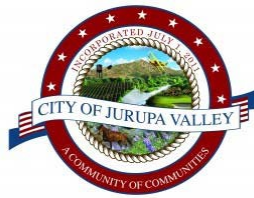


California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration Madone Collection Planned Residential Development

City of Jurupa Valley Master Application MA 21143

Tentative Tract Map (TTM) No. 38151
General Plan Amendment (GPA) No. 21003
Change of Zone (CZ) No. 21004



Lead Agency

City of Jurupa Valley
8930 Limonite Avenue
Jurupa Valley, CA 92509
Contact: Thomas Gorham, Principal Planner
(951) 332-6464 ext. 215
tgorham@jurupavalley.org

Prepared By

Ernest Perea
City of Jurupa Valley, CEQA Administrator
eperea@jurupavalley.org

Applicant:

TK Management Services, L.L.C.
Kevin Kent
449 W. Foothill Blvd. #104
Glendora, CA 91741
(626) 808-5067

September 09, 2022

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Available online at: <https://www.jurupavalley.org/DocumentCenter/Index/68>

Appendix A	<i>Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Emissions Estimate Tables for the TTM No. 38151 Madone Collections, LSA, October 5, 2021</i>
Appendix B	<i>Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan Consistency Analysis and Biology Report, LSA Associates, Inc., October, 2021</i>
Appendix C	<i>Cultural Resources Assessment, TTM NO. 38151 Madone Collections, LSA Associates, Inc., dated October 2021</i>
Appendix D	<i>Preliminary Geotechnical Investigation and Water Infiltration Test Report, Converse Consultants, April 22, 2021</i>
Appendix E	<i>Preliminary Drainage Study; Encompass Associates, Inc., May 6, 2021</i>
Appendix F	<i>Preliminary WQMP, Encompass Associates, Inc; April 30, 2021.</i>
Appendix G	<i>Water and Sewer Will Serve Letter, Jurupa Community Services District, October 25, 2021</i>
Appendix H	<i>Noise and Vibration Impact Analysis, prepared by LSA, dated October 5, 2021.</i>
Appendix I	<i>TTM No. 38151 Madone Collection (MA21143) Trip Generation and Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) Analysis, LSA Associates, Inc., dated August 28, 2022</i>
Appendix J	<i>VMT Mitigation Workbook Madone Collection Residential Project, City of Jurupa Valley, dated August 25, 2022</i>

1.0 Finding

Based on this initial evaluation:	
I find that the proposed use COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be recommended for adoption.	☐
I find that although the proposal 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 Applicant. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be recommended for adoption.	☒
I find that the proposal MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.	☐
I find that the proposal MAY have a significant effect(s) 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 if the effect is a “potentially significant impact” or “potentially significant unless mitigated.” An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.	☐
I find that although the proposed Project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effect (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, pursuant to all applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures are imposed upon the proposed Project, nothing further is required.	☐

		City of Jurupa Valley
Signature		Agency
Joe Perez, Community Development Director		September 09, 2022
Printed Name/Title		Date

2.0-Introduction

2.1-Purpose of the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires that, for a project that is not exempt from CEQA, a preliminary analysis of the proposed project be conducted to determine whether a Negative Declaration, a Mitigated Negative Declaration, or an Environmental Impact Report should be prepared for the project. This preliminary analysis is called an “Initial Study.” Based on the Initial Study prepared for this Project, the City of Jurupa Valley Planning Department is recommending that a Mitigated Negative Declaration be adopted for this Project by the City Council. A Mitigated Negative Declaration is a written statement by the City that the Initial Study identified potentially significant environmental effects of the Project, but the Project is revised or mitigation measures are required to eliminate or mitigate impacts to less than significant levels.

2.2- Environmental Impacts Requiring Mitigation

Table 2-1 identifies the environmental impacts that require mitigation. All other topics either have “No Impact” or a “Less than Significant Impact” as identified throughout this Initial Study.

Table 2.1 Summary of Environmental Impacts Requiring Mitigation

Environmental Topic Section	Description of Impact	Mitigation Measure
4.4 (a) Biological Resources	Grading and Vegetation removal may impact nesting birds protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, Burrowing Owl, Bat population, and Crotch Bumble Bee.	BIO-1: . Burrowing Owl Protection. 30-day preconstruction burrowing owl survey is required BIO-2: Nesting Bird Protection. Vegetation clearing and ground disturbance shall be prohibited during the migratory bird nesting season (February 1 through October 1), unless a migratory bird nesting survey is completed
4.5 (b) Cultural Resources	Sub-surface archaeological resources may be encountered during ground disturbance.	CR-1: Archaeological Monitoring is required. CR-2: Archaeological Treatment Plan. If resource is significant, an archaeological treatment plan is required. CR-2: Final Report
4.7 (f) Geology and Soils	Sub-surface archaeological resources may be encountered during ground disturbance.	GEO-1: Paleontological Inadvertent Discovery. Stop work and resource to be evaluated by a Paleontologist. GEO-2: Paleontological Treatment Plan. If resource is

Environmental Topic Section	Description of Impact	Mitigation Measure
		significant, a paleontological treatment plan is required.
4.13 (a) Noise	Construction noise will impact adjacent residences.	NOI-1: Requires construction noise mitigation measure notes be placed on grading plans.
4.17 () Transportation	Developments impact on increase traffic volumes.	VMT-1: Electrical Vehicle Charging VMT-2: Sidewalk Connections VMT-3: High Destination Accessibility VMT-4: Traffic Calming and Safety Measures VMT-5: Improve Transit (Bus Shelter)
4.18 (b) Tribal Cultural Resources	Sub-surface tribal cultural resources may be encountered during ground disturbance.	TCR-1 through TCR-3 Requires monitoring during ground disturbance and treatment plan if significant resources are found.
4.19 (a) Utilities and Service Systems	Undergrounding of utilities and service systems may impact Biological, Cultural, Paleontological, Tribal Cultural Resources, and generate excessive noise.	Mitigation Measures BIO-1, BIO-2, CR-1, CR-2, CR-3, GEO-1, GEO-2, NOI-1, VMT-1 through VMT-5 and TCR 1 through TCR-3 are required.

A more detailed description of the mitigation measures can be found in Section 5.0-*Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program* of this document.

2.3 -Public Review of the Document

This Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration and a Notice of Intent to adopt the Mitigated Negative Declaration was distributed to the following entities for a 20-day public review period.

- 1) Direct mailing (or emailed) to owners or occupants of contiguous property and organizations and individuals who have previously requested such notice in writing to the City of Jurupa Valley;
- 2) Responsible and trustee agencies (public agencies that have a level of discretionary approval over some component of the proposed Project); and
- 3) The Riverside County Clerk.

According to CEQA Guidelines §15204(b), in reviewing this Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration, persons and public agencies should focus on the proposed finding that the Project will not have a significant effect on the environment. If persons and public agencies believe that the Project may have a significant effect, they should: 1) Identify the specific effect, 2) Explain why they believe the effect would occur, and 3) Explain why they believe the effect would be significant.

Comments are to be submitted to:

City of Jurupa Valley
8930 Limonite Avenue
Jurupa Valley, CA 92509
Contact: Thomas Gorham, Principal Planner
(951) 332-6464
tgorham@jurupavalley.org

3.0-Project Description/Environmental Setting

3.1 – Project Location

The Project site is located on approximately 6.92 acres at 7586 Jurupa Road. The site is located on the south side of Jurupa Road, with Camino Real to the east, Camino Real Elementary School to the south, residential uses to the west and northeast, and Patriot High School to the northwest. The Project site is identified by the following Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 183-030-014. (See Figure 3.1- *Vicinity Location Map and Aerial Photo* and Figure 3.2- *Lot Layout*).

3.2 -Project Description

General Plan Amendment (GPA) 21003and Change of Zone (CZ) No. 21004

The Project proposes a General Plan Amendment to change the land use designation from LDR (Country Neighborhood) to MDR (Medium Density Residential), a change of zone (CZ) from A-1 (Light Agriculture) to R-4 (Planned Development) and a tentative tract map to subdivide 6.92 acres into 35 lots for single-family detached houses. The Project will include recreational area park, dog park, walking trails, exercise stations, tot lot, Gazebo and BBQ areas, and sitting areas. The R-4 zone allows for lot sizes of a minimum overall site area of 6,000 square-feet for each dwelling unit and a minimum lot area of 3,500 square-feet.

3.3-Proposed Improvements

Street Improvements and Access

Internal Streets

Proposed internal streets will be private roads. Dedication at entrance to accommodate public improvements will be required (i.e., curb ramps).

Camino Real

Camino Real improvement recommendations include:

- North Bound: One 12-foot-wide left turn lane, one 12-foot wide through lane, one 13-foot through lane/right turn lane, and 8-foot shoulder (shoulder not required at intersection with Jurupa Road).

- South Bound: One 13-foot wide through lane, one 12-foot wide through lane, and 8-foot shoulder (shoulder not required at intersection with Jurupa Road).
- 6-foot-wide raised median for future UPRR gate assembly.
- 18-foot-wide west parkway.

Water and Sewer Improvements

Water Service

The Project will connect to the existing water service available from both the existing 18-inch waterline in Camino Real, an existing 8-inch waterline in Kirby Drive, or existing 12-inch and 24-inch waterlines north of Jurupa Road.

Sewer Service

The Project will connect to the existing sewer service available from the 8-inch diameter sewer line in Kirby Road.

Storm Drainage Improvements

The Project's drainage plan includes a series of storm drains and pipes which divert storm water to an underground water quality and storm infiltration basin located at the southwest corner of the site, the infiltration basin with overflow to the existing flood control storm drain south of the property.

3-4- Construction and Operational Characteristics

Construction

Construction of the Project is expected to take approximately 42 months (3.5 years). Estimated earthwork quantities include 4,000 cubic yards raw cut, 15,000 cubic yards raw fill, and approximately 11,000 cubic yards of soil import. Heavy equipment used for grading is estimated to require 1 excavator, 1 grader, 1 rubber tired dozer, and 3 tractors/loaders/backhoes. Heavy equipment used for building construction is estimated to require 1 crane, 3 forklifts, 3 tractors/loaders/backhoes, 1 generator set, and 1 welder.

During all phases of construction, all construction equipment and materials storage would occur within the Project site. No off-site staging area for trucks or equipment would be required during construction activities. To avoid or minimize temporary construction-related traffic impacts throughout site preparation and construction activities, the Project Applicant would be required to prepare and implement a City-approved construction traffic management plan.

Operations

Typical operations include vehicle trips from residents, visitors, and service and delivery vehicles and the operation of lawnmowers, leaf blowers, and maintenance equipment associated with single family residential neighborhoods.

Figure 3.1- Vicinity Location Map/Aerial Photo



Figure 3.2- Lot Layout



3.5-Environmental Setting

CEQA Guidelines §15125 establishes requirements for defining the environmental setting to which the environmental effects of a proposed project must be compared. The environmental setting is defined as “...the physical environmental conditions in the vicinity of the project, as they exist at the time the Notice of Preparation is published, or if no Notice of Preparation is published, at the time the environmental analysis is commenced...” (CEQA Guidelines §15125[a]). Because a Notice of Preparation was not required, the environmental setting for the Project is **May 2021**, which is the date that the Project’s environmental analysis commenced.

The Project site is highly disturbed due to continued disking and its urban residential setting, as well as a recent brush fire that occurred on the northern portion of the site. As a result of the disturbance by the crop production and disking, the vegetation on the project site is sparse and ruderal in nature. Vegetation communities on the site consists of ruderal disturbed vegetation and nonnative grasslands.

Dominant species within ruderal disturbed vegetation include Australian saltbush (*Atriplex semibaccata*), Russian-thistle (*Salsola tragus*), and mouse barley (*Hordeum murinum*). This includes areas recently burned in a brush fire. This land cover was the most abundant vegetation/land cover present on the site and occurs throughout most of the site. Dominant species within nonnative grassland areas include mouse barley, Australian saltbush, ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), and smilo grass (*Stipa miliacea* var. *miliacea*). This vegetation community was present throughout the southern portion of the project site.

Onsite and adjacent land uses, General Plan land use designations, and zoning classifications are shown in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Land Uses, General Plan Land Use Designations, and Zoning Classifications

Location	Current Land Use	General Plan Land Use Designation	Zoning
Site	Vacant land	LDR (Country Neighborhood)	A-1 (Light Agriculture)
North	Union Pacific Railroad Jurupa Road Patriot High School Residential	LDR (Country Neighborhood) PF (Public Facilities/Institutional) MDR (Medium Density Residential)	R-A-20000 (Residential Agriculture – 20000 sq. ft.) R-1 (Single Family Detached) A-1 (Light Agriculture)
South	Camino Real Elementary School	LDR (Country Neighborhood)	A-1 (Light Agriculture)
East	Camino Real Centennial Park	LDR (Country Neighborhood)	A-1 (Light Agriculture)
West	Residential	LDR (Country Neighborhood)	A-1 (Light Agriculture) R-A (Residential Agriculture)

Source: Field inspection, City of Jurupa Valley-General Plan Land Use Map August 2022, Google Earth Pro.

4.0-Environmental Analysis

The Project is evaluated based on its potential effect on twenty-one (21) environmental topics. Each of the above environmental topics are analyzed by responding to a series of questions pertaining to the impact of the Project on the particular topic. Based on the results of the Impact Analysis, the effects of the Project are then placed in one of the following four categories, which are each followed by a summary to substantiate the factual reasons why the impact was placed in a certain category.

Potentially Significant or Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Significant or potentially significant impact(s) have been identified or anticipated that cannot be mitigated to a level of insignificance. An Environmental Impact Report must therefore be prepared.	Potentially significant impact(s) have been identified or anticipated, but mitigation is possible to reduce the impact(s) to a less than significant category. Mitigation measures must then be identified.	No “significant” impact(s) identified or anticipated. Therefore, no mitigation is necessary.	No impact(s) identified or anticipated. Therefore, no mitigation is necessary.

Throughout the impact analysis in this Initial Study, reference is made to the following:

- **Plans, Policies, Programs (PPP)** – These include existing regulatory requirements such as plans, policies, or programs applied to the Project based on the basis of federal, state, or local law currently in place which effectively reduce environmental impacts. If applicable, they will be identified in the Analysis section for each topic.
- **Mitigation Measures (MM)** – These measures include requirements that are imposed where the impact analysis determines that implementation of the proposed Project would result in significant impacts. Mitigation measures are proposed to reduce impacts to less than significant levels in accordance with the requirements of CEQA.

If applicable to the analysis for a certain environmental topic, Plans, Policies, or Programs (PPP) were assumed and accounted for in the assessment of impacts for each issue area. Mitigation Measures were formulated only for those issue areas where the results of the impact analysis identified significant impacts. Both types of measures described above will be required to be implemented as part of the Project if so, indicated in the analysis.

4.1 Aesthetics

Threshold 4.1 (a). Would the Project:	Potentially Significant or Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?			✓	

Impact Analysis

Plans, Policies, and Programs

PPP 4.1-1 As required by Jurupa Valley Municipal Code sections 9.100.010, a development plan (called R-4 Zone - Planned Residential) that includes, but is not limited to, development standards for structures, pedestrian walks, recreation and other open areas, walls, landscaping, and plans and elevations of typical structures to indicate architectural type and construction standards.

PPP 4.1-2 As required by Jurupa Valley Municipal Code section 7.50.010, all utilities serving and within the Project site shall be placed underground unless exempted by this section.

The City's General Plan defines scenic vistas as "points or corridors that are accessible to the public and that provide a view of scenic areas and/or landscapes." Specifically, the City identifies publicly accessible vantage points of the Santa Ana River, Jurupa Mountains, and the Pedley Hills as scenic vistas¹.

From the Project site, the Santa Ana River is located approximately 2.5 miles south, the Jurupa Mountains are located approximately 0.90 miles north, and the Pedley Hills are located approximately 1 mile southwest.

The Project site provides limited views of the Jurupa Mountains and Pedley Hills. **PPP 4.1-1** and **4.2-2** above will limit building height and provide building setbacks between structures that would serve to limit blocking the existing views. Views of the Santa Ana River are not available because of intervening development, and topography. Based on the preceding analysis, public views of a scenic vista would not be significantly or permanently blocked with implementation of the Project.

¹ General Plan pps. 1-17 to 1-19.

Threshold 4.1 (b). Would the Project:	Potentially Significant or Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?				✓

Impact Analysis

According to the California Department of Transportation, the Project site is not located along a State scenic highway². Additionally, no trees, rock outcroppings, historic buildings or other kinds of scenic resources of significant value are located on the Project site. As such, there is no impact. In addition, according to the General Plan, the Project site is not located within or adjacent to a scenic corridor or roadway³.

Threshold 4.1 (c). Would the Project:	Potentially Significant or Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
If located in an Urbanized Area, conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?			✓	

Impact Analysis

According to Census 2010, the Project site is in the Riverside-San Bernardino, CA Urbanized Area⁴. As such, the Project is subject to the City's applicable regulations governing scenic quality.

Plans, Policies, and Programs

The following apply to the Project and would help reduce impacts related to scenic quality. These measures will be included in the Project's Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program to ensure compliance:

PPP 4.1-1 and PPP 4.1-2 shall apply.

The Planning Department has reviewed the *Madone Collection Development Plan* submitted by the Applicant and determined that all applicable design and development standards have been met.

²California Department of Transportation, State Scenic Highway Program, <https://dot.ca.gov/programs/design/lap-landscape-architecture-and-community-livability/lap-liv-i-scenic-highways>, accessed August, 2022.

³City of Jurupa Valley, *General Plan Conservation and Open Space Element*, Figure 4-23: Jurupa Valley scenic corridors and roadways

⁴United States Census Bureau, 2010 Census Urban Area Reference Maps, <https://www.census.gov/geographies/reference-maps/2010/geo/2010-census-urban-areas.html>, accessed August, 2022.

With implementation of **PPP 4.1-1** and **4.1-2**, the Project would not conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality.

Threshold 4.1 (d). Would the project:	Potentially Significant or Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Create a new source of substantial light or glare, which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?			✓	

The following apply to the Project and would help reduce impacts related to light and glare. These measures will be included in the Project's Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program to ensure compliance:

PPP 4.1-3 All outdoor lighting shall be designed and installed to comply with California Green Building Standard Code Section 5.106 or with a local ordinance lawfully enacted pursuant to California Green Building Standard Code Section 101.7, whichever is more stringent.

Outdoor Lighting and Glare

The Project would increase the amount of light in the area above what is being generated by the vacant site by directly adding new sources of illumination including security and decorative lighting for the proposed structures. With implementation of **PPP 4.1-3** and compliance with the City's Design Guidelines, impacts relating to light and glare are less than significant.

Building Material Glare

The primary exterior of the future structures will be typical of single-family detached housing and consist of non-reflective materials including stucco exterior and tile or metal roofing materials. Therefore, potential glare from the proposed Project is considered to be less than significant.

4.2 Agriculture Resources

Note: Because there are no forestry resources located in the City of Jurupa, the topic of Forestry Resources is not addressed.

Threshold 4.2 (a) Would the project:	Potentially Significant or Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?			✓	

Impact Analysis

The Project site is designated as “Urban and Built-Up Land” by the State Department of Conservation⁵. The Project site does not contain any lands designated as Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance as mapped by the State Department of Conservation Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program. In addition, no properties abutting the Project site are classified as Farmland. The City of Jurupa Valley’s General Plan considers agricultural land to be an appropriate use of land until such time as a property owner considers farming to be no longer economically viable which is why the General Plan designates agricultural land for eventual suburban and urban uses. Therefore, the proposed Project would not result in the conversion of any Farmland to non-agricultural use. Therefore, there are no impacts.

Threshold 4.2 (b) Would the project:	Potentially Significant or Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?			✓	

Impact Analysis

Agricultural Zoning

The current land use for the site is Country Neighborhood and zoning classification for the site is A-1 (Light Agriculture). The County Neighborhood designation and the A-1 zoning classification n

⁵California Department of Conservation, Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program, <https://databasin.org/datasets/b83ea1952fea44ac9fc62c60dd57fe48>, accessed August 30, 2022.

is intended single-family residential on larger lots or for limited agricultural uses. The primary agricultural land use designations in the City are Small Farm (RR) and Ranch (EDR). The primary agricultural zones are A-2 (Heavy Agriculture), and A-D (Agriculture-Dairy). Based on this, the site is not considered a primary agricultural zone.

The site is currently not being used for agricultural purposes. The Project is proposing a change of zone to R-4 (Planned Residential). The R-4 Zone is intended to allow development of subdivisions containing open areas that will be used for recreation purposes and is not considered a primary agriculture zone. Therefore, the Project would not conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use.

Williamson Act

A Williamson Act Contract enables private landowners to voluntarily enter contracts with local governments for the purpose of establishing agricultural preserves. According to the County of Riverside Map My County (RCIT), the site is not within an agricultural preserve.⁶ Existing surrounding uses include Patriot High School and residential development to the north, Camino Real Elementary School and residential development to the south, residential to the west and Centennial Park and residential to the to the east. Since the Project site does not have any current agricultural use and is not identified as farmland, implementation of the proposed Project will not convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland) as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use. The Project therefore will have no impacts on existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract.

Threshold 4.2 (c) Would the project:	Potentially Significant or Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use?				✓

Impact Analysis

The Project site is located in an area largely characterized by a mix of residential and school developments. There is no land being used primarily for agricultural purposes in the vicinity of the site; therefore, development of the site would not convert existing farmland to non-agricultural uses.

⁶ Riverside County Map My County (RCIT), Planning Layers Agricultural Preserves https://gis1.countyofriverside.us/Html5Viewer/?viewer=MMC_Public, accessed August 31, 2022.

4.3 Air Quality

The following analysis is based in part on the following technical memo: *Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Emissions Estimate Tables for the TTM No. 38151 Madone Collections*, LSA dated October 5, 2021, Appendix A to this Initial Study.

Background

Air Pollutants

Air Pollutants are the amounts of foreign and/or natural substances occurring in the atmosphere that may result in adverse effects to humans, animals, vegetation and/or materials. The Air Pollutants regulated by the SCAQMD are described below.⁷

Carbon Monoxide (CO). A colorless, odorless gas resulting from the incomplete combustion of hydrocarbon fuels. Over 80 percent of the CO emitted in urban areas is contributed by motor vehicles.

Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x). Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) is a byproduct of fuel combustion. The principal form of nitrogen oxide produced by combustion is nitric oxide (NO), but NO reacts quickly to form NO₂, creating the mixture of NO and NO₂ commonly called NO_x.

Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀): One type of particulate matter is the soot seen in vehicle exhaust. Fine particles — less than one-tenth the diameter of a human hair — pose a serious threat to human health, as they can penetrate deep into the lungs. PM can be a primary pollutant or a secondary pollutant from hydrocarbons, nitrogen oxides, and sulfur dioxides. Diesel exhaust is a major contributor to PM pollution.

Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂). A strong smelling, colorless gas that is formed by the combustion of fossil fuels. Power plants, which may use coal or oil high in sulfur content, can be major sources of SO₂.

Ozone: Ozone is formed when several gaseous pollutants react in the presence of sunlight. Most of these gases are emitted from vehicle tailpipe emissions.

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs): VOCs contribute to the formation of smog and/or may themselves be toxic. VOCs often have an odor and some examples include gasoline, alcohol and the solvents used in paints.

