Skyview Road Pedestrian Bridge Project

Project Number ZC9-0015

COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA

Draft Initial Study with Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration



Prepared for:

County of Riverside Transportation Department
3525 14th Street
Riverside, CA 92501

Prepared by:

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May 2023

For individuals with sensory disabilities, this document is available in Braille, large print, on audiocassette, or computer disk. To obtain a copy in one of these alternate formats, please call or write to County of Riverside, Attn: Lisa Wadley, 3525 14th Street, Riverside, CA 92501, phone number (951) 955-1506.

General Information about this Document

What's in this document:

The County of Riverside Transportation Department (County) has prepared this Initial Study/proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND). This IS/MND examines the potential environmental impacts of the proposed Skyview Road Pedestrian Bridge Project (Project) located in Riverside County, California. The County is the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The document describes the Project being proposed, the existing environment that could be affected by the Project, the potential impacts from the Project, and the proposed avoidance, minimization and/or mitigation measures. The County will oversee the circulation of this document.

What's you should do:

Please read this document. Additional copies of this document as well as the technical studies are available for review at the County of Riverside Transportation Department, located at 3525 14th Street, Riverside, 92501, and French Valley Library, located at 31526 Skyview Rd, Winchester, CA 92596. An electronic copy of the Initial Study and technical studies may be viewed online at the following website:

- https://rcprojects.org/skyview

A 30-day public circulation period will begin May 24, 2023 and ends June 23, 2023. If you have any comments regarding the proposed Project, or if you have concerns you would like addressed, please send your written comments and/or request no later than June 23, 2023.

Submit comments via postal mail or email to the following address and/or email no later than June 23, 2023:

County of Riverside Transportation Department
Attn: Lisa Wadley, Associate Transportation Planner
3525 14th Street,
Riverside, CA 92501
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This document is available in alternate formats upon request.

What happens next:

After comments are received from the public and reviewing agencies, the County may: (1) give environmental approval to the proposed Project, (2) undertake additional environmental studies, (3) abandon the Project, or (4) decide to modify the proposed Project under consideration based on comments received. If the Project is given environmental approval and funding is appropriated, the County could design and construct all or part of the Project.

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Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration

Pursuant to: Division 13, Public Resources Code

Project Proponent:	County of Riverside Transportation Department 3525 14th Street Riverside, CA 92501
Project Title:	Skyview Road Pedestrian Bridge Project
Project Location:	The Project is located along the Skyview Road at the French Valley Channel in the Community of French Valley in the County's unincorporated Southwest Area. The Skyview Road Pedestrian Bridge is proposed approximately 800 feet east of Highway 79 between the French Valley Library and Susan LaVorgna Elementary School.
Project Description:	The County of Riverside (County) proposes to construct a new pedestrian bridge to traverse the gap along the Skyview Road at the French Valley Channel in the Community of French Valley in the County's unincorporated Southwest Area. The proposed bridge will consist of an 18-foot-wide walkway width and will be approximately 370 feet long and 22 feet tall at its highest point. The bridge will consist of four spans and three single-column piers. Two 100-foot-long interior spans and 85-foot-long end spans in a structure depth of 4 feet are proposed. It is anticipated the single column piers will be approximately 4 feet in diameter supported on 4'-6" diameter Type I Cast-In-Drilled-Hole (CIDH) concrete piles.
Findings:	Pursuant to the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the County has determined that a Mitigated Negative Declaration is the appropriate environmental document for the proposed Project. This Initial Study examines the environmental impacts of the Project. The Project will not result in any potentially significant impacts with the inclusion of the proposed avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures, which reduce potential adverse impacts to less than significant levels. Therefore, the County has prepared a Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration with mitigation measures in accordance with the provisions of CEQA.
Mitigation Measures	A list of all measures to be implemented for this project has been included below. These measures are also included in Sections I through XXI of this Initial Study, and in Appendix A (Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program). Measures have been arranged to indicate if they are Avoidance and Minimization Measures or Mitigation Measures.

	<u>Avoidance and Minimization Measures</u> **AQ-1:** The contractor shall comply with all applicable laws and regulations related to air quality, including air pollution control district and air quality management district regulations and local ordinances. **AQ-2:** The contractor shall control dust by applying either water or dust palliative, or both. **AQ-3:** The construction contractor shall implement control measures to reduce emissions of NOX, ROG, and PM10. The contractor shall: • Minimize idling time to 5 minutes when construction equipment is not in use, unless per engine manufacturer's specifications or for safety reasons more time is required. • To the extent practicable, manage operation of heavy-duty equipment to reduce emissions such as maintaining heavy-duty earthmoving, stationary and mobile equipment in optimum running conditions. • Use electric equipment when feasible. • Properly maintain equipment according to manufacturers' specifications. **AQ-4:** Construction of the project would comply with the South Coast Air Quality Management District's Rule 403—Fugitive Dust. **BIO-1:** BMPs will be incorporated into Project construction to minimize impacts on the environment including erosion and the release of pollutants (e.g. oils, fuels): • Exposed soils and material stockpiles would be stabilized, through watering or other measures, to prevent the movement of dust at the Project site caused by wind and construction activities such as traffic and grading activities; • All construction roadway areas would be properly protected to prevent excess erosion, sedimentation, and water pollution; • All vehicle and equipment fueling/maintenance would be conducted outside of any surface waters; • Equipment used in and around jurisdictional waters must be in good working order and free of dripping or leaking contaminants;

	• Raw cement, concrete or concrete washings, asphalt, paint or other coating material, oil or other petroleum products, or any other substances that could be hazardous to aquatic life shall be prevented from contaminating the soil or entering jurisdictional waters; • All erosion control measures and storm water control measures would be properly maintained until the site has returned to a pre-construction state; • All construction materials would be hauled off-site after completion of construction; • Upon completion of construction activities, any temporary barriers to surface water flow must be removed in a manner that would allow flow to resume with the least disturbance to the substrate. **BIO-2:** If any wildlife is encountered during the course of construction, said wildlife will be allowed to leave the construction area unharmed. If a special status species is encountered on the Project site, work will halt until said species is outside of the Project area. Any special status species occurrences during construction will be reported to the appropriate resource agency. **BIO-3:** Removal of riparian vegetation will occur prior to construction and between October 1 and February 28 to avoid least Bell's vireo breeding season, as well as the general breeding season for other nesting birds. If vegetation removal is desired to occur during the breeding season, a qualified biologist(s) will conduct a pre-construction survey for least Bell's vireo and other migratory bird species within three days of the start of construction during the least Bell's vireo breeding season (March 1 through September 30). If active least Bell's vireo nests are identified within the Project Area or within 300 feet of the Proposed Project Area, no willow scrub or other riparian trees or shrubs will be removed until after the end of the least Bell's vireo breeding season (September 30). If active nests of other migratory birds are identified within the Project Area or within 300 feet of the Proposed Project Area, no willow scrub or other riparian trees or shrubs will be removed until after the end of the general nesting season (June 30). **BIO-4:** Plastic mono-filament netting (erosion control matting) or similar material that could trap coast horned lizards or other wildlife must not be used. Acceptable substitutes include jute, coconut coir matting or tackified hydroseeding compounds. **BIO-5:** To avoid inadvertent entrapment of animals during construction, all excavated, steep-walled holes or trenches greater than 6 inches deep must be covered at the end of the

	day or contain at least one escape ramp made of earth fill or wooden planks. All holes must be inspected by the Project biologist or on-site inspector at the beginning of each workday and before the holes and trenches are filled. **BIO-6:** Prior to construction-related activities, a protocol level botanical survey will be conducted by the Project biologist to detect if NEPSSA 4 plant species (San Diego ambrosia, spreading navarretia, and Wright's trichocoronis), local Criteria Area plants (smooth tarplant, Coulter's goldfields) and other special status plants (white rabbit-tobacco, woven-spored lichen) are present within the Project area. The survey will be conducted during the appropriate blooming season when special status plants are more likely to be encountered. If any special status plant species are discovered within the Project footprint prior to construction, the RCA shall be notified and the County will determine if the population can be avoided. **BIO-7:** Prior to arrival at the Project site and prior to leaving the Project site, construction equipment that may contain invasive plants and/or seeds will be cleaned to reduce the spreading of noxious weeds. **BIO-8:** All hydroseed and plant mixes must not contain any species identified as invasive by Cal-IPC. **BIO-9:** A qualified biologist will be required to conduct a training session for project personnel prior to construction. The training shall include a description of the species of concern and its habitats, the general provisions of the Endangered Species Act (Act) and the MSHCP, the need to adhere to the provisions of the Act and the MSHCP, the penalties associated with violating the provisions of the Act, the general measures that are being implemented to conserve the species of concern as they relate to the Project, and the access routes to and Project site boundaries within which the Project activities must be accomplished. **BIO-10:** Water pollution and erosion control plans shall be developed and implemented in accordance with RWQCB requirements. **BIO-11:** The footprint of disturbance shall be minimized to the maximum extent feasible. Access to sites shall be via pre-existing access routes to the greatest extent possible. **BIO-12:** The upstream and downstream limits of the Project's disturbance plus lateral limits of disturbance on either side of the stream shall be clearly defined and marked in the field and reviewed by the biologist prior to initiation of work.

	BIO-13: Projects should be designed to avoid the placement of equipment and personnel within the stream channel or on sand and gravel bars, banks, and adjacent upland habitats used by target species of concern. **BIO-14:** Projects that cannot be conducted without placing equipment or personnel in sensitive habitats should be timed to avoid the breeding season of riparian identified in MSHCP Global Species Objective No. 7. **BIO-15:** When stream flows must be diverted, the diversions shall be conducted using sandbags or other methods requiring minimal instream impacts. Silt fencing or other sediment trapping materials shall be installed at the downstream end of construction activity to minimize the transport of sediments offsite. Settling ponds where sediment is collected shall be cleaned out in a manner that prevents the sediment from reentering the stream. Care shall be exercised when removing silt fences, as feasible, to prevent debris or sediment from returning to the stream. **BIO-16:** Equipment storage, fueling, and staging areas shall be located on upland sites with minimal risks of direct drainage into riparian areas or other sensitive habitats. These designated areas shall be located in such a manner as to prevent any runoff from entering sensitive habitat. Necessary precautions shall be taken to prevent the release of cement or other toxic substances into surface waters. Project related spills of hazardous materials shall be reported to appropriate entities including but not limited to applicable jurisdictional city, USFWS, and CDFW, RWQCB and shall be cleaned up immediately and contaminated soils removed to approved disposal areas. **BIO-17:** Erodible fill material shall not be deposited into water courses. Brush, loose soils, or other similar debris material shall not be stockpiled within the stream channel or on its banks. **BIO-18:** The qualified Project biologist shall monitor construction activities for the duration of the Project to ensure that practicable measures are being employed to avoid incidental disturbance of habitat and species of concern outside the Project footprint. **BIO-19:** The removal of native vegetation shall be avoided and minimized to the maximum extent practicable. Temporary impacts shall be returned to pre-existing contours and revegetated with appropriate native species.

	BIO-20: Exotic species that prey upon or displace target species of concern should be permanently removed from the site to the extent feasible. **BIO-21:** To avoid attracting predators of the species of concern, the Project site shall be kept as clean of debris as possible. All food related trash items shall be enclosed in sealed containers and regularly removed from the site(s). **BIO-22:** Construction employees shall strictly limit their activities, vehicles, equipment, and construction materials to the proposed Project footprint and designated staging areas and routes of travel. The construction area(s) shall be the minimal area necessary to complete the Project and shall be specified in the construction plans. Construction limits will be fenced with orange snow screen. Exclusion fencing should be maintained until the completion of all construction activities. Employees shall be instructed that their activities are restricted to the construction areas. **BIO-23:** The Permittee shall have the right to access and inspect any sites of approved projects including any restoration/enhancement area for compliance with project approval conditions including these BMPs. **BIO-24:** If construction for the Skyview Road Bridge Project does not commence within two years of geotechnical borings, on-site restoration of temporary impacts associated with geotechnical borings will be performed. This will include weeding, soil decompaction, and potentially re-seeding, if determined necessary in coordination with the wildlife agencies. **BIO-25:** Compacted soils within the Project area will be decompacted following the completion of construction. This will include any compacted soils within the permanent shade impact areas. **BIO-26:** Any lighting features installed as a part of the Project will have a color temperature of 2200K or lower, in order to be wildlife friendly. **BIO-27:** A Western Pond Turtle Avoidance and Minimization Plan will be developed and implemented as part of the project to ensure further conservation of the species. This plan will include but is not limited to the installation of exclusionary fencing, contractor education, biological monitoring, relocation measures (relocation areas shall be preapproved by the Californian Department of Fish and Wildlife prior to construction), and pond turtle trapping if needed.

	GEO-1: If any suspected paleontological resources (fossils) are discovered during ground-disturbing activities, the construction supervisor shall halt work within a 60-foot radius around the find and establish an exclusionary buffer. Construction personnel shall not collect or move any suspected paleontological materials or further disturb any soils within the exclusionary buffer, but construction activity may continue unimpeded on other portions of the project site. Construction activity shall not resume within the exclusionary buffer until a qualified paleontologist can assess the significance of the find. If the paleontologist determines the find is not a paleontological resource, no further evaluation shall be allowed to resume therein. However, if the paleontologist determines the find is a paleontological resource, construction activity shall not resume within the exclusionary buffer in order assess its significance pursuance to the California Environmental Quality Act. Collected resources shall be prepared to the point of curation, identified to the lowest taxonomic level possible, catalogued, and curated into the permanent collections of an accredited scientific institution. All subsequent ground-disturbing activities shall be monitored at the discretion of the paleontologist. At the conclusion of the monitoring program, a report of findings shall be prepared the document the results of the monitoring program. In the event that paleontological resources are encountered when a paleontological monitor is not on site, work in the immediate area of the find shall be redirected, and the qualified paleontologist shall be contacted to assess the find for significance. If the find is determined to be significant, it shall be collected from the field and the paleontologist shall make recommendations for monitoring, curation, and reporting. <u>Mitigation Measures</u> **BIO-28:** The County will be implementing a permittee responsible mitigation project to re-establish temporary impacts to willow scrub riparian, emergent wetland, and alkali salt marsh on-site, establish stream channel and willow scrub riparian habitat off-site, and enhance alkali salt marsh habitat at the nearby off-site location. The on- and off-site mitigation efforts would provide compensation for 1.804 acres of riparian/riverine resources to satisfy MSHCP and CDFW mitigation requirements. In addition, to mitigate for permanent impacts to WOS and Waters of the United States (WOUS), the County proposes payment of an ILF or purchase of mitigation credits for 0.048 acres of WOS and WOUS to compensate for impacts.

	CUL-1: Prior to the beginning of construction activities, a County appointed archaeologist, all monitoring Tribe(s), and the Resident Engineer (RE) will meet onsite to determine the strategy for relocation of any unanticipated archaeological, tribal, or cultural resource(s) that are unearthed during the project buildout to a permanent open space area predetermined and designated on a confidential map. The permanent open space area shall be an area within project limits that will remain undisturbed during and after construction; and shall be the location for reburial of any artifact(s) that may be unearthed during construction activities. Any Native American Tribal Resources identified and collected during construction grading activities *are not to leave* the project area and shall remain onsite in a secure location until final disposition. Reburial of the artifact(s) shall be handled through one of the following methods. 1. If feasible, the preferred option is Preservation–in-place. "*Preservation in place*" means avoiding the resource(s), leaving them in the place where they were found with no development affecting the integrity of the resource(s). 2. Reburial of the resources on the Project property. The measures for reburial shall be culturally appropriate as determined through consultation with the Tribe(s) and include the following: a) To protect the reburial area from any future impacts in perpetuity. b) Reburial *will not occur* until all required cataloguing (including a complete photographic record) and non-destructive analysis have been completed on the archaeological, tribal, or cultural resource(s), with the exception that sacred and ceremonial items, burial goods, and Native American human remains are excluded. c) No cataloguing, analysis, or other studies may occur on human remains grave goods, and sacred and ceremonial items.

	d) Listing of contents and location of the reburial shall be included in the confidential Phase IV Report. The Phase IV Report shall be filed with the County under a confidential cover *and not subject* to a Public Records Request. **CUL-2:** If Native American tribal resources are encountered during construction, the archaeological and/or Tribal monitor shall: 1. Halt all work within a 60-foot radius and shall immediately inform the RE. 2. Following notification, the archaeologist will make a preliminary assessment of the discovery to determine whether the find is an isolated artifact or recent deposit. If the find is determined to be isolated or recent, construction will be allowed to resume. 3. Should the monitor(s) determine the discovery is potentially significant, the monitor(s) will evaluate the discovery and if necessary, formulate appropriate mitigation measures after consultation with the County. 4. If the discovery contains Native American Tribal resources, all Native American Tribes and individuals who requested to be contacted, shall be contacted, and informed of the discovery. The Native American Tribal resource discovery, including human remains, shall not be disturbed (i.e., photographed, videoed, or moved) until fully assessed by the archaeological monitor and/or tribal monitor. Additionally, if prehistoric or historic-era archaeological resources are encountered anywhere during Project construction when no archaeologist is present, work in the area must halt within a 60-foot radius until the monitor(s) can evaluate the nature and significance of the find and formulate appropriate evaluation and/or mitigation measures. Should the deposit contain Native American Tribal resources, all interested Native American parties must be first consulted as to how the deposit and any associated artifacts and features should be treated.

	Once the County archaeologist and/or Tribal monitor have determined that the Native American Tribal resource deposit has been sufficiently documented, recovered/removed, and concluded that further construction activities would not impact additional archaeological deposits in the immediate area, construction activity can resume in that area. **CUL-3:** In the event that human remains are discovered during construction at any time, the following provisions shall apply: 1. State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance and all construction activity shall immediately be halted within 60 feet of the discovery until the County Coroner has decided of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be Native American and not under the coroner's jurisdiction, within 24 hours the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). During this time all remains, associated soils, and artifacts will remain in situ, and shall be protected from public viewing. The County will take appropriate measures to protect the discovery site from disturbance during any negotiations. This may include restricting access to the discovery site and the need to hire 24-hour security. With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC. The MLD may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials. Work will be suspended within a 60-foot radius of the human remains until the MLD's recommendations are implemented. 2. A meeting shall be convened between the County, the project archaeologist, and the Native American Tribal representatives to discuss the significance of the find. At the meeting with the aforementioned parties, a decision is to be made as to the appropriate

	treatment (documentation, recovery, avoidance, etc.) for the cultural resource. Resource evaluations shall be limited to nondestructive analysis. 3. Further ground disturbance shall not resume within 60 feet of the area of the discovery until the appropriate treatment has been accomplished. 4. The archaeologist will work with the MLD regarding the treatment of the remains and all associated funerary objects and will ensure that any identified human remains will be secured while they are left in place and while treatment decisions are in progress. Information concerning the discovery shall not be disclosed pursuant to the specific exemption set forth in California Government Code Section 6254.5(e). 5. The County shall relinquish ownership of all Native American cultural resources, including sacred items, burial goods, and all Native American Tribal artifacts and non-human remains found within County right of way through one or more of the following methods and provide evidence of same: a. A pre-determined reburial area will be determined prior to construction. This shall include measures and provisions to protect the future pre-determined reburial area within the Project property from any future impacts. The measures for reburial shall be culturally appropriate as determined through consultation with the consulting Tribe(s)and include the following: Reburial shall not occur until all cataloguing, analysis and special studies have been completed on the cultural resources. Measures will be formulated to protect the reburial area from any future impacts in perpetuity. Reburial shall not occur until all required cataloguing (including a complete photographic record) and analysis have been

		completed on the cultural resources, with the exception that sacred and ceremonial items, burial goods, and Native American human remains are excluded. Any reburial processes shall be culturally appropriate and approved by the consulting Tribe(s). Listing of contents and location of the reburial shall be confidential and not subject to a Public Records Request. b. A curation agreement with an appropriate qualified repository within Riverside County that meets federal standards per 36 CFR Part 79 and therefore would be professionally curated and made available to other archaeologists/researchers for further study. The collections and associated records shall be transferred, including title, to an appropriate curation facility within Riverside County, to be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation. Evidence shall be in the form of a letter from the curation facility identifying that archaeological materials have been received and that all fees have been paid. If more than one Native American Tribe is involved with the project and cannot come to a consensus as to the disposition of cultural resources, the County shall then proceed with curation at the Western Science Center. c. Should reburial of collected cultural items be preferred, it shall not occur until after the Archaeological Resources Monitoring Report/Data Recovery Report has been submitted to the County. Should curation be preferred, the County is responsible for all costs and the repository and curation method

	shall be described in the Archaeological Resources Monitoring Report/Data Recovery Report. d. Native American cultural resources, including sacred items, burial goods, and all Native American tribal artifacts and non-human remains found within County right of way that are to be reburied are to be kept safe on site in a locked and secure location within the RE's office until disposition of such tribal resources takes place for reburial. 6. Artifacts found outside the County right of way are not subject to these requirements and are to be relinquished to the Tribe(s) by the property owner for suitable curation or ownership. It is the responsibility of the Tribe(s) to come to agreement with the property owner. 7. According to California Health and Safety Code, six or more human burials at one location constitutes a cemetery (Section 8100), and disturbance of Native American cemeteries is a felony (Section 7052). In the event that the County and MLD are in disagreement regarding the disposition of the remains, State law will apply, and the median and decision process will occur with the NAHC (see Public Resources Code Section 5097.98(e) and 5097.94(k)). **CUL-4:** Should additional actions be proposed outside the currently defined Project area that have the potential for additional subsurface disturbance, further cultural resource management may be required. **CUL-5:** A County appointed archaeologist and Tribal monitor will be present during any ground disturbing activities on the Project until excavation of previously undisturbed native soil has been completed. Participating Tribes will rotate their schedule so that one monitor at a time is on the Project site during any excavation.

	The Native American Monitor shall have the authority to temporarily divert, redirect, or halt the ground disturbance activities to allow for identification, evaluation, and potential recovery of cultural resources.

A copy of the IS/MND is available for review at the following locations:

- County of Riverside Transportation Department, 3525 14th Street, Riverside, 92501; and
- French Valley Library, 31526 Skyview Rd, Winchester, CA 92596

and at the County of Riverside Transportation Department website:

- https://rcprojects.org/skyview

Jan Bulinski 5/18/23

Jan Bulinski Date
Environmental Project Manager
County of Riverside Transportation Department

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION 1
PROJECT DESCRIPTION 1
PERMITS AND APPROVALS NEEDED 2
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED 7
CEQA ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST 8
I. AESTHETICS 9
II. AGRICULTURE AND FOREST RESOURCES 11
III. AIR QUALITY 13
IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES 20
V. CULTURAL RESOURCES 40
VI. ENERGY 52
VII. GEOLOGY AND SOILS 54
VIII. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS 57
IX. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS 59
X. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY 62
XI. LAND USE AND PLANNING 66
XII. MINERAL RESOURCES 67
XIII. NOISE 68
XIV. POPULATION AND HOUSING 73
XV. PUBLIC SERVICES 74
XVI. RECREATION 75
XVII. TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC 76
XVIII. TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES 78
XIX. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS 89
XX. WILDFIRE 92
XXI. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE 94
LIST OF PREPARERS 97
REFERENCES 98

List of Appendices

APPENDIX A MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PLAN
APPENDIX B AIR QUALITY ROAD CONSTRUCTION EMISSIONS MODEL
APPENDIX C CNDDB, USFWS, CNPS, AND CDFW SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES TABLE
APPENDIX D AB 52 NATIVE AMERICAN CORRESPONDENCE LOG
APPENDIX E ACRONYMS

List of Technical Studies (Bound Under Separate Cover)

Biological Resources Report (April 2023)
MSHCP Consistency Analysis (December 2022)
Determination of Biologically Equivalent or Superior Preservation Report (April 2023)
Cultural Resources Report (April 2023) (NOT FOR PUBLIC DISCLOSURE)

List of Figures

FIGURE 1. VICINITY MAP 3
FIGURE 2. PROJECT LOCATION 4
FIGURE 3. PROJECT FEATURES 5
FIGURE 4. VEGETATION COMMUNITIES 25
FIGURE 5. PROJECT IMPACTS 28
FIGURE 6. MITIGATION SITE 33
FIGURE 7. PROJECT AREA LIMITS 47
FIGURE 8. NOISE LEVELS OF COMMON ACTIVITIES 69

List of Tables

TABLE 1. AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS 14
TABLE 2. ATTAINMENT FOR THE SOUTH COAST AIR BASIN 16
TABLE 3. SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE 16
TABLE 4. ROAD CONSTRUCTION EMISSIONS MODEL COMPARED TO THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE 18
TABLE 5. IMPACTS TO SENSITIVE NATURAL HABITATS 31
TABLE 6. PROJECT IMPACTS AND MITIGATION 31
TABLE 7. ANNUAL CONSTRUCTION FUEL CONSUMPTION 52
TABLE 8. CONSTRUCTION CO_2 EMISSIONS COMPARED TO THRESHOLD OF SIGNIFICANCE 58
TABLE 9. POPULATION DENSITY AND ASSOCIATED AMBIENT NOISE LEVELS 70
TABLE 10. CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT NOISE EMISSION LEVELS 70
TABLE 11. VIBRATION SOURCE LEVELS FOR CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT 71
TABLE 12. GUIDELINE VIBRATION DAMAGE POTENTIAL THRESHOLD CRITERIA 72

Introduction

The County of Riverside (County) has prepared this Draft Initial Study (IS) with Proposed Mitigation Negative Declaration (MND) in support of the proposed Skyview Pedestrian Bridge Project (Project). The County is the lead agency under CEQA. The County of Riverside will use this IS/MND to determine if the proposed Project would result in significant effects to the environment.

This document has been completed in accordance with the requirements set forth in the CEQA of 1970 Division 13 of the Public Resources Code, the CEQA Regulations 40 CFR part 1500-15008 and the CEQA Guidelines, Title 14 CCR 15000.

This IS/MND provides a detailed description of the proposed Project and provides an analysis of the potential environmental consequences and a discussion of impact avoidance and mitigation measures associated with the proposed Project. Consistent with the requirements of CEQA, the County of Riverside will review and analyze the environmental consequences associated with the proposed Project, and either determine that a proposed MND is appropriate under CEQA, or request that an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) be prepared.

Project Description

The County proposes to construct a pedestrian bridge to traverse the gap along Skyview Road at French Valley Creek in the Community of French Valley in the County's unincorporated Southwest Area (See Figure 1. Project Vicinity and Figure 2. Project Location).

Skyview Road is designated as a collector street that connects Highway 79 (Winchester Road) and Pourroy Road in the French Valley community in unincorporated Riverside County, California. Approximately 800 feet east of Highway 79 is French Valley Creek. There is a gap in Skyview Road where there is no road crossing at French Valley Creek. The County has determined a need to provide continuity on Skyview Road over French Valley Creek. The bridge will serve as a multipurpose pedestrian and bicyclist bridge with no vehicular travel. A new library, the French Valley Library, has been recently constructed at the northwest quadrant of the proposed pedestrian bridge in a separate project by the County. The proposed bridge will provide a trail path between the French Valley Library and the Susan LaVorgna Elementary School located at the southeast corner of the intersection of Skyview Road and Via Santiago/Algarve Avenue (see Figure 3. Project Features).

The proposed bridge will consist of an 18-foot-wide walkway width and will be approximately 370 feet long and 22 feet tall from the bottom of the river channel to the top of the handrailing at its highest point. The bridge will consist of four spans and three single-column piers. Two 100-foot-long interior spans and 85-foot-long end spans in a structure depth of 4 feet are proposed. It is anticipated the single column piers will be approximately 4-feet in diameter supported on 4'-6" diameter Type I Cast-In-Drilled-Hole (CIDH) concrete piles. Single column piers on CIDH pile shafts instead of conventional pile footings were considered to minimize channel excavation and reduce the permanent impacts within the channel.

In anticipation of construction, the Project requires geotechnical investigations to be conducted within French Valley Creek. Three geotechnical borings will be taken within the channel at the location of each pier. Each boring will be approximately 8 inches wide and go to a depth of approximately 70 feet. The boreholes will be excavated using a truck-mounted rotary-wash drill rig and will be backfilled according to industry standard practice to protect groundwater resources.

Soil cuttings from borings will be temporarily stored onsite in 55-gallon drums, tested for contaminants, and then disposed of off-site. Onsite geotechnical investigations are anticipated to have temporary impacts to vegetation communities within the Project site for access to the boring locations; however, these impacts are located entirely within the temporary impact and shade impact areas anticipated during construction of the proposed Project. Mitigation for temporary impacts associated with the geotechnical investigations will be compensated for with the proposed Project mitigation; as such, no additional compensatory mitigation for the geotechnical investigation is proposed.

Architectural treatments will be implemented on the railings along the edges of the bridge deck, deck surface, exterior faces of the bridge girder, piers, and abutments to enhance the bridge aesthetics. The bridge railings will be installed with low-profile LED light with a color temperature of 2200K or lower to enhance safety and would be shielded to prevent light intrusion onto the biologically sensitive channel bed.

