California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)
Industrial Outdoor Ventures Project

City of Jurupa Valley Master Application MA 22123

Site Development Permit (SDP) 22038

Lead Agency

City of Jurupa Valley
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October 4, 2023

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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.	☐

Joe Perez

Signature

City of Jurupa Valley

Agency

Joe Perez, Community Development Director

Printed Name/Title

October 4, 2023

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, that a preliminary analysis of the proposed project be conducted to determine whether a Negative Declaration, 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. 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 and Burrowing Owl populations.	**BIO-1**: Burrowing Owl. preconstruction survey is required two-weeks prior to initiation of vegetation removal and ground disturbing activities. **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 required. **CR-2:** Stop work and resource to be evaluated by an archaeologist. **CR-3:** If resource significant, an archaeological treatment plan is required.
4.7 (f) Geology and Soils	Sub-surface archaeological resources may be encountered during ground disturbance.	**GEO-1**: :Stop work and resource to be evaluated by an archaeological. **GEO-2:** If resource significant, an archaeological treatment plan is required.
4.17 (b) Transportation	Project employee VMT exceeds City baseline threshold.	**VMT-1:** Pedestrian improvements to reduce VMT impacts.

Environmental Topic Section	Description of Impact	Mitigation Measure
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, GEO-1, GEO-2, 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 Section 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
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3.0 Project Description/Environmental Setting

3.1- Project Location

The Project site is located on approximately 6.88 acres on the north side of Riverside Drive and west of Wineville Avenue. The Project site is identified by the following Assessor Parcel Numbers (APN): 156-030-016, -017, and -042. The Project is mapped on the U.S. Geological Survey Guasti, Calif. 7.5-minute topographical quadrangle in Section 6, Range 6 West, Township 2 South. (See Figure 3.1- *Vicinity Location Map,* Figure 3.2 - *Aerial Photo,* and Figure 3.3- *Lot Layout*).

3.2- Project Description

The Project proposes a Site Development Permit that includes a 25,000 square foot industrial building/warehouse, a 5,616 square foot retail/office area totaling 30,516 square feet. Additionally, the proposed Project will include uncovered outdoor sales areas, 105 parking spaces, bicycle parking, 21 electrical vehicle capable spaces, and irrigated landscaping.

3.3- Proposed Improvements

Street Improvements and Access

Riverside Drive

Riverside Drive shall be improved to provide the following improvements:

a. Dedication of public right-of-way along the project frontage will be required.

b. Street improvements required for the project shall include, but not be limited to curb and gutter, landscaping and irrigation, sidewalk adjacent curb, streetlights, and pavement improvements.

c. Pavement improvements shall be provided from Caltrans right-of-way to Wineville Road.

d. Applicant shall also be responsible to landscape and irrigation within the public right-of-way.

Water and Sewer Improvements

Water Service

The Project will connect to the existing 16-inch diameter waterline in Riverside Drive.

Sewer Service

The Project will connect to the existing 10-inch diameter sewer line in Wineville Road.

Storm Drainage Improvements

The Project's drainage will preserve the natural drainage pattern with approximately three quarters of the site draining to the east and the remainder to the west side of the site. The western portion of the site will treat runoff with an infiltration trench prior to leaving the site, whereas the eastern portion of the site is required to treat the 2 year and 24-hour storm events. For the eastern portion of the site runoff will be pretreated with an infiltration trench, then flows will enter an infiltration basin. A portion of the eastern site will remain untouched by the development as to allow the northern offsite flows to naturally flow towards the existing 48-inch concrete pipe under Riverside Drive.

3.4- Construction and Operational Characteristics

Construction

Construction of the Project is expected to take approximately 13 months.[1] The natural topography of the Project site generally flat sloping south-southeast with approximately 30-foot slopes to the north and northwest from Interstate 15 offramp to the west and State Route 60 to the north. The proposed project would require the export of approximately 8,290 cubic yards of soil and the import of approximately 6,228 cubic yards of soil, for a net total of 2,062 cubic yards of soil export. 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 customers, employees, service, and delivery vehicles, and the operation of lawnmowers, leaf blowers, and maintenance equipment associated with similar industrial facility uses.

[1] Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Impact Analysis. Appendix A.

Figure 3.1- Vicinity Location Map

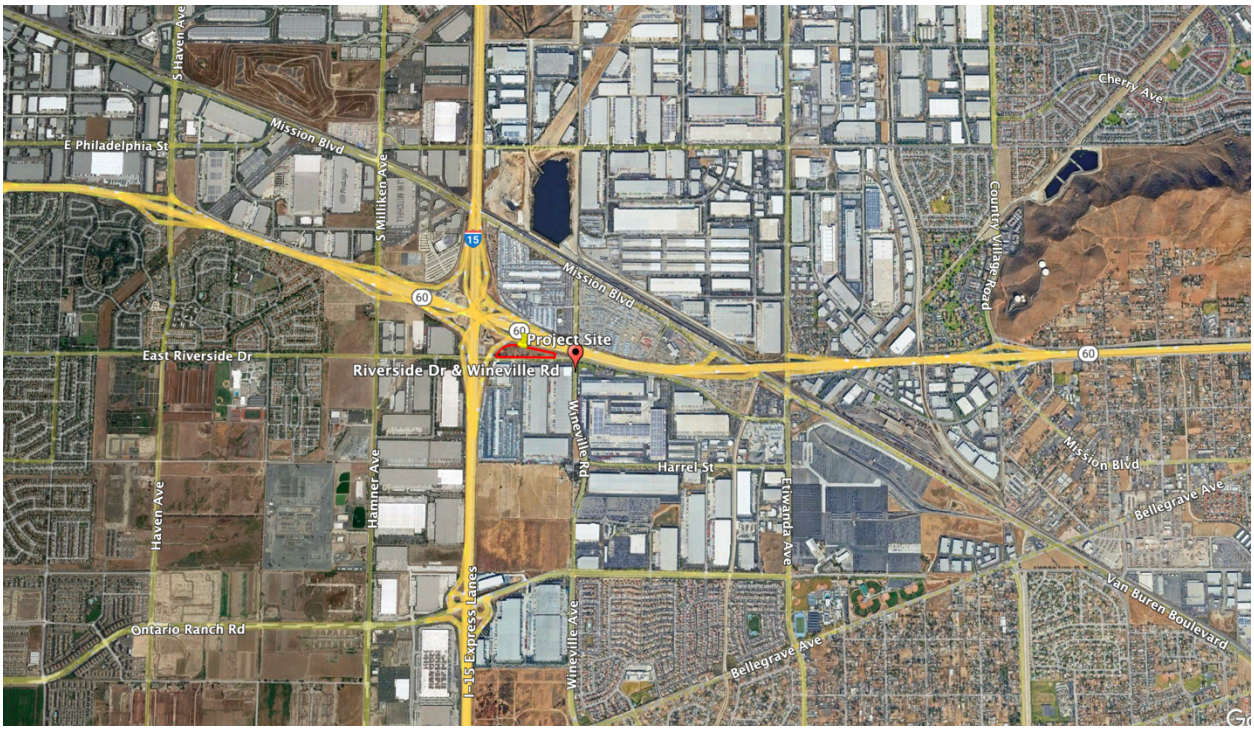


Figure 3.2 - Aerial Photo

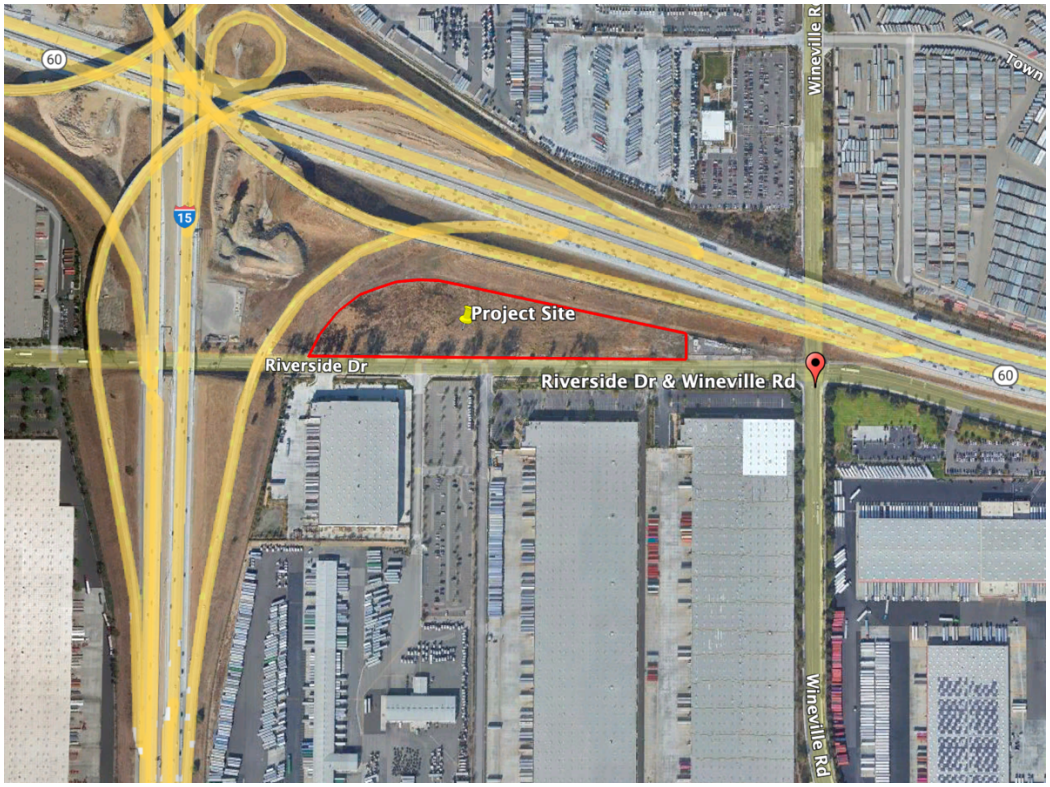
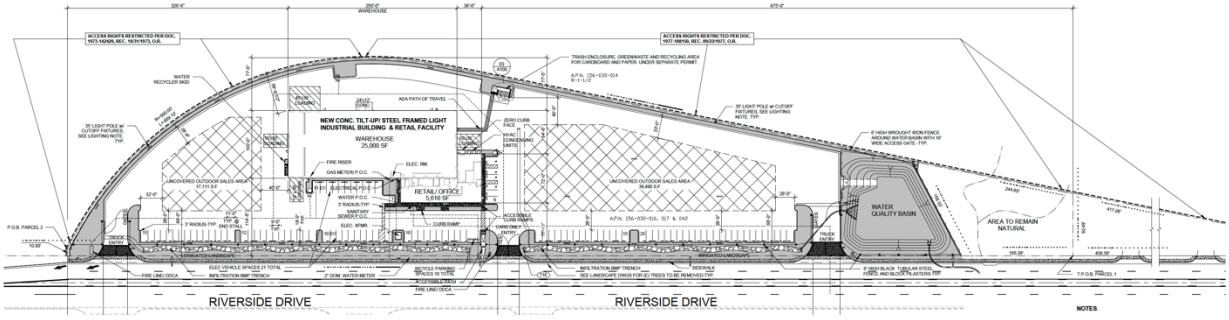