Federal and State Air Quality Standards

Under the federal Clean Air Act, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) establishes health-based air quality standards for the above-described air pollutants that all states must achieve. The California Clean Air Act also establishes requirements for cities and counties to meet.

South Coast Air Quality Management District Standards

⁷ <http://www.aqmd.gov/home/air-quality>

South Coast AQMD was created by the state legislature to facilitate compliance with the federal Clean Air Act and to implement the state air quality program. Toward that end, South Coast AQMD develops regulations designed to achieve these public health standards by reducing emissions from business and industry. The City of Jurupa Valley is located within the South Coast Air Basin which is under the jurisdiction of the South Coast AQMD. Table 4.3-1 describes the regional significance thresholds established by the South Coast AQMD to meet national and state air quality standards.

Table 4.3-1: South Coast Air Quality Management District Regional Significance Thresholds

Pollutant	Emissions (Construction) (pounds/day)	Emissions (Operational) (pounds/day)
NOx	100	55
VOC	75	55
PM10	150	150
PM2.5	55	55
SOx	150	150
CO	550	550

Source: South Coast Air Quality Management District CEQA Air Quality Significance Thresholds, March 2015.

Attainment Designation

An “attainment” designation for an area signifies that criteria pollutant concentrations did not exceed the established standard. In contrast to attainment, a “nonattainment” designation indicates that a criteria pollutant concentration has exceeded the established standard. Table 4.3-2 shows the attainment status of criteria pollutants in the South Coast Air Basin (SCAB).

Table 4.3-2: Attainment Status of Criteria Pollutants in the South Coast Air Basin

Criteria Pollutant	State Designation	Federal Designation
Ozone – 1-hour standard	Nonattainment	No Standard
Ozone – 8-hour standard	Nonattainment	Nonattainment
Respirable Particulate Matter (PM10)	Nonattainment	Attainment
Fine Particulate Matter (PM2.5)	Nonattainment	Nonattainment
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	Attainment	Unclassified/Attainment
Nitrogen Dioxide (NOx)	Attainment	Unclassified/Attainment
Sulfur Dioxide (SO2)	Unclassified /Attainment	Unclassified/Attainment
Lead	Attainment	Attainment

Source: California Air Resources Board, 2015.

Threshold 4.3 (a). Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?			✓	

Impact Analysis

The South Coast Air Quality Management District is required to produce air quality management plans directing how the South Coast Air Basin's air quality will be brought into attainment with the national and state ambient air quality standards. The most recent air quality management plan is *2016 Air Quality Management Plan*⁸ and it is applicable to City of Jurupa Valley. The purpose of the plan is to achieve and maintain both the national and state ambient air quality standards described above.

In order to determine if a project is consistent with the *2016 Air Quality Management Plan*, the South Coast Air Quality Management District has established consistency criterion which are defined in Chapter 12, Sections 12.2 and 12.3 of the South Coast Air Quality Management District's *CEQA Air Quality Handbook* and are discussed below.

Consistency Criterion No. 1: *The proposed project will not result in an increase in the frequency or severity of existing air quality violations or cause or contribute to new violations, or delay the timely attainment of air quality standards or the interim emissions reductions specified in the 2012 Air Quality Management Plan.*

Consistency Criterion No. 1 refers to violations of the California Ambient Air Quality Standards and National Ambient Air Quality Standards. As evaluated under Issues 4.3.3 (b) below, the Project would not exceed regional or localized significance thresholds for any criteria pollutant during construction or during long-term operation. Accordingly, the Project is determined to be consistent with the first criterion.

Consistency Criterion No. 2: *The proposed project will not exceed the assumptions in the 2016 Air Quality Management Plan.*

Consistency with 2016 Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP)

The SCAQMD adopted the 2016 Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) in March 2017. The growth assumptions used in the AQMP to project future air quality emissions levels are based on the projections of the Regional Transportation Model utilized by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG), which incorporates land use data provided by lead agency general plan documentation, as well as assumptions regarding population number, location of

⁸ <http://www.aqmd.gov/home/air-quality/clean-air-plans/air-quality-mgt-plan>

population growth, and a regional housing needs assessment. When the 2016 RTP/SCS and the 2016 AQMP were prepared, the General Plan Land Use designation for the Project site was Light Agriculture (A1), and this was the land use incorporated into the 2016 AQMP.

This second AQMP consistency criterion requires that the proposed Project does not exceed the growth assumptions in the AQMP.

The Project site is currently designated in the City General Plan as Country Neighborhood (LDR) and City zoning as Light Agriculture (A1). This designation allows a variety of residential and related uses that would generate housing and population growth. A General Plan Amendment and a Change of Zone are being proposed to change the land use/zoning designations of this property to Highest Density Residential (HHDR), which would allow for development of multi-family uses at a density of up to 25 dwelling units per acre.

Current forecasts indicate that the SCAG region will experience a population growth of 7 percent between 2012 and 2023, with a 7 percent increase in vehicle miles traveled (VMT) and a population growth of 12 percent by the year 2031 with an 8 percent increase in VMT.⁹

Consistency with Forecasted Emissions

Air emissions are categorized into the following categories:

Stationary Sources: Stationary sources can be divided into two major subcategories: Point and Area sources. Point sources primarily consist of permitted facilities with one or more emission sources at an identified location (e.g., power plants, refineries). Area sources consist of many small emission sources (e.g., residential water heaters, architectural coatings, consumer products and permitted sources that are smaller than the above thresholds) which are distributed across the region and are not required to individually report their emissions. Typical stationary emissions sources result primarily from the combustion of fuels, evaporation of solvents or fuels, and processing of materials. Hence, stationary sources are grouped under fuel combustion, waste disposal, cleaning and surface coatings, petroleum production and marketing, industrial processes, solvent evaporation, and other miscellaneous processes.

Mobile Sources: Mobile sources consist of two subcategories: on-road sources and off-road sources. On-road sources are primarily passenger cars, trucks, and buses. Off-road sources are locomotives, ocean going vessels, commercial harbor craft, pleasure craft and off-highway Recreational Vehicles, cargo handling equipment, farm equipment and aircraft.¹⁰

Under the current land use designation of Country Neighborhood, the primary emissions sources would be primarily from passenger car traffic. Under the proposed land use of R-4 the emissions sources would not change from passenger cars.

⁹ P 3-18

¹⁰ 2016 AQMP, p. 3-2, 3-6.

With respect to air emissions, an industrial development would have less overall emissions because it would generate fewer passenger car vehicle trips, which are a major source of emissions. For example, 208 multiple-family dwelling units would generate a total of 1,537 average daily trips compared to 857 average daily trips with a 218,000-square-foot industrial building used for general light manufacturing.¹¹ Even though the change in land use would increase the air emissions, none of the South Coast AQMD thresholds are exceeded. As such, the Project would not result in an increase in the frequency or severity of existing air quality violations or cause or contribute to new violations, delay the timely attainment of air quality standards or the interim emissions reductions specified in the Final 2016 AQMP.

Consistency with 2022 AQMP

The Draft 2022 AQMP has been prepared by SCAQMD and has been released for public review but has not yet been finalized or is under public review and is anticipated to be considered for adoption by either the SCAQMD or CARB as of the time of this writing in September 2022. Although the Project is not required to demonstrate consistency with the 2022 AQMP because it has not been adopted, the following analysis is provided for informational purposes in light of the probability it will be adopted in the near future. The Draft 2022 AQMP builds upon measures already in place from previous AQMPs and includes a variety of additional proposed strategies such as regulation, accelerated deployment of available cleaner technologies (e.g., zero emission technologies, when cost-effective and feasible, and low NOx technologies in other applications), best management practices, co-benefits from existing programs (e.g., climate and energy efficiency), incentives, and other CAA measures to achieve the 2015 8-hour ozone standard, which is the most stringent standard to date.

The SCAG region is diverse and large, and the types and classifications of land use used by one jurisdiction often differ from those used by another. The result is that there are many different land use types and classifications that SCAG must organize for its own analyses.

Given the number of square miles the SCAG region encompasses, SCAG developed a simplified series of Land Development Categories (LDCs) to represent the dominant themes taken from the region's many General Plans. This was developed in order to facilitate regional modeling of land use information from nearly 200 distinct jurisdictions. The LDCs employed in the RTP/SCS are not intended to represent detailed land use policies, but are used to describe the general conditions likely to occur within a specific area if recently emerging trends, such as transit-oriented development, were to continue in concert with the implementation of the 2016 RTP/SCS.

SCAG then classified the Place Types into three LDCs. The agency used these categories to describe the general conditions that exist and/or are likely to exist within a specific area. They reflect the varied conditions of buildings and roadways, transportation options, and the mix of housing and employment throughout the region. The three LDCs that SCAG used are:

1. Urban: These areas are often found within and directly adjacent to moderate and high-density urban centers. Nearly all urban growth in these areas would be considered infill or redevelopment. The majority of housing is multifamily and attached single-family (townhome),

¹¹ ITE Land Use Code 140-Manufacturing.

which tend to consume less water and energy than the larger types found in greater proportion in less urban locations. These areas are supported by high levels of regional and local transit service. They have well-connected street networks, and the mix and intensity of uses result in a highly walkable environment. These areas offer enhanced access and connectivity for people who choose not to drive or do not have access to a vehicle.

2. Compact: These areas are less dense than those in the Urban LDC, but they are highly walkable with a rich mix of retail, commercial, residential and civic uses. These areas are most likely to occur as new growth on the urban edge, or as large-scale redevelopment. They have a rich mix of housing, from multifamily and attached single-family (townhome) to small- and medium lot single-family homes. These areas are well served by regional and local transit service, but they may not benefit from as much service as urban growth areas and are less likely to occur around major multimodal hubs. Streets in these areas are well connected and walkable, and destinations such as schools, shopping and entertainment areas can typically be reached by walking, biking, taking transit, or with a short auto trip.

3. Standard: These areas comprise the majority of separate-use, auto-oriented developments that have characterized the American suburban landscape for decades. Densities in these areas tend to be lower than those in the Compact LDC, and they are generally not highly mixed. Medium and larger-lot single-family homes comprise the majority of this development form. Standard areas are not typically well served by regional transit service, and most trips are made by automobile.

According to Exhibit 29, *Forecasted Regional Development Types by Land Development Categories (2012)-Western Riverside County*, the City of Jurupa Valley is classified as being within the Standard LDC.¹²

Buildout of the Project is consistent with the Standard LDC and would not be greater than assumed by SCAG's regional forecast projections and also the AQMP growth projections. In order to exceed the growth assumptions, the Project would have to increase the intensity of development to the degree it would result in the entire city to be reclassified to the Urban or Compact LDC. As detailed in Section 5.13, *Population and Housing*, the development of up to 35 dwelling units would increase the City's population by approximately 131 persons assuming all residents came from outside the City. (3.75 persons/du with 35 units). An increase of 131 in relation to the current population of 105,384 represents an increase of 0.13 % and would not induce substantial population growth. As such, the General Plan Amendment and zone change does not result in the site being considered as being in the Urban or Compact LDC for purposes of growth projections used for modeling air quality emission assumptions in the 2016 AQMP. As such, the Project is consistent with the growth projections in City of Jurupa Valley General Plan and is considered to be consistent with the proposed 2022 AQMP.

¹² https://planning.lacity.org/odocument/2a7e374a-5c53-4db8-8ea1-a75f12a73b31/Appendix_L_SCAGs_2016-2040_RTP_SCS_Background_Documentation.pdf

Threshold 4.3 (b). Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?			✓	

Regional Air Quality Impacts

Plans, Policies, or Programs (PPP) - Construction Related Impacts

The following apply to the Project and would reduce impacts related to construction related air quality impacts. These measures will be included in the Project's Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program to ensure compliance.

- PPP 4.3-1** The Project is required to comply with the provisions of South Coast Air Quality Management District Rule 403, "*Fugitive Dust*." Rule 403 requires implementation of best available dust control measures during construction activities that generate fugitive dust, such as earth moving and stockpiling activities, grading, and equipment travel on unpaved roads.
- PPP 4.3-2** The Project is required to comply with the provisions of South Coast Air Quality District Rule 431.2, "*Sulphur Content and Liquid Fuels*." The purpose of this rule is to limit the sulfur content in diesel and other liquid fuels for the purpose of both reducing the formation of sulfur oxides and particulates during combustion and to enable the use of add-on control devices for diesel fueled internal combustion engines.
- PPP 4.3-3** The Project is required to comply with the provisions of South Coast Air Quality Management District Rule 1113, "*Architectural Coatings*" Rule 1113 limits the release of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) into the atmosphere during painting and application of other surface coatings.
- PPP 4.3-4** The Project is required to comply with the provisions of South Coast Air Quality Management District Rule 1186 "*PM10 Emissions from Paved and Unpaved Roads and Livestock Operations*" and Rule 1186.1, "*Less-Polluting Street Sweepers*." Adherence to Rule 1186 and Rule 1186.1 reduces the release of criteria pollutant emissions into the atmosphere during construction.

Impact Analysis

The Project has the potential to generate pollutant concentrations during both construction activities and long-term operation. Both construction and operational emissions for the Project were estimated by using the California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod) which is a statewide land use emissions computer model designed to provide a uniform platform for

government agencies to quantify potential criteria pollutant emissions associated with both construction and operations from a variety of land use projects. The model can be used for a variety of situations where an air quality analysis is necessary or desirable such as California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) documents and is authorized for use by the South Coast Air Quality Management District.

Construction activities associated with the Project will result in emissions of VOCs, NO_x, SO_x, CO, PM₁₀, and PM_{2.5}. Construction related emissions are expected from the following construction activities:

- Demolition
- Site Preparation
- Grading
- Building Construction
- Paving
- Architectural Coating

Construction is expected to last approximately 16 months. Table 4.3-3 summarizes the construction emissions considering the application of [PPP 4.3-1 through 4.3-4](#).

Table 4.3-3: Summary of Peak Construction Emissions

Maximum Daily Emissions	Emissions (lbs/day)					
	VOC/ROG	NO _x	CO	SO _x	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
Maximum Daily Emissions	26.6	33.8	25.3	<0.1	10.0	5.5
SCAQMD Regional Threshold	75	100	550	150	150	55
Threshold Exceeded?	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO

Source: Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Emissions Memo (Appendix A).

As shown in Table 4.3-3, emissions resulting from the Project construction will not exceed criteria pollutant thresholds established by the SCAQMD for emissions of any criteria pollutant.

Long-Term Regional Operation Related Impacts

Long-term emissions are categorized as area source emissions, energy demand emissions, and operational emissions. Operational emissions will result from automobile, truck, and other vehicle sources associated with daily trips to and from the Project site. Area source emissions are the combination of many small emission sources that include use of outdoor landscape maintenance equipment, use of consumer products such as cleaning products, and periodic repainting of the proposed commercial facility. Energy demand emissions result from use of electricity and natural gas. The results of the CalEEMod model for operation of the Project site are summarized in Table 4.3-4.

Table 4.3-4: Summary of Peak Operational Emissions

Source	Emissions (lbs/day)					
	VOC/ROG	NO _x	CO	SO _x	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
Total Maximum Daily Emissions	4.8	2.0	14.0	<0.1	2.5	0.7
SCAQMD Regional Threshold	55	55	550	150	150	55
Threshold Exceeded?	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO

Source: Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Emissions Memo (Appendix A).

As shown in Tables 4.3-4, Project related air emissions do not exceed SCAQMD regional thresholds.

Threshold 4.3 (d). Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?			✓	

Impact Analysis

Plans, Policies, or Programs (PPP)

The following apply to the Project and would reduce impacts related to a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant. These measures will be included in the Project's Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program to ensure compliance:

(Refer to **PPP 4.3.1 through PPP 4.3-4** under Issue 4.3(b) above).

Localized Air Quality Impacts

The South Coast Air Quality Management District has established Localized Significance Thresholds (LST) which are used to determine whether or not a project may generate significant adverse localized air quality impacts for both construction and on-site operations. For the purposes of a CEQA analysis, the SCAQMD considers a sensitive receptor to be a receptor such as residence, hospital, and convalescent facility where it is possible that an individual could remain for 24 hours. If the calculated emissions for the proposed construction or operational activities are below the LST emission thresholds then the proposed construction or operation activity is not significant for air quality. For purposes of this analysis, the sensitive receptor locations in the proposed project area are the residential uses and the Camino Real Elementary School. A receptor location of 25 meters was used for emissions assessment to present a worse-case scenario.

Table 4.3-5 identifies the maximum daily localized emissions thresholds that are applicable to the Project.

Table 4.3-5 Maximum Daily Localized Emissions Thresholds

Localized Thresholds (pounds per day)		
Pollutant	Construction	Operations
NO _x	144	270
CO	743	1,577
PM ₁₀	6	4
PM _{2.5}	4	2

Source: Localized Thresholds presented in this table are based on the SCAQMD Final Localized Significance Threshold Methodology, July 2008.

Localized Construction Emissions

Construction is expected to last approximately 14 months. Table 4.3-6 summarizes the localized construction emissions considering the application of **PPP 4.3-1 through 4.3-4**. As shown in Table 4.3-6, localized construction emissions would not exceed the applicable SCAQMD LSTs for emissions for construction activities.

Table 4.3-6: Summary of Localized Significance Construction Emissions

Grading Emissions	Emissions (lbs/day)			
	NO _x	CO	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
Maximum Daily Emissions	33.7	24.7	3.0	2.0
SCAQMD Localized Threshold	144	743	6	4
Threshold Exceeded?	NO	NO	NO	NO

Source: Air Quality, Energy, and Greenhouse Gas Emissions Memo (Appendix A).

Localized On-Site Operational Emissions

Typical operational activities include on-site sources such as energy use and vehicle trips associated with residential development. As shown on Table 4.3-7, operational emissions will not exceed the LST thresholds for the nearest sensitive receptor. Thus, a less than significant impact would occur for Project-related operational-source emissions and no mitigation is required.

Table 4.3-7: Summary of Localized Significance Operational Emissions

Operational Activity	Emissions (lbs/day)			
	NO _x	CO	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
Maximum Daily Emissions	0.6	3.7	<0.1	0.2
SCAQMD Localized Threshold	270	1,577	4	2
Threshold Exceeded?	NO	NO	NO	NO

Source: Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Emissions Memo (Appendix A).

CO Hot Spot Analysis

CO Hot Spots are typically associated with idling vehicles at extremely busy intersections (i.e., intersections with an excess of 100,000 vehicle trips per day). There are no intersections in the vicinity of the Project site which exceed the 100,000 vehicle per day threshold typically associated with CO Hot Spots. In addition, the South Coast Air Basin has been designated as an attainment area for CO since 2007. Therefore, Project-related vehicular emissions would not create a Hot Spot and would not substantially contribute to an existing or projected CO Hot Spot.

Threshold 4.3 (d). Would the Project	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?			✓	

Impact Analysis

According to the South Coast Air Quality Management District *CEQA Air Quality Handbook*, land uses associated with odor complaints typically include agricultural uses, wastewater treatment plants, food processing plants, chemical plants, composting, refineries, landfills, dairies, and fiberglass molding. The Project does not propose any of the above-described uses.

Potential odor sources associated with the proposed Project may result from construction equipment exhaust and the application of asphalt and architectural coatings during construction activities and the temporary storage of typical solid waste (refuse) associated with the proposed Project's long-term operational uses.

The construction odor emissions would be temporary, short-term, and intermittent in nature and would cease upon completion of the respective phase of construction and is thus considered less than significant. It is expected that Project-generated refuse would be stored in covered containers and removed at regular intervals in compliance with the City's solid waste regulations. Therefore, odors associated with the proposed Project construction and operations would be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

4.4 Biological Resources

The following analysis is based in part on the following technical reports:

Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan Consistency Analysis and Biology Report, LSA Associates, Inc., October, 2021 and is included as Appendix B.

Threshold 4.4 (a) Would the Project:	Potentially Significant or Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?		✓		

Impact Analysis

Plans, Policies, or Programs (PPP)

The following applies to the Project and would reduce impacts related to candidate, sensitive, or special status species. These measures will be included in the Project's Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program:

PPP 4.4-1 The Project is required to pay mitigation fees pursuant to the Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MHSCP) as required by Municipal Code Chapter 3.80.

Existing Conditions

The topography of the Project site is relatively flat with elevations on the site average approximately 830 feet above mean seal level (MSL). The Project site contains the standing ruins of two buildings. Land use in the surrounding area include single family residential, an elementary school, and vacant land.

The Project site is highly disturbed due to continued disking, the urban residential setting, and a previous brush fire on the northern portion of the site. The vegetation community within the Project site is characterized as sparse and ruderal in nature. Dominant vegetation consists of ruderal disturbed vegetation and nonnative grasslands including Australian saltbrush (*Atriplex semibaccata*), Russian-thistle (*Salsola tragus*), and mouse barley (*Hordeum murinum*). Dominant species in the nonnative grassland areas on the southern portion of the property include mouse barley, Australian saltbrush, ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), and smilo grass (*Stipa miliacea* var. *miliacea*).

Native trees within the project site consist of a single coast live oak tree while nonnative trees on the site include Peruvian pepper tree (*Schinus molle*), China berry (*Melia azedarach*), eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus* spp.), gold medallion (*Cassia leptophylla*), Mexican palo verde (*Parkinsonia aculeata*), date palm (*Phoenix* spp.), Mexican fan palm (*Washingtonia robusta*), and citrus (*Citrus* sp.).

Sensitive Plant Communities/Species

The Project Site is located within the Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP), however it is not located in the Burrowing Owl Survey Area or Narrow Endemic Plant Species Survey Area (NEPSSA). Additionally, the Project site does not occur within a Criteria Cell and/or Cell Group, Core and/or Linkage Area, Criteria Area Plant Species Survey Area (CAPSSA), Mammal Survey Area, Invertebrate/Delhi Sands Flower-Loving Fly Survey Area, or Amphibian Survey Area.

Narrow Endemic Plants

The Project site is not located within a NEPSSA, and therefore the Project will not impact the Narrow Endemic Plants.

Sensitive Wildlife Species

The Project site does not occur within the MSHCP Burrowing Owl (*Athene cunicularia*) Survey Area, which is classified as a Species of Special Concern by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). However, the site was assessed in September 2021 which included an evaluation of soil texture; vegetative cover; topography; and the presence of mammal burrows, rock piles, or other suitable areas for nest construction. The site has low vegetative cover, is mostly devoid of trees, and contains suitable substrate for ground squirrel burrows. However, no Burrowing Owl were observed within the Project site, and no Burrowing Owl sign was detected in association with burrows. Because there is the possibility of burrowing owls occupying the site in the future, the following mitigation measure is recommended:

Mitigation Measures (MM)

The following measures are required to be performed prior to clearing and grubbing within the Project site (Impact Site) to avoid impacts to burrowing owl:

MM-BIO-1: Pre-Construction Burrowing Owl Survey / Burrowing Owl Protection. A 30-day pre-construction survey for burrowing owls is required prior to future ground-disturbing activities (e.g., vegetation clearing, clearing and grubbing, tree removal, site watering, equipment staging, etc.) to ensure that no owls have colonized the site in the days or weeks preceding the ground-disturbing activities. If burrowing owls have colonized the project site prior to the initiation of ground-disturbing activities, the project proponent will immediately inform the RCA and the Wildlife Agencies and will need to coordinate in the future with the RCA and the Wildlife Agencies, including the possibility of preparing a Burrowing Owl Protection and Relocation Plan, prior to initiating ground disturbance. If ground-disturbing activities occur, but the site is left undisturbed for more than 30 days, a pre-construction survey will again be necessary to ensure that burrowing owl have not colonized the site since it was last disturbed. If burrowing owls are found, the same coordination described above will be necessary.