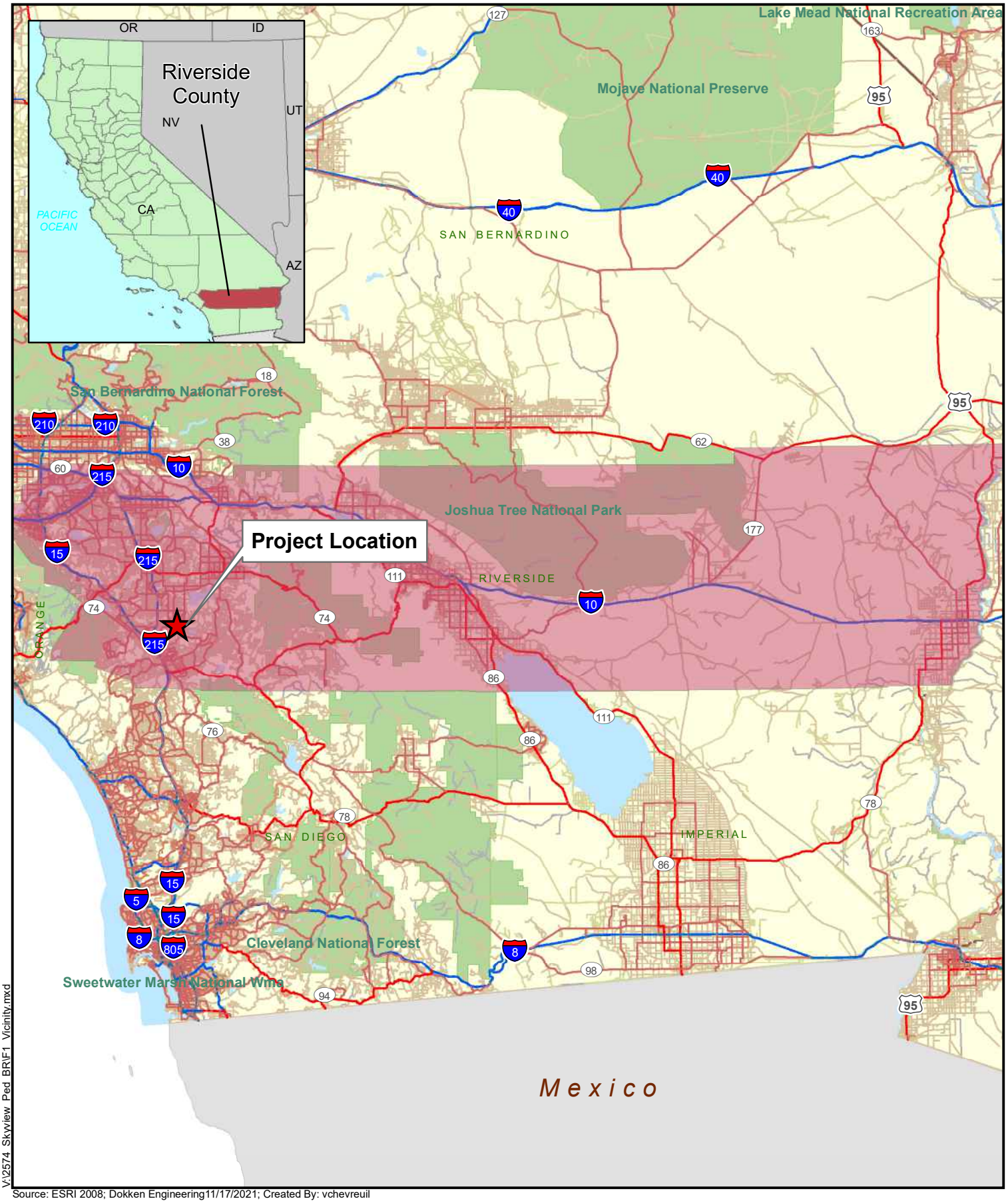
The proposed bridge deck is anticipated to be slightly raised from the existing riverbanks, which will require a geometric transition at the road approaches. The approach transition may require retaining walls and bridge wingwalls to accommodate the road transition. The proposed bridge will be designed for emergency vehicle access.

There will be improvements to the channel slopes to accommodate the bridge abutments and reconstruction of storm drains. This work will occur within existing hardscape areas, such as the unvegetated riprap and concrete areas on either side of the channel at the bridge location. Minimal grading is anticipated associated with the reconstruction of the storm drains within the footprints of existing facilities, all other grading will be within the abutment and pier footprints. There will be no new Project components within the channel other than the installation of the bridge piers/columns.

Permits and Approvals Needed

The following consultations and environmental permits will be obtained prior to the start of construction.

Agency	Permit/Approval	Status
San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board	Section 401 Water Quality Certification	Anticipated 2023
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Section 404 Nationwide Permit	Anticipated 2023
California Department of Fish and Wildlife	Section 1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement	Anticipated 2023

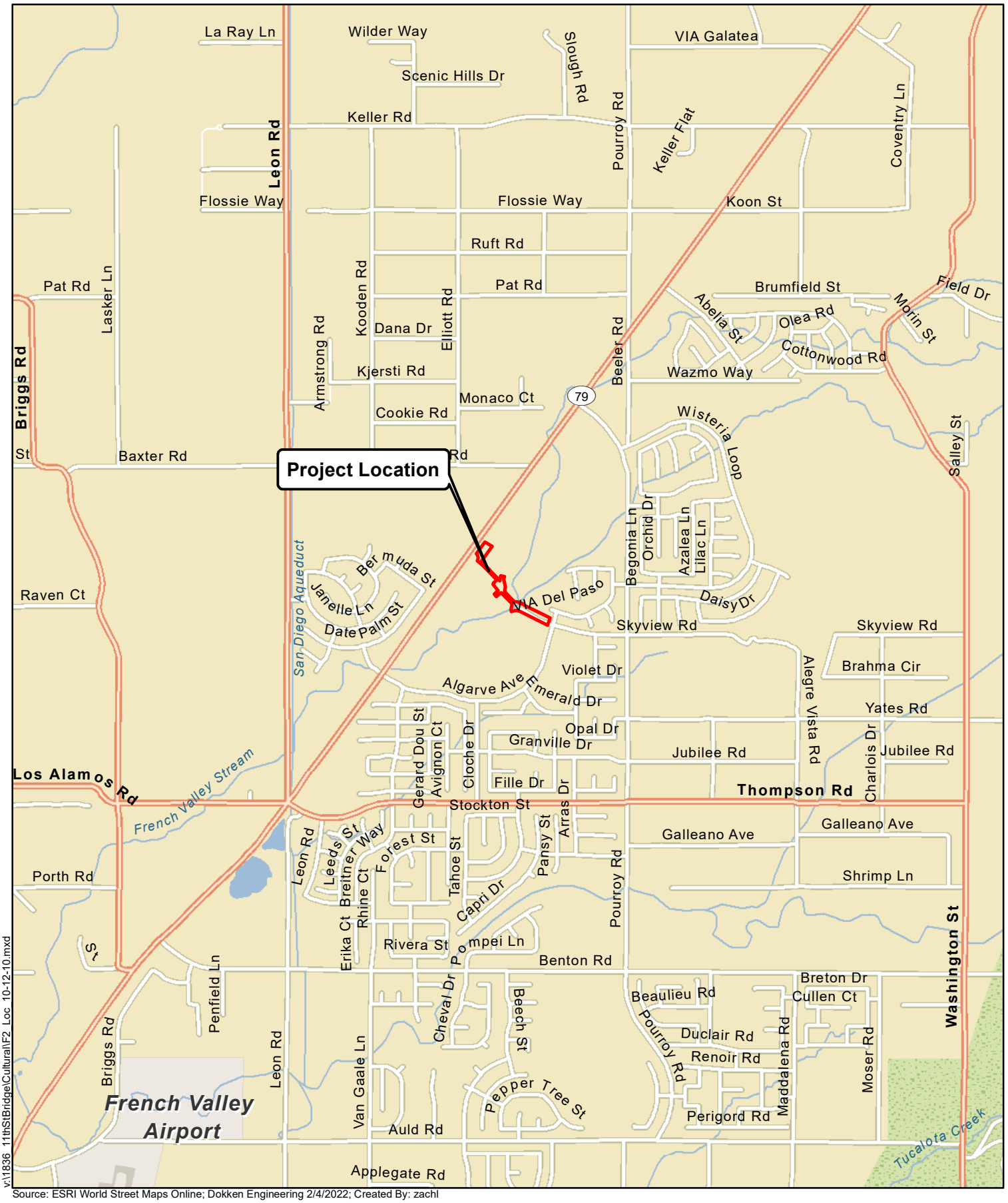


V:\2574 Skyview Ped BRIF\1 Vicinity.mxd

Source: ESRI 2008; Dokken Engineering11/17/2021; Created By: vchevreuil

0 10 20 30 Miles

Figure 1
Project Vicinity
Skyview Road Pedestrian Bridge Project
Winchester, Riverside County, California



Source: ESRI World Street Maps Online; Dokken Engineering 2/4/2022; Created By: zachl

v:\1836_11thStBridge\Cultural\F2_Loc_10-12-10.mxd

0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 Miles

Figure 2
Project Location
Skyview Road Pedestrian Bridge Project
Winchester, Riverside County, California



V:\2574_Skyview_Ped_BR\Biology\F3_Project Features_2022-03-11_.mxd

Source: ESRI Maps Online; Dokken Engineering 3/11/2022; Created By: cfavro

1 inch = 150 feet

0 150 300 450 600 750 Feet

Figure 3
Project Features
Skyview Road Pedestrian Bridge Project
Winchester, Riverside County, California

Environmental Factors Potentially Affected

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this Project, with Less Than Significant Impact, some with Mitigation Incorporated, as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

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

1. The proposed project would have no effect on: Agriculture and Forest Resources, Energy, Land Use and Planning, Mineral Resources, Population and Housing, Public Services, Recreation, Transportation, and Wildfire.

2. In addition, the proposed project would have no significant effect on: Aesthetics, Air Quality, Geology, Soils, and Paleontological Resources, Greenhouse Gases, Hazards and Hazardous Materials, Hydrology and Water Quality, Noise, and Utilities and Service Systems.

3. The proposed project would have less-than-significant effects with mitigation for Biological Resources, Cultural Resources, Tribal Cultural Resources, and Mandatory Findings of Significance. Mitigation measures for impacts on these resource areas are identified in Sections IV, Section VI, and Section XXI of this Initial Study, and in Appendix A (Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program).

Determination

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

☐ I find that the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

☒ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

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

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

☐ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier

EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.

Jan Bulinski	Jan Bulinski	5/18/23
Print Name	Signature	Date

CEQA Environmental Checklist

This checklist identifies physical, biological, social and economic factors that might be affected by the proposed project. In many cases, background studies performed in connection with the projects indicate no impacts. A NO IMPACT answer in the last column reflects this determination. Where there is a need for clarifying discussion, the discussion is included either following the applicable section of the checklist or is within the body of the environmental document itself. The questions in this form are intended to encourage the thoughtful assessment of impacts and do not represent thresholds of significance.

I. AESTHETICS: Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) In nonurbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from publicly accessible vantage point). If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Source(s): Riverside County General Plan (2015)

Findings of Fact:

a, c) **No Impact.** According to the County of Riverside Multipurpose Open Space Element, scenic vistas consist of points accessible to the general public that may provide a view of hillsides, ridges, or other open space features. The proposed Project would introduce a new pedestrian bridge that would occur over the French Valley Creek, an open space area which may be considered a scenic resource from existing, adjacent viewpoints. Although the French Valley Creek could be considered a scenic vista, public access is currently restricted. Existing viewpoints include adjacent residential development and the French Valley Library. The proposed pedestrian bridge would provide a new viewpoint of the French Valley Creek channel. A lookout area wider than the deck in the middle of the bridge is proposed to provide visual opportunities to enhance the bridge aesthetics. Furthermore, the proposed bridge would include aesthetic treatments that would complement the adjacent French Valley Library. There would be **No Impact.**

b) **No Impact.** The Project area is not located immediately adjacent to any State scenic highway. The proposed Project will not have a significant impact upon a scenic highway corridor. **No impacts** to any state eligible scenic highways are anticipated.

d) **Less than Significant.** The bridge railings will be installed with decorative low-profile LED light to enhance safety without light intrusion onto the biologically sensitive channel bed. The decorative low-profile LED lights on the bridge railings are not anticipated to result in substantial new light and glare impacts as the lights would be shielded and would

not introduce new light or glare into the biological sensitive channel bed. Implementation of Avoidance, Minimization Measure **BIO-26** is required to ensure that lighting features installed as a part of the Project will have a color temperature of 2200K or lower and shielded from intruding into the channel bed in order to be wildlife friendly. Therefore, impacts would be **Less than Significant.**

Avoidance, Minimization, and/or Mitigation Measures

Implementation of Avoidance and Minimization Measure **BIO-26** listed above, below, and discussed in Section IV, Biological Resources, will ensure impacts related to new significant sources of light will be Less than Significant.

Avoidance and Minimization Measure

BIO-26: Any lighting features installed as a part of the Project will be shielded to prevent intrusion into the channel bed and have a color temperature of 2200K or lower, in order to be wildlife friendly.

II. AGRICULTURE AND FOREST RESOURCES: In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Dept. of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment Project; and the forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board. Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to nonagricultural use?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Source(s): California Department of Conservation Important Farmland Finder

Findings of Fact:

a) **No Impact.** According to the California Department of Conservation, the proposed Project area is not located within proximity to any Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance. The French Valley Channel under the proposed bridge is considered Farmland of Local Importance; however, this area is a flood control channel and no farming is anticipated to occur within the channel, and all other surrounding adjacent land use is consisted of Urban and Built-Up land. There would be **No Impact**.

b) **No Impact.** There are no Williamson Act contract lands or lands zoned for agricultural use within proximity to the Project site. There would be **No Impact.**

c, d) **No Impact.** There are no forest lands or timberlands (or lands zoned as such) in the Project study area. The Project would not result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use. There would be **No Impact.**

e) **No Impact.** The Project would have no impact to conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use. No Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance is in the Project area as mapped by the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency. No forest land is in the Project area as well. There would be **No impact**.

Avoidance, Minimization, and/or Mitigation Measures

No impacts have been identified; therefore, no avoidance, minimization, or mitigation are required.

III. AIR QUALITY: Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Source(s): California Air Resources Board Maps of State Area Designations, October 2020, and California Air Resources Board Maps of Federal Area Designations, October 2018, South Coast Air Quality Management District Air Quality Analysis Handbook

Findings of Fact:

Affected Environment

The Project is located in the South Coast Air Basin (SCAB). The South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) is the agency responsible for monitoring and regulating air pollutant emissions from stationary, area, and indirect sources within the SCAB. The District also has responsibility for monitoring air quality and setting and enforcing limits for source emissions. California Air Resources Board (CARB) is the agency with the legal responsibility for regulating mobile source emissions. The District is precluded from such activities under State law.

Existing air quality conditions in the Project area can be characterized in terms of the ambient air quality standards that the state of California (California Ambient Air Quality Standards [CAAQS]) and the Federal government National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) have established for several different pollutants. For some pollutants, separate standards have been set for different measurement periods. Most standards have been set to protect public health. Table 1 shows the State and Federal standards for a variety of pollutants. Ambient air pollutant concentrations are measured at 16 permanent monitoring stations throughout the Basin. The Federal and State governments have established ambient air quality standards for six criteria pollutants: ozone, CO, NO2, SO2, particulate matter (PM2.5 and PM10), and lead. Within the SCAQMD, ozone and PM2.5 and PM10 are considered pollutants of concern.

Under NAAQS, the Project is located in an area that is in non-attainment for 8-hour ozone and PM10. It is in attainment or unclassified for other Federal criteria pollutants. Under CAAQS, the Project is located in an area that is in non-attainment for 8-hour ozone, 1-hour ozone, and PM10. It is in attainment or unclassified for other State criteria pollutants. Table 1 summarizes the ambient air quality classifications for the project location. Table 2 shows Ambient Air Quality Standards.

Table 1. Ambient Air Quality Standards

Ambient Air Quality Standards						
Pollutant	**Averaging Time**	**California Standards** [1]		**National Standards** [2]		
		Concentration [3]	**Method** [4]	**Primary** [3,5]	**Secondary** [3,6]	**Method** [7]
Ozone (O_3)[8]	1 Hour	0.09 ppm (180 µg/m^3)	Ultraviolet Photometry	—	Same as Primary Standard	Ultraviolet Photometry
	8 Hour	0.070 ppm (137 µg/m^3)		0.070 ppm (137 µg/m^3)		
Respirable Particulate Matter (PM10)[9]	24 Hour	50 µg/m^3	Gravimetric or Beta Attenuation	150 µg/m^3	Same as Primary Standard	Inertial Separation and Gravimetric Analysis
	Annual Arithmetic Mean	20 µg/m^3		—		
Fine Particulate Matter (PM2.5)[9]	24 Hour	—	—	35 µg/m^3	Same as Primary Standard	Inertial Separation and Gravimetric Analysis
	Annual Arithmetic Mean	12 µg/m^3	Gravimetric or Beta Attenuation	12.0 µg/m^3	15 µg/m^3	
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	1 Hour	20 ppm (23 mg/m^3)	Non-Dispersive Infrared Photometry (NDIR)	35 ppm (40 mg/m^3)	—	Non-Dispersive Infrared Photometry (NDIR)
	8 Hour	9.0 ppm (10 mg/m^3)		9 ppm (10 mg/m^3)	—	
	8 Hour (Lake Tahoe)	6 ppm (7 mg/m^3)		—	—	
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2)[10]	1 Hour	0.18 ppm (339 µg/m^3)	Gas Phase Chemiluminescence	100 ppb (188 µg/m^3)	—	Gas Phase Chemiluminescence
	Annual Arithmetic Mean	0.030 ppm (57 µg/m^3)		0.053 ppm (100 µg/m^3)	Same as Primary Standard	
Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2)[11]	1 Hour	0.25 ppm (655 µg/m^3)	Ultraviolet Fluorescence	75 ppb (196 µg/m^3)	—	Ultraviolet Flourescence; Spectrophotometry (Pararosaniline Method)
	3 Hour	—		—	0.5 ppm (1300 µg/m^3)	
	24 Hour	0.04 ppm (105 µg/m^3)		0.14 ppm (for certain areas)[11]	—	
	Annual Arithmetic Mean	—		0.030 ppm (for certain areas)[11]	—	
Lead[12,13]	30 Day Average	1.5 µg/m^3	Atomic Absorption	—	—	High Volume Sampler and Atomic Absorption
	Calendar Quarter	—		1.5 µg/m^3 (for certain areas)[12]	Same as Primary Standard	
	Rolling 3-Month Average	—		0.15 µg/m^3		
Visibility Reducing Particles[14]	8 Hour	See footnote 14	Beta Attenuation and Transmittance through Filter Tape	**No National Standards**		
Sulfates	24 Hour	25 µg/m^3	Ion Chromatography			
Hydrogen Sulfide	1 Hour	0.03 ppm (42 µg/m^3)	Ultraviolet Fluorescence			
Vinyl Chloride[12]	24 Hour	0.01 ppm (26 µg/m^3)	Gas Chromatography			

See footnotes on next page …

For more information please call ARB-PIO at (916) 322-2990

California Air Resources Board (5/4/16)

(Table 1, continued)

1. California standards for ozone, carbon monoxide (except 8-hour Lake Tahoe), sulfur dioxide (1 and 24 hour), nitrogen dioxide, and particulate matter (PM10, PM2.5, and visibility reducing particles), are values that are not to be exceeded. All others are not to be equaled or exceeded. California ambient air quality standards are listed in the Table of Standards in Section 70200 of Title 17 of the California Code of Regulations.

2. National standards (other than ozone, particulate matter, and those based on annual arithmetic mean) are not to be exceeded more than once a year. The ozone standard is attained when the fourth highest 8-hour concentration measured at each site in a year, averaged over three years, is equal to or less than the standard. For PM10, the 24 hour standard is attained when the expected number of days per calendar year with a 24-hour average concentration above 150 $\mu g/m^3$ is equal to or less than one. For PM2.5, the 24 hour standard is attained when 98 percent of the daily concentrations, averaged over three years, are equal to or less than the standard. Contact the U.S. EPA for further clarification and current national policies.

3. Concentration expressed first in units in which it was promulgated. Equivalent units given in parentheses are based upon a reference temperature of 25°C and a reference pressure of 760 torr. Most measurements of air quality are to be corrected to a reference temperature of 25°C and a reference pressure of 760 torr; ppm in this table refers to ppm by volume, or micromoles of pollutant per mole of gas.

4. Any equivalent measurement method which can be shown to the satisfaction of the ARB to give equivalent results at or near the level of the air quality standard may be used.

5. National Primary Standards: The levels of air quality necessary, with an adequate margin of safety to protect the public health.

6. National Secondary Standards: The levels of air quality necessary to protect the public welfare from any known or anticipated adverse effects of a pollutant.

7. Reference method as described by the U.S. EPA. An "equivalent method" of measurement may be used but must have a "consistent relationship to the reference method" and must be approved by the U.S. EPA.

8. On October 1, 2015, the national 8-hour ozone primary and secondary standards were lowered from 0.075 to 0.070 ppm.

9. On December 14, 2012, the national annual PM2.5 primary standard was lowered from 15 $\mu g/m^3$ to 12.0 $\mu g/m^3$. The existing national 24-hour PM2.5 standards (primary and secondary) were retained at 35 $\mu g/m^3$, as was the annual secondary standard of 15 $\mu g/m^3$. The existing 24-hour PM10 standards (primary and secondary) of 150 $\mu g/m^3$ also were retained. The form of the annual primary and secondary standards is the annual mean, averaged over 3 years.

10. To attain the 1-hour national standard, the 3-year average of the annual 98th percentile of the 1-hour daily maximum concentrations at each site must not exceed 100 ppb. Note that the national 1-hour standard is in units of parts per billion (ppb). California standards are in units of parts per million (ppm). To directly compare the national 1-hour standard to the California standards the units can be converted from ppb to ppm. In this case, the national standard of 100 ppb is identical to 0.100 ppm.

11. On June 2, 2010, a new 1-hour SO_2 standard was established and the existing 24-hour and annual primary standards were revoked. To attain the 1-hour national standard, the 3-year average of the annual 99th percentile of the 1-hour daily maximum concentrations at each site must not exceed 75 ppb. The 1971 SO_2 national standards (24-hour and annual) remain in effect until one year after an area is designated for the 2010 standard, except that in areas designated nonattainment for the 1971 standards, the 1971 standards remain in effect until implementation plans to attain or maintain the 2010 standards are approved.

    Note that the 1-hour national standard is in units of parts per billion (ppb). California standards are in units of parts per million (ppm). To directly compare the 1-hour national standard to the California standard the units can be converted to ppm. In this case, the national standard of 75 ppb is identical to 0.075 ppm.

12. The ARB has identified lead and vinyl chloride as 'toxic air contaminants' with no threshold level of exposure for adverse health effects determined. These actions allow for the implementation of control measures at levels below the ambient concentrations specified for these pollutants.

13. The national standard for lead was revised on October 15, 2008 to a rolling 3-month average. The 1978 lead standard (1.5 $\mu g/m^3$ as a quarterly average) remains in effect until one year after an area is designated for the 2008 standard, except that in areas designated nonattainment for the 1978 standard, the 1978 standard remains in effect until implementation plans to attain or maintain the 2008 standard are approved.

14. In 1989, the ARB converted both the general statewide 10-mile visibility standard and the Lake Tahoe 30-mile visibility standard to instrumental equivalents, which are "extinction of 0.23 per kilometer" and "extinction of 0.07 per kilometer" for the statewide and Lake Tahoe Air Basin standards, respectively.

Table 2. Attainment for the South Coast Air Basin

Pollutant	Attainment Status	
	Federal	State
O_3 –8-hour	Nonattainment	Nonattainment
O_3 –1-hour	Attainment	Nonattainment
PM_{10}	Nonattainment	Attainment
$PM_{2.5}$	Nonattainment	Nonattainment
CO	Unclassifiable/Attainment	Attainment
NO_2	Unclassifiable/Attainment	Attainment
SO_2	Unclassifiable/Attainment	Attainment
Sulfates	No Federal Standard	Attainment
Lead	Unclassifiable/Attainment	Attainment
Hydrogen Sulfide	No Federal Standard	Unclassified
Sources: CARB Maps of State Area Designations, October 2020, and CARB Maps of Federal Area Designations, October 2018		

The State CEQA Guidelines further state that the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied on to make the determinations above. The SCAQMD has specified significance thresholds (SCAQMD 2019 to determine whether mitigation is needed for project-related air quality impacts. The SCAQMD's thresholds of significance for construction- and operation-related emissions are presented in Table 3.

Table 3. South Coast Air Quality Management District Thresholds of Significance

Thresholds of Significance		
Pollutant	**Construction (pounds per day)**	**Operation (pounds per day)**
NO_x	100 lbs/day	55 lbs/day (0.0275 tons/day)
VOC	75 lbs/day	55 lbs/day (0.0275 tons/day)
PM_{10}	150 lbs/day	150 lbs/day (0.075 tons/day)
$PM_{2.5}$	55 lbs/day	55 lbs/day (0.0275 tons/day)
SO_x	150 lbs/day	150 lbs/day (0.075 tons/day)
CO	550 lbs/day	550 lbs/day (0.275 tons/day)
Lead	3 lbs/day	3 lbs/day (0.001 tons/day)

Source: SCAQMD 2019

Environmental Consequences

a) **No Impact.**

The SCAQMD is required to produce air quality management plans directing how the SCAB's air quality will be brought into attainment with the national and state ambient air quality standards. The most recent air quality management plan is *2016 Air Quality Management Plan*. The purpose of the *2016 Air Quality Management Plan* is to achieve and maintain both the national and state ambient air quality standards described above.

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

Consistency Criterion No. 1: *The proposed project will not result in an increase in the frequency or severity of existing air quality violations or cause or contribute to new violations, or delay the timely attainment of air quality standards or the interim emissions reductions specified in the 2016 Air Quality Management Plan.*

Consistency Criterion No. 1 refers to violations of the CAAQS and NAAQS. As evaluated under Issue (b) below, the Project would not exceed regional or localized significance thresholds for any criteria pollutant during construction or during long-term operation. Accordingly, the project's regional and localized emissions would not contribute substantially to an existing or potential future air quality violation or delay the attainment of air quality standards.

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

The *2016 Air Quality Management Plan* demonstrates that the applicable ambient air quality standards can be achieved within the timeframes required under federal law. Growth projections from local general plans adopted by cities in the district are provided to the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG), which develops regional growth forecasts, which are then used to develop future air quality forecasts for the AQMP.

The Air Quality Elements of the County of Riverside General Plan emphasize several approaches for improving air quality within the County. The proposed Project is in line with improving air quality within the County since the project will serve as an alternative to driving in the area as it will enhance pedestrian and bicycle connectivity. Therefore, the proposed Project would not increase emissions nor would the proposed Project prevent the goals outlined in the County's General Plan from being reached. It is determined that the Project is consistent with the AQMP; therefore, the Project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of the AQMP. There would be **No Impact**.

b - c) **Less Than Significant.**

Construction Emissions

During construction, short-term degradation of air quality may occur due to the release of particulate emissions (airborne dust) generated by excavation, grading, hauling, and various other activities. Emissions from construction equipment also are anticipated and would include CO, NOx, volatile organic compounds (VOCs), directly-emitted particulate matter (PM10 and PM2.5), and toxic air contaminants such as diesel exhaust particulate matter. Ozone is a regional pollutant that is derived from NOx and VOCs in the presence of sunlight and heat.

Construction-related effects on air quality would be greatest during the site preparation phase because most engine emissions are associated with the excavation, handling, and transport of materials and equipment to and from the site. If not properly controlled, these activities would temporarily generate PM10 and PM2.5, and small amounts of CO, SO2, NOx, and VOCs. Sources of fugitive dust would include disturbed soils at the construction site and trucks carrying uncovered loads of soils. Unless properly controlled, vehicles leaving the site would deposit mud on local streets, which could be an additional source of airborne dust after it dries. PM10 emissions would vary from day to day, depending on

the nature and magnitude of construction activity and local weather conditions. PM10 emissions would depend on soil moisture, silt content of soil, wind speed, and the amount of equipment operating. Larger dust particles would settle near the source, while fine particles would be dispersed over greater distances from the construction site.

Construction air quality impacts are generally attributable to dust generated by equipment and vehicles. Fugitive dust is emitted both during construction activity and as a result of wind erosion over exposed earth surfaces. Clearing and earth moving activities do comprise major sources of construction dust emissions, but traffic and general disturbances of soil surfaces also generate significant dust emissions. Further, dust generation is dependent on soil type and soil moisture.

Adverse effects of construction activities include increased dust-fall and locally elevated levels of total suspended particulate. Dust-fall can be a nuisance to neighboring properties or previously completed developments surrounding or within the Project area and may require frequent washing during the construction period. Further, asphalt-paving materials used during construction will present temporary, minor sources of hydrocarbons that are precursors of ozone.

Construction the proposed Project is anticipated to take 8 months. The Project's construction emissions were estimated using the Roadway Construction Emissions Model by the Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District (SMAQMD 2018). As summarized in Table 4, construction activities associated with the proposed Project would not exceed emission thresholds established by the SCAQMD.

Table 4. Road Construction Emissions Model Compared to Thresholds of Significance

Thresholds of Significance		
Pollutant	**Road Construction Emissions Model Estimates**	**SCAQMD Threshold (pounds per day)**
NO_x	0.13 lbs/day	100 lbs/day
VOC	4.33 lbs/day	75 lbs/day
PM_{10}	6.84 lbs/day	150 lbs/day
$PM_{2.5}$	2.66 lbs/day	55 lbs/day
SO_x	0.09 lbs/day	150 lbs/day
CO	30.67 lbs/day	550 lbs/day
Lead	0 lbs/day	3 lbs/day

Source: Modeling using the Roadway Construction Emissions Model 9.0.0 (Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District 2018).

As shown in Table 4, construction of the proposed Project would not result in exceedance of SCAQMD thresholds of significance. Furthermore, implementation of measures **AQ-1** through **AQ-4** are required to ensure construction activities would be conducted in accordance with SCAQMD Rules 402, 403, and 431.2, which require implementation of standard control measures for fugitive dust, diesel equipment emissions, and limiting vehicle idling to five minutes or less.

Operational Emissions

Long-term air pollutant emissions are typically associated with emissions from stationary, energy, and mobile sources. Operation of the proposed pedestrian bridge would require minimal energy use associated with the decorative LED lights, but would otherwise have

no impacts related to long-term emissions of air pollutants. LED lights are energy-efficient and not considered a significant source of pollutant emissions. Furthermore, as the proposed Project would promote alternative methods of transport and potentially reduce mobile trips, there would be a positive effect on air quality. Therefore, operation of the proposed Project would not result in significant pollutant emissions.

As neither construction nor operation of the proposed Project would result in significant pollutant emissions, the proposed Project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of any applicable air quality management plan, contribute to a substantial increase in regional air emissions, or expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations. Adherence to the measures **AQ-1** through **AQ-4** would ensure impacts related to construction emissions are **Less than Significant.**

d) **Less Than Significant Impact.** The Project would have a less than significant impact related to exposing sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations and creating objectionable odors. Some phases of construction, particularly asphalt paving, would result in short-term odors in the immediate area of each paving site(s). Such odors would be quickly dispersed below detectable thresholds as distance from the site(s) increases. With implementation of measures **AQ-1** through **AQ-4**, impacts related to other emissions such as nuisance odors are **Less than Significant.**

Avoidance, Minimization, and/or Mitigation Measures

All of the construction impacts to air quality are short-term in duration and, therefore, will not result in adverse or long-term impacts. Implementation of the following avoidance and minimization measures will reduce any air quality impacts resulting from construction activities:

Avoidance and Minimization Measures

AQ-1: The contractor shall comply with all applicable laws and regulations related to air quality, including air pollution control district and air quality management district regulations and local ordinances.

