ocean Trails, Terranea, and Shoreline Park, etc.). Still, it could be said that 2018 may be a very low ebb of a low period for the species. It is also clear that they are not "holding their own" at Agua Amarga or San Ramon, as suggested in 2015, but rather have retreated to a handful of the densest, most extensive vegetation at a handful of restoration areas (e.g., Vicente Bluffs) and in the most extensive blocks of natural habitat such as Three Sisters/Filiorum.

For cactus wrens, the situation can only be described as dire. A population down to five pairs - of any bird or animal species - is mathematically unlikely to sustain itself without immediate immigration of new individuals. In the case of the Palos Verdes peninsula, given its isolation, this seems essentially impossible in the long term (coastal cactus wren sightings away from nesting territories are virtually unknown in the Los Angeles area, even though stray gnatcatchers are fairly regular and widespread, albeit in low numbers). Even if there is still a pair or two in patches of cactus away from the reserves (e.g., at Ocean Trails, where a single bird was reported to eBird into June 2018), a population below c. 10 pairs is probably unsustainable.

Reversing this trend will be challenging, since these birds only breed in spring/early summer, and tend to occur in small, highly social groups that construct numbers of nests throughout large, adjacent patches of cactus. Having single pairs - much less individuals - at widelyspaced patches may not result in new young produced. Still, we would recommend the following measures be considered to attempt to save this population:

- Immediate and permanent removal (i.e., including the roots) of large acacia, Caesalpinia, Echium, and other invasive non-native trees and shrubs at Three Sisters, Filiorum, and Alta Vicente (the three last reserves that support/supported cactus wren);
- Installation of cactus wren nest boxes (e.g., similar to those deployed by Irvine Ranch Conservancy and other reserves in Orange County);
- Limiting human use of certain trails that run through prime cactus wren habitat, such as at Alta Vicente and Three Sisters, to reduce stress on the remaining pairs;
- Reducing supplemental irrigation of restoration zones near areas of recent cactus wren use (since this may be supporting/encouraging more weeds, more rodents, and possibly more raptors/predators);
- Removal of tall (non-native) trees on the periphery of the preserve known or likely to support nesting Cooper's hawks (e.g., pines, ficus); and
- (if necessary) Translocation of birds from Orange County or Ventura County populations to supplement the breeding population on the peninsula.

Translocation has proven successful in other parts of the birds' range, including Upper Newport Bay, where a population vanished and has subsequently been reestablished, and we will provide PVPLC with information on this as soon as we compile it.

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## APPENDICES

Appendix A. Approximate walking routes taken by surveyor (Cooper) in 2015. Different colors represent routes taken on different survey days.


Figure A-1. Agua Amarga routes.


Figure A-2. Abalone Cove routes.


Figure A-3. Forrestal/Portuguese Bend routes.


Figure A-4. San Ramon route.


Figure A-5. Three Sisters/Filiorum routes.

Appendix B. Maps of all California gnatcatcher/cactus wren detections, including nests, 2018. Yellow pins represent gnatcatchers, green pins represent cactus wrens. Please refer to Appendix C for additional details on each.


Figure B-1. California gnatcatcher and cactus wren observations, Abalone Cove.


Figure B-2. California gnatcatcher and cactus wren observations, Alta Vicente (right) and Vicente Bluffs (left). Note that Vicente Bluffs is split into a main reserve and an "eastern extension".


Figure B-3. California gnatcatcher and cactus wren observations, Forrestal and Portuguese Bend.


Figure B-4. California gnatcatcher and cactus wren observations, San Ramon.


Figure B-5. California gnatcatcher and cactus wren observations, Three Sisters and Filiorum.

Appendix C. List of all California gnatcatcher ("CAGN" shaded) and coastal cactus wren (CACW) observations during 2015 survey, by reserve.
"Status": P = Pair; S = Single; F = Family group; J = Juvenile; N = Nest m/f = male/female; $\mathrm{CF}=$ Carrying food; $\mathrm{NM}=$ (Carrying) nesting material

| Abalone Cove |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Subarea | Date | Species | Status | Time | Notes |  |
|  | 19 Mar. | CAGN g | Sm | N/A |  | $33.742252^{\circ},-118.376977^{\circ}$ |
|  | 28 Mar. | CAGN a | P | 10:58 | Calling; male giving 'chuck' notes (nest?) | $33.737537^{\circ},-118.374510^{\circ}$ |
|  | 28 Mar. | CAGN b | Sm? | 11:03 | Poss. alarm calls (unseen) | $33.738523^{\circ},-118.373875^{\circ}$ |
|  | 28 Mar. | CAGN c | S | 11:13 | Loud mewing (heard from archery gate | $33.740415^{\circ},-118.366707^{\circ}$ |
|  | 18 May | CAGN d | S? | 10:39 | Silent, foraging; same or different bird called from slope just to north | $33.738794^{\circ},-118.373269^{\circ}$ |
|  | 18 May | CAGN e | P, N? | 10:53 | Female flew in w/ food | 33.7380, -118.3740 |
|  | 31 May | CAGN f | P | 10:47 | Flew in to rec., foraging; $3^{\text {rd }}$ bird seen? | 33.7401, -118.3753 |
| Agua Amarga |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Subarea | Date | Species | Status | Time | Notes |  |
| No CAGN or CACW were detected at Agua Amarga Reserve during 2018 survey |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alta Vicente |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Subarea | Date | Species | Status | Time | Notes |  |
|  | 23 Feb | CAGN d | P | N/A |  | $33.743617^{\circ},-118.406280^{\circ}$ |
|  | 23 Feb | CAGN e | P | N/A |  | $33.742807^{\circ},-118.403049^{\circ}$ |
|  | 24 May | CAGN a | P | 8:42 | "Frantically foraging"; made long flight north to main trail (heard again @ 11:07) | 33.7428, -118.4065 |
|  | 24 May | CAGN b | J (2), S | 9:07 | 2 quiet J's, occ. calls; male seen same area 9:31. | 33.7441, -118.4080 |
|  | 24 May | CAGN c | Sm | 10:28 | Calling; long flight to east | 33.7440, -118.4013 |
|  | 23 Feb | CACW b | P |  |  | $33.744148^{\circ},-118.406690^{\circ}$ |
|  | 24 May | CACW a | N | N/A | Single fresh nest ${ }^{13}$ | 33.7425, -118.4033 |
| Filiorum |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Subarea | Date | Species | Status | Time | Notes |  |
|  | 29 Mar. | CAGN a | P, Sm | 9:10 | Mewing pair @ fence corner (male w/ line above eye); $2^{\text {nd }}$ male (partial cap) just south of pair called 1 x and flew c. 80 m south into | $33.751876^{\circ},-118.378685^{\circ}$ |

${ }^{13}$ This appears to have been the last Cactus Wren nest in the reserve, presumably built in early spring (March?) 2018 and then unused as the last remaining pair was extirpated. At least 3 old/dilapidated nests observed 5/24 in the northeastern corner of the reserve (near the tennis courts), but not in use, and no birds were detected during the May survey.

|  |  |  |  |  | pepper. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 29 Mar. | CAGN b | S(f?) | 9:26 | Mewing, flying around | $33.751129^{\circ},-118.376957^{\circ}$ |
|  | 29 Mar. | CAGN c | P | 9:32 | Single, then $2^{\text {nd }}$ bird joined from north side of cactus patch | $33.751744^{\circ},-118.377200^{\circ}$ |
|  | 29 Mar. | CAGN d | P | 10:09 | Resp. to call | 33.7514, -118.3816 |
|  | 29 Mar. | CAGN e | P | 10:27 | Foraging slowly up cyn.; atypical habitat | 33.7503, -118.3828 |
|  | 13 June | CAGN f | P? | 8:10 | Two birds, one possibly CF, quiet mewing; no resp. to rec., moved east | 33.7560, -118.3778 |
|  | 13 June | CAGN g | F | 9:30 | $1^{\text {st }}$ heard from distance, then narrowed-down loc. Male (alarm call) + 1-2 others | 33.7515,-118.3802 |
|  | 29 Mar. | CACW a | P, N | 9:10 | Adult w/ NM, $2^{\text {nd }}$ adult calling c. 20 m west. | 33.7521, -118.3784 |
|  | 13 June | CACW b | S, N | 9:00 | Ad. calling @ (old?) nest. $2^{\text {nd }}$ bird possibly heard calling same patch @ 10:03. | 33.7524, -118.3786 |
|  | 13 June | CACW c | S, N | 9:24 | Strong response to recording; 2 nests in patch, one old, the other fair condition | $33.751372^{\circ},-118.376679^{\circ}$ |
| Forrestal |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Subarea | Date | Species | Status | Time | Notes |  |
| West | 4 Apr | CAGN a | P | 9:22 | Male w/ full cap | $33.742073^{\circ},-118.351733^{\circ}$ |
| West | 31 May | CAGN b | P | 8:31 | Flew in to rec. | 33.7426, -118.3527 |
| East | 31 May | CAGN c | Sf | 9:39 | Foraging constantly, didn't resp. to rec. | $33.739953^{\circ},-118.346801^{\circ}$ |
| East | 31 May | CAGN d | $\mathrm{P}, \mathrm{N}$ ? | 10:02 | Female CF | 33.7401, -118.3480 |
| Portuguese Bend |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| South | 21 Feb | CAGN a | S? ${ }^{14}$ | 09:58 | See note | $33.746171^{\circ},-118.359365^{\circ}$ |
| South | 21 Feb | CAGN b | S | 10:18 | Distant mew heard from general area | $33.747818^{\circ},-118.363846^{\circ}$ |
| South | 18 May | CAGN c | S | 9:16 | Mewing | 33.7465, -118.3601 |
| South | 18 May | CAGN d | S,S (J?) | 9:52 | Both probable J, 1 w/ odd alarm-type call | 33.7420, -118.3601 |
| North | 18 May | CAGN e | Sm, N | N/A | Male at nest | $33.754285^{\circ},-118.363195^{\circ}$ |
| North | 18 May | CAGN f | Sm | N/A |  | $33.745111^{\circ},-118.356422^{\circ}$ |
| Vicente Bluffs |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Subarea | Date | Species | Status | Time | Notes |  |
|  | 28 Mar. | CAGN a | P,Sm | 9:37 | Pair (quiet, furtive) plus single active/vocal male | $33.747049^{\circ},-118.412482^{\circ}$ |
|  | 28 Mar. | CAGN b | Sm | 9:49 | Calling, unresponsive | $33.750979^{\circ},-118.412948^{\circ}$ |
|  | 24 May | CAGN c | P, FL? | 11:40 | Flew in from north (across trail), frantically foraging, FL possibly heard nearby (faint buzzing calls) | 33.7467, -118.4130 |
|  | 24 May | CAGN d | P | 12:02 | Resp. to call (2 ${ }^{\text {nd }}$ pair?); | 33.7477, -118.4121 |

[^9]|  |  |  |  |  | flew in from northeast |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 24 May | CAGN e | P | 12:23 | Flew in in resp. to call | 33.7520, -118.4134 |
| San Ramon |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Subarea | Date | Species | Status | Time | Notes | Lat/Long |
|  | 17 Feb | CAGN a | P | 10:08 | Foraging quietly | $33.728661^{\circ}$, -118.332498 ${ }^{\circ}$ |
|  | 7 June | CAGN b | P | 9:46 | No CF observed; male flew in to rec. and did odd wing-tremble display; silent; neither actively foraging | 33.7285, -118.3337 |
| Three Sisters |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Subarea | Date | Species | Status | Time | Notes |  |
|  | 29 Mar | CAGN a | P | N/A |  | $33.753067^{\circ},-118.387376^{\circ}$ |
|  | 13 June | CAGN b | F | N/A |  | $33.753540^{\circ}$, $-118.387870^{\circ}$ |
|  | 13 June | CAGN c | P | N/A |  | $33.751010^{\circ},-118.388215^{\circ}$ |
|  | 29 Mar | CACW a | P | N/A |  | $33.753487^{\circ}$, -118.387016 ${ }^{\circ}$ |
|  | 29 Mar | CACW b | S | N/A | Male, calling | $33.751018^{\circ},-118.390635^{\circ}$ |
|  | 29 Mar | CACW c | S | N/A | Male, calling | $33.747658^{\circ},-118.387603^{\circ}$ |
|  | 13 June | CACW d | S | N/A | Male | $33.754227^{\circ}$, -118.386432 ${ }^{\circ}$ |
|  | 13 June | CACW e | P | N/A |  | $33.751969^{\circ},-118.388832^{\circ}$ |

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# RE: NOP for Zone 2 Draft EIR <br> Palos Verdes Drive S. \& Narcissa Drive <br> SCH \# 2010121073 <br> GTS \# 07-LA-2018-02065 

Dear Octavio Silva:
Thank you for including the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) in the environmental review process for the Rancho Palos Verdes Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium Ordinance (LMO) Revisions draft Environmental Impact Report.

This proposed code amendment focuses on Zone 2 of the Landslide Moratorium Area (LMA) on the Palos Verdes Peninsula, north of the intersection of Palos Verdes Drive S. and Narcissa Drive. This plan consists of making code amendments to Exception "P" of Title 15.20 .040 of the Ranchos Palos Verdes Municipal Code, pertaining to Zone 2. The proposed code amendment would apply to the 112-acre LMA of Zone 2 that is currently no longer allowing Landslide Moratorium Exemption (LME) applications. This proposed code amendment would predominantly impact the 31 undeveloped lots in Zone 2.

Based on the review of this NOP for the draft EIR and the lead agencies general plan, Caltrans has the following comments:

By review of this NOP it is evident that the impact to Caltrans facilities would be minimal. The expected project area is over five miles away from the nearest Caltrans facility and if approved would build ~30 homes over multiple years which would not over encumber Caltrans facilities.

If you have any questions, please contact Reece Allen, the project coordinator, at reece.allen@dot.ca.gov, and refer to GTS \# 07-LA-2018-02065

IGR/GEQA Branch Chief
cc: Scott Morgan, State Clearinghouse

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
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DEC 072018<br>Building \& Safety<br>City of Rancho Palos Verdes

Octavio Silva
City of Rancho Palos Verdes
30940 Hawthrone Boulevard
Rancho Palos Verdes, CA 90275
RE: SCH\# 2010121073 Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium Ordinance Revisions (Planning Case No. ZON2009-00409), Los Angeles County
Dear Mrr Silvia:
The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) has received the Notice of Preparation (NOP), Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) or Early Consultation for the project referenced above. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Pub. Resources Code §21000 et seq.), specifically Public Resources Code §21084.1, states that a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource, is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. (Pub. Resources Code § 21084.1; Cal. Code Regs., tit.14, §15064.5 (b) (CEQA Guidelines $\S 15064.5$ (b)). If there is substantial evidence, in light of the whole record before a lead agency, that a project may have a significant effect on the environment, an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) shall be prepared. (Pub. Resources Code §21080 (d); Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 5064 subd.(a)(1) (CEQA Guidelines $\S 15064$ (a)(1)). In order to determine whether a project will cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource, a lead agency will need to determine whether there are historical resources within the area of potential effect (APE).

CEQA was amended significantly in 2014. Assembly Bill 52 (Gatto, Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014) (AB 52) amended CEQA to create a separate category of cultural resources, "tribal cultural resources" (Pub. Resources Code §21074) and provides that a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. (Pub. Resources Code §21084.2). Public agencies shall, when feasible, avoid damaging effects to any tribal cultural resource. (Pub. Resources Code §21084.3 (a)). AB 52 applies to any project for which a notice of preparation, a notice of negative declaration, or a mitigated negative declaration is filed on or after July 1, 2015. If your project involves the adoption of or amendment to a general plan or a specific plan, or the designation or proposed designation of open space, on or after March 1, 2005, it may also be subject to Senate Bill 18 (Burton, Chapter 905, Statutes of 2004) (SB 18). Both SB 18 and AB 52 have tribal consultation requirements. If your project is also subject to the federal National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. § 4321 et seq.) (NEPA), the tribal consultation requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (154 U.S.C. 300101, 36 C.F.R. §800 et seq.) may also apply.

The NAHC recommends consultation with California Native American tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of your proposed project as early as possible in order to avoid inadvertent discoveries of Native American human remains and best protect tribal cultural resources. Below is a brief summary of portions of AB 52 and SB 18 as well as the NAHC's recommendations for conducting cultural resources assessments.

Consult your legal counsel about compliance with AB 52 and SB 18 as well as compliance with any other applicable laws.

## AB 52

$A B 52$ has added to CEQA the additional requirements listed below, along with many other requirements:

1. Fourteen Day Period to Provide Notice of Completion of an Application/Decision to Undertake a Project: Within fourteen (14) days of determining that an application for a project is complete or of a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, a lead agency shall provide formal notification to a designated contact of, or tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, to be accomplished by at least one written notice that includes:
a. A brief description of the project.
b. The lead agency contact information.
c. Notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation. (Pub. Resources Code $\S 21080.3 .1$ (d)).
d. A "California Native American tribe" is defined as a Native American tribe located in California that is on the contact list maintained by the NAHC for the purposes of Chapter 905 of Statutes of 2004 (SB 18). (Pub. Resources Code §21073).
2. Begin Consultation Within 30 Days of Receiving a Tribe's Request for Consultation and Before Releasing a Negative Declaration, Mitigated Negative Declaration, or Environmental Impact Report: A lead agency shall begin the consultation process within 30 days of receiving a request for consultation from a California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project. (Pub. Resources Code $\$ 21080.3 .1$, subds. (d) and (e)) and prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration or Environmental Impact Report. (Pub. Resources Code §21080.3.1(b)).
a. For purposes of AB 52, "consultation shall have the same meaning as provided in Gov. Code $\S 65352.4$ (SB 18). (Pub. Resources Code §21080.3.1 (b)).
3. Mandatory Topics of Consultation If Requested by a Tribe: The following topics of consultation, if a tribe requests to discuss them, are mandatory topics of consultation:
a. Alternatives to the project.
b. Recommended mitigation measures.
c. Significant effects. (Pub. Resources Code $\S 21080.3 .2$ (a)).
4. Discretionary Topics of Consultation: The following topics are discretionary topics of consultation:
a. Type of environmental review necessary.
b. Significance of the tribal cultural resources.
c. Significance of the project's impacts on tribal cultural resources.
d. If necessary, project altematives or appropriate measures for preservation or mitigation that the tribe may recommend to the lead agency. (Pub. Resources Code §21080.3.2 (a)).
5. Confidentiality of Information Submitted by a Tribe During the Environmental Review Process: With some exceptions, any information, including but not limited to, the location, description, and use of tribal cultural resources submitted by a California Native American tribe during the environmental review process shall not be included in the environmental document or otherwise disclosed by the lead agency or any other public agency to the public, consistent with Government Code $\S 6254$ (r) and $\S 6254.10$. Any information submitted by a California Native American tribe during the consultation or environmental review process shall be published in a confidential appendix to the environmental document unless the tribe that provided the information consents, in writing, to the disclosure of some or all of the information to the public. (Pub. Resources Code §21082.3 (c)(1)).
6. Discussion of Impacts to Tribal Cultural Resources in the Environmental Document: If a project may have a significant impact on a tribal cultural resource, the lead agency's environmental document shall discuss both of the following:
a. Whether the proposed project has a significant impact on an identified tribal cultural resource.
b. Whether feasible alternatives or mitigation measures, including those measures that may be agreed to pursuant to Public Resources Code $\S 21082.3$, subdivision (a), avoid or substantially lessen the impact on the identified tribal cultural resource. (Pub. Resources Code §21082.3 (b)).
7. Conclusion of Consultation: Consultation with a tribe shall be considered concluded when either of the following occurs:
a. The parties agree to measures to mitigate or avoid a significant effect, if a significant effect exists, on a tribal cultural resource; or
b. A party, acting in good faith and after reasonable effort, concludes that mutual agreement cannot be reached. (Pub. Resources Code §21080.3.2 (b)).
8. Recommending Mitigation Measures Agreed Upon in Consultation in the Environmental Document: Any mitigation measures agreed upon in the consultation conducted pursuant to Public Resources Code §21080.3.2 shall be recommended for inclusion in the environmental document and in an adopted mitigation monitoring and reporting program, if determined to avoid or lessen the impact pursuant to Public Resources Code §21082.3, subdivision (b), paragraph 2, and shall be fully enforceable. (Pub. Resources Code §21082.3 (a)).
9. Required Consideration of Feasible Mitigation: If mitigation measures recommended by the staff of the lead agency as a result of the consultation process are not included in the environmental document or if there are no agreed upon mitigation measures at the conclusion of consultation, or if consultation does not occur, and if substantial evidence demonstrates that a project will cause a significant effect to a tribal cultural resource, the lead agency shall consider feasible mitigation pursuant to Public Resources Code §21084.3 (b). (Pub. Resources Code §21082.3(e)).
10. Examples of Mitigation Measures That, If Feasible, May Be Considered to Avoid or Minimize Significant Adverse Impacts to Tribal Cultural Resources:
a. Avoidance and preservation of the resources in place, including, but not limited to:
i. Planning and construction to avoid the resources and protect the cultural and natural context.
ii. Planning greenspace, parks, or other open space, to incorporate the resources with culturally appropriate protection and management criteria.
b. Treating the resource with culturally appropriate dignity, taking into account the tribal cultural values and meaning of the resource, including, but not limited to, the following:
i. Protecting the cultural character and integrity of the resource.
ii. Protecting the traditional use of the resource.
iii. Protecting the confidentiality of the resource.
c. Permanent conservation easements or other interests in real property, with culturally appropriate management criteria for the purposes of preserving or utilizing the resources or places.
d. Protecting the resource. (Pub. Resource Code §21084.3 (b)).
e. Please note that a federally recognized California Native American tribe or a non-federally recognized California Native American tribe that is on the contact list maintained by the NAHC to protect a California prehistoric, archaeological, cultural, spiritual, or ceremonial place may acquire and hold conservation easements if the conservation easement is voluntarily conveyed. (Civ. Code §815.3 (c)).
f. Please note that it is the policy of the state that Native American remains and associated grave artifacts shall be repatriated. (Pub. Resources Code $\S 5097.991$ ).
11. Prerequisites for Certifying an Environmental Impact Report or Adopting a Mitigated Negative Declaration or Negative Declaration with a Significant Impact on an Identified Tribal Cultural Resource: An Environmental Impact Report may not be certified, nor may a mitigated negative declaration or a negative declaration be adopted unless one of the following occurs:
a. The consultation process between the tribes and the lead agency has occurred as provided in Public Resources Code $\S 21080.3 .1$ and $\S 21080.3 .2$ and concluded pursuant to Public Resources Code §21080.3.2.
b. The tribe that requested consultation failed to provide comments to the lead agency or otherwise failed to engage in the consultation process.
c. The lead agency provided notice of the project to the tribe in compliance with Public Resources Code $\S 21080.3 .1$ (d) and the tribe failed to request consultation within 30 days. (Pub. Resources Code §21082.3 (d)).

The NAHC's PowerPoint presentation titled, "Tribal Consultation Under AB 52: Requirements and Best Practices" may be found online at: http://nahc.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/AB52TribalConsultation CalEPAPDF.pdf

SB 18 applies to local governments and requires local governments to contact, provide notice to, refer plans to, and consult with tribes prior to the adoption or amendment of a general plan or a specific plan, or the designation of open space. (Gov. Code $\S 65352.3$ ). Local governments should consult the Governor's Office of Planning and Research's "Tribal Consultation Guidelines," which can be found online at: https://www.opr.ca.gov/docs/09_14_05_Updated_Guidelines_922.pdf

Some of SB 18's provisions include:

1. Tribal Consultation: If a local government considers a proposal to adopt or amend a general plan or a specific plan, or to designate open space it is required to contact the appropriate tribes identified by the NAHC by requesting a "Tribal Consultation List." If a tribe, once contacted, requests consultation the local government must consult with the tribe on the plan proposal. A tribe has 90 days from the date of receipt of notification to request consultation unless a shorter timeframe has been agreed to by the tribe. (Gov. Code §65352.3 (a)(2)).
2. No Statutory Time Limit on SB 18 Tribal Consultation. There is no statutory time limit on SB 18 tribal consultation.
3. Confidentiality: Consistent with the guidelines developed and adopted by the Office of Planning and Research pursuant to Gov. Code $\S 65040.2$, the city or county shall protect the confidentiality of the information concerning the specific identity, location, character, and use of places, features and objects described in Public Resources Code $\S 5097.9$ and $\S 5097.993$ that are within the city's or county's jurisdiction. (Gov. Code $\S 65352.3$ (b)).
4. Conclusion of SB 18 Tribal Consultation: Consultation should be concluded at the point in which:
a. The parties to the consultation come to a mutual agreement concerning the appropriate measures for preservation or mitigation; or
b. Either the local government or the tribe, acting in good faith and after reasonable effort, concludes that mutual agreement cannot be reached concerning the appropriate measures of preservation or mitigation. (Tribal Consultation Guidelines, Governor's Office of Planning and Research (2005) at p. 18).

Agencies should be aware that neither AB 52 nor SB 18 precludes agencies from initiating tribal consultation with tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with their jurisdictions before the timeframes provided in $A B 52$ and SB 18. For that reason, we urge you to continue to request Native American Tribal Contact Lists and "Sacred Lands File" searches from the NAHC. The request forms can be found online at: http://nahc.ca.gov/resources/forms/

## NAHC Recommendations for Cultural Resources Assessments

To adequately assess the existence and significance of tribal cultural resources and plan for avoidance, preservation in place, or barring both, mitigation of project-related impacts to tribal cultural resources, the NAHC recommends the following actions:

1. Contact the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) Center (http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=1068) for an archaeological records search. The records search will determine:
a. If part or all of the APE has been previously surveyed for cultural resources.
b. If any known cultural resources have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE.
c. If the probability is low, moderate, or high that cultural resources are located in the APE.
d. If a survey is required to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.
2. If an archaeological inventory survey is required, the final stage is the preparation of a professional report detailing the findings and recommendations of the records search and field survey.
a. The final report containing site forms, site significance, and mitigation measures should be submitted immediately to the planning department. All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum and not be made available for public disclosure.
b. The final written report should be submitted within 3 months after work has been completed to the appropriate regional CHRIS center.
3. Contact the NAHC for:
a. A Sacred Lands File search. Remember that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the Sacred Lands File, nor are they required to do so. A Sacred Lands File search is not a substitute for consultation with tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the project's APE.
b. A Native American Tribal Consultation List of appropriate tribes for consultation concerning the project site and to assist in planning for avoidance, preservation in place, or, failing both, mitigation measures.
4. Remember that the lack of surface evidence of archaeological resources (including tribal cultural resources) does not preclude their subsurface existence.
a. Lead agencies should include in their mitigation and monitoring reporting program plan provisions for the identification and evaluation of inadvertently discovered archaeological resources per Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, §15064.5(f) (CEQA Guidelines §15064.5(f)). In areas of identified archaeological sensitivity, a certified archaeologist and a culturally affiliated Native American with knowledge of cultural resources should monitor all ground-disturbing activities.
b. Lead agencies should include in their mitigation and monitoring reporting program plans provisions for the disposition of recovered cultural items that are not burial associated in consultation with culturally affiliated Native Americans.
c. Lead agencies should include in their mitigation and monitoring reporting program plans provisions for the treatment and disposition of inadvertently discovered Native American human remains. Health and Safety Code $\S 7050.5$, Public Resources Code $\S 5097.98$, and Cal. Code Regis., tit. 14, §15064.5, subdivisions (d) and (e) (CEQA Guidelines §15064.5, subds. (d) and (e)) address the processes to be followed in the event of an inadvertent discovery of any Native American human remains and associated grave goods in a location other than a dedicated cemetery.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Katy.Sanchez@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,


Katy Sanchez<br>Associate Enviromental Planner

cc: State Clearinghouse



Ref. Doc. No.: 4815796

Mr. Octovio Silva, Senior Planner
Planning Division
City of Rancho Palos Verdes
30940 Hawthorne Boulevard
Rancho Palos Verdes, CA 90275
Dear Mr. Silva:
NOP Response to the Proposed Code Amendments to
Exception "P" of Title 15.20.040 (Landslide Moratorium Ordinance)
of the Rancho Palos Verdes Municipal Code pertaining to Zone 2
The Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (Districts) received a Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report for the subject project on November 9, 2018. The proposed project is located within the jurisdictional boundaries of District No. 5.

- The notice states the potential granting of up to 31 Landslide Moratorium Exceptions which would permit individual property owners to then apply for individual entitlements to develop their lots. The Districts should review individual developments within the City to determine whether or not sufficient trunk sewer capacity exists to serve each project and if Districts' facilities will be affected by the project.

If you have any questions, please contact the undersigned at (562) 908-4288, extension 2717.

Achionnery truly yours,
Adriana Raza
Customer Service Specialist
Facilities Planning Department

AR:ar
cc: A. Schmidt
A. Howard

FIRE CHIEF
FORESTER \& FIRE WARDEN

KATHRYN BARGER FIFTH DISTRICT

# RECEIVED 

December 12, 2018

DEC 192018

## COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

DEPARTMENT

Octavio Silva, Senior Planner
City of Rancho Palos Verdes
Planning Division
30940 Hawthorne Boulevard
Rancho Palos Verdes, CA 90275
Dear Mr. Silva:
NOTICE OF PREPARATION OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT, "ZONE 2 LANDSLIDE MORATORIUM ORDINANCE," CONSISTS OF 11 INDIVIDUAL LOTS, OF WHICH 69 LOTS HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED WITH RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES, 11 LOTS HAVE OBTAINED PLANNING ENTITLEMENTS FOR DEVELOPMENT AND 31 LOTS REMAIN UNDEVELOPED, RANCHO PALOS VERDES, FFER 201800127

The Notice of Preparation of an Environmental Impact Report has been reviewed by the Planning Division, Land Development Unit, Forestry Division, and Health Hazardous Materials Division of the County of Los Angeles Fire Department.

The following are their comments:

## PLANNING DIVISION:

We will reserve our comments for the Draft EIR.

## LAND DEVELOPMENT UNIT:

1. The development of all future projects shall comply with all applicable code and ordinance requirements for construction, access, water mains, fire flows, and fire hydrants.
EL MONTE
GARDENA
GLENDORA
HAWAlIAN GARDENS
HAWTHORNE
HERMOSA BEACH
HIDDEN HILLS
HUNTINGTON PARK
INDUSTRY
INGLEWOOD
IRWINDALE
LA CANADA-FLINTRIDGE
LA HABRA
LA MIRADA
LA PUENTE
LAKEWOOD
LANCASTER

| LAWNDALE | PARAMOUNT |
| :--- | :--- |
| LOMITA | PICO RIVERA |
| LYNWOOD | POMONA |
| MALIBU | RANCHO PALOS VERDES |
| MAYWOOD | ROLLING HILLS |
| NORWALK | ROLLING HILLS ESTATES |
| PALMDALE | ROSEMEAD |
| PALOS VERDES ESTATES | SAN DIMAS |
|  | SANTA CLARITA |

Octavio Silva, Senior Planner
December 12, 2018
Page 2
2. The statutory responsibilities of the County of Los Angeles Fire Department's Land Development Unit are the review of, and comment on, all projects within the unincorporated areas of the County of Los Angeles. Our emphasis is on the availability of sufficient water supplies for firefighting operations and local/regional access issues. However, we review all projects for issues that may have a significant impact on the County of Los Angeles Fire Department. We are responsible for the review of all projects within contract cities (cities that contract with the County of Los Angeles Fire Department for fire protection services). We are responsible for all County facilities located within non-contract cities. The County of Los Angeles Fire Department's Land Development Unit may also comment on conditions that may be imposed on a project by the Fire Prevention Division which may create a potentially significant impact to the environment.
3. This project does not propose construction of structures or any other improvements at this time. Therefore, until actual construction is proposed the project will not have a significant impact to the Fire Department's Land Development Unit.

Should any questions arise regarding subdivision, water systems, or access, please contact the County of Los Angeles Fire Department's Land Development Unit, Inspector Nancy Rodeheffer at (323) 890-4243.

The County of Los Angeles Fire Department's Land Development Unit appreciates the opportunity to comment on this project.

## FORESTRY DIVISION - OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The statutory responsibilities of the County of Los Angeles Fire Department's Forestry Division include erosion control, watershed management, rare and endangered species, vegetation, fuel modification for Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones, archeological and cultural resources, and the County Oak Tree Ordinance. Potential impacts in these areas should be addressed.

Under the Los Angeles County Oak tree Ordinance, a permit is required to cut, destroy, remove, relocate, inflict damage or encroach into the protected zone of any tree of the Oak genus which is 25 inches or more in circumference (eight inches in diameter), as measured 4 $1 / 2$ feet above mean natural grade.

If Oak trees are known to exist in the proposed project area further field studies should be conducted to determine the presence of this species on the project site.

The County of Los Angeles Fire Department's Forestry Division has no further comments regarding this project.

Octavio Silva, Senior Planner
December 12, 2018
Page 3

## HEALTH HAZARDOUS MATERIALS DIVISION:

The Health Hazardous Materials Division of the Los Angeles County Fire Department has no comments or requirements for the project at this time.

If you have any additional questions, please contact this office at (323) 890-4330.
Very truly yours,


MICHAEL Y.'TAKESHITA, ACTING CHIEF, FORESTRY DIVISION PREVENTION SERVICES BUREAU

MYT:ac

Octavio Silva,
Senior Planner
City of Rancho Palos Verdes, Planning Division
30940 Hawthorne Boulevard
Rancho Palos Verdes, CA 90275
Email: Octavios@rpvca.gov
Dear Mr. Silva,
The following are comments on the re-submitted EIR to amend the City's existing Landslide Moratorium Ordinance by expanding Exception Category P.

First, many of the responses to public comments in this EIR by the City's consultant are inadequate. They really do not fully address the concerns and requests for disclosure expressed in those comments. I will not respond comment by comment but rather will cover just a few below that stand out.

1) The EIR has stated it is a Program EIR. The program EIR is a device originally developed by federal agencies under NEPA (County of Inyo v. Yorty) and was designed to enable the lead agency to examine the overall effects of the proposed course of action and to take steps to avoid unnecessary adverse environmental effects.
CEQA Section 15168 requires that the Program EIR analysis ensure consideration of cumulative impacts, including regional or secondary impacts that might be slighted and not properly analyzed/mitigated by using a case-bycase analysis.
This EIR has reduced significant impacts to less than significant by deferring mitigations through city code requirements on a lot by lot basis when lot owners independently apply for permits rather than addressing and mitigating the cumulative impacts of the project as a whole.
2) Mitigation of project impacts is addressed by adopting development code criteria that is to be "identical to the criteria that were adopted for the Monks plaintiffs' lots." The Monks lots did not go through a full EIR analysis and was shortened to an MND due to pressure from the Appellate Court to not create any delays or obstacles to those lots being developed. This "borrowed" mitigation standard of the Monks lots falls short of a full EIR accumulative impact analysis needed for proper mitigation of this project.
3) By using the identical development criteria of the Monks lots, it is not clear whether or not the city will be using the Monk's geologic safety standard that
lot development "shall not aggravate the existing condition". First, the EIR acknowledges a FOS of 1.5 is an industry geologic standard and if the Monks standard is used the city will be in conflict with this normal standard used by all other municipalities. Second, the Monks standard of this project is not used in the same zoning elsewhere in the city creating internal inconsistencies in zoning practice. Third, even if the city were to use a 1.5 FOS, the analysis, conclusions and mitigation of applying an FOS of 1.5 is proposed to be lot by lot, permit by permit, is very different than determining a gross project area stability of 1.5 . As one prior RPV Councilman put it, it would have made no difference whether or not deck chairs were properly bolted down on the Titanic.
4) The EIR is using this distinction of Zone 2 as its scope based upon the city dividing the larger PBLC into Moratorium zones. Yet the EIR acknowledges that the geology of Zone 2 and Zone 5 are connected within the larger Portuguese Bend Landslide Complex (PBLC) and that that the downhill Zone 5 is supporting the uphill project area of Zone 2. Geologist Bob Douglas confirms that "One of the problems in tracing the landslide from one location to another across the area is that there are very few distinctive beds that can be used to correlate from one borehole to another."

The proposed project amendment to the Landslide Moratorium Ordinance applies to only one section of the PBLC. The separation of Zone 2 and Zone 5 is a man-made delineation and is based upon one activation of one area of the larger PBLC. Dewatering wells in the project area of Zone 2 have help stabilize areas for the moment in both Zone 2 and Zone 5 as evidenced by the GPS monitoring. But any geologist will tell you that this is an ongoing story and that the Abalone Cove Landslide could migrate uphill into the project area. The two areas are geologically and hydrologically connected.
By the EIR applying a development code to one area of the larger PBLC and not another is ignoring this fact and cannot be justified by merely setting the scope of the project area as Zone 2 alone.
5) The EIR states "Flood / Hydrology impacts would be considered significant if the proposed project would create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned storm drain storm water drainage systems." Then concludes that this impact would be less than significant because "The existing drainage system for the Portuguese Bend development was designed for the entire development, including the 47 undeveloped lots. " One Appendix does have some drawings of engineered storm drains on several 1960-1970 developments above the project area but there is no
evidence of any documentation to support the claim that the current storm drain system (streets, culverts and Altamira Canyon) within the project area was designed for full build-out of all lots. If anything, historic observations of the storm water flooding and property damage clearly show that it was not designed for this many homes and hardscape.
6) Beyond the lack of documentation supporting the storm drain engineering design of the project area, the Altamira Canyon watershed has significantly expanded since the project area was originally subdivided. This map was taken from Bob Douglas' book "Creepy Landslides of Portuguese Bend".


Notice that it includes hardscape runoff of developments in Island View and Del Cerro which were built after the Portuguese Bend storm drain system was in place. The orographic effect of these higher elevation drainage basins receives on average about 40 percent more rain than the lower elevations in Portuguese Bend (Hill, 2000). This higher rainfall occurs over the most urbanized area with extensive "hard-surfaces" (pavement, houses, roofs,
sidewalks, etc.) that prevent infiltration into the ground and it generates higher storm run-off into the lower Altamira Canyon areas.
The EIR has not addressed that these upslope developments contribute a significant amount of additional storm water runoff after the project's storm drain system was designed.

Thank you and I hope these, as well as other comments, are adequately addressed before Council is asked to deliberate the FEIR.

Jim Knight

Rancho Palls Verdes, CA 90275
RECEIVED
Octavio Silva
Senior Planner
City of Rancho Palls Verges
Planning Division
Rancho Palls Verdes, CA 90275
DEC 112018

## COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

DEPARTMENT
December 11, 2018

Response to Your Notice of Preparation (NOP) for an EIR to Complete the Revisions to Zone 2 of the Landslide Area's Ordinance (Case No. PLCA2018-0004)
(Responses due NLT 12/12/18)
The view (s), opinions) and content expressed/contained in this email do not necessarily reflect the views), opinion(s), official positions or policies of the Rancho Palos Verdes City Council, the City of Rancho Palos Verdes or any of its employees, agents, contractors, Commissions or Committees (the "City"). It should be interpreted solely as the view(s), opinion(s) and/or work product of the individual author and should not be relied upon as the official position, direction or decision of the City.

Octavio,
For your information I first became interested in land use issues surrounding Zone 2's Environmental Impact Report (EIR), its potential revisions and subsequent City Council action to incorporate (or not) these into our Landslide Moratorium's Ordinance, when Jack Downhill, then residing at 20 Vanderlip Drive, in Zone 2, appraised me of his long history of requesting ability to subdivide his 6.9 acre lot. 50 years ago Jack bought this lot for investment and 40 years ago his city instigated a moratorium affecting his lot, basically preventing his and his neighbors' investment goals and any full use of their property.
So, now that Jack has passed away, I feel I have a duty to bring forward his objectives for inclusion in our EIR revisions.

1. Prior EIRs omitted Vanderlip Drive lots, which are the northeast corner of Zone 2.
2. This revision, as a matter of equity, should include the Vanderlip Road lots. Having the Ordinance continue to deny the owners of these lots equitable use, at a time when 31 lots are being considered for development, is contra any doctrine of fairness.
3. These lots do not belong to the Portuguese Bend Community Association. Being outside of it, they are not bound by any of this Association's policies, rules or dicta. Their access, Vanderlip Drive, is shown to be under Palos Verdes Land Conservatory management, zoned Open Space Preserve and therefore maintained by the city, not the Community Association. That is, these are independent lots, subject to RPV codes.
4. Zoned R-1, these large lots should have the ability to subdivide (lot split). That was Jack's decades long objective, lot split ability for his lot \#20. It makes little sense to have his R-1 6.9 acre lot deemed 'built out' with two small, historic structures and a garage. One structure was the Vanderlip's bird keeper's home!
5. The current EIR NOP clearly states 'No lot splits' however, the 31 lots are of normal size and it makes little sense to split them (though the enacted state law re 'auxiliary dwelling units' would apply). But to refuse a landowner lot split ability for his 6.9 acre lot, zoned R-1 (one unit per acre), now might be seen, given the development objective of this EIR, as basically a denial of use / enjoyment of his property.
6. Nowhere can I find sensible rationale for not allowing a large lot like 20 Vanderlip to be split. Actually the owners, I understand, have simply been told 'no lot split.'
Thank you for this opportunity. I look forward to this EIR recognizing and providing equity, after decades of waiting, to $\mathbf{2 0}$ Vanderlip Drive and its neighbors.


Bob Nelson

Mr Eduardo Schonborn
Planning Division, Community Development Department, City of Rancho Palos Verdes, 30940 Hawthorne BIvd, Rancho Palos Verdes, CA 90275

Dear Mr Schonborn,

## DEIR FOR ZONE 2 LANDSLIDE PROPOSED MORATORIUM ORDINANCE <br> REVISIONS

This letter includes the concerns I expressed at the City Public hearing on November 7, 2012 and additional observations, comments and suggested mitigation measures.

I am taking the liberty of sending this letter to the Mayor and Council Members partic ularly since they may not have been involved in the earlier pre Monks settlement hearings. We would like them to fully appreciate and understand the extent and depth of our Community's concerns regarding having adequate scope for the EIR and appropriate mitigation measures in place before considering expanding development in Zone 2.

We have resided at the above address for over 20 years. Upper Cinnamon Lane currently has four residences, is a short Cul de Sac and will have $30 \%$ or 14 of the proposed new 47 residences constructed immediately adjacent to these existing four homes.

I respectfully submit the following observations, comments and suggested additional mitigation measures regarding the DEIR:

## SCOPE OF PROJ ECT

1) 4.8a states "Since the existing drainage system was designed for the entire Portuguese Bend development, including the 47 undeveloped lots, each lot is assumed to have a proportional share of the existing drainage capacity provided for the Portuguese Bend development. In other words, regardless of when the lots are constructed, each lot is allowed to drain into the existing drainage system based upon the size of the lot." The original plan for Portuguese Bend goes back to 1949. The DEIR does not spell out where the assumption comes from nor the assumptions used regarding size of homes and garages, number of vehicles per home, hardscape and landscape areas, cumulative storm water run off, standards used for engineering the roads, etc. Please explain and justify the bases for the DEIR's conclusion that the drainage system is adequate for this proposed development 60 years later.
2) Geology section GEO-2 states in the mitigation section "IIlustrate that point flow on each of the properties is either normalized, attenuated adequately, or will reach an acceptable conveyance such as a storm drain, channel, or natural drainage course. All runoff shall be directed to an acceptable conveyance and shall not be allowed to drain to localized sumps or catchment areas with no outlet."

A further mitigation measure contained in the DEIR is to "Minimize changes to the character of the runoff at property lines. Changes in character inc/ude concentration of flow outletting onto adjacent properties or increasing the frequency or duration of runoff outletting onto adjacent properties."

In the 20 plus years we have lived on Upper Cinnamon Lane we have not experienced any flooding as the result of run off from the lots
above our home. This has been the result of trees, bushes, foliage, grasses and plants on the lots and the protection of yucca plants along the roadside. . With development pending, the slopes (5:1-3:1) are now largely denuded, though the yuccas are for the most part intact at this time of writing. The camber of the road is not appropriate to receive run off from hardscape and landscape and may not even be adequate to receive holding tanks releasing water in a controlled manner without the threat of flooding. The camber of the street will not direct run off to the culvert at the end of Upper Cinnamon which flows into Altamira Canyon nor be carried down Upper Cinnamon to Narcissa and the road system which is the storm drain system for the project.

Given the state of permit issuances there is an URGENT NEED for a separate hydrology study to be made specifically for the proposed development on Upper Cinnamon Lane. This study should contain the cumulative (not single lot) impact of run off from hardscape and landscape assuming all new residences have been constructed and using sensitivity analyses assuming different levels of storms.

Adequately dimensioned channels are needed at the bottom of the lots on Upper Cinnamon to carry storm run off from hardscape and the landscape either to the culvert at the end of the cul de sac, which flows into A/timira Canyon, or to Narcissa Drive. The culvert needs to be assessed as to its capability to bear these new flows without further mitigation measures.

Until construction is completed the yucca plants which provide some protection against flooding should be kept in place. They should not be removed to install underground SCE power.
3) Appendix D states "It should be plainly understood that because of the inherent potential for instability within adjacent landslides and the fact that Zone 2 is atop a landslide, that should additional significant movement occur in adjacent areas, it is our opinion the loss of support
currently provided from the Abalone Cove and Portuguese Bend Landslides could result in significant structural damage within Zone 2". And I would add within Zones 5 \& 6.

The roads for accessing and exiting Zone 2 are located in Zones 5 and 6, namely in the adjacent Abalone landslide area or the Portuguese landslide area. These roads were built some 60 years ago and were not designed for heavy construction equipment and materials. In the case of Narcissa Drive there is at least one location where heavy equipment can barely leave room for vehicles traveling in the opposite direction to pass. Because of this safety issue the largest and widest traffic will use Peppertree Drive. This street is in an even more active landslide zone. Furthermore, the vibration of this equipment passes homes that are in a partic ularly sensitive soils and landslide area and where gas lines and water lines have been placed above ground due to the constant landslide movement.

The traffic and circulation section of the DEIR assumes conservatively that all 47 lots are under construction concurrently. This would generate approximately 852 vehicle trips per day for construction worker vehicles and trucks. Furthermore, the City in its 5 year plan, states that "property values tend to suffer from poorly maintained streets. The city completes a full detailed assessment of all streets every 3 years which helps identify any serious issues", including safety. This City policy provides additional justification why a detailed assessment of the impact of concurrent construction on the two access streets is needed.

It is not adequate to merely state that the infrastructure is the responsibility of the Community. The Community has already experienced a historic wall being destroyed by a large cement carrying truck, entrance key pads have been severely damaged and a private property owner's wall has been damaged by construction trucks involved in a Monk's litigant development. In a worst case scenario Wayfarers Chapel is at risk of serious damage if there is road failure. By allowing further development the City will be IMPOSING on
the Community potential road access/exit failures with consequent impacts on human safety, fire safety, etc

Please explain and justify why the DEIR does not contain a detailed analysis of load bearing pressures on these two delicate road systems, potential impacts on slope stability, impacts on the homes adjacent to these streets and identify any mitigation measures that are needed. Such a study should assume that all 47 lots will be under construction conc urrently (this is the assumption contained in "impact T-4 of the EIR).
4) Many studies and documents in the City's records going back to the 1970s, state that no additional development should take place until Altamira Canyon is appropriately made impervious. This is in order to prevent ground water recharge by storm water run offs and includes grading and sealing ground fissures and depressions in the area, correcting street and culvert drainage, and placing fill along the beach. These mitigation measures are not addressed in the DEIR. Altamira Canyon has been identified as a need in the City's Capital Improvement Plans for many years. Councilmember Brian Campbell called Altamira Canyon a "mini San Ramon Canyon" problem at the public hearing on November 7, 2012.

The DEIR must acknowledge that Altamira Canyon is already a deficient storm drain system. Numerous City sponsored reports conclude that the drainage system is already inadequate and is causing property damage. The project will result in additional storm water run off entering Altamira Canyon. Please explain and justify why Altamira Canyon is excluded from the DEIR regarding mitigation measures.
5) ACLAD is stated as a responsible Agency. Have they been consulted by the DEIR consultants and, if so, has ACLAD agreed with the conclusions regarding Altamira Canyon in the DEIR and associated mitigation measures? Have they agreed with the conclusions
regarding the efficacy of the dewatering wells in"stopping" the Abalone landslide, partic ularly as it applies to the conditions of the Narcissa Drive access road and impact of heavy construction equipment? Are they satisfied that there are adequate dewatering wells to handle the additional storm water run off impact from the project development? Are they in agreement with all of the mitigation measures regarding hydrology and geology? If not please explain whether the City is to modify the mitigation measures to take into account ACLAD's recommendations and if not justify why not.
6) 3.3 states that CEQA requires an EIR to consider potential cumulative impacts of all currently planned or pending projects. Please explain and justify why the impacts of the following potential projects (already known to the City) are excluded from the DEIR: Plumtree, Mr York, Vanderlip, Mr Downhill. Lot subdivisions should be included in considering the cumulative impacts or the City should state specifically that no subdivisions can take place now or in the future.
7) The DEIR assumes that there will be no subdivison of the 111 lots, nor has it considered that existing homeowners may wish to expand their homes from an average of under 2,500sq ft to 4,000 sq ft plus garages as allowed for the project lots. Please justify and explain why.
8) The Public submitted many comments at the Initial Study stage regarding inadequacy of scope but the City has not responded to each question and comment. Is the Initial Study phase an integral part of the CEQA DEIR? If so why haven't responses been sent to those who wrote to the City as required by CEQA? If it is not considered part of the CEQA process, please explain and justify.
9) Given the public's concerns about scope limitations during the Initial Study phase, please have the DEIR consultants respond directly to the public the following:

Did the City instruct the consultants regarding scope of the DEIR?

If so were there any restrictions imposed on the Consultants? If not why have the consultants not incorporated into the DEIR the scope concerns of the public at the Initial Study phase in the DEIR?
10) The DEIR uses four separate assumptions regarding build out of the 47 lots. The Traffic and Circulation section assumes concurrent build out; the Air Quality section assumes all lots will be built out by 2015, a 2/3 year period; the Executive Summary in its Future Development Potential assumes a ten year build out; and the Notice of Completion and Environmental Document Transmittal assumes a period of at least ten years. The most conservative assumption should be adopted for all sections of the DEIR. This assumes a concurrent build out and all mitigation measures should be designed on this basis. Please explain and justify why different build out assumptions are used and why the conservative assumption of concurrent build out is not used consistently throughout the DEIR and in designing mitigation measures.
11) Zones 5 \& 6 are contiguous with Zone 2. The EIR does not explain Zones $5 \& 6$ as unstable areas that could migrate upslope into the project area nor does it address the impacts of drainage into Zones 5 \& 6. Please explain and justify why.

## AESTHETICS

12) AES -3 requires that all new residences shall be subject to neighborhood compatability analysis. Some of the more recent project plans have been allowing a "Mediterranean style" home. This has already impacted negatively the neighborhood compatabiility which historically has comprised for the most part of single story ranch house style homes. Since the City refers in various parts of the DEIR to "ranch house style" we ask that the City hold to this standard in its issuance of any new permits.
13) AQ-1 It is good to know that the construction workers will wear face masks to reduce inhalation of dust which may contain the fungus which causes San J oaquin Valley Fever. What measures are being taken to advise residents of this risk and what actions should they take?
14) AQ-1b Please reference that the Community has more restrictive times allowed for construction than the city's ordinance.
15) Even though there are restrictions for parking on the streets, in the case of Upper Cinnamon because of the narrow street and short street ending in a cul de sac and concentration of the project in this small area, we ask that development be restricted to one lot at a time otherwise there will be serious traffic issues, human safety and fire safety issues.

## BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

16) There is evidence of massive amounts of debris and silt being deposited into a State protected Marine Reserve established by the California Department of Fish and Game. Explain and justify why this is not addressed in the DEIR.
17) BIO 3 Establishing whether an individual lot is within the drainage channel
"within" Altamira Canyon is not adequate. Many of the lots in the project may not be directly "within" the drainage channel of Alatamira Canyon but ultimately by using the street system enter this Canyon. The cumulative effect from the project on the Canyon needs to be quantified.

## GEOLOGY AND SOILS

18) Zone 5 is contiguous to this project and is the location of the recent Abalone Cove Landslide. The DEIR has not disclosed this fact nor what impact the cumulative storm water runoff from the project will have on the stability of Zone 5.
19) The DEIR is not disclosing a significant impact if the geological review standard is changed from the current 1.5 factor of safety to the project proposal of "shall not aggravate the existing condition". GEO-3 states that " no proposed building activity may cause lessening of stability in the Zone".

The DEIR must address how this new nebulous, non-quantifiable standard of this project description may have a cumulative impact. In addition, this subjective standard could be used for surrounding areas that are not part of this project leading to further development, which under the old standard may not be allowed. Please explain and justify why an industry acceptable standard for slope stability for this project is not being used?

## HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

20) The DEIR fails to address the impacts of storm water run off to the sensitive intertidal species in the State Abalone Ecological Reserve which is the direct recipient of this storm water run off. Please explain and justify why.
21) Photographic evidence that the street systems are inadequate to handle storm run off in a regular rain season were shown to the City Council on November 7, 2012. This film showed a significant portion of a property owners's land being destroyed (adjacent to the lower part of Altamira Canyon). Comments on the floods of 1969 and TV coverage were explained. We suggest that the consultants and the Mayor and Council Members visit the Community at a time of heavy rains so as to appreciate first hand the concerns of the Community and before the EIR is finalized.
22) The map supposedly showing the drainage system is inac curate based on attempts by residents to find such drainage courses. Existing culverts and pipes are seriously undersized and in some cases severed. Please explain and justify the DEIR's inaccurate mapping. The City and its consultants should visit the area during heavy rains and reconsider their conclusions as to the adequacy of the conclusion in 1) above.
23) Additional storm water run off into the landslide prone Zone 5 area as a result of this project poses a potentially significant impact directly to Zone 5 and indirectly to Zone 2. Please explain and justify why this is not addressed.
24) Mitigation HWQ-4 does not quantify the amount or rate of storm water run off that should be allowed from future construction from onsite detention facilities. Nor does it quantify standards for new hardscaping. The Monks lot owners are using pavers on driveways but the DEIR does not address what kind of pavers (pervious or nonpervious) and what grout line is adequate to prevent run off from going into the storm drain system (streets).
25) There are inconsistencies between the conclusions in the DEIR regarding the impact of storm water run off, volume and amounts that go into the soils and Altimira Canyon, which create further destabilization, and the conclusions at the City's own storm water run off workshop held in J uly of 2012. Please explain and justify these inc onsistencies.
26) The DEIR does not address whether or not the fire hydrants are large enough to address the impacts of the project and Community, assuming full build out. Please explain and justify why.
27) The open lots lining the northern section of Zone 2 (Upper Cinnamon Lane) allow the fire department to access the open space in the event of fire. The DEIR does not address how the development of these lots will impact the safety of the area by cutting off this access for emergency services. Please explain and justify why.
28) The Community is a high fire hazard area. Mitigation measures need to specifically ban any construction workers from smoking in the open while working in the Community.

## TRAFFIC AND CIRCULATION (see DEIR SCOPE section)

29) There are restrictions for parking on the streets in the DEIR. However, in the case of Upper Cinnamon because of the concentration of the project in this small area, because of the narrow street and the short street ending in a cul de sac, we ask that development be restricted to one lot at a time otherwise there will be serious traffic issues, human safety and fire safety issues.

## OTHER

30) Are the Monks plaintiff plans that have been approved or are in the approval process required to comply with ALL the mitigation measures that will be in the final EIR in accordance with CEQA? If not which measures specifically are excluded? If not, please explain and justify this segmentation of a project under CEQA.

## FEIR DETAILED ADDITIONAL SUPPORT-JEREMY DAVIES LETTER TO MR EDUARDO SCHONBORN -APRIL 29, 2014

References are to the items in the separate letter for the same date.

## 1) Access Roadways and Pavement Integrity

My letter to you of November 15, 2012 item \#3 refers to Appendix D of the DEIR which states "It should be plainly understood that because of the inherent potential for instability within adjacent landslides and the fact that Zone 2 is atop a landslide, that should additional significant movement occur in adjacent areas, it is our opinion that the loss of support currently provided from the Abalone Cove and Portuguese Bend Landslides could result in significant structural damage within Zone 2." I added "and Zones 5 and 6" (FEIR Pages 8-56-8-58).

Within the context of the access roads and pavement integrity, I raised questions regarding the access road infrastructure for Zone 2 potential development. These access roads transit Zones 5 and 6 and the impact of large and heavy construction vehicles for which the roads were not designed and the potential impact on human life and safety requires further study. I requested an explanation and justification why the DEIR does not contain a detailed analysis of load bearing pressures on these two delicate road systems, potential impacts on slope stability, impacts on homes adjacent to the two roads and identifying any mitigation measures that are needed.

The Response (Page 8-66) of the consultants’ (and presumably of the City) in the FEIR is to refer me to Section 8.1c Topical Response: Traffic and Circulation "Access Roadways and Pavement Integrity" which uses unsubstantiated evidence (see letter attached).

There is no evidence provided by the City or consultants to support their assumptions regarding the integrity of the current road system to bear safely the construction traffic for the build out that would be imposed on the PBCA if additional building permits are issued.

In addition, the consultants confirm that "the performance of all possible roads and slopes can not be assessed here" (Page 8-8). But they have already assumed that "the roadway system was originally engineered for full development and build out of the residential tract and as such the street(s) were designed to accommodate the envisioned loading, including construction vehicles associated with the construction of the envisioned build out as originally reviewed and approved by the County of Los Angeles" for which they have no evidence. These are conflicting statements.

The consultants also state that "Surficial slope stability may be a potential hazard to some of the proposed home sites within the project area" (Page 4.5-12).
"The material near the toe of the landslide has a distinctly different and chaotic structure with very low strength" (Page 4.5-3) which reinforces the need for an in depth assessment of the access roadways leading to Zone 2.

Therefore I repeat my request that an in depth infrastructural study be carried out on the road system including drainage based on current standards and best City practices for safety. Such study must be specific to the present road and underlying soil and slide conditions of Zones 2,5 and 6 for the following additional reasons:

Many of the homes constructed in the early years of development (and before the reactivated landslides took place) were no more that 1,200 square feet and many had only one bedroom. This compares with the average size of new permits under the Monks settlement of 3,500-4,000 square feet plus 600 square feet for garages.

Construction truck sizes and loads were much smaller and building materials lighter when the original development was started in the late 1940s.

The study must contain loading factor conclusions not based on average soils and compaction standards but specific to the road, soil and slide conditions in Zones 2, 5 and 6.

It should be noted that dewatering wells in Zone 5 adjacent to Narcissi have sheared (WW2 several times since the 1980s with continued land movement) indicating the danger to that road as an access for heavy construction traffic. This should be factored into the study as should additional storm water run off volume from new construction that runs into land adjacent to the road access systems. "The uncertainty with regards to landslide control has been abated"(Page 4.5-4). This contradicts conclusions of ACLAD.

## 2) Hydrology

The Palos Verdes General Plan states "prohibit activities that --- increase canyon wall erosion" (section 4.8 Page 4.8-6) and" stringently regulate...natural drainage ...in new development uses affecting existing or potential slide areas"(Page 4.8-7). The FEIR contains several conflicting statements (in addition to those contained in the accompanying letter) regarding storm run off and drainage and related information and ignores totally or in part the two areas above contained in the General Plan:
"Runoff to match existing conditions" (ES-14)
"Avoid changes to the character of the runoff at property lines including increasing the concentration of flow out letting onto adjacent properties (HWQ-4 Page ES-20) "By maintaining post-development drainage conditions at the same level as existing conditions, no increase in runoff rates and volumes to Altamira Canyon would occur" (Page 8-5).
"A detailed hydrological analysis be prepared for each individual lot demonstrating that no net increase in runoff rates and volumes leaving the site occurs, no increase in total infiltration occurs, and no diversion of flows occurs" (Page 8-5).
" Any new development would maintain, and would not exacerbate, the existing runoff and infiltration conditions" (Page 4.8-11 HWQ-3).
"Avoid changes to the character of the runoff at property lines". "Changes in character include ...changing the depth and frequency of flooding, concentration of flow out letting onto adjacent properties or streets"(Page 4.8-18)
"Post development peak discharges will not substantially increase peak flood flows or increase flooding"(Page 4.8-20)
"Roof runoff from all buildings and structures on the site shall be contained and directed to the streets or an approved drainage course" (Page 4.5-14). However the FEIR is relying on an "approved" drainage course for which there are no records-see item 1 above.

Many commenters on the DEIR who have lived in the community for many years based on facts and observations indicated that the drainage system is inadequate. The FEIR (Page 4.8-1) concludes that "the existing drainage system was designed for the entire Portuguese Development, including the 47 undeveloped lots". As explained in item 1) above the consultants and City are unable to provide evidence of such drainage design.

Ground water "is also the only factor that can be reasonably manipulated to minimize the slide movement for all areas within the Ancient Portuguese Bend Landslide (APBL) complex." "Control of groundwater is the only effective remediation for landslide instability, and that large- scale failure is otherwise possible outside of the landslides. The commenter is correct" (Response 5.1 Page 8-39). Another reason for Altamira Canyon to be resolved.

## 4) Traffic and Circulation-Emergency Evacuation

The FEIR states "the LLG analysis recommends that the City consider posting these access roads with "no parking-Fire Lane signs" (Page 4.10-26). It would appear that the consultants did not visit the project site since such signs are posted and have been for many years.

Jeremy Davies, 36 Cinnamon Lane, RPV
Remarks to RPV City Council on responses to the FEIR for the proposed Landslide Moratorium Ordinance Revisions - August 5, 2014 meeting

Mr. Mayor, Mayor Pro-Tem, Council Members and Staff
Thank you for the opportunity to emphasize two points regarding the FEIR.

1) Topical response Section 8.1a of the Hydrology and Drainage Section of the FEIR states that the drainage system was designed for the full build out of all 111 lots, which includes both the Monks lots and the remaining 31 lots. The FEIR also recognizes that the roads are an integral part of the drainage system. The assertion is made that this design was reviewed, approved and permitted by LA County.

Topical response Section 8.1c which includes the Access Roadways and Pavement Integrity Section of the FEIR recognizes that the roadway system was originally designed for the full build out of all 111 lots and was reviewed and approved by LA County. The roadway system passes through zones 5 and 6, both active landslide areas which, incidentally, had not been reactivated at the time of the supposed approved design for the full build out.

In addition, the FEIR asserts that the streets were designed to accommodate the envisioned loading, including construction vehicles associated with the construction of the envisioned build out as originally reviewed and approved by the County of Los Angeles.

On request the City was unable to provide any proof of the assertion regarding the design, review, approval and permitting by LA County for the full build out of the 111 lots.

CEQA section 15384 requires substantial evidence that relevant information is provided to support a conclusion. The conclusions contained in Sections 8.1a and 8.1c of the FEIR are of major importance to the integrity of the FEIR. The FEIR fails on this count.

In responding to the 35 public comment letters the FEIR extensively uses the unsubstantiated assertions contained in these two Sections. The Responses rely on Section 8.1a 110 times and on Section 8.1c 35 times to justify their conclusions and responses to the public comments. In addition, in the Responses to the oral comments made at the City Council Public Hearing of November 7, 2012 these unsubstantiated assertions are used a further 9 times.

Clearly the FEIR fails CEQA section 15384 in at least 154 responses to the public's concerns. I urge you not to approve an FEIR based so extensively on unsubstantiated assertions.
2) Secondly, it is instructive that not one of the 31 remaining lot owners who belong to the Portuguese Bend Homeowners Association submitted any critical analysis of the FEIR. This lack of involvement in the FEIR process leads one to assume that these lot owners are convinced that the City intends to rubber stamp approval of the FEIR allowing them to build, independent of whether the FEIR is adequate or not or whether the mitigation measures are adequate or not and whether major assertions are evidenced or not.

If the City approves this project based on an incomplete FEIR containing unsupported assertions, the public would be right in concluding that the City is more interested in favoring short term profit motives over constituents’ safety or a potentially severe impact to the Community and the City.

Finally a personal comment. If I were asked to approve this non compliant CEQA EIR, my professional integrity and my conscience would not allow me to approve such a document.

Jeremy Davies OBE

36 Cinnamon Lane
Rancho Palos Verdes
California 90275
Email: jdavies@kuboaa.com
April 29, 2014

Mr Eduardo Schonborn
Planning Division, Community Development Department, City of Rancho Palos Verdes, 30940 Hawthorne Blvd, Rancho Palos Verdes, CA 90275

Dear Mr Schonborn,

## FEIR FOR ZONE 2 LANDSLIDE PROPOSED MORATORIUM ORDINANCE REVISIONS

I am taking the liberty of sending this letter to the Mayor and Council Members. We hope they can fully appreciate and understand the extent and depth of our Community's concerns before considering expanding development in Zone 2.

We have resided at the above address for over 22 years. Upper Cinnamon Lane is a short cul de sac and will have $30 \%$ or 14 of the proposed new 47 residences constructed immediately adjacent to the existing four homes.

I summarize below topics that have not been addressed adequately in the FEIR or where the FEIR is deficient or inaccurate and/or does not comply with CEQA. These topics warrant careful consideration by the City Council before making their final decision. Quotes from the DEIR or FEIR are in italics and emphasis has been indicated by bold type in the quotes.

Additional support to the concerns addressed in this letter are attached as a separate document.

## 1) Access Roadways and Pavement Integrity

The FEIR makes unsubstantiated assumptions that the roadways, pavement integrity and drainage systems (as they use the roadway system) were engineered as though they were
public roads. This leads the reader to false conclusions. CEQA Section 15384 -Substantial Evidence requires that enough relevant information is provided to support a conclusion.

Section 8 Comments and Responses Page 10 of the FEIR states "It is important to note that the roadway system was originally engineered for full development and build out of the residential tract and as such the street(s) were designed to accommodate the envisioned loading, including construction vehicles associated with the construction of the envisioned build out as originally reviewed and approved by the County of Los Angeles".

On investigation this turns out to be pure conjecture as the City has no record of studies, reports etc. (confirmed to me in writing on April 4, 2014 by the City). The City's response on April 4, 2014 to my question about the original permit for development is "I researched our archives regarding the original approvals/documentation from LA County, but could not locate any studies, reports, etc". The City goes on to state that "it is reasonable to conclude that the subdivision was approved with improvements and infrastructure designed to the standards in place at the time to handle build out of the tract". This unsubstantiated answer has been used to respond to many other commenters who also expressed concern about the road infrastructure.

For the City to presume "reasonableness" at that time when only a few years later the Portuguese Bend landslide was reactivated due to County incompetence would appear inappropriate. This landslide resulted in the loss of 134 homes and still impacts others in our Community.

Furthermore, the assumptions made in referring to a LA County review and approval predates the reactivation of the Portuguese Bend and the Abalone Cove landslides. So even if a study did exist it is irrelevant since the County could not have foreseen the future impacts of the landslides and the destabilization of the Zones 2,5 and 6 .

Without a detailed in depth infrastructural study of the roadway system that provides access to Zone 2, the City will be placing its reliance on approving the project as it applies to access road and pavement conditions, the impact of storm runoff on the road system and related safety issues based on a document that makes an assumption which has no supporting evidence. "CEQA requires specific performance standards that must be met and ways to meet those standards "(Page 8-86 of the Comments and Responses section).

The City has discretionary authority over the proposed project (Page 2-12). If this infrastructural study is not carried out and the City continues to depend on unsubstantiated assumptions and conjectures, as explained above, and there is an accident or major failure of the road system resulting in harm to human life, the City, Council members and the consultants could be at best considered irresponsible for not carrying out this study, and at worst, grossly negligent. The City and Council members should carefully consider their fiduciary responsibility in this regard.

## 2) Hydrology

a) The FEIR contains conflicting statements regarding storm water runoff impacts. The FEIR admits that Altamira Canyon is a problem that should be addressed but claims infeasibility before full project build out without full discussion as to why and what mitigation measures could be taken. CEQA Sections 15141 and 15384 -Substantial Evidence and Standards for an EIR require information to be contained in the FEIR and enough information to support the conclusions.

The FEIR contains several conflicting statements regarding the impacts of storm run off, for example:
"Runoff rates, runoff volumes and infiltration would remain generally the same as under existing conditions with adherence to mitigation measures in HWQ-4". "Localized flood effects may occur on an individual lot basis". "Increases in runoff from an individual lot would range from approximately $9.8 \%$ to $15.1 \%$ " (Page 4.8-15). "The proposed ordinance revisions would not significantly increase lot runoff or contribute significantly to the drainage system after mitigation" (Page 8-127). "Regardless of the localized flooding that may occur under existing conditions, if no net change occurs due to the development of the 47 lots,..."(Page 8-3). Several of the above statements are at variance with the assertion that there will be" no increase in runoff rates and volumes to Altamira Canyon"(Page 8-5).

By permitting development above Zone 2 e.g. Island View, Del Cerro and Valley View etc., the City has already added to the instability of the land in Zones 5,6 and 2 by creating conditions for additional infiltration from runoff from these developments into Altamira Canyon. The FEIR now denies the need for this situation to be fixed before further compounding the infiltration problem by approving further development. The need to resolve the Altamira Canyon issue before any additional development is well documented in City capital plans, the Horan settlement, public statements by Council members and a City workshop on landslides held in July 2012. All ignored or considered infeasible in the FEIR.

It should be noted that Page 8-79 acknowledges that mitigation at Altamira Canyon was discussed by the consultants with the City but no further explanation is given as to the nature of the discussions and conclusions and their rationale. "While it may be desirable to resolve the site flooding and erosion in Altamira Canyon and other natural drainage courses, it is an existing condition affecting the larger area that would be addressed separately from these proposed ordinance revisions" (Page 4.8-17). How is the City to address this issue raised in the FEIR but not explained?

The argument that it is infeasible from an economic perspective to line Altamira Canyon no longer is valid given the money being spent on remediation measures adopted in the case of San Ramon Canyon ( $\$ 17.8$ million as reported in the Daily Breeze April 2013). Furthermore, on February 18, 2014 alternative phased solutions to start to remedy the Altamira Canyon situation were proposed to the City Council which are not discussed in the FEIR.

City deliberations on this issue should consider recent slope failures and other major projects dealing with storm water conditions in the City and adjacent regions and their implications e.g. Paseo Del Mar in San Pedro, Trump Golf Course, the San Ramon project and Bluff Cove, PVE. In addition, national disasters involving slide failures such as Oso, Washington, Jackson, Wyoming and Laguna Niguel, draw additional attention to poor City development standards being adopted, sometimes under economic pressures, ultimate loss of life, property damage and liabilities resulting from these poor decisions. As ACLAD states "The reactivation of the landslides in the Portuguese Bend area are all related to human activities that led to an increase in groundwater" (ACLAD 2012).

The City and Council members personally have a fiduciary responsibility to deal with this matter before considering any additional development or alternatively to deny the project.
b) The FEIR uses LA County averages for its calculations for runoff from new construction rather than project specific conditions and makes assumptions on preconstruction conditions that do not reflect actual conditions. This conflicts with CEQA 15151 which requires a sufficient degree of analysis to support a conclusion.
"Post-construction lot infiltration and runoff rates and volume shall be made equal to preconstruction conditions through use of appropriate low impact development principles...." (GEO-3(a)-Page ES-14).

Pre-construction conditions are neither quantified nor spelled out in the FEIR. The calculations which the consultants have used are not reflective of local conditions in Zone 2 since they use County averages and soil conditions in a non-slide situation which are irrelevant to the project conditions (see HWQ-4 Page ES-19). The likelihood of new developments’ storm water runoff creating damage to adjacent properties may constitute both a private and public nuisance.

In 22 years of living in Zone 2 we have not experienced flooding from the land above us in a preconstruction stage. The combination of trees, yucca plants, grasses and absorbent soil conditions (the nature of the landslide soil is capable of absorbing significant storm water before any runoff occurs) has protected us from flooding. By increasing the impervious surface area on the lots above us (steep slopes) by $38 \%$ it will not be possible to "effect post-construction lot infiltration and runoff rates and volume equal to pre-construction condition". This comment is based on 22 years of experience of actual conditions and not on hypothetical calculations using County averages (as opposed to using actual conditions in Zone 2).

For example, runoff rates for 37 Cinnamon Lane in a 50 year storm rise to approximately 1400 gallons per minute. With a 1600 gallon holding tank capacity it is not logical that serious flooding conditions and potential damage to the properties below this site can be avoided (source
are the planning documents held by the City). Therefore the conclusion that "runoff from all buildings and runoff areas not infiltrated or retained on site to match existing conditions shall be collected and directed to the street or to an approved drainage course as approved by the City" (Page ES-14) is highly suspect.

## 3) Hydrology - Hold Harmless Agreement

The mitigation does not clarify if the hold harmless letter applies to damages suffered by residents outside the project area. The City is potentially opening itself up to a future Horan type litigation.

The City is to require a Hold Harmless Agreement to defend, indemnify and hold the City harmless from any claims or damages resulting from the requested project prior to issuance of a building permit. This is a distinct inequality of treatment in the event that the individual home owner and the PB Homeowners Association is also potentially damaged by flooding and other consequences etc. resulting from this City authorized and imposed project, if approved. It is noted that the City is required to approve the plan that demonstrates that the individual's lot's drainage does not impact the surrounding properties (Page 8-159). The City should require indemnification for homeowners and the PBCA for damages to existing homeowners and the PBCA as part of their indemnification letter.

## 4) Traffic and Circulation-Emergency Evacuation

a) The FEIR is deficient in that it ignores the possibility of fire closing one of the two access and egress roads and the estimated evacuation times used in the FEIR are unrealistic. CEQA Section 15384 in determining "substantial evidence" requires providing enough relevant information to support a conclusion.

Section 4.10 page 4.10-26 concludes that the design of the roadway system is adequate for emergency evacuation purposes. This is predicated on both Peppertree and Narcissi being open and available in the event of a fire. What the FEIR does not consider is if a fire starts at the lower part of Narcissa thus causing that street to be impassable. The City needs to restudy this eventuality and factor it into the FEIR calculations. The FEIR also "concludes that additional width is available among many portions of the roadways" (Page 4.10-25). This conclusion overlooks the fact that any additional width for streets cannot be obtained without a seizure of homeowners' property or obtainment of an easement.

The estimated clearance times contained on page 8-14 are totally unrealistic. On April 21 it took me 3 minutes to reach the Narcissa gate from my home and 3 and $1 / 2$ minutes to reach the Peppertree gate. I drove at the posted speed and stopped at all stop signs. There were no other vehicles on the streets at the time, no equestrian evacuation, no construction vehicle evacuation
no other residence evacuation, no fire vehicles on the streets and it assumed that both streets were available for evacuation.

Furthermore the statement on Page 8-14 that "it has been subsequently learned that the horse owners and horse boarders would likely shelter their horses in place and rely on sprinklers" only applies to Portuguese Bend club members and not to a large number of other horse owners who are not within the club but are within and adjacent to the project .
b) The FEIR is deficient in that it does not address fire vehicle and team access to land above Upper Cinnamon Lane after the full build out. This appears to be a physical change resulting in a significant effect requiring mitigation under CEQA Section 15382. There is a lack of sufficient analysis under CEQA Section 15131.

Once full build out of the project is completed there is no access to land above Upper Cinnamon Lane, an area which has experienced previous brush fires.

## 5) Environmental Setting-Cumulative Projects Setting

Recent drillings have taken place in 2014 on two potential property developments which questions the FEIR conclusion that no projects are known that can be considered proposed.

The FEIR considers no projects are known that can be considered planned, apart from Downhill, for inclusion in the cumulative development setting (Page 8-51). The Response to several commenters regarding the impact of the cumulative development setting excludes any potential impact from the "Point View" or the "Beanfield" on the basis that these are speculative future projects. Yet there have been drillings taking place in early 2014 on both sites. It is unlikely that the owners would incur these costs if they did not plan to develop their properties. This raises the question of incompleteness of the FEIR and additional analysis of the impacts of these projects being required to be included in the FEIR.
6) CEQA requires all comments received during the circulation of the DEIR to be fully answered. This has not been done in all cases and in some cases answers have depended upon unsubstantiated evidence as described above.

In addition to the topics contained in items 1-5 above, the following questions raised in my letter of November 15, 2012 are either not answered or are incomplete in their content or are referred back to the City:

No response to question \# 11 regarding drainage into Zones 5 and 6.
Response to question \# 14 explaining that more restrictive construction times are contained in the PBCA architectural standards and as such should also be included in the mitigation measures is
merely "noted" (reference to other PBCA standards are referred to in the FEIR e.g. ranch house style homes).
The response to question \#25 which refers to the City workshop is that no response can be given since no specifics have been provided. I assumed that the consultants had access to the workshop discussions, slides and conclusions and therefore already had specifics to which they could respond.
Response to my concern that a ban on constructors' employees from smoking be included in mitigation measures (question \#28) is referred back to the City for their consideration. As a high fire hazard area it should not be so difficult to include such a ban since also it is posted at the gates.
Question \#30 which reads "Are all Monks plaintiff plans that have been approved or are in the approval process required to comply with all the mitigation measures that will be in the FEIR in accordance with CEQA? If not which measures specifically are excluded? The response does not address this question.

Sincerely,

Jeremy Davies OBE
Cc
Mayor Jerry.Duhovic@rpv.com
Mayor Pro Tem Jim.Knight@rpv.com
Councilwoman Susan.Brooks@rpv.com
Councilman Brian.Campbell@rpv.com
Councilman Anthony.Misetich@rpv.com

From: Leanne Twidwell [mailto:leetwid@yahoo.com]
Sent: Wednesday, December 12, 2018 5:18 PM
To: Octavio Silva [OctavioS@rpvca.gov](mailto:OctavioS@rpvca.gov)
Subject: Zone 2 EIR
Dear Mr. Silva,
We are happy to see that the city has decided to re-visit the Zone 2 Environmental Impact Report.

There were many objections to the original report, and countless predictions of doom should any development be permitted in Zone 2 of Portuguese Bend. However, it is interesting to note that in the interim, at least 14 of the so-called Monks lots now have very large homes on them, and there have been no adverse effects resulting from any of this recent development.

This leads us to believe that the predictions of slipping, sliding and general chaos were wrong and that the remaining lots in Zone 2 could be developed safely using the same parameters that the city has applied to the Monks lots.

We have lived in Portuguese Bend for 42 years and in addition to our home at 32
Sweetbay Road, we also own a lot at 50 Narcissa, which has been the home of Ride to Fly, a developmental horseback riding program, for many years.

We thank you for your efforts on this project and look forward to a positive result this time around.

Sincerely,
George and Leanne Twidwell
310 541-1003

Lisa A. Lawson
Dec. 11, 2018
Trustee, Jack E. Downhill Trust
Judith H. Foote
Successor Trustee, Jack E. Downhill Trust
RECEIVED
20 Vanderlip Drive
Rancho Palos Verdes, CA 90275
Octavio Silva, Senior Planner
City of Rancho Palos Verdes, Planning Division

DE: 112018
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT

30940 Hawthorne Blvd
Rancho Palos Verdes, CA 90274
This is submitted in response to the Nov. 8, 2018, City of Rancho Palos Verdes (RPV) Notice of Preparation (NOP) of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) "to complete the EIR associated with proposed revisions to Zone 2 of the Landslide Moratorium Ordinance (Case No. PLCA2018-0004)." (City Council (CC) Agenda 9/18/2018, pg.7)

## Summary:

Zone 2 EIR documents do not include all Zone 2 lots! Lots \#8, \#10 and \#20 on Vanderlip Drive have been omitted from any development discussion. These are large, multi-acre lots. Lisa Lawson is Trustee of the Jack Downhill Trust, owner of lot \#20, a 6.94-acre parcel zoned R-1. Her father, Lt. Col. Jack Downhill, purchased the lot in 1968, 50 years ago, for investment.

1. We request lot \#20 be included in this Zone 2 EIR, since it is in Zone 2.
2. We request the ability for a lot split: lot \#20 is 6.94 acres, zoned R-1. With that acreage and zoning, any further denial of long-requested lot 20 split we request be corrected in your EIR.
3. Geological evaluations in 1969, 1977 and 1993 support lot development.
4. Lot \#20 already has utilities, including 6 Abalone Cove Landslide Abatement District (ACLAD) sewer hookups the Trust has been paying since the inception of sewers.
5. Lot \#20 has fire hydrants at the northeast and southwest corners.
6. Both upper and lower portions have water meters in place.
7. Gas and electric are already in place for the upper portion and are within 10 feet of the lower portion.
Again, Zone 2's Vanderlip Drive lot \#20 needs to be included in your EIR and your EIR recognize the ability to split its 6.94 acres, zoned R-1.

What follows is expansion and further detail of these two requests. Referenced documents quoted herein are available in RPV's Planning Division but are not included here because of their bulk. Our quotes are concise, to the point.

1. This Zone 2 EIR will provide 'build out' parameters for Zone 2 since, of the 111 individual lots, only $28 \%$ (31) remain subject to a 40 -year old Moratorium dating
from 1978. Owners need these so, at long last, they may use / enjoy their property, as all other Zone 2 owners have or can. After 40 years!
2. However, 3 lots are not included. Considerably larger than the 31 , these have also waited 40 years to provide their owners full lot use, an ability to split their lots.

Now, as Trustee and Successor Trustee of the Jack Downhill Trust, owner of Zone 2's 6.9 acre lot at 20 Vanderlip, we again ask, at last, your EIR specifically include this lot and the ability to split it; a lot outside the Portuguese Bend Community Association. (acreage ref: 2010 Assessor's Map) It adjoins two other large, multi-acre lots off Vanderlip Drive (\#8 and \#10). All three lot owners have requested the ability to split their lots.

## 4. Brief History:

RPV's 'Moratorium' has completed its 40th year. There are at least 3-4 thousand pages apropos to Zone 2 and updating EIR efforts. For example: our Feb. 2014 final EIR is 491 pages alone! Reviewing these is a daunting task!
5. 'In the beginning' - 40 years ago in 1978, RPV CC established a "Moratorium" on development in a landslide area largely known as Portuguese Bend. 15 years later, in 1993, this area was broken into numerical 'zones,' corresponding to a professional judgment on that zone's potential for or actual landslide. This EIR covers zone \#2.
6. In the past RPV has required site-specific geologic studies.

1969 the first of these happened on lot \#20. Consultant Moore and Taber included borings on lot \#20 providing evidence "the area is not being part of an active landslide ... no ground water was encountered ... these slides have not moved for several hundred thousand years ... factor of safety ... significantly and possibly substantially greater than one." Weber 10-17-12 letter, pg. 2)
In 1977, as a result of rebuilding the Vanderlip's 'Bird Keeper house' on lot \#20 after the 1973 fire, Moore and Taber again provide site-specific geological study concluding "the proposed construction is feasible, it will be insignificant with respect to ... the gross stability of the area ... no direct or adverse affect on adjacent property." (ibid, pg. 3)
In 1993 Zone \# 2 was professionally described as "Subdivided land unaffected by large historic Iandslides (about 130 acres)." (Ehlig Memo: 5/26/93, pg. 1). Further, Dr. Ehlig states, "The 25 undeveloped lots ... and an undetermined number of parcels served by Vanderlip Drive, could be developed without adversely affecting the stability of the large, ancient landslide. In fact, if development were combined with installation of additional wells stability, would be improved." (ibid, pg. 3)

Dr. Ehlig's 'Suggested Guidelines' for Zone 2 start with, "Development of undeveloped lots shall be permitted in ... and the subdivided land served by Vanderlip Drive subject to the following stipulations:" (ibid, pg.3)`
7. Time marched on and over these 40 years RPV's CC Minutes reflect two major Zone 2 Moratorium Ordinance Revision EIR attempts. The first is found in a draft EIR dated September 2012. The second in a final EIR dated February 2014.
8. What happened? CC Minutes for their August 5,2014 , meeting show that on a motion by Councilman Misetich, seconded by Councilwoman Brooks, this final EIR was 'tabled,' some 36 years after the moratorium's 1978 initiation!

At that meeting numerous local Zone 2 residents continued speaking, as they had for those many years, against any ordinance revisions and one (Stuart Miller) threatened another lawsuit. (CC Minutes 8/5/14, pg. 3) (For the record RPV had already undergone Monks 1, Monks 2 lawsuits which concluded with 16 Zone 2 lots having the courts finally provide their ability to be developed). And currently the 'Black' case, just concluded, again involved Zone 2 lot development (2nd Appellate District, Div. 1.; No. B285135, certified for publication 9/6/18).
9. Now, in 2018, 40 years after the instigation of RPV's Moratorium, this 2014
'Final' EIR is being resurrected for 'review and update' and CC action on a tight 7 month schedule. Rincon, the consultant for this and both 2012 and 2014 EIRs, had their 'kick-off' meeting Oct. 15, 2018. Given Rincon's 7 -month schedule, our CC should see the EIR in May 2019.
10. Our request: Have the EIR include giving 20 Vanderlip Drive ( 6.9 acres) the ability to split the lot. In the past \#8 (4.03 acres) and \#10 Vanderlip (3.78 acres) have also requested the ability to apply for splitting their large Zone 2 lots. (acreage per Assessor's 2010 map)

## THIS IS NOT A NEW REQUEST.

11. 2009: All three homeowners requested lot split in their Feb. 2009 letters to CC re its $3 / 3 / 2009$ Meeting re changing 15.20 of our Municipal Code to accommodate court required development of the previous undevelopable 16 Monks lots. (Planning Case No. 2009-00007) These letters state:

One, from Kathy Snell, (\#8 Vanderlip Dr.) states that "In approximately 1985, the then-Mayor Jackie Bacharach and the City Council took away the right of subdividing in the Moratorium area with the promise it would be reinstated in a few years after the slide was abated. Mayor Bacharach further stated that paying the "benefit assessment' to ACLAD would benefit the property owners by stopping the slide and allowing subdivision and building to take place." She further cites a 1990's lot split for John Vanderlip, creating 98 Vanderlip Drive. That Los Angeles County allowed \#8, 10 and 20 Vanderlip splits and continued lot splits into the 1980's until CC placed restrictions on them.

Hastings (\#10 Vanderlip Drive) in their 2/23/09 lot split request letter commented that in $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ he 'approached the Director of Planning and asked about a lot split...'

Jack Downhill's 2/18/2009 letter asks the term 'undeveloped'_(later included 'underdeveloped' lots which better describes these 3 lots) recognize the Iots, because of their size, should be able to be subdivided or lot split into individual lots consistent with the zoning of the immediate properties. He states his property is zoned RS-1, one unit per acre. He has 6 sewer hookups, established gas lines and an electric pole on his property. That is, ACLAD foresaw splitting his lot and installed the necessary hookups - for which \#20 Vanderlip now pays for all 6, though only 2 are in use. A second letter (undated but referencing CC March 3, 2009 agenda) for this item, details his frustration at the Staff Report and past city actions regarding his property. And again, Jack asked for equity, for equal treatment.
12. 2011: January 2011 and a draft EIR. At that time we'd been under the 1978 Moratorium 33 years!

Jan. 2011: Jeremy Davies, in his 'Initial Study January 2011' letter concludes " (the draft EIR) ignores other known current developments and potential developments (... Downhill, Vanderlip ...).
13. Jan. 18, 2011: Jack Downhill's letter notes he is paying taxes and fees on his 6.9 acre lot as though it would be subdivided in he future. He asks his property be included in the draft EIR with those listed as 'underdeveloped.'

Jan. 19, 2011: Jim York's letter addressed concerns that include, "under the proposed ordinance, no existing lots in Zone 2 would be permitted to subdivide. We understand some existing, legal lots in Zone 2 exceed the minimum lot size that was established as far back as 1975 (Ordinance 75-78). Therefore, a provision should be made in the ordinance to allow a subdivision, subject to the underlying zoning and development standards."
14. July 20, 2012: Landslide Moratorium Exclusion Application (LME) Jack Downhill submitted Landslide Moratorium Exclusion Application (ZON201200232), deemed incomplete by RPV in a letter dated August 10, 2012, wanting numerous additional details /information then provided in an Oct. 17, 2012 letter.
October 17, 2012: Jack and Weber Consulting responded to RPV; supporting Jack's Landslide Moratorium Exclusion application for lot \#20 with a 30 page letter including responses directly addressing RPV's requests in their August letter; lot 20's legal description; draft grading approval application; fee payment proof; division of land application and 17 pages of an Environmental Information Form. The city stated LME must contain geologic and geotechnical studies that " must be site and project specific." Jack's letter and item \#6 above (pg. 2) presents Lot \#20's results of three acknowledged geologic studies, all concluding positively for lot \#20 development, including one stating such development would improve stability!
15. 2012: The EIR had a second comment period, ending Nov. 20, 2012.

Nov. 6, 2012: Jack Downhill wrote "Letter 11" (ref . the assigned comment number) in which he found the number of lots cited as subdivision lots to be "grossly misleading." In the case of Vanderlip Drive the EIR suggests 14 lots whereas "applying current zoning ... the number of additions that would merit consideration ... are 7 " (not 14). He detailed: 98 Vanderlip = 1 additional; Downhill = 3; Hastings = 1 and Snell = 2 for the 7 additional meriting consideration. He included his Parcel Map dated July 2012, showing a potential 4-lot subdivision for 20 Vanderlip.
16. Nov. 8, 2012: RPV's consultant (KCG Kling Consulting Group) letter re Jack's 7/20/2012 LME Application (\#14 above)

Jack would now be required to submit:
"... geologic and geotechnical reports that are project and site specific ... reference and use any geologic and geotechnical reports available for the area (i.e., Zone 2) and specific site, signed by a licensed engineering geologist (CEG) and engineer (PE/GE) and demonstrate that the site may be excluded (removed) from the landslide moratorium area. This requires the site be demonstrated to be not part of the landslide or that the hazard will be eliminated.... (lot split project) falls under the auspices of the Seismic Hazards Mapping Act and SP 117A. "
Given 3 completed previous geologic studies cited above (item \#6) how could these be considered, by any means, "onerous" as Jack labeled them?

Oct. 18, 2013: Jack Downhill wrote Attachment 1-146 (to the Zone 2 Draft EIR). His frustration with the EIR's statement of work ignoring lot splits comes through. "It is my contention that all properties in Zone 2 must be treated fairly and equally, considering historic as well as current zoning and density factors; undeveloped as well as underdeveloped." He cites the three Vanderlip Drive properties, designated $\mathbf{R}-1$, each of several acres currently improved with a single unit. "Another factor relating to my property is the adjoining lot to the west, a Monks lot, created in Nov. 1989 by a 'lot split' which was allowed under the Moratorium language which still remains unchanged." He refers to his Parcel Map showing the 4 lots all subject to the same qualifications as the Monks lots and other undeveloped lots. ... sewer laterals to service these are already in place. He cites lots on the "very edge of earth movement ... are OK to develop whereas the properties on Vanderlip Drive, the most distant from any slide activity, are essentially removed from Zone 2." He concludes, "These factors need, absolutely, to be included in any final determination."

April 4, 2014: Jack Downhill wrote Attachment 1-118 highlighting that Staff and the EIR document "fail to provide objective, in essence, any at all, treatment of the omission of the three properties Nos. 8, 10 and 20 Vanderlip Dr.. These properties occupy the entire northeast corner of Zone 2 and deserve explicit inclusion, with limited parceling, in the Mitigated category being recommended for allowing development. "

He goes on to cite the 1989 lot split of the adjacent parcel ... one of the Monks properties.

A second Downhill letter that date formally requests \#8, 10 and 20 Vanderlip be included with the 31 "undeveloped lots" for mitigated negative declaration treatment ... "with a stipulation of limited parceling."

April 24, 2014: Jack Downhill submitted 'Weber Consulting" analysis of the landslide moratorium ordinance revisions as they should relate to his property. It cites Jack's 1968 acquisition of 20 Vanderlip Drive and his long record of desiring to subdivide only to be 'thwarted' for decades by regulatory impediments, including his filing a Moratorium Exclusion Application (ZON2012-00232) requesting a 4 lot subdivide which came back with" onerous" geological requirements (see \#16 above) that, based on experience, would far exceed those required of the Monks lots, evidencing city's differential treatment of neighbors, something Jack didn't believe was the city's intent. However, it was reality for his property.

This was Jack's last correspondence before his death. Lt. Col. Downhill, a pilot in 3 wars (WW II, Korea, Vietnam), was buried with full military honors in Arlington National Cemetery Dec. 3, 2018. Like Monks, Jack didn't live to see the full use and value of his 1968 Lot \#20 acquisition. 1968-50 years of waiting.
17. Now his estate carries on, reiterating Jack's April 24,2014 , letter where he asked the EIR and resulting city Ordinance permit all Zone 2 properties to be fully developed (including Vanderlip Drive lot split ability) ... that any new /revised Moratorium Ordinance treat Zone 2 owners fairly, with equity.

Submitted by:

Lisa Downhill, Trustee, Jack Downhill Trust
Judy Braue-Foote (Successor Trustee and 20 Vanderlip resident)
Since pictures are worth 1,000 words, attached here are:

1. Google Earth 2018: illustrating size of 20 Vanderlip compared to Zone 2 neighborhood.
2. Assessors 2010 map of Vanderlip Drive showing acreages
3. RPV Map of Project Area and Affected Parcels
4. RPV Map of Monks and Undeveloped Lots
5. Jack Downhill's July 20, 2012, Vanderlip Drive, Lot 20, proposed split, stamped "Received" by Community Development Department
Held in our Planning Division are full copies of these (referenced herein).
6. May 26, 1993: Ehlig Memo (Numbered landslide into zones \& described each)
7. Feb. 18, 2009: Downhill letter (10-63)
(con't)

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7. Feb. 18, 2009: Downhill letter (10-63)
(con't)
8. Feb. 22, 2009: Kathy Snell letter (10-65)
9. Feb. 23, 2009: Michael \& Sheri Hastings letter (10-83)
10. Undated 2009: Downhill letter (Case ZON-2009-00007)
11. Jan. 2011: Davies letter (Zone 2 LME revisions)
12. Jan. 18, 2011: Downhill letter (Zone 2 LME revisions)
13. Jan. 19, 2011: Arizona Land Asso. - York letter (Zone 2 LME revisions)
14. Jan. 31, 2011: Snell letter re Zone 2 LME revisions \& 1989 lot split
15. Oct. 17, 2012: Weber Consulting on behalf of Downhill: LME response
16. Nov. 5, 2012: Downhill letter (Letter 11 and city response)
17. Oct. 18, 2013: Downhill letter: (1-146)
18. 2012: Downhill Parcel Map (4 lots) - goes with Oct. 18, 2013 letter)
19. Nov. 8, 2012: KCG Kling Consulting Group letter re LME geologic reqmnts
20. April 4, 2014: Downhill letter (Attachment 1-118)
21. April 4, 2014: Downhill paragraph: added to letter
22. April 21, 2014: Weber Consulting on behalf of Downhill (attachment 1-112)
23. Aug. 5, 2014: RPV Council Minutes (tabled Zone 2 Final EIR)
24. Dec. 15, 2015: RPV Landslide Moratorium Exception Permit (16 pages)
25. Sept. 6, 2018: Black vs. RPV: 2 ${ }^{\text {nd }}$ Appellate District, Division B2851365
26. Sept. 18, 2018: City Council Staff Report ( $1^{\text {st }} 6$ of 53 pages)**
27. Sept. 18, 2018: Minutes of City Council Award of Rincon Contract
28. Oct. 18, 2018: Ricon Kick-Off Mtng Complete
29. Nov. 8, 2018: Notice of Preparation of zone 2 EIR

End $12 / 11 / 2018$

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To: Octavio Silva
Subject: RE: 31 new HOME in PBCA?
From: Madeleine McJones [mailto:Madeleine.McJones@csulb.edu]
Sent: Tuesday, November 13, 2018 12:54 PM
To: Octavio Silva [OctavioS@rpvca.gov](mailto:OctavioS@rpvca.gov)
Subject: 31 new HOME in PBCA?
Hello,
31 homes in Construction will all drive up PEPPERTREE active landslide zone. Will our community getting compensated for road damage these are private roads and some are unpaved because we have NO MONEY, can we coordinate the dumptrucks and cement trucks events? Each home brings in hundreds of trucks, Please we do not need more soil here. Our PBCA East roads are in the Active Landslide not ZONE 2 this impacts Zone that are LANDSLIDING.

We have roads sections not paved for 20 years on the East side! 31 new homes is so much traffic can we get temporary road access for these builders? Can we limit the home building to so many a year?

This means no peace in this community for many years. Keep these trucks off of PEPPERTREE in PBCA.

Madeleine McJones
Website Developer
Instructional Technology
College of Business CSULB
562.985.4924 - ROOM 253

To: Octavio Silva
Subject: RE: 31 Zone 2 Homes
From: Madeleine McJones [mailto:Madeleine.McJones@csulb.edu]
Sent: Tuesday, November 13, 2018 1:21 PM
To: Octavio Silva [OctavioS@rpvca.gov](mailto:OctavioS@rpvca.gov)
Subject: 31 Zone 2 Homes

This is not fair to the people living in this community or using our NOT zone 2 roads for free to haul cement and building material this impacts our way of life for how long $20+$ years of construction.

Please have a DEADLINE date to close this building window this is not a new neighborhood you are building many people purchased here for quiet and paid for much need peace and a future of peaceful living you are taking that away for untold unending construction. There needs to be coordination on Dumping and Cements Drop schedules, people are having lives here.

These trucks need to STAY OFF of our ZONED landslide roads. They shake my landslide property and are causing my property damage and my road damage. They need to go up NARCSSIA not active PEPPERTREE with active cracks within 100 feet. This will also impact PV drive South damage.

Madeleine McJones
Website Developer
Instructional Technology
College of Business CSULB
562.985.4924 - ROOM 253

## Revision History

| Revision | Date of Incorporation |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| A | $6 / 1 / 1991$ | Revised Equine Criteria |
| B | $3 / 12 / 1993$ | Prohibition of horse keeping on vacant lots not adjacent to residents |
| C | $10 / 1 / 2010$ | Misc. building standards additions and revisions |
| D | $3 / 1 / 2012$ | Changes to Fees and Building Height |
| E | $4 / 1 / 2013$ | For Sale Sign and open house time restrictions |
| F | $4 / 30 / 2013$ | Added Architectural Review and Variance Request Forms |
| G | $1 / 7 / 2013$ | Added compliance penalties, truck routes, allowed soil export |
| H | $10 / 5 / 2016$ | Modified Easements to prohibit on-street parking and require tree <br> Trimming, add "sheds" to accessory structures. Incorporated missed <br> language from Revision D \& E. Also added notes for Conditions of <br> Approval and Penalty Procedures and revised document formatting. |
| J | $12 / 3 / 2018$ | Increased Fees and Penalties. Add rules for Concrete Trucks and <br> Noise to conditions and Site Sign. Added Table of Contents. Minor <br> formatting and typo corrections. |

These revisions were approved by the PBCA Board of Directors. The revisions add to and/or supersede the 10/1/1992 Document. All revisions are attached at the end of this document.

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## PORTUGUESE BEND COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION

## 10-1-92

## BUILDING REGULATIONS/ARCHITECTURAL STANDARDS

## SCOPE AND PURPOSE

"Pursuant to the authority granted to the Portuguese Bend Community Association Inc., a California Non-Profit Mutual Benefit Corporation (hereinafter "Association"), by various deed restrictions, the following Building Regulations/Architectural Standards shall apply to the construction, alteration or repair of any building or structure within the area under the jurisdiction and control of the Association, which area is defined in the deed restrictions. These Building Regulations may be amended from time to time. It is the responsibility of the property owner to insure that he or she and their architect are working with the most recent of REGULATIONS.
"The purpose of these Building Regulations is to preserve the attractiveness of the entire area under the jurisdiction of the Association and to prohibit by erection, alteration, maintenance or repair of existing structures, the creation of undesirable or inharmonious types or designs which detract from the aesthetic effects of the proposed construction on neighboring property, protection of privacy, protection and enhancement of landscaping, avoidance of erosion or subsidence and overall protection of property values.
"It is not the purpose or intent of these Building Regulations to control the safety factor of the proposed building or structure, or to provide guidelines or standards concerning either geological conditions or the stability of the soil on which the building or structure is proposed to be constructed. Additions, alterations, and repairs on all buildings and structures shall comply with the provisions herein for new buildings, except as may be modified or permitted by the Board of Directors of the Portuguese Bend Community Association.
"Personal appearance before the Architectural Committee of the Association is not encouraged as it is not the purpose of this Committee to design or engineer any proposed building or structure. The committee's function is to adhere to the principals of good architecture for the purpose of preserving the aesthetic value of all building and structures in the area under the control and jurisdiction of the Association, including those already in existence.
"The approval process begins with the applicant submitting plans to the Architectural Committee. The Architectural Committee, after review of the submitted plans, will give its recommendation to the Board of Directors of the Association who will provide the applicant with written approval or denial of plans submitted.

## BUILDING DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

## A) GENERAL DESIGN REQUIREMENTS

1) Design must be of a type or kind as will, in the opinion of the Committee, be appropriate to its site, harmonize with the surroundings, and maintain the quality of the neighborhood. The design must be viewed as "reasonably good of its kind". Pre-fab, modular, and/or mobile homes are not permitted.

The Architectural Committee need not necessarily be bound by the approval of previous designs or architectural details of existing structures.
2) New residences and additions to existing residences shall be of a design that will follow the contour of the ground and provide a low silhouette in general form. Step down floor levels and roof planes conforming to natural grade are encouraged, as are porches and terraces.
a) The California Ranch house was developed out of the tum-of-the-century Craftsman bungalow and the period style bungalows of the twenties. The ranch house is a single-floor dwelling, low in profile and closely related to terraces and gardens. Its specific historic images were both the nineteenthcentury California adobe house and the nineteenth-century California single wall, board-and-batten, rural farm buildings. The characteristic ranch house did and still does employ a variety of historic images, but the classic design mingles modem imagery with the Colonial. Versions of the California Ranch house were designed as early as the 1920s. But its "hey-day" was in the post-World War II years.

## Characteristics:

- Single-floor dwelling, composed of informal arrangements of volumes.
- Low-pitched hip or gable roof with wide eaves.
- Sheathed in stucco, board and batten, shingles, clap-board, or a combination of one or more of these.
- Windows often treated as horizontal bands.
- Glass sliding doors or French type doors (multi-pane) lead to covered porches, terraces, or pergolas.
- Interior spaces open, and of low horizontal scale.

3) Plans for new residences shall provide a minimum living area of 1500 square feet of floor space and a maximum living area of 4000 square feet of floor space or maximum of $15 \%$ lot coverage (building area to lot area) whichever is smaller, exclusive of garages, porches and terraces.
4) Each new residence shall have a fully-enclosed garage with a capacity for three cars. Additional garage requirements will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis.
5) The construction or erection of an accessory building, swimming pool, tennis court may not precede construction of the residential building; may be built concurrently but no use of accessory structure may be made until a certificate of occupancy is issued.
6) In the case of multiple lot ownership, lots must be connected at side or rear lot lines to the residential lot to be used for swimming pool, tennis court, accessory building and/or horse-keeping facilities. Residential
building must be completed with a certificate of occupancy on file with the city of Rancho Palos Verdes prior to the construction of any and all accessory facilities. HORSES MAY NOT UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES BE KEPT ON A VACANT LOT UNLESS THE PROPERTY OF THE OWNER OF THE ADJOINING RESIDENCE. (Clarification 03-12-93).7)
7) Cellars are defined as those portions of a building below the living area floor and which are wholly or partially below grade.
a) Cellars of minimal size are permitted for use for mechanical equipment and/or storage, but not for habitation purposes and shall not exceed 200 square feet in size.
b) Cellar outside entrance, access, and/or windows are prohibited.
8) Any improvement, whether proposed to be temporary, portable or permanent, shall meet the standards set forth herein for permanent structures.
9) The maximum height permitted from finished floor level of residence to finished grade is $5^{\prime}-0^{\prime \prime}$. Encouraged are residences designed to hug the ground and provide low silhouette. The difference between the finished grade and finished floor level across on elevation should average no more than $2^{\prime}-6$ " with maximum difference of $5^{\prime}-0$ ". In addition, a maximum difference between existing or "natural grade" and finished grade must be $3^{\prime}-6$ ".
10) There shall generally be no habitable area superimposed above another, unless, in the judgment of the Architectural Committee, such construction, because of the topography and contour of the land will allow a building harmonious with the general type, design, and appearance of other buildings in the neighborhood and community.

## B) GUIDELINES FOR SUBMITTAL OF NEW RESIDENCES

Before any application for permits for new residence or additions are obtained from the City of Rancho Palos Verdes, final land-use plans must be submitted to the Architectural Committee for approval, which shall include the following:

1) Rough grading plan showing grade elevations of pads or proposed floor elevations. (Show only the "footprint" of perimeter of residence and accessory buildings.). Rough grading plan shall show any proposed changes in existing topography.
2) Approximate area computation of the residence as well as the exterior configuration. Floor plan and exterior elevations are required.
3) Gross area and net area of property. Show lot coverage percentage (Structures shall not cover more than $15 \%$ of the gross lot area, not to exceed 4000 square feet for inhabitable improvements, excluding garage and porches.
4) Plans to include the following:
a) Driveway with material specified, walkway and decking location and grade. b)

Garage, stable and accessory buildings.
c) Tennis court, pool or spa.
d) Location and distance of proposed improvements and distance of all existing improvements from contiguous properties.
e) View angles (tennis court, pool, riding ring, stable, etc.)
f) Prevailing wind direction.
g) Direction north.
h) Dimension setbacks. Call out on plan.
i) Easements. No grading is permitted in easements.
j) Geology status letter from a license geologist or soils engineer.
k) Any known flood or water drainage hazards.
I) Major existing trees with trunk diameters.
m) Any known natural drainage courses.
5) Landscaping plans must accompany architectural plans and be installed within two months of completion of improvement.

## C) MATERIALS

1) Exterior walls may be of wood boarding or siding, stucco or approved masonry left natural or painted.

## D) ROOFS

1) The minimum of pitch of all roofs shall be $3: 12$ and the maximum of $5: 12$. Flat roofs are prohibited. " M " roofs are not permitted. Shed roofs are not permitted.
2) Skylights are to be parallel to the roof plane, (4" curb See Section N). Plastic bubble lights are not permitted except on the rear of house.
3) Beam-ends may extend a maximum of $6^{\prime \prime}$ beyond roof.
4) Soffits may be plastered or left exposed but overhead electrical fixtures must be concealed.
5) Roofing materials shall meet a minimum Class A fire retardant. No wood shingles or wood shake roofs are permitted. Sample of proposed roofing material to be submitted with architectural plans.

## E) WTNDOWS AND DOORS

1) Beveled glass, leaded stained glass and lightly tinted glass windows are permitted. No mirrorfinish glass is allowed.
2) Windows in a cellar are prohibited.
3) Clerestory windows are permitted.

## F) DECKS

1) Decks which are more than $2^{\prime}-0^{\prime \prime}$ above grade must be closed from their undersurface to grade. Decks shall not project more than one foot beyond understructure.
2) Decks shall not be more than $5^{\prime}-0$ " above grade, averaging no more than $2^{\prime}-6$ " above grade, and may not be of excessive size in relation to the house.
3) Railings as required by City of Rancho Palos Verdes Building and Safety Dept. shall be provided. Design of railing shall be submitted for approval.

## G) PAINT, TRIM AND ORNAMENTATION

I) Exterior walls and trim are to be painted a color submitted for approval, by Architectural Committee. Retaining walls not attached to residence shall be painted to match adjacent soil.
2) Residence walls and chimneys of natural stone need not be painted.
3) The finish of other walls, fences or enclosures must be approved by the Architectural Committee.
4) Wrought iron or other ornamentation must be approved by the Architectural Committee.
5) Metal or plastic awnings for window coverings are prohibited.

## H) EXTERIOR LIGHTING

I) All exterior lighting must be approved by the Architectural Committee and should be in harmony with, and not encroach upon the privacy and sensitivity of other property owners.

Details of exterior lighting shall be shown on plans or working drawings showing locations of all lighting fixtures or uprights supporting fixtures and the type of light bulb or tube, the candle power thereof, the total wattage expended therewith, and the area affected by the operation of said lights or system of lights. Motion security lights are permitted.
2) Lighting shall be only that necessary to provide adequate visibility and shall meet the following requirements:
a) All glass shall be smoked, frosted or obscure.
b) All garden lights must be designed or equipped with umbrella type shades to cast light downward. Up lighting is only permitted where low voltage equipment is used.
c) Exterior lights on all structures, except those at the front entryway of the main residence, shall be limited to those required for the functional use of the household and not intrude upon privacy of other property owners.
d) The lighting of tennis courts is prohibited.

## I) SPAS POOLS AND TENNIS COURTS

I) Pools and tennis courts must comply with all appropriate requirements of these Building Regulations, and in addition, all tennis court fencing shall be either black or dark green vinyl coated chain link, and shall not extend more than ten (I 0) feet in height. Tennis court fencing may require landscaping as determined by the Architectural Committee. (See Grading, Lighting and Fences) To the extent that grading is permitted tennis courts shall be constructed at the lowest elevation possible to aid in noise abatement.
2) All windscreens used on tennis courts must be approved. All types of windscreens for pool areas must be approved.
3) The courts shall not be located on steep slopes, sides or bottoms of canyons.
4) Courts shall not be located in the front yard.
5) Each spa, pool or court must have an area adequate in width on all sides for the maintenance and planting of landscaping. See B) Types of Fencing 4) Other Requirement E).
6) The views of adjacent properties and noise abatement measures must be taken into consideration when siting the tennis court.
7) An adequate drainage system must be incorporated into the overall plan of the court, which drainage system must be approved by the Engineer for the City of Rancho Palos Verdes.
8) The construction of the proposed court shall conform to the lot coverage limitations set forth in Site Requirements, Section II, Paragraph A of these Building Regulations.
9) Retaining walls incorporated as part of the overall plan of the court shall not be greater than $5^{\prime}-0$ " from finished grade to top of wall, averaging no more than $2^{\prime}-6 "$ in height, providing an acceptable landscape design is submitted.

## J) MAILBOXES

1) Mailbox posts shall be compatible with the chosen style of house and landscaping.
2) Name sign, if any, shall use only the peacock emblem and association approved paint color(s) and shape.

## K) SATELLITE DISH ANTENNAS

The following requirements apply to the installation of a satellite antenna.

1) Submit a "to scale" plot plan showing proposed location of antenna, proposed landscaping, picture of proposed antenna and easements and property line setbacks.
2) Antenna must be located no closer than 10 feet to the side or rear property lines or easements and must not be visible from streets or adjacent properties.
3) Antenna must be installed in a location unobtrusive to surrounding properties.
4) Antenna to be dark flat colored mesh and screened at time of installation. Mature planting to height equal to antenna. No planting permitted within easements.
5) Brochure for satellite dish antenna describing dimension, installation height, providing a general picture of appearance and other particulars regarding the proposed installation, must accompany submittal request.

## L) DETACHED ACCESORRY BUILDINGS and SHEDS

1) Size of detached building limited to a maximum of 400 square feet.
2) Accessory building is to be consistent, architecturally, with style of main residence. Design must be of a type or kind as will, in the opinion of the Architectural Committee, be appropriate to its site, harmonize with the surroundings, and maintain the quality of the neighborhood. The design must be viewed as "reasonably good of its kind."
3) Accessory building may be used as cabana, studio, workshop, greenhouse or other hobby use.
4) There shall be a maximum of one accessory building per residence. The exception is a house with a swimming pool. Such a property may have and additional accessory building large enough to house the pool equipment and other pool related mechanical equipment, but no larger than necessary for the purpose of enclosing the equipment.
5) Accessory building shall never be used as a guest house or rented or used as a residence. There shall be no private or separate entrance to the accessory building
6) Sheds of under 120 SF are allowed within rear setbacks. The height must be no more than 8 ' from finished grade and located more than $5^{\prime}$ from the property line, unless the written approval is obtained from the adjacent property owner. Sheds must be painted an earth tone color.

## M) SKYLIGHTS

1) Skylights shall be located as to not be offensive to neighbors, present or future. Location, color, size and quantity will be evaluated on individual basis. Skylight curb may be 4" maximum height, flat and parallel to roof slope and dark colored aluminum frame. Bubble skylights are permitted on non-street frontage sides of house. N )

## N) STABLE CONSTRUCTION

1) Revised Equine Criteria is to be adhered to for the keeping of horses. See attached Exhibit A.
2) Stables must comply with materials, roof paint and trim requirements applicable to houses.
3) Stables shall be one story. Barns and stables are for the exclusive use of keeping permitted domestic animals provided that any such structure for the keeping of horses, cows, goats or other farm pets is located not less than thirty-five feet from any residence and not less than one hundred feet from nearest other house or activity area. Stable cannot have lavatory facilities. Stable not to be less than 400 square feet.
4) All corrals must be located a minimum of thirty-five feet from owner's main residence and a minimum of one hundred feet from the nearest other house. Fencing confining the animals shall located a minimum of fifty feet from nearest other house and a minimum of twenty-five feet from neighboring property line.
5) Vehicular access to stable area must be provided for delivery of feed and removal of waste. Such access need not be paved, but grade must not exceed $25 \%$ or $1^{\prime \prime}$ in $4^{\prime}-0$ ".

## 0) RECREATIONAL VEHICLES

1) Recreational vehicles must not be visible from road. P)

## P) CARPORTS

1) Carports are not permitted.

## SITE REQUIREMENTS

## A) GENERAL

1) Only one single-family dwelling shall be constructed on each lot. Main buildings, accessory buildings, structures, tennis courts, spas, swimming pools, stables, driveways, parking spaces, walks, patios, decks and asphalt or concrete paving of any kind shall Not cover more than twenty five ( $25 \%$ ) of the net lot area. Prior to final approval the Architectural Committee shall require a silhouette of proposed construction through the use of flags and poles.
2) The definition of the term "gross area" shall exclude all perimeter easements to a maximum of ten feet and that portion of the lot which is used for roadway purposes, and shall also exclude any private drive or driveway which provides ingress and egress to any other lot or parcel of land and access strip portion of any flag lot.
3) Any construction proposed for a front yard requires approval of the Architectural Committee.
4) The posting or erecting of signs of any kind is prohibited, except as sanctioned by the association.

## B) EASEMENTS

1) Easements are perimeter areas of one's property dedicated to the Community Association and are reserved for roads, streets and public utilities. Hence, no planting, building, pool fence, pole (except public utility), drainage structure, grading, paving or any obstruction may be placed on any easement.
2) Parking is prohibited on all PBCA roads and right-of-ways. Upon complaint from any PBCA member, the board will post a warning on the vehicle and, after 24 hours, may have any car, truck, trailer, or other vehicle located on PBCA roadways towed at the owner's expense.
3) Owners are responsible for maintaining trees and foliage clear of the roadways. No foliage may extend past the edge of the paved roadway less than 13 ' in height, to provide safe clearance for cars and trucks. In the event that an owner does not maintain the road clearance, the board will provide a 30 day notice and shall have the foliage trimmed at the owner's expense. The expenses may be added to the annual assessment fees.
C) DRAINAGE
I) Proper drainage facilities shall be provided by the use of non-erosive means.
4) There shall be no open drainage ditches, berms or swales across or in any road easement. D)

## D) SETBACKS

1) New residence or additions shall be located on the lot so as to provide:
a) Front Yard: Not less than 60 feet from the front lot line (to the middle of the road if the residence fronts on a street) Cul-de-sac will be treated on a case by case basis.
b) Side Yard: All parcels of land containing building sites shall have side yards, the widths of which shall be determined by the Architectural Committee, provided that in no event the width of the side yards be less than $20^{\prime}-0^{\prime \prime}$ or City of Rancho Palos Verdes code, whichever is greater, measured from the boundary line of the parcel; provided further that if the side yard abuts on an easement $25^{\prime}-0^{\prime \prime}$ in width, the side yard shall be not less than $10^{\prime}-0^{\prime \prime}$ from the interior boundary of the easement.
c) Rear Yard: Not less than 50 feet from rear easement or lot line. Accessory buildings may be constructed within the rear yard provided they conform to other requirements of these guidelines.
2) Cornices, eaves, belt courses, sills, buttresses or other similar architectural features may not extend or project into a side yard more than two and one-half ( $21 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ ) for each one (1) foot of the maximum required width of such side yard and may not extend or project into the front or rear yard more than four (4) feet.

## E) DRIVEWAYS

1) Driveway surface must be hard surface, i.e. paved surface.

## F) LANDSCAPING

1) Landscaping shall be incorporated in and around new residences and on cut and fill banks, and shall be planted within two (2) months of completion of the structure. Replacement of de-watering types of trees is encouraged.
2) Cut and fill bank must be planted in accordance with City of Rancho Palos Verdes requirements.
3) Landscape plan should identify the type and size of plants to be planted provided in each location and a grading plan with grades shown. Grading plan shall show slopes and be prepared on $5^{\prime}-0$ " contour map.
4) NO PLANTING OR CONSTRUCTION IS PERMITTED IN ASSOCIATION EASEMENTS USED FOR ACCESS.
5) Do not abbreviate common or scientific names of plants on plans. Adherence to water conserving and drought tolerance planting should be considered.
6) Provide irrigation plan at time of submittal.
7) Highly flammable shrubs and trees such as acacia are discouraged. Applicant and his agent are encouraged to consult local fire department on selection of landscape materials.
8) For every tree removed for construction purposes, one tree must be planted on site. Trees, particularly peppertrees are considered good de-watering trees.

## G) RETAINING WALLS

1) Retaining walls must be of a construction compatible with the building materials of the residence.

City of Rancho Palos Verdes codes regulating retaining walls must be adhered to by the owner and his agent.

## H) EXCAVATIONS

1) City of Rancho Palos Verdes codes regulating excavations must be adhered to by the owner and his agents. Redistributed site material may remain on project site. Import of soil is prohibited. Export of soil is allowed with prior coordination with the Architecture Committee.
2) The maximum difference between existing or "natural grade" and finished grade must be 3 '- 6 ".

## I) SLOPE LIMITS

1) City of Rancho Palos Verdes codes regulating slope limits must be adhered to by the owner and his agents.

## J) CONSTRUCTION IN CANYONS

1) City of Rancho Palos Verdes codes regulating construction in canyons must be adhered to by the owner and his agents. See Section 1, Item I, No.3).

## III

## FENCING

## A) FENCING

1) The use of walls as fencing enclosures is prohibited. Any such fence or enclosure on or near the exterior boundary line of any lot or building site, or which appears to enclose the Site, shall be deemed an enclosure of the exterior or boundary lines of any lot or building site. No enclosure of the exterior or boundary lines of any site, lot or parcel may be erected or maintained except a wooden fence.

## B) TYPES OF FENCING

1) Country Estate Fence: Committee members approve P.V.C. Country Estate Fence with the following requirements.
a) 3-rail P.V.C. fencing should align with existing wooden fencing, if any.
b) If bracketed fencing is used, brackets should be placed on side of posts away from the street.
c) Caps should be flat.
d) Posts should be placed at 8-foot intervals in concrete. e)

Height of fence posts to be $4^{\prime}-6^{\prime \prime}$.
2) Heritage Three-Rail Fences: Approved with flat cap on posts.
3) Solid wood fencing of a natural color shall be allowed on lot lines between properties, provided there is a residence on at least one of the properties, and further provided both owners of the directly affected lots are in agreement with the proposed fence. Said fence shall be no closer to the street than the front of the house and shall comply with all height and setback requirements.
4) Chain Link Fences: Chain link fences or pipe fences for rear areas and corrals are permissible with the approval of the Committee.
5) Other Requirements:
a) No fences shall be erected on, constructed in, or enclose any association access easement unless otherwise permitted.
b) Fences enclosing pools and/or tennis courts may be of chain link or other material with the approval of the Committee.
c) Barbed wire fences are prohibited. Electric fences are prohibited except for purposes of restraining animals if permitted by the City of Rancho Palos Verdes.
d) Gates used with three rail fences are to follow the same style. All other gates are to be approved by the Committee.
e) Equipment for pools and other mechanical apparatus shall be housed or fenced and screened by landscaping. No roof shall be provided unless it cannot be seen from road and the enclosure shall be no larger than that required by the Equipment. If grape stake is used, it may be left natural to blend with the landscaping.

## PROCEDURES

No person shall erect, construct, enlarge, alter or have any building or structure or fence in the area under control of the Association without first obtaining approval from the Association. Such approval fee proceeds are to be used to maintain and/or repair road network due to possible stress from heavy vehicle usage during construction period and to defray architect consulting fees and Committee staff fees. The members of the Architectural Committee and the Board of Directors are not reimbursed for their volunteer activity.

## A) FILING PLANS

1) Association support of applicant following final approval of plans by the Board of Directors, based on recommendation of the Architectural Committee. The president of the association will stamp the applicant's final plans and provide the applicant with a cover letter of support and a copy forwarded to the City of Rancho Palos Verdes Planning Department.
2) All plans must be to scale and legible.
3) Plans for new residences, residence additions, and remodels over 1000 Sq Ft . shall be submitted to the Committee in PRELIMINARY FORM for conceptual approval early in the design process to ensure compliance. Building and Safety Permit Drawing shall be submitted to the Committee concurrent with the RPV submittal for PBCA Final Design Approval. (See B) GUIDELINES FOR SUBMITTAL OF NEW RESIDENCES RE; SUBMITTAL FORM)
4) All plans shall show the name and address of the owner of the property, lot and tract number, if any, and the name and address of the Architect preparing the plans. Should corrections be necessary, the original plan filed shall remain with the Committee.
5) One Copy of all plans for new construction shall be submitted in the form of prints on clean white drawing paper, floor plans for final working drawings shall be drawn to a scale of $1 / 4$ inch to 1 foot for Architectural Plans and 118 inch to 1 foot for plot plans. Plans must be legible with materials plainly marked. A pdf file of plans must also be submitted.
6) All plans must include a plot plan, grading plan, floor plan and elevations of ALL sides, roof plan, and such sections as may be required for clarity; exterior color scheme and square footage chart of the building shall also be included. ALL OVERHANGS ON ROOF PLAN SHALL BE MARKED WITH DIMENSIONS. Pool and tennis court plans must be submitted separately. The Committee may require a perspective, if, in its opinion, the design is not clearly shown on the plans. Complete elevations affected by the additions or remodeling must be shown on the plans submitted.
7) Plot plan shall include:
a) Roads, driveways and easements with the width thereof.
b) Terraces, pools and paved areas. (Including walks, driveways and all decks paved or otherwise.)
c) Building plan outline, lot dimensions, setbacks, and north arrow.
d) All existing and proposed structures, including fences and service yard areas.
e) A minimum scale of $1^{\prime \prime}=10^{\prime}-0^{\prime \prime}$ shall be used.
f) Complete lot must be shown. Small key plan allowed; house area is shown at large scale. g) See
attached example of plot plan.
8) All plans shall be filed by mailing, or hand delivered to an Architectural Board member, to Portuguese Bend Community Association, P. 0. Box 2908, Palos Verdes Peninsula, CA 90274. The Committee meets on the first Monday of each month. Plans should be made available to the Committee one week prior to the meeting. Sec IV-B1.
9) City of Rancho Palos Verdes approval, permit and inspection process must be adhered to by the owner and his agents. All contractors and sub-contractors of the owner must be currently licensed and insured.
10) One set of approved plans shall be retained in the Association files and may be released only to responsible blueprint companies for duplic ation and must be returned to Association files.

## B) TIME PROVISIONS

1) The sequence of filing procedure is:

1st. Conceptual drawing one week prior to a regularly scheduled Architectural Committee meeting.

2nd. Architectural Committee renders decision on conceptual drawing within fourteen (14) Days.

3rd. Applicant files actual plans fourteen (14) days prior to a regularly scheduled Architectural Committee meeting.

4th. Architectural Committee renders preliminary decision on actual plans within fourteen (14) days of meeting at which plans are reviewed. Architectural Committee will work with due diligence on all projects submitted for review. Applicant will be notified by mail if a delay is anticipated.

5th. Poles and flags for silhouette shall be erected by applicant (or his agent) within two weeks of applicant receiving preliminary approval.
a) Opportunity for neighbor input.

6th. Final decision of the Architectural Committee within four weeks of erection of flags and poles.

7th. Architectural Committee recommendation made to Board of Directors at next regularly scheduled Board of Directors Monthly Meeting.

8th. Board of Directors votes on applicant's plans (N AI). Plans will be stamped and returned to the applicant with a cover letter to the applicant and a copy to the City of Rancho Palos Verdes.

Applicant must copy Architectural Committee on all changes made by City of Rancho Palos Verdes upon notification by the City.
2) Final plans of new residences shall be submitted to the Committee within one year after approval by the Committee of the preliminary plans.
4) If the proposed building, structure or work is not commenced within one year from the approval of the final plans, then the plans shall be null and void and new plans must be resubmitted.

## C) INSPECTION

I) A set of plans, which shall have affixed stamp of approval of the Association, shall be on the job site at all times.

## D) CONSTRUCTION

1) All work shall proceed with diligence and it shall be the obligation of the owner or his agent to provide portable chemical toilets placed inconspicuously on location.
2) During construction, the premises shall be kept free from scraps, rubbish, paper or other debris and there shall be no burning on the premises. Entire construction site shall be fenced to stop trespassing.
3) Building Hours for any construction and maintenance trades shall be allowed only between the hours of 7:30 AM to 5:30PM Monday through Friday, and 9 AM to 1 PM on Saturday. No construction or maintenance trades shall be allowed to work on Sunday and/or holidays.
4) Construction parking for construction sites to be limited to "on-site" parking, with street parking limited to loading/un-loading only. Limited Variances will be granted on a case by case basis.
5) Large truck deliveries should enter and exit from the Peppertree Gate. Semi-trucks allowed for heavy equipment delivery only. All other deliveries limited to 3 axle or smaller trucks.
6) Concrete Deliveries: Only one truck on site at a time. Second and third trucks can stay on Narcissa or Sweetbay. Nor more than three trucks in BPCA at a time. All trucks must enter and exit through the Peppertree Gate.
7) Noise from radios or other amplified sound devices shall not be audible beyond the property.

## E) REAL ESTATE SIGNAGE and OPEN HOUSE TIMES AND PROCEEDURE

1) No Real Estate "For Sale" signs are permitted with the exception of temporary "Open House" signs which are only allowed during the day of the open house. Agents may provide the PBCA board or Secretary with addresses of properties for sale including agent phone numbers. The information will be posted on the community bulletin boards at both gates.
2) Public Open House permitted on the first Sunday of each month from 1 pm to 4 pm . Brokers Open House permitted on the first Tuesday of each month (or the Tuesday preceding the Public Open House) from 11am to 2 pm . Agents may request opening of the access gate during the open house hours and must not post the gate code. Parking is not allowed on streets and traffic laws will be enforced.

## DEFINITIONS

Words used in the present tense include the future tense; the singular includes the plural; work "person" includes a corporation, partnership, Association as well as individuals; the term "shall" is mandatory and "may" is permissive.

## A) BUILDING

A structure having a roof supported by columns or walls including underground fallout and bomb shelters.

1) Main Building: A building in which is conducted the principal use of the lot or building site on which it is located.
2) Accessory Building: A subordinate building on the same lot or building site, the use of which is incidental to that of the main building, and which is used exclusively by the occupants of the main building, and shall not include a business, or rental unit.
3) Garage: A building for the housing of not more than three (3) motor vehicles with a roof and enclosed on four (4) sides.
4) Single Family Dwelling: A residence or dwelling for one family alone having but one kitchen.
5) Story: That portion of a building or structure included between the surface of any floor and the finished ceiling above it. Applicant is referred to the City of Rancho Palos Verdes for study of City's ordinances relating to height and elevation requirements with respect to residence design.
6) Structure: Anything built, constructed or erected, of any kind, or any piece of work artificially built up or composed of parts joined together in some definite manner which requires more or less permanent location on the ground or attachment to something having a permanent location on the ground.
7) Abandonment: Shall mean the failure of the holder of a building permit for the construction or erection of an improvement, to show month to month progress toward completion or the halting or cessation of improvement within one year after the start or commencement of said work; or the halting of cessation of said work for a continuous period of four weeks, or the failure to have an active, working force of more than one person present and actively engaged in the work of completing said improvement for a period of more than four weeks.
8) Stable: A corral and three-sided covered area of 400 square feet per horse. In addition to the stable area, one single structure of 200 square feet total shall be attached to the stable area for storage of tack and hay. "Q" District requirements will always constitute a minimum.
9) Grandfathered: All structures and improvements approved or existing as of the date of issuance of these standards shall be deemed permittable. Should any of these planned or existing structures be entirely destroyed the new replacement construction must adhere to these Architectural Standards.
10) Cellars: Cellars are defined as those portions of a building below the living area floor and which are wholly or partially below grade with outside access or entrance only.

## B) LOTS

1) Any legal parcel of land, the description of which is recorded in the office of the County Recorder. No improvement to be made on other than a legal parcel.
2) Lot Lines: The boundary lines of lots are:
a) Front Lot Line: The line identified as the center of the road, or in a comer lot, only one street line shall be considered as a front lot line, and such front lot line shall be determined by the Architectural Committee of the Portuguese Bend Community Association.
b) Rear Lot Line: The line opposite the front lot line.
c) Side Lot Line: Any lot lines other than the front line or the rear lot line.
3) Easements: The area along the exterior boundary lines of any lot or building site reserved by a Declaration of Restriction, Reservation or Conveyance to be used for roads, streets, bridle trails, parkways, park areas, and for any public or quasi-public utility service or function beneath or above the surface of the ground.
4) Yard: An open space other than a court, on a lot unoccupied and unobstructed from the ground upward, except as otherwise provided in these Regulations.
a) Front Yard: A yard extending across the full width of the lot or building site between the side lot lines and measured between the front street or road easement and either the nearest line of the main building or the nearest line of any enclosed or covered porch or covered terrace attached thereto.
b) Rear Yard: A yard extending across the full width of the lot or building site between the side lot lines and measured between the rear lot line and the nearest line of any enclosed or covered porch or covered terrace. Where an easement traverses the rear portion of any lot and the owner of the servant tenement does not have the right to use the surface for building, then the rear lot line shall be considered to be the rear line of that portion of the lot to which the easement does not apply.
5) Gross Lot Area: Total square footage of lot as determined by either professional survey or Los Angeles County Tax Assessor (inclusive of road easement).

## BUILDING APPROVAL FEES and PENALTIES

No person shall paint, landscape, erect, construct, enlarge, alter or move any building, fence, or structure in the area under control of the Association without first obtaining approval from the Association. Such approval fee proceeds are to be used to maintain and/or repair road network due to possible stress from heavy vehicle usage during construction period and other related costs. The legal parcel owner shall be liable for any actual damage caused by heavy equipment to the roadway or any other improvement within the Portuguese Bend Community Association area.

City of Rancho Palos Verdes approval, permit and inspection process must be adhered to by the owner and his agents. All contractors and sub-contractors of the owner must be currently licensed and insured.

## 1) FEES

a. New Home Construction (see definition below)
i. Conceptual Design Approval Fees

1. $\$ 1,500$ for Architectural Review.
ii. Final Design Approval and Construction Fees
2. Based on a price per square foot of $\$ 5.00$ per square foot of residence, out-buildings, garages, etc.
b. Addition to Existing Structure (including remodels $>1000 \mathrm{SF}$, room additions, outbuildings, garages, etc.)
i. Filing Fees
3. $\$ 500$ for Architectural Review
ii. Construction Fees
4. Based on a price per square foot of $\$ 5.00$ per square foot of room additions, out-buildings, garages, etc.
c. Interior Remodel, Fences, or Home Improvement $<1000$ SF.
i. Filing Fees
5. NONE
ii. Construction Fees
6. NONE
d. For new construction and extensive remodels: A refundable $\$ 10,000$ deposit shall be paid to PBCA for violations of the Conditions of Approval to be refunded at completion of the project (including landscaping) per the approved plans.

New Home Construction is defined as removal and replacement of $50 \%$ or more of existing walls. All fees and penalties subject to a $4 \%$ escalation to be calculated at Jan $1^{\text {st }}$ each year after January $1^{\text {st }}, 2019$.

PLEASE NOTE: Your fees help support road and gate maintenance.

## 2) PENALTIES

a) The Association has the right to liens on properties on which there exist violations of these regulations, which are not corrected in a timely manner. The amount of liens shall be commensurate with the expense the Association incurs to correct the violation. Those structures or other items in existence on the original date of issuance
of this document and covered by the terms of this document shall be "grandfathered".

In addition to any other remedies at law or equity that the Association or the Architectural Committee may have, any violation of the rules and regulations may be enjoined by a superior court having jurisdiction over the project. The prevailing party in any such litigation shall be entitled to reasonable attorney's fees and costs.
2) Fines for violations of the Conditions of Approval:
a. First Complaint: $\$ 500$
b. Second Complaint: $\$ 1000$
c. Third Complaint: $\$ 2500$
d. Fourth Complaint: $\$ 3000$
e. Fifth Complaint: $\$ 3000$
3) Appeals of the decisions of the Architectural Committee to the Association may be made at the next regularly scheduled Board of Directors meeting following notification to the owner or his agent by the Architectural Committee of its decision.

## Penalty Procedure:

1. The Architectural Committee reacts only to neighbor complaints and will not be pro-active in enforcing the conditions of approval.
2. Owners must send an email with "Violation" in the subject line to the PBCA Board and the Architectural Committee stating the violation of Conditions of Approval. The complaint should include: The violation, the time and date and a date stamped picture would also be beneficial.
3. Owners are given a 3 violation grace period before PBCA assesses any penalties.
4. Each complaint will be followed up with a timely communication with the owner so that he/she can rectify the situation.
5. After 3 violations, any repeat violation will be forwarded to the board for assessing a fine per our Conditions of Approval. (i.e. if a condition other than the first 3 is violated, then the owner will get a warning and not a fine) The board may assess a penalty by majority vote.
6. The PBCA Secretary will send a letter stating the amount that has been deducted from the Owner/Applicants deposit.

Example Plot Plan:


## Revisions to

## Building Standards

And

## Architectural Requirements

## REVISED EQUINE CRITERIA

June I, 1991

All persons now keeping or intending to keep horses on their property must submit to the Architectural Committee plans in duplicate for the stables, fences, and related planning together with a plot plan or sketch indicating the size and location of all property lines, streets, houses, and activity areas necessary for the application of the criteria. All applicants shall sign a statement, indicating acceptance of these criteria in lieu of the CC\&R's. Failure to sign such a statement will necessitate invocation of the CC\&R's and the City of Rancho Palos Verdes "Q" District regulations.

All approvals shall be made conditional and revocable at any time on written notice by the Architectural Committee to the property owner, explaining the reason for such cancellation. Non-compliance with these criteria shall constitute reason for cancellation.

Permits will expire and be subject to review and re-issue at the end of two years.
When it is requested of the Committee that a stable permit be granted, all contiguous (including all road center boundaries) property owners will be consulted and advised of the intention to keep horses and of the number intended to be kept on the property. The notified property owners may notify the Committee of their position, or appear at a regular monthly Board meeting, when a decision on the issuance of a permit will be made.

Regardless of acreage, residents shall be limited to three horses per membership in the Association; all animals kept shall be for the personal use of the members of the family of the owner or lessee of the property. Where a bona fide need exists for extra animals for the use of family members, a variance may be sought and obtained. The minimum square footage per horse of stall and corral space is 400 square feet per horse. As of the printing of these criteria this minimum is reflective of the City's " Q " District requirements.

A grace period of three months will be given to come into compliance with these criteria; foals of up to a year in age will not be counted in the number of horses kept.

Property owners will accept, as a condition of the issuance of a permit, the Committee's right to make spot checks of the premises to determine compliance. Stables shall not be located less than 35 feet from the owner's house, and not less than I00 feet from the nearest other house or activity area, such as swimming pool or barbeque area. Stables shall be constructed with a minimum of three sides and roof. The materials used for such construction shall be the same as used for the property owner's house, i.e. wood siding painted the same color as the owner's house if located on the same lot as the property owner's house. If the stables are located on an adjacent lot, the stables can be painted a complimentary natural color or white. The roof of the stables shall. be of the same style as that of the property owner's house and in any case, be of a fire retardant type to prevent, if possible, the spread of fire.

Fences confining the animals shall not be located less than 50 feet from the nearest other house or activity area, less than 25 feet from the neighboring property line; all fences and gates shall be of a construction sufficient to prevent the escape of the enclosed animals, and shall be maintained in good condition. By the term "good condition", the Architectural Committee intends to mean the fencing shall be painted white at all times and any sections showing deterioration from weather or the chewing of the horses or other causes that render the fencing unsightly shall be repaired in a timely manner, that is within a month of the observance of the condition by the property owner or notification by the Architectural Committee. Electrically charged wires may be used only as a supplement to other fencing, and must meet U.L. Standards. Barbed wire fences are prohibited. A minimum of 400 square feet per horse is required within the fenced area. All wood fencing shall be three rail painted white and shall be not less than four feet in height and of equivalent strength of a wood fence with four-by-four inch posts, no more than ten feet apart, with three two-by-six inch rails.

A weatherproof sign listing the name and address of the person responsible for the animals must be posted for information in the event of escaped animals or a fire or other emergency. In addition, a halter and lead rope for each animal will be provided in an accessible location in case of emergency.

Each property owner or lessee is responsible for the continuous maintenance of sanitary conditions including but not limited to the cleaning of corrals, stables, barns, and other areas to which animals have access, and for the disposal of manure and other, refuse. Animal waste shall not be allowed to accumulate, since this is the prime cause of complaints from neighboring property owners, and must be disposed of by removal frequently enough to control insect and minimize offensive odors. Effectiveness of fly control will be determined by inspection upon complaints from neighboring residents.

Each lot and structure shall be maintained so that there is no standing surface water or ponding within areas in which large domestic animals are kept.

All buildings used for the keeping of large domestic animals and all corral or enclosure fences shall be constructed and maintained in a neat and orderly condition and kept in good repair. Landscaping or other screening as appropriate must be provided for stables, barns, corrals, and stored hay.

Small domestic animals, poultry, birds, etc. may not be kept in numbers sufficient to cause nuisance to neighboring residents. Validated complaints from neighboring residents as to noise and other nuisance factors shall determine when numbers are excessive.

I, we, do hereby accept the Revised Equine Criteria of the Portuguese Bend Community Association Architectural Committee, dated June 1, 1991 in lieu of the standards set forth in the CC\&R's of said Association.

Date: $\qquad$ Name:

Name: $\qquad$ Address:

A (6) P. 2

To Read:
Incase of $\qquad$ any and all accessory facilities. Horses may not under any circumstances be kept on a vacant lot unless the property of the owner of the adjoining residence.

This clarification was made on March 12, 1993 by telephone vote of the Board of Directors. The vote was unanimous in favor of the above clarification.

# Amendments to Current Architectural Standards Portuguese Bend Community Association <br> October 1, 2010 

1.) Section III - FENCING, B) TYPES OF FENCING, shall be modified to clarify that solid wood fencing of a natural color shall be allowed on lot lines between properties, provided there is a residence on at least one of the properties, and further provided both owners of the directly affected lots are in agreement with the proposed fence. Said fence shall be no closer to the street than the front of the house and shall comply with all height and setback requirements.
2.) Remove Amendment \#4-adopted May 13, 2002
L.) Detached Accessory Buildings 2)P.7:

Clarify that no Freestanding Accessory Buildings may be built prior to construction of a residence.
3.) Building Hours:

Building Hours for any construction and maintenance trades shall be allowed only between the hours of 7:30 AM to 5:30PM Monday through Friday, and 9 AM to 1 PM on Saturday. No construction or maintenance trades shall be allowed to work on Sunday and/or holidays.
4.) Drainage system impact:

All drawings for new construction submitted to Architectural Committee for approval shall show 1.) impact of drainage and water flow to adjoining property and/or streets and 2.) plans to contain or restrict excess flow.
5.) Construction traffic parking:

Parking for construction sites to be limited to "on-site" parking, with street parking limited to loading/un-loading only. Limited Variances will be granted on a case by case basis.
IV. PROCEDURES (Superseded)
A) FILING PLANS
2) Association support of applicant following final approval of plans by the Board of Directors, based on recommendation of the Architectural Committee. The president of the association will stamp the applicant's final plans and provide the applicant with a cover letter of support and a copy forwarded to the City of Rancho Palos Verdes Planning Department. A Final Construction Approval Letter will be provided to Applicant in exchange for a final payment well as a signature of Applicant, acknowledging understanding of certain issues revolving around Scope of Approval, Approval Term Expirations, Ownership Changes, Drainage, etc.
3) Fees are as follows:
a. New Home Construction (see definition below)
i. Filing Fees

1. $\$ 1,500$ for Architectural Review.
ii. Construction Fees
2. Based on a price per square foot of one dollar (\$1.00) per square foot of residence, out-buildings, garages, etc.
b. Addition to Existing Structure (including room additions, out-buildings, garages, etc.)
i. Filing Fees
3. $\$ 500$ for Architectural Review
ii. Construction Fees
4. Based on a price per square foot of one dollar (\$1.00) per square foot of room additions, out-buildings, garages, etc.
c. Interior Remodel or Home Improvement
i. Filing Fees
5. NONE
ii. Construction Fees
6. NONE

New Home Construction is defined as removal and replacement of $50 \%$ or more of existing exterior walls.

PLEASE NOTE: Your fees help support road and gate maintenance.

## I. BUILDING DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

A) General Building Requirements
9) The maximum height permitted from finished floor level of residence to finished grade is $5^{\prime}-0^{\prime \prime}$. Encouraged are residences designed to hug the ground and provide low silhouette. The difference between the finished grade and finished floor level across on elevation should average no more than $2^{\prime}-6$ " with maximum difference of $5^{\prime}-0^{\prime \prime}$. In addition, a maximum difference between existing or "natural grade" and finished grade must be 3'-6".

## 4/1/2013 Amendment to the Architectural Standards

Note: Similar amendments were approved by the PBCA board of directors on August 3, 1992 and included in the minutes of that meeting.

REAL ESTATE SIGNAGE: No Real Estate "For Sale" signs are permitted with the exception of temporary "Open House" signs which are only allowed during the day of the open house. Agents may provide the PBCA board or Secretary with addresses of properties for sale including agent phone numbers. The information will be posted on the community bulletin boards at both gates.

OPEN HOUSE TIMES AND PROCEEDURE: Public Open House permitted on the first Sunday of each month from 1 pm to 4 pm . Brokers Open House permitted on the first Tuesday of each month (or the Tuesday preceding the Public Open House) from 11am to 2pm. Agents may request opening of the access gate during the open house hours and must not post the gate code. Parking is not allowed on streets and traffic laws will be enforced.

## 7/1/2013 Amendment to the Architectural Standards

Section IV, Subsection A \#2. Filing Plans:
Amend paragraph to add: Violations of the Conditions of approval will result in a penalty of $\$ 500$ for each infraction, paid to the PBCA. A deposit of $\$ 2000$ will be collected in addition to the Final Approval Fee. Any remaining balance after any fines are deducted will be refunded to the applicant after completion of the project.

Section IV, Subsection E. Construction
Amend Subsection E to add:
Large truck deliveries should enter and exit from the Peppertree Gate. Semi-trucks allowed for heavy equipment delivery only. All other deliveries limited to 3 axle or smaller trucks.

Section II, Subsection Site Requirements H. Excavations
Amend Subsection H. to allow Export of soil with approval of the architectural committee and continue to prohibit import of soil.

# 10/5/2016 Proposed Architectural Standards Changes (Rev H) 

SITE REQUIREMENTS, Section 2, Paragraph E. Easements

Is:
B) EASEMENTS

1) Easements are perimeter areas of one's property dedicated to the Community Association and are reserved for roads, streets and public utilities. Hence, no planting, building, pool fence, pole (except public utility), drainage structure, grading, paving or any obstruction may be placed on any easement.

Add Sub Paragraph:
2) Parking is prohibited on all PBCA roads and right-of-ways. Upon complaint from any PBCA member, the board will post a warning on the vehicle and, after 24 hours, may have any car, truck, trailer, or other vehicle located on PBCA roadways towed at the owner's expense.
3) Owners are responsible for maintaining trees and foliage clear of the roadways. No foliage may extend past the edge of the paved roadway less than $13^{\prime}$ in height, to provide safe clearance for cars and trucks. In the event that an owner does not maintain the road clearance, the board will provide a 30 day notice and shall have the foliage trimmed at the owner's expense. The expenses may be added to the annual assessment fees.

## In Building Design and Construction

L) Detached Accessory Structures

Add: "and Sheds"
Add section 6):
6) Sheds of under 120 SF are allowed within rear setbacks. The height must be no more than $8^{\prime}$ from finished grade and located more than $5^{\prime}$ from the property line, unless the written approval is obtained from the adjacent property owner. Sheds must be painted an earth tone color.

12/3/2018 Architectural Standards Changes (Revision J)
Added to Conditions of Approval:
10. Owner must post a sign at the site with contact information so that neighbors can call with any complaints regarding the operation of construction
16. Concrete Deliveries: Only one truck on site at a time. Second and third trucks can stay on Narcissa or Sweetbay. No more than three trucks in PBCA at a time. All trucks must enter and exit through the Peppertree Gate.
17. Noise from radios or other amplified sound devices shall not be audible beyond the property.