Threshold 4.4 (b). Would the Project:	Potentially Significant or Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or US Fish and Wildlife Service?				✓

Impact Analysis

The Biological Report concluded that the Project site does not contain any native vegetation communities, including special-status vegetation communities, or riparian habitat. As noted in Threshold 4.4(a) above, the entire property is disturbed, with vegetated areas dominated by non-native, ruderal species. Therefore, the proposed Project would have no impacts on special-status vegetation communities or riparian habitat.

Threshold 4.4 (c) Would the Project:	Potentially Significant or Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?				✓

Impact Analysis

The Biological Report concluded that the Project site does not contain any state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.). The Project site does not contain jurisdictional waters. Therefore, the proposed Project would have no impact on state or federally protected wetlands.¹³

¹³ MSHCP Consistency and Biology Report: Appendix B

Threshold 4.4 (d). Would the Project:	Potentially Significant or Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?		✓		

Impact Analysis

Wildlife corridors link together areas of suitable habitat that are otherwise separated by rugged terrain, changes in vegetation, or human disturbance. Corridors effectively act as links between different populations of a species. The Project Site area proposed for development does not represent a wildlife travel route, crossing or regional movement corridor between large open space habitats. The Project Site is bordered by existing roads, residential, and elementary school. As such, the Project will not interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors.

The site supports nesting opportunities for common migratory bird species. All migratory bird species, whether listed or not, also receive protection under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) of 1918¹⁴. The MBTA prohibits individuals to kill, take, possess, or sell any migratory bird, bird parts (including nests and eggs) except per regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Department (16 U. S. Code 7034).

Therefore, if vegetation is to be removed during the nesting season, a pre-construction nesting bird survey shall be conducted, and avoidance measures taken to ensure that no take of birds or their nests will occur per Mitigation Measure BIO-3.

MM-BIO-2: Nesting Bird Protection. As feasible, vegetation clearing should be conducted outside of the nesting season, which is generally identified as February 1 through August 31. If avoidance of the nesting season is not feasible, then a qualified biologist shall conduct a nesting bird survey within three days prior to any disturbance of the site, including disking, vegetation grubbing, and grading. If active nests are identified, the biologist shall establish suitable buffers around the nests, and the buffer areas shall be avoided until the nests are no longer occupied and the juvenile birds can survive independently from the nests.

¹⁴ United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Migratory Bird Treaty Act, August 8, 2017, Available at: <https://www.fws.gov/birds/policies-and-regulations/laws-legislations/migratory-bird-treaty-act.php>

Threshold 4.4 (e) Would the Project:	Potentially Significant or Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?		✓		

Impact Analysis

According to the General Plan, significant trees are those trees that make substantial contributions to natural habitat or to the urban landscape due to their species, size, or rarity. In particular, California native trees should be protected.¹⁵ According to the General Plan, other significant vegetation includes agricultural wind screen plantings, street trees, stands of mature native and non-native trees, and other features of ecological, aesthetic, and conservation value¹⁶.

The entire proposed Project Site is disturbed, with vegetated areas dominated by non-native, ruderal species. Native trees within the project site consist of a single coast live oak tree (*Quercus agrifolia* var. *agrifolia*). Nonnative trees within the project site consist of Peruvian pepper tree (*Schinus molle*), China berry (*Melia azedarach*), eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus* spp.), gold medallion (*Cassia leptophylla*), Mexican palo verde (*Parkinsonia aculeata*), date palm (*Phoenix* spp.), Mexican fan palm (*Washingtonia robusta*), and citrus (*Citrus* sp.)

Concerning the single coast live oak tree on the site, the City of Jurupa Valley includes provisions for the protection and conservation of oak and other native tree and floral species within the City to protect the natural diversity. These provisions include the following General Plan Policies:

COS 1.2 Protection of Significant Trees. *Protect and preserve significant trees, as determined by the City Council upon the recommendation of the Planning Commission. Significant trees are those trees that make substantial contributions to natural habitat or to the urban landscape due to their species, size, or rarity. In particular, California native trees should be protected. mature native and non-native trees, and other features of ecological, aesthetic, and conservation value.*

- *Open Space Policy 9.3* - Maintain and conserve superior examples of native trees, natural vegetation, stands of established trees, and other features for ecosystem, aesthetic, and water conservation purposes.
- *Open Space Policy 9.4* - Conserve the oak tree resources within in the County (i.e. City).

These policies are meant to preserve the, continued viability of habitat communities within the City. The single coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) tree onsite is a California native tree species endemic to Southern California.

The County of Riverside has published *Oak Tree Management Guidelines, March 2, 1993* which the City has adopted upon incorporation and apply to oak woodlands. Although the tree is not

¹⁵ City of Jurupa Valley, *General Plan Conservation and Open Space Element*, Policy COS-1.2.

¹⁶City of Jurupa Valley, *General Plan Conservation and Open Space Element*, Policy COS-1.3.

considered an oak woodland, the guidance provided in the *Guidelines* can be used as a basis for mitigating impacts to the tree even though it is not considered oak woodlands because impacts to individual trees are discussed in the *Guidelines*.

Based on General Plan policies **COS 1.2**, **OS 9.3** and **OS 9.4** above, preservation is the preferred alternative. If the trees are to be preserved the following mitigation measures are recommended to reduce impacts:

Mitigation Measures (MM)

MM-BIO-3.Dedication of Open Space Lot and Tree Maintenance. If the tree is to be preserved, prior to the recordation of the Final Map, a lettered or numbered lot shall be provided for the tree to be preserved. This lot shall be dedicated to the City in order to allow for continued maintenance of the tree(s) the City or approved maintenance entity as follows:

- Construction of a wrought iron fence is necessary positioned just outside of the dripline around the tree to reduce the risk of injury in the event of failure.
- Landscape design must integrate the existing oak tree on site in a way that diverts excess water runoff or irrigation from accumulating and pooling within the tree's dripline. This final design must be reviewed by a certified landscape architect and approved by the Planning Manager.
- Strategic crown thinning to reduce loading on the stem. Heavier pruning of coast live oaks should occur during July-August and not more than 25% of the crown can be removed during any single year. All pruning should be performed or directed by an International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) Certified Arborist or Tree Worker in accordance with the Best Management Practices for Pruning by the International Society of Arboriculture, 2002 and adhere to the most recent editions of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) for Tree Care Operations Z133.1 and Pruning A300. Any oak tree maintenance activity onsite should be done at the direction of an ISA Certified Arborist or American Society of Consulting Arborists (ASCA) Registered Consulting Arborist.
- Oak tree pruning must be kept to a minimum (except initially as described in Item 4 above); it typically involves removing dead or diseased wood, hazardous branches, or limb structures and providing clearance.
- Pruning should be done early during branch development to avoid cuts greater than 4 inches in diameter. The smaller wound size will reduce the chance of infection.
- Excessive and injurious pruning is defined as the removal of more than 25 percent of the functioning leaf, stem, or root system of a tree in any 24-month period.
- Disinfected pruning tools must be used at all times and in between trees to reduce the spread of sudden oak death and other contagious diseases.
- Annual surveys by a certified arborist are recommended once the development is completed.

If the tree cannot be preserved in place, mitigation for its removal is replacement with 15-gallon, nursery-grown stock at various ratios depending on the size of the oak tree pursuant to **Mitigation Measure BIO-3**.

BIO-4. Oak Tree Replacement: Prior to the issuance of any tree removal or the issuance of a grading permit, the oak tree shall be replaced as follows:

- Coast Live Oak Tree: Replacement by five, 15-gallon trees (5:1 ratio) of the same species at the discretion of the City's Planning Manager.

With implementation of Mitigation Measures **BIO-3** and **BIO-4**, impacts will be less than significant.

Threshold 4.4 (f) Would the project:	Potentially Significant or Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?		✓		

Impact Analysis

The Project site is located within the Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan.¹⁷ The plan provides coverage (including take authorization for listed species) for special-status plant and animal species, as well as mitigation for impacts to sensitive species.

The conclusions and recommendations from the MSHCP Consistency Analysis, prepared for the Project (Appendix B) are listed in Table 4.4-1:

Table 4.4-1: MSHCP Consistency Analysis ¹⁸

MSHCP Element/Requirements	Project Site Status
Criteria Cell/Cell Group	The Project site is not located within a MSHCP Criteria Area or Criteria Cell Group.
Area Plan Subunit	The Project site is not located within a MSHCP Area Plan Subunit.
Habitat Management Unit	The Project site is not located within a Habitat Management Unit. The Project site is not located within or adjacent to MSHCP Conserved Lands.
MSHCP Conservation Areas	The Project site is not located within a MSHCP Conservation Area.

¹⁷ Regional Conservation Authority, Western Riverside County, *Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan*, June 17, 2003.

¹⁸ MSHCP Consistency Analysis and Biology Report, Appendix B.

Public/Quasi Public (PQP) Conservation Land	The Project site is not located within Public/Quasi Public Conservation Land.
Narrow Endemic Plants (<i>MSHCP Section 6.1.3</i>)	The Project site is not located within the NEPSSA.
Additional Species Surveys (including Burrowing Owl, Criteria Area Species, Amphibians, and Mammals) [<i>MSHCP Section 6.3.2</i>]	The Project site is not located within the Burrowing Owl Survey Area. No signs of burrowing owl were observed during the habitat assessment. However, due to the presence of suitable burrowing owl habitat within the site, there is a potential for burrowing owls to occupy the site. A 30-day pre-construction burrowing owl survey will be required to be conducted prior to construction activities. No other additional species surveys are required per the MSHCP.
Riparian/Riverine Resources (<i>MSHCP Section 6.1.2</i>)	Riparian/riverine resources are not present within the Project Site. No changes in hydrology are expected as a result of this Project.
Vernal Pools (<i>MSHCP Section 6.1.2</i>)	No vernal pools or seasonal depressions are present onsite. No vernal pools were identified within the immediate vicinity of the Project and therefore no indirect impacts to vernal pools are anticipated.
Fairy Shrimp (<i>MSHCP Section 6.1.2</i>)	Due to the lack of suitable habitat on the Project site, no impacts to fairy shrimp are anticipated.
Delhi-Sands flower-loving fly	Delhi Soil Series are not mapped within the Project site and therefore the site lacks suitable Delhi-Sands flower-loving fly habitat. No impacts to Delhi-Sands flower-loving fly are anticipated.
Guidelines Pertaining to Urban/Wildlands Interface (<i>MSHCP Section 6.1.4</i>)	The proposed Project is not located in proximity to the MSHCP Conservation Area or other native habitats. As such, the Project will not result in significant indirect effects to biological resources. Furthermore, the Urban/Wildland Interface Guidelines do not apply to the proposed Project.

With implementation of **PPP 4.4-1** and **MM-BIO-1 through BIO-4**, impacts are less than significant.

4.5 Cultural Resources

The analysis in this section is based in part on the following technical report: *Cultural Resources Assessment, TTM NO. 38151 Madone Collections*, LSA Associates, Inc., dated October 2021 and is included as Appendix C to this Initial Study.

Threshold 4.5 (a) Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §15064.5?		✓		

Impact Analysis

Historic resources generally consist of buildings, structures, improvements, and remnants associated with a significant historic event or person(s) and/or have a historically significant style, design, or achievement. Damaging or demolition of historic resources is typically considered to be a significant impact. Impacts to historic resources can occur through direct impacts, such as destruction or removal, and indirect impacts, such as a change in the setting of a historic resource.

CEQA Guidelines §15064.5(a) clarifies that historical resources include the following:

- 1. A resource listed in or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources.*
- 2. A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code, or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements [of] section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code.*
- 3. Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.*

Historic Setting

The Project site is located in a general location associated with Native American occupation and/or use during prehistoric and protohistoric periods. It is also an area associated with historic Mexican period rancho activity, American period ranching and farming activity, and, more recently, residential development.

The Project site is currently vacant, a burnt-down residence constructed in 1915 and related shed/bunkhouse structure (destroyed during the fire) was used during the period when the property was cultivated (likely citrus) from the late 1940s into the 1980s after which the orchard was abandoned.

Research and Conclusions

A cultural resources records search, additional research, and a field survey were conducted for the project area.

Records Search

A record search was conducted at the University of California, Riverside, Eastern Information Center (EIC) , Riverside, for the Project site. This search included a review of all recorded historic and prehistoric archaeological sites within a one-mile radius of the Project site. In addition, the

California Points of Historical Interest (PHI), the listing of California Historical Landmarks (CHL), the California Register of Historic Resources Inventory (HRI) were checked. Historic maps were also reviewed.

The EIC records search and literature review revealed 18 cultural resources recorded within one mile of the Project Site. The nearest prehistoric resource was documented approximately 1,495 meters north-northeast of the site. None of the recorded resources will be impacted by the proposed Project. In addition, research failed to identify any National Register of Historic Places properties; no California State Landmarks; no California Register of Historical Resources; nor any California Points of Historical Interest in the immediate vicinity that will be impacted as a result of the Project.

Pedestrian Survey

A pedestrian survey of the entire project area was conducted as part of LSA's Cultural Resources Assessment. The survey found that the project site has been subjected to decades of orchard cultivation and surface disturbance from weed abatement disking. Structural rubble, landscape dumping, and modern refuse were noted on the surface throughout the project site. Standing ruins of two buildings were documented on the property.

A one-story adobe residence was located in the northwestern portion of the parcel and featured a poured concrete/brick patio and brick walkway on its south side. The roof and the entire interior (including the wood floor) burned, leaving the adobe walls largely intact.

A related fire-damaged one-story shed/bunkhouse building is located approximately 300 feet east in the south-central portion of the parcel. The east half of the building burned to the floor. The resource was a relatively early example of a grove house and ancillary building with remnant windrow trees on a multi-acre parcel. While uncommon, the buildings' methods of construction (adobe with mud-sill floors, various siding materials and composition roofing) are not unique and there is no surface indication of associated subsurface deposits. While the structures are historic in age, they were not designed by an architect of importance, do not possess any architecturally important elements, were not associated with any significant historic events, and the owners and occupants are not historically significant to the community. Based upon the conclusions reached during the evaluation, no mitigation measures or preservation are recommended for the structures.

Although the structures were evaluated and determined not to meet the definition of a historic structure per CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5, the potential exists that unidentified significant historic deposits (e.g. a privy pit or intact refuse deposit dating prior to the 1920s) may be present that are related to the occupation of these structure since the 1900s and earlier. Because of this potential to encounter buried historic deposits, **Mitigation Measure CR-1** below is required.

Threshold 4.5 (b) Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines § 15064.5?		✓		

Impact Analysis

Archaeological Setting

Archaeological sites are locations that contain resources associated with former human activities, and may contain such resources as human skeletal remains, waste from tool manufacture, tool concentrations, and/or discoloration or accumulation of soil or food remains. A summary of previous findings cited in the *Cultural Resources Assessment* relating to the archaeological setting are summarized below:

Research and Conclusions

A standard archaeological records check was completed through the University of California, Riverside, Eastern Information Center. This research was designed to compile data on previous studies, the identification of nearby architectural resources, and to place the Project site in a context for assessing the sensitivity of the Project site to yield evidence of archaeological resources.

The recent research identified the Project site as having a moderate level of sensitivity for prehistoric archaeological and historic archaeological resources. The intensive survey of the property failed to yield any evidence of prehistoric or historic archaeological resources. While there is always a potential for buried resources, the potential is relatively low and, with no evidence of bedrock outcroppings and the extensive farming conducted over decades, it is unlikely buried resources will be identified within the Project site. However, since the area is still considered slightly sensitive (resources have been recorded within one mile), should any evidence of prehistoric archaeological resources be encountered during grading activities, the following mitigation measures are required:

Mitigation Measure(s) (MM):

Prior to the issuance of a grading permit, the following notes shall be placed on the grading plan: findings shall be prepared by the archaeologist and submitted to the City of Jurupa Valley Planning Department and the Eastern Information Center.

MM-CR-1: Archaeological Monitoring: Prior to issuance of grading permits, the Permit Applicant shall provide evidence to the City of Jurupa Valley Community Development Department that a qualified professional archaeologist (Professional Archaeologist) that is listed on the City of Jurupa Valley Cultural Resources Consultant List or the Cultural Resource Consultant List maintained by the County of Riverside Planning Department, has been contracted to implement Archaeological Monitoring for the area of impact for the Project. Monitoring shall be conducted in coordination with the Consulting Tribe(s), defined as a Tribe that initiated the tribal consultation process for the Project as provided for in Public Resources Code §21080.3.1(b) ("AB52") and has not opted out of the AB 52 consultation process, and has completed AB 52 consultation with the City. Monitoring shall address the details of all ground-disturbing activities and provides procedures that must be followed to avoid or reduce potential impacts on cultural, archaeological, and tribal cultural resources to a level that is less than significant.

A fully executed copy of the Archaeological Monitoring Agreement shall be provided to the City of Jurupa Valley Planning Department to ensure compliance with this measure. If the resource is significant, Mitigation Measure CR-2 shall apply.

MM-CR-2: Archeological Treatment Plan: The Project Archaeologist shall prepare and implement a treatment plan to protect the identified archaeological resource(s) from damage and destruction. The treatment plan shall be per CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(f) for historical resources and Public Resources Code § 21083.2(b) for unique archaeological resources. Preservation in place (i.e., avoidance) is the preferred manner of treatment. If preservation in place is not feasible, treatment may include implementing archaeological data recovery excavations to remove the resource and subsequent laboratory processing and analysis. If historic Native American tribal cultural resources are involved, the Treatment Plan shall be coordinated with the Consulting Native American Tribe(s) as described in Mitigation Measure TCR-1 through TCR-3 of the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration for MA21143.

MM-CR-3: Final Report: A final report containing the significance and treatment findings shall be prepared by the Project Archaeologist and submitted to the City of Jurupa Valley Community Development Department and the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside. If a historic tribal cultural resource is involved, a copy shall be provided to the Consulting Native American Tribe(s) as described in Mitigation Measure TCR-1 through 3 of the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration for MA21143.

Threshold 4.5 (c) Would the Project:	Potentially Significant or Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?			✓	

Impact Analysis

Plans, Policies, or Programs (PPP)

The following applies to the Project and would reduce impacts relating to disturbing human remains. This measure will be included in the Project's Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program to ensure compliance:

PPP 4.5-1 The project is required to comply with the applicable provisions of California Health and Safety Code §7050.5 as well as Public Resources Code §5097 et. seq.

The Project site does not contain a cemetery and no known formal cemeteries are located within the immediate site vicinity. If human remains are discovered during Project grading or other ground disturbing activities, the Project would be required to comply with the applicable provisions of California Health and Safety Code §7050.5 as well as Public Resources Code §5097 et. seq. California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin. Pursuant to California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98(b), remains shall be left in place and free from disturbance until a final decision as to the treatment and disposition has been made by the Coroner. If the Coroner determines the remains to be Native American, the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) must be contacted and the NAHC must then immediately notify the "most likely descendant(s)" of receiving notification of the discovery. The most likely descendant(s) shall then make recommendations within 48 hours and engage in consultations concerning the treatment of the remains as provided in Public Resources Code Section 5097.98.

4.6 Energy

Threshold 4.6 (a) Would the Project:	Potentially Significant or Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?			✓	

Impact Analysis

Construction Energy Analysis

Construction of the Project would require the use of fuel and electric powered equipment and vehicles for construction activities. The majority of activities would use fuel powered equipment and vehicles that would consume gasoline or diesel fuel. Heavy construction equipment (e.g., dozers, graders, backhoes, dump trucks) would be diesel powered, while smaller construction vehicles, such as pick-up trucks and personal vehicles used by workers would be gasoline powered. The majority of electricity use would be from power tools. The anticipated construction schedule assumes the Project would be built in approximately 14 months. The consumption of energy would be temporary in nature and would not represent a significant demand on available supplies. There are no unusual characteristics that would necessitate the use of fuel or electricity that would be less energy efficient than at comparable construction sites in the region or State.

Starting in 2014, the California Air Resources Board (CARB) adopted the nation's first regulation aimed at cleaning up off-road construction equipment such as bulldozers, graders, and backhoes. These requirements ensure fleets gradually turnover the oldest and dirtiest equipment to newer, cleaner models and prevent fleets from adding older, dirtier equipment. As such, the equipment used for Project construction would conform to CARB regulations and California emissions standards as fuel efficiencies gradually rise. It should also be noted that there are no unusual Project characteristics or construction processes that would require the use of equipment that would be more energy intensive than is used for comparable activities; or equipment that would not conform to current emissions standards (and related fuel efficiencies). Equipment employed in construction of the Project would therefore not result in inefficient wasteful, or unnecessary consumption of fuel.

In addition, as required by state law¹⁹, idling times of construction vehicles is limited to no more than five minutes, thereby minimizing, or eliminating unnecessary and wasteful consumption of fuel due to unproductive idling of construction equipment. Equipment employed in construction of the Project would therefore not result in inefficient wasteful, or unnecessary consumption of fuel.

¹⁹ California Code of Regulations Title 13, Motor Vehicles, section 2449(d)(3) Idling.

Operation Energy Analysis

Energy consumption in support of or related to Project operations would include transportation energy demands and operational energy demands.

Transportation Energy Demands

Energy that would be consumed by Project-generated traffic is a function of total vehicles miles traveled (VMT) and estimated vehicle fuel economies of vehicles accessing the Project site. The Project will result in: 1,161,285 VMT and an estimated annual fuel consumption of 44,665 gallons of fuel.²⁰

Enhanced fuel economies realized pursuant to federal and state regulatory actions, and related transition of vehicles to alternative energy sources (e.g., electricity, natural gas, biofuels, hydrogen cells) would likely decrease future gasoline fuel demands per VMT. Location of the Project proximate to regional and local roadway systems tends to reduce VMT within the region, acting to reduce regional vehicle energy demands. As supported by the preceding discussions, Project transportation energy consumption would not be considered inefficient, wasteful, or otherwise unnecessary.

Operational Energy Demands

Occupancy of the single-family residences would result in the consumption of natural gas and electricity. Energy demands are estimated at 759,599 kBTU/year of natural gas and 179,055 kWh/year of electricity.²¹ Natural gas would be supplied to the Project by SoCalGas and electricity would be supplied by SCE. The Project proposes single-family homes reflecting contemporary energy efficient/energy conserving designs and operational programs. The Project does not propose uses that are inherently energy intensive and the energy demands in total would be comparable to other single-family land use projects of similar scale and configuration. Lastly, the Project will comply with the applicable Title 24 standards. Compliance itself with applicable Title 24 standards will ensure that the Project energy demands would not be inefficient, wasteful, or otherwise unnecessary.

In summary, as supported by the preceding analyses, neither construction nor operation of the Project would result in wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy, or wasteful use of energy resources.

²⁰ Appendix A, *Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Emissions Impact Analysis*. (avg 26 mpg passenger car)

²¹ Appendix A, *Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Emissions Impact Analysis*.