AQ-2: The contractor shall control dust by applying either water or dust palliative, or both.

AQ-3: The construction contractor shall implement control measures to reduce emissions of NOX, ROG, and PM10. The contractor shall:

- Minimize idling time to 5 minutes when construction equipment is not in use, unless per engine manufacturer's specifications or for safety reasons more time is required.
- To the extent practicable, manage operation of heavy-duty equipment to reduce emissions such as maintaining heavy-duty earthmoving, stationary and mobile equipment in optimum running conditions.
- Use electric equipment when feasible.
- Properly maintain equipment according to manufacturers' specifications.

AQ-4: Construction of the project would comply with the South Coast Air Quality Management District's Rule 403—Fugitive Dust.

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

Source(s): Skyview Pedestrian Bridge Project Biological Resources Report (April 2023), MSHCP Consistency Analysis (December 2023), Determination of Biologically Equivalent or Superior Preservation Report (April 2023)

Findings of Fact:

Regulatory Setting

"Special status species" include any species that has been afforded special recognition by federal, state or local resources agencies (e.g., U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service [USFWS], California

Department of Fish and Wildlife [CDFW], etc.), and/or resource conservation organizations (e.g., California Native Plant Society [CNPS]). The term “special-status species” excludes those avian species solely identified under Section 10 of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) for federal protection. MBTA Section 10 protected species are afforded avoidance and minimization measures per state and federal requirements. The project’s California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB), USFWS, CNPS, and CDFW Special Status Species Table is included in Appendix C.

Federal Regulations

This section describes the Federal regulations that are applicable to the proposed project including: the Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) of 1973 (16 U.S.C. Section 1531 et seq.), Clean Water Act (CWA), Executive Order (EO) 13112 (Prevention and Control of Invasive Species) and EO 13186 (Migratory Bird Treaty Act).

Federal Endangered Species Act

FESA provides for the conservation of endangered and threatened species listed pursuant to Section 4 of the Act (16 U.S.C. Section 1533) and the ecosystems upon which they depend. These species and resources have been identified by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). Potential impacts to FESA listed species have already been quantified and mitigated during the development of the Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP) reserve system. However, coordination with USFWS will occur as a part of the Project’s Joint Project Review (JPR) process.

Clean Water Act

The Clean Water Act (CWA) was enacted as an amendment to the Federal Water Pollutant Control Act of 1972, which outlined the basic structure for regulating discharges of pollutants to WOUS. The CWA serves as the primary Federal law protecting the quality of the nation’s surface waters, including lakes, rivers, and coastal wetlands. The CWA empowers the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to set national water quality standards and effluent limitations, and includes programs addressing both point-source and non-point-source pollution. Point-source pollution originates or enters surface waters at a single, discrete location, such as an outfall structure or an excavation or construction site. Non-point-source pollution originates over a broader area and includes urban contaminants in stormwater runoff and sediment loading from upstream areas. The CWA operates on the principle that all discharges into the nation’s waters are unlawful unless they are specifically authorized by a permit; permit review is the CWA’s primary regulatory tool.

Section 303(d)

Under the mandate of Section 303(d) of the CWA, the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) is required to formulate a list of surface water bodies that exceed applicable water quality standards. Subsequently, the RWQCB is required to describe the impairment sources and prioritize these water bodies to develop Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs). The current list was updated in 2016. French Valley Creek is not included as a 303(d)-listed water with TMDLs required (State Water Resources Control Board [SWRCB] 2016).

Section 401

The RWQCB has jurisdiction under Section 401 of the CWA and regulates any activity which may result in a discharge to surface waters. Typically, the areas subject to jurisdiction of the RWQCB coincide with those of USACE (i.e., WOUS including wetlands).

The RWQCB also asserts authority over Waters of the State (WOS) under waste discharge requirements pursuant to the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. The proposed Project is located within the jurisdiction of the San Diego RWQCB.

Section 402

The County is a designated municipal permittee under the EPA's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES), which regulates stormwater flows into natural water bodies. The NPDES regulations require permitted areas to implement specific activities and actions to eliminate or control stormwater pollution.

Construction General Permit (CGP; Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ, as amended by 2010-0014-DWQ and 2012-0006-DWQ), became effective on February 14, 2011 and July 17, 2012, respectively. The permit regulates stormwater discharges from construction sites which result in a land disturbance of equal to or greater than 1 acre, and/or are smaller sites that are part of a larger common plan of development. For all projects subject to the CGP, applicants are required to develop and implement an effective Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). The Project will use Caltrans 2018 Standards and updates and shall be supplemented with Riverside County standards through the Special Provisions.

By law, all stormwater discharges associated with construction activity, including, but not limited to, clearing, grading, grubbing or excavation, or any other activity that results in a land disturbance of equal to or greater than one acre must comply with the provisions of the CGP. Construction activity that results in soil disturbances of less than one acre is subject to this CGP if there is potential for significant water quality impairment resulting from the activity as determined by the RWQCB. Operators of regulated construction sites are required to develop a SWPPP, to implement sediment, erosion, and pollution prevention control measures, and to obtain coverage under the CGP.

The CGP separates projects into Risk Levels 1, 2, or 3. Risk levels are determined during the planning and design phases and are based on potential erosion and transport to receiving waters. Requirements apply according to the Risk Level determined. For example, a Risk Level 3 (highest risk) project would require compulsory stormwater runoff pH and turbidity monitoring, and pre- and post-construction aquatic biological assessments during specified seasonal windows.

Section 404

The USACE regulates discharges of dredged or fill material into WOUS. These waters include wetlands and non-wetland bodies of water that meet specific criteria, including a direct or indirect connection to interstate commerce. USACE regulatory jurisdiction pursuant to Section 404 of the CWA is founded on a connection, or nexus, between the water body in question and interstate commerce. This connection may be direct (through a tributary system linking a stream channel with traditional navigable waters used in interstate or foreign commerce) or may be indirect (through a nexus identified in USACE regulations).

Executive Order 13112: Prevention and Control of Invasive Species

EO 13112 (signed February 3, 1999) directs all federal agencies to prevent and control introductions of invasive species in a cost-effective and environmentally sound manner. The EO requires consideration of invasive species in National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) analyses,

including their identification and distribution, their potential impacts, and measures to prevent or eradicate them.

Executive Order 13186: Migratory Bird Treaty Act

EO 13186 (signed January 10, 2001) directs each federal agency taking actions that could adversely affect migratory bird populations to work with USFWS to develop a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) that will promote the conservation of migratory bird populations. Protocols developed under the MOU will include the following agency responsibilities:

- avoid and minimize, to the maximum extent practicable, adverse impacts on migratory bird resources when conducting agency actions;
- restore and enhance habitat of migratory birds, as practicable; and
- prevent or abate the pollution or detrimental alteration of the environment for the benefit of migratory birds, as practicable.

The EO is designed to assist federal agencies in their efforts to comply with the MBTA (50 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 10 and 21) and does not constitute any legal authorization to take migratory birds. Take is defined under the MBTA as "the action of or attempt to pursue, hunt, shoot, capture, collect, or kill" (50 CFR 10.12) and includes intentional take (i.e., take that is the purpose of the activity in question) and unintentional take (i.e., take that results from, but is not the purpose of, the activity in question).

State Regulations

This section describes the State of California regulations that are applicable to the proposed Project including: CEQA (California Public Resources Code, Sections 21000 – 21178, and Title 14 CCR, Section 753, and Chapter 3, Sections 15000 – 15387), the California Endangered Species Act (CESA; Fish and Game Code (CFG Code) Sections 2050-2116), California Fish and Game Code (CFG Code) Section 3503 and 3503.5, and CFG Code Section 3513.

California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA is a California state law created to inform governmental decision-makers and the public about the potential, significant environmental effects of proposed activities and to work to reduce these negative environmental impacts. The County is the CEQA lead agency for this Project.

California Endangered Species Act

The CESA (CFG Code Section 2050 et seq.) requires CDFW to establish a list of endangered and threatened species (Section 2070) and to prohibit the incidental taking of any such listed species except as allowed by CESA (Sections 2080-2089). In addition, CESA prohibits take of candidate species (under consideration for listing).

CESA also requires the CDFW to comply with the CEQA (Pub. Resources Code Section 21000 et seq.) when evaluating incidental take permit applications (CFG Code Section 2081(b) and California Code Regulations, Title 14, section 783.0 et seq.), and the potential impacts the project or activity for which the application was submitted may have on the environment. The CDFW's CEQA obligations include consultation with other public agencies which have jurisdiction over the project or activity (California Code Regulations, Title 14, Section 783.5(d)(3)). CDFW cannot issue an incidental take permit if issuance would jeopardize the continued existence of the species (CFG Code Section 2081(c); California Code Regulations, Title 14, Section 783.4(b)).

Sections 3503 and 3503.5: Native Bird Protection

CFG Code Section 3503 prohibits the destruction of bird nests and Section 3503.5 prohibits the killing of raptor species and destruction of raptor nests. Trees and shrubs are present in and adjacent to the study area and could provide potential nesting habitat for birds and raptors.

Section 3513: Migratory Birds

CFG Code Section 3513 prohibits the take or possession of any migratory non-game bird as designated in the MBTA or any part of such migratory non-game bird except as provided by rules and regulations adopted by the Secretary of the Interior under provisions of the MBTA.

Local Regulations

Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan

The Western Riverside County MSHCP was created to enhance and maintain biological diversity by conserving species and their habitats in Western Riverside County. The MSHCP provides comprehensive compliance with Federal and State endangered species laws for covered projects and standardizes mitigation/compensation measures for hundreds of covered species to streamline the regulatory process, which is administered by the County.

Any Project impacts to covered species and habitats have been pre-mitigated by the establishment of a reserve system as described in Section 4 of the MSHCP. Covered Projects have take authorization under the Section 10(a) permit issued by the USFWS to Permittees pursuant to 16 U.S.C.

Riverside County General Plan

The Project has been designed to be consistent with the provisions of the Riverside County General Plan. According to the General Plan's Healthy Communities Element, Riverside County is committed to providing a sustainable multi-use open space trail network that is accessible, safe, and enjoyable for residents. The proposed Project serves to provide safe pedestrian connectivity between the French Valley Library, the Susan LaVorgna Elementary School, nearby residential communities, and the overall French Valley trail system.

Affected Environment

The Project area was defined as the area required for Project activities including staging, access, and construction. From northwest to southeast, the Project area measures approximately 1,390 feet and is approximately 330 feet at its widest point. The total area of the Project area is approximately 3.9 acres. The Project area is located along Skyview Road, directly east of Highway 79 and approximately 0.5 miles north of Thompson Road in unincorporated Riverside County, California. The Project is within the Southwest Area Region of the MSHCP. Land cover within the Project area is a mix of development, emergent wetland, willow scrub riparian, and alkali marsh habitat. The Biological Study Area (BSA), as well as vegetation communities and habitats identified in the BSA are shown in Figure 4.



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Source: ESRI Maps Online; Dokken Engineering 10/7/2022; Created By: cfavro

1 inch = 100 feet

0 100 200 300 400 500 Feet

Figure 4
Vegetation Communities
Skyview Road Pedestrian Bridge Project
Winchester, Riverside County, California

a) **Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.** Special status plant and animal species within the Project area were recorded during the biological surveys conducted by Dokken biologists on July 24, 2019 and February 2, 2022 and by POWER Engineers biologists on April 22 and June 9, 2020. In addition, Busby Biological Services observed several wildlife species over their eight surveys conducted in the spring of 2020.

A total of 11 special status wildlife and plant species have the potential to occur within the Project area. During biological surveys, three special status species were observed in the vicinity of the Project area: least Bell's vireo (LBV; *Vireo bellii pusillus*), yellow warbler (*Setophaga petechia*), and southwestern willow flycatcher (SWFL; *Empidonax traillii extimus*). Three species, tricolored blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*), Coulter's goldfields (*Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri*), and smooth tarplant (*Centromadia pungens ssp. laevis*), are considered to have a high potential of occurring within the Project area based on presence of suitable habitat and/or documented occurrences near the Project area. The remaining five species – coast horned lizard (*Phyronosoma blainvillii*), Ferruginous hawk (*Buteo regalis*) spreading navarettia (*Navarettia fossalis*), white rabbit-tobacco (*Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum*), and woven-spored lichen (*Texosporium sancti-jacobi*) – are considered to have a low to moderate potential of occurring within the Project area.

The Project area consists of alkali salt marsh, emergent wetland, and willow scrub riparian habitat, which provide suitable habitat for the special status species listed above. Temporary impacts to alkali salt marsh, emergent wetland, and willow scrub riparian habitat would result from onsite geotechnical investigations, and construction equipment access. Permanent impacts would result from installation of the pedestrian bridge piers and shade impacts associated with the installation of the proposed bridge.

Avoidance and minimization measures **BIO-1** through **BIO-27** would be implemented throughout the Project to avoid and minimize impacts to special status species in the Project area. Measures **BIO-9** through **BIO-27** have been adapted from the standard BMPs described in Volume 1, Appendix C of the Western Riverside County MSHCP and are included in order to maintain Project consistency with the Western Riverside County MSHCP. In addition, the County will implement on- and off-site mitigation to compensate for 1.804 acres of riparian/riverine resources, described in question b) below. With implementation of avoidance and minimization measures **BIO-1** through **BIO-27** as well as project on- and off-site mitigation identified in mitigation measure **BIO-28**, impacts would be **Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.**

b) **Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.** Within the Project area, alkali salt marsh, emergent wetland, and willow scrub riparian habitat are identified as riparian/riverine habitat resources (see Figure 5. Vegetation Communities).

Temporary impacts to alkali salt marsh, emergent wetland, and willow scrub riparian habitat would result from onsite geotechnical investigations, and construction equipment access. Permanent impacts would result from installation of the pedestrian bridge piers and shade impacts associated with the installation of the proposed bridge. Permanent and temporary impacts to alkali salt marsh, emergent wetland, and willow scrub riparian habitat are shown on Figure 5 and quantified in Table 5 below.

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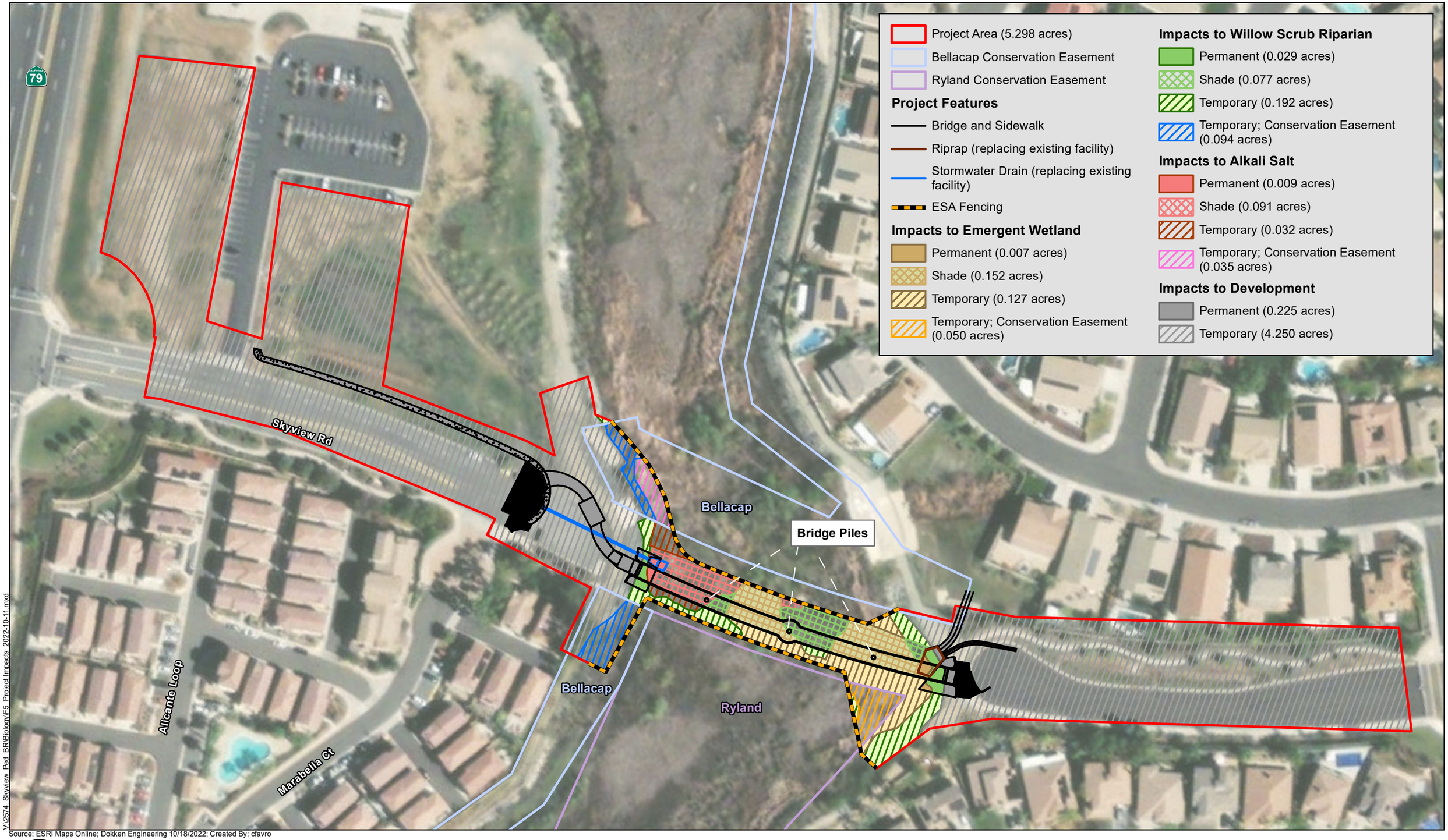

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Source: ESRI Maps Online; Dokken Engineering 10/18/2022; Created By: cfavro

1 inch = 100 feet

0 100 200 300 400 500 Feet

Figure 5
Project Impacts
Skyview Road Pedestrian Bridge Project
Winchester, Riverside County, California

Table 5. Impacts to Sensitive Natural Habitats

Impact Type	Conserved Land	Impact to Riparian/Riverine Resource (acres)			Total
		Emergent Wetland	Willow Scrub Riparian	Alkali Salt Marsh	
Temporary*	No	0.127	0.192	0.032	0.351
	Yes	0.050[1]	0.094[2]	0.035[2]	0.179
Total Temporary Impacts:		*0.177*	*0.286*	*0.067*	*0.530*
Permanent	No	0.007	0.029	0.009	0.045
Shade	No	0.152	0.077	0.091	0.320
Grand Total:		**0.336**	**0.392**	**0.167**	**0.895**

[1]Ryland Conservation Easement
[2]Bellacap Conservation Easement
**includes temporary geotechnical impacts*

Due to the Project's proposed impacts to sensitive natural communities and the absence of local mitigation programs, the County will be implementing a permittee responsible mitigation project to re-establish temporary impacts to willow scrub riparian, emergent wetland, and alkali salt marsh on-site, establish stream channel and willow scrub riparian habitat off-site, and enhance alkali salt marsh habitat at the nearby off-site location (Figure 6. Proposed Mitigation Site). The on- and off-site mitigation efforts would provide compensation for 1.804 acres of riparian/riverine resources to satisfy MSHCP and CDFW mitigation requirements. In addition, to mitigate for permanent impacts to WOS and Waters of the United States (WOUS), the County proposes payment of an ILF or purchase of mitigation credits for 0.048 acres of WOS and WOUS to compensate for impacts, as indicated in Table 6.

Table 6. Project Impacts and Mitigation

Land Cover Type	Impact Type	Impact Area (acres)	Mitigation Ratio	Required Mitigation (acres)	Mitigation Location	Agency Jurisdiction
Non-Sensitive Land Cover Types						
Development	Permanent	0.225	-	-	-	-
	Temporary	4.250	-	-	-	-
	Total:	4.475	-	-	-	-
Riparian/Riverine Resources						
Emergent Wetland	Permanent	0.007	3:1	0.021	ILF/Mitigation Bank & Off-Site	USACE, RWQCB
	Shade	0.152	3:1	0.456	Off-Site	RCA, CDFW
	Temporary	0.127	1:1	0.127	On-Site	RCA, CDFW
	Temporary (Conservation Easement Land)	0.050	2:1	0.100	On-Site (0.050 acres) & Off-Site (0.050 acres)	RCA, CDFW
	Total:	0.336	-	0.704	-	-
Willow Scrub Riparian	Permanent	0.029	3:1	0.087	Off-Site	RCA, CDFW
	Shade	0.077	3:1	0.231	Off-Site	RCA, CDFW
	Temporary	0.192	1:1	0.192	On-Site	RCA, CDFW
	Temporary (Conservation Easement Land)	0.094	2:1	0.188	On-Site (0.094 acres) & Off-Site (0.094 acres)	RCA, CDFW
	Total:	0.392	-	0.698	-	-
Alkali Salt Marsh	Permanent	0.009	3:1	0.027	ILF/Mitigation Bank & Off-Site	USACE, RWQCB
	Shade	0.091	3:1	0.273	Off-Site	RCA, CDFW
	Temporary	0.032	1:1	0.032	On-Site	RCA, CDFW

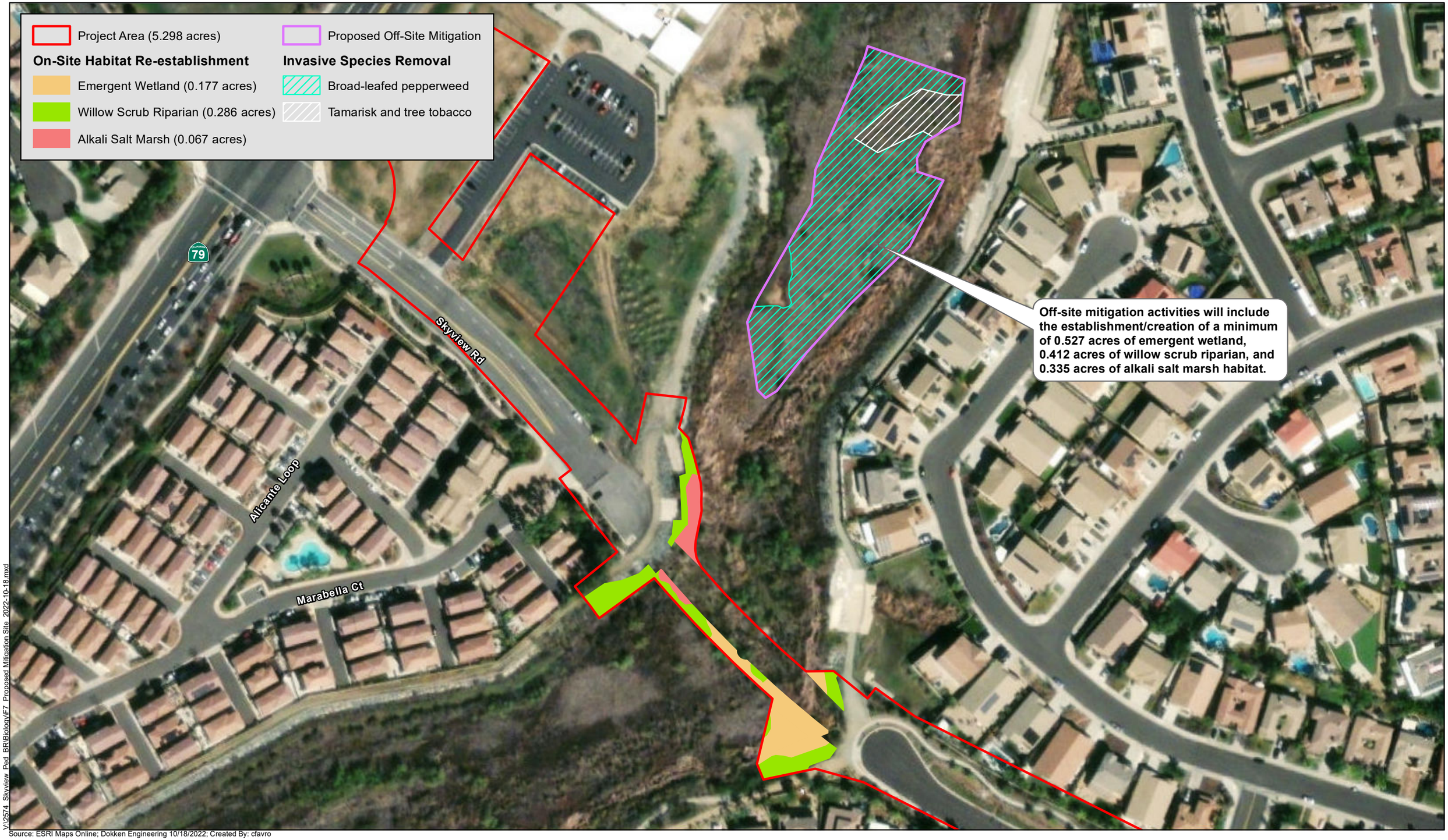
Land Cover Type	Impact Type	Impact Area (acres)	Mitigation Ratio	Required Mitigation (acres)	Mitigation Location	Agency Jurisdiction
	Temporary (Conservation Easement Land)	0.035	2:1	0.070	On-Site (0.035 acres) & Off-Site (0.035 acres)	RCA, CDFW
Total:		0.167	-	0.402	-	-
Riparian/Riverine Resources Total:		0.895	-	1.804	-	-
Grand Total:		***5.370***	-	***1.804***	-	-

Mitigation efforts are designed with the objective of providing benefits that are biologically equivalent or superior to that which would occur if effects to the riparian/riverine resources were avoided. Impacts to all riparian/riverine habitat (which includes alkali salt marsh, emergent wetland, and willow scrub riparian habitat) within the Project area will be mitigated as indicated in Table 6. With implementation of the mitigation efforts discussed above and included as mitigation measure **BIO-28**, impacts would be **Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.**

c) **Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.** French Valley Creek is a WOUS and regulated by the USACE and RWQCB under CWA. The Project would result in permanent fill of the French Valley Creek due to the installation of three bridge piers. In addition, adjacent riparian habitats including emergent wetland, alkali salt marsh, and willow riparian scrub habitat are jurisdictional habitat types regulated by CDFW and the RWQCB under State law. Permanent and temporary impacts to alkali salt marsh, emergent wetland, and willow scrub riparian associated with geotechnical investigations, construction equipment access, and permanent shade impacts would occur as a result of the proposed Project.

The following permits will be obtained for the proposed Project prior to construction: Section 404 Nationwide Permit #14 from the USACE, Section 401 Water Quality Certification from the RWQCB, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit from RWQCB, and Section 1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement from the CDFW. The proposed Project would be required to implement avoidance and minimization measures **BIO-1, BIO-9, BIO-16, BIO-18, BIO-19,** and **BIO-22**, along with mitigation measure **BIO-28**, as well as any additional measures discussed in the permits to ensure that impacts to state or federally protected wetlands are **Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.**

d) **No Impact**. The proposed Project is anticipated to have minimal permanent impacts to the existing landscape and is unlikely to fragment any local wildlife networks. The MSHCP identifies the Proposed Constrained Linkage 18 as passing through the Project area. Proposed Constrained Linkage 18 provides Live-In and Movement Habitat for common mammal species, such as bobcat. The pedestrian bridge will be narrow and would be designed to accommodate wildlife crossing for wildlife species including birds, large and small mammalians, reptiles, amphibians, and insects. The bridge will provide approximately 8 feet of clearance at its lowest point and up to 12 feet of clearance at its highest in the middle of the channel, providing the minimal clearance sufficient for large mammals such as mule deer. In addition, bridge piers will be spaced 90 feet apart and allow sufficient horizontal space below the bridge for wildlife crossing. The Project is therefore not anticipated to be a physical barrier to existing local wildlife migrations and is not anticipated to have a meaningful impact related to habitat fragmentation and regional wildlife movement. There would be **No Impact.**



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Source: ESRI Maps Online; Dokken Engineering 10/18/2022; Created By: cfavro

1 inch = 125 feet

0 125 250 375 500 625 Feet

Figure 6
Proposed Mitigation Site
Skyview Road Pedestrian Bridge Project
Winchester, Riverside County, California

e) **No Impact.** Riverside County's Oak Tree Management Guidelines, County Ordinance No. 559, and General Plan Policies OS 9.3 and 9.4 regulate tree removal. There are no oak trees or other trees of special concern on-site. The Project will comply with the Western Riverside MSHCP, County General Plan Policies for protection of biological resources, and all other guidelines and regulations applicable to the project site. There would be **No Impact.**

f) **Less than Significant.** The Project area is located within the Western Riverside County MSHCP within Criteria Cell 5477. The proposed Project is a covered project under the trail provisions in Section 7.4.2 of the Western Riverside County MSHCP, as coordinated with the Western Riverside County Regional Conservation Authority (RCA) and wildlife agencies and documented in the MSHCP Consistency Analysis. The Project is utilizing coverage from a 12,198-foot segment of previously approved trail located approximately 1 mile northeast of the Project area. Project impacts to the seven Covered Species with potential to occur within the Project area were fully mitigated in advance of the Project through the development of a reserve system as described in Sections 3 and 4 of the MSHCP.

Measures **BIO-9** through **BIO-23** have been adapted from the standard BMPs described in Volume 1, Appendix C of the Western Riverside County MSHCP and are included in order to maintain Project consistency with the Western Riverside County MSHCP. In addition, the County will implement on- and off-site mitigation to compensate for 1.804 acres of riparian/riverine resources, described in question b) above. With implementation of avoidance and minimization measures **BIO-9** through **BIO-23**, as well as project on- and off-site mitigation identified in mitigation measure **BIO-28**, impacts would be **Less than Significant.**

Avoidance, Minimization, and/or Mitigation Measures

The following Avoidance and Minimization Measures **BIO-1** through **BIO-2** and Mitigation Measure **BIO-28** would be implemented to reduce the potential for impacts related to biological resources.