Figure 3.3- Lot Layout



3.5- Environmental Setting

CEQA Guidelines section 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 **June 6, 2022**, which is the date that the Project's environmental analysis commenced.

The Project site consists of vacant land with no improvements on the north side of Riverside Drive, west of the intersection of Wineville Road at the southeast corner of Interstate 15 and State Route 60. Riverside Drive is a paved 2-lane roadway adjacent to the southern boundary of the site with curb and gutter on the south side of the roadway.

Project site elevation is approximately 790 to 800 feet above mean sea level (MSL) and is relatively flat. The site contains no native vegetation communities, only non-native grassland and as a result of decades of site disturbance. Previous and current anthropogenic activities and invasion of nonnative plant species have contributed to the disturbed condition of many vegetation communities within the site.[2]

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

[2] Biological Resources Habitat Assessment (Appendix B).

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	LI (Light Industrial)	I-P (Industrial Park)
North	Pomona Freeway (SR-60), Industrial uses.	LI (Light Industrial)	M-M (Manufacturing Medium)
South	Riverside Drive, Industrial uses	LI (Light Industrial)	I-P (Industrial Park) M-SC (Manufacturing, Service Commercial)
East	JCSD Water Well, Industrial uses.	LI (Light Industrial)	M-M (Manufacturing – Medium) M-SC (Manufacturing, Service Commercial)
West	Caltrans right-of-way, Interstate 15 (I-15)		

Source: Field inspection, City of Jurupa Valley-General Plan Land Use Map August 2020, 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 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 Municipal Code Section 9.145.050 the maximum height of all structures, including buildings, shall be thirty-five (35) feet at the yard setback line. Any portion of a structure that exceeds thirty-five (35) feet in height shall be set back from each yard setback line not less than two (2) feet for each one (1) foot in height that is in excess of thirty-five (35) feet. All buildings and structures shall not exceed fifty (50) feet in height, unless a height up to seventy-five (75) feet for buildings, or one hundred and five (105) feet for other structures is specifically permitted under the provisions of Section 9.240.370.

PPP 4.1-2 Municipal Code Section 9.145.050 Development Standards establish requirements for but not limited to: setbacks, walls/fencing, roof mounted equipment, lighting, landscaping, and parking, loading, trash, service area, and outdoor storage screening.

PPP 4.1-3 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 vistas[3].

From the Project site, the Santa Ana River is located approximately 4.25 miles south, the Jurupa Mountains are located approximately 2.6 miles northeast, and the Pedley Hills which are located approximately 5 miles southeast.

Due to the surrounding topography, industrial developments, and elevated SR-60 Freeway the Project site provides no views of the Jurupa Mountains, Pedley Hills, or Santa Ana River. **PPP 4.1-1, 4.1-2, and 4.1-3,** above will limit building height and provide building setbacks are required. Based on the preceding analysis, public views of a scenic vista would not be significantly or permanently blocked with implementation of the Project.

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 highway[4]. 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 roadway[5].

[3] General Plan pps. 1-17 to 1-19.

[4]California 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 3, 2023.

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

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 Area[6]. 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, PPP 4.1-2, and PPP 4.1-3 shall apply.
The Community Development Department has reviewed the *Project Site and Development Plans* submitted by the Applicant and determined that all applicable design and development standards have been met.

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 4.1-4 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.

[6] United 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 3, 2023.

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 4.1-4**, impacts relating to light and glare are less than significant.

Building Material Glare

The primary exterior of the future structure will be typical of a tilt up warehouse and retail/office building and consist of non-reflective 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 Conservation[7]. As such, 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.

[7]California Department of Conservation, Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program, https://databasin.org/datasets/b83ea1952fea44ac9fc62c60dd57fe48 , accessed April 29, 2023.

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 zoning classification for the site is L-I (Light Industrial) and classified as I-P (Industrial Park) in the General Plan Land Use Element, which is intended to promote and attract local serving retail and service use activities. As such, the Light Industrial Zone is not considered a primary agricultural zone. Additionally, the site is currently not being used for agricultural purposes. 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, the site is not within an agricultural preserve.[8] Existing surrounding uses includes industrial and commercial uses. 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?				✓

[8] California Department of Conservation Riverside County Important Farmland Data Availability, Important Farmland Maps Riverside West 2018, https://www.conservation.ca.gov/dlrp/fmmp/Pages/Riverside.aspx, accessed April 29, 2023.

Impact Analysis

The Project site is located in an area largely characterized by industrial 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.

4.3 Air Quality

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

Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Impact Analysis, LSA Associates, Inc., dated March 2023 and included as Appendix A.

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.[9]

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 Oxide (NOx). 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 NOx.

Particulate Matter ($PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10}): 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 (SO_2). 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 SO_2.

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

[9] http://www.aqmd.gov/home/air-quality

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

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 (PM_{10})	Nonattainment	Attainment
Fine Particulate Matter ($PM_{2.5}$)	Nonattainment	Nonattainment
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	Attainment	Unclassified/Attainment
Nitrogen Dioxide (N0x)	Attainment	Unclassified/Attainment
Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2)	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

Consistency with 2022 Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP)

The 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/and 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 analysis.

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), 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.[10]

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

The 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 would not increase the City's population. The Project is consistent the General Plan Land Use and Zoning and 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.

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 particles 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, NOX, SOX, CO, PM10, and PM2.5. Construction related emissions are expected from the following construction activities:

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

Construction is expected to last approximately 13 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

	Emissions (lbs/day)					
	VOC/ROG	NOX	CO	SOx	PM10	PM2.5
Maximum Daily Emissions	**3.30**	**39.90**	**29.90**	**<0.1**	**9.10**	**5.00**
SCAQMD Regional Threshold	75	100	550	150	150	55
Threshold Exceeded?	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**

Source: Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Impact Analysis (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 light industrial 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}	$PM_{2.5}$
Area Source	1.00	<0.01	1.30	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Energy Source	<0.1	0.30	0.30	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Mobile Source	4.50	6.50	55.70	0.10	4.70	0.90
Total Maximum Daily Emissions	**5.50**	**6.80**	**57.30**	**0.1**	**4.70**	**0.90**
SCAQMD Regional Threshold	**55**	**55**	**550**	**150**	**150**	**55**
Threshold Exceeded?	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**

Source: Air Quality Assessment,(Appendix A).

As shown in Tables 4.3-4, Project operational 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 to be a receptor such as residential, hospital, 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. (SCAQMD) The project site is bounded by high cube warehouses and a commercial container/trailer storage parking lots to the south; heavily traveled freeways to the north and west; and high cube warehouses and a commercial container/ trailer storage parking lots to the east. There are no sensitive receptors within 1,000 feet from the project site. The nearest sensitive receptors are residential homes located approximately 5,400 feet to the west and southwest of the project site.

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

Pollutant	Construction	Operations
Localized Thresholds (pounds per day)		
NO_X	780	780
CO	22,530	22,530
PM_{10}	207	50
$PM_{2.5}$	105	26

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 13 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	39.9	29.9	9.1	5.0
SCAQMD Localized Threshold	**780**	**22,530**	**207**	**105**
Threshold Exceeded?	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**

Source: Air Quality Assessment, (Appendix A).

Localized On-Site Operational Emissions

Typical operational activities include on-site sources such as energy use and vehicle trips associated with light industrial 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	0.30	4.10	0.20	<0.1
SCAQMD Localized Threshold	**780**	**22,530**	**50**	**26**
Threshold Exceeded?	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**

Source: Air Quality Assessment, (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?			✓	

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 4.3-5 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.