Change to Penalties for violations of Conditions of Approvals (Approved 10/5/2018)
Change to Building Fees (Approved 12/3/2018)
Prohibit Mobil, Pre-Fabricated and Modular Homes construction
Added Job Site Sign (pg38)

## Portuguese Bend Architectural Review Application



Filing Fees for Conceptual Approval: House* (\$1, 500 + plot plan and elevations), Interior Remodeling < 1000SF (No fee), Exterior Remodel/Garage/Accessory Structures (\$500 + plot plan and elevations)

Construction Fees for Final Approval: House* or Remodel > 1000SF (\$5.00/SF + Final Plans: Plot, drainage, elevations, landscaping, grading) Exterior Remodel/Garage/Accessory Structures : (\$5.00/SF + Plot, elevations, grading/landscaping if changed)
*New home construction defined as removal or replacement of more than $50 \%$ or exterior walls. Fee increase $4 \%$ per yr after 1/1/2019

Please include information required for various approvals with a check to the Portuguese Bend Community Assoc. and mail to: Portuguese Bend Architectural Committee, Portuguese Bend Community Assoc, PO Box 2908, Palos Verdes Peninsula, Ca 90274, or hand deliver to member of Architectural Committee, or email to Gordon.Leon@gmail.com

# Variance Notification Letter 

Date

Applicant:

Address:

Re: Property address

To Whom It May Concern:

Please be advised that your current plans for the proposed new residence / new addition located at the property address indicated above does not comply with the current PBCA Building Regulations/ Architectural Standards for the following reasons:
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

If you would like to pursue further action, please follow one of the following procedures:

1. Make adjustments to your plans and resubmit for further review.
2. Complete the Request for Variance Form provided below.

If you have any further questions, please contact me at $\qquad$

Regards,

```
Gordon Leon
PBCA Architectural Committee
```


# Portuguese Bend Community Association <br> Request for Variance to Building Regulations/ Architectural Standards 

Date: $\qquad$
Applicant: $\qquad$
Address: $\qquad$
Phone number \& Email: $\qquad$
Property address: $\qquad$

Please provide a detailed description of your variance request:

Please state the exceptional or extraordinary circumstances or conditions applicable to your project which do not generally apply to other properties in Portuguese Bend.

Please describe measures taken to mitigate variance conditions and meet the spirit of the Architectural Standard Requirements.

Attach drawings (with dimensions), worksheets, records, or other documentation that support your variance request. You may also be requested to gain approval from your adjacent neighbors.

## ARCHITECTURAL COMMITTEE ACTION

Date \& Description of restriction:
Your request has been: APPROVED DENIED

Conditions of Approval to be included in Construction Drawings and provided to all contractors working on site:

## PBCA Architectural Conditions of Approval

1. Construction work may only be performed on Monday through Fridays between 7:30am and 5:30pm, and from 9:00am to 1:00pm on Saturdays
2. All construction vehicles must be parked on site and may not be parked on the streets within PBCA. The entrance gate parking area may be used if requested in advance and vehicles will be required to display parking passes.
3. Owner must post a sign at the site with contact information so that neighbors can call with any complaints regarding the operation of construction
4. All construction debris and trash must be contained on site and removed at regular intervals.
5. Large rammers, vibrators, or impactors, or any other vibration generating compaction method, may not be used for compaction associated with pad or driveway grading, due to the sensitivity of the land slide and risk to neighboring properties.
6. Storm water must be controlled to keep mud from draining on to the streets.
7. Contractor shall not track mud on to the streets from construction vehicles
8. Large truck deliveries must enter and exit from the Peppertree Gate. Semi-trucks allowed for heavy equipment delivery only. All other deliveries limited to 3 axle or smaller trucks.
9. Concrete Deliveries: Only one truck on site at a time. Second and third trucks can stay on Narcissa or Sweetbay. No more than three trucks in PBCA at a time. All trucks must enter and exit through the Peppertree Gate.
10. Noise from radios or other amplified sound devices shall not be audible beyond the property.
11. Owner is responsible for any damage to the PBCA streets, gates, or structures, caused by vehicles associated with this construction project.
12. Export of soil allowed with approval of the architectural committee and import of soil prohibited.
13. Landscaping plans must accompany architectural plans and be installed within two months of completion of improvement.
14. A refundable $\$ 10,000$ Deposit is required to ensure adherence to these conditions. The remaining balance of the deposit will be refunded at the completion of landscaping per approved plans.

Fine Schedule:
First Complaint: \$500
Second Complaint: \$1000
Third Complaint: \$2500
Fourth Complaint: $\$ 3000$
Fifth Complaint: \$3000
15. A copy of these conditions must be included with the notes on the final drawings and provided to each of the contractors working on this project and posted on the job site.

## Penalty Procedure:

1. The Architectural Committee reacts only to neighbor complaints and will not be proactive in enforcing the conditions of approval.
2. Owners must send an email with "Complaint" in the subject line to PBCA and the Architectural Committee stating the violation of Conditions of Approval. The complaint should include: The violation, the time and date and a date stamped picture would also be beneficial.
3. Owners are given a 3 violation grace period before PBCA assesses any penalties.
4. Each complaint will be followed up with a timely communication with the owner so that he/she can rectify the situation.
5. After 3 violations, any repeat violation will be forwarded to the board for assessing a fine per our Conditions of Approval. (i.e. if a condition other than the first 3 is violated, then the owner will get a warning and not a fine) The board may assess a penalty by majority vote.
6. The PBCA Secretary will send a letter stating the amount that has been deducted from the Owner/Applicants deposit.

Adopted May 2, 2016 by motion of PBCA Board of Directors

## WORK RULES

## General Contractor: Phone:

Email:

1. CONSTRUCTION AND DELIVERY HOURS

7:30-5:30 MONDAY - FRIDAY
9:00-1:00 SATURDAY
NO WORK ON SUNDAYS OR HOLIDAYS

1. NO PARKING ON PBCA STREETS
2. ALL DELIVERIES THRU PEPPERTREE GATE
3. ONLY ONE CONCRETE TRUCK ON SITE AT A TIME, STAGING ADDITIONAL 2 TRUCKS ON NARCISSA OR SWEETBAY. LIMIT OF 3 TRUCKS IN PBCA AT A TIME
4. CLEAN UP MUD ON STREETS IMMEDIATELY
5. NO LOUD MUSIC AUDIBLE OFF SITE
6. OBEY ALL TRAFFIC RULES, STOP SIGNS, NO SPEEDING

## \$500 to \$6,000 FINES

Laminate and Post on Jobsite Fence ( $24^{\prime \prime} \times 36^{\prime \prime}$ Min)

To: Octavio Silva
Subject: RE: Amended EIR for proposed amendments to the Landslide Moratorium
Ordinance that pertains to 31 vacant lots (non-Monks Plaintiffs) in Zone 2 of the Landslide Moratorium Area.
-----Original Message-----
From: Jennifer Jones [mailto:nonmonks@yahoo.com]
Sent: Wednesday, December 12, 2018 10:50 PM
To: Octavio Silva [OctavioS@rpvca.gov](mailto:OctavioS@rpvca.gov)
Subject: Amended EIR for proposed amendments to the Landslide Moratorium Ordinance that pertains to 31 vacant lots (non-Monks Plaintiffs) in Zone 2 of the Landslide Moratorium Area.

Dear Mr. Silva:
Thank you for providing the Notice of Preparation for the proposed amendments to the RPV Landslide Moratorium Ordinance.

We are in support of resuming an update to the EIR Report which was completed four years ago. We own a non-monk lot in Zone 2 and have been trying to build our home on our lot for the past five years. We purchased this lot in 2013 when our kids were in Kindergarten and Elementary school. We moved here right after we purchased this lot, renting an apartment with the expectation that we would be able to start building our home soon after the EIR decision, that would make the remaining 31 non-monk lots buildable. We had reason to believe this, as we could see construction in Zone 2 on the Monk lots all around us. We trusted the city officials would make a fair and unbiased decision based on the recommendations in the EIR study.

My kids are now in Middle School and High School. Our dream to build our home is still on hold due to the decision made to table the EIR. Since 2013, we have seen construction of Monk lot homes in Zone 2. There are houses all around my lot. The house right behind my lot is a Monk lot home that was built in 2018. This goes to show that there is stable land all around in Zone 2 but I cannot build on mine even though I pay taxes on it and maintain the upkeep. I hope this study when completed will give us the long awaited opportunity to build our home and live in this beautiful city before our kids move out for good.

Thank you for this consideration.
Sincerely,
Subhash \& Jennifer Mendonca

To: Octavio Silva
Subject: RE: comments on your 8 November notice of preparation: proposed amendments to the Landslide Moratorium Ordinance

From: Neil Siegel [mailto:siegel.neil@gmail.com]
Sent: Friday, November 09, 2018 8:53 AM
To: Octavio Silva [OctavioS@rpvca.gov](mailto:OctavioS@rpvca.gov); Neil Siegel [siegel.neil@gmail.com](mailto:siegel.neil@gmail.com)
Subject: comments on your 8 November notice of preparation: proposed amendments to the Landslide Moratorium Ordinance

Dear Mr. Silva:
Thank you for providing the Notice of Preparation for the proposed amendments to the RPV Landslide Moratorium Ordinance. I offer the following comments:

Portuguese Bend was divided into geologic zones in a report commissioned by the City of Rancho Palos Verdes in 1993. This document was written by geologist Dr. Perry Ehlig. In this report, Zone 2 was given the title "Subdivided land unaffected (emphasis added) by large historic landslides"; Dr. Ehlig told me that he chose that particular title for Zone 2 because he found no evidence of recent or active landslide activity in Zone 2 (in contrast to some of the other zones defined in the same report, in which Dr. Ehlig did find evidence of active landslide activity). In the section of this report describing his findings about Zone 2, Dr. Ehlig stated that "The undeveloped lots . . . could be developed without adversely affecting the stability of the large ancient landslide" (emphasis added).

All of the undeveloped properties under consideration in your proposed ordinance are already zoned for single-family residences. Therefore, normal considerations of development - density, traffic, and so forth - ought to be considered resolved by that zoning.

Given that these properties are already each zoned for single-family residences, the only reasonable and proper basis for denying the owners of these properties the right to develop their properties would be proof that it would be unsafe. A court, however, found that it was safe to develop lots within Zone 2 - the so-called Monks properties. The City of Rancho Palos Verdes agreed with this assessment that such development was safe, as memorialized by their change to the City ordinance that allowed development on the Monks lots. Since this change to the City ordinance allowing development on the Monks lots, some of them have in fact safely been developed.

The late Dr. Ehlig's written opinion was that all of the zone- 2 lots could safely be developed, and that the geology was similar across all of the lots within Zone 2. This was also the opinion of the late Dr. Robert Douglas, a professor of geology at USC who studied the landslide and Zone 2 for decades, and also chaired the Abalone Cove Landslide Abatement district for many years. I personally knew both Dr. Ehlig and Dr. Douglas, and learned from Dr. Douglas for many years about the landslide during my long tenure as a board member of the Abalone Cove Landslide Abatement District, and during my (overlapping) tenure as a member and president of the Portuguese Bend Community Association.

So, the City's proposal to proceed with change the Landslide Moratorium Ordinance (after completing the EIR) so as to allow development on the remaining (e.g., non-Monks) lots within Zone 2 is the fair and just thing for the City to do. Forty years of study by experts (e.g., Ehlig and Douglas) consistently concluded that it would be safe, and the experience of the houses built by those of the Monks plaintiffs provides a tangible indication that such development on the lots within Zone 2 is safe.

I also support the specific language offered in your current proposal, without change.
I applaud the City's willingness to move forward on this matter, and urge that you do so.
Thank you for listening to my opinion on this matter.

Dr. Neil Siegel<br>(The IBM Professor of Engineering, USC)<br>(Member, National Academy of Engineering)

To: Octavio Silva
Subject: RE: EIR - UPDATE
-----Original Message-----
From: Melinda Politeo [mailto:m.politeo@gmail.com]
Sent: Wednesday, December 12, 2018 8:35 AM
To: listserv@civicplus.com
Cc: Octavio Silva[OctavioS@rpvca.gov](mailto:OctavioS@rpvca.gov)
Subject: Re: EIR - UPDATE
>> Dear Mr. Silva,
>> My name is Melinda Politeo, and I am the owner of an undeveloped lot in zone 2, Portuguese Bend RPV. My parents, Frank and Zdenka Politeo, purchased this lot in 1962 before any building moratorium was in effect. My parents paid fair market value for a buildable lot and planned on constructing a family home on our lot.
>>
$\gg$ Even though my mother died at 92 a few months ago, and my father is now 94 , they never gave up hope that one day our family would be able to build a home on our Portuguese Bend lot.
>>
>> My corner lot is located at the south end of Ginger Root Lane, where Ginger Root intersects with Narcissa Drive, directly across the road from the equestrian center. APN is 7572-014-016.
>> Abutting my lot are occupied homes that were constructed before 1962, and both my lot and these homes have been and continue to be solid as a rock.
>> Therefore, my family supports completing the Zone 2 EIR as outlined on the NOP.
>> Thank you,
$\gg$ Melinda Politeo
$\gg$
>>
$\gg$ Sent from my iPad

To: Octavio Silva
Subject: RE: I am in favor of updating the Zone 2 EIR.
From: Jesus Jesse Gutierrez [mailto:lamaria.jesus43@gmail.com]
Sent: Tuesday, December 11, 2018 9:17 AM
To: Octavio Silva[OctavioS@rpvca.gov](mailto:OctavioS@rpvca.gov)
Subject: I am in favor of updating the Zone 2 EIR.
To the City of Ranch Palos Verdes,
I am one of the 31 lot owners and I am in favor of updating the Zone 2 EIR.

My name is Jesus Jesse Gutierrez in 1992 my wife and I purchased two lots from the estate of the late Frank Vanderlip. At the time that we purchased the lots, our real estate agent Sharon gave us confidence the lots could be developed. The general assumption was that the CBA board would allow homes in the zone two area to be built if they followed and met certain criteria from the planning department and geologist of the city of Rancho PV. It was with that understanding that we purchased the lots.

It's now been 26 years going back-and-forth to determine whether Zone 2 lots can be developed. The rest of us lot owners still have our properties and would like to have a process in place for development.
In the past few years all the empty lots surrounding my 2 lots have been built on. Ideally we would like the moratorium to be lifted completely. Baring that it would be helpful for a process granting exceptions to the existing moratorium to be put in place.

I hope that you can look at the facts that have already been compiled by independent contractors, geologists, and the RPV planning department, and finally put this matter to rest.

Sincerely yours,

To: Octavio Silva
Subject: RE: In favor of Zone 2 EIR updates
From: Maria Gutierrez [mailto:rainier@q.com]
Sent: Tuesday, December 11, 2018 9:44 AM
To: Octavio Silva [OctavioS@rpvca.gov](mailto:OctavioS@rpvca.gov)
Subject: In favor of Zone 2 EIR updates
To the Rancho Palos Verdes City Council:
I am respectfully asking you to update the Environmental Impact Report from 2012 in order to create a process for the 31 lot owners of Zone 2 to be able to submit applications to build on their lots.
Since the mid-90's, when my parents purchased two lots (44 Cinnamon Lane and 55 Narcissa Drive) in Rancho Palos Verdes, we have been given assurance that the Zone 2 landslide building moratorium would be lifted one day.
It's now been years going back-and-forth to determine whether remaining 31Zone 2 lots can be developed. The surrounding Monk lots have all been developed, while the remaining 31 lot owners still have our properties and would like to have a process in place for development. In just the past few years all the empty lots surrounding my 2 lots have been built on. Ideally we would like the moratorium to be lifted completely, baring that it would be helpful for a process granting exceptions to the existing moratorium to be put in place.
Thank you for your consideration and I ask that you proceed with updating the Zone 2 EIR landslide moratorium.
Maria Gutierrez, Trustee
APN\#'s 7572010019,7572010010

To: Octavio Silva
Subject: RE: Notice of Preparation of an EIR pertaining to Zone 2 in Portuguese Bend

From: suzanne black [mailto:suzannejoyblack@yahoo.com]
Sent: Wednesday, December 12, 2018 8:33 PM
To: Octavio Silva [OctavioS@rpvca.gov](mailto:OctavioS@rpvca.gov); Octavio Silva [OctavioS@rpvca.gov](mailto:OctavioS@rpvca.gov)
Cc: suzannejoyblack@yahoo.com
Subject: Notice of Preparation of an EIR pertaining to Zone 2 in Portuguese Bend
December 12, 2018
Octavio Silva
Senior Planner
City of Rancho Palos Verdes, Planning Division
octavios@rpvca.gov
Subj: Notice of Preparation of an EIR pursuant to the Requirements of the CEQA for proposed code amendments to Exception "P" of Title 15.20.040 (Landslide Moratorium Ordinance) of the Rancho Palos Verdes Municipal Code pertaining to Zone 2.

Dear Octavio,
My husband and I are residents at 13 Fruit Tree Road in Zone 2 of Portuguese Bend. We also own a Zone 2 Lot at 11 Fruit Tree Road. We are in favor of moving forward with updating the EIR that was originally circulated in 2012.

There have been numerous Geological Studies analyzing Zone 2 for the suitability of construction. Most, if not all, have determined that Zone 2 is safe and construction will not have a negative impact on the community.

In addition, a detailed Final EIR was presented to the City Council approximately four years ago. The City chose to "table" their decision and has now brought up the EIR for updating.

Allowing the remainder of the Zone 2 lots to be developed is the right and lawful thing to do. Land owners should have the right to develop their land that has already been zoned for residential use. Let's not have continued litigation over this matter. I commend the City for moving forward and working through the CEQA process.

Please confirm your receipt of this letter that was "sent" via email on December 12, 2018 at 8:32 pm.
Thank you.
Mike \& Suzanne Griffith

December 6,2018
Dear Mayor and Council Members, Ara Miharanian and Otavio Silva, Because of the importance to our community and the City of the subject below I am taking the liberty of including the Council Members in this e-mail.
Jeremy Davies

## NOTICE OF PREPARATION OF AN EIR PURSUANT TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF CEQA FOR PROPOSED CODE AMENDMENTS TO EXCEPTION 'P' OF TITLE 15.20.040 (LANDSLIDE MORATORIUM ORDINANCE) OF THE RPV MUNICIPAL CODE PERTAINING TO ZONE 2

In response to the City's request for comments on the scope and content of the above EIR I submit the following matters which require addressing in a new EIR (not merely "updated" since so many of the public's concerns were not addressed and so many of the assertions were unsubstantiated as required by CEQA-see below).

Suggestions regarding the scope of the EIR should consider matters summarized in a)-e) below which are supported by the detailed comments contained in items 1-5:
a) Incorporate the Portuguese Bend Feasibility Study recommendations into the EIR (items 1,2,4 and 5 below).
b) Complete the Hydrology and Drainage Engineering and Analysis Studies prior to the EIR mitigation analysis (items 1,2 and 5 below).
c) Perform an independent review and assessment of the Portuguese Bend hybrid sewer system prior to the EIR mitigation analysis (items 3 and 4 below).
d) Assess roadway and pavement integrity prior to EIR mitigation analysis (items 1,2 and 4 below).
e) Delay issuance of building permits until Altamira Canyon and Portuguese Bend Feasibility Study recommendations are in place (items 1,2,3 and 5 below).
f) Ensure that substantial evidence be provided in the EIR for relevant information to support a conclusion- CEQA section 15384 requirement.

1) The notice acknowledges that the EIR must address the public's comments and input which were not addressed in the draft EIR circulated in 2012. Your notice also acknowledges the need for the ordinance revisions to be consistent with the PBCA private architectural standards. The 2012 draft EIR was shelved partially as the result of it being significantly based upon unsupported and inadequately detailed assertions contained in a
"LA County report" that could not be found. These unsubstantiated assertions concluded that the hydrology and drainage system, the access roadway and pavement integrity systems were designed appropriately for the full build out of the 111 lots in Zone 2 (of which the 47 project lots were included). The quoted report was apparently prepared in the late 1940s before the landslide even began, therefore rendering it totally inappropriate as a source upon which to be relied. Furthermore the size of residences, quantity of hardscape, number and size of vehicles, size and weight of construction equipment would have been very different at the time of the report.

The 2012 draft EIR does not disclose the fact that since the report on which so many assertions were based was also prior to the additional up-slope run off into Altamira Canyon from the hardscape of the developments including Del Cerro and Island View and septic tank systems. The addition of upstream development has placed additional drainage stress on Zone's 2 and 5 that was not anticipated with any Portuguese Bend development. The Draft EIR does not disclose this significant impact. Nor does it disclose that in a November 4, 2015 staff report the City recognized drainage deficiencies in Altamira Canyon and put out an RFP for a consultant to bid on correcting those deficiencies. The staff report stated that the "Altamira Canyon Drainage Project has been identified as a project that will provide additional safeguards to the Abalone Cove Landslide area. Reduction/minimization of groundwater infiltration is a primary target when considering methods to slow movement in landslides". The EIR should recognize this drainage deficiency as a significant impact and use this DB Stephens \& Associates RFP as a proper mitigation for the impact of these additional 47 homes.

Since the 2012 draft EIR was prepared, the Council has held multiple meetings to address the Portuguese Bend Landslide Complex (PBLC). In August 2018 a Feasibility Study (FS) was approved by the Council. Staff and the FS recognize that hydrologic and engineering analysis and evaluation is required to identify where, how and to what extent storm water infiltrates into the groundwater into the Portuguese Bend Landslide Complex (PBLC). The City Landslide Committee also identified the need for a "complete characterization of the hydrology of the area". In a number of other areas of the FS the consultants identify the need for the landslide stabilization remediation to be implemented over an area larger than the PLBC or Red Zone itself. Because any construction development in Zone 2 impacts both Zones 5 and 6 (as explained below) and the PBLC, a professional approach to the new EIR scope must require that the matters below be an integral part of filling significant data gaps not addressed in the 2012 draft EIR. CEQA section 15384 requires that substantial evidence be provided for relevant information to support a conclusion.

There are a number of studies and remedial/mitigation actions
that are required before consideration of additional development in Zone 2. Several of these studies and remediation actions were requested by the public and were not adequately responded to by the 2012 draft EIR because it relied upon unsupported assertions.

The new EIR must require that the hydrology and drainage system, the access roadways and pavement integrity and the sewer systems are supported by current engineering and hydrology studies in order to support a conclusion that their design is adequate for the additional build out without negatively impacting the community as a whole or further aggravating landslide movement in the area, both Zone 2 and adjacent areas of the community. Remediation actions prior to any further development should be identified and should be consistent those identified by the FS as they apply to Zones 2, 5 and 6.

Failure of infrastructure and damage to homes due to further development approved by the City before the implementation of remediation measures could result in disastrous expense and hardship. Because the development could be construed as an imposition by the City on the PB community the community cannot be expected to bear any resultant expense. The City must recognize that many of the community are elderly and on fixed income pensions.

## 2) Hydrology and Drainage System

Prior to any development of the Monks properties much of the storm water in Zone 2 was absorbed by the soil of the undeveloped lots. Additions to hardscape through construction in Zone 2 will add to the volume of storm water entering Altamira Canyon and fissures in Zone 5 and the PBLC, even if there is some control of storm run off from roofs and gutters. Furthermore, Zone 5 which is located in an active landslide system (Abalone Cove) provides one of the only two access roads for traffic entering Zone 2 namely Narcissa Drive (see below the issues regarding Access Roads and Pavement Integrity).

Since only 5 of the 16 Monks properties have been constructed and since there has not been a significant long term rain event in the last six years the additional storm water runoff from Monks properties entering Altamira Canyon and landslide fissures (versus its absorption into the previously undeveloped land) has not been adequately evaluated. This requires specific engineering and evaluation similar to that suggested by the FS. CEQA guidelines require that an EIR must analyze the accumulative impacts of the project to the immediate and adjoining environments (see further comments on "immediate and adjoining relationships" in Zones 5 and 6 in comments 4 and 5 below).

The FS (and the public hearings on the landslide) calls for an understanding of the watershed including the canyons that source water that infiltrates into the ground water in the PBLC. This
understanding is needed to determine the remediation measures. This should be done before further development in Zone 2. FS calls for a full engineering and hydrologic study be made before the remediation measures are designed to provide liner and channel systems, including for Altamira Canyon, which passes through Zone 2 and 5 and impacts the "Red Zone" and the PBLC.

The new EIR should require an engineering analysis and evaluation of the adequacy of the existing storm water drainage system in Zone 2 and how it impacts the adjacent Zone 5. The evaluation should assume different levels of storm water occurrence and a full build out of the 47 properties. Zone 5 is an active landslide area. Zone 2 uses the streets to channel storm water into Altamira Canyon and fissures which in turn migrate into the "Red Zone" and other parts of the PBLC which the City is seeking to stabilize through remediation measures eventually recommended by the FS. Implementation of remediation actions regarding Altamira Canyon must be a prerequisite before, and not during or after, any further development can be considered.
3) Sewer System

The current sewer system serving Zone 2 has suffered several failures over the years and this is even before the 16 Monks lots have been built out. In my case we have had our grinder pump replaced multiple times. There have been leakages into the road system. The system as designed appears less than optimum.

The new EIR should require an independent (independent from the City) engineering study to analyze and evaluate the adequacy for additional residences using the current system. This engineering study should confirm that the current system meets all standards and regulations at the State, County, City and County Sanitation Department levels and will meet the demands of an additional 47 residences, taking into account that the average size of properties of any new development will be considerably larger than the pre Monks residences.

## 4) Access Roads and Pavement Integrity

Access by construction traffic to any Zone 2 developments are dependent upon either Narcissa Drive or Peppertree Drive, both of which transit through active landslide areas. Because of the danger to safety experienced by the community resulting from oversize construction equipment and cement trucks using Narcissa Drive for early Monks contractors, the PBCA Architectural Standards were modified to ban such equipment using Narcissa Drive. It is particularly dangerous at the right hand curve going up Narcissa. The City needs to endorse this remedial action regarding Narcissa Drive for any future development before a serious accident occurs or even results in a vehicle being driven off the road and falling onto Wayfarer Chapel grounds.

Consequently all oversize and heavy construction traffic must use Peppertree Drive. This is a fragile road system located in an even
more active landslide area (Portuguese Bend Landslide) than Narcissa Drive (Abalone Landslide).

The new EIR should require a separate engineering study that provides an analysis and evaluation of the condition of Peppertree Drive and its ability to handle the volume and size of all construction traffic without creating new safety risks or damage to the residents and their properties.

Such study should take into account the following:
Substrata soil conditions and land movements and additional vibration from all construction traffic
Include the impact of additional construction traffic and activities related to the construction of a proposed main sewer system planned by the FS to substitute the current septic systems from the residences that border Peppertree Drive the objective of which is to remediate water entering the subsurface of the landslide
Include the impact of additional construction traffic and activities for implementing the proposed horizontal drains adjacent to Peppertree Drive residences planned by the FS Include the impact of additional construction traffic and activities planned by the FS to introduce extraction and monitoring wells on land adjacent to Peppertree Drive residences Design and implement any remediation actions needed for safety and protecting the integrity of the roadway infrastructure before to handle additional developments in Zone 2.
5) Geological, Hydrology Studies and Slope Stability

During the presentation to Council of the 2012 draft EIR and contained in many of the comments from the public there was a significant concern regarding the lack of a coordinated specific, (and not boilerplate), hydrology and geological study analyzing and evaluating the factor of stability in Zone 2 for additional development.

The new EIR should require such studies (and it is not adequate to just conclude that resolution \#2002-43 was repealed). Such studies should also include the impact on the surrounding areas i.e. Zones 5 and 6 which are directly or indirectly impacted by Zone 2 storm water run off and by storm water run off into Altamira Canyon and other landslide fissures. Zones 5 and 6 will be additionally impacted by increased construction traffic volume. The City and not the Monks case must conclude on the stability standard to be used for development in Zone 2 and this standard must be supported by geological and hydrological data (CEQA section 15384 requires substantial evidence).

As to the relationships of Zone 2, 5 and 6, geologists including the late Bob Douglas (to whom Mayor Duhovic referred below), have stated that the relationship of these Zones, although not well understood, probably do have some hydrological connection. In the August 2018 FS for the PBLC, the City identified current
environmental issues of water infiltration into the PBLC including the costs of maintaining Palos Verdes Drive South, the possibility of cutting off emergency access for the community, damage to homes, impacts to a NCCP preserve as well as State designated sensitive tidal areas, and City liabilities. The EIR must disclose these potential impacts.

In addition here are some of the comments of the Council regarding the draft 2012 EIR on August 5, 2014 :

Council Member Brooks "This EIR is fatally flawed. We are not just dealing with the drainage and hydrology but this issue of creating a Monks geological standard is really scary because the 1.5 stability standard has been in effect in this City for a long time"
Council Member Misetich "I have the same concerns as Council Member Brooks".
Mayor Duhovic "There will always be debate on an EIR but I defer to you on that. The biggest thing that jumps out at me is the commentary with respect to Altamira Canyon. I know we talked about that -it is a very large project. I step back and look at tragedy after tragedy with mudslides, this that and the other. You know I would be very troubled if something like that were to happen in this particular location but even more if we perpetrated that or allowed it to happen-so I am very sensitive to that. Obviously the testimony of Dr Douglas weighs heavy on me also" (Dr Douglas's testimony on behalf of ACLAD disagreed with the staff findings and he stated that he believed that the Council should reject the EIR).

To proceed with further development in Zone 2 before appropriate studies are made and remediation measures are implemented, that are consistent with public safety and with the landslide stabilization objectives of the FS, could be considered both questionable and illogical.
Respectfully, Jeremy Davies

To: Octavio Silva
Subject: RE: PBC Zone 2
From: Michael Nopper [mailto:mikenopper@aol.com]
Sent: Tuesday, November 20, 2018 10:49 PM
To: Octavio Silva[OctavioS@rpvca.gov](mailto:OctavioS@rpvca.gov)
Subject: PBC Zone 2
Mike and Peter Nopper
Owner of PBC Zone 2 lot
mikenopper@aol.com
619-761-3172
City of Rancho Palos Verdes
Octavio Silva, Senior Planner
octavios@rpvca.gov.
310-544-5234

Dear Octavio Silva and City Council,
We are the owners of an undeveloped lot on Zone 2. With respect to your time, we will keep this message brief.

First, we appreciate that the City Council re-initiated the process to amend the City's Landslide Moratorium Ordinance to allow all property owners in Zone 2 of the Landslide Moratorium Area to develop on the same terms as the Monks plaintiffs' lots.

Secondly, We strongly support the proposed revisions to the Landslide Moratorium Ordinance to include the revision of subsection P to Section 15.20.040 (Exceptions) to apply to all 47 undeveloped lots in Zone 2.

Sincerely, Mike Nopper
Peter Nopper

To: Octavio Silva
Subject: RE: PBCA Architectural Standards
From: Gordon Leon [mailto:gordon.leon@gmail.com]
Sent: Wednesday, December 19, 2018 7:05 PM
To: Ara Mihranian [AraM@rpvca.gov](mailto:AraM@rpvca.gov); Octavio Silva [OctavioS@rpvca.gov](mailto:OctavioS@rpvca.gov)
Subject: PBCA Architectural Standards
Ara and Octavio,
I have attached a set of PBCA Architectural Standards. The requirements we would like to see you use are:

Setbacks: 20' sideyard, 60' front yard (from center of road), 50' backyard Coverage area: less than $25 \%$
House SF: max 4000 SF +600 SF garage
Single story
I would think these could be justified by reducing drainage.
Here are our conditions of approval for new and major remodels:
PBCA Architectural Conditions of Approval

1. Construction work may only be performed on Monday through Fridays between 7:30am and 5:30pm, and from 9:00am to 1:00pm on Saturdays 2. All construction vehicles must be parked on site and may not be parked on the streets within PBCA. The entrance gate parking area may be used if requested in advance and vehicles will be required to display parking passes.
2. Owner must post a sign at the site with contact information so that neighbors can call with any complaints regarding the operation of construction
3. All construction debris and trash must be contained on site and removed at regular intervals.
4. Large rammers, vibrators, or impactors, or any other vibration generating compaction method, may not be used for compaction associated with pad or driveway grading, due to the sensitivity of the land slide and risk to neighboring properties.
5. Storm water must be controlled to keep mud from draining on to the streets.
6. Contractor shall not track mud on to the streets from construction vehicles
7. Large truck deliveries must enter and exit from the Peppertree Gate. Semi-trucks allowed for heavy equipment delivery only. All other deliveries limited to 3 axle or smaller trucks.
8. Concrete Deliveries: Only one truck on site at a time. Second and third trucks can stay on Narcissa or Sweetbay. No more than three trucks in PBCA at a time. All trucks must enter and exit through the Peppertree Gate.
9. Noise from radios or other amplified sound devices shall not be audible beyond the property.
10. Owner is responsible for any damage to the PBCA streets, gates, or structures, caused by vehicles associated with this construction project.
11. Export of soil allowed with approval of the architectural committee and import of soil prohibited.
12. Landscaping plans must accompany architectural plans and be installed within two months of completion of improvement.
13. A refundable $\$ 10,000$ Deposit is required to ensure adherence to these conditions. The remaining balance of the deposit will be refunded at the completion of landscaping per approved plans.

Fine Schedule:
First Complaint: \$500
Second Complaint: $\$ 1000$
Third Complaint: \$2500
Fourth Complaint: \$3000
Fifth Complaint: \$3000
15. A copy of these conditions must be included with the notes on the final drawings and provided to each of the contractors working on this project and posted on the job site.

I have attached a complete set of standards.

Gordon Leon
310-463-9244

To: Octavio Silva
Subject: RE: Requested comments on the City of Rancho Palos Verdes
NOP:proposed amendments to the Landslide Moratorium Ordinance
From: Jerry Johnson [mailto:jjmountainman01@aol.com]
Sent: Monday, November 12, 2018 4:44 PM
To: Octavio Silva [OctavioS@rpvca.gov](mailto:OctavioS@rpvca.gov)
Subject: Requested comments on the City of Rancho Palos Verdes NOP:proposed amendments to the Landslide Moratorium Ordinance

Zone 2 has been the subject of numerous studies and analyses over the years. The overwhelming majority have indicated no adverse consequences to constructing single family residences.

The EIR report which is being updated by Rincon Consultants was finalized four years ago and concluded that there would be no negative impact on Zone 2 or the surrounding areas if such building were allowed.

Since the Final Report was submitted for the City Council to consider several years ago, there have been construction projects completed in Zone 2 in perfect safety. By practical application and the passage of time
it is clear that the experts in the field of geology have been proven to be correct and accurate.
The Second District of the California Court of Appeal also agrees with the opinion that building in Zone 2 would be safe. This puts the Doomsayers who predicted an apocalyptic disaster of epic proportions in a
difficult position. There exists no substantive basis for that conclusion.
Passing this amendment will create a fair and just, equal standard for all property owners in Zone 2. It will also justify the huge expense of the tabled EIR Report of four years ago. It will foreclose future unnecessary
litigation and costs to the taxpayers of this City.
I congratulate the City Council for their consideration of everyone who is a taxpayer, a voter, resident or member of our City and community!

Thank You

Jerry E Johnson, property owner Zone 2

To: Octavio Silva Subject: RE: Sewer System

From: Jeremy Davies [mailto:jeremydavies2014@gmail.com]
Sent: Sunday, January 06, 2019 11:07 AM
To: Ara Mihranian [AraM@rpvca.gov](mailto:AraM@rpvca.gov); Octavio Silva [OctavioS@rpvca.gov](mailto:OctavioS@rpvca.gov); Gordon \& Claire Leon [gordon.leon@gmail.com](mailto:gordon.leon@gmail.com); Jim Knight [knightjim33@gmail.com](mailto:knightjim33@gmail.com)[knightjim33@gmail.com](mailto:knightjim33@gmail.com); kimnelson [kimnelson@cox.net](mailto:kimnelson@cox.net); Dennis Gardner [dennisggardner@me.com](mailto:dennisggardner@me.com)
Subject: Fwd: Sewer System

Dear Ara and Octavio
Following the earlier comments on the sewer system that we have sent you, I recently obtained additional input regarding the PB sewer system which was installed under the direction of the City. The observations come from a PB resident who is also a former plumber. The code infractions were reported to Dean Allison, then City manager, who was unreceptive, unhelpful and did not respond formally to the reported issues.
Here are the comments together with two attachments:
" I've attached two photos. One photo of the code itself and the second photo is of the discharge pipe and size that the City used. The CA Unified Plumbing Code states that when using a above ground grinder system for single family dwellings with a water closet the grinder pump systems discharge line has to be ( interior size diameter " I.D" ) $11 / 2$ " to 2 " in diameter ( 2018 ). As you can see in the photo, all the discharge lines that were installed exiting the grinder pumps were NOT to CA CODE , up to two sizes too small. I believe the grinder pumps came from Oregon which could be the reason for the incorrect size. None the less, in 1998 CA required a 2 " discharge line. The discharge line being small creates a load on the pumps which wear out faster. We have replaced ours 4 times so far ( none being new, but rebuilt and swapped out because those are no longer available new. This is what the contractor told me when he was here the last time replacing it. This whole system is suspect to me given when ours was installed I did not tell them I was a plumber. Earlier, during the night I had put a level on the whole run of drain line and they had installed it flowing backwards ( uphill ). So once he put his level on it he said, "Yeah, good eye, I'll give it more fall " $\qquad$ like the opposite direction, I thought. Well, I had no confidence by this time and after they left for the day, without filling in the ditch, I ran to my supply house and picked up 20 foot lengths of 3 '" abs and installed it myself for my pump. They were installing 10 foot lengths \{Home Depot \} and when I checked, they didn't even have the connections inserted all the way in. That creates issues no one can see after the burial of lines . Example, pipes pop out of fittings underground if any land moment. I could go on but..... lets just say, we should NOT inherit the level of mistakes that the city is trying to hand over to us.

## RPV AUGUST 5, 2014 COUNCIL DELIBERATIONS ON THE FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

Staff recommended that the Council "1) Adopt Resolution no 2014 certifying the EIR, making certain findings pursuant to CEQA, adopting a statement of Overriding Considerations and adopting a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program; and 2) Introduce Ordinance No_, revising the City’s Landslide Moratorium Ordinance to establish an exception category to allow the development of the 31 undeveloped (nonMonks plaintiff's lots ) lots in Zone 2."

The following are extracts of the Council Members' deliberations following the public's oral comments on the FEIR for Zone 2. Many of the public's oral comments were also submitted to the Council in written form.

Mayor Duhovic requested Council deliberations and questions.
Council Member Brooks "What would be the outcome if this Council were to take no action, tabling the item, thereby not adopting any amendments to the landslide moratorium ordinance and not establishing an exception to allow development of the 31 lots. What would be the ramifications?"

City Attorney "The ramifications first of all would be that the owners of the other undeveloped properties would need to file a Moratorium Exclusion request if they intended to develop rather than rely on the exception category that was proposed. The EIR would not be certified, the ordinance would not be adopted. The owners of the lots could attempt to use that other vehicle -file an exclusion permit and proceed with development that way. If their application were denied it would be up to them to review at that point whether by litigation they challenge the decision to deny development."

Mayor Duhovic "Lets get clarity on the 1949 study. Were we able to find it or not find it? Can we resolve it? Has anyone seen it, did we look for it?"

Staff responded "There is no study. We did in looking at the subdivision development in 1949 that it was required to abide by County standards at that time and the 1945 County ordinance.

City Attorney "We did find the 1945 ordinance. I do not believe we have found any studies".

Mayor Duhovic to the EIR consultants "The issue of the zero additional run off. Mr Miller made the statement that that was not addressed at all by you. Would you concur with that? That was a pretty definitive statement by you."

Consultant "This should be separated into two separate issues. One is the deficiency of the drainage issues and is acknowledged in the EIR. Secondly what would be the impacts
of the project on the drainage. In the final EIR the approach we took was to require that the lots to be developed be engineered to mimic existing preconstruction conditions. It is a fairly general engineering standards practice now and is becoming more so. This is what many if not most current applications require in new developments."

Mayor Duhovic "So that I am clear you are saying that the drainage analysis that you did in your opinion the drainage conditions mimics the preconstruction conditions."

Consultant "To be more precise the mitigation measures in the EIR requires that each lot to be developed is required to be engineered to have that result with no additional infiltration or run off"

Mayor Duhovic " The ability to exit is paramount" Extensive comment from a consultant follows.

Mayor Duhovic "Maybe the consultant can talk to me on the consideration of the private roads versus non public roads issue".

Consultant "For evacuation purposes we considered the roads as roads. For some of the pavement integrity and damage during construction and services and ongoing maintenance to repair cracks in the pavement we talked about the Association's responsibility"

Mayor Duhovic "That’s all the questions I have. Deliberations, comments questions?"
Council Member Brooks "This has been going on for so many years. After my last stint on the Council all this came forward with development in a landslide area which seems to me to be an insane idea to begin with. This EIR is fatally flawed. We are not just dealing with the drainage and hydrology but this issue of creating a Monks geological standard is really scary because the 1.5 stability standard has been in effect in this City for a long long time.

It is the second or third time we have heard this now. It keeps coming back to us. This has taken a lot of time and money to put this together. I am in a position to not approve this EIR, it is incomplete, it has unsupported assertions that to go back to 1949 -we do have to realize that we are not dealing with the same level of standards here. I would be inclined to not reject the EIR as then the next question is are we going to address the issue in the future or whether we are going to table this item. This is a thousand piece puzzle with 500 pieces missing. Not even the edges are filled in."

## Mayor Duhovic "Nor Altamira Canyon".

Council Member Misetich "I have the same concerns as Council Member Brooks. There are still many unanswered questions. I did my best to go through this document. But what I have heard and read to make findings of fact I have to be personally satisfied beyond reasonable doubt. I have some doubts and so I cannot make those findings that we are
being asked to in the staff report and so I feel the same way as Council Member Brooks. I cannot support this EIR and the question is how do we want to go to move forward on this. I still have concerns about evacuation of the Community. I still have concerns about the drainage addressing the issue of Altamira Canyon and quite frankly I just cannot support it at this time.

Mayor Duhovic "I appreciate my colleagues' comments. I am looking at it from a little bit of a different standpoint and recognize there will always be debate on an EIR but I defer to you on that. I do not believe the timing is now. I don't see an impending event, I don't see a crisis, I don't see really anything other than the desire to assimilate or standardize the code with respect to those particular laws. I don't see any need to rush into this, especially with so many questions left pending. The biggest thing that jumps out at me is the commentary with respect to Altamira Canyon. I know we talked about that that is a very large project.

I step back and look at tragedy after tragedy with mudslides, this and that and the other. You know I would obviously be very troubled if something like that were to happen in this particular location but even more if we perpetrated that or allowed it to happen-so I am very sensitive to that. Obviously the testimony of Dr Douglas weighs heavy on me also (Dr Douglas's testimony on behalf of ACLAD disagreed with the staff findings and he stated that he believed that the Council should reject the EIR). Without really opining on the EIR notwithstanding the perception of flaws, I think it was a good exercise, a lot of things were brought forward and just to cut to the chase I concur with my colleagues that I am not prepared to support certification of this EIR right now. I think the question is whether we push this off for a date certain or we just table it indefinitely at this point."

City Attorney "You can certainly table it if you are not going to certify the EIR which is obviously the unanimous sentiment then you can move to table the item."

Council Member Misetich "And we could bring back this EIR some date in the future if we want?

City Attorney "There is certainly always that possibility"
Council Member Misetich "I am just asking for the rule. I am not suggesting that is going to happen, I am just asking for the rule"

City Attorney "That is correct"
Council Member Misetich "I’ll make a motion we table this item." Seconded by Council member Brooks.

Council Member Brooks "So this means alternative number three which means take no action and table the item"

Mayor Duhovic "Just to clear that means denying certification and not certifying the EIR just to be clear to the public"

City Attorney "That is correct Mr Mayor".
Mayor Duhovic "We have a quorum here so press forward in the roll call please."
Council Member Brooks - Yes
Council Member Misetich - Yes
Mayor Duhovic - Yes
Motion Passed

To: Ara Miharanian, Octavia Silva

From: Gordon Leon (Resident Portuguese Bend Community)
Subject: Zone 2 EIR

Here are my comments for the revised Portuguese Bend Zone 2 EIR

## Hydrology/Altamira Canyon

First of all, the Hydrology section needs to recognize the Portuguese Bend Landslide and the upslope developments occurred after the PBCA neighborhood drainage design was completed and fabricated so it is erroneous to assume that the current design is sufficient for the additional 47 houses. Water infiltration into the Portuguese Landslide substrata is the most significant enabler of land movement. The fissures located in Altamira Canyon direct almost $60 \%$ of the water into the substrata before it empties into the ocean. The storm drains in the Portuguese Bend Community Association were designed to drain directly into Altamira Canyon prior to the start of the landslide. Building in PBCA was halted in 1976 in part to limit additional runoff into the canyon. Subsequent to the Monk lawsuit entitling the construction of 16 residences, the city required a number of mitigation measures including water storage tanks to delay the gutter rainwater entry into the PBCA storm drains and thus reducing the loading on Altamira Canyon. The fire department is requiring much larger driveways which results in significant uncontrolled runoff. I recommend requiring holding tanks, bio-swales, or other measures to mitigate the immediate runoff from driveways and hardscape in addition to the requirement to store roof runoff.

## Geology

Zone 2 is in the "more stable" portion of the Portuguese Bend Landslide Complex. Mitigation measures need to be imposed for limits on grading, soil imports, use of rammers for compaction, limiting trucks, and large equipment deliveries on the Narcissa curve in the Abalone Cove slide area.

## Traffic

The additional houses will generate significantly more traffic at the corner of Narcissa and PV Drive South. PVDS has become much more crowded over the past few years making it difficult to make a left turn during morning and evening rush hours. Some sort of traffic control needs to be put in place to mitigated traffic building up at the Narcissa gate.

## Sewer

The pressurized sewer system in PBCA has been plagued by maintenance issues since it was installed. Verify that the pressurized sewer system can handle the increased load base on the as-built performance.

## Aesthetics

PBCA has Architectural Standards that are enshrined in the CC\&Rs in 1992. These regulate aesthetics, setbacks, and a number of other neighborhood compatibility aspects of our community. We would like the properties in Zone $\mathbf{2}$ to conform to the PBCA Architectural Standards as compliance with RPV Neighborhood Compatibility.

Exterior Lighting: The Final 2014 EIR uses old code language (ie watts) and needs to be updated to the current regulations.

## Appendix B

## Air Quality Data/Worksheets

RPV Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Summer

## RPV Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium

## Los Angeles-South Coast County, Summer

### 1.0 Project Characteristics

### 1.1 Land Usage

| Land Uses | Size | Metric | Lot Acreage | Floor Surface Area | Population |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Single Family Housing | 31.00 | Dwelling Unit | 31.00 | 124,000.00 | 89 |

### 1.2 Other Project Characteristics

| Urbanization | Urban | Wind Speed (m/s) | 2.2 | Precipitation Freq (Days) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Climate Zone | 8 |  | Operational Year |  |
| Utility Company | Southern California Edison | 2023 |  |  |
| CO2 Intensity    <br> (lb/MWhr) 702.44 CH4 Intensity <br> $(\mathbf{I b} / \mathbf{M W h r})$ 0.029 |  |  |  |  |

### 1.3 User Entered Comments \& Non-Default Data

Project Characteristics -
Land Use - Per updated details RE built and not-yet built homes in Zone 2.
Construction Phase - Based on schedule used in 2012 EIR
Grading - Based on development assumptions for Zone 2
Architectural Coating - Per SCAQMD Rule 1113.
Area Coating - Per SCAQMD Rule 1113.
Construction Off-road Equipment Mitigation - Watering twice per day per SCAQMD Rule 403.

| Table Name | Column Name | Default Value | New Value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| tblArchitecturalCoating | EF_Nonresidential_Exterior | $\vdots$ | 100.00 |

RPV Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Summer

| tbIArchitecturalCoating | EF_Nonresidential_Interior | 100.00 | 50.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| tblareaCoating | Area_EF_Nonresidential_Exterior | 100 | 50 |
| tbiAreaCoating | Area_EF_Nonresidential_Interior | 100 | 50 |
| tblConstDustMitigation | WaterExposedAreaPM10PercentReducti on | 55 | 61 |
| tblConstDustMitigation | WaterExposedAreaPM25PercentReducti on | 55 |  |
| tbiConstructionPhase | NumDays | 35.00 | 55.00 |
| tbiConstructionPhase | NumDays | 500.00 | 740.00 |
| tbiConstructionPhase | NumDays | 30.00 | 50.00 |
| tbiConstructionPhase | NumDays | 45.00 | 75.00 |
| tbiConstructionPhase | NumDays | 35.00 | 55.00 |
| tbiConstructionPhase | NumDays | 20.00 | 30.00 |
| tbiConstructionPhase | PhaseEndDate | 7/20/2021 | 11/8/2022 |
| tbiConstructionPhase | PhaseEndDate | 4/13/2021 | 6/7/2022 |
| tbiConstructionPhase | PhaseEndDate | 2/12/2019 | 3/12/2019 |
| tbiconstructionPhase | PhaseEndDate | 5/14/2019 | 8/6/2019 |
| tbiConstructionPhase | PhaseEndDate | 6/1/2021 | 8/23/2022 |
| tbiConstructionPhase | PhaseEndDate | 3/12/2019 | 4/23/2019 |
| tbiConstructionPhase | PhaseStartDate | 6/2/2021 | 8/24/2022 |
| tbiConstructionPhase | PhaseStartDate | 5/15/2019 | 8/7/2019 |
| tbiConstructionPhase | PhaseStartDate | 3/13/2019 | 4/24/2019 |
| tbiConstructionPhase | PhaseStartDate | 4/14/2021 | 6/8/2022 |
| tbiConstructionPhase | PhaseStartDate | 2/13/2019 | 3/13/2019 |
| tbiGrading | AcresOfGrading | 187.50 | 112.50 |
| tbiGrading | MaterialExported | 0.00 | 31,000.00 |
| tbiGrading | Materiallmported | 0.00 | 1,550.00 |
| tbiLandUse | LandUseSquareFeet | 55,800.00 | 124,000.00 |
| tblLandUse | LotAcreage | 10.06 | 31.00 |

RPV Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Summer

### 2.0 Emissions Summary

### 2.1 Overall Construction (Maximum Daily Emission)

Unmitigated Construction

|  | ROG | NOx | co | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { PM10 } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { PM2.5 } \\ \text { Total } \end{array}$ | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2019 |  | 67.7352 | 37.1430 | 0.0987 | 18.2675 |  | 20.6596 | 9.9840 | 2.2400 | 12.1848 | 0.0000 |  | $\begin{gathered} 10,091.94 \\ 18 \end{gathered}$ | 2.2064 | 0.0000 | $\begin{gathered} 10,147.10 \\ 25 \end{gathered}$ |
| 2020 |  | 19.5412 |  | 0.0290 | 0.1422 | 1.1196 | 1.2617 | 0.0381 | 1.0527 | 1.0909 | 0.0000 | ${ }^{2,765.542}$ | 2,765.542 | 0.6320 | 0.0000 | $\begin{gathered} 2,781.343 \\ 1 \end{gathered}$ |
| 2021 | 1.9572 | 17.7558 | 17.0944 | 0.0290 | 0.1422 | 0.9602 | 1.1024 | 0.0381 | 0.9028 | 0.9409 | 0.0000 | -2,761.092 | 2,761.092 | 0.6246 | 0.0000 | ${ }_{9}^{2,776.706}$ |
| 2022 | 14.3198 | 15.9219 | 16.8442 | 0.0289 | 0.1677 | 0.8105 | 0.9527 | 0.0445 | 0.7625 | 0.8007 | 0.0000 | $: \begin{gathered} 2,756.937 \\ : \\ : \end{gathered}$ | $:$ | 0.7186 | 0.0000 | $\begin{gathered} 2,772.437 \\ 0 \end{gathered}$ |
| Maximum | 14.3198 | 67.7352 | 37.1430 | 0.0987 | 18.2675 | 2.4328 | 20.6596 | 9.9840 | 2.2400 | 12.1848 | 0.0000 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 10,091.94 \\ 18 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 10,091.94 \\ 18 \end{array}$ | 2.2064 | 0.0000 | $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline 10,147.10 \\ 25 \end{array}$ |

RPV Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Summer

### 2.1 Overall Construction (Maximum Daily Emission)

## Mitigated Construction



RPV Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Summer

### 2.2 Overall Operational Unmitigated Operational

|  | ROG | NOx | co | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { PM10 } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Area | 10.8680 | 0.6727 | 18.3232 | 0.0404 |  | 2.3822 | 2.3822 |  | 2.3822 | 2.3822 | 290.3745 | 562.6051 | 852.9796 | 0.8704 | 0.0197 | 880.6123 |
| Energy | 0.0236 | 0.2020 | 0.0860 | $\begin{gathered} 1.2900 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 0.0163 | 0.0163 |  | 0.0163 | 0.0163 |  | 257.8412 | 257.8412 | $\begin{gathered} 4.9400 e- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.7300 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 259.3734 |
| Mobile | 0.5066 | 2.0985 | 6.9998 | 0.0265 | 2.2323 | 0.0194 | 2.2517 | 0.5974 | 0.0180 | 0.6154 |  |  | 2,702.366 | 0.1285 |  | $2,705.578$ |
| Total | 11.3982 | 2.9732 | 25.4090 | 0.0682 | 2.2323 | 2.4179 | 4.6502 | 0.5974 | 2.4165 | 3.0139 | 290.3745 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 3,522.813 \\ 1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 3,813.187 \\ 6 \end{array}$ | 1.0038 | 0.0244 | $\begin{gathered} 3,845.564 \\ 1 \end{gathered}$ |

Mitigated Operational

|  | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Exhaust } \\ \text { PM10 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PM10 } \\ & \text { Total } \end{aligned}$ | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio-CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | 1b/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1b/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Area | 10.8680 | 0.6727 | 18.3232 | 0.0404 |  | 2.3822 | 2.3822 |  | 2.3822 | 2.3822 | 290.3745 | :562.6051 | 852.9796 | 0.8704 | 0.0197 | 880.6123 |
| Energy | 0.0236 | 0.2020 | 0.0860 | ${ }^{1.2900}{ }^{1}$ |  | 0.0163 | 0.0163 |  | 0.0163 | 0.0163 |  | - 257.8412 | 257.8412 | ${ }_{0}^{4.94003}$ | ${ }_{0}^{4.7300 e-}$ | 259.3734 |
| Mobile | 0.5066 | 2.0985 | 6.9998 | 0.0265 | 2.2323 | 0.0194 | 2.2517 | 0.5974 | 0.0180 | 0.6154 |  | ${ }^{2} \mathbf{2 , 7 0 2 . 3 6 6}$ | $2,702.366$ <br> 8 | 0.1285 |  | $2,705.578$ |
| Total | 11.3982 | 2.9732 | 25.4090 | 0.0682 | 2.2323 | 2.4179 | 4.6502 | 0.5974 | 2.4165 | 3.0139 | 290.3745 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 3,522.813 \\ 1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 3,813.187 \\ 6 \end{array}$ | 1.0038 | 0.024 | $\begin{gathered} 3,845.564 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |

RPV Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Summer

|  | ROG | NOx | co | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { PM10 } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { PM2.5 } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | Bio- CO2 | NBio-CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N20 | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Percent Reduction | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

### 3.0 Construction Detail

## Construction Phase

| Phase Number | Phase Name | Phase Type | Start Date | End Date | Num Days Week | Num Days | Phase Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Demolition | Demolition | 1/2/2019 | 3/12/2019 |  | 501 |  |
| 2 | Site Preparation | Site Preparation | 3/13/2019 | 4/23/2019 | 15 | 30 |  |
| 3 | Grading | Grading | 4/24/2019 | 18/6/2019 | 15 | 75 |  |
| 4 | Building Construction | Building Construction | 18/7/2019 | 6/7/2022 | 1 5 | 740 |  |
| 5 | Paving | Paving | -6/8/2022 | 18/23/2022 | ) 5 | 55 |  |
| 6 | Architectural Coating | Architectural Coating | :8/24/2022 | :11/8/2022 | 5 | 55; |  |

## Acres of Grading (Site Preparation Phase): 0

## Acres of Grading (Grading Phase): 112.5

## Acres of Paving: 0

Residential Indoor: 251,100; Residential Outdoor: 83,700; Non-Residential Indoor: 0; Non-Residential Outdoor: 0; Striped Parking Area: 0 (Architectural Coating - sqft)

## OffRoad Equipment

RPV Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Summer

| Phase Name | Offroad Equipment Type | Amount | Usage Hours | Horse Power | Load Factor |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Architectural Coating | :Air Compressors | 1 | 6.00 | 78! | 0.48 |
| Demolition | :Excavators | 3 | 8.00 | 158 | 0.38 |
| Demolition | :Concrete/Industrial Saws | 1 | 8.00 | 81 | 0.73 |
| Grading | :Excavators | 2 | 8.00 | 158 | 0.38 |
| Building Construction | :Cranes | 1 | 7.00 | 231 | 0.29 |
| Building Construction | Forklifts | 3 | 8.00 | 89 | 0.20 |
| Building Construction | :Generator Sets | 1 | 8.00 | 84 | 0.74 |
| Paving | Pavers | 2 | 8.00 | 130 | 0.42 |
| Paving | Rollers | 2 | 8.00 | 80 | 0.38 |
| Demolition | Rubber Tired Dozers | 2 | 8.00 | 247: | 0.40 |
| Grading | :Rubber Tired Dozers | 1 | 8.00 | 247 | 0.40 |
| Building Construction | :Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes | 3 | 7.00 | 971 | 0.37 |
| Grading | ;Graders | 1 | 8.00 | 187! | 0.41 |
| Grading | -Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes | 2 | 8.00 | 971 | 0.37 |
| Paving | P------------- | 2 | 8.00 | 132 | 0.36 |
| Site Preparation | :Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes | 4 | 8.00 | 971 | 0.37 |
| Site Preparation | :Rubber Tired Dozers | 3 | 8.00 | 247 | 0.40 |
| Grading | :------- | 2 | 8.00 | 367 | 0.78 |
| Building Construction | :Welders | $1:$ | 8.00 | 46 | --75 |

Trips and VMT

RPV Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Summer

| Phase Name | Offroad Equipment Count | Worker Trip Number | Vendor Trip Number | Hauling Trip Number | Worker Trip Length | Vendor Trip Length | Hauling Trip Length | Worker Vehicle Class | Vendor Vehicle Class | Hauling <br> Vehicle Class |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Demolition | 6 | 15.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 14.70 | 6.90 | 20.00 | D_Mix | HDT_Mix | HHDT |
| Site Preparation | 7 | 18.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 14.70 | 6.90 | 20.00 | D_Mix | HDT_Mix | THDT |
| Grading | 8 | 20.00 | 0.00 | 3,218.00 | 14.70 | 6.90 | 20.00 | D_Mix | HDT_Mix | HMDT |
| Building Construction | 9 | 11.00 | 3.00 | 0.00 | 14.70 | 6.90 | 20.00 | D_Mix | ---7DT-Mix | ¢HDT |
| Paving | 6 | 15.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 14.70 | 6.90 | 20.00 | D_-Mix | ---7D_Mix | ¢HMDT |
| Architectural Coating | 1 | 2.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 14.70 | 6.90 | 20.00 | D_-Mix | :HDT_Mix | :HHDT |

### 3.1 Mitigation Measures Construction

Water Exposed Area

### 3.2 Demolition - 2019

## Unmitigated Construction On-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | co | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PM10 } \\ & \text { Total } \end{aligned}$ | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Off-Road | 3.5134 | 35.7830 | 22.0600 | 0.0388 |  | 1.7949 | 1.7949 |  | 1.6697 | 1.6697 |  | :$3,816.899$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,816.899 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | 1.0618 |  | $\begin{gathered} 3,843.445 \\ 1 \end{gathered}$ |
| Total | 3.5134 | 35.7830 | 22.0600 | 0.0388 |  | 1.7949 | 1.7949 |  | 1.6697 | 1.6697 |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 3,816.899 \\ 4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 3,816.899 \\ 4 \end{array}$ | 1.0618 |  | 3,843.445 |

RPV Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Summer

### 3.2 Demolition - 2019

## Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Exhaust } \\ & \text { PM10 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { PM10 } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { PM2.5 } \\ \text { Total } \end{array}$ | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Ib/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hauling | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 |
| Vendor | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 |
| Worker | 0.0749 | 0.0551 | 0.7233 | $\begin{gathered} 1.8300 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.1677 | $\begin{gathered} 1.4500- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.1691 | 0.0445 | $\begin{gathered} 1.3300-- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0458 |  | 181.9429 | 181.9429 | $\begin{gathered} 6.2500- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 182.0992 |
| Total | 0.0749 | 0.0551 | 0.7233 | $\begin{gathered} 1.8300 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.1677 | $\begin{gathered} 1.4500 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.1691 | 0.0445 | $\begin{gathered} 1.3300 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0458 |  | 181.9429 | 181.9429 | $\begin{gathered} 6.2500 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 182.0992 |

Mitigated Construction On-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | PM10 Total | Fugitive PM2.5 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Exhaust } \\ \text { PM2.5 } \end{gathered}$ | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N 2 O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Off-Road | 3.5134 | 35.7830 | 22.0600 | 0.0388 |  | 1.7949 | 1.7949 |  | 1.6697 | 1.6697 | 0.0000 | $\begin{gathered} 3,816.899 \\ 4 \end{gathered}$ | 3,816.899 | 1.0618 |  | $\begin{gathered} 3,843.445 \\ 1 \end{gathered}$ |
| Total | 3.5134 | 35.7830 | 22.0600 | 0.0388 |  | 1.7949 | 1.7949 |  | 1.6697 | 1.6697 | 0.0000 | $3,816.899$ 4 | $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline 3,816.899 \\ 4 \end{array}$ | 1.0618 |  | $3,843.445$ 1 |

RPV Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Summer

### 3.2 Demolition - 2019

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { PM10 } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PM2.5 } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | 1b/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hauling | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 |
| Vendor | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 |
| Worker | 0.0749 | 0.0551 | 0.7233 | $1.8300 \mathrm{e}-$ | 0.1677 | 1.4500e- | 0.1691 | 0.0445 | $1.3300 \mathrm{e}-$ | 0.0458 |  | 181.9429 | 181.9429 | 6.2500e- |  | 182.0992 |
| Total | 0.0749 | 0.0551 | 0.7233 | $\begin{gathered} 1.8300 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.1677 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.4500 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 003 \end{aligned}$ | 0.1691 | 0.0445 | $\begin{gathered} 1.3300 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0458 |  | 181.9429 | 181.9429 | $\begin{gathered} 6.2500 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 182.0992 |

### 3.3 Site Preparation - 2019

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | co | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Exhaust } \\ \text { PM10 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { PM10 } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | Fugitive PM2.5 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Exhaust } \\ & \text { PM2.5 } \end{aligned}$ | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fugitive Dust |  |  |  |  | 18.0663 | 0.0000 | 18.0663 | 9.9307 | 0.0000 | 9.9307 |  |  | 0.0000 |  |  | 0.0000 |
| Off-Road | 4.3350 | 45.5727 | 22.0630 | 0.0380 |  | 2.3904 | 2.3904 |  | 2.1991 | 2.1991 |  | ${ }_{9}^{3,766.452}$ | $\underset{9}{3,766.452}$ | 1.1917 |  | $3,796.244$ |
| Total | 4.3350 | 45.5727 | 22.0630 | 0.0380 | 18.0663 | 2.3904 | 20.4566 | 9.9307 | 2.1991 | 12.1298 |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 3,766.452 \\ 9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 3,766.452 \\ 9 \end{array}$ | 1.1917 |  | $3,796.244$ |

RPV Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Summer

### 3.3 Site Preparation - 2019

 Unmitigated Construction Off-Site|  | ROG | NOx | co | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { PM10 } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { PM2.5 } \\ \text { Total } \end{array}$ | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hauling | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 |
| Vendor | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 |
| Worker | 0.0899 | 0.0661 | 0.8679 | $2.1900 \mathrm{e}-$ | 0.2012 | $1.7300 \mathrm{e}-$ | 0.2029 | 0.0534 | $1.6000 \mathrm{e}-$ | 0.0550 |  | 218.3315 | 218.3315 | $7.5000 \mathrm{e}-$ |  | 218.5190 |
| Total | 0.0899 | 0.0661 | 0.8679 | $\begin{gathered} 2.1900 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.2012 | $\begin{gathered} 1.7300 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.2029 | 0.0534 | $\begin{gathered} 1.6000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0550 |  | 218.3315 | 218.3315 | $\begin{gathered} 7.5000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 218.5190 |

## Mitigated Construction On-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | co | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { PM10 } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | Fugitive PM2.5 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Exhaust } \\ \text { PM2.5 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { PM2.5 } \\ \text { Total } \end{array}$ | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | 1b/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1b/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fugitive Dust |  |  |  |  | 7.0458 | 0.0000 | 7.0458 | 3.8730 | 0.0000 | 3.8730 |  |  | 0.0000 |  |  | 0.0000 |
| Off-Road | 4.3350 | 45.5727 | 22.0630 | 0.0380 |  | 2.3904 | 2.3904 |  | 2.1991 | 2.1991 | 0.0000 | \|$3,766.452$ <br> 9 | $\begin{gathered} 3,766.452 \\ 9 \end{gathered}$ | 1.1917 |  | $5$ |
| Total | 4.3350 | 45.5727 | 22.0630 | 0.0380 | 7.0458 | 2.3904 | 9.4362 | 3.8730 | 2.1991 | 6.0721 | 0.0000 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 3,766.452 \\ 9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 3,766.452 \\ 9 \end{array}$ | 1.1917 |  | $\begin{gathered} 3,796.244 \\ 5 \end{gathered}$ |

RPV Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Summer

### 3.3 Site Preparation - 2019

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | PM10 Total | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hauling | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 |
| Vendor | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 |
| Worker | 0.0899 | 0.0661 | 0.8679 | $2.1900 \mathrm{e}-$ | 0.2012 | $1.7300 \mathrm{e}-$ | 0.2029 | 0.0534 | $1.6000 \mathrm{e}-$ | 0.0550 |  | 218.3315 | 218.3315 | $7.5000 \mathrm{e}-$ |  | 218.5190 |
| Total | 0.0899 | 0.0661 | 0.8679 | $\begin{aligned} & 2.1900 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 003 \end{aligned}$ | 0.2012 | $\begin{gathered} 1.7300 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.2029 | 0.0534 | $\begin{gathered} 1.6000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0550 |  | 218.3315 | 218.3315 | $\begin{gathered} 7.5000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 218.5190 |

3.4 Grading - 2019

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | co | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { PM10 } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { PM2.5 } \\ \text { Total } \end{array}$ | Bio- CO2 | NBio-CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | 1b/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fugitive Dus |  |  |  |  | 7.6128 | 0.0000 | 7.6128 | 3.4820 | 0.0000 | 3.4820 |  |  | 0.0000 |  |  | 0.0000 |
| Off-Road | 4.7389 | 54.5202 | 33.3768 | 0.0620 |  | 2.3827 | 2.3827 |  | 2.1920 | 2.1920 |  | -6,140.019 | 6,140.019 | 1.9426 |  | $6,188.585$ |
| Total | 4.7389 | 54.5202 | 33.3768 | 0.0620 | 7.6128 | 2.3827 | 9.9955 | 3.4820 | 2.1920 | 5.6740 |  | $\underset{5}{6,140.019}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline 6,140.019 \\ 5 \end{array}$ | 1.9426 |  | 6,188.585 |

RPV Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Summer

### 3.4 Grading-2019

## Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | PM10 Total | Fugitive PM2.5 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Exhaust } \\ & \text { PM2.5 } \end{aligned}$ | PM2.5 Tota | Bio- CO2 | NBio-CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | co2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hauling | 0.4032 | 13.1416 | 2.8019 | 0.0343 | 0.7502 | 0.0482 | 0.7984 | 0.2056 | 0.0461 | 0.2518 |  | ${ }_{\text {3,709.331 }}$ | \% 3 809.331 | 0.2555 |  | $\begin{gathered} 3,715.718 \\ 2 \end{gathered}$ |
| Vendor | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 |
| Worker | 0.0999 | 0.0734 | 0.9643 | $\begin{gathered} 2.4400 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.2236 | $1.9300 \mathrm{e}-$ 003 | 0.2255 | 0.0593 | $\begin{gathered} 1.7800 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0611 |  | 242.5906 | 242.5906 | $\begin{gathered} 8.3300 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 242.7989 |
| Total | 0.5031 | 13.2150 | 3.7662 | 0.0367 | 0.9737 | 0.0502 | 1.0239 | 0.2649 | 0.0479 | 0.3128 |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 3,951.922 \\ 3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 3,951.922 \\ 3 \end{array}$ | 0.2638 |  | $\begin{gathered} 3,958.517 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |

Mitigated Construction On-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | co | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { PM10 } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { PM2.5 } \\ \text { Total } \end{array}$ | Bio- CO2 | NBio-CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | 1b/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fugitive Dus |  |  |  |  | 2.9690 | 0.0000 | 2.9690 | 1.3580 | 0.0000 | 1.3580 |  |  | 0.0000 |  |  |  |
| Off-Road | 4.7389 | 54.5202 | 33.3768 | 0.0620 |  | 2.3827 | 2.3827 |  | 2.1920 | 2.1920 | 0.0000 | : ${ }_{\text {6,140.019 }}$ | 6,140.019 | 1.9426 |  | 6,188.585 |
| Total | 4.7389 | 54.5202 | 33.3768 | 0.0620 | 2.9690 | 2.3827 | 5.3517 | 1.3580 | 2.1920 | 3.5500 | 0.0000 | $6,140.019$ <br> 5 | $\begin{array}{\|c} 6,140.019 \\ 5 \end{array}$ | 1.9426 |  | $6,188.585$ |

RPV Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Summer

### 3.4 Grading-2019

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | $\begin{gathered} \text { PM10 } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1b/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hauling | 0.4032 | 13.1416 | 2.8019 | 0.0343 | 0.7502 |  |  | 0.2056 | 0.0461 | 0.2518 |  | 3,709.331 | 3,709.331 | 0.2555 |  | ${ }_{3}^{3,715.718}$ |
| Vendor |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  |  |
| Worker | 0.0999 | 0.0734 | 0.9643 | $\begin{gathered} 2.4400 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.2236 | ${ }^{1.93000-}$ | 0.2255 | 0.0593 | $\begin{gathered} 1.7800 \mathrm{e} \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0611 |  | 242.5906 | 242.5906 | $\begin{gathered} 8.3300 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 242.7989 |
| Total | 0.5031 | 13.2150 | 3.7662 | 0.0367 | 0.9737 | 0.0502 | 1.0239 | 0.2649 | 0.0479 | 0.3128 |  | $\begin{array}{\|c} 3,951.922 \\ 3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline 3,951.922 \\ 3 \end{array}$ | 0.2638 |  | $\begin{gathered} 3,958.517 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |

3.5 Building Construction - 2019

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Exhaust } \\ \text { PM10 } \end{gathered}$ | PM10 Total | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio-CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Off-Road | 2.3612 | 21.0788 | 17.1638 | 0.0269 |  | 1.2899 | 1.2899 |  | 1.2127 | 1.2127 |  | $: \begin{gathered} 2,591.580 \\ : \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,591.580 \\ 2 \end{gathered}$ | 0.6313 |  | $\begin{gathered} 2,607.363 \\ 5 \end{gathered}$ |
| Total | 2.3612 | 21.0788 | 17.1638 | 0.0269 |  | 1.2899 | 1.2899 |  | 1.2127 | 1.2127 |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 2,591.580 \\ 2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline 2,591.580 \\ 2 \end{array}$ | 0.6313 |  | $\underset{5}{2,607.363}$ |

3.5 Building Construction-2019

## Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | co | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | PM10 Total | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hauling | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 |
| Vendor | 0.0125 | 0.3472 | 0.0921 | $\begin{aligned} & 7.8000 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 004 \end{aligned}$ | 0.0192 | $\begin{gathered} 2.2100 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0214 | $\begin{array}{r} 5.530 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.1200 \mathrm{e} \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7.6500 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 83.6444 | 83.6444 | $\begin{gathered} 5.3600 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 83.7784 |
| Worker | 0.0550 | 0.0404 | 0.5304 | $\begin{gathered} 1.3400 \mathrm{e} \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.1230 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.0600 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 003 \end{aligned}$ | 0.1240 | 0.0326 | $\begin{gathered} 9.8000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0336 |  | 133.4248 | 133.4248 | $4.5800 \mathrm{e}-$ 003 |  | 133.5394 |
| Total | 0.0674 | 0.3876 | 0.6225 | $\begin{aligned} & 2.1200 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 003 \end{aligned}$ | 0.1422 | $\begin{gathered} 3.2700 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.1454 | 0.0381 | $\begin{gathered} 3.1000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0412 |  | 217.0692 | 217.0692 | $\begin{gathered} 9.9400 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 217.3178 |

Mitigated Construction On-Site

|  | ROG | NOX | co | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | PM10 Total | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Off-Road | 2.3612 | 21.0788 | 17.1638 | 0.0269 |  | 1.2899 | 1.2899 |  | 1.2127 | 1.2127 | 0.0000 | ${ }^{2,591.580}$ | $\underset{2}{2,591.580}$ | 0.6313 |  | $\underset{5}{2,607.363}$ |
| Total | 2.3612 | 21.0788 | 17.1638 | 0.0269 |  | 1.2899 | 1.2899 |  | 1.2127 | 1.2127 | 0.0000 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 2,591.580 \\ 2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,591.580 \\ 2 \end{gathered}$ | 0.6313 |  | $\underset{5}{2,607.363}$ |

RPV Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Summer

### 3.5 Building Construction-2019

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

|  | ROG | NOX | CO | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | PM10 Total | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | 1b/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hauling | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 |
| Vendor | 0.0125 | 0.3472 | 0.0921 | $7.80000-$ 004 | 0.0192 | $2.2100 \mathrm{e}-$ 003 | 0.0214 | $5.5300 \mathrm{e}-$ 003 | $2.12000-$ 003 | $\begin{gathered} 7.6500 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 83.6444 | 83.6444 | ${ }^{5.36000-}$ |  | 83.7784 |
| Wo |  | 0.0404 | 0.5304 | $\begin{gathered} 1.3400 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.1230 | $\begin{gathered} 1.0600 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.1240 | 0.0326 | $\begin{gathered} 9.8000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0336 |  | 133.4248 | 133.4248 | $\begin{gathered} 4.5800 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 133.5394 |
| Total | 0.0674 | 0.3876 | 0.6225 | $\begin{gathered} 2.1200 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.1422 | $\begin{gathered} 3.2700 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.1454 | 0.0381 | $\begin{gathered} 3.1000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0412 |  | 217.0692 | 217.0692 | $\begin{gathered} 9.9400 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 217.3178 |

3.5 Building Construction-2020

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | co | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { PM10 } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { PM2.5 } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | 1b/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Off-Road | 2.1198 | 19.1860 | 16.8485 | 0.0269 |  | 1.1171 | 1.1171 |  | 1.0503 | 1.0503 |  | ${ }_{1}^{2,553.063}$ | 2,553.063 | 0.6229 |  | $\begin{array}{\|c} 2,568.634 \\ 5 \end{array}$ |
| Total | 2.1198 | 19.1860 | 16.8485 | 0.0269 |  | 1.1171 | 1.1171 |  | 1.0503 | 1.0503 |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 2,553.063 \\ 1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 2,553.063 \\ 1 \end{array}$ | 0.6229 |  | $\begin{array}{\|c} 2,568.634 \\ 5 \end{array}$ |

3.5 Building Construction-2020

## Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | PM10 Total | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio-CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | 1b/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hauling | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 |
| Vendor | 0.0107 | 0.3191 | 0.0836 | $7.80000-$ 004 | 0.0192 | 1.5000e- | 0.0207 | 5.5300 e 003 | $1.44000-$ 003 | $\begin{gathered} 6.9700 \mathrm{e} \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 83.1074 | 83.1074 | ${ }^{5.07000-}$ |  | 83.2342 |
| Worker | 0.0506 | 0.0360 | 0.4816 | $\begin{gathered} 1.3000- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.1230 | $\begin{gathered} 1.0300 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.1240 | 0.0326 | $\begin{gathered} 9.5000- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0336 |  | 129.3724 | 129.3724 | $\begin{gathered} 4.0800 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 129.4744 |
| Total | 0.0613 | 0.3551 | 0.5652 | $\begin{gathered} 2.0800 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.1422 | $\begin{gathered} 2.5300 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.1447 | 0.0381 | $\begin{gathered} 2.3900 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0405 |  | 212.4798 | 212.4798 | $\begin{aligned} & 9.1500 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 003 \end{aligned}$ |  | 212.7086 |

Mitigated Construction On-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Exhaust } \\ \text { PM10 } \end{gathered}$ | PM10 Total | Fugitive PM2.5 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Exhaust } \\ & \text { PM2.5 } \end{aligned}$ | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio-CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Off-Road | 2.1198 | 19.1860 | 16.8485 | 0.0269 |  | 1.1171 | 1.1171 |  | 1.0503 | 1.0503 | 0.0000 | $\text { : } 2,553.063$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,553.063 \\ 1 \end{gathered}$ | 0.6229 |  | $\begin{gathered} 2,568.634 \\ 5 \end{gathered}$ |
| Total | 2.1198 | 19.1860 | 16.8485 | 0.0269 |  | 1.1171 | 1.1171 |  | 1.0503 | 1.0503 | 0.0000 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 2,553.063 \\ 1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline 2,553.063 \\ 1 \end{array}$ | 0.6229 |  | $\underset{5}{2,568.634}$ |

### 3.5 Building Construction-2020

 Mitigated Construction Off-Site|  | ROG | NOX | CO | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | PM10 Total | Fugitive PM2.5 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Exhaust } \\ & \text { PM2.5 } \end{aligned}$ | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hauling | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 |
| Vendor | 0.0107 | 0.3191 | 0.0836 | $7.80000-$ 004 | 0.0192 | $1.5000 \mathrm{e}-$ 003 | 0.0207 | $5.53000-$ 003 | $1.4400 \mathrm{e}-$ 003 | $6.9700 \mathrm{e}-$ 003 |  | 83.1074 | 83.1074 | ${ }^{5.07000} 00$ |  | 83.2342 |
| Worker |  | 0.0360 | 0.4816 | $\begin{gathered} 1.3000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.1230 | $\begin{gathered} 1.0300 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.1240 | 0.0326 | $\begin{aligned} & 9.5000 \mathrm{e} \\ & 004 \end{aligned}$ | 0.0336 |  | 129.3724 | 129.3724 | $\begin{gathered} 4.0800 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 129.4744 |
| Total | 0.0613 | 0.3551 | 0.5652 | $\begin{aligned} & 2.0800 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 003 \end{aligned}$ | 0.1422 | $\begin{gathered} 2.5300 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.1447 | 0.0381 | $\begin{gathered} 2.3900 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0405 |  | 212.4798 | 212.4798 | $\begin{gathered} 9.1500 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 212.7086 |

### 3.5 Building Construction-2021

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | co | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { PM10 } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { PM2.5 } \\ \text { Total } \end{array}$ | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Off-Road | 1.9009 | 17.4321 | 16.5752 | 0.0269 |  | 0.9586 | 0.9586 |  | 0.9013 | 0.9013 |  | $:$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,553.363 \\ 9 \end{gathered}$ | 0.6160 |  | $\begin{gathered} 2,568.764 \\ 3 \end{gathered}$ |
| Total | 1.9009 | 17.4321 | 16.5752 | 0.0269 |  | 0.9586 | 0.9586 |  | 0.9013 | 0.9013 |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 2,553.363 \\ 9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 2,553.363 \\ 9 \end{array}$ | 0.6160 |  | $\underset{3}{2,568.764}$ |

### 3.5 Building Construction-2021

## Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

|  | ROG | NOX | CO | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | PM10 Total | Fugitive PM2.5 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Exhaust } \\ & \text { PM2.5 } \end{aligned}$ | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hauling | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 |
| Vendor | ${ }^{9.12000-}$ | 0.2913 | 0.0762 | 7.7000e- 004 | 0.0192 | $6.00000-$ 004 | 0.0198 | $\begin{gathered} 5.5300 \mathrm{e} \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $5.70000-$ 004 | $\begin{gathered} 6.1000 \mathrm{e} \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 82.4642 | 82.4642 | $4.86000-$ 003 |  | 82.5856 |
| Worker |  | 0.0324 | 0.4431 | $\begin{gathered} 1.2600 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.1230 | $\begin{aligned} & 9.9000 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 004 \end{aligned}$ | 0.1240 | 0.0326 | $\begin{aligned} & 9.2000 \mathrm{e} \\ & 004 \end{aligned}$ | 0.0335 |  | 125.2647 | 125.2647 | $\begin{gathered} 3.6900 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 125.3570 |
| Total | 0.0563 | 0.3237 | 0.5192 | $\begin{aligned} & 2.0300 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 003 \end{aligned}$ | 0.1422 | $\begin{gathered} 1.5900 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.1438 | 0.0381 | $\begin{gathered} 1.4900 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0396 |  | 207.7289 | 207.7289 | $\begin{gathered} 8.5500 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 207.9426 |

Mitigated Construction On-Site

|  | ROG | NOX | co | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | PM10 Tota | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Off-Road | 1.9009 | 17.4321 | 16.5752 | 0.0269 |  | 0.9586 | 0.9586 |  | 0.9013 | 0.9013 | 0.0000 | $\overbrace{9}^{2,553.363}$ | $\underset{9}{2,553.363}$ | 0.6160 |  | $\underset{3}{2,568.764}$ |
| Total | 1.9009 | 17.4321 | 16.5752 | 0.0269 |  | 0.9586 | 0.9586 |  | 0.9013 | 0.9013 | 0.0000 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 2,553.363 \\ 9 \end{array}$ | $\underset{9}{2,553.363}$ | 0.6160 |  | $\underset{3}{2,568.764}$ |

### 3.5 Building Construction-2021

 Mitigated Construction Off-Site|  | ROG | NOX | CO | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | PM10 Total | Fugitive PM2.5 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Exhaust } \\ & \text { PM2.5 } \end{aligned}$ | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hauling | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 |
| Vendor | ${ }^{9.12000-}$ | 0.2913 | 0.0762 | 7.7000e- 004 | 0.0192 | $6.00000-$ 004 | 0.0198 | $\begin{gathered} 5.5300 \mathrm{e} \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $5.70000-$ 004 | $\begin{gathered} 6.1000 \mathrm{e} \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 82.4642 | 82.4642 | $4.86000-$ 003 |  | 82.5856 |
| Worker |  | 0.0324 | 0.4431 | $\begin{gathered} 1.2600 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.1230 | $\begin{aligned} & 9.9000 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 004 \end{aligned}$ | 0.1240 | 0.0326 | $\begin{aligned} & 9.2000 \mathrm{e} \\ & 004 \end{aligned}$ | 0.0335 |  | 125.2647 | 125.2647 | $\begin{gathered} 3.6900 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 125.3570 |
| Total | 0.0563 | 0.3237 | 0.5192 | $\begin{aligned} & 2.0300 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 003 \end{aligned}$ | 0.1422 | $\begin{gathered} 1.5900 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.1438 | 0.0381 | $\begin{gathered} 1.4900 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0396 |  | 207.7289 | 207.7289 | $\begin{gathered} 8.5500 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 207.9426 |

3.5 Building Construction-2022

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | co | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { PM10 } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { PM2.5 } \\ \text { Total } \end{array}$ | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Off-Road | 1.7062 | 15.6156 | 16.3634 | 0.0269 |  | 0.8090 | 0.8090 |  | 0.7612 | 0.7612 |  | $\text { : } 2,554.333$ | 2,554.333 | 0.6120 |  | $\begin{gathered} 2,569.632 \\ 2 \end{gathered}$ |
| Total | 1.7062 | 15.6156 | 16.3634 | 0.0269 |  | 0.8090 | 0.8090 |  | 0.7612 | 0.7612 |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 2,554.333 \\ 6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 2,554.333 \\ 6 \end{array}$ | 0.6120 |  | $\underset{2}{2,569.632}$ |

3.5 Building Construction-2022

## Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | PM10 Total | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio-CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | 1b/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hauling | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 |
| Vendor | $8.5600 e-$ 003 | 0.2770 | 0.0720 | $7.6000 \mathrm{e}-$ 004 | 0.0192 | ${ }^{5.2000 e-}$ | 0.0197 | $5.5300 \mathrm{e}-1$ 003 | $5.0000 \mathrm{e}-$ 004 | $\begin{gathered} 6.0300 \mathrm{e} \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 81.7458 | 81.7458 | ${ }^{4.69000-}$ |  | 81.8630 |
| Worker | 0.0442 | 0.0293 | 0.4088 | $\begin{gathered} 1.2100 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.1230 | $9.60000-$ 004 | 0.1239 | 0.0326 | $\begin{gathered} 8.9000 \mathrm{e} \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0335 |  | 120.8584 | 120.8584 | $\begin{gathered} 3.3400 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 120.9418 |
| Total | 0.0527 | 0.3063 | 0.4808 | $\begin{gathered} 1.9700 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.1422 | $\begin{gathered} 1.4800 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.1437 | 0.0381 | $\begin{gathered} 1.3900 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0395 |  | 202.6041 | 202.6041 | $\begin{gathered} 8.0300 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 202.8048 |

Mitigated Construction On-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Exhaust } \\ \text { PM10 } \end{gathered}$ | PM10 Total | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio-CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Off-Road | 1.7062 | 15.6156 | 16.3634 | 0.0269 |  | 0.8090 | 0.8090 |  | 0.7612 | 0.7612 | 0.0000 | $\underset{\substack{2,554.333 \\ 6}}{ }$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,554.333 \\ 6 \end{gathered}$ | 0.6120 |  | $\begin{gathered} 2,569.632 \\ 2 \end{gathered}$ |
| Total | 1.7062 | 15.6156 | 16.3634 | 0.0269 |  | 0.8090 | 0.8090 |  | 0.7612 | 0.7612 | 0.0000 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 2,554.333 \\ 6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline 2,554.333 \\ 6 \end{array}$ | 0.6120 |  | $\underset{2}{2,569.632}$ |

### 3.5 Building Construction-2022

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | PM10 Total | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio-CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hauling | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 |
| Vendor | $8.5600 e-$ 003 | 0.2770 | 0.0720 | 7.6000e- 004 | 0.0192 | 5.2000 e 004 | 0.0197 | 5.5300e- | $5.00000-$ 004 | ${ }^{6.03000} 00$ |  | 81.7458 | 81.7458 | $4.69000-$ 003 |  | 81.8630 |
| Worker |  | 0.0293 | 0.4088 | $\begin{gathered} 1.2100 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.1230 | $\begin{gathered} 9.6000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 0.1239 | 0.0326 | $\begin{aligned} & 8.9000 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 004 \end{aligned}$ | 0.0335 |  | 120.8584 | 120.8584 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.3400 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 003 \end{aligned}$ |  | 120.9418 |
| Total | 0.0527 | 0.3063 | 0.4808 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.9700 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 003 \end{aligned}$ | 0.1422 | $\begin{gathered} 1.4800 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.1437 | 0.0381 | $\begin{gathered} 1.3900 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0395 |  | 202.6041 | 202.6041 | $\begin{aligned} & 8.0300 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 003 \end{aligned}$ |  | 202.8048 |

3.6 Paving - 2022

## Unmitigated Construction On-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { PM10 } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { PM2.5 } \\ \text { Total } \end{array}$ | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Off-Road |  | 11.1249 | 14.5805 | 0.0228 |  | 0.5679 | 0.5679 |  | 0.5225 | 0.5225 |  | ${ }_{3}^{2,207.660}$ | ${ }_{3}^{2,207.660}$ | 0.7140 |  | $\begin{array}{\|c} 2,225.510 \\ 4 \end{array}$ |
| Paving | 0.0000 |  |  |  |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  |  | 0.0000 |  |  | 0.0000 |
| Total | 1.1028 | 11.1249 | 14.5805 | 0.0228 |  | 0.5679 | 0.5679 |  | 0.5225 | 0.5225 |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 2,207.660 \\ 3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline 2,207.660 \\ 3 \end{array}$ | 0.7140 |  | $\underset{4}{2,225.510}$ |

RPV Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Summer

### 3.6 Paving - 2022

## Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fugitive } \\ & \text { PM10 } \end{aligned}$ | Exhaust PM10 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { PM10 } \\ & \text { Total } \end{aligned}$ | Fugitive PM2.5 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Exhaust } \\ & \text { PM2.5 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { PM2.5 } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1b/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hauling | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 |
| Vendor | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 |
| Worker | 0.0602 | 0.0399 | 0.5574 | $\begin{gathered} 1.6500 \mathrm{e} \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.1677 | $\begin{gathered} 1.3100 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.1690 | 0.0445 | $\begin{gathered} 1.2100 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0457 |  | 164.8069 | 164.8069 | $\begin{gathered} 4.5500 \mathrm{e} \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 164.9206 |
| Total | 0.0602 | 0.0399 | 0.5574 | $\begin{gathered} 1.6500 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.1677 | $\begin{gathered} 1.3100 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.1690 | 0.0445 | $\begin{gathered} 1.2100 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0457 |  | 164.8069 | 164.8069 | $\begin{gathered} 4.5500 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 164.9206 |

Mitigated Construction On-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | co | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { PM10 } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Off-Road |  | 11.1249 | 14.5805 |  |  | 0.5679 | 0.5679 |  | 0.5225 | 0.5225 | 0.0000 | ${ }^{2,207.660}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,207.660 \\ 3 \end{gathered}$ | 0.7140 |  | $\underset{4}{2,225.510}$ |
| Paving | 0.0000 |  |  |  |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  |  | 0.0000 |  |  | 0.0000 |
| Total | 1.1028 | 11.1249 | 14.5805 | 0.0228 |  | 0.5679 | 0.5679 |  | 0.5225 | 0.5225 | 0.0000 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 2,207.660 \\ 3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline 2,207.660 \\ 3 \end{array}$ | 0.7140 |  | $\underset{4}{2,225.510}$ |

RPV Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Summer

### 3.6 Paving - 2022

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fugitive } \\ & \text { PM10 } \end{aligned}$ | Exhaust PM10 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { PM10 } \\ & \text { Total } \end{aligned}$ | Fugitive PM2.5 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Exhaust } \\ & \text { PM2.5 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { PM2.5 } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1b/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hauling | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 |
| Vendor | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 |
| Worker | 0.0602 | 0.0399 | 0.5574 | $\begin{gathered} 1.6500 \mathrm{e} \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.1677 | $\begin{gathered} 1.3100 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.1690 | 0.0445 | $\begin{gathered} 1.2100 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0457 |  | 164.8069 | 164.8069 | $\begin{gathered} 4.5500 \mathrm{e} \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 164.9206 |
| Total | 0.0602 | 0.0399 | 0.5574 | $\begin{gathered} 1.6500 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.1677 | $\begin{gathered} 1.3100 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.1690 | 0.0445 | $\begin{gathered} 1.2100 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0457 |  | 164.8069 | 164.8069 | $\begin{gathered} 4.5500 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 164.9206 |

3.7 Architectural Coating-2022

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | $\begin{gathered} \text { PM10 } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | Fugitive PM2.5 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Exhaust } \\ & \text { PM2.5 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { PM2.5 } \\ \text { Total } \end{array}$ | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Archit. Coating | 14.1073 |  |  |  |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  |  | 0.0000 |  |  | 0.0000 |
| Off-Road | 0.2045 | 1.4085 | 1.8136 | $2.9700 \mathrm{e}-$ <br> 003 |  | 0.0817 | 0.0817 |  | 0.0817 | 0.0817 |  | 281.4481 | 281.4481 | 0.0183 |  | 281.9062 |
| Total | 14.3118 | 1.4085 | 1.8136 | $\begin{gathered} 2.9700 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 0.0817 | 0.0817 |  | 0.0817 | 0.0817 |  | 281.4481 | 281.4481 | 0.0183 |  | 281.9062 |

### 3.7 Architectural Coating - 2022

## Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Exhaust } \\ & \text { PM10 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { PM10 } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio-CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hauling | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 |
| Vendor | - 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 |
| Worker | $\begin{array}{c:c} 8.0300 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5.3200 \mathrm{e} \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0743 | $\begin{gathered} 2.2000 \mathrm{e} \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0224 | $\begin{gathered} 1.7000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0225 | $\begin{gathered} -9.9300 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.6000 \mathrm{e} \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6.0900 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 21.9743 | 21.9743 | $\begin{gathered} 6.1000- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ |  | 21.9894 |
| Total | $\begin{gathered} 8.0300 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5.3200 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0743 | $\begin{gathered} 2.2000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0224 | $\begin{gathered} 1.7000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0225 | $\begin{gathered} 5.9300 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.6000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6.0900 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 21.9743 | 21.9743 | $\begin{gathered} 6.1000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ |  | 21.9894 |

## Mitigated Construction On-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { PM10 } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Archit. Coating | 14.1073 |  |  |  |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  |  | 0.0000 |  |  | 0.0000 |
| Off-Road | 0.2045 | 1.4085 | 1.8136 | $2.9700 \mathrm{e}-$ |  | 0.0817 | 0.0817 |  | 0.0817 | 0.0817 | 0.0000 | 281.4481 | 281.4481 | 0.0183 |  | 281.9062 |
| Total | 14.3118 | 1.4085 | 1.8136 | $\begin{gathered} 2.9700 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 0.0817 | 0.0817 |  | 0.0817 | 0.0817 | 0.0000 | 281.4481 | 281.4481 | 0.0183 |  | 281.9062 |

RPV Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Summer

### 3.7 Architectural Coating-2022

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

|  | ROG | NOX | CO | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | PM10 Total | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | 1b/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1b/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hauling | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 |
| Vendor | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 |
| Worker | $\begin{gathered} 8.0300 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5.3200 \mathrm{e} \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0743 | $\begin{gathered} 2.2000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0224 | $\begin{gathered} 1.7000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0225 | $\begin{gathered} 5.9300 \mathrm{e} \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.6000 \mathrm{e} \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6.0900 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 21.9743 | 21.9743 | $\begin{aligned} & 6.1000 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 004 \end{aligned}$ |  | 21.9894 |
| Total | $\begin{gathered} 8.0300 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5.3200 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0743 | $\begin{aligned} & 2.2000 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 004 \end{aligned}$ | 0.0224 | $\begin{gathered} 1.7000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0225 | $\begin{gathered} 5.9300 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.6000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6.0900 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 21.9743 | 21.9743 | $\begin{aligned} & 6.1000 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 004 \end{aligned}$ |  | 21.9894 |

### 4.0 Operational Detail - Mobile

4.1 Mitigation Measures Mobile

RPV Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Summer

|  | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Exhaust } \\ & \text { PM10 } \end{aligned}$ | PM10 Total | Fugitive PM2.5 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Exhaust } \\ & \text { PM2.5 } \end{aligned}$ | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mitigated | 0.5066 | 2.0985 | 6.9998 | 0.0265 | 2.2323 | 0.0194 | 2.2517 | 0.5974 | 0.0180 | 0.6154 |  | 2,702.366 | 2,702.366 | 0.1285 |  | $2,705.578$ 4 |
| Unmitigated | 0.5066 | 2.0985 | 6.9998 | 0.0265 | 2.2323 | 0.0194 | 2.2517 | 0.5974 | 0.0180 | 0.6154 |  | $\begin{gathered} 2,702.366 \\ 8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,702.366 \\ 8 \end{gathered}$ | 0.1285 |  | $\begin{gathered} 2,705.578 \\ 4 \end{gathered}$ |

### 4.2 Trip Summary Information

|  | Average Daily Trip Rate |  |  | Unmitigated | Mitigated |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Land Use | Weekday | Saturday | Sunday | Annual VMT | Annual VMT |
| Single Family Housing | 295.12 | 307.21 | 267.22 | 1,000,752 | 1,000,752 |
| Total | 295.12 | 307.21 | 267.22 | 1,000,752 | 1,000,752 |

### 4.3 Trip Type Information

|  | Miles |  |  |  | Trip \% |  |  |  | Trip Purpose \% |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Land Use | H-W or C-W | H-S or C-C | H-O or C-NW | H-W or C-W | H-S or C-C | H-O or C-NW | Primary | Diverted | Pass-by |  |  |  |
| Single Family Housing | 14.70 | 5.90 | 8.70 | 40.20 | 19.20 | 40.60 | $\vdots$ | 86 | 1 | 11 |  |  |

### 4.4 Fleet Mix

| Land Use | LDA | LDT1 | LDT2 | MDV | LHD1 | LHD2 | MHD | HHD | OBUS | UBUS | MCY | SBUS | MH |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Single Family Housing | 0.545842 | 0.044768 | 0.205288 | 0.119317 | 0.01535 | 0.00622 | 0.02046 | 0.03133 | 0.00254 | 0.0021 | 0.00518 | 0.000692 | 0.000862 |

### 5.0 Energy Detail

Historical Enerav Use: N

RPV Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Summer

### 5.1 Mitigation Measures Energy

|  | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { PM10 } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | 1b/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| NaturalGas Mitigated | $0.0236$ | 0.2020 | 0.0860 | $\begin{gathered} 1.2900 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 0.0163 | 0.0163 |  | 0.0163 | 0.0163 |  | : 257.8412 | [257.8412 | $\begin{gathered} 4.9400 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.7300 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 259.3734 |
| NaturalGas Unmitigated | 0.0236 | 0.2020 | 0.0860 | $\begin{gathered} 7.2900 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 0.0163 | 0.0163 |  | 0.0163 | 0.0163 |  |  | 257.8412 | $4.94000-$ 003 | $\begin{gathered} 7.7300- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 259.3734 |

### 5.2 Energy by Land Use - NaturaIGas

## Unmitigated

|  | NaturalGa s Use | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | PM10 Total | Fugitive PM2.5 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Exhaust } \\ & \text { PM2.5 } \end{aligned}$ | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Land Use | kBTU/yr | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Single Family Housing | 2191.65 | 0.0236 | 0.2020 | 0.0860 | $\begin{gathered} 1.2900 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 0.0163 | 0.0163 |  | 0.0163 | 0.0163 |  | 257.8412 | 257.8412 | $\begin{gathered} 4.9400 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.7300 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 259.3734 |
| Total |  | 0.0236 | 0.2020 | 0.0860 | $\begin{gathered} 1.2900 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 0.0163 | 0.0163 |  | 0.0163 | 0.0163 |  | 257.8412 | 257.8412 | $\begin{gathered} 4.9400 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.7300 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 259.3734 |

RPV Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Summer

### 5.2 Energy by Land Use - NaturalGas Mitigated

|  | NaturalGa s Use | ROG | NOX | CO | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Exhaust } \\ & \text { PM10 } \end{aligned}$ | PM10 Total | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio-CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Land Use | kBTU/yr | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Single Family Housing | 2.19165 | 0.0236 | 0.2020 | 0.0860 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.2900 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 003 \end{aligned}$ |  | 0.0163 | 0.0163 |  | 0.0163 | 0.0163 |  | 257.8412 | 257.8412 | $\begin{gathered} 4.9400 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.7300 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 259.3734 |
| Total |  | 0.0236 | 0.2020 | 0.0860 | $\begin{gathered} 1.2900 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 0.0163 | 0.0163 |  | 0.0163 | 0.0163 |  | 257.8412 | 257.8412 | $\begin{gathered} 4.9400 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.7300 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 259.3734 |

### 6.0 Area Detail

### 6.1 Mitigation Measures Area

|  | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | PM10 Total | Fugitive PM2.5 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Exhaust } \\ \text { PM2.5 } \end{gathered}$ | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mitigated | , 10.8680 | 0.6727 | 18.3232 | 0.0404 |  | 2.3822 | 2.3822 |  | 2.3822 | 2.3822 | 290.3745 | ; 562.6051 | 852.9796 | 0.8704 | 0.0197 | 880.6123 |
| Unmitigated | - 10.8680 | 0.6727 | 18.3232 | 0.0404 |  | 2.3822 | 2.3822 |  | 2.3822 | 2.3822 | 290.3745 | 562.6051 | 852.9796 | 0.8704 | 0.0197 | 880.6123 |

RPV Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Summer

### 6.2 Area by SubCategory

## Unmitigated

|  | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Exhaust } \\ \text { PM10 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { PM10 } \\ & \text { Total } \end{aligned}$ | Fugitive PM2.5 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Exhaust } \\ & \text { PM2.5 } \end{aligned}$ | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SubCategory | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Architectural Coating | 0.2126 |  |  |  |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  |  | 0.0000 |  |  | 0.0000 |
| Consumer Products | 2.4552 |  |  |  |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  |  | 0.0000 |  |  | 0.0000 |
| Hearth | 8.1231 | 0.6432 | 15.7651 | 0.0402 |  | 2.3680 | 2.3680 |  | 2.3680 | 2.3680 | 290.3745 | 558.0000 | 848.3745 | 0.8660 | 0.0197 | 875.8964 |
| Landscaping | 0.0771 | 0.0295 | 2.5581 | $\begin{gathered} 1.4000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ |  | 0.0142 | 0.0142 |  | 0.0142 | 0.0142 |  | 4.6051 | 4.6051 | $\begin{gathered} 4.4300 e- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 4.7158 |
| Total | 10.8680 | 0.6727 | 18.3232 | 0.0404 |  | 2.3822 | 2.3822 |  | 2.3822 | 2.3822 | 290.3745 | 562.6051 | 852.9796 | 0.8704 | 0.0197 | 880.6123 |

RPV Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Summer

### 6.2 Area by SubCategory

Mitigated

|  | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Exhaust } \\ & \text { PM10 } \end{aligned}$ | PM10 Total | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio-CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SubCategory | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Architectural Coating | 0.2126 |  |  |  |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  |  | 0.0000 |  |  | 0.0000 |
| Consumer Products | 2.4552 |  |  |  |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  |  | 0.0000 |  |  | 0.0000 |
| Hearth | 8.1231 | 0.6432 | 15.7651 | 0.0402 |  | 2.3680 | 2.3680 |  | 2.3680 | 2.3680 | 290.3745 | 558.0000 | 848.3745 | 0.8660 | 0.0197 | 875.8964 |
| Landscaping | 0.0771 | 0.0295 | 2.5581 | $\begin{gathered} 1.4000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ |  | 0.0142 | 0.0142 |  | 0.0142 | 0.0142 |  | 4.6051 | 4.6051 | $\begin{gathered} 4.4300 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 4.7158 |
| Total | 10.8680 | 0.6727 | 18.3232 | 0.0404 |  | 2.3822 | 2.3822 |  | 2.3822 | 2.3822 | 290.3745 | 562.6051 | 852.9796 | 0.8704 | 0.0197 | 880.6123 |

### 7.0 Water Detail

7.1 Mitigation Measures Water

### 8.0 Waste Detail

### 8.1 Mitigation Measures Waste

### 9.0 Operational Offroad

| Equipment Type | Number | Hours/Day | Days/Year | Horse Power | Load Factor | Fuel Type |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

RPV Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Summer
Fire Pumps and Emergency Generators

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

## Boilers

| Equipment Type | Number | Heat Input/Day | Heat Input/Year | Boiler Rating | Fuel Type |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

## User Defined Equipment

| Equipment Type | Number |
| :--- | :--- |

### 11.0 Vegetation

RPV Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Winter

## RPV Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium <br> Los Angeles-South Coast County, Winter

### 1.0 Project Characteristics

### 1.1 Land Usage

| Land Uses | Size | Metric | Lot Acreage | Floor Surface Area | Population |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Single Family Housing | 31.00 | Dwelling Unit | 31.00 | 124,000.00 | 89 |

### 1.2 Other Project Characteristics

| Urbanization | Urban | Wind Speed (m/s) | 2.2 | Precipitation Freq (Days) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Climate Zone | 8 |  | Operational Year |  |
| Utility Company | Southern California Edison | 2023 |  |  |
| CO2 Intensity    <br> (lb/MWhr) 702.44 CH4 Intensity <br> $(\mathbf{I b} / \mathbf{M W h r})$ 0.029 |  |  |  |  |

### 1.3 User Entered Comments \& Non-Default Data

Project Characteristics -
Land Use - Per updated details RE built and not-yet built homes in Zone 2.
Construction Phase - Based on schedule used in 2012 EIR
Grading - Based on development assumptions for Zone 2
Architectural Coating - Per SCAQMD Rule 1113.
Area Coating - Per SCAQMD Rule 1113.
Construction Off-road Equipment Mitigation - Watering twice per day per SCAQMD Rule 403.

| Table Name | Column Name | Default Value | New Value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| tblArchitecturalCoating | EF_Nonresidential_Exterior | 100.00 | 50.00 |

RPV Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Winter


RPV Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Winter

### 2.0 Emissions Summary

### 2.1 Overall Construction (Maximum Daily Emission)

Unmitigated Construction

|  | ROG | NOx | co | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { PM10 } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { PM2.5 } \\ \text { Total } \end{array}$ | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2019 |  | 67.9184 |  | 0.0980 | 18.2675 |  | 20.6596 | 9.9840 | 2.2408 | 12.1848 | 0.0000 |  | $\begin{gathered} 10,014.86 \\ 73 \end{gathered}$ | 2.2157 | 0.0000 | $\begin{gathered} 10,070.25 \\ 95 \end{gathered}$ |
| 2020 |  | 19.5450 |  | 0.0289 | 0.1422 | 1.1196 | 1.2618 | 0.0381 | 1.0527 | 1.0909 |  | :2,755.714 | 2,755.714 | 0.6321 | 0.0000 | $\begin{gathered} 2,771.516 \\ 6 \end{gathered}$ |
| 2021 | 1.9629 | 17.7587 | 17.0645 | 0.0289 | 0.1422 | 0.9602 | 1.1024 | 0.0381 | 0.9028 | 0.9409 | 0.0000 | ${ }_{2}^{2,751.515}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2,751.515}$ | 0.6247 | 0.0000 | $2,767.131$ 8 |
| 2022 | 14.3208 | 15.9243 | 16.8162 | 0.0288 | 0.1677 | 0.8105 | 0.9527 | 0.0445 | 0.7626 | 0.8007 | 0.0000 | 2,747.627 | $\begin{gathered} 2,747.627 \\ 3 \end{gathered}$ | 0.7183 | 0.0000 | $\begin{gathered} 2,763.129 \\ 2 \end{gathered}$ |
| Maximum | 14.3208 | 67.9184 | 37.2530 | 0.0980 | 18.2675 | 2.4337 | 20.6596 | 9.9840 | 2.2408 | 12.1848 | 0.0000 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 10,014.86 \\ 73 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline 10,014.86 \\ 73 \end{array}$ | 2.2157 | 0.0000 | $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline 10,070.25 \\ 95 \end{array}$ |

RPV Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Winter

### 2.1 Overall Construction (Maximum Daily Emission)

## Mitigated Construction



### 2.2 Overall Operational Unmitigated Operational

|  | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Exhaust } \\ & \text { PM10 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { PM10 } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Area | 10.8680 | 0.6727 | 18.3232 | 0.0404 |  | 2.3822 | 2.3822 |  | 2.3822 | 2.3822 | 290.3745 | 562.6051 | 852.9796 | 0.8704 | 0.0197 | 880.6123 |
| Energy | 0.0236 | 0.2020 | 0.0860 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.2900 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 003 \end{aligned}$ |  | 0.0163 | 0.0163 |  | 0.0163 | 0.0163 |  | 257.8412 | 257.8412 | ${ }^{4.94000}$ | $4.7300 \mathrm{e}-$ 003 | 259.3734 |
| Mobile | 0.4907 | 2.1529 | 6.6182 | 0.0253 | 2.2323 | 0.0194 | 2.2517 | 0.5974 | 0.0181 | 0.6155 |  | $:$ | 2,573.086 | 0.1279 |  | $2,576.282$ |
| Total | 11.3823 | 3.0276 | 25.0274 | 0.0669 | 2.2323 | 2.4180 | 4.6503 | 0.5974 | 2.4166 | 3.0140 | 290.3745 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 3,393.532 \\ 6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 3,683.907 \\ 1 \end{array}$ | 1.0032 | 0.0244 | $\begin{gathered} 3,716.268 \\ 1 \end{gathered}$ |

Mitigated Operational

|  | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Fugitive } \\ \text { PM10 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Exhaust } \\ & \text { PM10 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PM10 } \\ & \text { Total } \end{aligned}$ | Fugitive | Exhaust | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PM2.5 } \\ & \text { Total } \end{aligned}$ | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | 1b/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Area | 10.8680 | 0.6727 | 18.3232 | 0.0404 |  | 2.3822 | 2.3822 |  | 2.3822 | 2.3822 | 290.3745 | 562.6051 | 852.9796 | 0.8704 | 0.0197 | 880.6123 |
| Energy | 0.0236 | 0.2020 | 0.0860 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.2900 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 003 \end{aligned}$ |  | 0.0163 | 0.0163 |  | 0.0163 | 0.0163 |  | 257.8412 | 257.8412 | ${ }_{0}^{4.94000}$ - | ${ }^{4.7300 e-}$ | 259.3734 |
| Mobile | 0.4907 | 2.1529 | 6.6182 | 0.0253 | 2.2323 | 0.0194 | 2.2517 | 0.5974 | 0.0181 | 0.6155 |  | ${ }_{\substack{2,573.086 \\ 3}}$ | ${ }^{2,573.086}$ | 0.1279 |  | $\begin{gathered} 2,576.282 \\ 5 \end{gathered}$ |
| Total | 11.3823 | 3.0276 | 25.0274 | 0.0669 | 2.2323 | 2.4180 | 4.6503 | 0.5974 | 2.4166 | 3.0140 | 290.3745 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 3,393.532 \\ 6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 3,683.907 \\ 1 \end{array}$ | 1.0032 | 0.0244 | $\begin{array}{\|c} 3,716.268 \\ 1 \end{array}$ |

RPV Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Winter

|  | ROG | NOx | co | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { PM10 } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \text { PM2.5 } \\ \text { Total } \end{array}$ | Bio- CO2 | NBio-CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N20 | co2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Percent Reduction | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

### 3.0 Construction Detail

## Construction Phase

| Phase Number | Phase Name | Phase Type | Start Date | End Date | Num Days Week | Num Days | Phase Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Demolition | Demolition | 1/2/2019 | 3/12/2019 |  | 501 |  |
| 2 | Site Preparation | Site Preparation | 3/13/2019 | 4/23/2019 | 15 | 30 |  |
| 3 | Grading | Grading | 4/24/2019 | 18/6/2019 | 15 | 75 |  |
| 4 | Building Construction | Building Construction | 18/7/2019 | 6/7/2022 | 1 5 | 740 |  |
| 5 | Paving | Paving | -6/8/2022 | 18/23/2022 | ) 5 | 55 |  |
| 6 | Architectural Coating | Architectural Coating | :8/24/2022 | :11/8/2022 | 5 | 55; |  |

## Acres of Grading (Site Preparation Phase): 0

## Acres of Grading (Grading Phase): 112.5

## Acres of Paving: 0

Residential Indoor: 251,100; Residential Outdoor: 83,700; Non-Residential Indoor: 0; Non-Residential Outdoor: 0; Striped Parking Area: 0 (Architectural Coating - sqft)

## OffRoad Equipment

RPV Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Winter

| Phase Name | Offroad Equipment Type | Amount | Usage Hours | Horse Power | Load Factor |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Architectural Coating | :Air Compressors | 1 | 6.00 | 78! | 0.48 |
| Demolition | :Excavators | 3 | 8.00 | 158 | 0.38 |
| Demolition | :Concrete/Industrial Saws | 1 | 8.00 | 81 | 0.73 |
| Grading | :Excavators | 2 | 8.00 | 158 | 0.38 |
| Building Construction | :Cranes | 1 | 7.00 | 231 | 0.29 |
| Building Construction | Forklifts | 3 | 8.00 | 89 | 0.20 |
| Building Construction | :Generator Sets | 1 | 8.00 | 84 | 0.74 |
| Paving | Pavers | 2 | 8.00 | 130 | 0.42 |
| Paving | Rollers | 2 | 8.00 | 80 | 0.38 |
| Demolition | Rubber Tired Dozers | 2 | 8.00 | 247: | 0.40 |
| Grading | :Rubber Tired Dozers | 1 | 8.00 | 247 | 0.40 |
| Building Construction | :Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes | 3 | 7.00 | 971 | 0.37 |
| Grading | ;Graders | 1 | 8.00 | 187! | 0.41 |
| Grading | -Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes | 2 | 8.00 | 971 | 0.37 |
| Paving | P------------- | 2 | 8.00 | 132 | 0.36 |
| Site Preparation | :Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes | 4 | 8.00 | 971 | 0.37 |
| Site Preparation | :Rubber Tired Dozers | 3 | 8.00 | 247 | 0.40 |
| Grading | :------- | 2 | 8.00 | 367 | 0.78 |
| Building Construction | :Welders | $1:$ | 8.00 | 46 | --75 |

Trips and VMT

RPV Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Winter

| Phase Name | Offroad Equipment Count | Worker Trip Number | Vendor Trip Number | Hauling Trip Number | Worker Trip Length | Vendor Trip Length | Hauling Trip Length | Worker Vehicle Class | Vendor Vehicle Class | Hauling Vehicle Class |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Demolition | 6 | 15.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 14.70 | 6.90 | 20.00 | D_Mix | HDT_Mix | 'HHDT |
| Site Preparation | 7 | 18.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 14.70 | 6.90 | 20.00 | D_Mix | HDT_Mix | THDET |
| Grading | 8 | 20.00 | 0.00 | 3,218.00 | 14.70 | 6.90 | 20.00 | D_Mix | HDT_Mix | THETT |
| Building Constructio |  | 11.00 | 3.00 | 0.00 | 14.70 | 6.90 | 20.00 | D_Mix | HDT_Mix | HHDT |
| Paving | 6 | 15.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 14.70 | 6.90 | 20.00 | D_Mix | HDT_Mix | THEDT |
| Architectural Coating |  | 2.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 14.70 | 6.90 | 20.00 | D_Mix | :HDT_Mix | :HHDT |

### 3.1 Mitigation Measures Construction

Water Exposed Area

### 3.2 Demolition - 2019

## Unmitigated Construction On-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | co | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PM10 } \\ & \text { Total } \end{aligned}$ | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Off-Road | 3.5134 | 35.7830 | 22.0600 | 0.0388 |  | 1.7949 | 1.7949 |  | 1.6697 | 1.6697 |  | :$3,816.899$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,816.899 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | 1.0618 |  | $\begin{gathered} 3,843.445 \\ 1 \end{gathered}$ |
| Total | 3.5134 | 35.7830 | 22.0600 | 0.0388 |  | 1.7949 | 1.7949 |  | 1.6697 | 1.6697 |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 3,816.899 \\ 4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 3,816.899 \\ 4 \end{array}$ | 1.0618 |  | 3,843.445 |

RPV Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Winter

### 3.2 Demolition - 2019

## Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Fugitive } \\ \text { PM10 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Exhaust } \\ \text { PM10 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { PM10 } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { PM2.5 } \\ \text { Total } \end{array}$ | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hauling | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 |
| Vendor | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 |
| Worker | 0.0831 | 0.0610 | 0.6637 | $\begin{gathered} 1.7200- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.1677 | $\begin{gathered} 1.4500 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.1691 | 0.0445 | $\begin{gathered} 1.3300 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0458 |  | 171.3196 | 171.3196 | $\begin{gathered} 5.8900- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 171.4670 |
| Total | 0.0831 | 0.0610 | 0.6637 | $\begin{gathered} 1.7200 \mathrm{e} \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.1677 | $\begin{gathered} 1.4500 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.1691 | 0.0445 | $\begin{gathered} 1.3300 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0458 |  | 171.3196 | 171.3196 | $\begin{gathered} 5.8900 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 171.4670 |

Mitigated Construction On-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PM10 } \\ & \text { Total } \end{aligned}$ | Fugitive PM2.5 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Exhaust } \\ & \text { PM2.5 } \end{aligned}$ | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Off-Road | 3.5134 | 35.7830 | 22.0600 | 0.0388 |  | 1.7949 | 1.7949 |  | 1.6697 | 1.6697 | 0.0000 | $\begin{gathered} 3,816.899 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3,816.899 \\ 4 \end{gathered}$ | 1.0618 |  | $3,843.445$ |
| Total | 3.5134 | 35.7830 | 22.0600 | 0.0388 |  | 1.7949 | 1.7949 |  | 1.6697 | 1.6697 | 0.0000 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 3,816.899 \\ 4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline 3,816.899 \\ 4 \end{array}$ | 1.0618 |  | $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline 3,843.445 \\ 1 \end{array}$ |

RPV Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Winter

### 3.2 Demolition - 2019

## Mitigated Construction Off-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | co | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { PM10 } \\ & \text { Total } \end{aligned}$ | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { PM2.5 } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hauling | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 |
| Vendor | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 |
| Worker | 0.0831 | 0.0610 | 0.6637 | 1.7200e- | 0.1677 | $1.4500 \mathrm{e}-$ | 0.1691 | 0.0445 | 1.3300e- | 0.0458 |  | 171.3196 | 171.3196 | 5.8900e- |  | 171.4670 |
| Total | 0.0831 | 0.0610 | 0.6637 | $\begin{gathered} 1.7200 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.1677 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.4500 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 003 \end{aligned}$ | 0.1691 | 0.0445 | $\begin{gathered} 1.3300 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0458 |  | 171.3196 | 171.3196 | $\begin{gathered} 5.8900 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 171.4670 |

### 3.3 Site Preparation - 2019

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | co | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { PM10 } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { PM2.5 } \\ \text { Total } \end{array}$ | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | 1b/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fugitive Dus |  |  |  |  | 18.0663 | 0.0000 | 18.0663 | 9.9307 | 0.0000 | 9.9307 |  |  | 0.0000 |  |  | 0.0000 |
| Off-Road | 4.3350 | 45.5727 | 22.0630 | 0.0380 |  | 2.3904 | 2.3904 |  | 2.1991 | 2.1991 |  | :$3,766.452$ | $3,766.452$ | 1.1917 |  | $3,796.244$ 5 |
| Total | 4.3350 | 45.5727 | 22.0630 | 0.0380 | 18.0663 | 2.3904 | 20.4566 | 9.9307 | 2.1991 | 12.1298 |  | $\underset{9}{3,766.452}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline 3,766.452 \\ 9 \end{array}$ | 1.1917 |  | $3,796.244$ 5 |

RPV Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Winter

### 3.3 Site Preparation - 2019

 Unmitigated Construction Off-Site|  | ROG | NOx | co | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { PM10 } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | Fugitive PM2. 5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { PM2.5 } \\ \text { Total } \end{array}$ | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | 1b/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hauling | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 |
| Vendor | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 |
| Worker | 0.0997 | 0.0732 | 0.7965 | $2.0700 \mathrm{e}-$ | 0.2012 | 1.7300e- | 0.2029 | 0.0534 | 1.6000e- | 0.0550 |  | 205.5836 | 205.5836 | 7.0700e- |  | 205.7604 |
| Total | 0.0997 | 0.0732 | 0.7965 | $\begin{gathered} 2.0700 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.2012 | $\begin{gathered} 1.7300 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.2029 | 0.0534 | $\begin{gathered} 1.6000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0550 |  | 205.5836 | 205.5836 | $\begin{gathered} 7.0700 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 205.7604 |

## Mitigated Construction On-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | co | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { PM10 } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PM2.5 } \\ & \text { Total } \end{aligned}$ | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | 1b/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fugitive Dust |  |  |  |  | 7.0458 | 0.0000 | 7.0458 | 3.8730 | 0.0000 | 3.8730 |  |  | 0.0000 |  |  | 0.0000 |
| Off-Road | 4.3350 | 45.5727 | 22.0630 | 0.0380 |  | 2.3904 | 2.3904 |  | 2.1991 | 2.1991 | 0.0000 | 3,766.452 | $3,766.452$ | 1.1917 |  | $\begin{gathered} 3,966.244 \\ 5 \end{gathered}$ |
| Total | 4.3350 | 45.5727 | 22.0630 | 0.0380 | 7.0458 | 2.3904 | 9.4362 | 3.8730 | 2.1991 | 6.0721 | 0.0000 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 3,766.452 \\ 9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 3,766.452 \\ 9 \end{array}$ | 1.1917 |  | $\begin{array}{\|c} 3,796.244 \\ 5 \end{array}$ |

RPV Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Winter

### 3.3 Site Preparation - 2019

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | PM10 Total | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hauling | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 |
| Vendor | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 |
| Worker |  | 0.0732 | 0.7965 | $\begin{aligned} & 2.0700 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 003 \end{aligned}$ | 0.2012 | $\begin{gathered} 1.7300 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.2029 | 0.0534 | $\begin{gathered} 1.6000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0550 |  | 205.5836 | 205.5836 | $\begin{gathered} 7.0700 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 205.7604 |
| Total | 0.0997 | 0.0732 | 0.7965 | $\begin{gathered} 2.0700 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.2012 | $\begin{gathered} 1.7300 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.2029 | 0.0534 | $\begin{gathered} 1.6000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0550 |  | 205.5836 | 205.5836 | $\begin{gathered} 7.0700 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 205.7604 |

3.4 Grading - 2019

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | co | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { PM10 } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { PM2.5 } \\ \text { Total } \end{array}$ | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fugitive Dust |  |  |  |  | 7.6128 | 0.0000 | 7.6128 | 3.4820 | 0.0000 | 3.4820 |  |  | 0.0000 |  |  |  |
| Off-Road | 4.7389 | 54.5202 | 33.3768 | 0.0620 |  | 2.3827 | 2.3827 |  | 2.1920 | 2.1920 |  | -6,140.019 | 6,140.019 | 1.9426 |  | $6,188.585$ |
| Total | 4.7389 | 54.5202 | 33.3768 | 0.0620 | 7.6128 | 2.3827 | 9.9955 | 3.4820 | 2.1920 | 5.6740 |  | $6,140.019$ <br> 5 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 6,140.019 \\ 5 \end{array}$ | 1.9426 |  | $\begin{gathered} 6,188.585 \end{gathered}$ |

RPV Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Winter

### 3.4 Grading-2019

## Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | co | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | PM10 Tota | Fugitive PM2.5 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Exhaust } \\ & \text { PM2.5 } \end{aligned}$ | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio-CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hauling |  | 13.3169 | 2.9913 | 0.0337 |  | 0.0491 |  |  | 0.0470 | 0.2526 |  | 3,646.421 | $\begin{gathered} 3,646.421 \\ 7 \end{gathered}$ | 0.2652 |  | $\begin{gathered} 3,653.051 \\ 5 \end{gathered}$ |
| Vendor | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 |
| Worker | 0.1108 | 0.0813 | 0.8850 | $\begin{gathered} 2.2900 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.2236 | $\begin{gathered} 1.9300 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.2255 | 0.0593 | $\begin{gathered} 1.7800 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0611 |  | 228.4262 | 228.4262 | $\begin{aligned} & 7.8600 e- \\ & 003 \end{aligned}$ |  | 228.6226 |
| Total | 0.5240 | 13.3983 | 3.8762 | 0.0360 | 0.9737 | 0.0511 | 1.0248 | 0.2649 | 0.0488 | 0.3137 |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 3,874.847 \\ 9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 3,874.847 \\ 9 \end{array}$ | 0.2731 |  | $\begin{array}{\|c} 3,881.674 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |

Mitigated Construction On-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | co | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | PM10 Total | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fugitive Dus |  |  |  |  | 2.9690 | 0.0000 | 2.9690 | 1.3580 | 0.0000 | 1.3580 |  |  | 0.0000 |  |  | 0.0000 |
| Off-Road | 4.7389 | 54.5202 | 33.3768 | 0.0620 |  | 2.3827 | 2.3827 |  | 2.1920 | 2.1920 | 0.0000 | 6,140.019 | 6,140.019 | 1.9426 |  | $\begin{gathered} -188.585 \\ \hline 6 \end{gathered}$ |
| Total | 4.7389 | 54.5202 | 33.3768 | 0.0620 | 2.9690 | 2.3827 | 5.3517 | 1.3580 | 2.1920 | 3.5500 | 0.0000 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 6,140.019 \\ 5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 6,140.019 \\ 5 \end{array}$ | 1.9426 |  | 6,188.585 |

RPV Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Winter

### 3.4 Grading-2019

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | $\begin{gathered} \text { PM10 } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1b/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hauling | 0.4133 | 13.3169 | 2.9913 | 0.0337 | 0.7502 |  | 0.7993 | 0.2056 | 0.0470 | 0.2526 |  | ${ }^{3,646.421} 7$ | $\begin{gathered} 3,646.421 \\ 7 \end{gathered}$ | 0.2652 |  | $\begin{gathered} 3,653.051 \\ 5 \end{gathered}$ |
| Vendor |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  |  |
| Worker | 0.1108 | 0.0813 | 0.8850 | $\begin{gathered} 2.2900 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.2236 | ${ }^{1.93000-}$ | 0.2255 | 0.0593 | $\begin{gathered} 1.7800 \mathrm{e} \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0611 |  | 228.4262 | 228.4262 | $\begin{gathered} 7.8600 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 228.6226 |
| Total | 0.5240 | 13.3983 | 3.8762 | 0.0360 | 0.9737 | 0.0511 | 1.0248 | 0.2649 | 0.0488 | 0.3137 |  | $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline 3,874.847 \\ 9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 3,874.847 \\ 9 \end{array}$ | 0.2731 |  | $\begin{gathered} 3,881.674 \\ 1 \end{gathered}$ |

3.5 Building Construction - 2019

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

|  | ROG | NOX | CO | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Exhaust } \\ & \text { PM10 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { PM10 } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | Fugitive PM2.5 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Exhaust } \\ \text { PM2.5 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { PM2.5 } \\ \text { Total } \end{array}$ | Bio- CO2 | NBio-CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Off-Road | 2.3612 | 21.0788 | 17.1638 | 0.0269 |  | 1.2899 | 1.2899 |  | 1.2127 | 1.2127 |  | $2$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,591.580 \\ 2 \end{gathered}$ | 0.6313 |  | $\begin{gathered} 2,607.363 \\ 5 \end{gathered}$ |
| Total | 2.3612 | 21.0788 | 17.1638 | 0.0269 |  | 1.2899 | 1.2899 |  | 1.2127 | 1.2127 |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 2,591.580 \\ 2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 2,591.580 \\ 2 \end{array}$ | 0.6313 |  | $\begin{array}{\|c} 2,607.363 \\ 5 \end{array}$ |

RPV Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Winter

### 3.5 Building Construction-2019

## Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | co | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { PM10 } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | Fugitive PM2. 5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hauling | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 |
| Vendor | 0.0130 | 0.3477 | 0.1015 | $\begin{aligned} & 7.6000 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 004 \end{aligned}$ | 0.0192 | $\begin{gathered} 2.2500 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0215 | $\begin{gathered} 5.5300 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.1500 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7.6800 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 81.3831 | 81.3831 | ${ }^{5.72000-}$ |  | 81.5261 |
| Worker | 0.0609 | 0.0447 | 0.4867 | $1.2600 \mathrm{e}-$ | 0.1230 | $1.0600 \mathrm{e}-$ | 0.1240 | 0.0326 | $9.8000 \mathrm{e}$ | 0.0336 |  | 125.6344 | 125.6344 | $4.3200 \mathrm{e}-$ |  | 125.7424 |
| Total | 0.0739 | 0.3924 | 0.5883 | $\begin{aligned} & 2.0200 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 003 \end{aligned}$ | 0.1422 | $\begin{gathered} 3.3100 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.1455 | 0.0381 | $\begin{gathered} 3.1300 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0413 |  | 207.0175 | 207.0175 | 0.0100 |  | 207.2685 |

Mitigated Construction On-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | co | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { PM10 } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { PM2.5 } \\ \text { Total } \end{array}$ | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Off-Road | 2.3612 | 21.0788 | 17.1638 | 0.0269 |  | 1.2899 | 1.2899 |  | 1.2127 | 1.2127 | 0.0000 | $:$ | 2,591.580 | 0.6313 |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 2,607.363 \\ 5 \end{array}$ |
| Total | 2.3612 | 21.0788 | 17.1638 | 0.0269 |  | 1.2899 | 1.2899 |  | 1.2127 | 1.2127 | 0.0000 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 2,591.580 \\ 2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 2,591.580 \\ 2 \end{array}$ | 0.6313 |  | $\underset{5}{2,607.363}$ |

### 3.5 Building Construction - 2019

 Mitigated Construction Off-Site|  | ROG | NOx | co | SO2 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Fugitive } \\ \text { PM10 } \end{gathered}$ | Exhaust PM10 | $\begin{gathered} \text { PM10 } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hauling | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 |
| Vendor | 0.0130 | 0.3477 | 0.1015 | $\begin{gathered} 7.6000 \mathrm{e} \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0192 | ${ }^{2.25000-}$ | 0.0215 | 5.5300e- | $2.15000-$ 003 | $7.6800 \mathrm{e}-$ 003 |  | 81.3831 | 81.3831 | ${ }^{5.72000-}$ |  | 81.5261 |
| Worker |  | 0.0447 | 0.4867 | $\begin{gathered} -7.2600-- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.1230 | $\begin{gathered} 1.0600-- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.1240 | 0.0326 | $\begin{gathered} 9.8000-- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0336 |  | 125.6344 | 125.6344 | $\begin{gathered} 4.3200 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 125.7424 |
| Total | 0.0739 | 0.3924 | 0.5883 | $\begin{gathered} 2.0200 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.1422 | $\begin{gathered} 3.3100 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.1455 | 0.0381 | $\begin{gathered} 3.1300 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0413 |  | 207.0175 | 207.0175 | 0.0100 |  | 207.2685 |

3.5 Building Construction-2020

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | co | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { PM10 } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { PM2.5 } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Off-Road | 2.1198 | 19.1860 | 16.8485 | 0.0269 |  | 1.1171 | 1.1171 |  | 1.0503 | 1.0503 |  | $: \begin{gathered} 2,553.063 \\ : \end{gathered}$ | 2,553.063 | 0.6229 |  | $\begin{gathered} 2,568.634 \\ 5 \end{gathered}$ |
| Total | 2.1198 | 19.1860 | 16.8485 | 0.0269 |  | 1.1171 | 1.1171 |  | 1.0503 | 1.0503 |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 2,553.063 \\ 1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 2,553.063 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 0.6229 |  | $\underset{5}{2,568.634}$ |

3.5 Building Construction-2020

## Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | co | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | PM10 Total | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hauling | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 |
| Vendor | 0.0112 | 0.3191 | 0.0922 | $\begin{gathered} 7.6000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0192 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.5300 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 003 \end{aligned}$ | 0.0207 | $\begin{array}{r} 5.530 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.4600 \mathrm{e} \\ & 003 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6.9900 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 80.8347 | 80.8347 | $5.4100 \mathrm{e}-$ 003 |  | 80.9699 |
| Worker | 0.0562 | 0.0399 | 0.4411 | $\begin{gathered} 1.2200 \mathrm{e} \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.1230 | $\begin{gathered} 1.0300 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.1240 | 0.0326 | $\begin{gathered} 9.5000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0336 |  | 121.8162 | 121.8162 | $\begin{gathered} 3.8400 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 121.9122 |
| Total | 0.0674 | 0.3589 | 0.5333 | $\begin{gathered} 1.9800 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.1422 | $\begin{gathered} 2.5600 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.1447 | 0.0381 | $\begin{gathered} 2.4100 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0405 |  | 202.6510 | 202.6510 | $\begin{gathered} 9.2500 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 202.8821 |

Mitigated Construction On-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Exhaust } \\ \text { PM10 } \end{gathered}$ | PM10 Total | Fugitive PM2.5 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Exhaust } \\ & \text { PM2.5 } \end{aligned}$ | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio-CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Off-Road | 2.1198 | 19.1860 | 16.8485 | 0.0269 |  | 1.1171 | 1.1171 |  | 1.0503 | 1.0503 | 0.0000 | $\text { : } 2,553.063$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,553.063 \\ 1 \end{gathered}$ | 0.6229 |  | $\begin{gathered} 2,568.634 \\ 5 \end{gathered}$ |
| Total | 2.1198 | 19.1860 | 16.8485 | 0.0269 |  | 1.1171 | 1.1171 |  | 1.0503 | 1.0503 | 0.0000 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 2,553.063 \\ 1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline 2,553.063 \\ 1 \end{array}$ | 0.6229 |  | $\underset{5}{2,568.634}$ |

### 3.5 Building Construction-2020

 Mitigated Construction Off-Site|  | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | PM10 Total | Fugitive PM2.5 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Exhaust } \\ & \text { PM2.5 } \end{aligned}$ | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hauling | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 |
| Vendor | 0.0112 | 0.3191 | 0.0922 | $7.60000-$ 004 | 0.0192 | $1.53000-$ 003 | 0.0207 | $5.53000-$ 003 | $1.4600 \mathrm{e}-$ 003 | $\begin{gathered} 6.9900 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 80.8347 | 80.8347 | ${ }^{5.41000-}$ |  | 80.9699 |
| Worke |  | 0.0399 | 0.4411 | $\begin{gathered} 1.2200 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.1230 | $\begin{gathered} 1.0300 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.1240 | 0.0326 | $\begin{aligned} & 9.5000 \mathrm{e} \\ & 004 \end{aligned}$ | 0.0336 |  | 121.8162 | 121.8162 | $\begin{gathered} 3.8400 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 121.9122 |
| Total | 0.0674 | 0.3589 | 0.5333 | $\begin{gathered} 1.9800 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.1422 | $\begin{aligned} & 2.5600 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 003 \end{aligned}$ | 0.1447 | 0.0381 | $\begin{gathered} 2.4100 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0405 |  | 202.6510 | 202.6510 | $\begin{gathered} 9.2500 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 202.8821 |

### 3.5 Building Construction-2021

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | co | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { PM10 } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { PM2.5 } \\ \text { Total } \end{array}$ | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Off-Road | 1.9009 | 17.4321 | 16.5752 | 0.0269 |  | 0.9586 | 0.9586 |  | 0.9013 | 0.9013 |  | $:$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,553.363 \\ 9 \end{gathered}$ | 0.6160 |  | $\begin{gathered} 2,568.764 \\ 3 \end{gathered}$ |
| Total | 1.9009 | 17.4321 | 16.5752 | 0.0269 |  | 0.9586 | 0.9586 |  | 0.9013 | 0.9013 |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 2,553.363 \\ 9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 2,553.363 \\ 9 \end{array}$ | 0.6160 |  | $\underset{3}{2,568.764}$ |

### 3.5 Building Construction-2021

## Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | co | SO2 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Fugitive } \\ \text { PM10 } \end{gathered}$ | Exhaust PM10 | $\begin{gathered} \text { PM10 } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hauling | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 |
| Vendor | $\begin{gathered} 9.5700 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.2907 | 0.0842 | $\begin{aligned} & 7.5000 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 004 \end{aligned}$ | 0.0192 | $6.1000 e^{-}$ 004 | 0.0198 | $\begin{gathered} 5.5300 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 5.9000e- | $6.1200 e-$ 003 |  | 80.2037 | 80.2037 | ${ }^{5.18000-}$ |  | 80.3331 |
| Worker |  | 0.0359 | 0.4051 | $\begin{gathered} -7.1800-- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.1230 | $\begin{gathered} 9.9000-- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 0.1240 | 0.0326 | $\begin{gathered} 9.2000-- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0335 |  | 117.9476 | 117.9476 | $\begin{gathered} 3.4700 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 178.0344 |
| Total | 0.0620 | 0.3266 | 0.4893 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.9300 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 003 \end{aligned}$ | 0.1422 | $\begin{gathered} 1.6000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.1438 | 0.0381 | $\begin{gathered} 1.5100 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0396 |  | 198.1513 | 198.1513 | $\begin{gathered} 8.6500 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 198.3675 |

Mitigated Construction On-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | co | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { PM10 } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { PM2.5 } \\ \text { Total } \end{array}$ | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Off-Road | 1.9009 | 17.4321 | 16.5752 | 0.0269 |  | 0.9586 | 0.9586 |  | 0.9013 | 0.9013 | 0.0000 | $:$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,553.363 \\ 9 \end{gathered}$ | 0.6160 |  | $\begin{gathered} 2,568.764 \\ 3 \end{gathered}$ |
| Total | 1.9009 | 17.4321 | 16.5752 | 0.0269 |  | 0.9586 | 0.9586 |  | 0.9013 | 0.9013 | 0.0000 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 2,553.363 \\ 9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 2,553.363 \\ 9 \end{array}$ | 0.6160 |  | $\underset{3}{2,568.764}$ |

### 3.5 Building Construction-2021

 Mitigated Construction Off-Site|  | ROG | NOX | CO | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | PM10 Total | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hauling | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 |
| Vendor | ${ }^{9.57000-}$ | 0.2907 | 0.0842 | $7.50000-$ 004 | 0.0192 | $6.1000 e^{-}$ 004 | 0.0198 | ${ }^{5.53000-}$ | $5.90000-$ 004 | $\begin{gathered} 6.1200 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 80.2037 | 80.2037 | $5.18000-$ 003 |  | 80.3331 |
| Worke |  | 0.0359 | 0.4051 | $\begin{gathered} 1.1800 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.1230 | $\begin{aligned} & 9.9000 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 004 \end{aligned}$ | 0.1240 | 0.0326 | $\begin{gathered} 9.2000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0335 |  | 117.9476 | 117.9476 | $\begin{gathered} 3.4700 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 118.0344 |
| Total | 0.0620 | 0.3266 | 0.4893 | $\begin{gathered} 1.9300 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.1422 | $\begin{gathered} 1.6000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.1438 | 0.0381 | $\begin{gathered} 1.5100 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0396 |  | 198.1513 | 198.1513 | $\begin{gathered} 8.6500 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 198.3675 |

### 3.5 Building Construction - 2022

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | co | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { PM10 } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { PM2.5 } \\ \text { Total } \end{array}$ | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Off-Road | 1.7062 | 15.6156 | 16.3634 | 0.0269 |  | 0.8090 | 0.8090 |  | 0.7612 | 0.7612 |  | $\text { : } 2,554.333$ | 2,554.333 | 0.6120 |  | $\begin{gathered} 2,569.632 \\ 2 \end{gathered}$ |
| Total | 1.7062 | 15.6156 | 16.3634 | 0.0269 |  | 0.8090 | 0.8090 |  | 0.7612 | 0.7612 |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 2,554.333 \\ 6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 2,554.333 \\ 6 \end{array}$ | 0.6120 |  | $\underset{2}{2,569.632}$ |

RPV Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Winter

### 3.5 Building Construction-2022

## Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | co | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | PM10 Total | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hauling | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 |
| Vendor | $\begin{gathered} 8.9900 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.2762 | 0.0797 | $\begin{gathered} 7.4000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0192 | $\begin{aligned} & 5.4000 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 004 \end{aligned}$ | 0.0197 | $\begin{gathered} 5.5300 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.1000 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 004 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6.0400 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 79.4911 | 79.4911 | $5.0000 \mathrm{e}-$ 003 |  | 79.6160 |
| Worker | 0.0493 | 0.0324 | 0.3731 | $\begin{gathered} 1.1400 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.1230 | $9.6000 \mathrm{e}-$ | 0.1239 | 0.0326 | $8.9000 \mathrm{e}-$ | 0.0335 |  | 113.8026 | 113.8026 | $3.1300 \mathrm{e}-$ 003 |  | 113.8810 |
| Total | 0.0583 | 0.3086 | 0.4528 | $\begin{gathered} 1.8800 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.1422 | $\begin{gathered} 1.5000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.1437 | 0.0381 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.4000 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 003 \end{aligned}$ | 0.0395 |  | 193.2937 | 193.2937 | $\begin{gathered} 8.1300 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 193.4970 |

Mitigated Construction On-Site

|  | ROG | NOX | co | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | PM10 Total | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Off-Road | 1.7062 | 15.6156 | 16.3634 | 0.0269 |  | 0.8090 | 0.8090 |  | 0.7612 | 0.7612 | 0.0000 | $\underset{6}{2,554.333}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,554.333 \\ 6 \end{gathered}$ | 0.6120 |  | $\begin{gathered} 2,569.632 \\ 2 \end{gathered}$ |
| Total | 1.7062 | 15.6156 | 16.3634 | 0.0269 |  | 0.8090 | 0.8090 |  | 0.7612 | 0.7612 | 0.0000 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 2,554.333 \\ 6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c\|} 2,554.333 \\ 6 \end{array}$ | 0.6120 |  | $\underset{2}{2,569.632}$ |

### 3.5 Building Construction - 2022

 Mitigated Construction Off-Site|  | ROG | NOx | co | SO2 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Fugitive } \\ \text { PM10 } \end{gathered}$ | Exhaust PM10 | $\begin{gathered} \text { PM10 } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hauling | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 |
| Vendor | $8.9900 \mathrm{e}-$ | 0.2762 | 0.0797 | $\begin{aligned} & 7.4000 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 004 \end{aligned}$ | 0.0192 | 5.4000e- | 0.0197 | $\begin{gathered} 5.5300 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 5.1000e- | $6.0400 \mathrm{e}-$ 003 |  | 79.4911 | 79.4911 | ${ }^{5.00000-}$ |  | 79.6160 |
| Worker |  | 0.0324 | 0.3731 | $\begin{gathered} 1.1400-- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.1230 | $\begin{gathered} 9.6000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 0.1239 | 0.0326 | $\begin{gathered} 8.9000-- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0335 |  | 113.8026 | 113.8026 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.1300 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 003 \end{aligned}$ |  | 113.8810 |
| Total | 0.0583 | 0.3086 | 0.4528 | $\begin{gathered} 1.8800 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.1422 | $\begin{gathered} 1.5000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.1437 | 0.0381 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.4000 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 003 \end{aligned}$ | 0.0395 |  | 193.2937 | 193.2937 | $\begin{gathered} 8.1300 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 193.4970 |

3.6 Paving - 2022

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | co | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { PM10 } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Off-Road |  | 11.1249 | 14.5805 | 0.0228 |  | 0.5679 | 0.5679 |  | 0.5225 | 0.5225 |  | 2,207.660 | $\begin{gathered} 2,207.660 \\ 3 \end{gathered}$ | 0.7140 |  | $\begin{gathered} 2,225.510 \\ 4 \end{gathered}$ |
| Paving | 0.0000 |  |  |  |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  |  | 0.0000 |  |  | 0.0000 |
| Total | 1.1028 | 11.1249 | 14.5805 | 0.0228 |  | 0.5679 | 0.5679 |  | 0.5225 | 0.5225 |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 2,207.660 \\ 3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 2,207.660 \\ 3 \end{array}$ | 0.7140 |  | $\underset{4}{2,225.510}$ |

RPV Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Winter

### 3.6 Paving - 2022

## Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fugitive } \\ & \text { PM10 } \end{aligned}$ | Exhaust PM10 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { PM10 } \\ & \text { Total } \end{aligned}$ | Fugitive PM2.5 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Exhaust } \\ & \text { PM2.5 } \end{aligned}$ | PM2.5 Tota | Bio- CO2 | NBio-CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hauling | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 |
| Vendor | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 |
| Worker | 0.0672 | 0.0442 | 0.5088 | $\begin{gathered} 1.5600 \mathrm{e} \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.1677 | $1.3100 \mathrm{e}-$ 003 | 0.1690 | 0.0445 | $\begin{gathered} 1.2100 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0457 |  | 155.1854 | 155.1854 | 4.2700 e 003 |  | 155.2922 |
| Total | 0.0672 | 0.0442 | 0.5088 | $\begin{gathered} 1.5600 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.1677 | $\begin{gathered} 1.3100 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.1690 | 0.0445 | $\begin{gathered} 1.2100 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0457 |  | 155.1854 | 155.1854 | $\begin{gathered} 4.2700 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 155.2922 |

Mitigated Construction On-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | co | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | PM10 Tota | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Off-Road |  | 11.1249 | 14.5805 | 0.0228 |  | 0.5679 | 0.5679 |  | 0.5225 | 0.5225 | 0.0000 | ${ }_{3}^{2,207.660}$ | $2,207.660$ | 0.7140 |  | $\begin{gathered} 2,225.510 \\ 4 \end{gathered}$ |
| Paving | 0.0000 |  |  |  |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  |  | 0.0000 |  |  | 0.0000 |
| Total | 1.1028 | 11.1249 | 14.5805 | 0.0228 |  | 0.5679 | 0.5679 |  | 0.5225 | 0.5225 | 0.0000 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 2,207.660 \\ 3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 2,207.660 \\ 3 \end{array}$ | 0.7140 |  | $\underset{4}{2,225.510}$ |

RPV Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Winter

### 3.6 Paving - 2022

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | $\begin{gathered} \text { PM10 } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1b/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hauling | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 |
| Vendor | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 |
| Worker | 0.0672 | 0.0442 | 0.5088 | $\begin{gathered} 1.5600 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.1677 | $1.3100 \mathrm{e}-$ 003 | 0.1690 | 0.0445 | $\begin{gathered} 1.2100 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0457 |  | 155.1854 | 155.1854 | $\begin{gathered} 4.2700 e- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 155.2922 |
| Total | 0.0672 | 0.0442 | 0.5088 | $\begin{gathered} 1.5600 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.1677 | $\begin{gathered} 1.3100 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.1690 | 0.0445 | $\begin{gathered} 1.2100 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0457 |  | 155.1854 | 155.1854 | ${ }^{4.27000-}$ |  | 155.2922 |

3.7 Architectural Coating-2022

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | $\begin{gathered} \text { PM10 } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | Fugitive PM2.5 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Exhaust } \\ & \text { PM2.5 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { PM2.5 } \\ \text { Total } \end{array}$ | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Archit. Coating | 14.1073 |  |  |  |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  |  | 0.0000 |  |  | 0.0000 |
| Off-Road | 0.2045 | 1.4085 | 1.8136 | $2.9700 \mathrm{e}-$ <br> 003 |  | 0.0817 | 0.0817 |  | 0.0817 | 0.0817 |  | 281.4481 | 281.4481 | 0.0183 |  | 281.9062 |
| Total | 14.3118 | 1.4085 | 1.8136 | $\begin{gathered} 2.9700 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 0.0817 | 0.0817 |  | 0.0817 | 0.0817 |  | 281.4481 | 281.4481 | 0.0183 |  | 281.9062 |