Avoidance and Minimization Measures

BIO-1: BMPs will be incorporated into Project construction to minimize impacts on the environment including erosion and the release of pollutants (e.g. oils, fuels):

- Exposed soils and material stockpiles would be stabilized, through watering or other measures, to prevent the movement of dust at the Project site caused by wind and construction activities such as traffic and grading activities;
- All construction roadway areas would be properly protected to prevent excess erosion, sedimentation, and water pollution;
- All vehicle and equipment fueling/maintenance would be conducted outside of any surface waters;
- Equipment used in and around jurisdictional waters must be in good working order and free of dripping or leaking contaminants;
- Raw cement, concrete or concrete washings, asphalt, paint or other coating material, oil or other petroleum products, or any other substances that could be hazardous to

aquatic life shall be prevented from contaminating the soil or entering jurisdictional waters;

- All erosion control measures and storm water control measures would be properly maintained until the site has returned to a pre-construction state;
- All construction materials would be hauled off-site after completion of construction;
- Upon completion of construction activities, any temporary barriers to surface water flow must be removed in a manner that would allow flow to resume with the least disturbance to the substrate.

BIO-2: If any wildlife is encountered during the course of construction, said wildlife will be allowed to leave the construction area unharmed. If a special status species is encountered on the Project site, work will halt until said species is outside of the Project area. Any special status species occurrences during construction will be reported to the appropriate resource agency.

BIO-3: Removal of riparian vegetation will occur prior to construction and between October 1 and February 28 to avoid least Bell's vireo breeding season, as well as the general breeding season for other nesting birds. If vegetation removal is desired to occur during the breeding season, a qualified biologist(s) will conduct a pre-construction survey for least Bell's vireo and other migratory bird species within three days of the start of construction during the least Bell's vireo breeding season (March 1 through September 30). If active least Bell's vireo nests are identified within the Project Area or within 300 feet of the Proposed Project Area, no willow scrub or other riparian trees or shrubs will be removed until after the end of the least Bell's vireo breeding season (September 30). If active nests of other migratory birds are identified within the Project Area or within 300 feet of the Proposed Project Area, no willow scrub or other riparian trees or shrubs will be removed until after the end of the general nesting season (June 30)..

BIO-4: Plastic mono-filament netting (erosion control matting) or similar material that could trap coast horned lizards or other wildlife must not be used. Acceptable substitutes include jute, coconut coir matting or tackified hydroseeding compounds.

BIO-5: To avoid inadvertent entrapment of animals during construction, all excavated, steep-walled holes or trenches greater than 6 inches deep must be covered at the end of the day or contain at least one escape ramp made of earth fill or wooden planks. All holes must be inspected by the Project biologist or on-site inspector at the beginning of each workday and before the holes and trenches are filled.

BIO-6: Prior to construction-related activities, a protocol level botanical survey will be conducted by the Project biologist to detect if NEPSSA 4 plant species (San Diego ambrosia, spreading navarretia, and Wright's trichocoronis), local Criteria Area plants (smooth tarplant, Coulter's goldfields) and other special status plants (white rabbit-tobacco, woven-spored lichen) are present within the Project area. The survey will be conducted during the appropriate blooming season when special status plants are more likely to be encountered. If any special status plant species are discovered within the Project footprint prior to construction, the RCA shall be notified and the County will determine if the population can be avoided.

BIO-7: Prior to arrival at the Project site and prior to leaving the Project site, construction equipment that may contain invasive plants and/or seeds will be cleaned to reduce the spreading of noxious weeds.

BIO-8: All hydroseed and plant mixes must not contain any species identified as invasive by Cal-IPC.

BIO-9: A qualified biologist will be required to conduct a training session for project personnel prior to construction. The training shall include a description of the species of concern and its habitats, the general provisions of the Endangered Species Act (Act) and the MSHCP, the need to adhere to the provisions of the Act and the MSHCP, the penalties associated with violating the provisions of the Act, the general measures that are being implemented to conserve the species of concern as they relate to the Project, and the access routes to and Project site boundaries within which the Project activities must be accomplished.

BIO-10: Water pollution and erosion control plans shall be developed and implemented in accordance with RWQCB requirements.

BIO-11: The footprint of disturbance shall be minimized to the maximum extent feasible. Access to sites shall be via pre-existing access routes to the greatest extent possible.

BIO-12: The upstream and downstream limits of the Project's disturbance plus lateral limits of disturbance on either side of the stream shall be clearly defined and marked in the field and reviewed by the biologist prior to initiation of work.

BIO-13: Projects should be designed to avoid the placement of equipment and personnel within the stream channel or on sand and gravel bars, banks, and adjacent upland habitats used by target species of concern.

BIO-14: Projects that cannot be conducted without placing equipment or personnel in sensitive habitats should be timed to avoid the breeding season of riparian identified in MSHCP Global Species Objective No. 7.

BIO-15: When stream flows must be diverted, the diversions shall be conducted using sandbags or other methods requiring minimal instream impacts. Silt fencing or other sediment trapping materials shall be installed at the downstream end of construction activity to minimize the transport of sediments offsite. Settling ponds where sediment is collected shall be cleaned out in a manner that prevents the sediment from reentering the stream. Care shall be exercised when removing silt fences, as feasible, to prevent debris or sediment from returning to the stream.

BIO-16: Equipment storage, fueling, and staging areas shall be located on upland sites with minimal risks of direct drainage into riparian areas or other sensitive habitats. These designated areas shall be located in such a manner as to prevent any runoff from entering sensitive habitat. Necessary precautions shall be taken to prevent the release of cement or other toxic substances into surface waters. Project related spills of hazardous materials shall be reported to appropriate entities including but not limited to applicable jurisdictional city, USFWS, and CDFW, RWQCB and shall be cleaned up immediately and contaminated soils removed to approved disposal areas.

BIO-17: Erodible fill material shall not be deposited into water courses. Brush, loose soils, or other similar debris material shall not be stockpiled within the stream channel or on its banks.

BIO-18: The qualified Project biologist shall monitor construction activities for the duration of the Project to ensure that practicable measures are being employed to avoid incidental disturbance of habitat and species of concern outside the Project footprint.

BIO-19: The removal of native vegetation shall be avoided and minimized to the maximum extent practicable. Temporary impacts shall be returned to pre-existing contours and revegetated with appropriate native species.

BIO-20: Exotic species that prey upon or displace target species of concern should be permanently removed from the site to the extent feasible.

BIO-21: To avoid attracting predators of the species of concern, the Project site shall be kept as clean of debris as possible. All food related trash items shall be enclosed in sealed containers and regularly removed from the site(s).

BIO-22: Construction employees shall strictly limit their activities, vehicles, equipment, and construction materials to the proposed Project footprint and designated staging areas and routes of travel. The construction area(s) shall be the minimal area necessary to complete the Project and shall be specified in the construction plans. Construction limits will be fenced with orange snow screen. Exclusion fencing should be maintained until the completion of all construction activities. Employees shall be instructed that their activities are restricted to the construction areas.

BIO-23: The Permittee shall have the right to access and inspect any sites of approved projects including any restoration/enhancement area for compliance with project approval conditions including these BMPs.

BIO-24: If construction for the Skyview Road Bridge Project does not commence within two years of geotechnical borings, on-site restoration of temporary impacts associated with geotechnical borings will be performed. This will include weeding, soil decompaction, and potentially re-seeding, if determined necessary in coordination with the wildlife agencies.

BIO-25: Compacted soils within the Project area will be decompacted following the completion of construction. This will include any compacted soils within the permanent shade impact areas.

BIO-26: Any lighting features installed as a part of the Project will have a color temperature of 2200K or lower, in order to be wildlife friendly.

BIO-27: A Western Pond Turtle Avoidance and Minimization Plan will be developed and implemented as part of the project to ensure further conservation of the species. This plan will include but is not limited to the installation of exclusionary fencing, contractor education, biological monitoring, relocation measures (relocation areas shall be preapproved by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife prior to construction), and pond turtle trapping if needed.

Mitigation Measures

BIO-28: The County will be implementing a permittee responsible mitigation project to re-establish temporary impacts to willow scrub riparian, emergent wetland, and alkali salt marsh on-site, establish stream channel and willow scrub riparian habitat off-site, and enhance alkali salt marsh habitat at the nearby off-site location. The on- and off-site mitigation efforts would provide compensation for 1.804 acres of riparian/riverine resources to satisfy MSHCP and CDFW mitigation requirements. In addition, to mitigate for permanent impacts to WOS and Waters of the United States (WOUS), the County proposes payment of an ILF or purchase of mitigation credits for 0.048 acres of WOS and WOUS to compensate for impacts.

V. CULTURAL RESOURCES: Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?	☐	☒	☒	☐
c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	☐	☒	☒	☐

Source(s): Skyview Pedestrian Bridge Project Cultural Resources Inventory Report (April 2023)

Findings of Fact:

Regulatory Setting

The CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a), and the Public Resources Code (PRC) 5024(a)(b) and (d) require consideration of potential project impacts to "unique" archaeological sites that do not qualify as historical resources. The statutory requirements for unique archaeological sites that do not qualify as historical resources are established in PRC Section 21083.2. These two PRC sections operate independently to ensure that significant potential impacts on historical and archaeological resources are considered as part of a CEQA project's environmental analysis. Historical resources, as defined in the CEQA regulations, include:

1) Cultural resources listed in or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register);
2) Cultural resources included in a local register of historical resources; and
3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in one of several historic themes important to California history and development.

Under CEQA, a project may have a significant effect on the environment if the project could result in a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource, meaning the physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource would be materially impaired. This would include any action that would demolish or adversely alter the physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historic significance and qualify it for inclusion in the California Register or in a local register or survey that meets the requirements of PRC Section 5020.1(l) and 5024.1(g). PRC Section 5024 also requires state agencies to identify and protect state-owned resources that meet National Register of Historic Place (National Register) listing criteria. Sections 5024(f) and 5024.5 require state agencies to provide notice to and consult with the SHPO before altering, transferring, relocation, or demolishing state-owned historical resources that are listed on or are eligible for inclusion in the National Register or are registered or eligible for registration as California Historical Landmarks. Also, CEQA and the CEQA Guidelines also

recommend provisions be made for the accidental discovery of archaeological sites, historical resources, or Native American human remains during construction (PRC Section 21083.2(i) CCR Section 15064.5[d and f]).

Affected Environment

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) includes all ground-disturbing activities and staging areas required for the construction of the pedestrian bridge. This includes the construction of abutments, bridge piers, construction access, and staging areas. The horizontal APE extends along Skyview Road from State Route 79 to Algarve Avenue and across the French Valley creek at roughly the width of Skyview Road. The potential staging area is adjacent to the newly constructed library in a vacant lot, and the proposed mitigation site is just north of the APE within the French Valley creek channel. The horizontal APE for the pedestrian bridge and the mitigation site is approximately 6.3 acres (**Figure 7. Project Area Limits**). The vertical extent of the APE is 10 feet below ground surface (bgs) for abutments and 70 feet bgs for driven piles and the vertical extent of the mitigation site is approximately 5 feet bgs to accommodate potential irrigation and stream channel work, and plantings.

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V:\2574_Skyview_Ped_BR\Cultural\F3_APE_cultural.mxd

Source: ESRI Maps Online; Dokken Engineering 4/19/2022; Created By: ahale

1 inch = 200 feet

0 100 200 300 400 500 Feet

Figure 7
Project Area Limits

Skyview Road Pedestrian Bridge Project
Winchester, Riverside County, California

a) **No Impact**. Efforts to identify potential historical resources in the APE include background research, a search of site records and survey reports on file at the Eastern Information Center (EIC), efforts to coordinate with Native American representatives, and a pedestrian ground surface inventory. A records search of the APE and a ½-mile study area buffer was requested from the EIC on June 19, 2019. No previously recorded cultural resources have been identified within the APE.

On July 24, 2019, Dokken Engineering archaeologist Amy Dunay conducted a ground surface inventory of the APE. Five-meter-wide pedestrian transects were used along the APE in the unpaved areas. All cut banks, burrow holes, and other exposed sub-surface areas were visually inspected for the presence of archaeological resources, soil color change, and/or staining that could indicate past human activity or buried deposits. An additional survey was conducted on March 3, 2022, by Dokken Engineering archaeologist Michelle Campbell. Survey was conducted in the biological mitigation area within the French Valley Creek channel, northeast of the Project area. Staging areas were also surveyed on the northern portion of the Project area, northeast of Skyview Road.

The pedestrian ground surface inventory survey did not identify any archaeological sites, features, or artifacts during the July 24, 2019, surface inventory. The ground surface throughout the APE was covered with grasses and vegetation that reduced surface visibility to approximately 20 percent or less. Areas where the grass had been removed or had died were thoroughly inspected and did offer over 80 percent surface visibility. Additional survey during the March 3, 2022, surface inventory of the biological mitigation area, staging area in the unpaved lot of the French Valley Library, and the road that leads to the mitigation area did not identify any archaeological sites, features, or artifacts. The biological mitigation area had reduced surface visibility due to dense vegetation. Areas clear of grass with improved visibility was surveyed.

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted with a request for a Sacred Lands File Search on June 19, 2019. The request to the NAHC seeks to identify any Native American cultural resources within or adjacent to the project area. Negative results were returned on July 11, 2019. The County sent consultation request letters on January 3, 2022, which provided a summary of the Project and requested information regarding comments or concerns the Native American community might have about the Project and whether any traditional cultural properties, TCRs, or other resources of significance would be affected by implementation of the project. The letters also stated that if the tribes would like to consult under AB 52, they would have to respond within 30 days, pursuant to PRC 21080.3.1(d). Follow-up letters were sent on March 18, 2022, and consultation was initiated with four tribes. Consultation under AB 52 resulted in additional mitigation measures being incorporated into the Project's commitments. Final AB 52 closeout letters were sent on March 6, 2023, and all tribal consultation is considered complete. Further discussion regarding Native American consultation is included in Section XVIII. Tribal Cultural Resources.

As a result of the pedestrian surveys, no cultural resources were identified; however, during Native American consultation, it was determined that the French Valley would be considered as a Tribal Cultural Landscape (TCL). Based on historical information and the results of the records search which identified five Indigenous cultural use areas within a half-mile of the APE, the French Valley area was, at minimum, utilized for food procurement and processing. However, it is likely that the French Valley was utilized by Native Americans for a plethora of purposes including habitation, travel, and spiritual

ceremonies. In order to determine the full boundary of a TCL and its uses/character defining components, a regional study of the French Valley and surrounding areas, including other drainage areas, would be required. This extensive research is beyond the scope of this Project, and as a result, the French Valley is being considered as a TCL, for the purposes of this Project only, based on the five known Indigenous cultural use areas identified during the records search results and the consultation efforts conducted for this Project.

Further, based on prior projects throughout the state of California, TCLs are also typically considered eligible for the California Register. Due to the research limitation associated with the full assessment, the French Valley TCL is also being considered eligible for the California Register, for the purposes of this Project only; therefore, it is further considered a historical resource and a TCR as defined under CEQA, for the purposes of this Project only.

Within and immediately adjacent to the APE, the TCL retains almost no integrity of its original natural landscape. While the intermittent French Valley Creek remains, the creek corridor has been modified from its natural state into a controlled and built-up flood control channel. Adjacent to the flood control channel, the natural topography has been further transformed through the development of residential homes, a school, parks, a library, residential streets, and Highway 76. These modifications have irreversibly altered the original landscape and have also potentially destroyed connections between the landscape and the past Native American use of the area. There may be portions of the French Valley TCL which still retain more natural topography with less modification, that show strong connection between the landscape and past Native American use of the area, but no such area is located within the APE or immediately adjacent to it.

As no original or unmodified component (i.e., the creek) of the TCL remains within or immediately adjacent to the APE and as no physical indication of past Native American use was identified within the APE, the Project will not alter any characteristics of the French Valley TCL which make it eligible as a TCR or historical resource. Further, as no cultural resources were observed during the course of the pedestrian surveys, the Skyview Road Pedestrian Bridge Project will have no effect to historical resources, as defined by §15064.5. **No impact** would occur.

b) **Less Than Significant with Mitigation**. Current knowledge of the geomorphic history of the region provides a strong basis for assessing the potential for discovering buried archaeological sites. Efforts to identify potential archaeological resources in the APE were conducted similarly to the historic resources and included background research, a search of site records and survey reports on file at the EIC, coordination with Native American representatives, and a pedestrian surface survey.

The Project is located in an unincorporated southwest area of western Riverside County in the Community of French Valley. French Valley is a narrow northeast/southwest-trending corridor bordered on the southeast by Bachelor Mountain and the Leon Plains to the north. Skinner Reservoir is approximately 3 miles to the southeast and Diamond Valley Reservoir is approximately 5 miles to the northeast. The Project is situated at an elevation of approximately 1,400 feet above sea level. Mineral hot springs are common to this area as geologic activity associated with the Valley's Elsinore Fault Zone pushes heated water to the surface from deep below the ground (Norris and Webb 1990).

The APE is located across French Valley between the non-contiguous portions of Skyview Road. There is an engineered channel for French Valley Creek that runs through the APE. There have been several recorded prehistoric sites on the plateaus outside of the stream channel, all of which have been demolished by development. The area between the two non-contiguous segments of Skyview Road was filled and was utilized as construction access across the valley and French Valley Creek in 2006 and 2007 and then in 2014, the French Valley Creek Slope Protection Project at Skyview and Water Supply Crossing project cleared much of the APE and the channel was engineered in pieces between 2003 and 2016. The records search results indicated that there were five prehistoric cultural resources and four historic-era cultural resources that have been previously recorded within a ½ -mile radius of the APE. The prehistoric resources were found on the plateaus next to the creek and have all since been demolished by development. The proximity of water sources, underlying geologic deposits, and nearby previously recorded cultural resources suggest that the archaeological site potential within the Project vicinity is *moderate to high*. However, with the disturbances caused by residential development and the recent slope protection project the buried cultural deposit potential for the Project vicinity would be considered *low*.

Some portions of the cut banks along the roadway offered an excellent opportunity to visually inspect the recently exposed subsurface soils for indications of buried cultural resources during the July 24, 2019 archaeological pedestrian field inventory survey. As the area has been highly disturbed, there was large amounts of modification obvious on the landscape. No modified material, soil discoloration, human remains, or other indicator of past human activity was observed, and the surface visibility was high in much of the Project area. Therefore; the buried archaeological site potential within the APE is considered *low*.

With any project requiring ground disturbance, there is always the possibility that unmarked burials may be unearthed during construction. Implementation of Mitigation Measures **CUL-1** through **CR-5** would ensure impacts remain **Less Than Significant with Mitigation**.

c) **Less Than Significant with Mitigation**. Disturbance to human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries is not anticipated. Furthermore, implementation of Mitigation Measure **CUL-3** would ensure impacts to undiscovered human remains remain **Less Than Significant with Mitigation**.

Avoidance, Minimization, and/or Mitigation Measures

The following Mitigation Measures **CUL-1** through **CUL-5** would be implemented to reduce the potential for impacts related to undiscovered archaeological resources and human remains.

Mitigation Measures

CUL-1: Prior to the beginning of construction activities, a County appointed archaeologist, all monitoring Tribe(s), and the Resident Engineer (RE) will meet onsite to determine the strategy for relocation of any unanticipated archaeological, tribal, or cultural resource(s) that are unearthed during the project buildout to a permanent open space area predetermined and designated on a confidential map. The permanent open space area shall be an area within project limits that will remain undisturbed during and after construction; and shall be the location for reburial of any artifact(s)

that may be unearthed during construction activities. Any Native American Tribal Resources identified and collected during construction grading activities *are not to leave* the project area and shall remain onsite in a secure location until final disposition. Reburial of the artifact(s) shall be handled through one of the following methods.

1. If feasible, the preferred option is Preservation–in-place. "*Preservation in place*" means avoiding the resource(s), leaving them in the place where they were found with no development affecting the integrity of the resource(s).

2. Reburial of the resources on the Project property. The measures for reburial shall be culturally appropriate as determined through consultation with the Tribe(s) and include the following:

    a) To protect the reburial area from any future impacts in perpetuity.

    b) Reburial *will not occur* until all required cataloguing (including a complete photographic record) and non-destructive analysis have been completed on the archaeological, tribal, or cultural resource(s), with the exception that sacred and ceremonial items, burial goods, and Native American human remains are excluded.

    c) No cataloguing, analysis, or other studies may occur on human remains grave goods, and sacred and ceremonial items.

    d) Listing of contents and location of the reburial shall be included in the confidential Phase IV Report. The Phase IV Report shall be filed with the County under a confidential cover *and not subject* to a Public Records Request.

CUL-2: If Native American tribal resources are encountered during construction, the archaeological and/or Tribal monitor shall:

1. Halt all work within a 60-foot radius and shall immediately inform the RE.

2. Following notification, the archaeologist will make a preliminary assessment of the discovery to determine whether the find is an isolated artifact or recent deposit. If the find is determined to be isolated or recent, construction will be allowed to resume.

3. Should the monitor(s) determine the discovery is potentially significant, the monitor(s) will evaluate the discovery and if necessary, formulate appropriate mitigation measures after consultation with the County.

4. If the discovery contains Native American Tribal resources, all Native American Tribes and individuals who requested to be contacted, shall be contacted, and informed of the discovery. The Native American Tribal resource discovery, including human remains, shall not be disturbed (i.e.,

photographed, videoed, or moved) until fully assessed by the archaeological monitor and/or tribal monitor.

Additionally, if prehistoric or historic-era archaeological resources are encountered anywhere during Project construction when no archaeologist is present, work in the area must halt within a 60-foot radius until the monitor(s) can evaluate the nature and significance of the find and formulate appropriate evaluation and/or mitigation measures.

Should the deposit contain Native American Tribal resources, all interested Native American parties must be first consulted as to how the deposit and any associated artifacts and features should be treated.

Once the County archaeologist and/or Tribal monitor have determined that the Native American Tribal resource deposit has been sufficiently documented, recovered/removed, and concluded that further construction activities would not impact additional archaeological deposits in the immediate area, construction activity can resume in that area.

CUL-3: In the event that human remains are discovered during construction at any time, the following provisions shall apply:

1. State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance and all construction activity shall immediately be halted within 60 feet of the discovery until the County Coroner has decided of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be Native American and not under the coroner's jurisdiction, within 24 hours the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). During this time all remains, associated soils, and artifacts will remain in situ, and shall be protected from public viewing. The County will take appropriate measures to protect the discovery site from disturbance during any negotiations. This may include restricting access to the discovery site and the need to hire 24-hour security. With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC. The MLD may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials. Work will be suspended within a 60-foot radius of the human remains until the MLD's recommendations are implemented.

2. A meeting shall be convened between the County, the project archaeologist, and the Native American Tribal representatives to discuss the significance of the find. At the meeting with the aforementioned parties, a decision is to be made as to the appropriate treatment (documentation, recovery, avoidance, etc.) for the cultural resource. Resource evaluations shall be limited to nondestructive analysis.

3. Further ground disturbance shall not resume within 60 feet of the area of the discovery until the appropriate treatment has been accomplished.

4. The archaeologist will work with the MLD regarding the treatment of the remains and all associated funerary objects and will ensure that any identified human remains will be secured while they are left in place and while treatment decisions are in progress. Information concerning the discovery shall not be disclosed pursuant to the specific exemption set forth in California Government Code Section 6254.5(e).

5. The County shall relinquish ownership of all Native American cultural resources, including sacred items, burial goods, and all Native American Tribal artifacts and non-human remains found within County right of way through one or more of the following methods and provide evidence of same:

    a. A pre-determined reburial area will be determined prior to construction. This shall include measures and provisions to protect the future pre-determined reburial area within the Project property from any future impacts. The measures for reburial shall be culturally appropriate as determined through consultation with the consulting Tribe(s)and include the following: Reburial shall not occur until all cataloguing, analysis and special studies have been completed on the cultural resources. Measures will be formulated to protect the reburial area from any future impacts in perpetuity. Reburial shall not occur until all required cataloguing (including a complete photographic record) and analysis have been completed on the cultural resources, with the exception that sacred and ceremonial items, burial goods, and Native American human remains are excluded. Any reburial processes shall be culturally appropriate and approved by the consulting Tribe(s). Listing of contents and location of the reburial shall be confidential and not subject to a Public Records Request.

    b. A curation agreement with an appropriate qualified repository within Riverside County that meets federal standards per 36 CFR Part 79 and therefore would be professionally curated and made available to other archaeologists/researchers for further study. The collections and associated records shall be transferred, including title, to an appropriate curation facility within Riverside County, to be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation. Evidence shall be in the form of a letter from the curation facility identifying that archaeological materials have been received and that all fees have been paid. If more than one Native American Tribe is involved with the project and cannot come to a consensus as to the disposition of cultural resources, the County shall then proceed with curation at the Western Science Center.

c. Should reburial of collected cultural items be preferred, it shall not occur until after the Archaeological Resources Monitoring Report/Data Recovery Report has been submitted to the County. Should curation be preferred, the County is responsible for all costs and the repository and curation method shall be described in the Archaeological Resources Monitoring Report/Data Recovery Report.

d. Native American cultural resources, including sacred items, burial goods, and all Native American tribal artifacts and non-human remains found within County right of way that are to be reburied are to be kept safe on site in a locked and secure location within the RE's office until disposition of such tribal resources takes place for reburial.

6. Artifacts found outside the County right of way are not subject to these requirements and are to be relinquished to the Tribe(s) by the property owner for suitable curation or ownership. It is the responsibility of the Tribe(s) to come to agreement with the property owner.

7. According to California Health and Safety Code, six or more human burials at one location constitutes a cemetery (Section 8100), and disturbance of Native American cemeteries is a felony (Section 7052). In the event that the County and MLD are in disagreement regarding the disposition of the remains, State law will apply, and the median and decision process will occur with the NAHC (see Public Resources Code Section 5097.98(e) and 5097.94(k)).

CUL-4: Should additional actions be proposed outside the currently defined Project area that have the potential for additional subsurface disturbance, further cultural resource management may be required.

CUL-5: A County appointed archaeologist and Tribal monitor will be present during any ground disturbing activities on the Project until excavation of previously undisturbed native soil has been completed. Participating Tribes will rotate their schedule so that one monitor at a time is on the Project site during any excavation.

The Native American Monitor shall have the authority to temporarily divert, redirect, or halt the ground disturbance activities to allow for identification, evaluation, and potential recovery of cultural resources.

VI. ENERGY Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Source(s): Riverside County General Plan (2015)

Findings of Fact:

Affected Environment

Energy consumption can be measured in direct and indirect energy use. Direct energy use is the energy consumed in the actual propulsion of a vehicle using the facility. It can be measured in terms of the thermal value of the fuel [usually measured in British thermal units (BTUs) or Joules], the costs of the fuel, or the quantity of electricity used in the engine or motor. Indirect energy is defined as all the remaining energy consumed to run a transportation system, including construction energy, maintenance energy, and any substantial impacts to energy consumption related to Project induced land use changes and mode shifts, and any substantial changes in energy associated with vehicle operation, manufacturing or maintenance due to increased automobile use.

a, b) No Impact.

Construction

Energy use associated with the proposed Project would primarily be associated with the consumption of fuel through operation of heavy-duty construction equipment, material deliveries, and debris hauling. Fuel consumption was calculated by inputting emissions results from the SMAQMD Roadway Construction Emissions Model into the U.S. EPA Greenhouse Gas Equivalencies Calculator (https://www.epa.gov/energy/greenhouse-gas-equivalencies-calculator), and converting the results into fuel and energy equivalence consumed. Table 7 below shows the estimated annual fuel consumption needed to construct the proposed Project.

Table 7. Annual Construction Fuel Consumption

Construction Year	**CO_2 Emissions from Construction (Metric Tons)**	**Annual Fuel Consumption**	
		Gasoline (gallons)	**Total Energy (BTU)**
2023	538	60,452	7.27E+09

As indicated in Table 7, energy use associated with proposed Project construction is estimated to result in the short-term consumption of 60,452 gallons of fuel, which is equivalent to approximately 7.27E+09 BTUs consumed annually for construction. This represents a small demand on local and regional fuel supplies that would be easily accommodated, and this demand would cease once construction is complete. Moreover, construction-related energy consumption would be temporary and not present a permanent source of energy demand, and demand for fuel would have no noticeable effect on peak or baseline demands for energy. Therefore, construction of the Project would not result in an inefficient, wasteful, and unnecessary consumption of energy, nor would there be significant impacts related to obstructing a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency. There would be **No Impact.**

Operational

Operation of the proposed pedestrian bridge would require minimal energy use associated with the decorative LED lights, but would otherwise have no impacts related to long-term energy use. LED lights are energy-efficient and not considered a significant use of energy. Furthermore, as the proposed Project would promote alternative methods of transport and potentially reduce mobile trips, there would be a positive effect on energy use. Therefore, operation of the Project would not result in an inefficient, wasteful, and unnecessary consumption of energy. Operation of the Project would also not obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency. There would be **No Impact.**

Avoidance, Minimization, and/or Mitigation Measures

No impacts have been identified; therefore, no avoidance, minimization, or mitigation are required.

VII. GEOLOGY AND SOILS: Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				
i. Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42?	☐	☐	☐	☒
ii. Strong seismic ground shaking?	☐	☐	☒	☐
iii. Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	☐	☐	☒	☐
iv. Landslides?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Source(s): Riverside County General Plan (2015)

Findings of Fact:

Affected Environment

The proposed Project occurs within the USGS Bachelor Mountain, California 7.5-minute Quadrangle Map. The proposed Project site is situated in a valley and is approximately 1,365 feet above mean sea level. Topographical features in the Project vicinity include the Santa Ana Mountains approximately 17 miles to the west, the Diamond Valley Lake 4.4 miles northeast and the Skinner Reservoir 2.25 miles southeast.