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 *Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan Consistency Analysis and Biology Resources Assessment Report*, LSA Associates, Inc., March 2023, 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
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?		✓		

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 ranging from approximately 790 to 800 feet above mean sea level (MSL). Land use in the surrounding area is primarily industrial land uses. The site contains no native vegetation communities within the Project impact is characterized by disturbed/developed land, only non-native grassland as the result of site previous and current anthropogenic activities and invasion of nonnative plant species. A row of eucalyptus (Eucalyptus sp.) trees are located along the southern property border and Riverside Drive.

The Project Site is located within the Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP) Jurupa Area Plan and the Santa Ana River Habitat Management Unit. The site is not located within a MSHCP Core, Criteria Cell, Subunit, or Linkage. The project site is located within MSHCP Survey Areas for Burrowing Owl, Narrow Endemic Plant Species, and Delhi Sands Flower-loving Fly.

Sensitive Plant Communities/Species

The Project Site is located within the Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP), and is located in the Burrowing Owl Survey Area, Narrow Endemic Plant Species Survey Area (NEPSSA), and Delhi Sands Flower-Loving Fly Survey Areas. 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, or Amphibian Survey Area.

Narrow Endemic Plants

The Project site is located in the MSHCP designated Narrow Endemic Plant Species Survey Area (NEPSSA) San Diego ambrosia (*Ambrosia pumila*), Brand's star phacelia (*Phacelia stellaris*), and San Miguel savory (*Satureja chandleri*). The Biological Assessment conducted by LSA, Inc. for the Project found that there is no suitable habitat for any of these species and no further surveys are required (Section 6, p. 6-1).

Sensitive Wildlife Species

According to the Regional Conservation Authority RCA MSHCP information tool the proposed project site is not located in a Cell group, Criteria Cell or any survey areas for small mammals or Criteria Species amphibians. The Project site is however located in survey areas for Burrowing Owl, Narrow Endemic Plant, and the Delhi sands flower-loving fly.

Burrowing Owl

The Project site is within the MSHCP burrowing owl survey area and a burrowing owl habitat assessment and focused burrow survey were conducted by LSA.[11] The assessment included an evaluation of soil texture, vegetative cover, topography, and the presence of mammal burrows, rock/debris piles, or other areas suitable for nest construction. No burrowing owl were found, however, due to the presence of potentially suitable habitat, a 30-day preconstruction survey for burrowing owl in accordance with **Mitigation Measure BIO-1** is required prior to project ground disturbing activities (e.g., vegetation clearing and grubbing, and tree removal) to ensure that no burrowing owls have colonized the site in the days or weeks preceding the ground-disturbing activities.

MM-BIO-1: Pre-Construction Burrowing Owl Survey / Burrowing Owl Protection.

To avoid project-related impacts to burrowing owls potentially occurring on or in the vicinity of the project site, a pre- construction presence/absence survey for burrowing owl within the Impact Site (and 500- foot survey buffer) where suitable habitat is present in accordance with the March 2006 Burrowing Owl Survey Instructions for the Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan Area shall be conducted by a qualified biologist within 30 days prior to the commencement of ground disturbing activities including vegetation clearing, grubbing, tree removal, or site watering. In addition, a preconstruction survey for burrowing owl shall be conducted within 3 days prior to initiation of Project activities and reported to CDFW. Additionally, if ground-disturbing activities occur, but the site is left undisturbed for more than 30 days, a pre-construction survey shall again be necessary to minimize the possibility burrowing owl have not colonized the site since it was last disturbed. If burrowing owls are found, the same coordination described above shall be necessary.

If no burrowing owls are observed during the survey, site preparation and construction activities may begin. If burrowing owl are present, If active burrowing owl burrows are detected during the breeding season within the survey area, then avoidance or minimization measures shall be undertaken in consultation with the City of Jurupa Valley, California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) and US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). CDFW shall be sent written notification within 48 hours of detection of burrowing owls. If active nests are identified on an implementing project site during the pre-construction survey, the Project applicant shall not commence activities until no sign is present that the burrows are being used by adult or juvenile owls or following CDFW approval of a Burrowing Owl Plan as described below. If owl presence is difficult to determine, a qualified biologist shall monitor the burrows with motion-activated trail cameras for at least 24 hours to evaluate burrow occupancy. The onsite qualified biologist will verify the nesting effort has finished according to methods identified in the Burrowing Owl Plan.

The qualified biologist and Project Applicant shall coordinate with the City, CDFW, and USFWS to develop a Burrowing Owl Plan to be approved by the City, CDFW, and USFWS prior to commencing Project activities. The Burrowing Owl Plan shall describe proposed avoidance, relocation, monitoring, minimization, and/or mitigation actions. The Burrowing Owl Plan shall

[11] Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan Consistency Analysis and Biology Resources Assessment Report, LSA Associates, Inc., March 2023.

include the number and location of occupied burrow sites and details on proposed buffers if avoiding the burrowing owls or information on the adjacent or nearby suitable habitat available to owls for relocation. If no suitable habitat is available nearby for relocation, details regarding the creation and funding of artificial burrows (numbers, location, and type of burrows) and management activities for relocated owls shall also be included in the Burrowing Owl Plan. The City will implement the Burrowing Owl Plan following CDFW and USFWS review and approval.

If active burrowing owl burrows are detected outside the breeding season or during the breeding season and its determined nesting activities have not begun (or are complete), then passive and/or active relocation may be approved following consultation with the City of Jurupa Valley and CDFW. within Impact Site(s) during Project implementation and construction, the Project applicant shall notify CDFW immediately in writing within 48 hours of detection. A Burrowing Owl Plan will be submitted to CDFW for review and approval within two weeks of detection and no Project activity will continue within 1000 feet of the burrowing owls until CDFW approves the Burrowing Owl Plan. The City shall be responsible for implementing appropriate avoidance and mitigation measures, including burrow avoidance, passive or active relocation, or other appropriate mitigation measures as identified in the Burrowing Owl Plan.

A final report shall be prepared by a qualified biologist documenting the results of the burrowing owl surveys and detailing avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures. The final report will be submitted to the City and CDFW within 30 days of completion of the survey and burrowing monitoring for mitigation monitoring compliance record keeping.

Delhi Sands Flower-Loving Fly (DSF)

The Project site is within the MSHCP DSF survey area, and the southwestern portion of the project site is located within an area of mapped Delhi soils and soil observed throughout the site is sand and loamy sandy, which is consistent with Delhi soils. The site was surveyed for DSF over four consecutive field survey seasons in 2015, 2016, 2017, and 2018 with negative results (Osborne 2015, 2016, 2017, and 2018). Appendix C in the Biology Resources Assessment provides the 2017 and 2018 survey results. Based on four consecutive survey seasons with negative results, it was determined (Osborne 2018) the project site does not support a population of DSF. Therefore, this species is considered absent, and no additional survey or mitigation is required. (Section 8.1, p. 8-1)

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 Resources Assessment conducted by LSA, Inc, (Section 5.0, pp. 5-1 through 5-3) found no riparian, riverine or vernal pool resources are present within or adjacent to the Project Site. 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 Resources Assessment conducted by LSA, Inc, (Section 10, p. 10-1) found no jurisdictional resources regulated by the US Army Corps of Engineers, Regional Water Quality Control Board or California Department of Fish and Wildlife are located within or adjacent to the Project Site. A formal jurisdictional delineation and regulatory permits/certifications are not required. Therefore, the proposed Project would have no impact on state or federally protected wetlands.

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 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, industrial and commercial development. 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 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 1918[12]. 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 **MM-BIO-2.**

MM-BIO-2: Nesting Bird Protection. To maintain compliance with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and California Fish and Game Code Sections 3503, 3503.5, and 3513, site preparation activities (such as ground disturbance, construction activities, and/or removal of trees and vegetation) should be conducted, to the greatest extent possible, outside of the nesting season. 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.

The survey area will include the project impact footprint and a 500-foot buffer where legal access is granted around the disturbance footprint. Within 72 hours of the nesting bird survey, all areas surveyed by the biologist will be cleared by the Contractor or a supplemental nesting bird survey is required. The survey results shall be provided to the City's Community Development Department. The Project Applicant shall adhere to the following:

1. Applicant shall designate a biologist (Designated Biologist) experienced in: identifying local and migratory bird species of special concern; conducting bird surveys using appropriate survey methodology; nesting surveying techniques, recognizing breeding and nesting behaviors, locating nests and breeding territories, and identifying nesting stages and nest success; determining/establishing appropriate avoidance and minimization measures; and monitoring the efficacy of implemented avoidance and minimization measures.

2. Pre-activity field surveys shall be conducted at the appropriate time of day/night, during appropriate weather conditions, no more than 3 days prior to the initiation of Project activities. Surveys shall encompass all suitable areas including trees, shrubs, bare ground, burrows, cavities, and structures. Survey duration shall take into consideration the size of the Project site; density, and complexity of the habitat; number of survey participants; survey techniques employed; and shall be sufficient to ensure the data collected is complete and accurate.

[12] 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

If no nesting birds are observed during the survey, site preparation and construction activities may begin. If active nests or nesting birds (including nesting raptors) are identified during the nesting bird survey, avoidance buffers shall be implemented as determined by a qualified biologist and approved by the City of Jurupa Valley, based on their best professional judgement and experience. The buffer areas shall be avoided until the Project biologist determines the young have fledged and dispersed or it is confirmed that the nest has been unsuccessful or abandoned. The buffer shall be of a distance to ensure avoidance of adverse effects to the nesting bird by accounting for topography, ambient conditions, species, nest location, and activity type. All nests shall be monitored as determined by the qualified biologist until nestlings have fledged and dispersed or it is confirmed that the nest has been unsuccessful or abandoned. The Designated Biologist shall monitor the nest at the onset of project activities, and at the onset of any changes in such project activities (e.g., increase in number or type of equipment, change in equipment usage, etc.) to determine the efficacy of the buffer. The qualified biologist shall halt all construction activities within proximity to an active nest if it is determined that the activities are harassing the nest and may result in nest abandonment or take. The qualified biologist shall also have the authority to require implementation of avoidance measures related to noise, vibration, or light pollution if indirect impacts are resulting in harassment of the nest. Work can resume within these avoidance areas when no other active nests are found. Upon completion of the survey and nesting bird monitoring, a report shall be prepared and submitted to the City for mitigation monitoring compliance record keeping.