### 3.7 Architectural Coating - 2022

## Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Exhaust } \\ & \text { PM10 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { PM10 } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \text { PM2.5 } \\ \text { Total } \end{array}$ | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Ib/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hauling | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 |
| Vendor | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 |
| Worker | $\begin{gathered} 8.9600 \mathrm{e} \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5.8900 \mathrm{e} \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0678 | $\begin{gathered} 2.1000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0224 | $\begin{gathered} 1.7000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0225 | $\begin{gathered} 5.9300 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.6000 \mathrm{e} \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.0900 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 20.6914 | 20.6914 | $\begin{gathered} 5.7000- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ |  | 20.7056 |
| Total | $\begin{gathered} 8.9600 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5.8900 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0678 | $\begin{gathered} 2.1000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0224 | $\begin{gathered} 1.7000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0225 | $\begin{gathered} 5.9300 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.6000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6.0900 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 20.6914 | 20.6914 | $\begin{gathered} 5.7000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ |  | 20.7056 |

## Mitigated Construction On-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { PM10 } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Archit. Coating | 14.1073 |  |  |  |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  |  | 0.0000 |  |  | 0.0000 |
| Off-Road | 0.2045 | 1.4085 | 1.8136 | $2.9700 \mathrm{e}-$ |  | 0.0817 | 0.0817 |  | 0.0817 | 0.0817 | 0.0000 | 281.4481 | 281.4481 | 0.0183 |  | 281.9062 |
| Total | 14.3118 | 1.4085 | 1.8136 | $\begin{gathered} 2.9700 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 0.0817 | 0.0817 |  | 0.0817 | 0.0817 | 0.0000 | 281.4481 | 281.4481 | 0.0183 |  | 281.9062 |

RPV Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Winter

### 3.7 Architectural Coating-2022

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fugitive } \\ & \text { PM10 } \end{aligned}$ | Exhaust PM10 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { PM10 } \\ & \text { Total } \end{aligned}$ | Fugitive PM2.5 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Exhaust } \\ & \text { PM2.5 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { PM2.5 } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1b/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hauling | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 |
| Vendor | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 |
| Worker | $\begin{gathered} 8.9600 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5.8900 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0678 | $\begin{gathered} -1.1000 \mathrm{e} \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0224 | $\begin{gathered} 1.7000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0225 | $\begin{gathered} -9300 \mathrm{e} \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.6000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -2.0900 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 20.6914 | 20.6914 | $\begin{gathered} -7.7000-- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ |  | 20.7056 |
| Total | $\begin{gathered} 8.9600 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5.8900 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0678 | $\begin{gathered} 2.1000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0224 | $\begin{gathered} 1.7000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0225 | $\begin{gathered} 5.9300 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.6000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6.0900 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 20.6914 | 20.6914 | $\begin{gathered} 5.7000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ |  | 20.7056 |

### 4.0 Operational Detail - Mobile

4.1 Mitigation Measures Mobile

RPV Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Winter

|  | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | PM10 Total | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2. 5 | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | 1b/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mitigated | 0.4907 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c} 2,573.086 \\ 3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,573.086 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $0.1279$ |  | $\underset{5}{2,576.282}$ |
| Unmitigated |  | 2.1529 | 6.6182 | 0.0253 |  |  | 2.2517 |  | 0.0181 |  |  | $:$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,573.086 \\ 3 \end{gathered}$ | 0.1279 |  | $\begin{gathered} 2,576.282 \\ 5 \end{gathered}$ |

### 4.2 Trip Summary Information

|  | Average Daily Trip Rate |  |  | Unmitigated | Mitigated |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Land Use | Weekday | Saturday | Sunday | Annual VMT | Annual VMT |
| Single Family Housing | 295.12 | 307.21 | 267.22 | $: 1,000,752$ | $1,000,752$ |
| Total | 295.12 | 307.21 | 267.22 | $1,000,752$ | $1,000,752$ |

### 4.3 Trip Type Information

|  | Miles |  |  |  | Trip \% |  |  |  | Trip Purpose \% |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Land Use | H-W or C-W | H-S or C-C | H-O or C-NW | H-W or C-W | H-S or C-C | H-O or C-NW | Primary | Diverted | Pass-by |  |  |  |
| Single Family Housing | 14.70 | 5.90 | 8.70 | 40.20 | 19.20 | 40.60 | $\vdots$ | 86 | 1 | 11 |  |  |

### 4.4 Fleet Mix

| Land Use | LDA | LDT1 | LDT2 | MDV | LHD1 | LHD2 | MHD | HHD | OBUS | UBUS | MCY | SBUS | MH |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Single Family Housing | 0.545842 | 0.044768 | 0.205288 | 0.119317 | 0.015350 | 0.00622 | 0.020460 | 0.03133 | 0.00254 | 0.00213 | 0.005184 | 0.000692 | 0.000862 |

### 5.0 Energy Detail

Historical Enerav Use: N

RPV Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Winter

### 5.1 Mitigation Measures Energy

|  | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { PM10 } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | 1b/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| NaturalGas Mitigated | $0.0236$ | 0.2020 | 0.0860 | $\begin{gathered} 1.2900 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 0.0163 | 0.0163 |  | 0.0163 | 0.0163 |  | : 257.8412 | [257.8412 | $\begin{gathered} 4.9400 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.7300 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 259.3734 |
| NaturalGas Unmitigated | 0.0236 | 0.2020 | 0.0860 | $\begin{gathered} 7.2900 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 0.0163 | 0.0163 |  | 0.0163 | 0.0163 |  |  | 257.8412 | $4.94000-$ 003 | $\begin{gathered} 7.7300- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 259.3734 |

### 5.2 Energy by Land Use - NaturaIGas

## Unmitigated

|  | NaturalGa s Use | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | PM10 Total | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { PM2.5 } \\ \text { Total } \end{array}$ | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Land Use | kBTU/yr | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Single Family Housing | 2191.65 | 0.0236 | 0.2020 | 0.0860 | $\begin{gathered} 1.2900 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 0.0163 | 0.0163 |  | 0.0163 | 0.0163 |  | 257.8412 | 257.8412 | $\begin{gathered} 4.9400 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.7300 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 259.3734 |
| Total |  | 0.0236 | 0.2020 | 0.0860 | $\begin{gathered} 1.2900 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 0.0163 | 0.0163 |  | 0.0163 | 0.0163 |  | 257.8412 | 257.8412 | $\begin{gathered} 4.9400 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.7300 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 259.3734 |

### 5.2 Energy by Land Use - NaturalGas Mitigated

|  | NaturalGa s Use | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PM10 } \\ & \text { Total } \end{aligned}$ | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio-CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Land Use | kBTU/yr | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Single Family Housing | 2.19165 | 0.0236 | 0.2020 | 0.0860 | $\begin{gathered} 1.2900 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 0.0163 | 0.0163 |  | 0.0163 | 0.0163 |  | 257.8412 | 257.8412 | $\begin{gathered} 4.9400 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.7300 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 259.3734 |
| Total |  | 0.0236 | 0.2020 | 0.0860 | $\begin{gathered} 1.2900 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 0.0163 | 0.0163 |  | 0.0163 | 0.0163 |  | 257.8412 | 257.8412 | $\begin{gathered} 4.9400 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.7300 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 259.3734 |

### 6.0 Area Detail

### 6.1 Mitigation Measures Area

|  | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | PM10 Total | Fugitive PM2.5 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Exhaust } \\ \text { PM2.5 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PM2.5 } \\ & \text { Total } \end{aligned}$ | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mitigated | 1 10.8680 | 0.6727 | 18.3232 | 0.0404 |  | 2.3822 | 2.3822 |  | 2.3822 | 2.3822 | 290.3745 | 562.6051 | 852.9796 | 0.8704 | 0.0197 | 880.6123 |
| Unmitigated | , 10.8680 | 0.6727 | 18.3232 | 0.0404 |  | 2.3822 | 2.3822 |  | 2.3822 | 2.3822 | 290.3745 | 562.6051 | 852.9796 | 0.8704 | 0.0197 | 880.6123 |

RPV Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Winter

### 6.2 Area by SubCategory

## Unmitigated

|  | ROG | NOx | co | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Exhaust } \\ \text { PM10 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { PM10 } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { PM2.5 } \\ \text { Total } \end{array}$ | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SubCategory | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Architectural Coating | 0.2126 |  |  |  |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  |  | 0.0000 |  |  | 0.0000 |
| Consumer Products | 2.4552 |  |  |  |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  |  | 0.0000 |  |  | 0.0000 |
| Hearth | 8.1231 | 0.6432 | 15.7651 | 0.0402 |  | 2.3680 | 2.3680 |  | 2.3680 | 2.3680 | 290.3745 | 558.0000 | 848.3745 | 0.8660 | 0.0197 | 875.8964 |
| Landscaping | 0.0771 | 0.0295 | 2.5581 | $\begin{gathered} 1.4000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ |  | 0.0142 | 0.0142 |  | 0.0142 | 0.0142 |  | 4.6051 | 4.6051 | $\begin{gathered} 4.4300 \mathrm{e} \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 4.7158 |
| Total | 10.8680 | 0.6727 | 18.3232 | 0.0404 |  | 2.3822 | 2.3822 |  | 2.3822 | 2.3822 | 290.3745 | 562.6051 | 852.9796 | 0.8704 | 0.0197 | 880.6123 |

RPV Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Winter

### 6.2 Area by SubCategory

Mitigated

|  | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Exhaust } \\ & \text { PM10 } \end{aligned}$ | PM10 Total | Fugitive PM2.5 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Exhaust } \\ & \text { PM2.5 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PM2.5 } \\ & \text { Total } \end{aligned}$ | Bio- CO2 | NBio-CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SubCategory | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | lb/day |  |  |  |  |  |
| Architectural Coating | 0.2126 |  |  |  |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  |  | 0.0000 |  |  | 0.0000 |
| Consumer Products | 2.4552 |  |  |  |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  |  | 0.0000 |  |  | 0.0000 |
| Hearth | 8.1231 | 0.6432 | 15.7651 | 0.0402 |  | 2.3680 | 2.3680 |  | 2.3680 | 2.3680 | 290.3745 | 558.0000 | 848.3745 | 0.8660 | 0.0197 | 875.8964 |
| Landscaping | 0.0771 | 0.0295 | 2.5581 | $\begin{gathered} 1.4000 \mathrm{e} \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ |  | 0.0142 | 0.0142 |  | 0.0142 | 0.0142 |  | 4.6051 | 4.6051 | $\begin{gathered} 4.4300 e- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 4.7158 |
| Total | 10.8680 | 0.6727 | 18.3232 | 0.0404 |  | 2.3822 | 2.3822 |  | 2.3822 | 2.3822 | 290.3745 | 562.6051 | 852.9796 | 0.8704 | 0.0197 | 880.6123 |

### 7.0 Water Detail

7.1 Mitigation Measures Water

### 8.0 Waste Detail

### 8.1 Mitigation Measures Waste

### 9.0 Operational Offroad

| Equipment Type | Number | Hours/Day | Days/Year | Horse Power | Load Factor | Fuel Type |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

RPV Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Winter
Fire Pumps and Emergency Generators

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

## Boilers

| Equipment Type | Number | Heat Input/Day | Heat Input/Year | Boiler Rating | Fuel Type |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

## User Defined Equipment

| Equipment Type | Number |
| :--- | :---: |

### 11.0 Vegetation

RPV Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Annual

## RPV Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium <br> Los Angeles-South Coast County, Annual

### 1.0 Project Characteristics

### 1.1 Land Usage

| Land Uses | Size | Metric | Lot Acreage | Floor Surface Area | Population |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Single Family Housing | 31.00 | Dwelling Unit | 31.00 | 124,000.00 | 89 |

### 1.2 Other Project Characteristics

| Urbanization | Urban | Wind Speed (m/s) | 2.2 | Precipitation Freq (Days) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Climate Zone | 8 |  | Operational Year |  |
| Utility Company | Southern California Edison | 2023 |  |  |
| CO2 Intensity    <br> (lb/MWhr) 702.44 CH4 Intensity <br> $(\mathbf{I b} / \mathbf{M W h r})$ 0.029 |  |  |  |  |

### 1.3 User Entered Comments \& Non-Default Data

Project Characteristics -
Land Use - Per updated details RE built and not-yet built homes in Zone 2.
Construction Phase - Based on schedule used in 2012 EIR
Grading - Based on development assumptions for Zone 2
Architectural Coating - Per SCAQMD Rule 1113.
Area Coating - Per SCAQMD Rule 1113.
Construction Off-road Equipment Mitigation - Watering twice per day per SCAQMD Rule 403.

| Table Name | Column Name | Default Value | New Value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| tblArchitecturalCoating | EF_Nonresidential_Exterior | 100.00 | 50.00 |

RPV Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Annual

| tblArchitecturalCoating | EF_Nonresidential_Interior | 100.00 | 50.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| tblareaCoating | Area_EF_Nonresidential_Exterior | 100 | 50 |
| tbiAreaCoating | Area_EF_Nonresidential_Interior | 100 | 50 |
| tblConstDustMitigation | WaterExposedAreaPM10PercentReducti on | 55 | 61 |
| tblConstDustMitigation | WaterExposedAreaPM25PercentReducti on | 55 | 61 |
| tbiConstructionPhase | NumDays | 35.00 | 55.00 |
| tbiConstructionPhase | NumDays | 500.00 | 740.00 |
| tbiConstructionPhase | NumDays | 30.00 | 50.00 |
| tbiConstructionPhase | NumDays | 45.00 | 75.00 |
| tblConstructionPhase | NumDays | 35.00 | 55.00 |
| tbiConstructionPhase | NumDays | 20.00 | 30.00 |
| tbiConstructionPhase | PhaseEndDate | 7/20/2021 | 11/8/2022 |
| tbiConstructionPhase | PhaseEndDate | 4/13/2021 | 6/7/2022 |
| tblConstructionPhase | PhaseEndDate | 2/12/2019 | 3/12/2019 |
| tbiConstructionPhase | PhaseEndDate | 5/14/2019 | 8/6/2019 |
| tbiConstructionPhase | PhaseEndDate | 6/1/2021 | 8/23/2022 |
| tbiConstructionPhase | PhaseEndDate | 3/12/2019 | 4/23/2019 |
| tblConstructionPhase | PhaseStartDate | 6/2/2021 | 8/24/2022 |
| tbiConstructionPhase | PhaseStartDate | 5/15/2019 | 8/7/2019 |
| tbiConstructionPhase | PhaseStartDate | 3/13/2019 | 4/24/2019 |
| tbiConstructionPhase | PhaseStartDate | 4/14/2021 | -6/8/2022- |
| tbiConstructionPhase | PhaseStartDate | 2/13/2019 | 3/13/2019 |
| tbiGrading | AcresOfGrading | 187.50 | 112.50 |
| tblarading | MaterialExported | 0.00 | 31,000.00 |
| tbiGrading | Materialmported | 0.00 | 1,550.00 |
| tbiLandUse | LandUseSquareFeet | 55,800.00 | 124,000.00 |
| tbiLandUse | LotAcreage | 10.06 | 31.00 |

RPV Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Annual

### 2.0 Emissions Summary

### 2.1 Overall Construction

## Unmitigated Construction

|  | ROG | NOX | co | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | PM10 Total | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year | tons/yr |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | MT/yr |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2019 |  | 5.2654 | 3.2380 | $\begin{gathered} 6.8300 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.6067 | 0.2399 | 0.8467 |  | 0.2226 | 0.5158 | 0.0000 | 620.1350 | 620.1350 | 0.1463 | 0.0000 | $623.7916$ |
| 2020 |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 3.7900 \mathrm{e} \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0183 | 0.1467 | 0.1649 | $\begin{gathered} 4.9100 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.1379 | 0.1428 | 0.0000 | 327.8899 | 327.8899 | 0.0751 | 0.0000 |  |
| 2021 | 0.2555 | 2.3183 | 2.2278 | $\begin{gathered} 3.7700 \mathrm{e} \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0182 | 0.1253 | 0.1435 | $4.89000-$ 003 | 0.1178 | 0.1227 | 0.0000 | 326.1329 | 326.1329 | 0.0739 | 0.0000 | 327.9814 |
| 2022 | 0.5243 | 1.2382 | 1.4092 | $\begin{gathered} 2.3700 \mathrm{e} \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0129 | 0.0633 | 0.0762 | $\begin{gathered} 3.4600 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0594 | 0.0628 | 0.0000 | 206.3064 | 206.3064 | 0.0499 | 0.0000 | 207.5536 |
| Maximum | 0.5243 | 5.2654 | 3.2380 | $\begin{gathered} 6.8300 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.6067 | 0.2399 | 0.8467 | 0.2932 | 0.2226 | 0.5158 | 0.0000 | 620.1350 | 620.1350 | 0.1463 | 0.0000 | 623.7916 |

RPV Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Annual

### 2.1 Overall Construction

## Mitigated Construction

|  | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | PM10 Total | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year | tons/yr |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | MT/yr |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2019 | 0.4804 | 5.2654 | 3.2380 | $6.8300 \mathrm{e}-$ 003 | 0.2673 | 0.2399 | 0.5072 | 0.1226 | 0.2226 | 0.3453 | 0.0000 | : 620.1344 | 620.1344 | 0.1463 | 0.0000 | 623.7911 |
| 2020 | 0.2858 | 2.5613 | 2.2780 | $3.7900 \mathrm{e}-$ 003 | 0.0183 | 0.1467 | 0.1649 | $4.9100 \mathrm{e}-$ 003 | 0.1379 | 0.1428 | 0.0000 | , 327.8895 | 327.8895 | 0.0751 | 0.0000 | 329.7672 |
| 2021 | 0.2555 | 2.3183 | 2.2278 | $3.7700 \mathrm{e}-$ 003 | 0.0182 | 0.1253 | 0.1435 | $4.8900 \mathrm{e}-$ 003 | 0.1178 | 0.1227 | 0.0000 | 326.1325 | 326.1325 | 0.0739 | 0.0000 | 327.9810 |
| 2022 | 0.5243 | 1.2382 | 1.4092 | $\begin{gathered} 2.3700 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0129 | 0.0633 | 0.0762 | $\begin{gathered} 3.4600 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0594 | 0.0628 | 0.0000 | , 206.3062 | 206.3062 | 0.0499 | 0.0000 | 207.5534 |
| Maximum | 0.5243 | 5.2654 | 3.2380 | $\begin{gathered} 6.8300 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.2673 | 0.2399 | 0.5072 | 0.1226 | 0.2226 | 0.3453 | 0.0000 | 620.1344 | 620.1344 | 0.1463 | 0.0000 | 623.7911 |


|  | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Exhaust } \\ \text { PM10 } \end{gathered}$ | PM10 Total | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fugitive } \\ & \text { PM2.5 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Exhaust } \\ \text { PM2.5 } \end{gathered}$ | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio-CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N20 | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Percent Reduction | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 51.74 | 0.00 | 27.57 | 55.65 | 0.00 | 20.20 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |


| Quarter | Start Date | End Date | Maximum Unmitigated ROG + NOX (tons/quarter) | Maximum Mitigated ROG + NOX (tons/quarter) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 1-2-2019 | 4-1-2019 | 1.3437 | 1.3437 |
| 2 | 4-2-2019 | 7-1-2019 | 2.1917 | 2.1917 |
| 3 | 7-2-2019 | 10-1-2019 | 1.4162 | 1.4162 |
| 4 | 10-2-2019 | 1-1-2020 | 0.7847 | 0.7847 |
| 5 | 1-2-2020 | 4-1-2020 | 0.7063 | 0.7063 |
| 6 | 4-2-2020 | 7-1-2020 | 0.7060 | 0.7060 |
| 7 | 7-2-2020 | 10-1-2020 | 0.7137 | 0.7137 |
| 8 | 10-2-2020 | 1-1-2021 | 0.7133 | 0.7133 |

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| 9 | 1-2-2021 | 4-1-2021 | 0.6339 | 0.6339 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 | 4-2-2021 | 7-1-2021 | 0.6407 | 0.6407 |
| 11 | 7-2-2021 | 10-1-2021 | 0.6477 | 0.6477 |
| 12 | 10-2-2021 | 1-1-2022 | 0.6473 | 0.6473 |
| 13 | 1-2-2022 | 4-1-2022 | 0.5686 | 0.5686 |
| 14 | 4-2-2022 | 7-1-2022 | 0.5287 | 0.5287 |
| 15 | 7-2-2022 | 9-30-2022 | 0.4469 | 0.4469 |
|  |  | Highest | 2.1917 | 2.1917 |

### 2.2 Overall Operational

Unmitigated Operational

|  | ROG | NOx | co | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { PM10 } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | tons/yr |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | MT/yr |  |  |  |  |  |
| Area | 0.5980 | 0.0117 | 0.5168 | $\begin{aligned} & 5.2000 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 004 \end{aligned}$ |  | 0.0314 | 0.0314 |  | 0.0314 | 0.0314 | 3.2928 | 6.8498 | 10.1426 | 0.0103 | $\begin{gathered} 2.2000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 10.4673 |
| Energy | $\begin{gathered} 4.3100 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0369 | 0.0157 | $\begin{gathered} 2.4000 \mathrm{e} \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 2.9800 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.9800-- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 2.9800 e 003 | $\begin{gathered} 2.9800 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0000 | 121.8897 | 121.8897 | 4.0900e- | $\begin{gathered} 1.4600 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 122.4268 |
| Mobile | 0.0832 | 0.3800 | 1.1662 | $\begin{aligned} & 4.4400 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 003 \end{aligned}$ | 0.3798 | $\begin{gathered} 3.3600 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.3832 | 0.1018 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.1300 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 003 \end{aligned}$ | 0.1049 | 0.0000 | 410.6360 | 410.6360 | 0.0201 | 0.0000 | 411.1375 |
| Waste |  |  |  |  |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 7.4071 | 0.0000 | 7.4071 | 0.4378 | 0.0000 |  |
| Water |  |  |  |  |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.6408 | 12.8870 | 13.5278 | 0.0664 | $\begin{gathered} 1.6600 \mathrm{e} \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 15.6824 |
| Total | 0.6856 | 0.4286 | 1.6987 | $\begin{gathered} 5.2000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.3798 | 0.0377 | 0.4175 | 0.1018 | 0.0375 | 0.1393 | 11.3407 | 552.2626 | 563.6033 | 0.5386 | $\begin{gathered} 3.3400 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 578.0648 |

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### 2.2 Overall Operational

 Mitigated Operational

### 3.0 Construction Detail

## Construction Phase

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| Phase <br> Number | Phase Name | Phase Type | Start Date | End Date | Num Days Week | Num Days | Phase Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Demolition | Demolition | 1/2/2019 | 13/12/2019 |  | 501 |  |
| 2 | Site Preparation | Site Preparation | 13/13/2019 | 14/23/2019 |  | 30' |  |
| 3 | -Grading | Grading | 14/24/2019 | 18/6/2019 |  | 75 |  |
| 4 | Building Construction | Building Construction | 18/7/2019 | 16/7/2022 |  | 740 |  |
| 5 | Paving | Paving | 16/8/2022 | /8/23/2022 | 5 | 55 |  |
| 6 | Architectural Coating | Architectural Coating | :8/24/2022 | :11/8/2022 | 5 | 55' |  |

## Acres of Grading (Site Preparation Phase): 0

Acres of Grading (Grading Phase): 112.5

## Acres of Paving: 0

Residential Indoor: 251,100; Residential Outdoor: 83,700; Non-Residential Indoor: 0; Non-Residential Outdoor: 0; Striped Parking Area: 0 (Architectural Coating - sqft)

## OffRoad Equipment

RPV Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Annual

| Phase Name | Offroad Equipment Type | Amount | Usage Hours | Horse Power | Load Factor |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Architectural Coating | :Air Compressors | 1 | 6.00 | 78! | 0.48 |
| Demolition | :Excavators | 3 | 8.00 | 158 | 0.38 |
| Demolition | :Concrete/Industrial Saws | 1 | 8.00 | 81 | 0.73 |
| Grading | :Excavators | 2 | 8.00 | 158 | 0.38 |
| Building Construction | :Cranes | 1 | 7.00 | 231 | 0.29 |
| Building Construction | Forklifts | 3 | 8.00 | 89 | 0.20 |
| Building Construction | :Generator Sets | 1 | 8.00 | 84 | 0.74 |
| Paving | Pavers | 2 | 8.00 | 130 | 0.42 |
| Paving | Rollers | 2 | 8.00 | 80 | 0.38 |
| Demolition | Rubber Tired Dozers | 2 | 8.00 | 247: | 0.40 |
| Grading | :Rubber Tired Dozers | 1 | 8.00 | 247 | 0.40 |
| Building Construction | :Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes | 3 | 7.00 | 971 | 0.37 |
| Grading | ;Graders | 1 | 8.00 | 187! | 0.41 |
| Grading | -Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes | 2 | 8.00 | 971 | 0.37 |
| Paving | P------------- | 2 | 8.00 | 132 | 0.36 |
| Site Preparation | :Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes | 4 | 8.00 | 971 | 0.37 |
| Site Preparation | :Rubber Tired Dozers | 3 | 8.00 | 247 | 0.40 |
| Grading | :------- | 2 | 8.00 | 367 | 0.78 |
| Building Construction | :Welders | $1:$ | 8.00 | 46 | --75 |

Trips and VMT

RPV Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Annual

| Phase Name | Offroad Equipment Count | Worker Trip Number | Vendor Trip Number | Hauling Trip Number | Worker Trip Length | Vendor Trip Length | Hauling Trip Length | Worker Vehicle Class | Vendor Vehicle Class | Hauling Vehicle Class |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Demolition | 6 | 15.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 14.70 | 6.90 | 20.00 | D_Mix | HDT_Mix | 'HHDT |
| Site Preparation | 7 | 18.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 14.70 | 6.90 | 20.00 | D_Mix | HDT_Mix | THDET |
| Grading | 8 | 20.00 | 0.00 | 3,218.00 | 14.70 | 6.90 | 20.00 | D_Mix | HDT_Mix | THETT |
| Building Constructio |  | 11.00 | 3.00 | 0.00 | 14.70 | 6.90 | 20.00 | D_Mix | HDT_Mix | HHDT |
| Paving | 6 | 15.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 14.70 | 6.90 | 20.00 | D_Mix | HDT_Mix | THEDT |
| Architectural Coating |  | 2.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 14.70 | 6.90 | 20.00 | D_Mix | :HDT_Mix | :HHDT |

### 3.1 Mitigation Measures Construction

Water Exposed Area

### 3.2 Demolition - 2019

## Unmitigated Construction On-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Fugitive } \\ \text { PM10 } \end{gathered}$ | Exhaust PM10 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PM10 } \\ & \text { Total } \end{aligned}$ | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | $\begin{gathered} \text { PM2.5 } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | tons/yr |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | MT/yr |  |  |  |  |  |
| Off-Road | 0.0878 | 0.8946 | 0.5515 | $\begin{gathered} 9.7000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ |  | 0.0449 | 0.0449 |  | 0.0417 | 0.0417 | 0.0000 | 86.5658 | 86.5658 | 0.0241 | 0.0000 | 87.1679 |
| Total | 0.0878 | 0.8946 | 0.5515 | $\begin{gathered} 9.7000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ |  | 0.0449 | 0.0449 |  | 0.0417 | 0.0417 | 0.0000 | 86.5658 | 86.5658 | 0.0241 | 0.0000 | 87.1679 |

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### 3.2 Demolition - 2019

## Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Exhaust } \\ & \text { PM10 } \end{aligned}$ | PM10 Total | Fugitive PM2.5 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Exhaust } \\ & \text { PM2.5 } \end{aligned}$ | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio-CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | tons/yr |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | MT/yr |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hauling | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |
| Vendor | - 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |
| Worker | $\begin{aligned} & 1.8800 \mathrm{e}- \\ & :=103 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.5700 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0170 | $\begin{gathered} 4.0000 \mathrm{e} \\ 005 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7.1100 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.0000- \\ 005 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.1500 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.0900 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.0000 \mathrm{e}-\mathrm{-} \\ 005 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -1.1200 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0000 | 3.9501 | 3.9501 | $\begin{gathered} 1.4000-- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0000 | 3.9535 |
| Total | $\begin{gathered} 1.8800 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.5700 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0170 | $\begin{gathered} 4.0000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 005 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.1100 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.0000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 005 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.1500 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.0900 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.0000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 005 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.1200 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0000 | 3.9501 | 3.9501 | $\begin{gathered} 1.4000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0000 | 3.9535 |

Mitigated Construction On-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | PM10 Total | Fugitive PM2.5 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Exhaust } \\ \text { PM2.5 } \end{gathered}$ | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH 4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | tons/yr |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | MT/yr |  |  |  |  |  |
| Off-Road | 0.0878 | 0.8946 | 0.5515 | $\begin{aligned} & 9.7000 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 004 \end{aligned}$ |  | 0.0449 | 0.0449 |  | 0.0417 | 0.0417 | 0.0000 | 86.5657 | 86.5657 | 0.0241 | 0.0000 | 87.1678 |
| Total | 0.0878 | 0.8946 | 0.5515 | $\begin{aligned} & 9.7000 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 004 \end{aligned}$ |  | 0.0449 | 0.0449 |  | 0.0417 | 0.0417 | 0.0000 | 86.5657 | 86.5657 | 0.0241 | 0.0000 | 87.1678 |

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### 3.2 Demolition - 2019

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | PM10 Total | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | tons/yr |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | MT/yr |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hauling | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |
| Vendor | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |
| Worker | $\begin{gathered} 1.8800 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.5700 \mathrm{e} \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0170 | $\begin{gathered} 4.0000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 005 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.1100 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.0000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 005 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.1500 \mathrm{e} \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.0900 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.0000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 005 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.1200 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0000 | 3.9501 | 3.9501 | $\begin{gathered} 1.4000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0000 | 3.9535 |
| Total | $\begin{gathered} 1.8800 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.5700 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0170 | $\begin{gathered} 4.0000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 005 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.1100 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.0000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 005 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.1500 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.0900 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.0000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 005 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.1200 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0000 | 3.9501 | 3.9501 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.4000 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 004 \end{aligned}$ | 0.0000 | 3.9535 |

### 3.3 Site Preparation - 2019

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Exhaust } \\ \text { PM10 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { PM10 } \\ & \text { Total } \end{aligned}$ | Fugitive PM2.5 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Exhaust } \\ & \text { PM2.5 } \end{aligned}$ | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | tons/yr |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | MT/yr |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fugitive Dust |  |  |  |  | 0.2710 | 0.0000 | 0.2710 | 0.1490 | 0.0000 | 0.1490 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |
| Off-Road | 0.0650 | 0.6836 | 0.3310 | 5.7000e- |  | 0.0359 | 0.0359 |  | 0.0330 | 0.0330 | 0.0000 | 51.2530 | 51.2530 | 0.0162 | 0.0000 | 51.6584 |
| Total | 0.0650 | 0.6836 | 0.3310 | $\begin{aligned} & 5.7000 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 004 \end{aligned}$ | 0.2710 | 0.0359 | 0.3069 | 0.1490 | 0.0330 | 0.1820 | 0.0000 | 51.2530 | 51.2530 | 0.0162 | 0.0000 | 51.6584 |

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### 3.3 Site Preparation - 2019

 Unmitigated Construction Off-Site|  | ROG | NOx | co | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PM10 } \\ & \text { Total } \end{aligned}$ | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | tons/yr |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | MT/yr |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hauling | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |
| Vendor | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |
| Worker | $1.3500 \mathrm{e}-$ | 1.1300e- | 0.0123 | 3.0000e- | $2.9600 \mathrm{e}-$ | $3.0000 \mathrm{e}-$ | 2.9800e- | 7.9000e- | 2.0000e- | $8.1000 \mathrm{e}-$ | 0.0000 | 2.8441 | 2.8441 | 1.0000e- | 0.0000 | 2.8465 |
| Total | $\begin{gathered} 1.3500 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.1300 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0123 | $\begin{gathered} 3.0000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 005 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.9600 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.0000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 005 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.9800 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 003 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.9000 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 004 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.0000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 005 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8.1000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0000 | 2.8441 | 2.8441 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.0000 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 004 \end{aligned}$ | 0.0000 | 2.8465 |

## Mitigated Construction On-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | co | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { PM10 } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PM2.5 } \\ & \text { Total } \end{aligned}$ | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | tons/yr |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | MT/yr |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fugitive Dust |  |  |  |  | 0.1057 | 0.0000 | 0.1057 | 0.0581 | 0.0000 | 0.0581 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |
| Off-Road | 0.0650 | 0.6836 | 0.3309 | $\begin{aligned} & 5.70000- \\ & 004 \end{aligned}$ |  | 0.0359 | 0.0359 |  | 0.0330 | 0.0330 | 0.0000 | 51.2530 | 51.2530 | 0.0162 | 0.0000 | 51.6584 |
| Total | 0.0650 | 0.6836 | 0.3309 | $\begin{gathered} 5.7000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 0.1057 | 0.0359 | 0.1416 | 0.0581 | 0.0330 | 0.0911 | 0.0000 | 51.2530 | 51.2530 | 0.0162 | 0.0000 | 51.6584 |

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### 3.3 Site Preparation - 2019

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { PM10 } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | tons/yr |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | MT/yr |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hauling | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |
| Vendor | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |
| Worker | $1.35000-$ | 1.1300e- | 0.0123 | 3.0000e- | $2.9600 \mathrm{e}-$ | 3.0000e- | 2.9800e- | 7.9000e- | 2.0000e- | $8.1000 \mathrm{e}-$ | 0.0000 | 2.8441 | 2.8441 | 1.0000e- | 0.0000 | 2.8465 |
| Total | $\begin{gathered} 1.3500 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.1300 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0123 | $\begin{gathered} 3.0000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 005 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.9600 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.0000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 005 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.9800 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 003 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7.9000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.0000 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 005 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8.1000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0000 | 2.8441 | 2.8441 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.0000 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 004 \end{aligned}$ | 0.0000 | 2.8465 |

3.4 Grading - 2019

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | co | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { PM10 } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { PM2.5 } \\ \text { Total } \end{array}$ | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | tons/yr |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | MT/yr |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fugitive Dust |  |  |  |  | 0.2855 | 0.0000 | 0.2855 | 0.1306 | 0.0000 | 0.1306 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |
| Off-Road | 0.1777 | 2.0445 | 1.2516 | $\begin{gathered} 2.3300 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 0.0894 | 0.0894 |  | 0.0822 | 0.0822 | 0.0000 | 208.8800 | 208.8800 | 0.0661 | 0.0000 | 210.5321 |
| Total | 0.1777 | 2.0445 | 1.2516 | $\begin{gathered} 2.3300 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.2855 | 0.0894 | 0.3748 | 0.1306 | 0.0822 | 0.2128 | 0.0000 | 208.8800 | 208.8800 | 0.0661 | 0.0000 | 210.5321 |

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### 3.4 Grading-2019

## Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

|  | ROG | NOX | co | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { PM10 } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { PM2.5 } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | tons/yr |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | MT/yr |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hauling |  | 0.5092 | 0.1082 | $\begin{gathered} 1.2800 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0277 | $\begin{gathered} 1.8200 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0295 | $\begin{gathered} 7.5900 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.7400 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9.3400 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0000 | 125.2905 | 125.2905 | $\begin{gathered} 8.8400 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0000 | 125.5114 |
| Vendor | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |
| Worker | $\begin{gathered} 3.7600 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.1300 \mathrm{e} \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0341 | $\begin{gathered} 9.0000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 005 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8.2200 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7.0000 \mathrm{e} \\ 005 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8.2900 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.1800 \mathrm{e} \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7.0000 \mathrm{e} \\ 005 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.2500 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0000 | 7.9002 | 7.9002 | $\begin{gathered} 2.7000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0000 | 7.9070 |
| Total | 0.0190 | 0.5124 | 0.1422 | $\begin{gathered} 1.3700 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0359 | $\begin{gathered} 1.8900 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0378 | $\begin{gathered} 9.7700 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.8100 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0116 | 0.0000 | 133.1907 | 133.1907 | $\begin{gathered} 9.1100 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0000 | 133.4183 |

Mitigated Construction On-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | co | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | PM10 Tota | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \text { PM2.5 } \\ \text { Total } \end{array}$ | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | tons/yr |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | MT/yr |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fugitive Dust |  |  |  |  | 0.1113 | 0.0000 | 0.1113 | 0.0509 | 0.0000 | 0.0509 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |
| ff-Road | 0.1777 | 2.0445 | 1.2516 | $\begin{aligned} & 2.33000- \\ & 003 \end{aligned}$ |  | 0.0894 | 0.0894 |  | 0.0822 | 0.0822 | 0.0000 | 208.8797 | 208.8797 | 0.0661 | 0.0000 | 210.5319 |
| Total | 0.1777 | 2.0445 | 1.2516 | $\begin{gathered} 2.3300 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.1113 | 0.0894 | 0.2007 | 0.0509 | 0.0822 | 0.1331 | 0.0000 | 208.8797 | 208.8797 | 0.0661 | 0.0000 | 210.5319 |

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### 3.4 Grading-2019

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | co | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | PM10 Total | Fugitive PM2.5 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Exhaust } \\ \text { PM2.5 } \end{gathered}$ | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio-CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | tons/yr |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | MT/yr |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hauling |  | 0.5092 | 0.1082 | $\begin{gathered} 1.2800 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0277 | $\begin{gathered} 1.8200 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0295 | $\begin{gathered} 7.5900 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.7400 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9.3400 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0000 | 125.2905 | 125.2905 | $\begin{gathered} 8.8400 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0000 | 125.5114 |
| Vendor | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |
| Worker | $\begin{gathered} 3.7600 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.1300 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0341 | $\begin{gathered} 9.0000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 005 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8.2200 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7.0000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 005 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8.2900 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.1800 \mathrm{e} \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7.0000 \mathrm{e} \\ 005 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.2500 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0000 | 7.9002 | 7.9002 | $\begin{gathered} 2.7000 \mathrm{e}-\mathrm{-} \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0000 | 7.9070 |
| Total | 0.0190 | 0.5124 | 0.1422 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.3700 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 003 \end{aligned}$ | 0.0359 | $\begin{gathered} 1.8900 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0378 | $\begin{gathered} 9.7700 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.8100 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 003 \end{aligned}$ | 0.0116 | 0.0000 | 133.1907 | 133.1907 | $\begin{gathered} 9.1100 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0000 | 133.4183 |

3.5 Building Construction - 2019

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Fugitive } \\ \text { PM10 } \end{gathered}$ | Exhaust PM10 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PM10 } \\ & \text { Total } \end{aligned}$ | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { PM2.5 } \\ \text { Total } \end{array}$ | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | tons/yr |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | MT/yr |  |  |  |  |  |
| Off-Road | 0.1240 | 1.1066 | 0.9011 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.4100 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 003 \end{aligned}$ |  | 0.0677 | 0.0677 |  | 0.0637 | 0.0637 | 0.0000 | : 123.4297 | 123.4297 | 0.0301 | 0.0000 | 124.1814 |
| Total | 0.1240 | 1.1066 | 0.9011 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.4100 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 003 \end{aligned}$ |  | 0.0677 | 0.0677 |  | 0.0637 | 0.0637 | 0.0000 | 123.4297 | 123.4297 | 0.0301 | 0.0000 | 124.1814 |

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### 3.5 Building Construction-2019

## Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | co | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PM10 } \\ & \text { Total } \end{aligned}$ | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | tons/yr |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | MT/yr |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hauling | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |
| Vendor | $6.7000 \mathrm{e}-$ 004 | 0.0186 | $\begin{aligned} & 5.0900 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 003 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.0000 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 005 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9.9000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.2000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.1100 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.9000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.1000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.0000 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 004 \end{aligned}$ | 0.0000 | 3.9385 | 3.9385 | $\begin{gathered} 2.6000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0000 | 3.9451 |
| Worker | $\begin{gathered} 2.8900 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.4100 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0262 | $7.0000 \mathrm{e}-$ | $\begin{gathered} 6.3300 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $6.0000 \mathrm{e}-$ | $\begin{gathered} 6.3800 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.6800 \mathrm{e} \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5.0000 \mathrm{e} \\ 005 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.7300 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0000 | 6.0831 | 6.0831 | $\begin{gathered} 2.1000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0000 | 6.0884 |
| Total | $\begin{gathered} 3.5600 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0210 | 0.0313 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.1000 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 004 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7.3200 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.8000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.4900 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 003 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.9700 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 003 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.6000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.1300 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 003 \end{aligned}$ | 0.0000 | 10.0217 | 10.0217 | $\begin{gathered} 4.7000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0000 | 10.0335 |

Mitigated Construction On-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Exhaust } \\ & \text { PM10 } \end{aligned}$ | PM10 Total | Fugitive PM2.5 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Exhaust } \\ \text { PM2.5 } \end{gathered}$ | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | tons/yr |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | MT/yr |  |  |  |  |  |
| Off-Road | 0.1240 | 1.1066 | 0.9011 | $1.4100 \mathrm{e}-$ 003 |  | 0.0677 | 0.0677 |  | 0.0637 | 0.0637 | 0.0000 | ; 123.4296 | 123.4296 | 0.0301 | 0.0000 | 124.1813 |
| Total | 0.1240 | 1.1066 | 0.9011 | $\begin{gathered} 1.4100 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 0.0677 | 0.0677 |  | 0.0637 | 0.0637 | 0.0000 | 123.4296 | 123.4296 | 0.0301 | 0.0000 | 124.1813 |

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### 3.5 Building Construction-2019

 Mitigated Construction Off-Site|  | ROG | NOX | CO | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { PM10 } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | tons/yr |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | MT/yr |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hauling | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |
| Vendor | $6.7000 e-$ 004 | 0.0186 | $\begin{gathered} 5.0900 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.0000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 005 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }^{9.90000-}$ | $1.2000 \mathrm{e}-$ 004 | $\begin{gathered} 1.1100 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.9000 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 004 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.1000 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 004 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.0000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0000 | 3.9385 | 3.9385 | $2.60000-$ 004 | 0.0000 | 3.9451 |
| Worker | $\begin{gathered} 2.8900 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.4100 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0262 | $\begin{gathered} 7.0000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 005 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6.3300 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} .0000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 005 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6.3800 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.6800 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5.0000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 005 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.7300 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0000 | 6.0831 | 6.0831 | $\begin{aligned} & 2.1000 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 004 \end{aligned}$ | 0.0000 | 6.0884 |
| Total | $\begin{gathered} 3.5600 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0210 | 0.0313 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.1000 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 004 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7.3200 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.8000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.4900 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 003 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.9700 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.6000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.1300 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0000 | 10.0217 | 10.0217 | $\begin{aligned} & 4.7000 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 004 \end{aligned}$ | 0.0000 | 10.0335 |

3.5 Building Construction-2020

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | PM10 Total | Fugitive PM2.5 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Exhaust } \\ \text { PM2.5 } \end{gathered}$ | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | tons/yr |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | MT/yr |  |  |  |  |  |
| Off-Road | 0.2777 | 2.5134 | 2.2072 | $\begin{gathered} 3.5300 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 0.1463 | 0.1463 |  | 0.1376 | 0.1376 | 0.0000 | 303.4091 | 303.4091 | 0.0740 | 0.0000 | 305.2596 |
| Total | 0.2777 | 2.5134 | 2.2072 | $\begin{gathered} 3.5300 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 0.1463 | 0.1463 |  | 0.1376 | 0.1376 | 0.0000 | 303.4091 | 303.4091 | 0.0740 | 0.0000 | 305.2596 |

### 3.5 Building Construction-2020

## Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

|  | ROG | NOX | CO | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Exhaust } \\ & \text { PM10 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { PM10 } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PM2.5 } \\ & \text { Total } \end{aligned}$ | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | tons/yr |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | MT/yr |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hauling | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |
| Vendor | 1.4300 e 003 | 0.0426 | 0.0115 | $1.00000-$ 004 | 2.4800e- 003 | $\begin{aligned} & 2.0000 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 004 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.6700 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7.1000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.9000 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 004 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9.0000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{array}$ | 0.0000 | 9.7632 | 9.7632 | $6.2000 e-$ 004 | 0.0000 | 9.7787 |
| Worker | $\begin{gathered} 6.6500 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.3600 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 003 \end{aligned}$ | 0.0593 | $\begin{gathered} 1.6000- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0158 | $\begin{gathered} 1.3000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0159 | $\begin{gathered} 4.1900 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.2000-- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.3200 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0000 | 14.7177 | 14.7177 | $\begin{gathered} 4.6000 \mathrm{e} \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0000 | 14.7293 |
| Total | $\begin{aligned} & 8.0800 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 003 \end{aligned}$ | 0.0480 | 0.0709 | $\begin{gathered} 2.6000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0183 | $\begin{gathered} 3.3000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0186 | $\begin{gathered} 4.9000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.1000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5.2200 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0000 | 24.4808 | 24.4808 | $\begin{gathered} 1.0800 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0000 | 24.5079 |

Mitigated Construction On-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | PM10 Total | Fugitive PM2.5 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Exhaust } \\ & \text { PM2.5 } \end{aligned}$ | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | tons/yr |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | MT/yr |  |  |  |  |  |
| Off-Road | 0.2777 | 2.5134 | 2.2072 | $\begin{gathered} 3.5300 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 0.1463 | 0.1463 |  | 0.1376 | 0.1376 | 0.0000 | 303.4087 | 303.4087 | 0.0740 | 0.0000 | 305.2592 |
| Total | 0.2777 | 2.5134 | 2.2072 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.5300 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 003 \end{aligned}$ |  | 0.1463 | 0.1463 |  | 0.1376 | 0.1376 | 0.0000 | 303.4087 | 303.4087 | 0.0740 | 0.0000 | 305.2592 |

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### 3.5 Building Construction-2020

 Mitigated Construction Off-Site|  | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Exhaust } \\ & \text { PM10 } \end{aligned}$ | PM10 Total | Fugitive PM2.5 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Exhaust } \\ & \text { PM2.5 } \end{aligned}$ | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio-CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | tons/yr |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | MT/yr |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hauling | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |
| Vendor | - 1.4300 e | 0.0426 | 0.0115 | $\begin{gathered} 1.0000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.4800 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $2.00000-$ 004 | $\begin{array}{r} 2.6700 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7.1000-- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.9000 \mathrm{e} \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9.0000 \mathrm{e} \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0000 | 9.7632 | 9.7632 | $6.20000-$ 004 | 0.0000 | 9.7787 |
| Worke | $\begin{gathered} 1.6500 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5.3600 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{array}$ | 0.0593 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.6000 \mathrm{e} \\ & 004 \end{aligned}$ | 0.0158 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.3000 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 004 \end{aligned}$ | 0.0159 | $\begin{gathered} 4.1900 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.2000 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 004 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.3200 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0000 | 14.7177 | 14.7177 | $\begin{aligned} & 4.6000 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 004 \end{aligned}$ | 0.0000 | 14.7293 |
| Total | $\begin{gathered} 8.0800 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0480 | 0.0709 | $\begin{gathered} 2.6000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0183 | $\begin{gathered} 3.3000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0186 | $\begin{gathered} 4.9000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.1000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5.2200 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0000 | 24.4808 | 24.4808 | $\begin{gathered} 1.0800 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0000 | 24.5079 |

### 3.5 Building Construction-2021

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | PM10 | Fugitive PM2.5 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Exhaust } \\ & \text { PM2.5 } \end{aligned}$ | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | tons/yr |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | MT/yr |  |  |  |  |  |
| Off-Road | 0.2481 | 2.2749 | 2.1631 | $3.5100 \mathrm{e}-$ 003 |  | 0.1251 | 0.1251 |  | 0.1176 | 0.1176 | 0.0000 | 302.2867 | 302.2867 | 0.0729 | 0.0000 | 304.1099 |
| Total | 0.2481 | 2.2749 | 2.1631 | $\begin{gathered} 3.5100 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 0.1251 | 0.1251 |  | 0.1176 | 0.1176 | 0.0000 | 302.2867 | 302.2867 | 0.0729 | 0.0000 | 304.1099 |

### 3.5 Building Construction-2021

## Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Exhaust } \\ & \text { PM10 } \end{aligned}$ | PM10 Total | Fugitive PM2.5 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Exhaust } \\ & \text { PM2.5 } \end{aligned}$ | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio-CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | tons/yr |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | MT/yr |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hauling | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |
| Vendor | - 1.2200 e | 0.0386 | 0.0105 | $1.0000 \mathrm{e}-1$ 004 | $\begin{gathered} 2.4700 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $8.00000-$ 005 | $\begin{gathered} 2.5400 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7.1000-- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8.0000 \mathrm{e} \\ 005 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7.9000 \mathrm{e} \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0000 | 9.6503 | 9.6503 | 5.9000e- | 0.0000 | 9.6651 |
| Worke | $\begin{aligned} & 1800 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 003 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} - \\ 4.8100 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0543 | $\begin{gathered} 1.6000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0157 | $\begin{gathered} 1.3000- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0159 | $\begin{gathered} 4.1800 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.2000-- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.3000-- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0000 | 14.1959 | 14.1959 | $\begin{gathered} -2.2000-- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0000 | 14.2064 |
| Total | $\begin{gathered} 7.4000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0435 | 0.0648 | $\begin{gathered} 2.6000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0182 | $\begin{gathered} 2.1000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0184 | $\begin{gathered} 4.8900 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.0000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5.0900 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0000 | 23.8462 | 23.8462 | $\begin{gathered} 1.0100 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0000 | 23.8715 |

Mitigated Construction On-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | PM10 Total | Fugitive PM2.5 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Exhaust } \\ & \text { PM2.5 } \end{aligned}$ | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | tons/yr |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | MT/yr |  |  |  |  |  |
| Off-Road | 0.2481 | 2.2749 | 2.1631 | $\begin{gathered} 3.5100 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 0.1251 | 0.1251 |  | 0.1176 | 0.1176 | 0.0000 | - 302.2863 | 302.2863 | 0.0729 | 0.0000 | 304.1095 |
| Total | 0.2481 | 2.2749 | 2.1631 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.5100 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 003 \end{aligned}$ |  | 0.1251 | 0.1251 |  | 0.1176 | 0.1176 | 0.0000 | 302.2863 | 302.2863 | 0.0729 | 0.0000 | 304.1095 |

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### 3.5 Building Construction-2021

 Mitigated Construction Off-Site|  | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Exhaust } \\ & \text { PM10 } \end{aligned}$ | PM10 Total | Fugitive PM2.5 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Exhaust } \\ & \text { PM2.5 } \end{aligned}$ | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio-CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | tons/yr |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | MT/yr |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hauling | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |
| Vendor | - 1.2200 e | 0.0386 | 0.0105 | $1.0000 \mathrm{e}-1$ 004 | $\begin{gathered} 2.4700 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $8.00000-$ 005 | $\begin{gathered} 2.5400 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7.1000-- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8.0000 \mathrm{e} \\ 005 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7.9000 \mathrm{e} \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0000 | 9.6503 | 9.6503 | 5.9000e- | 0.0000 | 9.6651 |
| Worke | $\begin{aligned} & 1800 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 003 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} - \\ 4.8100 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0543 | $\begin{gathered} 1.6000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0157 | $\begin{gathered} 1.3000- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0159 | $\begin{gathered} 4.1800 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.2000-- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.3000-- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0000 | 14.1959 | 14.1959 | $\begin{gathered} -2.2000-- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0000 | 14.2064 |
| Total | $\begin{gathered} 7.4000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0435 | 0.0648 | $\begin{gathered} 2.6000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0182 | $\begin{gathered} 2.1000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0184 | $\begin{gathered} 4.8900 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.0000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5.0900 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0000 | 23.8462 | 23.8462 | $\begin{gathered} 1.0100 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0000 | 23.8715 |

3.5 Building Construction-2022

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | co | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { PM10 } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { PM2.5 } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | tons/yr |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | MT/yr |  |  |  |  |  |
| Off-Road | 0.0956 | 0.8745 | 0.9164 | $\begin{gathered} 1.5100 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 0.0453 | 0.0453 |  | 0.0426 | 0.0426 | 0.0000 | 129.7661 | 129.7661 | 0.0311 | 0.0000 | 130.5433 |
| Total | 0.0956 | 0.8745 | 0.9164 | $\begin{gathered} 1.5100 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 0.0453 | 0.0453 |  | 0.0426 | 0.0426 | 0.0000 | 129.7661 | 129.7661 | 0.0311 | 0.0000 | 130.5433 |

### 3.5 Building Construction-2022

## Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | $\begin{gathered} \text { PM10 } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | tons/yr |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | MT/yr |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hauling | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |
| Vendor | $\begin{aligned} & 4.9000 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 004 \end{aligned}$ | 0.0158 | $\begin{aligned} & 4.2500 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 003 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.0000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 005 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.0600 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 003 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.0000 \mathrm{e} \\ & 005 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.0900 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.1000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.0000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 005 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.3000 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 004 \end{aligned}$ | 0.0000 | 4.1048 | 4.1048 | $2.50000-$ 004 | 0.0000 | 4.1109 |
| Worker | $\begin{gathered} 2.4900 \mathrm{e} \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.8600 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0215 | $\begin{gathered} 7.0000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 005 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6.7500 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.0000 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 005 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6.8000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.7900 \mathrm{e} \\ & 003 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5.0000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 005 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.8400 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0000 | 5.8776 | 5.8776 | $\begin{gathered} 1.6000- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0000 | 5.8816 |
| Total | ${ }_{003}^{2.9800 e-}$ | 0.0176 | 0.0257 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.1000 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 004 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7.8100 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8.0000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 005 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7.8900 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.1000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8.0000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 005 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.1700 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0000 | 9.9824 | 9.9824 | $\begin{aligned} & 4.1000 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 004 \end{aligned}$ | 0.0000 | 9.9925 |

Mitigated Construction On-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | PM10 Total | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fugitive } \\ & \text { PM2 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Exhaust } \\ \text { PM2.5 } \end{gathered}$ | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | tons/yr |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | MT/yr |  |  |  |  |  |
| Off-Road | 0.0956 | 0.8745 | 0.9164 | $\begin{gathered} 1.5100 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 0.0453 | 0.0453 |  | 0.0426 | 0.0426 | 0.0000 | 129.7660 | 129.7660 | 0.0311 | 0.0000 | 130.5432 |
| Total | 0.0956 | 0.8745 | 0.9164 | $\begin{gathered} 1.5100 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | 0.0453 | 0.0453 |  | 0.0426 | 0.0426 | 0.0000 | 129.7660 | 129.7660 | 0.0311 | 0.0000 | 130.5432 |

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### 3.5 Building Construction-2022

 Mitigated Construction Off-Site|  | ROG | NOX | CO | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { PM10 } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | tons/yr |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | MT/yr |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hauling | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |
| Vendor | $4.9000 \mathrm{e}-$ 004 | 0.0158 | $\begin{gathered} 4.2500 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.0000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 005 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.0600 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.0000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 005 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.0900 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.1000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.0000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 005 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.3000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0000 | 4.1048 | 4.1048 | ${ }^{2.50000-}$ | 0.0000 | 4.1109 |
| Worker | $\begin{gathered} 2.4900 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.8600 \mathrm{e} \\ & \hline 003 \end{aligned}$ | 0.0215 | $\begin{gathered} 7.0000 \mathrm{e} \\ 005 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6.7500 \mathrm{e} \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5.0000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 005 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6.8000 \mathrm{e} \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.7900 \mathrm{e} \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5.0000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 005 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.8400 \mathrm{e} \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0000 | 5.8776 | 5.8776 | $\begin{gathered} 1.6000-- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0000 | 5.8816 |
| Total | $\begin{gathered} 2.9800 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0176 | 0.0257 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.1000 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 004 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7.8100 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.0000 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 005 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7.8900 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.1000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8.0000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 005 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.1700 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0000 | 9.9824 | 9.9824 | $\begin{aligned} & 4.1000 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 004 \end{aligned}$ | 0.0000 | 9.9925 |

3.6 Paving - 2022

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | co | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { PM10 } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | tons/yr |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | MT/yr |  |  |  |  |  |
| Off-Road |  | 0.3059 | 0.4010 | $\begin{gathered} 6.3000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ |  | 0.0156 | 0.0156 |  | 0.0144 | 0.0144 | 0.0000 | 55.0758 | 55.0758 | 0.0178 | 0.0000 | 55.5211 |
| Paving | 0.0000 |  |  |  |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |
| Total | 0.0303 | 0.3059 | 0.4010 | $\begin{gathered} 6.3000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ |  | 0.0156 | 0.0156 |  | 0.0144 | 0.0144 | 0.0000 | 55.0758 | 55.0758 | 0.0178 | 0.0000 | 55.5211 |

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### 3.6 Paving - 2022

## Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | co | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PM10 } \\ & \text { Total } \end{aligned}$ | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | tons/yr |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | MT/yr |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hauling | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |
| Vendor | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |
| Worker | $1.6600 \mathrm{e}-$ | 1.2500e- | 0.0144 | 4.0000e- | 4.5200e- | 4.0000e- | 4.5600e- | 1.2000e- | 3.0000e- | $1.2300 \mathrm{e}-$ | 0.0000 | 3.9359 | 3.9359 | 1.1000e- | 0.0000 | 3.9386 |
| Total | $\begin{gathered} 1.6600 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.2500 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0144 | $\begin{gathered} 4.0000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 005 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.5200 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.0000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 005 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.5600 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.2000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.0000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 005 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.2300 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0000 | 3.9359 | 3.9359 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.1000 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 004 \end{aligned}$ | 0.0000 | 3.9386 |

Mitigated Construction On-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | Fugitive | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Exhaust } \\ & \text { PM10 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PM10 } \\ & \text { Total } \end{aligned}$ | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | $\begin{gathered} \text { PM2.5 } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | Bio- CO2 | NBio-CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | tons/yr |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | MT/yr |  |  |  |  |  |
| Off-Road | 0.0303 | 0.3059 | 0.4010 | $\begin{gathered} 6.3000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ |  | 0.0156 | 0.0156 |  | 0.0144 | 0.0144 | 0.0000 | 55.0757 | 55.0757 | 0.0178 | 0.0000 | 55.5210 |
| Paving | 0.0000 |  |  |  |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |
| Total | 0.0303 | 0.3059 | 0.4010 | $\begin{aligned} & 6.3000 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 004 \end{aligned}$ |  | 0.0156 | 0.0156 |  | 0.0144 | 0.0144 | 0.0000 | 55.0757 | 55.0757 | 0.0178 | 0.0000 | 55.5210 |

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### 3.6 Paving - 2022

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | co | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { PM10 } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | Fugitive PM2.5 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Exhaust } \\ & \text { PM2.5 } \end{aligned}$ | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio-CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | tons/yr |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | MT/yr |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hauling | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |
| Vendor | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |
| Worker | $\begin{gathered} 1.6600 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.2500 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0144 | $\begin{gathered} 4.0000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 005 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.5200 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.0000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 005 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -7.5600 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.2000 \mathrm{e} \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.0000 \mathrm{e} \\ 005 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.2300 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0000 | 3.9359 | 3.9359 | $1.1000 \mathrm{e}-$ <br> 004 | 0.0000 | 3.9386 |
| Total | $\begin{gathered} 1.6600 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.2500 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0144 | $\begin{aligned} & 4.0000 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 005 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.5200 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 003 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.0000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 005 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.5600 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 003 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.2000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.0000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 005 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.2300 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0000 | 3.9359 | 3.9359 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.1000 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 004 \end{aligned}$ | 0.0000 | 3.9386 |

3.7 Architectural Coating-2022

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | co | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PM10 } \\ & \text { Total } \end{aligned}$ | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | tons/yr |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | MT/yr |  |  |  |  |  |
| Archit. Coating | 0.3880 |  |  |  |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |
| Off-Road | ${ }^{5.6200 e-}$ | 0.0387 | 0.0499 | $\begin{gathered} 8.0000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 005 \end{gathered}$ |  | ${ }^{2.25000-}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.2500 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 2.2500 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.2500 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0000 | 7.0215 | 7.0215 | $\begin{gathered} 4.6000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0000 | 7.0329 |
| Total | 0.3936 | 0.0387 | 0.0499 | $\begin{gathered} 8.0000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 005 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 2.2500 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.2500 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 2.2500 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.2500 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0000 | 7.0215 | 7.0215 | $\begin{gathered} 4.6000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0000 | 7.0329 |

### 3.7 Architectural Coating - 2022

## Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Exhaust } \\ & \text { PM10 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { PM10 } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | Fugitive PM2.5 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Exhaust } \\ \text { PM2.5 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \text { PM2.5 } \\ \text { Total } \end{array}$ | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | tons/yr |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | MT/yr |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hauling | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |
| Vendor | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |
| Worker | $\begin{gathered} 2.2000 \mathrm{e} \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.7000- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.9200- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.0000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 005 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.0000 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 004 \end{aligned}$ | 0.0000 | $\begin{gathered} 6.1000 \mathrm{e} \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.6000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0000 | $\begin{gathered} 1.6000 \mathrm{e} \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0000 | 0.5248 | 0.5248 | $\begin{gathered} 1.0000- \\ 005 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0000 | 0.5252 |
| Total | $\begin{gathered} 2.2000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.7000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.9200 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.0000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 005 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6.0000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0000 | $\begin{gathered} 6.1000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.6000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0000 | $\begin{gathered} 1.6000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0000 | 0.5248 | 0.5248 | $\begin{gathered} 1.0000 \mathrm{e} \\ 005 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0000 | 0.5252 |

## Mitigated Construction On-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | PM10 Total | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | tons/yr |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | MT/yr |  |  |  |  |  |
| Archit. Coating | 0.3880 |  |  |  |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | $0.0000$ | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |
| Off-Road | $\begin{gathered} 5.6200 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0387 | 0.0499 | $\begin{gathered} 8.0000-- \\ 005 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 2.2500 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.2500 \mathrm{e} \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 2.2500 \mathrm{e} \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.2500 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0000 | 7.0214 | 7.0214 | $\begin{gathered} 4.6000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0000 | 7.0329 |
| Total | 0.3936 | 0.0387 | 0.0499 | $\begin{gathered} 8.0000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 005 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 2.2500 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.2500 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 2.2500 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.2500 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0000 | 7.0214 | 7.0214 | $\begin{gathered} 4.6000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0000 | 7.0329 |

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### 3.7 Architectural Coating-2022

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

|  | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | PM10 Total | Fugitive PM2.5 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Exhaust } \\ \text { PM2.5 } \end{gathered}$ | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio-CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | tons/yr |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | MT/yr |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hauling | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |
| Vendor | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |
| Worker | $2.2000 \mathrm{e}-$ 004 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.7000 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 004 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.9200 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.0000 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 005 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6.0000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0000 | $\begin{aligned} & 6.1000 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 004 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.6000 \mathrm{e} \\ & 004 \end{aligned}$ | 0.0000 | $\begin{gathered} 1.6000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0000 | 0.5248 | 0.5248 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.0000 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 005 \end{aligned}$ | 0.0000 | 0.5252 |
| Total | $\begin{aligned} & 2.2000 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 004 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.7000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.9200 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.0000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 005 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6.0000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0000 | $\begin{gathered} 6.1000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.6000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0000 | $\begin{gathered} 1.6000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0000 | 0.5248 | 0.5248 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.00000- \\ & 005 \end{aligned}$ | 0.0000 | 0.5252 |

### 4.0 Operational Detail - Mobile

4.1 Mitigation Measures Mobile

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|  | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | PM10 Total | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | tons/yr |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | MT/yr |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mitigated | 0.0832 | 0.3800 | 1.1662 | $4.4400 \mathrm{e}-$ 003 | 0.3798 | $3.3600 \mathrm{e}-$ 003 | 0.3832 | 0.1018 | $3.1300 \mathrm{e}-$ 003 | 0.1049 | 0.0000 | 410.6360 | 410.6360 | 0.0201 | 0.0000 | 411.1375 |
| Unmitigated | 0.0832 | 0.3800 | 1.1662 | $\begin{aligned} & 4.4400 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 003 \end{aligned}$ | 0.3798 | $\begin{gathered} 3.3600 \mathrm{e} \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.3832 | 0.1018 | $\begin{gathered} 3.1300 \mathrm{e} \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.1049 | 0.0000 | 410.6360 | 410.6360 | 0.0201 | 0.0000 | $411.1375$ |

### 4.2 Trip Summary Information

|  | Average Daily Trip Rate |  | Unmitigated |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Land Use | Weekday | Saturday | Sunday | Mitigated |  |
| Single Family Housing | 295.12 | 1207.21 | 267.22 | $:$ | Annual VMT |
| Total | 295.12 | 307.21 | 267.22 | $1,000,752$ | $1,000,752$ |

### 4.3 Trip Type Information

|  | Miles |  |  |  | Trip \% |  |  |  | Trip Purpose \% |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Land Use | H-W or C-W | H-S or C-C | H-O or C-NW | H-W or C-W | H-S or C-C | H-O or C-NW | Primary | Diverted | Pass-by |  |  |  |
| Single Family Housing | 14.70 | 5.90 | 8.70 | 40.20 | 19.20 | 40.60 | $\vdots$ | 86 | 1 | 11 |  |  |

### 4.4 Fleet Mix

| Land Use | LDA | LDT1 | LDT2 | MDV | LHD1 | LHD2 | MHD | HHD | OBUS | UBUS | MCY | SBUS | MH |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Single Family Housing | 0.545842 | 0.044768 | 0.205288 | 0.11931 | 0.01535 | 0.006227 | 0.020460 | 0.031333 | 0.002546 | 0.002133 | 0.005184 | 0.00069 | 0.000862 |

### 5.0 Energy Detail

Historical Enerav Use: N

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### 5.1 Mitigation Measures Energy

|  | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | PM10 Total | Fugitive PM2.5 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Exhaust } \\ & \text { PM2.5 } \end{aligned}$ | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | tons/yr |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | MT/yr |  |  |  |  |  |
| Electricity Mitigated | - |  |  |  |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 79.2012 | 79.2012 | $3.2700 \mathrm{e}-$ 003 | $\begin{aligned} & 6.8000 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 004 \end{aligned}$ | 79.4846 |
| Electricity Unmitigated | - |  |  |  |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 79.2012 | 79.2012 | $3.2700 \mathrm{e}-$ 003 | $6.8000 \mathrm{e}-$ 004 | 79.4846 |
| NaturalGas Mitigated | $\begin{gathered} 4.3100 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0369 | 0.0157 | $\begin{aligned} & 2.4000 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 004 \end{aligned}$ |  | $2.9800 \mathrm{e}-$ 003 | $2.9800 \mathrm{e}-$ 003 |  | $2.9800 \mathrm{e}-$ 003 | 2.9800 e 003 | 0.0000 | 42.6885 | 42.6885 | $8.2000 \mathrm{e}-$ 004 | $7.8000 \mathrm{e}-$ 004 | 42.9422 |
| NaturalGas Unmitigated | $\begin{gathered} 4.3100 \mathrm{e} \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0369 | 0.0157 | $\begin{gathered} 2.4000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ |  | $2.9800 \mathrm{e}-$ 003 | $2.9800 \mathrm{e}-$ 003 |  | 2.9800 e 003 | $\begin{gathered} 2.9800 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0000 | 42.6885 | 42.6885 | $8.2000 \mathrm{e}-$ 004 | $\begin{aligned} & 7.8000 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 004 \end{aligned}$ | 42.9422 |

### 5.2 Energy by Land Use - NaturalGas

## Unmitigated

|  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { NaturalGa } \\ \text { s Use } \end{array}$ | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | PM10 Total | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Land Use | kBTU/yr | tons/yr |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | MT/yr |  |  |  |  |  |
| Single Family Housing | 799952 | $\begin{gathered} 4.3100 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0369 | 0.0157 | $\begin{gathered} 2.4000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 2.9800 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.9800 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 2.9800 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.9800 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0000 | 42.6885 | 42.6885 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 8.2000 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 004 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7.8000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 42.9422 |
| Total |  | $\begin{gathered} 4.3100 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0369 | 0.0157 | $\begin{aligned} & 2.4000 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 004 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2.9800 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 003 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.9800 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 003 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 2.9800 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.9800 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0000 | 42.6885 | 42.6885 | $\begin{aligned} & 8.2000 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 004 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 7.8000 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 004 \end{aligned}$ | 42.9422 |

### 5.2 Energy by Land Use - NaturalGas <br> Mitigated

|  | NaturalGa s Use | ROG | NOX | CO | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | PM10 Total | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | PM2.5 <br> Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Land Use | kBTU/yr | tons/yr |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | MT/yr |  |  |  |  |  |
| Single Family Housing | 799952 | $\begin{gathered} 4.3100 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0369 | 0.0157 | $\begin{aligned} & 2.4000 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 004 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2.9800 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 003 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.9800 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 003 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2.9800 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 003 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.9800 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 003 \end{aligned}$ | 0.0000 | 42.6885 | 42.6885 | $\begin{gathered} 8.2000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.8000 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 004 \end{aligned}$ | 42.9422 |
| Total |  | $\begin{gathered} 4.3100 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0369 | 0.0157 | $\begin{aligned} & 2.4000 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 004 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2.9800 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 003 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.9800 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 003 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2.9800 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 003 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.9800 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 003 \end{aligned}$ | 0.0000 | 42.6885 | 42.6885 | $\begin{aligned} & 8.2000 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 004 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7.8000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 42.9422 |

### 5.3 Energy by Land Use - Electricity

## Unmitigated

|  | Electricity Use | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Land Use | kWh/yr | MT/yr |  |  |  |
| Single Family Housing | 248575 | 79.2012 | $\begin{gathered} 3.2700 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.8000 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 004 \end{aligned}$ | 79.4846 |
| Total |  | 79.2012 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.2700 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 003 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 6.8000 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 004 \end{aligned}$ | 79.4846 |

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### 5.3 Energy by Land Use - Electricity

Mitigated

|  | Electricity Use | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Land Use | kWh/yr | MT/yr |  |  |  |
| Single Family Housing | 248575 | 79.2012 | $\begin{gathered} 3.2700 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6.8000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 79.4846 |
| Total |  | 79.2012 | $\begin{gathered} 3.2700 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6.8000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 79.4846 |

### 6.0 Area Detail

### 6.1 Mitigation Measures Area

|  | ROG | NOx | CO | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | PM10 Total | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | tons/yr |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | MT/yr |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mitigated | - 0.5980 | 0.0117 | 0.5168 | $\begin{aligned} & 5.2000 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 004 \end{aligned}$ |  | 0.0314 | 0.0314 |  | 0.0314 | 0.0314 | 3.2928 | 6.8498 | 10.1426 | 0.0103 | $2.2000 \mathrm{e}-$ 004 | 10.4673 |
| Unmitigated | - 0.5980 | 0.0117 | 0.5168 | $\begin{gathered} 5.2000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ |  | 0.0314 | 0.0314 |  | 0.0314 | 0.0314 | 3.2928 | 6.8498 | 10.1426 | 0.0103 | $\begin{gathered} 2.2000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 10.4673 |

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### 6.2 Area by SubCategory

## Unmitigated

|  | ROG | NOx | co | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Exhaust } \\ \text { PM10 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { PM10 } \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | Fugitive PM2.5 | Exhaust PM2.5 | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio-CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SubCategory | tons/yr |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | MT/yr |  |  |  |  |  |
| Architectural Coating | 0.0388 |  |  |  |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |
| Consumer Products | 0.4481 |  |  |  |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |
| Hearth | 0.1015 | $\begin{gathered} 8.0400 \mathrm{e} \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.1971 | $\begin{gathered} 5.0000 \mathrm{e} \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ |  | 0.0296 | 0.0296 |  | 0.0296 | 0.0296 | 3.2928 | 6.3276 | 9.6204 | $\begin{gathered} 9.8200 \mathrm{e} \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.2000 \mathrm{e} \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 9.9325 |
| Landscaping | $\begin{gathered} 9.6300 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.6900 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.3198 | $\begin{gathered} 2.0000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 005 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 1.7700 \mathrm{e} \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.7700 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 1.7700 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -7.7700 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0000 | 0.5222 | 0.5222 | $\begin{gathered} 5.0000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0000 | 0.5348 |
| Total | 0.5980 | 0.0117 | 0.5168 | $\begin{gathered} 5.2000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ |  | 0.0314 | 0.0314 |  | 0.0314 | 0.0314 | 3.2928 | 6.8498 | 10.1426 | 0.0103 | $\begin{gathered} 2.2000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 10.4673 |

RPV Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Annual

### 6.2 Area by SubCategory

## Mitigated

|  | ROG | NOX | co | SO2 | Fugitive PM10 | Exhaust PM10 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { PM10 } \\ & \text { Total } \end{aligned}$ | Fugitive PM2.5 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Exhaust } \\ & \text { PM2.5 } \end{aligned}$ | PM2.5 Total | Bio- CO2 | NBio- CO2 | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SubCategory | tons/yr |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | MT/yr |  |  |  |  |  |
| Architectural Coating |  |  |  |  |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |
| Consumer Products | 0.4481 |  |  |  |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |  | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |
| Hearth | 0.1015 | $\begin{gathered} 8.0400-- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.1971 | $\begin{gathered} 5.0000 \mathrm{e} \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ |  | 0.0296 | 0.0296 |  | 0.0296 | 0.0296 | 3.2928 | 6.3276 | 9.6204 | $\begin{aligned} & 9.82000-- \\ & 003 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.2000 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 004 \end{aligned}$ | 9.9325 |
| Landscaping | $\begin{gathered} 9.6300 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.6900 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.3198 | $\begin{gathered} 2.0000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 005 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 1.7700 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.7700 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 1.7700 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.7700 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0000 | 0.5222 | 0.5222 | $\begin{aligned} & 5.0000 \mathrm{e}- \\ & 004 \end{aligned}$ | 0.0000 | 0.5348 |
| Total | 0.5980 | 0.0117 | 0.5168 | $\begin{gathered} 5.2000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ |  | 0.0314 | 0.0314 |  | 0.0314 | 0.0314 | 3.2928 | 6.8498 | 10.1426 | 0.0103 | $\begin{gathered} 2.2000 \mathrm{e}- \\ 004 \end{gathered}$ | 10.4673 |

### 7.0 Water Detail

7.1 Mitigation Measures Water

RPV Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Annual

|  | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | MT/yr |  |  |  |
| Mitigated | 13.5278 | 0.0664 | ${ }^{1.66000}$ | 15.6824 |
| $\cdots$ | 13.5278 |  | ${ }^{1.66009}$ | 15.682 |

### 7.2 Water by Land Use

## Unmitigated

|  | Indoor/Out door Use | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Land Use | Mgal | MT/yr |  |  |  |
| Single Family Housing | $\begin{aligned} & 2.01977 / 1 \\ & 1.27334 \end{aligned}$ | 13.5278 | 0.0664 | $\begin{gathered} 1.6600 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 15.6824 |
| Total |  | 13.5278 | 0.0664 | $\begin{gathered} 1.6600 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 15.6824 |

RPV Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Annual

### 7.2 Water by Land Use

Mitigated

|  | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|\|} \hline \text { Indoor/Out } \\ \text { door Use } \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | Total CO2 | CH4 | N2O | CO2e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Land Use | Mgal | MT/yr |  |  |  |
| Single Family Housing | $\begin{aligned} & 2.01977 / \\ & 1.27334 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | 13.5278 | 0.0664 | $\begin{gathered} 1.6600 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 15.6824 |
| Total |  | 13.5278 | 0.0664 | $\begin{gathered} 1.6600 \mathrm{e}- \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 15.6824 |

### 8.0 Waste Detail

### 8.1 Mitigation Measures Waste

## Category/Year



RPV Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Annual

### 8.2 Waste by Land Use

Unmitigated

|  | Waste <br> Disposed | Total CO2 | CH 4 | N 2 O | $\mathrm{CO2e}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Land Use | tons | $\mathrm{MT} / \mathrm{yr}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Single Family <br> Housing | 36.49 |  | 7.4071 | 0.4378 | 0.0000 |  |  |
| Total |  | 7.4071 | $\mathbf{0 . 4 3 7 8}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 0 0 0 0}$ | 18.3509 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 18.3509 |  |  |  |

## Mitigated

|  | Waste <br> Disposed | Total CO2 | CH 4 | N 2 O | $\mathrm{CO2e}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Land Use | tons | $\mathrm{MT} / \mathrm{yr}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Single Family <br> Housing | 36.49 | 7.4071 | 0.4378 | 0.0000 | 18.3509 |  |
| Total |  | $\mathbf{4 . 4 0 7 1}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 4 3 7 8}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 0 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 8 . 3 5 0 9}$ |  |

### 9.0 Operational Offroad

| Equipment Type | Number | Hours/Day | Days/Year | Horse Power | Load Factor | Fuel Type |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

RPV Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Annual

### 10.0 Stationary Equipment

Fire Pumps and Emergency Generators

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

Boilers

| Equipment Type | Number | Heat Input/Day | Heat Input/Year | Boiler Rating | Fuel Type |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

User Defined Equipment

| Equipment Type | Number |
| :---: | :---: |

## Greenhouse Gas Emission Worksheet N20 Mobile Emissions

## From CalEEMod v.2016.3.2 Vehicle Fleet Mix Output:

Annual VMT:
1,000,752

| Vehicle Type | Percent <br> Type | CH4 Emission <br> Factor (g/mile)* | CH4 <br> Emission (g/mile)** | N2O <br> Emission <br> Factor (g/mile)* | N2O <br> Emission <br> (g/mile)** |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Light Auto | 54.6\% | 0.04 | 0.02184 | 0.04 | 0.02184 |
| Light Truck < 3750 lbs | 4.5\% | 0.05 | 0.00225 | 0.06 | 0.0027 |
| Light Truck 3751-5750 lbs | 20.5\% | 0.05 | 0.01025 | 0.06 | 0.0123 |
| Med Truck 5751-8500 lbs | 11.9\% | 0.12 | 0.01428 | 0.2 | 0.0238 |
| Lite-Heavy Truck 8501-10,000 lbs | 1.5\% | 0.12 | 0.0018 | 0.2 | 0.003 |
| Lite-Heavy Truck 10,001-14,000 lbs | 0.6\% | 0.09 | 0.00054 | 0.125 | 0.00075 |
| Med-Heavy Truck 14,001-33,000 lbs | 2.1\% | 0.06 | 0.00126 | 0.05 | 0.00105 |
| Heavy-Heavy Truck 33,001-60,000 lbs | 3.1\% | 0.06 | 0.00186 | 0.05 | 0.00155 |
| Other Bus | 0.3\% | 0.06 | 0.00018 | 0.05 | 0.00015 |
| Urban Bus | 0.2\% | 0.06 | 0.00012 | 0.05 | 0.0001 |
| Motorcycle | 0.5\% | 0.09 | 0.00045 | 0.01 | 0.00005 |
| School Bus | 0.1\% | 0.06 | 0.0000348 | 0.05 | 0.000029 |
| Motor Home | 0.1\% | 0.09 | 0.00009 | 0.125 | 0.000125 |
| Total | 100.0\% |  | 0.0549548 |  | 0.067444 |

Total Emissions (metric tons) $=$
Emission Factor by Vehicle Mix ( $\mathrm{g} / \mathrm{mi}$ ) x Annual VMT(mi) $\times 0.000001$ metric tons $/ \mathrm{g}$
Conversion to Carbon Dioxide Equivalency (CO2e) Units based on Global Warming Potential (GWP)

| CH4 | 21 GWP |
| :--- | :--- |
| N2O | 310 GWP |
| 1 ton (short, US) $=$ | 0.90718474 metric ton |

## Annual Mobile Emissions:

|  | Total Emissions |  | Total CO2e units |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| N20 Emissions: | 0.0675 | metric tons N2O | 20.92 metric tons CO2e |
|  |  | Project Total: | $\mathbf{2 0 . 9 2}$ metric tons CO2e |

## References

* from Table C.4: Methane and Nitrous Oxide Emission Factors for Mobile Sources by Vehicle and Fuel Type ( $\mathrm{g} / \mathrm{mile}$ ).
in California Climate Action Registry General Reporting Protocol, Reporting Entity-Wide Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Version 3.1, January 2009.
Assume Model year 2000-present, gasoline fueled.
** Source: California Climate Action Registry General Reporting Protocol, Reporting Entity-Wide Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Version 3.1, January 2009.
*** CalEEMod v.2016.3.2 results for mobile sources.


## Appendix C

Habitat Assessment

# Rancho Palos Verdes Portuguese Bend Habitat Assessment City of Rancho Palos Verdes, California 

Prepared for:

City of Rancho Palos Verdes
Department of Planning, Building and Code Enforcement
30940 Hawthorne Boulevard
Rancho Palos Verdes, California 90275

Prepared by:
Rincon Consultants, Inc.
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Revised January 2011

This report produced on $50 \%$ recycled paper with $10 \%$ post-consumer content.

## RANCHO PALOS VERDES PORTUGUESE BEND HABITAT ASSESSMENT CITY OF RANCHO PALOS VERDES, CALIFORNIA

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## INTRODUCTION

Rincon Consultants herein present the results of the 2010 habitat assessment prepared for the proposed Portuguese Bend community development (Figure 1) of approximately 112 acres consisting of a total of 111 lots, 64 of which are developed and 47 are undeveloped. This assessment was prepared with respect to the proposed Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium Ordinance revisions which could facilitate the future development of up to 47 new single family residences on undeveloped lots within the Portuguese Bend community. Several of the undeveloped lots abut two of the ten Reserves that comprise the Palos Verdes Nature Preserve (PVNP), which was formed under the California Natural Community Conservation Planning (NCCP) Act of 1991. The intent of the survey was to identify where possible the presence or absence of habitat with the potential to contain rare, threatened, endangered, or special status (RTES) plants or wildlife species within the undeveloped lots of the Portuguese Bend community.

## METHODOLOGY

Rincon Consultants' biologists Julie Broughton and Stephanie Lopez conducted a general habitat assessment survey of the undeveloped areas within the Portuguese Bend community associated with the proposed development to determine the quality of the habitat and the potential for presence of RTES plants or animals. A survey was conducted on May 4, 2010 to characterize the existing habitat conditions within the project boundary plus an additional 100foot wide area at the perimeter (survey area - Figure 2). The reconnaissance-level survey included a rapid assessment of all vegetative habitat types to define relatively large, ecologically cohesive regions. Since access to individual lots was not provided, specific lot-by-lot searches for special status plant and animal species were not conducted. The field reconnaissance was performed via binocular survey from the roadside of the individual lots, and open space areas and the outside perimeter of lots were walked where access was available.
The survey effort was to be focused on those areas where undisturbed habitat types (i.e. coastal sage scrub and grassland) were thought to be present based on aerial photography. However, the survey effort indicated that almost all of the study area had been highly disturbed be various activities. Therefore, the survey concentrated on those areas containing irregular topography (i.e. slumps, swales, outcrops), changes or transitions in vegetative cover, and exposed rock outcrops because they represented the most suitable habitat for the target list of special-status species that were the focus of this investigation. General information gathered during the field reconnaissance included composition, habitat, site quality, dominant plant species, disturbance history and anthropogenic impacts. Assessment of the vegetative habitat types provides a method to define habitat quality and integrity for plant and animal distributions as well and the possible suitability for presence of special-status species. An aerial photograph with APN property boundaries was used during the field surveys to assist in accurately mapping the extent of habitats encountered.

## EXISTING CONDITIONS

The habitats within the project boundary at the time of the survey included vacant individual residential lots and contained a high level of disturbance, landscaping and other human interaction. Readily available aerial photography examined prior to the survey suggested the presence of coastal sage scrub-dominated plant communities along the perimeter of the project

## City of Rancho Palos Verdes

Rancho Palos Verdes Portuguese Bend
Habitat Assessment Report


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boundary. Furthermore, review of the maps prepared for the NCCP Preserve Properties (2004?) indicated the presence of host plants for Palos Verdes Blue Butterfly and coastal sage scrub adjacent to the northwestern portion of the site within the Upper Filiorum Reserve, and coastal sage scrub along Altamira Canyon. However, during the survey it was found that the perimeter of almost all of the study area had been recently mowed or 'weed-wacked' to approximately 10 inches in height, presumably for fire clearance. Binocular survey of the habitats outside the 100 foot wide buffer area observed patchy and highly disturbed coastal sage scrub habitat with limited distribution of California sage (Artemisia californica), California brittlebush (Encelia californica), blue elderberry (Sambucus nigra ssp. canadensis) and toyon (Heteromeles arbutifolia) surrounded by non-native annual herbs and grasses. The enceliadominated coastal sage scrub mapped along Altamira Canyon at the northern project boundary was no longer intact, with the area grazed and mostly comprised of annual grassland with scattered native shrubs. Assessment of the existing habitats visible by the field reconnaissance, which was restricted to as visible from the roads of the study area and a 100 foot wide buffer area outside the project boundary, is best described by the following two habitat types. Please note that Figure 2 includes areas previously mapped as containing coastal sage scrub (maps available at http://palosverdes.com/rpv/planning/NCCP/index.cfm), and remnant stands may still be present, or could regrow in future years prior to development of individual lots.

## Habitat Types

California annual grassland series/Ruderal/Disturbed Vegetation/Disturbed Areas. As described by Sawyer et al. (2009), this habitat series includes a collection of species-specific stands strongly dominated by annual or short-lived plants composed of many non-native and native annual species, lacking evenly distributed diagnostic native plants (usually under 5\% relative cover) the composition of which varies among stands. The series is found at elevations ranging from 0-3900 feet. Biotic factors (precipitation, temperature, canopy cover and topography) can vary the composition even within a relatively small area (under 5 acres). While this is primarily defined as grassland, many annual herbaceous plants are commonly found within this habitat although the overall community height is no greater than 3 feet. As described by Holland (1986), the comparable anthropogenic-ruderal community includes plants and plant communities that thrive in disturbed areas commonly associated with waste areas, roadsides, agriculture, farming or similarly disturbed by human activity. Ruderal communities are dominated by non-native grasses or herbs originating from nearby cultivation, horticultural escapes or other outside sources (soil movement, animal disturbance).

The 2006 Initial Management And Monitoring Report For The Rancho Palos Verdes Draft Natural Community Conservation Plan And Habitat Conservation Plan (Dudek, 2007) describes this habitat as either Disturbed Areas or Disturbed Vegetation and refers to plant associations on lands where the vegetation has been significantly altered. Disturbed Vegetation refers to habitats that occur on highly disturbed sites in urbanized areas (along roadsides, footpaths and previously graded areas) that support weedy broadleaf and grass species. Disturbed Areas refers to areas where vegetation has been significantly altered by frequent disking or mowing specifically associated with fire protection and little to no vegetation cover remains. These habitats support typically non-native weedy broadleaf species including Russian thistle (Salsola tragus), mustards (Brassica sps.), and annual non-native grasses.
The dominant species found within this habitat include tocalote (Centaurea melitensis), wild oats (Avena fatua), horehound (Marrubium vulgare), mustards (Brassica nigra, Brassica campestris,

Hirschfeldia incana), fennel (Foeniculum vulgare) and bromes (Bromus diandrus, B. hordeaceus, B. madritensis ssp. rubens). Around the perimeter of the Portuguese Bend community, this habitat had been mowed in a 100 foot swath presumably for prescribed fire clearance.

Exotic Woodland. This habitat includes non-native trees and shrubs planted in the past and naturalized along the Altamira Canyon drainage that bisects the Portuguese Bend community. Some of these introduced species are invasive and have dispersed into the adjacent grassland and native habitats. Within the survey area, this habitat abuts many of the developed properties and associated roadways. The dominant species found within this habitat include many non-native landscape trees including multiple gum trees (Eucalyptus sps.), pepper trees (Schinus molle), acacia (Acacia sps.), myoporum (Myoporum laetum), pines (Pinus sps.) and olive trees (Olea europaea). Some small remnant stands of coastal sage scrub vegetation are present in this habitat type along Altamira Canyon.

## Wildlife

The following species were observed at the time of the survey: coyote (Canis latrans), California ground squirrel (Spermophilus beecheyi), Audubon's cottontail (Sylvilagus audubonii), western fence lizard (Sceloporus occidentalis), American crow (Corvus brachyrhynchos), red-tailed hawk (Bufeo jamaicensis), and mourning dove (Zenaida macroura). In addition to domesticated species such as dogs, cats, and horses, an extensive population (approximately 80 individuals) of Indian peacocks (Pavo cristatus) were observed scattered around the Portuguese Bend community.

## SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES

A list of special-status species targeted in this survey was developed based on a review of the California Natural Diversity Database RareFind3 (March 2010), species listed as part of the NCCP program, previous studies of the region, as well as Rincon staff knowledge of the area. Table 1 details the habitat requirements for special plants and Table 2 details the habitat requirements for wildlife.

## Special-Status Species Definitions

Listed species are those taxa that are formally listed as endangered or threatened by the federal government (e.g. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service [USFWS]), pursuant to the Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) or as endangered, threatened, or rare (for plants only) by the State of California (i.e. California Fish and Game Commission), pursuant to the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) or the California Native Plant Protection Act. During the listing process for federal species, "critical habitat" may also be designated. Additional species are considered rare (but not formally listed) by various resource agencies, organizations with biological interests/expertise (e.g. Audubon Society, California Native Plant Society [CNPS], The Wildlife Society), and the scientific community. As part of the City's NCCP process, several taxa are included as "covered species" and are considered locally rare.

The CNPS' Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California (CNPS 2001, 2006¹) categorizes rare California plants into one of five lists ( $1 \mathrm{~A}, 1 \mathrm{~B}, 2,3$, and 4 ) representing five levels of species status, one of which is assigned to a sensitive species to indicate its status of rarity or endangerment and distribution. Most taxa also receive a threat code extension following the List (e.g. 1B.1, 2.3), which replaces the old R-E-D Code previously used by CNPS.

[^10]Table 1 provides a definition for each List code number, and Table 2 defines the Threat Code Extensions that indicates the level of endangerment within the state as determined by this organization. Please note that the CNPS Inventory is used as a tool by CDFG to help identify those plants that may qualify for listing under the CESA, with the formal list kept by CDFG being the Special Vascular Plants, Bryophytes and Lichens List.

Table 1. California Native Plant Society List Definitions

| CNPS List | Definition |
| :---: | :--- |
| 1 A | Presumed Extinct in California |
| 1 B | Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and elsewhere |
| 2 | Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, but more common elsewhere |
| 3 | Need more information (a Review List) |
| 4 | Plants of Limited Distribution (a Watch List) |

Table 2. California Native Plant Society List Threat Code Extensions

| CNPS Threat <br> Code Extension | Definition |
| :---: | :--- |
| .1 | Seriously endangered in California (>80\% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat) |
| .2 | Fairly endangered in California (20-80\% occurrences threatened) |
| .3 | Not very endangered in California (<20\% of occurrences threatened) |

The CNDDB Element Ranking system (Table 3) provides a numeric global and state-ranking system for all special-status species tracked by the CNDDB. The global rank (G-rank) is a reflection of the overall condition of an element (species or natural community) throughout its global range. The state rank (S-rank) is assigned much the same way as the global rank, except state ranks in California often also contain a threat designation attached to the S-rank.

Table 3. California Natural Diversity Database Element Ranking System

| Global Ranking (G) |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| G1 | Less than 6 viable element occurrences (pops for species), OR less than 1,000 individuals, OR <809.4 hectares (ha) $(2,000$ acres [ac]). |
| G2 | 6 to 20 element occurrences OR 809.4 to 4,047 ha ( 2,000 to 10,000 ac). |
| G3 | 21 to 100 occurrences OR 3,000 to 10,000 individuals OR 4,047 to 20,235 ha ( 10,000 to 50,000 ac). |
| G4 | Apparently secure; rank lower than G3, factors exist to cause some concern (i.e. there is some threat, or somewhat narrow habitat). |
| G5 | Population, or stand, demonstrably secure to ineradicable due to being commonly found in the world. |
| GH | All sites are historic; the element has not been seen for at least 20 years, but suitable habitat still exists. |
| GX | All sites are extirpated; this element is extinct in the wild. |
| GXC | Extinct in the wild; exists in cultivation. |
| G1Q | The element is very rare, but there is a taxonomic question associated with it. |
| Subspecies Level: Subspecies receive a T-rank attached to the G-rank. With the subspecies, the G-rank reflects the condition of the entire species, whereas the T-rank reflects the global situation of just the subspecies or variety. <br> For example: Chorizanthe robusta var. hartwegii is ranked G2T1. The G-rank refers to the whole species range (Chorizanthe robusta), whereas the <br> T-rank refers only to the global condition of the variety (var. hartwegii). |  |
| State Ranking (S) |  |
| S1 | Less than 6 element occurrences OR less than 1,000 individuals OR less than 809.4 ha ( $2,000 \mathrm{ac}$ ). S1.1 = very threatened $\quad \mathrm{S} 1.2=$ threatened $\quad \mathrm{S} 1.3=$ no current threats known |
| S2 | 6 to 20 element occurrences OR 3,000 individuals OR 809.4 to 4,047 ha ( 2,000 to $10,000 \mathrm{ac}$ ). S2.1 = very threatened $\quad \mathrm{S} 2.2=$ threatened $\quad \mathrm{S} 2.3=$ no current threats known |
| S3 | 21 to 100 element occurrences OR 3,000 to 10,000 individuals OR 4,047 to 20,235 ha ( 10,000 to $50,000 \mathrm{ac}$ ). S3.1 = very threatened $\quad$ S3.2 = threatened $\quad$ S3.3 = no current threats known |
| S4 | Apparently secure within California; this rank is clearly lower than S3 but factors exist to cause some concern (i.e., there is some threat, or somewhat narrow habitat). NO THREAT RANK. |
| S5 | Demonstrably secure to ineradicable in California. NO THREAT RANK. |


| SH | All California sites are historic; the element has not been seen for at least 20 years, but suitable habitat still exists. |
| :--- | :--- |
| SX | All California sites are extirpated; this element is extinct in the wild. |
| Notes |  |
| 1. Other considerations used when ranking a species or natural community include the pattern of distribution of the element on the landscape, <br> fragmentation of the population/stands, and historical extent as compared to its modern range. It is important to take an aerial view when ranking <br> sensitive elements rather than simply counting element occurrences. |  |
| 2. Uncertainty about the rank of an element is expressed in two major ways: by expressing the rank as a range of values (e.g. S2S3 means the rank <br> is somewhere between S2 and S3), and by adding a ? to the rank (e.g. S2?). This represents more certainty than S2S3, but less than S2. |  |

## Special Status Plants

Due to the highly disturbed and landscaped nature within the project boundary and the recently mowed condition of the 100 foot buffer area at the time of the May 2010 field reconnaissance, none of the eleven (11) special status plants are considered to be likely to be found within the survey area. Special status plants could potentially occur within the patchy coastal sage scrub outside the survey area but none were observed during the reconnaissance survey. Additionally no rare plants were found to be in the near vicinity of the Portuguese Bend community during previous botanical surveys conducted for the Draft NCCP/HCP (Dudek, April 2007). No critical habitat for listed threatened or endangered plants occurs within the survey area (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Critical Habitat Portal (http://criticalhabitat.fws.gov). The following table discusses the special status plant species and their regulatory status, habitat and ecological requirements.

Table 4. Habitat Requirements for Special Status Plant with the Potential for Occurrence

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Status* Fed/State Listing/State Rank/CNPS/ | Habitat Requirements and Potential for Occurrence |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Aphanisma | Aphanisma blitoides | -----/S1.1/1B.2/RPV | Sandy soil near the coast in coastal bluff scrub and coastal sage scrub at elevations between 10 to 200 feet. Small annual herb blooming April to May. No potential for occurrence, habitat lacking. |
| South coast saltscale | Atriplex pacifica | -----/S2.2/1B.2/RPV | Coastal bluffs, coastal sage scrub and alkali playas from $0-450$ feet. Prefers sandy openings between shrubs in xeric and mildly disturbed locales. Small, wiry, prostrate annual herb blooming March - October. No potential for occurrence, habitat lacking. |
| Parish's brittlescale | Atriplex parishii | -----/S1.1/1B.1/ | Shadscale scrub, alkali sink, freshwater wetlands, and wetland-riparian. Alkaline or clay soils below 1000 feet. Blooms June - October. No potential for occurrence, habitat lacking. |
| Davidson's saltscale | Atriplex serenana var. davidsonii | -----/S2?/1B. $2 /$ | Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal scrub with alkaline soils at elevations between 30 650 feet. Blooms April - October. No potential for occurrence, habitat lacking. |
| Southern tarplant | Centromadia parryi ssp. australis | -----/S2.1/1B.1/RPV | Salt marsh margins, mesic valley and foothill grasslands, vernal pools and alkaline areas below 1,400 feet. Blooms May - November. No potential to occur on site, habitat lacking. |
| Catalina crossosoma | Crossosoma californicum | -----/S3.2/1B.2/RPV | Dry, rocky slopes and canyons in coastal sage scrub below 1,600 feet. Deciduous shrub blooming that can reach 16 feet, blooms February - May. No potential to occur on site, habitat lacking. |

Table 4. Habitat Requirements for Special Status Plant with the Potential for Occurrence

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Status* <br> Fed/State Listing/State <br> Rank/CNPS/ | Habitat Requirements and <br> Potential for Occurrence |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| Island green dudleya | Dudleya virens ssp. <br> insularis | $--/-/$ S2.2/1B.2/RPV | Steep slopes in chaparral, coastal bluff <br> scrub and coastal sage scrub below <br> 1,300 feet. Bright green perennial <br> succulent with basal rosette from <br> caudex, blooms April - June. No <br> potential to occur on site, habitat <br> lacking. |
| Santa Catalina island <br> desert-thorn | Lycium brevipes var. <br> hassei | $--/-/$ S1.1/1B.1/RPV | Coastal bluff slopes in coastal bluff <br> scrub and coastal sage scrub at <br> elevations below 1,000 feet. Deciduous <br> shrub that can reach 13 feet high, <br> blooms June. No potential to occur on <br> site, habitat lacking. |
| Lyon's pentachaeta | Pentachaeta lyonii | FE/SE/S2/1B.1/RPV | Openings in chaparral and valley/foothill <br> grasslands near the coast at elevations <br> below 500 feet. Diminutive annual herb <br> that blooms March - April. Normally <br> found in soils derived from volcanic <br> rocks. No potential to occur on site, <br> habitat lacking. |
| Brand's star phacelia | Phacelia stellaris | FC/--/S1/1b.1/-- | Coastal dunes and coastal scrub at <br> elevations below 400 meters. Annual <br> herb that blooms March - June. No <br> potential to occur on site, habitat |
| lacking. |  |  |  |

Source: DFG CNDDB Special Vascular Plants, Bryophytes, and Lichens List, April 2010; CNDDB 5-mile search radius, April 2010

FE = Federally Endangered; FT = Federally Threatened;
FC = Federal Candidate; FSC = Federal Species of Concern;
$S E=$ State Endangered; $S R=$ State Rare; $R P V=$ listed in
Rancho Palos Verdes Subarea Plan as sensitive.

S1 $=<6$ Eos (viable element occurrences) or <1,000 individuals or <2,000 acres
S2=6-20 Eos or 1,000-3,000 individuals or 2,000-10,000 acres S3=21-80 Eos or 3,000-10,000 individuals or 10,000-50,000 acres

## Special Status Wildlife

Due to the highly disturbed and landscaped nature within the project boundary and the recently mowed condition of the 100 foot buffer area, none of the twelve (12) special status wildlife species are likely to be found within the survey area except on a rare, transient basis. Special status wildlife could potentially occur within the patchy coastal sage scrub outside the survey area, but no suitable habitat for these species, including larval and adult host plants, were observed within the study area boundaries. The following table discusses the listed wildlife species and their regulatory status, habitat and ecological requirements.

Table 5. Special Status Wildlife Species with the Potential for Occurrence

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Status | Habitat Requirements and Potential for <br> Occurrence |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| sandy beach tiger <br> beetle | Cicindela hirticollis <br> gravida | $--/-/$ /S1/-- | Inhabits areas adjacent to non-brackish water along the <br> coast, primarily within sand dunes. No potential for <br> occurrence, habitat lacking. |
| coastal cactus wren | Campylorhynchus <br> brunnelcapillus | Inhabits coast sage scrub habitat dominated by patches <br> (San Diego \& Orange <br> Counties only) | $-/-/ \mathrm{S} 3 / \mathrm{SSC/NCCP}$ Opuntia cactus. Only the sub-populations in <br> Orange and San Diego Counties are considered special <br> status (Shuford \& Gardali, 2008). Sitable nesting habitat <br> not within study area, rarely a cactus wren may use <br> landscaping shrubs on a transient basis. |

Table 5. Special Status Wildlife Species with the Potential for Occurrence

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Status | Habitat Requirements and Potential for Occurrence |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Western beach tiger beetle | Cicindela latesignata latesignata | ----/S1/-- | Mudflats and beaches. No potential to occur on site, habitat lacking. |
| monarch butterfly | Danaus plexippus | ----/S3/-- | Overwinters and roosts in wind-protected trees in close proximity to host milkweed plants (Asclepius sp.) and nectar food sources. Because this animal is abundant on a national basis, resource concerns are related to aggregate winter roosts. While Monarchs occur in the study area, no winter aggregate areas are known to be present. |
| El Segundo blue butterfly | Euphilotes battoides allyni | FE/--/S1/Xerces- CI/RPV | Remnant coastal dune habitats, with coast buckwheat as the larval food source. No potential to occur on site, habitat and host plants absent. |
| Mohave tui chub | Gila bicolor mohavensis | FE/FP/SE/S1/-- | Found in lacustrine environments with deep pools and slow moving water. No potential to occur on site, habitat lacking. |
| Palos Verdes blue butterfly | Glaucophsyche <br> lygdamus <br> palosverdesensis | ----/S1/RPV | Restricted to open coastal sage scrub habitats supporting preferred larval food source (milk vetch or deerweed). Not expected to occur within study area; no host plants observed in visible survey area. |
| San Diego desert woodrat | Neotoma lepida intermedia | -----/S3?/SSC/ | Prefers coastal scrub habitat. Constructs houses with twigs usually in rock outcrops, rocky cliffs and slopes. Limited potential to occur in study area along drainages, habitat generally lacking. |
| pocketed free-tailed bat | Nyctinomops femorosaccus | -----/S3/SSC/ | Prefers rock crevices in cliffs for roosting. Feeds on wide variety of flying insects. Unlikely to roost in area as no rock crevices/cliffs present. |
| Pacific pocket mouse | Perognathus longimembris pacificus | FE/S1/SSC/RPV | Coastal strand, sand dunes, ruderal vegetation on river alluvium, and open coastal sage scrub on marine terraces. Not expected to be present given the altered landscape; suitable habitat generally lacking. |
| Coastal California gnatcatcher | Polioptila californica californica | FT/SSC/RPV/NCCP | Coastal and inland sage scrub primarily below 2,000 feet. Suitable habitat lacking within study area; occasional transient bird may occur in landscaping shrubs, along drainages, and in residual sage scrub stands. |
| El Segundo flower- loving fly | Rhaphiomidas terminatus terminatus | ----/S1/-- | Confined to the El Segundo sand dunes ecosystem and portions of the Los Angeles River sandy alluvial plain. No potential to occur on site, habitat lacking. |
| California brackish water snail | Tryonia imitator | ----/S1/-- | Inhabits coastal lagoons, estuaries and salt marshes. Found only in permanently submerged areas. No potential to occur on site, habitat lacking. |

Source: DFG CNDDB Special Animals list, July 2009; CNDDB 5-mile search radius, April 2010

FE = Federally Endangered; FT = Federally Threatened;
FC = Federal Candidate; FP= Federally Protected, Department of Fish and Game; FSC = Federal Species of Concern;
SE = State Endangered; SR = State Rare; SSC=Species of Special Concern, Department of Fish and Game; Xerces Society-Cl=Critically Imperiled;
$R P V=$ listed in Rancho Palos Verdes Subarea Plan as sensitive.
S1=<6 Eos (viable element occurrences) or <1,000 individuals or <2,000 acres
S2=6-20 Eos or 1,000-3,000 individuals or 2,000-10,000 acres
S3=21-80 Eos or 3,000-10,000 individuals or 10,000-50,000 acres

Coastal California Gnatcatcher. Coastal California gnatcatcher (CAGN) is listed as a federally threatened species (USFWS 1993) and a CDFG Species of Special Concern. Coastal California gnatcatcher is the northernmost of three subspecies currently recognized for the species. It is restricted to arid, lowland areas and has a range from southwestern California to northwestern Baja California. The remaining two subspecies occur within central and southern Baja California, Mexico. Within the U.S., the current range of the coastal California gnatcatcher is generally within San Diego, Orange, Los Angeles, eastern Ventura and western Riverside counties. It is a permanent resident of coastal sage scrub-dominated plant communities generally below 2,000 feet and while strongly associated with coastal sage scrub, it will also use chaparral, grassland, and riparian plant communities where they occur adjacent to or
intermixed with sage scrub. While it is found in coastal sage scrub, not all areas classified as coastal sage scrub are occupied (CDFG 2009). Shorter, less dense shrubs, without a chamise component, are generally used. The breeding season of the CAGN extends from about February 15 through August 31, with the peak of nesting activity occurring from mid-March through mid-May. CAGN normally requires at least five to ten acres of coastal sage scrub for nesting and foraging (Birds of North America, http:// bna.birds.cornell.edu/bna), but near coast breeding pairs have been found in coastal sage scrub habitat in areas as small as two to three acres. CAGN have been observed breeding in small patches of suitable sage scrub surrounded by urban development, with the smallest such successful patch being 0.5 acres (Mock 2004). Despite the patchiness of CAGN distribution, the density of CAGN was highest in high-quality habitat and decreased as habitat quality decreased. Recent estimates of population size within more than 111,000 acres of quality habitat by Winchell and Doherty (2008), as reported by the US Fish and Wildlife Service (September 2010), indicate it is likely that more gnatcatchers are present in the U.S. portion of the range than was suggested by earlier estimates. Given that more than 600,000 acres of habitat has been modeled in southern California and the population range estimate by Winchell and Doherty (2008), potential population size within the United States may range from 5,000-10,000 pairs.

The survey area contains no intact coastal sage scrub habitat, with only some scattered stands of this vegetation type apparently left along Altamira Canyon. Because coastal California gnatcatchers are present within the adjacent Palos Verdes Nature Preserve, with known presence in the Upper Filiorum Reserve to the north of the study area (URS, July 2004), an occasional transient bird may be found on rare occasions within the study area, but no breeding or long term residency is likely or expected given the lack of suitable habitat. No protocol level studies are recommended for the study area as it does not contain the Primary Constituent Elements (PCEs) for the coastal California gnatcatcher, namely coastal sage scrub habitat or non-sage scrub habitat near to coastal sage scrub that could provide space for dispersal, foraging, and nesting.

Palos Verdes Blue Butterfly. Palos Verdes blue butterflies are small thumbnail-sized butterflies that were federally listed as endangered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in 1980. By 1983, biologists feared the Palos Verdes blue butterfly had become extinct when habitat supporting the only known population was developed (USFWS, March 6, 2010). After years of conducting annual surveys, researchers could not locate the Palos Verdes blue butterfly; however, in March 1994, a small population was discovered at Defense Fuel Support Point San Pedro (Mattoni, 1995). This was the only known wild population. Subsequently, the U.S. Navy funded the first Palos Verdes blue captive-rearing program facility, and the first release of butterflies into the wild occurred on this base in 2000.

Since then a captive rearing facility has been developed at America's Teaching Zoo at Moorpark College. A butterfly reintroduction occurred in 2008 at Linden H. Chandler Preserve in Rolling Hills Estates where habitat restoration efforts had occurred. On March 6, 2010, federally endangered Palos Verdes blue butterflies were released into 8 acres of restored coastal sage scrub habitat at Deane Dana Friendship Community Regional Park and Nature Center (Friendship Park) located in San Pedro, approximately 3 miles southeast of the Portuguese Bend community. The Palos Verde blue had been historically recorded at Friendship Park in 1981, but not observed for several decades. Future Palos Verdes blue butterfly recovery efforts are
planned to include continued rearing of butterflies in captivity for release back into the wild and additional habitat restoration and management efforts.

The Service is currently working with the City of Rancho Palos Verdes (USFWS, March 6, 2010) on a Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) that would be coordinated with the existing NCCP. Per Mattoni 1995, suitable habitat that includes the food plant Astragalus trichopodus lonchus and common deerweed (Lotus scoparius) is present within the NCCP areas to the north of the Portuguese Bend community. URS (July 2004) reported historic sightings to the west of the study area (west of Narcissa Drive) and to the northeast (northeast of Vanderlip Road), but not within the study area. The proposed NCCP/NCP areas would be likely receptor sites for additional captive raised butterflies.
Within the survey area suitable habitat for the Palos Verdes blue butterfly is generally lacking because of the long term disturbance of the properties and management for fire prevention. None of the known host plants, either as vegetation, blooms or seed pods, were observed during the survey. Based on the above and the lack of known populations in this area over the last 30 years, areas within the project boundary and 100 foot wide buffer are not expected to support the Palos Verdes blue butterfly.
El Segundo Blue Butterfly. The El Segundo blue butterfly is restricted to remnant coastal dune habitat in southern California. During monitoring conducted for the Draft NCCP (Dudek, 2007) it was documented along and at the base of the cliff bluffs approximately 1.8 miles west of the study area. Its host plant is Eriogonum parvifolium and the larvae feed only on this flower and its seeds; adults use this plant as a major nectar source. No Eriogonum parvifolium were observed during the habitat assessment, and past regular maintenance of the study makes it highly unlikely that this plant is present. No El Segundo blue butterflies would be expected in this area.

Monarch butterfly. The monarch butterfly over-winters in southern California usually in tree groves or windbreaks near available water and nectar sources. This species commonly uses eucalyptus (Eucalyptus sp.), cypress (Cupressus sp.) and Monterey pine (Pinus radiata) for roosting. While the Monarch butterfly is relatively abundant throughout the North American continent, along the west coast the availability of winter roost sites where the butterflies aggregate by the thousands of individuals is considered a potential concern. The monarch butterfly's preferred food source is milkweed (Asclepias sp.) although adults may also feed off nectar from coyote bush (Baccharis pilularis) and mule fat (Baccharis salicifolia). Monarch butterflies are commonly found in small numbers within landscaped gardens and would be expected to occur within the study area and throughout the City of Rancho Palos Verdes.

Within the survey area suitable habitat for winter roost sites was present throughout, most centralized along the lower reach of Altamira Canyon within eucalyptus groves. Although roost sites were present, none of the preferred food source, milkweed, was observed during the survey. Further, neither the CNDDB nor the Xerces Society (2010) report any large winter aggregations in this area.
"Coastal" Cactus Wren. Cactus wren is resident in arid and semiarid regions from southern California, southern Nevada, extreme southwestern Utah, central Arizona, central New Mexico, and central and southern Texas south to into Mexico and Baja California. The species is considered "common" over most of its range. Based on current taxonomic classifications of this species, the California Bird Species of Special Concern indicates that only the San Diego cactus
wren (Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis) is considered a CDFG species of special concern (see also Special Animals, CDFG July 2009). At this time, the project area lacks the cactus stands typically used by this species and its presence is not expected within the project area.

San Diego Desert Woodrat. This woodrat is a CDFG Species of Special Concern that occurs in scrub areas with moderate to dense canopies. San Diego desert woodrat is a small mammal whose range extends from San Luis Obispo County in the north to San Diego County in the south. Two species of woodrat, big-eared (dusky-footed) woodrat (Neotoma macrotis) and San Diego desert woodrat (Neotoma lepida intermedia²) have ranges that overlap within the region. San Diego desert woodrat feeds on fruits, seeds and bark and is known to feed on cholla and buckwheat. Desert woodrats build elaborate dens with several chambers for nesting and food, as well as several entrances. Nests are usually made at the base of perennial vegetation with sticks, rocks, and other plant parts. They are often associated with large cactus patches, and within coastal sage scrub communities, it is almost invariably associated with prickly pear cactus. It also is found in rocky outcroppings on hillsides in coastal scrub. It's nearest known location is within the coastal scrub community located approximately 0.5 miles to the south of the study area. Given the lack of prickly pear cactus and coastal sage scrub plants within the study area, and the proximity of residences that likely have cats which are efficient predators of this species, it is unlikely that this animal maintains a substantial population within the study area. If present within the study area, San Diego desert woodrat are most likely limited to the area along Altamira Canyon within the "Neutral Lands" category of the NCCP (see Figure 2).

## Critical Habitat

A search of the USFWS Critical Habitat Portal yielded one Critical Habitat designation in the project vicinity, that for the California gnatcatcher (CAGN). The 2007 habitat mapping overlies a portion of the study area as illustrated in Figure 2, primarily in the northwest portion of the study area and the "Neutral Lands" in the southern portion. Critical habitat mapping is intended to contain those lands essential for the conservation of a species, but any such land within the mapped boundary must also contain the known physical or biological features (Primary Constituent Elements or PCEs) within the geographical area that are essential to the species conservation. For CAGN, the PCEs are 1) dynamic and successional sage scrub habitats and 2) non-sage scrub communities like chaparral, grassland, riparian areas, near to suitable sage scrub habitats. Within the project area and 100 foot wide buffer area, neither coastal sage scrub habitat or key plant species associated with this habitat were found. Due to fire clearance requirements, it is expected that that 100 foot wide buffer area will continue to be highly disturbed and high quality coastal sage scrub habitat preferred by the CAGN will not be allowed to establish. The maintained grasslands of portions of the site are not considered to provide an important PCE under Item 2 above given the distance to quality coastal sage scrub habitat and the regular disturbance. It should also be noted that the designation of critical habitat does not place a regulatory burden on the private landowner; it only provides that federal agencies are to ensure that actions they fund, authorize, or carry out do not destroy or adversely modify critical habitat.

## SPECIAL-STATUS COMMUNITIES

In addition to sensitive plant species, Rincon's review of the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB, RareFind3, June 2006; database current as of May 2010) yielded one

[^11]sensitive habitat within a five-mile radius of the project site; Southern Coastal Bluff Scrub. Presence or absence of this habitat area was determined using the vegetation classification systems described by Sawyer et al.'s A Manual of California Vegetation (2009) and by the CDFG's Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Natural Communities of California (Holland, 1986) and surveying the project site for species associated with this sensitive habitat.

Southern Coastal Bluff Scrub is a low, sometimes prostrate scrub and is widespread along the southern California coastline as a very narrow band, often not extending more than about 100 feet inland (Holland and Keil 1990). Plants usually cling to nearly vertical rock faces just above the surf. Dominant plants associated with this habitat include California sagebrush (Astemisia californica), California buckwheat (Eriogonum fasciculatum), coast cholla (Cylindropuntia prolifera), and coast prickly pear (Opuntia littoralis). Dominant associated plants, vertical rock faces, and proximity to the surf which define this community type are lacking within the project area and buffer area.

## PALOS VERDES NATURE PRESERVE

The Palos Verdes Peninsula Land Conservancy (PVPLC) serves as the management agency for the Palos Verdes Nature Preserve, previously referred to as the Portuguese Bend Nature Preserve, for the City of Rancho Palos Verdes. The Preserve was formed under a Natural Community Conservation Plan (NCCP) Subarea Plan to "maximize benefits to wildlife and vegetation communities while accommodating appropriate economic development within the City of Rancho Palos Verdes and region pursuant to the requirements of the NCCP Act and Section 10(a) of the ESA" (URS, July 2004). As a primary component of the NCCP, a Preserve design was proposed to conserve regionally important habitat areas and provide habitat linkages to benefit sensitive plants and wildlife. PVPLC manages the Preserve under an operating agreement with the City.

The Portuguese Bend Reserve and Upper Filiorum Reserve are located to the northeast and northwest of the Portuguese Bend community, respectively (see Figure 2). The Portuguese Bend Reserve does not directly adjoin the project site, but is on the other side of Narcissa Drive from the project site. The Upper Filiorum Reserve adjoins three of the lots within the project site in the northern portion of the site along Altamira Canyon, but is otherwise separated from the project site by an open space lot on the northwest and roadway on the northeast. The following further discusses these nearby reserves.

Portuguese Bend NCCP Reserve. The Portuguese Bend NCCP Reserve is a 399-acre area that was preserved in 2005. It consists of rolling hills, steep canyons and rock outcrops, with significant habitat and spectacular views of the Pacific Ocean and Santa Catalina Island. Located below and to the east of Del Cerro Park, it includes the areas known as the lemonade-berry parcel, eagle's nest, the badlands, the active landslide and the dirt extension of Crenshaw Boulevard. This area has numerous important trails and geologic features such as Ailor cliff and the pillow lava outcrop.

Upper Filiorum NCCP Reserve. The Upper Filiorum NCCP Reserve is a 191-acre area that was added to the NCCP December 31, 2009. This parcel connects the Three Sisters and Portuguese Bend NCCP Reserve Parcels and is a mix of steep hills and bowl-like, flatter areas covered in grasses and coastal sage scrub. It is known to contain a population of CAGN and host plants for the Palos Verdes Blue Butterfly. Currently the City is working on a trails plan for this area.

## OTHER LAND USE REGULATIONS CONCERNING BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Rancho Palos Verdes General Plan. The goal of the City of Rancho Palos Verdes' General Plan is to conserve, protect, and enhance its natural resources, beauty, and open space for the benefit and enjoyment of its residents and the residents of the entire region. All future development is to recognize the sensitivity of the natural environmental and be accomplished in such a manner as to maximize the protection of it.

Rancho Palos Verdes Municipal Code. The City's Municipal Code provides another layer of environmental protection to lands located within the city limits. Title 17, Chapter 40, Section 040 of the City's Municipal Code provides the regulations for the Natural Overlay Control District (OC-1), which includes those areas of the General Plan within Resource Management (RM)-5 (Old Landslide Area), RM-6 (Hydrologic Factors), RM-7 (Marine Resource), RM-8 (Wildlife Habitat), and RM-9 (Natural Vegetation). Similar designations within the Coastal Specific Plan are also within this overlay district. According to the City's General Plan Natural Environment Element, Altamira Canyon is located within Resource Management (RM) District 6 - Hydrologic Factors, which is included within OC-1. Within this district it is the City's policy to prohibit activities which create excessive silt, pollutant runoff, increase canyon wall erosion, or potential for landslide. Performance criteria relevant to biological resources include restrictions against altering the course, carrying capacity or gradient of the drainage; developing uses within 50 feet of the edge of the drainage; clearing or thinning more than $20 \%$ of the vegetation within the district; and use of herbicides.

Neutral Lands. This category was developed under the NCCP Subarea Plan (URS, July 2004) to include those open space lands that would contribute to the Palos Verdes Nature Preserve function but cannot be developed because of extreme slopes, open space hazard zoning, or designation as homeowner's association open space. If agreements between the Preserve and landowners of the Neutral Lands are possible, such areas could be managed as part of the Preserve. In some instances, these lands are not prohibited from development, but it is recognized that development constraints already exist pursuant to the City's Municipal Code. Extreme slopes have a greater than $35 \%$ grade and occur in undeveloped canyons, such as Altamira Canyon. Open space hazard lands have unstable geologic conditions or other physical constraints requiring a detailed geotechnical investigation prior to removal from the open space hazard designation. Altamira Canyon in the southern portion of the study area is within the Neutral Lands category (see Figure 2) as it is within the RM-6 designation and controlled by the OC-1 regulations as discussed above.

Jurisdictional Drainages and Wetlands. Disturbed riparian habitat and drainage features located within the project boundary and 100 foot wide buffer may contain drainages or wetlands that are under the jurisdiction of the CDFG and/or the US Army Corps of Engineers. Altamira Canyon is an ephemeral drainage channel that originates at Crest Drive and ends at the Pacific Ocean, trending northwest to southeast and bisecting the study area. The northern reach of the drainage within the study area bisects landscaped private property and non-native California annual grassland habitat within undeveloped/underdeveloped lots. The drainage crosses under Narcissa Drive via a storm drain and continues southeast through a steep-banked channel categorized as "Neutral Lands" within the NCCP. Vegetation along this lower drainage feature is dominated by exotic woodland habitat. The drainage channel has hydrological features such as ordinary high water mark or bed, bank, and channel, but lacks
any native riparian habitat. The riparian habitat associated with the drainage throughout the project site is dominated by landscape shrubs and trees, primarily pepper trees, pines and eucalyptus, with an understory of non-native annuals and herbaceous perennials, exotic shrubs, and coastal sage scrub patches.

Based upon the reconnaissance level survey, the drainage feature located within the project boundary may be subject to USACE (US Army Corps of Engineer), Los Angeles RWQCB (Regional Water Quality Control Board) and/or CDFG (California Department of Fish and Game) jurisdiction. It should be noted that the regulatory agencies make the final jurisdictional determination.

Wildlife Corridors. The project area is surrounded to the northeast and northwest by the Portuguese Bend Reserve and Upper Filiorum Reserve creating a contiguous section of regionally important habitat areas and natural vegetation. While these contiguous habitat areas are an important corridor for all wildlife, the Portuguese Bend Reserve and Upper Filiorum Reserve include designated CAGN Critical Habitat. Altamira Canyon may also serve as a link for wildlife to pass through the study area; however, such movement is limited by existing residential land uses that are close to the drainage and the dominance of exotic woodlands within the drainage.

## POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND RECOMMENDED MITIGATION MEASURES

This impact analysis is based on the following: a review of previous biological studies available for the general area; a field survey of the general study area (but not detailed investigation of each lot); available literature regarding the existing biological resources within the project area; and aerial photography.

## Significance Criteria

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Chapter 1, Section 21001 (c) states that it is the policy of the State of California to "prevent the elimination of fish and wildlife species due to man's activities, ensure that fish and wildlife populations do not drop below selfperpetuating levels, and preserve for future generations representations of all plant and animal communities." Environmental impacts relative to biological resources may be assessed using impact significance criteria encompassing CEQA guidelines and federal, state and local plans, regulations, and ordinances.

The State CEQA Guidelines Appendix G provides the following general statements to determine if significant impacts to biological resources could occur if a project action would:
a) Have a substantial adverse effect (i.e. significantly reduce species population, reduce species habitat, restrict reproductive capacity), either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by CDFG or USFWS;
b) Have a substantial adverse effect (i.e. direct/indirect reduction) on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies regulations, or by the CDFG or USFWS;
c) Have a substantial adverse effect (i.e. direct/indirect reduction) 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, or hydrological interruption, or other means;
d) Interfere substantially (i.e. direct/indirect reduction) with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites;
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance; and
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Preservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan.

The impact assessment contained in the sections below addresses these topical areas in accordance with the above section lists; i.e. BIO A discusses effects associated with item "a)", and BIO B discusses effects associated with item " $b)^{\prime}$ ", etc.

Section 15130 of the State CEQA Guidelines provides guidance on the discussion of cumulative impacts. Two conditions apply to determine the cumulative effect of a project; first, the overall effect on biological resources caused by existing and known or forecasted projects must be considered significant under the criteria discussed above; and second, the project must have a "cumulatively considerable" contribution to that effect. This section of the Biological Resources Assessment is based on the following considerations with respect to cumulative impacts to biological resources:

- The cumulative contribution of other approved and proposed projects to fragmentation of open space in the project vicinity;
- The loss of sensitive habitats and species;
- Contribution of the project to urban expansion into natural areas; and
- Isolation of open space within the vicinity by the proposed project and future projects.


## Effect BIO A - Special-Status Species

As discussed above, no special status plant species would be expected to occur on a regular basis within the 47 lots or the adjacent maintained fuel management buffer because of past alteration of vegetation and the general lack of suitable habitat. In addition, the continued fuel management practices with or without the proposed project would virtually eliminate the ability of any sensitive plants to re-establish within these areas.

Most of the special status animals potentially in the area are not expected to be present because of the lack of habitat. Mobile special status wildlife, such as coastal California gnatcatcher, could rarely occur within the landscaping shrubs present in the study area on a transitory basis during dispersal, but are not likely to be resident or present for long periods of time because of the lack of suitable foraging or nesting habitat. Given the level and frequency of human disturbance onsite and the lack of suitable coastal sage scrub habitat, future development of the individual lots would not be expected to have a direct effect on coastal California gnatcatcher
individuals. As noted in Table 5 above, no suitable habitat for listed butterflies is present within the study area.

San Diego desert woodrat is the only special status animal anticipated to potentially occur within the site, possibly within the two lots in the south part of the study area along Altamira Canyon and within the RM-6 designated area. The drainage is steeply incised, with non-native ruderal areas located on the potentially developable upland areas. If developed, construction would not be expected to directly impact any woodrats that may be present as existing regulations under OC-1 would restrict construction to areas not likely occupied by woodrats.

Additional residences in the area would introduce a higher density of human disturbances, including light, noise, and feral animals, into the vicinity of this special status species, as well as others. However, these elements are already present given the existing residential land uses within the study area and to the north and south. A potential problematic effect, the domestic cat, is already present. Available literature on the size of domestic cat home ranges and the extent to which they enter into adjacent natural areas varies considerably, with estimated home ranges in the $0.5-5$ acre range and the ability to range 250-600 feet from their core residence. It should be noted that feral cats, as compared to domestic cats, can have core home range sizes that exceed 400 acres and have an average movement distance of 5 miles (Guttilla and Stapp, 2010). Any woodrats that may be present at the site are already subject to predation pressures from these human associated animals. However, the data gathered by Kays and DeWan (2004) suggests that while small mammals are the most likely prey of domestic cats ranging from residences, their impact on small mammal populations in adjacent reserves is minor. This is in substantial difference to the effect of feral and farm-based rural cats. Therefore, while the increased human presence is considered adverse, it is not substantially different than existing conditions, and no significant effect is anticipated. Impacts to special status species would be less than significant. No mitigation is necessary.

## Effect BIO B - Sensitive Plant Communities

The project site does not contain any sensitive plant communities because previously mapped coastal sage scrub areas have been reduced to isolated stands. No riparian habitat is associated with the primary drainage, with much of the cover in this area comprised of non-native woodlands. The area adjacent to the Upper Filiorum Reserve has already been cleared sufficiently to maintain adequate distance between the undeveloped lots and sensitive coastal sage scrub vegetation. Therefore, the proposed project based on current conditions would not 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 Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. However, over time and depending on future fuel management activities, coastal sage scrub vegetation could become re-established in various areas within Zone 2 or in adjacent properties. As shown in Figure 2, some isolated patches of former coastal sage scrub (CSS) habitat may still be present within Altamira Canyon, which traverses several developed and undeveloped lots in Zone 2. In addition, several of the undeveloped lots in Zone 2 abut the City-owned Portuguese Bend Reserve, though fuel management of this Reserve already occurs and would continue under the NCCP Subarea Plan. Nonetheless, it is possible that the development of some of the undeveloped lots in Zone 2 might have significant impacts upon existing or regrowth CSS habitat, either through the direct
removal of habitat during construction or as a result of Fire Department-mandated fuel modification on- and/or off-site (i.e., in the Reserve) after construction of new residences is complete. In that event, effects to this sensitive plant community would be considered significant and mitigation is required.

Mitigation Measures. The following mitigation measure is recommended to provide for reduction of impacts to possible stands of CSS vegetation and to maintain consistency with the NCCP Subarea Plan and local ordinances (see Effect BIO E and BIO F, below).

BIO B-1 Biological Survey. For lots that are identified as containing sensitive habitat on the City's most-recent vegetation maps and/or that abut any portion of the current or proposed future boundary of the Palos Verdes Nature Preserve, the applicant shall be required to prepare a biological survey as a part of a complete application for the development of the lot. Said survey shall identify the presence or absence of sensitive plant and animal species identified in the City's adopted NCCP on the subject property, and shall quantify the direct and indirect impacts of the construction of the residence upon such species, including off-site habitat impacts as a result of Fire Department-mandated fuel modification. The applicant and/or any successors in interest to the subject property shall be required to mitigate such habitat loss through the payment of a mitigation fee to the City's Habitat Restoration Fund.

## Effect BIO C - Wetland Habitat and Jurisdictional Drainages

Altamira Canyon divides the study area into east and west portions. This drainage was surveyed during the field reconnaissance from available access points, and within those limited areas it did not contain any riparian or wetland habitat. Review of readily available aerial photographs does not indicate the presence of extensive riparian habitat or possible wetland areas. However, the drainage would be subject to the jurisdiction of the CDFG under Section 1600 et. seq. of the Fish and Game Code and possibly contains "waters of the US" subject to the jurisdictional control of the US Army Corps of Engineers. This drainage passes through or is adjacent to eight lots that are undeveloped or underdeveloped and within which construction activities could potentially affect jurisdictional areas. The extent to which jurisdictional areas may be altered is unknown as no specific building plans are under consideration. At the time of individual lot construction is proposed, the potential for intrusion into jurisdictional areas will need to be assessed and the actual amount of possible fill or other disturbance within jurisdictional drainages determined. Regulatory policies by the jurisdictional agencies require mitigation for permanent loss of riparian habitat, wetlands, and waters of the US, and may also require mitigation for temporary losses. Because development of these lots may affect jurisdictional areas, this impact is considered significant and mitigation is required.

Mitigation Measures. The following mitigation measures are recommended to provide for habitat restoration and ensure that regulatory permits have been appropriately obtained prior to work within jurisdictional areas.

BIO C-1 Agency Coordination. The City shall review each application for construction and determine if proposed development is within the
drainage channel within Altamira Canyon. If so, the applicant shall be required to obtain permits, agreements, and/or water quality certifications or correspondence indicating that none are necessary from applicable state and federal agencies regarding compliance of the proposed development with state and federal laws governing work within jurisdictional waters. Such agencies would include the California Department of Fish and Game, the United States Army Corps of Engineers, and the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board. The applicant shall provide such permits and/or agreements prior to the granting of a building or grading permit.

BIO C-2 Habitat Restoration. In the event that an application for construction would result in the loss of riparian or wetland vegetation, the applicant shall restore such habitat at a minimum ratio of 1:1 for temporary loss and 3:1 for permanent loss. Such restoration can occur either on site or within disturbed areas of the Palos Verdes Nature Preserve as determined and approved by the City.

## Effect BIO D - Wildlife Movement

Future development of the lots that would be allowed under the proposed project is likely to include landscape and other improvements that may remove existing trees within the various lots. While these trees are non-native pepper, eucalyptus, pine, acacia, and olive trees, they may nonetheless support birds that are protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the Fish and Game Code of California (3503, 3503.5,3511, 3513 and 3800 ). These regulations protect almost all native nesting birds, not just special-status birds. A significant impact could occur as a result of harm to the reproductive success of species protected by the MBTA and the Fish and Game Code of California if any bird species are nesting in the existing trees at the time of tree removal. The impact to nesting birds as a result of tree removal would be potentially significant unless mitigation is incorporated.

Exterior night lighting and the noise associated with residential uses could potentially disrupt normal behavior and breeding for some wildlife species. However, such noise and light effects already exist in the area, and the increased density of residences would not be expected to substantially decrease the populations of common wildlife in the area. The introduction of additional landscape vegetation to these sites would potentially increase the local population levels of urban tolerant wildlife, primarily bird species such as Anna's hummingbird, western mockingbird, and California towhee. No significant impact is anticipated with respect to night lighting and noise given the existing residential use of the area.

The southern portion of Altamira Canyon within the project boundary that is designated RM-6 was also identified by the NCCP (URS, 2004) as a regionally important habitat area (RIHA) as it was mapped as containing coastal sage scrub along its steep slopes. A review of readily available photographs indicate that the vegetation in this area has apparently changed with the intrusion of additional non-native trees and other elements, and the coastal scrub vegetation appears reduced. The steep canyon slope is not optimal for CAGN, which prefers slopes of less
than $40 \%$, and given the lack of suitable vegetation further north within the canyon, it is unlikely that it is used as a significant transit route that provides connectivity for the local CAGN population. That function is largely served by the adjacent preserve areas (for instance Upper Filiorum and Portuguese Bend Reserves). As this area is protected by the policies of the natural overlay district (OC-1), the proposed project would not be expected to cause a significant effect on possible CAGN movement.

Mitigation Measures. The following measures shall be implemented to reduce impacts related to nesting birds to a less than significant level.

BIO D-1 Nesting Bird Surveys and Avoidance. Tree pruning and removal shall be conducted outside of the bird breeding season (generally February 1 through August 31). If vegetation clearing (including tree pruning and removal) or other project construction is to be initiated during the bird breeding season, pre-construction nesting bird surveys shall be conducted by a qualified biologist. To avoid the destruction of active nests and to protect the reproductive success of birds protected by MBTA and the Fish and Game Code of California, nesting bird surveys shall be performed twice per week during the three weeks prior to the scheduled felling of the trees on the site. The surveys shall be conducted by a qualified biologist approved by the Community Development Director. If any active non-raptor bird nests are found, the tree(s) or vegetation shall not be cut down and a suitable buffer area (varying from 25-300 feet) depending on the particular species found is established from the nest, and that area is avoided until the nest becomes inactive (vacated). If any active raptor bird nests are found, a suitable buffer area (typically 250-500 feet from the nest) depending upon the species, the proposed work activity, and existing disturbances associated with land uses outside of the site, shall be determined and demarcated by the biologist with bright orange construction fencing, flagging, construction lathe, or other means to mark the boundary. All construction personnel shall be notified as to the existence of the buffer zone and to avoid entering the buffer zone during the nesting season. No ground disturbing activities shall occur within this buffer until the City-approved biologist has confirmed that breeding/ nesting is completed and the young have fledged the nest. Nesting birds surveys are not required for construction activities occurring from September 1 to January 31.

The proposed project's potential impact related to nesting birds would be less than significant with implementation of pre-construction nesting bird surveys. The possible cumulative effect to wildlife movement is considered to be less than significant.

## Effect BIO E - Local Policies and Ordinances

The City of Rancho Palos Verdes has not adopted a tree preservation ordinance. The City has established the Natural Overlay Control District (OC-1) to "Maintain and enhance land and water areas necessary for the survival of valuable land and marine-based wildlife and vegetation" and "Enhance watershed management, control storm drainage and erosion, and
control the water quality of both urban runoff and natural water bodies within the City" (Rancho Palos Verdes Municipal Code Section 17.40.040). As noted above, OC-1 has specific performance criteria and regulations that limit the potential for development within areas with important resources and any development that could proceed as a result of the proposed project would need to conform to those standards. While the project would provide for increased residential development within the Portuguese Bend community, the consistency of individual lot developments will need to be determined at such time that a lot is proposed for development. This is a standard requirement of the City planning process. As such, the proposed project would conform to this local policy and indirect impacts would be less than significant.

The City has a Coastal Sage Scrub Conservation and Management Ordinance, which is codified as Chapter 17.41 of the Rancho Palos Verdes Municipal Code. However, this ordinance only applies to parcels over two (2) acres in size that contain CSS habitat. Only one (1) of the undeveloped lots in Zone 2 exceeds this size threshold and contains CSS habitat. Consistency and any ordinance-required conservation actions would be determined at such time that this lot is proposed for development. As such, any conflicts of the proposed project with local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources are expected to be less than significant.

## Effect BIO F - Conflict with Adopted Habitat Preservation Plan or Natural Communities Conservation Plan

As discussed above in the Regulatory Setting, the Rancho Palos Verdes City Council conceptually approved the Citywide Natural Communities Conservation Planning (NCCP) Subarea Plan in 2004. The plan identifies Biological Resource Areas and establishes the Palos Verdes Nature Preserve primarily for habitat preservation purposes. The Rancho Palos Verdes NCCP provides for conservation and protection of the habitat of the Palos Verdes blue butterfly and other special-status species, while permitting impacts from development to potential habitat for the covered species, including coastal sage scrub habitat. The City is currently working with CDFG to update, finalize, and authorize the NCCP. Several issues of compatibility of the Zone 2 proposed development with the NCCP are addressed below.

Fuel Modification. As stated in the NCCP Final EIR (URS, 2004), the existing distribution of native vegetation within the Subarea Plan area is highly fragmented and edge-affected by existing development. Fuel management activities outside of the Zone 2 property lines has already substantially altered the biological communities adjacent to the residential lots that could potentially be developed. The northwest portion of the study area contains the majority of the undeveloped/underdeveloped lots, and these lot boundaries are generally more than 200 feet from the boundary of the Upper Filiorum Reserve. An exception is that three lots along Altamira Canyon adjoin the Upper Filiorum Reserve property boundary along an approximate 450 foot linear boundary. The field reconnaissance indicated that this portion of the Reserve has already been subjected to fuel management activities that have reduced the habitat to a nonnative grassland. Since no fuel management activities beyond that which has already occurred is expected for the individual lots, no additional impacts to the Reserve area are expected. It should be noted that the Portuguese Bend Reserve has been and will continue to be subjected to fuel management activities along the north edge of Narcissa Drive. For existing private development, the L.A. County Fire Department and L.A. County Department of Agricultural

Commissioner have reviewed the existing private development that abuts the Preserve and have determined the amount of brush clearance needed within the Preserve to provide the code required fuel modification zone for the protection of existing structures outside the Preserve. Development of residential structures in this eastern portion of the project site will not alter that existing practice.

Section 6.2.3 of the City-approved NCCP addresses Fire and Brush Management. It requires a brush management zone of a minimum of 50 feet from houses, buildings, or other structures with provision of up to 100 feet. In addition, brush management for new development is to occur outside Reserves. As discussed above, this level of brush management can be accommodated within the proposed project without affecting any additional Reserve lands.

Development Adjacent Reserves. Site specific project design issues are discussed in Section 6.2.2 of the current NCCP Subarea Plan. Issues associated with development relate to access and staging areas, fuel modification zones (discussed above), introduction of non-native species, night lighting, stormwater and urban runoff, increased noise levels, and access into Reserve lands. Each site to be developed in the proposed project (Zone 2) will need to be required to stay outside of the Reserve areas. Based on the location of the potentially developable lots and Reserve lands, no grading, access or staging areas are expected to affect Reserve lands. Nonetheless, construction activities on those lots that abut the Reserves could have an impact on wildlife and vegetation; therefore, the use of the Best Management Practices recommended under Section 6.2.2.2 are required to maintain consistency with the NCCP.

A Predator Control Plan (PCP) was developed as part of the 2006 Initial Management And Monitoring Report (Dudek, 2007). It noted that brown-headed cowbirds were observed in the Portuguese Bend Reserve area and another reserve further to the southeast. The PCP recommended that a cowbird trapping program be implemented within the Portuguese Bend Reserve during the second year of the plan to reduce the potential for cowbirds to parasitize nests of native birds. One trap would be sufficient to cover this area. The status of this cowbird trapping program is unknown.

Brown-headed cowbirds are typically associated with land uses that have abundant grass seed, such as equestrian facilities, barns with livestock, and golf courses. Many of the residential lots currently within the study area have horses and other livestock, and an equestrian facility is located in the west portion of the project site. The proposed project would not alter the ability of lot owners to house livestock on their lots, and so would not change the extent to which such facilities could occur within the site under existing conditions. Development of the lots would not change the current presence of brown-headed cowbirds in the area, though it has the potential to increase the population of cowbirds in the local vicinity. Cowbird management is likely to be an ongoing management issue for the Palos Verdes Nature Preserve because of existing land uses that support cowbird populations. In the event that cowbird populations increase, the single trap recommended to control populations in the area of known coastal California gnatcatcher nesting is anticipated to be sufficient.

As previously stated, buildout of the residential lots could increase the number of domestic animals in the local area that could affect local wildlife. The PCP indicates that the extent of damage to NCCP focus species from feral animals is currently unknown, with additional data
to be gathered to determine if a feral animal trapping program is necessary. Based on the study conducted by Kays and DeWan (2004), $80 \%$ of observed domestic cat hunts occurred in a garden/yard or within the first 33 feet of the adjacent forest preserve. Radio-tracked domestic cats rarely entered the forest preserve during their study, with scent station recordings indicating that the domestic cats rarely ventured more than 130 feet into the preserve. A caveat of this finding was that the preserve was sufficiently large to sustain predators known to kill cats (coyotes and fishers), and these were domestic cats. Feral cats are known to range more widely into natural habitats, especially in the absence of such predators (such as on Santa Catalina Island, Guttilla and Stapp, 2010). Both the Upper Filiorum and Portuguese Bend Reserves adjoin residential land uses on their northern sides, and the project site already contains residences that support domestic cats. The possible increase in the number of residences as proposed by the project is not likely to cause a substantial increase in the number of domestic animal problems within these Reserves given the existing conditions.

As discussed under Effect BIO D above, increased exterior night lighting and the noise associated with residential uses could potentially disrupt normal behavior and breeding for some wildlife species. However, such noise and light effects already exist in the area, and the increased density of residences would not be expected to substantially decrease the populations of common wildlife in the area. In addition, Section 17.56 .030 of the City's Municipal Code specifically restricts exterior lighting in residential zones (such as the proposed project), generally that "no outdoor lighting shall be permitted where the light source is directed toward or results in direct illumination of a parcel of property or properties other than that upon which such light source is physically located." No substantial conflict with the Reserves related to noise and lighting effects are anticipated.

Conformance with stormwater and urban runoff with the Natural Overlay Control District (OC1) is a standard requirement of the City's planning process and approvals on the individual lots at such time that they are proposed for development would maintain consistency with the NCCP Subarea Plan.

Section 6.2.4 of the City-adopted NCCP Subarea Plan provides for locating any new fences within Reserves so as not to impede wildlife movement, and also recommends that signage be established for access control and education at the periphery of the Reserves. As noted above, the proposed Zone 2 development does not directly adjoin Reserve land, except for three lots along Altamira Canyon that adjoin the Upper Filiorum Reserve property boundary along an approximate 450 foot linear boundary. As part of the review process for these lots at such time that they are proposed for development, they would be reviewed for compliance with access features and fencing, including controls on access into the Reserve lands. Therefore, the project is considered to conform to the Subarea Plan requirements.

Habitat Protection. The Rancho Palos Verdes Coastal Sage Scrub Conservation Ordinance (Section 17.41 of the Municipal Code) was enacted to specifically preserve lands that contain coastal sage scrub habitat and to implement resource protection per Section 5.8.2 of the City adopted NCCP (2004). Compliance with this ordinance would be required for the individual lots at such time that they are proposed for development. It is noted that very little vegetation within Zone 2 can be described as "coastal sage scrub" given past and current fuel modification
practices. Therefore, the proposed project is considered to be in conformance with the habitat protection features of the NCCP Subarea Plan.

Existing City ordinances, the standard City permit approval process, the adopted 2004 NCCP Subarea Plan, and future adoption of an Implementing Agreement for the NCCP would serve to minimize the potential for conflicts of future proposed development within the Zone 2 area from conflicting with the Draft NCCP/HCP. Therefore, this effect is considered to be less than significant under CEQA regulations. The proposed project would not have a cumulative effect with respect to conflicts with provisions of the adopted Natural Community Conservation Plan.

Mitigation Measures. The following applicable measures are recommended to enhance the value of the adjacent Reserves, to limit private access into Reserve lands, and to maintain consistency with the requirement that no fuel management for new development be allowed within the Reserves.

BIO F-1 Structure Location. To avoid the need for continued fuel management within the Upper Filiorum Reserve, all structures for those lots abutting the Upper Filiorum Reserve property boundary shall be located at least 100 feet from that boundary.

BIO F-2 Perimeter Fences. Lots adjoining the Upper Filiorum Reserve shall be fenced sufficient to prevent the ready egress of domestic animals into the Reserve. In addition, no gates or other means of ingress into the Reserve shall be permitted.

BIO F-3 Construction Best Management Practices. The following measures shall be required for those lots that abut Reserve lands as part of construction monitoring for the site:

- Contractors shall be educated regarding the off-site Reserve and the need to keep equipment and personnel within the project site prior to the initiation of construction.
- Temporary construction fencing shall be placed at the planned limits of disturbance adjacent to the Reserve.
- Construction should be scheduled to avoid the bird nesting season.
- Construction grading adjacent to drainages shall be scheduled for the dry season whenever feasible.

BIO F-4 Construction Staging and Stockpiling Areas. Grading and building plans submitted for City review and approval for those lots abutting Reserve lands shall identify areas for construction staging, fueling and stockpiling if needed. These areas shall be located as far as practical from Reserve lands, and not closer than 50 feet from the PVNP boundary.

## LIMITATIONS

This Biological Habitat Assessment has been performed in accordance with good commercial, customary, and generally accepted biological investigation practices conducted at this time and in this geographic area. The biological investigations are limited by the scope of work
performed. The identification of potential special-status species habitat has been based on a suitability analysis level only and did not include definitive surveys for the presence or absence of the species that may be present. Definitive surveys for special-status wildlife and plant species generally require specific survey protocols requiring extensive field survey time to be conducted only at certain times of the year. No other guarantee or warranties, expressed or implied are provided.

The findings and opinions conveyed in this report are based on findings derived from site reconnaissance, review of the CNDDB Special-status Species Database, and specified historical and literature sources. Standard data sources relied upon during the completion of this report, such as the CNDDB, may vary with regard to accuracy and completeness. In particular, the CNDDB is compiled from research and observations reported to CDFG that may or may not have been the result of comprehensive or site-specific field surveys. Although Rincon believes the data sources are reasonably reliable, Rincon cannot and does not guarantee the authenticity or reliability of the data sources it has used. Additionally, pursuant to our contract, the data sources reviewed included only those that are practically reviewable without the need for extraordinary research and analysis.

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## Appendix D

Geotechnical Study

Dated: March 29, 2011

Project No. 103002-01

Prepared For:
Rincon Consultants, Inc.
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, California 93003

Mr. Abe Leider
Rincon Consultants, Inc.
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, California 93003
Subject: Geotechnical Study for Preparation of an Environmental Impact Report for the Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium Ordinance Revision within the City of Rancho Palos Verdes, California.