The soils present on the proposed Project site, as mapped by the United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) include the following (NRCS 2019):

- Chino silt loam, drained, saline-alkali
- Monserate sandy loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes
- Porterville clay, moderately deep, slightly saline-alkali, 0 to 5 percent slopes
- Wyman loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes, eroded
- Yokohl loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes
- Yokohl loam, 8 to 25 percent slopes, severely eroded.

a (i) **No Impact**. Based on the California Department of Conservation Earthquake Hazards Zone Application EQ Zapp, the Project site is not within an Alquist-Priolo Fault Zone. **No impact** related to fault rupture would result from the proposed Project.

a (ii) **Less than Significant Impact.** Like all of Southern California, Riverside County has and will continue to be subject to ground shaking resulting from activity on local and regional faults. However, the proposed pedestrian bridge would be required to be constructed in accordance with the seismic design parameters from the California Building Code as well as the Riverside County General Plan Safety Element. With adherence to all applicable design and construction standards, impacts related to seismic ground shaking would be **Less than Significant.**

a (iii) **Less than Significant Impact.** The Riverside County General Plan identifies the risk of liquefaction at the Project site as moderate. However, the proposed pedestrian bridge would be required to be constructed in accordance with the seismic design parameters from the California Building Code as well as the Riverside County General Plan Safety Element. With adherence to all applicable design and construction standards, impacts related to liquefaction would be **Less than Significant.**

a (iv) **No Impact.** The proposed Project would be constructed over the French Valley Channel and is not within an area potentially subject to earthquake-induced landslides. Therefore, there would be **No Impact.**

b) **Less than Significant Impact.** Excavation and drilling during construction would result in soil disturbance, rendering surface soils susceptible to erosion and sedimentation. However, this impact would be mitigated through implementation of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) (discussed further in Section X, Hydrology) which would require incorporation of BMPs and erosion control methods. With adherence to

state and federal requirements, impacts related to soil erosion or loss of topsoil would be **Less than Significant.**

c, d) **Less than Significant Impact.** The proposed Project would not include the construction of any occupied buildings subject to the Uniform Building Code. Prior to construction, a site-specific geotechnical investigation of the soils in the French Valley Channel would occur where the three bridge piers would be installed. The geotechnical investigation will ensure that compressible soils beneath the bridge footings/foundations have been sufficiently densified. With adherence to all applicable design and construction standards, impacts related to unstable geologic units, soils, or soil expansion would be **Less than Significant.**

e) **No Impact.** The Project does not include septic tanks or an alternative wastewater disposal system on the site. There would be **No Impact.**

f) **Less than Significant .** According to the Riverside County General Plan, the proposed Project is in an area of low paleontological sensitivity. However, ground-disturbing activities have the potential to disturb previously unknown resources if excavation depths reach native, undisturbed sediments. With implementation of Measure **GEO-1**, impacts would remain **Less than Significant.**

Avoidance, Minimization, and/or Mitigation Measures

The Avoidance and Minimization Measure **GEO-1** listed below will be implemented to reduce potential impacts to geology, soils, and paleontological resources.

GEO-1:If any suspected paleontological resources (fossils) are discovered during ground-disturbing activities, the construction supervisor shall halt work within a 60-foot radius around the find and establish an exclusionary buffer. Construction personnel shall not collect or move any suspected paleontological materials or further disturb any soils within the exclusionary buffer, but construction activity may continue unimpeded on other portions of the project site. Construction activity shall not resume within the exclusionary buffer until a qualified paleontologist can assess the significance of the find. If the paleontologist determines the find is not a paleontological resource, no further evaluation shall be allowed to resume therein. However, if the paleontologist determines the find is a paleontological resource, construction activity shall not resume within the exclusionary buffer in order assess its significance pursuance to the California Environmental Quality Act. Collected resources shall be prepared to the point of curation, identified to the lowest taxonomic level possible, catalogued, and curated into the permanent collections of an accredited scientific institution. All subsequent ground-disturbing activities shall be monitored at the discretion of the paleontologist. At the conclusion of the monitoring program, a report of findings shall be prepared the document the results of the monitoring program.

In the event that paleontological resources are encountered when a paleontological monitor is not on site, work in the immediate area of the find shall be redirected, and the qualified paleontologist shall be contacted to assess the find for significance. If the find is determined to be significant, it shall be collected from the field and the paleontologist shall make recommendations for monitoring, curation, and reporting.

VIII. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS: Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Source(s): Riverside County General Plan (2015), Riverside County Climate Action Plan (2019) & South Coast Air Quality Management District Air Quality Management Plan (2016)

Findings of Fact:

Regulatory Background

Riverside County 2019 Climate Action Plan Update
The County updated its Climate Action Plan (CAP) on December 17, 2019 to integrate its past and current efforts with future efforts to reduce GHG emissions and promote sustainability in its operations and growth. The 2019 CAP Update includes an update to the County's GHG inventory for the year 2018 and sets a target to reduce community-wide GHG emissions by 15 percent from 2008 baseline levels by 2020, 49 percent by 2030, and 83 percent by 2050. GHG reduction measures prescribed in in the 2019 CAP Update build upon those adopted under the County's 2015 CAP to ensure that the County meets the reduction targets established pursuant to SB 32.

Riverside County Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Screening Tables
In the County's guidance document titled "Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Screening Tables, County of Riverside, California," the County determined the size of development that is too small to be able to provide the level of GHG emission reductions expected from the Screening Tables or alternate emissions analysis method. The County's analysis determined that the 3,000 metric ton (MT) of carbon dioxide equivalent gases (CO_2e) per year value be used in defining small projects that, when combined with modest energy efficiency measures shown in the bullet points below, are considered less than significant and do not need to use the Screening Tables or alternative calculations. The efficiency measures required of small projects are:

- Energy efficiency matching or exceeding the Title 24 requirements in effect as of January 2017; and
- Water conservation measures that match the California Green Building Standards Code in effect as of January 2017.

a) **Less than Significant Impact.** GHG emissions can be divided into those produced during construction and those produced during operations. Construction GHG emissions include emissions produced as a result of material processing, emissions produced by onsite construction equipment, and emissions arising from traffic delays due to construction. These emissions will be produced at different levels throughout the construction phase; their frequency and occurrence can be reduced through innovations

in plans and specifications and by implementing better traffic management during construction phases. In addition, with innovations such as longer pavement lives, improved traffic management plans, and changes in materials, the GHG emissions produced during construction can be mitigated to some degree by longer intervals between maintenance and rehabilitation events. As discussed in Section III, Air Quality, construction of the project would be in compliance with applicable air quality rules.

Construction Emissions

Construction of the proposed Project is anticipated to take 8 months. The Project's construction emissions were estimated using the Roadway Construction Emissions Model by the Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District (SMAQMD 2014). As summarized in Table 8, the on-site construction equipment for proposed Project is anticipated to emit 538 metric tons of GHG during construction.

Table 8. Construction CO_2 Emissions Compared to Threshold of Significance

Greenhouse Gas	Road Construction Emissions Model Estimates (metric tons/year)	Riverside County Screening Threshold (metric tons/year)
CO_2	538 total for the project	3,000

Source: Modeling using the *Roadway Construction Emissions Model* 9.0.0 (Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District 2017).

As the proposed Project would not require any water consumption, and would only require energy use for decorative LED lighting on the bridge rails that would be Title 24-compliant, and does not exceed the 3,000 MT screening threshold, impacts related to greenhouse gas emissions are considered Less than Significant.

Operational Emissions

GHG emissions produced during operations are typically associated with increased traffic volumes or changes in automobile speeds. The proposed Project would not increase the number of automobiles in the traffic system. Operation of the proposed pedestrian bridge may result in minimal GHG emissions from the decorative LED lights, but would otherwise have no impacts related to GHG emissions. LED lights are energy-efficient and not considered a significant source of GHG. Impacts related to greenhouse gas emissions or climate change from operation of the proposed pedestrian bridge would be **Less than Significant.**

b) **No Impact.** GHG emissions from construction activity would be temporary and intermittent and would not exceed the Riverside County Screening Threshold for small projects. Operation of the proposed Project would not result in any significant GHG emissions. Therefore, the proposed Project would not conflict with any applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases. **No impacts** are anticipated.

Avoidance and Minimization Measures

No avoidance, minimization, or mitigation is required.

IX. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS: 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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒
g) Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Source(s): Riverside County General Plan (2015), State Water Resources Control Board GeoTracker Database, Department of Toxic Substance Control's EnviroStor Database, and Hazardous Waste and Substances Sites (Cortese) List

Findings of Fact:

Regulatory Setting

Hazardous materials and hazardous wastes are regulated by many State and Federal laws. These include not only specific statutes governing hazardous waste, but also a variety of laws regulating air and water quality, human health and land use.

Hazardous waste in California is regulated primarily under the authority of the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, and the California Health and Safety Code. Other

California laws that affect hazardous waste are specific to handling, storage, transportation, disposal, treatment, reduction, cleanup and emergency planning.

Worker health and safety and public safety are key issues when dealing with hazardous materials that may affect human health and the environment. Proper disposal of hazardous material is vital if it is disturbed during Project construction.

a) **Less than Significant Impact.** No transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials is anticipated with operation of the proposed pedestrian bridge. During construction of the pedestrian bridge the transport, use, and storage of hazardous materials will be conducted pursuant to all applicable local, State and Federal laws, and in cooperation with the Riverside County Fire Department Office of Emergency Services (OES), Riverside County Department of Environmental Health Hazardous Materials Division (DEH) Environmental Protection and Oversight Division, and California Occupational Safety and Health Administration, ensuring impacts would be **Less than Significant.**

b) **Less than Significant Impact.** The Project site and a one-half-mile radius encompassing the Project site were evaluated via the SWRCB GeoTracker database, the Department of Toxic Substance Control's (DTSC) EnviroStor database, and the Hazardous Waste and Substances Sites (Cortese) List. The former Quinta Do Lago Elementary School, located approximately 0.3 miles to the east at the intersection of Pourroy Road and Skyview Road, was identified as a site of former agricultural activity. This site is therefore subject to investigation required to facilitate use of that property as a school. A "no action required" determination was issued for that property by the DTSC on August 22, 2001, and that school is no longer exists. No other potentially hazardous sites were identified within one-half mile of the Project site. Therefore, the risk of 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 is considered low. Impacts would be **Less than Significant.**

c) **Less than Significant Impact.** The Susan LaVorgna Elementary School is within a ¼ mile radius of the Project site. However, construction activities would not involve handling or transportation of hazardous materials within the school property. During construction of the pedestrian bridge the transport, use, and storage of hazardous materials and any associated hazardous emissions will be conducted pursuant to all applicable local, State and Federal laws, and in cooperation with the Riverside County Fire Department Office of Emergency Services (OES), Riverside County Department of Environmental Health Hazardous Materials Division (DEH) Environmental Protection and Oversight Division, and California Occupational Safety and Health Administration. It is anticipated there would not be any hazardous emissions above the applicable thresholds during construction; therefore there would be a **Less than Significant** impact in regards to emitting hazardous emissions or handling hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste in proximity to a school.

d) **No Impact.** The proposed Project is not on a site included in the list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5, which is also known as the Cortese List. No sites in the Cortese List are in this area of Riverside County (EnviroStar 2017). There would be **No Impact**.

e) **No Impact.** The Project is not within the vicinity of a privately-owned airport or airstrip. . The closest airport to the Project site is the French Valley Airport, which is located

approximately 2 miles southwest. The Project would not result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the Project area. There would be **No Impact.**

f) **No Impact.** Emergency response times will not be hindered during construction as no bridge or access across the channel currently existed. The proposed bridge will be designed to carry emergency vehicles, service and emergency response times may potentially be improved with the Project. There would be **No Impact.**

g) **No Impact.** The Project would not cause people or structures to be exposed to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires. There would be **No Impact.**

Avoidance, Minimization, and/or Mitigation Measures

No impacts have been identified; therefore, no avoidance, minimization, or mitigation are required.

X. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY: Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:				
i. result in a 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; or	☐	☐	☒	☐
iv. impede or redirect flood flows?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Source(s): Riverside County General Plan (2015), Federal Emergency Management Agency Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) No. 06065C2730G

Findings of Fact:

Regulatory Setting

Pursuant to Section 402 of the Clean Water Act, for construction projects that will disturb one or more acres, a SWPPP is required for compliance with the State's Construction General Permit (2009-0009-DWQ, NPDES No. CAS 000002). The focus of a SWPPP is to manage soil disturbances, non-stormwater discharges, and construction materials and activities which may impact the quality of runoff from an active construction site. The Construction General Permit requires that applicable sites have a SWPPP submitted prior to the start of construction activities, and also keep the SWPPP on site during grading and construction activities.

The Federal CWA establishes requirements for the discharge of urban runoff from Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4) under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program. Riverside County is a Co-permittee under the San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board (SDRWQCB) MS4 permit area for Order number R9-2013-0001, NPDES permit No. CAS-1-9266, as amended by Order No. R9-2015-0001 and R9-2015-0100.

Affected Environment

The Project area is located in the Southern California Coastal Subregion Hydrologic Unit (HU), within the Murrieta Creek Watershed, Warm Springs Creek Subwatershed. Regional hydrological features include Diamond Valley Lake to the northeast, Skinner Reservoir to the southeast, and Adobe Spring to the west. French Valley Creek runs through the center of the Project area from north to south.

French Valley Creek is a seasonal channel that predominantly carries stormwater and irrigation runoff from adjacent residential communities. Land use in the surrounding area, known as French Valley, was historically dominated by low intensity agriculture such as dry pasture, hay production, and rural residential. The area has seen rapid residential development and urbanization over the past 20 years and much of the watershed area has been converted to single family homes. Within the Project area, the channel and riparian corridor are constrained to its historic pre-development width of 360 feet by non-federal levees that are protected from erosion by rock slope protection. French Valley Creek continues for approximately 2.5 miles southwest of the Project area, where it feeds into Warm Springs Creek and subsequently the Santa Margarita River.

The entire channel width of 360 feet is vegetated. Within the Project area, the placement of flood protection measures and subsequent revegetation activities have created a floodplain that spans the width of the channel. The channel carries winter stormwater runoff from adjacent development as well as nuisance irrigation runoff year-round. Irrigation runoff provides a constant source of water, allowing strongly hydrophytic and emergent vegetation like cattail (Typha sp.) to thrive in the low flow channel/thalweg of the creek. The remainder of the creek corridor is vegetated by riparian scrub or alkali scrub communities. A maintenance ramp is located within the Project area on the northwest slope of the channel.

According to the Federal Emergency Management Agency Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) No. 06065C2730G, the Project site is located in Zone D, which is defined as an area of undetermined flood hazard. According to the National Flood insurance Program, the Zone D designation is used for areas where there are possible but undetermined flood hazards, as no analysis of flood hazards has been conducted, and is used also when a community incorporates portions of another community's area where no map has been prepared.

a) **Less Than Significant.**

Short-term Water Quality Impacts

Short-term, construction-related earth disturbing activities could potentially cause soil erosion and sedimentation to local waterways. Projects are at the highest risk during use of heavy equipment during grading activities. Coverage under a Construction General Permit would be obtained and a SWPPP would be prepared prior to construction. Potential impacts would be mitigated for through sediment, erosion, and non-storm water control methods identified in the SWPPP pursuant to the requirements of the NPDES Construction General Permit. Temporary sediment control BMPs can include silt fences,

fiber rolls, and street sweeping. Temporary erosion control BMPs can include hydroseeding and preservation of existing vegetation. Temporary non-stormwater BMPs can include water conservation practices and implementation of proper vehicle and equipment cleaning, fueling, and maintenance procedures.

Accidental spills of petroleum hydrocarbons (fuels and lubricating oils), concrete waste or other construction-related products or wastes are also a concern during construction activities. The Project SWPPP will include spill prevention and response BMPs to reduce impacts to **Less Than Significant.**

Long-term Water Quality Impacts

The Project will result in an approximate 0.2 acre increase to the paved surface area, which will increase the volume of storm water runoff from the paved surface. The Project will connect to existing drainage facilities and, as part of the Project, will reconstruct outfall structures within the existing channel. As part of required off-site mitigation for the Project's impacts to suitable habitat for riparian plant and wildlife species, the Project will create side channels which would distribute water to a broader area of the French Valley Creek channel. Currently, flows are restricted to the small low-flow channel. The creation of side channels would increase the surface area of the channel and improve water distribution compared to existing conditions. During high-flow events, there would be less risk of flooding as water would be funneled to the side channels and adjacent riparian habitat. Therefore, the Project's off-site mitigation would improve drainage patterns and control the rate and volume of runoff. Furthermore, adherence to the SWPPP and measures **BIO-1** and **BIO-10** would ensure that impacts to water quality are **Less than Significant.**

b) **No Impact.** Although the Project would require a geotechnical investigation prior to construction that would involve three soil borings up to depths of 70 feet, this would not be anticipated to deplete groundwater or interfere with groundwater recharge. There would be **No Impact**.

c (i-iv) **Less than Significant Impact.** French Valley Creek is a seasonal channel that predominantly carries stormwater and irrigation runoff from adjacent residential communities.

The proposed Project will add a net impervious surface of approximately 0.2 acres as a result of the new bridge deck suspended over the channel. The proposed Project will include improvements to the channel slopes to accommodate the bridge abutments and reconstruction of storm drains. Furthermore, as part of required off-site mitigation for the Project's impacts to suitable habitat for riparian plant and wildlife species, the Project will create side channels which would distribute water to a broader area of the French Valley Creek channel. Currently, flows are restricted to the small low-flow channel. The creation of side channels would increase the surface area of the channel and improve water distribution compared to existing conditions. During high-flow events, there would be less risk of flooding as water would be funneled to the side channels and adjacent riparian habitat. Therefore, the Project's off-site mitigation would improve drainage patterns and control the rate and volume of runoff. Impacts related to the addition of impervious surface would be **Less than Significant.**

d) **No Impact.** The Project site is within existing inundation areas for three dams at Diamond Valley Lake and for Lake Skinner. However, each of these dams have been engineered

to withstand earthquakes of 7.5 magnitude along the San Jacinto Fault and 8.0 magnitude along the San Andreas Fault, and the Metropolitan Water District continuously monitors these dams and their foundations for deformation, which would reduce impacts from dam failure. Additionally, the Project is not within a tsunami area or seiche zone. The Project would have **No Impact.**

e) **No Impact.** As discussed above in question (b), the Project is not anticipated to deplete groundwater or interfere with groundwater recharge. Therefore, the Project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of the Water Quality Control Plan for the San Diego Basin or sustainable groundwater management plan. There would be **No Impact.**

Avoidance, Minimization, and/or Mitigation Measures

The Project will result in an approximate 0.2 acre increase to the paved surface area, which will increase the volume of storm water runoff from the roadways surface. Impacts generated from increased impervious surfaces due to the construction of the proposed pedestrian bridge will be minimized through implementation the required SWPPP, reconstruction of existing storm drains, and off-site mitigation. Implementation of avoidance and minimization measures **BIO-1** and **BIO-10**, shown below and discussed under Section IV, Biological Resources, would further ensure impacts to water quality are less than significant.

Avoidance and Minimization Measures

BIO-1: BMPs will be incorporated into Project construction to minimize impacts on the environment including erosion and the release of pollutants (e.g. oils, fuels):

- Exposed soils and material stockpiles would be stabilized, through watering or other measures, to prevent the movement of dust at the Project site caused by wind and construction activities such as traffic and grading activities;
- All construction roadway areas would be properly protected to prevent excess erosion, sedimentation, and water pollution;
- All vehicle and equipment fueling/maintenance would be conducted outside of any surface waters;
- Equipment used in and around jurisdictional waters must be in good working order and free of dripping or leaking contaminants;
- Raw cement, concrete or concrete washings, asphalt, paint or other coating material, oil or other petroleum products, or any other substances that could be hazardous to aquatic life shall be prevented from contaminating the soil or entering jurisdictional waters;
- All erosion control measures and storm water control measures would be properly maintained until the site has returned to a pre-construction state;
- All construction materials would be hauled off-site after completion of construction;
- Upon completion of construction activities, any temporary barriers to surface water flow must be removed in a manner that would allow flow to resume with the least disturbance to the substrate.

BIO-10: Water pollution and erosion control plans shall be developed and implemented in accordance with RWQCB requirements.

XI. LAND USE AND PLANNING: Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Physically divide an established community?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Source(s): Riverside County General Plan (2015)

Findings of Fact:

a) **No Impact.** The Project would not divide an established community. As a pedestrian bridge project, the Project would provide improved pedestrian access and connectivity within the French Valley Community. There would be **No Impact.**

b) **No Impact.** The Project area is located within the Western Riverside County MSHCP Area within Criteria Cell 5477. The proposed Project is a covered project under the trail provisions in Section 7.4.2 of the Western Riverside County MSHCP, as coordinated with the Western Riverside County RCA and wildlife agencies and documented in the MSHCP Consistency Analysis. The Project is utilizing coverage from a 12,198-foot segment of previously approved trail located approximately 1 mile northeast of the Project area. Project impacts to the seven Covered Species with potential to occur within the Project area were fully mitigated in advance of the Project through the development of a reserve system as described in Sections 3 and 4 of the MSHCP. With implementation of bio measures discussed in Section IV, Biological Resources, the proposed Project would be in compliance with the Western Riverside County MSHCP. There would be **No Impact.**

Avoidance, Minimization, and/or Mitigation Measures

Measures **BIO-9** through **BIO-27** have been adapted from the standard BMPs described in Volume 1, Appendix C of the Western Riverside County MSHCP and are included in order to maintain Project consistency with the Western Riverside County MSHCP. In addition, the County will implement on- and off-site mitigation to compensate for 1.705 acres of riparian/riverine resources, discussed further in Section IV, Biological Resources.

XII. MINERAL RESOURCES: Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Source(s): Riverside County General Plan (2015)

Findings of Fact:

a & b) **No Impact.** There are no known mineral resources or locally important resources at the Project site. The Riverside County General Plan EIR indicates the Project site is located in Mineral Resource Zone 3 (MRZ-3), which consist of "Areas containing mineral deposits the significance of which cannot be evaluated from available data." The Project site has no potential to be mined in the future because it is surrounded by adjacent and proximal residential uses and is not considered a state-designated mineral resource extraction zone. There would be **No Impact**.

Avoidance, Minimization, and/or Mitigation Measures

No impacts have been identified; therefore, no avoidance, minimization, or mitigation are required.

XIII. NOISE: Would the project result in:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Source(s): Riverside County General Plan (2015), Federal Highway Administration Construction Noise Handbook (2017)

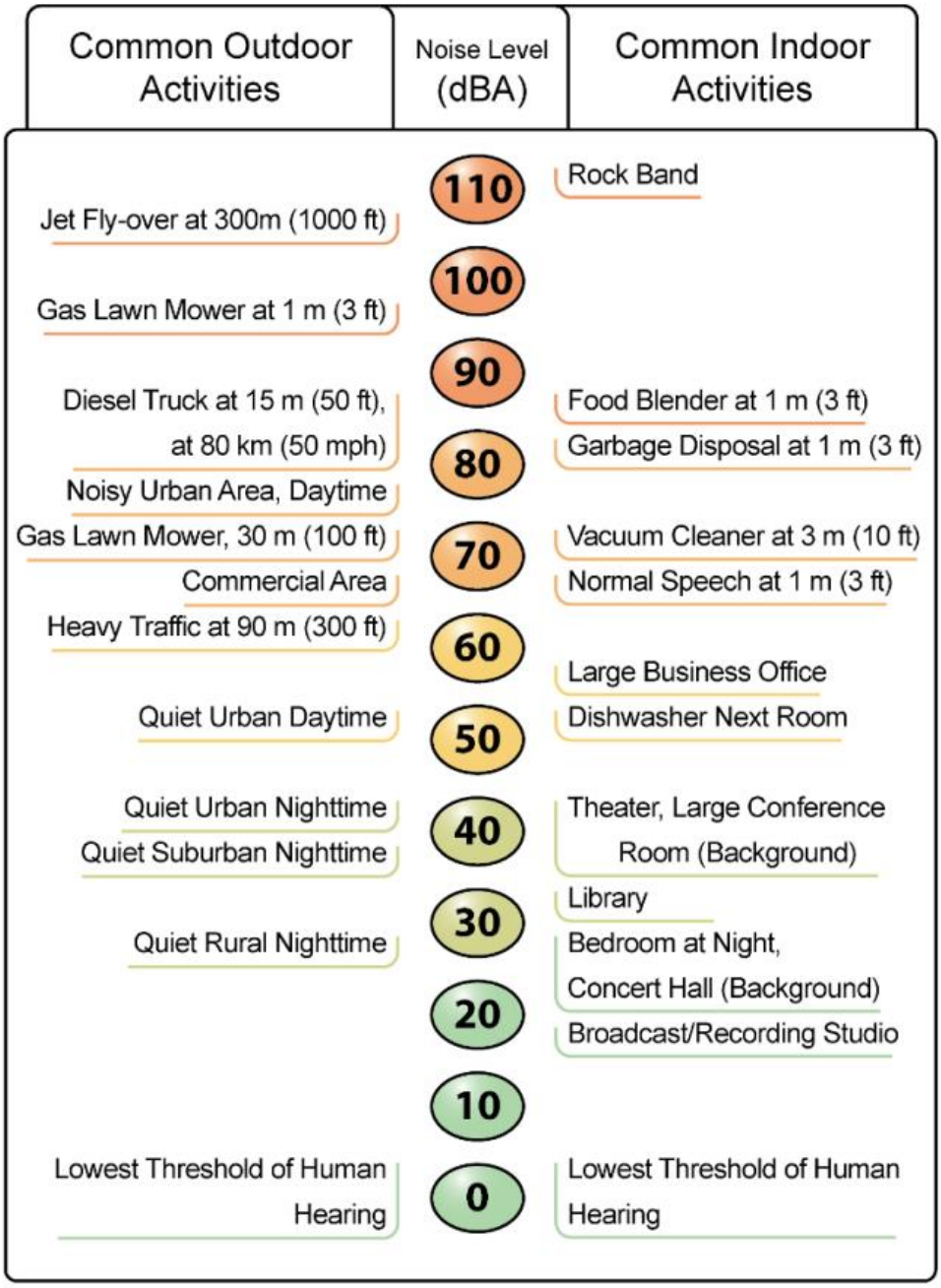
Findings of Fact:

Regulatory Setting

Riverside County has established noise-level performance standards for projects affected by non-transportation sources and transportation sources. Noise is generally characterized as an equivalent continuous sound level (Leq) averaged over time, day-night average sound level (Ldn), or CNEL (Community Noise Equivalent Level). The Noise Element of the Riverside County General Plan outlines noise policy with respect to CEQA.

For residences and retail commercial locations exposed to noise from transportation noise sources, the County has established a criterion of 55 dBA between 7:00AM and 10:00PM, and 45 dBA between 10:00PM and 7:00AM (2007); however construction activities carried out for capital improvement projects by governmental agencies are exempt from the County Noise Control Ordinance.

Figure 8. Noise Levels of Common Activities



Affected Environment

The noise environment near the proposed project is dominated by traffic sources. Background noise levels are primarily influenced by adjacent roadways including Winchester Road and Skyview Road. Traffic remains the dominant noise source at the project site. As a way to characterize noise levels, Table 9 summarizes typical ambient noise levels based on population density.

Table 9. Population Density and Associated Ambient Noise Levels

Population Density	dBA, Ldn
Rural Suburban	40–50
Quiet suburban residential or small town	45–50
Normal suburban residential urban	50–55
Normal urban residential	60
Noisy urban residential	65
Very noisy urban residential	70
Downtown, major metropolis	75–80
Under flight path at major airport, 0.5 to 1 mile from runway	78–85
Adjoining freeway or near a major airport	80–90
Sources: Cowan 1984, Hoover and Keith 1996	

The vicinity of the project area is most similar to that of “normal suburban residential urban”. Normal suburban residential urban areas have a typical noise level of 50-55 dBA (2015).

Noise sensitive receptors include the surrounding residences located adjacent east and west of Skyview Road, the closest within approximately 100 feet away.

Table 10 summarizes noise levels produced by commonly used construction equipment. Individual types of construction equipment are expected to generate noise levels ranging from 74 to 89 dBA at a distance of 50 feet. The construction noise level at a given location depends on the type of construction activity, the noise level generated by that activity, and the distance and shielding between the activity and noise receivers.

Table 10. Construction Equipment Noise Emission Levels

Equipment	Typical Noise Level (dBA) 50 feet from Source
Augur Drill Rig	85
Grader	85
Bulldozers	85
Truck	88
Loader	85
Roller	74
Air Compressor	81
Backhoe	80
Pneumatic Tool	85
Concrete Pump	82

Source: Federal Transit Administration, 1995

Generally, noise levels at construction sites can vary from 55 dBA to a maximum of nearly 96 dBA when heavy equipment is used. Construction noise of this project would be intermittent, and noise levels would vary depending on the type of construction activity. For this project, lowest construction equipment-related noise levels would be 55 dBA at a distance of 50 ft for sound from a pick-up truck. Highest noise levels would be up to 85 dBA at a distance of 50 ft for excavation and drilling as part of the installation of each of the three proposed bridge piers and footings, or up to 101 dBA at a distance of 50 ft for an impact pile driver, if required.

a) **Less Than Significant Impact.**

Construction Impacts

During construction of the project, noise from construction activities may intermittently dominate the noise environment in the immediate area of construction. Construction noise is regulated by the County of Riverside. Construction activity could result in noise that exceeds the 50-dBA daytime standard or 45-dBA nighttime standard. Other construction activities associated with the proposed project may cause a small amount of groundborne vibration; however, vibration from these activities would be short-term and intermittent. Although temporary construction noise for capital improvement projects is exempt from local noise ordinances, the project would include construction methods, structure designs, and operational methods that would reduce the potential noise and vibration impacts to less than significant levels, and work activities would not exceed 101 dBA Lmax at 50 feet between the hours of 9 p.m. to 6 a.m. for the duration of construction.

No significant adverse noise impacts from construction are anticipated because construction noise would be short-term and intermittent, and construction would be conducted in accordance with County ordinances as appropriate. Construction is anticipated to take 8 months. Therefore, impacts would be **Less than Significant.**

Operational Impacts

Operational noise associated with the proposed project would include occasional pedestrians and bicyclists travelling on the bridge. The proposed project would also not result in any substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels. Therefore, impacts would be **Less than Significant.**

b) **Less Than Significant Impact.**

Construction Impacts

Construction of the proposed project could potentially increase groundborne vibration or noise in the project area. Table 11 provides an estimate of vibration levels associated with construction activities for each piece of equipment. These are based on a wide range of soil conditions.

Table 11. Vibration Source Levels for Construction Equipment

Equipment	PPV at 25 ft (in/sec)
Pile Driver (impact)	1.518
Pile Drive (sonic)	0.734
Vibratory Roller	0.210
Hoe Ram	0.089
Large Bulldozer	0.089
Caisson drilling	0.089
Loaded trucks	0.076
Jackhammer	0.035
Small bulldozer	0.003

Source: Federal Transit Administration, 2006. See also: http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/noise/construction_noise/handbook/handbook09.cfm

During construction, the equipment with the greatest potential for vibration impacts would be generated by drilling activity during the geotechnical investigations and installation of

bridge piers. Based on the information shown in Table 11, drilling could cause continuous vibration levels up to 0.089 PPV to buildings 25 feet away, or up to 1.518 PPV to buildings 25 feet away if pile driving is required.