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 the natural habitat or to the urban landscape due to their species, size, or rarity. In particular, California native trees should be protected.[13] 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 value[14].

[13] City of Jurupa Valley, *General Plan Conservation and Open Space Element*, Policy COS-1.2.
[14] City of Jurupa Valley, *General Plan Conservation and Open Space Element*, Policy COS-1.3.

The MSHCP Consistency Analysis and Biological Resources Assessment found that the Project would not conflict with local policies or applicable ordinances.[15]

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.[16] The plan provides coverage (including 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 *RCA MSHCP online information tool*:

Table 4.4-1: MSHCP Consistency Analysis [17]

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 located within the Santa Ana River Habitat Management Unit. The Project site is not located within or adjacent to MSHCP Conserved Lands. No requirements are imposed on the Project based on its presence in this habitat management unit.
MSHCP Conservation Areas	The Project site is not located within a MSHCP Conservation Area.
Public/Quasi Public (PQP) Conservation Land	The Project site is not located within Public/Quasi Public Conservation Land.
Narrow Endemic Plants (*MSHCP Section 6.1.3*)	The Project site is located not located within the NEPSSA, and focused narrow endemic plant surveys are not required for the Project.
Additional Species Surveys (including Burrowing Owl, Criteria Area Species, Amphibians, and Mammals) [*MSHCP Section 6.3.2*]	The Project site is not located within the amphibian, mammal, or Criteria Species survey areas; however the site is withing the survey areas for Burrowing Owl, Narrow Endemic Plant (NEP), and the Delhi sands flower-loving fly. The site does not support NEP habitat, the Delhi Fly surveys indicated no presence, and although no Burrowing Owl were observed mitigation for pre-construction (ground disturbance) survey is required.

[15] MSHCP Consistency Analysis and Biological Resources Assessment, p. 12-2 (Appendix B)
[16] Regional Conservation Authority, Western Riverside County, *Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan*, June 17, 2003.
[17] Biological Habitat Assessment, Appendix B.

Riparian/Riverine Resources (*MSHCP Section 6.1.2*)	Riparian/riverine resources are not present within the Project Site. No changes in hydrology are expected as a result of this Project. Additionally, no impacts are proposed to riparian/riverine resources and none of the riparian/riverine species identified in Section 6.1.2 of the MSHCP were observed within the Project Site.
Vernal Pools (*MSHCP Section 6.1.2*)	No vernal pools or seasonal depressions are present onsite and therefore no indirect impacts to vernal pools are anticipated.
Fairy Shrimp (*MSHCP Section 6.1.2*)	Three species are covered by the MSHCP including the Riverside fairy shrimp (*Streptocephalus woottoni*), Santa Rosa Plateau fairy shrimp (*Linderiella santarosae*), and vernal pool fairy shrimp (*Branchinecta lynchi*). According to the MSHCP, vernal pool fairy shrimp habitat is limited to vernal pools and alkali vernal pools, and Santa Rosa Plateau fairy shrimp are limited to vernal pools formed on basalt flows. No portion of the Project site is described as having an alkali complex or basalt flows. In addition, no vernal pools are considered to be present on the Project site and therefore Santa Rosa Plateau and vernal pool fairy shrimp are not either. No potential fairy shrimp habitat was detected and 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 mapped within the southwest portion of the Project site and therefore the site was surveyed for Delhi-Sands flower-loving fly (DSF) over four consecutive field survey seasons and was determined the site does not support a population of DSF. No impacts to DSF are anticipated.
Guidelines Pertaining to Urban/ Wildlands Interface (*MSHCP Section 6.1.4*)	The Project site is not located in or near a Conservation Area.

4.5 Cultural Resources

The following analysis is based in part on the *Cultural Resources Assessment*, LSA Associates, Inc., dated June 2019 and included as Appendix C.

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, recreational activity.

Historically, the Project area was previously documented as a former portion of an expansive but historically obscure vineyard and has been vacant for many years.

Research and Conclusions

A record search was conducted at the University of California, Riverside, Eastern Information Center, Riverside, for the Project area. 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 34 surveys were completed within a one-mile radius of the proposed project site. The EIC records search and literature review revealed 2 cultural resources recorded within ½ mile of the Project Area. Of these 2 were recorded within one mile of the Project Site referenced as 33-016029 possible prehistoric lithic scatter (questionable documentation and no trace during subsequent trenching) and 33-007734 Galleano Winery building complex (listed on National Register of Historic Places). None of the recorded resources will be impacted by the proposed Project. In addition, research failed to identify any additional 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 4.5 (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.

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.

Recent research for projects within one mile identified the Project area as having a low level of sensitivity for prehistoric archaeological resources and a moderate level of sensitivity for evidence of historic archaeological resources. The pedestrian 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)

Prior to the issuance of a grading permit, the following notes shall be placed on the grading plan:

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 Community Development Department to ensure compliance with this measure. If the resource is significant, Mitigation Measure CR-2 shall apply.

MM-CR-2: Archaeological 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 Section 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 MA22123.

MM-CR-3: Final Plan. 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 MA22123.

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 the 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 13 months.[18] 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 law[19], 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

[18] *Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Impact Analysis, LSA, March 2023.*
[19] *California Code of Regulations Title 13, Motor Vehicles, section 2449(d)(3) Idling.*

employed in construction of the Project would therefore not result in inefficient, wasteful, or unnecessary consumption of fuel.

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 vehicle miles traveled (VMT) and estimated vehicle fuel economies of vehicles accessing the Project site. The Project will result in 5,968,213 annual VMT and an estimated annual fuel consumption of 229,547 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 project would result in the consumption of natural gas and electricity. Energy demands are estimated using CalEEMod for General Light Industry, at 1,228,685 kBTU/year of natural gas and 370,768 kWh/year of electricity. [21] Natural gas would be supplied to the Project by SoCalGas and electricity would be supplied by Southern California Edison (SCE). The Project proposes a light industrial facility and does not propose uses that are inherently energy intensive and the energy demands in total would be comparable to other similar 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 analysis, neither construction nor operation of the Project would result in wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy, or wasteful use of energy resources.

[20] *Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Impacts Analysis, LSA, March 2023.*

[21] *(avg 26 mpg passenger car)*

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 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

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

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

Preliminary Soil Investigation, Liquefaction Evaluation, and Infiltration Tests Report. Soil Exploration Company, Inc., September 12, 2019, included as Appendix D.

Soil Report and Seismic Update. Rodriguez Consulting and Engineering, August 24, 2022, included as Appendix E

Response to City Geotechnical Review for MA22123. Rodriguez Consulting and Engineering, May 10, 2023, included as Appendix F.

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 Project Specific Geotechnical Evaluation, 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 *Preliminary Geotechnical Soils Evaluation* and *Soils Report and Seismic Update* prepared for the Project.

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 Plan[22] the Project site has a high potential for liquefaction. According to the *Preliminary Soil Investigation, Liquefaction Evaluation, and Infiltration Report* groundwater was not encountered in any site borings down to 50-ft bgs. and is expected at a depth below 150-ft bgs. The subject site is underlain by dense to very dense Old Alluvial fan and underlain by very dense granitic bedrock. The *Preliminary Geotechnical Soils Evaluation* determined that the potential for liquefaction at the subject site does not appear to be susceptible to ground surface disruption.[23]

Per **PPP 4.71**- 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 *Soil Investigation, Liquefaction Evaluation, and Infiltration Report* prepared for the Project.

[22] City of Jurupa Valley, General Plan Safety Element, *Figure 8-5: Liquefaction Susceptibility in Jurupa Valley*.
[23] *Preliminary Soil Investigation, Liquefaction Evaluation, and Infiltration Report,* p. 3.

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 geotechnical investigation concluded that the proposed development is in an area of relatively flat terrain and a significant distance from any up-gradient steep slopes, and no landslides have been mapped in the immediate area. The risk of seismically induced landsliding to affect the proposed development is not anticipated.

The slopes to the north and northwest of the Project site adjacent to State Route 60 and the offramp for Interstate 15 are approximately 30 feet high with a slope ration of 2.5:1. The Geotechnical Review conducted by Rodriguez Consulting and Engineering concluded that there was no evidence of significant slope instability or erosions at the time of their field work.

Per **PPP 4.71**- 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 investigation prepared for the Project.

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 activities[24]. 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.

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

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 paving and 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 infiltration trench system and be conveyed to the infiltration basin. The use of infiltration trenches and 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 of alluvial soils consisting of silts and sands which were dry to slightly moist and generally medium to very dense. The water table is at a depth greater than 50 feet bgs.