In accordance with your request, LGC Valley, Inc. (LGC) has performed a geotechnical study for preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium Ordinance Revision which would allow a Landslide Moratorium Exception for all of the existing 47 undeveloped lots within the Zone 2 Area. These 47 lots are the focus of this geotechnical study.

The purpose of our work was to review the available literature provided to us from the City of Rancho Palos Verdes archives and synthesize the data into a summary of the geologic and geotechnical history of the Zone 2 area and surrounding property relevant to this study. Our work was performed to determine the potential geotechnical/geologic impacts to Zone 2 and the surrounding area from development of all 47 undeveloped lots.

The work provided herein is intended to be as comprehensive an analysis as possible without reiterating in great detail the intricacies of the site and surrounding Rancho Palos Verdes peninsula. Thus, by its nature, the information provided herein is incomplete, but should provide a useful understanding for the purposes of the EIR.

If you have any questions regarding our report, please contact this office. We appreciate this opportunity to be of service.

Respectfully submitted,

## LGC VALLEY, INC.




Basil Hattar, GE 2734
Principal Engineer


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Appendix A - References

The Zone 2 area, located within the Abalone Cove Landslide Abatement District (ACLAD), resides within the 900 -acre Ancient Portuguese Bend Landslide complex of Rancho Palos Verdes. Historical movement of the Abalone Cove and Portuguese Bend landslides immediately adjacent to Zone 2 reflect the on-going instability of the area and the general threat to property located atop landslide features. Though no recent landslide activity has occurred within Zone 2, slight creep-type movement may be occurring in local areas of Zone 2 as a result of the loss of support from the slow, down slope movement of the adjacent Abalone Cove and/or Portuguese Bend landslides.

Several ground water control methods, especially within the Abalone Cove landslide appear to have significantly reduced landslide movement and possibly creep-type movement within Zone 2. These water control processes have reduced movement within the Abalone Cove Landslide to minute displacements on the order of fractions of an inch/year, and such displacement is not considered a threat to life and limb. Rather, these very small movements tend to create nuisance -type cracking and displacements that over time, can result in higher than average maintenance costs to local home owners.

Because the Abalone Cove and Portuguese Bend landslides are quite thick, the depth to the basal rupture surface is deep. Thus small amounts of earth grading at the ground surface and the weight of homes atop the landslides in response to lot development will have a negligible effect to overall stability. However, as indicated above, groundwater resulting from additional home sites could have serious consequences if not strictly controlled. Several recommendations with regard to water collection devices, control of water to streets and other structures, and the addition of all future home owners within Zone 2 into ACLAD, which encourages the development of additional monitoring and/or pumping wells, should be mandatory. This recommendation is imperative because Zone 2 is and always will be a community linked by a common geological risk, and ground water control is the only reasonable geotechnical mitigation technique available to control the potential for landslides and ground movement in the Zone 2 area.

It is our conclusion that the development of the 47 lots within Zone 2 will not have a negative impact to the gross stability of either Zone 2 or adjacent areas, provided the recommendations of the architectural standards adopted by the Portuguese Bend Community Association and the City's Landslide Moratorium Exception Conditions are implemented into all future design and construction. However, it should be plainly understood that because of the inherent potential for instability within adjacent landslides and the fact that Zone 2 is atop a landslide, that should additional significant movement occur in adjacent areas, it is our opinion the loss of support currently provided from the Abalone Cove and Portuguese Bend Landslides could result in significant structural damage within Zone 2.

### 2.0 INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Purpose and Scope of Services

The main purpose of our work was to review the available literature provided to us from the City of Rancho Palos Verdes archives and synthesize the data into a summary of the geologic and geotechnical history of the Zone 2 area and surrounding property relevant to this study. Our work was performed to determine the potential geotechnical/geologic impacts to Zone 2 and the surrounding area from development of all 47 undeveloped lots.

The work provided herein is intended to be as comprehensive an analysis as possible without reiterating in great detail the intricacies of the site and surrounding Rancho Palos Verdes peninsula. Thus, by its nature, the information provided herein is incomplete, but should provide a useful understanding for the purposes of the EIR.

This report includes the results of geotechnical/geologic study, and provides our conclusions, opinions and recommendations to address the potential geotechnical/geologic impacts to Zone 2 and the surrounding area and the limitations and potential mitigations for development of the 47 undeveloped lots in Zone 2.

Our scope of services for preparation of this document included:

- Review of geotechnical reports, geologic maps and other documents relevant to the site (Appendix A).
- Perform a site visit to observe the existing condition.
- Preparation of this report presenting our findings, conclusions, opinions and recommendations with respect to the evaluated geologic and geotechnical conditions at the site.


### 2.2 Site Description and Exiting conditions

The subject Zone 2 area is located in a gated community north of the intersection of Narcissa Drive and Palos Verdes Drive South in the Portuguese Bend area of the Palos Verdes Peninsula, within the City of Rancho Palos Verdes, County of Los Angeles, California. Zone 2 consists of approximately 112 -acres with a total of 111 individual lots, of which there are 64 developed lots, and 47 undeveloped/underdeveloped lots. Zone 2 is currently located within the City's Landslide Moratorium Area (LMA).

Generally the developed lots are improved with single-family residences and associated improvements, built prior to the landslide moratorium, with the largest developed lot in Zone 2 being occupied by the Portuguese Bend Riding Club that was established prior to the City's incorporation in 1973. Zone 2 consists of a number of interior private streets that service the site, and it is our understanding that these streets are maintained by the Portuguese Bend Community Association. The remaining 47 undeveloped lots range from nearly flat to gently sloping, with moderate vegetation, and some lots contain small structures (i.e. non-habitable structures).

### 3.0 GEOTECHNICAL/GEOLOGIC CONDITIONS

### 3.1 Regional Geology

Zone 2 is located within the southern flank of the Palos Verdes Peninsula, a northwesttrending dome-shaped ridge, nine miles long by five miles wide, which bounds the southwest margin of the Los Angeles Coastal Plain (Ehlig, 1982). The peninsula is bordered by the Pacific Ocean on the south and west, the Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbors on the east, and the greater Los Angeles metropolitan area on the north. The peninsula rose from the sea during Early Pleistocene time through the combined effects of local and regional uplift. As the peninsula emerged, platforms or benches were eroded into all sides of the uplift by waves, creating a series of at least thirteen nearly level terraces (Bryant, 1982). Though located around the entire peninsula, these marine-cut terraces are especially pronounced on the southern and western sides of the peninsula as these areas face the Pacific Ocean.

The peninsula rises to an elevation of approximately 1,480 feet and the result of this uplift are several canyons that cut into and through the terraces, ancient landslides, and underlying bedrock. Canyons along the southern margin of the peninsula, including the Altamira Canyon and Portuguese Canyon just to the east of Zone 2, drain to the ocean forming notches into wave eroded bluffs that rise on the order of 100 to 150 feet in height from the beach. Recent landsliding has altered the course of the mouths of these canyons and lowered the overall profile of the bluffs as compared to adjacent more resistant bluffs and points.

The retreating coast line in this area of the peninsula has created two points, Portuguese Point and Inspiration Point that protrude into the ocean from the main terrace (Terrace 3 of Bryant, 1982) upon which Palos Verdes Drive South extends. These points, interpreted to be the result of more resistant basalt intrusions, are located at the ocean interface and have created three coves just south of Zone 2. Abalone Cove lies west of Portuguese Point, while Portuguese Cove (or Portuguese Bend) lies east of Inspiration Point. Between the points is Harden Cove. The sea floor within these coves is relatively gentle and at low tide, bedrock outcrops can be viewed within the surf zone.

Because of the tilt of the overall land surface from the ridgeline to the top of the bluffs just above the beach, nearly everywhere (except local portions of areas affected by recent landsliding) views a spectacular panorama of the Pacific Ocean and nearby Channel Islands.

### 3.2 Geologic Setting

The marine Middle Miocene to Early Pliocene Monterey formation constitutes the exposed bedrock over most of the Palos Verdes Peninsula (Ehlig, 1982a). The Altamira Shale Member of the Monterey formation is the lowest of three distinct phases of the Monterey formation in the area and is the source of the Ancient Portuguese Bend Landslide (APBL), and all subsequent landslides within the APBL including the Recent Portuguese Bend Landslide (PBL) and the Abalone Cove Landslide (ACL). Through much study, the Altamira Shale is further sub-divided into three distinct lithofacies or zones of distinct deposition and thus rock types; these are: the Portuguese Tuff, the Cherty Lithofacies and the Phosphatic Lithofacies. Of these three, the Portuguese Tuff is the most prominent and encountered unit in the area, and is typically used as a reference point in discussing stratigraphy. Because of its thickness, estimated at between 50 feet and 75 feet (L\&A, 2001;

Neblett, 2001; Ehlig, 1982a), and its composition, an altered ash tuff to bentonite clay, it is also commonly considered to have the greatest potential of impact to the slope stability of the local area.

Overall, the local Altamira Shale generally consists of siltstone, tuffaceous siltstone, shale, and tuff that are often intruded by basaltic dikes, sills and flows (L\&A, 2001). Thick beds of dolostone (an altered limestone) were also recorded in the area along with the Portuguese Tuff. Other ash tuff beds were also recorded, many of these also altered to bentonite clay.

The dome shape of the peninsula is interpreted as a broad doubly-plunging anticline along the south side of the northwest-trending Palos Verdes fault (Ehlig, 1982a). Overall, the south-facing Palos Verdes Peninsula bedrock bedding is inclined at approximately 20 degrees or more toward the south or the ocean, with local superimposed northwest to west trending folds that give an overall rippling effect to this sheet of rock. Several reviewers interpret some of these folds as the result of emplacement of volcanic intrusions into the Altamira Shale while others identify these folds as the result of local and regional compressional tectonics.

### 3.3 Geologic Units

The main geologic units at the site and surrounding area are the Monterey formation and ancient and recent landslide deposits. Surficial units of marine and non-marine terrace soils, along with alluvium, colluvium and fill mantle the thicker deposits of landslide and bedrock.

### 3.3.1 Artificial Fill

Local areas of artificial fill are interpreted throughout the Zone 2 area. Fill soil thickness is likely variable from a few inches to perhaps on the order of ten feet or more in response to the filling of low points, swales or grabens from ancient landsliding events in order to create roads and/or pads. The quality of the fill is uncertain as only a couple of reviewed documents indicated observation and testing of placed soils for subsequent housing construction. It is possible that some of the minor cracking observed within roadways, trenches and within lots in the Zone 2 area is due to settlement of poorly compacted fill soils.

### 3.3.2 Colluvium

Colluvium is located at the ground surface in areas unaffected by grading activities and is the in-situ development of soil from the underlying materials. The colluvium or topsoil is composed of dark brown to black silty clay and clayey silt and is prone to shrinkage and cracking when drying (L\&A, 2001). It is fair to interpret that the colluvium is thicker in low areas such as swales and grabens and thinner on steep hillsides and likely has an average thickness on the order of three feet for gently dipping surfaces in the study area.

Laboratory testing reported in individual lot investigations indicate that the topsoil is expansive. Expansive soils are very hard on structures and may also be responsible for some of the cracking observed in the Zone 2 area, especially within roadways.

### 3.3.3 Alluvium

Alluvium is the down slope migration of particles by moving water that is typically confined within the elongated troughs of streams and canyons. Alluvium may be fine to coarse-grained and even consist of cobbles and boulders. Alluvium is generally confined to the active stream channels that cut across the southern flank of the peninsula and are interpreted at approximately ten feet or less in thickness in the adjacent Altamira and Portuguese Canyons. Thinner deposits are interpreted within the short streams that feed into these primary canyons.

### 3.3.4 Landslides

Landslides occur throughout the peninsula, but none are more prominent than those of the approximately 900 -acre Ancient Portuguese Bend Landslide complex and surrounding areas. In general, these landslides are the result of inclined bedding to the south that becomes unsupported due to erosion from beach waves and intrusion from water run-off. As landslides fail into the beach zone due to loss of support from erosion, the material up-slope from these areas loses support and becomes susceptible to landsliding as well. Further instability comes from the now fractured nature of the landslide material which allows more water to infiltrate into the landslide mass, adding weight, creating buoyancy and further decreasing clay strength, while erosion from beach processes at the toe restrict the landslide masses from natural buttressing. The overall effect is a series of landslides that "shingle" up slope nearly to the crest of the anticline that forms the backbone of the peninsula.

Many reviewers of the history of the peninsula suggest that the initial landsliding that occupies the bulk of the area observed today occurred approximately 120,000 years ago with possibly initial movements as early as 500,000 years ago (Lass and Eagen, 1982). Studies of the South Shore landslide (Ray, 1982) yielded dates of approximately 16,200 years old, and historical landsliding of the PBL and ACL indicate that mass movements still occur in the area today. Thus it is reasonable to conclude that landsliding occurs nearly continuously, at least in geologic terms, throughout the APBL complex and that landsliding is a very real potential that will continue into the future.

Overall, the various landslides are interpreted or known to be founded on the weak bentonite clay beds that comprise within the Altamira Shale and all landslides appear to fail in a down slope direction toward the ocean. Because of numerous land movements, head scarps and grabens of varying length, height and arc occur throughout the APBL area. Over time, erosion wore down these initially sharp angled features into subdued hills and depressions. Coupled with the formation of terraces over much time, the APBL has a gently rolling, hilly appearance except in the areas of recent landsliding.

### 3.3.5 Non-marine Terrace Deposits

In the study area, non-marine terrace deposits are crudely-stratified and poorly compacted deposits primarily derived from slope wash, creep effects and cliff talus. These deposits can include all grain sizes and may range from ten feet to up to approximately 100 feet in thickness (L\&A, 2001). Commonly, non-marine deposits immediately overly marine deposits and may extend across several terraces without interruption. Though many of the individual lot reports reviewed for this study did not indicate the occurrence of these deposits, it is likely that they exist in several areas across Zone 2.

### 3.3.6 Marine Terrace Deposits

Marine terrace deposits are sediments deposited on the wave cut abrasion platform at about sea level and by sea forces, as compared to alluvial or non-marine terrace deposits which are typically deposited or acted upon by running "fresh" water sources. As these deposits are generated at sea level and deposited by ocean processes, the make-up of these soils is commonly beach sands, gravels and cobbles with lesser finer-grained material. Shell and shell hash is common and the gravels and cobbles tend to have well rounded shapes due to re-working by wave action.

Because of the continued uplift of the peninsula, marine terrace deposits may be located well above current sea level and likely at the base of any of the thirteen terraces cut into the side of the peninsula dome. However, because these deposits are typically mantled by non-marine terraces and the anticipated depths of remedial removals for home sites within Zone 2 will be minimal, it is unlikely, though not improbable, that these soils will be encountered during lot grading.

### 3.4 Historical Landslides

The preponderance of the documents reviewed interpret that the APBL moved as a translational-type landslide along a pre-existing weak layer(s) likely composed of bentonite clay that is inclined toward the ocean. Some geologic reviewers interpret that the APBL initially moved as a single sheet (Steiner, 2004) in part because of the lateral continuity of the entire landslide complex, and then broke into smaller landslides shortly thereafter. Others hypothesize that landsliding occurred in several relatively smaller stages that then migrated up-slope as a series of landslides as successive parcels of land became unsupported from the down-slope failures.

Recent historical movement and ground water data such as that identified in the ACL and PBL, among others, generally supports this later interpretation as these slides occurred along seaward dipping strata, that appears to have begun within the beach zone with very high water levels high up-slope (though the PBL really accelerated when grading activities created an imbalance in that area). Reports that leech fields, seepage pits and cesspools were in common practice for residences atop the APBL indicate primary sources for ground water build-up which would be a primary catalyst for movement.

Though both of these slides generally moved "at once", surface monument data as well as historical data indicate that the first and greater movement occurs at the toe of the slide and then decreases up-slope such that the slides "shingle" up-slope with the toe area showing a greater "rubble" appearance than those areas higher up. This is generally because the pieces of rock at the toe become over-turned as the landslide mass breaks up across bedding and through the surf zone and then subsequently over-run by blocks higher in the landslide mass as the entire mass moves down slope. The result is an area of severely over-turned, broken down and rotated blocks in the toe area of the landslide that tends to decrease in severity rather rapidly up slope becoming large blocks separated by extensional tears, gaps and down drops. The larger tears, gaps and down drops ultimately show at the ground surface as scarps and sags that separate the large "intact" blocks of bedrock from each other. Thus the material near the toe of the landslide has a distinctly different and chaotic structure with very low strength as compared to the landslide debris higher up hill which is more intact and has a greater inherent strength.

As indicated above, the movement of lower land masses subsequently decreases support of the land higher up creating distinct zones within each landslide that are progressively less broken and therefore stronger up slope. So it should not be misconstrued that the larger uphill masses are severely weak and comparable to the rubble observed at the landslide toe. Rather these very large blocks still provide significant support to up-slope property because it remains fairly intact.

Because of the proximity to the Zone 2 area and the inherent make-up of uphill blocks, significant support from the ACL is provided to Zone 2. Therefore, it is our opinion that further down slope movement of the PBL and especially the ACL be kept at minimums as much as possible in order to provide long term support to the developments planned in Zone 2.

### 3.4.1 Abalone Cove Landslide

The Abalone Cove Landslide (ACL) has been reviewed and analyzed by many geotechnical firms and geologists (see References). This landslide is the reactivation of part of the APBL complex and is relevant for the Zone 2 area because it abuts Zone 2 immediately to the south. Movement of the ACL initiated in 1974 and continued significant movement until 1985 encompassing a total of approximately 85 acres. A reduction of the ground water level within the slide mass began in early 1980 and movement had nearly stopped near the end of 1985 (Ehlig and Bean, 1982; Ehlig 1982).

Beginning in 1994 a series of survey monuments were installed across the ACL and Zone 2. The monuments were set-up to be reviewed through Global Positioning Satellite networks (GPS) and recordings have been collected at least through 2006 (GeoKinetics, 2007). The data from these monuments indicates small amounts of movement occurred even through that report's most recent readings just prior to submittal. Interpretations vary as to causation of the movement, ranging from slope creep, stress relaxation of the landslide from the primary movement that occurred between 1974 and 1985, continued creep movement along the basal rupture surface of the landslide, effects from high rainfall, damage or disturbance to monuments, to possible error in data points or some combination thereof.

Between the twelve year time frame of 1994 to 2006, movement of the ACL (from data provided by GeoKinetics, 2007) indicates the magnitude of displacement at the toe of the ACL is approximately 1.9 feet, the mid-portion 0.8 feet, and the head area approximately 0.6 feet. This movement roughly correlates to a yearly slip of 1.9 inches, 0.8 inches and 0.6 inches, respectively, though the movement is not steady on a year-to-year basis. Instead, the data appears to indicate that movement occurs in pulses typically regulated by rainfall.

Though significant in terms of the potential for cracking and separations to structures, flatwork and other block or concrete structures, the movement within the ACL is slow over enough time that it is not considered by most geologists as a hazard to life and limb as long as the abatement activities (ground water dewatering and monitoring) within the ACL continue.

The overall relevance of movement of the ACL to the subject site is the interpreted loss of support to the up-slope Zone 2 area. Monuments within Zone 2 indicate average movement of approximately 0.3 inches/year or 3 inches/10 year period. This rate likely fluctuates from spot-to-spot within Zone II, with those areas further away from the ACL receiving even less movement and those closer to the ACL with slightly more, but it provides a simplistic basis from which to judge how property will be regulated in terms of repairs over the long term and that life and limb are not truly in jeopardy provided this rate and the geologic conditions regulating it does not significantly change.

### 3.4.1.1 Landslide Moratorium Ordinance

Because the ACL area contained numerous home sites and the boundaries of the affected areas were unclear at the time of initial and even continued landsliding, a Landslide Moratorium Ordinance was adopted in 1978. This ordinance was adopted also in part because it was uncertain if the slide could be controlled or prevented from spreading into areas beyond the area characterized by visible surface cracks (Ehlig, 1992).

Shortly after the adoption of the Landslide Moratorium Ordinance, a geotechnical investigation of the ACL was sponsored by the City. The subsequent report by Robert Stone and Associates (1979) provided recommendations for removal of ground water and noted the lack of youthful landslides uphill (Zone 2) of the ACL. The report indicated that there were only two naturally occurring processes capable of destabilizing the slides uphill from the active ACL. One was loss of support on the downhill side as a result of movement of the ACL, and the other was a rise in the water table. From these conclusions, the report recommended against further development in Zone 2 until slide movement was stopped within the ACL, the water table was lowered, and surface drainage was improved.

Within Zone 2, pumping wells have lowered the ground water table, drainage has been improved, and all but the slightest movement has ceased on the adjacent ACL. With the exception of differences of opinion with regard to
why or even if there is true land movement in ACL and Zone 2, it appears that these conditions have generally been met, and that the uncertainty with regard to landslide control has been abated. Thus provided additional measures to control of ground water, reduce water infiltration and limiting earth grading are taken into consideration during the development of Zone 2 parcels, Zone 2 can be developed in as safe a manner as conditions allow.

### 3.4.2 Portuguese Bend Landslide

The 260-acre active Portuguese Bend Landslide (PBL) has been moving continuously since re-activation in 1956. Like the ACL, the PBL is a portion of the much larger APBL complex, however its' rate of movement is estimated at approximately 3 feet per year versus the fraction of an inch per year for the ACL (Steiner, 2004b). The cause of reactivation was due to over-burden fill and loss of support from cut operations located nearly 2,500 feet from the beach during the construction of Crenshaw Boulevard extension (Vonder Linden, 1972). However, other reviewed reports indicate movement was observed along the toe of the landslide some time between 1931 and 1947, the time between coastal photographs that show a change between no movement and a landslide scarp. Thus, initial movement likely occurred during the early time frame stated above and was exacerbated due to construction activities years later.

Eventually, the landslide displaced Palos Verdes Drive South, eliminated the extension of Crenshaw Boulevard, damaged a pier just east of Inspiration Point, and affected approximately 160 homes of which about 134 were destroyed (Steiner, 2004b). The remaining home owners moved to nearby areas that were more stable or created clever methods to account for ground movements such as continuous use of hydraulic jacks and timbers to keep their foundations level.

Excavation shafts explored by geologists into the PBL located the basal rupture surface on a sheared bentonite clay bed located about 30 to 40 feet above the Portuguese Tuff (Steiner, 2004b). Studies indicate that the movement is complex in that the western margin of the PBL moves over inactive landslide debris of the APBL while the eastern portion moves over in-place bedrock.

Similar to the ACL, the PBL is composed of rubble within the toe areas and numerous large blocks up-slope that move at different rates. Ehlig (1992) divided the landslide into five semi-independent subslides. Like the ACL, the seaward portion of the slide mass moves at a faster rate than those parcels further away from the coast and all parcels accelerate after periods of high rainfall.

Steiner (2004b) indicates that the rate of movement of the landslide reached a whopping 1.5 inches per day after seasons of high rainfall and that only through continued redistribution of landslide mass in three distinct pulses between 1986 to 1995 did the movement reduced to 0.05 inches per day. However, lapses in maintenance, increased infiltration of water into the landslide, weight at the head of the slide due to other landslides and additional weight due to alluvial build-up led to additional failures.

Over several decades, numerous attempts to stabilize the landslide have failed. These include: the installation of 23 steel-reinforced concrete caissons; earth redistribution across the landslide; the installation of dewatering wells, attempts to control beach erosion through the installation of gabions, drainage improvements, and the sealing of fissures. Additional ideas for an elaborate system of drains, shear keys and walls have been proposed. However, the landslide still moves.

### 3.5 Groundwater

According to Ehlig and Bean (1982) the 80-acre ACL began moving in February 1976, while the upper portion did not appear to start moving until the spring of 1978. Groundwater was concluded to be the most likely agent responsible for the slide movement and subsequent to the numerous cesspools and other septic systems initially in the area, the rise in the water table is directly attributed to rainfall which apparently has both an immediate and delayed effect on groundwater conditions and therefore slope stability conditions. The data and graphs prepared by Ehlig and Bean indicate a strong positive correlation between ground water levels in the slide mass and the rate of movement. GeoKinetics (2007) also show this correlation in their analysis of GPS monitoring stations.

The dewatering system installed in the ACL as part of the recommendations by Robert Stone and Associates (1979) was effective in lowering the ground water table and slowing the rate of land movement. Correlations between ground water pumping and a decline in the rate of movement of the slide began immediately after the start of dewatering. Subsequent wells further reduced movement to negligible amounts.

Early in the development of the Portuguese Bend area septic systems, leach lines and cesspools installed as part of residential development on the APBL contributed high volumes of water directly into the landslide and were likely catalysts for inception of movement. The current sources of ground water are primarily rainfall. However, supplemental water may also result from infiltration from adjacent canyons, up-slope areas and broken pipes due to landsliding.

In their report for the city of Rancho Palos Verdes, Robert Stone \& Associates (RSA, 1979) clearly described three ways in which ground water negatively affects a landslide mass. First, the water increases the plasticity of clay gouge along the slide surface and allows it to deform more freely with less frictional resistance. Once saturation occurs along a slide surface, the further accumulation of water decreases stability through the action of water pressure. The buoyancy effect of water reduces the weight of solid material pushing down on the slide surface; thus reducing frictional resistance to sliding. At the same time, fluid pressure acting in the direction of slide movement provides an additional driving force similar to water behind a dam. For the ACL, RSA (1979) concluded that evaluation of the driving force produced by the ground water head indicates it is the controlling factor causing the slide movement.

Nearly all the referenced reports indicate that not only is ground water the controlling factor in initiating slide movement, it is also the only factor that can be reasonably manipulated to minimize slide movement for all areas within the APBL complex. We are in agreement with this conclusion.

### 3.6 Surface Water

Based on our review of site studies for individual lots, typical lot drainage recommendations is to direct run-off toward the streets through controlled mechanisms such as roof gutters and down spouts. Because of the expansive soils in Zone 2, surface water runoff should be directed away from planned structures to reduce cracking that may occur to foundations and flatwork. This cracking may be misconstrued as a result from the effects of landsliding. Further, because of the underlying geologic conditions beneath the Zone 2 and adjacent areas, it is in the community's best interest to keep ground water low and under control.

Continuing with the above theme, storm water run-off should not be allowed to percolate into the ground in the Zone 2 area through the adoption of common BMP practices. Such local containment of first flush flows and idealized concepts of encouraging recharge of the ground water table in this area can lead to re-activation of the APBL.

### 3.7 Seismicity, Faulting and Related Effects

### 3.7.1 Seismicity

The main seismic parameters to be considered when discussing the potential for earthquake-induced damage on the site are the distances to the causative faults, earthquake magnitudes, and expected ground accelerations.

The Palos Verdes Fault is located approximately 4 miles ( 6.5 km ) from the site and is considered to have the most significant effect at the site from a probabilistic design standpoint. The performance of the proposed development of the 47 lots within Zone 2 should be designed in accordance with the city of Palos Verdes and the latest adopted building code requirements. Given the building codes seismic zone construction requirements, no additional recommendations for strong seismic shaking mitigation are needed.

### 3.7.2 Seismic Design Criteria

Seismic design criteria for should be developed in accordance with the latest adopted California Building Code on a lot by lot basis.

### 3.7.3 Faulting

The subject site is not located within an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone and there are no known active or potentially active faults onsite. The possibility of damage due to ground rupture from earthquake fault rupture is considered nil since active faults are not known to cross the site.

Secondary effects of seismic shaking resulting from large earthquakes on the major faults in the southern California region, which may affect the site, include soil liquefaction and dynamic settlement. Other secondary seismic effects include shallow ground rupture, and seiches and tsunamis. In general, these secondary effects of
seismic shaking are a possibility throughout the Southern California region and are dependant on the distance between the site and causative fault and the onsite geology. The major active fault that could produce these secondary effects is the Palos Verde Fault located approximately 4 miles ( 6.5 km ) from the site. Other faults that may result in shaking to the site include the Newport Inglewood (LA Basin) Fault, Santa Monica Fault, Malibu Coast Fault, and Hollywood Fault among others. The subject site is located in a State of California Seismic Hazard Zone for landslides. Discussions regarding the secondary effects of large earthquake shaking are provided in the following sections.

### 3.7.4 Shallow Ground Rupture

The subject site may have a potential for shallow ground rupture due to the nearby Palos Verdes Fault and the inherent broken nature of the underlying APBL complex as an earthquake in the local area could result in differential movement along bedding planes and other areas of weakness. However, assessing the risk from this phenomenon is difficult due to the lack of available information and overall knowledge of the hazard. Overall, we do not considered shallow ground rupture to be a significant hazard, although it is a possibility at any site.

### 3.7.5 Liquefaction

Liquefaction is a seismic phenomenon in which loose, saturated, granular soils behave similarly to a fluid when subject to high-intensity ground shaking. Liquefaction occurs when three general conditions exist: 1) shallow groundwater; 2) low density non-cohesive (granular) soils; and 3) high-intensity ground motion. Liquefaction is typified by a buildup of pore-water pressure in the affected soil layer to a point where a total loss of shear strength occurs, causing the soil to behave as a liquid. Studies indicate that saturated, loose to medium dense, near surface cohesionless soils exhibit the highest liquefaction potential, while dry, dense, cohesionless soils and cohesive soils exhibit low to negligible liquefaction potential. Effects of liquefaction on level ground include potential seismic settlement, and sand boils.

Based on our review of the Seismic Hazard Zone Maps (CGS, 1999a, 1999b) for the Redondo Beach and San Pedro Quadrangles Zone 2 is not located within a Seismic Hazards Zone for Liquefaction. Previous geotechnical studies indicate the site is underlain by the ancient landslide consisting generally of the Altamira Shale with lesser deposits of various surficial soils. The shale is not considered susceptible to liquefaction however the thin surficial soils may be susceptible. Therefore, liquefaction potential on the project site likely varies from very low to nil.

### 3.7.6 Seismically Induced Settlement

Seismically induced settlements can occur due to liquefaction or within dry and partially saturated cohesionless materials due to densification as a result of ground shaking and redistribution of the soil particles. Uniform seismically induced settlements beneath a structure may cause minimal damage; however, due to variations in soil stratigraphy, soil densities, and confining conditions of the soils,
seismic settlement is generally non-uniform (i.e. causes differential settlement) and can cause serious structural damage.

The project site is underlain by ancient landslide material composed of Altamira Shale and locally thin surficial deposits such as non-marine terrace soils and colluvium or alluvium. Based on our review of LME applications and soils reports for the first 16 undeveloped lots completed to date, the foundations for the undeveloped lots will be founded into newly placed fill over landslide soils or directly into the landslide material. Based on those studies, the underlying landslide material would not be prone to dynamic settlements. Due to the minimal thickness of proposed engineered fill beneath foundations, the potential for dynamic settlement is low.

### 3.7.7 Sand Boils and Ground Fissures

The possible effect of liquefaction on level ground includes surface manifestations such as sand boils, and ground fissures, although liquefaction may occur with no evidence of surface manifestation. During a seismic event, seismically induced excess pore pressures are commonly dissipated by the upward flow of pore water, which produces upward acting forces on soil particles. If the hydraulic gradient reaches a critical value, the vertical effective stress will drop to zero and the soil will be in a quick "liquefied" condition. In these cases the water velocity during a seismic event may be sufficient to carry soil particles to the surface causing sand boils and/or ground fissures.

Due to the lack of loose sandy soils underlying the site and a very low potential for liquefaction, the site is not considered to be susceptible to sand boils and ground fissures.

### 3.7.8 Lateral Spread

Lateral spread involves the lateral displacement of large surface blocks atop liquefiable soil due to liquefaction of subsurface layers. Lateral spread generally develops on gentle slopes (commonly less than three degrees) that move toward a free face such as a stream or channel. Due to the very low potential for liquefaction, we consider the potential for liquefaction induced lateral spreading at the site to be nil.

### 3.7.9 Tsunamis and Seiches

Based on the elevation of the proposed development at the site with respect to sea level and the lack of large nearby open bodies of water, the potential of seiche and/or tsunami is considered to be low.

### 3.7.10 Earthquake Induced Landslides

The project site is located within a Seismic Hazard Zone for earthquake induced landslides (CGS, 2001). Landslides occur when slopes become unstable and masses of earth material move down slope. Landslides are generally rapid events, often
triggered during periods of rainfall or by earthquakes. Mudslides and slumps are a more shallow type of slope failure compared to landslides. These typically affect the upper soil horizons, and are commonly not along-bedding bedrock planes. Mudslides and slumps typically occur during or soon after periods of rainfall. Erosion can occur along manufactured slopes that are improperly designed or not adequately vegetated.

The size of a landslide can vary from minor slope scars to hundreds of acres of hillside land movement. The underlying bedrock bedding planes, groundwater level, steepness of a slope, and shear strengths of the soils all contribute to the stability of a hillside. Lateral erosion caused by natural or human-induced modifications to the contour of a hill, which includes grading, have the potential to destabilize a hillside.

As indicated above, the project site is located within a Seismic Hazard Zone for earthquake induced landslides. The project site and offsite areas are within the boundaries of the Ancient Portuguese Bend Landslide, and the site is upslope of the well investigated, studied and mapped ACL and PBL landslides. Depending on the intensity of seismic shaking, seismically-induced landsliding could occur in the subject area if ground shaking is very high. Therefore we conclude that the probability of seismically-induced landslides is at least a moderate risk.

### 3.8 Expansive Soils

Expansive soils expand with increases in moisture content and shrink with decreases in moisture content. Clayey soils are most susceptible to expansion. Within the Zone 2 area the upper site soils consist of fill, colluvium, and landslide material that contain expansive soils. These upper soils consist of clays, clayey silts, and silty clays which through laboratory testing performed as a part of individual lot investigations (see References) indicate the expansion potential is medium to high. Therefore, foundations for structures constructed on these soils should be designed based on the latest adopted building codes.

### 3.9 Corrosivity of Soils

A severely corrosive area is when any of the following conditions exist: the soil contains more than 500 ppm of chlorides, more than $2,000 \mathrm{ppm}$ ( 0.2 percent) of sulfates, a minimum resistivity of less than 1,000 ohm-centimeters, or a pH of 5.5 or less. Based on the reviewed reports, site soils generally have a negligible soluble sulfate content and a potential for minimum resistivity less than 1,000 ohm-centimeters. Site specific testing should be completed on a lot by lot basis and concrete and corrosion design should be performed per the latest adopted building codes and American Concrete Institute (ACI) guidelines.

### 3.10 Slope Stability Analysis for Zone 2 Area

Geotechnical studies, investigations, and reviews of the APBL, PBL, and ACL have been performed by numerous geotechnical professionals over the years to determine and document the factor of safety of the ancient and active landslides within the subject area. There are many varying opinions regarding the overall stability within Zone 2. These opinions range
from the area being at unity, i.e. factor of safety at or just below 1.0, (GeoKinetics, 2007), a factor of safety that is probably greater than 1.0 however is less than 1.5 (Cotton Shires, 2001) to a factor of safety of greater than 1.5 (Leighton, 2001 and 2006).

The primary factors used in determining a factor of safety for a site are: the profile of the ground surface; the geologic structure of the underlying bedrock or soils; the ground water table; and the strength of the soil column, plus the method of analysis. Secondary factors are also considered. For the subject area these include: previous earthwork and redistribution of land mass; erosion along the beach zone and a reduction in support to up-slope areas; and control of run-off and potential infiltration of water into the slide mass through ground fractures and other avenues.

Based on our review there appears to be general agreement in the topography of the area, ground water levels used in the slope stability analyses, the strength of the various soil units, the general location of the various rupture surfaces and the overall structure of site bedrock at depth. There is also general consensus that erosion along the beach zone contributes to instability, that instability generally decreases away from the beach zone and that control of ground water is fundamental for long term stability. Further, there is additional agreement between the various reviewers that any future development that may occur in the area should be bound by a set of conditions that range from becoming a part of the community abatement district to the control of run-off from roofs.

However, the items most in contention did not include the fundamental parameters into which a slope stability analysis is considered. Rather it was the method of analysis that created the greatest disparities between various geotechnical firms and reviewers. These methods, coupled with the interpretation of the GPS survey monument data resulted in wild swings between site failure (factor of safety less than 1.0) to a site viewed as grossly stable (factor of safety of 1.5 or greater).

Based on our review and experiences we are of the position that the site slope stability is likely somewhere higher than 1.0, but less than 1.5 . This is the position taken by Cotton Shires (2001).

Also based on our review of the referenced documents, we conclude that the development of the 47 undeveloped lots within Zone 2 will not have a negative affect on the overall stability of the ancient or active landslides or the remainder of Zone 2, provided the development of the lots are designed within the guidelines of the conditions of approval and in accordance with the city of Palos Verdes and the latest adopted building codes, and provided additional measures with respect to control of ground water, reduction in infiltration of water and limiting of earth grading are taken into consideration during development.

### 4.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

It is our conclusion that the development of the 47 lots within Zone 2 will not have a negative impact to the gross stability of either Zone 2 or adjacent areas, provided the recommendations of the architectural standards adopted by the Portuguese Bend Community Association and the City's Landslide Moratorium Exception Conditions are implemented into all future design and construction.

Therefore, from a geotechnical perspective, it is our opinion that the future development assumptions for Zone 2 should include at least the following types of considerations prior to grading and construction:

- Conform to the City of Rancho Palos Verdes Landslide Moratorium Ordinance (Rancho Palos Verdes Municipal Code Chapter 15.20).
- Less than 1,000 cubic yards of grading (cut and fill combined) per lot, with no more than 50 cubic yards of imported fill per lot;
- The property should agree to participate in ACLAD and/or other recognized or approved districts whose purpose is to maintain the land in a geologically stable condition. No proposed building activity may cause lessening of stability in the zone.
- Prior to issuance of a building permit, a geotechnical report must be submitted to and approved by the City's geotechnical reviewers indicating what, if any, lot-local and immediately adjacent geologic hazards must be addressed and/or corrected prior to, or during construction. Said report shall specify foundation designs based on field and laboratory studies.
- All houses shall connect to a public sanitary sewer system. Any necessary easements must be provided.
- Storm drainage improvements to reduce lot infiltration of run-off should be designed and approved by the City prior to issuance of building permits.
- All lot drainage deficiencies, if any, identified by the City staff must be corrected. The design of pools, ponds and sumps will be subject to City review and approval.
- Runoff from all buildings and paved areas must be collected and directed to the street or to an approved drainage course as approved by the City Engineer.
- All other relevant building code requirements must be met.


### 5.0 LIMITATIONS

Our geotechnical/geologic services were performed using the degree of care and skill ordinarily exercised, under similar circumstances, by reputable engineers and geologists practicing in this or similar localities. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made as to the conclusions and professional advice included in this report.

The findings of this report are valid as of the present date. However, changes in the conditions of a property can and do occur with the passage of time, whether they be due to natural processes or the works of man on this or adjacent properties.

In addition, changes in applicable or appropriate standards may occur, whether they result from legislation or the broadening of knowledge. Accordingly, the findings of this report may be invalidated wholly or partially by changes outside our control.

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## Appendix E

## Drainage and Water Quality Report

# Conceptual Drainage and SUSMP (Water Quality) Report for Portuguese Bend Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium Ordinance Revisions EIR 

City of Rancho Palos Verdes

County of Los Angeles
Hunsaker Project No: 0159-001-001
May 6, 2011
Revised April 2013June 2014
Prepared for:
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### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 REPORT SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is to present the Conceptual Drainage and Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plan (SUSMP) analysis for the EIR for the "Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium Ordinance." The report analyzes pre and post-development conditions for the SUSMP, 2-year, 5-year, 10-year, 25-year, 50-year, and Capital Storms, as well as total debris load.

Drainage (flood) and water quality related impacts and mitigation are addressed consistent with City of Rancho Palos Verdes ordinances and policies. All calculations are based upon the procedures outlined in the County of Los Angeles 2006 Hydrology Manual, 2002 SUSMP Manual, and 2006 Sedimentation Manual.

This report identifies the pre and post-development runoff from the project. Since each lot would have to acquire permits individually, it would be the responsibility of the owner to adhere to the policies in place at the time permits are pulled. Since this EIR addresses the lots cumulatively, the project exceeds the threshold for mitigation and treatment. The individual homeowners will need to provide mitigation onsite prior to outletting runoff from their property.

Our analysis has determined that there would be an increase in runoff from the 2-year, 5year, 10 -year, 25 -year and 50 -year storm events. Treatment is required for the SUSMP event. See section 6.0 Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plan for a definition of the SUSMP event.). Additionally, the lots may be required to employ Low Impact Development (LID) principles as well as hydromodification mitigation to minimize impacts to the natural water courses. See Section 7.0: Summary and Recommendations for a more detailed analysis.

This report is divided into several sections. Section 1 contains the introduction; Section 2 discusses the methodology used in the hydrologic analysis; Section 3 summarizes the design criteria used; Section 4 is a description of the hydrologic model and brief description of the watershed and its land uses; Section 5 summarizes the analysis for the Interim Peak Flow Runoff Criteria and LID analysis; Section 6 describes the Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plan (SUSMP); Section 7 includes the conclusions and recommendations of this report; and Section 8 includes a list of the references used in the preparation of this report.

### 1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

"Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium Ordinance" area (referred to as "project") is located north of the intersection of Palos Verdes Drive South and Narcissa Drive in the Portuguese Bend area of the Palos Verdes Peninsula, City of Rancho Palos Verdes, and County of Los Angeles, California. This area, located on the hills above the south-central coastline of the City, is within the City's larger Landslide Moratorium Area (LMA). Zone 2 consists of 111 individual lots. Of these, 64 are developed with residences and 47 are either undeveloped or underdeveloped. For the purposes of this drainage analysis, the "Project Site" is considered to be the entire Portuguese Bend development, while the "Project" is the 47 lots that are the focus of this EIR.

The project site is part of an $855 \pm$ acre watershed that includes developed and undeveloped land uses. Offsite areas to the north of the project site include existing Tracts 27789, 31617 and 31714, as well as natural hillside and canyon open space areas. Palos Verdes Drive and the Pacific Ocean abut the southerly edge of the project site. Altamira Canyon is the main natural drainage course that drains the project site and offsite tributary areas. Altamira Canyon has and continues to experience erosion due to runoff from the existing on and off site developments.

The pre and post development drainage watersheds have identical limits and drainage patterns. The pre-development watershed within the project site boundary consists of 64 developed lots totaling 81 acres, and 47 undeveloped lots totaling 43 acres. The post development condition includes development of the 47 undeveloped lots as single story, ranch-style residences with attached or detached three-car garages, with maximum $40 \%$ net lot coverage. Since the existing drainage system was designed for the entire Portuguese Bend development, including the 47 undeveloped lots, each lot is assumed to have a proportional share of the existing drainage capacity provided for the Portuguese Bend development. Regardless of when the lots are constructed, each lot is allowed to drain into the existing drainage system based upon the size of the lot. Any deficiencies in the drainage system should be mitigated by the entire Portuguese Bend development rather than the last 47 lots to be constructed. The existing drainage system in the project area is a private system originally permitted by the County. The system utilizes culverts, storm drains, open drainage courses, and the roads to convey runoff. Testimony and video provided by residents indicates that some culverts and roads are inadequate to convey existing runoff. However, since the existing drainage system was designed for the entire Portuguese Bend development, including the 47 undeveloped lots, each lot is allowed to drain into the existing drainage system

Existing storm drains (PD 407, 1382, 1403 and 1703) discharge from the existing offsite areas into the undeveloped canyon areas north of the project site. Runoff drains through the project site in a generally north to south direction, crosses Palos Verdes Drive South, and discharges into the Pacific Ocean.

Within the project site runoff is conveyed within existing drainage courses, storm drains, and culverts that traverse the site. The project site is divided into two major drainage watersheds by Cinnamon Lane. The area east of Cinnamon Lane drains a total of 637 acres, of which approximately 82 acres are located in the Zone 2 . Drainage in the easterly watershed is conveyed by Altamira Canyon southwesterly to Narsissa Drive. The area west of Cinnamon Lane drains a total of 115 acres, of which approximately 42 acres are located in the Zone 2.

Drainage in the westerly watershed is conveyed by a combination of an existing subsurface storm drain system and surface flow in a southeasterly direction along Figtree Road to the cul-de-sac at the end of Figtree Road. The storm drain continues southeasterly in private lots to a junction with Altamira Canyon (the easterly watershed) approximately 400 feet north of Narcissa Drive. From the junction, the storm drain drains southwesterly across Narsissa Drive and Palos Verdes Drive South and outlets into the lower reaches of Altamira Canyon. Altamira Canyon drains directly into the Pacific Ocean from Palos Verdes Drive South.

The majority of the project area is located within FEMA Flood Zone "X," and the canyon area is clarified as FEMA Flood Zone "D" on the FEMA FIRM Panel 06037C2025F and 06037C2026F, effective September 28, 2008. Flood Zone " $X$ " is defined as an area of minimal flood hazard, usually depicted on FIRMs as above the 500-year flood level. Zone " X " is the area determined to be outside the 500 -year flood and protected by levee from 100year flood. Flood Zone "D" is defined as an area with possible but undetermined flood hazards. No flood hazard analysis has been conducted.

## 2. METHODOLOGY

The analysis performed for this project was prepared at a programmatic level to determine the overall hydrological impact of the proposed project. Each of the individual property owners would need to prepare a detailed hydrologic analysis to demonstrate compliance with the mitigation measures listed below. The mitigation measures address individual site development impacts due to flooding and erosion. Although the project area currently experiences flooding and erosion, resolving existing conditions is not a part of the mitigation required for the proposed project's impacts. While it may be desirable to resolve the site flooding and erosion in Altamira Canyon and other natural drainage courses, it is an existing condition affecting the larger area and therefor is not addressed in in this analysis.

A detailed field survey was not conducted to determine the exact size and location of every drainage facility located on the site. The existing drainage facilities were based upon record data provided by the City and supplemented by a visual field inspection of the roads and areas immediately adjacent to the roads. Since the proposed project is the development of individual lots located within a developed neighborhood and no changes are proposed to the existing roads, culverts, storm drains, and open drainage conveyances (natural and constructed) at this time, a detailed survey and analysis was determined to be unnecessary at this time.

Reference plans and design calculations were not available for confirmation of the capacity of the existing drains. A detailed hydrologic and hydraulic analysis of the existing drainage system, including culverts, streets, and open drainage courses was not prepared as a part of this analysis. The impacts are described quantitatively for the overll project as increases in runoff rates and volumes, and mitigation is required to attenuate the increase in runoff so that no net change occurs. As such, regardless of the localized flooding that may occur in existing conditions, if no net change occurs due to the development of the 47 undeveloped lots, detailing the existing flooding is not required to determine project related impacts.

The project site is located within one watershed which, including offsite areas, covers a total of $855 \pm$ acres. The drainage watershed was delineated based on existing topography and improvement plans, the existing City Master Plan of Drainage, Los Angeles County Drainage Watershed Maps, and a site visit. Two hydrologic methods were used for the drainage analysis - the Rational and Modified Rational Methods are included in Section 7.2 and 7.3 of the 2006 Los Angeles County Hydrology Manual, respectively. The SUSMP is based upon the Los Angeles County SUSMP Manual dated September 2002.

A 24-Hour storm analysis based upon the Los Angeles County Rational and Modified Rational Method of Hydrology was used for clear, burned, and burned and bulked conditions for the watershed(s).

The time of concentration $\left(\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{c}}\right)$ for each subarea was computed using the Los Angeles County approved Time of Concentration calculator based upon the Rational Method. The calculator evaluates several hydrologic parameters such as soil type, land use, imperviousness, storm frequency, length and slope of each reach to calculate a time of concentration. This data was used with the Los Angeles County approved LAR04 software application to determine peak flow rates for all storm events.

Using the times of concentrations for each subarea, the Modified Rational Method was then used to calculate the 50-Year, 24 -Hour peak runoff flow for each subarea. The undeveloped tributary areas were analyzed using a burned coefficient to calculate peak runoff rates. Unburned coefficients were used for all developed conditions as well as undeveloped conditions for storms other than the 50-year Capital Storm event.

The project's land use and imperviousness was determined from the Land Use and Imperviousness Table provided in the Los Angeles County Hydrology Manual (see Appendix 9.B.3). Soil types and rainfall corresponding to each subarea were obtained from the Hydrologic Maps in the Los Angeles County Hydrology Manual. The maps used were maps 1-H1.3 and 1-H1.4 (see Appendix 9.B.1).

The project is located within the Coast Watershed and the undeveloped areas were analyzed for debris potential, as well as peak burned and bulked runoff rates utilizing the County's charts for the Los Angeles Basin. The watershed lies within Debris Potential Zone DPA-6. DPA6- has a debris potential of 48,000 cubic yards (cy) / $\mathrm{mi}^{2}$ for areas less than or equal to $0.1 \mathrm{mi}^{2}$. Debris volumes were calculated for each undeveloped subarea based on this debris production rate. Bulking is the increase in flow rates that occur when debris is included in the runoff rates. Within the Los Angeles Basin, DPA-6 has a bulking factor of 1.61 for areas less than or equal to $0.1 \mathrm{mi}^{2}$. The burned and bulked peak runoff rates were calculated by factoring the peak burned runoff rates by the bulking factor.

A summary of the project's $\mathrm{Q}_{50}$ burned and bulk flows and debris volume can be found in Table 5: Debris and Burn \& Bulked Flow Summary Table.

## 3. DESIGN CRITERIA

Los Angeles County requires that several design criteria be followed when using the Rational and Modified Rational Method of Hydrology to determine capital flood flow.

The 50-year, 24-hour rainfall isohyets used in the hydrologic calculations were obtained from the Los Angeles County Hydrology Manual’s Hydrologic Maps. Watershed has 4.9" isohyet. Other storm events were determined by factoring the 50 -year isohyets.

The soil types within the project site were determined to be 2 and 4 from the hydrologic maps.

The project was assumed to have 42 \% imperviousness in single-family residential areas, $2 \%$ for base vacant undifferentiated (onsite undeveloped lots), $1 \%$ for offsite vacant areas and $40 \%$ for proposed residences. A weighted imperviousness was used for areas consisting of two or more land use types.

The project watershed falls in a debris potential area in the Los Angeles Basin, DPA-6. The respective debris and bulking rate factor are $48,000 \mathrm{cy} / \mathrm{mi}^{2}$ and 1.61.

The design criteria used is summarized below:

| Hydrology Method: | Los Angeles County Flood Control District Rational <br> Method and Modified Rational Method. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Hydrology Modeling Software: | LAR04 |
| Design Storm: | SUSMP, 2-Year, 5-Year, 10-Year, 25-Year, 50-Year, <br> Capital Storm |
| 50-Year Isohyet: | $4.9 "$ |
| Soil Types: | 2 and 4 |
| Land Use and Imperviousness: | Existing Single-Family (42 \%) <br> Proposed Single-Family (40 \%) |
|  | Base vacant undifferentiated - Onsite Undeveloped <br> lots (2 \%) <br> Offsite vacant area (1\%) |
| Debris Potential Zone: | DPA-6 - 48,000 cy / mi ${ }^{2}$ for area $\leq 0.1 \mathrm{mi}^{2}$ |
| Peak Bulking Rate: | DPA-6 - 1.61-for area $\leq 0.1 \mathrm{mi}^{2}$ |

## 4. MODIFIED RATIONAL HYDROLOGY / FLOOD CONTROL

The hydrology analysis was based upon Los Angeles County design criteria for the Modified Rational Method, utilizing the LAR04 program. Drainage areas were determined and the corresponding sub-areas delineated based on the existing topography and existing improvements on the project site. Post-development conditions were identical to the predevelopment conditions, with the exception that the 47 lots are assumed to be developed under post-development conditions.

The level of flood protection required ranges from a 10-year to a Capital Storm event depending upon the facility impacted. According to the Policy on Levels of Protection (Chapter 4, Hydrology Manual of Los Angeles County), public storm drains must at least carry flow from the 10-year storm event, the street or highway must carry the balance of the 25 -year storm event. The capital flood level of protection applies to all facilities constructed to drain natural depressions or sumps, as well as natural drainage courses. In addition, all building pads must be a minimum of 1 foot above the maximum ponding level during the Capital Storm event. The Capital Storm event is defined as the burned and bulked runoff from a 50 -year storm event with a $100 \%$ burn factor applied to all undeveloped areas within the watershed.

For the project site, a 10 -year level of protection with the pads maintaining 1 foot of freeboard above the Capital Storm event is required. In sump conditions a 25 -year level of protection is required.

## 5. INTERIM PEAK FLOW ANALYSIS / LOW IMPACT DEVELOPMENT (LID)

The Los Angeles County Interim Peak Flow Runoff Standard involves the analysis of the 2Year, 24-Hour storm event for both existing and proposed conditions. The purpose of the analysis is to determine that the flow from the 2-Year, 24-Hour storm would not exceed the existing peak flow, burned, provided the proposed peak flow rates equals or exceeds five cubic feet per second. The Standard also requires the proposed runoff from the 50 -Year Capital Storm shall not exceed the predevelopment peak flow rate, burned and bulked, from the 50-Year Capital Storm.

In order to verify compliance with the Interim Peak Flow Standard requirement for this site, both the 50 -year, 24 -Hour storm as well as the 2 -year, 24 -Hour storm events were analyzed for all of the subareas per the County's procedures. To comply with the current LID and Hydromodification requirements, the 5, 10, and 25 year storms were also calculated.

The hydromodification analysis specifically addresses all of the characteristics that may lead to drainage impacts to natural water courses, including changes in flow rates and volume, as well as flow velocity, depth of flow, frequency and duration of runoff, and limits of inundation.

The analysis is based upon the County of Los Angeles Low Impact Development Standards, dated January 2009. While the manual has not been adopted by the City of Rancho Palos Verdes, the procedures for the analysis are valid, and serve as the basis for this report. While the current Los Angeles County MS4 permit does not specifically require addressing hydromodification effects and Low Impact Development (LID) principles, an interim clarification letter sent in 2006 to the County of Los Angeles and its co-permittees specifically discussed shortcomings in the current MS4 Permit that required attention. The County of Los Angeles and City of Los Angeles have since adopted ordinances or policies that specifically address LID and hydromodification requirements. The County's Low Impact Development Ordinance adopted in January 2009 requires that impacts due to development be treated at the source.
| Future MS4 permits will most-likely incorporate these requirements specifically. All future construction on the site would need to comply with the ordinances and policies in place at the time the construction permits are applied for. We have provided the changes in runoff rates, treatment volumes, and treatment flow rates for the range of storm events currently in place. These rates can be prorated and utilized as the basis for mitigation for individual sites, or a new analysis prepared by the applicant.

Any post-development runoff rates that exceed existing runoff rates will require drainage acceptance letters and / or mitigation. Any hydromodification effects will need to be addressed onsite for areas tributary to natural watercourses subject to erosion.

## 6. STANDARD URBAN STORMWATER MITIGATION PLAN

The objective of implementing a Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plan (SUSMP) is to effectively control or treat the pollutants from urban activities prior to outletting into receiving waters. The SUSMP requires that runoff volume or flow be treated and / or mitigated based upon one of the following criteria:
a. Runoff from the $85^{\text {th }}$ percentile 24 -hour runoff event.
b. Capture of $80 \%$ or more of the annual runoff.
c. 0.75 inch 24 -hour storm event.

For this analysis, the 0.75 inch event was used.
Each of the individual sub-areas was analyzed to determine the peak mitigated flow rate, $\mathrm{Q}_{\mathrm{PM}}$, as well as the peak mitigated volume, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{M}}$, from the new development based on the Rational Method. This was achieved by using the Los Angeles County approved Time of Concentration calculator developed for the SUSMP analysis (using a rainfall of 0.75 inches).

The SUSMP event was calculated for the entire watershed for the hydromodifcation / LID analysis. For treatment of runoff from the development, a treatment rate and volume was developed as a unit rate on a per acre basis, assuming $40 \%$ imperviousness for the 47 lots proposed to be developed.

The peak mitigated flow rate and volume would provide support for the design of the post construction Best Management Practices (BMPs) proposed for the development onsite, or at water quality basins located within the project site. Each individual lot can use the analysis as the basis for their design.

## 7. CONCLUSIONS \& RECOMMENDATIONS

The Flood (Hydrology) / Water Quality (SUSMP) analysis was prepared for the range of design storms required by the City of Rancho Palos Verdes, and described in the sections above. The results are shown below for the range of storm events and compares pre and postdevelopment runoff for the watershed, project site, and median lot.

The following tables identify the pre and post-development runoff from the Watershed (Table 1); the Project Site (Table 2); and the Median Lot (Table 3). Table 1 - the watershed data provides the cumulative impacts for the development. Table 2 - the project site table provides the project specific impacts. Table 3 - the median lot table provides the impacts and changes specific to a typical lot. The actual mitigation will vary by the size and extent of improvements on a specific lot.

The analysis for the Flood and Water Quality impacts are presented separately below.

## Flood (Hydrology)

Flood / Hydrology impacts would be considered significant if the proposed project would:

- Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the area such that substantial erosion or siltation occurs.
- Substantially alter existing drainage pattern or substantially increase the rate or volume of surface runoff in a manner that results in flooding.
- Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned storm drain storm water drainage systems.
- Increase infiltration which could affect the stability of existing landslides in the project vicinity.

Changes to the peak runoff rates for the design storm events (SUSMP, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50-year, and Capital Storm) were analyzed to determine the project impacts.

The hydrologic analysis determined that the post-development condition cwould result in an increase in runoff to the existing lots and natural watercourses. The increase in runoff would beis due to an increase in impervious area that would occur when the 47 lots are developed. The combined impacts resulting from the development of the 47 lots is deemed to be insignificant for the following reasons:

- The existing (natural)-drainage patterns are maintained and the combination of the natural and constructed drainage conveyances and surface flow has the capacity to convey the rumoff from the project site.
- The existing drainage system for the Portuguese Bend development was designed for the entire development, including the 47 undeveloped lots. Therefore, the lots have on a proportional basis, a share of the capacity of the existing drainage system. Should any deficiencies exist, it is a regional issue and should be addressed accordingly.
- Changes to the peak runoff rates for the design storm events (SUSMP, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50 -year, and Capital Storm) are minimal and insignificant. They range in between $0.5 \%$ and $1 \%$ for the entire watershed, and $2.9 \%-4.5 \%$ for the project site. Since, the entire watershed drains through the project development, flood impacts are based upon changes relative to the entire watershed.
- The addition of impervious area will reduce the total infiltration from the site. Due to the low permeability of the existing soils (clays) and steepness of the natural canyons, infiltration in the natural areas is likely to be low. For a given storm event, the total infiltration will not exceed the existing condition.

However, on an individual lot basis, localized flood impacts may occur and may be considered significant. The analysis shows that increases in runoff from an individual lot ranges between $9.8 \%$ and $15.1 \%$. Since each lot would acquire permits individually; it would be the responsibility of the owner to adhere to the policies and procedures in place at the time permits are pulled for all flood and water quality related impacts.

To identify and mitigate potential localized flood impacts to adjacent properties and facilities to a level not considered significant the project applicants must do the following:

- A detailed Hydrology Study shall be prepared by a Licensed Civil Engineer and approved by the City. The study shall address impacts to the proposed building site, as well as upstream and downstream properties. The analysis will include the SUSMP. 2,5, 10, 25, 50-yeear, and Capital Storms to determine impacts. The analysis will follow the methodology outlined in the Los Angeles County Hydrology and Sedimentation Manual (latest edition), the Los Angeles County Low Impact Development Manual, and Los Angeles County Stormwater Best Management Practices Design and Maintenance Manual for preparation of the design calculations. Improvements will be based upon the policies and codes of the City.
- Prepare a hydrology consistent with City policies at the time the project is permitted that demonstrates that significant increases in rumoff or impacts do not occur.
- The limits of the analysis should be to the point flow is either normalized or attenuated adequately to demonstrate no significant impacts will occur, or to the point the runoff has reached an acceptable conveyance such as a storm drain, channel, or natural drainage course. All runoff should be directed to an acceptable conveyance and not be allowed to drain to localized sumps or catchment areas with no outlet. An acceptable conveyance is defined as one that is adequate to convey any increases in runoff without causing additional impacts such as flooding and erosion.
- Maintain existing drainage patterns and outlet at historical outlet points.
- Minimize changes to the character of the runoff at property lines. Changes in character include obstructing or diverting existing runoff entering the site, changing the depth and frequency of flooding, concentration of flow outletting onto adjacent properties, or and increasing the frequency or duration of runoff outletting onto adjacent properties.
- Reduce significant increases in runoff rates and volume in localized areas by low impact development principles such as, but not limited to, infiltration trenches, cisterns, bio-retention areas, or permeable pavement. identified in the County's LID manual.
- Provide onsite detention facilities, infiltration facilities, or conveyance to acceptable off-lot conveyance devices to eliminate impacts from increases in runoff rates and volumes.
- The project shall address impacts to the immediate vicinity as well as downstream facilities, including culverts, roads, open drainage courses, and Altamira Canyon, or demonstrate there is no change from existing conditions.
- Secure drainage acceptance letters from affected properties if mitigation cannot be achieved.
- Temporary impacts during construction can be minimized by performing grading during the dry season, or implement an erosion control plan that directs runoff away from exposed grading and property lines, or provides soil stabilization and desilting measures.
- Avoid watering graded soils during construction, use of soil blinders or other measure to minimize impact.
- Minimize "Dry Weather": runoff which could add to the total infiltration from the project.


## Water Quality (SUSMP)

Changes to the runoff rates and volumes for the SUSMP and water quality treatment events $2,5,10,25$, and 50 -year Storms were analyzed to determine the project impacts. The SUSMP event is used for stormwater pollutant treatment. The remaining events are utilized to determine hydromodification impacts.

Changes in water quality are considered significant and mitigation is required. Since, the entire watershed drains through the project development, erosion impacts are based upon changes relative to the entire watershed. Changes to the peak runoff rates for the design storm events ( $2,5,10,25,50$-year and capital storm) are minimal and insignificant. They range in between $0.5 \%$ and $2.0 \%$ for the entire watershed. Changes to the total volume of runoff range between $2.8 \%$ and $5.3 \%$ and may be considered significant.

Water Quality impacts would be considered significant if the proposed project would:

- Violate any water quality standards or water discharge requirements.
- 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 groundwater table level.
- Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the area such that substantial erosion or siltation occurs.
- Create or contribute runoff water which would provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff.

Current Los Angeles County ordinances require that water quality treatment occur for singlefamily hillside homes with development of one acre or more of surface area, or when developing ten or more unit homes, including single family homes, multifamily homes, condominiums and apartments. Since this EIR addresses the lots cumulatively, the project exceeds the threshold for mitigation and treatment. The individual homeowners would need to provide treatment onsite prior to outletting runoff from their property. Runoff from the SUSMP event or other acceptable criteria available at the time the permits are pulled will be utilized to size the onsite facilities.

Additional clarification to the current MS4 permit requires that Low Impact Development (LID) and hydromodification principles be incorporated into the project water quality management plans.

Hydromodification addresses increases in runoff that may change the characteristics of the natural watercourses, such as depth of flow, velocity, as well long term erosion in the watercourse due to an increase in the frequency and quantity of runoff during storm and dry weather conditions.

Mitigation measures related to Water Quality include the following:

- Prepare a SUSMP (Standard Urban Stormwater Management Plan) consistent with City policies at the time the project is permitted that demonstrates that water quality impacts are mitigated.
- Provide stormwater treatment measures that may include the use of bio-filters, filter strips, sand filters, roof drain filters, planter box filters, and other acceptable Best Management Practices (BMPs).
- Onsite treatment on a lot by lot basis meets the intent of Low Impact Development (LID) principles.
- Provide mitigation for hydromodification to local natural drainage courses though flow - duration control methods. Use of onsite detention facilities, cisterns, or underground storage devices may be used.
- Infiltrate on-lot, where feasible, runoff from the SUSMP event. However, the area is subject to geotechnical hazards and any mitigation utilizing infiltration will need the approval of a geotechnical engineer. Infiltration may be allowed on a lot by lot basis, or consistent with existing conditions if no hazard is determined to exist.
- If the SUSMP event cannot be infiltrated, a combination of detention and infiltration of the change in runoff volume will mitigate some of the impacts due to hydromodification.

Table 1 - Watershed (Cumulative) Drainage Runoff Summary

| Year |  | Predevelopment | Postdevelopment | Delta | $\begin{gathered} \hline \% \\ \text { change } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SUSMP | Area (ac) | 854.7 | 854.7 | 0.00 | 0.0\% |
|  | Q (cfs) | 37.4 | 40.1 | 2.70 | 6.7\% |
|  | q (cfs/ac) | 0.044 | 0.047 | 0.003 | 6.7\% |
|  | Vol (ac-ft) | 12.0 | 12.9 | 0.90 | 7.0\% |
|  | vol (ac-ft/ac) | 0.014 | 0.015 | 0.001 | 7.0\% |
| 2-year | Area (ac) | 854.7 | 854.7 | 0.00 | 0.0\% |
|  | Q (cfs) | 276.7 | 282.5 | 5.78 | 2.0\% |
|  | q (cfs/ac) | 0.324 | 0.331 | 0.007 | 2.0\% |
|  | Vol (ac-ft) | 53.4 | 55.4 | 2.00 | 3.6\% |
|  | vol (ac-ft/ac) | 0.062 | 0.065 | 0.002 | 3.6\% |
| 2-year <br> (Burn) | Area (ac) | 854.7 | 854.7 | 0.00 | 0.0\% |
|  | Q (cfs) | 312.0 | 317.3 | 5.3 | 1.7\% |
|  | q (cfs/ac) | 0.365 | 0.371 | 0.006 | 1.7\% |
|  | Vol (ac-ft) | 65.2 | 68.2 | 3.0 | 4.4\% |
|  | vol (ac-ft/ac) | 0.076 | 0.080 | 0.004 | 4.4\% |
| 5-year | Area (ac) | 854.7 | 854.7 | 0.00 | 0.0\% |
|  | Q (cfs) | 579.62 | 587.37 | 7.75 | 1.3\% |
|  | q (cfs/ac) | 0.678 | 0.687 | 0.009 | 1.3\% |
|  | Vol (ac-ft) | 91.44 | 96.56 | 5.12 | 5.3\% |
|  | vol (ac-ft/ac) | 0.107 | 0.113 | 0.006 | 5.3\% |
| 10-year | Area (ac) | 854.7 | 854.7 | 0.00 | 0.0\% |
|  | Q (cfs) | 876.86 | 885.38 | 8.52 | 1.0\% |
|  | q (cfs/ac) | 1.026 | 1.036 | 0.010 | 1.0\% |
|  | Vol (ac-ft) | 121.6 | 126.68 | 5.08 | 4.0\% |
|  | vol (ac-ft/ac) | 0.142 | 0.148 | 0.006 | 4.0\% |

Table 1 - Watershed (Cumulative) Drainage Runoff Summary (continuous)

| Year |  | Predevelopment | Postdevelopment | Delta | $\begin{gathered} \text { \% } \\ \text { change } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 25-year | Area (ac) | 854.7 | 854.7 | 0.00 | 0.0\% |
|  | Q (cfs) | 1230.7 | 1237.3 | 6.63 | 0.5\% |
|  | q (cfs/ac) | 1.440 | 1.448 | 0.008 | 0.5\% |
|  | Vol (ac-ft) | 164.78 | 170.7 | 5.92 | 3.5\% |
|  | vol (ac-ft/ac) | 0.193 | 0.200 | 0.007 | 3.5\% |
| 50-year | Area (ac) | 854.7 | 854.7 | 0.00 | 0.0\% |
|  | Q (cfs) | 1505.4 | 1515.53 | 10.13 | 0.7\% |
|  | q (cfs/ac) | 1.761 | 1.773 | 0.012 | 0.7\% |
|  | Vol (ac-ft) | 197.98 | 204.58 | 6.60 | 3.2\% |
|  | vol (ac-ft/ac) | 0.232 | 0.239 | 0.008 | 3.2\% |
| Capital | Area (ac) | 854.7 | 854.7 | 0.00 | 0.0\% |
|  | Q (cfs) | 2116.30 | 2128.40 | 12.10 | 0.6\% |
|  | q (cfs/ac) | 2.476 | 2.490 | 0.014 | 0.6\% |
|  | Flow Vol (ac-ft) | 228.3 | 234.91 | 6.61 | 2.8\% |
|  | Debris Vol (acft) | 20.3 | 20.3 | 0.00 | 0.0\% |
|  | total Vol (ac-ft) | 230.8 | 237.4 | 6.62 | 2.8\% |
|  | vol (ac-ft/ac) | 0.270 | 0.278 | 0.008 | 2.8\% |

Table 2 - Project Site (Zone 2) Drainage Runoff Summary

| Year |  | Pre-development | Postdevelopment | Delta | \% change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SUSMP | Area (ac) | 145.8 | 145.8 | 0.00 | 0.0\% |
|  | Q (cfs) | 9.7 | 12.0 | 2.30 | 19.2\% |
|  | q (cfs/ac) | 0.067 | 0.082 | 0.016 | 19.2\% |
|  | Vol (ac-ft) | 3.1 | 3.8 | 0.70 | 18.4\% |
|  | vol (ac-ft/ac) | 0.021 | 0.026 | 0.005 | 18.4\% |
| 2-year | Area (ac) | 145.8 | 145.8 | 0.00 | 0.0\% |
|  | Q (cfs) | 62.4 | 70.8 | 8.40 | 11.9\% |
|  | q (cfs/ac) | 0.428 | 0.486 | 0.058 | 11.9\% |
|  | Vol (ac-ft) | 9.7 | 12.7 | 3.00 | 23.6\% |
|  | vol (ac-ft/ac) | 0.067 | 0.087 | 0.02 | 23.6\% |
| 5-year | Area (ac) | 145.8 | 145.8 | 0.00 | 0.0\% |
|  | Q (cfs) | 129.3 | 138.9 | 9.60 | 6.9\% |
|  | q (cfs/ac) | 0.887 | 0.953 | 0.066 | 6.9\% |
|  | Vol (ac-ft) | 16.3 | 21.4 | 5.10 | 23.8\% |
|  | vol (ac-ft/ac) | 0.112 | 0.147 | 0.03 | 23.8\% |
| 10-year | Area (ac) | 145.8 | 145.8 | 0.00 | 0.0\% |
|  | Q (cfs) | 187.9 | 196.7 | 8.80 | 4.5\% |
|  | q (cfs/ac) | 1.289 | 1.349 | 0.060 | 4.5\% |
|  | Vol (ac-ft) | 21.2 | 26.2 | 5.00 | 19.1\% |
|  | vol (ac-ft/ac) | 0.145 | 0.180 | 0.03 | 19.1\% |
| 25-year | Area (ac) | 145.8 | 145.8 | 0.00 | 0.0\% |
|  | Q (cfs) | 263.2 | 271.1 | 7.87 | 2.9\% |
|  | q (cfs/ac) | 1.805 | 1.859 | 0.054 | 2.9\% |
|  | Vol (ac-ft) | 27.8 | 33.9 | 6.10 | 18.0\% |
|  | vol (ac-ft/ac) | 0.191 | 0.233 | 0.04 | 18.0\% |
| 50-year | Area (ac) | 145.8 | 145.8 | 0.00 | 0.0\% |
|  | Q (cfs) | 314.3 | 324.45 | 10.15 | 3.1\% |
|  | q (cfs/ac) | 2.156 | 2.225 | 0.070 | 3.1\% |
|  | Vol (ac-ft) | 35.9 | 39.8 | 3.90 | 9.8\% |
|  | vol (ac-ft/ac) | 0.246 | 0.273 | 0.03 | 9.8\% |

Table 3 - Median Lot Drainage Runoff Summary

| Year |  | Predevelopment | Postdevelopment | Delta | \% change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SUSMP | Area (ac) | 0.74 | 0.74 | 0.00 | 0.0\% |
|  | Q (cfs) | 0.02 | 0.06 | 0.04 | 64.8\% |
|  | q (cfs/ac) | 0.03 | 0.08 | 0.053 | 64.8\% |
|  | Vol (ac-ft) | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 62.3\% |
|  | vol (ac-ft/ac) | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.016 | 62.3\% |
| 2-year | Area (ac) | 0.74 | 0.74 | 0.00 | 0.0\% |
|  | Q (cfs) | 0.22 | 0.36 | 0.14 | 40.1\% |
|  | q (cfs/ac) | 0.29 | 0.49 | 0.195 | 40.1\% |
|  | Vol (ac-ft) | 0.01 | 0.06 | 0.05 | 79.9\% |
|  | vol (ac-ft/ac) | 0.02 | 0.09 | 0.07 | 79.9\% |
| 5-year | Area (ac) | 0.74 | 0.74 | 0.00 | 0.0\% |
|  | Q (cfs) | 0.54 | 0.70 | 0.16 | 23.4\% |
|  | q (cfs/ac) | 0.73 | 0.95 | 0.223 | 23.4\% |
|  | Vol (ac-ft) | 0.02 | 0.11 | 0.09 | 80.6\% |
|  | vol (ac-ft/ac) | 0.03 | 0.15 | 0.12 | 80.6\% |
| 10-year | Area (ac) | 0.74 | 0.74 | 0.00 | 0.0\% |
|  | Q (cfs) | 0.85 | 1.00 | 0.15 | 15.1\% |
|  | q (cfs/ac) | 1.14 | 1.35 | 0.204 | 15.1\% |
|  | Vol (ac-ft) | 0.05 | 0.13 | 0.09 | 64.6\% |
|  | vol (ac-ft/ac) | 0.06 | 0.18 | 0.12 | 64.6\% |
| 25-year | Area (ac) | 0.74 | 0.74 | 0.00 | 0.0\% |
|  | Q (cfs) | 1.24 | 1.38 | 0.14 | 9.8\% |
|  | q (cfs/ac) | 1.68 | 1.86 | 0.183 | 9.8\% |
|  | Vol (ac-ft) | 0.07 | 0.17 | 0.10 | 60.9\% |
|  | vol (ac-ft/ac) | 0.09 | 0.23 | 0.14 | 60.9\% |
| 50-year | Area (ac) | 0.74 | 0.74 | 0.00 | 0.0\% |
|  | Q (cfs) | 1.47 | 1.65 | 0.17 | 10.6\% |
|  | q (cfs/ac) | 1.99 | 2.23 | 0.235 | 10.6\% |
|  | Vol (ac-ft) | 0.14 | 0.20 | 0.07 | 33.1\% |
|  | vol (ac-ft/ac) | 0.18 | 0.27 | 0.09 | 33.1\% |

Table 4 - Debris Summary Table

| SUB | AREA | QB (cfs) <br> AREA | Capital (cfs) <br> (Ac) <br> (Burned and <br> (Burned <br> Bulked flow rate) <br> rate) | DEBRIS <br> (CY) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 125A | 60.0 | 156.8 | 252.4 | 4,500 |
| 132B | 68.7 | 200.0 | 321.9 | 5,153 |
| 141C | 61.2 | 154.4 | 248.6 | 4,590 |
| 142C | 23.3 | 91.6 | 147.4 | 1,748 |
| 143C | 48.3 | 121.8 | 196.1 | 3,623 |
| 151B | 21.6 | 53.9 | 84.5 | 1,588 |
| 154B | 7.7 | 22.8 | 47.9 | 566 |
| 156B | 64.9 | 180.6 | 283.2 | 4,770 |
| 162A | 11.5 | 27.1 | 43.7 | 863 |

Table 5- Imperious Area Summary Table

| Pre-development Imp. Area (ac) | 115 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Post-development Imp. Area (ac) | 122.1 |
| $\Delta$ Imp. Area (ac) ( $\Delta \%$ ) | $7.1(6.2 \%)$ |
| Overall Watershed Area (ac) | 854.7 |
| Pre-development \% Imp in Overall <br> Watershed | $13.46 \%$ |
| Post-development \% Imp in Overall |  |
| Watershed | $14.29 \%$ |
| $\Delta$ \% Imp. in Overall Watershed | $0.83 \%$ |

## 8. REFERENCES

i. Los Angeles County Department of Public Works Hydrology Manual, January 2006
ii. Los Angeles County Department of Public Works Sedimentation Manual, March 2006
iii. Interim Peak Flow Runoff Criteria for New Development, January 31, 2005
iv. County of Los Angeles Low Impact Development (LID) Standard Manual, January 2009
v. Los Angeles County Department of Public Works SUSMP Manual, September 2002

## 9. APPENDICES

## A. Capital Storm Hydrologic Summary Table

1. Capital Storm Hydrologic Summary Table
2. TC Calculations
3. SUSMP Calculations
4. 2-year, 2-year (burn), 5-year, 10-year, 25-year, 50-year and 50-year (burn)

Storm Modified Rational of Hydrology Result and Hydrograph

## 9.A.1. Capital Storm Hydrologic Summary Table

| SUB <br> AREA | NODE | AREA (Ac) | Sub-total <br> Area (Ac) | \% IMPERVIOUSNESS <br> (Existing Condition) | \% IMPERVIOUSNESS <br> (Proposed Condition) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SOIL } \\ & \text { TYPE } \end{aligned}$ | ISOHYET | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 50-\mathrm{YR} \text { TC } \\ (\mathrm{min}) \end{array}$ | QB (cfs) (Pre-development) | Capital (cfs) (Predevelopment) | QB (cfs) (Postdevelopment) | Capital (cfs) (Post development) | DEBRIS (CY) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 108A |  | 8.1 |  | 21 | 21 | 002 | 4.9 | 13 |  | 18.9 |  | 18.9 |  |
|  | 109A |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 110A |  | 46.7 |  | 2 | 2 | 002 | 4.9 | 18 |  | 91.3 |  | 91.3 |  |
|  | 111A |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 112B |  | 16.2 |  | 21 | 21 | 004 | 4.9 | 18 |  | 28.1 |  | 28.1 |  |
|  | 113AB |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 114B |  | 23.8 |  | 42 | 42 | 004 | 4.9 | 18 |  | 43.6 |  | 43.6 |  |
|  | 115AB |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 116A |  | 27.9 |  | 21 | 21 | 004 | 4.9 | 21 |  | 44.2 |  | 44.2 |  |
| 117B |  | 8.8 |  | 42 | 42 | 004 | 4.9 | 22 |  | 14.1 |  | 14.1 |  |
|  | 118AB |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 119A |  | 7.0 |  | 21 | 21 | 004 | 4.9 | 6 |  | 21.2 |  | 21.2 |  |
|  | 120A |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 121B |  | 3.5 |  | 21 | 21 | 004 | 4.9 | 6 |  | 10.6 |  | 10.6 |  |
|  | 122B |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 123AB |  | 142.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 170.0 |  | 170.0 |  |
|  | 124A |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 125A |  | 60.0 |  | 1 | 1 | 004 | 4.9 | 9 | 156.8 | 252.4 | 156.8 | 252.4 | 4500.0 |
|  | 126A |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 127B |  | 14.5 |  | 42 | 42 | 004 | 4.9 | 9 |  | 37.0 |  | 37.0 |  |
|  | 128B |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 129C |  | 53.3 |  | 42 | 42 | 004 | 4.9 | 13 |  | 112.4 |  | 112.4 |  |
|  | 130C |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 131BC |  | 67.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 147.5 |  | 147.5 |  |
| 132B |  | 68.7 |  | 1 | 1 | 002 | 4.9 | 9 | 200.0 | 321.9 | 200.0 | 321.9 | 5152.5 |
|  | 133AB |  | 338.5 |  |  |  |  |  | 598.8 | 737.7 | 598.8 | 737.7 |  |
|  | 134A |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 135B |  | 15.8 |  | 42 | 42 | 004 | 4.9 | 17 |  | 29.0 |  | 29.0 |  |
|  | 136B |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 137C |  | 1.3 |  | 21 | 21 | 004 | 4.9 | 5 |  | 4.4 |  | 4.4 |  |
|  | 138BC |  | 17.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 32.7 |  | 32.7 |  |
| 139B |  | 59.1 |  | 2 | 2 | 004 | 4.9 | 12 | 132.8 | 213.8 | 132.8 | 213.8 | 4432.5 |
| 140B |  | 16.5 |  | 38 | 40 | 002 | 4.9 | 9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 141C |  | 61.2 |  | 1 | 1 | 002 | 4.9 | 12 | 154.4 | 248.6 | 154.4 | 248.6 | 4590.0 |
| 142C |  | 23.3 |  | 1 | 1 | 002 | 4.9 | 5 | 91.6 | 147.4 | 91.6 | 147.4 | 1747.5 |
| 143C |  | 48.3 |  | 5 | 5 | 002 | 4.9 | 12 | 121.8 | 196.1 | 121.8 | 196.1 | 3622.5 |
|  | 144BC |  | 225.5 |  |  |  |  |  | 499.2 | 723.9 | 499.2 | 723.9 |  |
|  | 145B |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 146A |  | 31.6 |  | 13 | 23 | 002 | 4.9 | 7 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 147AB |  | 595.6 |  |  |  |  |  | 1076.0 | 1464.0 | 1076.3 | 1464.4 |  |
| 148A |  | 16.2 |  | 22 | 40 | 004 | 4.9 | 8 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 149A |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 150B |  | 13.9 |  | 26 | 40 | 004 | 4.9 | 7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 151B |  | 21.6 |  | 2 | 2 | 005 | 4.9 | 10 | 53.9 | 84.5 | 53.9 | 84.5 | 1587.6 |
| 152A |  | 12.5 |  | 18 | 40 | 004 | 4.9 | 7 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 153AB |  | 659.8 |  |  |  |  |  | 1102.7 | 1483.7 | 1165.7 | 1568.4 |  |
| 154B |  | 7.7 |  | 2 | 2 | 004 | 4.9 | 7 | 22.8 | 36.7 | 51.9 | 47.9 | 566.0 |
| 155B |  | 21.3 |  | 13 | 40 | 005 | 4.9 | 7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 156B |  | 64.9 |  | 2 | 2 | 002 | 4.9 | 10 | 180.6 | 283.2 | 180.6 | 283.2 | 4770.2 |

## 9.A.1. Capital Storm Hydrologic Summary Table

| $\begin{gathered} \text { SUB } \\ \text { AREA } \end{gathered}$ | NODE | AREA (Ac) | Sub-total <br> Area (Ac) | \% IMPERVIOUSNESS <br> (Existing Condition) | \% IMPERVIOUSNESS <br> (Proposed Condition) | SOIL TYPE | ISOHYET | $\begin{gathered} \text { 50-YR TC } \\ (\mathrm{min}) \end{gathered}$ | QB (cfs) <br> (Pre-development) | Capital (cfs) (Predevelopment) | QB (cfs) (Postdevelopment) | Capital (cfs) (Post development) | DEBRIS (CY) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 157B |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 158B |  | 33.8 |  | 16 | 20 | 004 | 4.9 | 12 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 159B |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 160B |  | 33.8 |  | 36 | 36 | 004 | 4.9 | 11 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 161B |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 162A |  | 11.5 |  | 2 | 2 | 004 | 4.9 | 11 | 27.1 | 43.7 | 27.1 | 43.7 | 862.5 |
|  | 163AB |  | 932.8 |  |  |  |  |  | 1541.5 | 2025.2 | 1585.9 | 2083.5 |  |
|  | 164A |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 165A |  | 21.9 |  | 42 | 42 | 004 | 4.9 | 11 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 166A |  | 854.6 |  |  |  |  |  | 1577.2 | 2092.5 | 1586.3 | 2128.4 |  |

## 9.A.2. TC Calculations

| - | Pre-development |
| :--- | :--- |
| - | SUSMP |
| - | 2-year |
| - | 5-year |
| - | $10-$ year |
| - | 25-year |
| - | 50-year |

Portuguese Bend: Tc Calculator (SUSMP- Pre-development)

| Project | Subarea | Area (acres) | \%imp | Frequency | Soil Type | Length (ft) | Slope (ft/ft) | Isohyet <br> (in.) | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { TC- } \\ \text { calculated } \\ \text { (min.) } \end{array}$ | Intensity (in./hr) | Cu | Cd | Flowrate (cfs) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HPB | 108A | 8.1 | 0.21 | SUSMP | 2 | 1360 | 0.02 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.19 | 0.26 | 0.39 | 0.6 |
| HPB | 110A | 46.7 | 0.02 | SUSMP | 2 | 2500 | 0.05 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.19 | 0.26 | 0.27 | 2.4 |
| HPB | 112B | 16.2 | 0.21 | SUSMP | 4 | 1860 | 0.04 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.19 | 0.1 | 0.27 | 0.83 |
| HPB | 114B | 23.8 | 0.42 | SUSMP | 4 | 2220 | 0.05 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.19 | 0.1 | 0.44 | 1.99 |
| HPB | 116A | 27.9 | 0.21 | SUSMP | 4 | 1880 | 0.02 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.19 | 0.1 | 0.27 | 1.43 |
| HPB | 117B | 8.8 | 0.42 | SUSMP | 4 | 2000 | 0.01 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.19 | 0.1 | 0.44 | 0.74 |
| HPB | 119A | 7 | 0.21 | SUSMP | 4 | 540 | 0.11 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.19 | 0.1 | 0.27 | 0.36 |
| HPB | 121B | 3.5 | 0.21 | SUSMP | 4 | 425 | 0.08 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.19 | 0.1 | 0.27 | 0.18 |
| HPB | 125A | 60 | 0.01 | SUSMP | 4 | 1260 | 0.40 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.19 | 0.1 | 0.11 | 1.25 |
| HPB | 127B | 14.5 | 0.42 | SUSMP | 4 | 780 | 0.04 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.19 | 0.1 | 0.44 | 1.21 |
| HPB | 129C | 53.3 | 0.42 | SUSMP | 4 | 1570 | 0.07 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.19 | 0.1 | 0.44 | 4.46 |
| HPB | 132B | 68.7 | 0.01 | SUSMP | 2 | 1580 | 0.33 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.19 | 0.26 | 0.27 | 3.52 |
| HPB | 135B | 15.8 | 0.42 | SUSMP | 4 | 2120 | 0.05 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.19 | 0.1 | 0.44 | 1.32 |
| HPB | 137C | 1.3 | 0.21 | SUSMP | 4 | 290 | 0.05 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.19 | 0.1 | 0.27 | 0.07 |
| HPB | 139B | 59.1 | 0.02 | SUSMP | 4 | 1922 | 0.32 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.19 | 0.1 | 0.12 | 1.35 |
| HPB | 140B | 16.5 | 0.38 | SUSMP | 2 | 1350 | 0.16 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.19 | 0.26 | 0.52 | 1.63 |
| HPB | 141C | 61.2 | 0.01 | SUSMP | 2 | 2170 | 0.19 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.19 | 0.26 | 0.27 | 3.14 |
| HPB | 142C | 23.3 | 0.01 | SUSMP | 2 | 630 | 0.27 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.19 | 0.26 | 0.27 | 1.2 |
| HPB | 143C | 48.3 | 0.05 | SUSMP | 2 | 2020 | 0.18 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.19 | 0.26 | 0.29 | 2.66 |
| HPB | 146A | 31.6 | 0.13 | SUSMP | 2 | 920 | 0.30 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.19 | 0.26 | 0.29 | 1.74 |
| HPB | 148A | 16.2 | 0.22 | SUSMP | 4 | 590 | 0.04 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.19 | 0.1 | 0.28 | 0.86 |
| HPB | 150B | 13.9 | 0.26 | SUSMP | 4 | 760 | 0.20 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.19 | 0.1 | 0.31 | 0.82 |
| HPB | 151B | 21.6 | 0.02 | SUSMP | 4 | 1140 | 0.20 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.19 | 0.1 | 0.12 | 0.49 |
| HPB | 152A | 12.5 | 0.18 | SUSMP | 4 | 750 | 0.14 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.19 | 0.1 | 0.24 | 0.57 |
| HPB | 154B | 7.7 | 0.02 | SUSMP | 4 | 700 | 0.26 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.19 | 0.1 | 0.12 | 0.18 |
| HPB | 155B | 21.3 | 0.13 | SUSMP | 4 | 750 | 0.13 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.19 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.81 |
| HPB | 156B | 64.9 | 0.02 | SUSMP | 2 | 1680 | 0.26 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.19 | 0.26 | 0.27 | 3.33 |
| HPB | 158B | 33.8 | 0.16 | SUSMP | 4 | 1000 | 0.03 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.19 | 0.1 | 0.23 | 1.48 |
| HPB | 160B | 33.8 | 0.36 | SUSMP | 4 | 1185 | 0.09 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.19 | 0.1 | 0.39 | 2.5 |
| HPB | 162A | 11.5 | 0.02 | SUSMP | 4 | 1220 | 0.15 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.19 | 0.1 | 0.12 | 0.26 |
| HPB | 165A | 21.9 | 0.42 | SUSMP | 4 | 1170 | 0.06 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.19 | 0.1 | 0.44 | 1.83 |

Portuguese Bend: Tc Calculator (2-year Pre-development)

| Project | Subarea | Area (acres) | \%imp | Frequency | Soil Type | Length (ft) | Slope (ft/ft) | Isohyet <br> (in.) | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { TC- } \\ \text { calculated } \\ \text { (min.) } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Intensity (in./hr) | Cu | Cd | Flowrate (cfs) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HPB | 108A | 8.1 | 0.21 | 2 | 2 | 1360 | 0.02 | 1.9 | 30 | 0.49 | 0.56 | 0.63 | 2.5 |
| HPB | 110A | 46.7 | 0.02 | 2 | 2 | 2500 | 0.05 | 1.9 | 30 | 0.49 | 0.56 | 0.57 | 13.04 |
| HPB | 112B | 16.2 | 0.21 | 2 | 4 | 1860 | 0.04 | 1.9 | 30 | 0.49 | 0.2 | 0.35 | 2.78 |
| HPB | 114B | 23.8 | 0.42 | 2 | 4 | 2220 | 0.05 | 1.9 | 30 | 0.49 | 0.2 | 0.49 | 5.71 |
| HPB | 116A | 27.9 | 0.21 | 2 | 4 | 1880 | 0.02 | 1.9 | 30 | 0.49 | 0.2 | 0.35 | 4.78 |
| HPB | 117B | 8.8 | 0.42 | 2 | 4 | 2000 | 0.01 | 1.9 | 30 | 0.49 | 0.2 | 0.49 | 2.11 |
| HPB | 119A | 7 | 0.21 | 2 | 4 | 540 | 0.11 | 1.9 | 16 | 0.66 | 0.35 | 0.47 | 2.17 |
| HPB | 121B | 3.5 | 0.21 | 2 | 4 | 425 | 0.08 | 1.9 | 15 | 0.68 | 0.36 | 0.47 | 1.12 |
| HPB | 125A | 60 | 0.01 | 2 | 4 | 1260 | 0.40 | 1.9 | 30 | 0.49 | 0.2 | 0.21 | 6.17 |
| HPB | 127B | 14.5 | 0.42 | 2 | 4 | 780 | 0.04 | 1.9 | 22 | 0.56 | 0.27 | 0.53 | 4.3 |
| HPB | 129C | 53.3 | 0.42 | 2 | 4 | 1570 | 0.07 | 1.9 | 30 | 0.49 | 0.2 | 0.49 | 12.8 |
| HPB | 132B | 68.7 | 0.01 | 2 | 2 | 1580 | 0.33 | 1.9 | 23 | 0.55 | 0.58 | 0.58 | 21.92 |
| HPB | 135B | 15.8 | 0.42 | 2 | 4 | 2120 | 0.05 | 1.9 | 30 | 0.49 | 0.2 | 0.49 | 3.79 |
| HPB | 137C | 1.3 | 0.21 | 2 | 4 | 290 | 0.05 | 1.9 | 12 | 0.75 | 0.41 | 0.51 | 0.5 |
| HPB | 139B | 59.1 | 0.02 | 2 | 4 | 1922 | 0.32 | 1.9 | 30 | 0.49 | 0.2 | 0.21 | 6.08 |
| HPB | 140B | 16.5 | 0.38 | 2 | 2 | 1350 | 0.16 | 1.9 | 20 | 0.59 | 0.59 | 0.71 | 6.91 |
| HPB | 141C | 61.2 | 0.01 | 2 | 2 | 2170 | 0.19 | 1.9 | 30 | 0.49 | 0.56 | 0.56 | 16.79 |
| HPB | 142C | 23.3 | 0.01 | 2 | 2 | 630 | 0.27 | 1.9 | 12 | 0.75 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 11.36 |
| HPB | 143C | 48.3 | 0.05 | 2 | 2 | 2020 | 0.18 | 1.9 | 29 | 0.5 | 0.56 | 0.58 | 14.01 |
| HPB | 146A | 31.6 | 0.13 | 2 | 2 | 920 | 0.30 | 1.9 | 16 | 0.66 | 0.61 | 0.62 | 12.93 |
| HPB | 148A | 16.2 | 0.22 | 2 | 4 | 590 | 0.04 | 1.9 | 22 | 0.56 | 0.27 | 0.41 | 3.72 |
| HPB | 150B | 13.9 | 0.26 | 2 | 4 | 760 | 0.20 | 1.9 | 18 | 0.62 | 0.31 | 0.46 | 3.96 |
| HPB | 151B | 21.6 | 0.02 | 2 | 4 | 1140 | 0.20 | 1.9 | 30 | 0.49 | 0.2 | 0.21 | 2.22 |
| HPB | 152A | 12.5 | 0.18 | 2 | 4 | 750 | 0.14 | 1.9 | 22 | 0.56 | 0.27 | 0.38 | 2.66 |
| HPB | 154B | 7.7 | 0.02 | 2 | 4 | 700 | 0.26 | 1.9 | 25 | 0.53 | 0.25 | 0.26 | 1.06 |
| HPB | 155B | 21.3 | 0.13 | 2 | 4 | 750 | 0.13 | 1.9 | 25 | 0.53 | 0.24 | 0.33 | 3.73 |
| HPB | 156B | 64.9 | 0.02 | 2 | 2 | 1680 | 0.26 | 1.9 | 25 | 0.53 | 0.57 | 0.58 | 19.95 |
| HPB | 158B | 33.8 | 0.16 | 2 | 4 | 1000 | 0.03 | 1.9 | 30 | 0.49 | 0.2 | 0.31 | 5.13 |
| HPB | 160B | 33.8 | 0.36 | 2 | 4 | 1185 | 0.09 | 1.9 | 28 | 0.5 | 0.22 | 0.46 | 7.77 |
| HPB | 162A | 11.5 | 0.02 | 2 | 4 | 1220 | 0.15 | 1.9 | 30 | 0.49 | 0.2 | 0.21 | 1.18 |
| HPB | 165A | 21.9 | 0.42 | 2 | 4 | 1170 | 0.06 | 1.9 | 28 | 0.5 | 0.22 | 0.51 | 5.58 |

Portuguese Bend: Tc Calculator (5-year Pre-development)

| Project | Subarea | Area (acres) | \%imp | Frequency | Soil Type | Length (ft) | Slope (ft/ft) | Isohyet (in.) | Tc- <br> calculated <br> (min.) | Intensity (in./hr) | Cu | Cd | Flowrate <br> (cfs) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HPB | 108A | 8.1 | 0.21 | 5 | 2 | 1360 | 0.02 | 2.5 | 24 | 0.71 | 0.63 | 0.69 | 3.97 |
| HPB | 110A | 46.7 | 0.02 | 5 | 2 | 2500 | 0.05 | 2.5 | 30 | 0.64 | 0.61 | 0.62 | 18.53 |
| HPB | 112B | 16.2 | 0.21 | 5 | 4 | 1860 | 0.04 | 2.5 | 30 | 0.64 | 0.33 | 0.45 | 4.67 |
| HPB | 114B | 23.8 | 0.42 | 5 | 4 | 2220 | 0.05 | 2.5 | 30 | 0.64 | 0.33 | 0.57 | 8.68 |
| HPB | 116A | 27.9 | 0.21 | 5 | 4 | 1880 | 0.02 | 2.5 | 30 | 0.64 | 0.33 | 0.45 | 8.04 |
| HPB | 117B | 8.8 | 0.42 | 5 | 4 | 2000 | 0.01 | 2.5 | 30 | 0.64 | 0.33 | 0.57 | 3.21 |
| HPB | 119A | 7 | 0.21 | 5 | 4 | 540 | 0.11 | 2.5 | 12 | 0.99 | 0.49 | 0.58 | 4.02 |
| HPB | 121B | 3.5 | 0.21 | 5 | 4 | 425 | 0.08 | 2.5 | 11 | 1.03 | 0.5 | 0.58 | 2.09 |
| HPB | 125A | 60 | 0.01 | 5 | 4 | 1260 | 0.40 | 2.5 | 20 | 0.78 | 0.42 | 0.42 | 19.66 |
| HPB | 127B | 14.5 | 0.42 | 5 | 4 | 780 | 0.04 | 2.5 | 16 | 0.86 | 0.45 | 0.64 | 7.98 |
| HPB | 129C | 53.3 | 0.42 | 5 | 4 | 1570 | 0.07 | 2.5 | 24 | 0.71 | 0.38 | 0.6 | 22.71 |
| HPB | 132B | 68.7 | 0.01 | 5 | 2 | 1580 | 0.33 | 2.5 | 17 | 0.84 | 0.68 | 0.68 | 39.24 |
| HPB | 135B | 15.8 | 0.42 | 5 | 4 | 2120 | 0.05 | 2.5 | 30 | 0.64 | 0.33 | 0.57 | 5.76 |
| HPB | 137C | 1.3 | 0.21 | 5 | 4 | 290 | 0.05 | 2.5 | 9 | 1.13 | 0.52 | 0.6 | 0.88 |
| HPB | 139B | 59.1 | 0.02 | 5 | 4 | 1922 | 0.32 | 2.5 | 30 | 0.64 | 0.33 | 0.34 | 12.86 |
| HPB | 140B | 16.5 | 0.38 | 5 | 2 | 1350 | 0.16 | 2.5 | 16 | 0.86 | 0.68 | 0.76 | 10.78 |
| HPB | 141C | 61.2 | 0.01 | 5 | 2 | 2170 | 0.19 | 2.5 | 24 | 0.71 | 0.63 | 0.63 | 27.37 |
| HPB | 142C | 23.3 | 0.01 | 5 | 2 | 630 | 0.27 | 2.5 | 9 | 1.13 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 19.75 |
| HPB | 143C | 48.3 | 0.05 | 5 | 2 | 2020 | 0.18 | 2.5 | 23 | 0.73 | 0.64 | 0.65 | 22.92 |
| HPB | 146A | 31.6 | 0.13 | 5 | 2 | 920 | 0.30 | 2.5 | 12 | 0.99 | 0.73 | 0.74 | 23.15 |
| HPB | 148A | 16.2 | 0.22 | 5 | 4 | 590 | 0.04 | 2.5 | 15 | 0.89 | 0.46 | 0.56 | 8.07 |
| HPB | 150B | 13.9 | 0.26 | 5 | 4 | 760 | 0.20 | 2.5 | 12 | 0.99 | 0.49 | 0.6 | 8.26 |
| HPB | 151B | 21.6 | 0.02 | 5 | 4 | 1140 | 0.20 | 2.5 | 21 | 0.76 | 0.41 | 0.42 | 6.89 |
| HPB | 152A | 12.5 | 0.18 | 5 | 4 | 750 | 0.14 | 2.5 | 14 | 0.92 | 0.47 | 0.55 | 6.33 |
| HPB | 154B | 7.7 | 0.02 | 5 | 4 | 700 | 0.26 | 2.5 | 13 | 0.95 | 0.48 | 0.49 | 3.58 |
| HPB | 155B | 21.3 | 0.13 | 5 | 4 | 750 | 0.13 | 2.5 | 15 | 0.89 | 0.46 | 0.52 | 9.86 |
| HPB | 156B | 64.9 | 0.02 | 5 | 2 | 1680 | 0.26 | 2.5 | 19 | 0.8 | 0.66 | 0.66 | 34.27 |
| HPB | 158B | 33.8 | 0.16 | 5 | 4 | 1000 | 0.03 | 2.5 | 26 | 0.69 | 0.37 | 0.45 | 10.49 |
| HPB | 160B | 33.8 | 0.36 | 5 | 4 | 1185 | 0.09 | 2.5 | 19 | 0.8 | 0.42 | 0.59 | 15.95 |
| HPB | 162A | 11.5 | 0.02 | 5 | 4 | 1220 | 0.15 | 2.5 | 23 | 0.73 | 0.4 | 0.41 | 3.44 |
| HPB | 165A | 21.9 | 0.42 | 5 | 4 | 1170 | 0.06 | 2.5 | 20 | 0.78 | 0.42 | 0.62 | 10.59 |

Portuguese Bend: Tc Calculator (10-year Pre-development)

| Project | Subarea | $\begin{gathered} \text { Area } \\ \text { (acres) } \end{gathered}$ | \%imp | Frequency | Soil Type | Length (ft) | Slope (ft/ft) | Isohyet (in.) | Tc- <br> calculated <br> (min.) | Intensity (in./hr) | Cu | Cd | Flowrate (cfs) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HPB | 108A | 8.1 | 0.21 | 10 | 2 | 1360 | 0.02 | 3.5 | 18 | 1.14 | 0.75 | 0.78 | 7.2 |
| HPB | 110A | 46.7 | 0.02 | 10 | 2 | 2500 | 0.05 | 3.5 | 24 | 1 | 0.73 | 0.73 | 34.09 |
| HPB | 112B | 16.2 | 0.21 | 10 | 4 | 1860 | 0.04 | 3.5 | 24 | 1 | 0.49 | 0.58 | 9.4 |
| HPB | 114B | 23.8 | 0.42 | 10 | 4 | 2220 | 0.05 | 3.5 | 24 | 1 | 0.49 | 0.66 | 15.71 |
| HPB | 116A | 27.9 | 0.21 | 10 | 4 | 1880 | 0.02 | 3.5 | 29 | 0.91 | 0.46 | 0.55 | 13.96 |
| HPB | 117B | 8.8 | 0.42 | 10 | 4 | 2000 | 0.01 | 3.5 | 30 | 0.9 | 0.46 | 0.64 | 5.07 |
| HPB | 119A | 7 | 0.21 | 10 | 4 | 540 | 0.11 | 3.5 | 8 | 1.67 | 0.61 | 0.67 | 7.83 |
| HPB | 121B | 3.5 | 0.21 | 10 | 4 | 425 | 0.08 | 3.5 | 8 | 1.67 | 0.61 | 0.67 | 3.92 |
| HPB | 125A | 60 | 0.01 | 10 | 4 | 1260 | 0.40 | 3.5 | 13 | 1.33 | 0.55 | 0.55 | 43.89 |
| HPB | 127B | 14.5 | 0.42 | 10 | 4 | 780 | 0.04 | 3.5 | 12 | 1.38 | 0.56 | 0.7 | 14.01 |
| HPB | 129C | 53.3 | 0.42 | 10 | 4 | 1570 | 0.07 | 3.5 | 18 | 1.14 | 0.52 | 0.68 | 41.32 |
| HPB | 132B | 68.7 | 0.01 | 10 | 2 | 1580 | 0.33 | 3.5 | 12 | 1.38 | 0.77 | 0.77 | 73 |
| HPB | 135B | 15.8 | 0.42 | 10 | 4 | 2120 | 0.05 | 3.5 | 23 | 1.02 | 0.5 | 0.67 | 10.8 |
| HPB | 137C | 1.3 | 0.21 | 10 | 4 | 290 | 0.05 | 3.5 | 6 | 1.92 | 0.65 | 0.7 | 1.75 |
| HPB | 139B | 59.1 | 0.02 | 10 | 4 | 1922 | 0.32 | 3.5 | 18 | 1.14 | 0.52 | 0.53 | 35.71 |
| HPB | 140B | 16.5 | 0.38 | 10 | 2 | 1350 | 0.16 | 3.5 | 12 | 1.38 | 0.77 | 0.82 | 18.67 |
| HPB | 141C | 61.2 | 0.01 | 10 | 2 | 2170 | 0.19 | 3.5 | 17 | 1.17 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 53.7 |
| HPB | 142C | 23.3 | 0.01 | 10 | 2 | 630 | 0.27 | 3.5 | 7 | 1.78 | 0.82 | 0.82 | 34.01 |
| HPB | 143C | 48.3 | 0.05 | 10 | 2 | 2020 | 0.18 | 3.5 | 16 | 1.21 | 0.75 | 0.76 | 44.42 |
| HPB | 146A | 31.6 | 0.13 | 10 | 2 | 920 | 0.30 | 3.5 | 9 | 1.58 | 0.79 | 0.8 | 39.94 |
| HPB | 148A | 16.2 | 0.22 | 10 | 4 | 590 | 0.04 | 3.5 | 11 | 1.44 | 0.57 | 0.64 | 14.93 |
| HPB | 150B | 13.9 | 0.26 | 10 | 4 | 760 | 0.20 | 3.5 | 9 | 1.58 | 0.58 | 0.66 | 14.49 |
| HPB | 151B | 21.6 | 0.02 | 10 | 4 | 1140 | 0.20 | 3.5 | 14 | 1.29 | 0.54 | 0.55 | 15.33 |
| HPB | 152A | 12.5 | 0.18 | 10 | 4 | 750 | 0.14 | 3.5 | 10 | 1.51 | 0.58 | 0.64 | 12.08 |
| HPB | 154B | 7.7 | 0.02 | 10 | 4 | 700 | 0.26 | 3.5 | 9 | 1.58 | 0.59 | 0.6 | 7.3 |
| HPB | 155B | 21.3 | 0.13 | 10 | 4 | 750 | 0.13 | 3.5 | 11 | 1.44 | 0.57 | 0.61 | 18.71 |
| HPB | 156B | 64.9 | 0.02 | 10 | 2 | 1680 | 0.26 | 3.5 | 13 | 1.33 | 0.77 | 0.77 | 66.46 |
| HPB | 158B | 33.8 | 0.16 | 10 | 4 | 1000 | 0.03 | 3.5 | 18 | 1.14 | 0.52 | 0.58 | 22.35 |
| HPB | 160B | 33.8 | 0.36 | 10 | 4 | 1185 | 0.09 | 3.5 | 14 | 1.29 | 0.54 | 0.67 | 29.21 |
| HPB | 162A | 11.5 | 0.02 | 10 | 4 | 1220 | 0.15 | 3.5 | 15 | 1.25 | 0.54 | 0.55 | 7.91 |
| HPB | 165A | 21.9 | 0.42 | 10 | 4 | 1170 | 0.06 | 3.5 | 15 | 1.25 | 0.54 | 0.69 | 18.89 |

Portuguese Bend: Tc Calculator (25-year Pre-development)

| Project | Subarea | $\begin{gathered} \text { Area } \\ \text { (acres) } \end{gathered}$ | \%imp | Frequency | Soil Type | Length (ft) | Slope (ft/ft) | Isohyet (in.) | Tc- <br> calculated <br> (min.) | Intensity (in./hr) | Cu | Cd | Flowrate (cfs) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HPB | 108A | 8.1 | 0.21 | 25 | 2 | 1360 | 0.02 | 4.3 | 15 | 1.53 | 0.79 | 0.81 | 10.04 |
| HPB | 110A | 46.7 | 0.02 | 25 | 2 | 2500 | 0.05 | 4.3 | 20 | 1.34 | 0.77 | 0.77 | 48.19 |
| HPB | 112B | 16.2 | 0.21 | 25 | 4 | 1860 | 0.04 | 4.3 | 20 | 1.34 | 0.55 | 0.62 | 13.46 |
| HPB | 114B | 23.8 | 0.42 | 25 | 4 | 2220 | 0.05 | 4.3 | 20 | 1.34 | 0.55 | 0.7 | 22.32 |
| HPB | 116A | 27.9 | 0.21 | 25 | 4 | 1880 | 0.02 | 4.3 | 23 | 1.25 | 0.54 | 0.62 | 21.62 |
| HPB | 117B | 8.8 | 0.42 | 25 | 4 | 2000 | 0.01 | 4.3 | 25 | 1.2 | 0.53 | 0.69 | 7.29 |
| HPB | 119A | 7 | 0.21 | 25 | 4 | 540 | 0.11 | 4.3 | 7 | 2.19 | 0.68 | 0.73 | 11.19 |
| HPB | 121B | 3.5 | 0.21 | 25 | 4 | 425 | 0.08 | 4.3 | 6 | 2.35 | 0.69 | 0.73 | 6 |
| HPB | 125A | 60 | 0.01 | 25 | 4 | 1260 | 0.40 | 4.3 | 10 | 1.85 | 0.64 | 0.64 | 71.04 |
| HPB | 127B | 14.5 | 0.42 | 25 | 4 | 780 | 0.04 | 4.3 | 10 | 1.85 | 0.64 | 0.75 | 20.12 |
| HPB | 129C | 53.3 | 0.42 | 25 | 4 | 1570 | 0.07 | 4.3 | 15 | 1.53 | 0.59 | 0.72 | 58.72 |
| HPB | 132B | 68.7 | 0.01 | 25 | 2 | 1580 | 0.33 | 4.3 | 10 | 1.85 | 0.82 | 0.82 | 104.22 |
| HPB | 135B | 15.8 | 0.42 | 25 | 4 | 2120 | 0.05 | 4.3 | 19 | 1.37 | 0.56 | 0.7 | 15.15 |
| HPB | 137C | 1.3 | 0.21 | 25 | 4 | 290 | 0.05 | 4.3 | 5 | 2.57 | 0.7 | 0.74 | 2.47 |
| HPB | 139B | 59.1 | 0.02 | 25 | 4 | 1922 | 0.32 | 4.3 | 14 | 1.58 | 0.59 | 0.6 | 56.03 |
| HPB | 140B | 16.5 | 0.38 | 25 | 2 | 1350 | 0.16 | 4.3 | 10 | 1.85 | 0.82 | 0.85 | 25.95 |
| HPB | 141C | 61.2 | 0.01 | 25 | 2 | 2170 | 0.19 | 4.3 | 14 | 1.58 | 0.79 | 0.79 | 76.39 |
| HPB | 142C | 23.3 | 0.01 | 25 | 2 | 630 | 0.27 | 4.3 | 6 | 2.35 | 0.85 | 0.85 | 46.54 |
| HPB | 143C | 48.3 | 0.05 | 25 | 2 | 2020 | 0.18 | 4.3 | 13 | 1.64 | 0.8 | 0.81 | 64.16 |
| HPB | 146A | 31.6 | 0.13 | 25 | 2 | 920 | 0.30 | 4.3 | 7 | 2.19 | 0.85 | 0.85 | 58.82 |
| HPB | 148A | 16.2 | 0.22 | 25 | 4 | 590 | 0.04 | 4.3 | 9 | 1.95 | 0.66 | 0.71 | 22.43 |
| HPB | 150B | 13.9 | 0.26 | 25 | 4 | 760 | 0.20 | 4.3 | 8 | 2.06 | 0.67 | 0.73 | 20.9 |
| HPB | 151B | 21.6 | 0.02 | 25 | 4 | 1140 | 0.20 | 4.3 | 11 | 1.77 | 0.63 | 0.64 | 24.47 |
| HPB | 152A | 12.5 | 0.18 | 25 | 4 | 750 | 0.14 | 4.3 | 8 | 2.06 | 0.67 | 0.71 | 18.28 |
| HPB | 154B | 7.7 | 0.02 | 25 | 4 | 700 | 0.26 | 4.3 | 7 | 2.19 | 0.68 | 0.68 | 11.47 |
| HPB | 155B | 21.3 | 0.13 | 25 | 4 | 750 | 0.13 | 4.3 | 9 | 1.95 | 0.66 | 0.69 | 28.66 |
| HPB | 156B | 64.9 | 0.02 | 25 | 2 | 1680 | 0.26 | 4.3 | 11 | 1.77 | 0.81 | 0.81 | 93.05 |
| HPB | 158B | 33.8 | 0.16 | 25 | 4 | 1000 | 0.03 | 4.3 | 14 | 1.58 | 0.59 | 0.64 | 34.18 |
| HPB | 160B | 33.8 | 0.36 | 25 | 4 | 1185 | 0.09 | 4.3 | 12 | 1.7 | 0.61 | 0.71 | 40.8 |
| HPB | 162A | 11.5 | 0.02 | 25 | 4 | 1220 | 0.15 | 4.3 | 12 | 1.7 | 0.61 | 0.62 | 12.12 |
| HPB | 165A | 21.9 | 0.42 | 25 | 4 | 1170 | 0.06 | 4.3 | 12 | 1.7 | 0.61 | 0.73 | 27.18 |

Portuguese Bend: Tc Calculator (50-year Pre-development)

| Project | Subarea | $\begin{gathered} \text { Area } \\ \text { (acres) } \end{gathered}$ | \%imp | Frequency | Soil Type | Length (ft) | Slope (ft/ft) | Isohyet (in.) | Tc- <br> calculated <br> (min.) | Intensity (in./hr) | Cu | Cd | Flowrate (cfs) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HPB | 108A | 8.1 | 0.21 | 50 | 2 | 1360 | 0.02 | 4.9 | 13 | 1.87 | 0.83 | 0.84 | 12.72 |
| HPB | 110A | 46.7 | 0.02 | 50 | 2 | 2500 | 0.05 | 4.9 | 18 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 59.78 |
| HPB | 112B | 16.2 | 0.21 | 50 | 4 | 1860 | 0.04 | 4.9 | 18 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 0.66 | 17.11 |
| HPB | 114B | 23.8 | 0.42 | 50 | 4 | 2220 | 0.05 | 4.9 | 18 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 0.73 | 27.8 |
| HPB | 116A | 27.9 | 0.21 | 50 | 4 | 1880 | 0.02 | 4.9 | 21 | 1.49 | 0.58 | 0.65 | 27.02 |
| HPB | 117B | 8.8 | 0.42 | 50 | 4 | 2000 | 0.01 | 4.9 | 22 | 1.46 | 0.57 | 0.71 | 9.12 |
| HPB | 119A | 7 | 0.21 | 50 | 4 | 540 | 0.11 | 4.9 | 6 | 2.68 | 0.71 | 0.75 | 14.07 |
| HPB | 121B | 3.5 | 0.21 | 50 | 4 | 425 | 0.08 | 4.9 | 6 | 2.68 | 0.71 | 0.75 | 7.04 |
| HPB | 125A | 60 | 0.01 | 50 | 4 | 1260 | 0.40 | 4.9 | 9 | 2.22 | 0.68 | 0.68 | 90.58 |
| HPB | 127B | 14.5 | 0.42 | 50 | 4 | 780 | 0.04 | 4.9 | 9 | 2.22 | 0.68 | 0.77 | 24.79 |
| HPB | 129C | 53.3 | 0.42 | 50 | 4 | 1570 | 0.07 | 4.9 | 13 | 1.87 | 0.64 | 0.75 | 74.75 |
| HPB | 132B | 68.7 | 0.01 | 50 | 2 | 1580 | 0.33 | 4.9 | 9 | 2.22 | 0.85 | 0.85 | 129.64 |
| HPB | 135B | 15.8 | 0.42 | 50 | 4 | 2120 | 0.05 | 4.9 | 17 | 1.64 | 0.6 | 0.73 | 18.92 |
| HPB | 137C | 1.3 | 0.21 | 50 | 4 | 290 | 0.05 | 4.9 | 5 | 2.92 | 0.73 | 0.77 | 2.92 |
| HPB | 139B | 59.1 | 0.02 | 50 | 4 | 1922 | 0.32 | 4.9 | 12 | 1.94 | 0.66 | 0.66 | 75.67 |
| HPB | 140B | 16.5 | 0.38 | 50 | 2 | 1350 | 0.16 | 4.9 | 9 | 2.22 | 0.85 | 0.87 | 31.87 |
| HPB | 141C | 61.2 | 0.01 | 50 | 2 | 2170 | 0.19 | 4.9 | 12 | 1.94 | 0.83 | 0.83 | 98.54 |
| HPB | 142C | 23.3 | 0.01 | 50 | 2 | 630 | 0.27 | 4.9 | 5 | 2.92 | 0.88 | 0.88 | 59.87 |
| HPB | 143C | 48.3 | 0.05 | 50 | 2 | 2020 | 0.18 | 4.9 | 12 | 1.94 | 0.83 | 0.83 | 77.77 |
| HPB | 146A | 31.6 | 0.13 | 50 | 2 | 920 | 0.30 | 4.9 | 7 | 2.5 | 0.86 | 0.86 | 67.94 |
| HPB | 148A | 16.2 | 0.22 | 50 | 4 | 590 | 0.04 | 4.9 | 8 | 2.34 | 0.69 | 0.74 | 28.05 |
| HPB | 150B | 13.9 | 0.26 | 50 | 4 | 760 | 0.20 | 4.9 | 7 | 2.5 | 0.7 | 0.75 | 26.06 |
| HPB | 151B | 21.6 | 0.02 | 50 | 4 | 1140 | 0.20 | 4.9 | 10 | 2.11 | 0.67 | 0.67 | 30.54 |
| HPB | 152A | 12.5 | 0.18 | 50 | 4 | 750 | 0.14 | 4.9 | 7 | 2.5 | 0.7 | 0.78 | 24.38 |
| HPB | 154B | 7.7 | 0.02 | 50 | 4 | 700 | 0.26 | 4.9 | 7 | 2.5 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 13.48 |
| HPB | 155B | 21.3 | 0.13 | 50 | 4 | 750 | 0.13 | 4.9 | 8 | 2.34 | 0.69 | 0.72 | 35.89 |
| HPB | 156B | 64.9 | 0.02 | 50 | 2 | 1680 | 0.26 | 4.9 | 10 | 2.11 | 0.84 | 0.84 | 115.03 |
| HPB | 158B | 33.8 | 0.16 | 50 | 4 | 1000 | 0.03 | 4.9 | 12 | 1.94 | 0.66 | 0.7 | 45.9 |
| HPB | 160B | 33.8 | 0.36 | 50 | 4 | 1185 | 0.09 | 4.9 | 11 | 2.02 | 0.67 | 0.75 | 51.21 |
| HPB | 162A | 11.5 | 0.02 | 50 | 4 | 1220 | 0.15 | 4.9 | 11 | 2.02 | 0.67 | 0.67 | 15.56 |
| HPB | 165A | 21.9 | 0.42 | 50 | 4 | 1170 | 0.06 | 4.9 | 11 | 2.02 | 0.67 | 0.77 | 34.06 |

## 9.A.2. TC Calculations

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { - } & \text { Post-development } \\
\text { - } & \text { SUSMP } \\
\text { • } & \text { 2-year } \\
\text { • } & \text { 5-year } \\
\text { - } & \text { 10-year } \\
\text { - } & \text { 25-year } \\
\text { - } & \text { 50-year }
\end{array}
$$

Portuguese Bend: Tc Calculator (SUSMP-year Post-development)

| Project | Subarea | Area (acres) | \%imp | Frequency | Soil Type | Length (ft) | Slope (ft/ft) | Isohyet <br> (in.) | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { TC- } \\ \text { calculated } \\ \text { (min.) } \end{array}$ | Intensity (in./hr) | Cu | Cd | Flowrate (cfs) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HPB | 108A | 8.1 | 0.21 | SUSMP | 2 | 1360 | 0.02 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.19 | 0.26 | 0.39 | 0.6 |
| HPB | 110A | 46.7 | 0.02 | SUSMP | 2 | 2500 | 0.05 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.19 | 0.26 | 0.27 | 2.4 |
| HPB | 112B | 16.2 | 0.21 | SUSMP | 4 | 1860 | 0.04 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.19 | 0.1 | 0.27 | 0.83 |
| HPB | 114B | 23.8 | 0.42 | SUSMP | 4 | 2220 | 0.05 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.19 | 0.1 | 0.44 | 1.99 |
| HPB | 116A | 27.9 | 0.21 | SUSMP | 4 | 1880 | 0.02 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.19 | 0.1 | 0.27 | 1.43 |
| HPB | 117B | 8.8 | 0.42 | SUSMP | 4 | 2000 | 0.01 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.19 | 0.1 | 0.44 | 0.74 |
| HPB | 119A | 7 | 0.21 | SUSMP | 4 | 540 | 0.11 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.19 | 0.1 | 0.27 | 0.36 |
| HPB | 121B | 3.5 | 0.21 | SUSMP | 4 | 425 | 0.08 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.19 | 0.1 | 0.27 | 0.18 |
| HPB | 125A | 60 | 0.01 | SUSMP | 4 | 1260 | 0.40 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.19 | 0.1 | 0.11 | 1.25 |
| HPB | 127B | 14.5 | 0.42 | SUSMP | 4 | 780 | 0.04 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.19 | 0.1 | 0.44 | 1.21 |
| HPB | 129C | 53.3 | 0.42 | SUSMP | 4 | 1570 | 0.07 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.19 | 0.1 | 0.44 | 4.46 |
| HPB | 132B | 68.7 | 0.01 | SUSMP | 2 | 1580 | 0.33 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.19 | 0.26 | 0.27 | 3.52 |
| HPB | 135B | 15.8 | 0.42 | SUSMP | 4 | 2120 | 0.05 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.19 | 0.1 | 0.44 | 1.32 |
| HPB | 137C | 1.3 | 0.21 | SUSMP | 4 | 290 | 0.05 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.19 | 0.1 | 0.27 | 0.07 |
| HPB | 139B | 59.1 | 0.02 | SUSMP | 4 | 1922 | 0.32 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.19 | 0.1 | 0.12 | 1.35 |
| HPB | 140B | 16.5 | 0.4 | SUSMP | 2 | 1350 | 0.16 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.19 | 0.26 | 0.52 | 1.63 |
| HPB | 141C | 61.2 | 0.01 | SUSMP | 2 | 2170 | 0.19 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.19 | 0.26 | 0.27 | 3.14 |
| HPB | 142C | 23.3 | 0.01 | SUSMP | 2 | 630 | 0.27 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.19 | 0.26 | 0.27 | 1.2 |
| HPB | 143C | 48.3 | 0.05 | SUSMP | 2 | 2020 | 0.18 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.19 | 0.26 | 0.29 | 2.66 |
| HPB | 146A | 31.6 | 0.23 | SUSMP | 2 | 920 | 0.30 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.19 | 0.26 | 0.29 | 1.74 |
| HPB | 148A | 16.2 | 0.4 | SUSMP | 4 | 590 | 0.04 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.19 | 0.1 | 0.28 | 0.86 |
| HPB | 150B | 13.9 | 0.4 | SUSMP | 4 | 760 | 0.20 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.19 | 0.1 | 0.43 | 1.14 |
| HPB | 151B | 21.6 | 0.02 | SUSMP | 4 | 1140 | 0.20 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.19 | 0.1 | 0.12 | 0.49 |
| HPB | 152A | 12.5 | 0.4 | SUSMP | 4 | 750 | 0.14 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.19 | 0.1 | 0.43 | 1.02 |
| HPB | 154B | 7.7 | 0.02 | SUSMP | 4 | 700 | 0.26 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.19 | 0.1 | 0.12 | 0.18 |
| HPB | 155B | 21.3 | 0.4 | SUSMP | 4 | 750 | 0.13 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.19 | 0.1 | 0.43 | 1.74 |
| HPB | 156B | 64.9 | 0.02 | SUSMP | 2 | 1680 | 0.26 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.19 | 0.26 | 0.27 | 3.33 |
| HPB | 158B | 33.8 | 0.2 | SUSMP | 4 | 1000 | 0.03 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.19 | 0.1 | 0.23 | 1.48 |
| HPB | 160B | 33.8 | 0.36 | SUSMP | 4 | 1185 | 0.09 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.19 | 0.1 | 0.39 | 2.5 |
| HPB | 162A | 11.5 | 0.02 | SUSMP | 4 | 1220 | 0.15 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.19 | 0.1 | 0.12 | 0.26 |
| HPB | 165A | 21.9 | 0.42 | SUSMP | 4 | 1170 | 0.06 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.19 | 0.1 | 0.44 | 1.83 |

Portuguese Bend: Tc Calculator (02-year Post-development)

| Project | Subarea | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Area } \\ & \text { (acres) } \end{aligned}$ | \%imp | Frequency | Soil Type | Length (ft) | Slope (ft/ft) | Isohyet (in.) |  | Intensity (in./hr) | Cu | Cd | Flowrate (cfs) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HPB | 108A | 8.1 | 0.21 | 2 | 2 | 1360 | 0.02 | 1.9 | 30 | 0.49 | 0.56 | 0.63 | 2.5 |
| HPB | 110A | 46.7 | 0.02 | 2 | 2 | 2500 | 0.05 | 1.9 | 30 | 0.49 | 0.56 | 0.57 | 13.04 |
| HPB | 112B | 16.2 | 0.21 | 2 | 4 | 1860 | 0.04 | 1.9 | 30 | 0.49 | 0.2 | 0.35 | 2.78 |
| HPB | 114B | 23.8 | 0.42 | 2 | 4 | 2220 | 0.05 | 1.9 | 30 | 0.49 | 0.2 | 0.49 | 5.71 |
| HPB | 116A | 27.9 | 0.21 | 2 | 4 | 1880 | 0.02 | 1.9 | 30 | 0.49 | 0.2 | 0.35 | 4.78 |
| HPB | 117B | 8.8 | 0.42 | 2 | 4 | 2000 | 0.01 | 1.9 | 30 | 0.49 | 0.2 | 0.49 | 2.11 |
| HPB | 119A | 7 | 0.21 | 2 | 4 | 540 | 0.11 | 1.9 | 16 | 0.66 | 0.35 | 0.47 | 2.17 |
| HPB | 121B | 3.5 | 0.21 | 2 | 4 | 425 | 0.08 | 1.9 | 15 | 0.68 | 0.36 | 0.47 | 1.12 |
| HPB | 125A | 60 | 0.01 | 2 | 4 | 1260 | 0.40 | 1.9 | 30 | 0.49 | 0.2 | 0.21 | 6.17 |
| HPB | 127B | 14.5 | 0.42 | 2 | 4 | 780 | 0.04 | 1.9 | 22 | 0.56 | 0.27 | 0.53 | 4.3 |
| HPB | 129C | 53.3 | 0.42 | 2 | 4 | 1570 | 0.07 | 1.9 | 30 | 0.49 | 0.2 | 0.49 | 12.8 |
| HPB | 132B | 68.7 | 0.01 | 2 | 2 | 1580 | 0.33 | 1.9 | 23 | 0.55 | 0.58 | 0.58 | 21.92 |
| HPB | 135B | 15.8 | 0.42 | 2 | 4 | 2120 | 0.05 | 1.9 | 30 | 0.49 | 0.2 | 0.49 | 3.79 |
| HPB | 137C | 1.3 | 0.21 | 2 | 4 | 290 | 0.05 | 1.9 | 12 | 0.75 | 0.41 | 0.51 | 0.5 |
| HPB | 139B | 59.1 | 0.02 | 2 | 4 | 1922 | 0.32 | 1.9 | 30 | 0.49 | 0.2 | 0.21 | 6.08 |
| HPB | 140B | 16.5 | 0.4 | 2 | 2 | 1350 | 0.16 | 1.9 | 20 | 0.59 | 0.59 | 0.72 | 7.01 |
| HPB | 141C | 61.2 | 0.01 | 2 | 2 | 2170 | 0.19 | 1.9 | 30 | 0.49 | 0.56 | 0.56 | 16.79 |
| HPB | 142C | 23.3 | 0.01 | 2 | 2 | 630 | 0.27 | 1.9 | 12 | 0.75 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 11.36 |
| HPB | 143C | 48.3 | 0.05 | 2 | 2 | 2020 | 0.18 | 1.9 | 29 | 0.5 | 0.56 | 0.58 | 14.01 |
| HPB | 146A | 31.6 | 0.23 | 2 | 2 | 920 | 0.30 | 1.9 | 16 | 0.66 | 0.61 | 0.62 | 12.93 |
| HPB | 148A | 16.2 | 0.4 | 2 | 4 | 590 | 0.04 | 1.9 | 22 | 0.56 | 0.27 | 0.41 | 3.72 |
| HPB | 150B | 13.9 | 0.4 | 2 | 4 | 760 | 0.20 | 1.9 | 15 | 0.68 | 0.36 | 0.58 | 5.48 |
| HPB | 151B | 21.6 | 0.02 | 2 | 4 | 1140 | 0.20 | 1.9 | 30 | 0.49 | 0.2 | 0.21 | 2.22 |
| HPB | 152A | 12.5 | 0.4 | 2 | 4 | 750 | 0.14 | 1.9 | 17 | 0.64 | 0.33 | 0.56 | 4.48 |
| HPB | 154B | 7.7 | 0.02 | 2 | 4 | 700 | 0.26 | 1.9 | 25 | 0.53 | 0.25 | 0.26 | 1.06 |
| HPB | 155B | 21.3 | 0.4 | 2 | 4 | 750 | 0.13 | 1.9 | 17 | 0.64 | 0.33 | 0.56 | 7.63 |
| HPB | 156B | 64.9 | 0.02 | 2 | 2 | 1680 | 0.26 | 1.9 | 25 | 0.53 | 0.57 | 0.58 | 19.95 |
| HPB | 158B | 33.8 | 0.2 | 2 | 4 | 1000 | 0.03 | 1.9 | 30 | 0.49 | 0.2 | 0.31 | 5.13 |
| HPB | 160B | 33.8 | 0.36 | 2 | 4 | 1185 | 0.09 | 1.9 | 28 | 0.5 | 0.22 | 0.46 | 7.77 |
| HPB | 162A | 11.5 | 0.02 | 2 | 4 | 1220 | 0.15 | 1.9 | 30 | 0.49 | 0.2 | 0.21 | 1.18 |
| HPB | 165A | 21.9 | 0.42 | 2 | 4 | 1170 | 0.06 | 1.9 | 28 | 0.5 | 0.22 | 0.51 | 5.58 |

Portuguese Bend: Tc Calculator (05-year Post-development)

| Project | Subarea | Area (acres) | \%imp | Frequency | Soil Type | Length (ft) | Slope (ft/ft) | Isohyet (in.) | Tc- <br> calculated <br> (min.) | Intensity (in./hr) | Cu | Cd | Flowrate <br> (cfs) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HPB | 108A | 8.1 | 0.21 | 5 | 2 | 1360 | 0.02 | 2.5 | 24 | 0.71 | 0.63 | 0.69 | 3.97 |
| HPB | 110A | 46.7 | 0.02 | 5 | 2 | 2500 | 0.05 | 2.5 | 30 | 0.64 | 0.61 | 0.62 | 18.53 |
| HPB | 112B | 16.2 | 0.21 | 5 | 4 | 1860 | 0.04 | 2.5 | 30 | 0.64 | 0.33 | 0.45 | 4.67 |
| HPB | 114B | 23.8 | 0.42 | 5 | 4 | 2220 | 0.05 | 2.5 | 30 | 0.64 | 0.33 | 0.57 | 8.68 |
| HPB | 116A | 27.9 | 0.21 | 5 | 4 | 1880 | 0.02 | 2.5 | 30 | 0.64 | 0.33 | 0.45 | 8.04 |
| HPB | 117B | 8.8 | 0.42 | 5 | 4 | 2000 | 0.01 | 2.5 | 30 | 0.64 | 0.33 | 0.57 | 3.21 |
| HPB | 119A | 7 | 0.21 | 5 | 4 | 540 | 0.11 | 2.5 | 12 | 0.99 | 0.49 | 0.58 | 4.02 |
| HPB | 121B | 3.5 | 0.21 | 5 | 4 | 425 | 0.08 | 2.5 | 11 | 1.03 | 0.5 | 0.58 | 2.09 |
| HPB | 125A | 60 | 0.01 | 5 | 4 | 1260 | 0.40 | 2.5 | 20 | 0.78 | 0.42 | 0.42 | 19.66 |
| HPB | 127B | 14.5 | 0.42 | 5 | 4 | 780 | 0.04 | 2.5 | 16 | 0.86 | 0.45 | 0.64 | 7.98 |
| HPB | 129C | 53.3 | 0.42 | 5 | 4 | 1570 | 0.07 | 2.5 | 24 | 0.71 | 0.38 | 0.6 | 22.71 |
| HPB | 132B | 68.7 | 0.01 | 5 | 2 | 1580 | 0.33 | 2.5 | 17 | 0.84 | 0.68 | 0.68 | 39.24 |
| HPB | 135B | 15.8 | 0.42 | 5 | 4 | 2120 | 0.05 | 2.5 | 30 | 0.64 | 0.33 | 0.57 | 5.76 |
| HPB | 137C | 1.3 | 0.21 | 5 | 4 | 290 | 0.05 | 2.5 | 9 | 1.13 | 0.52 | 0.6 | 0.88 |
| HPB | 139B | 59.1 | 0.02 | 5 | 4 | 1922 | 0.32 | 2.5 | 30 | 0.64 | 0.33 | 0.34 | 12.86 |
| HPB | 140B | 16.5 | 0.4 | 5 | 2 | 1350 | 0.16 | 2.5 | 16 | 0.86 | 0.68 | 0.77 | 10.93 |
| HPB | 141C | 61.2 | 0.01 | 5 | 2 | 2170 | 0.19 | 2.5 | 24 | 0.71 | 0.63 | 0.63 | 27.37 |
| HPB | 142C | 23.3 | 0.01 | 5 | 2 | 630 | 0.27 | 2.5 | 9 | 1.13 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 19.75 |
| HPB | 143C | 48.3 | 0.05 | 5 | 2 | 2020 | 0.18 | 2.5 | 23 | 0.73 | 0.64 | 0.65 | 22.92 |
| HPB | 146A | 31.6 | 0.23 | 5 | 2 | 920 | 0.30 | 2.5 | 12 | 0.99 | 0.73 | 0.74 | 23.15 |
| HPB | 148A | 16.2 | 0.4 | 5 | 4 | 590 | 0.04 | 2.5 | 15 | 0.89 | 0.46 | 0.56 | 8.07 |
| HPB | 150B | 13.9 | 0.4 | 5 | 4 | 760 | 0.20 | 2.5 | 12 | 0.99 | 0.49 | 0.66 | 9.08 |
| HPB | 151B | 21.6 | 0.02 | 5 | 4 | 1140 | 0.20 | 2.5 | 21 | 0.76 | 0.41 | 0.42 | 6.89 |
| HPB | 152A | 12.5 | 0.4 | 5 | 4 | 750 | 0.14 | 2.5 | 12 | 0.99 | 0.49 | 0.66 | 8.17 |
| HPB | 154B | 7.7 | 0.02 | 5 | 4 | 700 | 0.26 | 2.5 | 13 | 0.95 | 0.48 | 0.49 | 3.58 |
| HPB | 155B | 21.3 | 0.4 | 5 | 4 | 750 | 0.13 | 2.5 | 13 | 0.95 | 0.48 | 0.65 | 13.15 |
| HPB | 156B | 64.9 | 0.02 | 5 | 2 | 1680 | 0.26 | 2.5 | 19 | 0.8 | 0.66 | 0.66 | 34.27 |
| HPB | 158B | 33.8 | 0.2 | 5 | 4 | 1000 | 0.03 | 2.5 | 26 | 0.69 | 0.37 | 0.45 | 10.49 |
| HPB | 160B | 33.8 | 0.36 | 5 | 4 | 1185 | 0.09 | 2.5 | 19 | 0.8 | 0.42 | 0.59 | 15.95 |
| HPB | 162A | 11.5 | 0.02 | 5 | 4 | 1220 | 0.15 | 2.5 | 23 | 0.73 | 0.4 | 0.41 | 3.44 |
| HPB | 165A | 21.9 | 0.42 | 5 | 4 | 1170 | 0.06 | 2.5 | 20 | 0.78 | 0.42 | 0.62 | 10.59 |

Portuguese Bend: Tc Calculator (10-year Post-development)

| Project | Subarea | Area (acres) | \%imp | Frequency | Soil Type | Length (ft) | Slope (ft/ft) | Isohyet (in.) | Tc- <br> calculated <br> (min.) | Intensity (in./hr) | Cu | Cd | Flowrate <br> (cfs) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HPB | 108A | 8.1 | 0.21 | 10 | 2 | 1360 | 0.02 | 3.5 | 18 | 1.14 | 0.75 | 0.78 | 7.2 |
| HPB | 110A | 46.7 | 0.02 | 10 | 2 | 2500 | 0.05 | 3.5 | 24 | 1 | 0.73 | 0.73 | 34.09 |
| HPB | 112B | 16.2 | 0.21 | 10 | 4 | 1860 | 0.04 | 3.5 | 24 | 1 | 0.49 | 0.58 | 9.4 |
| HPB | 114B | 23.8 | 0.42 | 10 | 4 | 2220 | 0.05 | 3.5 | 24 | 1 | 0.49 | 0.66 | 15.71 |
| HPB | 116A | 27.9 | 0.21 | 10 | 4 | 1880 | 0.02 | 3.5 | 29 | 0.91 | 0.46 | 0.55 | 13.96 |
| HPB | 117B | 8.8 | 0.42 | 10 | 4 | 2000 | 0.01 | 3.5 | 30 | 0.9 | 0.46 | 0.64 | 5.07 |
| HPB | 119A | 7 | 0.21 | 10 | 4 | 540 | 0.11 | 3.5 | 8 | 1.67 | 0.61 | 0.67 | 7.83 |
| HPB | 121B | 3.5 | 0.21 | 10 | 4 | 425 | 0.08 | 3.5 | 8 | 1.67 | 0.61 | 0.67 | 3.92 |
| HPB | 125A | 60 | 0.01 | 10 | 4 | 1260 | 0.40 | 3.5 | 13 | 1.33 | 0.55 | 0.55 | 43.89 |
| HPB | 127B | 14.5 | 0.42 | 10 | 4 | 780 | 0.04 | 3.5 | 12 | 1.38 | 0.56 | 0.7 | 14.01 |
| HPB | 129C | 53.3 | 0.42 | 10 | 4 | 1570 | 0.07 | 3.5 | 18 | 1.14 | 0.52 | 0.68 | 41.32 |
| HPB | 132B | 68.7 | 0.01 | 10 | 2 | 1580 | 0.33 | 3.5 | 12 | 1.38 | 0.77 | 0.77 | 73 |
| HPB | 135B | 15.8 | 0.42 | 10 | 4 | 2120 | 0.05 | 3.5 | 23 | 1.02 | 0.5 | 0.67 | 10.8 |
| HPB | 137C | 1.3 | 0.21 | 10 | 4 | 290 | 0.05 | 3.5 | 6 | 1.92 | 0.65 | 0.7 | 1.75 |
| HPB | 139B | 59.1 | 0.02 | 10 | 4 | 1922 | 0.32 | 3.5 | 18 | 1.14 | 0.52 | 0.53 | 35.71 |
| HPB | 140B | 16.5 | 0.4 | 10 | 2 | 1350 | 0.16 | 3.5 | 12 | 1.38 | 0.77 | 0.82 | 18.67 |
| HPB | 141C | 61.2 | 0.01 | 10 | 2 | 2170 | 0.19 | 3.5 | 17 | 1.17 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 53.7 |
| HPB | 142C | 23.3 | 0.01 | 10 | 2 | 630 | 0.27 | 3.5 | 7 | 1.78 | 0.82 | 0.82 | 34.01 |
| HPB | 143C | 48.3 | 0.05 | 10 | 2 | 2020 | 0.18 | 3.5 | 16 | 1.21 | 0.75 | 0.76 | 44.42 |
| HPB | 146A | 31.6 | 0.23 | 10 | 2 | 920 | 0.30 | 3.5 | 9 | 1.58 | 0.79 | 0.8 | 39.94 |
| HPB | 148A | 16.2 | 0.4 | 10 | 4 | 590 | 0.04 | 3.5 | 11 | 1.44 | 0.57 | 0.64 | 14.93 |
| HPB | 150B | 13.9 | 0.4 | 10 | 4 | 760 | 0.20 | 3.5 | 9 | 1.58 | 0.59 | 0.72 | 15.81 |
| HPB | 151B | 21.6 | 0.02 | 10 | 4 | 1140 | 0.20 | 3.5 | 14 | 1.29 | 0.54 | 0.55 | 15.33 |
| HPB | 152A | 12.5 | 0.4 | 10 | 4 | 750 | 0.14 | 3.5 | 10 | 1.51 | 0.58 | 0.71 | 13.4 |
| HPB | 154B | 7.7 | 0.02 | 10 | 4 | 700 | 0.26 | 3.5 | 9 | 1.58 | 0.59 | 0.6 | 7.3 |
| HPB | 155B | 21.3 | 0.4 | 10 | 4 | 750 | 0.13 | 3.5 | 10 | 1.51 | 0.58 | 0.71 | 22.84 |
| HPB | 156B | 64.9 | 0.02 | 10 | 2 | 1680 | 0.26 | 3.5 | 13 | 1.33 | 0.77 | 0.77 | 66.46 |
| HPB | 158B | 33.8 | 0.2 | 10 | 4 | 1000 | 0.03 | 3.5 | 18 | 1.14 | 0.52 | 0.58 | 22.35 |
| HPB | 160B | 33.8 | 0.36 | 10 | 4 | 1185 | 0.09 | 3.5 | 14 | 1.29 | 0.54 | 0.67 | 29.21 |
| HPB | 162A | 11.5 | 0.02 | 10 | 4 | 1220 | 0.15 | 3.5 | 15 | 1.25 | 0.54 | 0.55 | 7.91 |
| HPB | 165A | 21.9 | 0.42 | 10 | 4 | 1170 | 0.06 | 3.5 | 15 | 1.25 | 0.54 | 0.69 | 18.89 |

Portuguese Bend: Tc Calculator (25-year Post-development)

| Project | Subarea | $\begin{gathered} \text { Area } \\ \text { (acres) } \end{gathered}$ | \%imp | Frequency | Soil Type | Length (ft) | Slope (ft/ft) | Isohyet (in.) | Tc- <br> calculated <br> (min.) | Intensity (in./hr) | Cu | Cd | Flowrate (cfs) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HPB | 108A | 8.1 | 0.21 | 25 | 2 | 1360 | 0.02 | 4.3 | 15 | 1.53 | 0.79 | 0.81 | 10.04 |
| HPB | 110A | 46.7 | 0.02 | 25 | 2 | 2500 | 0.05 | 4.3 | 20 | 1.34 | 0.77 | 0.77 | 48.19 |
| HPB | 112B | 16.2 | 0.21 | 25 | 4 | 1860 | 0.04 | 4.3 | 20 | 1.34 | 0.55 | 0.62 | 13.46 |
| HPB | 114B | 23.8 | 0.42 | 25 | 4 | 2220 | 0.05 | 4.3 | 20 | 1.34 | 0.55 | 0.7 | 22.32 |
| HPB | 116A | 27.9 | 0.21 | 25 | 4 | 1880 | 0.02 | 4.3 | 23 | 1.25 | 0.54 | 0.62 | 21.62 |
| HPB | 117B | 8.8 | 0.42 | 25 | 4 | 2000 | 0.01 | 4.3 | 25 | 1.2 | 0.53 | 0.69 | 7.29 |
| HPB | 119A | 7 | 0.21 | 25 | 4 | 540 | 0.11 | 4.3 | 7 | 2.19 | 0.68 | 0.73 | 11.19 |
| HPB | 121B | 3.5 | 0.21 | 25 | 4 | 425 | 0.08 | 4.3 | 6 | 2.35 | 0.69 | 0.73 | 6 |
| HPB | 125A | 60 | 0.01 | 25 | 4 | 1260 | 0.40 | 4.3 | 10 | 1.85 | 0.64 | 0.64 | 71.04 |
| HPB | 127B | 14.5 | 0.42 | 25 | 4 | 780 | 0.04 | 4.3 | 10 | 1.85 | 0.64 | 0.75 | 20.12 |
| HPB | 129C | 53.3 | 0.42 | 25 | 4 | 1570 | 0.07 | 4.3 | 15 | 1.53 | 0.59 | 0.72 | 58.72 |
| HPB | 132B | 68.7 | 0.01 | 25 | 2 | 1580 | 0.33 | 4.3 | 10 | 1.85 | 0.82 | 0.82 | 104.22 |
| HPB | 135B | 15.8 | 0.42 | 25 | 4 | 2120 | 0.05 | 4.3 | 19 | 1.37 | 0.56 | 0.7 | 15.15 |
| HPB | 137C | 1.3 | 0.21 | 25 | 4 | 290 | 0.05 | 4.3 | 5 | 2.57 | 0.7 | 0.74 | 2.47 |
| HPB | 139B | 59.1 | 0.02 | 25 | 4 | 1922 | 0.32 | 4.3 | 14 | 1.58 | 0.59 | 0.6 | 56.03 |
| HPB | 140B | 16.5 | 0.4 | 25 | 2 | 1350 | 0.16 | 4.3 | 10 | 1.85 | 0.82 | 0.85 | 25.95 |
| HPB | 141C | 61.2 | 0.01 | 25 | 2 | 2170 | 0.19 | 4.3 | 14 | 1.58 | 0.79 | 0.79 | 76.39 |
| HPB | 142C | 23.3 | 0.01 | 25 | 2 | 630 | 0.27 | 4.3 | 6 | 2.35 | 0.85 | 0.85 | 46.54 |
| HPB | 143C | 48.3 | 0.05 | 25 | 2 | 2020 | 0.18 | 4.3 | 13 | 1.64 | 0.8 | 0.81 | 64.16 |
| HPB | 146A | 31.6 | 0.23 | 25 | 2 | 920 | 0.30 | 4.3 | 7 | 2.19 | 0.85 | 0.85 | 58.82 |
| HPB | 148A | 16.2 | 0.4 | 25 | 4 | 590 | 0.04 | 4.3 | 9 | 1.95 | 0.66 | 0.71 | 22.43 |
| HPB | 150B | 13.9 | 0.4 | 25 | 4 | 760 | 0.20 | 4.3 | 7 | 2.19 | 0.68 | 0.77 | 23.44 |
| HPB | 151B | 21.6 | 0.02 | 25 | 4 | 1140 | 0.20 | 4.3 | 11 | 1.77 | 0.63 | 0.64 | 24.47 |
| HPB | 152A | 12.5 | 0.4 | 25 | 4 | 750 | 0.14 | 4.3 | 8 | 2.06 | 0.67 | 0.76 | 19.57 |
| HPB | 154B | 7.7 | 0.02 | 25 | 4 | 700 | 0.26 | 4.3 | 7 | 2.19 | 0.68 | 0.68 | 11.47 |
| HPB | 155B | 21.3 | 0.4 | 25 | 4 | 750 | 0.13 | 4.3 | 8 | 2.06 | 0.67 | 0.76 | 33.35 |
| HPB | 156B | 64.9 | 0.02 | 25 | 2 | 1680 | 0.26 | 4.3 | 11 | 1.77 | 0.81 | 0.81 | 93.05 |
| HPB | 158B | 33.8 | 0.2 | 25 | 4 | 1000 | 0.03 | 4.3 | 14 | 1.58 | 0.59 | 0.64 | 34.18 |
| HPB | 160B | 33.8 | 0.36 | 25 | 4 | 1185 | 0.09 | 4.3 | 12 | 1.7 | 0.61 | 0.71 | 40.8 |
| HPB | 162A | 11.5 | 0.02 | 25 | 4 | 1220 | 0.15 | 4.3 | 12 | 1.7 | 0.61 | 0.62 | 12.12 |
| HPB | 165A | 21.9 | 0.42 | 25 | 4 | 1170 | 0.06 | 4.3 | 12 | 1.7 | 0.61 | 0.73 | 27.18 |