Threshold 4.6(b) Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?			✓	

Impact Analysis

The California Energy Commission provides oversight for the preparation of rules and regulations for the conservation of energy such as Appliance Energy Efficiency, Building Energy Efficiency, Energy Supplier Reporting, and State Energy Management. The regulations directly applicable to the Project are *Building Energy Efficiency Standards*, Title 24, Part 6, and *CALGreen* Title 24, Part 11. These regulations include, but are not limited to the use of energy efficient heating and cooling systems, water conserving plumbing, and water-efficient irrigation systems. The Project is required to demonstrate compliance with these regulations as part of the building permit and inspection process.

4.7 Geology And Soils

The following analysis is based in part on the following technical report: *Preliminary Geotechnical Investigation and Water Infiltration Test Report*, Converse Consultants, April 22, 2021 and is included as Appendix D.

Note: There are no Alquist-Priolo earthquake fault zones located in Jurupa Valley, therefore, this topic is not addressed in the Initial Study.

Threshold 4.7(a1) Would the Project directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:	Potentially Significant or Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Strong seismic ground shaking?			✓	

Impact Analysis

Plans, Policies, or Programs (PPP)

The following apply to the Project and would reduce impacts relating to seismic ground shaking. These measures will be included in the Project's Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program to ensure compliance:

PPP 4.7-1 As required by Municipal Code Section 8.05.010, the Project shall comply with the most recent edition of the *California Building Code* which requires the Project to

comply with the approved recommended seismic design requirements contained in the *Geotechnical Evaluation*, EEI Engineering Solutions and be incorporated in the construction of each structure, to preclude significant adverse effects associated with seismic hazards.

The Project site is in a seismically active area of Southern California and is expected to experience moderate to severe ground shaking during the lifetime of the Project. This risk is not considered substantially different than that of other similar properties in the Southern California area. As a mandatory condition of Project approval, the Project would be required to conduct site preparation and grading as well as construct the proposed structures in accordance with the approved recommendations included in the Geotechnical Evaluation prepared for the Project. (Appendix D).

Threshold 4.7(a2) Would the Project directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:	Potentially Significant or Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?			✓	

Impact Analysis

Plans, Policies, or Programs (PPP)

The following apply to the Project and would reduce impacts relating to seismic ground shaking. These measures will be included in the Project's Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program:

PPP 4.7-1 shall apply.

According to General Plan²² the Project site has a high potential for liquefaction. According to the Geotechnical Evaluation for the Project liquefaction analyses determined that based on the relatively dense/fine grained nature of the soils, and bedrock being at approximately 35 feet bgs, with recommended remedial grading, liquefaction is expected to be negligible.

The Geotechnical Evaluation indicates that the soil deposits underlying the property are not susceptible to liquefaction or significant amounts of seismically-induced settlement. However; liquefaction is possible within the northern perimeter slope.

Per **PPP 4.7-1** as a mandatory condition of Project approval, the Project would be required to conduct site preparation and grading as well as construct the proposed structures in accordance with the recommendations included in the Geotechnical Evaluation prepared for the Project. (Appendix D).

²² City of Jurupa Valley, General Plan Safety Element, *Figure 8-5: Liquefaction Susceptibility in Jurupa Valley*.

Threshold 4.7(a3). Would the Project directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:	Potentially Significant or Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Landslides?				✓

Impact Analysis

Evidence of ancient landslides or slope instabilities at this site was not observed during the geotechnical investigation. The subject property is not adjacent to any steep slopes and does not lie within an earthquake induced landslide zone.

Per **PPP 4.7-1**- as a mandatory condition of Project approval, the Project would be required to conduct site preparation and grading as well as construct the proposed structures in accordance with the recommendations included in the Geotechnical Evaluation prepared for the Project. (Appendix D).

Threshold 4.7(b). Would the Project:	Potentially Significant or Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?			✓	

Impact Analysis

Construction

Grading and construction activities would expose and loosen topsoil, which could be eroded by wind or water. The Municipal Code requires the preparation of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan to address site-specific conditions related to these activities²³. The plan will identify potential sources of erosion and sedimentation loss of topsoil during construction, and identify erosion control measures to reduce or eliminate the erosion and loss of topsoil, such as use of silt fencing, fiber rolls, or gravel bags, stabilized construction entrance/exit, hydroseeding.

Through compliance with the Municipal Code, construction impacts related to erosion and loss of topsoil would be less than significant.

Operation

The proposed Project includes installation of landscaping throughout the Project site and areas of loose topsoil that could erode by wind or water would not exist upon operation of the Project. In the proposed condition, storm water will flow to the internal street system and be conveyed to the southwest across the Project site towards the infiltration basin with overflow to the

²³ City of Jurupa Valley, Municipal Code, Chapter 6.05.010, *Storm Water/Urban Runoff Management and Discharge Controls*.

existing flood control storm drain south of the property. The use of the infiltration basin reduces the potential for stormwater to erode topsoil downstream.

Threshold 4.7(c). Would the Project:	Potentially Significant or Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable because of the Project, and potentially result in on-site or offsite landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse?			✓	

Impact Analysis

Plans, Policies, or Programs (PPP)

The following apply to the Project and would reduce impacts relating to an unstable geologic unit. These measures will be included in the Project's Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program to ensure compliance:

PPP 4.7-1 shall apply.

Landslides, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, and collapse as a result of an earthquake are largely dependent on the underlying geologic conditions (e.g., bedrock, type of soil, and the depth of the water table). The site is composed artificial fill material cementitious slope fill materials which are considered undocumented fill. Underlying the fill materials are older alluvial fan deposits consisting of silts, sands, and clays with gravel with bedrock at depths of 30 to 51.5 feet. The granular earth materials were observed to be typically moist to saturated, loose to very dense and medium stiff to hard. The water table is at a depth of 18 to 29 feet bgs.

Landslides: The Geotechnical and Infiltration Evaluation for the Project site states that evidence of ancient landslides or slope instabilities was not observed during the investigation. Thus, the potential for landslides is considered negligible for design purposes

Lateral Spreading: When subsurface sand layers lose strength because of liquefaction, lateral spreading can occur in overlying sediments allowing them to move down even the gentlest slopes. The potential for and magnitude of lateral spreading is dependent upon many conditions, including the presence of a relatively thick, continuous, potentially liquefiable sand layer and high slopes. Subsurface information obtained for the Geotechnical Evaluation indicate that the soil deposits underlying the property are not susceptible to liquefaction or seismically-induced settlement. Based on currently available procedures, the site does not appear to be susceptible to (lateral spread) ground surface disruption during a moderate seismic event.

Subsidence/Collapse: Land subsidence can occur in various ways during an earthquake. Large areas of land can subside drastically during an earthquake because of offset along fault lines. Land subsidence can also occur as a result of settling and compacting of

unconsolidated sediment from the shaking of an earthquake. Cohesive soils such as clay and silt are particularly likely to cause subsidence since they shrink and swell depending on their moisture content. According to the USGS Land Subsidence in California Map, the Project site is not located in an area where subsidence has occurred.²⁴

Liquefaction: The occurrence of liquefaction is restricted to certain geologic and hydrologic environments, primarily in areas with recently deposited sands and silts (usually less than 10,000 years old) with high ground-water levels. It is most common where the water table is at a depth of less than 30-feet. As noted in the response to Threshold 4.7 (a2), according to General Plan²⁵ the Project site has a high potential for liquefaction.

The Geotechnical Evaluation indicates that the soil deposits underlying the property are not susceptible to liquefaction.

As a mandatory condition of Project approval, the Project would be required to conduct site preparation and grading as well as construct the proposed structures in accordance with the approved recommendations included in the Geotechnical Evaluation prepared for the Project. (Appendix D).

Threshold 4.7(d) Would the Project:	Potentially Significant or Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Be located on expansive soil, as defined in the Uniform Building Code, creating substantial risks to life or property?			✓	

Impact Analysis

Plans, Policies, and Programs

The following apply to the Project and would reduce impacts relating to expansive soils. These measures will be included in the Project's Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program to ensure compliance:

PPP 4.7-1 shall apply.

Expansive soils are characterized by their ability to undergo significant volume changes (shrink or swell) due to variations in moisture content. Changes in soil moisture content can result from precipitation, landscape irrigation, utility leakage, roof drainage, perched groundwater, drought, or other factors and may result in unacceptable settlement or heave of structures or concrete slabs supported on grade.

²⁴ USGS Land Subsidence in California: https://ca.water.usgs.gov/land_subsidence/california-subsidence-areas.html

²⁵ City of Jurupa Valley, General Plan Safety Element, *Figure 8-5: Liquefaction Susceptibility in Jurupa Valley*.

The expansion index, *EI*, value is used by engineers and other professionals as an indicator of the soil's swelling potential. According to American Society for Testing & Materials (ASTM) Standard D4829, soil having an expansion potential of greater than 91 is considered to be expansive soil. Based on laboratory testing, the materials present near the ground surface have an Expansion Index $EI=2$ which is less than an Expansion Index of greater than 91. As such, risks from expansive soils are considered to be low. Notwithstanding, the Project would be required to construct the proposed structures in accordance with the approved recommendations included in the Geotechnical Evaluation prepared for the project (Appendix D).

Threshold 4.7(e) Would the Project:	Potentially Significant or Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?				✓

Impact Analysis

The Project does not propose the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems. The Project would install domestic sewer infrastructure and connect to the Jurupa Community Service District's existing sewer conveyance and treatment system.

Threshold 4.7(f) Would the Project:	Potentially Significant or Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?		✓		

The following analysis is based in part on the following technical report: *Cultural Resources Assessment*, LSA Associates, dated October 2021 and is included as Appendix C to this Initial Study.

Impact Analysis

General Plan Figure 4-18- Paleontological Sensitivity, indicates that the site has a high sensitivity (Ha) designation for finding paleontological resources²⁶. Area paleontological overviews have been prepared by Dr. Samuel McLeod of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, these overviews included a review of applicable literature, geologic maps, and the identification of local resources known to the Museum.

McLeod (2020) indicated that excavations in the exposed igneous rocks will not uncover any recognizable fossils, shallow excavations into older Quaternary Alluvium may not encounter

²⁶ City of Jurupa Valley, General Plan, *Conservation and Open Space Element*, Figure 4-18, *Paleontological Sensitivity*.

significant vertebrate fossils, however deeper excavations may encounter fossil vertebrates. Therefore, the following mitigation measures are required.

Mitigation Measures (MM):

MM-GEO-1: Paleontological Monitoring. Prior to the issuance of grading permits, a qualified Paleontologist shall be retained to conduct monitoring as necessary during ground-disturbing activities such as vegetation removal, grading, and other excavations related to the project. The Paleontologist shall be present at the pre-grade conference and shall establish a schedule for paleontological resource surveillance based on the nature of planned activities. The Paleontologist shall establish, in cooperation with the lead agency, procedures for temporarily halting or redirecting work, if any is ongoing, to permit the sampling, identification, and evaluation of cultural resources as appropriate. If the paleontological resources are found to be significant, the Paleontologist/Monitor shall determine appropriate actions, in cooperation with the lead agency, for exploration and/or salvage. Significant sites that cannot be avoided will require data recovery measures and shall be completed upon approval of a Data Recovery Plan.

MM-GEO-2: Paleontological Treatment Plan. Prior to the issuance of grading permits, a qualified paleontologist shall be retained to observe ground-disturbing activities and recover fossil resources as necessary when construction activities will impact the older Quaternary Alluvium. The Paleontologist will attend the pre-grade conference and establish procedures and protocols for paleontological monitoring and to temporarily halt ground-disturbing activities to permit sampling, evaluation, and recovery of any discovery. Substantial excavations below the uppermost layers (more than 3 feet below surface) should be monitored. Sediment samples should be recovered to determine the small-fossil potential of the site. If a discovery is determined to be significant, additional excavations and salvage of the fossil may be necessary to ensure that any impacts to it are mitigated to a less than significant level.

Unique Geologic Feature

The Project site is relatively flat. The site soils generally consist of artificial fill, topsoil, and older alluvial fan deposits soils consisting of silty sand with bedrock at depths of approximately 35 feet bgs. The granular earth materials are very loose to very dense. These features are common in the area. As such, the Project does not contain a geologic feature that is unique or exclusive locally or regionally. With implementation of Mitigation Measures **GEO-1** and **GEO-2**, impacts are less than significant.

4.8 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

The following analysis is based in part on the following technical memo: *Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Emissions Estimate Tables Memorandum*, LSA, dated October 5, 2021, Appendix A.

<i>Threshold 4.8 (a-b) Would the Project:</i>	Potentially Significant or Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?			✓	

Impact Analysis

Plans, Policies, or Programs (PPP)

The following apply to the Project and would reduce impacts relating to greenhouse gas emissions. These measures will be included in the Project's Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program to ensure compliance:

PPP 4.8-1 Prior to issuance of a building permit, the Project Applicant shall submit plans showing that the Project will be constructed in compliance with the most recently adopted edition of the applicable California Energy Code, (Part 6 of Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations) and the California Green Building Standards Code, 2019 Edition (Part 11 of Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations).

PPP 4.8-2 As required by Municipal Code Section 9.283.010, *Water Efficient Landscape Design Requirements*, prior to the approval of landscaping plans, the Project proponent shall prepare and submit landscape plans that demonstrate compliance with this section.

No single land use project could generate enough greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to noticeably change the global average temperature. Cumulative GHG emissions, however, contribute to global climate change and its significant adverse environmental impacts. Thus, the primary goal in adopting GHG significance thresholds, analytical methodologies, and mitigation measures is to ensure new land use development provides its fair share of the GHG reductions needed to address cumulative environmental impacts from those emissions.

Thresholds of Significance

A final numerical threshold for determining the significance of greenhouse gas emissions in the South Coast Air Basin has not been established by the South Coast Air Quality Management

District. General Plan Policy AQ 9.5 requires the City to utilize the SCAQMD Draft GHG thresholds to evaluate development proposals until the City adopts a Climate Action Plan (CAP). The City has determined that the SCAQMD's draft threshold of 3,000 MTCO₂e per year is appropriate for residential land use development projects. The 3,000 MTCO₂e threshold is based on the SCAQMD staff's proposed GHG screening threshold for stationary source emissions for non-industrial projects, as described in the SCAQMD's Interim CEQA GHG Significance Threshold for Stationary Sources, Rules and Plans ("SCAQMD Interim GHG Threshold"). The SCAQMD Interim GHG Threshold identifies a screening threshold to determine whether additional analysis is required. This threshold is also consistent with the SCAQMD's draft interim threshold Tier 3.

A summary of the projected annual operational greenhouse gas emissions, including amortized construction-related emissions associated with the development of the Project is provided in Table 4.8-1.

Table 4.8-1: Annual Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Emission Source	Total Emissions (MTCO₂e per year)
Annual construction-related emissions amortized over 30 years	17.8
Area Source	8.0
Energy Source	72.7
Mobile Source	398.6
Waste	8.4
Water Usage	15.8
Total CO₂E (All Sources)	521.3
Screening Threshold (CO₂E)	3,000
Threshold Exceeded	NO

Source: Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Emissions Memo (Appendix A).

As shown on Table 4.8-1, the Project has the potential to generate a total of approximately 521.3 MTCO₂e per year. As such, the Project would not exceed the City's screening threshold of 3,000 MTCO₂e. Thus, Project-related emissions would not have a significant direct or indirect impact on greenhouse gas emissions that could impact climate change and no mitigation or further analysis is required.

Threshold 4.8 (a-b) Would the Project:	Potentially Significant or Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
b. Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?			✓	

Impact Analysis

Determining a project's consistency with plans, policies or regulations adopted for the purpose of reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions plans presents unique challenges because the impact is global and solutions require both global, federal, state, and local action. The following are the primary plans adopted at the State level to reduce GHG emissions:

- The California Air Resources Board (CARB) Scoping Plan is the state's overall strategy in the form of measures that apply to emission sectors that comprise the state's greenhouse gas emission inventory. The state's implementation strategy primarily takes the form of source-specific regulations for energy producers fuel suppliers, and vehicle manufacturers. For example, California Light-Duty Vehicle GHG Standards and Low Carbon Fuel Standard. The Scoping Plan envisions a limited role for local government in implementing the state's GHG reduction strategy, focusing on local government's authority over land use and some transportation projects.
- The Sustainable Communities and Climate Protection Act of 2008 (Sustainable Communities Act, SB 375, Chapter 728, Statutes of 2008) supports the State's climate action goals to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions through coordinated transportation and land use planning with the goal of more sustainable communities. To this end, the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG), has adopted the *Connect SoCal – The 2020-2045 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy* which charts a course for closely integrating land use and transportation to increase mobility options and achieve a more sustainable growth pattern. Implementation of Connect SoCal depends on partnerships with our local jurisdictions and County Transportation Commissions (CTCs). The land use strategies in Connect SoCal are based on a growth vision that was developed through extensive consultation with local communities, which proposes multiple different types of Priority Growth Areas, as well as identifying regional growth constraints. SCAG provides resources to help local jurisdictions align local plans and programs with the regional growth vision through a series of technical assistance and funding programs.

Certain measures of the Scoping Plan and Connect SoCal are supported by the Project, such as energy conservation and energy efficiency measures. Other measures, while not directly applicable, would not be obstructed or impeded by Project implementation.

The City is in the process of preparing a Climate Action Plan (CAP) in conjunction with WRCOG which will identify specific policies and regulations that are directed at the project level. Until such time that the City adopts a CAP, the Project is evaluated for consistency with the following plans, policies, or regulations to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions as shown in Table 4.8.2, *Consistency with GHG Reduction Measures*.

Table 4.8 - 2. Consistency with GHG Reduction Measures

GHG Reduction Measure	Consistency Analysis
General Plan	
AQ 9.5 GHG Thresholds. Utilize the SCAQMD Draft GHG thresholds to evaluate development proposals until the City adopts a Climate Action Plan (CAP).	Consistent. The City has determined that the SCAQMD's draft threshold of 3,000 MTCO ₂ e per year is appropriate for this Project. GHG emissions are 521.3 MTCO ₂ e which is less than the 3,000 MTCO ₂ e threshold.
CSSF 2.44 Drought-Tolerant Landscaping. Require the use of drought-tolerant landscaping in all new development.	Consistent. The Project is required to comply with Section 9.283 (Water Efficient Landscape Design Requirement) of the City of Jurupa Valley Municipal Code.
LUE 11.6 Energy Efficiency. Require development projects to use energy efficient design features in their site planning, building design and orientation, and landscape design that meet or exceed state energy standards.	Consistent. The Project is required to submit building plans and is required to meet CALGreen Codes, CA Title 24 Energy Efficiency Standards, and City's water efficient landscape requirements; therefore, the Project is determined to be consistent with General Plan Policy LUE 11.6.
ME 3.9 Pedestrian Facilities. Public streets shall provide pedestrian facilities in accordance with adopted City standards. Sidewalks shall be separated from the roadway by a landscaped parkway, except where the Planning Director determines that attached sidewalks are appropriate due to existing sidewalk location, design, or other conditions.	Consistent. Parkway improvements on Clay Street include curb adjacent landscaping and sidewalk.
ME 3.36 Bicycle Improvements Conditionally Required. Require the construction or rehabilitation of bicycle facilities and/or "bicycle-friendly" improvements as a condition of approving new development, in accordance with Zoning Ordinance standards	Consistent. The Project is providing a network of multipurpose trails, sidewalks and paseos to throughout the community. The trails will allow for biking, walking, pedestrian, and equestrian use.
Municipal Code	
Energy Efficiency	Consistent. As required by Municipal Code Section 8.05.010 (7), California Energy Code, prior to issuance of a building permit, the Project Applicant shall submit plans showing that the Project will be constructed in compliance with this section.
Green Buildings	Consistent. As required by Municipal Code Section 8.05.010 (8), <i>California Green Building Standards Code</i> , prior to issuance of a building permit, the Project

GHG Reduction Measure	Consistency Analysis
	proponent shall submit plans in compliance with this code section.
Water Conservation	Consistent. The Project will comply with <i>Chapter 9.283. - Water Efficient Landscape Design Requirements.</i>
Solid Waste Reduction	Consistent. The Project shall comply with Section 4.408 of the <i>2013 California Green Building Code Standards</i> , which requires new development projects to submit and implement a construction waste management plan in order to reduce the amount of construction waste transported to landfills.

Based on analysis above, the Project will not conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases.

4.9 - Hazards And Hazardous Materials

Threshold 4.9(a) (b) Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?			✓	

Impact Analysis

Existing Conditions

The subject site currently contains the ruins of two buildings with the remainder of the property highly disturbed due to continued disking and its urban residential setting as well as a previous brush fire that occurred on the northern portion of the site. Vegetation consisting of nonnative grasses, and small trees are present. During the biological assessment no, ponds, swamps, or lagoons were observed on the subject property.

Construction Activities

Heavy equipment that would be used during construction of the proposed Project would be fueled and maintained by substances such as oil, diesel fuel, gasoline, hydraulic fluid, and other liquid materials that would be considered hazardous if improperly stored or handled. In addition, materials such as paints, roofing materials, solvents, and other substances typically used in

building construction would be located on the Project site during construction. Improper use, storage, or transportation of hazardous materials could result in accidental releases or spills, potentially posing health risks to workers, the public, and the environment. The potential for accidental releases and spills of hazardous materials during construction is a standard risk on all construction sites, and there would be no greater risk for improper handling, transportation, or spills associated with future development that would be a reasonable consequence of the proposed Project than would occur on any other similar construction site.

Construction contractors are required to comply with all applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations regarding hazardous materials, including but not limited requirements imposed by the Environmental Protection Agency, California Department of Toxic Substances Control, South Coast Air Quality Management District, and the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board. As such, impacts due to construction activities would not cause a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. A less than significant impact would occur.

Operational Activities

The Project site would be developed with residential land uses which is a land use not typically associated with the transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. Although residential land uses may utilize household products that contain toxic substances, such as cleansers, paints, adhesives, and solvents, these products are usually in low concentration and small in amount and would not pose a significant risk to humans or the environment during transport to/from or use at the Project site.

Pursuant to State law and local regulations, residents would be required to dispose of household hazardous waste (e.g., batteries, used oil, old paint) at a permitted household hazardous waste collection facility. Accordingly, the Project would not expose people or the environment to significant hazards associated with the disposal of hazardous materials at the Project site. Long-term operation of the Project would not expose the public or the environment to significant hazards associated with the transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials.

Threshold 4.9 (c) Would the Project:	Potentially Significant or Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?			✓	

Impact Analysis

The Project site is located within one-quarter (0.25) mile of a mile from two existing schools. From the Project site, the nearest schools are Camino Real Elementary School located adjacent

to the Project site on the southern property border and the Patriot High School located northwest across Jurupa Road. The proposed Project is for residential use and not associated with operations that would typically emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous, or acutely hazardous materials. As discussed in the responses to issues 4.9 (b) and 4.9 (c) above, all hazardous or potentially hazardous materials would comply with all applicable federal, state, and local agencies and regulations with respect to hazardous materials. Therefore, regardless of the proximity of planned or proposed schools, the Project will not impact schools.