Landslides: The *Preliminary Soil Investigation, Liquefaction Evaluation, and Infiltration Report* for the Project site states that the proposed development is in an area of relatively flat terrain and a significant distance from any up-gradient steep slopes, and no landslides have been mapped in the immediate 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 *Preliminary Soil Investigation, Liquefaction Evaluation, and Infiltration Report* indicate that the soil deposits underlying the property has a low susceptibility 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.[25]

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 Plan[26] the Project site has a moderate potential for liquefaction. The *Preliminary Soil Investigation, Liquefaction Evaluation, and Infiltration Report* for the Project found that Groundwater is expected at a depth greater than 150-ft bgs. The subject site is underlain by dense to very dense old alluvial fan deposits at the ground surface underlain by very dense granitic bedrock. The *Preliminary Soil Investigation, Liquefaction Evaluation, and Infiltration Report* determined that the potential for liquefaction at the subject site is does not appear to be susceptible to ground surface disruption during a moderate seismic event.[27]

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 and soils investigations prepared for the Project.

[25] USGS Land Subsidence in California: https://ca.water.usgs.gov/land_subsidence/california-subsidence-areas.html Accessed July 30, 2023.

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

[27] *Soil Investigation, Liquefaction Evaluation, and Infiltration Report,* p. 3.

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.

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=<20 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 and soils Investigations prepared for the project.

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?		✓		

Impact Analysis

General Plan Figure 4-18- Paleontological Sensitivity, indicates that the site has a High B sensitivity (Hb) designation for finding paleontological resources[28]. As part of recent Phase I Cultural Resources Assessments in the area of the project, paleontological overviews were prepared by Dr. Samuel McLeod of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County. The 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 Quatemary Alluvium may not encounter 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

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

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 subject site is underlain by medium dense to very dense alluvial fan deposits underlain by very dense granitic bedrock. As such, the Project does not contain a geologic feature that is unique or exclusive locally or regionally. With implementation of Mitigation Measures **MM-GEO-1 and MM-GEO-2**, impacts are less than significant.

4.8 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

The following analysis is based in part on the *Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Impact Analysis*, LSA Inc., dated March 2023 and included as Appendix A.

Threshold 4.8 (a) Would the Project:	Potentially Significant or Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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 $MTCO_2e$ per year is appropriate for industrial and warehouse land use development projects. The 3,000 $MTCO_2e$ 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	12.8
Area Source	0.6
Energy Source	155.0
Mobile Source	2,247.0
Waste	11.4
Water Usage	21.5
Total CO2E (All Sources)	**2,448.3**
Screening Threshold (CO2E)	**3,000**
Threshold Exceeded	**NO**

Source: CalEEMod Datasheets (Appendix A).

As shown on Table 4.8-1, the Project has the potential to generate a total of approximately 2,448.3 $MTCO_2e$ per year. As such, the Project would not exceed the City's screening threshold of 3,000 $MTCO_2e$. 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 (b) Would the Project:	Potentially Significant or Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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 that serve 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 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 MTCO2e per year is appropriate for this Project. GHG emissions are 2,435.5 $MTCO_2e$ which is less than the 3,000 $MTCO_2e$ 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 Community Development Director determines that attached sidewalks are appropriate due to existing sidewalk location, design, or other conditions.	**Consistent.** Parkway improvements on the north side of Riverside Drive include curbing, adjacent landscaping and sidewalk east to Wineville Intersection.
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 bike rack and pad for parking of bicycles along with connecting walks offsite.
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), *California Green Building Standards Code,* prior to issuance of a building permit, the Project proponent shall submit plans in compliance with this code section.
Water Conservation	The Project will comply with *Chapter 9.283. - Water Efficient Landscape Design Requirements.*

GHG Reduction Measure	Consistency Analysis
Solid Waste Reduction	**Consistent.** 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.

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

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

Phase I Environmental Site Assessment, PE Project No.: 202209049, Phase Engineering, LLC., dated September 28, 2022, and is included as Appendix G.

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

Plans, Policies, and Programs

The following applies to the Project and would reduce impacts relating to the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. This measure will be included in the Project's Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program to ensure compliance:

PPP 4.9-1 As required by Health and Safety Code Section 25507, a business shall establish and implement a business plan for emergency response to a release or threatened release of a hazardous material in accordance with the standards prescribed in the regulations adopted pursuant to Section 25503 if the business handles a hazardous material or a mixture containing a hazardous material that has a

quantity at any one time above the thresholds described in Section 25507(a) (1) through (6).

Existing Conditions

An on-site survey/property evaluation was conducted on September 19, 2022. The subject site was observed by foot and adjacent properties were observed from the subject site and all adjacent public thoroughfares. The purpose of the subject site reconnaissance was to observe the present site use and conditions as they relate to the possible presence of potentially hazardous substances and petroleum products. In addition, adjoining properties and roads were visually observed from the subject site to identify land uses and the potential presence of structures, operations, activities, or environmental conditions that may involve the use, treatment, storage, disposal, or generation of hazardous wastes and/or petroleum products that may pose an environmental concern to the subject site. Table 4.9-1 presents a summary of the site survey/property evaluation.

Table 4.9-1: Summary of Site Reconnaissance

Item	Concerns	Comments
General Housekeeping	No	• Retail-sized containers of waste motor oil were observed at the mid-southern portion of the property. • Discarded tires and miscellaneous debris were observed. No releases or recognized environmental conditions concerning these items were observed.
Surface Spills	No	No concerns observed.
Stained Surfaces	No	No concerns observed.
Pits/Ponds/Lagoons	No	No concerns observed.
Surface Impoundments	No	No concerns observed.
ASTs/USTs	No	No concerns observed.
Distressed Vegetation	No	No concerns observed.
Wetlands	No	No concerns observed.
Electrical Substations/Powerlines	No	No concerns observed.
Transformers Waste/Scrap Storage	No	No concerns observed.
Chemical Use/Storage	No	No concerns observed.

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 reasonably 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 to 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 will provide for various industrial uses and as such the use and storage of hazardous materials maybe present as part of business operational activities. The use of hazardous materials will be regulated by Federal, State, and Local rules and regulations. The Riverside County Department of Environmental Health will require regular inspections and emergency plans if needed.

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 not located within one-quarter (0.25) mile from an existing or proposed school. From the Project site, the nearest schools are Colony High School located approximately 1.1 miles west, Rivercrest Academy located approximately 1.75 miles southeast and Del Sol Academy located approximately 1.57 miles south. In addition, 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 Ontario International Airport located approximately 3.55 miles northwest of the Project site. According to *Map 2-1, Ontario Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan*, the Project site is located within the airport influence area.[29] In accordance with Table 2-1 Major Land Use Action Subject to the ONT Inter-Agency Notification Process [30] the Project does not propose a General Plan, Specific Plan, or Zoning Amendment and therefore would be considered consistent, and notification is not required.

Airport Noise

The Project site is located outside the 60 dBA CNEL Noise Impact Zone. 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 employees and customers of the Project to excessive noise levels.

[29] Ontario Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan Map 2-1 Compatibility Policy Map: Airport Influence Area. Available at: https://www.ont-iac.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/ONT-AIA-policy-map-2-1.pdf

[30] Table 2-1 Major Land Use Action Subject to the ONT Inter-Agency Notification Process Available at: https://www.ont-iac.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/ALUCP-Chap-2-Table-2-1-Major-LU-Actions-Amendment-July-2018-Final-Doc.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 Riverside Drive via Wineville Road and Etiwanda Avenue. 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 Plan[31], the Project site is not located within a high wildfire hazard area. (Also refer to analysis under Issue 4.20, Wildfire).

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

4.10 Hydrology And Water Quality

The following analysis is based in part on the following technical reports:
Preliminary WQMP, Adkan Engineers, March 2023. (Appendix H).
Hydrology Study, Adkan Engineers, February 21, 2023. . (Appendix I).
Request for Initial Water and Sewer Availability Letter (Will Serve), Jurupa Community Services District, dated February 27, 2023. (Appendix J)

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 Act[32] 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 a*rea" [(§13050 (h)].[33]

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 activities[34]. 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.

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

34 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

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 Code[35], 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 Preliminary WQMP prepared for the Project (Appendix H), proposes to divert surface runoff to the water quality and storm infiltration basins located at the southeast corner of the site.

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."[36] These requirements regulate the discharge of wastes which have 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[37] (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.

[35] Ibid.

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

[37] https://www.jcsd.us/home/showdocument?id=1564.

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

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 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:	Potentially Significant or Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) 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:				
(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 pattern the entire site slopes towards the southeast corner of the site towards an existing 48" concrete pipe under Riverside Drive. This pipe is part of the Day Creek Master Drainage Plan Line D-3. Offsite runoff from the north comes from a 6 x 4 concrete box culvert under Highway 60 Flows from the box culvert flow towards the southeast corner of the site towards the existing 48" concrete pipe under Riverside Drive. [38]

Proposed Condition

Per the Hydraulic Condition of Concern (HCOC) Applicability Map the western portion of the site is not applicable and will only treat VBMP runoff with an infiltration trench before leaving the site. The east side of the site is applicable per the HCOC Applicability Map and will require to treat the 2-year 24-hour storm event. The runoff flows will be pretreated with an infiltration trench, then the flows will enter an infiltration basin to mitigate the 2-year 24-hour storm event. A portion of the east of the site will be left untouched to allow the northern offsite flows to naturally flow towards the existing 48" concrete pipe under Riverside Drive.[39]

[38] Hydrology Study, Adkan Engineers, February 21, 2023.
[39] Ibid.

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 Plan[40], the Project site is not located within a flood hazard zone. According to the California Department of Conservation, California Official Tsunami Inundation Maps[41], 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 Project site is not subject to a Sustainable Groundwater Water Management program and will not substantially impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin.