To assess the damage potential to nearby structures from ground vibration induced by construction equipment, the following criteria to evaluate the potential for damage was used:

Table 12. Guideline Vibration Damage Potential Threshold Criteria

Structure and Condition	Maximum PPV (in/sec)	
	Transient Sources	Continuous/Frequent Intermittent Sources
Extremely fragile historic buildings, ruins, ancient monuments	0.12	0.08
Fragile buildings	0.2	0.1
Historic and some old buildings	0.5	0.25
Older residential structures	0.5	0.3
New residential structures	1.0	0.5
Modern industrial/commercial buildings	2.0	0.5

Note: Transient sources create a single isolated vibration event, such as blasting or drop balls. Continuous/frequent intermittent sources include impact pile drivers, pogo-stick compactors, crack-and-seat equipment, vibratory pile drivers, and vibratory compaction equipment.
Source: Caltrans Transportation- and Construction-Induced Vibration Guidance Manual, June 2004

The nearest building to one of the three bridge pier sites where drilling would occur is over 150 feet away, which would result in a maximum PPV of approximately 0.01 in/sec, far below the threshold criteria above. If pile driving is necessary, the anticipated maximum PPV at a distance of 150 feet is approximately 0.12 in/sec. Therefore, there are no buildings that would be exposed to potentially damaging construction vibration levels exceeding the thresholds shown in Table 12. Impacts would be **Less than Significant**.

Operational Impacts

Operation of the proposed project would not perceptibly increase groundborne vibration or groundborne noise on the proposed project because operation of the proposed project would not involve vibration creating activities.

c) **No Impact.** There are no private airstrips located within the vicinity of the project site. The closest airport to the project site is the French Valley Airport, which is located approximately 2 miles southwest. The project site is located beyond the existing and future 55 dBA CNEL impact zone from French Valley Airport. There would be **No Impact**.

Avoidance, Minimization, and/or Mitigation Measures

No impacts have been identified; therefore, no avoidance, minimization, or mitigation are required.

XIV. POPULATION AND HOUSING: Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Source(s): Riverside County General Plan (2015)

Findings of Fact:

a) **No Impact.** The project would have **No Impact** on population growth since it does not propose new homes. The project is a pedestrian bridge project and would not induce population growth.

b) **No Impact.** The project site is located on vacant land. Therefore, **No Impact** would occur to people or housing such that replacement housing would be required.

Avoidance, Minimization, and/or Mitigation Measures

No impacts have been identified; therefore, no avoidance, minimization, or mitigation are required.

XV. PUBLIC SERVICES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) 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:				
i. Fire protection?	☐	☐	☐	☒
ii. Police protection?	☐	☐	☐	☒
iii. Schools?	☐	☐	☐	☒
iv. Parks?	☐	☐	☐	☒
v. Other public facilities?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Source(s): Riverside County General Plan (2015)

Findings of Fact:

a (i-v) **No Impact.** The project would not result in the need for new public services. The project does not propose a new housing or commercial development that would generate population growth or require additional school facilities, police, and/or fire services. The project would not impact any parks as no parks are within the project area and the project would have no potential to cause significant environmental impact to nearby parks. There would be **No Impact** to public services.

As the proposed bridge will be designed to carry emergency vehicles, service and emergency response times may potentially be improved. There would be **No Impact** to emergency services.

Avoidance, Minimization, and/or Mitigation Measures

No impacts have been identified; therefore, no avoidance, minimization, or mitigation are required.

XVI. RECREATION:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Source(s): Riverside County General Plan (2015)

Findings of Fact:

a, b) **No Impact.** While the proposed pedestrian bridge may promote recreational activity and improve access to existing schools and neighborhood parks, it would not be to the extent such that substantial physical deterioration of existing recreational facilities would occur or be accelerated, nor would it require the construction or expansion of additional recreational facilities. There would be **No Impact.**

Avoidance, Minimization, and/or Mitigation Measures

No impacts have been identified; therefore, no avoidance, minimization, or mitigation are required.

XVII. TRANSPORTATION: Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Conflict with a program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines § 15064.3, subdivision (b)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Result in inadequate emergency access?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Source(s): Riverside County General Plan (2015).

Findings of Fact:

a) **No Impact.** The proposed Project would have no impact related to traffic volumes or Level of Service on adjacent roadways; therefore, the Project would be consistent with the County of Riverside General Plan Circulation Element and would not conflict with any applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system. There would be **No Impact.**

b) **No Impact.** The proposed Project does not include additional travel lanes and would promote alternative modes of transport, which would potentially result in an overall reduction of VMT. According to the CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b)(1), projects that decrease VMT in the project area compared to existing conditions should be presumed to have No **Impact**.

c) **No Impact.** The proposed Project is intended to provide continuity on Skyview Road that traverses over the French Valley Channel for pedestrians and bicyclists, which will provide for a safer alternative route between the French Valley Library northwest of the project site and the Susan LaVorgna Elementary School located to the southeast of the project site. No hazardous geometric design features are proposed. There would be **No Impact.**

d) **No Impact.** The proposed bridge will be designed to carry emergency vehicles, service and emergency response times may potentially be improved. The pedestrian bridge will be 18 feet wide with removable bollards at either end, which can be removed by emergency personnel if access across the pedestrian bridge is necessary during an emergency. The width of the pedestrian bridge is sufficient to accommodate all emergency vehicles. The project would have **No Impact** on emergency access.

Avoidance, Minimization, and/or Mitigation Measures

No impacts have been identified; therefore, no avoidance, minimization, or mitigation are required.

XVIII. TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES: Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code § 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:				
i. Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or	☐	☒	☐	☐
ii. A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code § 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code § 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.	☐	☒	☐	☐

Source(s): Skyview Pedestrian Bridge Project Cultural Resources Inventory Report (April 2023)

Findings of Fact:

Regulatory Background

Effective July 1, 2015, CEQA was revised to include early consultation with California Native American tribes and consideration of tribal cultural resources (TCRs). These changes were enacted through Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52). By including TCRs early in the CEQA process, AB 52 intends to ensure that local and Tribal governments, public agencies, and project proponents would have information available, early in the project planning process, to identify and address potential adverse impacts to TCRs. CEQA now establishes that a "project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a TCR is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment" (PRC § 21084.2).

To help determine whether a project may have such an adverse effect, the PRC requires a lead agency to consult with any California Native American tribe that requests consultation and is

traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a proposed project. That consultation must take place prior to the determination of whether a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report is required for a project (PRC § 21080.3.1). Consultation must consist of the lead agency providing formal notification, in writing, to the tribes that have requested notification or proposed projects within their traditionally and culturally affiliated area. AB 52 stipulates that the NAHC shall assist the lead agency in identifying the California Native American tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated within the project area. If the tribe wishes to engage in consultation on the project, the tribe must respond to the lead agency within 30 days of receipt of the formal notification. Once the lead agency receives the tribe's request to consult, the lead agency must then begin the consultation process within 30 days. If a lead agency determines that a project may cause a substantial adverse change to TCRs, the lead agency must consider measures to mitigate that impact. Consultation concludes when either: 1) the parties agree to measures to mitigate or avoid a significant effect, if a significant effect exists, on a TCR, or 2) a party, acting in good faith and after reasonable effort, concludes that mutual agreement cannot be reached (PRC § 21080.3.2). Under existing law, environmental documents must not include information about the locations of an archaeological site or sacred lands or any other information that is exempt from public disclosure pursuant to the Public Records act. TCRs are also exempt from disclosure. The term "tribal cultural resource" refers to sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either of the following:

- Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources
- Included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of California PRC Section 5020.1
- A resource determined by a California lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of the PRC Section 5024.1.

Affected Environment

The County contacted the following tribes via email on January 3, 2022 for AB52 consultation:

- *Pattie Garcia-Plotkin, THPO, Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians*
- *Doug Todd Welmas, Chair, Cabazon Band of Mission Indians*
- *Anthony Madrigal, Sr., THPO, Cahuilla Band of Indians*
- *Brian Etsitty, acting, THPO, Colorado River Indian Tribes (CRIT)*
- *Andrew Salas, Chair, Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation*
- *Ann Brierty , THPO, Morongo Band of Mission Indians*
- *Shasta C Gaughen, THPO, Pala Band of Mission Indians*
- *Ebru Ozdil, Cultural Analyst, Temecula Band of Luiseño Indians (Pechanga)*
- *Jill McCormick, THPO, Quechan Indian Nation*
- *Joseph D. Hamilton, Chair, Ramona Band of Cahuilla*
- *Cheryl Madrigal, Cultural Resources Manager, Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians*
- *Anthony Morales, Chief, San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians*
- *Ryan Nordness, Director, San Manuel Band of Mission Indians*
- *Joe Ontiveros, THPO, Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians*
- *Cultural Committee, Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians*

- *Darrell Mike, Chair, Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians*

The emails included attached letters which provided a summary of the Project and requested information regarding comments or concerns the Native American community might have about the Project and whether any traditional cultural properties, TCRs, or other resources of significance would be affected by implementation of the project. The letters also stated that if the tribes would like to consult under AB 52, they would have to respond within 30 days, pursuant to PRC 21080.3.1(d). Below is a list of the current status of all the tribal representatives contacted:

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
On January 21, 2022, the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians responded via email to the request and stated that the project is not located within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area and the tribe will defer to the other tribes in the area. Consultation is considered complete.

Cabazon Band of Mission Indians
No response to the initial letter was received. A follow-up letter was emailed to the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians on March 18, 2022, and no response was received from the tribe. On March 6, 2023, a letter notifying the tribe that AB52 consultation was going to be closed out if no response from the tribe was received within 30 days. No response has been received to date and consultation is considered complete.

Cahuilla Band of Indians
No response to the initial letter was received. A follow-up letter was emailed to the Cahuilla Band of Indians on March 18, 2022, and no response was received from the tribe. On March 6, 2023, a letter notifying the tribe that AB52 consultation was going to be closed out if no response from the tribe was received within 30 days. No response has been received to date and consultation is considered complete.

Colorado River Indian Tribes (CRIT)
No response to the initial letter was received. A follow-up letter was emailed to the Colorado River Indian Tribes (CRIT) on March 18, 2022, and no response was received from the tribe. On March 6, 2023, a letter notifying the tribe that AB52 consultation was going to be closed out if no response from the tribe was received within 30 days. No response has been received to date and consultation is considered complete.

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation
No response to the initial letter was received. A follow-up letter was emailed to the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation on March 18, 2022, and no response was received from the tribe. On March 6, 2023, a letter notifying the tribe that AB52 consultation was going to be closed out if no response from the tribe was received within 30 days. No response has been received to date and consultation is considered complete.

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
No response to the initial letter was received. A follow-up letter was emailed to the Morongo Band of Mission Indians on March 18, 2022, and no response was received from the tribe. On March 6, 2023, a letter notifying the tribe that AB52 consultation was going to be closed out if no response from the tribe was received within 30 days. No response has been received to date and consultation is considered complete.

Pala Band of Mission Indians

On January 4, 2022, the Pala Band of Mission Indians responded via email to the request and stated that Tribe would like to initiate a preliminary AB52 consultation. The tribe requests any maps, reports, and scheduled or completed cultural resource surveys to their office, either by e-mail or postal mail to determine if the tribe needs to continue with additional AB52 consultation. The Cultural Resource Inventory Report and updated report was provided to the tribe on April 1, 2022, May 17, 2022, and December 23, 2022. On March 6, 2023, a letter notifying the tribe that AB52 consultation was going to be closed out if no response from the tribe was received within 30 days. No response has been received to date and consultation is considered complete.

Temecula Band of Luiseño Indians (Pechanga)

On January 20, 2022, the Temecula Band of Luiseño Indians (Pechanga) responded via email stating that the tribe would like to initiate formal consultation under AB52. The tribe requested to be added to the distribution list of all public notice and circulation of all documents, including environmental review documents, archaeological reports, development plans, conceptual grading plans (if available), and all other applicable documents pertaining to this Project. The Tribe further requested to be directly notified of all public hearings and scheduled approvals concerning this Project, and that these comments be incorporated into the record of approval for this Project. The County responded and informed the tribe they recognize that the tribe would like to begin formal consultation and will keep them apprised of project documentation. The Cultural Resource Inventory Report and updated report was provided to the tribe on April 1, 2022, and May 17, 2022. The County met with the tribe on June 7, 2022, and requested tribal monitoring during construction. The updated Cultural Resource Inventory Report was provided to the tribe on December 23, 2022. On March 6, 2023, a letter notifying the tribe that AB52 consultation was going to be closed out if no response from the tribe was received within 30 days. No response has been received to date and consultation is considered complete.

Quechan Indian Nation

On January 5, 2022, the Quechan Indian Nation responded via email to the request and stated that the tribe has no comments on the project, and they defer to more local tribes for consultation efforts. Consultation is considered complete.

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

No response to the initial letter was received. A follow-up letter was emailed to the Ramona Band of Cahuilla on March 18, 2022, and no response was received from the tribe. On March 6, 2023, a letter notifying the tribe that AB52 consultation was going to be closed out if no response from the tribe was received within 30 days. No response has been received to date and consultation is considered complete.

Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians

On March 30, 2022, the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians responded with a response letter via email that stated the identified location is within the Traditional Use Area of the Luiseño people and asked to be provided with project relevant documents such as the cultural resources assessment, biological report, geotechnical report, etc. Additionally, the tribe asked to be notified and involved in the entire CEQA environmental review process for the entirety of the project's duration. The Cultural Resource Inventory Report and updated report was provided to the tribe on April 1, 2022, and May 17, 2022. The County met with the tribe on August 8, 2022, and requested additional information be included with the report. The updated Cultural Resource Inventory Report was provided to the tribe on December 23, 2022. On March 6, 2023, a letter notifying the tribe that AB52 consultation was going to be closed out if no response from the tribe was received within 30 days. The tribe responded on March 23, 2023, and stated they agree with the proposed cultural measures and consultation is considered complete.

San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
No response to the initial letter was received. A follow-up letter was emailed to the San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians on March 18, 2022, and no response was received from the tribe. On March 6, 2023, a letter notifying the tribe that AB52 consultation was going to be closed out if no response from the tribe was received within 30 days. No response has been received to date and consultation is considered complete.

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
On January 10, 2022, the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians responded via email to the request and stated that proposed project is located outside of Serrano ancestral territory and will not be requesting to receive consulting party status. Consultation is considered complete.

Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians
On April 18, 2022, the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians responded with a response letter via email stating that the tribe would like to initiate formal consultation under AB52. The tribe also asked to be provided dates/times to conduct a consultation meeting and/or phone call. The Cultural Resource Inventory Report was provided to the tribe on May 17, 2022. The County met with the tribe on October 22, 2022, and requested additional cultural resource measures be included. The updated Cultural Resource Inventory Report was provided to the tribe on December 23, 2022. On March 6, 2023, a letter notifying the tribe that AB52 consultation was going to be closed out if no response from the tribe was received within 30 days. No response has been received to date and consultation is considered complete.

Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
On March 18, 2022, the Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians responded via email and stated that the project is outside of their tribe's traditional land use area and would defer to local tribes for consultation. Consultation is considered complete.

Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians
No response to the initial letter was received. A follow-up letter was emailed to the Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians on March 18, 2022, and no response was received from the tribe. On March 6, 2023, a letter notifying the tribe that AB52 consultation was going to be closed out if no response from the tribe was received within 30 days. No response has been received to date and consultation is considered complete.

No formal requests from any other tribes to initiate consultation besides the Pala Band of Mission Indians, Temecula Band of Luiseño Indians (Pechanga), Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians and Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians have been received to date.

See **Appendix D** for complete Native American Consultation Log.

a-i) **Less Than Significant with Mitigation.** The Project is not anticipated to cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a TCR listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historic resources as defined by the Public Resource Code section 5020.1 subdivision (k) criteria. No cultural resources were identified during the visual survey and record search.

As a result of the pedestrian surveys, no cultural resources were identified; however, during Native American consultation, it was determined that the French Valley would be considered as a TCL. Based on historical information and the results of the records search

which identified five Indigenous cultural use areas within a half-mile of the APE, the French Valley area was, at minimum, utilized for food procurement and processing. However, it is likely that the French Valley was utilized by Native Americans for a plethora of purposes including habitation, travel, and spiritual ceremonies. In order to determine the full boundary of a TCL and its uses/character defining components, a regional study of the French Valley and surrounding areas, including other drainage areas, would be required. This extensive research is beyond the scope of this Project, and as a result, the French Valley is being considered as a TCL, for the purposes of this Project only, based on the five known Indigenous cultural use areas identified during the records search results and the consultation efforts conducted for this Project.

Further, based on prior projects throughout the state of California, TCLs are also typically considered eligible for the California Register. Due to the research limitation associated with the full assessment, the French Valley TCL is also being considered eligible for the California Register, for the purposes of this Project only; therefore, it is further considered a historical resource and a TCR as defined under CEQA, for the purposes of this Project only.

Within and immediately adjacent to the APE, the TCL retains almost no integrity of its original natural landscape. While the intermittent French Valley Creek remains, the creek corridor has been modified from its natural state into a controlled and built-up flood control channel. Adjacent to the flood control channel, the natural topography has been further transformed through the development of residential homes, a school, parks, a library, residential streets, and Highway 76. These modifications have irreversibly altered the original landscape and have also potentially destroyed connections between the landscape and the past Native American use of the area. There may be portions of the French Valley TCL which still retain more natural topography with less modification, that show strong connection between the landscape and past Native American use of the area, but no such area is located within the APE or immediately adjacent to it.

As no original or unmodified component (i.e., the creek) of the TCL remains within or immediately adjacent to the APE and as no physical indication of past Native American use was identified within the APE, the Project will not alter any characteristics of the French Valley TCL which make it eligible as a TCR or historical resource.

Further, as no cultural resources were observed during the course of the pedestrian surveys, the Skyview Road Pedestrian Bridge Project will have no effect to tribal cultural resources.

However, with any Project involving ground disturbance, there is a possibility that cultural resources may be unearthed during construction. Implementation of mitigation measures **CUL-1** through **CUL-5** would reduce this impact to a **Less Than Significant with Mitigation.** Refer to Appendix D for a summary of consultation efforts with the Native American community under AB 52.

a-ii) **Less Than Significant with Mitigation.** The Project is not anticipated to cause adverse impact to any resources considered significant to a California Native American tribe or other resources in the California Register that meet the Public Resource Code Section 5024.1 subdivision (c) criteria. No cultural resources were identified during the visual survey, record search and current Native American consultation. With any Project involving ground disturbance, there is a possibility that a TCR may be unearthed during

construction. Implementation of measures **CUL-1** through **CUL-5** would reduce this impact to a **Less Than Significant with Mitigation.**

Avoidance, Minimization, and/or Mitigation Measures

See Mitigation Measures **CUL-1** through **CUL-5** listed below and in Section V, Cultural Resources.

Mitigation Measures

CUL-1: Prior to the beginning of construction activities, a County appointed archaeologist, all monitoring Tribe(s), and the Resident Engineer (RE) will meet onsite to determine the strategy for relocation of any unanticipated archaeological, tribal, or cultural resource(s) that are unearthed during the project buildout to a permanent open space area predetermined and designated on a confidential map. The permanent open space area shall be an area within project limits that will remain undisturbed during and after construction; and shall be the location for reburial of any artifact(s) that may be unearthed during construction activities. Any Native American Tribal Resources identified and collected during construction grading activities *are not to leave* the project area and shall remain onsite in a secure location until final disposition. Reburial of the artifact(s) shall be handled through one of the following methods.

1. If feasible, the preferred option is Preservation–in-place. "*Preservation in place*" means avoiding the resource(s), leaving them in the place where they were found with no development affecting the integrity of the resource(s).

2. Reburial of the resources on the Project property. The measures for reburial shall be culturally appropriate as determined through consultation with the Tribe(s) and include the following:

    a) To protect the reburial area from any future impacts in perpetuity.

    b) Reburial *will not occur* until all required cataloguing (including a complete photographic record) and non-destructive analysis have been completed on the archaeological, tribal, or cultural resource(s), with the exception that sacred and ceremonial items, burial goods, and Native American human remains are excluded.

    c) No cataloguing, analysis, or other studies may occur on human remains grave goods, and sacred and ceremonial items.

    d) Listing of contents and location of the reburial shall be included in the confidential Phase IV Report. The Phase IV Report shall be filed with the County under a confidential cover *and not subject* to a Public Records Request.

CUL-2: If Native American tribal resources are encountered during construction, the archaeological and/or Tribal monitor shall:

1. Halt all work within a 60-foot radius and shall immediately inform the RE.

2. Following notification, the archaeologist will make a preliminary assessment of the discovery to determine whether the find is an isolated artifact or recent deposit. If the find is determined to be isolated or recent, construction will be allowed to resume.

3. Should the monitor(s) determine the discovery is potentially significant, the monitor(s) will evaluate the discovery and if necessary, formulate appropriate mitigation measures after consultation with the County.

4. If the discovery contains Native American Tribal resources, all Native American Tribes and individuals who requested to be contacted, shall be contacted, and informed of the discovery. The Native American Tribal resource discovery, including human remains, shall not be disturbed (i.e., photographed, videoed, or moved) until fully assessed by the archaeological monitor and/or tribal monitor.

Additionally, if prehistoric or historic-era archaeological resources are encountered anywhere during Project construction when no archaeologist is present, work in the area must halt within a 60-foot radius until the monitor(s) can evaluate the nature and significance of the find and formulate appropriate evaluation and/or mitigation measures.

Should the deposit contain Native American Tribal resources, all interested Native American parties must be first consulted as to how the deposit and any associated artifacts and features should be treated.

Once the County archaeologist and/or Tribal monitor have determined that the Native American Tribal resource deposit has been sufficiently documented, recovered/removed, and concluded that further construction activities would not impact additional archaeological deposits in the immediate area, construction activity can resume in that area.

CUL-3: In the event that human remains are discovered during construction at any time, the following provisions shall apply:

1. State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance and all construction activity shall immediately be halted within 60 feet of the discovery until the County Coroner has decided of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be Native American and not under the coroner's jurisdiction, within 24 hours the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). During this time all remains, associated soils, and artifacts will remain in situ, and shall be protected from public viewing. The County will take appropriate measures to protect the discovery site from

disturbance during any negotiations. This may include restricting access to the discovery site and the need to hire 24-hour security. With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC. The MLD may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials. Work will be suspended within a 60-foot radius of the human remains until the MLD's recommendations are implemented.

2. A meeting shall be convened between the County, the project archaeologist, and the Native American Tribal representatives to discuss the significance of the find. At the meeting with the aforementioned parties, a decision is to be made as to the appropriate treatment (documentation, recovery, avoidance, etc.) for the cultural resource. Resource evaluations shall be limited to nondestructive analysis.

3. Further ground disturbance shall not resume within 60 feet of the area of the discovery until the appropriate treatment has been accomplished.

4. The archaeologist will work with the MLD regarding the treatment of the remains and all associated funerary objects and will ensure that any identified human remains will be secured while they are left in place and while treatment decisions are in progress. Information concerning the discovery shall not be disclosed pursuant to the specific exemption set forth in California Government Code Section 6254.5(e).

5. The County shall relinquish ownership of all Native American cultural resources, including sacred items, burial goods, and all Native American Tribal artifacts and non-human remains found within County right of way through one or more of the following methods and provide evidence of same:

    a. A pre-determined reburial area will be determined prior to construction. This shall include measures and provisions to protect the future pre-determined reburial area within the Project property from any future impacts. The measures for reburial shall be culturally appropriate as determined through consultation with the consulting Tribe(s)and include the following: Reburial shall not occur until all cataloguing, analysis and special studies have been completed on the cultural resources. Measures will be formulated to protect the reburial area from any future impacts in perpetuity. Reburial shall not occur until all required cataloguing (including a complete photographic record) and analysis have been completed on the cultural resources, with the exception that sacred and ceremonial items, burial goods, and Native American human remains are excluded. Any reburial processes shall be culturally appropriate and approved by the consulting Tribe(s). Listing of contents and location of the reburial shall be confidential and not subject to a Public Records Request.

b. A curation agreement with an appropriate qualified repository within Riverside County that meets federal standards per 36 CFR Part 79 and therefore would be professionally curated and made available to other archaeologists/researchers for further study. The collections and associated records shall be transferred, including title, to an appropriate curation facility within Riverside County, to be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation. Evidence shall be in the form of a letter from the curation facility identifying that archaeological materials have been received and that all fees have been paid. If more than one Native American Tribe is involved with the project and cannot come to a consensus as to the disposition of cultural resources, the County shall then proceed with curation at the Western Science Center.

c. Should reburial of collected cultural items be preferred, it shall not occur until after the Archaeological Resources Monitoring Report/Data Recovery Report has been submitted to the County. Should curation be preferred, the County is responsible for all costs and the repository and curation method shall be described in the Archaeological Resources Monitoring Report/Data Recovery Report.

d. Native American cultural resources, including sacred items, burial goods, and all Native American tribal artifacts and non-human remains found within County right of way that are to be reburied are to be kept safe on site in a locked and secure location within the RE's office until disposition of such tribal resources takes place for reburial.

6. Artifacts found outside the County right of way are not subject to these requirements and are to be relinquished to the Tribe(s) by the property owner for suitable curation or ownership. It is the responsibility of the Tribe(s) to come to agreement with the property owner.

7. According to California Health and Safety Code, six or more human burials at one location constitutes a cemetery (Section 8100), and disturbance of Native American cemeteries is a felony (Section 7052). In the event that the County and MLD are in disagreement regarding the disposition of the remains, State law will apply, and the median and decision process will occur with the NAHC (see Public Resources Code Section 5097.98(e) and 5097.94(k)).

CUL-4: Should additional actions be proposed outside the currently defined Project area that have the potential for additional subsurface disturbance, further cultural resource management may be required.

CUL-5: A County appointed archaeologist and Tribal monitor will be present during any ground disturbing activities on the Project until excavation of previously undisturbed

native soil has been completed. Participating Tribes will rotate their schedule so that one monitor at a time is on the Project site during any excavation.

The Native American Monitor shall have the authority to temporarily divert, redirect, or halt the ground disturbance activities to allow for identification, evaluation, and potential recovery of cultural resources.

XIX. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS: Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) 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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Result in a determination by the waste water 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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Generate solid waste in excess of state or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Findings of Fact:

a) **Less Than Significant.** The Project would not require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or new storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities. French Valley Creek is a seasonal channel that predominantly carries stormwater and irrigation runoff from adjacent residential communities. The proposed project will include improvements to the channel slopes to accommodate the bridge abutments and reconstruction of storm drains. No improvements on the channel bottom other than installation of the bridge pier foundation would occur. Existing drainage patterns, flood flows, or the course of the French Valley Channel would not be substantially altered as a result of the installation of the pedestrian bridge piers. However, the proposed project will add a net impervious surface of approximately 0.2 acres as a result of the new bridge deck suspended over the channel. Additional runoff can contribute to increased flood potential of natural stream channels, accelerated soil erosion and stream channel scour, and increased transport of pollutants to waterways.

The project will connect to existing drainage facilities and as part of the project will reconstruct outfall structures within the existing channel. As part of required off-site mitigation for the project's impacts to suitable habitat for riparian plant and wildlife species, the Project will create side channels which would distribute water to a broader area of the French Valley Creek channel. Currently, flows are restricted to the small low-flow channel. The creation of side channels would increase the surface area of the channel and improve water distribution compared to existing conditions. During high-flow events, there would be less risk of flooding as water would be funneled to the side channels and adjacent riparian habitat. Therefore, the Project's off-site mitigation would improve drainage patterns and control the rate and volume of runoff. Furthermore, with implementation of measures **BIO-1** and **BIO-10**, discussed under Section IV, Biological Resources, would further ensure impacts to water quality are **Less than Significant**. There are no other utility or service systems that would be impacted.

b) **No Impact.** As a pedestrian bridge, no increased long-term usage of water supplies is needed. There would be **No Impact** to existing water supplies.

c) **No Impact.** Wastewater treatment is not needed for this project. As a pedestrian bridge, only storm water would be affected. There would be **No Impact.**

d) **No Impact.** As a pedestrian bridge, the project would not generate substantial solid waste during operation. During construction, solid waste may be generated from modification of currently paved portions, however, the amount is not expected to exceed landfill capacities. The capacity of local solid waste facilities or solid waste reduction goals would not be exceeded. There would be **No Impact**.

e) **No Impact.** The proposed project would comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste. Wastes and petroleum products used during construction would be collected, transported, and removed from the Project site in accordance with Resource Conservation and Recovery Act regulations and federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration standards, including Waste Management and Materials Pollution Control BMPs – Spill Prevention and Control, Materials; and Waste Management BMP, Hazardous Waste Management. All hazardous waste will be stored, transported, and disposed of as required in California Code of Regulations Title 22, Division 4.5; CFR Title 49, Parts 261 – 263. There would be **No Impact**.

Avoidance, Minimization, and/or Mitigation Measures

The project will result in an approximate 0.2 acre increase to the paved surface area, which will increase the volume of storm water runoff from the roadways surface. Impacts generated from increased impervious surfaces due to the construction of the proposed pedestrian bridge will be minimized through implementation the required SWPPP and off-site mitigation. Implementation of avoidance and measures **BIO-1** and **BIO-10**, shown below and discussed under Section IV, Biological Resources, would further ensure impacts to water quality are less than significant.

Avoidance and Minimization Measures

BIO-1: BMPs will be incorporated into Project construction to minimize impacts on the environment including erosion and the release of pollutants (e.g. oils, fuels):

- Exposed soils and material stockpiles would be stabilized, through watering or other measures, to prevent the movement of dust at the Project site caused by wind and construction activities such as traffic and grading activities;
- All construction roadway areas would be properly protected to prevent excess erosion, sedimentation, and water pollution;
- All vehicle and equipment fueling/maintenance would be conducted outside of any surface waters;
- Equipment used in and around jurisdictional waters must be in good working order and free of dripping or leaking contaminants;
- Raw cement, concrete or concrete washings, asphalt, paint or other coating material, oil or other petroleum products, or any other substances that could be hazardous to aquatic life shall be prevented from contaminating the soil or entering jurisdictional waters;
- All erosion control measures and storm water control measures would be properly maintained until the site has returned to a pre-construction state;
- All construction materials would be hauled off-site after completion of construction;
- Upon completion of construction activities, any temporary barriers to surface water flow must be removed in a manner that would allow flow to resume with the least disturbance to the substrate.