Portuguese Bend: Tc Calculator (50-year Post-development)

| Project | Subarea | Area (acres) | \%imp | Frequency | Soil Type | Length (ft) | Slope (ft/ft) | Isohyet (in.) | Tc- <br> calculated <br> (min.) | Intensity (in./hr) | Cu | Cd | Flowrate <br> (cfs) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HPB | 108A | 8.1 | 0.21 | 50 | 2 | 1360 | 0.02 | 4.9 | 13 | 1.87 | 0.83 | 0.84 | 12.72 |
| HPB | 110A | 46.7 | 0.02 | 50 | 2 | 2500 | 0.05 | 4.9 | 18 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 59.78 |
| HPB | 112B | 16.2 | 0.21 | 50 | 4 | 1860 | 0.04 | 4.9 | 18 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 0.66 | 17.11 |
| HPB | 114B | 23.8 | 0.42 | 50 | 4 | 2220 | 0.05 | 4.9 | 18 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 0.73 | 27.8 |
| HPB | 116A | 27.9 | 0.21 | 50 | 4 | 1880 | 0.02 | 4.9 | 21 | 1.49 | 0.58 | 0.65 | 27.02 |
| HPB | 117B | 8.8 | 0.42 | 50 | 4 | 2000 | 0.01 | 4.9 | 22 | 1.46 | 0.57 | 0.71 | 9.12 |
| HPB | 119A | 7 | 0.21 | 50 | 4 | 540 | 0.11 | 4.9 | 6 | 2.68 | 0.71 | 0.75 | 14.07 |
| HPB | 121B | 3.5 | 0.21 | 50 | 4 | 425 | 0.08 | 4.9 | 6 | 2.68 | 0.71 | 0.75 | 7.04 |
| HPB | 125A | 60 | 0.01 | 50 | 4 | 1260 | 0.40 | 4.9 | 9 | 2.22 | 0.68 | 0.68 | 90.58 |
| HPB | 127B | 14.5 | 0.42 | 50 | 4 | 780 | 0.04 | 4.9 | 9 | 2.22 | 0.68 | 0.77 | 24.79 |
| HPB | 129C | 53.3 | 0.42 | 50 | 4 | 1570 | 0.07 | 4.9 | 13 | 1.87 | 0.64 | 0.75 | 74.75 |
| HPB | 132B | 68.7 | 0.01 | 50 | 2 | 1580 | 0.33 | 4.9 | 9 | 2.22 | 0.85 | 0.85 | 129.64 |
| HPB | 135B | 15.8 | 0.42 | 50 | 4 | 2120 | 0.05 | 4.9 | 17 | 1.64 | 0.6 | 0.73 | 18.92 |
| HPB | 137C | 1.3 | 0.21 | 50 | 4 | 290 | 0.05 | 4.9 | 5 | 2.92 | 0.73 | 0.77 | 2.92 |
| HPB | 139B | 59.1 | 0.02 | 50 | 4 | 1922 | 0.32 | 4.9 | 12 | 1.94 | 0.66 | 0.66 | 75.67 |
| HPB | 140B | 16.5 | 0.4 | 50 | 2 | 1350 | 0.16 | 4.9 | 9 | 2.22 | 0.85 | 0.87 | 31.87 |
| HPB | 141C | 61.2 | 0.01 | 50 | 2 | 2170 | 0.19 | 4.9 | 12 | 1.94 | 0.83 | 0.83 | 98.54 |
| HPB | 142C | 23.3 | 0.01 | 50 | 2 | 630 | 0.27 | 4.9 | 5 | 2.92 | 0.88 | 0.88 | 59.87 |
| HPB | 143C | 48.3 | 0.05 | 50 | 2 | 2020 | 0.18 | 4.9 | 12 | 1.94 | 0.83 | 0.83 | 77.77 |
| HPB | 146A | 31.6 | 0.23 | 50 | 2 | 920 | 0.30 | 4.9 | 7 | 2.5 | 0.86 | 0.86 | 67.94 |
| HPB | 148A | 16.2 | 0.4 | 50 | 4 | 590 | 0.04 | 4.9 | 8 | 2.34 | 0.69 | 0.74 | 28.05 |
| HPB | 150B | 13.9 | 0.4 | 50 | 4 | 760 | 0.20 | 4.9 | 7 | 2.5 | 0.7 | 0.78 | 27.11 |
| HPB | 151B | 21.6 | 0.02 | 50 | 4 | 1140 | 0.20 | 4.9 | 10 | 2.11 | 0.67 | 0.67 | 30.54 |
| HPB | 152A | 12.5 | 0.4 | 50 | 4 | 750 | 0.14 | 4.9 | 7 | 2.5 | 0.7 | 0.78 | 24.38 |
| HPB | 154B | 7.7 | 0.02 | 50 | 4 | 700 | 0.26 | 4.9 | 7 | 2.5 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 13.48 |
| HPB | 155B | 21.3 | 0.4 | 50 | 4 | 750 | 0.13 | 4.9 | 7 | 2.5 | 0.7 | 0.78 | 41.54 |
| HPB | 156B | 64.9 | 0.02 | 50 | 2 | 1680 | 0.26 | 4.9 | 10 | 2.11 | 0.84 | 0.84 | 115.03 |
| HPB | 158B | 33.8 | 0.2 | 50 | 4 | 1000 | 0.03 | 4.9 | 12 | 1.94 | 0.66 | 0.7 | 45.9 |
| HPB | 160B | 33.8 | 0.36 | 50 | 4 | 1185 | 0.09 | 4.9 | 11 | 2.02 | 0.67 | 0.75 | 51.21 |
| HPB | 162A | 11.5 | 0.02 | 50 | 4 | 1220 | 0.15 | 4.9 | 11 | 2.02 | 0.67 | 0.67 | 15.56 |
| HPB | 165A | 21.9 | 0.42 | 50 | 4 | 1170 | 0.06 | 4.9 | 11 | 2.02 | 0.67 | 0.77 | 34.06 |

## 9.A.2. SUSMP Calculations

- Pre-development
- Post-development

PROJECT NAME / TRACT NUMBER
Date:

Zone 2 Landslide
Wai Lan
3/30/2011

Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigration Peak Flowrate and Volume Calculations (Pre-development-Project Site)

| Subarea No. | $\mathrm{A}_{\text {Total }}(\mathrm{ac})$ | Site Proportio n Imp * | $\mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{I}}(\mathrm{ac})$ | $\mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{P}}(\mathrm{ac})$ | $\mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{u}}(\mathrm{ac})$ | Overall Trib, Area Prportion Imp | Soil Type | Length <br> (ft) | Slope (ft/ft) | Isohyet (in.) | Tccalculate d (min.) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ix - } \\ \text { Intensity } \\ \text { (in./hr) } \end{gathered}$ | Cu | Cd | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Cd * } \\ \text { Ix*1.0083 } \\ 33 \end{array}$ | Qpm (cfs) | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{M}}(\mathrm{ft} 3)$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{M}}(\mathrm{Ac}-\mathrm{ft})$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 140B | 16.5 | 0.38 | 5.9 | 9.6 | 1.0 | 0.357 | 2 | 1350 | 0.16 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.193 | 1.100 | 1.029 | 0.200 | 3.30 | 46,206 | 1.06 |
| 146A | 31.6 | 0.13 | 4.1 | 27.5 | 0.0 | 0.130 | 2 | 920 | 0.30 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.193 | 0.100 | 0.204 | 0.040 | 1.25 | 17,550 | 0.40 |
| 148A | 16.2 | 0.22 | 3.6 | 12.6 | 0.0 | 0.220 | 4 | 590 | 0.04 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.193 | 0.100 | 0.276 | 0.054 | 0.87 | 12,173 | 0.28 |
| 150B | 13.9 | 0.26 | 3.6 | 10.3 | 0.0 | 0.260 | 4 | 760 | 0.20 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.193 | 0.100 | 0.308 | 0.060 | 0.83 | 11,656 | 0.27 |
| 152A | 12.5 | 0.18 | 2.3 | 10.3 | 0.0 | 0.180 | 4 | 750 | 0.14 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.193 | 0.100 | 0.244 | 0.047 | 0.59 | 8,304 | 0.19 |
| 155B | 21.3 | 0.13 | 2.8 | 18.5 | 0.0 | 0.130 | 4 | 750 | 0.13 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.193 | 0.100 | 0.204 | 0.040 | 0.85 | 11,830 | 0.27 |
| 158B | 33.8 | 0.16 | 5.4 | 28.4 | 0.0 | 0.160 | 4 | 1000 | 0.03 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.193 | 0.100 | 0.228 | 0.044 | 1.50 | 20,981 | 0.48 |


| $\sum \mathrm{A}(\mathrm{ac})$ | 145.8 |
| :--- | :---: |
| $\sum \mathrm{Qpm}(\mathrm{cfs})$ | 9.2 |
| $\sum \mathrm{VM}(\mathrm{ft} 3)$ | 128,699 |
| $\sum \mathrm{VM}(\mathrm{ac}-\mathrm{ft})$ | 3.0 |


| Cu | Based upon Ix |
| :--- | :--- |
| Ix | Based upon TC |
| $\mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{u}}$ | Undeveloped Upstraem Area that Flows directly into the BMP - Usually zero if included with subarea |
| TC | Ranges from 5 min to 30 min |

PROJECT NAME / TRACT NUMBER
Prepared By:
Date:

Zone 2 Landslide
Wai Lan
3/30/2011

Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigration Peak Flowrate and Volume Calculations (Pre-development)

| Subarea No. | $\mathrm{A}_{\text {Total }}(\mathrm{ac})$ | Site Proportio n Imp * | $\mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{I}}(\mathrm{ac})$ | $\mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{p}}(\mathrm{ac})$ | $\mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{u}}(\mathrm{ac})$ | Overall Trib, Area Prportion Imp | Soil Type | Length (ft) | Slope (ft/ft) | Isohyet (in.) | Tccalculate d (min.) | Ix - <br> Intensity (in./hr) | Cu | Cd | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \mathrm{Cd} * \\ \mathrm{Ix} * 1.0083 \\ 33 \end{array}$ | Qpm (cfs) | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{M}}(\mathrm{ft} 3)$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{M}}(\mathrm{Ac}-\mathrm{ft})$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 108A | 8.1 | 0.21 | 1.7 | 6.4 | 0.0 | 0.210 | 2 | 1360 | 0.02 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.193 | 0.100 | 0.268 | 0.052 | 0.42 | 5,910 | 0.14 |
| 110A | 46.7 | 0.02 | 0.9 | 45.8 | 0.0 | 0.020 | 2 | 2500 | 0.05 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.193 | 0.100 | 0.116 | 0.023 | 1.05 | 14,748 | 0.34 |
| 112B | 16.2 | 0.21 | 3.4 | 12.8 | 0.0 | 0.210 | 4 | 1860 | 0.04 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.193 | 0.100 | 0.268 | 0.052 | 0.84 | 11,820 | 0.27 |
| 114B | 23.8 | 0.42 | 10.0 | 13.8 | 0.0 | 0.420 | 4 | 2220 | 0.05 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.193 | 0.100 | 0.436 | 0.085 | 2.02 | 28,251 | 0.65 |
| 116A | 27.9 | 0.21 | 5.9 | 22.0 | 0.0 | 0.210 | 4 | 1880 | 0.02 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.193 | 0.100 | 0.268 | 0.052 | 1.46 | 20,357 | 0.47 |
| 117B | 8.8 | 0.42 | 3.7 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 0.420 | 4 | 2000 | 0.01 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.193 | 0.100 | 0.436 | 0.085 | 0.75 | 10,446 | 0.24 |
| 119A | 7 | 0.21 | 1.5 | 5.5 | 0.0 | 0.210 | 4 | 540 | 0.11 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.193 | 0.100 | 0.268 | 0.052 | 0.37 | 5,107 | 0.12 |
| 121B | 3.5 | 0.21 | 0.7 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 0.210 | 4 | 425 | 0.08 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.193 | 0.100 | 0.268 | 0.052 | 0.18 | 2,554 | 0.06 |
| 125A | 60 | 0.01 | 0.6 | 59.4 | 0.0 | 0.010 | 4 | 1260 | 0.40 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.193 | 0.100 | 0.108 | 0.021 | 1.26 | 17,642 | 0.41 |
| 127B | 14.5 | 0.42 | 6.1 | 8.4 | 0.0 | 0.420 | 4 | 780 | 0.04 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.193 | 0.100 | 0.436 | 0.085 | 1.23 | 17,212 | 0.40 |
| 129C | 53.3 | 0.42 | 22.4 | 30.9 | 0.0 | 0.420 | 4 | 1570 | 0.07 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.193 | 0.100 | 0.436 | 0.085 | 4.52 | 63,268 | 1.45 |
| 132B | 68.7 | 0.01 | 0.7 | 68.0 | 0.0 | 0.010 | 2 | 1580 | 0.33 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.193 | 0.100 | 0.108 | 0.021 | 1.44 | 20,200 | 0.46 |
| 135B | 15.8 | 0.42 | 6.6 | 9.2 | 0.0 | 0.420 | 4 | 2120 | 0.05 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.193 | 0.100 | 0.436 | 0.085 | 1.34 | 18,755 | 0.43 |
| 137C | 1.3 | 0.21 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.210 | 4 | 290 | 0.05 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.193 | 0.100 | 0.268 | 0.052 | 0.07 | 949 | 0.02 |
| 139B | 59.1 | 0.02 | 1.2 | 57.9 | 0.0 | 0.020 | 4 | 1922 | 0.32 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.193 | 0.100 | 0.116 | 0.023 | 1.33 | 18,664 | 0.43 |
| 140B | 16.5 | 0.38 | 5.9 | 9.6 | 1.0 | 0.357 | 2 | 1350 | 0.16 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.193 | 1.100 | 1.029 | 0.200 | 3.30 | 46,206 | 1.06 |
| 141C | 61.2 | 0.01 | 0.6 | 60.6 | 0.0 | 0.010 | 2 | 2170 | 0.19 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.193 | 0.100 | 0.108 | 0.021 | 1.29 | 17,995 | 0.41 |
| 142C | 23.3 | 0.01 | 0.2 | 23.1 | 0.0 | 0.010 | 2 | 630 | 0.27 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.193 | 0.100 | 0.108 | 0.021 | 0.49 | 6,851 | 0.16 |
| 143C | 48.3 | 0.05 | 2.4 | 45.9 | 0.0 | 0.050 | 2 | 2020 | 0.18 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.193 | 0.100 | 0.140 | 0.027 | 1.32 | 18,410 | 0.42 |
| 146A | 31.6 | 0.13 | 4.1 | 27.5 | 0.0 | 0.130 | 2 | 920 | 0.30 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.193 | 0.100 | 0.204 | 0.040 | 1.25 | 17,550 | 0.40 |
| 148A | 16.2 | 0.22 | 3.6 | 12.6 | 0.0 | 0.220 | 4 | 590 | 0.04 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.193 | 0.100 | 0.276 | 0.054 | 0.87 | 12,173 | 0.28 |
| 150B | 13.9 | 0.26 | 3.6 | 10.3 | 0.0 | 0.260 | 4 | 760 | 0.20 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.193 | 0.100 | 0.308 | 0.060 | 0.83 | 11,656 | 0.27 |
| 151B | 21.6 | 0.02 | 0.4 | 21.2 | 0.0 | 0.020 | 4 | 1140 | 0.20 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.193 | 0.100 | 0.116 | 0.023 | 0.49 | 6,821 | 0.16 |
| 152A | 12.5 | 0.18 | 2.3 | 10.3 | 0.0 | 0.180 | 4 | 750 | 0.14 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.193 | 0.100 | 0.244 | 0.047 | 0.59 | 8,304 | 0.19 |
| 154B | 7.7 | 0.02 | 0.2 | 7.5 | 0.0 | 0.020 | 4 | 700 | 0.26 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.193 | 0.100 | 0.116 | 0.023 | 0.17 | 2,432 | 0.06 |
| 155B | 21.3 | 0.13 | 2.8 | 18.5 | 0.0 | 0.130 | 4 | 750 | 0.13 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.193 | 0.100 | 0.204 | 0.040 | 0.85 | 11,830 | 0.27 |
| 156B | 64.9 | 0.02 | 1.3 | 63.6 | 0.0 | 0.020 | 2 | 1680 | 0.26 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.193 | 0.100 | 0.116 | 0.023 | 1.47 | 20,496 | 0.47 |
| 158B | 33.8 | 0.16 | 5.4 | 28.4 | 0.0 | 0.160 | 4 | 1000 | 0.03 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.193 | 0.100 | 0.228 | 0.044 | 1.50 | 20,981 | 0.48 |
| 160B | 33.8 | 0.36 | 12.2 | 21.6 | 0.0 | 0.360 | 4 | 1185 | 0.09 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.193 | 0.100 | 0.388 | 0.076 | 2.55 | 35,704 | 0.82 |
| 162A | 11.5 | 0.02 | 0.23 | 11.27 | 0 | 0.02 | 4 | 1220 | 0.15 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.193 | 0.1 | 0.116 | 0.023 | 0.26 | 3,632 | 0.08 |
| 165A | 21.9 | 0.42 | 9.198 | 12.702 | 0 | 0.42 | 4 | 1170 | 0.06 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.193 | 0.1 | 0.436 | 0.085 | 1.86 | 25,996 | 0.60 |


| $\sum \mathrm{A}(\mathrm{ac})$ | 854.7 |
| :--- | :---: |
| $\sum \mathrm{Qpm}(\mathrm{cfs})$ | 37.4 |
| $\sum \mathrm{VM}(\mathrm{ft} 3)$ | 522,916 |
| $\sum \mathrm{VM}(\mathrm{ac}-\mathrm{ft})$ | 12.0 |

$\mathrm{Cu} \quad$ Based upon Ix
Ix Based upon TC
$A_{u} \quad$ Undeveloped Upstraem Area that Flows directly into the BMP - Usually zero if included with subarea
TC Ranges from 5 min to 30 min

| PROJECT NAME I TRACT NUMBER | Zone 2 Landslide |
| :--- | :--- |
| Prepared By: | $\frac{\text { Wai Lan }}{3 / 30 / 2011}$ |

Date:
Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigration Peak Flowrate and Volume Calculations (Post-Development-Project Site)

| Subarea No. | $\mathrm{A}_{\text {Total }}(\mathrm{ac})$ | Site Proportion Imp * | $\mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{I}}(\mathrm{ac})$ | $\mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{P}}(\mathrm{ac})$ | $\mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{u}}$ (ac) | Overall Trib, Area Prportion Imp | Soil Type | Length (ft) | Slope <br> (ft/ft) | Isohyet (in.) | Tccalculate d (min.) | Ix Intensity (in./hr) | Cu | Cd | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cd * } \\ \text { Ix*1.0083 } \\ 33 \end{gathered}$ | Qpm (cfs) | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{M}}(\mathrm{ft} 3)$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{M}}(\mathrm{Ac}-\mathrm{ft})$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 140B | 16.5 | 0.400 | 6.2 | 9.3 | 1.0 | 0.376 | 2 | 1350 | 0.16 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.193 | 1.100 | 1.025 | 0.199 | 3.29 | 46,037 | 1.06 |
| 146A | 31.6 | 0.230 | 7.3 | 24.3 | 0.0 | 0.230 | 2 | 920 | 0.30 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.193 | 0.100 | 0.284 | 0.055 | 1.75 | 24,433 | 0.56 |
| 148A | 16.2 | 0.400 | 6.5 | 9.7 | 0.0 | 0.400 | 4 | 590 | 0.04 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.193 | 0.100 | 0.420 | 0.082 | 1.32 | 18,524 | 0.43 |
| 150B | 13.9 | 0.400 | 5.6 | 8.3 | 0.0 | 0.400 | 4 | 760 | 0.20 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.193 | 0.100 | 0.420 | 0.082 | 1.14 | 15,894 | 0.36 |
| 152A | 12.5 | 0.400 | 5.0 | 7.5 | 0.0 | 0.400 | 4 | 750 | 0.14 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.193 | 0.100 | 0.420 | 0.082 | 1.02 | 14,293 | 0.33 |
| 155B | 21.3 | 0.400 | 8.5 | 12.8 | 0.0 | 0.400 | 4 | 750 | 0.13 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.193 | 0.100 | 0.420 | 0.082 | 1.74 | 24,355 | 0.56 |
| 158B | 33.8 | 0.200 | 6.8 | 27.0 | 0.0 | 0.200 | 4 | 1000 | 0.03 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.193 | 0.100 | 0.260 | 0.051 | 1.71 | 23,925 | 0.55 |


| $\mathrm{A}(\mathrm{ac})$ | 145.8 |
| :--- | :---: |
| $\sum \mathrm{Qpm}(\mathrm{cfs})$ | 12.0 |
| $\sum \mathrm{VM}(\mathrm{ft} 3)$ | 167,462 |
| $\sum \mathrm{VM}(\mathrm{ac}-\mathrm{ft})$ | 3.8 |

$\mathrm{Cu} \quad$ Based upon Ix
Ix Based upon TC
$A_{u} \quad$ Undeveloped Upstraem Area that Flows directly into the BMP - Usually zero if included with subarea
TC Ranges from 5 min to 30 min

| PROJECT NAME I TRACT NUMBER | Zone 2 Landslide |
| :--- | :--- |
| Prepared By: | $\underline{\text { Wai Lan }}$ |
| Date: | $\underline{3 / 30 / 2011}$ |

Date.

## Wai Lan

Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigration Peak Flowrate and Volume Calculations (Post-Development)

| Subarea No. | $\mathrm{A}_{\text {Total }}(\mathrm{ac})$ | Site Proportion Imp * | $\mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{I}}(\mathrm{ac})$ | $\mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{P}}(\mathrm{ac})$ | $\mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{u}}(\mathrm{ac})$ | Overall Trib, Area Prportion Imp | Soil Type | Length (ft) | Slope (ft/ft) | Isohyet <br> (in.) | Tccalculate d (min.) | Ix Intensity (in./hr) | Cu | Cd | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Cd * } \\ \text { Ix*1.0083 } \\ 33 \end{array}$ | Qpm (cfs) | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{M}}(\mathrm{ft} 3)$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{M}}(\mathrm{Ac}-\mathrm{ft})$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 108A | 8.1 | 0.210 | 1.7 | 6.4 | 0.0 | 0.210 | 2 | 1360 | 0.02 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.193 | 0.100 | 0.268 | 0.052 | 0.42 | 5,910 | 0.14 |
| 110A | 46.7 | 0.020 | 0.9 | 45.8 | 0.0 | 0.020 | 2 | 2500 | 0.05 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.193 | 0.100 | 0.116 | 0.023 | 1.05 | 14,748 | 0.34 |
| 112B | 16.2 | 0.210 | 3.4 | 12.8 | 0.0 | 0.210 | 4 | 1860 | 0.04 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.193 | 0.100 | 0.268 | 0.052 | 0.84 | 11,820 | 0.27 |
| 114B | 23.8 | 0.420 | 10.0 | 13.8 | 0.0 | 0.420 | 4 | 2220 | 0.05 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.193 | 0.100 | 0.436 | 0.085 | 2.02 | 28,251 | 0.65 |
| 116A | 27.9 | 0.210 | 5.9 | 22.0 | 0.0 | 0.210 | 4 | 1880 | 0.02 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.193 | 0.100 | 0.268 | 0.052 | 1.46 | 20,357 | 0.47 |
| 117B | 8.8 | 0.420 | 3.7 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 0.420 | 4 | 2000 | 0.01 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.193 | 0.100 | 0.436 | 0.085 | 0.75 | 10,446 | 0.24 |
| 119A | 7 | 0.210 | 1.5 | 5.5 | 0.0 | 0.210 | 4 | 540 | 0.11 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.193 | 0.100 | 0.268 | 0.052 | 0.37 | 5,107 | 0.12 |
| 121B | 3.5 | 0.210 | 0.7 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 0.210 | 4 | 425 | 0.08 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.193 | 0.100 | 0.268 | 0.052 | 0.18 | 2,554 | 0.06 |
| 125A | 60 | 0.010 | 0.6 | 59.4 | 0.0 | 0.010 | 4 | 1260 | 0.40 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.193 | 0.100 | 0.108 | 0.021 | 1.26 | 17,642 | 0.41 |
| 127B | 14.5 | 0.420 | 6.1 | 8.4 | 0.0 | 0.420 | 4 | 780 | 0.04 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.193 | 0.100 | 0.436 | 0.085 | 1.23 | 17,212 | 0.40 |
| 129C | 53.3 | 0.420 | 22.4 | 30.9 | 0.0 | 0.420 | 4 | 1570 | 0.07 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.193 | 0.100 | 0.436 | 0.085 | 4.52 | 63,268 | 1.45 |
| 132B | 68.7 | 0.010 | 0.7 | 68.0 | 0.0 | 0.010 | 2 | 1580 | 0.33 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.193 | 0.100 | 0.108 | 0.021 | 1.44 | 20,200 | 0.46 |
| 135B | 15.8 | 0.420 | 6.6 | 9.2 | 0.0 | 0.420 | 4 | 2120 | 0.05 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.193 | 0.100 | 0.436 | 0.085 | 1.34 | 18,755 | 0.43 |
| 137C | 1.3 | 0.210 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.210 | 4 | 290 | 0.05 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.193 | 0.100 | 0.268 | 0.052 | 0.07 | 949 | 0.02 |
| 139B | 59.1 | 0.020 | 1.2 | 57.9 | 0.0 | 0.020 | 4 | 1922 | 0.32 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.193 | 0.100 | 0.116 | 0.023 | 1.33 | 18,664 | 0.43 |
| 140B | 16.5 | 0.400 | 6.2 | 9.3 | 1.0 | 0.376 | 2 | 1350 | 0.16 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.193 | 1.100 | 1.025 | 0.199 | 3.29 | 46,037 | 1.06 |
| 141C | 61.2 | 0.010 | 0.6 | 60.6 | 0.0 | 0.010 | 2 | 2170 | 0.19 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.193 | 0.100 | 0.108 | 0.021 | 1.29 | 17,995 | 0.41 |
| 142C | 23.3 | 0.010 | 0.2 | 23.1 | 0.0 | 0.010 | 2 | 630 | 0.27 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.193 | 0.100 | 0.108 | 0.021 | 0.49 | 6,851 | 0.16 |
| 143C | 48.3 | 0.050 | 2.4 | 45.9 | 0.0 | 0.050 | 2 | 2020 | 0.18 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.193 | 0.100 | 0.140 | 0.027 | 1.32 | 18,410 | 0.42 |
| 146A | 31.6 | 0.230 | 7.3 | 24.3 | 0.0 | 0.230 | 2 | 920 | 0.30 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.193 | 0.100 | 0.284 | 0.055 | 1.75 | 24,433 | 0.56 |
| 148A | 16.2 | 0.400 | 6.5 | 9.7 | 0.0 | 0.400 | 4 | 590 | 0.04 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.193 | 0.100 | 0.420 | 0.082 | 1.32 | 18,524 | 0.43 |
| 150B | 13.9 | 0.400 | 5.6 | 8.3 | 0.0 | 0.400 | 4 | 760 | 0.20 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.193 | 0.100 | 0.420 | 0.082 | 1.14 | 15,894 | 0.36 |
| 151B | 21.6 | 0.020 | 0.4 | 21.2 | 0.0 | 0.020 | 4 | 1140 | 0.20 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.193 | 0.100 | 0.116 | 0.023 | 0.49 | 6,821 | 0.16 |
| 152A | 12.5 | 0.400 | 5.0 | 7.5 | 0.0 | 0.400 | 4 | 750 | 0.14 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.193 | 0.100 | 0.420 | 0.082 | 1.02 | 14,293 | 0.33 |
| 154B | 7.7 | 0.020 | 0.2 | 7.5 | 0.0 | 0.020 | 4 | 700 | 0.26 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.193 | 0.100 | 0.116 | 0.023 | 0.17 | 2,432 | 0.06 |
| 155B | 21.3 | 0.400 | 8.5 | 12.8 | 0.0 | 0.400 | 4 | 750 | 0.13 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.193 | 0.100 | 0.420 | 0.082 | 1.74 | 24,355 | 0.56 |
| 156B | 64.9 | 0.020 | 1.3 | 63.6 | 0.0 | 0.020 | 2 | 1680 | 0.26 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.193 | 0.100 | 0.116 | 0.023 | 1.47 | 20,496 | 0.47 |
| 158B | 33.8 | 0.200 | 6.8 | 27.0 | 0.0 | 0.200 | 4 | 1000 | 0.03 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.193 | 0.100 | 0.260 | 0.051 | 1.71 | 23,925 | 0.55 |
| 160B | 33.8 | 0.360 | 12.2 | 21.6 | 0.0 | 0.360 | 4 | 1185 | 0.09 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.193 | 0.100 | 0.388 | 0.076 | 2.55 | 35,704 | 0.82 |
| 162A | 11.5 | 0.020 | 0.2 | 11.3 | 0.0 | 0.020 | 4 | 1220 | 0.15 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.193 | 0.100 | 0.116 | 0.023 | 0.26 | 3,632 | 0.08 |
| 165A | 21.9 | 0.420 | 9.2 | 12.7 | 0.0 | 0.420 | 4 | 1170 | 0.06 | 0.75 | 30 | 0.193 | 0.100 | 0.436 | 0.085 | 1.86 | 25,996 | 0.60 |

$\begin{array}{lc}\text { } \mathrm{A} \text { (ac) } & 854.7 \\ \sum \mathrm{Qpm}(\mathrm{cfs}) & 40.1 \\ \sum \mathrm{VM}(\mathrm{ft} 3) & 561,679 \\ \sum \mathrm{VM}(\mathrm{ac}-\mathrm{ft}) & 12.9\end{array}$
$\sum \mathrm{VM}(\mathrm{ac}-\mathrm{ft}) \quad 12.9$
$\mathrm{Cu} \quad$ Based upon Ix
Ix Based upon TC
$\mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{u}} \quad$ Undeveloped Upstraem Area that Flows directly into the BMP - Usually zero if included with subarea
TC Ranges from 5 min to 30 min
9.A.4. 2-year, 2-year (burn), 5-year, 10-year, 25-year, 50-year and 50-year (burn) Storm Modified Rational of Hydrology Result and Hydrograph

- Pre-development
- Post-development


## Pre-development (Watershed)

2-YEAR


Program Package Serial Number: 2061
03/30/11 FILE: HPBE INPUT DATA: English Units RAINFALL SOIL FILE: English (In) OUTPUT DATA: English Units PAGE 2 2
MODIFIED RATIONAL METHOD HYDROLOGY - STORM YEAR = 2 SOIL DATA FILE: C: \civild $\backslash c s t \_$soilx_83.dat



Program Package Serial Number: 2061
03/30/11 FILE: HPBE INPUT DATA: English Units RAINFALL SOIL FILE: English (In) OUTPUT DATA: English Units PAGE 3 . LOS ANGELES COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT

PROG F0601M


| HYDROGRAPH AT |  | 159 | 166A | STO | DAY 4 |  | REDUCTION | FACTOR $=$ | 1.000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TIME | Q | TIME | Q | TIME | Q | TIME | Q | TIME | Q |
| 0 | . 00 | 100 | 11.02 | 200 | 11.32 | 300 | 11.88 | 400 | 12.53 |
| 500 | 13.30 | 600 | 14.25 | 700 | 15.48 | 800 | 17.12 | 900 | 19.47 |
| 1000 | 25.46 | 1050 | 33.91 | 1100 | 48.88 | 1110 | 53.04 | 1120 | 59.60 |
| 1130 | 69.98 | 1131 | 71.18 | 1132 | 72.40 | 1133 | 73.67 | 1134 | 74.97 |
| 1135 | 76.34 | 1136 | 77.73 | 1137 | 79.19 | 1138 | 80.71 | 1139 | 82.27 |
| 1140 | 83.89 | 1141 | 85.60 | 1142 | 87.39 | 1143 | 89.27 | 1144 | 91.23 |
| 1145 | 93.36 | 1146 | 95.67 | 1147 | 98.32 | 1148 | 101.45 | 1149 | 105.88 |
| 1150 | 111.58 | 1151 | 118.24 | 1152 | 126.22 | 1153 | 135.51 | 1154 | 145.21 |
| 1155 | 155.23 | 1156 | 166.07 | 1157 | 177.87 | 1158 | 190.41 | 1159 | 203.84 |
| 1160 | 216.80 | 1161 | 228.45 | 1162 | 238.82 | 1163 | 247.68 | 1164 | 255.40 |
| 1165 | 261.63 | 1166 | 266.98 | 1167 | 271.04 | 1168 | 274.19 | 1169 | 275.99 |
| 1170 | 276.70 | 1171 | 276.33 | 1172 | 275.08 | 1173 | 272.82 | 1174 | 269.75 |
| 1175 | 265.96 | 1176 | 261.48 | 1177 | 255.55 | 1178 | 248.15 | 1179 | 240.63 |
| 1180 | 232.48 | 1181 | 223.96 | 1182 | 215.23 | 1183 | 206.83 | 1184 | 198.62 |
| 1185 | 190.70 | 1186 | 182.87 | 1187 | 174.88 | 1188 | 166.81 | 1189 | 159.09 |
| 1190 | 151.60 | 1191 | 144.53 | 1192 | 137.89 | 1193 | 131.80 | 1194 | 126.27 |
| 1195 | 121.24 | 1196 | 116.36 | 1197 | 111.89 | 1198 | 107.56 | 1199 | 103.66 |
| 1200 | 99.87 | 1201 | 96.38 | 1202 | 93.04 | 1203 | 89.91 | 1204 | 86.87 |
| 1205 | 84.01 | 1206 | 81.28 | 1207 | 78.71 | 1208 | 76.28 | 1209 | 74.01 |
| 1210 | 71.92 | 1211 | 69.96 | 1212 | 68.18 | 1213 | 66.51 | 1214 | 64.88 |
| 1215 | 63.40 | 1216 | 62.01 | 1217 | 60.73 | 1218 | 59.52 | 1219 | 58.43 |
| 1220 | 57.42 | 1221 | 56.45 | 1222 | 55.55 | 1223 | 54.71 | 1224 | 53.92 |
| 1225 | 53.17 | 1226 | 52.46 | 1227 | 51.79 | 1228 | 51.14 | 1229 | 50.52 |
| 1230 | 49.92 | 1231 | 49.32 | 1232 | 48.72 | 1233 | 48.14 | 1234 | 47.54 |
| 1235 | 46.95 | 1236 | 46.37 | 1237 | 45.78 | 1238 | 45.21 | 1239 | 44.62 |
| 1240 | 44.04 | 1241 | 43.46 | 1242 | 42.89 | 1243 | 42.33 | 1244 | 41.78 |
| 1245 | 41.23 | 1246 | 40.67 | 1247 | 40.13 | 1248 | 39.58 | 1249 | 39.03 |
| 1250 | 38.49 | 1251 | 37.96 | 1252 | 37.44 | 1253 | 36.93 | 1254 | 36.43 |
| 1255 | 35.94 | 1256 | 35.45 | 1257 | 34.97 | 1258 | 34.49 | 1259 | 34.04 |
| 1260 | 33.62 | 1261 | 33.18 | 1262 | 32.77 | 1263 | 32.35 | 1264 | 31.95 |
| 1265 | 31.56 | 1266 | 31.18 | 1267 | 30.82 | 1268 | 30.47 | 1269 | 30.13 |
| 1270 | 29.80 | 1271 | 29.48 | 1272 | 29.15 | 1273 | 28.83 | 1274 | 28.52 |
| 1275 | 28.21 | 1276 | 27.90 | 1277 | 27.60 | 1278 | 27.29 | 1279 | 26.99 |
| 1280 | 26.70 | 1281 | 26.42 | 1282 | 26.14 | 1283 | 25.86 | 1284 | 25.59 |
| 1285 | 25.35 | 1286 | 25.10 | 1287 | 24.85 | 1288 | 24.61 | 1289 | 24.37 |
| 1290 | 24.14 | 1291 | 23.92 | 1292 | 23.70 | 1293 | 23.49 | 1294 | 23.29 |
| 1295 | 23.10 | 1296 | 22.92 | 1297 | 22.74 | 1298 | 22.57 | 1299 | 22.39 |
| 1300 | 22.22 | 1310 | 20.57 | 1320 | 19.15 | 1330 | 17.99 | 1340 | 17.05 |
| 1350 | 16.22 | 1360 | 15.49 | 1370 | 14.92 | 1380 | 14.37 | 1390 | 13.91 |
| 1400 | 13.48 | 1420 | 12.79 | 1440 | 12.21 | 1460 | 11.02 | 1500 | 11.02 |

TOTAL VOLUME THIS HYDROGRAPH $=52.35$ (Ac.Ft)

## 2-YEAR (BURN)



Program Package Serial Number: 2061
03/30/11 FILE: HPBE INPUT DATA: English Units RAINFALL SOIL FILE: English (In) OUTPUT DATA: English Units PAGE 2 2
MODIFIED RATIONAL METHOD HYDROLOGY - STORM YEAR = 2 SOIL DATA FILE: C: \civild $\backslash c s t \_$soilx_83.dat



Program Package Serial Number: 2061
03/30/11 FILE: HPBE INPUT DATA: English Units RAINFALL SOIL FILE: English (In) OUTPUT DATA: English Units PAGE 3 LOS ANGELES COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT

PROG F0601M


| HYDROGRAPH AT |  | 159 | 166A | STO | DAY 4 |  | REDUCTION | FACTOR = | 1.000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TIME | Q | TIME | Q | TIME | Q | TIME | Q | TIME | Q |
| 0 | . 00 | 100 | 14.60 | 200 | 15.03 | 300 | 15.81 | 400 | 16.69 |
| 500 | 17.75 | 600 | 19.04 | 700 | 20.72 | 800 | 22.94 | 900 | 26.18 |
| 1000 | 33.55 | 1050 | 43.63 | 1100 | 61.23 | 1110 | 66.11 | 1120 | 73.92 |
| 1130 | 86.01 | 1131 | 87.40 | 1132 | 88.77 | 1133 | 90.20 | 1134 | 91.68 |
| 1135 | 93.20 | 1136 | 94.81 | 1137 | 96.50 | 1138 | 98.26 | 1139 | 100.07 |
| 1140 | 101.95 | 1141 | 103.93 | 1142 | 106.03 | 1143 | 108.24 | 1144 | 110.56 |
| 1145 | 113.06 | 1146 | 115.76 | 1147 | 118.80 | 1148 | 122.35 | 1149 | 127.48 |
| 1150 | 133.86 | 1151 | 141.53 | 1152 | 150.07 | 1153 | 159.93 | 1154 | 170.36 |
| 1155 | 181.44 | 1156 | 193.43 | 1157 | 206.78 | 1158 | 220.71 | 1159 | 234.64 |
| 1160 | 248.26 | 1161 | 260.95 | 1162 | 271.79 | 1163 | 281.50 | 1164 | 289.60 |
| 1165 | 296.63 | 1166 | 302.24 | 1167 | 306.74 | 1168 | 309.84 | 1169 | 311.64 |
| 1170 | 312.00 | 1171 | 311.28 | 1172 | 309.47 | 1173 | 306.68 | 1174 | 302.96 |
| 1175 | 298.51 | 1176 | 293.31 | 1177 | 286.63 | 1178 | 278.40 | 1179 | 269.94 |
| 1180 | 261.03 | 1181 | 251.38 | 1182 | 241.80 | 1183 | 232.25 | 1184 | 222.97 |
| 1185 | 213.67 | 1186 | 204.57 | 1187 | 195.58 | 1188 | 186.84 | 1189 | 178.23 |
| 1190 | 169.99 | 1191 | 162.23 | 1192 | 155.06 | 1193 | 148.36 | 1194 | 142.12 |
| 1195 | 136.32 | 1196 | 130.95 | 1197 | 126.02 | 1198 | 121.60 | 1199 | 117.26 |
| 1200 | 112.90 | 1201 | 108.99 | 1202 | 105.14 | 1203 | 101.60 | 1204 | 98.18 |
| 1205 | 95.03 | 1206 | 92.05 | 1207 | 89.26 | 1208 | 86.61 | 1209 | 84.14 |
| 1210 | 81.86 | 1211 | 79.73 | 1212 | 77.75 | 1213 | 75.91 | 1214 | 74.19 |
| 1215 | 72.61 | 1216 | 71.13 | 1217 | 69.73 | 1218 | 68.45 | 1219 | 67.26 |
| 1220 | 66.16 | 1221 | 65.18 | 1222 | 64.30 | 1223 | 63.40 | 1224 | 62.54 |
| 1225 | 61.73 | 1226 | 60.94 | 1227 | 60.20 | 1228 | 59.49 | 1229 | 58.79 |
| 1230 | 58.13 | 1231 | 57.46 | 1232 | 56.80 | 1233 | 56.13 | 1234 | 55.46 |
| 1235 | 54.81 | 1236 | 54.17 | 1237 | 53.53 | 1238 | 52.88 | 1239 | 52.22 |
| 1240 | 51.57 | 1241 | 50.91 | 1242 | 50.25 | 1243 | 49.59 | 1244 | 48.95 |
| 1245 | 48.30 | 1246 | 47.67 | 1247 | 47.05 | 1248 | 46.44 | 1249 | 45.83 |
| 1250 | 45.23 | 1251 | 44.65 | 1252 | 44.09 | 1253 | 43.54 | 1254 | 43.00 |
| 1255 | 42.46 | 1256 | 41.94 | 1257 | 41.43 | 1258 | 40.93 | 1259 | 40.46 |
| 1260 | 39.99 | 1261 | 39.56 | 1262 | 39.14 | 1263 | 38.73 | 1264 | 38.31 |
| 1265 | 37.90 | 1266 | 37.49 | 1267 | 37.08 | 1268 | 36.68 | 1269 | 36.28 |
| 1270 | 35.88 | 1271 | 35.49 | 1272 | 35.11 | 1273 | 34.74 | 1274 | 34.39 |
| 1275 | 34.03 | 1276 | 33.69 | 1277 | 33.37 | 1278 | 33.03 | 1279 | 32.71 |
| 1280 | 32.40 | 1281 | 32.10 | 1282 | 31.80 | 1283 | 31.50 | 1284 | 31.23 |
| 1285 | 30.97 | 1286 | 30.73 | 1287 | 30.48 | 1288 | 30.24 | 1289 | 29.99 |
| 1290 | 29.74 | 1291 | 29.51 | 1292 | 29.27 | 1293 | 29.04 | 1294 | 28.80 |
| 1295 | 28.57 | 1296 | 28.35 | 1297 | 28.13 | 1298 | 27.92 | 1299 | 27.71 |
| 1300 | 27.51 | 1310 | 25.67 | 1320 | 24.15 | 1330 | 22.84 | 1340 | 21.75 |
| 1350 | 20.80 | 1360 | 19.95 | 1370 | 19.21 | 1380 | 18.57 | 1390 | 18.00 |
| 1400 | 17.47 | 1420 | 16.63 | 1440 | 15.92 | 1460 | 14.60 | 1500 | 14.60 |

## 5-YEAR

MODIFIED RATIONAL METHOD HYDROLOGY - STORM YEAR = 5 SOIL DATA FILE: C: \civild $\backslash c s t \_s o i l x \_83 . d a t$


Program Package Serial Number: 2061
03/30/11 FILE: HPBE INPUT DATA: English Units RAINFALL SOIL FILE: English (In) OUTPUT DATA: English Units PAGE 2 2
MODIFIED RATIONAL METHOD HYDROLOGY - STORM YEAR = 5 SOIL DATA FILE: C: \civild ${ }^{\text {Cst_soilx_83.dat }}$



Program Package Serial Number: 2061
03/30/11 FILE: HPBE INPUT DATA: English Units RAINFALL SOIL FILE: English (In) OUTPUT DATA: English Units PAGE 3
LOS ANGELES COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT LOS ANGELES COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT


| HYDROGRAPH AT |  | 159 | 166A | STO | DAY 4 |  | REDUCTION | FACTOR = | 1.000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TIME | Q | TIME | Q | time | Q | TIME | Q | time | Q |
| 0 | . 00 | 100 | 16.63 | 200 | 17.12 | 300 | 17.98 | 400 | 19.01 |
| 500 | 20.25 | 600 | 22.03 | 700 | 25.49 | 800 | 30.72 | 900 | 38.08 |
| 1000 | 50.31 | 1050 | 64.59 | 1100 | 89.75 | 1110 | 97.70 | 1120 | 111.64 |
| 1130 | 136.04 | 1131 | 139.18 | 1132 | 142.21 | 1133 | 145.38 | 1134 | 148.70 |
| 1135 | 152.16 | 1136 | 155.80 | 1137 | 159.64 | 1138 | 163.76 | 1139 | 168.13 |
| 1140 | 172.77 | 1141 | 177.74 | 1142 | 183.06 | 1143 | 188.73 | 1144 | 194.83 |
| 1145 | 201.78 | 1146 | 209.42 | 1147 | 217.69 | 1148 | 226.74 | 1149 | 238.33 |
| 1150 | 252.91 | 1151 | 269.91 | 1152 | 289.80 | 1153 | 313.15 | 1154 | 338.75 |
| 1155 | 366.79 | 1156 | 397.49 | 1157 | 429.29 | 1158 | 462.03 | 1159 | 491.91 |
| 1160 | 518.36 | 1161 | 539.73 | 1162 | 556.83 | 1163 | 569.18 | 1164 | 576.94 |
| 1165 | 579.62 | 1166 | 578.49 | 1167 | 573.96 | 1168 | 566.21 | 1169 | 554.08 |
| 1170 | 539.73 | 1171 | 523.59 | 1172 | 504.96 | 1173 | 484.52 | 1174 | 464.55 |
| 1175 | 444.96 | 1176 | 424.77 | 1177 | 404.59 | 1178 | 384.25 | 1179 | 364.44 |
| 1180 | 344.75 | 1181 | 325.18 | 1182 | 307.12 | 1183 | 290.46 | 1184 | 275.48 |
| 1185 | 262.02 | 1186 | 250.32 | 1187 | 239.80 | 1188 | 230.59 | 1189 | 222.19 |
| 1190 | 214.62 | 1191 | 207.41 | 1192 | 200.67 | 1193 | 194.15 | 1194 | 187.95 |
| 1195 | 181.76 | 1196 | 175.62 | 1197 | 169.59 | 1198 | 163.77 | 1199 | 158.16 |
| 1200 | 152.75 | 1201 | 147.55 | 1202 | 142.63 | 1203 | 137.98 | 1204 | 133.82 |
| 1205 | 129.96 | 1206 | 126.25 | 1207 | 122.81 | 1208 | 119.67 | 1209 | 116.73 |
| 1210 | 114.03 | 1211 | 111.52 | 1212 | 109.28 | 1213 | 107.12 | 1214 | 105.16 |
| 1215 | 103.33 | 1216 | 101.68 | 1217 | 100.09 | 1218 | 98.61 | 1219 | 97.20 |
| 1220 | 95.87 | 1221 | 94.57 | 1222 | 93.34 | 1223 | 92.10 | 1224 | 90.85 |
| 1225 | 89.60 | 1226 | 88.38 | 1227 | 87.19 | 1228 | 86.00 | 1229 | 84.83 |
| 1230 | 83.65 | 1231 | 82.45 | 1232 | 81.24 | 1233 | 80.05 | 1234 | 78.88 |
| 1235 | 77.70 | 1236 | 76.54 | 1237 | 75.36 | 1238 | 74.20 | 1239 | 73.02 |
| 1240 | 71.86 | 1241 | 70.69 | 1242 | 69.55 | 1243 | 68.44 | 1244 | 67.38 |
| 1245 | 66.32 | 1246 | 65.25 | 1247 | 64.23 | 1248 | 63.33 | 1249 | 62.39 |
| 1250 | 61.43 | 1251 | 60.54 | 1252 | 59.66 | 1253 | 58.82 | 1254 | 58.03 |
| 1255 | 57.26 | 1256 | 56.46 | 1257 | 55.69 | 1258 | 54.91 | 1259 | 54.16 |
| 1260 | 53.41 | 1261 | 52.69 | 1262 | 51.98 | 1263 | 51.28 | 1264 | 50.59 |
| 1265 | 49.92 | 1266 | 49.27 | 1267 | 48.61 | 1268 | 48.00 | 1269 | 47.41 |
| 1270 | 46.82 | 1271 | 46.27 | 1272 | 45.77 | 1273 | 45.29 | 1274 | 44.79 |
| 1275 | 44.31 | 1276 | 43.84 | 1277 | 43.38 | 1278 | 42.90 | 1279 | 42.42 |
| 1280 | 41.96 | 1281 | 41.47 | 1282 | 41.00 | 1283 | 40.54 | 1284 | 40.10 |
| 1285 | 39.68 | 1286 | 39.26 | 1287 | 38.85 | 1288 | 38.46 | 1289 | 38.06 |
| 1290 | 37.69 | 1291 | 37.32 | 1292 | 36.94 | 1293 | 36.59 | 1294 | 36.23 |
| 1295 | 35.90 | 1296 | 35.58 | 1297 | 35.27 | 1298 | 35.00 | 1299 | 34.70 |
| 1300 | 34.40 | 1310 | 31.56 | 1320 | 29.17 | 1330 | 27.24 | 1340 | 25.68 |
| 1350 | 24.43 | 1360 | 23.41 | 1370 | 22.53 | 1380 | 21.76 | 1390 | 21.02 |
| 1400 | 20.36 | 1420 | 19.27 | 1440 | 18.28 | 1460 | 16.63 | 1500 | 16.63 |

TOTAL VOLUME THIS HYDROGRAPH $=\quad 91.44(A c . F t)$

## 10-YEAR

MODIFIED RATIONAL METHOD HYDROLOGY - STORM YEAR = 10 SOIL DATA FILE: C:\civild ${ }^{\text {Ccst_soilx_83.dat }}$


Program Package Serial Number: 2061
03/30/11 FILE: HPBE INPUT DATA: English Units RAINFALL SOIL FILE: English (In) OUTPUT DATA: English Units PAGE 2 2
MODIFIED RATIONAL METHOD HYDROLOGY - STORM YEAR = 10 SOIL DATA FILE: C: \civild $\backslash c s t \_$soilx_83.dat



Program Package Serial Number: 2061
03/30/11 FILE: HPBE INPUT DATA: English Units RAINFALL SOIL FILE: English (In) OUTPUT DATA: English Units PAGE 3 LOS ANGELES COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT

PROG F0601M MODIFIED RATIONAL METHOD HYDROLOGY - STORM YEAR = 10 SOIL DATA FILE: C:\civild $\backslash c s t \_$soilx_83.dat


| HYDROGRAPH AT |  | 159 | 166A | STO | DAY 4 |  | REDUCTION | FACTOR = | 1.000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TIME | Q | TIME | Q | TIME | Q | TIME | Q | TIME | Q |
| 0 | . 00 | 100 | 20.44 | 200 | 21.05 | 300 | 22.60 | 400 | 25.02 |
| 500 | 27.98 | 600 | 31.73 | 700 | 36.51 | 800 | 42.92 | 900 | 52.11 |
| 1000 | 67.54 | 1050 | 86.17 | 1100 | 117.41 | 1110 | 132.55 | 1120 | 163.03 |
| 1130 | 204.50 | 1131 | 209.25 | 1132 | 213.92 | 1133 | 218.86 | 1134 | 224.10 |
| 1135 | 229.60 | 1136 | 235.30 | 1137 | 241.33 | 1138 | 247.82 | 1139 | 254.79 |
| 1140 | 261.95 | 1141 | 269.95 | 1142 | 278.58 | 1143 | 288.04 | 1144 | 298.14 |
| 1145 | 309.49 | 1146 | 321.88 | 1147 | 335.69 | 1148 | 350.59 | 1149 | 369.90 |
| 1150 | 394.97 | 1151 | 424.23 | 1152 | 460.36 | 1153 | 502.34 | 1154 | 549.20 |
| 1155 | 600.40 | 1156 | 654.26 | 1157 | 705.87 | 1158 | 760.43 | 1159 | 812.62 |
| 1160 | 846.51 | 1161 | 866.97 | 1162 | 876.86 | 1163 | 875.75 | 1164 | 860.84 |
| 1165 | 836.55 | 1166 | 807.01 | 1167 | 772.58 | 1168 | 737.72 | 1169 | 701.45 |
| 1170 | 664.25 | 1171 | 623.17 | 1172 | 583.39 | 1173 | 544.62 | 1174 | 507.82 |
| 1175 | 474.10 | 1176 | 443.54 | 1177 | 417.14 | 1178 | 393.81 | 1179 | 373.12 |
| 1180 | 354.60 | 1181 | 337.78 | 1182 | 322.53 | 1183 | 308.68 | 1184 | 295.63 |
| 1185 | 283.48 | 1186 | 272.29 | 1187 | 261.91 | 1188 | 252.26 | 1189 | 243.33 |
| 1190 | 234.79 | 1191 | 226.82 | 1192 | 219.30 | 1193 | 212.19 | 1194 | 205.48 |
| 1195 | 199.27 | 1196 | 193.34 | 1197 | 187.59 | 1198 | 182.19 | 1199 | 177.08 |
| 1200 | 172.23 | 1201 | 167.59 | 1202 | 163.15 | 1203 | 158.99 | 1204 | 155.16 |
| 1205 | 151.60 | 1206 | 148.41 | 1207 | 145.43 | 1208 | 142.74 | 1209 | 140.22 |
| 1210 | 137.90 | 1211 | 135.70 | 1212 | 133.58 | 1213 | 131.53 | 1214 | 129.58 |
| 1215 | 127.64 | 1216 | 125.67 | 1217 | 123.77 | 1218 | 121.83 | 1219 | 119.90 |
| 1220 | 117.99 | 1221 | 116.20 | 1222 | 114.37 | 1223 | 112.51 | 1224 | 110.58 |
| 1225 | 108.67 | 1226 | 106.81 | 1227 | 105.02 | 1228 | 103.32 | 1229 | 101.68 |
| 1230 | 99.99 | 1231 | 98.30 | 1232 | 96.64 | 1233 | 95.00 | 1234 | 93.37 |
| 1235 | 91.79 | 1236 | 90.24 | 1237 | 88.74 | 1238 | 87.32 | 1239 | 85.95 |
| 1240 | 84.59 | 1241 | 83.24 | 1242 | 81.95 | 1243 | 80.72 | 1244 | 79.57 |
| 1245 | 78.50 | 1246 | 77.46 | 1247 | 76.43 | 1248 | 75.36 | 1249 | 74.33 |
| 1250 | 73.32 | 1251 | 72.31 | 1252 | 71.36 | 1253 | 70.40 | 1254 | 69.49 |
| 1255 | 68.59 | 1256 | 67.70 | 1257 | 66.86 | 1258 | 66.09 | 1259 | 65.27 |
| 1260 | 64.48 | 1261 | 63.78 | 1262 | 63.06 | 1263 | 62.40 | 1264 | 61.77 |
| 1265 | 61.11 | 1266 | 60.47 | 1267 | 59.85 | 1268 | 59.24 | 1269 | 58.60 |
| 1270 | 57.98 | 1271 | 57.40 | 1272 | 56.85 | 1273 | 56.31 | 1274 | 55.79 |
| 1275 | 55.26 | 1276 | 54.71 | 1277 | 54.18 | 1278 | 53.66 | 1279 | 53.14 |
| 1280 | 52.63 | 1281 | 52.12 | 1282 | 51.59 | 1283 | 51.09 | 1284 | 50.63 |
| 1285 | 50.23 | 1286 | 49.81 | 1287 | 49.39 | 1288 | 48.99 | 1289 | 48.58 |
| 1290 | 48.20 | 1291 | 47.82 | 1292 | 47.44 | 1293 | 47.09 | 1294 | 46.71 |
| 1295 | 46.32 | 1296 | 45.96 | 1297 | 45.61 | 1298 | 45.27 | 1299 | 44.90 |
| 1300 | 44.56 | 1310 | 41.46 | 1320 | 38.86 | 1330 | 36.68 | 1340 | 34.74 |
| 1350 | 32.99 | 1360 | 31.20 | 1370 | 29.66 | 1380 | 28.29 | 1390 | 27.01 |
| 1400 | 25.77 | 1420 | 23.97 | 1440 | 22.70 | 1460 | 20.44 | 1500 | 20.44 |

TOTAL VOLUME THIS HYDROGRAPH $=$ 121.62(Ac.Ft)

## 25-YEAR



Program Package Serial Number: 2061
03/30/11 FILE: HPBE INPUT DATA: English Units RAINFALL SOIL FILE: English (In) OUTPUT DATA: English Units PAGE 2 2
MODIFIED RATIONAL METHOD HYDROLOGY - STORM YEAR = 25 SOIL DATA FILE: C:\civild $\backslash c s t \_$soilx_83.dat


Program Package Serial Number: 2061
03/30/11 FILE: HPBE INPUT DATA: English Units RAINFALL SOIL FILE: English (In) OUTPUT DATA: English Units PAGE 3
LOS ANGELES COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT IOS ANGELES COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT


| HYDROGRAPH AT |  | 159 | 166A | STO | D DAY 4 |  | REDUCTION | FACTOR | 1.000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TIME | Q | TIME | Q | TIME | Q | TIME | Q | time | Q |
| 0 | . 00 | 100 | 28.76 | 200 | 30.36 | 300 | 33.11 | 400 | 36.19 |
| 500 | 39.96 | 600 | 44.54 | 700 | 50.50 | 800 | 58.38 | 900 | 70.27 |
| 1000 | 90.29 | 1050 | 113.69 | 1100 | 166.73 | 1110 | 195.71 | 1120 | 242.49 |
| 1130 | 300.17 | 1131 | 306.79 | 1132 | 313.47 | 1133 | 320.23 | 1134 | 327.34 |
| 1135 | 334.75 | 1136 | 342.59 | 1137 | 350.83 | 1138 | 359.91 | 1139 | 369.55 |
| 1140 | 380.14 | 1141 | 391.54 | 1142 | 404.30 | 1143 | 417.69 | 1144 | 432.29 |
| 1145 | 448.39 | 1146 | 466.40 | 1147 | 486.11 | 1148 | 507.66 | 1149 | 536.07 |
| 1150 | 572.95 | 1151 | 617.98 | 1152 | 672.23 | 1153 | 734.66 | 1154 | 820.92 |
| 1155 | 912.37 | 1156 | 998.82 | 1157 | 1083.27 | 1158 | 1153.53 | 1159 | 1203.38 |
| 1160 | 1229.95 | 1161 | 1230.66 | 1162 | 1212.34 | 1163 | 1174.36 | 1164 | 1125.73 |
| 1165 | 1065.95 | 1166 | 1006.36 | 1167 | 946.25 | 1168 | 884.67 | 1169 | 824.78 |
| 1170 | 768.12 | 1171 | 720.22 | 1172 | 672.13 | 1173 | 622.07 | 1174 | 583.72 |
| 1175 | 548.24 | 1176 | 518.67 | 1177 | 491.25 | 1178 | 466.81 | 1179 | 444.38 |
| 1180 | 423.89 | 1181 | 405.09 | 1182 | 387.37 | 1183 | 370.64 | 1184 | 355.38 |
| 1185 | 340.66 | 1186 | 327.30 | 1187 | 314.63 | 1188 | 302.76 | 1189 | 291.17 |
| 1190 | 280.52 | 1191 | 270.30 | 1192 | 260.97 | 1193 | 252.19 | 1194 | 244.17 |
| 1195 | 236.73 | 1196 | 229.75 | 1197 | 223.49 | 1198 | 217.84 | 1199 | 212.79 |
| 1200 | 208.19 | 1201 | 204.01 | 1202 | 199.95 | 1203 | 196.13 | 1204 | 192.52 |
| 1205 | 189.18 | 1206 | 185.78 | 1207 | 182.45 | 1208 | 179.20 | 1209 | 175.94 |
| 1210 | 172.73 | 1211 | 169.62 | 1212 | 166.61 | 1213 | 163.64 | 1214 | 160.65 |
| 1215 | 157.68 | 1216 | 154.71 | 1217 | 151.82 | 1218 | 149.03 | 1219 | 146.42 |
| 1220 | 143.80 | 1221 | 141.22 | 1222 | 138.64 | 1223 | 136.10 | 1224 | 133.55 |
| 1225 | 131.07 | 1226 | 128.70 | 1227 | 126.34 | 1228 | 124.11 | 1229 | 121.98 |
| 1230 | 119.95 | 1231 | 117.90 | 1232 | 115.91 | 1233 | 113.95 | 1234 | 112.15 |
| 1235 | 110.37 | 1236 | 108.78 | 1237 | 107.17 | 1238 | 105.64 | 1239 | 104.14 |
| 1240 | 102.73 | 1241 | 101.32 | 1242 | 99.94 | 1243 | 98.60 | 1244 | 97.28 |
| 1245 | 95.94 | 1246 | 94.63 | 1247 | 93.39 | 1248 | 92.15 | 1249 | 90.97 |
| 1250 | 89.84 | 1251 | 88.76 | 1252 | 87.67 | 1253 | 86.62 | 1254 | 85.64 |
| 1255 | 84.71 | 1256 | 83.80 | 1257 | 82.91 | 1258 | 82.07 | 1259 | 81.17 |
| 1260 | 80.30 | 1261 | 79.51 | 1262 | 78.70 | 1263 | 77.91 | 1264 | 77.16 |
| 1265 | 76.41 | 1266 | 75.64 | 1267 | 74.87 | 1268 | 74.17 | 1269 | 73.51 |
| 1270 | 72.85 | 1271 | 72.22 | 1272 | 71.62 | 1273 | 71.00 | 1274 | 70.40 |
| 1275 | 69.86 | 1276 | 69.36 | 1277 | 68.81 | 1278 | 68.19 | 1279 | 67.57 |
| 1280 | 66.98 | 1281 | 66.43 | 1282 | 65.91 | 1283 | 65.42 | 1284 | 64.94 |
| 1285 | 64.47 | 1286 | 63.96 | 1287 | 63.48 | 1288 | 63.03 | 1289 | 62.55 |
| 1290 | 62.13 | 1291 | 61.71 | 1292 | 61.24 | 1293 | 60.79 | 1294 | 60.36 |
| 1295 | 59.98 | 1296 | 59.60 | 1297 | 59.19 | 1298 | 58.83 | 1299 | 58.45 |
| 1300 | 58.07 | 1310 | 54.53 | 1320 | 51.54 | 1330 | 49.10 | 1340 | 46.90 |
| 1350 | 44.78 | 1360 | 42.65 | 1370 | 40.86 | 1380 | 39.24 | 1390 | 37.70 |
| 1400 | 36.20 | 1420 | 34.06 | 1440 | 32.08 | 1460 | 28.76 | 1500 | 28.76 |

50-YEAR

MODIFIED RATIONAL METHOD HYDROLOGY - STORM YEAR = 50 SOIL DATA FILE: C:\civild ${ }^{\text {Cst_soilx_83.dat }}$


Program Package Serial Number: 2061
03/30/11 FILE: HPBE INPUT DATA: English Units RAINFALL SOIL FILE: English (In) OUTPUT DATA: English Units PAGE 2 2
MODIFIED RATIONAL METHOD HYDROLOGY - STORM YEAR = 50 SOIL DATA FILE: C:\civild $\backslash c s t \_$soilx_83.dat


Program Package Serial Number: 2061
03/30/11 FILE: HPBE INPUT DATA: English Units RAINFALL SOIL FILE: English (In) OUTPUT DATA: English Units PAGE 3
LOS ANGELES COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT LOS ANGELES COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT



[^12]50-YEAR
(BURN)


Program Package Serial Number: 2061
03/30/11 FILE: HPBE INPUT DATA: English Units RAINFALL SOIL FILE: English (In) OUTPUT DATA: English Units PAGE $2, ~$ LOS ANGELES COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT

MODIFIED RATIONAL METHOD HYDROLOGY - STORM YEAR = 50 SOIL DATA FILE: C:\civild ${ }^{\text {Ccst_soilx_83.dat }}$

$* 144 \mathrm{~B}$
$*$



|  |  | SUBAREA | SUBAREA | TOTAL | TOTAL | CONV | CONV | CONV | CONV | CONV | CONTROL | SOIL |  | RAIN | PCT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LOCA | ON | AREA(Ac) | Q(CFS) | AREA(Ac) | Q(CFS) | TYPE | LNGTH(Ft) | SLOPE | SIZE(Ft) | Z | Q(CFS) | NAME | TC | ZONE | IMPV |
| 159 | 153AB | 35.5 | 92.80 | 659.8 | 1189.06 | 1 | 990. | . 06100 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 204 | 0 | A35 | . 00 |
| 159 | 154B | 7.7 | 22.80 | 7.7 | 22.80 | 0 | 0. | . 00000 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 204 | 7 | A35 | . 02 |
| 159 | 155B | 21.3 | 54.36 | 29.0 | 77.16 | 4 | 1470. | . 03400 | 3.00 | . 00 | 0. | 4 | 8 | A35 | . 13 |

Program Package Serial Number: 2061
03/30/11 FILE: HPBE INPUT DATA: English Units RAINFALL SOIL FILE: English (In) OUTPUT DATA: English Units PAGE $\quad 3$
LOS ANGELES COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT



TOTAL VOLUME THIS HYDROGRAPH $=\quad 232.77(A c . F t)$

## Post-development

(Watershed)

2-YEAR

|  |  | SUBAREA | SUBAREA | TOTAL | TOTAL | CONV | CONV | CONV | CONV | CONV | CONTROL | SOIL |  | STORM RAIN | $\begin{gathered} \text { DAY } 4 \\ \text { PCT } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LOCAT | IoN | AREA(Ac) | Q(CFS) | AREA(Ac) | Q(CFS) | TYPE | LNGTH(Ft) | ) SLOPE | SIZE(Ft) | Z | Q(CFS) | NAME | TC | ZONE | IMPV |
| 159 | 108A | 8.1 | 4.01 | 8.1 | 4.01 | 0 | 0. | . 00000 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 2 | 30 | A35 | . 21 |
| 159 | 109A | . 0 | . 00 | 8.1 | 4.01 | 4 | 135. 2 | 2.00000 | 2.00 | . 00 | 0. | 2 | 99 | A35 | . 00 |
| 159 | 110A | 46.7 | 21.63 | 54.8 | 25.64 | 2 | 735. | . 01400 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 2 | 30 | A35 | . 02 |
| 159 | 111A | . 0 | . 00 | 54.8 | 25.36 | 2 | 1660. | . 00200 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 2 | 99 | A35 | . 00 |
| 159 | 112B | 16.2 | 5.41 | 16.2 | 5.41 | 4 | 270. | . 01900 | 2.75 | . 00 | 0. | 4 | 30 | A35 | . 21 |
| 159 | 113AB | 16.2 | 5.41 | 71.0 | 20.72 | 1 | 735. | . 01400 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 4 | 0 | A35 | . 00 |
| 159 | 114B | 23.8 | 9.79 | 23.8 | 9.79 | 0 | 0. | . 00000 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 4 | 30 | A35 | . 42 |
| 159 | 115AB | 23.8 | 9.79 | 94.8 | 22.10 | 0 | 0. | . 00000 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 4 | 0 | A35 | . 00 |
| 159 | 116A | 27.9 | 9.31 | 122.7 | 27.94 | 4 | 560. | . 02300 | 3.50 | . 00 | 0. | 4 | 30 | A35 | . 21 |
| 159 | 117B | 8.8 | 3.62 | 8.8 | 3.62 | 4 | 350. | . 06600 | 2.00 | . 00 | 0. | 4 | 30 | A35 | . 42 |
| 159 | 118AB | 8.8 | 3.62 | 131.5 | 31.32 | 4 | 220. | . 16800 | 3.50 | . 00 | 0. | 4 | 0 | A35 | . 00 |
| 159 | 119A | 7.0 | 3.69 | 138.5 | 33.83 | 1 | 210. | . 54200 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 4 | 16 | A35 | . 21 |
| 159 | 120A | . 0 | . 00 | 138.5 | 33.81 | 1 | 215. | . 27900 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 4 | 99 | A35 | . 00 |
| 159 | 121B | 3.5 | 1.93 | 3.5 | 1.93 | 0 | 0. | . 00000 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 4 | 15 | A35 | . 21 |
| 159 | 122B | . 0 | . 00 | 3.5 | 1.93 | 1 | 510. | . 43100 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 4 | 99 | A35 | . 00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | CONFLUE | ENCE Q'S |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 159 | 123A | TA 1164 QA | 33.77 | QAB 35. | 40 QB | 1.63 | 3159 | 123B | TB 1158 QB |  | 1.89 QBA | 34 | 08 |  | 32.19 |
|  |  |  | 159 | 123AB TA | B 1164 | QAB | 35.40 QA | 33.7 | 7 QB | 1.63 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | SUBAREA | SUBAREA | TOTAL | TOTAL | CONV | CONV | CONV | CONV | CONV | CONTROL | SOIL |  | RAIN | PCT |
| LOCAT | ION | AREA(Ac) | Q(CFS) | AREA(Ac) | Q(CFS) | TYPE | LNGTH(Ft) | SLOPE | SIZE(Ft) | Z | Q(CFS) | NAME | TC | ZONE | IMPV |
| 159 | 123AB | 3.5 | 1.89 | 142.0 | 35.40 | 0 | 0. | . 00000 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 4 | 0 | A35 | . 00 |
| 159 | 124A | . 0 | . 00 | 142.0 | 35.40 | 1 | 1675. | . 17900 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 4 | 99 | A35 | . 00 |
| 159 | 125A | 60.0 | 15.60 | 202.0 | 48.95 | 0 | 0. | . 00000 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 4 | 30 | A35 | . 01 |
| 159 | 126A | . 0 | . 00 | 202.0 | 48.95 | 1 | 550. | . 13600 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 4 | 99 | A35 | . 00 |
| 159 | 127B | 14.5 | 7.28 | 14.5 | 7.28 | 4 | 570. | . 07000 | 2.00 | . 00 | 0. | 4 | 22 | A35 | . 42 |
| 159 | 128B | . 0 | . 00 | 14.5 | 7.28 | 0 | 0. | . 00000 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 4 | 99 | A35 | . 00 |
| 159 | 129C | 53.3 | 21.91 | 53.3 | 21.91 | 4 | 1260. | . 03000 | 3.25 | . 00 | 0. | 4 | 30 | A35 | . 42 |
| 159 | 130C | . 0 | . 00 | 53.3 | 21.88 | 0 | 0. | . 00000 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 4 | 99 | A35 | . 00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | CONFLUE | ENCE Q'S |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 159 | 131B | TB 1158 QB | 7.28 | QBC 28. | 81 QC | 21.53 | 3159 | 131C | TC 1161 QC |  | 21.88 QCB |  | 00 | B | 7.12 |
|  |  |  | 159 | 131BC TB | 1160 | QBC | 29.03 QB | 7.1 | 19 QC 21 | 1.84 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ********** | ******** | ** | *** |  |  | **** | ******* | ** | ******** | SOIL |  | 寿 | ****** |
| LOCATION |  | SUBAREA | SUBAREA | TOTAL | TOTAL | CONV | CONV | CONV | CONV | CONV | $\begin{gathered} \text { CONTROL } \\ \text { Q(CFS) } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | RAIN | PCT |
|  |  | AREA(Ac) | Q(CFS) | AREA(Ac) | Q(CFS) | TYPE | LNGTH(Ft) | ) SLOPE | SIZE(Ft) | Z |  | NAME | TC | $\begin{array}{r} \text { ZONE } \\ \text { A35 } \end{array}$ | IMPV |
| 159 | 131BC | 53.3 | 21.88 | 67.8 | 29.03 | 1 | 2640. | . 21200 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. |  |  |  | . 00 |
| 159 | 132B | 68.7 | 37.14 | 136.5 | 60.05 | 0 | 0. | . 00000 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 2 | 23 | A35 | . 01 |
| 159 | 133AB | 136.5 | 60.05 | 338.5 | 108.52 | 0 | 0. | . 00000 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 2 | 0 | A35 | . 00 |
| 159 | 134A | . 0 | . 00 | 338.5 | 108.52 | 1 | 1955. | . 08700 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 2 | 99 | A35 | . 00 |
| 159 | 135B | 15.8 | 6.50 | 15.8 | 6.50 | 2 | 165. | . 09100 | 2.00 | . 00 | 0. | 4 | 30 | A35 | . 42 |
| 159 | 136B | . 0 | . 00 | 15.8 | 6.50 | 4 | 300. | . 11700 | 3.00 | . 00 | 0. | 4 | 99 | A35 | . 00 |
| 159 | 137C | 1.3 | . 83 | 1.3 | . 83 | 1 | 320. | . 53100 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 4 | 12 | A35 | . 21 |

Program Package Serial Number: 2061
03/30/11 FILE: HPBP INPUT DATA: English Units RAINFALL SOIL FILE: English (In) OUTPUT DATA: English Units PAGE 2 . LOS ANGELES COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT

PROG F0601M

STORM DAY 4
SUBAREA SUBAREA TOTAL TOTAL CONV CONV CONV CONV CONV CONTROL SOIL STORM DAY 4




| HYDROGRAPH AT |  | 159 | 166A | STO | DAY 4 |  | REDUCTION | FACTOR | 1.000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TIME | Q | TIME | Q | time | Q | TIME | Q | TIME | Q |
| 0 | . 00 | 100 | 11.91 | 200 | 12.25 | 300 | 12.86 | 400 | 13.56 |
| 500 | 14.39 | 600 | 15.43 | 700 | 16.76 | 800 | 18.52 | 900 | 21.10 |
| 1000 | 27.37 | 1050 | 36.23 | 1100 | 51.77 | 1110 | 56.15 | 1120 | 63.09 |
| 1130 | 74.26 | 1131 | 75.44 | 1132 | 76.71 | 1133 | 78.05 | 1134 | 79.38 |
| 1135 | 80.79 | 1136 | 82.23 | 1137 | 83.75 | 1138 | 85.33 | 1139 | 86.97 |
| 1140 | 88.66 | 1141 | 90.46 | 1142 | 92.34 | 1143 | 94.32 | 1144 | 96.42 |
| 1145 | 98.74 | 1146 | 101.25 | 1147 | 104.11 | 1148 | 107.48 | 1149 | 112.12 |
| 1150 | 118.01 | 1151 | 125.02 | 1152 | 133.53 | 1153 | 143.19 | 1154 | 153.46 |
| 1155 | 164.04 | 1156 | 175.62 | 1157 | 187.82 | 1158 | 201.20 | 1159 | 214.66 |
| 1160 | 227.54 | 1161 | 239.29 | 1162 | 249.59 | 1163 | 258.37 | 1164 | 265.52 |
| 1165 | 271.60 | 1166 | 276.28 | 1167 | 279.77 | 1168 | 281.80 | 1169 | 282.48 |
| 1170 | 282.08 | 1171 | 280.86 | 1172 | 278.99 | 1173 | 276.40 | 1174 | 273.03 |
| 1175 | 268.94 | 1176 | 264.08 | 1177 | 257.70 | 1178 | 249.84 | 1179 | 241.95 |
| 1180 | 233.61 | 1181 | 224.98 | 1182 | 216.25 | 1183 | 207.91 | 1184 | 199.81 |
| 1185 | 192.08 | 1186 | 184.24 | 1187 | 176.51 | 1188 | 168.58 | 1189 | 160.85 |
| 1190 | 153.47 | 1191 | 146.44 | 1192 | 139.92 | 1193 | 133.84 | 1194 | 128.32 |
| 1195 | 123.25 | 1196 | 118.54 | 1197 | 114.03 | 1198 | 109.71 | 1199 | 105.76 |
| 1200 | 101.97 | 1201 | 98.45 | 1202 | 95.09 | 1203 | 91.94 | 1204 | 88.92 |
| 1205 | 86.04 | 1206 | 83.30 | 1207 | 80.71 | 1208 | 78.27 | 1209 | 75.98 |
| 1210 | 73.87 | 1211 | 71.94 | 1212 | 70.09 | 1213 | 68.34 | 1214 | 66.73 |
| 1215 | 65.24 | 1216 | 63.85 | 1217 | 62.54 | 1218 | 61.46 | 1219 | 60.36 |
| 1220 | 59.26 | 1221 | 58.31 | 1222 | 57.38 | 1223 | 56.54 | 1224 | 55.73 |
| 1225 | 54.99 | 1226 | 54.27 | 1227 | 53.59 | 1228 | 52.93 | 1229 | 52.29 |
| 1230 | 51.67 | 1231 | 51.06 | 1232 | 50.44 | 1233 | 49.84 | 1234 | 49.23 |
| 1235 | 48.64 | 1236 | 48.06 | 1237 | 47.46 | 1238 | 46.87 | 1239 | 46.27 |
| 1240 | 45.68 | 1241 | 45.09 | 1242 | 44.53 | 1243 | 43.96 | 1244 | 43.39 |
| 1245 | 42.83 | 1246 | 42.26 | 1247 | 41.70 | 1248 | 41.14 | 1249 | 40.58 |
| 1250 | 40.03 | 1251 | 39.49 | 1252 | 38.96 | 1253 | 38.44 | 1254 | 37.93 |
| 1255 | 37.43 | 1256 | 36.93 | 1257 | 36.45 | 1258 | 35.97 | 1259 | 35.51 |
| 1260 | 35.06 | 1261 | 34.61 | 1262 | 34.19 | 1263 | 33.77 | 1264 | 33.35 |
| 1265 | 32.96 | 1266 | 32.59 | 1267 | 32.23 | 1268 | 31.89 | 1269 | 31.55 |
| 1270 | 31.21 | 1271 | 30.87 | 1272 | 30.53 | 1273 | 30.20 | 1274 | 29.88 |
| 1275 | 29.55 | 1276 | 29.24 | 1277 | 28.93 | 1278 | 28.62 | 1279 | 28.31 |
| 1280 | 28.02 | 1281 | 27.73 | 1282 | 27.44 | 1283 | 27.20 | 1284 | 26.91 |
| 1285 | 26.65 | 1286 | 26.39 | 1287 | 26.14 | 1288 | 25.90 | 1289 | 25.65 |
| 1290 | 25.42 | 1291 | 25.20 | 1292 | 24.98 | 1293 | 24.79 | 1294 | 24.59 |
| 1295 | 24.39 | 1296 | 24.20 | 1297 | 24.01 | 1298 | 23.82 | 1299 | 23.64 |
| 1300 | 23.46 | 1310 | 21.76 | 1320 | 20.31 | 1330 | 19.14 | 1340 | 18.16 |
| 1350 | 17.31 | 1360 | 16.55 | 1370 | 15.90 | 1380 | 15.34 | 1390 | 14.89 |
| 1400 | 14.41 | 1420 | 13.73 | 1440 | 13.09 | 1460 | 11.91 | 1500 | 11.91 |

TOTAL VOLUME THIS HYDROGRAPH $=\quad 55.35(\mathrm{Ac} . \mathrm{Ft})$ )

## 2-YEAR (BURN)

INPUT DATA: English Units RAINFALL SOIL FILE: English (In) OUTPUT DATA: English Units LOS ANGELES COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT
$\begin{array}{cc}\text { PAGE } & 1 \\ \text { PROG } & \text { F0601M }\end{array}$


Program Package Serial Number: 2061
03/30/11 FILE: HPBP INPUT DATA: English Units RAINFALL SOIL FILE: English (In) OUTPUT DATA: English Units PAGE 2 . LOS ANGELES COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT

PROG F0601M

STORM DAY 4
SUBAREA SUBAREA TOTAL TOTAL CONV CONV CONV CONV CONV CONTROL SOIL STORM DAY 4

$\begin{array}{ll}* \\ * & 159 \\ * & 144 \mathrm{~B} \\ \text { *B } 1168 \text { QB } \quad 35.01 \text { QBC } 92.09 \text { QC CONFLUENCE Q's }\end{array}$


| LOCATION |  | SUBAREA | SUBAREA | TOTAL | TOTAL | CONV | CONV | CONV | CONV | CONV | CONTROL | SOIL |  | RAIN | PCT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | AREA(Ac) | Q(CFS) | AREA(Ac) | Q(CFS) | TYPE | LNGTH(Ft) | SLOPE | SIZE(Ft) | Z | Q(CFS) | NAME | TC | ZONE | IMPV |
| 159 | 144BC | 132.8 | 77.23 | 225.5 | 104.54 | 0 | 0. | . 00000 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 2 | 0 | A35 | . 00 |
| 159 | 145B | . 0 | . 00 | 225.5 | 104.54 | 0 | 0. | . 00000 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 2 | 99 | A35 | . 00 |
| 159 | 146A | 31.6 | 22.50 | 370.1 | 122.89 | 0 | 0. | . 00000 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 2 | 16 | A35 | . 23 |


| $159$ | 147A | TA 1167 QA | 122.89 |  | 97 QB | $\begin{array}{cc}\text { CONFLUENCE Q'S } \\ 93.08 & 159\end{array}$ |  | 147B | TB 1160 Q | 104.54 QBA |  | 209.49 |  | 104.94 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 150 |  |  | 159 | 147AB TAB | 1164 | QAB | 217.34 QA | 119. | $1 \mathrm{QB} \quad 97$ | . 64 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | SUBAREA | SUBAREA | TOTAL | TOTAL | CONV | CONV | CONV | CONV | CONV | CONTROL | SOIL |  | RAIN | PCT |
| LOCAT | ION | AREA(Ac) | Q(CFS) | AREA(Ac) | Q(CFS) | TYPE | LNGTH(Ft) | SLOPE | SIZE(Ft) | Z | Q(CFS) | NAME | TC | ZONE | IMPV |
| 159 | 147AB | 225.5 | 104.54 | 595.6 | 217.34 | 1 | 590. | . 08500 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 2 | 0 | A35 | . 00 |
| 159 | 148A | 16.2 | 8.01 | 611.8 | 223.70 | 0 | 0. | . 00000 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 4 | 22 | A35 | . 40 |
| 159 | 149A | . 0 | . 00 | 611.8 | 223.70 | 1 | 1180. | . 05100 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 4 | 99 | A35 | . 00 |
| 159 | 150B | 13.9 | 8.72 | 13.9 | 8.72 | 0 | 0. | . 00000 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 4 | 15 | A35 | . 40 |
| 159 | 151B | 21.6 | 7.98 | 35.5 | 16.56 | 0 | 0. | . 00000 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 204 | 30 | A35 | . 02 |
| 159 | 152A | 12.5 | 7.25 | 624.3 | 224.95 | 0 | 0. | . 00000 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 4 | 17 | A35 | . 40 |



| LOCATION |  | SUBAREA | SUBAREA | TOTAL | TOTAL | CONV | CONV | CONV | CONV | CONV | CONTROL | SOIL |  | RAIN | PCT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | AREA(Ac) | Q(CFS) | AREA(Ac) | Q(CFS) | TYPE | LNGTH(Ft) | SLOPE | SIZE(Ft) | Z | Q(CFS) | NAME | TC | ZONE | IMPV |
| 159 | 153AB | 35.5 | 16.56 | 659.8 | 234.39 | 1 | 990. | . 06100 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 4 | 0 | A35 | . 00 |
| 159 | 154B | 7.7 | 3.27 | 7.7 | 3.27 | 0 | 0. | . 00000 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 204 | 25 | A35 | . 02 |
| 159 | 155B | 21.3 | 12.35 | 29.0 | 15.61 | 4 | 1470. | . 03400 | 3.00 | . 00 | 0. | 4 | 17 | A35 | . 40 |



| HYDROGRAPH AT |  | 159 | 166A | STO | DAY 4 |  | REDUCTION | FACTOR = | 1.000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TIME | Q | time | Q | TIME | Q | TIME | Q | time | Q |
| 0 | . 00 | 100 | 15.49 | 200 | 15.96 | 300 | 16.78 | 400 | 17.72 |
| 500 | 18.84 | 600 | 20.22 | 700 | 21.99 | 800 | 24.36 | 900 | 27.79 |
| 1000 | 35.49 | 1050 | 45.94 | 1100 | 64.10 | 1110 | 69.31 | 1120 | 77.48 |
| 1130 | 90.16 | 1131 | 91.57 | 1132 | 92.99 | 1133 | 94.51 | 1134 | 96.05 |
| 1135 | 97.66 | 1136 | 99.33 | 1137 | 101.09 | 1138 | 102.93 | 1139 | 104.86 |
| 1140 | 106.84 | 1141 | 108.93 | 1142 | 111.11 | 1143 | 113.39 | 1144 | 115.80 |
| 1145 | 118.41 | 1146 | 121.27 | 1147 | 124.62 | 1148 | 128.52 | 1149 | 133.94 |
| 1150 | 140.64 | 1151 | 148.26 | 1152 | 157.23 | 1153 | 167.65 | 1154 | 178.85 |
| 1155 | 190.56 | 1156 | 203.80 | 1157 | 217.75 | 1158 | 232.10 | 1159 | 246.57 |
| 1160 | 260.60 | 1161 | 272.74 | 1162 | 283.63 | 1163 | 292.64 | 1164 | 300.44 |
| 1165 | 306.68 | 1166 | 311.66 | 1167 | 315.01 | 1168 | 316.95 | 1169 | 317.25 |
| 1170 | 316.52 | 1171 | 314.78 | 1172 | 312.39 | 1173 | 309.20 | 1174 | 305.24 |
| 1175 | 300.54 | 1176 | 295.05 | 1177 | 288.00 | 1178 | 279.41 | 1179 | 270.66 |
| 1180 | 261.61 | 1181 | 251.98 | 1182 | 242.49 | 1183 | 233.19 | 1184 | 224.01 |
| 1185 | 215.01 | 1186 | 206.06 | 1187 | 197.24 | 1188 | 188.49 | 1189 | 180.26 |
| 1190 | 171.99 | 1191 | 164.22 | 1192 | 157.11 | 1193 | 150.41 | 1194 | 144.26 |
| 1195 | 138.44 | 1196 | 133.07 | 1197 | 128.08 | 1198 | 123.70 | 1199 | 119.39 |
| 1200 | 115.10 | 1201 | 111.12 | 1202 | 107.30 | 1203 | 103.71 | 1204 | 100.30 |
| 1205 | 97.10 | 1206 | 94.10 | 1207 | 91.30 | 1208 | 88.65 | 1209 | 86.16 |
| 1210 | 83.86 | 1211 | 81.71 | 1212 | 79.71 | 1213 | 77.85 | 1214 | 76.09 |
| 1215 | 74.48 | 1216 | 72.97 | 1217 | 71.57 | 1218 | 70.27 | 1219 | 69.09 |
| 1220 | 68.00 | 1221 | 66.99 | 1222 | 66.03 | 1223 | 65.11 | 1224 | 64.25 |
| 1225 | 63.44 | 1226 | 62.74 | 1227 | 61.99 | 1228 | 61.27 | 1229 | 60.58 |
| 1230 | 59.89 | 1231 | 59.22 | 1232 | 58.53 | 1233 | 57.86 | 1234 | 57.18 |
| 1235 | 56.53 | 1236 | 55.88 | 1237 | 55.23 | 1238 | 54.56 | 1239 | 53.89 |
| 1240 | 53.22 | 1241 | 52.54 | 1242 | 51.88 | 1243 | 51.21 | 1244 | 50.55 |
| 1245 | 49.90 | 1246 | 49.25 | 1247 | 48.63 | 1248 | 48.00 | 1249 | 47.38 |
| 1250 | 46.78 | 1251 | 46.19 | 1252 | 45.62 | 1253 | 45.05 | 1254 | 44.50 |
| 1255 | 43.97 | 1256 | 43.43 | 1257 | 42.92 | 1258 | 42.41 | 1259 | 41.94 |
| 1260 | 41.48 | 1261 | 41.05 | 1262 | 40.62 | 1263 | 40.19 | 1264 | 39.76 |
| 1265 | 39.34 | 1266 | 38.92 | 1267 | 38.51 | 1268 | 38.09 | 1269 | 37.69 |
| 1270 | 37.28 | 1271 | 36.89 | 1272 | 36.50 | 1273 | 36.12 | 1274 | 35.76 |
| 1275 | 35.40 | 1276 | 35.05 | 1277 | 34.71 | 1278 | 34.37 | 1279 | 34.04 |
| 1280 | 33.73 | 1281 | 33.43 | 1282 | 33.12 | 1283 | 32.83 | 1284 | 32.56 |
| 1285 | 32.30 | 1286 | 32.05 | 1287 | 31.79 | 1288 | 31.54 | 1289 | 31.29 |
| 1290 | 31.04 | 1291 | 30.79 | 1292 | 30.55 | 1293 | 30.31 | 1294 | 30.07 |
| 1295 | 29.83 | 1296 | 29.61 | 1297 | 29.38 | 1298 | 29.17 | 1299 | 28.95 |
| 1300 | 28.75 | 1310 | 26.88 | 1320 | 25.31 | 1330 | 23.98 | 1340 | 22.85 |
| 1350 | 21.89 | 1360 | 20.99 | 1370 | 20.24 | 1380 | 19.57 | 1390 | 18.99 |
| 1400 | 18.43 | 1420 | 17.57 | 1440 | 16.82 | 1460 | 15.49 | 1500 | 15.49 |

TOTAL VOLUME THIS HYDROGRAPH $=$ 68.18(Ac.Ft)

## 5-YEAR

Program Package Serial Number: 2061
03/30/11 FILE: HPBP INPUT DATA: English Units RAINFALL SOIL FILE: English (In) OUTPUT DATA: English Units PAGE 1 LOS ANGELES COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT

PROG F0601M


Program Package Serial Number: 2061
03/30/11 FILE: HPBP INPUT DATA: English Units RAINFALL SOIL FILE: English (In) OUTPUT DATA: English Units PAGE 2 . LOS ANGELES COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT

PROG F0601M

STORM DAY 4
SUBAREA SUBAREA TOTAL TOTAL CONV CONV CONV CONV CONV CONTROL SOIL STORM DAY 4




MODIFIED RATIONAL METHOD HYDROLOGY - STORM YEAR $=5$ SOIL DATA FILE:

| HYDROG | APH AT | 159 | 166A | Sto | DAY 4 |  | REDUCTION | FACTOR | 1.000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TIME | Q | TIME | Q | TIME | Q | TIME | Q | TIME | Q |
| 0 | . 00 | 100 | 18.22 | 200 | 18.77 | 300 | 19.72 | 400 | 20.85 |
| 500 | 22.21 | 600 | 24.13 | 700 | 27.77 | 800 | 33.21 | 900 | 40.90 |
| 1000 | 53.68 | 1050 | 68.62 | 1100 | 94.87 | 1110 | 103.29 | 1120 | 118.12 |
| 1130 | 143.32 | 1131 | 146.33 | 1132 | 149.42 | 1133 | 152.61 | 1134 | 155.98 |
| 1135 | 159.45 | 1136 | 163.16 | 1137 | 167.08 | 1138 | 171.27 | 1139 | 175.66 |
| 1140 | 180.31 | 1141 | 185.26 | 1142 | 190.59 | 1143 | 196.42 | 1144 | 202.75 |
| 1145 | 209.72 | 1146 | 217.38 | 1147 | 225.70 | 1148 | 234.84 | 1149 | 246.59 |
| 1150 | 261.55 | 1151 | 278.53 | 1152 | 298.98 | 1153 | 322.49 | 1154 | 349.07 |
| 1155 | 377.50 | 1156 | 408.47 | 1157 | 440.95 | 1158 | 473.61 | 1159 | 503.51 |
| 1160 | 529.76 | 1161 | 550.95 | 1162 | 567.78 | 1163 | 579.33 | 1164 | 585.86 |
| 1165 | 587.37 | 1166 | 585.45 | 1167 | 580.17 | 1168 | 571.77 | 1169 | 559.34 |
| 1170 | 544.55 | 1171 | 528.06 | 1172 | 509.08 | 1173 | 488.49 | 1174 | 468.57 |
| 1175 | 449.10 | 1176 | 429.16 | 1177 | 408.98 | 1178 | 388.93 | 1179 | 369.18 |
| 1180 | 349.25 | 1181 | 330.06 | 1182 | 311.83 | 1183 | 295.52 | 1184 | 280.26 |
| 1185 | 266.80 | 1186 | 254.92 | 1187 | 244.43 | 1188 | 235.20 | 1189 | 226.70 |
| 1190 | 219.10 | 1191 | 211.81 | 1192 | 204.97 | 1193 | 198.34 | 1194 | 192.01 |
| 1195 | 185.81 | 1196 | 179.70 | 1197 | 173.59 | 1198 | 167.71 | 1199 | 162.02 |
| 1200 | 156.58 | 1201 | 151.36 | 1202 | 146.39 | 1203 | 141.75 | 1204 | 137.54 |
| 1205 | 133.50 | 1206 | 129.78 | 1207 | 126.35 | 1208 | 123.17 | 1209 | 120.21 |
| 1210 | 117.50 | 1211 | 115.09 | 1212 | 112.72 | 1213 | 110.58 | 1214 | 108.55 |
| 1215 | 106.73 | 1216 | 105.04 | 1217 | 103.46 | 1218 | 101.94 | 1219 | 100.50 |
| 1220 | 99.12 | 1221 | 97.79 | 1222 | 96.51 | 1223 | 95.24 | 1224 | 93.96 |
| 1225 | 92.71 | 1226 | 91.47 | 1227 | 90.26 | 1228 | 89.05 | 1229 | 87.85 |
| 1230 | 86.64 | 1231 | 85.41 | 1232 | 84.19 | 1233 | 83.00 | 1234 | 81.82 |
| 1235 | 80.60 | 1236 | 79.40 | 1237 | 78.20 | 1238 | 77.01 | 1239 | 75.82 |
| 1240 | 74.64 | 1241 | 73.46 | 1242 | 72.30 | 1243 | 71.18 | 1244 | 70.09 |
| 1245 | 69.02 | 1246 | 67.95 | 1247 | 67.02 | 1248 | 66.01 | 1249 | 65.00 |
| 1250 | 64.06 | 1251 | 63.16 | 1252 | 62.29 | 1253 | 61.44 | 1254 | 60.66 |
| 1255 | 59.85 | 1256 | 59.04 | 1257 | 58.24 | 1258 | 57.45 | 1259 | 56.68 |
| 1260 | 55.92 | 1261 | 55.19 | 1262 | 54.46 | 1263 | 53.75 | 1264 | 53.05 |
| 1265 | 52.38 | 1266 | 51.73 | 1267 | 51.07 | 1268 | 50.45 | 1269 | 49.86 |
| 1270 | 49.27 | 1271 | 48.72 | 1272 | 48.22 | 1273 | 47.72 | 1274 | 47.21 |
| 1275 | 46.71 | 1276 | 46.23 | 1277 | 45.76 | 1278 | 45.27 | 1279 | 44.78 |
| 1280 | 44.30 | 1281 | 43.81 | 1282 | 43.33 | 1283 | 42.86 | 1284 | 42.42 |
| 1285 | 41.99 | 1286 | 41.56 | 1287 | 41.14 | 1288 | 40.74 | 1289 | 40.33 |
| 1290 | 39.95 | 1291 | 39.58 | 1292 | 39.19 | 1293 | 38.83 | 1294 | 38.47 |
| 1295 | 38.14 | 1296 | 37.83 | 1297 | 37.51 | 1298 | 37.23 | 1299 | 36.92 |
| 1300 | 36.61 | 1310 | 33.66 | 1320 | 31.20 | 1330 | 29.26 | 1340 | 27.66 |
| 1350 | 26.40 | 1360 | 25.29 | 1370 | 24.38 | 1380 | 23.55 | 1390 | 22.79 |
| 1400 | 22.06 | 1420 | 20.94 | 1440 | 19.89 | 1460 | 18.22 | 1500 | 18.22 |

TOTAL VOLUME THIS HYDROGRAPH $=\quad 96.56$ (Ac.Ft)

## 10-YEAR

Program Package Serial Number: 2061
$\begin{aligned} & \text { 03/30/11 FILE: HPBP INPUT DATA: English Units RAINFALL SOIL FILE: English (In) OUTPUT DATA: English Units } \\ & \text { LOS ANGELES COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT } 1 \\ & \text { PROG F0601M }\end{aligned}$
PROG F0601M


Program Package Serial Number: 2061
03/30/11 FILE: HPBP INPUT DATA: English Units RAINFALL SOIL FILE: English (In) OUTPUT DATA: English Units PAGE 2 . LOS ANGELES COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT

PROG F0601M

STORM DAY 4
SUBAREA SUBAREA TOTAL TOTAL CONV CONV CONV CONV CONV CONTROL SOIL STORM DAY 4







| LOCATION |  | SUBAREA | SUBAREA | TOTAL | TOTAL | CONV | CONV | CONV | CONV | CONV | CONTROL | SOIL |  | RAIN | PCT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | AREA(Ac) | Q(CFS) | AREA(Ac) | Q(CFS) | TYPE | LNGTH(Ft) | SLOPE | SIZE(Ft) | Z | Q(CFS) | NAME | TC | ZONE | IMPV |
| 159 | 153AB | 35.5 | 50.09 | 659.8 | 643.79 | 1 | 990. | . 06100 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 4 | 0 | A35 | . 00 |
| 159 | 154B | 7.7 | 12.00 | 7.7 | 12.00 | 0 | 0. | . 00000 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 4 | 9 | A35 | . 02 |
| 159 | 155B | 21.3 | 35.30 | 29.0 | 47.30 | 4 | 1470. | . 03400 | 3.00 | . 00 | 0. | 4 | 10 | A35 | . 40 |

Program Package Serial Number: 2061
$\begin{aligned} 03 / 30 / 11 & \text { FILE: HPBP INPUT DATA: English Units RAINFALL SOIL FILE: English (In) OUTPUT DATA: English Units } \\ & \text { LOS ANGELES COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT }\end{aligned}$
PROG F0601M
MODIFIED RATIONAL METHOD HYDROLOGY - STORM YEAR = 10 SOIL DATA FILE: C:\civild\cst_soilx_83.dat


| HYDROGRAPH AT |  | 159 | 166A | STO | DAY 4 |  | REDUCTION | FACTOR = | 1.000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TIME | Q | TIME | Q | TIME | Q | TIME | Q | time | Q |
| 0 | . 00 | 100 | 22.08 | 200 | 22.75 | 300 | 24.39 | 400 | 26.90 |
| 500 | 29.97 | 600 | 33.85 | 700 | 38.80 | 800 | 45.44 | 900 | 54.94 |
| 1000 | 70.91 | 1050 | 90.23 | 1100 | 122.52 | 1110 | 138.16 | 1120 | 168.98 |
| 1130 | 210.83 | 1131 | 215.41 | 1132 | 220.15 | 1133 | 225.10 | 1134 | 230.38 |
| 1135 | 235.88 | 1136 | 241.58 | 1137 | 247.59 | 1138 | 254.23 | 1139 | 261.00 |
| 1140 | 268.35 | 1141 | 276.29 | 1142 | 285.12 | 1143 | 294.57 | 1144 | 304.77 |
| 1145 | 316.08 | 1146 | 328.69 | 1147 | 342.61 | 1148 | 357.59 | 1149 | 377.14 |
| 1150 | 402.18 | 1151 | 431.91 | 1152 | 468.14 | 1153 | 510.58 | 1154 | 557.93 |
| 1155 | 610.07 | 1156 | 664.79 | 1157 | 715.45 | 1158 | 774.61 | 1159 | 826.52 |
| 1160 | 856.88 | 1161 | 877.02 | 1162 | 885.38 | 1163 | 882.29 | 1164 | 866.02 |
| 1165 | 840.50 | 1166 | 809.26 | 1167 | 774.62 | 1168 | 738.62 | 1169 | 705.47 |
| 1170 | 668.91 | 1171 | 626.04 | 1172 | 587.52 | 1173 | 548.34 | 1174 | 512.33 |
| 1175 | 478.40 | 1176 | 448.08 | 1177 | 421.61 | 1178 | 398.33 | 1179 | 377.67 |
| 1180 | 359.09 | 1181 | 342.35 | 1182 | 326.99 | 1183 | 313.23 | 1184 | 300.21 |
| 1185 | 288.06 | 1186 | 276.80 | 1187 | 266.39 | 1188 | 256.67 | 1189 | 247.59 |
| 1190 | 239.16 | 1191 | 230.99 | 1192 | 223.52 | 1193 | 216.28 | 1194 | 209.59 |
| 1195 | 203.29 | 1196 | 197.26 | 1197 | 191.46 | 1198 | 186.05 | 1199 | 180.86 |
| 1200 | 175.98 | 1201 | 171.26 | 1202 | 166.81 | 1203 | 162.65 | 1204 | 158.75 |
| 1205 | 155.17 | 1206 | 151.96 | 1207 | 148.96 | 1208 | 146.26 | 1209 | 143.72 |
| 1210 | 141.37 | 1211 | 139.12 | 1212 | 136.97 | 1213 | 134.90 | 1214 | 132.83 |
| 1215 | 130.84 | 1216 | 128.87 | 1217 | 126.93 | 1218 | 124.98 | 1219 | 123.04 |
| 1220 | 121.23 | 1221 | 119.38 | 1222 | 117.55 | 1223 | 115.62 | 1224 | 113.69 |
| 1225 | 111.74 | 1226 | 109.89 | 1227 | 108.10 | 1228 | 106.38 | 1229 | 104.69 |
| 1230 | 102.98 | 1231 | 101.26 | 1232 | 99.57 | 1233 | 97.91 | 1234 | 96.26 |
| 1235 | 94.66 | 1236 | 93.09 | 1237 | 91.58 | 1238 | 90.15 | 1239 | 88.75 |
| 1240 | 87.38 | 1241 | 86.01 | 1242 | 84.71 | 1243 | 83.47 | 1244 | 82.34 |
| 1245 | 81.26 | 1246 | 80.20 | 1247 | 79.14 | 1248 | 78.05 | 1249 | 76.99 |
| 1250 | 75.96 | 1251 | 74.94 | 1252 | 73.97 | 1253 | 73.00 | 1254 | 72.08 |
| 1255 | 71.17 | 1256 | 70.29 | 1257 | 69.47 | 1258 | 68.62 | 1259 | 67.78 |
| 1260 | 66.99 | 1261 | 66.29 | 1262 | 65.58 | 1263 | 64.91 | 1264 | 64.26 |
| 1265 | 63.59 | 1266 | 62.94 | 1267 | 62.31 | 1268 | 61.68 | 1269 | 61.04 |
| 1270 | 60.40 | 1271 | 59.82 | 1272 | 59.26 | 1273 | 58.71 | 1274 | 58.17 |
| 1275 | 57.62 | 1276 | 57.06 | 1277 | 56.52 | 1278 | 55.99 | 1279 | 55.46 |
| 1280 | 54.94 | 1281 | 54.42 | 1282 | 53.90 | 1283 | 53.38 | 1284 | 52.92 |
| 1285 | 52.51 | 1286 | 52.09 | 1287 | 51.67 | 1288 | 51.27 | 1289 | 50.85 |
| 1290 | 50.46 | 1291 | 50.08 | 1292 | 49.69 | 1293 | 49.33 | 1294 | 48.94 |
| 1295 | 48.54 | 1296 | 48.17 | 1297 | 47.82 | 1298 | 47.48 | 1299 | 47.10 |
| 1300 | 46.76 | 1310 | 43.59 | 1320 | 40.93 | 1330 | 38.71 | 1340 | 36.74 |
| 1350 | 34.94 | 1360 | 33.09 | 1370 | 31.51 | 1380 | 30.11 | 1390 | 28.79 |
| 1400 | 27.51 | 1420 | 25.69 | 1440 | 24.37 | 1460 | 22.08 | 1500 | 22.08 |

TOTAL VOLUME THIS HYDROGRAPH $=$ 126.68(Ac.Ft)

## 25-YEAR

Program Package Serial Number: 2061
03/30/11 FILE: HPBP INPUT DATA: English Units RAINFALL SOIL FILE: English (In) OUTPUT DATA: English Units PAGE 1 LOS ANGELES COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT
$\qquad$ STORM DAY 4 $\begin{array}{ll}\text { RAIN } & \text { PCT } \\ \text { ZONE } & \text { IMPV }\end{array}$ TC Z $\begin{array}{rr}\text { ME } & \text { TC } \\ 2 & 15 \\ 2 & 99 \\ 2 & 20 \\ 2 & 99 \\ 4 & 20 \\ 4 & 0 \\ 4 & 20 \\ 4 & 0 \\ 4 & 23 \\ 4 & 25 \\ 4 & 0 \\ 4 & 7 \\ 4 & 99 \\ 4 & 6\end{array}$

|  | 2 | 15 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 0. | 2 | 99 |
| 0. | 2 | 20 |
| 0. | 2 | 99 |
| 0. | 4 | 20 |
| 0. | 4 | 0 |
| 0. | 4 | 20 |
| 0. | 4 | 23 |
| 0. | 4 | 25 |
| 0. | 4 | 0 |
| 0. | 4 | 7 |
| 0. | 4 | 99 |
| 0. | 4 | 6 |

$\begin{array}{llll}0 . & 4 & 99 & \text { A35 } \\ 0 & .21 \\ 0.00\end{array}$


| LOCATION |  | SUBAREA | SUBAREA | TOTAL | TOTAL | CONV | CONV | CONV | CONV | CONV | CONTROL | SOIL |  | RAIN | PCT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | AREA(Ac) | Q(CFS) | AREA(Ac) | Q(CFS) | TYPE | LNGTH(Ft) | SLOPE | SIZE(Ft) | Z | Q(CFS) | NAME | TC | ZONE | IMPV |
| 159 | 123AB | 3.5 | 8.87 | 142.0 | 136.60 | 0 | 0. | . 00000 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 4 | 0 | A35 | . 00 |
| 159 | 124A | . 0 | . 00 | 142.0 | 136.60 | 1 | 1675. | . 17900 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 4 | 99 | A35 | . 00 |
| 159 | 125A | 60.0 | 114.49 | 202.0 | 232.11 | 0 | 0. | . 00000 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 4 | 10 | A35 | . 01 |
| 159 | 126A | . 0 | . 00 | 202.0 | 232.11 | 1 | 550. | . 13600 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 4 | 99 | A35 | . 00 |
| 159 | 127B | 14.5 | 30.53 | 14.5 | 30.53 | 4 | 570. | . 07000 | 2.00 | . 00 | 0. | 4 | 10 | A35 | . 42 |
| 159 | 128B | . 0 | . 00 | 14.5 | 30.35 | 0 | 0. | . 00000 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 4 | 99 | A35 | . 00 |
| 159 | 129C | 53.3 | 90.39 | 53.3 | 90.39 | 4 | 1260. | . 03000 | 3.25 | . 00 | 0. | 4 | 15 | A35 | . 42 |
| 159 | 130C | . 0 | . 00 | 53.3 | 89.75 | 0 | 0. | . 00000 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 4 | 99 | A35 | . 00 |

* CONFLUENCE Q's


| LOCATION |  | SUBAREA | SUBAREA | TOTAL | TOTAL | CONV | CONV | CONV | CONV | CONV | CONTROL | SOIL |  | RAIN | PCT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | AREA(Ac) | Q(CFS) | AREA(Ac) | Q(CFS) | TYPE | LNGTH(Ft) | SLOPE | SIZE(Ft) | Z | Q(CFS) | NAME | TC | ZONE | IMPV |
| 159 | 131BC | 53.3 | 89.75 | 67.8 | 119.06 | 1 | 2640. | . 21200 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 4 | 0 | A35 | . 00 |
| 159 | 132B | 68.7 | 158.81 | 136.5 | 241.55 | 0 | 0. | . 00000 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 2 | 10 | A35 | . 01 |
| 159 | 133AB | 136.5 | 241.55 | 338.5 | 471.43 | 0 | 0. | . 00000 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 2 | 0 | A35 | . 00 |
| 159 | 134A | . 0 | . 00 | 338.5 | 471.43 | 1 | 1955. | . 08700 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 2 | 99 | A35 | . 00 |
| 159 | 135B | 15.8 | 23.54 | 15.8 | 23.54 | 2 | 165. | . 09100 | 2.00 | . 00 | 0. | 4 | 19 | A35 | . 42 |
| 159 | 136B | . 0 | . 00 | 15.8 | 23.54 | 4 | 300. | . 11700 | 3.00 | . 00 | 0. | 4 | 99 | A35 | . 00 |
| 159 | 137C | 1.3 | 3.79 | 1.3 | 3.79 | 1 | 320. | . 53100 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 4 | 5 | A35 | . 21 |

Program Package Serial Number: 2061
03/30/11 FILE: HPBP INPUT DATA: English Units RAINFALL SOIL FILE: English (In) OUTPUT DATA: English Units PAGE $2, ~$ LOS ANGELES COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT

STORM DAY 4
SUBAREA SUBAREA TOTAL TOTAL CONV CONV CONV CONV CONV CONTROL SOIL STORM DAY 4
RAIN PCT




|  |  | SUBAREA | SUBAREA | TOTAL | TOTAL | CONV | CONV | CONV | CONV | CONV | CONTROL | SOIL |  | RAIN | PCT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LOCAT | ON | AREA(Ac) | Q(CFS) | AREA(Ac) | Q(CFS) | TYPE | LNGTH(Ft) | SLOPE | SIZE(Ft) | Z | Q(CFS) | NAME | TC | ZONE | IMPV |
| 159 | 144BC | 132.8 | 283.98 | 225.5 | 384.04 | 0 | 0. | . 00000 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 2 | 0 | A35 | . 00 |
| 159 | 145B | . 0 | . 00 | 225.5 | 384.04 | 0 | 0. | . 000000 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 2 | 99 | A35 | . 00 |
| 159 | 146A | 31.6 | 86.75 | 370.1 | 475.62 | 0 | 0. | . 00000 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 2 | 7 | A35 | . 23 |

 159 147AB TAB 1158 QAB

|  |  | SUBAREA | SUBAREA | TOTAL | TOTAL | CONV | CONV | CONV | CONV | CONV | CONTROL | SOIL |  | RAIN | PCT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LOCATION |  | AREA(Ac) | Q(CFS) | AREA(Ac) | Q(CFS) | TYPE | LNGTH(Ft) | SLOPE | SIZE(Ft) | Z | Q(CFS) | NAME | TC | ZONE | IMPV |
| 159 | 147AB | 225.5 | 384.04 | 595.6 | 832.97 | 1 | 590. | . 08500 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 2 | 0 | A35 | . 00 |
| 159 | 148A | 16.2 | 35.59 | 611.8 | 856.46 | 0 | 0. | . 00000 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 4 | 9 | A35 | . 40 |
| 159 | 149A | . 0 | . 00 | 611.8 | 856.46 | 1 | 1180. | . 05100 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 4 | 99 | A35 | . 00 |
| 159 | 150B | 13.9 | 34.55 | 13.9 | 34.55 | 0 | 0. | . 00000 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 4 | 7 | A35 | . 40 |
| 159 | 151B | 21.6 | 38.90 | 35.5 | 73.45 | 0 | 0. | . 00000 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 4 | 11 | A35 | . 02 |
| 159 | 152A | 12.5 | 29.04 | 624.3 | 860.35 | 0 | 0. | . 00000 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 4 | 8 | A35 | . 40 |




|  |  | SUBAREA | SUBAREA | TOTAL | TOTAL | CONV | CONV | CONV | CONV | CONV | CONTROL | SOIL |  | RAIN | PCT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LOCATION |  | AREA(Ac) | Q(CFS) | AREA(Ac) | Q(CFS) | TYPE | LNGTH(Ft) | SLOPE | SIZE(Ft) | Z | Q(CFS) | NAME | TC | ZONE | IMPV |
| 159 | 153AB | 35.5 | 73.45 | 659.8 | 901.70 | 1 | 990. | . 06100 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 4 | 0 | A35 | . 00 |
| 159 | 154B | 7.7 | 17.72 | 7.7 | 17.72 | 0 | 0. | . 00000 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 4 | 7 | A35 | . 02 |
| 159 | 155B | 21.3 | 49.48 | 29.0 | 67.20 | 4 | 1470. | . 03400 | 3.00 | . 00 | 0. | 4 | 8 | A35 | . 40 |

Program Package Serial Number: 2061
$\begin{aligned} & 03 / 30 / 11 \text { FILE: HPBP INPUT DATA: English Units RAINFALL SOIL FILE: English (In) OUTPUT DATA: English Units } \\ & \text { LOS ANGELES COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT }\end{aligned}$
PROG F0601M


| HYDROGRAPH AT |  | 159 | 166A | STO | DAY 4 |  | REDUCTION | FACTOR | $=1.000$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TIME | Q | time | Q | time | Q | TIME | Q | time | Q |
| 0 | . 00 | 100 | 30.74 | 200 | 32.41 | 300 | 35.26 | 400 | 38.45 |
| 500 | 42.36 | 600 | 47.09 | 700 | 53.25 | 800 | 61.41 | 900 | 73.70 |
| 1000 | 94.37 | 1050 | 118.62 | 1100 | 172.41 | 1110 | 201.64 | 1120 | 248.64 |
| 1130 | 306.45 | 1131 | 313.04 | 1132 | 319.75 | 1133 | 326.54 | 1134 | 333.83 |
| 1135 | 341.17 | 1136 | 349.03 | 1137 | 357.39 | 1138 | 366.53 | 1139 | 376.40 |
| 1140 | 386.94 | 1141 | 398.55 | 1142 | 411.27 | 1143 | 424.92 | 1144 | 439.56 |
| 1145 | 455.78 | 1146 | 473.83 | 1147 | 493.67 | 1148 | 515.32 | 1149 | 543.92 |
| 1150 | 581.03 | 1151 | 626.35 | 1152 | 681.06 | 1153 | 745.49 | 1154 | 832.95 |
| 1155 | 923.57 | 1156 | 1010.91 | 1157 | 1094.69 | 1158 | 1163.09 | 1159 | 1211.61 |
| 1160 | 1236.77 | 1161 | 1237.29 | 1162 | 1217.10 | 1163 | 1179.09 | 1164 | 1129.88 |
| 1165 | 1069.30 | 1166 | 1009.23 | 1167 | 949.08 | 1168 | 887.66 | 1169 | 828.19 |
| 1170 | 772.21 | 1171 | 724.03 | 1172 | 675.45 | 1173 | 626.58 | 1174 | 588.48 |
| 1175 | 552.90 | 1176 | 523.50 | 1177 | 496.04 | 1178 | 471.73 | 1179 | 449.27 |
| 1180 | 428.80 | 1181 | 409.92 | 1182 | 392.30 | 1183 | 375.60 | 1184 | 360.31 |
| 1185 | 345.73 | 1186 | 332.23 | 1187 | 319.47 | 1188 | 307.69 | 1189 | 296.10 |
| 1190 | 285.36 | 1191 | 275.19 | 1192 | 265.79 | 1193 | 257.03 | 1194 | 248.93 |
| 1195 | 241.51 | 1196 | 234.40 | 1197 | 228.18 | 1198 | 222.42 | 1199 | 217.38 |
| 1200 | 212.71 | 1201 | 208.51 | 1202 | 204.38 | 1203 | 200.54 | 1204 | 196.91 |
| 1205 | 193.44 | 1206 | 189.99 | 1207 | 186.64 | 1208 | 183.33 | 1209 | 180.05 |
| 1210 | 176.81 | 1211 | 173.68 | 1212 | 170.63 | 1213 | 167.64 | 1214 | 164.57 |
| 1215 | 161.55 | 1216 | 158.56 | 1217 | 155.64 | 1218 | 152.87 | 1219 | 150.23 |
| 1220 | 147.56 | 1221 | 144.93 | 1222 | 142.31 | 1223 | 139.73 | 1224 | 137.17 |
| 1225 | 134.66 | 1226 | 132.27 | 1227 | 129.89 | 1228 | 127.64 | 1229 | 125.49 |
| 1230 | 123.44 | 1231 | 121.36 | 1232 | 119.35 | 1233 | 117.46 | 1234 | 115.60 |
| 1235 | 113.82 | 1236 | 112.18 | 1237 | 110.59 | 1238 | 109.04 | 1239 | 107.54 |
| 1240 | 106.09 | 1241 | 104.66 | 1242 | 103.26 | 1243 | 101.91 | 1244 | 100.56 |
| 1245 | 99.20 | 1246 | 97.87 | 1247 | 96.62 | 1248 | 95.37 | 1249 | 94.17 |
| 1250 | 93.02 | 1251 | 91.94 | 1252 | 90.83 | 1253 | 89.77 | 1254 | 88.78 |
| 1255 | 87.86 | 1256 | 86.93 | 1257 | 86.03 | 1258 | 85.16 | 1259 | 84.25 |
| 1260 | 83.36 | 1261 | 82.55 | 1262 | 81.73 | 1263 | 80.92 | 1264 | 80.16 |
| 1265 | 79.40 | 1266 | 78.62 | 1267 | 77.84 | 1268 | 77.14 | 1269 | 76.47 |
| 1270 | 75.81 | 1271 | 75.16 | 1272 | 74.56 | 1273 | 73.91 | 1274 | 73.31 |
| 1275 | 72.77 | 1276 | 72.22 | 1277 | 71.65 | 1278 | 71.02 | 1279 | 70.39 |
| 1280 | 69.80 | 1281 | 69.24 | 1282 | 68.72 | 1283 | 68.21 | 1284 | 67.72 |
| 1285 | 67.23 | 1286 | 66.71 | 1287 | 66.22 | 1288 | 65.77 | 1289 | 65.28 |
| 1290 | 64.85 | 1291 | 64.43 | 1292 | 63.94 | 1293 | 63.48 | 1294 | 63.05 |
| 1295 | 62.66 | 1296 | 62.28 | 1297 | 61.85 | 1298 | 61.49 | 1299 | 61.11 |
| 1300 | 60.74 | 1310 | 57.09 | 1320 | 54.04 | 1330 | 51.53 | 1340 | 49.29 |
| 1350 | 47.09 | 1360 | 44.90 | 1370 | 43.07 | 1380 | 41.44 | 1390 | 39.85 |
| 1400 | 38.30 | 1420 | 36.13 | 1440 | 34.08 | 1460 | 30.74 | 1500 | 30.74 |

TOTAL VOLUME THIS HYDROGRAPH $=$ 170.73(Ac.Ft)

50-YEAR

Program Package Serial Number: 2061
03/30/11 FILE: HPBP INPUT DATA: English Units RAINFALL SOIL FILE: English (In) OUTPUT DATA: English Units PAGE 1 . LOS ANGELES COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT

PROG F0601M


Program Package Serial Number: 2061
03/30/11 FILE: HPBP INPUT DATA: English Units RAINFALL SOIL FILE: English (In) OUTPUT DATA: English Units PAGE $2, ~$ LOS ANGELES COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT

STORM DAY 4
SUBAREA SUBAREA TOTAL TOTAL CONV CONV CONV CONV CONV CONTROL SOIL STORM DAY 4









Program Package Serial Number: 2061
03/30/11 FILE: HPBP INPUT DATA: English Units RAINFALL SOIL FILE: English (In) OUTPUT DATA: English Units LOS ANGELES COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT MODIFIED RATIONAL METHOD HYDROLOGY - STORM YEAR = 50 SOIL DATA FILE:

| HYDROGRAPH AT |  | 159 | 166A | STORM DAY 4 |  |  | REDUCTION | FACTOR $=1.000$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| time | Q | TIME | Q | time | Q | TIME | Q | time | Q |
| 0 | . 00 | 100 | 38.23 | 200 | 40.18 | 300 | 43.45 | 400 | 47.10 |
| 500 | 51.55 | 600 | 56.95 | 700 | 63.97 | 800 | 73.81 | 900 | 88.34 |
| 1000 | 111.91 | 1050 | 140.81 | 1100 | 214.01 | 1110 | 252.72 | 1120 | 310.11 |
| 1130 | 379.61 | 1131 | 387.61 | 1132 | 395.19 | 1133 | 403.35 | 1134 | 411.58 |
| 1135 | 420.45 | 1136 | 429.86 | 1137 | 440.26 | 1138 | 451.49 | 1139 | 463.71 |
| 1140 | 476.62 | 1141 | 491.09 | 1142 | 506.57 | 1143 | 523.24 | 1144 | 540.81 |
| 1145 | 560.49 | 1146 | 582.86 | 1147 | 607.25 | 1148 | 633.87 | 1149 | 669.14 |
| 1150 | 713.84 | 1151 | 774.06 | 1152 | 856.76 | 1153 | 950.30 | 1154 | 1054.28 |
| 1155 | 1167.57 | 1156 | 1279.23 | 1157 | 1378.83 | 1158 | 1455.60 | 1159 | 1504.81 |
| 1160 | 1515.53 | 1161 | 1498.11 | 1162 | 1450.76 | 1163 | 1385.07 | 1164 | 1305.50 |
| 1165 | 1223.24 | 1166 | 1141.37 | 1167 | 1059.02 | 1168 | 982.00 | 1169 | 908.15 |
| 1170 | 842.89 | 1171 | 785.54 | 1172 | 738.59 | 1173 | 695.32 | 1174 | 654.44 |
| 1175 | 617.34 | 1176 | 585.62 | 1177 | 556.47 | 1178 | 530.92 | 1179 | 506.26 |
| 1180 | 483.82 | 1181 | 462.68 | 1182 | 442.81 | 1183 | 424.01 | 1184 | 406.68 |
| 1185 | 390.11 | 1186 | 374.31 | 1187 | 359.72 | 1188 | 345.94 | 1189 | 333.36 |
| 1190 | 321.77 | 1191 | 311.15 | 1192 | 301.48 | 1193 | 292.70 | 1194 | 284.56 |
| 1195 | 277.29 | 1196 | 270.66 | 1197 | 264.68 | 1198 | 259.12 | 1199 | 253.78 |
| 1200 | 248.68 | 1201 | 243.57 | 1202 | 238.66 | 1203 | 233.80 | 1204 | 229.15 |
| 1205 | 224.59 | 1206 | 220.23 | 1207 | 215.88 | 1208 | 211.53 | 1209 | 207.16 |
| 1210 | 202.72 | 1211 | 198.43 | 1212 | 194.31 | 1213 | 190.40 | 1214 | 186.64 |
| 1215 | 182.98 | 1216 | 179.33 | 1217 | 175.73 | 1218 | 172.25 | 1219 | 168.82 |
| 1220 | 165.49 | 1221 | 162.31 | 1222 | 159.28 | 1223 | 156.33 | 1224 | 153.43 |
| 1225 | 150.66 | 1226 | 147.95 | 1227 | 145.40 | 1228 | 143.03 | 1229 | 140.78 |
| 1230 | 138.71 | 1231 | 136.50 | 1232 | 134.31 | 1233 | 132.25 | 1234 | 130.34 |
| 1235 | 128.63 | 1236 | 127.00 | 1237 | 125.27 | 1238 | 123.59 | 1239 | 121.91 |
| 1240 | 120.32 | 1241 | 118.72 | 1242 | 117.23 | 1243 | 115.74 | 1244 | 114.27 |
| 1245 | 112.88 | 1246 | 111.49 | 1247 | 110.20 | 1248 | 108.93 | 1249 | 107.67 |
| 1250 | 106.52 | 1251 | 105.40 | 1252 | 104.32 | 1253 | 103.24 | 1254 | 102.22 |
| 1255 | 101.20 | 1256 | 100.16 | 1257 | 99.20 | 1258 | 98.17 | 1259 | 97.18 |
| 1260 | 96.23 | 1261 | 95.33 | 1262 | 94.46 | 1263 | 93.62 | 1264 | 92.80 |
| 1265 | 91.92 | 1266 | 91.06 | 1267 | 90.28 | 1268 | 89.54 | 1269 | 88.86 |
| 1270 | 88.15 | 1271 | 87.46 | 1272 | 86.76 | 1273 | 86.08 | 1274 | 85.45 |
| 1275 | 84.82 | 1276 | 84.20 | 1277 | 83.55 | 1278 | 82.82 | 1279 | 82.08 |
| 1280 | 81.39 | 1281 | 80.79 | 1282 | 80.15 | 1283 | 79.52 | 1284 | 78.95 |
| 1285 | 78.39 | 1286 | 77.83 | 1287 | 77.27 | 1288 | 76.76 | 1289 | 76.26 |
| 1290 | 75.76 | 1291 | 75.26 | 1292 | 74.73 | 1293 | 74.29 | 1294 | 73.85 |
| 1295 | 73.38 | 1296 | 72.97 | 1297 | 72.53 | 1298 | 72.13 | 1299 | 71.66 |
| 1300 | 71.28 | 1310 | 67.28 | 1320 | 63.80 | 1330 | 61.22 | 1340 | 58.70 |
| 1350 | 56.28 | 1360 | 53.77 | 1370 | 51.77 | 1380 | 49.93 | 1390 | 48.12 |
| 1400 | 46.38 | 1420 | 44.07 | 1440 | 41.75 | 1460 | 38.23 | 1500 | 38.23 |

TOTAL VOLUME THIS HYDROGRAPH $=$ 204.58(Ac.Ft)

50-YEAR
(BURN)

Program Package Serial Number: 2061
03/30/11 FILE: HPBP INPUT DATA: English Units RAINFALL SOIL FILE: English (In) OUTPUT DATA: English Units PAGE 1 LOS ANGELES COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT

PROG F0601M


Program Package Serial Number: 2061
03/30/11 FILE: HPBP INPUT DATA: English Units RAINFALL SOIL FILE: English (In) OUTPUT DATA: English Units PAGE $2, ~$ LOS ANGELES COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT

STORM DAY 4
SUBAREA SUBAREA TOTAL TOTAL CONV CONV CONV CONV CONV CONTROL SOIL STORM DAY 4




|  |  | SUBAREA | SUBAREA | TOTAL | TOTAL | CONV | CONV | CONV | CONV | CONV | CONTROL | SOIL |  | RAIN | PCT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LOCAT | ON | AREA(Ac) | Q(CFS) | AREA(Ac) | Q(CFS) | TYPE | LNGTH(Ft) | SLOPE | SIZE(Ft) | Z | Q(CFS) | NAME | TC | ZONE | IMPV |
| 159 | 144BC | 132.8 | 363.96 | 225.5 | 499.21 | 0 | 0. | . 00000 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 2 | 0 | A35 | . 00 |
| 159 | 145B | . 0 | . 00 | 225.5 | 499.21 | 0 | 0. | . 00000 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 2 | 99 | A35 | . 00 |
| 159 | 146A | 31.6 | 99.78 | 370.1 | 613.56 | 0 | 0. | . 00000 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 2 | 7 | A35 | 23 |




| LOCATION |  | SUBAREA | SUBAREA | TOTAL | total | CONV | CONV | CONV | CONV | CONV | CONTROL | SOIL |  | RAIN | PCT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | AREA(Ac) | Q(CFS) | AREA(Ac) | Q(CFS) | TYPE | LNGTH(Ft) | SLOPE | SIZE(Ft) | Z | Q(CFS) | NAME | TC | ZONE | IMPV |
| 159 | 147AB | 225.5 | 499.21 | 595.6 | 1076.27 | 1 | 590. | . 08500 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 2 | 0 | A35 | . 00 |
| 159 | 148A | 16.2 | 43.48 | 611.8 | 1104.14 | 0 | 0. | . 00000 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 4 | 8 | A35 | . 40 |
| 159 | 149A | . 0 | . 00 | 611.8 | 1104.14 | 1 | 1180. | . 05100 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 4 | 99 | A35 | . 00 |
| 159 | 150B | 13.9 | 39.88 | 13.9 | 39.88 | 0 | 0. | . 00000 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 4 | 7 | A35 | . 40 |
| 159 | 151B | 21.6 | 53.88 | 35.5 | 93.76 | 0 | 0. | . 00000 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 204 | 10 | A35 | . 02 |
| 159 | 152A | 12.5 | 35.86 | 624.3 | 1107.37 | 0 | 0. | . 00000 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 4 | 7 | A35 | . 40 |



| LOCATION |  | SUBAREA | SUBAREA | TOTAL | TOTAL | CONV | CONV | CONV | CONV | CONV | CONTROL | SOIL |  | RAIN | PCT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | AREA(Ac) | Q(CFS) | AREA(Ac) | Q(CFS) | TYPE | LNGTH(Ft) | SLOPE | SIZE(Ft) | Z | Q(CFS) | NAME | TC | ZONE | IMPV |
| 159 | 153AB | 35.5 | 93.76 | 659.8 | 1165.70 | 1 | 990. | . 06100 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 4 | 0 | A35 | . 00 |
| 159 | 154B | 7.7 | 22.80 | 7.7 | 22.80 | 0 | 0. | . 00000 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 204 | 7 | A35 | . 02 |
| 159 | 155B | 21.3 | 61.11 | 29.0 | 83.91 | 4 | 1470. | . 03400 | 3.00 | 00 | 0. | 4 | 7 | A35 | 40 |



| HYDROGRAPH AT |  | 159 | 166A | STO | DAY 4 |  | REDUCTION | FACTOR | $=1.000$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TIME | Q | TIME | Q | TIME | Q | TIME | Q | TIME | Q |
| 0 | . 00 | 100 | 47.78 | 200 | 50.09 | 300 | 53.87 | 400 | 58.08 |
| 500 | 63.21 | 600 | 69.45 | 700 | 77.56 | 800 | 88.77 | 900 | 105.20 |
| 1000 | 131.96 | 1050 | 164.65 | 1100 | 242.22 | 1110 | 283.01 | 1120 | 343.70 |
| 1130 | 416.42 | 1131 | 424.53 | 1132 | 432.70 | 1133 | 440.99 | 1134 | 449.73 |
| 1135 | 458.83 | 1136 | 468.57 | 1137 | 479.22 | 1138 | 490.96 | 1139 | 503.55 |
| 1140 | 517.01 | 1141 | 531.88 | 1142 | 547.99 | 1143 | 565.28 | 1144 | 583.77 |
| 1145 | 604.13 | 1146 | 626.97 | 1147 | 652.27 | 1148 | 679.45 | 1149 | 715.05 |
| 1150 | 763.97 | 1151 | 833.78 | 1152 | 913.08 | 1153 | 1007.91 | 1154 | 1116.53 |
| 1155 | 1231.53 | 1156 | 1345.86 | 1157 | 1445.65 | 1158 | 1523.19 | 1159 | 1573.52 |
| 1160 | 1586.33 | 1161 | 1571.67 | 1162 | 1524.17 | 1163 | 1453.30 | 1164 | 1367.71 |
| 1165 | 1281.17 | 1166 | 1194.98 | 1167 | 1108.76 | 1168 | 1027.58 | 1169 | 950.82 |
| 1170 | 881.87 | 1171 | 821.16 | 1172 | 771.45 | 1173 | 727.65 | 1174 | 689.06 |
| 1175 | 649.75 | 1176 | 616.20 | 1177 | 586.61 | 1178 | 559.01 | 1179 | 534.70 |
| 1180 | 511.04 | 1181 | 489.59 | 1182 | 468.94 | 1183 | 449.77 | 1184 | 431.59 |
| 1185 | 414.71 | 1186 | 398.79 | 1187 | 383.69 | 1188 | 369.84 | 1189 | 357.05 |
| 1190 | 345.17 | 1191 | 334.48 | 1192 | 324.49 | 1193 | 315.50 | 1194 | 307.35 |
| 1195 | 300.16 | 1196 | 293.61 | 1197 | 287.52 | 1198 | 281.70 | 1199 | 276.19 |
| 1200 | 270.77 | 1201 | 265.55 | 1202 | 260.40 | 1203 | 255.40 | 1204 | 250.63 |
| 1205 | 246.03 | 1206 | 241.49 | 1207 | 236.94 | 1208 | 232.23 | 1209 | 227.50 |
| 1210 | 222.87 | 1211 | 218.53 | 1212 | 214.41 | 1213 | 210.45 | 1214 | 206.40 |
| 1215 | 202.45 | 1216 | 198.55 | 1217 | 194.75 | 1218 | 191.09 | 1219 | 187.50 |
| 1220 | 184.03 | 1221 | 180.74 | 1222 | 177.62 | 1223 | 174.59 | 1224 | 171.59 |
| 1225 | 168.72 | 1226 | 165.90 | 1227 | 163.27 | 1228 | 160.87 | 1229 | 158.52 |
| 1230 | 156.25 | 1231 | 154.01 | 1232 | 151.84 | 1233 | 149.80 | 1234 | 147.78 |
| 1235 | 145.89 | 1236 | 144.05 | 1237 | 142.16 | 1238 | 140.35 | 1239 | 138.57 |
| 1240 | 136.88 | 1241 | 135.18 | 1242 | 133.60 | 1243 | 132.03 | 1244 | 130.61 |
| 1245 | 129.17 | 1246 | 127.74 | 1247 | 126.36 | 1248 | 125.10 | 1249 | 123.83 |
| 1250 | 122.66 | 1251 | 121.46 | 1252 | 120.26 | 1253 | 119.05 | 1254 | 117.92 |
| 1255 | 116.80 | 1256 | 115.66 | 1257 | 114.61 | 1258 | 113.50 | 1259 | 112.45 |
| 1260 | 111.43 | 1261 | 110.47 | 1262 | 109.55 | 1263 | 108.67 | 1264 | 107.79 |
| 1265 | 106.87 | 1266 | 105.96 | 1267 | 105.13 | 1268 | 104.35 | 1269 | 103.63 |
| 1270 | 102.87 | 1271 | 102.14 | 1272 | 101.40 | 1273 | 100.70 | 1274 | 100.03 |
| 1275 | 99.34 | 1276 | 98.63 | 1277 | 97.87 | 1278 | 97.03 | 1279 | 96.21 |
| 1280 | 95.45 | 1281 | 94.80 | 1282 | 94.12 | 1283 | 93.45 | 1284 | 92.85 |
| 1285 | 92.27 | 1286 | 91.66 | 1287 | 91.06 | 1288 | 90.51 | 1289 | 89.95 |
| 1290 | 89.40 | 1291 | 88.86 | 1292 | 88.30 | 1293 | 87.83 | 1294 | 87.36 |
| 1295 | 86.85 | 1296 | 86.38 | 1297 | 85.92 | 1298 | 85.49 | 1299 | 85.00 |
| 1300 | 84.57 | 1310 | 80.06 | 1320 | 76.20 | 1330 | 73.30 | 1340 | 70.54 |
| 1350 | 67.80 | 1360 | 65.02 | 1370 | 62.71 | 1380 | 60.72 | 1390 | 58.60 |
| 1400 | 56.65 | 1420 | 54.08 | 1440 | 51.44 | 1460 | 47.78 | 1500 | 47.78 |

## Pre-development (Project Site)

2-YEAR

Program Package Serial Number: 2061
03/31/11 FILE: HPBE INPUT DATA: English Units RAINFALL SOIL FILE: English (In) OUTPUT DATA: English Units
LOS ANGELES COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT


INPUT DATA: English Units RAINFALL SOIL FILE: English (In) OUTPUT DATA: English Units LOS ANGELES COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT

PAGE 2 PROG F0601M

MODIFIED RATIONAL METHOD HYDROLOGY - STORM YEAR $=2$ SOIL DATA FILE:

| HYDRO | A AT | 159 | 160A | STO | DAY 4 |  | REDUCTION | FACTOR | 1.000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TIME | Q | TIME | Q | TIME | Q | TIME | Q | TIME | Q |
| 0 | . 00 | 100 | 2.26 | 200 | 2.33 | 300 | 2.45 | 400 | 2.59 |
| 500 | 2.75 | 600 | 2.95 | 700 | 3.21 | 800 | 3.56 | 900 | 4.05 |
| 1000 | 5.08 | 1050 | 6.50 | 1100 | 8.97 | 1110 | 9.68 | 1120 | 10.81 |
| 1130 | 12.66 | 1131 | 12.88 | 1132 | 13.10 | 1133 | 13.33 | 1134 | 13.57 |
| 1135 | 13.81 | 1136 | 14.07 | 1137 | 14.35 | 1138 | 14.63 | 1139 | 14.93 |
| 1140 | 15.23 | 1141 | 15.56 | 1142 | 15.89 | 1143 | 16.22 | 1144 | 16.57 |
| 1145 | 16.98 | 1146 | 17.40 | 1147 | 17.84 | 1148 | 18.70 | 1149 | 20.67 |
| 1150 | 22.47 | 1151 | 24.26 | 1152 | 26.29 | 1153 | 28.65 | 1154 | 30.54 |
| 1155 | 32.68 | 1156 | 35.12 | 1157 | 37.74 | 1158 | 40.45 | 1159 | 43.26 |
| 1160 | 46.24 | 1161 | 49.26 | 1162 | 52.29 | 1163 | 55.10 | 1164 | 57.59 |
| 1165 | 59.59 | 1166 | 61.05 | 1167 | 61.97 | 1168 | 62.40 | 1169 | 62.30 |
| 1170 | 61.66 | 1171 | 60.49 | 1172 | 58.96 | 1173 | 57.10 | 1174 | 55.03 |
| 1175 | 52.59 | 1176 | 50.00 | 1177 | 47.34 | 1178 | 44.63 | 1179 | 40.87 |
| 1180 | 37.35 | 1181 | 34.62 | 1182 | 31.92 | 1183 | 29.33 | 1184 | 27.13 |
| 1185 | 25.15 | 1186 | 23.36 | 1187 | 21.77 | 1188 | 20.33 | 1189 | 19.06 |
| 1190 | 17.92 | 1191 | 16.89 | 1192 | 15.96 | 1193 | 15.13 | 1194 | 14.38 |
| 1195 | 13.70 | 1196 | 13.09 | 1197 | 12.54 | 1198 | 12.04 | 1199 | 11.60 |
| 1200 | 11.18 | 1201 | 10.79 | 1202 | 10.43 | 1203 | 10.11 | 1204 | 9.82 |
| 1205 | 9.54 | 1206 | 9.28 | 1207 | 9.04 | 1208 | 8.82 | 1209 | 8.61 |
| 1210 | 8.42 | 1211 | 8.23 | 1212 | 8.06 | 1213 | 7.88 | 1214 | 7.72 |
| 1215 | 7.57 | 1216 | 7.42 | 1217 | 7.28 | 1218 | 7.14 | 1219 | 7.00 |
| 1220 | 6.87 | 1221 | 6.76 | 1222 | 6.64 | 1223 | 6.53 | 1224 | 6.42 |
| 1225 | 6.32 | 1226 | 6.22 | 1227 | 6.14 | 1228 | 6.05 | 1229 | 5.97 |
| 1230 | 5.89 | 1231 | 5.80 | 1232 | 5.73 | 1233 | 5.66 | 1234 | 5.58 |
| 1235 | 5.51 | 1236 | 5.44 | 1237 | 5.37 | 1238 | 5.30 | 1239 | 5.23 |
| 1240 | 5.17 | 1241 | 5.11 | 1242 | 5.05 | 1243 | 4.99 | 1244 | 4.94 |
| 1245 | 4.88 | 1246 | 4.82 | 1247 | 4.78 | 1248 | 4.73 | 1249 | 4.68 |
| 1250 | 4.64 | 1251 | 4.58 | 1252 | 4.54 | 1253 | 4.49 | 1254 | 4.46 |
| 1255 | 4.42 | 1256 | 4.38 | 1257 | 4.34 | 1258 | 4.30 | 1259 | 4.26 |
| 1260 | 4.23 | 1261 | 4.21 | 1262 | 4.17 | 1263 | 4.14 | 1264 | 4.11 |
| 1265 | 4.08 | 1266 | 4.05 | 1267 | 4.03 | 1268 | 4.00 | 1269 | 3.98 |
| 1270 | 3.95 | 1271 | 3.93 | 1272 | 3.90 | 1273 | 3.88 | 1274 | 3.86 |
| 1275 | 3.84 | 1276 | 3.83 | 1277 | 3.80 | 1278 | 3.78 | 1279 | 3.76 |
| 1280 | 3.74 | 1281 | 3.72 | 1282 | 3.70 | 1283 | 3.69 | 1284 | 3.67 |
| 1285 | 3.65 | 1286 | 3.63 | 1287 | 3.62 | 1288 | 3.60 | 1289 | 3.58 |
| 1290 | 3.57 | 1291 | 3.55 | 1292 | 3.53 | 1293 | 3.52 | 1294 | 3.50 |
| 1295 | 3.49 | 1296 | 3.47 | 1297 | 3.46 | 1298 | 3.45 | 1299 | 3.43 |
| 1300 | 3.42 | 1310 | 3.28 | 1320 | 3.17 | 1330 | 3.06 | 1340 | 2.98 |
| 1350 | 2.89 | 1360 | 2.81 | 1370 | 2.74 | 1380 | 2.67 | 1390 | 2.61 |
| 1400 | 2.54 | 1420 | 2.45 | 1440 | 2.36 | 1460 | 1.94 | 1500 | 1.79 |

TOTAL VOLUME THIS HYDROGRAPH $=\quad 9.70$ (Ac.Ft)

## 5-YEAR

Program Package Serial Number: 2061
03/31/11 FILE: HPBE INPUT DATA: English Units RAINFALL SOIL FILE: English (In) OUTPUT DATA: English Units
LOS ANGELES COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT


INPUT DATA: English Units RAINFALL SOIL FILE: English (In) OUTPUT DATA: English Units LOS ANGELES COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT

PAGE 2 PROG F0601M MODIFIED RATIONAL METHOD HYDROLOGY - STORM YEAR = 5 SOIL DATA FILE:

| HYDROGRAPH AT |  | 159 | 160A | STORM DAY 4 |  | REDUCTION |  | FACTOR | 1.000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TIME | Q | TIME | Q | TIME | Q | TIME | Q | time | Q |
| 0 | . 00 | 100 | 3.41 | 200 | 3.52 | 300 | 3.71 | 400 | 3.91 |
| 500 | 4.16 | 600 | 4.50 | 700 | 5.06 | 800 | 5.89 | 900 | 7.06 |
| 1000 | 9.00 | 1050 | 11.31 | 1100 | 15.30 | 1110 | 16.63 | 1120 | 18.96 |
| 1130 | 24.28 | 1131 | 25.07 | 1132 | 25.87 | 1133 | 26.72 | 1134 | 27.59 |
| 1135 | 28.46 | 1136 | 29.41 | 1137 | 30.39 | 1138 | 31.44 | 1139 | 32.48 |
| 1140 | 33.60 | 1141 | 34.87 | 1142 | 36.19 | 1143 | 37.56 | 1144 | 39.02 |
| 1145 | 40.82 | 1146 | 42.69 | 1147 | 44.61 | 1148 | 46.73 | 1149 | 50.41 |
| 1150 | 54.31 | 1151 | 58.62 | 1152 | 63.83 | 1153 | 70.05 | 1154 | 75.74 |
| 1155 | 82.15 | 1156 | 88.93 | 1157 | 95.68 | 1158 | 102.55 | 1159 | 109.38 |
| 1160 | 115.91 | 1161 | 121.60 | 1162 | 126.03 | 1163 | 128.63 | 1164 | 129.30 |
| 1165 | 128.18 | 1166 | 125.44 | 1167 | 121.29 | 1168 | 116.23 | 1169 | 110.40 |
| 1170 | 104.07 | 1171 | 97.16 | 1172 | 90.14 | 1173 | 83.12 | 1174 | 76.43 |
| 1175 | 68.75 | 1176 | 61.50 | 1177 | 54.79 | 1178 | 48.51 | 1179 | 42.21 |
| 1180 | 38.68 | 1181 | 35.72 | 1182 | 33.14 | 1183 | 30.88 | 1184 | 28.90 |
| 1185 | 27.16 | 1186 | 25.63 | 1187 | 24.29 | 1188 | 23.11 | 1189 | 22.06 |
| 1190 | 21.09 | 1191 | 20.21 | 1192 | 19.42 | 1193 | 18.70 | 1194 | 18.06 |
| 1195 | 17.49 | 1196 | 16.94 | 1197 | 16.45 | 1198 | 15.99 | 1199 | 15.59 |
| 1200 | 15.20 | 1201 | 14.83 | 1202 | 14.49 | 1203 | 14.19 | 1204 | 13.89 |
| 1205 | 13.61 | 1206 | 13.33 | 1207 | 13.05 | 1208 | 12.81 | 1209 | 12.56 |
| 1210 | 12.34 | 1211 | 12.12 | 1212 | 11.92 | 1213 | 11.71 | 1214 | 11.51 |
| 1215 | 11.34 | 1216 | 11.16 | 1217 | 10.99 | 1218 | 10.84 | 1219 | 10.69 |
| 1220 | 10.55 | 1221 | 10.42 | 1222 | 10.29 | 1223 | 10.15 | 1224 | 10.00 |
| 1225 | 9.88 | 1226 | 9.76 | 1227 | 9.65 | 1228 | 9.54 | 1229 | 9.43 |
| 1230 | 9.32 | 1231 | 9.21 | 1232 | 9.10 | 1233 | 9.01 | 1234 | 8.91 |
| 1235 | 8.83 | 1236 | 8.74 | 1237 | 8.65 | 1238 | 8.57 | 1239 | 8.49 |
| 1240 | 8.41 | 1241 | 8.32 | 1242 | 8.26 | 1243 | 8.18 | 1244 | 8.11 |
| 1245 | 8.03 | 1246 | 7.96 | 1247 | 7.88 | 1248 | 7.81 | 1249 | 7.74 |
| 1250 | 7.69 | 1251 | 7.62 | 1252 | 7.55 | 1253 | 7.48 | 1254 | 7.43 |
| 1255 | 7.36 | 1256 | 7.30 | 1257 | 7.25 | 1258 | 7.19 | 1259 | 7.13 |
| 1260 | 7.08 | 1261 | 7.03 | 1262 | 6.97 | 1263 | 6.92 | 1264 | 6.87 |
| 1265 | 6.83 | 1266 | 6.78 | 1267 | 6.74 | 1268 | 6.69 | 1269 | 6.65 |
| 1270 | 6.59 | 1271 | 6.55 | 1272 | 6.51 | 1273 | 6.46 | 1274 | 6.42 |
| 1275 | 6.38 | 1276 | 6.33 | 1277 | 6.29 | 1278 | 6.25 | 1279 | 6.21 |
| 1280 | 6.16 | 1281 | 6.13 | 1282 | 6.08 | 1283 | 6.05 | 1284 | 6.02 |
| 1285 | 5.98 | 1286 | 5.94 | 1287 | 5.90 | 1288 | 5.87 | 1289 | 5.83 |
| 1290 | 5.80 | 1291 | 5.77 | 1292 | 5.73 | 1293 | 5.70 | 1294 | 5.66 |
| 1295 | 5.63 | 1296 | 5.61 | 1297 | 5.57 | 1298 | 5.54 | 1299 | 5.50 |
| 1300 | 5.47 | 1310 | 5.17 | 1320 | 4.92 | 1330 | 4.69 | 1340 | 4.50 |
| 1350 | 4.33 | 1360 | 4.19 | 1370 | 4.08 | 1380 | 3.98 | 1390 | 3.88 |
| 1400 | 3.80 | 1420 | 3.66 | 1440 | 3.53 | 1460 | 2.86 | 1500 | 2.70 |