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

[41] 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 July 30, 2023.

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 industrial development with the I-15 Freeway to the west and SR-60 to the north 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

The proposed Project Land Use is designation as LI (Light Industrial) and Zoning as I-P (Industrial Park) is consistent with the City's General Plan Land Use designation and Zoning.

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 Plan[42] 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.

[42] 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.[43] The Project site is delineated as Light Industrial (LI); 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 Analysis, Urban Crossroads, Dated: March 10, 2023, and included as Appendix K.

Threshold 4.13 (a). Would the Project:	Potentially Significant or Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Generate 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 the I-15 Freeway and SR-60 along with traffic on Riverside Drive and noise typical of an industrial use area. Ambient noise measurements were taken as part of the noise analysis with ambient ranges from 64.3-72.5 dBA Leq for daytime and 62.7 – 71.4 dBA Leq for nighttime with a CNEL ranging from 69.7 to

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

78.2 CNEL. Ambient noise measured at the proposed Project site on the south boundary along Riverside Drive was measured at 64.3 dBA Leq daytime and 62.7 dBA Leq nighttime with a CNEL of 69.7.

Construction Noise Impact Analysis

Noise levels associated with the construction will vary with the different types of construction equipment. Table 4.13-1, *Construction Reference Noise Levels* identifies the level of noise generated by construction equipment.

Table 4.13-1. Construction Reference Noise Levels

Construction Stage	Reference Construction Activity	Reference Noise Level @ 50 Feet (dBA L_{eq})[1]	Combined Noise Level (dBA L_{eq})[2]	Combined Sound Power Level (PWL)[3]
Site Preparation	Crawler Tractors	78	80	112
	Hauling Trucks	72		
	Rubber Tired Dozers	75		
Grading	Graders	81	83	115
	Excavators	77		
	Compactors	76		
Building Construction	Cranes	73	81	113
	Tractors	80		
	Welders	70		
Paving	Pavers	74	83	115
	Paving Equipment	82		
	Rollers	73		
Architectural Coating	Cranes	73	77	109
	Air Compressors	74		
	Generator Sets	70		

[1] FHWA Roadway Construction Noise Model (RCNM).

[2] Represents the combined noise level for all equipment assuming they operate at the same time consistent with FTA Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment guidance.

[3] Sound power level represents the total amount of acoustical energy (noise level) produced by a sound source independent of distance or surroundings. Sound power levels calibrated using the CadnaA noise model at the reference distance to the noise source.

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."

Residential uses and sensitive receptors are located greater than 200 feet from the Project site's southwestern and therefore, consistent with General Plan Policy NE 3.5.

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 grading phase. The construction noise levels are expected to range from 54.8 to 72.6 dBA Leq, and the highest construction levels would be attenuated below 45 dBA Leq at the closest sensitive receiver locations southwest of the site. The construction noise at that the nearest sensitive receiver locations will satisfy the reasonable daytime 80 dBA Leq significance threshold established by the *Federal Transit Administration Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment Manual* and nearby sensitive receiver locations would experience less than significant impacts due to Project construction noise levels.

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.[44] 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 approximately 834 daily trips at full occupancy. It takes a doubling of traffic to create a +3 dBA noise impact. Primary site access is via Riverside Drive which is a substantially trafficked roas with a current daily traffic count presented in Table 4.13-2. The addition of 834 trips would create a minimal noise increase of less than the 3 dBA significance threshold.

Table 4.13-2 Roadway Traffic Counts

Roadway	Segment	Vehicle Speed (MPH)	Average Daily Traffic	
			Existing	With Project
Wineville Road	North of Riverside Drive	45	5,741	5,948
Wineville Road	South of Riverside Drive	45	5,741	5,944
Riverside Drive	West of Wineville Road	45	5,741	6,364
Riverside Drive	East of Wineville Road	55	5,741	5,954

Source: Noise Analysis Table 6-2, Urban Crossroads, Inc.

[44] Caltrans, Traffic Noise Analysis Protocol, April 2020, p.7-1.

Conclusion

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
Generate 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	PPV (in/sec) at 25 feet
Small bulldozer	0.003
Jackhammer	0.035
Loaded Trucks	0.076
Large bulldozer	0.089

Source: Federal Transit Administration, Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment, September 2018.

The closest sensitive receiver locations to the Project property range from a distance of 4,338 to 5,421 feet 25 feet from the property line. The estimated construction vibration level from construction activities vibration level is estimated at 0.000 in/sec which does not exceed the 0.2 in/sec threshold.[45]

[45] Noise Analysis p. 47, Urban Crossroads, Inc.

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 airport is Ontario International Airport (ONT) located approximately 3 miles southeast of the Project site. According to *Map 2-1 of the ONT Land Use Compatibility Plan (ONT ALUCP)* the Project site is located within the ONT Airport Influence Area. Although the Project site is located within the ONT Airport Influence Area it is outside the 60 dBA CNEL airport noise impact zone consistent with Policy Map 2-3. According to Table 2-3 of the ONT ALUCP, the proposed Project land uses located outside the 60 dBA CNEL, are considered *normally compatible land use.* For *normally compatible land use,* either the activities associated with the land use are inherently noisy or standard construction methods will sufficiently attenuate exterior noise to an acceptable indoor community noise equivalent level (CNEL).[46]

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 would not directly result in population growth because it does not propose any residential dwelling units.

[46] Noise Analysis, p. 17, Urban Crossroads, Inc.

According to the General Plan, the City is a net exporter of jobs, with more residents working outside the City than non-residents working inside the City.[47] Thus, it is anticipated that new employees generated by the Project would be within commuting distance and would not generate needs for any housing.

Typically, growth would be considered a significant impact pursuant to CEQA if it directly or indirectly affects the ability of agencies to provide needed public services and requires the expansion or new construction of public facilities and utilities.

Water and sewer service to the Project site will be provided by the Rubidoux Community Services District. No additional water or sewer infrastructure will be needed to serve the Project other than connection to the existing water and sewer lines in the immediate vicinity of the Project site.

In addition, the analysis in Section 4.15 *Public Services*, of this Initial Study demonstrates that the impacts on public services are less than significant so the public service provider's ability to provide services will not be reduced.

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.

47 City of Jurupa Valley, General Plan Economic Sustainability Element, p. 11-3.

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
Would the Project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:				
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 City of Jurupa Valley Fire Station No. 17 located approximately 2.3 roadway miles east of the Project site at 10400 San Sevaine Way.

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.[48] 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.

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,

[48] City of Jurupa Valley, *Municipal Code Chapter 3.75, Development Impact Fee*, Available at: *https://www.jurupavalley.org/168/Municipal-Code*

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 services[49]. 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:

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 an industrial facility which would not 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.

[49] Ibid.

PARKS

Impact Analysis

The Project will not create an additional need for housing thus directly increasing the overall population of the City and generating additional need for parkland and will have no impact on parks. Industrial projects per Municipal Code 7.25.020 E (1) are exempt from the payment of development impact fees 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.

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.[50]

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

[50] Ibid.

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

The Project would not cause a substantial physical deterioration of any recreational facilities or would accelerate the physical deterioration of any recreational facilities because the Project does not propose residential dwelling units which would increase the population that would use parks and other recreational facilities. Industrial projects per Municipal Code 7.25.020 E (1) are exempt from the payment of development impact fees related to parks.

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 Threshold 4.16(a) above, the Project does not propose any recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that 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:

Industrial Outdoor Ventures Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT), Urban Crossroads, Inc., dated March 3, 2023, and is included as Appendix L.

Industrial Outdoor Ventures (MA22123) Focused Traffic Assessment, Urban Crossroads, Inc., dated March 2, 2023, and is included as Appendix M.

Industrial Outdoor Venture Site – Riverside Drive; Focused Traffic and Vehicle Miles Travelled Review and Recommendations, Rob Olson, City of Jurupa Valley Traffic Analyst, dated March 8, 2023, and is included as Appendix N.

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 Project site is not served by transit service. The closet bus stop operated by the Riverside Transit Agency (RTA) is the Country Village Location on Route #49 located approximately 2.18 miles east of the Project site. The Project is not proposing any improvements that would interfere with current transit service. 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.

Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) Analysis:

The Project's Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) Assessment conducted by Urban Crossroads, Inc (Appendix L) determined the Project's per employee VMT to be 17.1 miles per employee versus the City baseline average of 16.9 miles per employee or 1.9% above baseline. As a result, the following Mitigation Measure was identified to reduce the Project's VMT to less than significant.

The City's Traffic Analyst in a Memo dated March 8, 2023 (Appendix N) determined that mitigation is based on the information provided in the *Handbook Analyzing Greenhouse Gas Emission Reductions, Assessing Climate Vulnerabilities, and Advancing Health and Equity (CAPCOA, 2021)* measure T-18 Provide Pedestrian Network Improvement.[51] The following mitigation measure is required by the Project:

Mitigation Measure(s)

MM- VMT-1: Provide Pedestrian Improvements. Project is required to extend the curb, gutter, and sidewalk that will be installed for a total of approximately 460 feet in front of the site along Riverside Drive, easterly to join with the new intersection geometrics that the City will be installing at the Wineville/Riverside intersection.

[51] https://www.caleemod.com/documents/handbook/full_handbook.pdf Accessed August 13, 2023

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.

Riverside Drive, along the Project frontage, shall be improved consistent with other developments in the area, and in accordance with **MM-VMT-1** discussed above.

The Project is a located in an area developed and planned development of industrial uses and 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 Riverside 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.