Threshold 4.9 (d) Would the Project:	Potentially Significant or Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Be located on a site, which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5, and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?			✓	

Impact Analysis

The Hazardous Waste and Substances Sites (Cortese) List is a planning document used by the State and local agencies to comply with the California Environmental Quality Act requirements in providing information about the location of hazardous materials release sites pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5. Below are the data resources that provide information regarding the facilities or sites identified as meeting the Cortese List requirements.

- List of Hazardous Waste and Substances sites from Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) EnviroStor database.
- List of Leaking Underground Storage Tank Sites from the State Water Board's GeoTracker database.
- List of solid waste disposal sites identified by Water Board with waste constituents above hazardous waste levels outside the waste management unit.
- List of "active" CDO and CAO from Water Board.
- List of hazardous waste facilities subject to corrective action pursuant to Section 25187.5 of the Health and Safety Code, identified by DTSC.

Based on a review of the Cortese List maintained by the California Environmental Protection Agency the Project site was not found on any list of hazardous materials sites.

Threshold 4.9 (e) Would the Project:	Potentially Significant or Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the Project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the Project area?				✓

Impact Analysis

Airport Land Use Compatibility

The nearest airport is Riverside Municipal Airport located approximately 2.25 miles southeast of the Project site. According to *Map FL-1, Flabob Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan*, the Project site is not located within the airport compatibility zones.²⁷ Therefore there will be no impact on airport land use planning.

Airport Noise

The Project consists of single-family residences and will not expose people to excessive aircraft noise. The nearest airport is Flabob Airport located approximately 2.25 miles southeast of the Project site. According to *Map FL-3, Noise Compatibility Contours Flabob Airport, Land Use Compatibility Plan*, the Project site is located outside the 55 CNEL Noise Impact Zone.²⁸ The Riverside Municipal Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan states that single-family residential land uses are an acceptable land use within the 55 to 60 CNEL noise contour. Standard building design and construction methods would provide adequate noise attenuation to comply with the indoor noise standard of 45 CNEL and thereby not expose residents of the Project to excessive noise levels.

²⁷ Riverside County Airport Land Use Commission, *Riverside Municipal Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan*, December 2004. Available at: <https://www.rcaluc.org/Portals/13/PDFGeneral/plan/newplan/14-%20Vol.%201%20Flabob.pdf>

²⁸ Riverside County Airport Land Use Commission, *Riverside Municipal Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan*, December 2004. Available at: <https://www.rcaluc.org/Portals/13/PDFGeneral/plan/newplan/14-%20Vol.%201%20Flabob.pdf>

Threshold 4.9 (f) Would the Project:	Potentially Significant or Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?			✓	

Impact Analysis

Access to the Project site is proposed from Camino Real via Jurupa Road. The Project site does not contain any emergency facilities, nor does it serve as an emergency evacuation route. During construction and long-term operation, the Project would be required to maintain adequate emergency access for emergency vehicles.

Project development and improvements will not result in a substantial alteration to the design or capacity of any public road that would impair or interfere with the implementation of evacuation procedures.

Threshold 4.9 (g) Would the Project:	Potentially Significant or Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?				✓

Impact Analysis

According to the General Plan²⁹, the Project site is not located within a high wildfire hazard area. (Also refer to analysis under Issue 4.20, Wildfire).

4.10 Hydrology And Water Quality

The following analysis is based in part on the following technical reports:

- *Preliminary Drainage Study*; Encompass Associates, Inc., May 6, 2021. (Appendix E).
- *Preliminary WQMP*, Encompass Associates, Inc; April 30, 2021. (Appendix F).
- *Water and Sewer Will Serve Letter*, Jurupa Community Services District, October 25, 2021. (Appendix G).

²⁹ City of Jurupa Valley, General Plan Safety Element, *Figure 8-10: Wildfire Severity Zones in Jurupa Valley*.

Threshold 4.10 (a) Would the Project:	Potentially Significant or Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?			✓	

Impact Analysis

Plans, Policies, or Programs (PPP)

The following apply to the Project and would reduce impacts relating to water quality and waste discharge requirements. These measures will be included in the Project's Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program to ensure compliance:

- PPP 4.10-1** As required by Municipal Code Chapter 6.05.050, *Storm Water/Urban Runoff Management and Discharge Controls, Section B (1)*, any person performing construction work in the city shall comply with the provisions of this chapter, and shall control storm water runoff so as to prevent any likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment. The City Engineer shall identify the BMPs that may be implemented to prevent such deterioration and shall identify the manner of implementation. Documentation on the effectiveness of BMPs implemented to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the MS4 shall be required when requested by the City Engineer.
- PPP 4.10-2** As required by Municipal Code Chapter 6.05.050, *Storm Water/Urban Runoff Management and Discharge Controls, Section B (2)*, any person performing construction work in the city shall be regulated by the State Water Resources Control Board in a manner pursuant to and consistent with applicable requirements contained in the General Permit No. CAS000002, State Water Resources Control Board Order Number 2009-0009-DWQ. The city may notify the State Board of any person performing construction work that has a non-compliant construction site per the General Permit.
- PPP 4.10-3** As required by Municipal Code Chapter 6.05.050, *Storm Water/Urban Runoff Management and Discharge Controls, Section C*, new development, or redevelopment projects shall control storm water runoff so as to prevent any deterioration of water quality that would impair subsequent or competing uses of the water.

Water Quality Standards

The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act³⁰ defines water quality objectives (i.e., standards) as “...the limits or levels of water quality constituents or characteristics which are established for the reasonable protection of beneficial uses of water or the prevention of nuisance within a specific area” [(§13050 (h))].³¹

Construction Impacts (Water Quality Standards)

Construction of the Project would involve clearing, grading, paving, utility installation, building construction, and the installation of landscaping, which would result in the generation of potential water quality pollutants such as silt, debris, chemicals, paints, and other solvents with the potential to adversely affect water quality. As such, short-term water quality impacts have the potential to occur during construction activities in the absence of any protective or avoidance measures.

The Municipal Code requires the Project to obtain a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Stormwater Permit for construction activities³². The permit is required for all Projects that include construction activities, such as clearing, grading, and/or excavation that disturb at least one acre of total land area.

Compliance with the permit requires the preparation and implementation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan for construction-related activities, including grading. The plan would specify the measures that would be required to implement during construction activities to ensure that all potential pollutants of concern are prevented, minimized, and/or otherwise appropriately treated prior to being discharged from the site.

Operational Impacts (Water Quality Requirements)

Storm water pollutants commonly associated with the type of land uses that could occupy the proposed structures include sediments, nutrients, trash and debris, bacteria and viruses, oil and grease, and pesticides. Pursuant to the requirements of the Municipal Code³³, a Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) is required for managing the quality of storm water or urban runoff that flows from a developed site after construction is completed and the facilities or structures are occupied and/or operational. The Plan prepared for the Project (Appendix L), proposes to divert surface runoff to the water quality and storm detention basin located at the Southwest corner of the site.

³⁰

California Water Boards, *Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act*, January 2019. Available at: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/laws_regulations/docs/portercologne.pdf

³² City of Jurupa Valley, *Municipal Code Chapter 6.05.050, Storm Water/Urban Runoff Management and Discharge Controls*. Available at:

https://library.municode.com/ca/jurupa_valley/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=TIT6HESA_CH6.05STWAURRUMADICO

³³ Ibid.

Waste Discharge Requirements

Waste Discharge Requirements are issued by the Santa Ana Regional Board under the provisions of the California Water Code, Division 7 “Water Quality,” Article 4 “Waste Discharge Requirements.”³⁴ These requirements regulate the discharge of wastes which are not made to surface waters, but which may impact the region’s water quality by affecting underlying groundwater basins. Discharge requirements are issued for Publicly Owned Treatment Works’ wastewater reclamation operations, discharges of wastes from industries, subsurface waste discharges such as septic systems, sanitary landfills, dairies, and a variety of other activities which can affect water quality.

Operational Impacts (Waste Discharge Requirements)

To facilitate proper funding and management of sanitary sewer systems, the Jurupa Community Services District has adopted *Sewer System Management Plan WDID 8SSO10582*³⁵ (SSMP) that includes provisions to provide proper and efficient management, operation, and maintenance of sanitary sewer systems. Additionally, the SSMP contains a spill response plan that establishes standard procedures for immediate response to a sanitary sewer overflow in a manner designed to minimize water quality impacts and potential nuisance conditions. By connecting to the Jurupa Community Services District sewer system, the Project will not violate any waste discharge requirements.

Threshold 4.10 (b) Would the Project:	Potentially Significant or Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?			✓	

Impact Analysis

Groundwater Supplies

According to the Water and Sewer Availability Letter issued for the Project (Appendix M), water service will be provided to the Project by the Jurupa Community Services District (JCSD). The district’s wells are located within the Chino Ground Water Basin. The Basin is adjudicated, which means if JCSD extracts water that exceeds the safe yield (i.e., the rate at which groundwater can be withdrawn without causing long-term decline of water levels, JCSD may incur a replenishment obligation, which is used by the Watermaster to recharge the ground water basin with State Water Project water. The Basin has been maintained by the Watermaster in a safe yield condition

³⁴ California Water Boards, *Waste Discharge Requirements Program*, July 3, 2020. Available at: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/waste_discharge_requirements/

³⁵ <https://www.jcsd.us/home/showdocument?id=1564>.

under this method of operation. Therefore, the Project is not anticipated to contribute to a substantial depletion of groundwater supplies.

Sustainable Groundwater Management

The Sustainable Groundwater Management Act requires governments and water agencies of high and medium priority basins to halt overdraft and bring groundwater basins into balanced levels of pumping and recharge. The act requires the prioritization of basins and subbasins based on a variety of factors such as population and number of water wells in a basin. Basins are ranked from very-low to high-priority. Basins ranking high- or medium-priority are required to form Groundwater Sustainability Agencies to manage basins sustainably and requires those agencies to adopt Groundwater Sustainability Plans.

As noted above, the Project's groundwater supplies come from an adjudicated basin. Adjudicated basins are exempt from the 2014 Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) because such basins already operate under a court-ordered management plan to ensure the long-term sustainability of the Basin. No component of the Project would obstruct with or prevent implementation of the management plan for the Basin. As such, the Project's construction and operation would not conflict with any sustainable groundwater management plan. Impacts would be less than significant.

Threshold 4.10 (c). Would the Project: Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner that would:	Potentially Significant or Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
(i) Result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?			✓	
(ii) Substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or offsite?			✓	
(iii) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?			✓	
(iv) Impede or redirect flood flows?			✓	

Impact Analysis

Existing Condition

In the existing condition site drainage sheet flows across the property from the northeast to the southwest corner of the property.

Proposed Condition

In the proposed condition, the existing drainage path will drain towards the water quality and underground infiltration basin located at the southwest corner of the site. During construction, the Project is also required to implement a Stormwater Pollution Control Plan per **PPP 4.10-1**.

As proposed, the design of the storm drain system will not result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site; substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or offsite; 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, or impede or redirect flood flows.

Threshold 4.10 (d). Would the Project:	Potentially Significant or Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?				✓

Impact Analysis

According to the General Plan³⁶, the Project site is not located within a flood hazard zone. According to the California Department of Conservation, California Official Tsunami Inundation Maps³⁷, the site is not located within a tsunami inundation zone. In addition, the Project would not be at risk from seiche because there is no water body in the area of the Project site capable of producing as seiche.

Threshold 4.10 (e) Would the Project:	Potentially Significant or Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?			✓	

Impact Analysis

As discussed under Threshold 4.10 (a) and 4.10 (c), with implementation of the drainage system improvements and features as described, the Project will not conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan. As discussed under Threshold 4.10 (b), the

³⁶ City of Jurupa Valley, *General Plan Figure 8-9: Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM)*.

³⁷ California Department of Conservation, *California Official Tsunami Inundation Maps*, <https://www.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/tsunami/maps#:~:text=Coordinated%20by%20Cal%20OES%2C%20California,considered%20tsunamis%20for%20each%20area,> accessed August 30, 2020.

Project site is not subject to a Sustainable Groundwater Water Management program and will not substantially impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin

4.11 Land Use And Planning

Threshold 4.11 (a) Would the Project:	Potentially Significant or Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Physically divide a community?				✓

Impact Analysis

An example of a Project that has the potential to divide an established community includes the construction of a new freeway or highway through an established neighborhood. The Project is in an area largely characterized by residential development and school use. The Project site is bordered by Jurupa Road to the north, Camino Real to the east, Kirby Drive to the west, and Camino Real Elementary School to the south. As such, the Project will not divide an established community.

Threshold 4.11 (b). Would the Project:	Potentially Significant or Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?			✓	

Impact Analysis

A General Plan Amendment (GPA) is being proposed to change the designation of this property to Medium Density Residential (MDR) which would allow for development of single-family uses at a density of up to 5 dwelling units per acre. A corresponding change of zone (CZ) is also proposed to reclassify the site as Planned Development (R-4). The proposed Project would implement these new designations through a development plan that consists of 35 lots for single-family detached housing on 6.92 acres (5 units/acre) as shown in the proposed site plan (see previous Figure 3.2, Conceptual Site Plan).

The applicable plans and policies relating to a conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the Project (including, but not limited to the

general plan, specific plan, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect are summarized below.

- **South Coast Air Quality Management District 2016 Air Quality Management Plan**
Refer to Threshold 4.3 (a) in Section 4.2, *Air Quality*.
- **Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan**
Refer to Threshold 4.4 (f) in Section 4.4, *Biological Resources*.
- **California Air Resources Board Scoping Plan**
Refer to Threshold 4.8 (b) in Section 4.8, *Greenhouse Gas Emissions*.
- **Southern California Association of Governments Connect SoCal – The 2020-2045 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy**
Refer to Threshold 4.8 (b) in Section 4.8, *Greenhouse Gas Emissions*.
- **Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board’s Santa Ana River Basin Water Quality Control Program**
Refer to Threshold 4.10 (e) in Section 4.10, *Hydrology and Water Quality*.

As demonstrated throughout this Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration, the Project would not conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation, including but not limited to the *General Plan*, or the with implementation of the PPP’s and Mitigation Measures throughout this Initial Study.

4.12 Mineral Resources

Threshold 4.12 (a). Would the Project:	Potentially Significant or Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?				✓

Impact Analysis

According to the General Plan³⁸ the Project site is located within Mineral Resource Zone (MRZ) 3, which is defined as “Areas containing known or inferred mineral occurrences of undetermined mineral resources significance.” However, no mineral resource extraction activity is known to have ever occurred on the Project site. Accordingly, implementation of the Project would not result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region or the residents of the State of California.

³⁸ City of Jurupa Valley, *General Plan Figure 4-16: Jurupa Valley Mineral Resources*.

Threshold 4.12 (b). Would the Project:	Potentially Significant or Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?				✓

Impact Analysis

The General Plan Open Space, Mineral Resources (OS-MIN) land use designation is intended for mineral extraction and processing and includes areas held in reserve for future mineral extraction and processing.³⁹ The Project site is delineated as Country Neighborhood (LDR). Therefore, the Project is not delineated on the General Plan, a specific plan, or other land use plan as a locally important mineral resource recovery site.

4.13 Noise

The following analysis is based in part on the following technical report: *Noise and Vibration Impact Analysis*, prepared by LSA, dated October 5, 2021 and is included as Appendix H.

Threshold 4.13 (a). Would the Project:	Potentially Significant or Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Result in the generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project more than standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?			✓	

Impact Analysis

Existing Ambient Noise Levels

The primary source of noise in the area is from vehicle traffic from Jurupa Road and Camino Real, and freight train operations on the Union Pacific Railroad, which ranges from a daytime range of 44.5 to 78.7 dBA and a night time range of 35.2 to 55.1 dBA.

Noise Receiver Locations

³⁹ City of Jurupa Valley, *General Plan Land Use Element*, p.2-28.

Table 4.13-1 24-Hour Ambient Noise Levels at Receiver Locations

Location	Description	Average Noise Level (dBA Leq)	
		Daytime	Nighttime
LT-1	Southern edge of project site, near Camino Real Elementary School.	54.4	42.9
LT-2	West side of Kirby Drive, on utility pole. Approximately 185 feet south of centerline of Jurupa Road.	55.1	43.7
LT-3	4495 Corte Entrada, in the back yard. Approximately 60 feet north of centerline of Jurupa Road.	56.2	43.9

Source: Noise Impact Analysis (Appendix H).

Figure 4.12-1 Noise Measurement Locations

Construction Noise Impact Analysis

Noise levels associated with the construction will vary with the different types of construction equipment. Table 4.13-2, *Typical Construction Equipment Noise Levels* identifies the level of noise generated by construction equipment.

Table 4.13-2. Typical Construction Equipment Noise Levels

Equipment Description	Acoustical Usage Factor ¹ (%)	Maximum Noise Level (L _{max}) at 50 feet ²
Backhoe	40	80
Compactor (ground)	20	80
Compressor	40	80
Crane	16	85
Dozer	40	85
Dump Truck	40	84
Excavator	40	85
Flatbed Truck	40	84
Forklift	20	85
Front-End Loader	40	80
Grader	40	85
Impact Pile Driver	20	95
Jackhammer	20	85
Pavement Scarifier	20	85
Paver	50	85
Pickup Truck	40	55
Pneumatic Tools	50	85
Pump	50	77
Rock Drill	20	85
Roller	20	85
Scraper	40	85
Tractor	40	84
Welder	40	73

Source: Table 9.1, *FHWA Highway Construction Noise Handbook* (FHWA 2006).

Note: The noise levels reported in this table are rounded to the nearest whole number.

¹ Usage factor is the percentage of time during a construction noise operation that a piece of construction equipment is operating at full power.

² Maximum noise levels were developed based on Specification 721.560 from the CA/T program to be consistent with the City of Boston, Massachusetts, Noise Code for the "Big Dig" project.

CA/T = Central Artery/Tunnel

L_{max} = maximum instantaneous noise level

FHWA = Federal Highway Administration

The City's criteria for determining if construction noise results in a significant CEQA impact is as follows:

1) *The project is inconsistent with General Plan Policy NE 3.5: Construction Noise which states: "Limit commercial construction activities adjacent to or within 200 feet of residential uses to weekdays, between 7:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m., and limit high-noise-generating construction activities (e.g., grading, demolition, pile driving) near sensitive receptors to weekdays between 9:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m."*

The southern boundary of the Project site is shared with Camino Real Elementary School property. Therefore, the Project contractors must limit construction activities during the days and times required by Mitigation Measure NOI-1.

2) *Construction noise levels exceed the levels identified in the latest version of the Federal Transit Administration Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment Manual.*

Construction noise will have a temporary or periodic increase in the ambient noise level above the existing within the Project vicinity. Typical operating cycles for these types of construction equipment may involve one or two minutes of full power operation followed by three to four minutes at lower power settings. Noise levels will be loudest during the site preparation phase.

The construction noise levels are expected to range from 77.6 dBA Leq at Camino Real School approximately 100 feet to the nearest structure to the south and 75.1 dBA Leq to the closest residential uses approximately 140 feet to the west. The construction noise analysis shows that the nearest receiver locations will satisfy the daytime 80 dBA Leq significance threshold established by the *Federal Transit Administration Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment Manual*. Although construction noise levels do not exceed the noise threshold, sensitive receptors adjacent to the Project site will be exposed to higher noise levels. To reduce construction impacts to the school and residential uses to the maximum extent feasible, the following mitigation measure is required.

Mitigation Measure(s)

MM-NOI-1-Construction Noise Mitigation. Prior to the issuance of a grading permit, the following notes be included on grading plans and building plans. Project contractors shall be required to ensure compliance with the notes and permit periodic inspection of the construction site by City of Jurupa Valley staff or its designee to confirm compliance. These notes also shall be specified in bid documents issued to prospective construction contractors.

“a) Haul truck deliveries shall be limited to between the hours of 6:00am to 6:00pm during the months of June through September and 7:00am to 6:00pm during the months of October through May.

b) Construction contractors shall equip all construction equipment, fixed or mobile, with properly operating and maintained mufflers, consistent with manufacturers’ standards.

c) All stationary construction equipment shall be placed in such a manner so that emitted noise is directed away from any sensitive receptors adjacent to the Project site.

d) Construction equipment staging areas shall be located the greatest distance between the staging area and the nearest sensitive receptors.”

Off-Site Operational Traffic Noise Impacts

According to Caltrans, the human ear is able to begin to detect sound level increases of 3 decibels (dB) in typical noisy environments.⁴⁰ A doubling of sound energy (e.g., doubling the volume of traffic on a highway) that would result in a 3-dBA increase in sound, would generally be barely detectable.

The Project expects to generate a maximum of 340 daily trips at full occupancy. It takes a doubling of traffic to create a +3 dBA noise impact. Primary site access is via Camino Real and Jurupa Road

⁴⁰ Caltrans, Traffic Noise Analysis Protocol, April 2020, p.7-1.

with existing ADT volumes of 6,843 and 8,499, respectively as indicated in the City of Jurupa General Plan. The addition of 340 trips would create a minimal noise increase of less than 0.2 dBA.

Conclusion

With implementation of Mitigation Measure NOI-1 and **PPP 4.13-1**, the Project's noise impacts will not result in the generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project more than standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies.

Threshold 4.13 (b). Would the Project:	Potentially Significant or Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Result in the generation of excessive ground-borne vibration or ground-borne noise levels?			✓	

Impact Analysis

This analysis focuses on the potential ground-borne vibration associated with vehicular traffic and construction activities. Ground-borne vibration levels from automobile traffic are generally overshadowed by vibration generated by heavy trucks that roll over the same uneven roadway surfaces. However, due to the rapid drop-off rate of ground-borne vibration and the short duration of the associated events, vehicular traffic-induced ground-borne vibration is rarely perceptible beyond the roadway right-of-way, and rarely results in vibration levels that cause damage to buildings in the vicinity. However, while vehicular traffic is rarely perceptible, construction has the potential to result in varying degrees of temporary ground vibration, depending on the specific construction activities and equipment used. Ground vibration levels associated with various types of construction equipment are summarized in Table 4.13-3.

Table 4.13-3 Vibration Source Levels for Construction Equipment

Equipment	Reference PPV/L _v at 25 feet	
	PPV (in/sec)	L _v (VdB) ¹
Pile Driver (Impact), Typical	0.644	104
Pile Driver (Sonic), Typical	0.170	93
Vibratory Roller	0.210	94
Hoe Ram	0.089	87
Large Bulldozer²	0.089	87
Caisson Drilling	0.089	87
Loaded Trucks²	0.076	86
Jackhammer	0.035	79
Small Bulldozer	0.003	58

Sources: *Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment Manual* (FTA 2018), Table 7-4.

¹ RMS vibration velocity in decibels (VdB) is 1 μ in/sec.

² Equipment shown in **bold** is expected to be used on site.

μ in/sec = microinches per second

FTA = Federal Transit Administration

in/sec = inches per second

L_v = velocity in decibels

PPV = peak particle velocity

RMS = root-mean-square

VdB = vibration velocity decibels

The closest structure to the Project property line is minimally 100 feet from the property line at the Camino Real School to the south. The estimated construction vibration level from a large bulldozer (worst case scenario) measured at 25-feet would create a vibration level of 0.089 in/sec and 0.011 at the closet structure, which does not exceed the 0.2 in/sec threshold.