## 10-YEAR

Program Package Serial Number: 2061
03/31/11 FILE: HPBE INPUT DATA: English Units RAINFALL SOIL FILE: English (In) OUTPUT DATA: English Units
LOS ANGELES COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT


INPUT DATA: English Units RAINFALL SOIL FILE: English (In) OUTPUT DATA: English Units LOS ANGELES COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT

PAGE 2 PROG F0601M MODIFIED RATIONAL METHOD HYDROLOGY - STORM YEAR = 10 SOIL DATA FILE:

| HYDROGRAPH AT |  | 159 | 160A | STO | DAY 4 |  | REDUCTION | FACTOR | 1.000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TIME | Q | TIME | Q | TIME | Q | TIME | Q | TIME | Q |
| 0 | . 00 | 100 | 4.16 | 200 | 4.31 | 300 | 4.59 | 400 | 4.97 |
| 500 | 5.44 | 600 | 6.03 | 700 | 6.78 | 800 | 7.79 | 900 | 9.23 |
| 1000 | 11.65 | 1050 | 14.61 | 1100 | 19.56 | 1110 | 22.66 | 1120 | 30.03 |
| 1130 | 39.12 | 1131 | 40.15 | 1132 | 41.19 | 1133 | 42.29 | 1134 | 43.41 |
| 1135 | 44.54 | 1136 | 45.79 | 1137 | 47.14 | 1138 | 48.59 | 1139 | 49.90 |
| 1140 | 51.36 | 1141 | 53.11 | 1142 | 54.96 | 1143 | 56.92 | 1144 | 59.01 |
| 1145 | 61.70 | 1146 | 64.53 | 1147 | 67.61 | 1148 | 71.01 | 1149 | 77.14 |
| 1150 | 83.61 | 1151 | 90.96 | 1152 | 100.13 | 1153 | 111.02 | 1154 | 120.93 |
| 1155 | 131.98 | 1156 | 143.44 | 1157 | 154.83 | 1158 | 166.04 | 1159 | 176.09 |
| 1160 | 183.73 | 1161 | 187.66 | 1162 | 187.88 | 1163 | 184.13 | 1164 | 177.27 |
| 1165 | 168.11 | 1166 | 157.66 | 1167 | 143.90 | 1168 | 129.72 | 1169 | 115.58 |
| 1170 | 101.87 | 1171 | 88.92 | 1172 | 79.46 | 1173 | 71.25 | 1174 | 64.22 |
| 1175 | 58.06 | 1176 | 52.55 | 1177 | 47.88 | 1178 | 43.96 | 1179 | 40.74 |
| 1180 | 37.92 | 1181 | 35.49 | 1182 | 33.37 | 1183 | 31.52 | 1184 | 29.84 |
| 1185 | 28.36 | 1186 | 27.03 | 1187 | 25.93 | 1188 | 24.90 | 1189 | 23.97 |
| 1190 | 23.11 | 1191 | 22.35 | 1192 | 21.66 | 1193 | 21.03 | 1194 | 20.47 |
| 1195 | 19.93 | 1196 | 19.43 | 1197 | 18.96 | 1198 | 18.56 | 1199 | 18.16 |
| 1200 | 17.80 | 1201 | 17.43 | 1202 | 17.08 | 1203 | 16.76 | 1204 | 16.45 |
| 1205 | 16.16 | 1206 | 15.87 | 1207 | 15.58 | 1208 | 15.32 | 1209 | 15.07 |
| 1210 | 14.84 | 1211 | 14.61 | 1212 | 14.39 | 1213 | 14.18 | 1214 | 13.99 |
| 1215 | 13.83 | 1216 | 13.63 | 1217 | 13.45 | 1218 | 13.27 | 1219 | 13.09 |
| 1220 | 12.94 | 1221 | 12.80 | 1222 | 12.64 | 1223 | 12.48 | 1224 | 12.30 |
| 1225 | 12.18 | 1226 | 12.03 | 1227 | 11.91 | 1228 | 11.77 | 1229 | 11.65 |
| 1230 | 11.52 | 1231 | 11.40 | 1232 | 11.30 | 1233 | 11.19 | 1234 | 11.07 |
| 1235 | 10.98 | 1236 | 10.88 | 1237 | 10.77 | 1238 | 10.69 | 1239 | 10.56 |
| 1240 | 10.48 | 1241 | 10.38 | 1242 | 10.31 | 1243 | 10.21 | 1244 | 10.13 |
| 1245 | 10.04 | 1246 | 9.94 | 1247 | 9.87 | 1248 | 9.78 | 1249 | 9.71 |
| 1250 | 9.64 | 1251 | 9.56 | 1252 | 9.49 | 1253 | 9.41 | 1254 | 9.35 |
| 1255 | 9.29 | 1256 | 9.21 | 1257 | 9.15 | 1258 | 9.07 | 1259 | 9.02 |
| 1260 | 8.95 | 1261 | 8.91 | 1262 | 8.84 | 1263 | 8.79 | 1264 | 8.73 |
| 1265 | 8.66 | 1266 | 8.62 | 1267 | 8.57 | 1268 | 8.50 | 1269 | 8.45 |
| 1270 | 8.39 | 1271 | 8.34 | 1272 | 8.28 | 1273 | 8.24 | 1274 | 8.20 |
| 1275 | 8.15 | 1276 | 8.09 | 1277 | 8.05 | 1278 | 7.99 | 1279 | 7.93 |
| 1280 | 7.89 | 1281 | 7.85 | 1282 | 7.79 | 1283 | 7.75 | 1284 | 7.72 |
| 1285 | 7.68 | 1286 | 7.63 | 1287 | 7.59 | 1288 | 7.57 | 1289 | 7.52 |
| 1290 | 7.48 | 1291 | 7.44 | 1292 | 7.38 | 1293 | 7.35 | 1294 | 7.29 |
| 1295 | 7.25 | 1296 | 7.24 | 1297 | 7.19 | 1298 | 7.15 | 1299 | 7.10 |
| 1300 | 7.08 | 1310 | 6.73 | 1320 | 6.42 | 1330 | 6.16 | 1340 | 5.92 |
| 1350 | 5.71 | 1360 | 5.50 | 1370 | 5.30 | 1380 | 5.11 | 1390 | 4.92 |
| 1400 | 4.77 | 1420 | 4.52 | 1440 | 4.31 | 1460 | 3.30 | 1500 | 3.30 |

TOTAL VOLUME THIS HYDROGRAPH $=$ 21.17(Ac.Ft)

## 25-YEAR

Program Package Serial Number: 2061
03/31/11 FILE: HPBE INPUT DATA: English Units RAINFALL SOIL FILE: English (In) OUTPUT DATA: English Units
LOS ANGELES COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT



50-YEAR

Program Package Serial Number: 2061
03/31/11 FILE: hpbe INPUT DATA: English Units RAINFALL SOIL FILE: English (In) OUTPUT DATA: English Units PAGE 1 LOS ANGELES COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT

PROG F0601M
MODIFIED RATIONAL METHOD HYDROLOGY - STORM YEAR = 50 SOIL DATA FILE: C:\civild ${ }^{\text {Ccst_soilx_83.dat }}$

MODIFIED RATIONAL METHOD HYDROLOGY - STORM YEAR = 50 SOIL DATA FILE:

| HYDROGRAPH AT |  | 159 | 160A | STORM DAY 4 |  |  | REDUCTION | FACTOR | 1.000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TIME | Q | TIME | Q | time | Q | TIME | Q | TIME | Q |
| 0 | . 00 | 100 | 6.63 | 200 | 6.94 | 300 | 7.44 | 400 | 7.99 |
| 500 | 8.66 | 600 | 9.48 | 700 | 10.54 | 800 | 12.01 | 900 | 14.16 |
| 1000 | 17.68 | 1050 | 22.04 | 1100 | 36.00 | 1110 | 44.44 | 1120 | 55.61 |
| 1130 | 69.30 | 1131 | 70.95 | 1132 | 72.59 | 1133 | 74.12 | 1134 | 75.69 |
| 1135 | 77.33 | 1136 | 79.20 | 1137 | 81.29 | 1138 | 83.66 | 1139 | 86.09 |
| 1140 | 88.86 | 1141 | 92.18 | 1142 | 95.65 | 1143 | 99.12 | 1144 | 102.95 |
| 1145 | 107.89 | 1146 | 113.03 | 1147 | 118.59 | 1148 | 124.67 | 1149 | 136.73 |
| 1150 | 149.54 | 1151 | 165.01 | 1152 | 184.35 | 1153 | 206.88 | 1154 | 227.10 |
| 1155 | 249.19 | 1156 | 271.86 | 1157 | 291.52 | 1158 | 306.26 | 1159 | 314.18 |
| 1160 | 314.29 | 1161 | 299.66 | 1162 | 278.11 | 1163 | 252.90 | 1164 | 225.77 |
| 1165 | 197.90 | 1166 | 175.99 | 1167 | 156.22 | 1168 | 139.05 | 1169 | 123.95 |
| 1170 | 110.97 | 1171 | 100.03 | 1172 | 90.73 | 1173 | 82.81 | 1174 | 76.13 |
| 1175 | 70.49 | 1176 | 65.47 | 1177 | 61.24 | 1178 | 57.51 | 1179 | 54.26 |
| 1180 | 51.18 | 1181 | 48.66 | 1182 | 46.19 | 1183 | 44.14 | 1184 | 41.90 |
| 1185 | 40.10 | 1186 | 38.33 | 1187 | 36.70 | 1188 | 35.29 | 1189 | 33.94 |
| 1190 | 32.65 | 1191 | 31.60 | 1192 | 30.66 | 1193 | 29.74 | 1194 | 28.94 |
| 1195 | 28.12 | 1196 | 27.38 | 1197 | 26.70 | 1198 | 26.10 | 1199 | 25.50 |
| 1200 | 24.93 | 1201 | 24.41 | 1202 | 23.90 | 1203 | 23.48 | 1204 | 23.06 |
| 1205 | 22.68 | 1206 | 22.29 | 1207 | 21.93 | 1208 | 21.62 | 1209 | 21.31 |
| 1210 | 21.01 | 1211 | 20.72 | 1212 | 20.47 | 1213 | 20.20 | 1214 | 19.97 |
| 1215 | 19.74 | 1216 | 19.48 | 1217 | 19.22 | 1218 | 18.97 | 1219 | 18.78 |
| 1220 | 18.54 | 1221 | 18.39 | 1222 | 18.17 | 1223 | 17.99 | 1224 | 17.74 |
| 1225 | 17.59 | 1226 | 17.44 | 1227 | 17.25 | 1228 | 17.10 | 1229 | 16.96 |
| 1230 | 16.83 | 1231 | 16.65 | 1232 | 16.51 | 1233 | 16.33 | 1234 | 16.17 |
| 1235 | 16.05 | 1236 | 15.97 | 1237 | 15.81 | 1238 | 15.69 | 1239 | 15.53 |
| 1240 | 15.41 | 1241 | 15.26 | 1242 | 15.15 | 1243 | 15.04 | 1244 | 14.93 |
| 1245 | 14.79 | 1246 | 14.69 | 1247 | 14.60 | 1248 | 14.47 | 1249 | 14.37 |
| 1250 | 14.28 | 1251 | 14.19 | 1252 | 14.06 | 1253 | 13.97 | 1254 | 13.89 |
| 1255 | 13.81 | 1256 | 13.68 | 1257 | 13.61 | 1258 | 13.53 | 1259 | 13.42 |
| 1260 | 13.34 | 1261 | 13.30 | 1262 | 13.18 | 1263 | 13.10 | 1264 | 13.03 |
| 1265 | 12.96 | 1266 | 12.85 | 1267 | 12.78 | 1268 | 12.72 | 1269 | 12.66 |
| 1270 | 12.56 | 1271 | 12.50 | 1272 | 12.43 | 1273 | 12.32 | 1274 | 12.24 |
| 1275 | 12.17 | 1276 | 12.11 | 1277 | 12.05 | 1278 | 11.95 | 1279 | 11.90 |
| 1280 | 11.85 | 1281 | 11.81 | 1282 | 11.77 | 1283 | 11.71 | 1284 | 11.66 |
| 1285 | 11.60 | 1286 | 11.50 | 1287 | 11.42 | 1288 | 11.36 | 1289 | 11.26 |
| 1290 | 11.25 | 1291 | 11.19 | 1292 | 11.10 | 1293 | 11.05 | 1294 | 11.01 |
| 1295 | 10.96 | 1296 | 10.92 | 1297 | 10.83 | 1298 | 10.82 | 1299 | 10.73 |
| 1300 | 10.69 | 1310 | 10.23 | 1320 | 9.83 | 1330 | 9.48 | 1340 | 9.17 |
| 1350 | 8.88 | 1360 | 8.56 | 1370 | 8.30 | 1380 | 8.03 | 1390 | 7.78 |
| 1400 | 7.57 | 1420 | 7.24 | 1440 | 6.92 | 1460 | 5.41 | 1500 | 5.41 |

## Post-development (Project Site)

2-YEAR

Program Package Serial Number: 2061
03/31/11 FILE: HPBP INPUT DATA: English Units RAINFALL SOIL FILE: English (In) OUTPUT DATA: English Units PAGE 1 LOS ANGELES COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT

PROG F0601M

MODIFIED RATIONAL METHOD HYDROLOGY - STORM YEAR = 2 SOIL DATA FILE: C:\civild $\backslash c s t$ soilx_83.dat


| HYDROGRAPH AT |  | 159 | 160A |  | DAY 4 |  | REDUCTION | FACTOR = | 1.000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TIME | Q | TIME | Q | TIME | Q | TIME | Q | TIME | Q |
| 0 | . 00 | 100 | 3.15 | 200 | 3.25 | 300 | 3.43 | 400 | 3.62 |
| 500 | 3.84 | 600 | 4.13 | 700 | 4.49 | 800 | 4.97 | 900 | 5.67 |
| 1000 | 7.02 | 1050 | 8.80 | 1100 | 11.85 | 1110 | 12.79 | 1120 | 14.34 |
| 1130 | 16.76 | 1131 | 17.04 | 1132 | 17.33 | 1133 | 17.62 | 1134 | 17.91 |
| 1135 | 18.22 | 1136 | 18.55 | 1137 | 18.90 | 1138 | 19.27 | 1139 | 19.65 |
| 1140 | 20.05 | 1141 | 20.46 | 1142 | 20.89 | 1143 | 21.33 | 1144 | 21.78 |
| 1145 | 22.31 | 1146 | 22.88 | 1147 | 23.50 | 1148 | 24.59 | 1149 | 26.81 |
| 1150 | 28.90 | 1151 | 31.02 | 1152 | 33.48 | 1153 | 36.41 | 1154 | 39.06 |
| 1155 | 42.08 | 1156 | 45.40 | 1157 | 48.78 | 1158 | 52.04 | 1159 | 55.17 |
| 1160 | 58.25 | 1161 | 61.20 | 1162 | 64.01 | 1163 | 66.48 | 1164 | 68.49 |
| 1165 | 69.96 | 1166 | 70.74 | 1167 | 70.75 | 1168 | 70.07 | 1169 | 68.67 |
| 1170 | 66.73 | 1171 | 64.34 | 1172 | 61.79 | 1173 | 59.13 | 1174 | 56.48 |
| 1175 | 53.68 | 1176 | 50.88 | 1177 | 48.09 | 1178 | 45.33 | 1179 | 41.57 |
| 1180 | 38.11 | 1181 | 35.48 | 1182 | 32.94 | 1183 | 30.55 | 1184 | 28.55 |
| 1185 | 26.75 | 1186 | 25.10 | 1187 | 23.61 | 1188 | 22.26 | 1189 | 21.05 |
| 1190 | 19.94 | 1191 | 18.95 | 1192 | 18.06 | 1193 | 17.25 | 1194 | 16.52 |
| 1195 | 15.87 | 1196 | 15.26 | 1197 | 14.71 | 1198 | 14.20 | 1199 | 13.73 |
| 1200 | 13.30 | 1201 | 12.91 | 1202 | 12.53 | 1203 | 12.19 | 1204 | 11.88 |
| 1205 | 11.59 | 1206 | 11.32 | 1207 | 11.07 | 1208 | 10.83 | 1209 | 10.60 |
| 1210 | 10.39 | 1211 | 10.18 | 1212 | 9.99 | 1213 | 9.80 | 1214 | 9.62 |
| 1215 | 9.45 | 1216 | 9.29 | 1217 | 9.13 | 1218 | 8.98 | 1219 | 8.83 |
| 1220 | 8.69 | 1221 | 8.57 | 1222 | 8.44 | 1223 | 8.33 | 1224 | 8.21 |
| 1225 | 8.10 | 1226 | 8.00 | 1227 | 7.90 | 1228 | 7.79 | 1229 | 7.70 |
| 1230 | 7.60 | 1231 | 7.50 | 1232 | 7.42 | 1233 | 7.33 | 1234 | 7.24 |
| 1235 | 7.16 | 1236 | 7.08 | 1237 | 7.00 | 1238 | 6.92 | 1239 | 6.85 |
| 1240 | 6.77 | 1241 | 6.71 | 1242 | 6.64 | 1243 | 6.58 | 1244 | 6.52 |
| 1245 | 6.45 | 1246 | 6.39 | 1247 | 6.34 | 1248 | 6.28 | 1249 | 6.22 |
| 1250 | 6.17 | 1251 | 6.11 | 1252 | 6.06 | 1253 | 6.01 | 1254 | 5.97 |
| 1255 | 5.93 | 1256 | 5.88 | 1257 | 5.83 | 1258 | 5.79 | 1259 | 5.75 |
| 1260 | 5.71 | 1261 | 5.68 | 1262 | 5.64 | 1263 | 5.60 | 1264 | 5.57 |
| 1265 | 5.53 | 1266 | 5.50 | 1267 | 5.47 | 1268 | 5.44 | 1269 | 5.41 |
| 1270 | 5.38 | 1271 | 5.35 | 1272 | 5.32 | 1273 | 5.30 | 1274 | 5.27 |
| 1275 | 5.25 | 1276 | 5.22 | 1277 | 5.19 | 1278 | 5.16 | 1279 | 5.14 |
| 1280 | 5.11 | 1281 | 5.09 | 1282 | 5.07 | 1283 | 5.05 | 1284 | 5.02 |
| 1285 | 5.00 | 1286 | 4.97 | 1287 | 4.95 | 1288 | 4.93 | 1289 | 4.91 |
| 1290 | 4.89 | 1291 | 4.86 | 1292 | 4.84 | 1293 | 4.82 | 1294 | 4.80 |
| 1295 | 4.78 | 1296 | 4.77 | 1297 | 4.75 | 1298 | 4.73 | 1299 | 4.71 |
| 1300 | 4.70 | 1310 | 4.51 | 1320 | 4.36 | 1330 | 4.22 | 1340 | 4.11 |
| 1350 | 3.99 | 1360 | 3.88 | 1370 | 3.78 | 1380 | 3.69 | 1390 | 3.60 |
| 1400 | 3.52 | 1420 | 3.40 | 1440 | 3.28 | 1460 | 2.79 | 1500 | 2.61 |

TOTAL VOLUME THIS HYDROGRAPH $=12.69$ (Ac.Ft)

## 5-YEAR

Program Package Serial Number: 2061
03/31/11 FILE: HPBP INPUT DATA: English Units RAINFALL SOIL FILE: English (In) OUTPUT DATA: English Units $\quad$ PAGE 1 LOS ANGELES COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT

PROG F0601M


| HYDROGRAPH AT |  | 159 | 160A |  | DAY 4 |  | REDUCTION | FACTOR | 1.000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TIME | Q | TIME | Q | TIME | Q | TIME | Q | TIME | Q |
| 0 | . 00 | 100 | 5.00 | 200 | 5.18 | 300 | 5.45 | 400 | 5.75 |
| 500 | 6.12 | 600 | 6.60 | 700 | 7.34 | 800 | 8.39 | 900 | 9.88 |
| 1000 | 12.35 | 1050 | 15.36 | 1100 | 20.40 | 1110 | 22.23 | 1120 | 25.45 |
| 1130 | 31.50 | 1131 | 32.33 | 1132 | 33.16 | 1133 | 34.05 | 1134 | 34.95 |
| 1135 | 35.88 | 1136 | 36.88 | 1137 | 37.89 | 1138 | 38.96 | 1139 | 40.02 |
| 1140 | 41.15 | 1141 | 42.46 | 1142 | 43.82 | 1143 | 45.27 | 1144 | 46.83 |
| 1145 | 48.75 | 1146 | 50.75 | 1147 | 52.79 | 1148 | 55.02 | 1149 | 58.88 |
| 1150 | 62.98 | 1151 | 67.56 | 1152 | 73.14 | 1153 | 79.85 | 1154 | 86.14 |
| 1155 | 93.23 | 1156 | 100.62 | 1157 | 107.82 | 1158 | 114.92 | 1159 | 121.73 |
| 1160 | 128.01 | 1161 | 133.33 | 1162 | 137.21 | 1163 | 138.91 | 1164 | 138.34 |
| 1165 | 135.93 | 1166 | 131.89 | 1167 | 126.39 | 1168 | 120.34 | 1169 | 114.02 |
| 1170 | 107.49 | 1171 | 100.50 | 1172 | 93.59 | 1173 | 86.84 | 1174 | 80.44 |
| 1175 | 72.95 | 1176 | 65.88 | 1177 | 59.27 | 1178 | 53.08 | 1179 | 46.97 |
| 1180 | 43.44 | 1181 | 40.45 | 1182 | 37.82 | 1183 | 35.52 | 1184 | 33.48 |
| 1185 | 31.71 | 1186 | 30.14 | 1187 | 28.77 | 1188 | 27.52 | 1189 | 26.40 |
| 1190 | 25.38 | 1191 | 24.45 | 1192 | 23.64 | 1193 | 22.90 | 1194 | 22.22 |
| 1195 | 21.59 | 1196 | 21.00 | 1197 | 20.47 | 1198 | 19.98 | 1199 | 19.53 |
| 1200 | 19.10 | 1201 | 18.70 | 1202 | 18.31 | 1203 | 17.96 | 1204 | 17.63 |
| 1205 | 17.30 | 1206 | 16.98 | 1207 | 16.67 | 1208 | 16.39 | 1209 | 16.10 |
| 1210 | 15.85 | 1211 | 15.59 | 1212 | 15.36 | 1213 | 15.13 | 1214 | 14.90 |
| 1215 | 14.71 | 1216 | 14.51 | 1217 | 14.33 | 1218 | 14.13 | 1219 | 13.97 |
| 1220 | 13.78 | 1221 | 13.63 | 1222 | 13.47 | 1223 | 13.32 | 1224 | 13.14 |
| 1225 | 12.99 | 1226 | 12.85 | 1227 | 12.71 | 1228 | 12.59 | 1229 | 12.46 |
| 1230 | 12.33 | 1231 | 12.19 | 1232 | 12.06 | 1233 | 11.96 | 1234 | 11.84 |
| 1235 | 11.75 | 1236 | 11.65 | 1237 | 11.54 | 1238 | 11.44 | 1239 | 11.33 |
| 1240 | 11.25 | 1241 | 11.14 | 1242 | 11.06 | 1243 | 10.96 | 1244 | 10.88 |
| 1245 | 10.79 | 1246 | 10.69 | 1247 | 10.60 | 1248 | 10.52 | 1249 | 10.43 |
| 1250 | 10.37 | 1251 | 10.29 | 1252 | 10.20 | 1253 | 10.12 | 1254 | 10.05 |
| 1255 | 9.98 | 1256 | 9.90 | 1257 | 9.84 | 1258 | 9.76 | 1259 | 9.69 |
| 1260 | 9.63 | 1261 | 9.58 | 1262 | 9.51 | 1263 | 9.46 | 1264 | 9.39 |
| 1265 | 9.33 | 1266 | 9.27 | 1267 | 9.22 | 1268 | 9.16 | 1269 | 9.11 |
| 1270 | 9.04 | 1271 | 8.99 | 1272 | 8.94 | 1273 | 8.88 | 1274 | 8.84 |
| 1275 | 8.79 | 1276 | 8.73 | 1277 | 8.68 | 1278 | 8.62 | 1279 | 8.57 |
| 1280 | 8.51 | 1281 | 8.47 | 1282 | 8.42 | 1283 | 8.37 | 1284 | 8.33 |
| 1285 | 8.29 | 1286 | 8.24 | 1287 | 8.19 | 1288 | 8.15 | 1289 | 8.10 |
| 1290 | 8.07 | 1291 | 8.03 | 1292 | 7.98 | 1293 | 7.95 | 1294 | 7.89 |
| 1295 | 7.86 | 1296 | 7.84 | 1297 | 7.79 | 1298 | 7.75 | 1299 | 7.70 |
| 1300 | 7.67 | 1310 | 7.29 | 1320 | 6.98 | 1330 | 6.71 | 1340 | 6.48 |
| 1350 | 6.27 | 1360 | 6.08 | 1370 | 5.92 | 1380 | 5.79 | 1390 | 5.65 |
| 1400 | 5.52 | 1420 | 5.34 | 1440 | 5.15 | 1460 | 4.18 | 1500 | 3.94 |

TOTAL VOLUME THIS HYDROGRAPH $=$ 21.36(Ac.Ft)

## 10-YEAR

Program Package Serial Number: 2061
03/31/11 FILE: HPBP INPUT DATA: English Units RAINFALL SOIL FILE: English (In) OUTPUT DATA: English Units PAGE 1 LOS ANGELES COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT

PROG F0601M
MODIFIED RATIONAL METHOD HYDROLOGY - STORM YEAR = 10 SOIL DATA FILE: C:\civild ${ }^{\text {Ccst_soilx_83.dat }}$

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | STORM | DAY 4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | SUBAREA | SUBAREA | TOTAL | TOTAL | CONV | CONV | CONV | CONV | CONV | CONTROL | SOIL |  | RAIN | PCT |
| LOCAT | ION | AREA(Ac) | Q(CFS) | AREA(Ac) | Q(CFS) | TYPE | LNGTH(Ft) | SLOPE | SIZE(Ft) | Z | Q(CFS) | NAME | TC | ZONE | IMPV |
| 159 | 139A | . 0 | . 00 | . 0 | . 00 | 0 | 0. | . 00000 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 4 | 99 | A35 | . 00 |
| 159 | 140B | 16.5 | 27.99 | 16.5 | 27.99 | 0 | 0. | . 00000 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 2 | 12 | A35 | . 40 |
| 159 | 141C | . 0 | . 00 | . 0 | . 00 | 0 | 0. | . 00000 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 2 | 99 | A35 | . 00 |
| 159 | 142C | . 0 | . 00 | . 0 | . 00 | 0 | 0. | . 00000 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 2 | 99 | A35 | . 00 |
| 159 | 143C | . 0 | . 00 | . 0 | . 00 | 0 | 0. | . 00000 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 2 | 99 | A35 | . 00 |
| 159 | 144C | . 0 | . 00 | . 0 | . 00 | 0 | 0. | . 00000 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 2 | 99 | A35 | . 00 |
| 159 | 145B | . 0 | . 00 | 16.5 | 27.99 | 0 | 0. | . 000000 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 2 | 99 | A35 | . 00 |
| 159 | 146A | 31.6 | 61.37 | 31.6 | 61.37 | 0 | 0. | . 00000 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 2 | 9 | A35 | . 23 |

* CONFLUENCE Q'S


| LOCATION |  | SUBAREA | SUBAREA | TOTAL | TOTAL | CONV | CONV | CONV | CONV | CONV | CONTROL | SOIL |  | RAIN | PCT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | AREA(Ac) | Q(CFS) | AREA(Ac) | Q(CFS) | TYPE | LNGTH(Ft) | SLOPE | SIZE(Ft) | Z | Q(CFS) | NAME | TC | ZONE | IMPV |
| 159 | 147AB | 16.5 | 27.99 | 48.1 | 89.36 | 1 | 590. | . 08500 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 2 | 0 | A35 | . 00 |
| 159 | 148A | 16.2 | 25.38 | 64.3 | 112.85 | 0 | 0. | . 00000 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 4 | 11 | A35 | . 40 |
| 159 | 149A | . 0 | . 00 | 64.3 | 112.85 | 1 | 1180. | . 05100 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 4 | 99 | A35 | . 00 |
| 159 | 150B | 13.9 | 24.16 | 13.9 | 24.16 | 0 | 0. | . 00000 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 4 | 9 | A35 | . 40 |
| 159 | 151B | . 0 | . 00 | 13.9 | 24.16 | 0 | 0. | . 00000 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 4 | 99 | A35 | . 00 |
| 159 | 152A | 12.5 | 20.71 | 76.8 | 118.60 | 0 | 0. | . 00000 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 4 | 10 | A35 | . 40 |

 * 159 153AB TAB 1159 QAB $134.18 \mathrm{QA} 118.03 \mathrm{QB} \quad 16.15$ $\qquad$

| LOCATION |  | SUBAREA | SUBAREA | TOTAL | TOTAL | CONV | CONV | CONV | CONV | CONV | CONTROL | SOIL |  | RAIN | PCT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | AREA(Ac) | Q(CFS) | AREA(Ac) | Q(CFS) | TYPE | LNGTH(Ft) | SLOPE | SIZE(Ft) | Z | Q(CFS) | NAME | TC | ZONE | IMPV |
| 159 | 153AB | 13.9 | 24.16 | 90.7 | 134.18 | 1 | 990. | . 06100 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 4 | 0 | A35 | . 00 |
| 159 | 154B | . 0 | . 00 | . 0 | 24.16 | 0 | 0. | . 00000 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 4 | 99 | A35 | . 00 |
| 159 | 155B | 21.3 | 35.30 | 21.3 | 35.30 | 4 | 1470. | . 03400 | 3.00 | . 00 | 0. | 4 | 10 | A35 | . 40 |
| 159 | 156B | . 0 | . 00 | 21.3 | 34.20 | 0 | 0. | . 00000 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 2 | 99 | A35 | . 00 |
| 159 | 157B | . 0 | . 00 | 21.3 | 34.20 | 4 | 1760. | . 04100 | 2.00 | . 00 | 0. | 2 | 99 | A35 | . 00 |
| 159 | 158B | 33.8 | 37.43 | 55.1 | 68.96 | 0 | 0. | . 00000 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 4 | 18 | A35 | . 20 | * CONFLUENCE Q'S



| LOCATION |  | SUBAREA | SUBAREA | TOTAL | TOTAL | CONV | CONV | CONV | CONV | CONV | CONTROL | SOIL |  | RAIN | PCT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | AREA(Ac) | Q(CFS) | AREA(Ac) | Q(CFS) | TYPE | LNGTH(Ft) | SLOPE | SIZE(Ft) | Z | Q (CFS) | NAME | TC | ZONE | IMPV |
| 159 | 159AB | 55.1 | 68.96 | 145.8 | 196.69 | 0 | 0. | . 00000 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 4 | 0 | A35 | . 00 |
| 159 | 160A | . 0 | . 00 | 145.8 | 196.69 | 0 | 0. | . 00000 | . 00 | . 00 | 0. | 4 | 99 | A35 | . 00 |

03/31/11 FILE: HPBP INPUT DATA: English Units RAINFALL SOIL FILE: English (In) OUTPUT DATA: English Units PAGE 2

| HYDROGRAPH AT |  | 159 | 160A | STO | DAY 4 |  | REDUCTION | FACTOR $=$ | 1.000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TIME | Q | TIME | Q | TIME | Q | TIME | Q | TIME | Q |
| 0 | . 00 | 100 | 5.81 | 200 | 6.01 | 300 | 6.38 | 400 | 6.85 |
| 500 | 7.43 | 600 | 8.14 | 700 | 9.06 | 800 | 10.29 | 900 | 12.06 |
| 1000 | 15.02 | 1050 | 18.65 | 1100 | 24.67 | 1110 | 28.25 | 1120 | 36.10 |
| 1130 | 45.39 | 1131 | 46.43 | 1132 | 47.47 | 1133 | 48.59 | 1134 | 49.72 |
| 1135 | 50.87 | 1136 | 52.12 | 1137 | 53.46 | 1138 | 54.93 | 1139 | 56.27 |
| 1140 | 57.77 | 1141 | 59.60 | 1142 | 61.53 | 1143 | 63.57 | 1144 | 65.75 |
| 1145 | 68.52 | 1146 | 71.42 | 1147 | 74.56 | 1148 | 78.05 | 1149 | 84.28 |
| 1150 | 90.89 | 1151 | 98.48 | 1152 | 108.01 | 1153 | 119.37 | 1154 | 129.78 |
| 1155 | 141.28 | 1156 | 153.11 | 1157 | 164.76 | 1158 | 176.04 | 1159 | 185.92 |
| 1160 | 193.25 | 1161 | 196.69 | 1162 | 196.12 | 1163 | 191.28 | 1164 | 183.26 |
| 1165 | 173.12 | 1166 | 161.90 | 1167 | 147.59 | 1168 | 133.20 | 1169 | 119.08 |
| 1170 | 105.52 | 1171 | 92.70 | 1172 | 83.34 | 1173 | 75.26 | 1174 | 68.32 |
| 1175 | 62.23 | 1176 | 56.76 | 1177 | 52.09 | 1178 | 48.23 | 1179 | 45.05 |
| 1180 | 42.26 | 1181 | 39.87 | 1182 | 37.75 | 1183 | 35.90 | 1184 | 34.21 |
| 1185 | 32.71 | 1186 | 31.40 | 1187 | 30.26 | 1188 | 29.17 | 1189 | 28.21 |
| 1190 | 27.31 | 1191 | 26.53 | 1192 | 25.81 | 1193 | 25.12 | 1194 | 24.51 |
| 1195 | 23.93 | 1196 | 23.40 | 1197 | 22.91 | 1198 | 22.47 | 1199 | 22.02 |
| 1200 | 21.61 | 1201 | 21.20 | 1202 | 20.81 | 1203 | 20.46 | 1204 | 20.12 |
| 1205 | 19.79 | 1206 | 19.47 | 1207 | 19.14 | 1208 | 18.85 | 1209 | 18.58 |
| 1210 | 18.31 | 1211 | 18.06 | 1212 | 17.83 | 1213 | 17.60 | 1214 | 17.37 |
| 1215 | 17.17 | 1216 | 16.94 | 1217 | 16.73 | 1218 | 16.53 | 1219 | 16.33 |
| 1220 | 16.16 | 1221 | 15.99 | 1222 | 15.80 | 1223 | 15.62 | 1224 | 15.42 |
| 1225 | 15.27 | 1226 | 15.11 | 1227 | 14.97 | 1228 | 14.81 | 1229 | 14.67 |
| 1230 | 14.53 | 1231 | 14.39 | 1232 | 14.27 | 1233 | 14.14 | 1234 | 14.01 |
| 1235 | 13.89 | 1236 | 13.78 | 1237 | 13.65 | 1238 | 13.55 | 1239 | 13.40 |
| 1240 | 13.31 | 1241 | 13.19 | 1242 | 13.11 | 1243 | 12.99 | 1244 | 12.90 |
| 1245 | 12.79 | 1246 | 12.68 | 1247 | 12.59 | 1248 | 12.49 | 1249 | 12.41 |
| 1250 | 12.33 | 1251 | 12.23 | 1252 | 12.15 | 1253 | 12.05 | 1254 | 11.98 |
| 1255 | 11.91 | 1256 | 11.82 | 1257 | 11.75 | 1258 | 11.66 | 1259 | 11.60 |
| 1260 | 11.51 | 1261 | 11.47 | 1262 | 11.38 | 1263 | 11.32 | 1264 | 11.25 |
| 1265 | 11.17 | 1266 | 11.12 | 1267 | 11.06 | 1268 | 10.98 | 1269 | 10.92 |
| 1270 | 10.85 | 1271 | 10.80 | 1272 | 10.73 | 1273 | 10.68 | 1274 | 10.62 |
| 1275 | 10.56 | 1276 | 10.50 | 1277 | 10.44 | 1278 | 10.37 | 1279 | 10.29 |
| 1280 | 10.24 | 1281 | 10.20 | 1282 | 10.13 | 1283 | 10.08 | 1284 | 10.05 |
| 1285 | 10.01 | 1286 | 9.94 | 1287 | 9.90 | 1288 | 9.87 | 1289 | 9.81 |
| 1290 | 9.76 | 1291 | 9.71 | 1292 | 9.64 | 1293 | 9.60 | 1294 | 9.53 |
| 1295 | 9.49 | 1296 | 9.47 | 1297 | 9.41 | 1298 | 9.37 | 1299 | 9.31 |
| 1300 | 9.29 | 1310 | 8.87 | 1320 | 8.49 | 1330 | 8.19 | 1340 | 7.92 |
| 1350 | 7.65 | 1360 | 7.38 | 1370 | 7.14 | 1380 | 6.93 | 1390 | 6.70 |
| 1400 | 6.51 | 1420 | 6.23 | 1440 | 5.97 | 1460 | 4.82 | 1500 | 4.82 |

## 25-YEAR

Program Package Serial Number: 2061
$03 / 31 / 11$ FILE: HPBP INPUT DATA: English Units RAINFALL SOIL FILE: English (In) OUTPUT DATA: English Units $\quad$ PAGE 1 LOS ANGELES COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT

PROG F0601M


Program Package Serial Number: 2061
03/31/11 FILE: HPBP INPUT DATA: English Units RAINFALL SOIL FILE: English (In) OUTPUT DATA: English Units LOS ANGELES COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT MODIFIED RATIONAL METHOD HYDROLOGY - STORM YEAR = 25 SOIL DATA FILE:

| HYDROG | APH AT | 159 | 160A | STO | DAY 4 |  | REDUCTION | FACTOR | 1.000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TIME | Q | TIME | Q | TIME | Q | TIME | Q | TIME |  |
| 0 | . 00 | 100 | 7.49 | 200 | 7.83 | 300 | 8.37 | 400 | 8.96 |
| 500 | 9.68 | 600 | 10.55 | 700 | 11.69 | 800 | 13.21 | 900 | 15.44 |
| 1000 | 19.17 | 1050 | 23.74 | 1100 | 34.03 | 1110 | 40.86 | 1120 | 50.91 |
| 1130 | 62.83 | 1131 | 64.21 | 1132 | 65.60 | 1133 | 67.11 | 1134 | 68.65 |
| 1135 | 70.03 | 1136 | 71.57 | 1137 | 73.29 | 1138 | 75.20 | 1139 | 77.17 |
| 1140 | 79.41 | 1141 | 82.08 | 1142 | 84.86 | 1143 | 87.86 | 1144 | 91.16 |
| 1145 | 95.26 | 1146 | 99.54 | 1147 | 104.06 | 1148 | 109.12 | 1149 | 118.68 |
| 1150 | 128.96 | 1151 | 141.00 | 1152 | 156.16 | 1153 | 174.33 | 1154 | 190.88 |
| 1155 | 208.48 | 1156 | 226.41 | 1157 | 243.65 | 1158 | 258.45 | 1159 | 267.63 |
| 1160 | 271.05 | 1161 | 267.21 | 1162 | 256.53 | 1163 | 237.16 | 1164 | 215.48 |
| 1165 | 193.14 | 1166 | 170.78 | 1167 | 149.27 | 1168 | 133.17 | 1169 | 119.14 |
| 1170 | 107.19 | 1171 | 96.72 | 1172 | 87.87 | 1173 | 80.19 | 1174 | 73.62 |
| 1175 | 68.10 | 1176 | 63.19 | 1177 | 58.99 | 1178 | 55.24 | 1179 | 51.97 |
| 1180 | 48.98 | 1181 | 46.37 | 1182 | 43.77 | 1183 | 41.83 | 1184 | 39.98 |
| 1185 | 38.42 | 1186 | 36.97 | 1187 | 35.76 | 1188 | 34.61 | 1189 | 33.55 |
| 1190 | 32.60 | 1191 | 31.70 | 1192 | 30.93 | 1193 | 30.20 | 1194 | 29.54 |
| 1195 | 28.87 | 1196 | 28.28 | 1197 | 27.69 | 1198 | 27.18 | 1199 | 26.66 |
| 1200 | 26.16 | 1201 | 25.70 | 1202 | 25.23 | 1203 | 24.82 | 1204 | 24.42 |
| 1205 | 24.07 | 1206 | 23.70 | 1207 | 23.35 | 1208 | 23.03 | 1209 | 22.73 |
| 1210 | 22.46 | 1211 | 22.17 | 1212 | 21.89 | 1213 | 21.62 | 1214 | 21.35 |
| 1215 | 21.12 | 1216 | 20.90 | 1217 | 20.65 | 1218 | 20.40 | 1219 | 20.17 |
| 1220 | 19.94 | 1221 | 19.78 | 1222 | 19.55 | 1223 | 19.36 | 1224 | 19.12 |
| 1225 | 18.96 | 1226 | 18.77 | 1227 | 18.62 | 1228 | 18.46 | 1229 | 18.28 |
| 1230 | 18.14 | 1231 | 17.96 | 1232 | 17.81 | 1233 | 17.67 | 1234 | 17.50 |
| 1235 | 17.34 | 1236 | 17.21 | 1237 | 17.06 | 1238 | 16.97 | 1239 | 16.81 |
| 1240 | 16.69 | 1241 | 16.53 | 1242 | 16.41 | 1243 | 16.27 | 1244 | 16.16 |
| 1245 | 16.05 | 1246 | 15.91 | 1247 | 15.81 | 1248 | 15.71 | 1249 | 15.58 |
| 1250 | 15.48 | 1251 | 15.38 | 1252 | 15.25 | 1253 | 15.16 | 1254 | 15.07 |
| 1255 | 14.99 | 1256 | 14.87 | 1257 | 14.78 | 1258 | 14.67 | 1259 | 14.59 |
| 1260 | 14.51 | 1261 | 14.43 | 1262 | 14.34 | 1263 | 14.26 | 1264 | 14.15 |
| 1265 | 14.07 | 1266 | 14.00 | 1267 | 13.93 | 1268 | 13.83 | 1269 | 13.77 |
| 1270 | 13.68 | 1271 | 13.62 | 1272 | 13.56 | 1273 | 13.49 | 1274 | 13.41 |
| 1275 | 13.30 | 1276 | 13.23 | 1277 | 13.16 | 1278 | 13.06 | 1279 | 13.00 |
| 1280 | 12.95 | 1281 | 12.91 | 1282 | 12.83 | 1283 | 12.78 | 1284 | 12.76 |
| 1285 | 12.71 | 1286 | 12.61 | 1287 | 12.54 | 1288 | 12.48 | 1289 | 12.38 |
| 1290 | 12.33 | 1291 | 12.27 | 1292 | 12.22 | 1293 | 12.17 | 1294 | 12.09 |
| 1295 | 12.05 | 1296 | 12.04 | 1297 | 11.95 | 1298 | 11.91 | 1299 | 11.82 |
| 1300 | 11.81 | 1310 | 11.29 | 1320 | 10.87 | 1330 | 10.50 | 1340 | 10.19 |
| 1350 | 9.87 | 1360 | 9.53 | 1370 | 9.24 | 1380 | 8.97 | 1390 | 8.70 |
| 1400 | 8.47 | 1420 | 8.13 | 1440 | 7.79 | 1460 | 6.27 | 1500 | 6.28 |

TOTAL VOLUME THIS HYDROGRAPH $=$ 33.93(Ac.Ft)

50-YEAR

Program Package Serial Number: 2061
03/31/11
FILE: HPBP
INPUT DATA: English Units RAINFALL SOIL FILE: English (In) OUTPUT DATA: English Units LOS ANGELES COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT

PROG F0601M
 MODIFIED RATIONAL METHOD HYDROLOGY - STORM YEAR $=50$ SOIL DATA FILE:

| HYDROG | APH AT | 159 | 160A | Sto | DAY 4 |  | REDUCTION | FACTOR | 1.000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TIME | Q | TIME | Q | TIME | Q | TIME | Q | TIME | Q |
| 0 | . 00 | 100 | 8.85 | 200 | 9.25 | 300 | 9.86 | 400 | 10.53 |
| 500 | 11.35 | 600 | 12.35 | 700 | 13.64 | 800 | 15.42 | 900 | 18.02 |
| 1000 | 22.29 | 1050 | 27.59 | 1100 | 41.93 | 1110 | 50.51 | 1120 | 62.00 |
| 1130 | 75.80 | 1131 | 77.45 | 1132 | 79.11 | 1133 | 80.66 | 1134 | 82.26 |
| 1135 | 83.94 | 1136 | 85.85 | 1137 | 88.01 | 1138 | 90.48 | 1139 | 93.03 |
| 1140 | 95.93 | 1141 | 99.38 | 1142 | 102.94 | 1143 | 106.48 | 1144 | 110.39 |
| 1145 | 115.41 | 1146 | 120.65 | 1147 | 126.32 | 1148 | 132.50 | 1149 | 144.71 |
| 1150 | 157.76 | 1151 | 173.57 | 1152 | 193.38 | 1153 | 216.59 | 1154 | 237.60 |
| 1155 | 260.33 | 1156 | 283.35 | 1157 | 303.16 | 1158 | 317.66 | 1159 | 324.45 |
| 1160 | 322.52 | 1161 | 305.69 | 1162 | 282.28 | 1163 | 255.78 | 1164 | 228.05 |
| 1165 | 200.19 | 1166 | 178.75 | 1167 | 159.50 | 1168 | 142.74 | 1169 | 127.94 |
| 1170 | 115.22 | 1171 | 104.42 | 1172 | 95.29 | 1173 | 87.44 | 1174 | 80.82 |
| 1175 | 75.24 | 1176 | 70.25 | 1177 | 66.05 | 1178 | 62.34 | 1179 | 59.11 |
| 1180 | 56.07 | 1181 | 53.61 | 1182 | 51.15 | 1183 | 49.11 | 1184 | 46.88 |
| 1185 | 45.12 | 1186 | 43.38 | 1187 | 41.72 | 1188 | 40.30 | 1189 | 38.94 |
| 1190 | 37.69 | 1191 | 36.63 | 1192 | 35.68 | 1193 | 34.75 | 1194 | 33.96 |
| 1195 | 33.14 | 1196 | 32.41 | 1197 | 31.72 | 1198 | 31.12 | 1199 | 30.51 |
| 1200 | 29.92 | 1201 | 29.38 | 1202 | 28.83 | 1203 | 28.39 | 1204 | 27.93 |
| 1205 | 27.52 | 1206 | 27.10 | 1207 | 26.72 | 1208 | 26.39 | 1209 | 26.03 |
| 1210 | 25.68 | 1211 | 25.34 | 1212 | 25.06 | 1213 | 24.74 | 1214 | 24.48 |
| 1215 | 24.22 | 1216 | 23.92 | 1217 | 23.62 | 1218 | 23.34 | 1219 | 23.11 |
| 1220 | 22.84 | 1221 | 22.67 | 1222 | 22.41 | 1223 | 22.20 | 1224 | 21.92 |
| 1225 | 21.75 | 1226 | 21.58 | 1227 | 21.36 | 1228 | 21.19 | 1229 | 21.02 |
| 1230 | 20.86 | 1231 | 20.65 | 1232 | 20.48 | 1233 | 20.28 | 1234 | 20.09 |
| 1235 | 19.95 | 1236 | 19.86 | 1237 | 19.67 | 1238 | 19.53 | 1239 | 19.35 |
| 1240 | 19.21 | 1241 | 19.04 | 1242 | 18.91 | 1243 | 18.78 | 1244 | 18.66 |
| 1245 | 18.50 | 1246 | 18.39 | 1247 | 18.28 | 1248 | 18.12 | 1249 | 18.01 |
| 1250 | 17.90 | 1251 | 17.80 | 1252 | 17.65 | 1253 | 17.55 | 1254 | 17.45 |
| 1255 | 17.35 | 1256 | 17.21 | 1257 | 17.11 | 1258 | 17.02 | 1259 | 16.89 |
| 1260 | 16.80 | 1261 | 16.75 | 1262 | 16.61 | 1263 | 16.52 | 1264 | 16.43 |
| 1265 | 16.34 | 1266 | 16.22 | 1267 | 16.14 | 1268 | 16.07 | 1269 | 16.00 |
| 1270 | 15.89 | 1271 | 15.82 | 1272 | 15.74 | 1273 | 15.61 | 1274 | 15.52 |
| 1275 | 15.43 | 1276 | 15.35 | 1277 | 15.27 | 1278 | 15.16 | 1279 | 15.10 |
| 1280 | 15.04 | 1281 | 14.99 | 1282 | 14.94 | 1283 | 14.88 | 1284 | 14.81 |
| 1285 | 14.74 | 1286 | 14.62 | 1287 | 14.53 | 1288 | 14.45 | 1289 | 14.34 |
| 1290 | 14.32 | 1291 | 14.26 | 1292 | 14.16 | 1293 | 14.11 | 1294 | 14.06 |
| 1295 | 14.00 | 1296 | 13.94 | 1297 | 13.85 | 1298 | 13.83 | 1299 | 13.73 |
| 1300 | 13.68 | 1310 | 13.12 | 1320 | 12.64 | 1330 | 12.24 | 1340 | 11.88 |
| 1350 | 11.51 | 1360 | 11.12 | 1370 | 10.80 | 1380 | 10.50 | 1390 | 10.19 |
| 1400 | 9.93 | 1420 | 9.56 | 1440 | 9.17 | 1460 | 7.46 | 1500 | 7.47 |

TOTAL VOLUME THIS HYDROGRAPH $=39.81$ (Ac.Ft)

## 9.B. Hydrologic Reference Graphs \& Table

1. 50-Year, 24-Hour Isohyet (LACDPW)
2. Runoff Coefficient Curves for Soil Types 2 and 4
3. Los Angeles County Proportion Impervious Data Table
4. Los Angeles County Debris Production Rates for Los Angeles Basin
5. Los Angeles County Peak Bulking Factors for Los Angeles Basin





## Proportion Impervious Data

| Code | Land Use Description | \% Impervious |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| 1111 | High-Density Single Family Residential | 42 |
| 1112 | Low-Density Single Family Residential | 21 |
| 1121 | Mixed Multi-Family Residential | 74 |
| 1122 | Duplexes, Triplexes and 2-or 3-Unit Condominiums and Townhouses | 55 |
| 1123 | Low-Rise Apartments, Condominiums, and Townhouses | 86 |
| 1124 | Medium-Rise Apartments and Condominiums | 86 |
| 1125 | High-Rise Apartments and Condominiums | 90 |
| 1131 | Trailer Parks and Mobile Home Courts, High-Density | 91 |
| 1132 | Mobile Home Courts and Subdivisions, Low-Density | 42 |
| 1140 | Mixed Residential | 59 |
| 1151 | Rural Residential, High-Density | 15 |
| 1152 | Rural Residential, Low-Density | 10 |
| 1211 | Low- and Medium-Rise Major Office Use | 91 |
| 1212 | High-Rise Major Office Use | 91 |
| 1213 | Skyscrapers | 91 |
| 1221 | Regional Shopping Center | 95 |
| 1222 | Retail Centers (Non-Strip With Contiguous Interconnected Off-Street | 96 |
| 1223 | Modern Strip Development | 96 |
| 1224 | Older Strip Development | 97 |
| 1231 | Commercial Storage | 90 |
| 1232 | Commercial Recreation | 90 |
| 1233 | Hotels and Motels | 96 |
| 1234 | Attended Pay Public Parking Facilities | 91 |
| 1241 | Government Offices | 91 |
| 1242 | Police and Sheriff Stations | 91 |
| 1243 | Fire Stations | 91 |
| 1244 | Major Medical Health Care Facilities | 74 |
| 1245 | Religious Facilities | 82 |
| 1246 | Other Public Facilities | 91 |
| 1247 | Non-Attended Public Parking Facilities | 91 |
| 1251 | Correctional Facilities | 91 |
| 1252 | Special Care Facilities | 74 |
| 1253 | Other Special Use Facilities | 86 |
| 1261 | Pre-Schools/Day Care Centers | 68 |
| 1262 | Elementary Schools | 82 |
| 1263 | Junior or Intermediate High Schools | 82 |
| 1264 | Senior High Schools | 82 |
| 1265 | Colleges and Universities | 47 |
| 1266 | Trade Schools and Professional Training Facilities | 91 |
| 1271 | Base (Built-up Area) | 65 |
| 1271.01 | Base High-Density Single Family Residential | 42 |
| 1271.02 | Base Duplexes, Triplexes and 2-or 3-Unit Condominiums and T | 25 |
|  |  | 92 |


| Code | Land Use Description | \% Impervious |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1271.03 | Base Government Offices | 91 |
| 1271.04 | Base Fire Stations | 91 |
| 1271.05 | Base Non-Attended Public Parking Facilities | 91 |
| 1271.06 | Base Air Field | 45 |
| 1271.07 | Base Petroleum Refining and Processing | 91 |
| 1271.08 | Base Mineral Extraction - Oil and Gas | 10 |
| 1271.09 | Base Harbor Facilities | 91 |
| 1271.10 | Base Navigation Aids | 47 |
| 1271.11 | Base Developed Local Parks and Recreation | 10 |
| 1271.12 | Base Vacant Undifferentiated | 1 |
| 1272 | Vacant Area | 2 |
| 1273 | Air Field | 45 |
| 1274 | Former Base (Built-up Area) | 65 |
| 1275 | Former Base Vacant Area | 2 |
| 1276 | Former Base Air Field | 91 |
| 1311 | Manufacturing, Assembly, and Industrial Services | 91 |
| 1312 | Motion Picture and Television Studio Lots | 82 |
| 1313 | Packing Houses and Grain Elevators | 96 |
| 1314 | Research and Development | 91 |
| 1321 | Manufacturing | 91 |
| 1322 | Petroleum Refining and Processing | 91 |
| 1323 | Open Storage | 66 |
| 1324 | Major Metal Processing | 91 |
| 1325 | Chemical Processing | 91 |
| 1331 | Mineral Extraction - Other Than Oil and Gas | 10 |
| 1332 | Mineral Extraction - Oil and Gas | 10 |
| 1340 | Wholesaling and Warehousing | 91 |
| 1411 | Airports | 91 |
| 1411.01 | Airstrip | 10 |
| 1412 | Railroads | 15 |
| 1412.01 | Railroads-Attended Pay Public Parking Facilities | 91 |
| 1412.02 | Railroads-Non-Attended Public Parking Facilities | 91 |
| 1412.03 | Railroads-Manufacturing, Assembly, and Industrial Services | 91 |
| 1412.04 | Railroads-Petroleum Refining and Processing | 91 |
| 1412.05 | Railroads-Open Storage | 66 |
| 1412.06 | Railroads-Truck Terminals | 91 |
| 1413 | Freeways and Major Roads | 91 |
| 1414 | Park-and-Ride Lots | 91 |
| 1415 | Bus Terminals and Yards | 91 |
| 1416 | Truck Terminals | 91 |
| 1417 | Harbor Facilities | 91 |
| 1418 | Navigation Aids | 47 |
| 1420 | Communication Facilities | 82 |
| 1420.01 | Communication Facilities-Antenna | 2 |


| Code | Land Use Description | \% Impervious |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1431 | Electrical Power Facilities | 47 |
| 1431.01 | Electrical Power Facilities-Powerlines (Urban) | 2 |
| 1431.02 | Electrical Power Facilities-Powerlines (Rural) | 1 |
| 1432 | Solid Waste Disposal Facilities | 15 |
| 1433 | Liquid Waste Disposal Facilities | 96 |
| 1434 | Water Storage Facilities | 91 |
| 1435 | Natural Gas and Petroleum Facilities | 91 |
| 1435.01 | Natural Gas and Petroleum Facilities-Manufacturing, Assembly, and In | 91 |
| 1435.02 | Natural Gas and Petroleum Facilities-Petroleum Refining and Processing | 91 |
| 1435.03 | Natural Gas and Petroleum Facilities-Mineral Extraction - Oil and Gas | 10 |
| 1435.04 | Natural Gas and Petroleum Facilities-Vacant Undifferentiated | 1 |
| 1436 | Water Transfer Facilities | 96 |
| 1437 | Improved Flood Waterways and Structures | 100 |
| 1440 | Maintenance Yards | 91 |
| 1450 | Mixed Transportation | 90 |
| 1460 | Mixed Transportation and Utility | 91 |
| 1460.01 | Mixed Utility and Transportation-Improved Flood Waterways and Structures | 100 |
| 1460.02 | Mixed Utility and Transportation-Railroads | 15 |
| 1460.03 | Mixed Utility and Transportation-Freeways and Major Roads | 91 |
| 1500 | Mixed Commercial and Industrial | 91 |
| 1600 | Mixed Urban | 89 |
| 1700 | Under Construction (Use appropriate value) | 91 |
| 1810 | Golf Courses | 3 |
| 1821 | Developed Local Parks and Recreation | 10 |
| 1822 | Undeveloped Local Parks and Recreation | 2 |
| 1831 | Developed Regional Parks and Recreation | 2 |
| 1832 | Undeveloped Regional Parks and Recreation | 1 |
| 1840 | Cemeteries | 10 |
| 1850 | Wildlife Preserves and Sanctuaries | 2 |
| 1850.01 | Wildlife-Commercial Recreation | 90 |
| 1850.02 | Wildlife-Other Special Use Facilities | 86 |
| 1850.03 | Wildlife-Developed Local Parks and Recreation | 10 |
| 1860 | Specimen Gardens and Arboreta | 15 |
| 1870 | Beach Parks | 10 |
| 1880 | Other Open Space and Recreation | 10 |
| 2110 | Irrigated Cropland and Improved Pasture Land | 2 |
| 2120 | Non-Irrigated Cropland and Improved Pasture Land | 2 |
| 2200 | Orchards and Vineyards | 2 |
| 2300 | Nurseries | 15 |
| 2400 | Dairy, Intensive Livestock, and Associated Facilities | 42 |
| 2500 | Poultry Operations | 62 |
| 2600 | Other Agriculture | 42 |
| 2700 | Horse Ranches | 42 |


| Code | Land Use Description | \% Impervious |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| 3100 | Vacant Undifferentiated | 1 |
| 3200 | Abandoned Orchards and Vineyards | 2 |
| 3300 | Vacant With Limited Improvements (Use appropriate value) | 42 |
| 3400 | Beaches (Vacant) | 1 |
| 4100 | Water, Undifferentiated | 100 |
| 4200 | Harbor Water Facilities | 100 |
| 4300 | Marina Water Facilities | 100 |
| 4400 | Water Within a Military Installation | 100 |

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## 9.C. Reference Plans:

1. FEMA FIRM Panel 06037C2025F, Effective September 26, 2008
2. FEMA FIRM Panel 06037C2026F, Effective September 26, 2008
3. PD 407
4. PD 1382
5. PD 1403
6. PD 1703
7. State RWQCB Clarification Letter to LACDPW


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Arnold Schwarzenegger

December 15, 2006

Mark Pestrella, Assistant Deputy Director<br>Department of Public Works<br>County of Los Angeles<br>700 South Fremont Ave.<br>Alhambra, CA 91803<br>Directors, Department of Public Works and<br>Directors, Department of Planning<br>Municipal Permittees within County of Los Angeles

## CLARIFICATION TO PART 4.D. DEVELOPMENT PLANNING PROGRAM, THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY MUNICIPAL STORM WATER PERMIT, ORDER No. 01-182, NPDES PERMIT No. CAS004001

Dear Mr. Pestrella and Municipal Directors:
Thank you for requesting clarification on the Development Planning requirements of the Los Angeles County Municipal Storm Water Permit (L.A. County MS4 Permit).

This letter restates the compliance expectation of the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region (L.A. Water Board), when it adopted the requirements in 'Part 4 §D, Development Planning' of the L.A. County MS4 Permit. Part 4.D contains specific provisions that are fully enforceable, and which were also contained in the Development Planning Model Program submitted by the L.A. County Permitees, and which was approved in 2000.

Our evaluation of the implementation of the Development Planning and Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plan (SUSMP) requirements on land development projects in Los Angeles County has revealed that many Permittees' planning and public works departments and their associated staff, including architects, planners and engineers have failed to integrate SUSMP implementation adequately with other storm water quality management strategies required in the L.A. County MS4 permit. The L.A. Water Board has identified several instances of inadequate or uncoordinated implementation by Permitttes for 'Part 4.D Development Planning'.

## U.S. EPA Guidance

In areas undergoing new development or redevelopment, the most effective method of controlling impacts from storm water discharges is to limit the amount of rainfall that is converted to runoff. By utilizing design techniques that incorporate on-site storage and infiltration, and minimizing the amount of directly connected impervious surfaces, the amount of runoff generated from the site can be significantly reduced (Preliminary Data Summary of Urban Storm Water Best Management Practices, EPA 821-R-99-012, August 1999).

The three provisions in Part 4.D are consistent with guidance in Chapter 5 of Preliminary Data Summary of Urban Storm Water Best Management Practices. The U.S. EPA guidance states that in order to meet the goals of post-development peak discharge rate, volume and pollutant loading to receiving waters being the same as pre-development values, BMPs should be implemented to achieve three main objectives: flow control, pollutant removal and pollutant source reduction.

## California BMP Manual

Similarly, Section 2.4 of the California Stormwater Quality Association (CASQA) BMP Handbook for Development and Redevelopment (2003), in its discussion on planning and design principles, reiterates the provisions in Part 4.D. These principles promote three basic strategies in the following order of preference based on effectiveness and costs: (1) reduce or eliminate post-project runoff; (2) control sources of pollutants; and (3) treat contaminated storm water runoff before discharging it to natural water bodies.

## Groundwater Quality Protection Concern

Some Permittees have expressed a concern that infiltration of storm water may present risks to groundwater aquifers. Generally, the common pollutants in storm water are filtered or adsorbed by soil, and unlike hydrophobic solvents and salts, do not cause groundwater contamination. In any case, infiltration of 1-2 inches of rainfall in semi-arid areas like Southern California where there is a high rate of evapo-transpiration, presents minimal risks.

The Water Augmentation Study conducted by the Los Angeles and San Gabriel Rivers Watershed Council, in partnership with several agencies including water districts, municipalities, and the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, indicates that the infiltration of storm water, with appropriate pretreatment, does not adversely impact groundwater quality (Los Angeles Basin Water Augmentation Study, August 2005). You may view the study at www.lasgrwc.org/WAS.htm

Infiltration of storm water discharges from heavy industrial areas is seldom appropriate. Where there is a real concern on the risk of groundwater contamination from preexisting soil contamination or heavy vehicular traffic when installing infiltration systems such as extended detention basins, the L.A. Water Board and the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) developed guidance to ensure an adequate analysis for proper

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siting. See, Infiltration Basin -Site Selection Study, Volumes I, II, and III June 2003, CTSW-RT-03-025, http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/env/stormwater/special/newsetup/index.htm

Caltrans research indicates that infiltration basins and biofiltration BMPs are technically feasible if site site-specific considerations are taken into account (Caltrans CTSW-RT-01050, BMP Retrofit Pilot Program, January 2004).

## Background of MS4 Development Planning Requirements

## Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan

On March 8, 2000, the L.A. Water Board adopted the SUSMP, and required that municipalities incorporate into the planning and design phases post-construction storm water mitigation controls for specified development and redevelopment projects. Although the SUSMP action was petitioned by some municipalities to the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board), the State Water Board directed in Water Quality Order 2000-11 that, "the Permittees shall amend codes, if necessary, not later than January 15, 2001, to give legal effect to the SUSMP requirements. The SUSMP requirements shall take effect not later than February 15, 2001."

On November 7, 2003, the L.A. Water Board transmitted the Development Planning Program Review Report after auditing four Permittee Programs (the Planning Review Report). The Planning Review Report presented and described discernible permit violations, deficiencies, and notable elements observed during the audit. Notably, the MS4 Development Planning program contained in Board Order No. 01-182 is built upon programs already established in previous Board Orders (90-079 and 96-054), after undergoing a very long process of public hearings and meetings before permit adoption.

Nearly six years later after the SUSMP was adopted, most Permittees' implementation of SUSMPs is deficient, because Permittees have not focused nor emphasized water quality pollution mitigation to protect the beneficial uses of receiving waters.

Consequently, the L.A. Water Board provides the following clarification consistent with the L.A. Water Board's mission of protecting water quality and preserving water resources:

## A. Essential Post Construction Control Requirements

1. The three provisions in Part 4.D are the essential requirements for compliance with the Development Planning requirements of the L.A. County MS4 Permit. The three provisions are to: (1) maximize the percentage of pervious surfaces to allow percolation of storm water into the ground; (2) minimize the quantity of storm water directed to impervious surfaces and the MS4; and (3) minimize pollution emanating from parking lots through the use of appropriate treatment control BMPs and good housekeeping practices.

The basic site design planning considerations for post-construction storm water BMP implementation are to:
a. Preserve the natural drainage system, protect slopes and provide controls for stream protection. These controls are achieved through the basic control measures that include infiltration, retention/detention, bioretention and biofilters;
b. Integrate fully the opportunities to maximize the percentage of pervious surfaces and minimize the volume of storm water runoff;
c. Utilize a BMP treatment-train that (i) captures and infiltrates using infiltration basins, infiltration trenches, retention and/or detention BMPs; and/or (ii) provide flow through treatment in the order of preference for the prescribed storm water quality runoff volume ( $\mathbf{Q}_{\mathrm{wv}}$ ) based on the numerical mitigation criteria in Part 4.D;
d. Identify the combination of BMP treatment trains that are to be sized, designed and constructed based on $\mathbf{Q}_{\mathrm{wv}}$ required for water quality. Using $\mathbf{Q}_{\mathbf{p}}$ from 10,20 , or $50-$ year return-period for flood management is inappropriate for water quality purposes and not cost effective. Capturing and treating a larger percentage of the annual storm water runoff volume greater than $\mathbf{Q}_{\mathbf{w v}}$ provides only a small increase in additional removal of pollutants and considerably increases the sizing and cost of the structural and treatment storm water controls; and
e. Establish in addition, for downstream channel protection, instead of $\mathbf{Q}_{\mathbf{p}}$ a flow control criteria ( $\mathrm{Q}_{\text {нмс }}$ ) which takes into consideration flow volume, duration, and frequency to maintain the predevelopment distribution of in-stream flows above the critical flow for streambed erosion, thus preserving the pre-development capacity to transport sediment, while not accelerating down stream erosion. An appropriate hydromodification flow duration control criteria might be to set the $\mathrm{Q}_{\text {нмс }}$ such that the post-construction discharge rates and duration match the ranges from 10 percent of the pre-development 2-year 24 hour peak flow up to the pre-development 10 year 24 hour peak flow, unless an alternative criterion can be demonstrated as equally protective using hydrodynamic modeling.

## 2. Measures and Approaches for Minimizing Impervious Surface Area

a. Permittees must minimize the percentage of impervious surfaces to support the percolation and infiltration of storm water into the ground and/or minimize pollutants emanating from impervious surfaces by reducing the percentage of effective impervious area to a generally accepted standard of 5 percent or less of total project area.

The U.S. EPA storm water technology fact sheet for bioretention recommends that sizing criterion should be 5 to 7 percent of the drainage area multiplied by the rational method runoff coefficient "C" determined for the site (Storm Water Technology Fact Sheet, Bioretention, U.S. EPA Document No. EPA 832-F-99-012, September 1999). However, a lower sizing criterion may be more appropriate for

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Southern California. A recent study determined that physical degradation of stream channels in semi-arid climates such as in Southern California may be detectable with watershed impervious cover between 3 and 5 percent (Effects of Increases in Peak Flows and Imperviousness on the Morphology of Southern California Stream, SCCWRP, April 2005).
b. Permittees must also control pollution emanating from impervious surfaces such as roof-tops, parking lots, and roadways through the use of appropriate source controls such as the use of low impact development (LID) and integrated water resources management strategies that:

1. Emphasize conservation and the use of on-site natural features;
2. Integrate engineered small-scale hydrologic controls to more closely reflect predevelopment hydrologic functions. Small-scale hydrologic controls are BMPs that create green infrastructure and spaces such as park-like open space, rainwater collection barrels, planter boxes, and garden-like areas that promote community awareness and improve storm water quality; and
3. Implement primarily a source control and minimize the need for large subregional and regional treatment control BMPs.
B. Plan Preparation/ Review Procedures and Guidelines
4. Permittees must possess clear and adequate legal authority in municipal storm water ordinances to address post-construction requirements in the L.A. County MS4 Permit. The legal authority must direct land developers to review and mitigate the adverse storm water quality impacts in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR), and to ensure that adequate post-construction control measures are incorporated during the development project's site planning and design phases. In addition, clear instructions should be provided on how to illustrate on plans the BMPs selected, adequate sizing, and BMP siting;
5. The selection of the treatment train of BMPs must be conducted through a methodical selection process that matches the type of BMP with the type and nature of pollutants that are expected to be generated from the site. For example, vortex separation devices installed in high commerce areas for removing trash and gross solids are not suitable for removing pollutants in dissolved state or smaller size/lighter weight fractions from vehicular traffic areas;
6. Permittees should also prescribe guidelines for the submittal of standard final SUSMP plans so that relevant storm water BMP locations and specifications in design sheets are clearly identified. Separate SUSMP detail plan sheets will facilitate technical review.

Delineation of drainage area and/or sub-areas, natural drainage systems, storm drains, and other relevant parameters at pre-development and post-development water flow paths, outfall (drainage) locations, BMP detail plans, and other relevant information should be presented. Simply inserting post-development plans within the grading plans, storm drain plans, or civil plans with unrelated detail drawings, numbers, and

## California Environmental Protection Agency

construction notes makes it difficult to review and evaluate. Small-scale controls may be combined with the landscaping plans;
4. Plan view and sectional plans for small-scale hydrologic controls for a lot size and subdrainage area of the sites should be prescribed; and
5. BMP design specifications must be incorporated in the SUSMP report together with hydrologic calculations for sizing BMPs. This report should support and show how criteria were adequately utilized in sizing BMPs (e.g., infiltration, retention/detention BMPs, bioretention facilities, etc.);

If you have any questions, please call Dr. Xavier Swamikannu at (213) 620-2094 or Carlos D. Santos at (213) 620-2093.

Sincerely,

## Original Signed

Jonathan Bishop, P.E.
Executive Officer
cc: Michael Levy, Office of the Chief Counsel, State Water Board Darrin Polhemus, Division of Water Quality, State Water Board Bruce Fujimoto, Division of Water Quality, State Water Board

## California Environmental Protection Agency

Conceptual Drainage and SUSMP (Water Quality) Map


Appendix F Noise Data/Worksheets


| 86 | 2018/11/28 |  | 62 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 87 | 2018/11/28 | 07:26:19 | 59.0 |
| 88 | 2018/11/28 | 07:26:20 | 57.3 |
| 89 | 2018/11/28 | 07:26:21 | 57 |
| 90 | 2018/11/28 | 07:26:22 | 57. |
| 91 | 2018/11/28 | 07:26:23 | 63. |
| 92 | 2018/11/28 | 07:26:24 | 70 |
| 93 | 2018/11/28 | 07:26:25 | 74 |
| 94 | 2018/11/28 | 07: 26:26 | 68 |
| 95 | 2018/11/28 | 07: 26:27 | 65 |
| 96 | 2018/11/28 | 07:26:28 | 65. |
| 97 | 2018/11/28 | 07:26:29 | 69 |
| 98 | 2018/11/28 | 07:26:30 | 74 |
| 99 | 2018/11/28 | 07:26:31 | 80 |
| 100 | 2018/11/28 | 07: 26:32 | 74 |
| 101 | 2018/11/28 | 07:26:33 | 76 |
| 102 | 2018/11/28 | 07:26:34 | 74 |
| 103 | 2018/11/28 | 07:26:35 | 72 |
| 104 | 2018/11/28 | 07: 26:36 | 77 |
| 105 | 2018/11/28 | 07: 26:37 | 73 |
| 106 | 2018/11/28 | 07:26:38 | 73. |
| 107 | 2018/11/28 | 07:26:39 | 71 |
| 108 | 2018/11/28 | 07:26:40 | 67 |
| 109 | 2018/11/28 | 07:26:41 | 64 |
| 110 | 2018/11/28 | 07: 26:42 | 62 |
| 111 | 2018/11/28 | 07:26:43 | 62 |
| 112 | 2018/11/28 | 07:26:44 | 57 |
| 113 | 2018/11/28 | 07:26:45 | 53 |
| 114 | 2018/11/28 | 07:26:46 | 51 |
| 115 | 2018/11/28 | 07: 26:47 | 51 |
| 116 | 2018/11/28 | 07: 26:48 | 54 |
| 117 | 2018/11/28 | 07:26:49 | 59 |
| 118 | 2018/11/28 | 07:26:50 | 62 |
| 119 | 2018/11/28 | 07:26:51 |  |
| 120 | 2018/11/28 | 07: 26:52 |  |
| 121 | 2018/11/28 | 07:26:53 | 73 |
| 122 | 2018/11/28 | 07:26:54 | 67 |
| 123 | 2018/11/28 | 07:26:55 | 74 |
| 124 | 2018/11/28 | 07:26:56 | 69 |
| 125 | 2018/11/28 | 07: 26:57 | 61 |
| 126 | 2018/11/28 | 07: $26: 58$ | 63. |
| 127 | 2018/11/28 | 07:26:59 | 67 |
| 128 | 2018/11/28 | 07:27:00 | 71 |
| 129 | 2018/11/28 | 07:27:01 | 66 |
| 130 | 2018/11/28 | 07:27:02 | 64 |
| 131 | 2018/11/28 | 07:27:03 | 63 |
| 132 | 2018/11/28 | 07:27:04 | 61 |
| 133 | 2018/11/28 | 07:27:05 | 63 |
| 134 | 2018/11/28 | 07:27:06 | 63 |
| 135 | 2018/11/28 | 07:27:07 | 66. |
| 136 | 2018/11/28 | 07:27:08 | 70 |
| 137 | 2018/11/28 | 07:27:09 | 71.8 |
| 138 | 2018/11/28 | 07:27:10 | 70 |
| 139 | 2018/11/28 | 07:27:11 | 71 |
| 140 | 2018/11/28 | 07:27:12 | 73 |
| 141 | 2018/11/28 | 07:27:13 |  |
| 142 | 2018/11/28 | 07:27:14 | 68 |
| 143 | 2018/11/28 | 07:27:15 | 69 |
| 144 | 2018/11/28 | 07:27:16 | 68 |
| 145 | 2018/11/28 | 07:27:17 | 67 |
| 146 | 2018/11/28 | 07:27:18 | 63. |
| 147 | 2018/11/28 | 07:27:19 | 63 |
| 148 | 2018/11/28 | 07:27:20 | 69 |
| 149 | 2018/11/28 | 07:27:21 | 72 |
| 150 | 2018/11/28 | 07:27:22 | 64 |
| 151 | 2018/11/28 | 07:27:23 | 61 |
| 152 | 2018/11/28 | 07:27:24 | 60 |
| 153 | 2018/11/28 | 07:27:25 | 63 |
| 154 | 2018/11/28 | 07:27:26 | 68 |
| 155 | 2018/11/28 | 07:27:27 | 71. |
| 156 | 2018/11/28 | 07:27:28 | 70. |
| 157 | 2018/11/28 | 07:27:29 | 72 |
| 158 | 2018/11/28 | 07:27:30 | 70 |
| 159 | 2018/11/28 | 07:27:31 | 68 |
| 160 | 2018/11/28 | 07:27:32 | 67 |
| 161 | 2018/11/28 | 07:27:33 | 65 |
| 162 | 2018/11/28 | 07:27:34 | 65 |
| 163 | 2018/11/28 | 07:27:35 | 70. |
| 164 | 2018/11/28 | 07:27:36 | 73. |
| 165 | 2018/11/28 | 07:27:37 | 77. |
| 166 | 2018/11/28 | 07: 27:38 | 70. |
| 167 | 2018/11/28 | 07:27:39 | 69 |
| 168 | 2018/11/28 | 07:27:40 | 69 |
| 169 | 2018/11/28 | 07:27:41 | 69 |
| 170 | 2018/11/28 | 07:27:42 | 71 |
| 171 | 2018/11/28 | 07:27:43 | 70 |
| 172 | 2018/11/28 | 07:27:44 | 69 |
| 173 | 2018/11/28 | 07:27:45 | 68 |
| 174 | 2018/11/28 | 07:27:46 | 66. |
| 175 | 2018/11/28 | 07:27:47 | 68. |
| 176 | 2018/11/28 | 07:27:48 | 71 |
| 177 | 2018/11/28 | 07:27:49 | 66. |
| 178 | 2018/11/28 | 07:27:50 | 66 |
| 179 | 2018/11/28 | 07:27:51 | 63. |
| 180 | 2018/11/28 | 07:27:52 | 63 |
| 181 | 2018/11/28 | 07:27:53 | 61 |
| 182 | 2018/11/28 | 07:27:54 | 59 |
| 183 | 2018/11/28 | 07:27:55 | 60 |
| 184 | 2018/11/28 | 07:27:56 | 60. |


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| 383 | $2018 / 11 / 2807$ | 69. |
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| 86 | $2018 / 11 / 28$ |  | 65 |
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| 89 | 2018/11/28 | 07:46:25 | 52 |
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| 91 | 2018/11/28 | 07:46:27 | 47. |
| 92 | 2018/11/28 | 07:46:28 | 49 |
| 93 | 2018/11/28 | 07:46:29 | 47 |
| 94 | 2018/11/28 | 07:46:30 | 47 |
| 95 | 2018/11/28 | 07:46:31 | 47 |
| 96 | 2018/11/28 | 07:46:32 | 50. |
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| 481 | 2018/11/28 08:39:41 | 38. |


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| 160 | 2018/11/28 08:50:37 | 42. |
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| 28 | $2018 / 11 / 2808: 52: 41$ | 47. |
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| 481 | 2018/11/28 08:55:58 | 42. |


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| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 483 | 2018/11/28 08:56:00 | 42 |
| 484 | 2018/11/28 08:56:01 | 42 |
| 485 | 2018/11/28 08:56:02 | 42 |
| 486 | 2018/11/28 08:56:03 | 44 |
| 487 | 2018/11/28 08:56:04 | 44 |
| 488 | 2018/11/28 08:56:05 | 44 |
| 489 | 2018/11/28 08:56:06 | 42 |
| 490 | 2018/11/28 08:56:07 | 43 |
| 491 | 2018/11/28 08:56:08 | 42 |
| 492 | 2018/11/28 08:56:09 | 43 |
| 493 | 2018/11/28 08:56:10 | 42 |
| 494 | 2018/11/28 08:56:11 | 43 |
| 495 | 2018/11/28 08:56:12 | 40 |
| 496 | 2018/11/28 08:56:13 | 41 |
| 497 | 2018/11/28 08:56:14 | 41 |
| 498 | 2018/11/28 08:56:15 | 42 |
| 499 | 2018/11/28 08:56:16 | 43 |
| 500 | 2018/11/28 08:56:17 | 43 |
| 501 | 2018/11/28 08:56:18 | 43 |
| 502 | 2018/11/28 08:56:19 | 48 |
| 503 | 2018/11/28 08:56:20 | 42 |
| 504 | 2018/11/28 08:56:21 | 46 |
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| 507 | 2018/11/28 08:56:24 | 47 |
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| 520 | 2018/11/28 08:56:37 | 47 |
| 521 | 2018/11/28 08:56:38 | 47. |
| 522 | 2018/11/28 08:56:39 | 47 |
| 523 | 2018/11/28 08:56:40 | 46 |
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| 529 | 2018/11/28 08:56:46 | 43 |
| 530 | 2018/11/28 08:56:47 | 45 |
| 531 | 2018/11/28 08:56:48 | 44 |
| 532 | 2018/11/28 08:56:49 | 48 |
| 533 | 2018/11/28 08:56:50 | 4 |
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| 535 | 2018/11/28 08:56:52 | 45 |
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| 537 | 2018/11/28 08:56:54 | 44 |
| 538 | 2018/11/28 08:56:55 | 43 |
| 539 | 2018/11/28 08:56:56 | 44 |
| 540 | 2018/11/28 08:56:57 | 44 |
| 541 | 2018/11/28 08:56:58 | 43 |
| 542 | 2018/11/28 08:56:59 | 42 |
| 543 | 2018/11/28 08:57:00 | 44 |
| 544 | 2018/11/28 08:57:01 | 42 |
| 545 | 2018/11/28 08:57:02 | 44 |
| 546 | 2018/11/28 08:57:03 | 43 |
| 547 | 2018/11/28 08:57:04 | 42 |
| 548 | 2018/11/28 08:57:05 | 43 |
| 549 | 2018/11/28 08:57:06 | 43 |
| 550 | 2018/11/28 08:57:07 | 44 |
| 551 | 2018/11/28 08:57:08 | 47 |
| 552 | 2018/11/28 08:57:09 | 50 |
| 553 | 2018/11/28 08:57:10 | 50 |
| 554 | 2018/11/28 08:57:11 | 50 |
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| 556 | 2018/11/28 08:57:13 | 48 |
| 557 | 2018/11/28 08:57:14 | 49. |
| 558 | 2018/11/28 08:57:15 | 49 |
| 559 | 2018/11/28 08:57:16 | 48 |
| 560 | 2018/11/28 08:57:17 | 49 |
| 561 | 2018/11/28 08:57:18 | 48 |
| 562 | 2018/11/28 08:57:19 | 50 |
| 563 | 2018/11/28 08:57:20 | 52 |
| 564 | 2018/11/28 08:57:21 | 50 |
| 565 | 2018/11/28 08:57:22 | 50 |
| 566 | 2018/11/28 08:57:23 | 50 |
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| 577 | 2018/11/28 08:57:34 | 51 |
| 578 | 2018/11/28 08:57:35 | 52 |
| 579 | 2018/11/28 08:57:36 | 52 |
| 580 | 2018/11/28 08:57: |  |


| 500 | $2018 / 11 / 28$ | $08: 57: 57$ | 49.3 |
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| 86 | $2018 / 11 / 28$ | 09:03:43 | 46 |
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| 92 | 2018/11/28 | 09:03:49 | 42 |
| 93 | 2018/11/28 | 09:03:50 | 43 |
| 94 | 2018/11/28 | 09:03:51 | 41 |
| 95 | 2018/11/28 | 09:03:52 | 41 |
| 96 | 2018/11/28 | 09:03:53 | 42 |
| 97 | 2018/11/28 | 09:03:54 | 44 |
| 98 | 2018/11/28 | 09:03:55 | 44 |
| 99 | 2018/11/28 | 09:03:56 | 46 |
| 100 | 2018/11/28 | 09:03:57 | 47 |
| 101 | 2018/11/28 | 09:03:58 | 46 |
| 102 | 2018/11/28 | 09:03:59 | 47 |
| 103 | 2018/11/28 | 09:04:00 | 48 |
| 104 | 2018/11/28 | 09:04:01 | 45 |
| 105 | 2018/11/28 | 09:04:02 | 45 |
| 106 | 2018/11/28 | 09:04:03 | 45 |
| 107 | 2018/11/28 | 09:04:04 | 44 |
| 108 | 2018/11/28 | 09:04:05 | 46 |
| 109 | 2018/11/28 | 09:04:06 | 48 |
| 110 | 2018/11/28 | 09:04:07 | 49 |
| 111 | 2018/11/28 | 09:04:08 | 49 |
| 112 | 2018/11/28 | 09:04:09 | 49 |
| 113 | 2018/11/28 | 09:04:10 | 45 |
| 114 | 2018/11/28 | 09:04:11 | 44 |
| 115 | 2018/11/28 | 09:04:12 | 45 |
| 116 | 2018/11/28 | 09:04:13 | 46 |
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| 118 | 2018/11/28 | 09:04:15 | 46 |
| 119 | 2018/11/28 | 09:04:16 | 47 |
| 120 | 2018/11/28 | 09:04:17 | 46 |
| 121 | 2018/11/28 | 09:04:18 | 47 |
| 122 | 2018/11/28 | 09:04:19 | 49 |
| 123 | 2018/11/28 | 09:04:20 | 47 |
| 124 | 2018/11/28 | 09:04:21 | 45 |
| 125 | 2018/11/28 | 09:04:22 | 47 |
| 126 | 2018/11/28 | 09:04:23 | 47 |
| 127 | 2018/11/28 | 09:04:24 | 44 |
| 128 | 2018/11/28 | 09:04:25 | 44 |
| 129 | 2018/11/28 | 09:04:26 | 45 |
| 130 | 2018/11/28 | 09:04:27 | 46 |
| 131 | 2018/11/28 | 09:04:28 | 47 |
| 132 | 2018/11/28 | 09:04:29 | 46 |
| 133 | 2018/11/28 | 09:04:30 | 44 |
| 134 | 2018/11/28 | 09:04:31 | 46 |
| 135 | 2018/11/28 | 09:04:32 | 49 |
| 136 | 2018/11/28 | 09:04:33 | 52 |
| 137 | 2018/11/28 | 09:04:34 | 48 |
| 138 | 2018/11/28 | 09:04:35 | 50 |
| 139 | 2018/11/28 | 09:04:36 | 48 |
| 140 | 2018/11/28 | 09:04:37 | 47 |
| 141 | 2018/11/28 | 09:04:38 | 47 |
| 142 | 2018/11/28 | 09:04:39 | 47 |
| 143 | 2018/11/28 | 09:04:40 | 46 |
| 144 | 2018/11/28 | 09:04:41 | 45 |
| 145 | 2018/11/28 | 09:04:42 | 44 |
| 146 | 2018/11/28 | 09:04:43 | 47 |
| 147 | 2018/11/28 | 09:04:44 | 46 |
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| 149 | 2018/11/28 | 09:04:46 | 48 |
| 150 | 2018/11/28 | 09:04:47 | 51 |
| 151 | 2018/11/28 | 09:04:48 | 49 |
| 152 | 2018/11/28 | 09:04:49 | 50 |
| 153 | 2018/11/28 | 09:04:50 | 48 |
| 154 | 2018/11/28 | 09:04:51 | 52 |
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| 156 | 2018/11/28 | 09:04:53 | 50 |
| 157 | 2018/11/28 | 09:04:54 | 51 |
| 158 | 2018/11/28 | 09:04:55 | 51 |
| 159 | 2018/11/28 | 09:04:56 | 51 |
| 160 | 2018/11/28 | 09:04:57 | 52 |
| 161 | 2018/11/28 | 09:04:58 | 50 |
| 162 | 2018/11/28 | 09:04:59 | 51 |
| 163 | 2018/11/28 | 09:05:00 | 48 |
| 164 | 2018/11/28 | 09:05:01 | 50 |
| 165 | 2018/11/28 | 09:05:02 | 51 |
| 166 | 2018/11/28 | 09:05:03 | 51 |
| 167 | 2018/11/28 | 09:05:04 | 52 |
| 168 | 2018/11/28 | 09:05:05 | 55 |
| 169 | 2018/11/28 | 09:05:06 | 54 |
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| 171 | 2018/11/28 | 09:05:08 | 51 |
| 172 | 2018/11/28 | 09:05:09 | 52 |
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| 180 | 2018/11/28 | 09:05:17 | 49. |
| 181 | 2018/11/28 | 09:05:18 | 51 |
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| 183 | 2018/11/28 | 09:05:20 | 48 |
| 184 | 2018/11/28 | 09:05:21 | 46. |


| 185 | 2018／11／28 09：05：22 | 48 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
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| 192 | 2018／11／28 09：05：29 | 48 |
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| 202 | 2018／11／28 09：05：39 | 41 |
| 203 | 2018／11／28 09：05：40 | 42 |
| 204 | 2018／11／28 09：05：41 | 40 |
| 205 | 2018／11／28 09：05：42 | 41 |
| 206 | 2018／11／28 09：05：43 | 42 |
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| 9 | 2018／11／28 09：05：46 | 42 |
| 0 | 2018／11／28 09：05：47 | 42 |
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| 214 | 2018／11／28 09：05：51 | 45 |
| 215 | 2018／11／28 09：05：52 | 45 |
| 6 | 2018／11／28 09：05：53 | 40 |
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| 19 | 2018／11／28 09：05：56 |  |
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| 221 | 2018／11／28 09：05：58 | 37 |
| 222 | 2018／11／28 09：05：59 |  |
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| 224 | 2018／11／28 09：06：01 | 3 |
| 225 | 2018／11／28 09：06：02 |  |
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|  | 2018／11／28 09：06：13 | 42 |
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| 240 | 2018／11／28 09：06：17 | 40 |
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| 243 | 2018／11／28 09：06：20 | 46 |
| 244 | 2018／11／28 09：06：21 | 41 |
| 245 | 2018／11／28 09：06：22 | 41 |
| 246 | 2018／11／28 09：06：23 | 37 |
| 247 | 2018／11／28 09：06：24 | 40 |
| 248 | 2018／11／28 09：06：25 | 46 |
| 249 | 2018／11／28 09：06：26 | 38 |
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| 252 | 2018／11／28 09：06：29 | 48 |
| 25 | 2018／11／28 09：06：30 | 44 |
| 254 | 2018／11／28 09：06：31 | 46 |
| 255 | 2018／11／28 09：06：32 | 43 |
|  | 2018／11／28 09：06：33 | 38 |
| 257 | 2018／11／28 09：06：34 | 50 |
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|  | 2018／11／28 09：06：36 | 44 |
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| 263 | 2018／11／28 09：06：40 | 39 |
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| 65 | 2018／11／28 09：06：42 | 37 |
| 266 | 2018／11／28 09：06：43 |  |
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| 269 | 2018／11／28 09：06：46 | 50 |
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| 74 | 2018／11／28 09：06：51 | 39 |
| 275 | 2018／11／28 09：06：52 | 40 |
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| 析 | 2018／11／28 09：06：54 | 40 |
| 278 | 2018／11／28 09：06：55 |  |
| 279 | 2018／11／28 09：06：56 | 39 |
| 80 | 2018／11／28 09：06：57 | 39 |
| 81 | 2018／11／28 09：06：58 | 45 |
| 282 | 2018／11／28 09：06：59 | 40. |
| 83 | 2018／11／28 09：07：00 |  |


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| 285 | 2018/11/28 09:07:02 | 40.7 |
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| 292 | 2018/11/28 09:07:09 | 44 |
| 293 | 2018/11/28 09:07:10 | 38.8 |
| 294 | 2018/11/28 09:07:11 | 37.8 |
| 295 | 2018/11/28 09:07:12 | 38.5 |
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| 297 | 2018/11/28 09:07:14 | 39.6 |
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| 306 | 2018/11/28 09:07:23 | 37.9 |
| 307 | 2018/11/28 09:07:24 | 36.9 |
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| 310 | 2018/11/28 09:07:27 | 38.3 |
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| 312 | 2018/11/28 09:07:29 | 37 |
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| 315 | 2018/11/28 09:07:32 | 47.4 |
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| 318 | 2018/11/28 09:07:35 | 45.3 |
| 319 | 2018/11/28 09:07:36 | 41.1 |
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| 321 | 2018/11/28 09:07:38 | 48.4 |
| 322 | 2018/11/28 09:07:39 | 45.0 |
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| 325 | 2018/11/28 09:07:42 | 39.9 |
| 326 | 2018/11/28 09:07:43 | 41.5 |
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| 333 | 2018/11/28 09:07:50 | 47.3 |
| 334 | 2018/11/28 09:07:51 | 48.9 |
| 335 | 2018/11/28 09:07:52 | 48.6 |
| 336 | 2018/11/28 09:07:53 | 48.0 |
| 337 | 2018/11/28 09:07:54 | 39.3 |
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| 339 | 2018/11/28 09:07:56 | 47.0 |
| 340 | 2018/11/28 09:07:57 | 51.5 |
| 341 | 2018/11/28 09:07:58 | 37.6 |
| 342 | 2018/11/28 09:07:59 | 40.6 |
| 343 | 2018/11/28 09:08:00 | 40.2 |
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| 354 | 2018/11/28 09:08:11 | 42.2 |
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| 378 | 2018/11/28 09:08:35 | 37.5 |
| 379 | 2018/11/28 09:08:36 | 38.8 |
| 380 | 2018/11/28 09:08:37 | 41.2 |
| 381 | 2018/11/28 09:08:38 | 39.6 |
| 382 | 2018/11/28 09:08:39 | 45.9 |


| 383 | 2018/11/28 09:08:40 | 37 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
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| 390 | 2018/11/28 09:08:47 | 53 |
| 391 | 2018/11/28 09:08:48 | 38 |
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| 93 | 2018/11/28 09:08:50 | 36 |
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| 5 | 2018/11/28 09:08:52 | 36 |
| 6 | 2018/11/28 09:08:53 | 35 |
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| 402 | 2018/11/28 09:08:59 | 46 |
| 403 | 2018/11/28 09:09:00 | 46 |
| 404 | 2018/11/28 09:09:01 | 47 |
| 405 | 2018/11/28 09:09:02 | 50 |
| 406 | 2018/11/28 09:09:03 | 46 |
| 407 | 2018/11/28 09:09:04 | 48 |
| 408 | 2018/11/28 09:09:05 | 37 |
| 409 | 2018/11/28 09:09:06 | 38 |
| 0 | 2018/11/28 09:09:07 | 46 |
| 411 | 2018/11/28 09:09:08 | 44 |
| 412 | 2018/11/28 09:09:09 | 36 |
| 413 | 2018/11/28 09:09:10 | 41 |
| 414 | 2018/11/28 09:09:11 |  |
| 415 | 2018/11/28 09:09:12 | 5 |
| 416 | 2018/11/28 09:09:13 | 52.9 |
| 417 | 2018/11/28 09:09:14 |  |
| 418 | 2018/11/28 09:09:15 | 48 |
| 419 | 2018/11/28 09:09:16 | 49 |
| 420 | 2018/11/28 09:09:17 | 39 |
| 421 | 2018/11/28 09:09:18 | 43 |
| 422 | 2018/11/28 09:09:19 | 41 |
| 423 | 2018/11/28 09:09:20 | 44 |
| 424 | 2018/11/28 09:09:21 | 41 |
| 425 | 2018/11/28 09:09:22 | 47 |
| 426 | 2018/11/28 09:09:23 | 47 |
| 427 | 2018/11/28 09:09:24 | 47 |
| 428 | 2018/11/28 09:09:25 | 48 |
| 429 | 2018/11/28 09:09:26 | 43 |
| I | 2018/11/28 09:09:27 | 45 |
| 1 | 2018/11/28 09:09:28 | 43 |
| 432 | 2018/11/28 09:09:29 | 44 |
| 33 | 2018/11/28 09:09:30 | 43 |
| 434 | 2018/11/28 09:09:31 | 46 |
| 435 | 2018/11/28 09:09:32 | 46 |
| 6 | 2018/11/28 09:09:33 | 44 |
| 437 | 2018/11/28 09:09:34 | 43 |
| 438 | 2018/11/28 09:09:35 | 44 |
| 439 | 2018/11/28 09:09:36 | 44 |
| 440 | 2018/11/28 09:09:37 | 43 |
| 441 | 2018/11/28 09:09:38 | 41 |
| 442 | 2018/11/28 09:09:39 | 48 |
| 443 | 2018/11/28 09:09:40 | 50 |
| 444 | 2018/11/28 09:09:41 | 52 |
| 445 | 2018/11/28 09:09:42 | 53 |
| 446 | 2018/11/28 09:09:43 | 49 |
| 447 | 2018/11/28 09:09:44 | 52 |
| 448 | 2018/11/28 09:09:45 | 49 |
| 449 | 2018/11/28 09:09:46 | 49 |
| 450 | 2018/11/28 09:09:47 | 47 |
| 1 | 2018/11/28 09:09:48 | 48 |
| 452 | 2018/11/28 09:09:49 | 49 |
| 453 | 2018/11/28 09:09:50 | 46 |
|  | 2018/11/28 09:09:51 | 45 |
| 455 | 2018/11/28 09:09:52 | 44 |
| 456 | 2018/11/28 09:09:53 | 44 |
|  | 2018/11/28 09:09:54 | 44 |
| 458 | 2018/11/28 09:09:55 | 45 |
| 459 | 2018/11/28 09:09:56 |  |
| 46 | 2018/11/28 09:09:57 | 47 |
| 461 | 2018/11/28 09:09:58 | 47. |
| 462 | 2018/11/28 09:09:59 | 49 |
| 463 | 2018/11/28 09:10:00 | 52 |
| 464 | 2018/11/28 09:10:01 |  |
| 465 | 2018/11/28 09:10:02 | 46 |
| 466 | 2018/11/28 09:10:03 | 47 |
| 467 | 2018/11/28 09:10:04 | 51 |
| 468 | 2018/11/28 09:10:05 | 57 |
| 469 | 2018/11/28 09:10:06 | 57 |
| 470 | 2018/11/28 09:10:07 | 53 |
| 471 | 2018/11/28 09:10:08 | 53 |
| 472 | 2018/11/28 09:10:09 | 44 |
| 473 | 2018/11/28 09:10:10 | 43 |
| 474 | 2018/11/28 09:10:11 | 46 |
| 75 | 2018/11/28 09:10:12 | 46 |
| 476 | 2018/11/28 09:10:13 | 47 |
| 7 | 2018/11/28 09:10:14 | 51 |
| 8 | 2018/11/28 09:10:15 | 53 |
| 9 | 2018/11/28 09:10:16 | 49 |
| 480 | 2018/11/28 09:10:17 | 46 |
| 481 | 2018/11/28 09:10:18 | 47. |


| 482 | 2018/11/28 09:10:19 | 50 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 483 | 2018/11/28 09:10:20 | 53 |
| 484 | 2018/11/28 09:10:21 | 51 |
| 485 | 2018/11/28 09:10:22 | 45 |
| 486 | 2018/11/28 09:10:23 | 51 |
| 487 | 2018/11/28 09:10:24 | 47 |
| 488 | 2018/11/28 09:10:25 | 46 |
| 489 | 2018/11/28 09:10:26 | 47 |
| 490 | 2018/11/28 09:10:27 | 51 |
| 491 | 2018/11/28 09:10:28 | 48 |
| 492 | 2018/11/28 09:10:29 | 51 |
| 493 | 2018/11/28 09:10:30 | 52 |
| 494 | 2018/11/28 09:10:31 | 49 |
| 495 | 2018/11/28 09:10:32 | 48 |
| 496 | 2018/11/28 09:10:33 | 48 |
| 497 | 2018/11/28 09:10:34 | 48 |
| 498 | 2018/11/28 09:10:35 | 49 |
| 499 | 2018/11/28 09:10:36 | 45 |
| 500 | 2018/11/28 09:10:37 | 47 |
| 501 | 2018/11/28 09:10:38 | 46 |
| 502 | 2018/11/28 09:10:39 | 46 |
| 503 | 2018/11/28 09:10:40 | 49 |
| 504 | 2018/11/28 09:10:41 | 46 |
| 505 | 2018/11/28 09:10:42 | 44 |
| 506 | 2018/11/28 09:10:43 | 44 |
| 507 | 2018/11/28 09:10:44 | 44 |
| 508 | 2018/11/28 09:10:45 | 43 |
| 509 | 2018/11/28 09:10:46 | 48 |
| 510 | 2018/11/28 09:10:47 | 45 |
| 511 | 2018/11/28 09:10:48 | 46 |
| 512 | 2018/11/28 09:10:49 | 45 |
| 513 | 2018/11/28 09:10:50 | 44 |
| 514 | 2018/11/28 09:10:51 | 43 |
| 515 | 2018/11/28 09:10:52 | 44 |
| 516 | 2018/11/28 09:10:53 | 45 |
| 517 | 2018/11/28 09:10:54 | 43 |
| 518 | 2018/11/28 09:10:55 | 46 |
| 519 | 2018/11/28 09:10:56 | 47 |
| 520 | 2018/11/28 09:10:57 | 44 |
| 521 | 2018/11/28 09:10:58 | 48 |
| 522 | 2018/11/28 09:10:59 | 48 |
| 523 | 2018/11/28 09:11:00 | 46 |
| 524 | 2018/11/28 09:11:01 | 49 |
| 525 | 2018/11/28 09:11:02 | 47 |
| 526 | 2018/11/28 09:11:03 | 47 |
| 527 | 2018/11/28 09:11:04 | 44 |
| 528 | 2018/11/28 09:11:05 | 44 |
| 529 | 2018/11/28 09:11:06 | 50 |
| 530 | 2018/11/28 09:11:07 | 54 |
| 531 | 2018/11/28 09:11:08 | 51 |
| 532 | 2018/11/28 09:11:09 | 53 |
| 533 | 2018/11/28 09:11:10 | 51 |
| 534 | 2018/11/28 09:11:11 | 50 |
| 535 | 2018/11/28 09:11:12 | 48 |
| 536 | 2018/11/28 09:11:13 | 49 |
| 537 | 2018/11/28 09:11:14 | 52 |
| 538 | 2018/11/28 09:11:15 | 49 |
| 539 | 2018/11/28 09:11:16 | 48 |
| 540 | 2018/11/28 09:11:17 | 47 |
| 541 | 2018/11/28 09:11:18 | 46 |
| 542 | 2018/11/28 09:11:19 | 46 |
| 543 | 2018/11/28 09:11:20 | 46 |
| 544 | 2018/11/28 09:11:21 | 44 |
| 545 | 2018/11/28 09:11:22 | 43 |
| 546 | 2018/11/28 09:11:23 | 42 |
| 547 | 2018/11/28 09:11:24 | 42 |
| 548 | 2018/11/28 09:11:25 | 46 |
| 549 | 2018/11/28 09:11:26 | 42 |
| 550 | 2018/11/28 09:11:27 | 42 |
| 551 | 2018/11/28 09:11:28 | 45 |
| 552 | 2018/11/28 09:11:29 | 42 |
| 553 | 2018/11/28 09:11:30 | 44 |
| 554 | 2018/11/28 09:11:31 | 46 |
| 555 | 2018/11/28 09:11:32 | 44 |
| 556 | 2018/11/28 09:11:33 | 45 |
| 557 | 2018/11/28 09:11:34 | 55 |
| 558 | 2018/11/28 09:11:35 | 50 |
| 559 | 2018/11/28 09:11:36 | 50 |
| 560 | 2018/11/28 09:11:37 | 66 |
| 561 | 2018/11/28 09:11:38 | 50 |
| 562 | 2018/11/28 09:11:39 | 45 |
| 563 | 2018/11/28 09:11:40 | 50 |
| 564 | 2018/11/28 09:11:41 | 41. |
| 565 | 2018/11/28 09:11:42 | 42 |
| 566 | 2018/11/28 09:11:43 | 44 |
| 567 | 2018/11/28 09:11:44 | 51 |
| 568 | 2018/11/28 09:11:45 | 52 |
| 569 | 2018/11/28 09:11:46 | 51 |
| 570 | 2018/11/28 09:11:47 | 46 |
| 571 | 2018/11/28 09:11:48 | 53. |
| 572 | 2018/11/28 09:11:49 | 44. |
| 573 | 2018/11/28 09:11:50 | 40 |
| 574 | 2018/11/28 09:11:51 | 41 |
| 575 | 2018/11/28 09:11:52 | 46 |
| 576 | 2018/11/28 09:11:53 | 47 |
| 577 | 2018/11/28 09:11:54 | 48 |
| 578 | 2018/11/28 09:11:55 | 44 |
| 579 | 2018/11/28 09:11:56 | 44 |
| 580 | 2018/11/28 09:11:57 | 47. |

2018/11/28 09:12:17 48.1

Home (/) > Programs (/programs/) > Environmental Review (/programs/environmentalreview/) > DNL Calculator

## DNL Calculator

WARNING: HUD recommends the use of Microsoft Internet Explorer for performing noise calculations. The HUD Noise Calculator has an error when using Google Chrome unless the cache is cleared before each use of the calculator. HUD is aware of the problem and working to fix it in the programming of the calculator.

The Day/Night Noise Level Calculator is an electronic assessment tool that calculates the Day/Night Noise Level (DNL) from roadway and railway traffic. For more information on using the DNL calculator, view the Day/Night Noise Level Calculator Electronic Assessment Tool Overview (/programs/environmental-review/daynight-noise-level-electronic-assessment-tool/).

## Guidelines

- To display the Road and/or Rail DNL calculator(s), click on the "Add Road Source" and/or "Add Rail Source" button(s) below.
- All Road and Rail input values must be positive non-decimal numbers.
- All Road and/or Rail DNL value(s) must be calculated separately before calculating the Site DNL.
- All checkboxes that apply must be checked for vehicles and trains in the tables' headers.
- Note \#1: Tooltips, containing field specific information, have been added in this tool and may be accessed by hovering over all the respective data fields (site identification, roadway and railway assessment, DNL calculation results, roadway and railway input variables) with the mouse.
- Note \#2: DNL Calculator assumes roadway data is always entered.


## DNL Calculator

| ID | RPV Zone 2 - Existing Traffic |
| :--- | :--- |
| Record Date | $1 / 31 / 2019$ |
| User's Name | Rincon Consultants, Inc. |

Road \# 1 Name: $\quad$ Palos Verdes Drive South west of Narcissa Drive

Road \#1

| Vehicle Type | Cars ${ }^{\text {V }}$ | Medium Trucks $\nabla$ | Heavy Trucks $\nabla$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Effective Distance | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| Distance to Stop Sign |  |  |  |
| Average Speed | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| Average Daily Trips (ADT) | 13689 | 282 | 141 |
| Night Fraction of ADT | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| Road Gradient (\%) |  |  | 2 |
| Vehicle DNL | 67.1249 | 60.2636 | 67.6862 |
| Calculate Road \#1 DNL | 70.8194 | Reset |  |

Road \# 2 Name: $\quad$ Palos Verdes Drive South east of Narcissa Drive

Road \#2
Vehicle Type Cars $\nabla \quad$ Medium Trucks $\nabla \quad$ Heavy Trucks $\nabla$

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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Distance to Stop Sign |  |  |  |
| Average Speed | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| Average Daily Trips (ADT) | 14899 | 307 | 154 |
| Night Fraction of ADT | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| Road Gradient (\%) |  |  | 2 |
| Vehicle DNL | 69.3668 | 62.5066 | 69.9433 |
| Calculate Road \#2 DNL | 73.069 | Reset |  |

Add Road Source $A$ Add Rail Source
Airport Noise Level $\quad \square$

## OYes Ono

Combined DNL for all 0
Road and Rail sources
Combined DNL including Airport

Site DNL with Loud Impulse Sound

```
Calculate
```

Home (/) > Programs (/programs/) > Environmental Review (/programs/environmentalreview/) > DNL Calculator

## DNL Calculator

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The Day/Night Noise Level Calculator is an electronic assessment tool that calculates the Day/Night Noise Level (DNL) from roadway and railway traffic. For more information on using the DNL calculator, view the Day/Night Noise Level Calculator Electronic Assessment Tool Overview (/programs/environmental-review/daynight-noise-level-electronic-assessment-tool/).

## Guidelines

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- Note \#1: Tooltips, containing field specific information, have been added in this tool and may be accessed by hovering over all the respective data fields (site identification, roadway and railway assessment, DNL calculation results, roadway and railway input variables) with the mouse.
- Note \#2: DNL Calculator assumes roadway data is always entered.


## DNL Calculator

| Site ID | RPV Zone 2 - Year 2030 with Related Projects Traffic |
| :--- | :--- |
| Record Date | $1 / 31 / 2019$ |
| User's Name | Rincon Consultants, Inc. |

Road \# 1 Name: $\quad$ Palos Verdes Drive South west of Narcissa Drive

Road \#1

| Vehicle Type | Cars ${ }^{\text {V }}$ | Medium Trucks $\nabla$ | Heavy Trucks $\downarrow$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Effective Distance | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| Distance to Stop Sign |  |  |  |
| Average Speed | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| Average Daily Trips (ADT) | 15650 | 323 | 161 |
| Night Fraction of ADT | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| Road Gradient (\%) |  |  | 2 |
| Vehicle DNL | 67.7063 | 60.8532 | 68.2623 |
| Calculate Road \#1 DNL | 71.399 | Reset |  |

Road \# 2 Name: $\quad$ Palos Verdes Drive South east of Narcissa Drive

Road \#2
Vehicle Type Cars $\nabla \quad$ Medium Trucks $\nabla \quad$ Heavy Trucks $\nabla$

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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Distance to Stop Sign |  |  |  |
| Average Speed | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| Average Daily Trips (ADT) | 16700 | 344 | 172 |
| Night Fraction of ADT | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| Road Gradient (\%) |  |  | 2 |
| Vehicle DNL | 69.8624 | 63.0008 | 70.4234 |
| Calculate Road \#2 DNL | 73.5567 | Reset |  |


| Add Road Source | Add Rail Source |
| :--- | :--- |

Airport Noise Level $\quad \square$

## OYes Ono

Combined DNL for all 0
Road and Rail sources
Combined DNL including Airport

Site DNL with Loud Impulse Sound

```
Calculate
```

Home (/) > Programs (/programs/) > Environmental Review (/programs/environmentalreview/) > DNL Calculator

## DNL Calculator

WARNING: HUD recommends the use of Microsoft Internet Explorer for performing noise calculations. The HUD Noise Calculator has an error when using Google Chrome unless the cache is cleared before each use of the calculator. HUD is aware of the problem and working to fix it in the programming of the calculator.

The Day/Night Noise Level Calculator is an electronic assessment tool that calculates the Day/Night Noise Level (DNL) from roadway and railway traffic. For more information on using the DNL calculator, view the Day/Night Noise Level Calculator Electronic Assessment Tool Overview (/programs/environmental-review/daynight-noise-level-electronic-assessment-tool/).

## Guidelines

- To display the Road and/or Rail DNL calculator(s), click on the "Add Road Source" and/or "Add Rail Source" button(s) below.
- All Road and Rail input values must be positive non-decimal numbers.
- All Road and/or Rail DNL value(s) must be calculated separately before calculating the Site DNL.
- All checkboxes that apply must be checked for vehicles and trains in the tables' headers.
- Note \#1: Tooltips, containing field specific information, have been added in this tool and may be accessed by hovering over all the respective data fields (site identification, roadway and railway assessment, DNL calculation results, roadway and railway input variables) with the mouse.
- Note \#2: DNL Calculator assumes roadway data is always entered.


## DNL Calculator

| Site ID | RPV Zone 2 - Year 2030 with Related Projects and Proposed Project Tr |
| :--- | :--- |
| Record Date | $1 / 31 / 2019$ |
| User's Name | Rincon Consultants, Inc. |

Road \# 1 Name: $\quad$ Palos Verdes Drive South west of Narcissa Drive

Road \#1

| Vehicle Type | Cars ${ }^{\text {V }}$ | Medium Trucks $\nabla$ | Heavy Trucks $\nabla$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Effective Distance | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| Distance to Stop Sign |  |  |  |
| Average Speed | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| Average Daily Trips (ADT) | 15844 | 323 | 161 |
| Night Fraction of ADT | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| Road Gradient (\%) |  |  | 2 |
| Vehicle DNL | 67.7598 | 60.8532 | 68.2623 |
| Calculate Road \#1 DNL | 71.4204 | Reset |  |

Road \# 2 Name: $\quad$ Palos Verdes Drive South east of Narcissa Drive

Road \#2
Vehicle Type Cars $\nabla \quad$ Medium Trucks $\nabla \quad$ Heavy Trucks $\nabla$

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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Distance to Stop Sign |  |  |  |
| Average Speed | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| Average Daily Trips (ADT) | 16800 | 344 | 172 |
| Night Fraction of ADT | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| Road Gradient (\%) |  |  | 2 |
| Vehicle DNL | 69.8883 | 63.0008 | 70.4234 |
| Calculate Road \#2 DNL | 73.5671 | Reset |  |

Add Road Source Add Rail Source
Airport Noise Level $\quad \square$

## Ores Ono

Combined DNL for all 0
Road and Rail sources
Combined DNL including Airport

Site DNL with Loud Impulse Sound

```
Calculate
```

RPV Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Annual

| Phase Name | Offroad Equipment Type | Amount | Usage Hours | Horse Power | Load Factor |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Architectural Coating | :Air Compressors | 1 | 6.00 | 78! | 0.48 |
| Demolition | :Excavators | 3 | 8.00 | 158 | 0.38 |
| Demolition | :Concrete/Industrial Saws | 1 | 8.00 | 81 | 0.73 |
| Grading | :Excavators | 2 | 8.00 | 158 | 0.38 |
| Building Construction | :Cranes | 1 | 7.00 | 231 | 0.29 |
| Building Construction | Forklifts | 3 | 8.00 | 89 | 0.20 |
| Building Construction | :Generator Sets | 1 | 8.00 | 84 | 0.74 |
| Paving | Pavers | 2 | 8.00 | 130 | 0.42 |
| Paving | Rollers | 2 | 8.00 | 80 | 0.38 |
| Demolition | Rubber Tired Dozers | 2 | 8.00 | 247: | 0.40 |
| Grading | :Rubber Tired Dozers | 1 | 8.00 | 247 | 0.40 |
| Building Construction | :Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes | 3 | 7.00 | 971 | 0.37 |
| Grading | ;Graders | 1 | 8.00 | 187! | 0.41 |
| Grading | -Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes | 2 | 8.00 | 971 | 0.37 |
| Paving | P------------- | 2 | 8.00 | 132 | 0.36 |
| Site Preparation | :Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes | 4 | 8.00 | 971 | 0.37 |
| Site Preparation | :Rubber Tired Dozers | 3 | 8.00 | 247 | 0.40 |
| Grading | :------- | 2 | 8.00 | 367 | 0.78 |
| Building Construction | :Welders | $1:$ | 8.00 | 46 | --75 |

Trips and VMT


Results

Noise Limit Exceedance (dBA)

| Night |  | Day | Calculated (dBA) |  | Day |  | Evening |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Equipment |  |  | $L$ max | Leq | L max | Leq | L max | Leq | L max |
| Leq | L max | Leq | L max | Leq | L max | Leq |  |  |  |
| Dozer |  |  | 81.7 | 77.7 | N/A | N/A | N/ A | N/ A | N/ A |
| N/ A | N/ A | N/ A | N/ A | N/ A | N/ A | N/ A |  |  |  |
| Dozer |  |  | 81.7 | 77.7 | N/ A | N/A | N/ A | N/ A | N/ A |
| N/ A | N/A | N/ A | N/ A | N/ A | N/ A | N/ A |  |  |  |
| Concrete | Saw |  | 89.6 | 82.6 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/ A | N/A |
| N/A | N/ A | N/ A | N/ A | N/ A | N/ A | N/ A |  |  |  |
| Excavator |  |  | 80.7 | 76.7 | N/ A | N/A | N/ A | N/ A | N/ A |
| N/A | N/ A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/ A | N/ A |  |  |  |
| Excavator |  |  | 80.7 | 76.7 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/ A | N/ A |
| N/ A | N/A | N/ A | N/ A | N/ A | $N / A$ | N/A |  |  |  |
| Excavator |  |  | 80.7 | 76.7 | $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$ | N/ A | N/A | N/ A | N/A |
| N/ A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/ A | N/ A |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 89.6 | 86.4 | N/A | $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$ | N/A | N/ A | N/ A |
| N/A | N/ A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/ A |  |  |  |



> Results

Noise Limit Exceedance (dBA)



|  | Equipment |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Spec | Actual | Receptor | Estimated |
|  | I mpact | Usage | L max | L max | Distance | Shielding |
| Description | Device | ( \%) | ( dBA) | $(\mathrm{dBA})$ | (feet) | $(\mathrm{dBA})$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tractor | No | 40 | 84.0 |  | 50.0 | 0.0 |
| Tractor | No | 40 | 84.0 |  | 50.0 | 0.0 |
| Grader | No | 40 | 85.0 |  | 50.0 | 0.0 |
| Excavator | No | 40 |  | 80.7 | 50.0 | 0.0 |
| Excavator | No | 40 |  | 80.7 | 50.0 | 0.0 |
| Scraper | No | 40 |  | 83.6 | 50.0 | 0.0 |
| Scraper | No | 40 |  | 83.6 | 50.0 | 0.0 |

> Results

Noise Limits (dBA)
Noise Limit Exceedance (dBA)

| Night |  | Day | Calculated (dBA) |  |  | Day <br> Night | Evening |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Equipment |  |  | $L$ max | Leq | L max | Leq | $L$ max | Leq | L max |
| Leq | L max | Leq | $L$ max | Leq | L max | Leq |  |  |  |
| Tractor |  |  | 84.0 | 80.0 | $N / A$ | N/A | N/ A | N/ A | N/ A |
| N/ A | N/ A | N/ A | N/ A | N/ A | N/ A | N/ A |  |  |  |
| Tractor |  |  | 84.0 | 80.0 | N/ A | N/A | N/A | N/ A | N/ A |
| N/ A | N/ A | N/ A | N/A | N/A | N/ A | N/A |  |  |  |
| Grader |  |  | 85.0 | 81.0 | N/ A | N/A | N/A | N/ A | N/ A |
| N/A | N/ A | N/ A | N/ A | N/A | N/ A | N/ A |  |  |  |
| Excavator |  |  | 80.7 | 76.7 | N/ A | N/A | N/A | N/ A | N/ A |
| N/ A | N/ A | N/ A | N/ A | N/A | N/ A | N/A |  |  |  |
| Excavator |  |  | 80.7 | 76.7 | N/ A | N/A | N/A | N/ A | N/ A |
| N/ A | N/ A | N/ A | N/ A | N/A | N/ A | N/ A |  |  |  |
| Scraper |  |  | 83.6 | 79.6 | N/ A | N/A | N/ A | N/ A | N/ A |
| N/ A | N/ A | N/ A | N/A | N/A | N/ A | N/A |  |  |  |
| Scraper |  |  | 83.6 | 79.6 | N/ A | N/A | N/A | N/ A | N/ A |
| N/ A | N/ A | N/ A | N/A | N/A | N/ A | N/ A |  |  |  |
| Total |  |  | 85.0 | 87.8 | N/ A | N/A | N/A | N/ A | N/ A |
| N/ A | N/ A | N/ A | N/A | N/A | $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$ | N/ A |  |  |  |



Results

Noise Limit Exceedance (dBA)


| N/ A | N/ A | N/ A | N/ A | N/ A | $\begin{array}{r} B C \cdot t^{t} x t \\ N / A \end{array}$ | N/ A | N/ A |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tractor |  |  |  | 84.0 | 80.0 | N/ A | N/ A | N/ A | N/ A |
| N/ A | N/ A | N/ A | N/ A | N/ A | N/ A | N/ A | $N / A$ |  |  |
| Tractor |  |  |  | 84.0 | 80.0 | N/A | N/A | N/ A | N/ A |
| N/A | N/A | N/ A | N/ A | N/ A | N/ A | N/A | $N / A$ |  |  |
| Tractor |  |  |  | 84.0 | 80.0 | N/ A | N/A | N/ A | N/ A |
| N/ A | N/ A | N/ A | N/ A | N/ A | N/ A | N/ A | N/ A |  |  |
|  |  | Total |  | 8.0 | 89.3 | N/ A | N/ A | N/ A | N/ A |
| N/A | N/ A | N/ A | N/ A | N/ A | N/ A | N/A | N/ A |  |  |

Roadway Construction Noise Model (RCNM), Version 1.1
Report date: $\quad 02 / 13 / 2019$
Case Description: Paving


|  | Equipment |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Spec | Actual | Receptor | Estimated |
|  | I mpact | Usage | L max | L max | Distance | Shielding |
| Description | Device | (\%) | $(\mathrm{dBA})$ | ( $d B A$ ) | (feet) | ( dBA) |
| Paver | No | 50 |  | 77.2 | 50.0 | 0.0 |
| Paver | No | 50 |  | 77.2 | 50.0 | 0.0 |
| Roller | No | 20 |  | 80.0 | 50.0 | 0.0 |
| Roller | No | 20 |  | 80.0 | 50.0 | 0.0 |
| Pavement Scarafier | No | 20 |  | 89.5 | 50.0 | 0.0 |
| Pavement Scarafier | No | 20 |  | 89.5 | 50.0 | 0.0 |

Results
Noise Limits (dBA)
Noise Limit Exceedance (dBA)

| Night |  | Day | Calculated (dBA) |  | Day <br> Night |  | Evening |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Equipment |  |  | L max | Leq | L max | Leq | L max | Leq | L max |
| Leq | L max | Leq | L max | Leq | L max | Leq |  |  |  |
| Paver |  |  | 77.2 | 74.2 | N/A | N/A | N/ A | N/ A | N/A |
| N/ A | N/ A | N/A | N/ A | N/ A | N/ A | N/ A |  |  |  |
| Paver |  |  | 77.2 | 74.2 | N/ A | N/A | N/ A | N/ A | N/ A |
| N/A | N/A | N/A | N/ A | N/ A | N/ A | N/ A |  |  |  |
| Roller |  |  | 80.0 | 73.0 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/ A | N/ A |
| N/A | N/A | N/A | N/ A | N/A | N/ A | N/ A |  |  |  |
| Roller |  |  | 80.0 | 73.0 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/ A | N/ A |
| N/A | N/A | N/A | N/ A | N/ A | N/ A | N/ A |  |  |  |
| Pavement | Scarafier |  | 89.5 | 82.5 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/ A | N/ A |
| N/A | N/ A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/ A | N/ A |  |  |  |
| Pavement | Scarafier |  | 89.5 | 82.5 | N/A | $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$ | N/A | N/ A | N/A |
| N/ A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/ A | N/A |  |  |  |
|  | Tota |  | 89.5 | 86.5 | N/A | N/A | N/ A | N/ A | N/ A |
| N/ A | N/ A | N/A | $N / A$ | N/ A | N/ A | N/ A |  |  |  |



Results

Noise Limit Exceedance (dBA)

| Night |  | Day | Calculated (dBA) Evening |  | Day <br> Night |  | Evening |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Equipment |  |  | $L \max$ | Leq | L max | Leq | $L$ max | Leq | L max |
| Leq | L max | Leq | L max | Leq | L max | Leq |  |  |  |
| Compressor | (air) |  | 77.7 | 73.7 | $N / A$ | N/A | N/ A | $N / \mathrm{A}$ | N/ A |
| N/ A | N/ A | N/ A | N/A | N/ A | N/ A | N/ A |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 77.7 | 73.7 | N/A | N/A | N/ A | N/ A | N/ A |
| N/A | N/ A | N/ A | N/A | $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$ | N/ A | N/ A |  |  |  |

Vibration Analysis - RPV Zone 2 Landslide Ordinance EIR
PPV (in/sec) $=\operatorname{PPV}\{$ ref $\} *(25 / D)^{\wedge} 1.5$
Where PPV = Peak Particle Velocity
$\{\mathrm{ref}\}=\mathrm{PPV}$ at the reference distance of 25 feet
$D=$ distance to the receptor

| Equipment $=$ | Vibratory Roller |
| ---: | ---: |
| $\mathrm{PPV}\{\mathrm{ref} \mathrm{\}}=$ | $0.21 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{sec}$ |
| $\mathrm{D}=$ | 25 feet |
| PPV at receptor $=$ | $\mathbf{0 . 2 1 0 \mathrm { in } / \mathbf { s e c }}$ |



| Equipment $=$ Loaded Trucks <br> PPV\{ref\} $=$ <br> $D=$ $0.076 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{sec}$ <br> PPV at receptor $=$ 0.076 feet <br>   |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| PPV is 1.7 x to 6 x larger than RMS velocity Assume typical conversion factor of | 4 PPV:RMS |
| Therefore estimated RMS velocity = | $0.019 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{sec}$ |
| Receptor Lv = | 86 VdB |


| Equipment $=$ Bulldoze <br> PPV\{ref\} $=$ <br> $\mathrm{D}=$ 0.089 <br> PPV at receptor $=$ 0.05 <br>  $\mathbf{0 . 0 8 9}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| PPV is 1.7 x to 6 x larger than RMS velocity Assume typical conversion factor of | 4 PPV:RMS |
| Therefore estimated RMS velocity $=$ | $0.022 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{sec}$ |
| Receptor Lv = | 87 VdB |

Source: Section 5 Transit Vibration * RMS Velocity in decibels VdB with Vref of $1 \mathrm{E}-6$ in/sec and PPV:RMS of $\sim 4$
Section 6 Vibration Impact Analysis
section 7 Noise and Vibration during Construction
Transit Noise and Vibration Assessment, September 2018
John A. Volpe National Transportation Systems Cente
Prepared For: USDOT Federal Transit Administration

## Criterion

| Building Damage |  | Canmet, Bauer, and Calder, 1977 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Type | VdB | Equipment | PPV Threshold, in/sec | Type of Damage |
| Extremely susceptible to vibration damage | 90 | Rigid Mercury Switches | 0.5 | Trip Out |
| Non-engineered timber and masonry buildings Engineered concrete and | 94 | House | 2 | Cracked Plaster |
| masonry buildings Typical buildings | $\begin{gathered} 98 \\ 100 \end{gathered}$ | Concrete Block | 8 | Crack in Block |
| Reinforced concrete, steel, or timber buildings | 102 | Cased Drill Holes <br> Pumps, Compressors | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \\ & 40 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Horizontol Offset Shaft Misalignment |


| Human Response Criteria |
| :--- |
| Level, Lv in VdB Equivalent Noise Level, dBA  <br>  Low Freq ( 30 Hz$)$ Mid Freq $(60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| 65 |
| 75 |


| Land Use | Lv in VdB |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Frequent Events (70+/day) | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Occasional } \\ \text { Events (30- } \\ 70 / \text { day) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Infrequent (<30 events/day) |
| Category 1: Vibration |  |  |  |
| Sensitive | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| Concert Halls | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| TV Studios | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| Recording Studios | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| Category 2: Residences, hotels, sleeping areas | 72 | 75 | 80 |
| Auditoriums | 72 | 80 | 80 |
| Theaters | 72 | 80 | 80 |
| Category 3: Institutional with primarily daytime use only (i.e. schools and churches) | 75 | 78 | 83 |

Vibration Source Levels For Construction Equipment

|  | PPV at 25 ft <br> (in/sec) | Approximate <br> Lv at 25 feet * |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Equipment |  |  |
|  | 1.518 | 112 |
| Impact Pile Driver - Upper Range | 0.644 | 104 |
| Impact Pile Driver - Typical | 105 |  |
| Sonic Pile Driver - Upper Range | 0.734 | 93 |
| Sonic Pile Driver - Typical | 0.17 |  |
| Clam Shovel Drop (slurry wall |  |  |
| construction) | 0.202 | 94 |
| Hydromill (slurry wall |  |  |
| construction) - in Soil | 0.008 | 66 |
| Hydromill (slurry wall |  |  |
| construction) - in Rock | 0.017 | 75 |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Vibratory Roller | 0.21 | 94 |
| Hoe Ram | 0.089 | 87 |
| Bulldozer - Large | 0.089 | 87 |
| Bulldozer - Small | 0.003 | 58 |
| Caisson Drilling | 0.089 | 87 |
| Loaded Trucks | 0.076 | 86 |
| Jackhammer | 0.035 | 79 |

Vibration Analysis - RPV Zone 2 Landslide Ordinance EIR
PPV (in/sec) $=\operatorname{PPV}\{$ ref $\} *(25 / D)^{\wedge} 1.5$
Where PPV = Peak Particle Velocity
$\{\mathrm{ref}\}=\mathrm{PPV}$ at the reference distance of 25 feet
$D=$ distance to the receptor

| Equipment $=$ | Vibratory Roller |
| ---: | ---: |
| $\mathrm{PPV}\{\mathrm{ref}\}=$ | $0.21 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{sec}$ |
| $\mathrm{D}=$ | 50 feet |
| PPV at receptor $=$ | $\mathbf{0 . 0 7 4} \mathbf{~ i n} / \mathbf{s e c}$ |



| Equipment $=$ Loaded <br> $\mathrm{PPV}\{\mathrm{ref}\}$ $=$ <br> D $=$ <br> $\mathbf{P P V}$ at receptor $=$ 50 <br>  $\mathbf{0 . 0 2 7}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| PPV is 1.7 x to 6 x larger than RMS velocity Assume typical conversion factor of | 4 PPV:RMS |
| Therefore estimated RMS velocity = | $0.007 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{sec}$ |
| Receptor Lv = | 77 VdB |


| Equipment $=$ Bulldoze <br> $P P V\{r e f\}$ $=$ <br> $D=$ 0.089 <br> $P P V$ at receptor $=$ 50 <br> $\mathbf{0 . 0 3 1}$  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| PPV is 1.7 x to 6 x larger than RMS velocity Assume typical conversion factor of | 4 PPV:RMS |
| Therefore estimated RMS velocity $=$ | $0.008 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{sec}$ |
| Receptor Lv = | 78 VdB |

Source: Section 5 Transit Vibration $\quad$ * RMS Velocity in decibels VdB with Vref of $1 \mathrm{E}-6$ in/sec and PPV:RMS of $\sim 4$
Section 6 Vibration Impact Analysis
section 7 Noise and Vibration during Construction
Transit Noise and Vibration Assessment, September 2018
John A. Volpe National Transportation Systems Center
Prepared For: USDOT Federal Transit Administration

## Criterion

| Building Damage |  | Canmet, Bauer, and Calder, 1977 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Type | VdB | Equipment | PPV Threshold, in/sec | Type of Damage |
| Extremely susceptible to vibration damage | 90 | Rigid Mercury Switches | 0.5 | Trip Out |
| Non-engineered timber and masonry buildings Engineered concrete and | 94 | House | 2 | Cracked Plaster |
| masonry buildings Typical buildings | $\begin{gathered} 98 \\ 100 \end{gathered}$ | Concrete Block | 8 | Crack in Block |
| Reinforced concrete, steel, or timber buildings | 102 | Cased Drill Holes <br> Pumps, Compressors | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \\ & 40 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Horizontol Offset Shaft Misalignment |


| Human Response Criteria |
| :--- |
| Level, Lv in VdB Equivalent Noise Level, dBA  <br>  Low Freq ( 30 Hz$)$ Mid Freq $(60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| 65 |
| 75 |


| Land Use | Lv in VdB |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Frequent Events (70+/day) | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Occasional } \\ \text { Events (30- } \\ 70 / \text { day) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Infrequent (<30 events/day) |
| Category 1: Vibration |  |  |  |
| Sensitive | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| Concert Halls | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| TV Studios | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| Recording Studios | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| Category 2: Residences, hotels, sleeping areas | 72 | 75 | 80 |
| Auditoriums | 72 | 80 | 80 |
| Theaters | 72 | 80 | 80 |
| Category 3: Institutional with primarily daytime use only (i.e. schools and churches) | 75 | 78 | 83 |

Vibration Source Levels For Construction Equipment

|  | PPV at 25 ft <br> (in/sec) | Approximate <br> Lv at 25 feet * |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Equipment |  |  |
|  | 1.518 | 112 |
| Impact Pile Driver - Upper Range | 0.644 | 104 |
| Impact Pile Driver - Typical | 105 |  |
| Sonic Pile Driver - Upper Range | 0.734 | 93 |
| Sonic Pile Driver - Typical | 0.17 |  |
| Clam Shovel Drop (slurry wall |  |  |
| construction) | 0.202 | 94 |
| Hydromill (slurry wall |  |  |
| construction) - in Soil | 0.008 | 66 |
| Hydromill (slurry wall |  |  |
| construction) - in Rock | 0.017 | 75 |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Vibratory Roller | 0.21 | 94 |
| Hoe Ram | 0.089 | 87 |
| Bulldozer - Large | 0.089 | 87 |
| Bulldozer - Small | 0.003 | 58 |
| Caisson Drilling | 0.089 | 87 |
| Loaded Trucks | 0.076 | 86 |
| Jackhammer | 0.035 | 79 |

Vibration Analysis - RPV Zone 2 Landslide Ordinance EIR
PPV (in/sec) $=\operatorname{PPV}\{$ ref $\} *(25 / D)^{\wedge} 1.5$
Where PPV = Peak Particle Velocity
$\{\mathrm{ref}\}=\mathrm{PPV}$ at the reference distance of 25 feet
$D=$ distance to the receptor

| Equipment $=$ | Vibratory Roller |
| ---: | ---: |
| $\mathrm{PPV}\{\mathrm{ref}\}$ | $=$ |
| D | $=$ |
| $0.21 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{sec}$ |  |
| PPV at receptor |  |
|  | $\mathbf{0 . 0 4 0} \mathrm{feet}$ |
|  |  |



| Equipment $=$ Loaded <br> $P P V\{r e f\}$ $=$ <br> $D=$ 0.076 <br> $P P V$ at receptor $=$ 0.015 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| PPV is 1.7 x to 6 x larger than RMS velocity Assume typical conversion factor of | 4 PPV :RMS |
| Therefore estimated RMS velocity = | $0.004 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{sec}$ |
| Receptor Lv = | 71 VdB |


| Equipment $=$ Bulldoze <br> $\mathrm{PPV}\{\mathrm{ref}\}$ $=$ <br> D $=$ <br> PPV at receptor $=$ 75 <br>  $\mathbf{0 . 0 1 7}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| PPV is $1.7 x$ to $6 x$ larger than RMS velocity Assume typical conversion factor of | 4 PPV:RMS |
| Therefore estimated RMS velocity = | $0.004 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{sec}$ |
| Receptor Lv = | 73 VdB |

Source: Section 5 Transit Vibration $\quad$ * RMS Velocity in decibels VdB with Vref of $1 \mathrm{E}-6$ in/sec and PPV:RMS of $\sim 4$
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## Criterion

| Building Damage |  | Canmet, Bauer, and Calder, 1977 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Type | VdB | Equipment | PPV Threshold, in/sec | Type of Damage |
| Extremely susceptible to vibration damage | 90 | Rigid Mercury Switches | 0.5 | Trip Out |
| Non-engineered timber and masonry buildings Engineered concrete and | 94 | House | 2 | Cracked Plaster |
| masonry buildings Typical buildings | $\begin{gathered} 98 \\ 100 \end{gathered}$ | Concrete Block | 8 | Crack in Block |
| Reinforced concrete, steel, or timber buildings | 102 | Cased Drill Holes <br> Pumps, Compressors | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \\ & 40 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Horizontol Offset Shaft Misalignment |


| Human Response Criteria |
| :--- |
| Level, Lv in VdB Equivalent Noise Level, dBA  <br>  Low Freq ( 30 Hz$)$ Mid Freq $(60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| 65 |
| 75 |


| Land Use | Lv in VdB |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Frequent Events (70+/day) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Occasional } \\ \text { Events (30- } \\ 70 / \text { day) } \end{gathered}$ | Infrequent (<30 events/day) |
| Category 1: Vibration |  |  |  |
| Sensitive | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| Concert Halls | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| TV Studios | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| Recording Studios | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| Category 2: Residences, hotels, sleeping areas | 72 | 75 | 80 |
| Auditoriums | 72 | 80 | 80 |
| Theaters | 72 | 80 | 80 |
| Category 3: Institutional with primarily daytime use only (i.e. schools and churches) | 75 | 78 | 83 |

Vibration Source Levels For Construction Equipment

|  | PPV at 25 ft <br> (in/sec) | Approximate <br> Lv at 25 feet * |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Equipment |  |  |
|  | 1.518 | 112 |
| Impact Pile Driver - Upper Range | 0.644 | 104 |
| Impact Pile Driver - Typical | 105 |  |
| Sonic Pile Driver - Upper Range | 0.734 | 93 |
| Sonic Pile Driver - Typical | 0.17 |  |
| Clam Shovel Drop (slurry wall |  |  |
| construction) | 0.202 | 94 |
| Hydromill (slurry wall |  |  |
| construction) - in Soil | 0.008 | 66 |
| Hydromill (slurry wall |  |  |
| construction) - in Rock | 0.017 | 75 |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Vibratory Roller | 0.21 | 94 |
| Hoe Ram | 0.089 | 87 |
| Bulldozer - Large | 0.089 | 87 |
| Bulldozer - Small | 0.003 | 58 |
| Caisson Drilling | 0.089 | 87 |
| Loaded Trucks | 0.076 | 86 |
| Jackhammer | 0.035 | 79 |

Vibration Analysis - RPV Zone 2 Landslide Ordinance EIR
PPV (in/sec) $=\operatorname{PPV}\{$ ref $\} *(25 / D)^{\wedge} 1.5$
Where PPV = Peak Particle Velocity
$\{\mathrm{ref}\}=\mathrm{PPV}$ at the reference distance of 25 feet
$D=$ distance to the receptor

| Equipment $=$ | Vibratory Roller |
| ---: | ---: |
| $\mathrm{PPV}\{\mathrm{ref} \mathrm{\}}=$ | $0.21 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{sec}$ |
| $\mathrm{D}=$ | 100 feet |
| PPV at receptor $=$ | $\mathbf{0 . 0 2 6} \mathrm{in} / \mathbf{s e c}$ |



| Equipment $=$ <br> $P P V\{r e f\}$ Loaded Trucks <br> D $=$ <br> $0.076 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{sec}$  <br> PPV at receptor $=$ <br>  100 feet <br> $\mathbf{0 . 0 1 0} \mathrm{in} / \mathbf{s e c}$  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| PPV is 1.7 x to 6 x larger than RMS velocity Assume typical conversion factor of | 4 PPV:RMS |
| Therefore estimated RMS velocity $=$ | $0.002 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{sec}$ |
| Receptor Lv | 68 VdB |


| Equipment $=$ Bulldoze <br> $P P V\{r e f\}$ $=$ <br> $D=$ 0.089 <br> $P P V$ at receptor $=$ 100 <br> $\mathbf{0 . 0 1 1}$  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| PPV is 1.7 x to 6 x larger than RMS velocity Assume typical conversion factor of | 4 PPV:RMS |
| Therefore estimated RMS velocity $=$ | $0.003 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{sec}$ |
| Receptor Lv = | 69 VdB |

Source: Section 5 Transit Vibration $\quad$ * RMS Velocity in decibels VdB with Vref of $1 \mathrm{E}-6$ in/sec and PPV:RMS of $\sim 4$
Section 6 Vibration Impact Analysis
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## Criterion

| Building Damage |  | Canmet, Bauer, and Calder, 1977 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Type | VdB | Equipment | PPV Threshold, in/sec | Type of Damage |
| Extremely susceptible to vibration damage | 90 | Rigid Mercury Switches | 0.5 | Trip Out |
| Non-engineered timber and masonry buildings Engineered concrete and | 94 | House | 2 | Cracked Plaster |
| masonry buildings Typical buildings | $\begin{gathered} 98 \\ 100 \end{gathered}$ | Concrete Block | 8 | Crack in Block |
| Reinforced concrete, steel, or timber buildings | 102 | Cased Drill Holes <br> Pumps, Compressors | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \\ & 40 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Horizontol Offset Shaft Misalignment |


| Human Response Criteria |
| :--- |
| Level, Lv in VdB Equivalent Noise Level, dBA  <br>  Low Freq ( 30 Hz$)$ Mid Freq $(60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| 65 |
| 75 |


| Land Use | Lv in VdB |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Frequent Events (70+/day) | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Occasional } \\ \text { Events (30- } \\ 70 / \text { day) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Infrequent (<30 events/day) |
| Category 1: Vibration |  |  |  |
| Sensitive | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| Concert Halls | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| TV Studios | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| Recording Studios | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| Category 2: Residences, hotels, sleeping areas | 72 | 75 | 80 |
| Auditoriums | 72 | 80 | 80 |
| Theaters | 72 | 80 | 80 |
| Category 3: Institutional with primarily daytime use only (i.e. schools and churches) | 75 | 78 | 83 |

Vibration Source Levels For Construction Equipment

|  | PPV at 25 ft <br> (in/sec) | Approximate <br> Lv at 25 feet * |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Equipment |  |  |
|  | 1.518 | 112 |
| Impact Pile Driver - Upper Range | 0.644 | 104 |
| Impact Pile Driver - Typical | 105 |  |
| Sonic Pile Driver - Upper Range | 0.734 | 93 |
| Sonic Pile Driver - Typical | 0.17 |  |
| Clam Shovel Drop (slurry wall |  |  |
| construction) | 0.202 | 94 |
| Hydromill (slurry wall |  |  |
| construction) - in Soil | 0.008 | 66 |
| Hydromill (slurry wall |  |  |
| construction) - in Rock | 0.017 | 75 |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Vibratory Roller | 0.21 | 94 |
| Hoe Ram | 0.089 | 87 |
| Bulldozer - Large | 0.089 | 87 |
| Bulldozer - Small | 0.003 | 58 |
| Caisson Drilling | 0.089 | 87 |
| Loaded Trucks | 0.076 | 86 |
| Jackhammer | 0.035 | 79 |

## Appendix G <br> Traffic Impact Study

Transportation Impact Study

## Zone 2 Landslide MoratoriumPortuguese Bend Project

City of Rancho Palos Verdes, California January 18, 2019

## Prepared for:

Rincon Consultants, Inc.
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, California 93003


Prepared by:


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## APPENDIX

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## Transportation Impact Study

# Zone 2 LandsLide Moratorium Portuguese Bend Project 

City of Rancho Palos Verdes, California January 18, 2019

### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This transportation impact study addresses the potential traffic impacts associated with the proposed Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium project. The proposed project is located in the Portuguese Bend area of the City of Rancho Palos Verdes, California. The City of Rancho Palos Verdes is considering revisions to its Landslide Moratorium Ordinance that would facilitate the future development of single-family residences on undeveloped lots within a portion of the City's Portuguese Bend community (i.e., Zone 2). The proposed Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium - Portuguese Bend project site area and general vicinity are shown in Figure 1-1.

This report documents the findings and recommendations of a transportation impact analysis prepared by Linscott, Law \& Greenspan, Engineers and summarizes the potential traffic impacts associated with the proposed project. The traffic analysis evaluates the existing operating conditions at seven key study intersections within the project vicinity, estimates the trip generation potential of the proposed project, and forecasts future operating conditions without and with the proposed project. Where necessary, intersection improvements and/or mitigation measures are identified. This report has been prepared in consultation with City of Rancho Palos Verdes staff and presents findings for future year operating conditions (Year 2030) pursuant to the requirements of City staff.

This transportation report satisfies the traffic impact study requirements of the City of Rancho Palos Verdes and is consistent with the 2010 Congestion Management Program for Los Angeles County ${ }^{1}$. The specific parameters for this traffic study were developed in conjunction with City of Rancho Palos Verdes staff. The project site has been visited and observed and the adjacent area roadways, intersections, and existing parking conditions have been inventoried. Existing peak hour traffic information has been collected at the seven study intersections on a typical weekday (i.e., Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday) for use in the preparation of intersection Level of Service calculations. Information concerning cumulative projects (planned and/or approved) in the vicinity of the proposed project has been researched at the Cities of Rancho Palos Verdes, Palos Verdes Estates, Rolling Hills, Rolling Hills Estates, and Los Angeles, as well as other traffic studies prepared for projects in the vicinity. Based on this research, 22 related projects are planned in the project study area. These 22 planned and/or approved related projects were therefore considered in the cumulative traffic analysis for this project.

[^13]

This transportation report analyzes existing and future weekday AM, School PM and PM peak hour traffic operations for future-term (Year 2030) traffic conditions upon completion of the proposed Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium - Portuguese Bend project. Peak hour traffic forecasts for the future horizon years have been projected by increasing existing traffic volumes by an annual growth rate of 0.6 percent ( $0.6 \%$ ) per year and adding traffic volumes expected to be generated by the 22 related projects.