BIO-10: Water pollution and erosion control plans shall be developed and implemented in accordance with RWQCB requirements.

XX**. WILDFIRE**: If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Source(s): Riverside County General Plan (2015), CALFIRE Fire Hazard Severity Zone Maps (2022)

Findings of Fact:

Affected Environment

The project site is not located within or adjacent to a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (VHFHSZ), as designated by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CALFIRE). The nearest VHFHSZ is located approximately 4,400 feet to the east and is separated from the project site by several tracts of residential structures.

a, c) **No Impact.** The project would have no impact on emergency access. As the proposed bridge will be designed to carry emergency vehicles, service and emergency response times may potentially be improved, and no additional installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure that would exacerbate fire risk would occur. The pedestrian bridge will be 18 feet wide with removable bollards at either end, which can be removed by emergency personnel if access across the pedestrian bridge is necessary during an emergency. The width of the pedestrian bridge is sufficient to accommodate all emergency vehicles. There would be **No Impact.**

b) **No Impact.** The proposed project would not involve the construction of occupied buildings. There would be **No Impact.**

d) **No Impact.** The proposed project would not cause the exposure of people or buildings to significantly exacerbated risks related to landslides or flooding. There would be **No Impact**.

Avoidance, Minimization, and/or Mitigation Measures

No impacts have been identified; therefore, no avoidance, minimization, or mitigation are required.

XXI. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?	☐	☒	☐	☐
c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Source(s): Riverside County General Plan (2015), Skyview Pedestrian Bridge Project Cultural Resources Inventory Report (March 2022), Skyview Pedestrian Bridge Project Biological Resources Report (March 2022), MSHCP Consistency Analysis (April 2022), Determination of Biologically Equivalent or Superior Preservation Report (April 2022)

Findings of Fact:

a) **Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.** As discussed in Section IV Biological Resources, less than significant impacts are anticipated with inclusion of appropriate avoidance and minimization measures **BIO-1** to **BIO-27** and mitigation measure **BIO-28**. Inclusion of these measures would ensure that the project would not 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, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animals. Based on results of the Cultural Resources Inventory Report (April 2022) the project would not eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory and would implement Mitigation Measures **CUL-1** through **CUL-5**. As discussed in Section IV Biological Resources and Section V Cultural Resources, less than significant impacts are anticipated with inclusion of appropriate mitigation measures, **BIO-28** and **CUL-1** through **CUL-5**.

b) **Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.** This Project would link Skyview Road over French Valley Creek with a pedestrian bridge. Adjacent projects include the recent construction of the French Valley Library approximately 500 feet northwest of the Project area. Additionally, local residential communities have been under development since the early 2000's and have only recently been completed. These projects were included in the Riverside County General Plan and covered under the MSHCP.

The proposed project would not have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable. A discussion of key affected resource areas follows:

Aesthetics: Cumulatively considerable impacts would not result. The project would implement aesthetics to harmonize with the surroundings and other nearby developments. Although other nearby projects may result in aesthetic impacts, no cumulative impacts to aesthetics are anticipated as a result of the proposed Project with the inclusion of aesthetics with the pedestrian bridge.

Agriculture and Forest Resources: Cumulatively considerable impacts would not result on agriculture and forest resources. There are no farmlands located within the project vicinity. Although other nearby projects may result in agricultural and forest resource impacts, no cumulative impacts to agricultural or forest resources are anticipated as a result of the proposed Project.

Air Quality: There would be no adverse cumulatively considerable impacts to air quality as the Project has no potential for air quality impacts. Although other nearby projects may result in air quality impacts, no cumulative impacts to air quality are anticipated as a result of the proposed Project.

Biological Resources: Although the Project will have some incremental effects to the surrounding landscape, the cumulative effects of this Project and other current and future regional development covered by the MSHCP have been accounted for and mitigated by the establishment of a comprehensive reserve system. The project will comply with the Western Riverside County MSHCP as well as other state and local environmental regulations. As discussed in the Biological Resources Report for the project, the project includes avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures to reduce impacts to the biological environment.

Considering the mitigation for this Project through the MSHCP, and the measures proposed to avoid and minimize impacts to the biological resources, it is not expected that the Project would substantially contribute to cumulative effects to any protected species or their habitats. No additional cumulative impacts are anticipated. Additionally, the County will be implementing a permittee responsible mitigation project to re-establish or enhance stream channel and riparian habitat at an offsite location. The proposed location of the off-site mitigation project is approximately 200 feet upstream of the proposed bridge within the French Valley Creek floodplain. Details regarding the mitigation site will be specified in the DBESP document that will be prepared by the County and approved by the RCA prior to Project development. With the implementation of this compensatory mitigation project identified in Mitigation Measure **BIO-28**, no cumulative loss of habitat is expected to result from the Skyview Road Pedestrian Bridge Project.

Hazards and Hazardous Materials: Cumulatively considerable impacts are not anticipated. As a pedestrian bridge project, the project does not consist of increased hazardous materials-related land uses. No long-term impacts are anticipated.

Hydrology and Water Quality: Cumulatively considerable impacts to water quality would not result. The Project will connect to existing drainage facilities and, as part of the Project, will reconstruct outfall structures within the existing channel. Other nearby projects may result in hydrology and water quality impacts; however, these projects would all be required to avoid, minimize, and mitigate hydrology and water quality impacts in compliance with the NPDES and MS4 permit requirements. No cumulative impacts to hydrology or water quality are anticipated as a result of the proposed Project.

Land Use and Planning and Population and Housing: No land use changes in vicinity of the proposed project are anticipated as a result of the proposed project. Although other nearby projects may result in changes in land use and planning and an increase of population and housing, no cumulative impacts are anticipated as a result of the proposed Project.

Noise: Cumulatively considerable impacts are not anticipated. Noise impacts as a result of construction would be temporary and intermittent. Although other nearby projects may result in new noise impacts, no cumulative impacts to noise are anticipated as a result of the proposed Project.

Transportation/Traffic: Cumulatively considerable impacts are not anticipated. As the Project would not result in changes to roadway intersections or traffic volume increases, it is not expected that the project would substantially contribute to cumulative effects to transportation or traffic. Although other nearby projects may result in new transportation and traffic impacts, no cumulative impacts to transportation or traffic are anticipated as a result of the proposed Project.

Utilities and Service Systems: Cumulatively considerable impacts are not anticipated. The project will result in an approximate 0.2 acre increase to the paved surface area, which will increase the volume of storm water runoff from the roadways surface. Impacts generated from increased impervious surfaces due to the construction of the proposed pedestrian bridge will be minimized through implementation the required SWPPP and off-site mitigation. Furthermore, the Project's off-site mitigation would improve drainage patterns and control the rate and volume of runoff. Although other nearby projects may result in new utility and service system impacts, no cumulative impacts to utility or service systems are anticipated as a result of the proposed Project.

c) **Less Than Significant.** No substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly, are anticipated. Construction noise would be minimized through timing restrictions.

Avoidance, Minimization, and/or Mitigation Measures

Please see individual sections for related measures.

List of Preparers

The following is a list of persons who participated in the Initial Study or prepared technical studies for this project.

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Appendix A Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM FOR THE SKYVIEW ROAD PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE PROJECT

Avoidance and Minimization Measures	Reporting Milestone	Reporting / Responsible Party	VERIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE	
			Initials	Date
AIR QUALITY				
AQ-1: The contractor shall comply with all applicable laws and regulations related to air quality, including air pollution control district and air quality management district regulations and local ordinances.	During Construction	Contractor		
AQ-2: The contractor shall control dust by applying either water or dust palliative, or both.	During Construction	Contractor		
AQ-3: The construction contractor shall implement control measures to reduce emissions of NOX, ROG, and PM10. The contractor shall: • Minimize idling time to 5 minutes when construction equipment is not in use, unless per engine manufacturer's specifications or for safety reasons more time is required. • To the extent practicable, manage operation of heavy-duty equipment to reduce emissions such as maintaining heavy-duty earthmoving, stationary and mobile equipment in optimum running conditions. • Use electric equipment when feasible. • Properly maintain equipment according to manufacturers' specifications.	During Construction	Contractor		
AQ-4: Construction of the project would comply with the South Coast Air Quality Management District's Rule 403—Fugitive Dust.	During Construction	Contractor		
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES				
BIO-1: BMPs will be incorporated into Project construction to minimize impacts on the environment including erosion and the release of pollutants (e.g. oils, fuels): • Exposed soils and material stockpiles would be stabilized, through watering or other measures, to prevent the movement of dust at the Project site caused by wind and construction activities such as traffic and grading activities; • All construction roadway areas would be properly protected to prevent	During Construction	County of Riverside and Contractor		

Avoidance and Minimization Measures	Reporting Milestone	Reporting / Responsible Party	VERIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE	
			Initials	Date
excess erosion, sedimentation, and water pollution; • All vehicle and equipment fueling/maintenance would be conducted outside of any surface waters; • Equipment used in and around jurisdictional waters must be in good working order and free of dripping or leaking contaminants; • Raw cement, concrete or concrete washings, asphalt, paint or other coating material, oil or other petroleum products, or any other substances that could be hazardous to aquatic life shall be prevented from contaminating the soil or entering jurisdictional waters; • All erosion control measures and storm water control measures would be properly maintained until the site has returned to a pre-construction state; • All construction materials would be hauled off-site after completion of construction; • Upon completion of construction activities, any temporary barriers to surface water flow must be removed in a manner that would allow flow to resume with the least disturbance to the substrate.				
BIO-2: If any wildlife is encountered during the course of construction, said wildlife will be allowed to leave the construction area unharmed. If a special status species is encountered on the Project site, work will halt until said species is outside of the Project area. Any special status species occurrences during construction will be reported to the appropriate resource agency.	During Construction	Contractor		
BIO-3: Removal of riparian vegetation will occur prior to construction and between October 1 and February 28 to avoid least Bell's vireo breeding season, as well as the general breeding season for other nesting birds. If vegetation removal is desired to occur during the breeding season, a qualified biologist(s) will conduct a pre-construction survey for least Bell's vireo and other migratory bird species within three days of the start of construction during the least Bell's vireo breeding season (March 1 through September 30). If active least Bell's vireo nests are identified within the Project Area or within 300 feet of the Proposed Project Area, no willow scrub or other riparian trees or shrubs will be removed until after the end of the least Bell's vireo breeding season (September 30). If active nests of other migratory birds are identified within the Project Area or within 300 feet of the Proposed Project Area, no willow scrub or other riparian trees or shrubs will be removed until after the end of the general nesting season (June 30).	Prior to and During Construction	County of Riverside and Contractor		

Avoidance and Minimization Measures	Reporting Milestone	Reporting / Responsible Party	VERIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE	
			Initials	Date
BIO-4: Plastic mono-filament netting (erosion control matting) or similar material that could trap coast horned lizards or other wildlife must not be used. Acceptable substitutes include jute, coconut coir matting or tackified hydroseeding compounds.	During Construction	Contractor		
BIO-5: To avoid inadvertent entrapment of animals during construction, all excavated, steep-walled holes or trenches greater than 6 inches deep must be covered at the end of the day or contain at least one escape ramp made of earth fill or wooden planks. All holes must be inspected by the Project biologist or on-site inspector at the beginning of each workday and before the holes and trenches are filled.	During Construction	County of Riverside, Qualified Biologist, and Contractor		
BIO-6: Prior to construction-related activities, a protocol level botanical survey will be conducted by the Project biologist to detect if NEPSSA 4 plant species (San Diego ambrosia, spreading navarretia, and Wright's trichocoronis), local Criteria Area plants (smooth tarplant, Coulter's goldfields) and other special status plants (white rabbit-tobacco, woven-spored lichen) are present within the Project area. The survey will be conducted during the appropriate blooming season when special status plants are more likely to be encountered. If any special status plant species are discovered within the Project footprint prior to construction, the RCA shall be notified and the County will determine if the population can be avoided.	Prior to Construction	County of Riverside and Qualified Biologist		
BIO-7: Prior to arrival at the Project site and prior to leaving the Project site, construction equipment that may contain invasive plants and/or seeds will be cleaned to reduce the spreading of noxious weeds.	Prior to and During Construction	County of Riverside and Contractor		
BIO-8: All hydroseed and plant mixes must not contain any species identified as invasive by Cal-IPC.	Prior to and During Construction	County of Riverside, Qualified Biologist, and Contractor		

Avoidance and Minimization Measures	Reporting Milestone	Reporting / Responsible Party	VERIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE	
			Initials	Date
BIO-9: A qualified biologist will be required to conduct a training session for project personnel prior to construction. The training shall include a description of the species of concern and its habitats, the general provisions of the Endangered Species Act (Act) and the MSHCP, the need to adhere to the provisions of the Act and the MSHCP, the penalties associated with violating the provisions of the Act, the general measures that are being implemented to conserve the species of concern as they relate to the Project, and the access routes to and Project site boundaries within which the Project activities must be accomplished.	Prior to and During Construction	County of Riverside, Qualified Biologist, and Contractor		
BIO-10: Water pollution and erosion control plans shall be developed and implemented in accordance with RWQCB requirements.	Final Design and During Construction	County of Riverside and Contractor		
BIO-11: The footprint of disturbance shall be minimized to the maximum extent feasible. Access to sites shall be via pre-existing access routes to the greatest extent possible.	Final Design and During Construction	County of Riverside and Contractor		
BIO-12: The upstream and downstream limits of the Project's disturbance plus lateral limits of disturbance on either side of the stream shall be clearly defined and marked in the field and reviewed by the biologist prior to initiation of work.	Prior to and During Construction	County of Riverside, Qualified Biologist, and Contractor		
BIO-13: Projects should be designed to avoid the placement of equipment and personnel within the stream channel or on sand and gravel bars, banks, and adjacent upland habitats used by target species of concern.	Final Design and During Construction	County of Riverside and Contractor		
BIO-14: Projects that cannot be conducted without placing equipment or personnel in sensitive habitats should be timed to avoid the breeding season of riparian identified in MSHCP Global Species Objective No. 7.	Final Design and During Construction	County of Riverside and Contractor		
BIO-15: When stream flows must be diverted, the diversions shall be conducted using sandbags or other methods requiring minimal instream impacts. Silt fencing or other sediment trapping materials shall be installed at the downstream end of construction activity to minimize the transport of sediments offsite. Settling ponds where sediment is collected shall be cleaned out in a manner that	During Construction	Contractor		

Avoidance and Minimization Measures	Reporting Milestone	Reporting / Responsible Party	VERIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE	
			Initials	Date
prevents the sediment from reentering the stream. Care shall be exercised when removing silt fences, as feasible, to prevent debris or sediment from returning to the stream.				
BIO-16: Equipment storage, fueling, and staging areas shall be located on upland sites with minimal risks of direct drainage into riparian areas or other sensitive habitats. These designated areas shall be located in such a manner as to prevent any runoff from entering sensitive habitat. Necessary precautions shall be taken to prevent the release of cement or other toxic substances into surface waters. Project related spills of hazardous materials shall be reported to appropriate entities including but not limited to applicable jurisdictional city, USFWS, and CDFW, RWQCB and shall be cleaned up immediately and contaminated soils removed to approved disposal areas.	During Construction	County of Riverside and Contractor		
BIO-17: Erodible fill material shall not be deposited into water courses. Brush, loose soils, or other similar debris material shall not be stockpiled within the stream channel or on its banks.	During Construction	Contractor		
BIO-18: The qualified Project biologist shall monitor construction activities for the duration of the Project to ensure that practicable measures are being employed to avoid incidental disturbance of habitat and species of concern outside the Project footprint.	Prior to and During Construction	County of Riverside, Qualified Biologist, and Contractor		
BIO-19: The removal of native vegetation shall be avoided and minimized to the maximum extent practicable. Temporary impacts shall be returned to pre-existing contours and revegetated with appropriate native species.	During and Post Construction	County of Riverside and Contractor		
BIO-20: Exotic species that prey upon or displace target species of concern should be permanently removed from the site to the extent feasible.	During Construction	County of Riverside, Qualified Biologist, and Contractor		
BIO-21: To avoid attracting predators of the species of concern, the Project site shall be kept as clean of debris as possible. All food related trash items shall be enclosed in sealed containers and regularly removed from the site(s).	During Construction	County of Riverside and Contractor		

Avoidance and Minimization Measures	Reporting Milestone	Reporting / Responsible Party	VERIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE	
			Initials	Date
BIO-22: Construction employees shall strictly limit their activities, vehicles, equipment, and construction materials to the proposed Project footprint and designated staging areas and routes of travel. The construction area(s) shall be the minimal area necessary to complete the Project and shall be specified in the construction plans. Construction limits will be fenced with orange snow screen. Exclusion fencing should be maintained until the completion of all construction activities. Employees shall be instructed that their activities are restricted to the construction areas.	During Construction	County of Riverside and Contractor		
BIO-23: The Permittee shall have the right to access and inspect any sites of approved projects including any restoration/enhancement area for compliance with project approval conditions including these BMPs.	Prior to, During, and Post Construction	County of Riverside		
BIO-24: If construction for the Skyview Road Bridge Project does not commence within two years of geotechnical borings, on-site restoration of temporary impacts associated with geotechnical borings will be performed. This will include weeding, soil decompaction, and potentially re-seeding, if determined necessary in coordination with the wildlife agencies.	Prior to Construction	County of Riverside		
BIO-25: Compacted soils within the Project area will be decompacted following the completion of construction. This will include any compacted soils within the permanent shade impact areas.	During Construction	County of Riverside and Contractor		
BIO-26: Any lighting features installed as a part of the Project will be shielded to prevent intrusion into the channel bed and have a color temperature of 2200K or lower, in order to be wildlife friendly.	Final Design and During Construction	County of Riverside and Contractor		
BIO-27: A Western Pond Turtle Avoidance and Minimization Plan will be developed and implemented as part of the project to ensure further conservation of the species. This plan will include but is not limited to the installation of exclusionary fencing, contractor education, biological monitoring, relocation measures (relocation areas shall be preapproved by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife prior to construction), and pond turtle trapping if needed.	Final Design, Prior to and During Construction	County of Riverside, Qualified Biologist, and Contractor		
GEOLOGY AND SOILS				
GEO-1: If any suspected paleontological resources (fossils) are discovered during ground-disturbing activities, the construction supervisor shall halt work within a 60-foot radius around the find and establish an exclusionary buffer. Construction personnel shall not collect or move any suspected paleontological materials or further disturb any soils within the exclusionary buffer, but construction activity	During Construction	County of Riverside, Qualified Paleontologist, and Contractor		

Avoidance and Minimization Measures	Reporting Milestone	Reporting / Responsible Party	VERIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE	
			Initials	Date
may continue unimpeded on other portions of the project site. Construction activity shall not resume within the exclusionary buffer until a qualified paleontologist can assess the significance of the find. If the paleontologist determines the find is not a paleontological resource, no further evaluation shall be allowed to resume therein. However, if the paleontologist determines the find is a paleontological resource, construction activity shall not resume within the exclusionary buffer in order assess its significance pursuance to the California Environmental Quality Act. Collected resources shall be prepared to the point of curation, identified to the lowest taxonomic level possible, catalogued, and curated into the permanent collections of an accredited scientific institution. All subsequent ground-disturbing activities shall be monitored at the discretion of the paleontologist. At the conclusion of the monitoring program, a report of findings shall be prepared the document the results of the monitoring program. In the event that paleontological resources are encountered when a paleontological monitor is not on site, work in the immediate area of the find shall be redirected, and the qualified paleontologist shall be contacted to assess the find for significance. If the find is determined to be significant, it shall be collected from the field and the paleontologist shall make recommendations for monitoring, curation, and reporting.				

Mitigation Measures	Reporting Milestone	Reporting / Responsible Party	VERIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE	
			Initials	Date
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES				
BIO-28: The County will be implementing a permittee responsible mitigation project to re-establish temporary impacts to willow scrub riparian, emergent wetland, and alkali salt marsh on-site, establish stream channel and willow scrub riparian habitat off-site, and enhance alkali salt marsh habitat at the nearby off-site location. The on- and off-site mitigation efforts would provide compensation for 1.804 acres of riparian/riverine resources to satisfy MSHCP and CDFW mitigation requirements. In addition, to mitigate for permanent impacts to WOS and Waters of the United States (WOUS), the County proposes payment of an ILF or purchase of mitigation credits for 0.048 acres of WOS and WOUS to compensate for impacts.	Prior to Construction	County of Riverside and Qualified Biologist		
CULTURAL RESOURCES / TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES				
CUL-1: Prior to the beginning of construction activities, a County appointed archaeologist, all monitoring Tribe(s), and the Resident Engineer (RE) will meet onsite to determine the strategy for relocation of any unanticipated archaeological, tribal, or cultural resource(s) that are unearthed during the project buildout to a permanent open space area predetermined and designated on a confidential map. The permanent open space area shall be an area within project limits that will remain undisturbed during and after construction; and shall be the location for reburial of any artifact(s) that may be unearthed during construction activities. Any Native American Tribal Resources identified and collected during construction grading activities *are not to leave* the project area and shall remain onsite in a secure location until final disposition. Reburial of the artifact(s) shall be handled through one of the following methods. 1. If feasible, the preferred option is Preservation–in-place. "*Preservation in place*" means avoiding the resource(s), leaving them in the place where they were found with no development affecting the integrity of the resource(s). 2. Reburial of the resources on the Project property. The measures for reburial shall be culturally appropriate as determined through	Prior to and During Construction	County of Riverside, Resident Engineer, Qualified Archaeologist, Tribal Monitors, and Contractor		

Mitigation Measures	Reporting Milestone	Reporting / Responsible Party	VERIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE	
			Initials	Date
consultation with the Tribe(s) and include the following: a) To protect the reburial area from any future impacts in perpetuity. b) Reburial *will not occur* until all required cataloguing (including a complete photographic record) and non-destructive analysis have been completed on the archaeological, tribal, or cultural resource(s), with the exception that sacred and ceremonial items, burial goods, and Native American human remains are excluded. c) No cataloguing, analysis, or other studies may occur on human remains grave goods, and sacred and ceremonial items. d) Listing of contents and location of the reburial shall be included in the confidential Phase IV Report. The Phase IV Report shall be filed with the County under a confidential cover *and not subject* to a Public Records Request.				
CUL-2: If Native American tribal resources are encountered during construction, the archaeological and/or Tribal monitor shall: 1. Halt all work within a 60-foot radius and shall immediately inform the RE. 2. Following notification, the archaeologist will make a preliminary assessment of the discovery to determine whether the find is an isolated artifact or recent deposit. If the find is determined to be isolated or recent, construction will be allowed to resume. 3. Should the monitor(s) determine the discovery is potentially	During Construction	County of Riverside, Resident Engineer, Qualified Archaeologist, Tribal Monitors, and Contractor		

Mitigation Measures	Reporting Milestone	Reporting / Responsible Party	VERIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE	
			Initials	Date
significant, the monitor(s) will evaluate the discovery and if necessary, formulate appropriate mitigation measures after consultation with the County. 4. If the discovery contains Native American Tribal resources, all Native American Tribes and individuals who requested to be contacted, shall be contacted, and informed of the discovery. The Native American Tribal resource discovery, including human remains, shall not be disturbed (i.e., photographed, videoed, or moved) until fully assessed by the archaeological monitor and/or tribal monitor. Additionally, if prehistoric or historic-era archaeological resources are encountered anywhere during Project construction when no archaeologist is present, work in the area must halt within a 60-foot radius until the monitor(s) can evaluate the nature and significance of the find and formulate appropriate evaluation and/or mitigation measures. Should the deposit contain Native American Tribal resources, all interested Native American parties must be first consulted as to how the deposit and any associated artifacts and features should be treated. Once the County archaeologist and/or Tribal monitor have determined that the Native American Tribal resource deposit has been sufficiently documented, recovered/removed, and concluded that further construction activities would not impact additional archaeological deposits in the immediate area, construction activity can resume in that area.				
CUL-3: In the event that human remains are discovered during construction at any time, the following provisions shall apply: 1. State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance and all construction activity shall immediately be halted within 60 feet of the discovery until the County Coroner has decided of origin and disposition pursuant to Public	During Construction	County of Riverside, Resident Engineer, Qualified Archaeologist, Tribal Monitors,		

Mitigation Measures	Reporting Milestone	Reporting / Responsible Party	VERIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE	
			Initials	Date
Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be Native American and not under the coroner's jurisdiction, within 24 hours the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). During this time all remains, associated soils, and artifacts will remain in situ, and shall be protected from public viewing. The County will take appropriate measures to protect the discovery site from disturbance during any negotiations. This may include restricting access to the discovery site and the need to hire 24-hour security. With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC. The MLD may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials. Work will be suspended within a 60-foot radius of the human remains until the MLD's recommendations are implemented.		and Contractor		
2. A meeting shall be convened between the County, the project archaeologist, and the Native American Tribal representatives to discuss the significance of the find. At the meeting with the aforementioned parties, a decision is to be made as to the appropriate treatment (documentation, recovery, avoidance, etc.) for the cultural resource. Resource evaluations shall be limited to nondestructive analysis.				
3. Further ground disturbance shall not resume within 60 feet of the area of the discovery until the appropriate treatment has been accomplished.				

Mitigation Measures	Reporting Milestone	Reporting / Responsible Party	VERIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE	
			Initials	Date
4. The archaeologist will work with the MLD regarding the treatment of the remains and all associated funerary objects and will ensure that any identified human remains will be secured while they are left in place and while treatment decisions are in progress. Information concerning the discovery shall not be disclosed pursuant to the specific exemption set forth in California Government Code Section 6254.5(e).				
5. The County shall relinquish ownership of all Native American cultural resources, including sacred items, burial goods, and all Native American Tribal artifacts and non-human remains found within County right of way through one or more of the following methods and provide evidence of same: a. A pre-determined reburial area will be determined prior to construction. This shall include measures and provisions to protect the future pre-determined reburial area within the Project property from any future impacts. The measures for reburial shall be culturally appropriate as determined through consultation with the consulting Tribe(s)and include the following: Reburial shall not occur until all cataloguing, analysis and special studies have been completed on the cultural resources. Measures will be formulated to protect the reburial area from any future impacts in perpetuity. Reburial shall not occur until all required cataloguing (including a complete photographic record) and analysis have been completed on the cultural resources, with the exception that sacred and ceremonial items, burial goods, and Native American human remains are excluded. Any reburial processes shall be culturally appropriate and approved by the consulting Tribe(s). Listing of contents and location of				

Mitigation Measures	Reporting Milestone	Reporting / Responsible Party	VERIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE	
			Initials	Date
the reburial shall be confidential and not subject to a Public Records Request. b. A curation agreement with an appropriate qualified repository within Riverside County that meets federal standards per 36 CFR Part 79 and therefore would be professionally curated and made available to other archaeologists/researchers for further study. The collections and associated records shall be transferred, including title, to an appropriate curation facility within Riverside County, to be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation. Evidence shall be in the form of a letter from the curation facility identifying that archaeological materials have been received and that all fees have been paid. If more than one Native American Tribe is involved with the project and cannot come to a consensus as to the disposition of cultural resources, the County shall then proceed with curation at the Western Science Center. c. Should reburial of collected cultural items be preferred, it shall not occur until after the Archaeological Resources Monitoring Report/Data Recovery Report has been submitted to the County. Should curation be preferred, the County is responsible for all costs and the repository and curation method shall be described in the Archaeological Resources Monitoring Report/Data Recovery Report. d. Native American cultural resources, including sacred items, burial goods, and all Native American tribal artifacts and non-human remains found within County right of way that are to be reburied are to be kept safe on site in a locked and secure location within the RE's				

Mitigation Measures	Reporting Milestone	Reporting / Responsible Party	VERIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE	
			Initials	Date
office until disposition of such tribal resources takes place for reburial. 6. Artifacts found outside the County right of way are not subject to these requirements and are to be relinquished to the Tribe(s) by the property owner for suitable curation or ownership. It is the responsibility of the Tribe(s) to come to agreement with the property owner. According to California Health and Safety Code, six or more human burials at one location constitutes a cemetery (Section 8100), and disturbance of Native American cemeteries is a felony (Section 7052). In the event that the County and MLD are in disagreement regarding the disposition of the remains, State law will apply, and the median and decision process will occur with the NAHC (see Public Resources Code Section 5097.98(e) and 5097.94(k)).				
CUL-4: Should additional actions be proposed outside the currently defined Project area that have the potential for additional subsurface disturbance, further cultural resource management may be required.	Prior to and During Construction	County of Riverside, Resident Engineer, Qualified Archaeologist, Tribal Monitors, and Contractor		
CUL-5: A County appointed archaeologist and Tribal monitor will be present during any ground disturbing activities on the Project until excavation of previously undisturbed native soil has been completed. Participating Tribes will rotate their schedule so that one monitor at a time is on the Project site during any excavation. The Native American Monitor shall have the authority to temporarily divert, redirect, or halt the ground disturbance activities to allow for identification, evaluation, and potential recovery of cultural resources.	During Construction	County of Riverside, Resident Engineer, Qualified Archaeologist, Tribal Monitors, and Contractor		

Appendix B Air Quality Road Construction Emissions Model

Road Construction Emissions Model, Version 9.0.0

Daily Emission Estimates for -> Skyview Pedestrian Bridge Project

Project Phases (Pounds)	ROG (lbs/day)	CO (lbs/day)	NOx (lbs/day)	Total PM10 (lbs/day)	Exhaust PM10 (lbs/day)	Fugitive Dust PM10 (lbs/day)	Total PM2.5 (lbs/day)	Exhaust PM2.5 (lbs/day)	Fugitive Dust PM2.5 (lbs/day)	SOx (lbs/day)	CO2 (lbs/day)	CH4 (lbs/day)	N2O (lbs/day)	CO2e (lbs/day)
Grubbing/Land Clearing	0.91	9.56	8.93	5.39	0.39	5.00	1.39	0.35	1.04	0.02	2,100.60	0.58	0.04	2,128.04
Grading/Excavation	4.33	30.67	45.41	6.84	1.84	5.00	2.66	1.62	1.04	0.09	8,806.44	2.51	0.13	8,908.50
Drainage/Utilities/Sub-Grade	2.91	26.06	28.79	6.21	1.21	5.00	2.14	1.10	1.04	0.06	5,753.23	1.19	0.08	5,806.93
Paving	0.78	10.63	7.57	0.39	0.39	0.00	0.34	0.34	0.00	0.02	1,945.86	0.47	0.06	1,975.48
Maximum (pounds/day)	4.33	30.67	45.41	6.84	1.84	5.00	2.66	1.62	1.04	0.09	8,806.44	2.51	0.13	8,908.50
Total (tons/construction project)	0.26	2.11	2.66	0.48	0.11	0.37	0.18	0.10	0.08	0.01	531.36	0.14	0.01	537.24

Notes:

Project Start Year ->	2023
Project Length (months) ->	8
Total Project Area (acres) ->	4
Maximum Area Disturbed/Day (acres) ->	1
Water Truck Used? ->	Yes

	Total Material Imported/Exported Volume (yd^3/day)		Daily VMT (miles/day)			
Phase	Soil	Asphalt	Soil Hauling	Asphalt Hauling	Worker Commute	Water Truck
Grubbing/Land Clearing	0	0	0	0	200	40
Grading/Excavation	20	0	30	0	1,120	40
Drainage/Utilities/Sub-Grade	0	0	0	0	720	40
Paving	0	10	0	30	320	40

PM10 and PM2.5 estimates assume 50% control of fugitive dust from watering and associated dust control measures if a minimum number of water trucks are specified.