Threshold 4.13 (c). Would the Project:	Potentially Significant or Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?			✓	

Impact Analysis

The Project consists of single-family residences and will not expose people to excessive aircraft noise. The nearest airports are Flabob Airport, Riverside Municipal Airport, and Ontario International Airport which are 2.3 mi southeast, 3.4 mi south, and 8.4 mi northwest of the project site, respectively. The future airport noise contours for Flabob Airport and Riverside Municipal Airport based on the Riverside County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan (Riverside County Airport Land Use Commission 2004) shows that the project site is outside the 55 dBA CNEL noise contour. Also, the airport noise contour for Ontario International Airport based on

the Compatibility Policy Map: Noise Impact Zones from the LA/Ontario International Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan (City of Ontario 2011) shows that the project site is outside the 60 to 65 dBA CNEL noise contour. Therefore, the project would not expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels from aircraft operations. Standard building design and construction methods would provide adequate noise attenuation to comply with the indoor noise standard of 45 CNEL and thereby not expose residents of the Project to excessive noise levels.

4.14 Population And Housing

Threshold 4.14 (a). Would the Project:	Potentially Significant or Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Induce substantial unplanned 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)?			✓	

Impact Analysis

The Project site is located in a developed area of the City and is served by existing water and sewer facilities, gas and electric utilities, and improved roadways. No additional infrastructure will be needed to serve the Project other than connection to infrastructure adjacent to the site.

Based on the California Department of Finance, *E-5 Population and Housing Estimates for Cities, Counties, and the State, 2020-2022*, the City's population as of January 1, 2022 is 107,083 with a ratio of persons per household of 3.75.⁴¹ Based on the number of dwelling units times 3.75 persons per dwelling unit, the proposed Project would increase the City's population by approximately 131 persons assuming all residents came from outside the City. (3.75 persons/du with 35 units). An increase of 131 in relation to the current population of 105,384 represents an increase of 0.13 % and would not induce substantial population growth.

⁴¹ <https://dof.ca.gov/forecasting/demographics/estimates/e-5-population-and-housing-estimates-for-cities-counties-and-the-state-2020-2022/>

Threshold 4.14 (b). Would the Project:	Potentially Significant or Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?				✓

Impact Analysis

The Project site consists of undeveloped vacant land. Therefore, implementation of the Project would not displace a substantial number of existing housing, nor would it necessitate the construction of replacement housing elsewhere.

4.15 Public Services

Threshold 4.15 (a). Would the Project:	Potentially Significant or Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:				
1) Fire protection?			✓	
2) Police protection?			✓	
3) Schools?			✓	
4) Parks?			✓	
5) Other public facilities?			✓	

FIRE PROTECTION

Impact Analysis

Plans, Policies, or Programs (PPP)

The following apply to the Project and would reduce impacts relating to fire protection. These measures will be included in the Project's Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program to ensure compliance:

PPP 4.15-1 The Project applicant shall comply with all applicable Riverside County Fire Department codes, ordinances, and standard conditions regarding fire prevention and suppression measures relating to water improvement plans, fire hydrants, automatic fire extinguishing systems, fire access, access gates, combustible construction, water availability, and fire sprinkler systems.

PPP 4.15-2 As required by Municipal Code Chapter 3.75, the Project is required to pay a Development Impact Fee that the City can use to improve public facilities and/or, to offset the incremental increase in the demand for public services that would be created by the Project.

The Riverside County Fire Department provides fire protection services to the Project area. The Project would be primarily served by the Riverside County West Riverside Fire Station No. 18 located approximately 0.5 roadway miles north of the Project site at 7545 Mission Boulevard, Jurupa Valley, CA.

Development of the Project would impact fire protection services by placing an additional demand on existing fire protection resources should its resources not be augmented. To offset the increased demand for fire protection services, the Project would be conditioned by the City to provide a minimum of fire safety and support fire suppression activities, including compliance with State and local fire codes, fire sprinklers, a fire hydrant system, paved access, and secondary access routes.

In addition, as required by the City's Inter-Agency Project Review Request process, the Project plans were routed to the Fire Department for review and comment on the impacts to providing fire protection services. The Fire Department did not indicate that the Project would result in the need for new or physically altered fire facilities in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives.

Furthermore, the Municipal Code requires payment of the Development Impact Fee to assist the City in providing for fire protection services.⁴² Payment of the Development Impact Fee would ensure that the Project provides fair share funds for the provision of additional public services, including fire protection services, which may be applied to fire facilities and/or equipment, to offset the incremental increase in the demand for fire protection services that would be created by the Project.

Based on the above analysis, with implementation of **PPP 4.14-1** and **PPP 4.14-2**, impacts related to fire protection are less than significant.

⁴² City of Jurupa Valley, *Municipal Code Chapter 3.75, Development Impact Fee*, June 10, 2020. Available at: <https://www.jurupavalley.org/168/Municipal-Code>

POLICE PROTECTION

Impact Analysis

Plans, Policies, or Programs (PPP)

The following applies to the Project and would reduce impacts relating to police protection. This measure will be included in the Project's Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program to ensure compliance:

PPP 4.15-2 As required by Municipal Code Chapter 3.75, the Project is required to pay a Development Impact Fee that the City can use to improve public facilities and/or, to offset the incremental increase in the demand for public services that would be created by the Project.

The Riverside County Sheriff's Department provides community policing to the Project area via the Jurupa Valley Station located at 7477 Mission Boulevard, Jurupa Valley, CA. The Project would increase the demand for police protection services. The Municipal Code requires payment of the Development Impact Fee to assist the City in providing for public services, including police protection services⁴³. Payment of the Development Impact Fee would ensure that the Project provides its fair share of funds for additional police protection services, which may be applied to sheriff facilities and/or equipment, to offset the incremental increase in the demand that would be created by the Project.

In addition, as required by the City's Inter-Agency Project Review Request process, the Project plans were routed to the Sheriff's Department for review and comment on the impacts to providing police protection services. The Sheriff's Department did not indicate that the Project would result in the need for new or physically altered sheriff facilities in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives.

Based on the above analysis, with implementation of **PPP 4.15-2**, impacts related to police protection are less than significant.

SCHOOLS

Impact Analysis

Plans, Policies, or Programs (PPP)

The following applies to the Project and would reduce impacts relating to schools. This measure will be included in the Project's Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program to ensure compliance:

⁴³ Ibid.

PPP 4.15-3 Prior to the issuance of building permits, the Project Applicant shall pay required development impact fees to the Jurupa Unified School District following protocol for impact fee collection.

The Project proposes thirty-five (35) new single family residential units that may directly create additional students to be served by the Jurupa Unified School District. However, the Project would be required to contribute fees to the Jurupa Unified School District in accordance with the Leroy F. Greene School Facilities Act of 1998 (Senate Bill 50). Pursuant to Senate Bill 50, payment of school impact fees constitutes complete mitigation under CEQA for Project-related impacts to school services.

PARKS

Impact Analysis

Plans, Policies, or Programs (PPP)

The following applies to the Project and would reduce impacts relating to parks. This measure will be included in the Project's Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program to ensure compliance:

PPP 4.15-4 Prior to the issuance of a building permit, the Project Applicant shall pay required park development impact fees to the Jurupa Area Recreation and Park District pursuant to District Ordinance No. 01-2007 and 02-2008.

The Project proposes thirty-five (35) new housing units that may increase the overall population of the City (assuming some residents will come from outside the city limits) and generate additional need for parkland. The payment of development impact fees will reduce any indirect Project impacts related to parks.

OTHER PUBLIC FACILITIES

Impact Analysis

Plans, Policies, or Programs (PPP)

The following apply to the Project and would reduce impacts relating to parks. These measures will be included in the Project's Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program to ensure compliance:

PPP 4.15-2 above is applicable to the Project.

As noted in the response to Issue 4.14(a), *Population and Housing*, of this Initial Study, development of the Project would add approximately 131 persons to the population of the City assuming that all new residents come from outside the City limits. This low number of persons in relation to the current population of 107,083 would not significantly increase the demand for public services, including public health services and library services which would require the construction of new or expanded public facilities.

The Municipal Code requires payment of the Development Impact Fee to assist the City in providing for public services. Payment of the Development Impact Fee would ensure that the Project provides fair share of funds for additional public services. These funds may be applied to the acquisition and/or construction of public facilities.⁴⁴

Based on the above analysis, with implementation of **PPP 4.14-2** above, impacts related to other public facilities are less than significant.

4.16 Recreation

Threshold 4.16 (a). Would the Project:	Potentially Significant or Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?				✓

Impact Analysis

Plans, Policies, or Programs (PPP)

The following applies to the Project and would reduce impacts relating to other public facilities. These measures will be included in the Project's Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program to ensure compliance:

PPP 4.16-1 Prior to the issuance of a building permit, the Project Applicant shall pay required park development impact fees to the Jurupa Area Recreation and Park District pursuant to District Ordinance No. 01-2007 and 02-2008.

As noted in the response to Issue 4.14(a), *Population and Housing*, of this Initial Study, development of the Project would add approximately 131 persons to the population of the City assuming that all new residents come from outside the City limits. This low number of persons in relation to the City population of 107,083 would not cause a substantial physical deterioration of any recreational facilities or would accelerate the physical deterioration of any recreational facilities. The payment of Development Impact Fees will reduce any indirect Project impacts related to recreational facilities.

⁴⁴ Ibid.

Threshold 4.16 (b). Would the Project:	Potentially Significant or Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities, which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?				✓

Impact Analysis

As noted in the response to Issue 4.14(a), *Population and Housing*, of this Initial Study, development of the Project would add approximately 131 persons to the population of the City assuming that all new residents come from outside the City limits. This low number of persons in relation to the City population of 107,083 would not require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse effect on the environment. In addition, no offsite parks or recreational improvements are proposed or required as part of the Project.

4.17 Transportation

The following analysis is based in part on the following technical reports:

TTM No. 38151 Madone Collection (MA21143) Trip Generation and Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) Analysis, LSA Associates, Inc., dated August 28, 2022 and is included as Appendix I.

VMT Mitigation Workbook, Madone Collection Residential Project, City of Jurupa Valley, date August 25, 2022 and is included as Appendix J.

Threshold 4.17(a). Would the Project:	Potentially Significant or Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Conflict with a program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities?			✓	

Impact Analysis

The City is served by transit service by the Riverside Transit Agency (RTA), the closest route to the Project site is Route 49 on Mission Boulevard approximately .44 miles north along Camino real and .75 miles north east along Jurupa Road.

The Project is not proposing any improvements that would interfere with current transit service or bicycle travel. In addition, the Project will provide adequate pedestrian facilities, including upgrading the existing sidewalks along public streets abutting the site, as necessary.

Threshold 4.17(b). Would the Project:	Potentially Significant or Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?			✓	

Impact Analysis

Changes to California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines were adopted in December 2018, which require all lead agencies to adopt Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) as a replacement for automobile delay-based level of service (LOS) as the new measure for identifying transportation impacts for land use projects. This statewide mandate took effect July 1, 2020. Impacts related to LOS will be evaluated through the City's development review process apart from CEQA.

The *Jurupa Valley Traffic Impact Analysis Guidelines* provide several screening thresholds for determining if a VMT analysis is required. A project VMT analysis would not be required if a project is located in a Transit Priority Area (TPA) or a low VMT area, or if the project is a local serving retail project or other neighborhood use, including projects that generate fewer than 250 daily trips.

Based on the *TTM No. 38151 Madone Collections (MA 21143) Trip Generation and Vehicle Miles Traveled Analysis Technical Memorandum*, the proposed Project will not screen-out, requiring a full VMT analysis. The full VMT analysis and forecasting used the Riverside County Traffic Analysis Model (RivTAM) to determine if the Project would have a significant VMT impact. The analysis included 'Project generated VMT' and 'Project effect on VMT estimates for the Project Traffic Analysis Zone (TAZ) using the following scenarios:

- Baseline Conditions.
- Baseline Plus Project Conditions.
- Cumulative No Project Conditions.
- Cumulative Plus Project Conditions.

Under the VMT methodology, a project would result in a significant project-generated VMT impact if, for residential projects, in the Baseline Plus Project scenario the net VMT per capita exceeds the City's average VMT per capita.

VEHICLE MILES TRAVELED (VMT) ANALYSIS

Table 4.17-1 summarizes the base year citywide average/significant threshold and project VMT per capita. The Project VMT/Capita was estimated utilizing RIVCOM model runs consistent with the methodology recommended in the City's TIA Guidelines.

Table 4.17-1 Base Year City and Project VMT Summary

City*	Project	Difference	Percentage Difference	Significant Impact
21.9	28.1	6.2	28.31 %	Yes

Source: Trip Generation and Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) Analysis (Appendix I)

Project Significant VMT Impact

As shown above, the proposed Project Average VMT/Capita is 28.31 % above the City average base year VMT/Capita and based on the criteria outlined in this report, the proposed Project exceeds the existing City of Jurupa Valley VMT/Capita and thus has a significant transportation impact.

Cumulative Significant VMT Impact

According to the *City of Jurupa Valley Traffic Impact Analysis Guidelines (dated August 2020)*, if a project is consistent with the Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (RTP/SCS), then the cumulative impacts shall be considered less than significant. Because the proposed Project is not consistent with the RTP/SCS, the cumulative impacts are considered to be significant and, hence, a cumulative analysis was required and conducted.

Table 4.17-2 summarizes the citywide average/ significant threshold and the project VMT per capita for the cumulative year.

Table 4.17-2 Cumulative Year City and Project VMT Summary

City*	Project	Difference	Percentage Difference	Significant Impact
22.5	27.8	5.3	23.55 %	Yes

Source: Trip Generation and Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) Analysis (Appendix I)

As shown above, the proposed Project Average VMT/Capita for the cumulative year is 23.55 % above the City average VMT/Capita for the cumulative year, resulting in a significant impact.

VMT Impact Mitigation Strategies

Based on the Guidelines, when project VMT exceeds the threshold of significance, the project will need to mitigate its CEQA transportation impact. Projects must propose mitigation measures, strategies, or project design features to reduce project VMT. The following VMT-reducing mitigation measures, strategies, and project design features are recommended based on the Quantifying Greenhouse Gas Mitigation Measures, California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (CAPCOA), August 2010.

The following Mitigation Measures are required:

MM-VMT-1 Electrical Vehicle Charging: Prior to the issuance of a building permit, construction drawings/plans shall include Level 2 electric vehicle charging plugs in at least 50% of the proposed 35 units.

MM-VMT-2 Sidewalk Connections: Prior to the issuance of a building permit, street improvement plans shall show sidewalks within the development that connect to the existing sidewalk to the south on Camino Real and to the existing crosswalks at Jurupa Road.

The following are listed as mitigation measures; however, they are project design features that are included in the MMRP and as conditions of approval for the Project.

VMT-3 High Destination Accessibility: Benefit to walking distance to area schools and Mission Boulevard transit corridor.

VMT-4 Traffic Calming and Safety Measures: Provide for the placement/refreshing of high-visibility crosswalks at 5 locations determined by the City.

VMT-5 Improve Transit (Bus Shelter): Provide one (1) bus shelter along Mission Boulevard. Location to be determined by City and RTA.

Impacts With Mitigation:

Table 4.17-3 shows the resulting reductions after application of MM VMT-1, MM-VMT-2 and VMT-3 through VMT-5.

Table 4.17-3 VMT Reduction:

Mitigation	CAPCOA Reference	VMT Reduction/VMT
VMT- 1 – Electric Vehicle Charging Stations	T-14	3.9 %
VMT-2 – Sidewalks and Pedestrian Improvements	T-18	0.16 %
Project Design Features		
VMT-3 – High Destination Accessibility	T-31A	1.0 %
VMT-4 – Traffic Calming & Safety Measures	T-35	17.5 %
VMT-5 – Improve Transit (Bus Shelter)	T-46	1.0 %
Total VMT Mitigation Reduction		23.56 %
Unmitigated VMT		27.8
Mitigated VMT		21.25
Threshold		22.5

Source: Trip Generation and Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) Analysis (Appendix I)

With implementation of the recommended mitigation measures, strategies, and Project Design Features, the project VMT is anticipated to decrease to 21.25 miles per capita, which is below the cumulative year City's threshold of 22.5. Therefore, the project's impacts under CEQA for traffic and transportation will be less than significant after mitigation.

Threshold 4.17(c). Would the Project:	Potentially Significant or Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?			✓	

Impact Analysis

Access to the site is already in place from the roadways abutting the Project site. The Project is proposing the following street improvements that will meet City standards.

Camino Real improvement recommendations include:

- North Bound: One 12-foot-wide left turn lane, one 12-foot wide through lane, one 13-foot through lane/right turn lane, and 8-foot shoulder (shoulder not required at intersection with Jurupa Road).
- South Bound: One 13-foot wide through lane, one 12-foot wide through lane, and 8-foot shoulder (shoulder not required at intersection with Jurupa Road).
- 6-foot-wide raised median for future UPRR gate assembly.
- 18-foot-wide west parkway.

In addition, the Project is located in an area developed with residential and school uses, and as such, would not be incompatible with existing development in the surrounding area to the extent that it would create a transportation hazard because of an incompatible use.

Threshold 4.17(d). Would the Project:	Potentially Significant or Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Result in inadequate emergency access?		✓		

Impact Analysis

The Project would take access from existing roadways abutting the site including Jurupa Road, Camino Real, and Kirby Drive. During the course of the preliminary review of the Project, the Project's transportation design was reviewed by the City's Engineering Department, County Fire Department, and County Sheriff's Department to ensure that adequate access to and from the site would be provided for emergency vehicles. In addition, the Project is located in a developed area with residential and school uses. The Project would not be incompatible with existing

development in the surrounding area to the extent that it would create a transportation hazard because of an incompatible use.

4.18 Tribal Cultural Resources

The following analysis is based in part on the following technical report:

Cultural Resources Assessment, LSA Associates, Inc., dated October 2021 and is included as Appendix C.

Threshold 4.18 (a) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k)?			✓	

Impact Analysis

Historic Context

Research identified the current Project area as a general location associated with Native American occupation and/or use during prehistoric and protohistoric periods. It is also an area associated with historic Mexican period rancho activity, American period ranching and farming activity, and, more recently, recreational activity. The Project site is located in a general location associated with Native American occupation and/or use during prehistoric and protohistoric periods. It is also an area associated with historic Mexican period rancho activity, American period ranching and farming activity, and, more recently, recreational activity.

Research and Conclusions

A record search was conducted at the University of California, Riverside, Eastern Information Center, Riverside, for the Project site. This search included a review of all recorded historic and prehistoric archaeological sites within a one-mile radius of the Project site. In addition, the California Points of Historical Interest (PHI), the listing of California Historical Landmarks (CHL), the California Register of Historic Resources Inventory (HRI) were checked. Historic maps were also reviewed.

The California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) Eastern Information Center (EIC) indicated that 38 surveys were completed within a one-mile radius of the project site. The EIC

records search and literature review revealed 18 cultural resources recorded within one-mile of the Project Site. None of the other recorded resources will be impacted by the proposed Project.

The remnants of the structures (residence and shed/bunkhouse) were damaged in a recent fire and as found in the Cultural Resources Assessment While uncommon, the buildings' methods of construction (adobe with mud-sill floors, various siding materials and composition roofing) are not unique and there is no surface indication of associated subsurface deposits. Implementation of Mitigation Measures **CR-1 through CR-3** will ensure impacts remain less than significant. Mitigation Measures **TCR-1 through TCR-3** will address if any historic cultural resources are also historic tribal cultural resources.

In addition, research failed to identify any National Register of Historic Places properties; no California State Landmarks; no California Register of Historical Resources; nor any California Points of Historical Interest in the immediate vicinity of the Project site.

Threshold 4.18 (b) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe?		✓		

California Native American Cultural Places (SB18)

Senate Bill (SB) 18 created a process for consultation with California Native American Tribes in the CEQA process. Prior to the adoption or any amendment of a general plan or specific plan, a local government must notify the appropriate tribes (on the contact list maintained by the NAHC) of the opportunity to conduct consultations for the purpose of preserving, or mitigating impacts to, cultural places located on land within the local government's jurisdiction that is affected by the proposed plan adoption or amendment. Tribes have 90 days from the date on which they receive notification to request consultation, unless a shorter timeframe has been agreed to by the tribe (Government Code §65352.3).

The Planning Department notified the area California Native American Tribes per the requirements of SB-18. The Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation and Soboba Band Luiseño Indians requested consultations. As a result of the consultations the Mitigation Measures noted below are required for the Project.

Tribal Cultural Resources (AB52)

Tribal Cultural Resources consist of the following.

1. A tribal cultural resource listed in or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources.
2. Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either of the following:
 - (A) Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources.
 - (B) Included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1.
3. A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1 for the purposes of this paragraph, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

Native American scoping, pursuant to the requirements of Assembly Bill (AB) 52, was initiated by a request of the Native American Heritage Commission for a Sacred Lands File search and AB 52 contacts list on September 7, 2018. The NAHC responded by letter on September 24, 2018. The NAHC has no evidence that sacred lands are present on the Project site

Assembly Bill (AB) 52 created a process for consultation with California Native American Tribes in the CEQA process. Tribal Governments can request consultation with a lead agency and give input into potential impacts to tribal cultural resources before the agency decides what kind of environmental assessment is appropriate for a proposed project.

The Planning Department notified the following California Native American Tribes per the requirements of AB52:

- Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation
- Soboba Band Luiseño Indians
- San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
- Torres Martinez Band of Cahuilla Indians.
- Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

As a result of the SB-18 and AB-52 consultation process, the following mitigation measures are required:

Mitigation Measure(s)

MM- TCR-1: Native American Monitoring Agreement. Prior to the issuance of a grading permit, the Permit Applicant shall enter into a Monitoring Agreement with the Consulting Tribe(s) for Native American Monitor(s) to be onsite during ground disturbing activities allowed by the grading permit. A Consulting Tribe is defined as a tribe that initiated the AB 52 tribal consultation process for the Project, has not opted out of the AB 52 consultation process, and has completed

AB 52 consultation with the City as provided for in Public Resources Code §21080.3.1(b). Ground disturbing activities and include excavation of each portion of the project site including clearing, grubbing, tree removals, grading and trenching.

The Monitoring Agreement shall include, but is not limited to, the following provisions:

- a) Provide a minimum of 30 days advance notice to the Consulting Tribe(s) of all ground disturbing activities.
- b) In conjunction with the Archaeological Monitor(s) required by Mitigation Measure CR-1 under Section 4.5, Cultural Resources, of the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration for MA21347, the Native American Monitor(s) shall have the authority to temporarily divert, redirect, or halt the ground disturbance activities to allow identification, evaluation, and potential recovery of cultural resources.
- c) The onsite monitoring shall end when all ground-disturbing activities on the Project Site are completed, or when the Native American Tribal Monitor(s) have indicated that all upcoming ground disturbing activities at the Project Site have little to no potential for impacting Tribal Cultural Resources.

The Project Proponent shall submit a fully executed copy of the Monitoring Agreement to the City of Jurupa Valley Planning Department to ensure compliance with this mitigation measure. If there are multiple Consulting Tribes involved, a separate Monitoring Agreement is required for each. The Monitoring Agreement shall not modify any condition of approval or mitigation measure.