### 1.1 Study Area

Seven study intersections have been identified for evaluation during the weekday morning, School PM and PM commuter peak hour conditions based upon coordination with City of Rancho Palos Verdes staff. The seven study intersections provide local access to the study area and define the extent of the boundaries for this traffic impact analysis. Further discussion of the existing street system and study area is provided in Section 4.1 herein.

The general location of the project in relation to the study locations and surrounding street system is presented in Figure 1-1. The traffic analysis study area is generally comprised of those locations which have the greatest potential to experience significant traffic impacts due to the proposed project as defined by the Lead Agency. In the traffic engineering practice, the study area generally includes those intersections that are:
a. Immediately adjacent or in close proximity to the project site;
b. In the vicinity of the project site that are documented to have current or projected future adverse operational issues; and
c. In the vicinity of the project site that are forecast to experience a relatively greater percentage of project-related vehicular turning movements (e.g., at freeway ramp intersections).

The locations selected for analysis were based on the above criteria, forecast project peak hour vehicle trip generation, anticipated distribution of project vehicle trips and existing intersection/corridor operations. The seven intersections listed below provide local access to the study area and define the extent of the boundaries for this traffic impact investigation.

1. Hawthorne Boulevard/Via Rivera
2. Tramonto Drive-Seahill Drive/Palos Verdes Drive South
3. Barkentine Road/Palos Verdes Drive South
4. Narcissa Drive/Palos Verdes Drive South
5. Peppertree Drive/Palos Verdes Drive South

## 6. Forrestal Drive/Palos Verdes Drive South

## 7. Palos Verdes Drive East/Palos Verdes Drive South

The Volume-Capacity and Level of Service calculations for these key locations were used to evaluate the potential traffic-related impacts associated with area growth, cumulative projects and the proposed Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium - Portuguese Bend project. When necessary, this report recommends intersection improvements that may be required to accommodate future traffic volumes and restore/maintain an acceptable Level of Service, and/or to reduce a significant project impact to less than significant levels.

The following components are included as part of this traffic analysis:

- Existing traffic counts,
- Estimated project traffic generation/distribution/assignment,
- Estimated cumulative project traffic generation/distribution/assignment,
- Weekday AM, School PM and PM peak hour capacity analyses for existing conditions,
- Weekday AM, School PM and PM peak hour capacity analyses for existing with project conditions,
- Weekday AM, School PM and PM peak hour capacity analyses for future (Year 2030) conditions without and with project traffic,
- Project-specific improvements, where necessary, and
- Congestion management program traffic impact assessment.


### 2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

### 2.1 Project Location

The proposed ordinance revisions would apply to the approximately 112-acre "Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium Ordinance" area, located north of the Narcissa Drive/Palos Verdes Drive South intersection in the Portuguese Bend area of the Palos Verdes Peninsula, within the City of Rancho Palos Verdes, County of Los Angeles, California. This area, located on the hills above the southcentral coastline of the City, is within the City's larger (approximately 1,200-acre) Landslide Moratorium Area (LMA). Zone 2 consists of 111 individual lots. Of these, 69 have been developed with residences and accessory structures (including the 5 Monks Plaintiffs’ Lots), 11 have obtained Planning entitlements for development (via Exception "P") and 31 lots remain undeveloped. These latter 31 lots are the focus of this transportation impact study and the project's environmental impact report. The proposed Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium - Portuguese Bend project site area and general vicinity are shown in Figure 1-1. The locations of the 31 undeveloped lots within the Portuguese Bend community under consideration by the City is displayed in Figure 2-1.

### 2.2 Current Land Use

Of the approximately 111 lots on the 112-acre project area (the Zone 2 area), the vast majority of the developed lots are improved with single-family residences, most dating from the 1950s, and related accessory structures and uses. The largest developed lot in Zone 2 is occupied by the Portuguese Bend Riding Club, a nonconforming commercial stable that was established prior to the City's incorporation in 1973. Private streets within Zone 2 are maintained by the Portuguese Bend Community Association. The majority of the undeveloped lots contain non-native vegetation, and some have small, non-habitable structures (e.g., sheds, stables, fences, etc.) for equestrian or horticultural uses. The lots are generally between one-quarter acre and one acre or more in size.

### 2.3 Surrounding Land Uses

The approximately 112-acre Zone 2 area is primarily surrounded by open space and semi-rural residential development. To the northeast of the project area are developed residential lots in the Portuguese Bend community as well as City-owned open space in the Portuguese Bend Reserve of the Palos Verdes Nature Preserve, both of which are within Zone 1 of the Landslide Moratorium Area. To the northwest and west of the project area are developed residential lots in the Portuguese Bend community and vacant, residentially-zoned land (Upper and Lower Filiorum) which are located in Zone 1 of the Landslide Moratorium Area. To the south, southeast and east of the project area are developed and undeveloped residential lots in the Portuguese Bend community and located in Zone 5 (the area affected by the 1978 Abalone Cove landslide), Zone 6 (the active Portuguese Bend landslide area) and Zone 3 (located between Altamira Canyon and the westerly edge of the Portuguese Bend landslide area). Individual lots that would gain development potential as a result of the proposed project are located throughout Zone 2, and are therefore surrounded by the uses described above as well as other lots, both developed and undeveloped, in Zone 2.



### 2.4 Project Characteristics

### 2.4.1 Project Background

In 2002, a group of Portuguese Bend property owners filed a ME application to exclude their undeveloped lots within the area known as Zone 2 from the LMA. Shortly after this application was deemed incomplete for processing, the applicants filed suit against the City. As part of the decision on the case (Monks v. City of Rancho Palos Verdes), the City has been ordered to remove regulatory impediments in its Municipal Code that prevent the development of the 16 Monks plaintiffs' lots. The City began this process with an Ordinance to allow the Monks plaintiffs to apply for Landslide Moratorium Exceptions (LMEs) for their lots. As of November 2018, five (5) Monks plaintiffs lots have been developed and the remaining eleven (11) Monks plaintiffs have obtained Planning entitlements to develop their lots. The City now desires to consider broader revisions to the Landslide Moratorium Ordinance that could also permit the owners of the other 31 undeveloped lots in Zone 2 to be developed with new residences. This would result in the possible future development of up to 31 new residences on existing legal lots in Zone 2 within the Portuguese Bend community.

### 2.4.2 Project Description

Landslide Moratorium Ordinance Revisions. Section 15.20 .040 of the Rancho Palos Verdes Municipal Code establishes the process for requesting exceptions from the City's landslide moratorium regulations. The current (amended in 2009) Municipal Code Section 15.20.040(P) includes the following category of exception to the moratorium on "the filing, processing, approval or issuance of building, grading or other permits" within the existing landslide moratorium area:

The moratorium shall not be applicable to any of the following...
...P. The construction of residential buildings, accessory structures, and grading totaling less than one thousand cubic yards of combined cut and fill and including no more than fifty cubic yards of imported fill material on the sixteen undeveloped lots in Zone 2 of the "Landslide Moratorium Area" as outlined in green on the landslide moratorium map on file in the Director's office, identified as belonging to the plaintiffs in the case "Monks v. City of Rancho Palos Verdes, 167 Cal. App. 4th 263, 84 Cal. Rptr. 3d 75 (Cal. App. 2 Dist., 2008)"; provided, that a landslide moratorium exception permit is approved by the Director, and provided that the project complies with the criteria set forth in Section 15.20 .050 of this Chapter. Such projects shall qualify for a landslide moratorium exception permit only if all applicable requirements of this Code are satisfied, and the parcel is served by a sanitary sewer system. Prior to the issuance of a landslide moratorium exception permit, the applicant shall submit to the Director any geological or geotechnical studies reasonably required by the City to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the City geotechnical staff that the proposed project will not aggravate the existing situation.

The proposed landslide moratorium ordinance revisions would revise the language of this section to encompass all 31 undeveloped lots in Zone 2, rather than restricting it to only the Monks plaintiffs’ lots. This would allow for the future submittal of LMEs for all of these undeveloped lots. It should
be noted, however, that the granting of an LME does not constitute approval of a specific project request, but simply grants the property owner the ability to submit the appropriate application(s) for consideration of a specific project request.

Future Development Potential. The potential granting of up to 31 LME requests under the proposed ordinance revisions would permit individual property owners to then apply for individual entitlements to develop their lots. The undeveloped lots within Zone 2 are held in multiple private ownerships so the timing and scope of future development is not known. For the purposes of the Environmental Impact Report (EIR), it is assumed that development would occur over a period of at least 10 years from adoption of the ordinance revisions in a manner consistent with the private architectural standards adopted by the Portuguese Bend Community Association and the City's underlying RS-1 and RS-2 zoning regulations. Therefore, the future development assumptions for Zone 2 include the following:

- Thirty-one single-story, ranch-style residences with attached or detached three-car garages, with minimum living area of 1,500 square feet and maximum living area of 4,000 square feet or $15 \%$ of gross lot area, whichever is less;
- Less than 1,000 cubic yards of grading (cut and fill combined) per lot, with no more than 50 cubic yards of imported fill and up to 1,000 cubic yards of export per lot;
- Maximum 25\% (RS-1) or $40 \%$ (RS-2) net lot coverage;
- Maximum building height of 16 feet for residences and 12 feet for detached accessory structures;
- Minimum front setbacks of 20 feet, minimum rear setbacks of 15 feet, minimum street-side setbacks of 10 feet, and minimum interior side setbacks of five feet, with setbacks along private street rights-of-way measured from the easement line rather than the property line; and,
- No subdivision of existing lots within Zone 2.

As noted above, the City has been ordered to remove regulatory impediments in its Municipal Code that prevent the development of the 16 Monks plaintiffs' lots. This was accomplished by the 2009 addition to the moratorium exceptions, cited above. As of November 2018, five Monks plaintiffs’ lots have been developed, and the remaining 11 Monks plaintiffs' lots have obtained planning entitlements. Therefore, this transportation impact study considers the potential environmental impacts of build-out of the 31 undeveloped lots under the parameters listed above.

### 3.0 Project Site Access and Circulation

Access to the existing Portuguese Bend community of Rancho Palos Verdes is provided via Narcissa Drive and Peppertree Drive. All streets in the Portuguese Bend community are private, and the community itself is gated. The gates restricting access to the community on Narcissa Drive and Peppertree Drive are set back approximately 190 and 90 feet from Palos Verdes Drive South, respectively. The following lane configurations are provided at the existing access locations for the community:

- Narcissa Drive/Palos Verdes Drive South
- Eastbound Approach: One left-turn lane and one shared through/right-turn lane
- Westbound Approach: One left-turn lane, one through lane and one right-turn lane
- Southbound Approach: One shared left-turn/through lane and one right-turn lane
- Peppertree Drive/Palos Verdes Drive South
- Eastbound Approach: One left-turn lane and one through lane
- Westbound Approach: One through lane and one right-turn lane
- Southbound Approach: One left-turn lane and one right-turn lane

No changes to the existing Portuguese Bend community site access and circulation scheme are planned as part of the proposed project. Aerial photographs of the two subject Portuguese Bend community access intersections are displayed in Figure 3-1.


Palos Verdes Drive South and Narcissa Drive


Palos Verdes Drive South and Peppertree Drive

### 4.0 Existing Conditions

### 4.1 Existing Street System

The local network of streets serving the proposed project study area includes Palos Verdes Drive West, Palos Verdes Drive South and Hawthorne Boulevard. All of the seven study intersections selected for analysis are controlled by stop signs with the stop signs facing the minor street approaches. The existing roadway configurations and intersection controls at the seven study intersections are displayed in Figure 4-1.

### 4.1.1 Roadway Classifications

The City of Rancho Palos Verdes utilizes the roadway categories recognized by regional, state and federal transportation agencies. There are four categories in the roadway hierarchy, ranging from freeways with the highest capacity to two-lane undivided roadways with the lowest capacity. The roadway categories are summarized as follows:

- Freeways are limited-access and high-speed travel ways included in the state and federal highway systems. Their purpose is to carry regional through-traffic. Access is provided by interchanges with typical spacing of one mile or greater. No local access is provided to adjacent land uses.
- Arterial roadways are major streets that primarily serve through-traffic and provide access to abutting properties as a secondary function. Arterials are generally designed with two to six travel lanes and their major intersections are signalized. This roadway type is divided into two categories: principal and minor arterials. Principal arterials are typically four-or-more lane roadways and serve both local and regional through-traffic. Minor arterials are typically two-tofour lane streets that service local and commute traffic.
- Collector roadways are streets that provide access and traffic circulation within residential and non-residential (e.g., commercial and industrial) areas. Collector roadways connect local streets to arterials and are typically designed with two through travel lanes (i.e., one through travel lane in each direction) that may accommodate on-street parking. They may also provide access to abutting properties.
- Local roadways distribute traffic within a neighborhood, or similar adjacent neighborhoods, and are not intended for use as a through-street or a link between higher capacity facilities such as collector or arterial roadways. Local streets are fronted by residential uses and do not typically serve commercial uses.



### 4.1.2 Roadway Descriptions

A review of the important roadways in the project site vicinity and study area is summarized in Table 4-1. As indicated in Table 4-1, the important roadways within the project study area were reviewed in terms of the number of lanes provided, parking restrictions, posted speed limits, etc. Additionally, the roadway classifications of key roads in the project study area also are presented in Table 4-1.

### 4.1.3 Portuguese Bend Community Association

The Portuguese Bend Community Association (PBCA) is a private development. All roadways, including the two main access roadways of Peppertree Drive and Narcissa Drive, are private streets. The PBCA has the responsibility and authority to impose fees and assessments in order to maintain facilities, including the private roadway system. It is important to note that the roadway system was originally engineered for full development and buildout of the residential tract as originally reviewed and approved by the County of Los Angeles. As such, the City of Rancho Palos Verdes does not have the responsibility nor the authority to maintain the roadways.

### 4.2 Existing Public Bus Transit Service

Public bus transit service within the Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium - Portuguese Bend project study area is currently provided by the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (Metro) and the Palos Verdes Peninsula Transit Authority (PVPTA). A summary of the existing transit service, including the transit route, destinations and peak hour headways is presented in Table 4-2. The existing public transit routes in the Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium - Portuguese Bend project site vicinity are illustrated in Figure 4-2.

### 4.3 Bicycle Facilities

Bicycle access to the project site is facilitated by the City's bicycle roadway network. Existing Class II bicycle facilities are provided along Palos Verdes Drive South in the immediate vicinity of the project. Visual observations were conducted at the project entrances on Palos Verdes Drive South and no conflicts between existing bicycle traffic and entering and/or existing residents at both gateways were noted.

### 4.4 Existing Traffic Volumes

Weekday AM and PM traffic count data for four of the seven study intersections were obtained from the City of Rancho Palos Verdes General Plan Update Traffic Impact Analysis². For those locations where no data were available, new manual counts of vehicular turning movements were conducted during the weekday AM, School PM and commuter PM periods to determine the peak hour traffic volumes. All of the manual counts were conducted by independent traffic count subconsultants from 7:00 to 9:00 AM to determine the AM peak commute hour, 2:00 to 4:00 PM to determine the School PM peak hour, and from 4:00 to 6:00 PM to determine the PM peak commute hour. Additionally,

[^14]Table 4-1
EXISTING ROADWAY DESCRIPTIONS

| Roadway | Classification [1] | Travel Lanes |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Median } \\ \text { Types [4] } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Speed } \\ & \text { Limit } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Direction [2] | No. Lanes [3] |  |  |
| Via Rivera | Local Street | NB-SB | 2 | N/A | 25 |
| Tramonto Drive | Local Street | NB-SB | 2 | RMI/N/A | 25 |
| Seahill Drive | Local Street | NB-SB | 2 | N/A | 25 |
| Barkentine Road | Local Street | NB-SB | 2 | N/A | 25 |
| Palos Verdes Drive South | Aterial | NB-SB | 2 [5] | RMI/N/A | 35 |
| Pepper Tree Drive | Private Road | NB-SB | 2 | N/A | 25 |
| Forrestal Drive | Local Street | NB-SB | 2 | N/A | 25 |
| Trump National Drive | Local Street | NB-SB | 2 | N/A | 25 |
| Palos Verdes Drive East | Arterial | NB-SB | 2 | N/A | 40 |
| Hawthorne Boulevard | Arterial | EB-WB | 4 [5] | RMI | 45 |
| Palos Verdes Drive South | Arterial | EB-WB | 4 [5] | RMI | 45 |
| Narcissa Drive | Private Road | EB-WB | 2 | N/A | 25 |

Notes:
[1] Roadway classifications obtained from the City of Rancho Palos Verdes (Circulation Element), adopted September 2018.
[2] Direction of roadways in the project area: NB-SB = northbound and southbound; and EB-WB = eastbound and westbound.
[3] Number of lanes in both directions on the roadway.
[4] Median type of the road: RMI = Raised Median Island; 2WLT = 2-Way Left-Turn Lane; and N/A = Not Applicable.
[5] Class II (Bike Lane)
Table 4-2
EXISTING TRANSIT ROUTES [1]

| ROUTE | DESTINATIONS | ROADWAY(S) NEAR SITE | NO. OF BUSES DURING PEAK HOUR |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | DIR | AM | PM |
| Metro 344 | Ranchos Palos Verdes to Harbor Gateway via Torrance | Via Rivera, Tramonto Drive, Seahill Drive, Barkentine Road, Hawthorne Boulevard, Palos Verdes Drive South | $\begin{aligned} & \text { NB } \\ & \text { SB } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ |
| PVPTA 226 | Palos Verdes Estates | Palos Verdes Drive West, Hawthorne Boulevard | $\begin{aligned} & \text { NB } \\ & \text { SB } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |
| PVPTA Blue Line | Palos Verdes Estates to Rancho Palos Verdes (School Days) | Palos Verdes Drive West, Hawthorne Boulevard | Inbound Outbound | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | $1$ |
| PVPTA Gold Line | Rancho Palos Verdes to Rolling Hills (School Days) | Tramonto Drive, Seahill Drive, Narcissa Drive Pepper Tree Drive, Trump National Drive, Palos Verdes Drive South | Inbound <br> Outbound | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ |
| PVPTA Orange Line | Palos Verdes Estates to Rolling Hills via Rancho Palos Verdes (School Days) | Tramonto Drive, Seahill Drive, Narcissa Drive Pepper Tree Drive, Trump National Drive, Palos Verdes Drive South | Inbound <br> Outbound | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  | Total | 13 | 11 |

[1] Sources: Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (Metro) and Palos Verdes Peninsula Transit Authority (PVPTA) websites, 2018.

the available manual traffic count data were adjusted by 0.6 percent ( $0.6 \%$ ) per year to reflect existing conditions and, where necessary, manually adjusted to provide balance between study locations.

The existing weekday AM, School PM and PM peak hour manual counts of turning vehicles at the seven study intersections are summarized in Table 4-3. The existing traffic volumes at the study intersections during the weekday AM, School PM and PM peak hours are shown in Figures 4-3, 4-4 and 4-5, respectively. Summary data worksheets of the manual traffic counts of the study intersections are contained in Appendix A.

### 4.5 Existing Intersection Operating Conditions

Existing AM, School PM and PM peak hour operating conditions for the seven study intersections were evaluated using the methodology outlined in Chapter 20 of the Highway Capacity Manual $6^{\text {th }}$ Edition ${ }^{3}$ (HCM) for unsignalized intersections.

### 4.5.1 Highway Capacity Manual Method of Analysis

The HCM method determines the average control delay experienced at the intersections. The TWSC methodology estimates the average control delay for each minor-street movement (or shared movement) as well as major-street left-turns and determines the LOS for each constrained movement. Average control delay for any particular movement is a function of the capacity of the approach and the degree of saturation. The average control delay is measured in seconds per vehicle, and includes delay due to deceleration to a stop at the back of the queue from free-flow speed, move-up time within the queue, stopped delay at the front of the queue, and delay due to acceleration back to free-flow speed. The six qualitative categories of Level of Service have been defined along with the corresponding HCM control delay value range, as shown in Table 4-4.

Table 4-4
Level of Service Criteria For Unsignalized Intersections

| Level of Service <br> (LOS) | Highway Capacity Manual <br> Delay Value (sec/veh) | Level of Service Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | $\leq 10.0$ | Little or no delay |
| B | $>10.0$ and $\leq 15.0$ | Short traffic delays |
| C | $>15.0$ and $\leq 25.0$ | Average traffic delays |
| D | $>25.0$ and $\leq 35.0$ | Long traffic delays |
| E | $>55.0$ and $\leq 50.0$ | Very long traffic delays |
| F |  | Severe congestion |

[^15]Table 4-3
EXISTING TRAFFIC VOLUMES [1]
WEEKDAY AM, PM AND SCHOOL PM PEAK HOURS

| NO. | INTERSECTION | DATE | DIR | AM PEAK HOUR |  | PM PEAK HOUR |  | SCHOOL PM PK HR |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | BEGAN | VOLUME | BEGAN | VOLUME | BEGAN | VOLUME |
| 1 | Via Rivera/ Hawthorne Boulevard | $\begin{aligned} & 11 / 29 / 2016 \\ & 11 / 14 / 2018 \end{aligned}$ | NB <br> SB <br> EB <br> WB | 7:45 | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 182 \\ 857 \\ 660 \end{array}$ | 4:30 | $\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ 95 \\ 596 \\ 728 \end{array}$ | 2:45 | $\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 156 \\ 799 \\ 927 \end{array}$ |
| 2 | Tramonto Drive-Seahill Drive/ Palos Verdes Drive South | $\begin{aligned} & 11 / 29 / 2016 \\ & 11 / 14 / 2018 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { NB } \\ \text { SB } \\ \text { EB } \\ \text { WB } \end{gathered}$ | 7:15 | $\begin{array}{r} 124 \\ 0 \\ 422 \\ 999 \end{array}$ | 5:00 | $\begin{array}{r} 68 \\ 10 \\ 726 \\ 547 \end{array}$ | 3:00 | $\begin{array}{r} 76 \\ 6 \\ 991 \\ 547 \end{array}$ |
| 3 | Barkentine Road/ <br> Palos Verdes Drive South | 11/14/2018 | NB <br> SB <br> EB <br> WB | 8:00 | $\begin{array}{r} 27 \\ 9 \\ 442 \\ 1,036 \end{array}$ | 4:30 | $\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 12 \\ 952 \\ 541 \end{array}$ | 3:00 | $\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 12 \\ 952 \\ 541 \end{array}$ |
| 4 | Narcissa Drive/ <br> Palos Verdes Drive South | 11/14/2018 | NB <br> SB <br> EB <br> WB | 8:00 | $\begin{array}{r} 0 \\ 27 \\ 409 \\ 1,034 \end{array}$ | 4:30 | $\begin{array}{r} 0 \\ 34 \\ 933 \\ 528 \end{array}$ | 3:00 | $\begin{array}{r} 0 \\ 34 \\ 933 \\ 528 \end{array}$ |
| 5 | Peppertree Drive/ <br> Palos Verdes Drive South | 11/14/2018 | $\begin{gathered} \text { NB } \\ \text { SB } \\ \text { EB } \\ \text { WB } \end{gathered}$ | 8:00 | $\begin{array}{r} 0 \\ 24 \\ 398 \\ 1,040 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 4:30 | $\begin{array}{r} 0 \\ 17 \\ 920 \\ 535 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 3:00 | $\begin{array}{r} 0 \\ 17 \\ 920 \\ 535 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| 6 | Forrestal Drive/ <br> Palos Verdes Drive South | $\begin{aligned} & 11 / 29 / 2016 \\ & 11 / 14 / 2018 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { NB } \\ \text { SB } \\ \text { EB } \\ \text { WB } \end{gathered}$ | 7:30 | $\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ 71 \\ 461 \\ 1,011 \end{array}$ | 4:30 | $\begin{array}{r} 50 \\ 72 \\ 823 \\ 52 \end{array}$ | 3:00 | $\begin{array}{r} 49 \\ 64 \\ 942 \\ 607 \end{array}$ |
| 7 | Palos Verdes Drive East/ Palos Verdes Drive South | $\begin{aligned} & 11 / 29 / 2016 \\ & 11 / 14 / 2018 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { NB } \\ \text { SB } \\ \text { EB } \\ \text { WB } \end{gathered}$ | 7:30 | $\begin{array}{r} 0 \\ 184 \\ 519 \\ 939 \end{array}$ | 4:30 | $\begin{array}{r} 0 \\ 111 \\ 865 \\ 506 \end{array}$ | 3:00 | $\begin{array}{r} 0 \\ 164 \\ 959 \\ 535 \end{array}$ |

[1] Counts conducted by NDS, City Traffic Counters and Counts Unlimited






### 4.5.2 Existing Level of Service Results

The existing peak hour service level calculations for the seven study intersections based on existing traffic volumes and current street geometry is summarized in Table 4-5. Review of Table 4-5 indicates that two of the seven study intersections are currently operating at acceptable Levels of Service (i.e., LOS D or better) during the weekday AM, School PM and PM peak hours. The HCM data worksheets for the analyzed intersections for the weekday AM and PM peak hours are contained in Appendix B.

Table 4-5
SUMMARY OF EXISTING INTERSECTION DELAYS AND LEVELS OF SERVICE WEEKDAY AM, PM, AND SCHOOL PM PEAK HOURS

| NO. | INTERSECTION | TRAFFIC CONTROL | PEAK HOUR | YEAR 2018  <br> EXISTING CONDITIONS  <br> DELAY LOS <br> [a] [b] |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Via Rivera/ Hawthorne Boulevard | Two-Way Stop | $\begin{gathered} \text { AM } \\ \text { School PM } \\ \text { PM } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 77.5 \\ 189.0 \\ 40.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { F } \\ & \text { F } \\ & \text { E } \end{aligned}$ |
| 2 | Tramonto Drive-Seahill Drive/ Palos Verdes Drive South | Two-Way Stop | AM School PM PM | $\begin{aligned} & 32.6 \\ & 58.9 \\ & 31.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{D} \\ & \mathrm{~F} \\ & \mathrm{D} \end{aligned}$ |
| 3 | Barkentine Road/ <br> Palos Verdes Drive South | Two-Way Stop | AM School PM PM | $\begin{aligned} & 23.3 \\ & 31.4 \\ & 26.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{C} \\ & \mathrm{D} \\ & \mathrm{D} \end{aligned}$ |
| 4 | Narcissa Drive/ <br> Palos Verdes Drive South | Two-Way Stop | AM School PM PM | $\begin{aligned} & 46.6 \\ & 52.1 \\ & 42.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{E} \\ & \mathrm{~F} \\ & \mathrm{E} \end{aligned}$ |
| 5 | Peppertree Drive/ <br> Palos Verdes Drive South | Two-Way Stop | AM School PM PM | $\begin{aligned} & 30.3 \\ & 31.9 \\ & 24.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{D} \\ & \mathrm{D} \\ & \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ |
| 6 | Forrestal Drive/ <br> Palos Verdes Drive South | Two-Way Stop | AM School PM PM | $\begin{array}{r} 62.3 \\ 107.7 \\ 52.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & F \\ & F \\ & F \end{aligned}$ |
| 7 | Palos Verdes Drive East/ Palos Verdes Drive South | Two-Way Stop | AM School PM PM | $\begin{aligned} & 30.3 \\ & 47.0 \\ & 25.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{D} \\ & \mathrm{E} \\ & \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ |

[a] Reported control delay values in seconds per vehicle. For two-way stop controlled intersections, reported control delay values represent the delays associated with the most constrained approach of the intersection.
[b] Unsignalized Intersection Levels of Service are based on the following criteria:

| Control Delay (s/veh) | LOS |
| :---: | :---: |
| <= 10 | A |
| > 10-15 | B |
| > 15-25 | C |
| > 25-35 | D |
| $>35-50$ | E |
| > 50 | F |

### 5.0 Traffic Forecasting Methodology

In order to estimate the traffic impact characteristics of the Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium Portuguese Bend project, a multi-step process has been utilized. The first step is trip generation, which estimates the total arriving and departing traffic volumes on a peak hour and daily basis. The traffic generation potential is forecast by applying the appropriate vehicle trip generation equations or rates to the project development tabulation.

The second step of the forecasting process is trip distribution, which identifies the origins and destinations of inbound and outbound project traffic volumes. These origins and destinations are typically based on demographics and existing/anticipated travel patterns in the study area.

The third step is traffic assignment, which involves the allocation of project traffic to study area streets and intersections. Traffic assignment is typically based on minimization of travel time, which may or may not involve the shortest route, depending on prevailing operating conditions and travel speeds. Traffic distribution patterns are indicated by general percentage orientation, while traffic assignment allocates specific volume forecasts to individual roadway links and intersection turning movements throughout the study area.

With the forecasting process complete and project traffic assignments developed, the impact of the proposed project is isolated by comparing operational (i.e., LOS) conditions at selected key intersections using existing and expected future traffic volumes without and with forecast project traffic. The need for site-specific and/or cumulative local area traffic improvements can then be evaluated and the significance of the project's impacts identified.

### 5.1 Project Traffic Generation Characteristics

Traffic generation is expressed in vehicle trip ends, defined as one-way vehicular movements, either entering or exiting the generating land use. Traffic volumes to be generated by the proposed project were forecast for the weekday AM and PM peak hours, and over a 24 -hour period. The resource typically used by traffic engineers (including the City of Rancho Palos Verdes) to forecast trip generation for development projects is the Institute of Transportation Engineers' (ITE) Trip Generation manual ${ }^{4}$. ITE Land Use Code 210 (Single-Family Detached Housing) trip generation average rates were used to forecast traffic volumes for the proposed project.

The trip generation rates and forecast of the vehicular trips anticipated to be generated by the proposed project are presented in Table 5-1. As summarized in Table 5-1, the proposed project is expected to generate 23 vehicle trips ( 6 inbound trips and 17 outbound trips) during the AM peak hour. During the PM peak hour, the proposed project is expected to generate 31 vehicle trips ( 20 inbound trips and 11 outbound trips). Over a 24 -hour period, the proposed project is forecast to generate 293 daily trip ends during a typical weekday (approximately 147 inbound trips and 147 outbound trips). For purposes of this analysis, the weekday PM peak hour project traffic generation

[^16]Table 5-1
PROJECT TRIP GENERATION [1]

| LAND USE | SIZE | DAILY <br> TRIP ENDS [2] <br> VOLUMES | AM PEAK HOUR VOLUMES [2] |  |  | SCHOOL PM PEAK HOUR VOLUMES [2] |  |  | PM PEAK HOUR VOLUMES [2] |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | IN | OUT | TOTAL | IN | OUT | TOTAL | IN | OUT | TOTAL |
| Single Family Housing [3] | 31 DU | 293 | 6 | 17 | 23 | 20 | 11 | 31 | 20 | 11 | 31 |
| TOTAL |  | 293 | 6 | 17 | 23 | 20 | 11 | 31 | 20 | 11 | 31 |

[1] Source: ITE "Trip Generation Manual", 10th Edition, 2017.
[2] Trips are one-way traffic movements, entering or leaving.
[3] ITE Land Use Code 210 (Single-Family Detached Housing) trip generation average rates.

- Daily Trip Rate: 9.44 trips/dwelling unit; $50 \%$ inbound/ $50 \%$ outbound
- AM Peak Hour Trip Rate: 0.74 trips/dwelling units; $25 \%$ inbound $/ 75 \%$ outbound
- PM Peak Hour Trip Rate: 0.99 trips/dwelling units; 63\% inbound/37\% outbound
was assumed to also comprise the School PM peak hour project traffic generation in order to provide a conservative forecast of potential traffic impacts.


### 5.2 Project Traffic Distribution and Assignment

The general, directional traffic distribution pattern for the proposed Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium Portuguese Bend project is presented in Figure 5-1. Project traffic volumes both entering and exiting the site have been distributed and assigned to the adjacent street system based on the following considerations:

- The site's proximity to major traffic corridors (i.e., Palos Verdes Drive South),
- Expected localized traffic flow patterns based on adjacent roadway channelization and presence of traffic signals,
- Existing intersection traffic volumes,
- Ingress/egress availability at the project site, and
- Input from City staff.

The forecast weekday AM, School PM and PM peak hour project traffic volumes associated with the proposed project are presented in Figures 5-2, 5-3 and 5-4, respectively. The traffic volume assignments presented in Figures 5-2, 5-3 and 5-4 reflect the traffic distribution characteristics shown in Figure 5-1 and the project traffic generation forecasts presented in Table 5-1.






### 6.0 Future Traffic Conditions

The forecast of future pre-project conditions was prepared in accordance with procedures outlined in Section 15130 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines. Specifically, the CEQA Guidelines provides two options for developing the future traffic volume forecast:
"(A) A list of past, present, and probable future projects producing related or cumulative impacts, including, if necessary, those projects outside the control of the [lead] agency, or
(B) A summary of projections contained in an adopted local, regional or statewide plan, or related planning document, that describes or evaluates conditions contributing to the cumulative effect. Such plans may include: a general plan, regional transportation plan, or plans for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. A summary of projections may also be contained in an adopted or certified prior environmental document for such a plan. Such projections may be supplemented with additional information such as a regional modeling program. Any such document shall be referenced and made available to the public at a location specified by the lead agency."

The traffic analysis is conservative in that for the future year 2030 pre-project condition, both option "A" and "B" have been incorporated into the analysis as outlined the CEQA Guidelines for purposes of developing the future year 2030 forecasts.

### 6.1 Ambient Traffic Growth

Horizon year, background traffic growth estimates have been calculated by using an ambient traffic growth factor. The ambient traffic growth factor is intended to include unknown related projects in the study area, as well as account for typical growth in traffic volumes due to the development of projects outside the study area. The future growth in traffic volumes has been calculated at 0.6 percent ( $0.6 \%$ ) per year. The ambient growth factor was based on review of the background traffic growth estimates for the Palos Verdes area published in the 2010 Congestion Management Program for Los Angeles County, which indicate that existing traffic volumes would be expected to increase at an annual rate of approximately 0.51 percent ( $0.51 \%$ per year) between years 2010 and 2030. However, in order to provide a conservative analysis, the higher ambient growth factor of 0.60 percent ( $0.60 \%$ per year) contained in the 2004 Congestion Management Program for Los Angeles County was utilized in this analysis. Application of the ambient traffic growth factor to existing traffic volumes results in a 6.0 percent (6.0\%) increase in existing traffic volumes to horizon Year 2030.

### 6.2 Related Projects Traffic Characteristics

In order to make a realistic estimate of future on-street conditions prior to implementation of the Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium - Portuguese Bend project, the status of other known development projects (related projects) in the area has been researched at the City of Rancho Palos Verdes, City of Rolling Hills Estates, City of Torrance, and City of Los Angeles. With this information, the potential impact of the proposed project can be evaluated within the context of the cumulative impact of all ongoing development. Based on current research, 22 related projects are located in the project vicinity that have either been built, but not yet fully occupied, or are being processed for approval. These 22 related projects have been included as part of the cumulative background setting in Year 2030.

The location of the related projects and a brief description for each of the 22 related projects are described in Table 6-1. The location of the related projects is graphically illustrated in Figure 6-1. These related projects are expected to generate vehicular traffic, which may affect the operating conditions of the key study intersections.

Traffic volumes expected to be generated by the related projects were calculated using rates provided in the ITE Trip Generation Manual. The related projects respective traffic generation for the weekday AM and PM peak hours, as well as on a daily basis for a typical weekday, is summarized in Table 6-1. The assignment of the related projects traffic volumes to the study intersections during the weekday AM and PM peak hours are displayed in Figures 6-2 and 6-3, respectively. It should be noted that the weekday PM peak hour trip generation for related projects were utilized for the School PM peak hour period.

### 6.3 Existing With Project Traffic Volumes

The forecast weekday AM, School PM and PM peak hour with project traffic volumes (i.e., existing traffic volumes and proposed project traffic volumes) at the seven study intersections are illustrated in Figures 6-4, 6-5 and 6-6, respectively.

### 6.4 Year 2030 Traffic Volumes

### 6.4.1 Year 2030 Future Pre-Project Traffic Volumes

The Year 2030 future forecast weekday AM, School PM and PM peak hour pre-project traffic volumes (i.e., existing traffic volumes, ambient traffic growth to Year 2030 and related projects traffic volumes) at the seven study intersections are presented in Figures 6-7, 6-8 and 6-9, respectively.

### 6.4.2 Year 2030 Future With Project Traffic Volumes

The Year 2030 future forecast weekday AM, School PM and PM peak hour with project traffic volumes (i.e., existing traffic volumes, ambient traffic growth to Year 2030, related projects and proposed project traffic volumes) at the seven study intersections are illustrated in Figures 6-10, 611 and 6-12, respectively.
RELATED PROJECTS LIST AND TRIP GENERATION [1]

| $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline \text { MAP } \\ \text { NO. } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { PROJECT } \\ \text { STATUS } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | PROJECT NAME/NUMBER ADDRESS/LOCATION | LAND USE DATA |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { PROJECT } \\ & \text { DATA } \\ & \text { SOURCE } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | DAILY <br> TRIP ENDS [2] <br> VOLUMES | AM PEAK HOUR VOLUMES [2] |  |  | PM PEAK HOUR VOLUMES [2] |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | LAND-USE | SIZE |  |  | IN | OUT | TOTAL | IN | OUT | TOTAL |
| City of Rancho Palos Verdes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| R1 | Under Construction | Monks Plaintiffs' Lots Zone 2 of the Landslide Moratorium Area | Single Family Residential | 16 DU | [3] | 151 | 3 | 9 | 12 | 10 | 6 | 16 |
| R2 | Proposed | Patel Subdivision 27581 Palos Verdes Drive East | Single Family Residential | 2 DU | [3] | 19 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| R3 | Proposed | Maupin Subdivision 30389 \& 30399 Palos Verdes Drive East | Single Family Residential | 2 DU | [3] | 19 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| R4 | Proposed | Nantasket Subdivision 11-41 Nantasket Drive | Single Family Residential | 4 DU | [3] | 38 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| R5 | Proposed | Chase Bank 28300 S. Western Avenue | Bank | 4,131 GSF | [4] | 413 | 23 | 16 | 39 | 42 | 42 | 84 |
| R6 | Proposed | Point View <br> 6001 Palos Verdes Drive South | Single Family Residential | 38 DU | [3] | 359 | 7 | 21 | 28 | 24 | 14 | 38 |
| City of Rolling Hills Estates |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| RH1 | Under Construction | 601-627 Silver Spur Road 600 Deep Valley Drive | Residential Care Facility | 114 DU | [5] | 230 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 11 | 10 | 21 |
| RH2 | Approved | 27520 Hawthorne Boulevard | Residential Care Facility | 91 DU | [5] | 184 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 16 |
| RH3 | Approved | 927 Deep Valley Drive | Condominium Commercial | $\begin{aligned} 75 & \text { DU } \\ 2,000 & \text { GLSF } \end{aligned}$ | [6] [7] | 549 76 | 8 1 | 27 1 | 35 2 | 26 4 | $\begin{array}{r} 16 \\ 4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 42 \\ 8 \end{array}$ |
| RH4 | Under Construction | Peninsula Center Southwest corner of Hawthorne Blvd and Silver Spur Road | Commercial | 16,000 GLSF | [7] | 604 | 9 | 6 | 15 | 29 | 32 | 61 |
| RH5 | Under Construction | 627 Deep Valley Drive | Condominium Commercial | $\begin{aligned} 58 & \text { DU } \\ 5,810 & \text { GLSF } \end{aligned}$ | [6] [7] | 425 219 | 6 3 | 21 2 | 27 5 | 20 11 | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \\ & 11 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32 \\ & 22 \end{aligned}$ |
| RH6 | Approved | 26311-27000 Palos Verdes Drive East | Single Family Residential Country Club | $\begin{aligned} 114 & \text { DU } \\ 61,411 & \text { GSF } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} {[3]} \\ {[8]} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,076 \\ & 1,770 \end{aligned}$ | 21 71 | $\begin{aligned} & 63 \\ & 37 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 84 \\ 108 \end{array}$ | 71 67 | $\begin{aligned} & 42 \\ & 75 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 113 \\ & 142 \end{aligned}$ |
| City of Los Angeles |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| L1 | Proposed | 319 N. Harbor Boulevard | Condominiums | 94 DU | [9] | 551 | 7 | 34 | 41 | 33 | 16 | 49 |
| L2 | Proposed | 1046 S. Seaside Avenue | Dry Dock Facility | 7 Acres | [9] | 362 | 30 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 30 | 30 |

[10] Source: "Del Taco Restaurant Project Traffic Impact Study," prepared by LLG Engineers, dated February 28, 2017.
[12] Source: "Ponte Vista Mixed-Use Transportation Impact Study" prepared by LLG Engineers, dated November 19, 2018.
[13] Source: "Solana Torrance Traffic Impact Study" prepared by KHR Associates, dated April 20, 2017.
[12] Source: "Ponte Vista Mixed-Use Transportation Impact Study" prepared by LLG Engineers, dated November 19, 2018
[13] Source: "Solana Torrance Traffic Impact Study" prepared by KHR Associates, dated April 20, 2017.
LINSCOTT, LAW \& GREENSPAN, engineers
RELATED PROJECTS LIST AND TRIP GENERATION [1]

| $\begin{gathered} \text { MAP } \\ \text { NO. } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | PROJECT STATUS | PROJECT NAME/NUMBERADDRESS/LOCATION | LAND USE DATA |  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { PROJECT } \\ \text { DATA } \\ \text { SOURCE } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | DAILY <br> TRIP ENDS [2] <br> VOLUMES | AM PEAK HOUR VOLUMES [2] |  |  | PM PEAK HOUR VOLUMES [2] |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | LAND-USE | SIZE |  |  | IN | OUT | TOTAL | IN | OUT | TOTAL |
| L3 | Under Construction | 550 S. Palos Verdes Street | Apartment Retail Office | $\begin{aligned} 412 & \text { DU } \\ 3,800 & \text { GLSF } \\ 14,875 & \text { GSF } \end{aligned}$ | [9] | 5,478 | 66 | 335 | 401 | 331 | 163 | 494 |
| L4 | Under Construction | Del Taco 670 W. 4th Street | High-Turnover Restaurant | 2,619 GSF | [10] | 630 | 29 | 28 | 57 | 21 | 20 | 41 |
| L5 | Proposed | Harbor View Mixed-Use 921 S. Beacon Street | Mixed-Use | 107,000 GSF | [9] | 1,114 | 43 | 55 | 98 | 64 | 32 | 96 |
| L6 | Proposed | 2175 W. John S Gibson Boulevard | Affordable Housing | 165 DU | [9] | 30 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| L7 | Under Construction | Ponte Vista at San Pedro 26900 S. Western Avenue | Single-Family Residential Condominiums | $\begin{array}{ll} 208 & \text { DU } \\ 492 & \text { DU } \end{array}$ | [11] | 4,850 | 76 | 296 | 372 | 304 | 162 | 466 |
| L8 | Proposed | 437-439 West 4th Street | Apartment Affordable Housing Retail | $\begin{aligned} 91 & \text { DU } \\ 8 & \text { DU } \\ 2,000 & \text { GLSF } \end{aligned}$ | [12] | 566 | 11 | 27 | 38 | 28 | 19 | 47 |
| L9 | Proposed | 515 N. Beacon Street | Temporary Shelters | 102 Beds | [9] | 130 | 6 | 8 | 14 | 8 | 6 | 14 |
| City of Torrance |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| T1 | Proposed | Southwest corner of Hawthorne Boulevard and Via Valmonte | Apartment | 248 DU | [13] | 1,650 | 23 | 51 | 74 | 56 | 41 | 97 |
| TOTAL |  |  |  |  |  | 21,493 | 455 | 1,048 | 1,503 | 1,175 | 766 | 1,941 |

[1] Sources: City of Rancho Palos Verdes Planning Department, City of Rolling Hills Estates Planning Department and the City of Los Angeles Department of Transportation (LADOT) and Planning. Trip generation for the related projects are base on ITE "Trip Generation Manual", 10th Edition, 2017 (as referenced in the Project Data Source column) unless otherwise noted.
[2] Trips are one-way traffic movements, entering or leaving.
[4] ITE Land Use Code 912 (Drive-in Bank) trip generation average rates.
[5] ITE Land Use Code 253 (Congregate Care Facility) trip generation average rates.
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### 7.0 Transportation Impact Analysis Methodology

### 7.1 Impact Criteria and Thresholds

The relative impact of the added project traffic volumes generated by the proposed Zone 2 Landslide Moratorium - Portuguese Bend project during the AM, School PM and PM peak hours was evaluated based on analysis of future operating conditions at the seven study intersections, without, then with the proposed project. The previously discussed capacity analysis procedures were utilized to investigate the future volume-to-capacity relationships and service level characteristics at each study intersection. The significance of the potential project impacts at each key intersection was then evaluated using the traffic impact criteria employed for projects in the City of Rancho Palos Verdes. The City of Rancho Palos Verdes' target for peak hour intersection operation is LOS D or better.

The City of Rancho Palos Verdes has established the following thresholds of significance for unsignalized intersections:

- A significant impact would occur at an unsignalized intersection when the addition of project-generated trips causes the peak hour level of service of the intersection to change from acceptable operation (LOS D or better) to deficient operation (LOS E or F); or
- A significant impact would occur at an unsignalized intersection if the peak hour level of service of the intersection is LOS E or F and the addition of project-generated trips changes the delay by 2.0 seconds or more.


### 7.2 Transportation Impact Analysis Scenarios

Volume/capacity calculations have been performed for the key study intersections for the following traffic conditions:
(a) Existing traffic conditions;
(b) Scenario (a) with project traffic;
(c) Scenario (b) with mitigation, if necessary.
(d) Scenario (a) with ambient growth traffic to the Year 2030 at $0.6 \%$ per year plus related projects traffic;
(e) Scenario (d) with project traffic to the Year 2030; and
(g) Scenario (e) with mitigation, if necessary.

### 8.0 Peak Hour Intersection Capacity Analysis

### 8.1 Existing Conditions

The peak hour Level of Service results at the seven study intersections for the existing conditions are summarized in Table 8-1. The first column [1] of HCM/LOS values in Table 8-1 presents a summary of the existing AM, School PM and PM peak hour traffic conditions (which were also presented in Table 4-5). The second column [2] presents projected existing with project traffic conditions based on the addition of the proposed project traffic. The third column [3] shows the change in delay value due to the added peak hour project trips and indicates whether the traffic associated with the project will have a significant impact based on the City of Rancho Palos Verdes LOS standards and the significance impact threshold criteria defined in this report. The HCM data worksheets for the seven analyzed intersections for the weekday AM and PM peak hours are contained in Appendix B.

### 8.1.1 Existing Traffic Conditions

As shown in column [1] of Table 8-1 (previously presented in Table 4-5), two of the seven study intersections are currently operating at acceptable Levels of Service (i.e., LOS D or better) during the weekday AM, School PM and PM peak hours. The following study intersections currently operate at LOS E or F during the peak hours shown below under existing conditions based on the calculated intersection delay (in seconds):

- Int. No. 1: Via Rivera/Hawthorne Blvd.

> AM Peak Hour: Delay $=77.5$, LOS F
> School PM Peak: Delay $=189.0$, LOS F
> PM Peak Hour: Delay $=40.7$, LOS E

- Int. No. 2: Tramonto Dr.-Seahill Dr./PV Dr. South School PM Peak: Delay = 58.9, LOS F
- Int. No. 4: Narcissa Drive/Palos Verdes Dr. South. AM Peak Hour: Delay= 46.6, LOS E

School PM Peak: Delay = 52.1, LOS F
PM Peak Hour: Delay = 42.4, LOS E

- Int. No. 6. Forrestal Dr./Palos Verdes Dr. South
- Int. No. 7: PV Dr. East./PV Dr. South

AM Peak Hour: Delay $=62.3$, LOS F
School PM Peak: Delay = 107.7, LOS F
PM Peak Hour: Delay = 52.5, LOS F
School PM Peak: Delay = 47.0, LOS E
The existing traffic volumes at the study intersections during the weekday AM, School PM and PM peak hours are shown in Figures 4-3, 4-4 and 4-5, respectively.
SUMMARY OF DELAYS AND 8－1 LEVELS OF SERVICE
WEEKDAY AM，PM，AND SCHOOL PM PEAK HOURS

| ㅎ |  |  |  | ｜： <br> ｜： |  | ；｜ : : |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
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[^17]LINSCOTT，LAW \＆GREENSPAN，engineers
［c］For unsignalized intersections，the City of Rancho Palos Verdes has established the following thresholds of signficance：
－A significant impact would occur at an unsignalized intersection when the addition of project－generated trips causes the peak hour level of service of the intersection to change from acceptable
－A significant impact would occur at an unsignalized intersection if the peak hour level of service of the intersection is LOS E or F and the addition of project－generated trips changes the delay
by 2.0 seconds or more

$\begin{array}{cc}\text { Control Delay（s／veh } \\ <=10 & \text { LOS } \\ >10 & \text { A } \\ >10\end{array}$ $>=10-15$
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### 8.1.2 Existing With Project Conditions

As shown in column [2] of Table 8-1, application of the City's threshold criteria to the "Existing With Project Conditions" scenario indicates that the proposed project is expected to result in significant impacts at four (4) study intersections. According to the City's impact criteria, the following locations are anticipated to be significantly impacted during the peak hours shown below with the addition of project-related traffic:

- Int. No. 1: Via Rivera/Hawthorne Boulevard

AM peak hour delay increase of 2.0 seconds [to 79.5 (LOS F) from 77.5 (LOS F)]
School PM peak hour delay increase of 6.9 seconds [to 195.9 (LOS F) from 189.0 (LOS F)]

- Int. No. 2: Seahill Drive-Tramonto Drive/Palos Verdes Drive South

School PM peak hour delay increase of 3.1 seconds [to 62.0 (LOS F) from 58.9 (LOS F)]

- Int. No. 4: Narcissa Drive/Palos Verdes Dr. South

AM peak hour delay increase of 3.1 seconds [to 49.7 (LOS E) from 46.6 (LOS E)]
School PM peak hour delay increase of 5.4 seconds [to 57.5 (LOS F) from 52.1 (LOS F)]
PM peak hour delay increase of 3.4 seconds [to 45.8 (LOS E) from 42.4 (LOS E)]

- Int. No. 6: Forrestal Drive/Palos Verdes Drive South

AM peak hour delay increase of 2.2 seconds [to 64.5 (LOS F) from 62.3 (LOS F)]
School PM peak hour delay increase of 6.3 seconds [to 114.0 (LOS F) from 107.7 (LOS F)]
Incremental, but not significant, impacts are noted at the remaining three (3) study intersections. The existing with project traffic volumes at the study intersections during the weekday AM, School PM and PM peak hours are shown in Figures 6-4, 6-5 and 6-6, respectively.

### 8.2 Year 2030 Future Traffic Conditions

The peak hour Level of Service results at the seven study intersections for the Year 2030 horizon year are summarized in Table 8-1. Column [4] of HCM/LOS values in Table 8-1 presents a summary of the projected Year 2030 future pre-project traffic conditions based on future intersection geometry, where applicable, existing traffic volumes with the addition of ambient growth, and related projects traffic volumes. Column [5] presents projected Year 2030 future with project traffic conditions based on the addition of the proposed project traffic. Column [5] shows the change in delay value due to the added peak hour project trips and indicates whether the traffic associated with the project will have a significant impact based on the City of Rancho Palos Verdes LOS standards and the significance impact threshold criteria defined in this report. The HCM data worksheets for the seven analyzed intersections for the weekday AM and PM peak hours are contained in Appendix $B$.

### 8.2.1 Year 2030 Future Pre-Project Traffic Conditions

The analysis of Year 2030 future pre-project traffic conditions (i.e., existing traffic volumes, ambient growth to Year 2030, and related projects traffic volumes) presented in column [4] of Table 8-1 indicates that the following study intersections are expected to operate at LOS E or F during the peak hours shown below under Year 2030 future pre-project traffic conditions:

- Int. No. 1: Via Rivera/Hawthorne Blvd.

> AM Peak Hour: Delay $=167.2$, LOS F
> School PM Peak: Delay $=419.5$, LOS F
> PM Peak Hour: Delay $=73.7$, LOS E

- Int. No. 2: Tramonto Dr.-Seahill Dr./PV Dr. South AM Peak Hour: Delay= 50.4, LOS F School PM Peak: Delay = 126.7, LOS F PM Peak Hour: Delay = 46.7, LOS E
- Int. No. 3: Barkentine Road/PV Dr. South

School PM Peak: Delay = 43.5, LOS E
PM Peak: Delay $=35.4$, LOS E

- Int. No. 4: Narcissa Drive/Palos Verdes Dr. South. AM Peak Hour: Delay=64.4, LOS F School PM Peak: Delay = 78.7, LOS F PM Peak Hour: Delay = 61.6, LOS F
- Int. No. 5: Peppertree Drive/PV Dr. South.
- Int. No. 6. Forrestal Dr./Palos Verdes Dr. South
- Int. No. 7: PV Dr. East./PV Dr. South

AM Peak Hour: Delay = 37.6, LOS E
School PM Peak: Delay = 42.2, LOS E
AM Peak Hour: Delay = 106.3, LOS F
School PM Peak: Delay = 227.3, LOS F
PM Peak Hour: Delay = 95.1, LOS F
AM Peak: Delay = 41.7, LOS E
School PM Peak: Delay = 85.4, LOS F

The Year 2030 future pre-project traffic volumes at the study intersections during the weekday AM, School PM and PM peak hours are shown in Figures 6-7, 6-8 and 6-9, respectively.

### 8.2.2 Year 2030 Future With Project Conditions

As shown in column [5] of Table 8-1, application of the City’s threshold criteria to the "Year 2030 Future With Project Traffic Conditions" scenario indicates that the proposed project is expected to contribute on a cumulative basis to significant impacts at five study intersections. According to the City's impact criteria, the following locations are anticipated to be significantly impacted by cumulative growth during the peak hours shown below with the addition of ambient growth, related projects and project-related traffic:

- Int. No. 1: Via Rivera/Hawthorne Boulevard

AM peak hour delay increase of 5.2 seconds [to 172.4 (LOS F) from 167.2 (LOS F)]
School PM peak hour delay increase of 7.8 seconds [to 427.3 (LOS F) from 419.5 (LOS F)]
PM peak hour delay increase of 2.2 seconds [to 75.9 (LOS F) from 73.7 (LOS F)]

- Int. No. 2: Seahill Drive-Tramonto Drive/Palos Verdes Drive South

School PM peak hour delay increase of 5.7 seconds [to 132.4 (LOS F) from 126.7 (LOS F)]
PM peak hour delay increase of 2.4 seconds [to 49.1 (LOS E) from 46.7 (LOS E)]

- Int. No. 4: Narcissa Drive/Palos Verdes Dr. South

AM peak hour delay increase of 5.2 seconds [to 69.6 (LOS F) from 64.4 (LOS F)]
School PM peak hour delay increase of 11.8 seconds [to 90.5 (LOS F) from 78.7 (LOS F)]
PM peak hour delay increase of 5.8 seconds [to 67.4 (LOS F) from 61.6 (LOS F)]

- Int. No. 6: Forrestal Drive/Palos Verdes Drive South

School PM peak hour delay increase of 9.1 seconds [to 236.4 (LOS F) from 227.3 (LOS F)]
PM peak hour delay increase of 5.3 seconds [to 100.4 (LOS F) from 95.1 (LOS F)]

- Int. No. 7: Palos Verdes Drive East/Palos Verdes Drive South

PM peak hour delay increase of 0.5 seconds [to 35.3 (LOS E) from 34.8 (LOS D)]
Incremental but not significant cumulative traffic impacts are noted at the remaining two (2) study intersections under Year 2030 future with project conditions. The Year 2030 future with project traffic volumes at the study intersections during the weekday AM, School PM and PM peak hours are shown in Figures 6-10, 6-11 and 6-12, respectively.

### 9.0 Roadway Street Segment Analysis

Roadway level of service analyses were prepared for two roadway segments located in the project study area. The following two roadway street segments were selected in consultation with City of Rancho Palos Verdes staff for analysis of potential impacts due to the proposed project:

1. Palos Verdes Drive South west of Narcissa Drive
2. Palos Verdes Drive South east of Narcissa Drive

Automatic 24-hour machine traffic counts were obtained from the City of Rancho Palos Verdes General Plan Update Traffic Impact Analysis. The traffic count data were adjusted by 0.6 percent $(0.6 \%)$ per year to reflect existing conditions. Copies of the 24 -hour machine counts are contained in Appendix A.

Consistent with the City of Rancho Palos Verdes General Plan, the analysis of traffic operations on roadway segments was conducted by comparing the daily traffic volumes to the maximum roadway capacity of each facility type. The roadway daily capacities were developed consistent with the HCM Chapter 16, Urban Street Facilities, which provides a methodology for developing generalized daily service volumes. The maximum daily capacity values for each roadway type is shown in Table 9-1. As noted previously, the acceptable level of service for the City of Rancho Palos Verdes is LOS D.

Table 9-1
ROADWAY SEGMENT CAPACITIES BY FACILITY TYPE

| Classification | Maximum Two-Way Daily Traffic <br> Volume (LOS E) |
| :---: | :---: |
| 4-Lane Divided Arterial | 36,100 |
| 2-Lane Divided Arterial | 17,900 |
| 2-Lane Undivided Arterial | 17,000 |
| 4-Lane Undivided Collector | 34,300 |
| 2-Lane Divided Collector | 17,900 |

### 9.1 Year 2030 Future Traffic Conditions

The forecast traffic conditions at the analyzed street segments for existing, year 2030 future preproject (i.e., existing traffic volumes, ambient traffic growth and related projects traffic volumes) and Year 2030 future with project analysis scenarios are summarized in Table 9-2. As presented in Column [3] of Table 9-2, one of the roadway segments, Palos Verdes Drive South east of Narcissa Drive segment, will not meet the City's minimum level of service standard. The following improvement is recommended for the Palos Verdes Drive South east of Narcissa Drive segment to reduce the potentially significant impact to less than significant levels.
Table 9-2
ROADWAY SEGMENT LEVELS OF SERVICE SUMMARY

|  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { TOTAL } \\ \text { CAPACITY } \\ \text { [a] } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | (1)EXISTINGTRAFFIC CONDITIONS |  |  | (2) <br> YEAR 2030 W/ RELATED PROJECTS TRAFFIC CONDITIONS |  |  |  | (3) <br> YEAR 2030 WITH PROJECT TRAFFIC CONDITIONS |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NO. | ROADWAY SEGMENT | FACILITY TYPE |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { DAILY } \\ \text { VOL [b] } \end{gathered}$ | V/C | LOS |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { DAILY } \\ \text { VOL [d] } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | V/C | LOS | $\begin{gathered} \text { PROJ } \\ \text { VOL [e] } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { DAILY } \\ \text { VOL [f] } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | V/C | LOS |
| 1 | Palos Verdes Drive South west of Narcissa Drive | 4-Lane Divided Arterial | 36,100 | 14,112 | 0.391 | A | 1,006 | 16,134 | 0.447 | A | 194 | 16,328 | 0.452 | A |
| 2 | Palos Verdes Drive South east of Narcissa Drive | 2-Lane Divided Arterial | 17,900 | 15,360 | 0.858 | D | 750 | 17,216 | 0.962 | E | 100 | 17,316 | 0.967 | E |

[^18]- Palos Verdes Drive South east of Narcissa Drive

The recommended mitigation consists of the conversion of Palos Verdes Drive South from a 2-Lane Divided Arterial to a 4-Lane Divided Arterial. It should be noted that this measure is consistent with the improvement proposed in the City of Rancho Palos Verdes General Plan Update. This measure is anticipated to reduce the potentially significant impact to less than significant levels. However, this improvement would require elimination of the existing bicycle lanes along Palos Verdes Drive South, which may not be feasible. Therefore, a significant and unavoidable traffic impact would remain at this location.

### 10.0 Transportation Improvement Measures

As summarized in Section 8.0, Peak Hour Intersection Analysis, the proposed project is forecast to result in significant traffic impacts at the following study intersections:

- Int. No.1: Via Rivera/Hawthorne Boulevard
- Int. No. 2: Seahill Drive-Tramonto Drive/Palos Verdes Drive South
- Int. No. 4: Narcissa Drive/Palos Verdes Dr. South
- Int. No. 6: Forrestal Drive/Palos Verdes Drive South
- Int. No. 7: Palos Verdes Drive East/Palos Verdes Drive South

The following section provides an overview of transportation improvement measures that are anticipated to address the forecast significant traffic impacts to the local roadway network associated with the proposed project. The following transportation mitigation measures have been considered and if approved and implemented would reduce the project's contribution to the significant transportation impacts at the subject study intersections to less than significant levels.

- Int. No. 1: Via Rivera/Hawthorne Boulevard

The recommended mitigation consists of the funding for the design and installation of a traffic signal at this intersection in order to improve overall operations and assignment of motorist right-of-way. It should be noted that this improvement is listed in the City of Rancho Palos Verdes General Plan Update. As indicated in Table 8-1, this measure is anticipated to reduce the potentially significant impact to less than significant levels. If for any reason the City decides against the installation of the traffic signal, the project impact would remain significant and unavoidable.

- Int. No. 2: Seahill Drive-Tramonto Drive/Palos Verdes Drive South

The recommended mitigation consists of providing a two-way left-turn lane on Palos Verdes Drive to better facilitate the northbound left-turn movement (i.e., from Seahill Drive) onto westbound Palos Verdes Drive South. It should be noted that this improvement is listed in the City of Rancho Palos Verdes General Plan Update. By modifying the existing median west of Seahill Drive-Tramonto Drive and restriping the west leg of the intersection, the improvement would provide the necessary area for vehicles to accelerate prior to merging with the westbound Palos Verdes Drive South traffic flow. In addition, the improvement allows northbound leftturns to occur via a sufficient gap in only the eastbound traffic flow versus in both the eastbound and westbound traffic flows as occurs today. As indicated in Table 8-1, this measure is anticipated to reduce the potentially significant cumulative impact to less than significant levels.

- Int. No. 4: Narcissa Drive/Palos Verdes Drive South

The recommended mitigation consists of providing a two-way left-turn lane on Palos Verdes Drive, east of Narcissa Drive, to better facilitate the southbound left-turn movement (i.e., exiting from Narcissa Drive) onto eastbound Palos Verdes Drive South. This measure involves converting the existing westbound left-turn lane at Narcissa Drive (i.e., which serves one singlefamily home) to a two-way left-turn lane in order to provide a refuge area for exiting Narcissa Drive motorists to turn into and wait prior to accelerating to merge with the eastbound Palos Verdes Drive South traffic flow. In addition, the improvement allows southbound left-turns to occur via a sufficient gap in only the westbound traffic flow (i.e., versus requiring a gap in both the eastbound and westbound traffic flows as occurs today). The proposed two-way left-turn lane would also continue to serve any westbound entering left-turns into the single-family home driveway. As indicated in Table 8-1, this measure is anticipated to reduce the potentially significant impacts to less than significant levels.

## - Int. No. 6: Forrestal Drive/Palos Verdes Drive South

The recommended mitigation consists of providing a two-way left-turn lane on Palos Verdes Drive to provide a deceleration and storage area for left-turn vehicles traveling in either direction. It should be noted that this improvement is listed in the City of Rancho Palos Verdes General Plan Update. As indicated in Table 8-1, this measure is anticipated to reduce the potentially significant impact to less than significant levels.

## - Int. No. 7: Palos Verdes Drive East/Palos Verdes Drive South

The recommended mitigation consists of providing a two-way left-turn lane on Palos Verdes Drive to provide a deceleration and storage area for left-turn vehicles traveling in either direction. It should be noted that this improvement is listed in the City of Rancho Palos Verdes General Plan Update. As indicated in Table 8-1, this measure is anticipated to reduce the potentially significant cumulative traffic impact to less than significant levels.

### 11.0 Construction Analysis

Project construction would generate traffic from construction worker travel, the arrival and departure of trucks delivering construction materials to the site, and the removal of debris generated by on-site demolition activities. Both the number of construction workers and trucks would vary throughout the construction process. It is important to note that the following construction summary and corresponding analyses assume that all 31 homes within the project site would be under construction simultaneously, which is a highly unlikely scenario and extremely conservative. This conservative assumption has been employed for illustrative purposes only so as to identify the maximum potential impact of construction activities in the vicinity.

### 11.1 Overview of Construction Phases

The construction of the project is anticipated to consist of several main construction work efforts: Demolition/Site Preparation/Grading, Building Construction, and Paving/Architectural Coating. The total construction period is anticipated to last approximately 48 months within the above six general periods or phases of construction. The following provides a general overview of the various phases of construction, based on information provided by the environmental consultant: Phase 1 (two months) consists of demolition; Phase 2 (roughly one and one-half months) consists of site preparation, Phase 3 (almost four months) consists of grading, Phase 4 ( 36 months) consists of building construction activities, Phase 5 (two and one-half months) consists of paving, and Phase 6 (two and one-half months) consists of architectural coating.

### 11.1.1 Demolition/Site Preparation/Grading

Construction would initially begin with the demolition and removal of any existing on-site secondary structure/s and landscaping. It is anticipated that equipment needs would include heavy machinery such as a concrete/industrial saw, rubber-tired dozers and excavators, and other miscellaneous machinery. During the peak period of this phase, a work force of seven construction workers per lot or a total of 217 construction workers for the entire project would be necessary and workers would occur in two general shifts. This phase is anticipated to take two months to complete and assumes all 31 homes are under construction simultaneously (a highly unlikely scenario).

The site preparation phase includes heavy construction equipment which would be located on-site during site preparation activities and would not travel to and from the project site on a daily basis. It is anticipated that equipment needs associated with site preparation activities would include rubbertired dozers, tractors/loaders/backhoes, and other miscellaneous machinery. During the peak period of this phase, a work force of a nine construction workers per lot or a total of 279 construction workers for the entire project would be necessary. This work is estimated to take roughly one and one-half months to complete, after completion of the building demolition and assumes all 31 homes are under construction simultaneously (a highly unlikely scenario).

The grading phase includes heavy construction equipment which would be located on-site during site grading activities and would not travel to and from the project site on a daily basis. It is anticipated that equipment needs associated with grading activities would include an excavator, a grader, rubber-tired dozer, scraper, a tractor/loader/backhoe and other miscellaneous machinery. In addition, ten-wheel dump trucks (i.e., the smaller 10 cubic yard capacity dump trucks) would be utilized in this area for any import of fill material. It is assumed that no more than 50 cubic yards of fill per lot would need to be imported. During the peak period of this phase, a work force of six construction workers per lot or a total of 186 construction workers for the entire project would be necessary. This work is estimated to take roughly four months to complete, after completion of the site preparation phase and assumes all 31 homes are under construction simultaneously (a highly unlikely scenario).

### 11.1.2 Building Construction

Building construction of the project consists of all aspects of building construction with the exception of paving and architectural coatings. It is anticipated that equipment needs associated with these building construction activities would include a crane, fork-lifts, generator sets, concrete pump, cement and mortar mixers and air compressors, skill saws and power drills, tractor/loader/backhoes, welders, as well as miscellaneous machinery. During the peak period of this building construction phase, a work force of eight construction workers per lot or a total of 248 construction workers for the entire project would be necessary. Based on a similar residential project, it is estimated that two trucks per day per home is anticipated to be generated to/from the project site during building construction activities. Thus, a total of 62 material delivery trucks per day are anticipated during this phase of construction. Building construction is anticipated to take approximately 34 months to complete and assumes all 31 homes are under construction simultaneously (a highly unlikely scenario).

### 11.1.3 Paving/Architectural Coating

The paving phase includes heavy construction equipment which would be located on-site during site preparation activities and would not travel to and from the project site on a daily basis. It is anticipated that equipment needs associated with paving activities would include pavers, paving equipment, and rollers. During the peak period of this phase, a work force of seven construction workers per lot or a total of 217 construction workers for the entire project would be necessary. This work is estimated to take roughly two and one-half months to complete, after completion of the building construction and assumes all 31 homes are under construction simultaneously (a highly unlikely scenario).

The architectural coating phase includes some heavy construction equipment which would be located on-site during site grading activities and would not travel to and from the project site on a daily basis. It is anticipated that equipment needs associated with architectural coating activities would include air compressors and miscellaneous machinery. During the peak period of this phase, a work force of two construction workers per lot or a total of 62 construction workers for the entire project would be necessary. This work is estimated to take roughly two and one-half months to
complete, after completion of the paving phase and assumes all 31 homes are under construction simultaneously (a highly unlikely scenario).

### 11.2 Construction Traffic Trip Generation

It is assumed that the homesites would be cleared and that after completion of the first three phases of short-term construction activities (i.e., demolition, site preparation and grading) building construction would commence. The equipment staging area during the construction period would occur on-site. Building construction activities are anticipated to occur between the hours of 7:00 AM and 7:00 PM, with two shifts of construction workers.

Activities related to the building construction (Phase 4) have been determined to generate the greatest number of vehicle trips compared to the other phases of construction. Thus, the greatest potential for impact on the adjacent street system would occur during the building construction phase when the peak construction workforce is present and truck trip generation is also at its highest level. As stated previously, it is important to note that the following construction summary and corresponding analyses assume that all 31 homes within the project site would be under construction simultaneously, which is a highly unlikely scenario and extremely conservative. This conservative assumption has been employed for illustrative purposes only so as to identify the maximum potential impact of construction activities in the vicinity.

### 11.2.1 Peak Construction Worker Demand

During the peak period of construction activities (Phase 4), a work force of 248 construction workers would be required assuming eight workers per lot and the highly unlikely scenario of all 31 homes under construction at the same time. Based on information provided by the environmental consultant, the construction workers would work in two shifts, with the first shift beginning at 7:00 AM and ending at 3:00 PM, and the second shift beginning at 11:00 AM and ending at 7:00 PM. Therefore, these particular construction workers would arrive and depart the project site during offpeak hours (the peak hour of traffic at the study intersections in the vicinity of the site primarily occurs between approximately 7:45 AM and 8:45 AM during the morning commuter period and between approximately 5:00 and 6:00 PM during the afternoon commuter period). It is anticipated that construction workers would remain on-site throughout their shift.

The number of construction worker vehicles is estimated using an average vehicle ridership (AVR) of 1.135 persons per vehicle (as provided in the South Coast Air Quality Management District in its CEQA Air Quality Handbook). Therefore, it is estimated that up to 220 vehicles (220 inbound trips and 220 outbound trips) on a daily basis would be generated by the construction workers during the peak construction phase (i.e., building construction) of the project area. For the first shift, the inbound construction worker trips (i.e., 110 inbound trips) would occur outside/before the AM commuter peak hour and the outbound worker trips (i.e., 110 outbound trips) would occur outside/before the PM commuter peak hour, however would experience some overlap during the School PM peak hour. It is assumed that $50 \%$ of the outbound first shift workers would overlap with the School PM peak hour (i.e., 55 vehicle trips). For the second shift, the inbound construction
worker trips (i.e., 110 inbound trips) would occur outside/before the PM commuter peak hour and the outbound worker trips (i.e., 110 outbound trips) would occur outside/after the PM commuter peak. Thus, the first shift worker arrivals and second shift worker arrivals and departures would occur outside of the morning and afternoon peak commuter hours of the local street system.

### 11.2.2 Peak Construction Truck Demand

In addition to construction worker vehicles, additional trips may be generated by miscellaneous trucks traveling to and from the project area. These trucks may consist of larger vehicles delivering equipment and/or construction materials to the project area, or smaller pick-up trucks or four-wheel drive vehicles used by construction supervisors and/or City inspectors. Heavy construction equipment would be located on-site during the building construction activities and would not travel to and from the project site on a daily basis.

Based on a similar residential project, it is estimated that two trucks per day per home is anticipated to be generated to/from the project site during peak building construction activities. Thus, based on 31 proposed dwelling units, a maximum of 62 material delivery trucks per day are anticipated to be generated to/from the project site during construction activities. Therefore, peak truck trip generation would total up to 124 truck round-trips per day ( 62 inbound trucks and 62 outbound trucks) are anticipated. Assuming a material delivery period of 12 hours per day (beginning at 7:00 AM, with the last delivery at 7:00 PM), this corresponds to a total of six (6) trucks per hour (i.e., 6 inbound trucks and 6 outbound trucks per hour). Since construction trucks are larger in size than passenger vehicles, a passenger car equivalency (PCE) factor has been applied to the forecast truck trip generation in order to account for their effect on intersection operations. Thus, with incorporation of the PCE factor of two (2.0) the PCE truck trip generation is estimated at 12 inbound and 12 outbound truck trips per hour.

It is anticipated that delivery trucks/construction equipment would be brought onto the project site and be stored within the perimeter fence of each construction site, thus, no staging is expected to occur on the perimeter public streets. Therefore, detours around the construction sites would not be required. Flagmen, however, would be used to control traffic movement during the ingress or egress of trucks and heavy equipment from each construction site. As noted below in Section 11.5, a Construction Traffic Control Plan may be required by the City to be developed to minimize potential conflicts between construction activity and through traffic.

Construction worker parking is anticipated to occur primarily within each lot. As noted in the emergency access and evacuation section, current roadway widths (as measured in the field from edge of pavement to edge of pavement) within the Portuguese Bend area typically vary between 20 and 24 feet in width. Several of the internal private roadways also have areas off road that might provide sufficient width for several construction worker vehicles, although not recommended. Refer to the emergency access and evacuation section for further discussion of the traffic analysis during times of an emergency and subsequent evacuation.

### 11.2.3 Peak Construction Traffic Generation Summary

During peak building construction activities (assuming conservatively that all 31 lots are under construction concurrently which is highly unlikely), construction worker vehicles and trucks are forecast to generate 468 PCE vehicle trips per day ( 220 daily worker vehicle trips and 248 PCE daily truck trips). As summarized in Sections 11.2.1 and 11.2.2, this corresponds to a total of 24 PCE trips during the AM peak hour (i.e., 12 inbound and 12 outbound PCE vehicle trips), 79 PCE trips during the School PM peak hour (i.e., 12 inbound and 67 outbound PCE vehicle trips), and 24 PCE trips during the PM peak hour (i.e., 12 inbound and 12 outbound PCE vehicle trips). Given that the proposed project upon operation is expected to generate 23 and 31 vehicle trips during the weekday AM and PM peak hours, respectively resulting in five significant traffic impacts, it can be concluded based on the comparative review of trip generation that on a temporary basis construction activities will also result in significant traffic impacts during this peak phase. Since construction activities are temporary in nature, it is conservatively concluded that construction traffic impacts would be significant and unavoidable.

### 11.3 Haul Routes

Approvals by the City of Rancho Palos Verdes may be required for the implementation of a Truck Haul Route program for the project and would be subject to review by the City of Rancho Palos Verdes Department of Public Works. Based on current plans, haul trucks and delivery trucks would access the site via Palos Verdes Drive South. Haul routes to and from the project area would therefore require approval from the City of Rancho Palos Verdes Department of Public Works.

### 11.4 Construction Effects on Existing Roads

A review was conducted of the potential effects of project-related construction vehicles on the existing pavement integrity for roads within the Portuguese Bend Community. Based on review of the Portuguese Bend Community Association publications, it is noted that all roads behind the Portuguese Bend gates on Narcissa Drive and Peppertree Drive (i.e., located north of Palos Verdes Drive South) are private, including land (whether vacant or developed). As such, the design and maintenance of private streets is not the responsibility of the City of Rancho Palos Verdes, and therefore these streets may or may not meet accepted design standards, and in some cases are not in keeping with customary maintenance standards.

Further research was conducted of the Covenants, Conditions and Restrictions (CC\&Rs) for the Portuguese Bend Community Association as it relates to the purposes, memberships and maintenance charges. The Association has the right and power to purchase, construct, improve, repair, maintain, among others, and hold easements for or the fee to improve, light and maintain streets, roads, alleys, trails, bridle paths, walks, gateways, among others. The owners of lots within the Portuguese Bend Community Association must therefore pay and fund the appropriate general charges, assessments and liens in this regard. Damage caused to any private roadways within the community as a result of construction activities within the community is therefore the responsibility of the Association to repair.

### 11.5 Construction Traffic Impacts

Based on the comparative review of trip generation between the project's operational trip generation and temporary construction trip generation, construction impacts are conservatively forecast to be significant and unavoidable. With the required haul route approval, the off-peak arrival and departure of construction workers and the other construction management practices, impacts would be reduced to the extent feasible with the implementation of the following design features:

- Maintain existing access for land uses in proximity of the project site;
- Limit any potential lane closures to off-peak travel periods;
- Schedule receipt of construction materials during non-peak travel periods, to the extent possible;
- Coordinate deliveries to reduce the potential of trucks waiting to unload for extended periods of time; and
- Prohibit parking by construction workers on adjacent streets and direct construction workers to available parking as determined in conjunction with City staff.

In order to minimize potential conflicts between construction activity and through traffic, a Construction Traffic Control Plan may be required by the City to be developed for use during project construction. The Construction Traffic Control Plan would identify all traffic control measures, signs, and delineators to be implemented by the construction contractor through the duration of demolition and construction activity. In addition, the City of Rancho Palos Verdes would review and be responsible for approval of any proposed Truck Haul Route program.

### 12.0 Emergency Access and Evacuation Review

An emergency access and evacuation review has been prepared to determine the estimated amount of time (i.e., clearing time) needed for area residents to evacuate the area in the event of a major incident (e.g., wildland fire). This analysis has been performed assuming existing and full development of the proposed project (i.e., a total of approximately 165 homes planned within the Portuguese Bend community/association).

The City utilizes Los Angeles County for both fire and public safety services and emergency "first responder" responsibilities are implemented by the County without the requirement or need of City staff involvement. In the case of the August 27, 2009 brush fire in the Portuguese Bend area of the City, while the County was the primary responding agency, the City did play an important and supporting role during the incident to disseminate information to the residents, City Council and City staff. A summary report following the incident was prepared and presented to the City Council (report dated October 20, 2009). That report provided an overview of lessons learned as well as details regarding the Los Angeles County Emergency Mass Notification System, emergency communications procedures, the management and coordination of recovery operations, among others.

Research has been conducted with respect to existing emergency evacuation procedures. Residents are directed to several preparedness documents and procedures, such as those contained in the Ready! Set! Go! Your Personal Wildfire Action Plan, published by the County of Los Angeles Fire Department, and Emergency Survival Guide, published by the County of Los Angeles Office of Emergency Management. Several fire protection plans for various communities have also been researched as part of this section. In addition, an evacuation study entitled Modeling Small Area Evacuation: Can Existing Transportation Infrastructure Impede Public Safety?, April 2002 prepared by Vehicle Intelligence and Transportation Analysis Laboratory, University of California, Santa Barbara and a paper entitled Public Safety in the Urban-Wildland Interface: Should Fire-Prone Communities Have a Maximum Occupancy?, contained in the National Hazards Review, August 2005, were reviewed in detail as part of this analysis.

### 12.1 Emergency Access Summary

The Portuguese Bend area of Rancho Palos Verdes is a private community that is served by two primary access points; one access point via Narcissa Drive (on the west end) and one access point via Peppertree Drive (on the east end). Both of these access points are gated north of Palos Verdes Drive South and are used by residents to access other local private roadways and their respective homes. A total of approximately 165 homes are planned within the Portuguese Bend community/association, including 111 homes in the project area (i.e., which includes the 31 additional single-family homes analyzed as part of the proposed project, the 11 entitled lots, as well as 69 developed lots within the project area).

Field observations have been conducted in order to verify existing signage, traffic control and pavement widths associated with the private roadways within the Portuguese Bend area. Narcissa

Drive has a pavement width of roughly 23 feet north of the existing gate (north of Palos Verdes Drive South) and the pavement width generally varies between 22 feet and 24 feet in width along its length. Peppertree Drive has a pavement width of roughly 22 feet north of the existing gate (north of Palos Verdes Drive South) and the pavement width generally varies between 22 feet and 24 feet in width along its length. Based on field observations conducted along the private roadways it is recommended that these access roads be posted with "No Parking - Fire Lane" signs. The roadways are of sufficient width to allow large vehicles (i.e., fire engine type trucks) to access the Portuguese Bend area. It should also be noted that the majority of the roadways are not fully improved (e.g., with formal curb and gutter) thus, the above widths and measurements reflect the edge of pavement widths. Additional (i.e., unimproved) width is available along many portions of the roadways, however.

Two fire stations are located within the project study area: Fire Station \#53 (located at 6124 Palos Verdes Drive South, Rancho Palos Verdes, CA 90275) and Fire Station \#83 (located at 83 Miraleste Plaza, Rancho Palos Verdes, CA 90275). In addition, it is important to note that the County's Division I Battalion 14 Headquarters is located at Fire Station \#106 in Rolling Hills Estates. These first response teams will utilize Palos Verdes Drive South to access either Narcissa Drive or Peppertree Drive in order to respond to a fire incident as well as other fire access roads. Further, it is expected that the gates located at both public gateways will be set/controlled to remain open during an evacuation period.

As part of controlling access to and from an evacuation area for a wildland fire within the Portuguese Bend area, nearby roadways will be closed by law enforcement agencies to inbound traffic with the exception for public safety vehicles. Therefore, a minimum of one travel lane will remain open at all times. Any closed roads or traffic closure points would be identified by County emergency personnel and fire staging areas would be set up for public safety officials and equipment. These staging areas would be located where resources can be placed while waiting for tactical assignment to combat wildland fires.

Further, as required by the California Vehicle Code (Section 21806, authorized Emergency Vehicles), motorists are required to pull to the right side of the highway and stop to allow an emergency vehicle to pass. If required, drivers of emergency vehicles are trained to utilize center turn lanes, or travel in opposing through lanes to pass through and traverse crowded or tight areas. Thus, the respect entitled to emergency vehicles and driver training allow emergency vehicles to negotiate typical as well as atypical street conditions in urban and rural areas.

### 12.2 Evacuation Summary

Evacuation from a wildfire should be the number one priority that the public can exercise to protect themselves. The law enforcement agencies' primary responsibility during a wildland fire is to assist in evacuation of an area. Residents are expected to follow the evacuation routes as communicated and directed by Los Angeles County fire personnel via local roads and onto either Narcissa Drive or Peppertree Drive to exit the area via Palos Verdes Drive South.

### 12.3 Evacuation Evaluation

An evaluation was prepared to determine the estimated amount of time (i.e., clearing time) needed for area residents to evacuate the Portuguese Bend area in the event of a nearby wildland fire.

### 12.3.1 Number of Residential Units in the Portuguese Bend Area to be Evacuated

A study documenting the number of existing residential units and potential future residential units for the Portuguese Bend area that would utilize either Narcissa Drive or Peppertree Drive to evacuate has been prepared. The existing and future residential units were separated by street segment first and then combined and the results area presented in Table 12-1. As stated above, the number of existing and potential units for the entire Portuguese Bend community is forecast to total approximately 165 units. Based on field observations and use of aerial photography, a total of roughly 54 homes exist outside of the project area, with roughly 26 expected to predominantly utilize Narcissa Drive and 28 expected to predominantly utilize Peppertree Drive during an evacuation. The project area consists of approximately 64 developed lots as well as the potential development of up to 31 additional lots. Given an overall gateway distribution of 56 percent via Narcissa Drive and 44 percent via Peppertree Drive associated with the future potential homes (i.e., 18 via Narcissa Drive and 13 via Peppertree Drive) the total number of existing and future homes expected to evacuate via Narcissa Drive totals 86 homes (i.e., 68 existing and entitled and up to 18 future homes) and via Peppertree Drive totals 79 homes (i.e., 66 existing and entitled and up to 13 future homes).

### 12.3.2 Forecast Trip Generation and Evacuation Clearing Times - Future Conditions

Based on the above referenced technical documents, it is conservatively estimated that during an evacuation, two vehicles per residential unit will be evacuated. It should be noted that this can be considered a conservative assumption, as not every residential unit would be occupied during an evacuation nor would every home have two drivers present in order to evacuate two vehicles. The total forecast trip generation for the existing and future homes within the Portuguese Bend area by gateway is presented in Table 12-2. As shown in Table 12-2, approximately 172 vehicles are forecast to exit via Narcissa Drive and 158 vehicles are forecast to exit via Peppertree Drive.

An evacuation study, Modeling Small Area Evacuation: Can Existing Transportation Infrastructure Impede Public Safety?, April 2002 was prepared by Vehicle Intelligence and Transportation Analysis Laboratory, University of California, Santa Barbara to document the modeled clearing times for a neighborhood similar in nature to the Portuguese Bend community in Rancho Palos Verdes. That neighborhood contained a total of two access points and the internal roadways comprised of one lane in each direction. As part of the study, three five-minute intervals were used to separate the forecast trip generation in which 30 percent of the total number of vehicles evacuate within the first five minutes, 50 percent evacuated in the next five minutes, and 20 percent evacuate in the next five minutes.

The Modeling Small Area Evacuation: Can Existing Transportation Infrastructure Impede Public Safety? study modeled the evacuation clearing times for several scenarios. For the purposes of this

Table 12-1
POTENTIAL BUILDOUT OF SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING UNITS IN THE PORTUGUESE BEND AREA - EVACUATION ROUTE SCENARIO [1]

| Location | Existing <br> Units <br> Outside of <br> Project Area | Developed <br> Lots <br> Within <br> Project Area | Potential <br> Units <br> (Proposed <br> Project) | Total <br> Units |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Narcissa Drive <br> north of Palos Verdes Drive South | 26 | 42 | 18 | 86 |
| Peppertree Drive <br> north of Palos Verdes Drive South | 28 | 38 | 13 | 79 |
| Total | 54 | 80 | 31 | 165 |

[1] Source: Based on field observations, existing aerial photography, and the project description.
Table 12-2
FORECAST OF TRIP GENERATION AND CLEARING TIMES PORTUGUESE BEND AREA - BUILDOUT
EVACUATION ROUTE SCENARIO

|  | [1] | [2] <br> First Five Minutes <br> of Evacuation [b] |  | [3] <br> Second Five Minutes <br> of Evacuation [b] |  | [4] <br> Third Five Minutes <br> of Evacuation [b] |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total <br> Evacuation <br> Forecast <br> Trips [a] | Forecast <br> Trips [a] | Clearing <br> Time [c] <br> (Minutes) | Forecast <br> Trips [a] | Clearing <br> Time [c] <br> (Minutes) | Forecast <br> Trips [a] | Clearing <br> Time [c] <br> (Minutes) |
| Narcissa Drive <br> north of Palos Verdes Drive South | 172 | 52 | 0.7 | 86 | 1.1 | 34 | 0.5 |
| Peppertree Drive <br> north of Palos Verdes Drive South | 158 | 47 | 0.6 | 79 | 1.1 | 32 | 0.4 |

[^19]evaluation, it was assumed that some traffic closures and traffic control officers would be posted at the critical intersections to quickly process vehicles evacuating the area. The referenced study modeled an evacuation clearing time for residential units, with two vehicles evacuating per unit, traffic closures, and traffic control at 74.9 vehicles per minute. The average 74.9 vehicles per minute evacuation clearing time was therefore used to determine the evacuation clearing time for the Portuguese Bend area.

As shown in column [3] of Table 12-2, which is the condition with highest amount of vehicles evacuating (i.e., 50 percent evacuated in the second five minutes), it is estimated that the clearing time to evacuate the vehicles traveling south on Narcissa Drive is approximately 1.1 minutes and the time to evacuate the vehicles traveling south on Peppertree Drive is approximately 1.1 minutes. It should be noted that this analysis assumes traffic control will be present during the time of a potential emergency evacuation and it is likely that motorists will not need to stop at every posted stop sign. While the vehicles exiting via Narcissa Drive and Peppertree Drive will likely overlap with the beginning of the next five minutes of evacuation, it is conservative as emergency responders typically will order evacuations more in advance than the 15 -minute time period. As stated above, it is recommended within the industry that a total evacuation time of 20 minutes or less is ideal, but in no case should exceed 30 minutes. Therefore, the clearance time interval findings summarized in Table 12-2 are found to be within an acceptable range for evacuation purposes.

With intervention (i.e., traffic control) and education, evacuation problems can be avoided. First, education is important so that neighborhood residents know to park their vehicles facing the street during high fire risk periods. Second, education is needed to convince residents that taking all of their vehicles, while it would save personal property, would add additional time beyond what is absolutely needed to clear the neighborhood during an emergency. Third, residents in high fire risk areas should be prepared with pre-packed emergency supplies and critical documents such that a quick departure from home can be obtained when the order to evacuate is given by City/County emergency response team/s. Finally, residents can take action (e.g., clearing brush) that may mitigate the extreme conditions of a wildfire near their homes.

### 12.3.3 Proposed Minimum Exits - For Evacuations

The Public Safety in the Urban-Wildland Interface: Should Fire-Prone Communities Have a Maximum Occupancy?, National Hazards Review, August 2005 article, was also reviewed in detail in order to verify the validity of the number of exiting roadways to adequately serve the Portuguese Bend community during times of an emergency evacuation. The article notes the proposed minimum exits for interface communities as contained in Table 4 (Proposed Minimum Exits Table for Interface Communities).

As indicated in the above referenced table, for a total number of households of between 51 and 300 homes, the minimum number of exiting roads is two (2) and the maximum number of households per exit totals 150 homes. As the community has been constructed with two exiting roads and a total of 86 and 79 total households are forecast to exit the Narcissa Drive and Peppertree Drive gateways,
respectively, the design of the roadway system with respect to number of exiting roadways and number of households per exit is concluded to be adequate for emergency evacuation purposes.

### 12.4 Equestrian Evacuation

Several preparedness documents and procedures are available for horse owners, such as those contained in the Are You and Your Horses Prepared for an Emergency Event?, published by the County of Los Angeles Department of Animal Care and Control. Owners are urged to evacuate early, as soon as an Evacuation Warning is issued rather than wait for an Evacuation Order. It is vital for horses to be evacuated early as the roads can become too crowded to safely move a horse trailer from threatened areas and to prevent horse trailers from interfering with emergency response vehicles. Horse owners are encouraged to teach/train horses to load into a trailer and have a working trailer available during the fire season. It is important to note that the above evacuation clearing times assume that equestrian owners and the Los Angeles County Equine Response Team have voluntarily evacuated their horses and that the owners return to evacuate via their personal vehicle/s.

The Los Angeles County Equine Response Team (ERT) has previously addressed the City of Rancho Palos Verdes Equestrian Committee regarding the Fire Department's coordination and request regarding preplans for equine evacuation in case of a wildland fire. ERT is a team of specially trained volunteers that provide emergency evacuation and temporary sheltering for horses and livestock in need of evacuation care. ERT has sites that can be used for emergency equine evacuation pick-up, thus allowing the ERT to pick-up the horse/s and transport them to emergency shelters. Given that one inbound travel lane will be maintained during an evacuation period to allow for entry of emergency vehicles, equestrian evacuation will be possible.

### 12.5 Construction Traffic Implications During an Evacuation

As summarized in Table 12-2, and concluded above, it is estimated that the clearing time to evacuate resident vehicles traveling south on Narcissa Drive and Peppertree Drive can occur within an acceptable range for evacuation purposes. These estimates assume that all 31 homes proposed as part of the project have been completed and occupied.

Based on the construction analysis contained herein, it was conservatively determined that the maximum construction activity in terms of construction trip generation would occur during the building construction phase given the highly unlikely scenario of all 31 homes being under construction at the same time. Accounting for the addition of the construction worker and construction truck trip generation/vehicles (while subtracting the future resident vehicles from the evacuation analysis), the above evacuation clearance times would increase slightly to 1.4 minutes for Narcissa Drive and 1.3 minutes for Peppertree Drive, respectively. It should also be noted that the provisions for resident evacuation would also apply to construction-related vehicles and personnel. Therefore, it can be concluded that these clearance times would increase by 0.3 minutes ( 18 seconds) and 0.2 minutes (12 seconds) for the Narcissa Drive and Peppertree Drive access points, respectively.

### 13.0 Congestion Management Program Traffic Impact Assessment

The Congestion Management Program (CMP) is a state-mandated program that was enacted by the State Legislature with the passage of Proposition 111 in 1990. The program is intended to address the impact of local growth on the regional transportation system.

As required by the 2010 Congestion Management Program for Los Angeles County, a Traffic Impact Assessment (TIA) has been prepared to determine the potential impacts on designated monitoring locations on the CMP highway system. The analysis has been prepared in accordance with procedures outlined in the 2010 Congestion Management Program for Los Angeles County, County of Los Angeles Metropolitan Transportation Authority, October 2010.

### 13.1 Freeways

No CMP freeway monitoring locations are located in the project vicinity. Further, the CMP TIA guidelines require that freeway monitoring locations must be examined if the proposed project will add 150 or more trips (in either direction) during either the AM or PM weekday peak hours. The proposed project will not add 150 or more trips (in either direction), during either the AM or PM weekday peak hours to the CMP freeway monitoring location, which is the threshold for preparing a traffic impact assessment, as stated in the CMP manual. Therefore, no further review of potential impacts to freeway monitoring locations that are part of the CMP highway system is required.

### 13.2 Intersections

The following CMP intersection monitoring locations in the project vicinity have been identified:

- CMP Station Intersection
- Int. No. 58
- Int. No. 84
- Int. No. 128
- Int. No. 151
- Int. No. 152
- Int. No. 153

Pacific Coast Highway at Western Avenue
Western Avenue at $9^{\text {th }}$ Street
Western Avenue at Toscanini Drive
Pacific Coast Highway at Crenshaw Boulevard
Pacific Coast Highway at Hawthorne Boulevard
Pacific Coast Highway at Palos Verdes Boulevard

The CMP TIA guidelines require that intersection monitoring locations must be examined if the proposed project will add 50 or more trips during either the AM or PM weekday peak hours. The proposed project will not add 50 or more trips, during the AM or PM peak hours at the CMP monitoring intersections, which is the threshold for preparing a traffic impact assessment, as stated in the CMP manual. As such, no further review of potential impacts to intersection monitoring locations that are part of the CMP highway system is required.

### 13.3 Transit Impact Review

As required by the 2010 Congestion Management Program for Los Angeles County, a review has been made of the CMP transit service. Existing transit service is provided in the vicinity of the proposed project.

The project trip generation, as shown in Table 5-1, was adjusted by values set forth in the CMP (i.e., person trips equal 1.4 times vehicle trips, and transit trips equal 3.5 percent of the total person trips) to estimate transit trip generation. Pursuant to the CMP guidelines, the proposed project is forecast to generate demand for two (2) transit trip during the weekday AM peak hour, two (2) transit trips during the weekday PM peak hour, and 15 daily transit trips during the weekday. The calculations are as follows:

- Weekday AM Peak Hour $=23 \times 1.4 \times 0.035=2$ Transit Trips
- Weekday PM Peak Hour $=31 \times 1.4 \times 0.035=2$ Transit Trips
- Weekday Daily Trips $=293 \times 1.4 \times 0.035=15$ Transit Trips

As shown in Table 4-2, five bus transit lines and routes are provided adjacent to or in close proximity to the project site, with two of these transit lines and routes directly serving the Portuguese Bend community. A total of two different bus transit providers provide service within the study area. As outlined in Table 4-2 under the "No. of Buses During Peak Hour" column, these five transit lines provide service for an average (i.e., an average of the directional number of buses during the peak hours) of approximately 13 buses during the AM peak hour and roughly 11 buses during the PM peak hour. Therefore, based on the above calculated peak hour transit trips, this would correspond to less than one transit rider per bus. Thus, given the low number of generated transit trips per bus, no impacts on existing or future transit services in the project area are expected to occur as a result of the proposed project.

### 14.0 SUMmARY AND CONCLUSIONS

- Project Description - The City of Rancho Palos Verdes is considering revisions to its Landslide Moratorium Ordinance that would facilitate the future development of 31 additional singlefamily residences on undeveloped lots within a portion of the City's Portuguese Bend community.
- Vehicular Site Access - Access to the existing Portuguese Bend community of Rancho Palos Verdes and the proposed project is provided via Narcissa Drive and Peppertree Drive on Palos Verdes Drive South.
- Study Scope - A total of seven study intersections and two street segments were selected for analysis in consultation with City of Rancho Palos Verdes staff in order to determine potential traffic impacts related to the proposed project.
- Project Trip Generation - The proposed project is expected to generate 23 vehicle trips (6 inbound trips and 17 outbound trips) during the AM peak hour. During the PM peak hour, the proposed project is expected to generate 31 vehicle trips ( 20 inbound trips and 11 outbound trips). Over a 24 -hour period, the proposed project is forecast to generate 293 daily trip ends during a typical weekday (approximately 147 inbound trips and 147 outbound trips). For purposes of this analysis, the weekday PM peak hour project traffic generation was assumed to also comprise the School PM peak hour project traffic generation in order to provide a conservative forecast of potential traffic impacts.
- Related Projects - The City of Rancho Palos Verdes, City of Rolling Hills Estates, and City of Los Angeles Departments of Transportation and Planning were consulted to obtain the list of development projects (related projects) in the area. A total of 22 related projects was identified and considered as part of the cumulative traffic analysis.
- Intersection Traffic Impact Analysis - Application of the City’s threshold criteria to the "With Project" scenario indicates that the proposed project is forecast to result in significant traffic impacts at five of the seven intersections. Transportation mitigation measures have been considered and if approved and implemented would reduce the project's contribution to the significant transportation impacts at the subject study intersections to less than significant levels. If for any reason the City decides against the installation of the traffic signal at the Via Rivera/Hawthorne Boulevard intersection, the project impact would remain significant and unavoidable.
- Roadway Street Segment Analysis - It is concluded that one of the roadway segments will not meet the City's minimum level of service standard. A measure is recommended consistent with the City's General Plan to reduce the potentially significant impact to less than significant levels. However, the improvement would require elimination of the existing bicycle lanes along Palos Verdes Drive South, which may not be feasible. Therefore, a significant and unavoidable traffic impact would remain at this location.
- Construction Traffic Analysis - It can be concluded that based on the comparative review of project's forecast peak construction-related traffic generation with the forecast operational traffic generation significant traffic impacts could occur during the peak construction phase. Since construction activities are temporary in nature, it is conservatively concluded that construction traffic impacts would be significant and unavoidable.
- Emergency Access and Evacuation Review - It is estimated that the clearing times to evacuate the vehicles traveling south on Narcissa Drive and Peppertree Drive are found to be within an acceptable range for evacuation purposes.
- CMP Traffic Assessment - The results of the Los Angeles CMP traffic assessment indicate that the proposed project will not adversely affect any CMP arterial monitoring intersections or freeway monitoring locations. Therefore, no improvements/mitigation measures at CMP monitoring locations are required.


## Appendix A

## Traffic Count Data

National Data \& Surveying Services

Via Rivera and Hawthorne Blvd, Rancho Palos Verdes


Total Ins \& Outs


Total Volume Per Leg


## CI TY TRAFFI C COUNTERS <br> WWW.CTCOUNTERS.COM

File Name : Hawthorne_ViaRivera
Site Code : 00000000
Start Date: 11/14/2018
Page No : 1

|  | Hawthorne BIvd Southbound |  |  | Via Rivera Westbound |  |  | Hawthorne BIvd Northbound |  |  | Shopping Center Driveway Eastbound |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Start Time | Left | Thru | Right | Left | Thru | Right | Left | Thru | Right | Left | Thru | Right | Int. Total |
| 02:00 PM | 7 | 100 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 120 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 271 |
| 02:15 PM | 6 | 129 | 2 | 18 | 0 | 9 | 3 | 128 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 323 |
| 02:30 PM | 17 | 127 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 145 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 338 |
| 02:45 PM | 8 | 165 | 1 | 14 | 0 | 15 | 6 | 182 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 436 |
| Total | 38 | 521 | 4 | 50 | 1 | 38 | 13 | 575 | 118 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 1368 |
| 03:00 PM | 18 | 207 | 0 | 32 | 1 | 19 | 5 | 202 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 514 |
| 03:15 PM | 7 | 204 | 0 | 29 | 0 | 14 | 9 | 186 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 470 |
| 03:30 PM | 12 | 152 | 1 | 21 | 0 | 11 | 5 | 200 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 423 |
| 03:45 PM | 10 | 116 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 5 | 10 | 184 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 353 |
| Total | 47 | 679 | 3 | 91 | 1 | 49 | 29 | 772 | 81 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 1760 |
| Grand Total | 85 | 1200 | 7 | 141 | 2 | 87 | 42 | 1347 | 199 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 3128 |
| Apprch \% | 6.6 | 92.9 | 0.5 | 61.3 | 0.9 | 37.8 | 2.6 | 84.8 | 12.5 | 0 | 0 | 100 |  |
| Total \% | 2.7 | 38.4 | 0.2 | 4.5 | 0.1 | 2.8 | 1.3 | 43.1 | 6.4 | 0 | 0 | 0.6 |  |

## CI TY TRAFFI C COUNTERS <br> WWW.CTCOUNTERS.COM

File Name : Hawthorne_ViaRivera
Site Code : 00000000
Start Date : 11/14/2018
Page No : 2

|  | Hawthorne BIvd Southbound |  |  |  | Via Rivera Westbound |  |  |  | Hawthorne BIvd Northbound |  |  |  | Shopping Center Driveway Eastbound |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Start Time | Left | Thru | Right | App. Total | Left | Thru | Right | App. Total | Left | Thru | Right | App. Total | Left | Thru | Right | App. Total | Int. Total |
| Peak Hour Analysis From 02:00 PM to 03:45 PM - Peak 1 of 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Peak Hour for Entire Intersection Begins at 02:45 PM |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 02:45 PM | 8 | 165 | 1 | 174 | 14 | 0 | 15 | 29 | 6 | 182 | 42 | 230 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 436 |
| 03:00 PM | 18 | 207 | 0 | 225 | 32 | 1 | 19 | 52 | 5 | 202 | 29 | 236 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 514 |
| 03:15 PM | 7 | 204 | 0 | 211 | 29 | 0 | 14 | 43 | 9 | 186 | 20 | 215 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 470 |
| 03:30 PM | 12 | 152 | 1 | 165 | 21 | 0 | 11 | 32 | 5 | 200 | 16 | 221 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 423 |
| Total Volume | 45 | 728 | 2 | 775 | 96 | 1 | 59 | 156 | 25 | 770 | 107 | 902 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 10 | 1843 |
| \% App. Total | 5.8 | 93.9 | 0.3 |  | 61.5 | 0.6 | 37.8 |  | 2.8 | 85.4 | 11.9 |  | 0 | 0 | 100 |  |  |
| PHF | . 625 | . 879 | . 500 | . 861 | . 750 | . 250 | . 776 | . 750 | . 694 | . 953 | . 637 | . 956 | . 000 | . 000 | . 500 | . 500 | . 896 |



## CI TY TRAFFI C COUNTERS <br> WWW.CTCOUNTERS.COM

File Name : Tramonto-Seahill_PalosVerdesDrSouth
Site Code : 00000000
Start Date : 11/14/2018
Page No : 1
Groups Printed- Vehicles

|  | Tramonto Dr Southbound |  |  | Palos Verdes Drive South Westbound |  |  | Seahill Dr Northbound |  |  | Palos Verdes Drive South Eastbound |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Start Time | Left | Thru | Right | Left | Thru | Right | Left | Thru | Right | Left | Thru | Right | Int. Total |
| 02:00 PM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 97 | 0 | 16 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 118 | 8 | 256 |
| 02:15 PM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 99 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 131 | 7 | 254 |
| 02:30 PM | 6 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 143 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 145 | 7 | 320 |
| 02:45 PM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 124 | 1 | 11 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 186 | 12 | 345 |
| Total | 6 | 0 | 1 | 19 | 463 | 2 | 42 | 1 | 18 | 9 | 580 | 34 | 1175 |
| 03:00 PM | 1 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 126 | 1 | 16 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 228 | 13 | 401 |
| 03:15 PM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 114 | 3 | 12 | 0 | 8 | 4 | 246 | 17 | 413 |
| 03:30 PM | 2 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 122 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 220 | 10 | 382 |
| 03:45 PM | 2 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 131 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 205 | 13 | 379 |
| Total | 5 | 0 | 1 | 34 | 493 | 4 | 50 | 0 | 26 | 10 | 899 | 53 | 1575 |
| Grand Total | 11 | 0 | 2 | 53 | 956 | 6 | 92 | 1 | 44 | 19 | 1479 | 87 | 2750 |
| Apprch \% | 84.6 | 0 | 15.4 | 5.2 | 94.2 | 0.6 | 67.2 | 0.7 | 32.1 | 1.2 | 93.3 | 5.5 |  |
| Total \% | 0.4 | 0 | 0.1 | 1.9 | 34.8 | 0.2 | 3.3 | 0 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 53.8 | 3.2 |  |

## CI TY TRAFFI C COUNTERS <br> WWW.CTCOUNTERS.COM

File Name : Tramonto-Seahill_PalosVerdesDrSouth
Site Code : 00000000
Start Date : 11/14/2018
Page No : 2

|  | Tramonto Dr Southbound |  |  |  | Palos Verdes Drive South Westbound |  |  |  | Seahill Dr Northbound |  |  |  | Palos Verdes Drive South Eastbound |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Start Time | Left | Thru | Right | App. Total | Left | Thru | Right | App. Total | Left | Thru | Right | App. Total | Left | Thru | Right | App. Total | Int. Total |
| Peak Hour Analysis From 02:00 PM to 03:45 PM - Peak 1 of 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Peak Hour for E | tire Int | section | Begins | at 03:00 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 03:00 PM | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 126 | 1 | 134 | 16 | 0 | 5 | 21 | 4 | 228 | 13 | 245 | 401 |
| 03:15 PM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 114 | 3 | 126 | 12 | 0 | 8 | 20 | 4 | 246 | 17 | 267 | 413 |
| 03:30 PM | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 122 | 0 | 131 | 10 | 0 | 7 | 17 | 2 | 220 | 10 | 232 | 382 |
| 03:45 PM | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 9 | 131 | 0 | 140 | 12 | 0 | 6 | 18 | 0 | 205 | 13 | 218 | 379 |
| Total Volume | 5 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 34 | 493 | 4 | 531 | 50 | 0 | 26 | 76 | 10 | 899 | 53 | 962 | 1575 |
| \% App. Total | 83.3 | 0 | 16.7 |  | 6.4 | 92.8 | 0.8 |  | 65.8 | 0 | 34.2 |  | 1 | 93.5 | 5.5 |  |  |
| PHF | . 625 | . 000 | . 250 | . 500 | . 944 | . 941 | . 333 | . 948 | . 781 | . 000 | . 813 | . 905 | . 625 | . 914 | 779 | . 901 | . 953 |



City of Rancho Palos Verdes
N/S: Barkentine Road
E/W: Palos Verdes Drive South
Weather: Clear

File Name : 01_RPV_Barkentine_Palos Verdes Dr S AM
Site Code : 05718832
Start Date: 11/14/2018
Page No : 1

Groups Printed- Total Volume

|  | Barkentine Road Southbound |  |  |  | Palos Verdes Drive South Westbound |  |  |  | Barkentine Road Northbound |  |  |  | Palos Verdes Drive South Eastbound |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Start Time | Left | Thru | Right | App. Total | Left | Thru | Right | App. Total | Left | Thru | Right | App. Total | Left | Thru | Right | App. Total | Int. Total |
| 07:00 AM | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 113 | 1 | 116 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 53 | 1 | 56 | 179 |
| 07:15 AM | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 181 | 0 | 183 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 56 | 1 | 57 | 252 |
| 07:30 AM | 2 | 0 | 6 | 8 | 1 | 185 | 1 | 187 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 73 | 2 | 76 | 276 |
| 07:45 AM | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 238 | 1 | 239 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 90 | 2 | 92 | 342 |
| Total | 3 | 1 | 11 | 15 | 5 | 717 | 3 | 725 | 22 | 0 | 6 | 28 | 3 | 272 | 6 | 281 | 1049 |
| 08:00 AM | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 244 | 0 | 246 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 75 | 1 | 77 | 331 |
| 08:15 AM | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 271 | 0 | 275 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 78 | 0 | 83 | 366 |
| 08:30 AM | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 238 | 1 | 244 | 5 | 0 | 4 | 9 | 12 | 122 | 5 | 139 | 394 |
| 08:45 AM | 3 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 222 | 1 | 227 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 115 | 4 | 125 | 361 |
| Total | 3 | 0 | 6 | 9 | 15 | 975 | 2 | 992 | 19 | 0 | 8 | 27 | 24 | 390 | 10 | 424 | 1452 |
| Grand Total | 6 | 1 | 17 | 24 | 20 | 1692 | 5 | 1717 | 41 | 0 | 14 | 55 | 27 | 662 | 16 | 705 | 2501 |
| Apprch \% | 25 | 4.2 | 70.8 |  | 1.2 | 98.5 | 0.3 |  | 74.5 | 0 | 25.5 |  | 3.8 | 93.9 | 2.3 |  |  |
| Total \% | 0.2 | 0 | 0.7 | 1 | 0.8 | 67.7 | 0.2 | 68.7 | 1.6 | 0 | 0.6 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 26.5 | 0.6 | 28.2 |  |


|  | Barkentine Road Southbound |  |  |  | Palos Verdes Drive South Westbound |  |  |  | Barkentine Road Northbound |  |  |  | Palos Verdes Drive South Eastbound |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Start Time | Left | Thru | Right | App. Total | Left | Thru | Right | App. Total | Left | Thru | Right | App. Total | Left | Thru | Right | App. Total | Int. Total |
| Peak Hour Analysis From 07:00 AM to 08:45 AM - Peak 1 of 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Peak Hour for Entire Intersection Begins at 08:00 AM |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 08:00 AM | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 244 | 0 | 246 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 75 | 1 | 77 | 331 |
| 08:15 AM | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 271 | 0 | 275 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 78 | 0 | 83 | 366 |
| 08:30 AM | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 238 | 1 | 244 | 5 | 0 | 4 | 9 | 12 | 122 | 5 | 139 | 394 |
| 08:45 AM | 3 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 222 | 1 | 227 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 115 | 4 | 125 | 361 |
| Total Volume | 3 | 0 | 6 | 9 | 15 | 975 | 2 | 992 | 19 | 0 | 8 | 27 | 24 | 390 | 10 | 424 | 1452 |
| \% App. Total | 33.3 | 0 | 66.7 |  | 1.5 | 98.3 | 0.2 |  | 70.4 | 0 | 29.6 |  | 5.7 | 92 | 2.4 |  |  |
| PHF | . 250 | . 000 | . 750 | . 563 | . 750 | . 899 | . 500 | . 902 | . 950 | . 000 | . 500 | 750 | . 500 | 799 | . 500 | 763 | 921 |

City of Rancho Palos Verdes
File Name : 01_RPV_Barkentine_Palos Verdes Dr S AM
N/S: Barkentine Road
E/W: Palos Verdes Drive South
Site Code : 05718832
Weather: Clear
Start Date : 11/14/2018
Page No : 2


Peak Hour Analysis From 07:00 AM to 08:45 AM - Peak 1 of 1
Peak Hour for Each Approach Begins at:

|  | 07:00 AM |  |  |  | 07:45 AM |  |  |  | 07:45 AM |  |  |  | 08:00 AM |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| +0 mins. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 238 | 1 | 239 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 75 | 1 | 77 |
| +15 mins. | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 244 | 0 | 246 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 78 | 0 | 83 |
| +30 mins. | 2 | 0 | 6 | 8 | 4 | 271 | 0 | 275 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 12 | 122 | 5 | 139 |
| +45 mins. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 238 | 1 | 244 | 5 | 0 | 4 | 9 | 6 | 115 | 4 | 125 |
| Total Volume | 3 | 1 | 11 | 15 | 11 | 991 | 2 | 1004 | 23 | 0 | 8 | 31 | 24 | 390 | 10 | 424 |
| \% App. Total | 20 | 6.7 | 73.3 |  | 1.1 | 98.7 | 0.2 |  | 74.2 | 0 | 25.8 |  | 5.7 | 92 | 2.4 |  |
| PHF | . 375 | . 250 | . 458 | 469 | . 550 | . 914 | . 500 | . 913 | . 719 | . 000 | . 500 | . 861 | . 500 | . 799 | . 500 | . 763 |

City of Rancho Palos Verdes
N/S: Barkentine Road
E/W: Palos Verdes Drive South
Weather: Clear

File Name : 01_RPV_Barkentine_Palos Verdes Dr S PM 1
Site Code : 05718832
Start Date : 11/14/2018
Page No : 1

Groups Printed- Total Volume

|  | Barkentine Road Southbound |  |  |  | Palos Verdes Drive South Westbound |  |  |  | Barkentine Road Northbound |  |  |  | Palos Verdes Drive South Eastbound |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Start Time | Left | Thru | Right | App. Total | Left | Thru | Right | App. Total | Left | Thru | Right | App. Total | Left | Thru | Right | App. Total | Int. Total |
| 02:00 PM | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 93 | 3 | 97 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 124 | 0 | 129 | 233 |
| 02:15 PM | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 100 | 2 | 103 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 137 | 3 | 143 | 249 |
| 02:30 PM | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 140 | 0 | 140 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 146 | 0 | 152 | 300 |
| 02:45 PM | 2 | 0 | 6 | 8 | 1 | 114 | 0 | 115 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 192 | 2 | 199 | 326 |
| Total | 2 | 0 | 11 | 13 | 3 | 447 | 5 | 455 | 13 | 0 | 4 | 17 | 19 | 599 | 5 | 623 | 1108 |


| 03:00 PM | 1 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 130 | 3 | 133 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 223 | 3 | 228 | 368 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 03:15 PM | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 120 | 2 | 122 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 245 | 9 | 256 | 383 |
| 03:30 PM | 1 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 133 | 2 | 137 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 221 | 6 | 231 | 374 |
| 03:45 PM | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 130 | 0 | 132 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 201 | 3 | 208 | 346 |
| Total | 4 | 0 | 8 | 12 | 4 | 513 | 7 | 524 | 9 | 0 | 3 | 12 | 12 | 890 | 21 | 923 | 1471 |
| Grand Total | 6 | 0 | 19 | 25 | 7 | 960 | 12 | 979 | 22 | 0 | 7 | 29 | 31 | 1489 | 26 | 1546 | 2579 |
| Apprch \% | 24 | 0 | 76 |  | 0.7 | 98.1 | 1.2 |  | 75.9 | 0 | 24.1 |  | 2 | 96.3 | 1.7 |  |  |
| Total \% | 0.2 | 0 | 0.7 | 1 | 0.3 | 37.2 | 0.5 | 38 | 0.9 | 0 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 57.7 | 1 | 59.9 |  |


|  | Barkentine Road Southbound |  |  |  | Palos Verdes Drive South Westbound |  |  |  | Barkentine Road Northbound |  |  |  | Palos Verdes Drive South Eastbound |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Start Time | Left | Thru | Right | App. Total | Left | Thru | Right | App. Total | Left | Thru | Right | App. Total | Left | Thru | Right | App. Total | Int. Total |
| Peak Hour Analysis From 02:00 PM to 03:45 PM - Peak 1 of 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Peak Hour for Entire Intersection Begins at 03:00 PM |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 03:00 PM | 1 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 130 | 3 | 133 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 223 | 3 | 228 | 368 |
| 03:15 PM | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 120 | 2 | 122 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 245 | 9 | 256 | 383 |
| 03:30 PM | 1 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 133 | 2 | 137 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 221 | 6 | 231 | 374 |
| 03:45 PM | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 130 | 0 | 132 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 201 | 3 | 208 | 346 |
| Total Volume | 4 | 0 | 8 | 12 | 4 | 513 | 7 | 524 | 9 | 0 | 3 | 12 | 12 | 890 | 21 | 923 | 1471 |
| \% App. Total | 33.3 | 0 | 66.7 |  | 0.8 | 97.9 | 1.3 |  | 75 | 0 | 25 |  | 1.3 | 96.4 | 2.3 |  |  |
| PHF | . 500 | . 000 | . 667 | . 750 | . 500 | . 964 | . 583 | . 956 | . 750 | 000 | . 750 | . 750 | . 750 | . 908 | . 583 | . 901 | . 960 |

City of Rancho Palos Verdes
File Name : 01_RPV_Barkentine_Palos Verdes Dr S PM 1
N/S: Barkentine Road
Site Code : 05718832
E/W: Palos Verdes Drive South
Start Date: 11/14/2018
Weather: Clear


Peak Hour Analysis From 02:00 PM to 03:45 PM - Peak 1 of 1
Peak Hour for Each Approach Begins at:

|  | 02:45 PM |  |  |  | 03:00 PM |  |  |  | 02:30 PM |  |  |  | 03:00 PM |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| +0 mins. | 2 | 0 | 6 | 8 | 0 | 130 | 3 | 133 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 223 | 3 | 228 |
| +15 mins. | 1 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 120 | 2 | 122 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 245 | 9 | 256 |
| +30 mins. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 133 | 2 | 137 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 221 | 6 | 231 |
| +45 mins. | 1 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 130 | 0 | 132 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 201 | 3 | 208 |
| Total Volume | 4 | 0 | 13 | 17 | 4 | 513 | 7 | 524 | 14 | 0 | 4 | 18 | 12 | 890 | 21 | 923 |
| \% App. Total | 23.5 | 0 | 76.5 |  | 0.8 | 97.9 | 1.3 |  | 77.8 | 0 | 22.2 |  | 1.3 | 96.4 | 2.3 |  |
| PHF | . 500 | . 000 | . 542 | . 531 | . 500 | . 964 | . 583 | . 956 | . 875 | . 000 | . 333 | . 643 | . 750 | . 908 | . 583 | . 901 |

City of Rancho Palos Verdes
N/S: Barkentine Road
E/W: Palos Verdes Drive South
Weather: Clear

File Name : 01_RPV_Barkentine_Palos Verdes Dr S PM 2
Site Code : 05718832
Start Date : 11/14/2018
Page No : 1

Groups Printed- Total Volume

|  | Barkentine Road Southbound |  |  |  | Palos Verdes Drive South Westbound |  |  |  | Barkentine Road Northbound |  |  |  | Palos Verdes Drive South Eastbound |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Start Time | Left | Thru | Right | App. Total | Left | Thru | Right | App. Total | Left | Thru | Right | App. Total | Left | Thru | Right | App. Total | Int. Total |
| 04:00 PM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 131 | 1 | 134 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 200 | 2 | 204 | 341 |
| 04:15 PM | 1 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 121 | 0 | 122 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 182 | 4 | 190 | 317 |
| 04:30 PM | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 101 | 0 | 104 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 188 | 3 | 191 | 299 |
| 04:45 PM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 130 | 3 | 136 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 207 | 2 | 210 | 349 |
| Total | 2 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 9 | 483 | 4 | 496 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 7 | 777 | 11 | 795 | 1306 |


| 05:00 PM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 113 | 0 | 116 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 190 | 3 | 198 | 319 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 05:15 PM | 3 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 138 | 2 | 143 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 220 | 6 | 229 | 381 |
| 05:30 PM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 99 | 0 | 100 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 180 | 3 | 186 | 288 |
| 05:45 PM | 3 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 81 | 0 | 81 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 156 | 2 | 160 | 252 |
| Total | 6 | 0 | 4 | 10 | 7 | 431 | 2 | 440 | 8 | 0 | 9 | 17 | 13 | 746 | 14 | 773 | 1240 |
| Grand Total | 8 | 0 | 8 | 16 | 16 | 914 | 6 | 936 | 15 | 0 | 11 | 26 | 20 | 1523 | 25 | 1568 | 2546 |
| Apprch \% | 50 | 0 | 50 |  | 1.7 | 97.6 | 0.6 |  | 57.7 | 0 | 42.3 |  | 1.3 | 97.1 | 1.6 |  |  |
| Total \% | 0.3 | 0 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 35.9 | 0.2 | 36.8 | 0.6 | 0 | 0.4 | 1 | 0.8 | 59.8 | , | 61.6 |  |


|  | Barkentine Road Southbound |  |  |  | Palos Verdes Drive South Westbound |  |  |  | Barkentine Road Northbound |  |  |  | Palos Verdes Drive South Eastbound |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Start Time | Left | Thru | Right | App. Total | Left | Thru | Right | App. Total | Left | Thru | Right | App. Total | Left | Thru | Right | App. Total | Int. Total |
| Peak Hour Analysis From 04:00 PM to 05:45 PM - Peak 1 of 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Peak Hour for Entire Intersection Begins at 04:30 PM |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 04:30 PM | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 101 | 0 | 104 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 188 | 3 | 191 | 299 |
| 04:45 PM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 130 | 3 | 136 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 207 | 2 | 210 | 349 |
| 05:00 PM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 113 | 0 | 116 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 190 | 3 | 198 | 319 |
| 05:15 PM | 3 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 138 | 2 | 143 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 220 | 6 | 229 | 381 |
| Total Volume | 4 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 12 | 482 | 5 | 499 | 10 | 0 | 4 | 14 | 9 | 805 | 14 | 828 | 1348 |
| \% App. Total | 57.1 | 0 | 42.9 |  | 2.4 | 96.6 | 1 |  | 71.4 | 0 | 28.6 |  | 1.1 | 97.2 | 1.7 |  |  |
| PHF | . 333 | . 000 | . 375 | . 350 | 1.00 | . 873 | .417 | . 872 | . 833 | 000 | . 500 | . 700 | . 450 | . 915 | . 583 | . 904 | . 885 |

City of Rancho Palos Verdes
File Name : 01_RPV_Barkentine_Palos Verdes Dr S PM 2
N/S: Barkentine Road
Site Code : 05718832
E/W: Palos Verdes Drive South
Start Date: 11/14/2018
Weather: Clear


Peak Hour Analysis From 04:00 PM to 05:45 PM - Peak 1 of 1
Peak Hour for Each Approach Begins at:

|  | 05:00 PM |  |  |  | 04:30 PM |  |  |  | 05:00 PM |  |  |  | 04:30 PM |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| +0 mins. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 101 | 0 | 104 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 188 | 3 | 191 |
| +15 mins. | 3 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 130 | 3 | 136 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 207 | 2 | 210 |
| +30 mins. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 113 | 0 | 116 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 190 | 3 | 198 |
| +45 mins. | 3 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 138 | 2 | 143 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 220 | 6 | 229 |
| Total Volume | 6 | 0 | 4 | 10 | 12 | 482 | 5 | 499 | 8 | 0 | 9 | 17 | 9 | 805 | 14 | 828 |
| \% App. Total | 60 | 0 | 40 |  | 2.4 | 96.6 | 1 |  | 47.1 | 0 | 52.9 |  | 1.1 | 97.2 | 1.7 |  |
| PHF | . 500 | . 000 | . 500 | . 500 | 1.000 | . 873 | . 417 | . 872 | . 667 | . 000 | . 450 | . 708 | . 450 | . 915 | . 583 | . 904 |

City of Rancho Palos Verdes
N/S: Narcissa Drive
E/W: Palos Verdes Drive South
Weather: Clear

File Name : 02_RPV_Narcissa_Palos Verdes Dr S AM
Site Code : 05718832
Start Date : 11/14/2018
Page No : 1

Groups Printed- Total Volume

|  | Narcissa Drive Southbound |  |  |  | Palos Verdes Drive South Westbound |  |  |  | PV Heritage Castle Museum Driveway Northbound |  |  |  | Palos Verdes Drive South Eastbound |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Start Time | Left | Thru | Right | App. Total | Left | Thru | Right | App. Total | Left | Thru | Right | App. Total | Left | Thru | Right | App. Total | Int. Total |
| 07:00 AM | 1 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 115 | 2 | 117 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 57 | 2 | 60 | 182 |
| 07:15 AM | 4 | 0 | 5 | 9 | 2 | 170 | 5 | 177 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 56 | 0 | 56 | 242 |
| 07:30 AM | 3 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 196 | 6 | 202 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 73 | 0 | 74 | 282 |
| 07:45 AM | 4 | 0 | 5 | 9 | 0 | 237 | 4 | 241 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 88 | 0 | 92 | 344 |
| Total | 12 | 0 | 17 | 29 | 2 | 718 | 17 | 737 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 274 | 2 | 282 | 1050 |


| 08:00 AM | 3 | 0 | 6 | 9 | 0 | 243 | 5 | 248 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 68 | 0 | 73 | 330 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 08:15 AM | 3 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 264 | 5 | 269 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 79 | 0 | 81 | 356 |
| 08:30 AM | 2 | 0 | 5 | 7 | 0 | 251 | 1 | 252 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 104 | 1 | 111 | 370 |
| $08: 45 \mathrm{AM}$ | 1 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 217 | 3 | 221 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 125 | 1 | 127 | 353 |
| Total | 9 | 0 | 18 | 27 | 1 | 975 | 14 | 990 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 376 | 2 | 392 | 1409 |
| Grand Total | 21 | 0 | 35 | 56 | 3 | 1693 | 31 | 1727 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 20 | 650 | 4 | 674 | 2459 |
| Apprct \% | 37.5 | 0 | 62.5 |  | 0.2 | 98 | 1.8 |  | 100 | 0 | 0 |  | 3 | 96.4 | 0.6 |  |  |
| Total \% | 0.9 | 0 | 1.4 | 2.3 | 0.1 | 68.8 | 1.3 | 70.2 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 26.4 | 0.2 | 27.4 |  |


|  | Narcissa Drive Southbound |  |  |  | Palos Verdes Drive South Westbound |  |  |  | PV Heritage Castle Museum Driveway Northbound |  |  |  | Palos Verdes Drive South Eastbound |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Start Time | Left | Thru | Right | App. Total | Left | Thru | Right | App. Total | Left | Thru | Right | App. Total | Left | Thru | Right | App. Total | Int. Total |
| Peak Hour Analysis From 07:00 AM to 08:45 AM - Peak 1 of 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Peak Hour for Entire Intersection Begins at 08:00 AM |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 08:00 AM | 3 | 0 | 6 | 9 | 0 | 243 | 5 | 248 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 68 | 0 | 73 | 330 |
| 08:15 AM | 3 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 264 | 5 | 269 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 79 | 0 | 81 | 356 |
| 08:30 AM | 2 | 0 | 5 | 7 | 0 | 251 | 1 | 252 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 104 |  | 111 | 370 |
| 08:45 AM | 1 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 217 | 3 | 221 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 125 | 1 | 127 | 353 |
| Total Volume | 9 | 0 | 18 | 27 | 1 | 975 | 14 | 990 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 376 | 2 | 392 | 1409 |
| \% App. Total | 33.3 | 0 | 66.7 |  | 0.1 | 98.5 | 1.4 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 3.6 | 95.9 | 0.5 |  |  |
| PHF | . 750 | . 000 | . 750 | . 750 | . 250 | . 923 | . 700 | . 920 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 583 | . 752 | . 500 | . 772 | 952 |

City of Rancho Palos Verdes
N/S: Narcissa Drive
E/W: Palos Verdes Drive South
Weather: Clear

File Name : 02_RPV_Narcissa_Palos Verdes Dr S AM Site Code : 05718832
Start Date: 11/14/2018
Page No : 2


Peak Hour Analysis From 07:00 AM to 08:45 AM - Peak 1 of 1
Peak Hour for Each Approach Begins at:

|  | 07:15 AM |  |  |  | 07:45 AM |  |  |  | 07:00 AM |  |  |  | 08:00 AM |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| +0 mins. | 4 | 0 | 5 | 9 | 0 | 237 | 4 | 241 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 68 | 0 | 73 |
| +15 mins. | 3 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 243 | 5 | 248 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 79 | 0 | 81 |
| +30 mins. | 4 | 0 | 5 | 9 | 0 | 264 | 5 | 269 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 104 | 1 | 111 |
| +45 mins. | 3 | 0 | 6 | 9 | 0 | 251 | 1 | 252 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 125 | 1 | 127 |
| Total Volume | 14 | 0 | 19 | 33 | 0 | 995 | 15 | 1010 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 14 | 376 | 2 | 392 |
| \% App. Total | 42.4 | 0 | 57.6 |  | 0 | 98.5 | 1.5 |  | 100 | 0 | 0 |  | 3.6 | 95.9 | 0.5 |  |
| PHF | . 875 | . 000 | . 792 | . 917 | . 000 | . 942 | . 750 | . 939 | . 250 | . 000 | . 000 | . 250 | . 583 | . 752 | . 500 | . 772 |

City of Rancho Palos Verdes
N/S: Narcissa Drive
E/W: Palos Verdes Drive South
Weather: Clear

File Name : 02_RPV_Narcissa_Palos Verdes Dr S PM 1
Site Code : 05718832
Start Date : 11/14/2018
Page No : 1

Groups Printed- Total Volume

|  | Narcissa Drive Southbound |  |  |  | Palos Verdes Drive South Westbound |  |  |  | PV Heritage Castle Museum Driveway Northbound |  |  |  | Palos Verdes Drive South Eastbound |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Start Time | Left | Thru | Right | App. Total | Left | Thru | Right | App. Total | Left | Thru | Right | App. Total | Left | Thru | Right | App. Total | Int. Total |
| 02:00 PM | 2 | 0 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 84 | 3 | 88 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 118 | 0 | 125 | 220 |
| 02:15 PM | 4 | 0 | 5 | 9 | 0 | 105 | 1 | 106 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 135 | 0 | 141 | 256 |
| 02:30 PM | 4 | 0 | 8 | 12 | 0 | 120 | 1 | 121 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 13 | 136 | 0 | 149 | 284 |
| 02:45 PM | 3 | 0 | 4 | 7 | 0 | 114 | 0 | 114 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 188 | 0 | 190 | 311 |
| Total | 13 | 0 | 22 | 35 | 1 | 423 | 5 | 429 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 28 | 577 | 0 | 605 | 1071 |
| 03:00 PM | 2 | 0 | 10 | 12 | 0 | 129 | 4 | 133 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 220 | 0 | 227 | 372 |
| 03:15 PM | 5 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 0 | 115 | 2 | 117 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 237 | 0 | 248 | 373 |
| 03:30 PM | 4 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 0 | 121 | 4 | 125 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 207 | 0 | 215 | 347 |
| 03:45 PM | 3 | 0 | 4 | 7 | 0 | 134 | 3 | 137 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 210 | 0 | 215 | 359 |
| Total | 14 | 0 | 20 | 34 | 0 | 499 | 13 | 512 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 874 | 0 | 905 | 1451 |
| Grand Total | 27 | 0 | 42 | 69 | 1 | 922 | 18 | 941 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 59 | 1451 | 0 | 1510 | 2522 |
| Apprch \% | 39.1 | 0 | 60.9 |  | 0.1 | 98 | 1.9 |  | 50 | 0 | 50 |  | 3.9 | 96.1 | 0 |  |  |
| Total \% | 1.1 | 0 | 1.7 | 2.7 | 0 | 36.6 | 0.7 | 37.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.1 | 2.3 | 57.5 | 0 | 59.9 |  |


|  | Narcissa Drive Southbound |  |  |  | Palos Verdes Drive South Westbound |  |  |  | PV Heritage Castle Museum Driveway Northbound |  |  |  | Palos Verdes Drive South Eastbound |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Start Time | Left | Thru | Right | App. Total | Left | Thru | Right | App. Total | Left | Thru | Right | App. Total | Left | Thru | Right | App. Total | Int. Total |
| Peak Hour Analysis From 02:00 PM to 03:45 PM - Peak 1 of 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Peak Hour for Entire Intersection Begins at 03:00 PM |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 03:00 PM | 2 | 0 | 10 | 12 | 0 | 129 | 4 | 133 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 220 | 0 | 227 | 372 |
| 03:15 PM | 5 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 0 | 115 | 2 | 117 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 237 | 0 | 248 | 373 |
| 03:30 PM | 4 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 0 | 121 | 4 | 125 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 207 | 0 | 215 | 347 |
| 03:45 PM | 3 | 0 | 4 | 7 | 0 | 134 | 3 | 137 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 210 | 0 | 215 | 359 |
| Total Volume | 14 | 0 | 20 | 34 | 0 | 499 | 13 | 512 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 874 | 0 | 905 | 1451 |
| \% App. Total | 41.2 | 0 | 58.8 |  | 0 | 97.5 | 2.5 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 3.4 | 96.6 | 0 |  |  |
| PHF | 700 | 000 | 500 | . 708 | . 000 | . 931 | . 813 | . 934 | . 000 | 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 705 | . 922 | 000 | . 912 | 973 |

City of Rancho Palos Verdes
N/S: Narcissa Drive
E/W: Palos Verdes Drive South
Weather: Clear

File Name: 02_RPV_Narcissa_Palos Verdes Dr S PM 1
Site Code : 05718832
Start Date: 11/14/2018
Page No : 2


Peak Hour Analysis From 02:00 PM to 03:45 PM - Peak 1 of 1
Peak Hour for Each Approach Begins at:

|  | 02:15 PM |  |  |  | 03:00 PM |  |  |  | 02:00 PM |  |  |  | 03:00 PM |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| +0 mins. | 4 | 0 | 5 | 9 | 0 | 129 | 4 | 133 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 220 | 0 | 227 |
| +15 mins. | 4 | 0 | 8 | 12 | 0 | 115 | 2 | 117 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 237 | 0 | 248 |
| +30 mins. | 3 | 0 | 4 | 7 | 0 | 121 | 4 | 125 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 207 | 0 | 215 |
| +45 mins. | 2 | 0 | 10 | 12 | 0 | 134 | 3 | 137 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 210 | 0 | 215 |
| Total Volume | 13 | 0 | 27 | 40 | 0 | 499 | 13 | 512 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 31 | 874 | 0 | 905 |
| \% App. Total | 32.5 | 0 | 67.5 |  | 0 | 97.5 | 2.5 |  | 50 | 0 | 50 |  | 3.4 | 96.6 | 0 |  |
| PHF | . 813 | . 000 | . 675 | . 833 | . 000 | . 931 | . 813 | . 934 | . 250 | . 000 | . 250 | . 250 | . 705 | . 922 | . 000 | . 912 |

City of Rancho Palos Verdes
N/S: Narcissa Drive
E/W: Palos Verdes Drive South
Weather: Clear

File Name : 02_RPV_Narcissa_Palos Verdes Dr S PM 2
Site Code : 05718832
Start Date : 11/14/2018
Page No : 1

Groups Printed- Total Volume

|  | Narcissa Drive Southbound |  |  |  | Palos Verdes Drive South Westbound |  |  |  | PV Heritage Castle Museum Driveway Northbound |  |  |  | Palos Verdes Drive South Eastbound |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Start Time | Left | Thru | Right | App. Total | Left | Thru | Right | App. Total | Left | Thru | Right | App. Total | Left | Thru | Right | App. Total | Int. Total |
| 04:00 PM | 3 | 0 | 6 | 9 | 1 | 123 | 2 | 126 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 192 | 0 | 199 | 334 |
| 04:15 PM | 5 | 0 | 5 | 10 | 0 | 119 | 2 | 121 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 184 | 0 | 194 | 325 |
| 04:30 PM | 7 | 0 | 7 | 14 | 0 | 102 | 2 | 104 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 191 | 0 | 196 | 314 |
| 04:45 PM | 4 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 0 | 118 | 2 | 120 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 195 | 0 | 200 | 328 |
| Total | 19 | 0 | 22 | 41 | 1 | 462 | 8 | 471 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 762 | 0 | 789 | 1301 |


| 05:00 PM | 3 | 0 | 6 | 9 | 0 | 119 | 5 | 124 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 197 | 0 | 198 | 331 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 05:15 PM | 3 | 0 | 9 | 12 | 0 | 128 | 2 | 130 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 218 | 0 | 225 | 367 |
| 05:30 PM | 4 | 0 | 7 | 11 | 0 | 97 | 5 | 102 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 171 | 0 | 180 | 293 |
| 05:45 PM | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 65 | 1 | 66 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 174 | 0 | 179 | 248 |
| Total | 10 | 0 | 25 | 35 | 0 | 409 | 13 | 422 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 760 | 0 | 782 | 1239 |
| Grand Total | 29 | 0 | 47 | 76 | 1 | 871 | 21 | 893 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 49 | 1522 | 0 | 1571 | 2540 |
| Apprch \% | 38.2 | 0 | 61.8 |  | 0.1 | 97.5 | 2.4 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 3.1 | 96.9 | 0 |  |  |
| Total \% | 1.1 | 0 | 1.9 | 3 | 0 | 34.3 | 0.8 | 35.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.9 | 59.9 | 0 | 61.9 |  |


|  | Narcissa Drive Southbound |  |  |  | Palos Verdes Drive South Westbound |  |  |  | PV Heritage Castle Museum Driveway Northbound |  |  |  | Palos Verdes Drive South Eastbound |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Start Time | Left | Thru | Right | App. Total | Left | Thru | Right | App. Total | Left | Thru | Right | App. Total | Left | Thru | Right | App. Total | Int. Total |
| Peak Hour Analysis From 04:00 PM to 05:45 PM - Peak 1 of 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Peak Hour for Entire Intersection Begins at 04:30 PM |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 04:30 PM | 7 | 0 | 7 | 14 | 0 | 102 | 2 | 104 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 191 | 0 | 196 | 314 |
| 04:45 PM | 4 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 0 | 118 | 2 | 120 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 195 | 0 | 200 | 328 |
| 05:00 PM | 3 | 0 | 6 | 9 | 0 | 119 | 5 | 124 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 197 | 0 | 198 | 331 |
| 05:15 PM | 3 | 0 | 9 | 12 | 0 | 128 | 2 | 130 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 218 | 0 | 225 | 367 |
| Total Volume | 17 | 0 | 26 | 43 | 0 | 467 | 11 | 478 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 801 | 0 | 819 | 1340 |
| \% App. Total | 39.5 | 0 | 60.5 |  | 0 | 97.7 | 2.3 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 2.2 | 97.8 | 0 |  |  |
| PHF | . 607 | . 000 | 722 | . 768 | . 000 | 912 | . 550 | . 919 | 000 | 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 643 | 919 | 000 | . 910 | 913 |

City of Rancho Palos Verdes
N/S: Narcissa Drive
E/W: Palos Verdes Drive South
Weather: Clear

File Name : 02_RPV_Narcissa_Palos Verdes Dr S PM 2
Site Code : 05718832
Start Date: 11/14/2018
Page No : 2


Peak Hour Analysis From 04:00 PM to 05:45 PM - Peak 1 of 1
Peak Hour for Each Approach Begins at:

|  | 04:30 PM |  |  |  | 04:30 PM |  |  |  | 04:00 PM |  |  |  | 04:30 PM |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| +0 mins. | 7 | 0 | 7 | 14 | 0 | 102 | 2 | 104 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 191 | 0 | 196 |
| +15 mins. | 4 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 0 | 118 | 2 | 120 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 195 | 0 | 200 |
| +30 mins. | 3 | 0 | 6 | 9 | 0 | 119 | 5 | 124 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 197 | 0 | 198 |
| +45 mins. | 3 | 0 | 9 | 12 | 0 | 128 | 2 | 130 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 218 | 0 | 225 |
| Total Volume | 17 | 0 | 26 | 43 | 0 | 467 | 11 | 478 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 801 | 0 | 819 |
| \% App. Total | 39.5 | 0 | 60.5 |  | 0 | 97.7 | 2.3 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 2.2 | 97.8 | 0 |  |
| PHF | . 607 | . 000 | . 722 | . 768 | . 000 | . 912 | . 550 | . 919 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 643 | . 919 | . 000 | . 910 |

City of Rancho Palos Verdes
N/S: Peppertree Drive
E/W: Palos Verdes Drive South
Weather: Clear

File Name : 03_RPV_Peppertree_Palos Verdes Dr S AM Site Code : 05718832
Start Date : 11/14/2018
Page No : 1

|  | Peppertree Drive Southbound |  |  | Palos Verdes Drive South Westbound |  |  | Palos Verdes Drive South Eastbound |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Start Time | Left | Right | App. Total | Thru | Right | App. Total | Left | Thru | App. Total | Int. Total |
| 07:00 AM | 1 | 0 | 1 | 115 | 1 | 116 | 0 | 55 | 55 | 172 |
| 07:15 AM | 2 | 0 | 2 | 181 | 3 | 184 | 0 | 62 | 62 | 248 |
| 07:30 AM | 1 | 2 | 3 | 204 | 4 | 208 | 1 | 73 | 74 | 285 |
| 07:45 AM | 1 | 0 | 1 | 237 | 7 | 244 | 1 | 89 | 90 | 335 |
| Total | 5 | 2 | 7 | 737 | 15 | 752 | 2 | 279 | 281 | 1040 |
| 08:00 AM | 4 | 2 | 6 | 260 | 2 | 262 | 1 | 74 | 75 | 343 |
| 08:15 AM | 4 | 2 | 6 | 257 | 3 | 260 | 2 | 77 | 79 | 345 |
| 08:30 AM | 4 | 1 | 5 | 251 | 5 | 256 | 1 | 103 | 104 | 365 |
| 08:45 AM | 4 | 3 | 7 | 216 | 2 | 218 | 2 | 121 | 123 | 348 |
| Total | 16 | 8 | 24 | 984 | 12 | 996 | 6 | 375 | 381 | 1401 |
| Grand Total | 21 | 10 | 31 | 1721 | 27 | 1748 | 8 | 654 | 662 | 2441 |
| Apprch \% | 67.7 | 32.3 |  | 98.5 | 1.5 |  | 1.2 | 98.8 |  |  |
| Total \% | 0.9 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 70.5 | 1.1 | 71.6 | 0.3 | 26.8 | 27.1 |  |


|  | Peppertree Drive Southbound |  |  | Palos Verdes Drive South Westbound |  |  | Palos Verdes Drive South Eastbound |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Start Time | Left | Right | App. Total | Thru | Right | App. Total | Left | Thru | App. Total | Int. Total |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Peak Hour Analysis From 07:00 AM to 08:45 AM - Peak 1 of 1 Peak Hour for Entire Intersection Begins at 08:00 AM |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 08:00 AM | 4 | 2 | 6 | 260 | 2 | 262 | 1 | 74 | 75 | 343 |
| 08:15 AM | 4 | 2 | 6 | 257 | 3 | 260 | 2 | 77 | 79 | 345 |
| 08:30 AM | 4 | 1 | 5 | 251 | 5 | 256 | 1 | 103 | 104 | 365 |
| 08:45 AM | 4 | 3 | 7 | 216 | 2 | 218 | 2 | 121 | 123 | 348 |
| Total Volume | 16 | 8 | 24 | 984 | 12 | 996 | 6 | 375 | 381 | 1401 |
| \% App. Total | 66.7 | 33.3 |  | 98.8 | 1.2 |  | 1.6 | 98.4 |  |  |
| PHF | 1.00 | . 667 | . 857 | . 946 | . 600 | . 950 | 750 | . 775 | 774 | . 960 |

City of Rancho Palos Verdes
N/S: Peppertree Drive
E/W: Palos Verdes Drive South
Weather: Clear

File Name : 03_RPV_Peppertree_Palos Verdes Dr S AM
Site Code : 05718832
Start Date: 11/14/2018
Page No : 2


Peak Hour Analysis From 07:00 AM to 08:45 AM - Peak 1 of 1
Peak Hour for Each Approach Begins at:

|  | 08:00 AM |  |  | 07:45 AM |  |  | 08:00 AM |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| +0 mins. | 4 | 2 | 6 | 237 | 7 | 244 | 1 | 74 | 75 |
| +15 mins. | 4 | 2 | 6 | 260 | 2 | 262 | 2 | 77 | 79 |
| +30 mins. | 4 | 1 | 5 | 257 | 3 | 260 | 1 | 103 | 104 |
| +45 mins. | 4 | 3 | 7 | 251 | 5 | 256 | 2 | 121 | 123 |
| Total Volume | 16 | 8 | 24 | 1005 | 17 | 1022 | 6 | 375 | 381 |
| \% App. Total | 66.7 | 33.3 |  | 98.3 | 1.7 |  | 1.6 | 98.4 |  |
| PHF | 1.000 | . 667 | . 857 | . 966 | . 607 | . 975 | . 750 | . 775 | . 774 |

City of Rancho Palos Verdes
N/S: Peppertree Drive
E/W: Palos Verdes Drive South
Weather: Clear

File Name : 03_RPV_Peppertree_Palos Verdes Dr S PM 1 Site Code : 05718832
Start Date: 11/14/2018
Page No : 1

Groups Printed- Total Volume

|  | Peppertree Drive Southbound |  |  |  | Palos Verdes Drive South Westbound |  |  |  | Dead End Northbound |  |  |  | Palos Verdes Drive South Eastbound |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Start Time | Left | Thru | Right | App. Total | Left | Thru | Right | App. Total | Left | Thru | Right | App. Total | Left | Thru | Right | App. Total | Int. Total |
| 02:00 PM | 2 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 88 | 3 | 91 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 118 | 0 | 119 | 214 |
| 02:15 PM | 6 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 106 | 3 | 109 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 142 | 0 | 142 | 259 |
| 02:30 PM | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 123 | 3 | 126 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 135 | 0 | 136 | 263 |
| 02:45 PM | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 113 | 5 | 118 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 187 | 0 | 189 | 310 |
| Total | 12 | 0 | 4 | 16 | 0 | 430 | 14 | 444 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 582 | 0 | 586 | 1046 |
| 03:00 PM | 8 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 128 | 4 | 132 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 230 | 0 | 231 | 372 |
| 03:15 PM | 3 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 118 | 6 | 124 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 241 | 0 | 243 | 371 |
| 03:30 PM | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 129 | 2 | 131 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 211 | 0 | 211 | 345 |
| 03:45 PM | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 131 | 1 | 132 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 201 | 0 | 206 | 339 |
| Total | 14 | 0 | 3 | 17 | 0 | 506 | 13 | 519 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 883 | 0 | 891 | 1427 |
| Grand Total | 26 | 0 | 7 | 33 | 0 | 936 | 27 | 963 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 1465 | 0 | 1477 | 2473 |
| Apprch \% | 78.8 | 0 | 21.2 |  | 0 | 97.2 | 2.8 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0.8 | 99.2 | 0 |  |  |
| Total \% | 1.1 | 0 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 0 | 37.8 | 1.1 | 38.9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.5 | 59.2 | 0 | 59.7 |  |


|  | Peppertree Drive Southbound |  |  |  | Palos Verdes Drive South Westbound |  |  |  | Dead End Northbound |  |  |  | Palos Verdes Drive South Eastbound |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Start Time | Left | Thru | Right | App. Total | Left | Thru | Right | App. Total | Left | Thru | Right | App. Total | Left | Thru | Right | App. Total | Int. Total |
| Peak Hour Analysis From 02:00 PM to 03:45 PM - Peak 1 of 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Peak Hour for Entire Intersection Begins at 03:00 PM |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 03:00 PM | 8 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 128 | 4 | 132 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 230 | 0 | 231 | 372 |
| 03:15 PM | 3 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 118 | 6 | 124 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 241 | 0 | 243 | 371 |
| 03:30 PM | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 129 | 2 | 131 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 211 | 0 | 211 | 345 |
| 03:45 PM | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 131 | 1 | 132 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 201 | 0 | 206 | 339 |
| Total Volume | 14 | 0 | 3 | 17 | 0 | 506 | 13 | 519 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 883 | 0 | 891 | 1427 |
| \% App. Total | 82.4 | 0 | 17.6 |  | 0 | 97.5 | 2.5 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0.9 | 99.1 | 0 |  |  |
| PHF | . 438 | 000 | 750 | . 472 | 000 | . 966 | 542 | 983 | . 000 | 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 400 | . 916 | . 000 | 917 | 959 |

City of Rancho Palos Verdes
File Name : 03_RPV_Peppertree_Palos Verdes Dr S PM 1 N/S: Peppertree Drive Site Code : 05718832
E/W: Palos Verdes Drive South
Start Date: 11/14/2018
Weather: Clear


Peak Hour Analysis From 02:00 PM to 03:45 PM - Peak 1 of 1
Peak Hour for Each Approach Begins at:

|  | 02:15 PM |  |  |  | 03:00 PM |  |  |  | 02:00 PM |  |  |  | 03:00 PM |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| +0 mins. | 6 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 128 | 4 | 132 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 230 | 0 | 231 |
| +15 mins. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 118 | 6 | 124 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 241 | 0 | 243 |
| +30 mins. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 129 | 2 | 131 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 211 | 0 | 211 |
| +45 mins. | 8 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 131 | 1 | 132 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 201 | 0 | 206 |
| Total Volume | 18 | 0 | 3 | 21 | 0 | 506 | 13 | 519 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 883 | 0 | 891 |
| \% App. Total | 85.7 | 0 | 14.3 |  | 0 | 97.5 | 2.5 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0.9 | 99.1 | 0 |  |
| PHF | . 563 | . 000 | . 375 | . 583 | . 000 | . 966 | . 542 | . 983 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 400 | . 916 | . 000 | . 917 |

City of Rancho Palos Verdes
N/S: Peppertree Drive
E/W: Palos Verdes Drive South
Weather: Clear

File Name : 03_RPV_Peppertree_Palos Verdes Dr S PM 2 Site Code : 05718832
Start Date : 11/14/2018
Page No : 1

Groups Printed- Total Volume

|  | Peppertree Drive Southbound |  |  |  | Palos Verdes Drive South Westbound |  |  |  | Dead End Northbound |  |  |  | Palos Verdes Drive South Eastbound |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Start Time | Left | Thru | Right | App. Total | Left | Thru | Right | App. Total | Left | Thru | Right | App. Total | Left | Thru | Right | App. Total | Int. Total |
| 04:00 PM | 4 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 133 | 4 | 137 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 203 | 0 | 204 | 347 |
| 04:15 PM | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 119 | 2 | 121 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 188 | 0 | 190 | 314 |
| 04:30 PM | 7 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 101 | 5 | 106 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 194 | 0 | 194 | 309 |
| 04:45 PM | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 119 | 5 | 124 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 199 | 0 | 200 | 326 |
| Total | 14 | 0 | 6 | 20 | 0 | 472 | 16 | 488 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 784 | 0 | 788 | 1296 |
| 05:00 PM | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 123 | 2 | 125 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 196 | 0 | 197 | 324 |
| 05:15 PM | 2 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 128 | 2 | 130 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 218 | 0 | 219 | 353 |
| 05:30 PM | 3 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 97 | 2 | 99 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 182 | 0 | 185 | 288 |
| 05:45 PM | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 71 | 2 | 73 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 171 | 0 | 173 | 248 |
| Total | 8 | 0 | 4 | 12 | 0 | 419 | 8 | 427 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 767 | 0 | 774 | 1213 |
| Grand Total | 22 | 0 | 10 | 32 | 0 | 891 | 24 | 915 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 1551 | 0 | 1562 | 2509 |
| Apprch \% | 68.8 | 0 | 31.2 |  | 0 | 97.4 | 2.6 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0.7 | 99.3 | 0 |  |  |
| Total \% | 0.9 | 0 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 0 | 35.5 | 1 | 36.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.4 | 61.8 | 0 | 62.3 |  |


|  | Peppertree Drive Southbound |  |  |  | Palos Verdes Drive South Westbound |  |  |  | Dead End Northbound |  |  |  | Palos Verdes Drive South Eastbound |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Start Time | Left | Thru | Right | App. Total | Left | Thru | Right | App. Total | Left | Thru | Right | App. Total | Left | Thru | Right | App. Total | Int. Total |
| Peak Hour Analysis From 04:00 PM to 05:45 PM - Peak 1 of 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Peak Hour for Entire Intersection Begins at 04:30 PM |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 04:30 PM | 7 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 101 | 5 | 106 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 194 | 0 | 194 | 309 |
| 04:45 PM | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 119 | 5 | 124 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 199 | 0 | 200 | 326 |
| 05:00 PM | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 123 | 2 | 125 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 196 | 0 | 197 | 324 |
| 05:15 PM | 2 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 128 | 2 | 130 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 218 | 0 | 219 | 353 |
| Total Volume | 12 | 0 | 5 | 17 | 0 | 471 | 14 | 485 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 807 | 0 | 810 | 1312 |
| \% App. Total | 70.6 | 0 | 29.4 |  | 0 | 97.1 | 2.9 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0.4 | 99.6 | 0 |  |  |
| PHF | . 429 | . 000 | . 625 | . 472 | . 000 | . 920 | . 700 | . 933 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 750 | . 925 | . 000 | . 925 | . 929 |

City of Rancho Palos Verdes
File Name : 03_RPV_Peppertree_Palos Verdes Dr S PM 2
N/S: Peppertree Drive Site Code : 05718832
E/W: Palos Verdes Drive South
Start Date: 11/14/2018
Weather: Clear


Peak Hour Analysis From 04:00 PM to 05:45 PM - Peak 1 of 1
Peak Hour for Each Approach Begins at:

|  | 04:00 PM |  |  |  | 04:00 PM |  |  |  | 04:00 PM |  |  |  | 04:30 PM |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| +0 mins. | 4 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 133 | 4 | 137 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 194 | 0 | 194 |
| +15 mins. | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 119 | 2 | 121 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 199 | 0 | 200 |
| +30 mins. | 7 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 101 | 5 | 106 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 196 | 0 | 197 |
| +45 mins. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 119 | 5 | 124 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 218 | 0 | 219 |
| Total Volume | 14 | 0 | 6 | 20 | 0 | 472 | 16 | 488 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 807 | 0 | 810 |
| \% App. Total | 70 | 0 | 30 |  | 0 | 96.7 | 3.3 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0.4 | 99.6 | 0 |  |
| PHF | . 500 | . 000 | . 750 | . 556 | . 000 | . 887 | . 800 | . 891 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | 750 | . 925 | . 000 | . 925 |

National Data \& Surveying Services

Forrestal Dr Trump National Dr and Palos Verdes Dr S, Rancho Palos Verdes


Total Ins \& Outs


Total Volume Per Leg


## CI TY TRAFFI C COUNTERS <br> WWW.CTCOUNTERS.COM

File Name : Forrestal-TrumpNational_PalosVerdesDrSouth
Site Code : 00000000
Start Date : 11/14/2018
Page No : 1
Groups Printed- Vehicles

|  | Forrestal Dr Southbound |  |  | Palos Verdes Drive South Westbound |  |  | Trump National Dr Northbound |  |  | Palos Verdes Drive South Eastbound |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Start Time | Left | Thru | Right | Left | Thru | Right | Left | Thru | Right | Left | Thru | Right | Int. Total |
| 02:00 PM | 7 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 94 | 12 | 4 | 0 | 11 | 3 | 128 | 1 | 268 |
| 02:15 PM | 6 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 99 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 142 | 5 | 276 |
| 02:30 PM | 4 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 125 | 6 | 5 | 0 | 7 | 4 | 134 | 3 | 297 |
| 02:45 PM | 9 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 115 | 11 | 7 | 0 | 6 | 9 | 163 | 4 | 329 |
| Total | 26 | 1 | 14 | 19 | 433 | 35 | 17 | 0 | 28 | 17 | 567 | 13 | 1170 |
| 03:00 PM | 14 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 135 | 12 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 218 | 2 | 401 |
| 03:15 PM | 12 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 143 | 12 | 4 | 0 | 11 | 8 | 239 | 3 | 440 |
| 03:30 PM | 9 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 116 | 14 | 1 | 0 | 14 | 16 | 214 | 1 | 390 |
| 03:45 PM | 10 | 0 | 7 | 6 | 129 | 11 | 3 | 0 | 9 | 26 | 181 | 4 | 386 |
| Total | 45 | 1 | 18 | 18 | 523 | 49 | 12 | 0 | 37 | 52 | 852 | 10 | 1617 |
| Grand Total | 71 | 2 | 32 | 37 | 956 | 84 | 29 | 0 | 65 | 69 | 1419 | 23 | 2787 |
| Apprch \% | 67.6 | 1.9 | 30.5 | 3.4 | 88.8 | 7.8 | 30.9 | 0 | 69.1 | 4.6 | 93.9 | 1.5 |  |
| Total \% | 2.5 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 34.3 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 50.9 | 0.8 |  |

## CI TY TRAFFI C COUNTERS <br> WWW.CTCOUNTERS.COM

File Name : Forrestal-TrumpNational_PalosVerdesDrSouth
Site Code : 00000000
Start Date : 11/14/2018
Page No : 2

|  | Forrestal Dr Southbound |  |  |  | Palos Verdes Drive South Westbound |  |  |  | Trump National Dr Northbound |  |  |  | Palos Verdes Drive South Eastbound |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Start Time | Left | Thru | Right | App. Total | Left | Thru | Right | App. Total | Left | Thru | Right | App. Total | Left | Thru | Right | App. Total | Int. Total |
| Peak Hour Analysis From 02:00 PM to 03:45 PM - Peak 1 of 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Peak Hour for Entire Intersection Begins at 03:00 PM |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 03:00 PM | 14 | 1 | 7 | 22 | 3 | 135 | 12 | 150 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 218 | 2 | 222 | 401 |
| 03:15 PM | 12 | 0 | 2 | 14 | 6 | 143 | 12 | 161 | 4 | 0 | 11 | 15 | 8 | 239 | 3 | 250 | 440 |
| 03:30 PM | 9 | 0 | 2 | 11 | 3 | 116 | 14 | 133 | 1 | 0 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 214 | 1 | 231 | 390 |
| 03:45 PM | 10 | 0 | 7 | 17 | 6 | 129 | 11 | 146 | 3 | 0 | 9 | 12 | 26 | 181 | 4 | 211 | 386 |
| Total Volume | 45 | 1 | 18 | 64 | 18 | 523 | 49 | 590 | 12 | 0 | 37 | 49 | 52 | 852 | 10 | 914 | 1617 |
| \% App. Total | 70.3 | 1.6 | 28.1 |  | 3.1 | 88.6 | 8.3 |  | 24.5 | 0 | 75.5 |  | 5.7 | 93.2 | 1.1 |  |  |
| PHF | . 804 | . 250 | . 643 | . 727 | . 750 | . 914 | . 875 | . 916 | . 750 | . 000 | . 661 | . 817 | . 500 | . 891 | . 625 | . 914 | . 919 |



National Data \& Surveying Services

## Palos Verdes Dr E and Palos Verdes Dr S, Rancho Palos Verdes



Total Ins \& Outs


Total Volume Per Leg


## CI TY TRAFFI C COUNTERS <br> WWW.CTCOUNTERS.COM

File Name : PalosVerdesDrEast_PalosVerdesDrSouth
Site Code : 00000000
Start Date: 11/14/2018
Page No : 1
Groups Printed- Vehicles

|  | Palos Verdes Drive East Southbound |  |  | Palos Verdes Drive South Westbound |  |  | Northbound |  |  | Palos Verdes Drive South Eastbound |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Start Time | Left | Thru | Right | Left | Thru | Right | Left | Thru | Right | Left | Thru | Right | Int. Total |
| 02:00 PM | 5 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 96 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 132 | 0 | 270 |
| 02:15 PM | 13 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 96 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 134 | 0 | 285 |
| 02:30 PM | 9 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 117 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 128 | 0 | 303 |
| 02:45 PM | 8 | 0 | 22 | 0 | 108 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 138 | 0 | 315 |
| Total | 35 | 0 | 75 | 0 | 417 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 78 | 532 | 0 | 1173 |
| 03:00 PM | 12 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 125 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 51 | 172 | 0 | 393 |
| 03:15 PM | 18 | 0 | 46 | 0 | 107 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 220 | 0 | 452 |
| 03:30 PM | 17 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 115 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 205 | 0 | 392 |
| 03:45 PM | 9 | 0 | 22 | 0 | 126 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 34 | 173 | 0 | 381 |
| Total | 56 | 0 | 108 | 0 | 473 | 47 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 164 | 770 | 0 | 1618 |
| Grand Total | 91 | 0 | 183 | 0 | 890 | 83 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 242 | 1302 | 0 | 2791 |
| Apprch \% | 33.2 | 0 | 66.8 | 0 | 91.5 | 8.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15.7 | 84.3 | 0 |  |
| Total \% | 3.3 | 0 | 6.6 | 0 | 31.9 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8.7 | 46.6 | 0 |  |

## CI TY TRAFFI C COUNTERS <br> WWW.CTCOUNTERS.COM

File Name : PalosVerdesDrEast_PalosVerdesDrSouth
Site Code : 00000000
Start Date : 11/14/2018
Page No : 2

|  | Palos Verdes Drive East Southbound |  |  |  | Palos Verdes Drive South Westbound |  |  |  | Northbound |  |  |  | Palos Verdes Drive South Eastbound |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Start Time | Left | Thru | Right | App. Total | Left | Thru | Right | App. Total | Left | Thru | Right | App. Total | Left | Thru | Right | App. Total | Int. Total |
| Peak Hour Analysis From 02:00 PM to 03:45 PM - Peak 1 of 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Peak Hour for E | ire Int | sectio | Begins | at 03:00 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 03:00 PM | 12 | 0 | 20 | 32 | 0 | 125 | 13 | 138 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 51 | 172 | 0 | 223 | 393 |
| 03:15 PM | 18 | 0 | 46 | 64 | 0 | 107 | 11 | 118 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 220 | 0 | 270 | 452 |
| 03:30 PM | 17 | 0 | 20 | 37 | 0 | 115 | 6 | 121 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 205 | 0 | 234 | 392 |
| 03:45 PM | 9 | 0 | 22 | 31 | 0 | 126 | 17 | 143 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 34 | 173 | 0 | 207 | 381 |
| Total Volume | 56 | 0 | 108 | 164 | 0 | 473 | 47 | 520 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 164 | 770 | 0 | 934 | 1618 |
| \% App. Total | 34.1 | 0 | 65.9 |  | 0 | 91 | 9 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 17.6 | 82.4 | 0 |  |  |
| PHF | . 778 | . 000 | . 587 | . 641 | . 000 | . 938 | . 691 | . 909 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 000 | . 804 | . 875 | . 000 | . 865 | . 895 |


CLASIIFICATION

| $\begin{gathered} \hline \% \text { S } \\ \% \end{gathered}$ | un | عL89 әunlo^ HO | $\begin{gathered} \hline \% \text { LT } \\ \% \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { ILIZ } \\ \text { әшпן } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \% \text { ZT } \\ \% \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  | sassejo IIV <br>  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| D0It |  |  |  |  | ¢ |  |  | $\tau$ | 64 | 9 | 8¢โ | It6 | 9 | วun!o^ |
| 00:st |  |  |  |  | 00:21 |  |  | 00: t | 00: 21 | 00: $2 \tau$ | 00:9t | 00:st | 00: 21 | anor yred Wd |
| \%09 |  |  |  |  | \% |  |  | \%0 | \% $\downarrow$ | \%0 | \% | \%OS | \% | Wd \% |
| $80 \angle L$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | I | 0 | 0 | I | OLt | 0t | <ع8 | £८¢9 | $9 \tau$ | səmion Wd |
| 6ZIT |  |  |  |  | $\tau$ |  |  |  | t9 | $\varepsilon$ | 0¢โ | 6 6 6 | 9 |  |
| 00:8 |  |  |  |  | 00:s |  |  |  | 00:8 | 00:8 | 00:8 | 00: $<$ | 00:II | Anot yeed WV |
| \%0t |  |  |  |  | \%0 |  |  |  | \%乙 | \%0 | \% $\downarrow$ | \%とદ | \%0 | WV\% |
| tots | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | I | 0 | 10 | 0 | 692 | 5 | tss | 292t | OT | səmio^ WV |

 | 12:00 PM |
| :--- |
| 13:00 |
| 14:00 |
| 15:00 |
| 16:00 |
| 17:00 |
| 18:00 |
| 19:00 |
| 20:00 |
| 21:00 |
| 22:00 |
| 23:00 |



13 >=7-Axle Multi-Trailers 10 >=6-Axle Single Trailers
11 <=5-Axle Multi-Trailers
12 6-Axle Multi-Trailers


## APPENDIX B

## Intersection Levels of Service Data Worksheets hCM and Levels of Service Explanation

## LEVEL OF SERVICE FOR UNSIGNALIZED INTERSECTIONS

In the Highway Capacity Manual (HCM), published by the Transportation Research Board, level of service for unsignalized intersections is defined in terms of delay, which is a measure of driver discomfort, frustration, fuel consumption, and lost travel time. The delay experienced by a motorist is made up of a number of factors that relate to control, geometrics, traffic, and incidents. Total delay is the difference between the travel time actually experienced and the reference travel time that would result during base conditions, in the absence of incidents, control, traffic, or geometric delay. Only the portion of total delay attributed to the traffic control measures, either traffic signals or stop signs, is quantified. This delay is called control delay. Control delay includes initial deceleration delay, queue move-up time, stopped delay, and final acceleration delay.