4.18 Tribal Cultural Resources

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 has remained vacant and undeveloped.

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 34 surveys were completed within a one-mile radius of the proposed project site. The EIC records search and literature review revealed 2 cultural resources recorded within ½ mile of the Project Area. Of these 2 were recorded within one mile of the Project Site referenced as 33-016029 possible prehistoric lithic scatter (questionable documentation and no trace during subsequent trenching) and 33-007734 Galleano Winery building complex (listed on National Register of Historic Places). None of the recorded resources will be impacted by the proposed Project. In addition, research failed to identify any additional 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 5.18 (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?		✓		

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.

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 Community Development 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

As a result of the AB52 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 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) Conduct a Pre-grade meeting with the Project archeologist, Consulting Tribe(s), and grading contractor.
c) In conjunction with the Archaeological Monitor(s) required by Mitigation Measure **MM-CR-1** under Section 4.5, Cultural Resources, of the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration for MA22123, 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.
d) 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 Community Development 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) In the event the unanticipated discovery includes human remains and/or cremations no photographs are to be taken except by the coroner, with written approval from the Consulting Tribe(s).

c) The Consulting Tribe(s), the Project Archaeologist (retained by the Permit Applicant under Mitigation Measure **MM-CR-1,** Retain Professional Archaeologist, of this Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration document for MA22123, 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.

d) 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.

e) 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 Community Development 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 **MM-CR-2** of the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration for MA22123. 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 **MM-CR-2** of the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration for MA22123.

4.19 Utilities And Service Systems

The following analysis is based in part on the following technical reports:
Preliminary WQMP, Adkan Engineers, March 2023, included as Appendix H.

Water and Sewer Availability (Will Serve Letter), Jurupa Community Services District, dated February 27, 2023, included as Appendix J.

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 the existing 16-inch waterline Riverside Drive.

Sewer Service

The Project will connect to the existing sewer service available from the existing 10-inch diameter line in Wineville Road.

Storm Drainage Improvements

The Project's drainage will preserve the natural drainage pattern with approximately three quarters of the site draining to the east and the remainder to the west side of the site. The western portion of the site will treat runoff with an infiltration trench prior to leaving the site, whereas the eastern portion of the site is required to treat the 2 year and 24-hour storm events. For the eastern portion of the site runoff will be pretreated with an infiltration trench, then flows will enter an infiltration basin. A portion of the eastern site will remain untouched by the development as to allow the northern offsite flows to naturally flow towards the existing 48-inch concrete pipe under Riverside Drive.

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

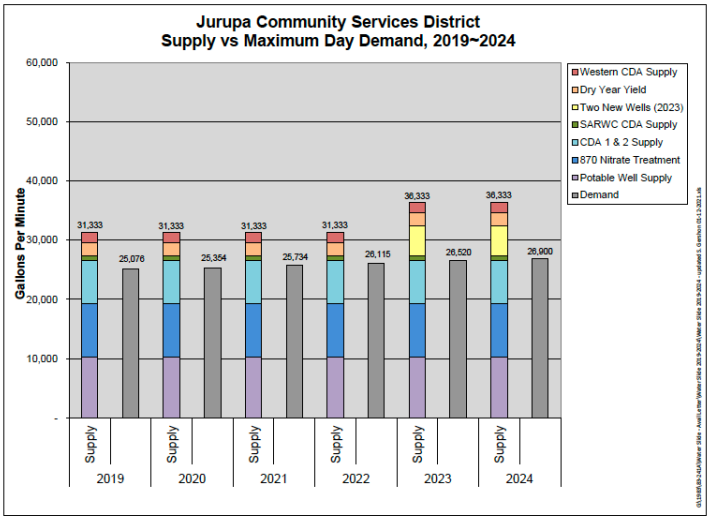
The installation of the facilities at the locations as described above are evaluated throughout this Initial Study. In instances where impacts have been identified, **Plans, Policies, Programs (PPP) or Mitigation Measures (MM)** are required to reduce impacts to less-than-significant levels. Accordingly, 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). The Project's water demand at 10.8 ac.ft./year was estimated from the Water and Sewer Availability Letter found in Appendix J. JCDS current water supply has sufficient capacity to meet its long-term current customers' needs per the 2020 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.*

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 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. The Project is estimated to produce 0.003 Million gallons per day (MGD) waste flow. The Project received a Water and Sewer Will Serve Letter from JCSD that states that sewer service is available from the existing 10-inch diameter lines in Wineville Road.

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 4.19-1 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	1/1/2059
El Sobrante Landfill	209,910,000	143,977,170	1/1/2051

Source: CalRecycle, SWIS Facility/Site Activity Details website, August 2023.

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 *CalEEMod Datasheets from the Project's GHG Assessment* (Appendix A), the Project would generate approximately 36.58 tons of solid waste per year or 0.10 tons per day. Table 14.19-2 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	5,000	0.10	0.002%
El Sobrante Landfill	16,054	0.10	0.0006%

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 industrial 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 (e). 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 (a) Would the Project:	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 (b) Would the Project:	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 (c) Would the Project:	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 (d) Would the Project:	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, 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 Yellow Bat Survey/Protection
- **BIO-2:** Nesting Bird Protection
- **CR-1:** Archaeological Monitoring
- **CR-2:** Archeological Treatment Plan
- **CR-3:** Final Report
- **GEO-1:** Paleontological Monitoring
- **GEO-2:** Paleontological Treatment Plan
- **TCR-1:** Native American Monitoring Agreement
- **TCR-2:** Unanticipated Discovery
- **TCR-3:** Final Reporting
- **VMT-1:** Pedestrian Improvements

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)?		✓		

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 MM-**BIO-1:** Pre-construction Western Yellow Bat Survey/Protection, **MM-BIO-2:** Nesting Bird Protection are 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 Yellow Bat and Nesting Birds are known to be located within the regional area. 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 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. 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 recently conducted area field surveys 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

As discussed in Section 4.1, Transportation the VMT rate per employee is projected to exceed the City baseline average by 1.9%. **Mitigation Measure VMT-1** is required to be implemented. As light industrial development however is consistent with the City's General Plan land -use category for the Project site, there would be no cumulative VMT Impact.

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 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 54.8 to 72.6 dBA Leq, and the highest construction levels would be attenuated below 45 dBA Leq at the closest sensitive receiver locations southwest of the site. The construction noise at that the nearest sensitive receiver locations will satisfy the reasonable daytime 80 dBA Leq significance threshold established by the *Federal Transit Administration Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment Manual* and nearby sensitive receiver locations would experience less than significant impacts due to Project construction noise levels.

5.0 MITIGATION MONITORING REPORTING PROGRAM

PROJECT NAME: MA22123 IOV Light Industrial Project

DATE: October 4, 2023

PROJECT MANAGER: Reynaldo Aquino, Senior Planner

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The Project site is located on approximately 6.88 acres on the north side of Riverside Drive and west of Wineville Avenue. The Project site is identified by the following Assessor Parcel Numbers (APN): 156-030-016, -017, and -042. The Project is mapped on the U.S. Geological Survey Guasti, Calif. 7.5-minute topographical quadrangle in Section 6, Range 6 West, Township 2 South. (See Figure 3.1- *Vicinity Location Map,* Figure 3.2 - *Aerial Photo,* and Figure 3.3- *Lot Layout*).

PROJECT LOCATION: The Project proposes a Site Development Permit that includes a 25,000 square foot industrial building/warehouse, a 5,616 square foot retail/office area totaling 30,516 square feet. Additionally, the proposed Project will include uncovered outdoor sales areas, 105 parking spaces, bicycle parking, 21 electrical vehicle capable spaces, and irrigated landscaping.

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 Municipal Code Section 9.145.050 the maximum height of all structures, including buildings, shall be thirty-five (35) feet at the yard setback line. Any portion of a structure that exceeds thirty-five (35) feet in height shall be set back from each yard setback line not less than two (2) feet for each one (1) foot in height that is in excess of thirty-five (35) feet. All buildings and structures shall not exceed fifty (50) feet in height, unless a height up to seventy-five (75) feet for buildings, or one hundred and five (105) feet for other structures is specifically permitted under the provisions of Section 9.240.370.	Community Development Department	Prior to the issuance of building permits	
PPP 4.1-2 Municipal Code Section 9.145.050 Development Standards establish requirements for but not limited to: setbacks, walls/fencing, roof mounted equipment, lighting, landscaping, and parking, loading, trash, service area, and outdoor storage screening.	Community Development Department	Prior to the issuance of building permits	
PPP 4.1-3 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.	Community Development Department	Prior to the issuance of occupancy permits	
PPP 4.1-4 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.	Community Development 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 District Rule 431.2, "*Sulphur Content and Liquid Fuels*."	Public Works and Engineering Department	During grading	