MM-TCR-2: Unanticipated Discovery: The Permit Applicant or any successor in interest shall comply with the following for the life of the grading permit. If, during ground disturbance activities, unanticipated cultural resources are discovered, the following procedures shall be followed:

- a) Ground disturbing activities shall cease in the immediate vicinity of the find (not less than the surrounding 100 feet) until the find can be assessed. Ground disturbing activities are allowed on the remainder of the Project Site.
- b) The Consulting Tribe(s), the Project Archaeologist (retained by the Permit Applicant under Mitigation Measure CR-1, Retain Professional Archaeologist, of this Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration document for MA21143), and the City of Jurupa Valley Community Development Department shall meet and confer, and discuss the find with respect to the following:
 1. Determine if the resource is a Tribal Cultural Resource as defined by Public Resources Code §21074, if so:
 2. Determine if the resource is listed or eligible for listing in the California Register on a "Local register of historical or resources" pursuant to Public Resources Code §5020.1 (k); or
 3. Pursuant to Public Resources Code § 5024.1 (c) as it pertains to the Consulting Tribe(s): (1) Is associated with events that have made a

significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage, (2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past, (3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values, or (4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

- c) If the resource(s) are Native American in origin [and not a historical resource as defined by Public Resources Code §5020.1 (k) or §5024.1 (c)], the Consulting Tribe will retain it/them in the form and/or manner the Consulting Tribe (s) deems appropriate, for educational, cultural and/or historic purposes. If multiple Consulting Tribes (s) are involved, and a mutual agreement cannot be reached as *to the form and manner of disposition of the resource(s), the City shall request input from the Native American Heritage Commission and render a final decision.*
- d) If the resource(s) is both a tribal cultural resource and a historic resource, the Project Archaeologist, the Consulting Tribe (s), and the City of Jurupa Valley Planning Department shall meet and confer and discuss the appropriate treatment (documentation, recovery, avoidance, etc.) for the cultural and historic resource. Treatment, at a minimum, shall be consistent with Public Resources Code § 21084.3 (b). The appropriate treatment shall be prepared in conjunction with the Archaeological Treatment plan required by Mitigation Measure CR-2 of the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration for MA21143. Further ground disturbance shall not resume within the area of the discovery until the appropriate treatment has been accomplished.

MM-TCR-3: Final Report: If a Tribal cultural resource is also a historic resource defined above, the resource shall be included in the Final Report required by Mitigation Measure CR-2 of the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration for MA21143.

4.19 Utilities And Service Systems

The following analysis is based in part on the “*Water and Sewer Will Serve Letter*”, Jurupa Community Services District, dated August 28, 2019 and is included as Appendix G.

Threshold 4.19 (a). Would the Project:	Potentially Significant or Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?		✓		

Impact Analysis

Water Service

The Project will connect to the existing water service available from both the existing 18-inch waterline in Camino Real, an existing 8-inch waterline in Kirby Drive, or existing 12-inch and 24-inch waterlines north of Jurupa Road.

Sewer Service

The Project will connect to the existing sewer service available from the existing 8-inch diameter line in Kirby Road.

Storm Drainage Improvements

Drainage for the Project will consist of storm drains, catch basins, and an underground water quality and infiltration basin. The site drains from the northeast to the southwest through the proposed storm drain lines and conveyed to the water quality and infiltration basin located in the southeast corner of the project site. High flows will be conveyed through an existing storm drain located along the southern boundary of the property.

Electric Power Facilities

The Project will connect to the existing Southern California Edison electrical distribution facilities available in the vicinity of the Project site.

Natural Gas Facilities

The Project will connect to the existing Southern California Gas natural gas distribution facilities available in the vicinity of the Project site.

Telecommunication Facilities

Telecommunication facilities include a fixed, mobile, or transportable structure, including, all installed electrical and electronic wiring, cabling, and equipment, all supporting structures, such as utility, ground network, and electrical supporting structures, and a transmission pathway and associated equipment in order to provide cable TV, internet, telephone, and wireless telephone services to the Project site. Services that are not provided via satellite will connect to existing facilities maintained by the various service providers.

Conclusion

The installation of the facilities at the locations as described above are evaluated throughout this Initial Study. In instances where impacts have been identified, Plans, Policies, Programs (PPP) or Mitigation Measures (MMs) are required to reduce impacts to less-than-significant levels. Accordingly, additional measures beyond those identified throughout this Initial Study would not be required.

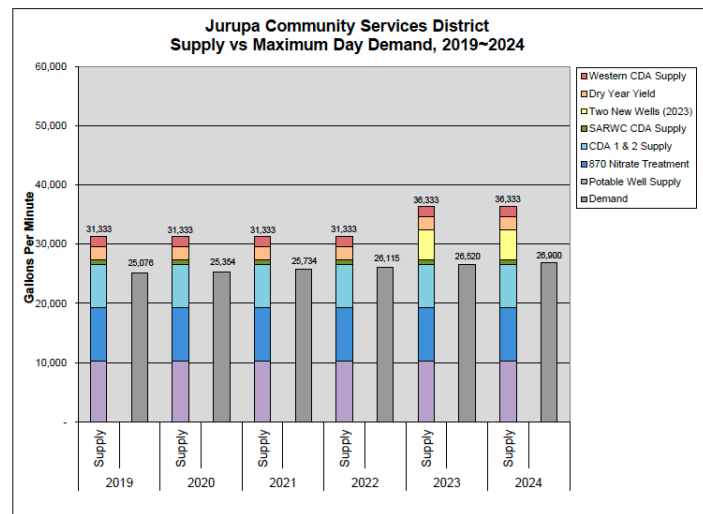
Threshold 4.19 (b). Would the Project:	Potentially Significant or Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple years?			✓	

Impact Analysis

Water service would be provided to the Project site by Jurupa Community Services District (JCSD). JCSD has estimated the Project's water demand at 23.3 ac.ft./year. JCDS issued a Water and Sewer Will Serve Letter (Appendix G) stating that the District's current water supply has sufficient capacity to meet its long-term current customers' needs per the 2015 Urban Water Management Plan, and its short-term current customers' needs and that of the proposed development as shown in Figure 4.19.1, *Jurupa Community Services District Supply vs Maximum Day Demand, 2019-2024*.

JCDS issued Water and Sewer Will Serve Letter (Appendix G) states that water service is available from both the existing 18-inch waterline in Camino Real, an existing 8-inch waterline in Kirby Drive, or existing 12-inch and 24-inch waterlines north of Jurupa Road.

Figure 4.19-1
Jurupa Community Services District Supply vs Maximum Day Demand, 2019-2024.



Original 2007-2012 Projection presented to JCSD Board of Directors on November 7, 2007 - Revised January 12, 2021

Threshold 4.19 (c). Would the Project:	Potentially Significant or Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?			✓	

Impact Analysis

Wastewater treatment service would be provided to the Project site by Jurupa Community Services District (JCSD). JCSD has estimated the Project's wastewater demand at 0.0076 MGD (millions of gallons per day). JCSD issued a Water and Sewer Will Serve Letter (Appendix G) states that existing sewer service is available from the existing 8-inch diameter line in Kirby Road. In addition, JCSD maintains 4 MGD capacity rights in the City of Riverside Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant facilities, which will expand to 5 MGD in the year 2030.

Threshold 4.19 (d). Would the Project:	Potentially Significant or Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Generate solid waste more than State or local standards, or more than the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?			✓	

Impact Analysis

Plans, Policies, or Programs (PPP)

The following apply to the Project and would reduce impacts relating to landfill capacity. These measures will be included in the Project's Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program to ensure compliance:

PPP 4.19-1 Prior to the issuance of building permits, the Project applicant shall submit a construction waste management plan in compliance with Section 4.408 of the 2013 California Green Building Code Standards.

Solid waste from Jurupa Valley is transported to the Robert A. Nelson Transfer Station and Material Recovery Facility at 1830 Agua Mansa Road. From there, recyclable materials are transferred to third-party providers, and waste materials are transported to various landfills in Riverside County. Solid waste generated during long-term operation of the Project would

primarily be disposed at the Badlands Sanitary Landfill and/or El Sobrante Landfill. Table 4.19-2 describes the capacity and remaining capacity of these landfills.

Table 4.19-1. Capacity of Landfills Serving Jurupa Valley

Landfill	Capacity (cubic yards)	Remaining Capacity (cubic yards)	Closure Date
Badlands Sanitary Landfill	34,400,000	7,800,000	1/1/2026
El Sobrante Landfill	209,910,000	143,977,170	1/1/2051

Source: CalRecycle, SWIS Facility/Site Activity Details website, August 2022.

Construction Related Impacts

The California Green Building Standards Code ("CAL Green"), requires all newly constructed buildings to prepare a Waste Management Plan and divert construction waste through recycling and source reduction methods. The City of Jurupa Valley Building and Safety Department reviews and approves all new construction projects required to submit a Waste Management Plan. Mandatory compliance with CAL Green solid waste requirements as required by **PPP 4.19-1** will ensure that construction waste impacts are less than significant.

In addition, as shown in Table 4.19-1 above, the landfills serving the Project site receive well below their maximum permitted daily disposal volume and demolition and construction waste generated by the Project is not anticipated to cause these landfills to exceed their maximum permitted daily disposal volume. Furthermore, none of these regional landfill facilities are expected to reach their total maximum permitted disposal capacities during the Project's construction period. As such, these regional landfill facilities would have sufficient daily capacity to accept construction solid waste generated by the Project.

Operational Related Impacts

Based on solid waste generation usage obtained from the Project's *Summary of CalEEMod Model Runs and Output* (Appendix A), the Project would generate approximately 17 tons of solid waste per year or 0.05 tons per day. Table 4.19-2 compares the Project's waste generation against the remaining landfill capacity

Table 4.19-2: Project Waste Generation Compared to Landfill Daily Throughput

Landfill	Landfill Daily Throughput (tons per day)	Project Waste (tons per day)	Project Percentage of Daily Throughput
Badlands Sanitary Landfill	4,800	0.05	< 0.001%
El Sobrante Landfill	16,054	0.05	< 0.0003%

As shown on Table 4.19-2, the Project's solid waste generation will add a minimal amount of additional solid waste of the remaining capacity of the Badlands Sanitary Landfill or the El Sobrante Sanitary Landfill. As such, the Project is not anticipated to cause these landfills to exceed their remaining capacities.

Threshold 4.19 (e). Would the Project:	Potentially Significant or Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?			✓	

Impact Analysis

Plans, Policies, or Programs (PPP)

The following applies to the Project and would reduce impacts relating to solid waste. This measure will be included in the Project's Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program:

PPP 4.19-1 shall apply.

The City compels its waste hauler to comply with Assembly Bill 341 (Chapter 476, Statutes of 2011), as amended by Senate Bill 1018, which became effective July 1, 2012 by providing the necessary education, outreach and monitoring programs and by processing the solid waste from the City's residential customers through its waste hauler's material recovery facility. The Project would be required to coordinate with the waste hauler to develop collection of recyclable materials for the Project on a common schedule as set forth in applicable local, regional, and State programs.

4.20 Wildfire

Threshold 4.20 (a). Wildfire.	Potentially Significant or Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Is the project located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones?			✓	

Impact Analysis

A wildfire is a nonstructural fire that occurs in vegetative fuels, excluding prescribed fire. Wildfires can occur in undeveloped areas and spread to urban areas where the landscape and structures are not designed and maintained to be ignition resistant. As stated in the State of California's General Plan Guidelines: *"California's increasing population and expansion of development into previously undeveloped areas is creating more 'wildland-urban interface' issues with a corresponding increased risk of loss to human life, natural resources, and economic assets associated with wildland fires."* To address this issue, the state passed Senate Bill 1241 to require

that General Plan Safety Elements address the fire severity risks in State Responsibility Areas (SRAs) and Local Responsibility Areas (LRAs).

According to General Plan Figure 8-11, *Wildfire Severity Zones in Jurupa Valley*, the Project site is not located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones. As such, Thresholds 4.20 (a) through 4.20 (d) below require no response.

Threshold 4.20 (b)	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Threshold 4.20 (c)	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to, pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Threshold 4.20 (d)	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Threshold 4.20 (e)	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, because of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

4.21 Mandatory Findings Of Significance

Threshold 4.21(a) Does the Project:	Potentially Significant or Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?		✓		

Impact Analysis

As indicated in this Initial Study, biological resources, cultural resources, paleontological resources, transportation, and tribal cultural resources may be adversely impacted by Project development. The following mitigation measures are required to reduce impacts to less than significant levels.

- **BIO-1:** Pre-Construction Burrowing Owl Survey / Burrowing Owl Protection
- **BIO-2:** Nesting Bird Protection
- **BIO-3:** Dedication of Open Space Lot and Tree Maintenance.
- **BIO-4:** Oak Tree Replacement
- **CR-1:** Archaeological Monitoring
- **CR-2:** Archeological Treatment Plan
- **CR-3:** Final Report
- **GEO-1:** Paleontological Monitoring
- **GEO-2:** Paleontological Treatment Plan
- **NOI-1:** Construction Noise Mitigation
- **VMT-1:** Electrical Vehicle Charging
- **VMT-2:** Sidewalk Connections
- **VMT-3:** High Destination Accessibility
- **VMT-4:** Traffic Calming and Safety Measures
- **VMT-5:** Improve Transit (Bus Shelter)
- **TCR-1:** Native American Monitoring Agreement
- **TCR-2:** Unanticipated Discovery
- **TCR-3:** Final Reporting

Threshold 4.21 (b) Does the Project:	Potentially Significant or Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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)?		✓		

Impact Analysis

The cumulative impacts analysis provided here is consistent with §15130(a) of the CEQA Guidelines, in which the study of cumulative effects of a project is based on two determinations:

- Are the combined impact of this project and other projects significant?
- If so, is the project’s incremental effect cumulatively considerable, causing the combined impact of the projects evaluated to become significant? The cumulative impact must be analyzed only if the combined effects are significant, and the Project’s incremental effect is found to be cumulatively considerable (CEQA Guidelines 15130(a)(2) and (3)).

The analysis of potential environmental impacts in Section 4.0, Environmental Analysis, of this Initial Study concluded that the Project would have no impact or a less than significant impact for all environmental topics, except Biological Resources, Cultural Resources, Geology and Soils (Paleontological Resources), Transportation, Tribal Cultural Resources, and Utilities and Service Systems (installation of facilities that involves disturbance of previously undisturbed land). For these resources, Mitigation Measures are required to reduce impacts to less than significant levels as discussed below.

Biological Resources

As discussed in Section 4.4, Biological Resources, of this Initial Study, future development will impact the available biological resources present on the site. All the vegetation will be removed during future construction activities. However, because construction may not occur immediately, the potential exists for colonization of burrowing owls in the days or weeks preceding ground disturbing activities. Therefore, Mitigation Measure BIO-1: Preconstruction Burrowing Owl Survey / Burrowing Owl Protection is required.

Development activities will also impact wildlife, and those with limited mobility (i.e., small mammals and reptiles) will experience increases in mortality during the construction phase. More mobile species (i.e., birds, large mammals) will be displaced into adjacent areas and will likely experience minimal impacts. However, the Burrowing Owl and Nesting Birds are known to be located within the regional area potentially. Due to their transient nature, they have the potential to inhabit the site in the future. Therefore, Mitigation Measures **BIO-1** and **BIO-2**, are required to ensure any impacts remain less than significant.

Overall, the loss of about 6.92-acres of areas of disturbed unvegetated and areas dominated by non-native ruderal species is not expected to have a significant cumulative impact on the overall biological resources in the region, given the presence of similar habitat throughout the surrounding desert region. A single coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) tree onsite is a California native tree species endemic to Southern California, therefore Mitigation Measures **BIO-3** and **BIO-4** are required to ensure impacts remain less than significant. Based on the preceding analysis, the Project's impacts would not be cumulatively considerable.

Cultural Resources

As discussed in Section 4.5, Cultural Resources, of this Initial Study, the records search, and field survey did not identify any cultural resources, including historic and prehistoric sites or historic-period buildings within the project site boundaries. Research results, combined with surface conditions, have failed to indicate sensitivity for buried cultural resources. No additional cultural resources work or monitoring is necessary during proposed activities associated with the development of the earthmoving activities. If previously undocumented cultural resources are identified during earthmoving activities, in that case, a qualified archaeologist should be contacted to assess the nature and significance of the find, diverting construction excavation, if necessary, as required by Mitigation Measures **CR-1 through CR-3**. Based on the preceding analysis, the Project's impacts would not be cumulatively considerable.

Geology and Soils (Paleontological Resources)

As discussed in Section 4.7, Geology and Soils, of this Initial Study, the property is situated in the Peninsular Ranges geomorphic province. The Peninsular Ranges province is one of the largest geomorphic units in western North America. It extends from the point of contact with the Transverse Ranges geomorphic province, southerly to the tip of Baja California. Based on field exploration, the area of anticipated improvements is underlain by older alluvium. Alluvium has the potential to contain paleontological resources. Therefore, Mitigation Measures **GEO-1** and **GEO-2** are required. Based on the preceding analysis, the Project's impacts would not be cumulatively considerable.

Transportation (VMT)

As discussed in Section 4.17, Transportation, the project VMT is greater than the City VMT and is inconsistent with the Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (RTP/SCS). Therefore, Mitigation Measures and Strategies **VMT-1 through VMT-5** are required. Based on the preceding analysis, the Project's impacts would not be cumulatively considerable.

Tribal Cultural Resources

As discussed in Section 4.18, Tribal Cultural Resources, of this Initial Study, construction and operation of the Project would include activities limited to the confines of the Project site. The tribal consultation conducted through the SB-18 and AB5-2 consultation processes determined that the Project is unlikely to adversely affect tribal cultural resources by implementing Mitigation Measures **TCR-1 through TCR-3**. Based on the preceding analysis, the Project's impacts would not be cumulatively considerable.

Utilities and Service Systems

As discussed in Section 4.19, Utilities and Service Systems, of this Initial Study, the installation and construction of the sewer, water, storm drainage facilities described below will result in earth moving that may impact Biological Resources, Cultural Resources, Geology, and Soils (Paleontological Resources), and Tribal Cultural Resources. Potential impacts to these resources are mitigated by Mitigation Measures **BIO-1, BIO-2, CR-1, CR-2, CR-3, GEO-1, GEO-2, and TCR-1 through TCR-3**. Based on the preceding analysis, the Project's impacts would not be cumulatively considerable.

In instances where impacts have been identified, the Plans, Policies, or Programs were applied to the Project based on federal, state, or local law currently in place that effectively reduces environmental impacts, or Mitigation Measures are required to reduce impacts to less than significant levels. Therefore, potential adverse environmental impacts of the Project, in combination with the impacts of other past, present, and future projects, would not contribute to cumulatively significant effects.

Threshold 4.21 (c) Does the Project:	Potentially Significant or Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Have environmental effects, which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?		✓		

Under this threshold, the types of impacts analyzed consist of those that affect human health and well-being. As indicated by this Initial Study, the Project may cause or result in certain potentially significant environmental impacts that directly affect human beings for construction noise. The construction noise levels are expected to range from 77.6 dBA Leq at Camino Real School approximately 100 feet to the nearest structure to the south and 75.1 dBA Leq to the closest residential uses approximately 140 feet to the west. The construction noise analysis shows that the nearest receiver locations will satisfy the daytime 80 dBA Leq significance threshold established by the *Federal Transit Administration Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment Manual*. Although construction noise levels do not exceed the noise threshold, sensitive receptors adjacent to the Project site will be exposed to higher noise levels. To reduce construction impacts to the school and residential uses to the maximum extent feasible, **MM-NOI-1** is required.

5.0 MITIGATION MONITORING REPORTING PROGRAM

PROJECT NAME: MA 21143 Madone Collections Residential Project (Tentative Tract Map No. 38151)

DATE: September 08, 2022

PROJECT MANAGER: Thomas Gorham, Principal Planner

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The Project proposes a General Plan Amendment to change the land use designation from LDR (Country Neighborhood) to MDR (Medium Density Residential), a change of zone (CZ) from A-1 (Light Agriculture) to R-4 (Planned Development) and a tentative tract map to subdivide 6.92 acres into 35 lots for single-family detached houses. The Project will include recreational area park, dog park, walking trails, exercise stations, tot lot, Gazebo and BBQ areas, and sitting areas. The R-4 zone allows for lot sizes of a minimum overall site area of 6,000 square-feet for each dwelling unit and a minimum lot area of 3,500 square-feet.

PROJECT LOCATION: The Project is located on the south of Jurupa Road, east of Kirby Street, west of Camino Real and north Camino Real Elementary School. Assessor's Parcel No. 183-030-014.

Throughout this *Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program*, reference is made to the following:

- ***Plans, Policies, or Programs (PPP)*** – These include existing regulatory requirements such as plans, policies, or programs applied to the Project based on the basis of federal, state, or local law currently in place which effectively reduce environmental impacts.
- ***Mitigation Measures (MM)*** – These measures include requirements that are imposed where the impact analysis determines that implementation of the proposed Project would result in significant impacts; mitigation measures are proposed in accordance with the requirements of CEQA.

Any applicable Plans, Policies, or Programs (PPP) were assumed and accounted for in the assessment of impacts for each issue area. Mitigation Measures were formulated only for those issue areas where the results of the impact analysis identified significant impacts. All three types of measures described above will be required to be implemented as part of the Project.