Level of Service criteria for unsignalized intersections are stated in terms of the average control delay per vehicle. The level of service is determined by the computed or measured control delay and is defined for each minor movement. Average control delay for any particular minor movement is a function of the service time for the approach and the degree of utilization. (Level of service is not defined for the intersection as a whole for two-way stop controlled intersections.)

Level of Service Criteria for TWSC/AWSC Intersections

| Level of Service | Average Control Delay <br> (Sec/Veh) |
| :---: | :---: |
| A | $\leq 10$ |
| B | $>10$ and $\leq 15$ |
| C | $>15$ and $\leq 25$ |
| D | $>25$ and $\leq 35$ |
| E | $>35$ and $\leq 50$ |
| F | $>50$ |

Level of Service (LOS) values are used to describe intersection operations with service levels varying from LOS A (free flow) to LOS F (jammed condition). The following descriptions summarize HCM criteria for each level of service:

LOS A describes operations with very low control delay, up to 10 seconds per vehicle.
LOS B describes operations with control delay greater than 10 and up to 15 seconds per vehicle.
LOS C describes operations with control delay greater than 15 and up to 25 seconds per vehicle.
LOS D describes operations with control delay greater than 25 and up to 35 seconds per vehicle.
LOS E describes operations with control delay greater than 35 and up to 50 seconds per vehicle.
LOS F describes operations with control delay in excess of 50 seconds per vehicle. For two-way stop controlled intersections, LOS F exists when there are insufficient gaps of suitable size to allow side-street demand to safely cross through a major-street traffic stream. This level of service is generally evident from extremely long control delays experienced by side-street traffic and by queuing on the minor-street approaches.

## Appendix B-1

## Existing Conditions











| Major/Minor M | Major1 |  | Major2 |  | Minor2 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Conflicting Flow All | 1095 | 0 | - | 0 | 1507 | 1082 |  |
| Stage 1 | - | - | - | - | 1082 | - |  |
| Stage 2 | - | - | - | - | 425 | - |  |
| Critical Hdwy | 4.1 | - | - | - | 6.4 | 6.2 |  |
| Critical Hdwy Stg 1 | - | - | - | - | 5.4 | - |  |
| Critical Hdwy Stg 2 | - | - | - | - | 5.4 | - |  |
| Follow-up Hdwy | 2.2 | - | - | - | 3.5 | 3.3 |  |
| Pot Cap-1 Maneuver | 645 | - | - | - | 134 | 267 |  |
| Stage 1 | - | - | - | - | 328 | - |  |
| Stage 2 | - | - | - | - | 664 | - |  |
| Platoon blocked, \% |  | - | - | - |  |  |  |
| Mov Cap-1 Maneuver | 645 | - | - | - | 133 | 267 |  |
| Mov Cap-2 Maneuver | - | - | - | - | 133 | - |  |
| Stage 1 | - | - | - | - | 325 | - |  |
| Stage 2 | - | - | - | - | 664 | - |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Approach | EB |  | WB |  | SB |  |  |
| HCM Control Delay, s | s 0.2 |  | 0 |  | 30.3 |  |  |
| HCM LOS |  |  |  |  | D |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Minor Lane/Major Mvmt |  | EBL | EBT | WBT | WBR SBLn1 SBLn2 |  |  |
| Capacity (veh/h) |  | 645 | - | - | - | 133 | 267 |
| HCM Lane V/C Ratio |  | 0.01 | - | - | - | 0.127 | 0.032 |
| HCM Control Delay (s) |  | 10.6 | - | - | - | 36 | 18.9 |
| HCM Lane LOS |  | B | - | - | - | E | C |
| HCM 95th \%tile Q(veh) |  | 0 | - | - | - | 0.4 | 0.1 |




| Intersection |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Int Delay, s/veh | 4.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Movement | EBL | EBT | WBT | WBR | SBL | SBR |
| Lane Configurations | K | $\mathbf{4}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ | $\mathbf{r}$ | K | $\mathbf{7}$ |
| Traffic Vol, veh/h | 106 | 413 | 867 | 72 | 31 | 153 |
| Future Vol, veh/h | 106 | 413 | 867 | 72 | 31 | 153 |
| Conflicting Peds, \#/hr | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sign Control | Free | Free | Free | Free | Stop | Stop |
| RT Channelized | - | None | - | None | - | None |
| Storage Length | 135 | - | - | 110 | 110 | 0 |
| Veh in Median Storage, \# | - | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Grade, \% | - | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Peak Hour Factor | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| Heavy Vehicles, \% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mvmt Flow | 112 | 435 | 913 | 76 | 33 | 161 |


| Major/Minor M | Major1 |  | Major2 |  | Minor2 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Conflicting Flow All | 989 | 0 | - | 0 | 1572 | 913 |  |
| Stage 1 | - | - | - | - | 913 | - |  |
| Stage 2 | - | - | - | - | 659 | - |  |
| Critical Hdwy | 4.1 | - | - | - | 6.4 | 6.2 |  |
| Critical Hdwy Stg 1 | - | - | - | - | 5.4 | - |  |
| Critical Hdwy Stg 2 | - | - | - | - | 5.4 | - |  |
| Follow-up Hdwy | 2.2 | - | - | - | 3.5 | 3.3 |  |
| Pot Cap-1 Maneuver | 707 | - | - | - | 123 | 334 |  |
| Stage 1 | - | - | - | - | 395 | - |  |
| Stage 2 | - | - | - | - | 518 | - |  |
| Platoon blocked, \% |  | - | - | - |  |  |  |
| Mov Cap-1 Maneuver | 707 | - | - | - | 104 | 334 |  |
| Mov Cap-2 Maneuver | - | - | - | - | 104 | - |  |
| Stage 1 | - | - | - | - | 333 | - |  |
| Stage 2 | - | - | - | - | 518 | - |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Approach | EB |  | WB |  | SB |  |  |
| HCM Control Delay, s | s 2.3 |  | 0 |  | 30.3 |  |  |
| HCM LOS |  |  |  |  | D |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Minor Lane/Major Mvmt |  | EBL | EBT | WBT | WBRSBLn1 SBLn2 |  |  |
| Capacity (veh/h) |  | 707 | - | - | - | 104 | 334 |
| HCM Lane V/C Ratio |  | 0.158 | - | - | - | 0.314 | 0.482 |
| HCM Control Delay (s) |  | 11 | - | - | - | 54.7 | 25.4 |
| HCM Lane LOS |  | B | - | - | - | F | D |
| HCM 95th \%tile Q(veh) |  | 0.6 | - | - | - | 1.2 | 2.5 |










| Intersection |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Int Delay, s/veh | 0.4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Movement | EBL | EBT | WBT | WBR | SBL | SBR |
| Lane Configurations | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ | $\mathbf{r}$ | $\mathbf{r}$ | $\mathbf{7}$ |
| Traffic Vol, veh/h | 8 | 912 | 522 | 13 | 14 | 3 |
| Future Vol, veh/h | 8 | 912 | 522 | 13 | 14 | 3 |
| Conflicting Peds, \#/hr | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sign Control | Free | Free | Free | Free | Stop | Stop |
| RT Channelized | - | None | - | None | - | Stop |
| Storage Length | 45 | - | - | 58 | 0 | 38 |
| Veh in Median Storage, \# | - | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Grade, \% | - | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Peak Hour Factor | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| Heavy Vehicles, \% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mvmt Flow | 8 | 960 | 549 | 14 | 15 | 3 |


| Major/Minor M | Major1 |  | Major2 |  | Minor2 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Conflicting Flow All | 563 | 0 | - | 0 | 1525 | 549 |  |
| Stage 1 | - | - | - | - | 549 | - |  |
| Stage 2 | - | - | - | - | 976 | - |  |
| Critical Hdwy | 4.1 | - | - | - | 6.4 | 6.2 |  |
| Critical Hdwy Stg 1 | - | - | - | - | 5.4 | - |  |
| Critical Hdwy Stg 2 | - | - | - | - | 5.4 | - |  |
| Follow-up Hdwy | 2.2 | - | - | - | 3.5 | 3.3 |  |
| Pot Cap-1 Maneuver | 1019 | - | - | - | 131 | 539 |  |
| Stage 1 | - | - | - | - | 583 | - |  |
| Stage 2 | - | - | - | - | 368 | - |  |
| Platoon blocked, \% |  | - | - | - |  |  |  |
| Mov Cap-1 Maneuver | 1019 | - | - | - | 130 | 539 |  |
| Mov Cap-2 Maneuver | - | - | - | - | 130 | - |  |
| Stage 1 | - | - | - | - | 578 | - |  |
| Stage 2 | - | - | - | - | 368 | - |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Approach | EB |  | WB |  | SB |  |  |
| HCM Control Delay, s | s 0.1 |  | 0 |  | 31.9 |  |  |
| HCM LOS |  |  |  |  | D |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Minor Lane/Major Mvmt |  | EBL | EBT | WBT | WBRSBLn1 SBLn2 |  |  |
| Capacity (veh/h) |  | 1019 | - | - | - | 130 | 539 |
| HCM Lane V/C Ratio |  | 0.008 | - | - | - | 0.113 | 0.006 |
| HCM Control Delay (s) |  | 8.6 | - | - | - | 36.2 | 11.7 |
| HCM Lane LOS |  | A | - | - | - | E | B |
| HCM 95th \%tile Q(veh) |  | 0 | - | - | - | 0.4 | 0 |





| Major/Minor M | Major1 |  | Major2 |  | Minor2 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Conflicting Flow All | 563 | 0 | - | 0 | 1697 | 514 |  |
| Stage 1 | - | - | - | - | 514 | - |  |
| Stage 2 | - | - | - | - | 1183 | - |  |
| Critical Hdwy | 4.1 | - | - | - | 6.4 | 6.2 |  |
| Critical Hdwy Stg 1 | - | - | - | - | 5.4 | - |  |
| Critical Hdwy Stg 2 | - | - | - | - | 5.4 | - |  |
| Follow-up Hdwy | 2.2 | - | - | - | 3.5 | 3.3 |  |
| Pot Cap-1 Maneuver | 1019 | - | - | - | 103 | 564 |  |
| Stage 1 | - | - | - | - | 605 | - |  |
| Stage 2 | - | - | - | - | 294 | - |  |
| Platoon blocked, \% |  | - | - | - |  |  |  |
| Mov Cap-1 Maneuver | 1019 | - | - | - | 85 | 564 |  |
| Mov Cap-2 Maneuver | - | - | - | - | 85 | - |  |
| Stage 1 | - | - | - | - | 502 | - |  |
| Stage 2 | - | - | - | - | 294 | - |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Approach | EB |  | WB |  | SB |  |  |
| HCM Control Delay, s | 1.6 |  | 0 |  | 47 |  |  |
| HCM LOS |  |  |  |  | E |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Minor Lane/Major Mvmt |  | EBL | EBT | WBT | WBRSBLn1 SBLn2 |  |  |
| Capacity (veh/h) |  | 1019 | - | - | - | 85 | 564 |
| HCM Lane V/C Ratio |  | 0.169 | - | - | - | 0.693 | 0.202 |
| HCM Control Delay (s) |  | 9.3 | - | - | - | 112.5 | 13 |
| HCM Lane LOS |  | A | - | - | - | F | B |
| HCM 95th \%tile Q(veh) |  | 0.6 | - | - | - | 3.3 | 0.7 |











| Major/Minor M | Major1 |  | Major2 |  | Minor2 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Conflicting Flow All | 527 | 0 | - | 0 | 1395 | 512 |  |
| Stage 1 | - | - | - | - | 512 | - |  |
| Stage 2 | - | - | - - | - | 883 | - |  |
| Critical Hdwy | 4.1 | - | - - | - | 6.4 | 6.2 |  |
| Critical Hdwy Stg 1 | - | - | - - | - | 5.4 | - |  |
| Critical Hdwy Stg 2 | - | - | - - | - | 5.4 | - |  |
| Follow-up Hdwy | 2.2 | - | - - | - | 3.5 | 3.3 |  |
| Pot Cap-1 Maneuver | 1050 | - | - - | - | 157 | 566 |  |
| Stage 1 | - | - | - - | - | 606 | - |  |
| Stage 2 | - | - | - - | - | 408 | - |  |
| Platoon blocked, \% |  | - | - - | - |  |  |  |
| Mov Cap-1 Maneuver | 1050 | - | - - | - | 157 | 566 |  |
| Mov Cap-2 Maneuver | - | - | - - | - | 157 | - |  |
| Stage 1 | - | - | - - | - | 604 | - |  |
| Stage 2 | - | - | - - | - | 408 | - |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Approach | EB |  | WB |  | SB |  |  |
| HCM Control Delay, s | s 0 |  | 0 |  | 24.5 |  |  |
| HCM LOS |  |  |  |  | C |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Minor Lane/Major Mvmt |  | EBL | EBT | WBT | WBRSBLn1 SBLn2 |  |  |
| Capacity (veh/h) |  | 1050 |  | - | - | 157 | 566 |
| HCM Lane V/C Ratio |  | 0.003 | - | - | - | 0.08 | 0.009 |
| HCM Control Delay (s) |  | 8.4 | - | - | - | 29.9 | 11.4 |
| HCM Lane LOS |  | A | - | - | - | D | B |
| HCM 95th \%tile Q(veh) |  | 0 | - | - | - | 0.3 | 0 |





| Major/Minor M | Major1 |  | Major2 |  | Minor2 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Conflicting Flow All | 533 | 0 | - | 0 | 1484 | 481 |  |
| Stage 1 | - | - | - | - | 481 | - |  |
| Stage 2 | - | - | - | - | 1003 | - |  |
| Critical Hdwy | 4.1 | - | - | - | 6.4 | 6.2 |  |
| Critical Hdwy Stg 1 | - | - | - | - | 5.4 | - |  |
| Critical Hdwy Stg 2 | - | - | - | - | 5.4 | - |  |
| Follow-up Hdwy | 2.2 | - | - | - | 3.5 | 3.3 |  |
| Pot Cap-1 Maneuver | 1045 | - | - | - | 139 | 589 |  |
| Stage 1 | - | - | - | - | 626 | - |  |
| Stage 2 | - | - | - | - | 358 | - |  |
| Platoon blocked, \% |  | - | - | - |  |  |  |
| Mov Cap-1 Maneuver | 1045 | - | - | - | 127 | 589 |  |
| Mov Cap-2 Maneuver | - | - | - | - | 127 | - |  |
| Stage 1 | - | - | - | - | 571 | - |  |
| Stage 2 | - | - | - | - | 358 | - |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Approach | EB |  | WB |  | SB |  |  |
| HCM Control Delay, s | S 0.9 |  | 0 |  | 25 |  |  |
| HCM LOS |  |  |  |  | D |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Minor Lane/Major Mvmt |  | EBL | EBT | WBT | WBRSBLn1 SBLn2 |  |  |
| Capacity (veh/h) |  | 1045 | - | - | - | 127 | 589 |
| HCM Lane V/C Ratio |  | 0.088 | - | - | - | 0.34 | 0.125 |
| HCM Control Delay (s) |  | 8.8 | - | - | - | 47.3 | 12 |
| HCM Lane LOS |  | A | - | - | - | E | B |
| HCM 95th \%tile Q(veh) |  | 0.3 | - | - | - | 1.4 | 0.4 |

## Appendix B-2

## Existing With Project Conditions











| Major/Minor M | Major1 |  | Major2 |  | Minor2 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Conflicting Flow All | 1097 | 0 | - | 0 | 1516 | 1083 |  |
| Stage 1 | - | - | - | - | 1083 | - |  |
| Stage 2 | - | - | - | - | 433 | - |  |
| Critical Hdwy | 4.1 | - | - | - | 6.4 | 6.2 |  |
| Critical Hdwy Stg 1 | - | - | - | - | 5.4 | - |  |
| Critical Hdwy Stg 2 | - | - | - | - | 5.4 | - |  |
| Follow-up Hdwy | 2.2 | - | - | - | 3.5 | 3.3 |  |
| Pot Cap-1 Maneuver | 644 | - | - | - | 133 | 266 |  |
| Stage 1 | - | - | - | - | 328 | - |  |
| Stage 2 | - | - | - | - | 658 | - |  |
| Platoon blocked, \% |  | - | - | - |  |  |  |
| Mov Cap-1 Maneuver | 644 | - | - | - | 131 | 266 |  |
| Mov Cap-2 Maneuver | - | - | - | - | 131 | - |  |
| Stage 1 | - | - | - | - | 324 | - |  |
| Stage 2 | - | - | - | - | 658 | - |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Approach | EB |  | WB |  | SB |  |  |
| HCM Control Delay, s | s 0.2 |  | 0 |  | 29.3 |  |  |
| HCM LOS |  |  |  |  | D |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Minor Lane/Major Mvmt |  | EBL | EBT | WBT | WBR SBLn1 SBLn2 |  |  |
| Capacity (veh/h) |  | 644 | - | - | - | 131 | 266 |
| HCM Lane V/C Ratio |  | 0.013 | - | - | - | 0.145 | 0.055 |
| HCM Control Delay (s) |  | 10.7 | - | - | - | 37.1 | 19.3 |
| HCM Lane LOS |  | B | - | - | - | E | C |
| HCM 95th \%tile Q(veh) |  | 0 | - | - | - | 0.5 | 0.2 |


| Intersection |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Int Delay, s/veh | 3.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Movement E | EBL | EBT | EBR | WBL | WBT | WBR | NBL | NBT | NBR | SBL | SBT | SBR |
| Lane Configurations | ${ }^{7}$ | 4 | 「 | \% | 4 | 「 | ${ }^{*}$ | $\uparrow$ |  | ${ }^{7}$ | $\uparrow$ |  |
| Traffic Vol, veh/h | 11 | 452 | 4 | 24 | 949 | 40 | 6 | 0 | 14 | 46 | 1 | 24 |
| Future Vol, veh/h | 11 | 452 | 4 | 24 | 949 | 40 | 6 | 0 | 14 | 46 | 1 | 24 |
| Conflicting Peds, \#/hr | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sign Control | Free | Free | Free | Free | Free | Free | Stop | Stop | Stop | Stop | Stop | Stop |
| RT Channelized | - | - | None | - | - | None | - | - | None | - | - | None |
| Storage Length | 145 | - | 145 | 215 | - | 225 | 58 | - | - | 95 | - | - |
| Veh in Median Storage, \# | \# | 0 | - | - | 0 | - | - | 0 | - | - | 0 | - |
| Grade, \% | - | 0 | - | - | 0 | - | - | 0 | - | - | 0 | - |
| Peak Hour Factor | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| Heavy Vehicles, \% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mvmt Flow | 12 | 476 | 4 | 25 | 999 | 42 | 6 | 0 | 15 | 48 | 1 | 25 |


| Major/Minor M | Major1 |  |  | Major2 |  |  | Minor1 |  |  | Minor2 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Conflicting Flow All | 1041 | 0 | 0 | 480 | 0 | 0 | 1583 | 1591 | 476 | 1559 | 1553 | 999 |
| Stage 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 500 | 500 | - | 1049 | 1049 | - |
| Stage 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1083 | 1091 | - | 510 | 504 | - |
| Critical Hdwy | 4.1 | - | - | 4.1 | - | - | 7.1 | 6.5 | 6.2 | 7.1 | 6.5 | 6.2 |
| Critical Hdwy Stg 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6.1 | 5.5 | - | 6.1 | 5.5 | - |
| Critical Hdwy Stg 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6.1 | 5.5 | - | 6.1 | 5.5 | - |
| Follow-up Hdwy | 2.2 | - | - | 2.2 | - | - | 3.5 | 4 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 4 | 3.3 |
| Pot Cap-1 Maneuver | 676 | - | - | 1093 | - | - | 89 | 108 | 593 | 92 | 114 | 298 |
| Stage 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 557 | 546 | - | 277 | 307 | - |
| Stage 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 265 | 293 | - | 550 | 544 | - |
| Platoon blocked, \% |  | - | - |  | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mov Cap-1 Maneuver | 676 | - | - | 1093 | - | - | 78 | 104 | 593 | 87 | 109 | 298 |
| Mov Cap-2 Maneuver | - | - | - | - | - | - | 78 | 104 | - | 87 | 109 | - |
| Stage 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 547 | 536 | - | 272 | 300 | - |
| Stage 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 236 | 286 | - | 527 | 534 | - |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Approach | EB |  |  | WB |  |  | NB |  |  | SB |  |  |
| HCM Control Delay, s | S 0.2 |  |  | 0.2 |  |  | 24.4 |  |  | 64.5 |  |  |
| HCM LOS |  |  |  |  |  |  | C |  |  | F |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Minor Lane/Major Mvmt |  | NBLn1NBLn2 |  | EBL | EBT | EBR | WBL | WBT | WBR SBLn1 SBLn2 |  |  |  |
| Capacity (veh/h) |  | 78 | 593 | 676 | - | - | 1093 | - | - | 87 | 279 |  |
| HCM Lane V/C Ratio |  | 0.081 | 0.025 | 0.017 | - | - | 0.023 | - | - | 0.557 | 0.094 |  |
| HCM Control Delay (s) |  | 55.2 | 11.2 | 10.4 | - | - | 8.4 | - | - | 89.1 | 19.2 |  |
| HCM Lane LOS |  | F | B | B | - | - | A | - | - | F | C |  |
| HCM 95th \%tile Q(veh) |  | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | - | - | 0.1 | - | - | 2.5 | 0.3 |  |



| Major/Minor M | Major1 |  | Major2 |  | Minor2 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Conflicting Flow All | 991 | 0 | - | 0 | 1582 | 915 |  |
| Stage 1 | - | - | - | - | 915 | - |  |
| Stage 2 | - | - | - | - | 667 | - |  |
| Critical Hdwy | 4.1 | - | - | - | 6.4 | 6.2 |  |
| Critical Hdwy Stg 1 | - | - | - | - | 5.4 | - |  |
| Critical Hdwy Stg 2 | - | - | - | - | 5.4 | - |  |
| Follow-up Hdwy | 2.2 | - | - | - | 3.5 | 3.3 |  |
| Pot Cap-1 Maneuver | 706 | - | - | - | 121 | 333 |  |
| Stage 1 | - | - | - | - | 394 | - |  |
| Stage 2 | - | - | - | - | 514 | - |  |
| Platoon blocked, \% |  | - | - | - |  |  |  |
| Mov Cap-1 Maneuver | 706 | - | - | - | 102 | 333 |  |
| Mov Cap-2 Maneuver | - | - | - | - | 102 | - |  |
| Stage 1 | - | - | - | - | 331 | - |  |
| Stage 2 | - | - | - | - | 514 | - |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Approach | EB |  | WB |  | SB |  |  |
| HCM Control Delay, s | s 2.3 |  | 0 |  | 30.7 |  |  |
| HCM LOS |  |  |  |  | D |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Minor Lane/Major Mvmt |  | EBL | EBT | WBT | WBRSBLn1 SBLn2 |  |  |
| Capacity (veh/h) |  | 706 | - | - | - | 102 | 333 |
| HCM Lane V/C Ratio |  | 0.161 | - | - | - | 0.32 | 0.487 |
| HCM Control Delay (s) |  | 11.1 | - | - | - | 56.1 | 25.6 |
| HCM Lane LOS |  | B | - | - | - | F | D |
| HCM 95th \%tile Q(veh) |  | 0.6 | - | - | - | 1.2 | 2.5 |


| Intersection |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Int Delay，s／veh | 16.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Movement | EBL | EBT | EBR | WBL | WBT | WBR | NBL | NBT | NBR | SBL | SBT | SBR |
| Lane Configurations | 7 | 禹 |  | \％ | 中4 | 「＇ |  |  | 「 |  | \＆ |  |
| Traffic Vol，veh／h | 45 | 756 | 2 | 25 | 802 | 107 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 96 | 1 | 59 |
| Future Vol，veh／h | 45 | 756 | 2 | 25 | 802 | 107 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 96 | 1 | 59 |
| Conflicting Peds，\＃／hr | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sign Control | Free | Free | Free | Free | Free | Free | Stop | Stop | Stop | Stop | Stop | Stop |
| RT Channelized | － | － | None | － | － | None | － | － | None | － | － | None |
| Storage Length | 110 | － | － | 105 | － | 75 | － | － | 0 | － | － | － |
| Veh in Median Storage，\＃ | \＃ | 0 | － | － | 0 | － | － | 0 | － | － | 0 | － |
| Grade，\％ | － | 0 | － | － | 0 | － | － | 0 | － | － | 0 | － |
| Peak Hour Factor | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| Heavy Vehicles，\％ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mvmt Flow | 47 | 796 | 2 | 26 | 844 | 113 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 101 | 1 | 62 |









| Intersection |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Int Delay, s/veh | 0.5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Movement | EBL | EBT | WBT | WBR | SBL | SBR |
| Lane Configurations | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ | $\mathbf{7}$ | $\mathbf{r}$ | $\mathbf{7}$ |
| Traffic Vol, veh/h | 15 | 915 | 527 | 15 | 15 | 7 |
| Future Vol, veh/h | 15 | 915 | 527 | 15 | 15 | 7 |
| Conflicting Peds, \#/hr | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sign Control | Free | Free | Free | Free | Stop | Stop |
| RT Channelized | - | None | - | None | - | Stop |
| Storage Length | 45 | - | - | 58 | 0 | 38 |
| Veh in Median Storage, \# | - | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Grade, \% | - | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Peak Hour Factor | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| Heavy Vehicles, \% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mvmt Flow | 16 | 963 | 555 | 16 | 16 | 7 |


| Major/Minor M | Major1 |  | Major2 |  | Minor2 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Conflicting Flow All | 571 | 0 | - - | 0 | 1550 | 555 |  |
| Stage 1 | - | - | - - | - | 555 | - |  |
| Stage 2 | - | - | - - | - | 995 | - |  |
| Critical Hdwy | 4.1 | - | - - | - | 6.4 | 6.2 |  |
| Critical Hdwy Stg 1 | - | - | - - | - | 5.4 | - |  |
| Critical Hdwy Stg 2 | - | - | - - | - | 5.4 | - |  |
| Follow-up Hdwy | 2.2 | - | - - | - | 3.5 | 3.3 |  |
| Pot Cap-1 Maneuver | 1012 | - | - - | - | 127 | 535 |  |
| Stage 1 | - | - | - - | - | 579 | - |  |
| Stage 2 | - | - | - - | - | 361 | - |  |
| Platoon blocked, \% |  | - | - - | - |  |  |  |
| Mov Cap-1 Maneuver | 1012 | - | - - | - | 125 | 535 |  |
| Mov Cap-2 Maneuver | - | - | - - | - | 125 | - |  |
| Stage 1 | - | - | - - | - | 570 | - |  |
| Stage 2 | - | - | - - | - | 361 | - |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Approach | EB |  | WB |  | SB |  |  |
| HCM Control Delay, s | s 0.1 |  | 0 |  | 29.6 |  |  |
| HCM LOS |  |  |  |  | D |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Minor Lane/Major Mvmt |  | EBL | EBT | WBT | WBRSBLn1 SBLn2 |  |  |
| Capacity (veh/h) |  | 1012 | 212 | - | - | 125 | 535 |
| HCM Lane V/C Ratio |  | 0.016 | 析 | - | - | 0.126 | 0.014 |
| HCM Control Delay (s) |  | 8.6 | , | - | - | 37.9 | 11.8 |
| HCM Lane LOS |  | A | , | - | - | E | B |
| HCM 95th \%tile Q(veh) |  | 0 | - | - | - | 0.4 | 0 |


| Intersection |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Int Delay, s/veh 5.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Movement | EBL | EBT | EBR | WBL | WBT | WBR | NBL | NBT | NBR | SBL | SBT | SBR |
| Lane Configurations | ${ }^{*}$ | 4 | 「 | ${ }^{*}$ | 4 | 「 | \% | $\uparrow$ |  | ${ }^{*}$ | † |  |
| Traffic Vol, veh/h | 52 | 884 | 10 | 18 | 547 | 49 | 12 | 0 | 37 | 45 | 1 | 18 |
| Future Vol, veh/h | 52 | 884 | 10 | 18 | 547 | 49 | 12 | 0 | 37 | 45 | 1 | 18 |
| Conflicting Peds, \#/hr | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sign Control | Free | Free | Free | Free | Free | Free | Stop | Stop | Stop | Stop | Stop | Stop |
| RT Channelized | - | - | None | - | - | None | - | - | None | - | - | None |
| Storage Length | 145 | - | 145 | 215 | - | 225 | 58 | - | - | 95 | - | - |
| Veh in Median Storage, \# | \# | 0 | - | - | 0 | - | - | 0 | - | - | 0 | - |
| Grade, \% | - | 0 | - | - | 0 | - | - | 0 | - | - | 0 | - |
| Peak Hour Factor | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| Heavy Vehicles, \% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mvmt Flow | 55 | 931 | 11 | 19 | 576 | 52 | 13 | 0 | 39 | 47 | 1 | 19 |




| Major/Minor M | Major1 |  | Major2 |  | Minor2 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Conflicting Flow All | 568 | 0 | - | 0 | 1707 | 519 |  |
| Stage 1 | - | - | - | - | 519 | - |  |
| Stage 2 | - | - | - | - | 1188 | - |  |
| Critical Hdwy | 4.1 | - | - | - | 6.4 | 6.2 |  |
| Critical Hdwy Stg 1 | - | - | - | - | 5.4 | - |  |
| Critical Hdwy Stg 2 | - | - | - | - | 5.4 | - |  |
| Follow-up Hdwy | 2.2 | - | - | - | 3.5 | 3.3 |  |
| Pot Cap-1 Maneuver | 1014 | - | - | - | 101 | 561 |  |
| Stage 1 | - | - | - | - | 601 | - |  |
| Stage 2 | - | - | - | - | 292 | - |  |
| Platoon blocked, \% |  | - | - | - |  |  |  |
| Mov Cap-1 Maneuver | 1014 | - | - | - | 84 | 561 |  |
| Mov Cap-2 Maneuver | - | - | - | - | 84 | - |  |
| Stage 1 | - | - | - | - | 498 | - |  |
| Stage 2 | - | - | - | - | 292 | - |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Approach | EB |  | WB |  | SB |  |  |
| HCM Control Delay, s | S 1.6 |  | 0 |  | 47.5 |  |  |
| HCM LOS |  |  |  |  | E |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Minor Lane/Major Mvmt |  | EBL | EBT | WBT | WBRSBLn1 SBLn2 |  |  |
| Capacity (veh/h) |  | 1014 | - | - | - | 84 | 561 |
| HCM Lane V/C Ratio |  | 0.171 | - | - | - | 0.702 | 0.206 |
| HCM Control Delay (s) |  | 9.3 | - | - | - | 115.1 | 13.1 |
| HCM Lane LOS |  | A | - | - | - | F | B |
| HCM 95th \%tile Q(veh) |  | 0.6 | - | - | - | 3.4 | 0.8 |










| Intersection |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Int Delay, s/veh | 0.4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Movement | EBL | EBT | WBT | WBR | SBL | SBR |
| Lane Configurations | K | $\mathbf{4}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ | $\mathbf{r}$ | K | $\mathbf{7}$ |
| Traffic Vol, veh/h | 10 | 836 | 491 | 16 | 13 | 9 |
| Future Vol, veh/h | 10 | 836 | 491 | 16 | 13 | 9 |
| Conflicting Peds, \#/hr | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sign Control | Free | Free | Free | Free | Stop | Stop |
| RT Channelized | - | None | - | None | - | Stop |
| Storage Length | 45 | - | - | 58 | 0 | 38 |
| Veh in Median Storage, \# | - | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Grade, \% | - | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Peak Hour Factor | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| Heavy Vehicles, \% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mvmt Flow | 11 | 880 | 517 | 17 | 14 | 9 |


| Major/Minor M | Major1 |  | Major2 |  | Minor2 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Conflicting Flow All | 534 | 0 | - | 0 | 1419 | 517 |  |
| Stage 1 | - | - | - | - | 517 | - |  |
| Stage 2 | - | - | - | - | 902 | - |  |
| Critical Hdwy | 4.1 | - | - | - | 6.4 | 6.2 |  |
| Critical Hdwy Stg 1 | - | - | - | - | 5.4 | - |  |
| Critical Hdwy Stg 2 | - | - | - | - | 5.4 | - |  |
| Follow-up Hdwy | 2.2 | - | - | - | 3.5 | 3.3 |  |
| Pot Cap-1 Maneuver | 1044 | - | - | - | 152 | 562 |  |
| Stage 1 | - | - | - | - | 603 | - |  |
| Stage 2 | - | - | - | - | 399 | - |  |
| Platoon blocked, \% |  | - | - | - |  |  |  |
| Mov Cap-1 Maneuver | 1044 | - | - | - | 150 | 562 |  |
| Mov Cap-2 Maneuver | - | - | - | - | 150 | - |  |
| Stage 1 | - | - | - | - | 596 | - |  |
| Stage 2 | - | - | - | - | 399 | - |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Approach | EB |  | WB |  | SB |  |  |
| HCM Control Delay, s | s 0.1 |  | 0 |  | 23.3 |  |  |
| HCM LOS |  |  |  |  | C |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Minor Lane/Major Mvmt |  | EBL | EBT | WBT | WBRSBLn1 SBLn2 |  |  |
| Capacity (veh/h) |  | 1044 | - | - | - | 150 | 562 |
| HCM Lane V/C Ratio |  | 0.01 | - | - | - | 0.091 | 0.017 |
| HCM Control Delay (s) |  | 8.5 | - | - | - | 31.4 | 11.5 |
| HCM Lane LOS |  | A | - | - | - | D | B |
| HCM 95th \%tile Q(veh) |  | 0 | - | - | - | 0.3 | 0.1 |


| Intersection |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Int Delay, s/veh | 3.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Movement E | EBL | EBT | EBR | WBL | WBT | WBR | NBL | NBT | NBR | SBL | SBT | SBR |
| Lane Configurations | ${ }^{7}$ | 4 | 「 | \% | 4 | 「 | ${ }^{*}$ | $\uparrow$ |  | ${ }^{7}$ | $\uparrow$ |  |
| Traffic Vol, veh/h | 36 | 787 | 4 | 21 | 466 | 41 | 14 | 2 | 34 | 45 | 0 | 27 |
| Future Vol, veh/h | 36 | 787 | 4 | 21 | 466 | 41 | 14 | 2 | 34 | 45 | 0 | 27 |
| Conflicting Peds, \#/hr | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sign Control | Free | Free | Free | Free | Free | Free | Stop | Stop | Stop | Stop | Stop | Stop |
| RT Channelized | - | - | None | - | - | None | - | - | None | - | - | None |
| Storage Length | 145 | - | 145 | 215 | - | 225 | 58 | - | - | 95 | - | - |
| Veh in Median Storage, \# | \# | 0 | - | - | 0 | - | - | 0 | - | - | 0 | - |
| Grade, \% | - | 0 | - | - | 0 | - | - | 0 | - | - | 0 | - |
| Peak Hour Factor | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| Heavy Vehicles, \% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mvmt Flow | 38 | 828 | 4 | 22 | 491 | 43 | 15 | 2 | 36 | 47 | 0 | 28 |




| Major/Minor M | Major1 |  | Major2 |  | Minor2 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Conflicting Flow All | 538 | 0 | - | 0 | 1494 | 486 |  |
| Stage 1 | - | - | - | - | 486 | - |  |
| Stage 2 | - | - | - | - | 1008 | - |  |
| Critical Hdwy | 4.1 | - | - | - | 6.4 | 6.2 |  |
| Critical Hdwy Stg 1 | - | - | - | - | 5.4 | - |  |
| Critical Hdwy Stg 2 | - | - | - | - | 5.4 | - |  |
| Follow-up Hdwy | 2.2 | - | - | - | 3.5 | 3.3 |  |
| Pot Cap-1 Maneuver | 1040 | - | - | - | 137 | 585 |  |
| Stage 1 | - | - | - | - | 623 | - |  |
| Stage 2 | - | - | - | - | 356 | - |  |
| Platoon blocked, \% |  | - | - | - |  |  |  |
| Mov Cap-1 Maneuver | 1040 | - | - | - | 125 | 585 |  |
| Mov Cap-2 Maneuver | - | - | - | - | 125 | - |  |
| Stage 1 | - | - | - | - | 568 | - |  |
| Stage 2 | - | - | - | - | 356 | - |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Approach | EB |  | WB |  | SB |  |  |
| HCM Control Delay, s | S 0.9 |  | 0 |  | 25.2 |  |  |
| HCM LOS |  |  |  |  | D |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Minor Lane/Major Mvmt |  | EBL | EBT | WBT | WBRSBLn1 SBLn2 |  |  |
| Capacity (veh/h) |  | 1040 | - | - | - | 125 | 585 |
| HCM Lane V/C Ratio |  | 0.089 | - | - | - | 0.345 | 0.13 |
| HCM Control Delay (s) |  | 8.8 | - | - | - | 48.3 | 12.1 |
| HCM Lane LOS |  | A | - | - | - | E | B |
| HCM 95th \%tile Q(veh) |  | 0.3 | - | - | - | 1.4 | 0.4 |

## Appendix B-3

## Existing With Project With Mitigation Conditions

HCM 6th Signalized Intersection Summary
1: Via Rivera \& Hawthorne Blvd Weekday AM Peak Hour

|  | 4 | $\rightarrow$ |  | 7 |  | 4 | 4 | $\dagger$ | \% | $\pm$ | $\downarrow$ | $\downarrow$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Movement | EBL | EBT | EBR | WBL | WBT | WBR | NBL | NBT | NBR | SBL | SBT | SBR |
| Lane Configurations | \% | 虫 |  | \% | 44 | 「 |  | $\uparrow$ |  |  | \& |  |
| Traffic Volume (veh/h) | 58 | 801 | 4 | 31 | 496 | 135 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 108 | 0 | 74 |
| Future Volume (veh/h) | 58 | 801 | 4 | 31 | 496 | 135 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 108 | 0 | 74 |
| Initial Q (Qb), veh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ped-Bike Adj(A_pbT) | 1.00 |  | 1.00 | 1.00 |  | 1.00 | 1.00 |  | 1.00 | 1.00 |  | 1.00 |
| Parking Bus, Adj | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Work Zone On Approach |  | No |  |  | No |  |  | No |  |  | No |  |
| Adj Sat Flow, veh/h/ln | 1900 | 1900 | 1900 | 1900 | 1900 | 1900 | 1900 | 1900 | 1900 | 1900 | 1900 | 1900 |
| Adj Flow Rate, veh/h | 61 | 843 | 4 | 33 | 522 | 142 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 114 | 0 | 78 |
| Peak Hour Factor | 0.95 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 0.95 |
| Percent Heavy Veh, \% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cap, veh/h | 622 | 2712 | 13 | 515 | 2657 | 1185 | 0 | 0 | 237 | 190 | 6 | 90 |
| Arrive On Green | 0.74 | 0.74 | 0.74 | 0.74 | 0.74 | 0.74 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.00 | 0.15 |
| Sat Flow, veh/h | 784 | 3684 | 17 | 661 | 3610 | 1610 | 0 | 0 | 1610 | 857 | 41 | 614 |
| Grp Volume(v), veh/h | 61 | 413 | 434 | 33 | 522 | 142 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 192 | 0 | 0 |
| Grp Sat Flow(s),veh/h/ln | 784 | 1805 | 1897 | 661 | 1805 | 1610 | 0 | 0 | 1610 | 1513 | 0 | 0 |
| Q Serve(g_s), s | 2.3 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 1.6 | 4.0 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 10.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Cycle Q Clear(g_c), s | 6.4 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 8.7 | 4.0 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 11.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Prop In Lane | 1.00 |  | 0.01 | 1.00 |  | 1.00 | 0.00 |  | 1.00 | 0.59 |  | 0.41 |
| Lane Grp Cap(c), veh/h | 622 | 1329 | 1396 | 515 | 2657 | 1185 | 0 | 0 | 237 | 286 | 0 | 0 |
| V/C Ratio(X) | 0.10 | 0.31 | 0.31 | 0.06 | 0.20 | 0.12 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.67 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Avail Cap(c_a), veh/h | 622 | 1329 | 1396 | 515 | 2657 | 1185 | 0 | 0 | 519 | 549 | 0 | 0 |
| HCM Platoon Ratio | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Upstream Filter(I) | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Uniform Delay (d), s/veh | 4.6 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 5.5 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 32.8 | 37.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Incr Delay (d2), s/veh | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Initial Q Delay(d3),s/veh | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| \%ile BackOfQ(95\%),veh/ln | 0.6 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 0.4 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 7.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Unsig. Movement Delay, s/veh |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LnGrp Delay(d),s/veh | 5.0 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 5.8 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 32.8 | 38.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| LnGrp LOS | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | C | D | A | A |
| Approach Vol, veh/h |  | 908 |  |  | 697 |  |  | 3 |  |  | 192 |  |
| Approach Delay, s/veh |  | 4.7 |  |  | 3.9 |  |  | 32.8 |  |  | 38.4 |  |
| Approach LOS |  | A |  |  | A |  |  | C |  |  | D |  |
| Timer - Assigned Phs |  | 2 |  | 4 |  | 6 |  | 8 |  |  |  |  |
| Phs Duration ( $\mathrm{G}+\mathrm{Y}+\mathrm{Rc}$ ), s |  | 72.2 |  | 17.8 |  | 72.2 |  | 17.8 |  |  |  |  |
| Change Period ( $\mathrm{Y}+\mathrm{Rc}$ ), s |  | 6.0 |  | 4.5 |  | 6.0 |  | 4.5 |  |  |  |  |
| Max Green Setting (Gmax), s |  | 50.5 |  | 29.0 |  | 50.5 |  | 29.0 |  |  |  |  |
| Max Q Clear Time (g_c+I1), s |  | 9.0 |  | 13.1 |  | 10.7 |  | 2.1 |  |  |  |  |
| Green Ext Time (p_c), s |  | 0.7 |  | 0.2 |  | 0.6 |  | 0.0 |  |  |  |  |
| Intersection Summary |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| HCM 6th Ctrl Delay |  |  | 8.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| HCM 6th LOS |  |  | A |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Intersection |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Int Delay, s/veh | 1.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Movement | EBL | EBT | EBR | WBL | WBT | WBR | NBL | NBT | NBR | SBL | SBT | SBR |  |
| Lane Configurations |  | * $\downarrow$ |  |  | ${ }_{*} \uparrow$ | 「 |  | $\uparrow$ |  |  | \& |  |  |
| Traffic Vol, veh/h | 5 | 404 | 17 | 21 | 981 | 8 | 86 | 0 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Future Vol, veh/h | 5 | 404 | 17 | 21 | 981 | 8 | 86 | 0 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Conflicting Peds, \#/hr | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Sign Control | Free | Free | Free | Free | Free | Free | Stop | Stop | Stop | Stop | Stop | Stop |  |
| RT Channelized | - | - | None | - | - | None | - | - | None | - | - | None |  |
| Storage Length | - | - | - | - | - | 45 | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| Veh in Median Storage, \# | \# | 0 | - | - | 0 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - |  |
| Grade, \% | - | 0 | - | - | 0 | - | - | 0 | - | - | 0 | - |  |
| Peak Hour Factor | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 |  |
| Heavy Vehicles, \% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Mvmt Flow | 5 | 425 | 18 | 22 | 1033 | 8 | 91 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |



| Intersection |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Int Delay，s／veh | 0.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Movement | EBL | EBT | EBR | WBL | WBT | WBR | NBL | NBT | NBR | SBL | SBT | SBR |
| Lane Configurations | ${ }^{1}$ | 个 |  |  | $\uparrow$ | 「 |  | $\dagger$ |  |  | 4 | 「＇ |
| Traffic Vol，veh／h | 16 | 395 | 2 | 1 | 1025 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 24 |
| Future Vol，veh／h | 16 | 395 | 2 | 1 | 1025 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 24 |
| Conflicting Peds，\＃／hr | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sign Control | Free | Free | Free | Free | Free | Free | Stop | Stop | Stop | Stop | Stop | Stop |
| RT Channelized | － | － | None | － | － | Free | － | － | None | － | － | Free |
| Storage Length | 60 | － | － | － | － | 98 | － | － | － | － | － | 25 |
| Veh in Median Storage，\＃ | \＃ | 0 | － | － | 0 | － | － | 0 | － | － | 1 | － |
| Grade，\％ | － | 0 | － | － | 0 | － | － | 0 | － | － | 0 | － |
| Peak Hour Factor | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| Heavy Vehicles，\％ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mvmt Flow | 17 | 416 | 2 | 1 | 1079 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 25 |



| Intersection |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Int Delay，s／veh | 1.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Movement | EBL | EBT | EBR | WBL | WBT | WBR | NBL | NBT | NBR | SBL | SBT | SBR |
| Lane Configurations |  | $\uparrow$ | 「゙ |  | $\uparrow$ | 「 | ${ }^{*}$ | $\uparrow$ |  | ${ }^{*}$ | $\uparrow$ |  |
| Traffic Vol，veh／h | 11 | 452 | 4 | 24 | 949 | 40 | 6 | 0 | 14 | 46 | 1 | 24 |
| Future Vol，veh／h | 11 | 452 | 4 | 24 | 949 | 40 | 6 | 0 | 14 | 46 | 1 | 24 |
| Conflicting Peds，\＃／hr | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sign Control | Free | Free | Free | Free | Free | Free | Stop | Stop | Stop | Stop | Stop | Stop |
| RT Channelized | － | － | None | － | － | None | － | － | None | － | － | None |
| Storage Length | － | － | 145 | － | － | 225 | 58 | － | － | 95 | － | － |
| Veh in Median Storage，\＃ | \＃ | 0 | － | － | 0 | － | － | 1 | － | － | 1 | － |
| Grade，\％ | － | 0 | － | － | 0 | － | － | 0 | － | － | 0 | － |
| Peak Hour Factor | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| Heavy Vehicles，\％ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mvmt Flow | 12 | 476 | 4 | 25 | 999 | 42 | 6 | 0 | 15 | 48 | 1 | 25 |


| Major／Minor M | Major1 |  |  | Major2 |  |  | Minor1 |  |  | Minor2 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Conflicting Flow All | 1041 | 0 | 0 | 480 | 0 | 0 | 1583 | 1591 | 476 | 1559 | 1553 | 999 |
| Stage 1 | － | － | － | － | － | － | 500 | 500 | － | 1049 | 1049 | － |
| Stage 2 | － | － | － | － | － | － | 1083 | 1091 | － | 510 | 504 | － |
| Critical Hdwy | 4.1 | － | － | 4.1 | － | － | 7.1 | 6.5 | 6.2 | 7.1 | 6.5 | 6.2 |
| Critical Hdwy Stg 1 | － | － | － | － | － | － | 6.1 | 5.5 | － | 6.1 | 5.5 | － |
| Critical Hdwy Stg 2 | － | － | － | － | － | － | 6.1 | 5.5 | － | 6.1 | 5.5 | － |
| Follow－up Hdwy | 2.2 | － | － | 2.2 | － | － | 3.5 | 4 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 4 | 3.3 |
| Pot Cap－1 Maneuver | 676 | － | － | 1093 | － | － | 89 | 108 | 593 | 92 | 114 | 298 |
| Stage 1 | － | － | － | － | － | － | 557 | 546 | － | 277 | 307 | － |
| Stage 2 | － | － | － | － | － | － | 265 | 293 | － | 550 | 544 | － |
| Platoon blocked，\％ |  | － | － |  | － | － |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mov Cap－1 Maneuver | 676 | － | － | 1093 | － | － | 76 | 100 | 593 | 84 | 105 | 298 |
| Mov Cap－2 Maneuver | － | － | － | － | － | － | 168 | 200 | － | 194 | 211 | － |
| Stage 1 | － | － | － | － | － | － | 544 | 533 | － | 270 | 290 | － |
| Stage 2 | － | － | － | － | － | － | 228 | 277 | － | 523 | 531 | － |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Approach | EB |  |  | WB |  |  | NB |  |  | SB |  |  |
| HCM Control Delay，s | s 0.2 |  |  | 0.2 |  |  | 16 |  |  | 25.7 |  |  |
| HCM LOS |  |  |  |  |  |  | C |  |  | D |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Minor Lane／Major Mvmt |  | NBLn1NBLn2 |  | EBL | EBT | EBR | WBL | WBT | WBR SBLn1 SBLn2 |  |  |  |
| Capacity（veh／h） |  | 168 | 593 | 676 | － | － | 1093 | － | － | 194 | 293 |  |
| HCM Lane V／C Ratio |  | 0.038 | 0.025 | 0.017 | － | － | 0.023 | － | － | 0.25 | 0.09 |  |
| HCM Control Delay（s） |  | 27.3 | 11.2 | 10.4 | 0 | － | 8.4 | 0 | － | 29.6 | 18.5 |  |
| HCM Lane LOS |  | D | B | B | A | － | A | A | － | D | C |  |
| HCM 95th \％tile Q（veh） |  | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | － | － | 0.1 | － | － | 0.9 | 0.3 |  |

HCM 6th Signalized Intersection Summary
Year 2018 Existing with Project Mitigation Conditions
1: Via Rivera \& Hawthorne Blvd Weekday School PM Peak Hour

|  | 4 | $\rightarrow$ |  | 6 |  | 4 | 4 | 4 | \% |  | $\downarrow$ | $\downarrow$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Movement | EBL | EBT | EBR | WBL | WBT | WBR | NBL | NBT | NBR | SBL | SBT | SBR |
| Lane Configurations | ${ }^{1}$ | 中 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | ${ }^{1}$ | 44 | 「 |  | \$ |  |  | $\ddagger$ |  |
| Traffic Volume (veh/h) | 45 | 756 | 2 | 25 | 802 | 107 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 96 | 1 | 59 |
| Future Volume (veh/h) | 45 | 756 | 2 | 25 | 802 | 107 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 96 | 1 | 59 |
| Initial Q (Qb), veh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ped-Bike Adj(A_pbT) | 1.00 |  | 1.00 | 1.00 |  | 1.00 | 1.00 |  | 1.00 | 1.00 |  | 1.00 |
| Parking Bus, Adj | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Work Zone On Approach |  | No |  |  | No |  |  | No |  |  | No |  |
| Adj Sat Flow, veh/h/ln | 1900 | 1900 | 1900 | 1900 | 1900 | 1900 | 1900 | 1900 | 1900 | 1900 | 1900 | 1900 |
| Adj Flow Rate, veh/h | 47 | 796 | 2 | 26 | 844 | 113 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 101 | 1 | 62 |
| Peak Hour Factor | 0.95 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 0.95 |
| Percent Heavy Veh, \% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cap, veh/h | 485 | 2785 | 7 | 555 | 2722 | 1214 | 0 | 0 | 208 | 178 | 7 | 73 |
| Arrive On Green | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.13 |
| Sat Flow, veh/h | 596 | 3694 | 9 | 692 | 3610 | 1610 | 0 | 0 | 1610 | 877 | 56 | 567 |
| Grp Volume(v), veh/h | 47 | 389 | 409 | 26 | 844 | 113 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 164 | 0 | 0 |
| Grp Sat Flow(s),veh/h/ln | 596 | 1805 | 1898 | 692 | 1805 | 1610 | 0 | 0 | 1610 | 1499 | 0 | 0 |
| Q Serve(g_s), s | 2.5 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 1.1 | 6.8 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 9.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Cycle Q Clear(g_c), s | 9.2 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 7.2 | 6.8 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 9.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Prop In Lane | 1.00 |  | 0.00 | 1.00 |  | 1.00 | 0.00 |  | 1.00 | 0.62 |  | 0.38 |
| Lane Grp Cap(c), veh/h | 485 | 1361 | 1431 | 555 | 2722 | 1214 | 0 | 0 | 208 | 259 | 0 | 0 |
| V/C Ratio(X) | 0.10 | 0.29 | 0.29 | 0.05 | 0.31 | 0.09 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.05 | 0.63 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Avail Cap(c_a), veh/h | 485 | 1361 | 1431 | 555 | 2722 | 1214 | 0 | 0 | 519 | 546 | 0 | 0 |
| HCM Platoon Ratio | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Upstream Filter(I) | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Uniform Delay (d), s/veh | 5.0 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 4.6 | 3.6 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 34.3 | 38.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Incr Delay (d2), s/veh | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Initial Q Delay(d3),s/veh | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| \%ile BackOfQ(95\%),veh/ln | 0.5 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 0.3 | 2.8 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 6.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Unsig. Movement Delay, s/veh |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LnGrp Delay(d),s/veh | 5.4 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.8 | 3.9 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 34.4 | 39.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| LnGrp LOS | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | C | D | A | A |
| Approach Vol, veh/h |  | 845 |  |  | 983 |  |  | 11 |  |  | 164 |  |
| Approach Delay, s/veh |  | 4.1 |  |  | 3.8 |  |  | 34.4 |  |  | 39.2 |  |
| Approach LOS |  | A |  |  | A |  |  | C |  |  | D |  |
| Timer - Assigned Phs |  | 2 |  | 4 |  | 6 |  | 8 |  |  |  |  |
| Phs Duration (G+Y+Rc), s |  | 73.9 |  | 16.1 |  | 73.9 |  | 16.1 |  |  |  |  |
| Change Period (Y+Rc), s |  | 6.0 |  | 4.5 |  | 6.0 |  | 4.5 |  |  |  |  |
| Max Green Setting (Gmax), s |  | 50.5 |  | 29.0 |  | 50.5 |  | 29.0 |  |  |  |  |
| Max Q Clear Time (g_c+I1), s |  | 11.2 |  | 11.6 |  | 9.2 |  | 2.5 |  |  |  |  |
| Green Ext Time (p_c), s |  | 0.7 |  | 0.2 |  | 0.9 |  | 0.0 |  |  |  |  |
| Intersection Summary |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| HCM 6th Ctrl Delay |  |  | 7.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| HCM 6th LOS |  |  | A |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |








HCM 6th Signalized Intersection Summary
Year 2018 Existing with Project Mitigation Conditions
1: Via Rivera \& Hawthorne Blvd Weekday PM Peak Hour

|  | 4 | $\rightarrow$ |  | 7 |  | 4 | 4 | $\dagger$ | $p$ |  | $\downarrow$ | $\downarrow$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Movement | EBL | EBT | EBR | WBL | WBT | WBR | NBL | NBT | NBR | SBL | SBT | SBR |
| Lane Configurations | ${ }^{7}$ | 中 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | ${ }^{7}$ | 44 | 「 |  | 4 |  |  | \& |  |
| Traffic Volume (veh/h) | 47 | 549 | 4 | 7 | 656 | 72 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 74 | 0 | 21 |
| Future Volume (veh/h) | 47 | 549 | 4 | 7 | 656 | 72 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 74 | 0 | 21 |
| Initial Q (Qb), veh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ped-Bike Adj(A_pbT) | 1.00 |  | 1.00 | 1.00 |  | 1.00 | 1.00 |  | 1.00 | 1.00 |  | 1.00 |
| Parking Bus, Adj | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Work Zone On Approach |  | No |  |  | No |  |  | No |  |  | No |  |
| Adj Sat Flow, veh/h/ln | 1900 | 1900 | 1900 | 1900 | 1900 | 1900 | 1900 | 1900 | 1900 | 1900 | 1900 | 1900 |
| Adj Flow Rate, veh/h | 49 | 578 | 4 | 7 | 691 | 76 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 78 | 0 | 22 |
| Peak Hour Factor | 0.95 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 0.95 |
| Percent Heavy Veh, \% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cap, veh/h | 612 | 2924 | 20 | 721 | 2873 | 1281 | 0 | 0 | 141 | 165 | 2 | 27 |
| Arrive On Green | 0.80 | 0.80 | 0.80 | 0.80 | 0.80 | 0.80 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.00 | 0.09 |
| Sat Flow, veh/h | 712 | 3675 | 25 | 846 | 3610 | 1610 | 0 | 0 | 1610 | 1076 | 23 | 310 |
| Grp Volume(v), veh/h | 49 | 284 | 298 | 7 | 691 | 76 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Grp Sat Flow(s),veh/h/ln | 712 | 1805 | 1895 | 846 | 1805 | 1610 | 0 | 0 | 1610 | 1409 | 0 | 0 |
| Q Serve(g_s), s | 1.7 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 0.2 | 4.4 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 5.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Cycle Q Clear(g_c), s | 6.0 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 4.4 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Prop In Lane | 1.00 |  | 0.01 | 1.00 |  | 1.00 | 0.00 |  | 1.00 | 0.78 |  | 0.22 |
| Lane Grp Cap(c), veh/h | 612 | 1436 | 1508 | 721 | 2873 | 1281 | 0 | 0 | 141 | 195 | 0 | 0 |
| V/C Ratio(X) | 0.08 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.01 | 0.24 | 0.06 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.06 | 0.51 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Avail Cap(c_a), veh/h | 612 | 1436 | 1508 | 721 | 2873 | 1281 | 0 | 0 | 519 | 538 | 0 | 0 |
| HCM Platoon Ratio | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Upstream Filter(I) | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Uniform Delay (d), s/veh | 3.1 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 37.7 | 40.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Incr Delay (d2), s/veh | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Initial Q Delay(d3),s/veh | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| \%ile BackOfQ(95\%),veh/ln | 0.3 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Unsig. Movement Delay, s/veh |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LnGrp Delay(d),s/veh | 3.3 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 37.7 | 41.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| LnGrp LOS | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | D | D | A | A |
| Approach Vol, veh/h |  | 631 |  |  | 774 |  |  | 9 |  |  | 100 |  |
| Approach Delay, s/veh |  | 2.6 |  |  | 2.5 |  |  | 37.7 |  |  | 41.3 |  |
| Approach LOS |  | A |  |  | A |  |  | D |  |  | D |  |
| Timer - Assigned Phs |  | 2 |  | 4 |  | 6 |  | 8 |  |  |  |  |
| Phs Duration ( $\mathrm{G}+\mathrm{Y}+\mathrm{Rc}$ ), s |  | 77.6 |  | 12.4 |  | 77.6 |  | 12.4 |  |  |  |  |
| Change Period ( $\mathrm{Y}+\mathrm{Rc}$ ), s |  | 6.0 |  | 4.5 |  | 6.0 |  | 4.5 |  |  |  |  |
| Max Green Setting (Gmax), s |  | 50.5 |  | 29.0 |  | 50.5 |  | 29.0 |  |  |  |  |
| Max Q Clear Time (g_c+I1), s |  | 8.0 |  | 8.3 |  | 6.4 |  | 2.5 |  |  |  |  |
| Green Ext Time (p_c), s |  | 0.5 |  | 0.1 |  | 0.7 |  | 0.0 |  |  |  |  |
| Intersection Summary |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| HCM 6th Ctrl Delay |  |  | 5.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| HCM 6th LOS |  |  | A |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |






| Intersection |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Int Delay, s/veh | 2.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Movement | EBL | EBT | EBR | WBL | WBT | WBR | NBL | NBT | NBR | SBL | SBT | SBR |
| Lane Configurations |  | $\uparrow$ | 「' |  | ${ }_{4}$ | 「 | \% | $\uparrow$ |  | ${ }^{7}$ | $\uparrow$ |  |
| Traffic Vol, veh/h | 36 | 787 | 4 | 21 | 466 | 41 | 14 | 2 | 34 | 45 | 0 | 27 |
| Future Vol, veh/h | 36 | 787 | 4 | 21 | 466 | 41 | 14 | 2 | 34 | 45 | 0 | 27 |
| Conflicting Peds, \#/hr | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sign Control | Free | Free | Free | Free | Free | Free | Stop | Stop | Stop | Stop | Stop | Stop |
| RT Channelized | - | - | None | - | - | None | - | - | None | - | - | None |
| Storage Length | - | - | 145 | - | - | 225 | 58 | - | - | 95 | - | - |
| Veh in Median Storage, \# | \# | 0 | - | - | 0 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - |
| Grade, \% | - | 0 | - | - | 0 | - | - | 0 | - | - | 0 | - |
| Peak Hour Factor | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| Heavy Vehicles, \% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mvmt Flow | 38 | 828 | 4 | 22 | 491 | 43 | 15 | 2 | 36 | 47 | 0 | 28 |




| Major/Minor M | Major1 |  | Major2 |  | Minor2 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Conflicting Flow All | 538 | 0 | - | 0 | 1494 | 486 |  |
| Stage 1 | - | - | - | - | 486 | - |  |
| Stage 2 | - | - | - | - | 1008 | - |  |
| Critical Hdwy | 4.1 | - | - | - | 6.4 | 6.2 |  |
| Critical Hdwy Stg 1 | - | - | - | - | 5.4 | - |  |
| Critical Hdwy Stg 2 | - | - | - | - | 5.4 | - |  |
| Follow-up Hdwy | 2.2 | - | - | - | 3.5 | 3.3 |  |
| Pot Cap-1 Maneuver | 1040 | - | - | - | 137 | 585 |  |
| Stage 1 | - | - | - | - | 623 | - |  |
| Stage 2 | - | - | - | - | 356 | - |  |
| Platoon blocked, \% |  | - | - | - |  |  |  |
| Mov Cap-1 Maneuver | 1040 | - | - | - | 125 | 585 |  |
| Mov Cap-2 Maneuver | - | - | - | - | 210 | - |  |
| Stage 1 | - | - | - | - | 568 | - |  |
| Stage 2 | - | - | - | - | 356 | - |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Approach | EB |  | WB |  | SB |  |  |
| HCM Control Delay, s | S 0.9 |  | 0 |  | 17.3 |  |  |
| HCM LOS |  |  |  |  | C |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Minor Lane/Major Mvmt |  | EBL | EBT | WBT | WBRSBLn1 SBLn2 |  |  |
| Capacity (veh/h) |  | 1040 | - | - | - | 210 | 585 |
| HCM Lane V/C Ratio |  | 0.089 | - | - | - | 0.206 | 0.13 |
| HCM Control Delay (s) |  | 8.8 | - | - | - | 26.5 | 12.1 |
| HCM Lane LOS |  | A | - | - | - | D | B |
| HCM 95th \%tile Q(veh) |  | 0.3 | - | - | - | 0.7 | 0.4 |

## Appendix B-4

Year 2030 Future Pre-Project Conditions









| Intersection |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Int Delay, s/veh | 0.7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Movement | EBL | EBT | WBT | WBR | SBL | SBR |
| Lane Configurations | $\mathbf{y}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ | $\mathbf{r}$ | $\mathbf{r}$ | $\mathbf{7}$ |
| Traffic Vol, veh/h | 6 | 443 | 1135 | 13 | 17 | 9 |
| Future Vol, veh/h | 6 | 443 | 1135 | 13 | 17 | 9 |
| Conflicting Peds, \#/hr | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sign Control | Free | Free | Free | Free | Stop | Stop |
| RT Channelized | - | None | - | None | - | Stop |
| Storage Length | 45 | - | - | 58 | 0 | 38 |
| Veh in Median Storage, \# | - | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Grade, \% | - | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Peak Hour Factor | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| Heavy Vehicles, \% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mvmt Flow | 6 | 466 | 1195 | 14 | 18 | 9 |


| Major/Minor M | Major1 |  | Major2 |  | Minor2 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Conflicting Flow All | 1209 | 0 | - | 0 | 1673 | 1195 |  |
| Stage 1 | - | - | - | - | 1195 | - |  |
| Stage 2 | - | - | - | - | 478 | - |  |
| Critical Hdwy | 4.1 | - | - | - | 6.4 | 6.2 |  |
| Critical Hdwy Stg 1 | - | - | - | - | 5.4 | - |  |
| Critical Hdwy Stg 2 | - | - | - | - | 5.4 | - |  |
| Follow-up Hdwy | 2.2 | - | - | - | 3.5 | 3.3 |  |
| Pot Cap-1 Maneuver | 584 | - | - | - | 106 | 229 |  |
| Stage 1 | - | - | - | - | 290 | - |  |
| Stage 2 | - | - | - | - | 628 | - |  |
| Platoon blocked, \% |  | - | - | - |  |  |  |
| Mov Cap-1 Maneuver | 584 | - | - | - | 105 | 229 |  |
| Mov Cap-2 Maneuver | - | - | - | - | 105 | - |  |
| Stage 1 | - | - | - | - | 287 | - |  |
| Stage 2 | - | - | - | - | 628 | - |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Approach | EB |  | WB |  | SB |  |  |
| HCM Control Delay, s | s 0.2 |  | 0 |  | 37.6 |  |  |
| HCM LOS |  |  |  |  | E |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Minor Lane/Major Mvmt |  | EBL | EBT | WBT | WBRSBLn1 SBLn2 |  |  |
| Capacity (veh/h) |  | 584 | - | - | - | 105 | 229 |
| HCM Lane V/C Ratio |  | 0.011 | - | - | - | 0.17 | 0.041 |
| HCM Control Delay (s) |  | 11.2 | - | - | - | 46.2 | 21.4 |
| HCM Lane LOS |  | B | - | - | - | E | C |
| HCM 95th \%tile Q(veh) |  | 0 | - | - | - | 0.6 | 0.1 |


| Intersection |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Int Delay, s/veh | 5.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Movement EBL | EBL | EBT | EBR | WBL | WBT | WBR | NBL | NBT | NBR | SBL | SBT | SBR |
| Lane Configurations | ${ }^{7}$ | 4 | 「 | \% | 4 | 「 | ${ }^{*}$ | $\uparrow$ |  | ${ }^{7}$ | $\uparrow$ |  |
| Traffic Vol, veh/h | 12 | 496 | 4 | 26 | 1049 | 43 | 6 | 0 | 15 | 49 | 1 | 26 |
| Future Vol, veh/h | 12 | 496 | 4 | 26 | 1049 | 43 | 6 | 0 | 15 | 49 | 1 | 26 |
| Conflicting Peds, \#/hr | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sign Control | Free | Free | Free | Free | Free | Free | Stop | Stop | Stop | Stop | Stop | Stop |
| RT Channelized | - | - | None | - | - | None | - | - | None | - | - | None |
| Storage Length | 145 | - | 145 | 215 | - | 225 | 58 | - | - | 95 | - | - |
| Veh in Median Storage, \# | \# | 0 | - | - | 0 | - | - | 0 | - | - | 0 | - |
| Grade, \% | - | 0 | - | - | 0 | - | - | 0 | - | - | 0 | - |
| Peak Hour Factor | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| Heavy Vehicles, \% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mvmt Flow | 13 | 522 | 4 | 27 | 1104 | 45 | 6 | 0 | 16 | 52 | 1 | 27 |




| Major/Minor M | Major1 |  | Major2 |  | Minor2 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Conflicting Flow All | 1093 | 0 | - | 0 | 1740 | 1012 |  |
| Stage 1 | - | - | - | - | 1012 | - |  |
| Stage 2 | - | - | - | - | 728 | - |  |
| Critical Hdwy | 4.1 | - | - | - | 6.4 | 6.2 |  |
| Critical Hdwy Stg 1 | - | - | - | - | 5.4 | - |  |
| Critical Hdwy Stg 2 | - | - | - | - | 5.4 | - |  |
| Follow-up Hdwy | 2.2 | - | - | - | 3.5 | 3.3 |  |
| Pot Cap-1 Maneuver | 646 | - | - | - | 97 | 293 |  |
| Stage 1 | - | - | - | - | 354 | - |  |
| Stage 2 | - | - | - | - | 482 | - |  |
| Platoon blocked, \% |  | - | - | - |  |  |  |
| Mov Cap-1 Maneuver | 646 | - | - | - | 79 | 293 |  |
| Mov Cap-2 Maneuver | - | - | - | - | 79 | - |  |
| Stage 1 | - | - | - | - | 288 | - |  |
| Stage 2 | - | - | - | - | 482 | - |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Approach | EB |  | WB |  | SB |  |  |
| HCM Control Delay, s | s 2.3 |  | 0 |  | 41.7 |  |  |
| HCM LOS |  |  |  |  | E |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Minor Lane/Major Mvmt |  | EBL | EBT | WBT | WBRSBLn1 SBLn2 |  |  |
| Capacity (veh/h) |  | 646 | - | - | - | 79 | 293 |
| HCM Lane V/C Ratio |  | 0.186 | - | - | - | 0.44 | 0.589 |
| HCM Control Delay (s) |  | 11.8 | - | - | - | 82.3 | 33.5 |
| HCM Lane LOS |  | B | - | - | - | F | D |
| HCM 95th \%tile Q(veh) |  | 0.7 | - | - | - | 1.8 | 3.5 |











| Major/Minor M | Major1 |  | Major2 |  | Minor2 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Conflicting Flow All | 640 | 0 | - | 0 | 1714 | 624 |  |
| Stage 1 | - | - | - | - | 624 | - |  |
| Stage 2 | - | - | - | - | 1090 | - |  |
| Critical Hdwy | 4.1 | - | - | - | 6.4 | 6.2 |  |
| Critical Hdwy Stg 1 | - | - | - | - | 5.4 | - |  |
| Critical Hdwy Stg 2 | - | - | - | - | 5.4 | - |  |
| Follow-up Hdwy | 2.2 | - | - | - | 3.5 | 3.3 |  |
| Pot Cap-1 Maneuver | 954 | - | - | - | 100 | 489 |  |
| Stage 1 | - | - | - | - | 538 | - |  |
| Stage 2 | - | - | - | - | 325 | - |  |
| Platoon blocked, \% |  | - | - | - |  |  |  |
| Mov Cap-1 Maneuver | 954 | - | - | - | 99 | 489 |  |
| Mov Cap-2 Maneuver | - | - | - | - | 99 | - |  |
| Stage 1 | - | - | - | - | 533 | - |  |
| Stage 2 | - | - | - | - | 325 | - |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Approach | EB |  | WB |  | SB |  |  |
| HCM Control Delay, s | s 0.1 |  | 0 |  | 42.2 |  |  |
| HCM LOS |  |  |  |  | E |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Minor Lane/Major Mvmt |  | EBL | EBT | WBT | WBRSBLn1 SBLn2 |  |  |
| Capacity (veh/h) |  | 954 | - | - | - | 99 | 489 |
| HCM Lane V/C Ratio |  | 0.01 | - | - | - | 0.159 | 0.006 |
| HCM Control Delay (s) |  | 8.8 | - | - | - | 48.1 | 12.4 |
| HCM Lane LOS |  | A | - | - | - | E | B |
| HCM 95th \%tile Q(veh) |  | 0 | - | - | - | 0.5 | 0 |




| Intersection |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Int Delay, s/veh | 9.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Movement | EBL | EBT | WBT | WBR | SBL | SBR |
| Lane Configurations | ${ }^{*}$ | 4 | 4 | 7 | ${ }^{7}$ | 「 |
| Traffic Vol, veh/h | 176 | 890 | 554 | 50 | 60 | 116 |
| Future Vol, veh/h | 176 | 890 | 554 | 50 | 60 | 116 |
| Conflicting Peds, \#/hr | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sign Control | Free | Free | Free | Free | Stop | Stop |
| RT Channelized | - | None | - | None | - | None |
| Storage Length | 135 | - | - | 110 | 110 | 0 |
| Veh in Median Storage, \# | \# | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Grade, \% | - | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Peak Hour Factor | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| Heavy Vehicles, \% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mvmt Flow | 185 | 937 | 583 | 53 | 63 | 122 |












| Major/Minor M | Major1 |  | Major2 |  | Minor2 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Conflicting Flow All | 600 | 0 | - | 0 | 1571 | 583 |  |
| Stage 1 | - | - | - | - | 583 | - |  |
| Stage 2 | - | - | - | - | 988 | - |  |
| Critical Hdwy | 4.1 | - | - | - | 6.4 | 6.2 |  |
| Critical Hdwy Stg 1 | - | - | - | - | 5.4 | - |  |
| Critical Hdwy Stg 2 | - | - | - | - | 5.4 | - |  |
| Follow-up Hdwy | 2.2 | - | - | - | 3.5 | 3.3 |  |
| Pot Cap-1 Maneuver | 987 | - | - | - | 123 | 516 |  |
| Stage 1 | - | - | - | - | 562 | - |  |
| Stage 2 | - | - | - | - | 364 | - |  |
| Platoon blocked, \% |  | - | - | - |  |  |  |
| Mov Cap-1 Maneuver | 987 | - | - | - | 123 | 516 |  |
| Mov Cap-2 Maneuver | - | - | - | - | 123 | - |  |
| Stage 1 | - | - | - | - | 560 | - |  |
| Stage 2 | - | - | - | - | 364 | - |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Approach | EB |  | WB |  | SB |  |  |
| HCM Control Delay, s | s 0 |  | 0 |  | 30.7 |  |  |
| HCM LOS |  |  |  |  | D |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Minor Lane/Major Mvmt |  | EBL | EBT | WBT | WBR SBLn1 SBLn2 |  |  |
| Capacity (veh/h) |  | 987 | - | - | - | 123 | 516 |
| HCM Lane V/C Ratio |  | 0.003 | - | - | - | 0.111 | 0.01 |
| HCM Control Delay (s) |  | 8.7 | - | - | - | 37.9 | 12 |
| HCM Lane LOS |  | A | - | - | - | E | B |
| HCM 95th \%tile Q(veh) |  | 0 | - | - | - | 0.4 | 0 |


| Intersection |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Int Delay，s／veh | 5.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Movement | EBL | EBT | EBR | WBL | WBT | WBR | NBL | NBT | NBR | SBL | SBT | SBR |
| Lane Configurations | \％ | 4 | 「「 | \％ | 4 | 「 | ${ }^{*}$ | 个 |  | ${ }^{*}$ | $\uparrow$ |  |
| Traffic Vol，veh／h | 39 | 879 | 4 | 23 | 521 | 44 | 15 | 2 | 37 | 48 | 0 | 29 |
| Future Vol，veh／h | 39 | 879 | 4 | 23 | 521 | 44 | 15 | 2 | 37 | 48 | 0 | 29 |
| Conflicting Peds，\＃／hr | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sign Control | Free | Free | Free | Free | Free | Free | Stop | Stop | Stop | Stop | Stop | Stop |
| RT Channelized | － | － | None | － | － | None | － | － | None | － | － | None |
| Storage Length | 145 | － | 145 | 215 | － | 225 | 58 | － | － | 95 | － | － |
| Veh in Median Storage， | \＃ | 0 | － | － | 0 | － | － | 0 | － | － | 0 | － |
| Grade，\％ | － | 0 | － | － | 0 | － | － | 0 | － | － | 0 | － |
| Peak Hour Factor | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| Heavy Vehicles，\％ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mvmt Flow | 41 | 925 | 4 | 24 | 548 | 46 | 16 | ， | 39 | 51 | 0 | 31 |




| Major/Minor M | Major1 |  | Major2 |  | Minor2 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Conflicting Flow All | 604 | 0 | - | 0 | 1662 | 548 |  |
| Stage 1 | - | - | - | - | 548 | - |  |
| Stage 2 | - | - | - | - | 1114 | - |  |
| Critical Hdwy | 4.1 | - | - | - | 6.4 | 6.2 |  |
| Critical Hdwy Stg 1 | - | - | - | - | 5.4 | - |  |
| Critical Hdwy Stg 2 | - | - | - | - | 5.4 | - |  |
| Follow-up Hdwy | 2.2 | - | - | - | 3.5 | 3.3 |  |
| Pot Cap-1 Maneuver | 984 | - | - | - | 108 | 540 |  |
| Stage 1 | - | - | - | - | 583 | - |  |
| Stage 2 | - | - | - | - | 317 | - |  |
| Platoon blocked, \% |  | - | - | - |  |  |  |
| Mov Cap-1 Maneuver | 984 | - | - | - | 97 | 540 |  |
| Mov Cap-2 Maneuver | - | - | - | - | 97 | - |  |
| Stage 1 | - | - | - | - | 525 | - |  |
| Stage 2 | - | - | - | - | 317 | - |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Approach | EB |  | WB |  | SB |  |  |
| HCM Control Delay, s | S 0.9 |  | 0 |  | 34.8 |  |  |
| HCM LOS |  |  |  |  | D |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Minor Lane/Major Mvmt |  | EBL | EBT | WBT | WBRSBLn1 SBLn2 |  |  |
| Capacity (veh/h) |  | 984 | - | - | - | 97 | 540 |
| HCM Lane V/C Ratio |  | 0.099 | - | - | - | 0.477 | 0.146 |
| HCM Control Delay (s) |  | 9.1 | - | - | - | 72.2 | 12.8 |
| HCM Lane LOS |  | A | - | - | - | F | B |
| HCM 95th \%tile Q(veh) |  | 0.3 | - | - | - | 2.1 | 0.5 |

## Appendix B-5

## Year 2030 Future With Project Conditions










| Intersection |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Int Delay, s/veh | 0.8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Movement | EBL | EBT | WBT | WBR | SBL | SBR |
| Lane Configurations | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ | $\mathbf{r}$ | $\mathbf{r}$ | $\mathbf{7}$ |
| Traffic Vol, veh/h | 8 | 447 | 1136 | 14 | 19 | 15 |
| Future Vol, veh/h | 8 | 447 | 1136 | 14 | 19 | 15 |
| Conflicting Peds, \#/hr | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sign Control | Free | Free | Free | Free | Stop | Stop |
| RT Channelized | - | None | - | None | - | Stop |
| Storage Length | 45 | - | - | 58 | 0 | 38 |
| Veh in Median Storage, \# | - | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Grade, \% | - | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Peak Hour Factor | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| Heavy Vehicles, \% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mvmt Flow | 8 | 471 | 1196 | 15 | 20 | 16 |


| Major/Minor M | Major1 |  | Major2 |  | Minor2 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Conflicting Flow All | 1211 | 0 | - | 0 | 1683 | 1196 |  |
| Stage 1 | - | - | - | - | 1196 | - |  |
| Stage 2 | - | - | - | - | 487 | - |  |
| Critical Hdwy | 4.1 | - | - | - | 6.4 | 6.2 |  |
| Critical Hdwy Stg 1 | - | - | - | - | 5.4 | - |  |
| Critical Hdwy Stg 2 | - | - | - | - | 5.4 | - |  |
| Follow-up Hdwy | 2.2 | - | - | - | 3.5 | 3.3 |  |
| Pot Cap-1 Maneuver | 583 | - | - | - | 105 | 229 |  |
| Stage 1 | - | - | - | - | 289 | - |  |
| Stage 2 | - | - | - | - | 622 | - |  |
| Platoon blocked, \% |  | - | - | - |  |  |  |
| Mov Cap-1 Maneuver | 583 | - | - | - | 104 | 229 |  |
| Mov Cap-2 Maneuver | - | - | - | - | 104 | - |  |
| Stage 1 | - | - | - | - | 285 | - |  |
| Stage 2 | - | - | - | - | 622 | - |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Approach | EB |  | WB |  | SB |  |  |
| HCM Control Delay, s | 0.2 |  | 0 |  | 36.3 |  |  |
| HCM LOS |  |  |  |  | E |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Minor Lane/Major Mvmt |  | EBL | EBT | WBT | WBRSBLn1 SBLn2 |  |  |
| Capacity (veh/h) |  | 583 | - | - | - | 104 | 229 |
| HCM Lane V/C Ratio |  | 0.014 | - | - | - | 0.192 | 0.069 |
| HCM Control Delay (s) |  | 11.3 | - | - | - | 47.7 | 21.9 |
| HCM Lane LOS |  | B | - | - | - | E | C |
| HCM 95th \%tile Q(veh) |  | 0 | - | - | - | 0.7 | 0.2 |


| Intersection |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Int Delay，s／veh | 5.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Movement E | EBL | EBT | EBR | WBL | WBT | WBR | NBL | NBT | NBR | SBL | SBT | SBR |
| Lane Configurations | ${ }^{*}$ | 4 | 「「 | \％ | 4 | 「「 | ${ }^{*}$ | 个 |  | ${ }^{*}$ | $\uparrow$ |  |
| Traffic Vol，veh／h | 12 | 502 | 4 | 26 | 1051 | 43 | 6 | 0 | 15 | 49 | 1 | 26 |
| Future Vol，veh／h | 12 | 502 | 4 | 26 | 1051 | 43 | 6 | 0 | 15 | 49 | 1 | 26 |
| Conflicting Peds，\＃／hr | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sign Control | Free | Free | Free | Free | Free | Free | Stop | Stop | Stop | Stop | Stop | Stop |
| RT Channelized | － | － | None | － | － | None | － | － | None | － | － | None |
| Storage Length | 145 | － | 145 | 215 | － | 225 | 58 | － | － | 95 | － | － |
| Veh in Median Storage，\＃ | \＃ | 0 | － | － | 0 | － | － | 0 | － | － | 0 | － |
| Grade，\％ | － | 0 | － | － | 0 | － | － | 0 | － | － | 0 | － |
| Peak Hour Factor | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| Heavy Vehicles，\％ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mvmt Flow | 13 | 528 | 4 | 27 | 1106 | 45 | 6 | 0 | 16 | 52 | 1 | 27 |




| Major/Minor M | Major1 |  | Major2 |  | Minor2 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Conflicting Flow All | 1095 | 0 | - | 0 | 1751 | 1014 |  |
| Stage 1 | - | - | - | - | 1014 | - |  |
| Stage 2 | - | - | - | - | 737 | - |  |
| Critical Hdwy | 4.1 | - | - | - | 6.4 | 6.2 |  |
| Critical Hdwy Stg 1 | - | - | - | - | 5.4 | - |  |
| Critical Hdwy Stg 2 | - | - | - | - | 5.4 | - |  |
| Follow-up Hdwy | 2.2 | - | - | - | 3.5 | 3.3 |  |
| Pot Cap-1 Maneuver | 645 | - | - | - | 95 | 292 |  |
| Stage 1 | - | - | - | - | 353 | - |  |
| Stage 2 | - | - | - | - | 477 | - |  |
| Platoon blocked, \% |  | - | - | - |  |  |  |
| Mov Cap-1 Maneuver | 645 | - | - | - | 77 | 292 |  |
| Mov Cap-2 Maneuver | - | - | - | - | 77 | - |  |
| Stage 1 | - | - | - | - | 286 | - |  |
| Stage 2 | - | - | - | - | 477 | - |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Approach | EB |  | WB |  | SB |  |  |
| HCM Control Delay, s | 2.4 |  | 0 |  | 42.5 |  |  |
| HCM LOS |  |  |  |  | E |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Minor Lane/Major Mvmt |  | EBL | EBT | WBT | WBRSBLn1 SBLn2 |  |  |
| Capacity (veh/h) |  | 645 | - | - | - | 77 | 292 |
| HCM Lane V/C Ratio |  | 0.189 | - | - | - | 0.451 | 0.595 |
| HCM Control Delay (s) |  | 11.9 | - | - | - | 85.6 | 33.9 |
| HCM Lane LOS |  | B | - | - | - | F | D |
| HCM 95th \%tile Q(veh) |  | 0.7 | - | - | - | 1.8 | 3.6 |











| Major/Minor M | Major1 |  | Major2 |  | Minor2 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Conflicting Flow All | 647 | 0 | - | 0 | 1738 | 629 |  |
| Stage 1 | - | - | - | - | 629 | - |  |
| Stage 2 | - | - | - | - | 1109 | - |  |
| Critical Hdwy | 4.1 | - | - | - | 6.4 | 6.2 |  |
| Critical Hdwy Stg 1 | - | - | - | - | 5.4 | - |  |
| Critical Hdwy Stg 2 | - | - | - | - | 5.4 | - |  |
| Follow-up Hdwy | 2.2 | - | - | - | 3.5 | 3.3 |  |
| Pot Cap-1 Maneuver | 948 | - | - | - | 97 | 486 |  |
| Stage 1 | - | - | - | - | 535 | - |  |
| Stage 2 | - | - | - | - | 318 | - |  |
| Platoon blocked, \% |  | - | - | - |  |  |  |
| Mov Cap-1 Maneuver | 948 | - | - | - | 95 | 486 |  |
| Mov Cap-2 Maneuver | - | - | - | - | 95 | - |  |
| Stage 1 | - | - | - | - | 525 | - |  |
| Stage 2 | - | - | - | - | 318 | - |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Approach | EB |  | WB |  | SB |  |  |
| HCM Control Delay, s | 0.1 |  | 0 |  | 39.2 |  |  |
| HCM LOS |  |  |  |  | E |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Minor Lane/Major Mvmt |  | EBL | EBT | WBT | WBR SBLn1 SBLn2 |  |  |
| Capacity (veh/h) |  | 948 | - | - | - | 95 | 486 |
| HCM Lane V/C Ratio |  | 0.018 | - | - | - | 0.177 | 0.015 |
| HCM Control Delay (s) |  | 8.9 | - | - | - | 50.9 | 12.5 |
| HCM Lane LOS |  | A | - | - | - | F | B |
| HCM 95th \%tile Q(veh) |  | 0.1 | - | - | - | 0.6 | 0 |


| Intersection |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Int Delay, s/veh | 10.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Movement E | EBL | EBT | EBR | WBL | WBT | WBR | NBL | NBT | NBR | SBL | SBT | SBR |
| Lane Configurations | ${ }^{7}$ | 4 | 「 | ${ }^{7}$ | 4 | 「 | ${ }^{*}$ | $\uparrow$ |  | ${ }^{7}$ | $\uparrow$ |  |
| Traffic Vol, veh/h | 56 | 987 | 11 | 19 | 615 | 53 | 13 | 0 | 40 | 48 | 1 | 19 |
| Future Vol, veh/h | 56 | 987 | 11 | 19 | 615 | 53 | 13 | 0 | 40 | 48 | 1 | 19 |
| Conflicting Peds, \#/hr | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sign Control | Free | Free | Free | Free | Free | Free | Stop | Stop | Stop | Stop | Stop | Stop |
| RT Channelized | - | - | None | - | - | None | - | - | None | - | - | None |
| Storage Length | 145 | - | 145 | 215 | - | 225 | 58 | - | - | 95 | - | - |
| Veh in Median Storage, \# | \# | 0 | - | - | 0 | - | - | 0 | - | - | 0 | - |
| Grade, \% | - | 0 | - | - | 0 | - | - | 0 | - | - | 0 | - |
| Peak Hour Factor | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| Heavy Vehicles, \% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mvmt Flow | 59 | 1039 | 12 | 20 | 647 | 56 | 14 | 0 | 42 | 51 | 1 | 20 |



| Intersection |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Int Delay, s/veh | 9.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Movement E | EBL | EBT | WBT | WBR | SBL | SBR |
| Lane Configurations | ${ }^{7}$ | 4 | 4 | 7 | \% | 「 |
| Traffic Vol, veh/h | 177 | 893 | 559 | 50 | 60 | 118 |
| Future Vol, veh/h | 177 | 893 | 559 | 50 | 60 | 118 |
| Conflicting Peds, \#/hr | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sign Control | Free | Free | Free | Free | Stop | Stop |
| RT Channelized | - | None | - | None | - | None |
| Storage Length | 135 | - | - | 110 | 110 | 0 |
| Veh in Median Storage, \# | \# | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Grade, \% | - | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Peak Hour Factor | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| Heavy Vehicles, \% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mvmt Flow | 186 | 940 | 588 | 53 | 63 | 124 |












| Major/Minor M | Major1 |  | Major2 |  | Minor2 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Conflicting Flow All | 607 | 0 | - | 0 | 1595 | 588 |  |
| Stage 1 | - | - | - | - | 588 | - |  |
| Stage 2 | - | - | - | - | 1007 | - |  |
| Critical Hdwy | 4.1 | - | - | - | 6.4 | 6.2 |  |
| Critical Hdwy Stg 1 | - | - | - | - | 5.4 | - |  |
| Critical Hdwy Stg 2 | - | - | - | - | 5.4 | - |  |
| Follow-up Hdwy | 2.2 | - | - | - | 3.5 | 3.3 |  |
| Pot Cap-1 Maneuver | 981 | - | - | - | 119 | 513 |  |
| Stage 1 | - | - | - | - | 559 | - |  |
| Stage 2 | - | - | - | - | 356 | - |  |
| Platoon blocked, \% |  | - | - | - |  |  |  |
| Mov Cap-1 Maneuver | 981 | - | - | - | 118 | 513 |  |
| Mov Cap-2 Maneuver | - | - | - | - | 118 | - |  |
| Stage 1 | - | - | - | - | 553 | - |  |
| Stage 2 | - | - | - | - | 356 | - |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Approach | EB |  | WB |  | SB |  |  |
| HCM Control Delay, s | 0.1 |  | 0 |  | 29 |  |  |
| HCM LOS |  |  |  |  | D |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Minor Lane/Major Mvmt |  | EBL | EBT | WBT | WBRSBLn1 SBLn2 |  |  |
| Capacity (veh/h) |  | 981 | - | - | - | 118 | 513 |
| HCM Lane V/C Ratio |  | 0.011 | - | - | - | 0.125 | 0.018 |
| HCM Control Delay (s) |  | 8.7 | - | - | - | 39.8 | 12.2 |
| HCM Lane LOS |  | A | - | - | - | E | B |
| HCM 95th \%tile Q(veh) |  | 0 | - | - | - | 0.4 | 0.1 |


| Intersection |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Int Delay, s/veh | 6.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Movement E | EBL | EBT | EBR | WBL | WBT | WBR | NBL | NBT | NBR | SBL | SBT | SBR |
| Lane Configurations | ${ }^{7}$ | 4 | 「 | ${ }^{7}$ | 4 | 「 | ${ }^{*}$ | $\uparrow$ |  | ${ }^{7}$ | $\uparrow$ |  |
| Traffic Vol, veh/h | 39 | 883 | 4 | 23 | 528 | 44 | 15 | 2 | 37 | 48 | 0 | 29 |
| Future Vol, veh/h | 39 | 883 | 4 | 23 | 528 | 44 | 15 | 2 | 37 | 48 | 0 | 29 |
| Conflicting Peds, \#/hr | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sign Control | Free | Free | Free | Free | Free | Free | Stop | Stop | Stop | Stop | Stop | Stop |
| RT Channelized | - | - | None | - | - | None | - | - | None | - | - | None |
| Storage Length | 145 | - | 145 | 215 | - | 225 | 58 | - | - | 95 | - | - |
| Veh in Median Storage, \# | \# | 0 | - | - | 0 | - | - | 0 | - | - | 0 | - |
| Grade, \% | - | 0 | - | - | 0 | - | - | 0 | - | - | 0 | - |
| Peak Hour Factor | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| Heavy Vehicles, \% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mvmt Flow | 41 | 929 | 4 | 24 | 556 | 46 | 16 | 2 | 39 | 51 | 0 | 31 |




| Major/Minor M | Major1 |  | Major2 |  | Minor2 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Conflicting Flow All | 610 | 0 | - | 0 | 1673 | 554 |  |
| Stage 1 | - | - | - | - | 554 | - |  |
| Stage 2 | - | - | - | - | 1119 | - |  |
| Critical Hdwy | 4.1 | - | - | - | 6.4 | 6.2 |  |
| Critical Hdwy Stg 1 | - | - | - | - | 5.4 | - |  |
| Critical Hdwy Stg 2 | - | - | - | - | 5.4 | - |  |
| Follow-up Hdwy | 2.2 | - | - | - | 3.5 | 3.3 |  |
| Pot Cap-1 Maneuver | 979 | - | - | - | 106 | 536 |  |
| Stage 1 | - | - | - | - | 580 | - |  |
| Stage 2 | - | - | - | - | 315 | - |  |
| Platoon blocked, \% |  | - | - | - |  |  |  |
| Mov Cap-1 Maneuver | 979 | - | - | - | 95 | 536 |  |
| Mov Cap-2 Maneuver | - | - | - | - | 95 | - |  |
| Stage 1 | - | - | - | - | 521 | - |  |
| Stage 2 | - | - | - | - | 315 | - |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Approach | EB |  | WB |  | SB |  |  |
| HCM Control Delay, s | 0.9 |  | 0 |  | 35.3 |  |  |
| HCM LOS |  |  |  |  | E |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Minor Lane/Major Mvmt |  | EBL | EBT | WBT | WBRSBLn1 SBLn2 |  |  |
| Capacity (veh/h) |  | 979 | - | - | - | 95 | 536 |
| HCM Lane V/C Ratio |  | 0.101 | - | - | - | 0.488 | 0.151 |
| HCM Control Delay (s) |  | 9.1 | - | - | - | 74.6 | 12.9 |
| HCM Lane LOS |  | A | - | - | - | F | B |
| HCM 95th \%tile Q(veh) |  | 0.3 | - | - | - | 2.1 | 0.5 |

## APPENDIX B-6

## Year 2030 Future With Project With Mitigation Conditions

HCM 6th Signalized Intersection Summary
1: Via Rivera \& Hawthorne Blvd Weekday AM Peak Hour

|  | 4 | $\rightarrow$ |  | 6 |  | 4 | 4 | 4 | \% |  | $\downarrow$ | $\downarrow$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Movement | EBL | EBT | EBR | WBL | WBT | WBR | NBL | NBT | NBR | SBL | SBT | SBR |
| Lane Configurations | ${ }^{7}$ | 性 |  | ${ }^{1}$ | 44 | 「 |  | \$ |  |  | $\ddagger$ |  |
| Traffic Volume (veh/h) | 62 | 893 | 4 | 33 | 561 | 145 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 116 | 0 | 80 |
| Future Volume (veh/h) | 62 | 893 | 4 | 33 | 561 | 145 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 116 | 0 | 80 |
| Initial Q (Qb), veh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ped-Bike Adj(A_pbT) | 1.00 |  | 1.00 | 1.00 |  | 1.00 | 1.00 |  | 1.00 | 1.00 |  | 1.00 |
| Parking Bus, Adj | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Work Zone On Approach |  | No |  |  | No |  |  | No |  |  | No |  |
| Adj Sat Flow, veh/h/ln | 1900 | 1900 | 1900 | 1900 | 1900 | 1900 | 1900 | 1900 | 1900 | 1900 | 1900 | 1900 |
| Adj Flow Rate, veh/h | 65 | 940 | 4 | 35 | 591 | 153 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 122 | 0 | 84 |
| Peak Hour Factor | 0.95 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 0.95 |
| Percent Heavy Veh, \% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cap, veh/h | 570 | 2679 | 11 | 462 | 2623 | 1170 | 0 | 0 | 252 | 198 | 6 | 97 |
| Arrive On Green | 0.73 | 0.73 | 0.73 | 0.73 | 0.73 | 0.73 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.00 | 0.16 |
| Sat Flow, veh/h | 728 | 3686 | 16 | 603 | 3610 | 1610 | 0 | 0 | 1610 | 859 | 36 | 616 |
| Grp Volume(v), veh/h | 65 | 460 | 484 | 35 | 591 | 153 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 206 | 0 | 0 |
| Grp Sat Flow(s),veh/h/ln | 728 | 1805 | 1897 | 603 | 1805 | 1610 | 0 | 0 | 1610 | 1512 | 0 | 0 |
| Q Serve(g_s), s | 2.9 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 2.0 | 4.8 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 11.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Cycle Q Clear(g_c), s | 7.7 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 10.5 | 4.8 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 12.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Prop In Lane | 1.00 |  | 0.01 | 1.00 |  | 1.00 | 0.00 |  | 1.00 | 0.59 |  | 0.41 |
| Lane Grp Cap(c), veh/h | 570 | 1311 | 1378 | 462 | 2623 | 1170 | 0 | 0 | 252 | 301 | 0 | 0 |
| V/C Ratio(X) | 0.11 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.08 | 0.23 | 0.13 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.69 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Avail Cap(c_a), veh/h | 570 | 1311 | 1378 | 462 | 2623 | 1170 | 0 | 0 | 519 | 549 | 0 | 0 |
| HCM Platoon Ratio | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Upstream Filter(I) | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Uniform Delay (d), s/veh | 5.3 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 6.4 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 32.1 | 37.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Incr Delay (d2), s/veh | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Initial Q Delay(d3),s/veh | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| \%ile BackOfQ(95\%),veh/ln | 0.7 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 0.4 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 7.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Unsig. Movement Delay, s/veh |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LnGrp Delay(d),s/veh | 5.7 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 6.8 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 32.1 | 38.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| LnGrp LOS | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | C | D | A | A |
| Approach Vol, veh/h |  | 1009 |  |  | 779 |  |  | 3 |  |  | 206 |  |
| Approach Delay, s/veh |  | 5.3 |  |  | 4.3 |  |  | 32.1 |  |  | 38.0 |  |
| Approach LOS |  | A |  |  | A |  |  | C |  |  | D |  |
| Timer - Assigned Phs |  | 2 |  | 4 |  | 6 |  | 8 |  |  |  |  |
| Phs Duration (G+Y+Rc), s |  | 71.4 |  | 18.6 |  | 71.4 |  | 18.6 |  |  |  |  |
| Change Period (Y+Rc), s |  | 6.0 |  | 4.5 |  | 6.0 |  | 4.5 |  |  |  |  |
| Max Green Setting (Gmax), s |  | 50.5 |  | 29.0 |  | 50.5 |  | 29.0 |  |  |  |  |
| Max Q Clear Time (g_c+I1), s |  | 10.4 |  | 14.0 |  | 12.5 |  | 2.1 |  |  |  |  |
| Green Ext Time (p_c), s |  | 0.8 |  | 0.2 |  | 0.7 |  | 0.0 |  |  |  |  |
| Intersection Summary |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| HCM 6th Ctrl Delay |  |  | 8.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| HCM 6th LOS |  |  | A |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |









| Major/Minor M | Major1 |  | Major2 |  | Minor2 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Conflicting Flow All | 1095 | 0 | - | 0 | 1751 | 1014 |  |
| Stage 1 | - | - | - | - | 1014 | - |  |
| Stage 2 | - | - | - | - | 737 | - |  |
| Critical Hdwy | 4.1 | - | - | - | 6.4 | 6.2 |  |
| Critical Hdwy Stg 1 | - | - | - | - | 5.4 | - |  |
| Critical Hdwy Stg 2 | - | - | - | - | 5.4 | - |  |
| Follow-up Hdwy | 2.2 | - | - | - | 3.5 | 3.3 |  |
| Pot Cap-1 Maneuver | 645 | - | - | - | 95 | 292 |  |
| Stage 1 | - | - | - | - | 353 | - |  |
| Stage 2 | - | - | - | - | 477 | - |  |
| Platoon blocked, \% |  | - | - | - |  |  |  |
| Mov Cap-1 Maneuver | 645 | - | - | - | 77 | 292 |  |
| Mov Cap-2 Maneuver | - | - | - | - | 179 | - |  |
| Stage 1 | - | - | - | - | 286 | - |  |
| Stage 2 | - | - | - | - | 477 | - |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Approach | EB |  | WB |  | SB |  |  |
| HCM Control Delay, s | s 2.4 |  | 0 |  | 33.2 |  |  |
| HCM LOS |  |  |  |  | D |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Minor Lane/Major Mvmt |  | EBL | EBT | WBT | WBRSBLn1 SBLn2 |  |  |
| Capacity (veh/h) |  | 645 | - | - | - | 179 | 292 |
| HCM Lane V/C Ratio |  | 0.189 | - | - | - | 0.194 | 0.595 |
| HCM Control Delay (s) |  | 11.9 | - | - | - | 29.9 | 33.9 |
| HCM Lane LOS |  | B | - | - | - | D | D |
| HCM 95th \%tile Q(veh) |  | 0.7 | - | - | - | 0.7 | 3.6 |

HCM 6th Signalized Intersection Summary
1: Via Rivera \& Hawthorne Blvd

|  | 4 |  | 7 | 7 |  | 4 | 4 | $\dagger$ | \% |  | $\dagger$ | $\downarrow$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Movement | EBL | EBT | EBR | WBL | WBT | WBR | NBL | NBT | NBR | SBL | SBT | SBR |
| Lane Configurations | \% | 中 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | \% | 44 | 「 |  | $\uparrow$ |  |  | $\uparrow$ |  |
| Traffic Volume (veh/h) | 48 | 857 | 2 | 27 | 909 | 115 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 103 | 1 | 63 |
| Future Volume (veh/h) | 48 | 857 | 2 | 27 | 909 | 115 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 103 | 1 | 63 |
| Initial Q (Qb), veh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ped-Bike Adj(A_pbT) | 1.00 |  | 1.00 | 1.00 |  | 1.00 | 1.00 |  | 1.00 | 1.00 |  | 1.00 |
| Parking Bus, Adj | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Work Zone On Approach |  | No |  |  | No |  |  | No |  |  | No |  |
| Adj Sat Flow, veh/h/ln | 1900 | 1900 | 1900 | 1900 | 1900 | 1900 | 1900 | 1900 | 1900 | 1900 | 1900 | 1900 |
| Adj Flow Rate, veh/h | 51 | 902 | 2 | 28 | 957 | 121 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 108 | 1 | 66 |
| Peak Hour Factor | 0.95 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 0.95 |
| Percent Heavy Veh, \% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cap, veh/h | 428 | 2755 | 6 | 496 | 2692 | 1201 | 0 | 0 | 222 | 185 | 7 | 77 |
| Arrive On Green | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.14 |
| Sat Flow, veh/h | 532 | 3695 | 8 | 626 | 3610 | 1610 | 0 | 0 | 1610 | 877 | 52 | 562 |
| Grp Volume(v), veh/h | 51 | 441 | 463 | 28 | 957 | 121 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 175 | 0 | 0 |
| Grp Sat Flow(s),veh/h/ln | 532 | 1805 | 1899 | 626 | 1805 | 1610 | 0 | 0 | 1610 | 1491 | 0 | 0 |
| Q Serve(g_s), s | 3.3 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 1.4 | 8.3 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 9.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Cycle Q Clear(g_c), s | 11.6 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 8.8 | 8.3 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 10.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Prop In Lane | 1.00 |  | 0.00 | 1.00 |  | 1.00 | 0.00 |  | 1.00 | 0.62 |  | 0.38 |
| Lane Grp Cap(c), veh/h | 428 | 1346 | 1416 | 496 | 2692 | 1201 | 0 | 0 | 222 | 270 | 0 | 0 |
| V/C Ratio(X) | 0.12 | 0.33 | 0.33 | 0.06 | 0.36 | 0.10 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.05 | 0.65 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Avail Cap(c_a), veh/h | 428 | 1346 | 1416 | 496 | 2692 | 1201 | 0 | 0 | 519 | 545 | 0 | 0 |
| HCM Platoon Ratio | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Upstream Filter(I) | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Uniform Delay (d), s/veh | 6.0 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 5.3 | 4.0 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 33.7 | 37.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Incr Delay (d2), s/veh | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Initial Q Delay(d3),s/veh | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| \%ile BackOfQ(95\%),veh/ln | 0.6 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 0.3 | 3.5 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 6.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Unsig. Movement Delay, s/veh |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LnGrp Delay(d),s/veh | 6.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 5.6 | 4.3 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 33.7 | 38.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| LnGrp LOS | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | C | D | A | A |
| Approach Vol, veh/h |  | 955 |  |  | 1106 |  |  | 12 |  |  | 175 |  |
| Approach Delay, s/veh |  | 4.6 |  |  | 4.3 |  |  | 33.7 |  |  | 38.9 |  |
| Approach LOS |  | A |  |  | A |  |  | C |  |  | D |  |
| Timer - Assigned Phs |  | 2 |  | 4 |  | 6 |  | 8 |  |  |  |  |
| Phs Duration (G+Y+Rc), $s$ |  | 73.1 |  | 16.9 |  | 73.1 |  | 16.9 |  |  |  |  |
| Change Period (Y+Rc), s |  | 6.0 |  | 4.5 |  | 6.0 |  | 4.5 |  |  |  |  |
| Max Green Setting (Gmax), s |  | 50.5 |  | 29.0 |  | 50.5 |  | 29.0 |  |  |  |  |
| Max Q Clear Time (g_c + I1), s |  | 13.6 |  | 12.3 |  | 10.8 |  | 2.6 |  |  |  |  |
| Green Ext Time (p_c), s |  | 0.8 |  | 0.2 |  | 1.1 |  | 0.0 |  |  |  |  |
| Intersection Summary |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| HCM 6th Ctrl Delay |  |  | 7.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| HCM 6th LOS |  |  | A |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |










HCM 6th Signalized Intersection Summary
1: Via Rivera \& Hawthorne Blvd Weekday PM Peak Hour

|  | 4 | $\rightarrow$ |  | 7 |  | 4 | 4 | 4 | \% |  | $\downarrow$ | $\downarrow$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Movement | EBL | EBT | EBR | WBL | WBT | WBR | NBL | NBT | NBR | SBL | SBT | SBR |
| Lane Configurations | ${ }^{1}$ | 中6 |  | ${ }_{8}$ | 44 | 「 |  | \$ |  |  | $\ddagger$ |  |
| Traffic Volume (veh/h) | 50 | 635 | 4 | 8 | 752 | 77 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 80 | 0 | 23 |
| Future Volume (veh/h) | 50 | 635 | 4 | 8 | 752 | 77 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 80 | 0 | 23 |
| Initial Q (Qb), veh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ped-Bike Adj(A_pbT) | 1.00 |  | 1.00 | 1.00 |  | 1.00 | 1.00 |  | 1.00 | 1.00 |  | 1.00 |
| Parking Bus, Adj | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Work Zone On Approach |  | No |  |  | No |  |  | No |  |  | No |  |
| Adj Sat Flow, veh/h/ln | 1900 | 1900 | 1900 | 1900 | 1900 | 1900 | 1900 | 1900 | 1900 | 1900 | 1900 | 1900 |
| Adj Flow Rate, veh/h | 53 | 668 | 4 | 8 | 792 | 81 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 84 | 0 | 24 |
| Peak Hour Factor | 0.95 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 0.95 |
| Percent Heavy Veh, \% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cap, veh/h | 550 | 2901 | 17 | 657 | 2847 | 1270 | 0 | 0 | 153 | 172 | 3 | 30 |
| Arrive On Green | 0.79 | 0.79 | 0.79 | 0.79 | 0.79 | 0.79 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.00 | 0.09 |
| Sat Flow, veh/h | 645 | 3679 | 22 | 778 | 3610 | 1610 | 0 | 0 | 1610 | 1063 | 27 | 312 |
| Grp Volume(v), veh/h | 53 | 328 | 344 | 8 | 792 | 81 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 108 | 0 | 0 |
| Grp Sat Flow(s),veh/h/ln | 645 | 1805 | 1896 | 778 | 1805 | 1610 | 0 | 0 | 1610 | 1402 | 0 | 0 |
| Q Serve(g_s), s | 2.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 0.2 | 5.3 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Cycle Q Clear(g_c), s | 7.5 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 5.3 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 6.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Prop In Lane | 1.00 |  | 0.01 | 1.00 |  | 1.00 | 0.00 |  | 1.00 | 0.78 |  | 0.22 |
| Lane Grp Cap(c), veh/h | 550 | 1423 | 1495 | 657 | 2847 | 1270 | 0 | 0 | 153 | 204 | 0 | 0 |
| V/C Ratio(X) | 0.10 | 0.23 | 0.23 | 0.01 | 0.28 | 0.06 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.07 | 0.53 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Avail Cap(c_a), veh/h | 550 | 1423 | 1495 | 657 | 2847 | 1270 | 0 | 0 | 519 | 537 | 0 | 0 |
| HCM Platoon Ratio | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Upstream Filter(I) | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Uniform Delay (d), s/veh | 3.6 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 37.1 | 40.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Incr Delay (d2), s/veh | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Initial Q Delay(d3),s/veh | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| \%ile BackOfQ(95\%),veh/ln | 0.4 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Unsig. Movement Delay, s/veh |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LnGrp Delay(d),s/veh | 3.9 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 37.2 | 40.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| LnGrp LOS | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | D | D | A | A |
| Approach Vol, veh/h |  | 725 |  |  | 881 |  |  | 11 |  |  | 108 |  |
| Approach Delay, s/veh |  | 2.9 |  |  | 2.8 |  |  | 37.2 |  |  | 40.9 |  |
| Approach LOS |  | A |  |  | A |  |  | D |  |  | D |  |
| Timer - Assigned Phs |  | 2 |  | 4 |  | 6 |  | 8 |  |  |  |  |
| Phs Duration (G+Y+Rc), s |  | 77.0 |  | 13.0 |  | 77.0 |  | 13.0 |  |  |  |  |
| Change Period (Y+Rc), s |  | 6.0 |  | 4.5 |  | 6.0 |  | 4.5 |  |  |  |  |
| Max Green Setting (Gmax), s |  | 50.5 |  | 29.0 |  | 50.5 |  | 29.0 |  |  |  |  |
| Max Q Clear Time (g_c+I1), s |  | 9.5 |  | 8.9 |  | 7.3 |  | 2.6 |  |  |  |  |
| Green Ext Time (p_c), s |  | 0.6 |  | 0.1 |  | 0.8 |  | 0.0 |  |  |  |  |
| Intersection Summary |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| HCM 6th Ctrl Delay |  |  | 5.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| HCM 6th LOS |  |  | A |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |






| Intersection |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Int Delay，s／veh | 2.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Movement | EBL | EBT | EBR | WBL | WBT | WBR | NBL | NBT | NBR | SBL | SBT | SBR |
| Lane Configurations |  | $\uparrow$ | 「 |  | $\uparrow$ | 「 | ${ }^{*}$ | 个 |  | ${ }^{*}$ | $\uparrow$ |  |
| Traffic Vol，veh／h | 39 | 883 | 4 | 23 | 528 | 44 | 15 | 2 | 37 | 48 | 0 | 29 |
| Future Vol，veh／h | 39 | 883 | 4 | 23 | 528 | 44 | 15 | 2 | 37 | 48 | 0 | 29 |
| Conflicting Peds，\＃／hr | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sign Control | Free | Free | Free | Free | Free | Free | Stop | Stop | Stop | Stop | Stop | Stop |
| RT Channelized | － | － | None | － | － | None | － | － | None | － |  | None |
| Storage Length | － | － | 145 | － | － | 225 | 58 | － | － | 95 | － | － |
| Veh in Median Storage，\＃ | \＃ | 0 | － | － | 0 | － | － | 1 | － | － | 1 | － |
| Grade，\％ | － | 0 | － | － | 0 | － | － | 0 | － | － | 0 | － |
| Peak Hour Factor | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| Heavy Vehicles，\％ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mvmt Flow | 41 | 929 | 4 | 24 | 556 | 46 | 16 | 2 | 39 | 51 | 0 | 31 |




| Major/Minor M | Major1 |  | Major2 |  | Minor2 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Conflicting Flow All | 610 | 0 | - | 0 | 1673 | 554 |  |
| Stage 1 | - | - | - | - | 554 | - |  |
| Stage 2 | - | - | - | - | 1119 | - |  |
| Critical Hdwy | 4.1 | - | - | - | 6.4 | 6.2 |  |
| Critical Hdwy Stg 1 | - | - | - | - | 5.4 | - |  |
| Critical Hdwy Stg 2 | - | - | - | - | 5.4 | - |  |
| Follow-up Hdwy | 2.2 | - | - | - | 3.5 | 3.3 |  |
| Pot Cap-1 Maneuver | 979 | - | - | - | 106 | 536 |  |
| Stage 1 | - | - | - | - | 580 | - |  |
| Stage 2 | - | - | - | - | 315 | - |  |
| Platoon blocked, \% |  | - | - | - |  |  |  |
| Mov Cap-1 Maneuver | 979 | - | - | - | 95 | 536 |  |
| Mov Cap-2 Maneuver | - | - | - | - | 173 | - |  |
| Stage 1 | - | - | - | - | 521 | - |  |
| Stage 2 | - | - | - | - | 315 | - |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Approach | EB |  | WB |  | SB |  |  |
| HCM Control Delay, s | S 0.9 |  | 0 |  | 20.3 |  |  |
| HCM LOS |  |  |  |  | C |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Minor Lane/Major Mvmt |  | EBL | EBT | WBT | WBRSBLn1 SBLn2 |  |  |
| Capacity (veh/h) |  | 979 | - | - | - | 173 | 536 |
| HCM Lane V/C Ratio |  | 0.101 | - | - | - | 0.268 | 0.151 |
| HCM Control Delay (s) |  | 9.1 | - | - | - | 33.2 | 12.9 |
| HCM Lane LOS |  | A | - | - | - | D | B |
| HCM 95th \%tile Q(veh) |  | 0.3 | - | - | - | 1 | 0.5 |

## Appendix H

 Abalone Cove Sewer Capacity Report
## Abalone Cove Sewer Capacity Report

The Abalone Cove Sewer System is defined as the area included in the City's Redevelopment Agency sewer system improvements constructed in 2000/2001, within the Abalone Cove HOA, as shown in Exhibit 1. Parcels adjacent to that sewer system collection area have not been included in this capacity evaluation.

The overall Abalone Cove sewer system includes 114 existing connections, and 66 future connections form currently vacant lots, for a total of 180 parcels. Sewer connections consist of conventional gravity laterals tributary to gravity mains, as well as individual grinder pumps with low pressure/small diameter force mains tributary to gravity mains.

As summarized in the Abalone Cove Sewer Needs Assessment, equivalent residential units (ERU) have an average dry weather flow (ADWF) generation of 260 gallons per day (gpd). To analyze peak wet weather flows (PWWF) for the parcels connected with gravity laterals, a peaking factor of 4.0 has been applied, for a PWWF of 1,040 gpd per ERU. This peaking factor accounts for the diurnal variation in flow, as well as inflow and infiltration into the gravity pipes.

The flows from parcels connected by grinder pumps do not have the same peaking factor; however, they are instead regulated by the pumping rate of the unit, which is 11 gallons per minute (gpm), or $15,840 \mathrm{gpd}$. The grinder pump vendor, E-One, has evaluated the simultaneous operations of individual grinder pumps within developments, and developed a statistical model to predict the expected number of pumps operating at the same time. This number of simultaneous pumps, each at 11 gpm , constitutes the PWWF from this type of subarea.

The Abalone Cove sewer system includes three lift stations to serve various low areas within the development. All flows are eventually conveyed by gravity to the Abalone Cove Lift Station located on Palos Verdes Drive, which pumps to a regional City lift station. The service areas are summarized in Table 1, and shown in Exhibit 2.

Table 1. Existing and Future Flow Estimates

| SUBAREA | Grinder Pump |  | Gravity |  | TOTALS |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | PWWF |  | PWWF |  |  |
|  | Parcels | (gpd) | Parcels | (gpd) | Parcels | PWWF (gpd) |
| UPPER SWEETBAY |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Existing | 2 | 31,680 | 6 | 6,240 | 8 | 37,920 |
| Future | 2 | 15,840 | 2 | 2,080 | 4 | 17,920 |
| SUBTOTAL | 4 | 47,520 | 8 | 8,320 | 12 | 55,840 |
| LOWER SWEETBAY |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Existing | - | - | 9 | 9,360 | 9 | 9,360 |
| Future | - | - | 4 | 4,160 | 4 | 4,160 |
| SUBTOTAL | - | - | 13 | 13,520 | 13 | 13,520 |
| THYME |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Existing | 2 | 31,680 | 10 | 10,400 | 12 | 42,080 |
| Future | 2 | 31,680 | 1 | 1,040 | 3 | 32,720 |
| SUBTOTAL | 4 | 63,360 | 11 | 11,440 | 15 | 74,800 |
| ABALONE COVE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Existing | 47 | 260 | 38 | 39,520 | 85 | 39,780 |
| Future | 2 | 260 | 53 | 55,120 | 55 | 55,380 |
| SUBTOTAL | 49 | 520 | 91 | 94,640 | 140 | 95,160 |
| TOTAL EXISTING | 51 | 63,620 | 63 | 65,520 | 114 | 129,140 |
| TOTAL FUTURE | 6 | 47,780 | 60 | 62,400 | 66 | 110,180 |
| TOTAL ABALONE COVE | 57 | 111,400 | 123 | 127,920 | 180 | 239,320 |
| Gravity Main PWWF Per Parcel: | 260 | ADWF x | 4.0 | PF = | 1,040 | PWWF (gpd) |
| Grinder Pump PWWF Per Parcel: | 11 |  | gpm p | pump $=$ | 15,840 | PWWF (gpd) |

* Simultaneous pumps per E-One Analysis

The capacities of the four lift stations have been estimated using the total dynamic head (TDH) reported at each, the shaft horsepower of the motors, and an assumed $65 \%$ pump efficiency, as summarized in Table 2.

Table 2. Abalone Cove Lift Station Capacities

| LIFT STATION | HP | TDH (ft) | CAPACITY <br> (One Pump, GPD) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| Upper Sweetbay LS | $71 / 2$ | 29 | 864,000 |
| Lower Sweetbay LS | 10 | 74 | 504,000 |
| Thyme LS | $71 / 2$ | 60 | 432,000 |
| Abalone Cove LS | 10 | 68 | 540,000 |

The capacities of the sewer system components relative to the projected flows are summarized in Table 3.

Table 3. Abalone Cove Sewer System Component Capacities

| COMPONENT | CAPACITY (GPD) | PEAK FLOW (GPD) | ADEQUACY |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | :---: |
| Low Pressure FM: 1.5 to 3-in | 31,680 to 158,400 | 31,680 to 158,400 | Yes |
| Upper Sweetbay LS | 864,000 | 55,840 | Yes |
| Lower Sweetbay LS | 504,000 | 13,520 | Yes |
| Thyme LS | 432,000 | 74,800 | Yes |
| Abalone Cove LS | 540,000 | 239,320 | Yes |
| Gravity Sewers: $8-$ in | 480,000 (at $0.5 \%$ slope) | 239,320 | Yes |

The grinder pump/low pressure force main systems are evaluated on the capacity of the force mains, with 5.0 feet per second ( fps ) used as the maximum allowable velocity. The various numbers of grinder pumps potentially connected to the 1.5 -in to 3.0 -in force mains result in projected flows within the 5 fps range.

The four lift stations as configured have adequate capacity for potential future flows, as do the gravity collector sewers.


## Environment One Corporation

## Pressure Sewer Preliminary

Cost and Design Analysis
For
Rancho Palos Verdes Abalone Cove Sewer System

## Prepared For:

NV5
9890 Irvine Center Dr.
Irvine
CA 92618
USA
Tel: 949-585-0477
Fax:
Prepared By: NV5
March 1, 2019

# Rancho Palos Verdes <br> Abalone Cove Sewer System 

## Prepared by : NV5

On: March 1, 2019

## Notes:

Pumps for
Zone 1 - Vanderlip Estates
Zone 2- Pomegranate To Sweetbay
Zone 3 - Narcissa
Zone 4 - Figtree and Narcissa

# PRELIMINARY PRESSURE SEWER - PIPE SIZING AND BRANCH ANALYSIS 

Prepared By:
NV5

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Zone } \\ \text { Number } \end{gathered}$ | Connects to Zone | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Number } \\ \text { of Pumps } \\ \text { in Zone } \end{array}$ | Accum Pumps in Zone | Gals/day per Pump | Max Flow Per Pump (gpm) | $\begin{gathered} \operatorname{Max} \\ \text { Sim Ops } \end{gathered}$ | Max Flow (GPM) | Pipe Size (inches) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Max } \\ & \text { (Velocity } \\ & (\text { FPS) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Length of Main } \\ & \text { this Zone } \end{aligned}$ | Friction Lo Factor (ft/100 ft) | Friction Loss This Zone | Accum Fric Loss (feet) | Max Main Elevation | $\underset{\text { Elevation }}{\text { Minimum Pump }}$ | Static He (feet) | otal ynamic Head (ft) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| This spreadsheet was calculated using pipe diameters for: SDR21PVC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Friction loss calculations were based on a Constant for inside roughness "C" of: 150 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1.00 | 1.00 | 10 | 10 | 260 | 11.00 | 4 | 44.00 | 2.50 | 2.66 | 600.00 | 1.04 | 6.23 | 6.23 | 10.00 | 0.00 | 10.00 | 16.23 |
| 2.00 | 2.00 | 3 | 3 | 260 | 11.00 | 2 | 22.00 | 1.50 | 3.04 | 1,500.00 | 2.15 | 32.27 | 32.27 | 30.00 | 0.00 | 30.00 | 62.27 |
| 3.00 | 3.00 | 6 | 6 | 260 | 11.00 | 3 | 33.00 | 2.00 | 2.92 | 1,000.00 | 1.54 | 15.43 | 15.43 | 30.00 | 0.00 | 30.00 | 45.43 |
| 4.00 | 4.00 | 20 | 20 | 260 | 11.00 | 5 | 55.00 | 3.00 | 2.24 | 1,800.00 | 0.60 | 10.86 | 10.86 | 78.00 | 0.00 | 78.00 | 88.86 |

# PRELIMINARY PRESSURE SEWER - ACCUMULATED RETENTION TIME(HR) 

Rancho Palos Verdes
Abalone Cove Sewer System




[^0]:    Reviewing Agencies

    Resources Agency; Cal Fire; Central Valley Flood Protection Board; Office of Historic Preservation; Department of Parks and Recreation; Department of Water Resources; Department of Fish and Game, Region 5; Office of Emergency Management Agency, California; Native American Heritage Commission; California Highway Patrol; Caltrans, District 7; Regional Water Quality Control Board, Region 4

[^1]:    This list is current only as of the date of this document.

[^2]:    This Iist is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans for consultation purposes with regard to cultural resources impact by the proposed SCH\#2010121073; CEQA Notice of Preparation (NOP); draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) for the Zone 2 Landslide Morotorium Ordinance Revisions; City of Rancho Palos Verdes; Los Angeles County, California.

[^3]:    ${ }^{1}$ In 2008, coastal populations of the cactus wren north of southern Orange County were deemed distinct from those in southern Orange County (termed C. b. sandiegensis) by the most recent publication of California Bird Species of Special Concern (Shuford and Gardali 2008). However, this view is not widely held within the ornithological community, and due to their extreme isolation and a life history that is essentially identical with coastal-slope populations to the south into San Diego County, we, as well as regulatory agencies like the Calif. Dept. of Fish and Game (CDFG; L. Comrack, pers. comm., April 2008), treat the Palos Verdes birds as a sensitive species under state law. In addition, CDFG requires that all playback surveys for the cactus wren in coastal-slope Los Angeles Co. (and Ventura Co.) be conducted under a Memorandum of Understanding reserved for special-status species.
    ${ }^{2}$ We elected not to survey Vista del Norte in 2018; we have not detected either target species in the 10+ years of focal surveys on the peninsula, and there are no verifiable records of either from this reserve (e.g., www.ebird.org), and virtually no coastal sage scrub.

[^4]:    ${ }^{3}$ The 2006 preserve-wide surveys had used a 3-visit protocol; a reduction in effort for 2009 and 2012 was made per the NCCP guidelines for RPV.

[^5]:    ${ }^{4}$ Actual time surveying: 39:16
    ${ }^{5}$ Actual time surveying: 46:58

[^6]:    ${ }^{7}$ Filiorum was not censused prior to 2012; 10 territories of cactus wrens were detected on Filiorum in 2012 (preserve-wide total: 48).
    ${ }^{8}$ Assuming two adults per territory. Note that Dudek (2007) conducted three visits during the 2006 survey, while subsequent surveys made two.

[^7]:    ${ }^{9}$ A pair of cactus wrens were recorded here during the February survey ( 23 Feb. 2018); however, they were not observed during the subsequent survey (24 May 2018), and no reports beyond March 2018 have been entered into eBird.
    ${ }^{10}$ We base these insights on our own combined 70 year of birding/surveying experience in the Los Angeles region, and on conversations over the years with local biologists who have also worked with cactus wrens, including Dana Kamada, Barbara Kus, Milan Mitrovich, Kristine Preston, Tom Ryan, and Trish Smith.

[^8]:    ${ }^{11}$ The far eastern area of the reserve adjacent to Portuguese Bend is no longer part of the Nature Preserve, yet had at least one bird in 2006, was graded in 2009, and had recovered enough to support at least one territory in 2012. So, it is possible another pair was present here in 2018. Elsewhere on the reserve, again in 2018 essentially none of the archery range area appeared suitable for gnatcatcher, either because of vegetation clearing or due to drought causing the scrub to be extremely sparse.
    ${ }^{12}$ While vegetation was not quantitatively measured or assessed, the stands of cactus here were fairly short (i.e., 1 -meter tall or lower), did not cover large, impenetrable blocks (as at Filiorum Reserve, for example), and appear to have shrunk in extent, based on "standing dead" individuals observed.

[^9]:    14 "Gnatcatcher sp." flew across trail (twice), called once (equivocal as to species), and vanished.

[^10]:    ${ }^{1}$ Changes to the Inventory as published on CNPS website: http://www.cnps.org/programs/Rare_Plant/inventory/changes/changes_accepted.htm.

[^11]:    ${ }^{2}$ Recently reclassified as Neotoma bryanti intermedia.

[^12]:    TOTAL VOLUME THIS HYDROGRAPH $=$ 197.98(Ac.Ft)

[^13]:    ${ }^{1} 2010$ Congestion Management Program for Los Angeles County, Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority, October 2010.

[^14]:    ${ }^{2}$ City of Rancho Palos Verdes General Plan Update Traffic Impact Analysis, August 15, 2017.

[^15]:    ${ }^{3}$ Source: Highway Capacity Manual $6^{\text {th }}$ Edition, Transportation Research Board, 2016.

[^16]:    ${ }^{4}$ Institute of Transportation Engineers Trip Generation Manual, $10^{\text {th }}$ Edition, 2017.

[^17]:    ［a］Reported control delay values in seconds per vehicle．For two－way stop controlled intersections，reported control delay values represent the delays associated with the most constrained approach of the intersection．
    Signalized Intersection Levels of Service are based on the following criteria：

[^18]:    [a] Roadway capacity based on roadway classification and capacities outlined in the City of Rancho Palos Verdes General Plan Update Traffic Impact Analysis, August 2017.
    [b] Average Daily Traffic Volumes obtained from the City of Rancho Palos Verdes General Plan Update Traffic Impact Analysis, August 2017. An ambient growth rate of $0.60 \%$ per year was assumed to derive the year 2018 existing conditions.
    [c] Represents related projects trips based on Table 6-1.
    volumes based on the 2010 CMP for Los Angeles County document.
    [f] Derived by combining the future pre-project traffic volumes and the proposed project volumes.
    [g] According to the City of Rancho Palos Verdes General Plan Update, the City of Rancho Palos Verdes considers LOS D as the minimum level of service standard for roadway segments.

[^19]:    [a] It is estimated that two vehicles per residential unit would be used during evacuation. Note that this is a conservative assumption as
    not every residential unit would be occupied during evacuation. A total of 86 and 79 homes are expected to evacuate via the Narcissa Drive and Peppertree Drive gateways, respectively.
    [b] The forecast trips were separated into three five-minute intervals in which $30 \%$ of the total number of vehicles evacuate in the first five minutes, $50 \%$ evacuate in the next five minutes, and $20 \%$ evacuate in the next five minutes. The five-minute intervals were based on information documented in the "Modeling Small Area Evacuation: Can Existing Transportation Infrastructure Impede Public Safety", by Vehicle Intelligence \& Transportation Analysis Laboratory, University of California, Santa Barbara, April 2002.
    [c] An average of 74.9 cars per minute was used to determine the clearing time during evacuation. This average was based on the clearing
    times documented in the "Modeling Small Area Evacuation: Can Existing Transportation Infrastructure Impede Public Safety", by
    Vehicle Intelligence \& Transportation Analysis Laboratory, University of California, Santa Barbara, April 2002. It should be noted that the 74.9 cars per minute rate assumes traffic control and inbound traffic closures in the area.