MITIGATION MEASURE (MM) PLANS, POLICIES, OR PROGRAMS (PPP)	RESPONSIBILITY FOR IMPLEMENTATION	TIME FRAME/MILESTONE	VERIFIED BY:
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 particles 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.	Building & Safety Department	During construction	
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 Rules 1186 and 1186.1 reduces the release of criteria pollutant emissions into the atmosphere during construction.	Public Works and Engineering Department Building & Safety Department	During grading 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 Community Development Department	During construction and on-going	
PPP 4.3-5 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 Community Development Department	During construction and 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.	Community Development Department	Prior to the issuance of a grading permit	
MM-BIO-1: Pre-Construction Burrowing Owl Survey / Burrowing Owl Protection. To avoid project-related impacts to burrowing owls	Community Development 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:
potentially occurring on or in the vicinity of the project site, a pre-construction presence/absence survey for burrowing owl within the Impact Site (and 500- foot survey buffer) where suitable habitat is present in accordance with the March 2006 Burrowing Owl Survey Instructions for the Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan Area shall be conducted by a qualified biologist within 30 days prior to the commencement of ground disturbing activities including vegetation clearing, grubbing, tree removal, or site watering. In addition, a preconstruction survey for burrowing owl shall be conducted within 3 days prior to initiation of Project activities and reported to CDFW. Additionally, if ground-disturbing activities occur, but the site is left undisturbed for more than 30 days, a pre-construction survey shall again be necessary to minimize the possibility burrowing owl have not colonized the site since it was last disturbed. If burrowing owls are found, the same coordination described above shall be necessary. If no burrowing owls are observed during the survey, site preparation and construction activities may begin. If burrowing owl are present, If active burrowing owl burrows are detected during the breeding season within the survey area, then avoidance or minimization measures shall be undertaken in consultation with the City of Jurupa Valley, California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) and US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). CDFW shall be sent written notification within 48 hours of detection of burrowing owls. If active nests are identified on an implementing project site during the pre-construction survey, the Project applicant shall not commence activities until no sign is present that the burrows are being used by adult or juvenile owls or following CDFW approval of a Burrowing Owl Plan as described below. If owl presence is difficult to determine, a qualified biologist shall monitor the burrows with motion-activated trail cameras for at least 24 hours to evaluate burrow occupancy. The onsite qualified biologist will verify the nesting effort has finished according to methods identified in the Burrowing Owl Plan.			

MITIGATION MEASURE (MM) PLANS, POLICIES, OR PROGRAMS (PPP)	RESPONSIBILITY FOR IMPLEMENTATION	TIME FRAME/MILESTONE	VERIFIED BY:
The qualified biologist and Project Applicant shall coordinate with the City, CDFW, and USFWS to develop a Burrowing Owl Plan to be approved by the City, CDFW, and USFWS prior to commencing Project activities. The Burrowing Owl Plan shall describe proposed avoidance, relocation, monitoring, minimization, and/or mitigation actions. The Burrowing Owl Plan shall include the number and location of occupied burrow sites and details on proposed buffers if avoiding the burrowing owls or information on the adjacent or nearby suitable habitat available to owls for relocation. If no suitable habitat is available nearby for relocation, details regarding the creation and funding of artificial burrows (numbers, location, and type of burrows) and management activities for relocated owls shall also be included in the Burrowing Owl Plan. The City will implement the Burrowing Owl Plan following CDFW and USFWS review and approval. If active burrowing owl burrows are detected outside the breeding season or during the breeding season and its determined nesting activities have not begun (or are complete), then passive and/or active relocation may be approved following consultation with the City of Jurupa Valley and CDFW. within Impact Site(s) during Project implementation and construction, the Project applicant shall notify CDFW immediately in writing within 48 hours of detection. A Burrowing Owl Plan will be submitted to CDFW for review and approval within two weeks of detection and no Project activity will continue within 1000 feet of the burrowing owls until CDFW approves the Burrowing Owl Plan. The City shall be responsible for implementing appropriate avoidance and mitigation measures, including burrow avoidance, passive or active relocation, or other appropriate mitigation measures as identified in the Burrowing Owl Plan. A final report shall be prepared by a qualified biologist documenting the results of the burrowing owl surveys and detailing avoidance,			

MITIGATION MEASURE (MM) PLANS, POLICIES, OR PROGRAMS (PPP)	RESPONSIBILITY FOR IMPLEMENTATION	TIME FRAME/MILESTONE	VERIFIED BY:
minimization, and mitigation measures. The final report will be submitted to the City and CDFW within 30 days of completion of the survey and burrowing monitoring for mitigation monitoring compliance record keeping.			
MM- BIO-2: Nesting Bird Protection. To maintain compliance with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and California Fish and Game Code Sections 3503, 3503.5, and 3513, site preparation activities (such as ground disturbance, construction activities, and/or removal of trees and vegetation) should be conducted, to the greatest extent possible, outside of the nesting season. 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. The survey area will include the project impact footprint and a 500-foot buffer where legal access is granted around the disturbance footprint. Within 72 hours of the nesting bird survey, all areas surveyed by the biologist will be cleared by the Contractor or a supplemental nesting bird survey is required. The survey results shall be provided to the City's Community Development Department. The Project Applicant shall adhere to the following: 1. Applicant shall designate a biologist (Designated Biologist) experienced in: identifying local and migratory bird species of special concern; conducting bird surveys using appropriate survey methodology; nesting surveying techniques, recognizing breeding and nesting behaviors, locating nests and breeding territories, and identifying nesting stages and nest success; determining/establishing appropriate avoidance and minimization measures; and monitoring the efficacy of implemented avoidance and minimization measures. 2. Pre-activity field surveys shall be conducted at the appropriate time of day/night, during appropriate weather conditions, no more than 3 days prior to the initiation of Project activities. Surveys shall	Community Development 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:
encompass all suitable areas including trees, shrubs, bare ground, burrows, cavities, and structures. Survey duration shall take into consideration the size of the Project site; density, and complexity of the habitat; number of survey participants; survey techniques employed; and shall be sufficient to ensure the data collected is complete and accurate. If no nesting birds are observed during the survey, site preparation and construction activities may begin. If active nests or nesting birds (including nesting raptors) are identified during the nesting bird survey, avoidance buffers shall be implemented as determined by a qualified biologist and approved by the City of Jurupa Valley, based on their best professional judgement and experience. The buffer areas shall be avoided until the Project biologist determines the young have fledged and dispersed or it is confirmed that the nest has been unsuccessful or abandoned. The buffer shall be of a distance to ensure avoidance of adverse effects to the nesting bird by accounting for topography, ambient conditions, species, nest location, and activity type. All nests shall be monitored as determined by the qualified biologist until nestlings have fledged and dispersed or it is confirmed that the nest has been unsuccessful or abandoned. The Designated Biologist shall monitor the nest at the onset of project activities, and at the onset of any changes in such project activities (e.g., increase in number or type of equipment, change in equipment usage, etc.) to determine the efficacy of the buffer. The qualified biologist shall halt all construction activities within proximity to an active nest if it is determined that the activities are harassing the nest and may result in nest abandonment or take. The qualified biologist shall also have the authority to require implementation of avoidance measures related to noise, vibration, or light pollution if indirect impacts are resulting in harassment of the nest. Work can resume within these avoidance areas when no other active nests are found. Upon completion of the survey and nesting bird			

MITIGATION MEASURE (MM) PLANS, POLICIES, OR PROGRAMS (PPP)	RESPONSIBILITY FOR IMPLEMENTATION	TIME FRAME/MILESTONE	VERIFIED BY:
monitoring, a report shall be prepared and submitted to the City for mitigation monitoring compliance record keeping.			
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 Community Development Department to ensure compliance with this measure. If the resource is significant, Mitigation Measure CR-2 shall apply.	Community Development Department	Prior to the issuance of a grading permit, the complete text of MM CR-1 shall be placed on the grading plan.	
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	Public Works and Engineering Department Community Development Department	Prior to the issuance of a grading permit, the complete text of MM CR-2 shall be placed on the grading plan.	

MITIGATION MEASURE (MM) PLANS, POLICIES, OR PROGRAMS (PPP)	RESPONSIBILITY FOR IMPLEMENTATION	TIME FRAME/MILESTONE	VERIFIED BY:
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 MA22123.			
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 MA22123.	Public Works and Engineering Department Community Development 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 *California Building Code* 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, *Hydrology and Water Quality* shall apply.	Engineering Department	Prior to the issuance of a grading permit and during operation	
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	Panning Department	Prior to the issuance of a grading permit, the complete text of MM GEO-1 shall be placed on the grading plan.	

MITIGATION MEASURE (MM) PLANS, POLICIES, OR PROGRAMS (PPP)	RESPONSIBILITY FOR IMPLEMENTATION	TIME FRAME/MILESTONE	VERIFIED BY:
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.	Public Works and Engineering Department Community Development 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 Green Building Standards Code, 2019 Edition (Part 11 of Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations).	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:
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.	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, *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.	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, *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.	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, *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. The City Engineer shall identify the BMPs that may be implemented to prevent such	Public Works and Engineering Department	Prior to the issuance of grading permits and during operation	

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. 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.			

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	
PPP 4.15-3 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	
Transportation			
MM- VMT-1: Provide Pedestrian Improvements. Project is required to extend the curb, gutter, and sidewalk that will be installed for a total of approximately 460 feet in front of the site along Riverside Drive, easterly to join with the new intersection geometrics that the City will be installing at the Wineville/Riverside intersection.	Public Works and Engineering Department	Prior to the issuance of grading permits plans approved for pedestrian improvements and during construction for compliance and completion of pedestrian improvements.	
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	Community Development Department	Prior to the issuance of a grading permit	

§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) Conduct a Pre-grade meeting with the Project Archaeologist, Consulting Tribe(s), and grading contractor. c) 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 MA21245, 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. d) 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 Community Development 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) In the event the unanticipated discovery includes human remains and/or cremations no photographs are to be taken except by the coroner, with written approval from the Consulting Tribe(s). c) 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 MA22123, 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.	Community Development Department Engineering Department	Prior to the issuance of a grading permit	

d) 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. e) 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 Community Development 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 MA22123. 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 MA22123.	Community Development 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	