MITIGATION MEASURE (MM) PLANS, POLICIES, OR PROGRAMS (PPP)	RESPONSIBILITY FOR IMPLEMENTATION	TIME FRAME/MILESTONE	VERIFIED BY:
AESTHETICS			
PPP 4.1-1 As required by Jurupa Valley Municipal Code section 9.100.050, development plan (called R-4 Development Plan) that includes, but is not limited to, development standards for structures, pedestrian walks, recreation and other open areas, walls, landscaping, and plans and elevations of typical structures to indicate architectural type and construction standards.	Planning Department	Prior to the issuance of building permits	
PPP 4.1-2 As required by Jurupa Valley Municipal Code section 7.50.010, all utilities serving and within the Project site shall be placed underground unless exempted by this section.	Planning Department	Prior to the issuance of occupancy permits	
PPP 4.1-3 All outdoor lighting shall be designed and installed to comply with California Green Building Standard Code Section 5.106 or with a local ordinance lawfully enacted pursuant to California Green Building Standard Code Section 101.7, whichever is more stringent.	Planning Department	Prior to the issuance of building permits	
AIR QUALITY			
PPP 4.3-1 The Project is required to comply with the provisions of South Coast Air Quality Management District Rule 403, "Fugitive Dust." Rule 403 requires implementation of best available dust control measures during construction activities that generate fugitive dust, such as earth moving and stockpiling activities, grading, and equipment travel on unpaved roads.	Public Works and Engineering Department	During grading	
PPP 4.3-2 The Project is required to comply with the provisions of South Coast Air Quality Management District Rule 1186 "PM10 Emissions from Paved and Unpaved Roads and Livestock Operations" and Rule 1186.1, "Less-Polluting Street Sweepers." Adherence to Rules 1186 and 1186.1 reduces the release of criteria pollutant emissions into the atmosphere during construction.	Building & Safety Department	During construction	
PPP 4.3-3 The Project is required to comply with the provisions of South Coast Air Quality Management District Rule 402 "Nuisance." Adherence to Rule 402 reduces the release of odorous emissions into the atmosphere.	Building & Safety Department Engineering Department Planning Department	During construction and on-going	

MITIGATION MEASURE (MM) PLANS, POLICIES, OR PROGRAMS (PPP)	RESPONSIBILITY FOR IMPLEMENTATION	TIME FRAME/MILESTONE	VERIFIED BY:
PPP 4.3-4 The Project is required to comply with the provisions of South Coast Air Quality Management District Rule 402 <i>"Nuisance."</i> Adherence to Rule 402 reduces the release of odorous emissions into the atmosphere.	Planning Department	On-going	
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES			
PPP 4.4-1 The Project is required to pay mitigation fees pursuant to the Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MHSCP) as required by Municipal Code Chapter 3.80.	Planning Department	Prior to the issuance of a grading permit	
MM- BIO-1: Pre-Construction Burrowing Owl Survey / Burrowing Owl Protection. A 30-day pre-construction survey for burrowing owls is required prior to future ground-disturbing activities (e.g., vegetation clearing, clearing and grubbing, tree removal, site watering, equipment staging, etc.) to ensure that no owls have colonized the site in the days or weeks preceding the ground-disturbing activities. If burrowing owls have colonized the project site prior to the initiation of ground-disturbing activities, the project proponent will immediately inform the RCA and the Wildlife Agencies and will need to coordinate in the future with the RCA and the Wildlife Agencies, including the possibility of preparing a Burrowing Owl Protection and Relocation Plan, prior to initiating ground disturbance. If ground-disturbing activities occur, but the site is left undisturbed for more than 30 days, a pre-construction survey will again be necessary to ensure that burrowing owl have not colonized the site since it was last disturbed. If burrowing owls are found, the same coordination described in MM-BIO-1 will be necessary.	Planning Department	Prior to the issuance of a grading permit	
MM- BIO-2: Nesting Bird Protection. As feasible, vegetation clearing should be conducted outside of the nesting season, which is generally identified as February 1 through August 31. If avoidance of the nesting season is not feasible, then a qualified biologist shall conduct a nesting bird survey within three days prior to any disturbance of the site, including disking, vegetation grubbing, and grading. If active nests are identified, the biologist shall establish suitable buffers around the nests, and the buffer areas shall be avoided until the nests are no longer occupied and the juvenile birds can survive independently from the nests.	Planning Department	Prior to the issuance of a grading permit	

MITIGATION MEASURE (MM) PLANS, POLICIES, OR PROGRAMS (PPP)	RESPONSIBILITY FOR IMPLEMENTATION	TIME FRAME/MILESTONE	VERIFIED BY:
<u>COS 1.2 Protection of Significant Trees.</u> <i>Protect and preserve significant trees, as determined by the City Council upon the recommendation of the Planning Commission. Significant trees are those trees that make substantial contributions to natural habitat or to the urban landscape due to their species, size, or rarity. In particular, California native trees should be protected. mature native and non-native trees, and other features of ecological, aesthetic, and conservation value.</i> • <i>Open Space Policy 9.3 - Maintain and conserve superior examples of native trees, natural vegetation, stands of established trees, and other features for ecosystem, aesthetic, and water conservation purposes.</i> • <i>Open Space Policy 9.4 - Conserve the oak tree resources within in the County (i.e. City).</i> These policies are meant to preserve the, continued viability of habitat communities within the City. The single coast live oak (<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>) tree onsite is a California native tree species endemic to Southern California. The County of Riverside has published <i>Oak Tree Management Guidelines, March 2, 1993</i> which the City has adopted upon incorporation and apply to oak woodlands. Although the tree is not considered an oak woodland, the guidance provided in the <i>Guidelines</i> can be used as a basis for mitigating impacts to the tree even though it is not considered oak woodlands because impacts to individual trees are discussed in the <i>Guidelines</i>.	Planning Department	Prior to the issuance of a tree removal or grading permit	
<u>MM-BIO-3.Dedication of Open Space Lot and Tree Maintenance.</u> If the tree is to be preserved, prior to the recordation of the Final Map, a lettered or numbered lot shall be provided for the tree to be preserved. This lot shall be dedicated to the City in order to allow for continued maintenance of the tree(s) the City or approved maintenance entity as follows: • Construction of a wrought iron fence is necessary positioned just outside of the dripline around the tree to reduce the risk of injury in the event of failure.	Planning Department	Prior to the issuance of a tree removal or grading permit	

MITIGATION MEASURE (MM) PLANS, POLICIES, OR PROGRAMS (PPP)	RESPONSIBILITY FOR IMPLEMENTATION	TIME FRAME/MILESTONE	VERIFIED BY:
• Landscape design must integrate the existing oak tree on site in a way that diverts excess water runoff or irrigation from accumulating and pooling within the tree's dripline. This final design must be reviewed by a certified landscape architect and approved by the Planning Manager. • Strategic crown thinning to reduce loading on the stem. Heavier pruning of coast live oaks should occur during July-August and not more than 25% of the crown can be removed during any single year. All pruning should be performed or directed by an International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) Certified Arborist or Tree Worker in accordance with the Best Management Practices for Pruning by the International Society of Arboriculture, 2002 and adhere to the most recent editions of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) for Tree Care Operations Z133.1 and Pruning A300. Any oak tree maintenance activity onsite should be done at the direction of an ISA Certified Arborist or American Society of Consulting Arborists (ASCA) Registered Consulting Arborist. • Oak tree pruning must be kept to a minimum (except initially as described in Item 4 above); it typically involves removing dead or diseased wood, hazardous branches, or limb structures and providing clearance. • Pruning should be done early during branch development to avoid cuts greater than 4 inches in diameter. The smaller wound size will reduce the chance of infection. • Excessive and injurious pruning is defined as the removal of more than 25 percent of the functioning leaf, stem, or root system of a tree in any 24-month period. • Disinfected pruning tools must be used at all times and in between trees to reduce			

MITIGATION MEASURE (MM) PLANS, POLICIES, OR PROGRAMS (PPP)	RESPONSIBILITY FOR IMPLEMENTATION	TIME FRAME/MILESTONE	VERIFIED BY:
the spread of sudden oak death and other contagious diseases. Annual surveys by a certified arborist are recommended once the development is completed.			
MM-BIO-4. Oak Tree Replacement: Prior to the issuance of any tree removal or the issuance of a grading permit, the oak tree shall be replaced as follows: Coast Live Oak Tree: Replacement by five, 15-gallon trees (5:1 ratio) of the same species at the discretion of the City's Planning Manager.	Planning Department	Prior to the issuance of a tree removal or grading permit	
CULTURAL RESOURCES			
PPP 4.5-1 The project is required to comply with the applicable provisions of California Health and Safety Code §7050.5 as well as Public Resources Code §5097 et. seq.	Public Works and Engineering Department	Prior to the issuance of grading permits and during construction	
MM- CR-1: Archaeological Monitoring. Prior to issuance of grading permits, the Permit Applicant shall provide evidence to the City of Jurupa Valley Community Development Department that a qualified professional archaeologist (Professional Archaeologist) that is listed on the City of Jurupa Valley Cultural Resources Consultant List or the Cultural Resource Consultant List maintained by the County of Riverside Planning Department, has been contracted to implement Archaeological Monitoring for the area of impact for the Project. Monitoring shall be conducted in coordination with the Consulting Tribe(s), defined as a Tribe that initiated the tribal consultation process for the Project as provided for in Public Resources Code §21080.3.1(b) ("AB52") and has not opted out of the AB 52 consultation process, and has completed AB 52 consultation with the City. Monitoring shall address the details of all ground-disturbing activities and provides procedures that must be followed to avoid or reduce potential impacts on cultural, archaeological, and tribal cultural resources to a level that is less than significant. A fully executed copy of the Archaeological Monitoring Agreement shall be provided to the City of Jurupa Valley Planning Department to ensure	Planning Department	Prior to the issuance of a grading permit, the complete text of MM CR-1 shall be placed on the grading plan.	

MITIGATION MEASURE (MM) PLANS, POLICIES, OR PROGRAMS (PPP)	RESPONSIBILITY FOR IMPLEMENTATION	TIME FRAME/MILESTONE	VERIFIED BY:
compliance with this measure. If the resource is significant, Mitigation Measure CR-2 shall apply.			
MM- CR-2: Archaeological Inadvertent Discovery. The Project Archaeologist shall prepare and implement a treatment plan to protect the identified archaeological resource(s) from damage and destruction. The treatment plan shall be per CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(f) for historical resources and Public Resources Code § 21083.2(b) for unique archaeological resources. Preservation in place (i.e., avoidance) is the preferred manner of treatment. If preservation in place is not feasible, treatment may include implementing archaeological data recovery excavations to remove the resource and subsequent laboratory processing and analysis. If historic Native American tribal cultural resources are involved, the Treatment Plan shall be coordinated with the Consulting Native American Tribe(s) as described in Mitigation Measure TCR-1 through TCR-3 of the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration for MA21143.	Public Works and Engineering Department Planning Department	Prior to the issuance of a grading permit, the complete text of MM CR-2 shall be placed on the grading plan.	
MM- CR-3: Final Report: A final report containing the significance and treatment findings shall be prepared by the Project Archaeologist and submitted to the City of Jurupa Valley Community Development Department and the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside. If a historic tribal cultural resource is involved, a copy shall be provided to the Consulting Native American Tribe(s) as described in Mitigation Measure TCR-1 through 3 of the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration for MA21143.	Public Works and Engineering Department Planning Department	Prior to the issuance of a grading permit, the complete text of MM CR-3 shall be placed on the grading plan.	
GEOLOGY AND SOILS			
PPP 4.7-1 As required by Municipal Code Section 8.05.010, the Project is required to comply with the most recent edition of the <i>California Building Code</i> to preclude significant adverse effects associated with seismic hazards.	Building & Safety Department	Prior to the issuance of building permits	
PPP's 4.10-1 through PPP 4.10-3 in Section 4.10, <i>Hydrology and Water Quality</i> shall apply.	Engineering Department	Prior to the issuance of a grading permit and during operation	

MITIGATION MEASURE (MM) PLANS, POLICIES, OR PROGRAMS (PPP)	RESPONSIBILITY FOR IMPLEMENTATION	TIME FRAME/MILESTONE	VERIFIED BY:
MM-GEO-1: Paleontological Monitoring. Prior to the issuance of grading permits, a qualified Paleontologist shall be retained to conduct monitoring as necessary during ground-disturbing activities such as vegetation removal, grading, and other excavations related to the project. The Paleontologist shall be present at the pre-grade conference and shall establish a schedule for paleontological resource surveillance based on the nature of planned activities. The Paleontologist shall establish, in cooperation with the lead agency, procedures for temporarily halting or redirecting work, if any is ongoing, to permit the sampling, identification, and evaluation of cultural resources as appropriate. If the paleontological resources are found to be significant, the Paleontologist/Monitor shall determine appropriate actions, in cooperation with the lead agency, for exploration and/or salvage. Significant sites that cannot be avoided will require data recovery measures and shall be completed upon approval of a Data Recovery Plan.	Panning Department	Prior to the issuance of a grading permit, the complete text of MM GEO-1 shall be placed on the grading plan.	
MM-GEO-2: Paleontological Treatment Plan Prior to the issuance of grading permits, a qualified paleontologist shall be retained to observe ground-disturbing activities and recover fossil resources as necessary when construction activities will impact the older Quaternary Alluvium. The Paleontologist will attend the pre-grade conference and establish procedures and protocols for paleontological monitoring and to temporarily halt ground-disturbing activities to permit sampling, evaluation, and recovery of any discovery. Substantial excavations below the uppermost layers (more than 3 feet below surface) should be monitored. Sediment samples should be recovered to determine the small-fossil potential of the site. If a discovery is determined to be significant, additional excavations and salvage of the fossil may be necessary to ensure that any impacts to it are mitigated to a less than significant level.	Public Works and Engineering Department Planning Department	Prior to the issuance of a grading permit, the complete text of MM GEO-2 shall be placed on the grading plan.	
GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS			
PPP 4.8-1 Prior to issuance of a building permit, the Project Applicant shall submit plans showing that the Project will be constructed in compliance with the most recently adopted edition of the applicable California Energy Code, (Part 6 of Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations) and the California	Building & Safety Department	Prior to the issuance of building permits	

MITIGATION MEASURE (MM) PLANS, POLICIES, OR PROGRAMS (PPP)	RESPONSIBILITY FOR IMPLEMENTATION	TIME FRAME/MILESTONE	VERIFIED BY:
Green Building Standards Code, 2019 Edition (Part 11 of Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations).			
PPP 4.8-2 As required by Municipal Code Section 9.283.010, <i>Water Efficient Landscape Design Requirements</i> , prior to the approval of landscaping plans, the Project proponent shall prepare and submit landscape plans that demonstrate compliance with this section.	Building & Safety Department	Prior to the issuance of building permits	

HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

PPP 4.10-1 As required by Municipal Code Chapter 6.05.050, <i>Storm Water/Urban Runoff Management and Discharge Controls, Section B (1)</i> , any person performing construction work in the city shall comply with the provisions of this chapter, and shall control storm water runoff so as to prevent any likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment. The City Engineer shall identify the BMPs that may be implemented to prevent such deterioration and shall identify the manner of implementation. Documentation on the effectiveness of BMPs implemented to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the MS4 shall be required when requested by the City Engineer.	Public Works and Engineering Department	Prior to the issuance of grading permits	
PPP 4.10-2 As required by Municipal Code Chapter 6.05.050, <i>Storm Water/Urban Runoff Management and Discharge Controls, Section B (2)</i> , any person performing construction work in the city shall be regulated by the State Water Resources Control Board in a manner pursuant to and consistent with applicable requirements contained in the General Permit No. CAS000002, State Water Resources Control Board Order Number 2009-0009-DWQ. The city may notify the State Board of any person performing construction work that has a non-compliant construction site per the General Permit.	Public Works and Engineering Department	Prior to the issuance of grading permits and during construction	
PPP 4.10-3 As required by Municipal Code Chapter 6.05.050, <i>Storm Water/Urban Runoff Management and Discharge Controls, Section C</i> , new development, or redevelopment projects shall control storm water runoff so as to prevent any deterioration of water quality that would impair subsequent or competing uses of the water. The City Engineer shall identify the BMPs that may be implemented to prevent such deterioration and shall identify the manner of implementation.	Public Works and Engineering Department	Prior to the issuance of grading permits and during operation	

Documentation on the effectiveness of BMPs implemented to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the MS4 shall be required when requested by the City Engineer. The BMPs may include, but are not limited to, the following and may, among other things, require new developments or redevelopments to do any of the following: (1) Increase permeable areas by leaving highly porous soil and low-lying area undisturbed by: (a) Incorporating landscaping, green roofs and open space into the project design; (b) Using porous materials for or near driveways, drive aisles, parking stalls and low volume roads and walkways; and (c) Incorporating detention ponds and infiltration pits into the project design. (2) Direct runoff to permeable areas by orienting it away from impermeable areas to swales, berms, green strip filters, gravel beds, rain gardens, pervious pavement or other approved green infrastructure and French drains by: (a) Installing rain-gutters oriented towards permeable areas; (b) Modifying the grade of the property to divert flow to permeable areas and minimize the amount of storm water runoff leaving the property; and (c) Designing curbs, berms, or other structures such that they do not isolate permeable or landscaped areas. (3) Maximize storm water storage for reuse by using retention structures, subsurface areas, cisterns, or other structures to store storm water runoff for reuse or slow release. (4) Rain gardens may be proposed in-lieu of a water quality basin when applicable and approved by the City Engineer.			
NOISE			
MM - NOI-1-Construction Noise Mitigation. Prior to the issuance of a grading permit, the following notes be included on grading plans and building plans. Project contractors shall be required to ensure compliance with the notes and permit periodic inspection of the	Planning Department	Prior to the issuance of a grading permit	

construction site by City of Jurupa Valley staff or its designee to confirm compliance. These notes also shall be specified in bid documents issued to prospective construction contractors. a) Haul truck deliveries shall be limited to between the hours of 6:00am to 6:00pm during the months of June through September and 7:00am to 6:00pm during the months of October through May. b) Construction contractors shall equip all construction equipment, fixed or mobile, with properly operating and maintained mufflers, consistent with manufacturers' standards. c) All stationary construction equipment shall be placed in such a manner so that emitted noise is directed away from any sensitive receptors adjacent to the Project site. d) Construction equipment staging areas shall be located the greatest distance between the staging area and the nearest sensitive receptors."			
PUBLIC SERVICES			
PPP 4.15-1 The Project applicant shall comply with all applicable Riverside County Fire Department codes, ordinances, and standard conditions regarding fire prevention and suppression measures relating to water improvement plans, fire hydrants, automatic fire extinguishing systems, fire access, access gates, combustible construction, water availability, and fire sprinkler systems.	Fire Department	Prior to issuance of a building permit or occupancy permit as determined by the Fire Department	
PPP 4.15-2 As required by Municipal Code Chapter 3.75, the Project is required to pay a Development Impact Fee that the City can use to improve public facilities and/or, to offset the incremental increase in the demand for public services that would be created by the Project.	Building & Safety Department	Per Municipal Code Chapter 3.75	
PPP45.15-3 Prior to the issuance of any building permit, the Project Applicant shall pay required development impact fees to the Jurupa Unified School District following protocol for impact fee collection.	Building & Safety Department	Prior to the issuance of building permits	
PPP 4.15-4 & 4.16-1 Prior to the issuance of any building permit, the Project Applicant shall pay required park development impact fees to the Jurupa Area Recreation and Park District pursuant to District Ordinance No. 01-2007 and 02-2008.			

RECREATION			
PPP 4.16-1 Prior to the issuance of any building permit, the Project Applicant shall pay required park development impact fees to the Jurupa Area Recreation and Park District pursuant to District Ordinance No. 01-2007 and 02-2008.	Building & Safety Department	Prior to the issuance of building permits	
TRANSPORTATION			
MM-VMT-1: Electrical Vehicle Charging: Prior to the issuance of a building permit, construction drawings/plans shall include Level 2 electric vehicle charging plugs in at least 50% of the proposed 35 units.	Public Works and Engineering Department	Prior to the issuance of grading permits and during operation	
MM-VMT-2: Sidewalk Connections: Prior to the issuance of a building permit, street improvement plans shall show sidewalks within the development that connect to the existing sidewalk to the south on Camino Real and to the existing crosswalks at Jurupa Road.	Public Works and Engineering Department	Prior to the issuance of grading permits and during operation	
VMT-3: High Destination Accessibility: Benefit to walking distance to area schools and Mission Boulevard transit corridor	Public Works and Engineering Department	Prior to the issuance of grading permits and during operation	
VMT-4: Traffic Calming and Safety Measures: Provide for the placement/refreshing of high-visibility crosswalks at 5 locations determined by the City..	Public Works and Engineering Department	Prior to the issuance of grading permits and during operation	
VMT-5: Improve Transit (Bus Shelter): Provide one (1) bus shelter along Mission Boulevard. Location to be determined by City and RTA.	Public Works and Engineering Department	Prior to the issuance of grading permits and during operation	
TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES			
MM- TCR-1: Native American Monitoring Agreement. Prior to the issuance of a grading permit, the Permit Applicant shall enter into a Monitoring Agreement with the Consulting Tribe(s) for Native American Monitor(s) to be onsite during ground disturbing activities allowed by the grading permit. A Consulting Tribe is defined as a tribe that initiated the AB 52 tribal consultation process for the Project, has not opted out of the AB 52 consultation process, and has completed AB 52 consultation with the City as provided for in Public Resources Code §21080.3.1(b). Ground disturbing activities and include excavation of each portion of the project site including clearing, grubbing, tree removals, grading and trenching.	Planning Department	Prior to the issuance of a grading permit	

The Monitoring Agreement shall include, but is not limited to, the following provisions: a) Provide a minimum of 30 days advance notice to the Consulting Tribe(s) of all ground disturbing activities. b) In conjunction with the Archaeological Monitor(s) required by Mitigation Measure CR-1 under Section 4.5, Cultural Resources, of the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration for MA21347, the Native American Monitor(s) shall have the authority to temporarily divert, redirect, or halt the ground disturbance activities to allow identification, evaluation, and potential recovery of cultural resources. c) The onsite monitoring shall end when all ground-disturbing activities on the Project Site are completed, or when the Native American Tribal Monitor(s) have indicated that all upcoming ground disturbing activities at the Project Site have little to no potential for impacting Tribal Cultural Resources. The Project Proponent shall submit a fully executed copy of the Monitoring Agreement to the City of Jurupa Valley Planning Department to ensure compliance with this mitigation measure. If there are multiple Consulting Tribes involved, a separate Monitoring Agreement is required for each. The Monitoring Agreement shall not modify any condition of approval or mitigation measure.			
MM-TCR-2: Unanticipated Discovery: The Permit Applicant or any successor in interest shall comply with the following for the life of the grading permit. If, during ground disturbance activities, unanticipated cultural resources are discovered, the following procedures shall be followed: a) Ground disturbing activities shall cease in the immediate vicinity of the find (not less than the surrounding 100 feet) until the find can be assessed. Ground disturbing activities are allowed on the remainder of the Project Site.	Planning Department Engineering Department	Prior to the issuance of a grading permit	

b) The Consulting Tribe(s), the Project Archaeologist (retained by the Permit Applicant under Mitigation Measure CR-1, Retain Professional Archaeologist, of this Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration document for MA21143), and the City of Jurupa Valley Community Development Department shall meet and confer, and discuss the find with respect to the following: 1. Determine if the resource is a Tribal Cultural Resource as defined by Public Resources Code §21074, if so: 2. Determine if the resource is listed or eligible for listing in the California Register on a "Local register of historical or resources" pursuant to Public Resources Code §5020.1 (k); or 3. Pursuant to Public Resources Code § 5024.1 (c) as it pertains to the Consulting Tribe(s): (1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage, (2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past, (3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values, or (4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. c) If the resource(s) are Native American in origin [and not a historical resource as defined by Public Resources Code §5020.1 (k) or §5024.1 (c)], the Consulting Tribe will retain it/them in the form and/or manner the Consulting Tribe (s) deems appropriate, for educational, cultural and/or historic purposes. If multiple Consulting Tribes (s) are involved, and a mutual agreement cannot be reached as to the form and manner of disposition of the resource(s), the City shall request input from the Native American Heritage Commission and render a final decision. d) If the resource(s) is both a tribal cultural resource and a historic resource, the Project Archaeologist, the Consulting Tribe (s), and			
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the City of Jurupa Valley Planning Department shall meet and confer and discuss the appropriate treatment (documentation, recovery, avoidance, etc.) for the cultural and historic resource. Treatment, at a minimum, shall be consistent with Public Resources Code § 21084.3 (b). The appropriate treatment shall be prepared in conjunction with the Archaeological Treatment plan required by Mitigation Measure CR-2 of the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration for MA21143. Further ground disturbance shall not resume within the area of the discovery until the appropriate treatment has been accomplished.			
MM - TCR-3: Final Report: If a Tribal cultural resource is also a historic resource defined above, the resource shall be included in the Final Report required by Mitigation Measure CR-2 of the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration for MA21143.	Planning Department	Prior to the issuance of a grading permit	
UTILITY AND SERVICE SYSTEMS			
PPP 4.19-1 The Project shall comply with Section 4.408 of the 2013 California Green Building Code Standards, which requires new development projects to submit and implement a construction waste management plan in order to reduce the amount of construction waste transported to landfills.	Building & Safety Department	Prior to the issuance of building permits	