Total PM10 emissions shown in column F are the sum of exhaust and fugitive dust emissions shown in columns G and H. Total PM2.5 emissions shown in Column I are the sum of exhaust and fugitive dust emissions shown in columns J and K.

CO2e emissions are estimated by multiplying mass emissions for each GHG by its global warming potential (GWP), 1 , 25 and 298 for CO2, CH4 and N2O, respectively. Total CO2e is then estimated by summing CO2e estimates over all GHGs.

Total Emission Estimates by Phase for -> Skyview Pedestrian Bridge Project

Project Phases (Tons for all except CO2e. Metric tonnes for CO2e)	ROG (tons/phase)	CO (tons/phase)	NOx (tons/phase)	Total PM10 (tons/phase)	Exhaust PM10 (tons/phase)	Fugitive Dust PM10 (tons/phase)	Total PM2.5 (tons/phase)	Exhaust PM2.5 (tons/phase)	Fugitive Dust PM2.5 (tons/phase)	SOx (tons/phase)	CO2 (tons/phase)	CH4 (tons/phase)	N2O (tons/phase)	CO2e (MT/phase)
Grubbing/Land Clearing	0.01	0.08	0.08	0.05	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	18.49	0.01	0.00	16.99
Grading/Excavation	0.15	1.08	1.60	0.24	0.06	0.18	0.09	0.06	0.04	0.00	309.99	0.09	0.00	284.48
Drainage/Utilities/Sub-Grade	0.09	0.80	0.89	0.19	0.04	0.15	0.07	0.03	0.03	0.00	177.20	0.04	0.00	162.25
Paving	0.01	0.14	0.10	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.69	0.01	0.00	23.66
Maximum (tons/phase)	0.15	1.08	1.60	0.24	0.06	0.18	0.09	0.06	0.04	0.00	309.99	0.09	0.00	284.48
Total (tons/construction project)	0.26	2.11	2.66	0.48	0.11	0.37	0.18	0.10	0.08	0.01	531.36	0.14	0.01	487.38

PM10 and PM2.5 estimates assume 50% control of fugitive dust from watering and associated dust control measures if a minimum number of water trucks are specified.

Total PM10 emissions shown in column F are the sum of exhaust and fugitive dust emissions shown in columns G and H. Total PM2.5 emissions shown in Column I are the sum of exhaust and fugitive dust emissions shown in columns J and K.

CO2e emissions are estimated by multiplying mass emissions for each GHG by its global warming potential (GWP), 1 , 25 and 298 for CO2, CH4 and N2O, respectively. Total CO2e is then estimated by summing CO2e estimates over all GHGs.

The CO2e emissions are reported as metric tons per phase.

Appendix C CNDDB, USFWS, CNPS, and CDFW Special Status Species Table

Common Name	Species Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
Amphibian Species						
Coast Range newt	*Taricha torosa*	Fed: State: CDFW:	-- -- SSC	Most commonly inhabits wet forests, valley-foothill hardwood, valley-foothill hardwood-conifer, coastal scrub, and mixed chaparral communities, but may utilize annual grassland and mixed conifer habitats. In Southern California, the species inhabits drier chaparral, oak woodlands, and grasslands. Adults require surface cover such as rocks, logs, mammal burrows, rock fissures, or human-made structures. Breeds within intermittent streams, rivers, permanent, and semi-permanent ponds, lakes, and large reservoirs. Breeds from fall through late spring. In the spring, adults return to subterranean summer aestivating sites; rarely travels more than 3,300 feet between aestivation burrow and breeding site. Migrations are delayed until as late as May at higher elevations of the Sierra (sea level-6,000 feet).	A	**Presumed Absent:** The Project area has wet habitat, but it lacks the dry chaparral, oak woodland, and grassland that the species inhabits in southern California. While the Project area contains a intermittent water feature, it is a flood drainage system and is unsuitable for the species' breeding ponds. There is only one nearby CNDDB occurrence of the species, approximately 8.50 miles west of the Project area, in Cole Canyon Natural Park (2001). Due to the lack of suitable breeding habitat and the lack of nearby occurrences, the species is presumed absent from the Project area.
Western spadefoot	*Spea hammondii*	Fed: State: CDFW:	-- -- SSC	Inhabits open areas with sandy or gravelly soils within mixed woodlands, grasslands, coastal sage scrub, chaparral, sandy washes, lowlands, river floodplains, alluvial fans, playas, alkali flats, foothills, and mountains. Burrows underground from most of the year and is active above ground during rainfall. Requires vernal, shallow, temporary pools formed by heavy winter rains for reproduction. These pools must be free of bullfrogs, fish, and crayfish. Breeds from late winter to March.	A	**Presumed Absent:** The nearest CNDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 1.58 miles east of the Project area (2017). However, the Project area mostly lacks sandy soils, making it unsuitable for the species to burrow in. Additionally, bullfrogs (*Rana catesbeiana*) were observed in the Project area during the July 24, 2019, general biological survey. The invasive bullfrog may prey upon the species and would prevent a population from persisting within the Project area. Due to the presence of invasive species and the lack of key habitat conditions, the species is presumed absent.

Common Name	Species Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
Bird Species						
Bald eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	Fed: State: CDFW:	D E FP	Species occurs near ocean shores, lakes, rivers, rangelands, and coastal wetlands for nesting and wintering; nesting occurs within one mile of a water source with abundant fish near mountain forests and woodlands. The species nests in large, old growth, or dominate live trees with open branches. Prefers ponderosa pines and often chooses the largest tree in a stand. Usually, will not nest near evident human disturbance. Prefers lower elevations and not found in the high Sierra Nevada. The breeding season is from February through July.	A	**Presumed Absent:** The Project area lacks large bodies of water for foraging habitat. There are no trees large enough for nesting habitat within the vicinity. There is one nearby CNDDB occurrence of the species, approximately 2.57 miles southeast of the Project area, near Lake Skinner (1997). Due to the lack of suitable nesting and foraging habitat, the species is presumed absent from the Project area.
Bell's sage sparrow	*Artemisiospiza belli belli*	Fed: State: CDFW:	-- -- WL	Inhabits low, fairly dense stands of shrubs, particularly stands of chamise (*Adenostoma sp.*) in chaparral and coastal sage scrub communities. Breeds from March through August.	A	**Presumed Absent:** The Project area lacks chaparral and coastal scrub. During the July 24, 2019 biological survey, *Adenostoma sp*. was not observed within the Project area. In addition, the nearest CNDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 0.275 miles northeast of the Project area (1999). Due to the lack of suitable habitat and the lack of recent occurrences, the species is presumed absent.
Bendire's thrasher	*Toxostoma bendirei*	Fed: State: CDFW:	-- -- SSC	Inhabits dry, open desert habitats, especially in areas with tall vegetation, cholla cactus, creosote bush, yucca, and juniper woodland. Can also be found near farmland where there are dense hedges and shrubs. It often runs across the desert floor and will stay close to the ground. The species is a ground forager. They nest in shrubs, cacti, and trees.	A	**Presumed Absent:** The Project area lacks desert habitat and associated plant species. Additionally, there are no recent, nearby CNDDB occurrences. Due to the lack of suitable habitat and recent, nearby occurrences, the species is presumed absent from the Project area.
Burrowing owl	*Athene cunicularia*	Fed: State: CDFW:	-- -- SSC	The species inhabits arid, open areas with sparse vegetation cover such as deserts, abandoned agricultural areas, grasslands, and disturbed open habitats. Can be associated with open shrub stages of pinyon-	A	**Presumed Absent:** The Project area lacks arid, open areas. It is marsh habitat and lacks open grasslands with burrow complexes. The nearest CNDDB occurrence of the species is approximately

Common Name	Species Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
				juniper and ponderosa pine habitats. Nests in old small mammal burrows, but may dig own burrow in soft soil. Nests are lined with excrement, pellets, debris, grass, and feathers. The species may use pipes, culverts, and nest boxes, and even buildings when burrows are scarce. Breeding occurs March through August (below 5,300 feet).		0.82 miles southeast of the Project area (2004). However, biological surveys conducted by Dokken biologists in 2019 and POWER Engineers in 2020 determined that there is no suitable habitat for this species within the Project area. The species is presumed absent due to a lack of suitable habitat within the Project area despite nearby occurrences.
California horned lark	*Eremophila alpestris actia*	Fed: State: CDFW:	-- -- WL	Inhabits open areas with low, sparse vegetation lacking trees and large shrubs of grasslands, hills, mountain meadows, open coastal plains, fallow grain fields, alpine dwarf-shrub habitat, and alkali flats. Less common in mountain regions, on the North Coast, and in coniferous or chaparral habitats. Species is a ground nester and breeds from March through July (sea level-above the tree line).	A	**Presumed Absent:** The Project area lacks the open habitat, meadows, and plains suitable for the species. In addition, the nearest CNDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 3.31 miles southwest of the Project area (1998). Due to the lack of suitable, open habitat, and the lack of recent occurrences, the species is presumed absent from the Project area.
Coastal California gnatcatcher	*Polioptila californica californica*	Fed: State: CDFW:	T -- SSC	Inhabits arid washes, mesas, and slopes of coastal hills dominated by dense, low-growing, drought-deciduous shrubs, and subshrubs of coastal sage scrub. May also use chaparral, grassland, and riparian communities when adjacent to or intermixed with sage scrub vegetation. Breeds February through August (sea level-2,500 feet).	A	**Presumed Absent:** The Project area lacks coastal habitat and sage scrub vegetation. The nearest CNDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 2.2 miles southwest of the Project area (2017); Therefore, the species is presumed absent from the Project area due to a lack of suitable habitat and local occurrences.
Cooper's hawk	*Accipiter cooperii*	Fed: State: CDFW:	-- -- WL	Species most often occurs in open, interrupted, or marginal woodlands throughout California. Nests in forest habitats, usually near open water in conifer or deciduous riparian areas. Most frequently uses dense stands of live oak, riparian deciduous, and other forest habitats. Breeds from March through August. Occurs from elevations near sea level to 9,000 feet.	A	**Presumed Absent:** The Project area lacks open water habitat as well as live oak, deciduous, or coniferous forest habitat. Additionally, there is only one nearby CNDDB occurrence, approximately 9.58 miles northeast of the Project area (2006). Due to the lack of suitable habitat and the lack of nearby occurrences, the species is presumed absent from the Project area.
Ferruginous hawk	*Buteo regalis*	Fed: State:	-- --	Inhabit open areas such as grasslands, sagebrush, saltbush-greasewood	A	**Low to Medium Potential:** The Project area lacks open grasslands. It also lacks

Common Name	Species Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
		CDFW:	WL	shrublands, and edges of pinyon-juniper forests. Prefer to forage in grasslands with abundant small mammal populations. The species nests on lone trees, cliffs, utility structures, outcrops, boulders, shrubs, knolls, or haystacks. If they do ground nest, it will be on a slope or hill crest.		suitable nesting sites, as the trees within the Project area are not large enough and there are no boulders or rocky outcrops. Regardless, this species is known to forage and perch in parks, quiet neighborhoods, fields, backyard bird feeder, and streets with trees. The nearest CNDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 3.64 miles south of the Project area (1989). Although the species could forage and perch within the Project area, due to the lack of recent occurrences and the lack of suitable nesting sites, the species has a low to medium potential to occur within the Project area.
Golden eagle	*Aquila chrysaetos*	Fed: State: CDFW:	-- -- FP	Inhabits rolling foothills, mountain areas, sage-juniper flats, and desert communities. Requires open terrain for hunting, often utilizing rolling foothills and mountain terrain, wide arid plateaus deeply cut by streams and canyons, open mountain slopes, cliffs, rock outcrops, grasslands, and early successional stages of forest and shrub habitats. Territory is estimated to average 36 mi^2 in southern California and 48 mi^2 in northern California. Nests on cliffs of all heights and in large trees in open areas; may reuse previous nest sites. Breeds from late January through August (0-11,500 feet).	A	**Presumed Absent:** The Project area lacks mountain and desert communities. It also lacks cliffs and large trees for nesting. In addition, the area within the Project area is not open enough to serve as ideal foraging habitat. The nearest CNDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 6.96 miles northwest of the Project area (1974). Due to the lack of suitable nesting and foraging habitat, and the lack of recent occurrences, the species is presumed absent from the Project area.
Least Bell's vireo	*Vireo bellii pusillus*	Fed: State: CDFW:	E E --	Summer resident of southern California inhabiting low riparian habitats in the vicinity of water and dry river bottoms. Prefers willows, *Baccharis sp.*, mesquite, and other low, dense vegetation as nesting sites. Forages in dense brush and occasionally tree tops (below 2,000 feet).	HP	**Present:** During the July 24, 2019 general biological survey, willows and *Baccharis sp.* were observed within the Project area. Additionally, the Project area is located about a drying river bottom with low, dense vegetation. The nearest CNDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 3.07 miles southwest of the Project area (1999). Additionally, Busby Biological

Common Name	Species Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
						Services conducted a focused biological survey to identify occurrences of least Bell's vireo within the Project area. On July 13, 2020, an individual was observed within French Valley Creek less than 300 feet north of the proposed pedestrian bridge site. Occurrences were also noted in 2012 both north and south of the bridge as part of the WRMSHCP Biological Monitoring Program. Due to the presence of suitable habitat and associated plant species and an observation of this species near the Project site, the species has a high potential to occur.
Loggerhead shrike	*Lanius ludovicianus*	Fed: State: CDFW:	-- -- SSC	The species is associated with open canopied valley foothill hardwood, valley foothill hardwood-conifer, valley foothill riparian, pinyon-juniper, juniper, desert riparian, and Joshua tree habitats. Inhabits open habitats with scattered shrubs, trees, posts, fences, utility lines, or other perches. Rarely found in urbanized areas but will inhabit open cropland. Nests are built on stable branches in dense shrubs or trees. Breeds from March through May.	A	**Presumed Absent:** The Project area lacks open habitats with scattered shrubs. The nearest CNDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 1.49 miles southwest of the Project area (2006). Due to the disturbed nature of the Project area and the lack of suitable habitat, the species is presumed absent.
Northern harrier	*Circus hudsonius*	Fed: State: CDFW:	-- -- SSC	Species occurs in flat or hummocky open areas of tall, dense grasses and moist or dry shrubs. Inhabits meadows, grasslands, open rangelands, desert sinks, and fresh or saltwater emergent wetland communities. Nesting occurs on the ground within grasslands, grain fields, sagebrush, or other shrubby vegetation. Nest sites are often chosen at marsh edges or in proximity to	HP	**Presumed Absent:** The Project area does not contain any meadows or grasslands, and vegetation within the channel is too dense for the species. Additionally, there is not suitable foraging habitat in or around the Project area to support a raptor of this size. The nearest recent CNDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 6.3 miles north of the Project area (2006). Due to the absence of potentially suitable

Common Name	Species Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
				water. Breeds April through September (0-5,700 feet).		habitat and with no local occurrences, the species is presumed to be absent from the Project area.
Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	*Aimophila ruficeps canescens*	Fed: State: CDFW:	-- -- WL	Inhabits steep, often rocky hillsides with grass and forb patches or shrubless, grassy slopes in proximity to rock outcrops of southern California coastal sage scrub and open mixed chaparral communities. Generally absent from dense, unbroken stands of coastal sage scrub and chaparral. Breeds March to June.	A	**Presumed Absent:** The nearest CNDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 0.27 miles northeast of the Project area (1999). However, the Project area is located about a drying, marshy river bottom and contains riparian features. It lacks the open, sparse chaparral habitat preferred by the species. Due to the lack of suitable habitat, the species is presumed absent.
Southwestern willow flycatcher	*Empidonax traillii extimus*	Fed: State: CDFW:	E -- --	Breeds in riparian habitats characterized by dense vegetation in proximity to open water or saturated soil. Species is associated with dense willow-covered islands and riparian habitats at elevations up to 8,000 feet. Often in proximity to rivers, swamps, lakes, reservoirs, and other wetlands. Historically, the species nested in native vegetation, but will also use thickets of non-native tamarisk and Russian olive. Breeds in April through August.	HP	**High Potential:** The Project area contains native willow species as well as non-native plants that the species will utilize; however, it lacks open water habitat. The river that occurs within the Project area is marshy and open water only occurs in small ponds as a result of summer nuisance water from adjacent developments. Additionally, there are no recent, nearby CNDDB occurrences. During protocol-level surveys for SWFL conducted by permitted Busby Biological Services biologists on June 1, 2020, two willow flycatchers were detected responding to a call playback. The willow flycatcher sightings occurred early in the second survey window, the time of year when SWFL are establishing breeding territories but also the time of year when subspecies *E.t. brewsterii* or *E.t. edastus* may still be present and singing while migrating through southern California (Sogge 2010). Because no willow flycatchers were detected during the subsequent three surveys, the two flycatchers detected during the second survey were likely one of the other migrant

Common Name	Species Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
						willow flycatcher subspecies and not breeding SWFL. Due to the potential observation of the species and presence of suitable vegetation, this species is presumed to have a high potential to occur.
Swainson's hawk	*Buteo swainsoni*	Fed: State: CDFW:	-- T --	Inhabits grasslands with scattered trees, juniper-sage flats, riparian areas, savannahs, and agricultural or ranch lands with groves or lines of trees. Requires adjacent suitable foraging areas such as grasslands, alfalfa fields, or grain fields that support a stable rodent prey base. Breeds March to late August.	A	**Presumed Absent:** The Project area contains riparian areas, but it lacks large trees suitable for nesting. It also is largely surrounded by housing developments and lacks suitable foraging habitat. Additionally, the species is possibly extirpated from the only nearby CNDDB occurrence of the species, approximately 7.38 miles southwest of the Project area (1933). Due to the lack of suitable nesting habitat and its possible extirpation from nearby occurrences, the species is presumed absent from the Project area.
Tricolored blackbird	*Agelaius tricolor*	Fed: State: CDFW:	-- T SSC	Inhabits freshwater marsh, swamp, and wetland communities, but may utilize agricultural or upland habitats that can support large colonies, often in the Central Valley area. Requires dense nesting habitat that is protected from predators, is within 3-5 miles from a suitable foraging area containing insect prey, and is within 0.3 miles of open water. Suitable foraging includes wetland, pastureland, rangeland, at dairy farms, and some irrigated croplands (silage, alfalfa, etc.). Nests in dense cattails, tulles, willow, blackberry, wild rose, or tall herbs. Nests mid-March to early August, but may extend until October or November in the Sacramento Valley region.	HP	**High Potential:** The only nearby CNDDB occurrence of the species is along the same riverbed that runs through the Project area, approximately 0.23 miles southwest (2015). The Project area contains marshy riverbed and thick, dense cattail habitat. Small pockets of open water occur at the intersection of Highway 79 and Blue Spruce Lane, approximately 0.4 miles southwest of the Project area. Due to the presence of suitable cattail stand nesting habitat and recent, nearby occurrences along the same riverbed that goes through the Project area, the species has a high potential to occur.
Yellow-billed cuckoo	*Coccyzus americanus*	Fed: State:	-- T	Species inhabits riparian forests, along broad, lower flood bottoms of larger river	A	**Presumed Absent:** The nearest historical (1950) CNDDB occurrence of this species

Common Name	Species Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
		CDFW:	--	systems. Nests in large blocks of riparian jungles often mixed with cottonwoods. Nesting appears to be preferred in riparian forest habitats with a dense understory; requires water near nesting site. Breeds June to August.		is located approximately 9.3 miles south of the Project area within the Santa Margarita River. The Project area includes willow scrub riparian habitat; however, this vegetation community does not consist of riparian jungle habitat and lacks cottonwood trees. Additionally, the water present on-site is intermittent. Due to a lack of potentially suitable habitat and with no recent or local occurrences, the species is presumed to be absent.
White-tailed kite	*Elanus leucurus*	Fed: State: CDFW:	-- -- FP	Inhabits rolling foothills and valley margins with scattered oaks and river bottomlands or marshes next to deciduous woodland. Prefers open grasslands, meadows, or marshes for foraging close to isolated, dense-topped trees for nesting and perching. In southern California, will roost in saltgrass and Bermuda grass. Often found near agricultural lands. Nests are placed near the tops of dense oak, willow, or other tree stands. Breeds February through October.	HP	**Presumed Absent:** The Project area contains saltgrass and willow plant species, as observed in the July 24, 2019 general biological survey. However, there are no large trees within the Project area that could serve as suitable nesting habitat for this species and the Project is not situated near deciduous woodland or foothill grassland habitat. Additionally, the nearest recent CNDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 6.72 miles northeast of the Project area (2006). Due to the lack of suitable nesting habitat and with no local occurrences, the species is presumed absent from the Project area.
Yellow warbler	*Setophaga petechia*	Fed: State: CDFW:	-- -- SSC	Breeds in several southern California mountain ranges and throughout most of San Diego County. Species prefers to nest in areas with trees and shrubs typical of low, open-canopy riparian woodland. Species has been known to breed in riparian woodlands from coastal and desert lowlands and montane shrubbery in open conifer forests. Occurs up to 8,000 feet in the Sierra Nevada. Breeds April to August.	HP	**High Potential:** The Project area contains riparian communities, where this species is known to breed and inhabit. There are no recent, nearby CNDDB occurrences. However, Busby Biological Services conducted a focused biological survey on July 13, 2020 to identify occurrences of special status species within the Project area. During this survey, an individual of this species was observed within French Valley Creek less within 300 feet north of the proposed pedestrian bridge site. Due to

Common Name	Species Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
						the observed occurrences and presence of suitable vegetation, this species is presumed to have a high potential to occur.
Fish Species						
Arroyo chub	*Gila orcuttii*	Fed: State: CDFW:	-- -- SSC	The species is only native in streams from Malibu Creek to the San Luis Rey River basin. Requires vegetated streams with muddy or sandy bottoms and slow moving or backwater areas. The species feeds on algae, water fern, and invertebrates (such as insects and mollusks). Spawning occurs in pools or edge habitat from February to August with a peak in June and July.	A	**Presumed Absent:** The Project area does contain a flood drainage channel and associated wetland riparian habitat; however, the species is native to along the coast from Malibu Creek to the San Luis Rey River Basin. Additionally, there is only one nearby CNDDB occurrence of the species, approximately 7.73 miles southwest of the Project area in Murrieta Creek (1998). Due to the lack of suitable stream habitat and the species' pattern of occurrence, it is presumed absent.
Southern California steelhead - DPS	*Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus*	Fed: State: CDFW:	E -- --	Southern California and central California steelhead utilize rivers and creeks from Pajaro River south to Santa Maria River. Spawning occurs in coastal watersheds while rearing occurs in freshwater or estuary habitats prior to emigrating to the ocean in the winter and spring. Preferred spawning sites contain gravel substrate with sufficient water flow and riverine cover. Rearing habitat contains sufficient feeding with associated riparian forest containing willow and cottonwoods. Migration upstream for reproduction occurs from October to May with spawning occurring January to April.	A	**Presumed Absent:** The Project area contains a flood drainage channel; however, the section of the channel that goes through the Project area is shallow, slow moving, and lacks a gravel substrate that is suitable for the species. Additionally, there are no CNDDB occurrences of this species in the vicinity of the Project area. Due to the lack of suitable habitat and with no recent local occurrences, the species is presumed to be absent from the Project area.

Common Name	Species Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
Invertebrate Species						
California fairy shrimp	*Linderiella occidentalis*	Fed: State: CDFW:	E -- --	The California fairy shrimp belongs to the family Linderiellidae. Measuring approximately 9 to 10 mm, California fairy shrimp are smaller than fairy shrimps in other families. Little is known about the historical range of the species; the California fairy shrimp was identified in 1990 and is known to occur in vernal pool habitats throughout the Central Valley and Southern California. Remaining populations of this species are fragmented due to the extensive loss of vernal pool habitat in California. However, individuals of this species have been identified all over the state.	A	**Presumed Absent:** The Project area lacks vernal pool communities. Additionally, there are no nearby CNDDB occurrences of this species. Due to a lack of vernal pool habitat and with no local occurrences, the species is presumed absent.
Quino checkerspot butterfly	*Euphydryas editha quino*	Fed: State: CDFW:	E -- --	Historically inhabited coastal sage scrub habitat in southern California and northern Baja California. Current distribution is limited to southwestern Riverside and San Diego Counties. Larvae associated with *Plantago erecta* or *Castilleja exserta* plants. Adults emerge in early to mid-spring.	A	**Presumed Absent:** The Project area lacks the species' host plants, as they were not observed during the July 24, 2019 biological survey. The CNDDB does report an occurrence of the species within the general area of the USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle of Bachelor Mountain (2003). However, the occurrence is not specific to a particular area within the quadrangle. The nearest specific (1999) CNDDB occurrence is located on Bachelor Mountain, approximately 2.5 miles from the Project site. Due to the lack of the species' host plant within the Project area, the species is presumed absent.
Riverside fairy shrimp	*Streptocephalus woottoni*	Fed: State: CDFW:	E -- --	A Ventura, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside and San Diego County vernal pool endemic species. Inhabits deep ephemeral vernal pools of greater than 12 inches within chaparral, coastal sage scrub, and grassland communities. Species requires pools filled with sufficient rainfall; emerges late in the season within warm waters.	A	**Presumed Absent:** The Project area lacks vernal pool communities. The nearest CNDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 0.94 miles southwest of the Project area (2006). Despite nearby, recent occurrences, the species is presumed absent due to the lack of vernal pool habitat, which the species requires.

Common Name	Species Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
San Diego fairy shrimp	*Branchinecta sandiegonensis*	Fed: State: CDFW:	E -- --	Restricted to vernal pools and other ephemeral basins in coastal Orange and San Diego Counties and in northwestern Baja California. A habitat specialist found in shallower pools that range in depth from 2 to 12 inches. Prefers vernal pool complexes, which typically include between 5 and 50 vernal pools. Vernal pools within a complex are generally hydrologically connected.	A	**Presumed Absent:** The Project area lacks vernal pool communities. There is one nearby CNDDB occurrence of the species, approximately 6.73 miles west of the Project area (2017). Despite recent occurrences, the species is presumed absent due to the lack of vernal pool habitat, which the species requires.
Vernal pool fairy shrimp	*Branchinecta lynchi*	Fed: State: CDFW:	T -- --	In California, species inhabits portions of Tehama county, south through the Central Valley, and scattered locations in Riverside County and the Coast Ranges. Species is associated with smaller and shallower cool-water vernal pools approximately 6 inches deep with short periods of inundation. In the southernmost extremes of the range, the species occurs in large, deep, cool-water pools. Inhabited pools have low to moderate levels of alkalinity and total dissolved solids. The shrimp are temperature sensitive, requiring pools below 50°F to hatch and dying within pools reaching 75°F. Young emerge during cold-weather winter storms.	A	**Presumed Absent:** The Project area lacks vernal pool communities. The nearest CNDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 2.96 miles southeast of the Project area (2010). Despite nearby, recent occurrences, the species is presumed absent due to the lack of vernal pool habitat, which the species requires.
Mammal Species						
Dulzura pocket mouse	*Chaetodipus californicus femoralis*	Fed: State: CDFW:	-- -- SSC	Inhabits a variety of habitats, particularly coastal scrub, chaparral, and grasslands within San Diego County. Species occurs in brushy areas, but may be attracted to grass-chaparral edges. The parent species (*C. californicus ssp*.) elevation range occurs from sea level to 7,900 feet and birth April-July.	A	**Presumed Absent:** The Project area lacks open grassland, chaparral, and coastal scrub habitat. In addition, the nearest CNDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 5.60 miles southwest of the Project area (2005). Due to the lack of suitable habitat, the species is presumed absent from the Project area.
Jacumba pocket mouse	*Perognathus longimembris internationalis*	Fed: State: CDFW:	-- -- SSC	The species inhabits desert willow wash, disturbed grassland, shrubland, coastal sage scrub, and chaparral habitats. Prefers sandy, gravelly, alluvial substrate. Associated plant communities include mesquite, acacia scrub,	A	**Presumed Absent:** The Project area lacks some of the species' preferred substrate. It also lacks desert, shrubland, and chaparral habitats. Additionally, there is only one nearby CNDDB occurrence of the species,

Common Name	Species Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
				and *Opuntia sp*. The species burrows during the day and forages above ground at night.		approximately 8.74 miles southeast of the Project area (1993). Due to the lack of suitable substrate, habitat, and occurrences, the species is presumed absent.
Los Angeles pocket mouse	*Perognathus longimembris brevinasus*	Fed: State: CDFW:	-- -- SSC	The species inhabits grasslands, alluvial sage scrub, and coastal sage scrub between 550-2,650 feet. Fine, sandy soils are required for burrow construction. Breeding occurs between late spring through early fall and hibernation is believed to occur below ground from October to February.	A	**Presumed Absent:** The Project area lacks grassland habitat with fine soils. The nearest CNDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 3.64 miles south of the Project area (1993). Due to the lack of recent occurrences and the lack of suitable burrowing habitat, the species is presumed absent from the Project area.
Northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	*Chaetodipus fallax fallax*	Fed: State: CDFW:	-- -- SSC	Inhabits arid coastal and desert border areas of coastal scrub, chamise-redshank chaparral, mixed chaparral, sagebrush, desert wash, desert scrub, desert succulent shrub, pinyon-juniper, and annual grassland communities. Species strongly associated with rocky, gravelly or sandy substrates. Breeds March to May (0-6,000 feet).	A	**Presumed Absent:** The Project area lacks rocky, gravelly soils. It also lacks arid coastal and desert habitats, including associated plant communities. The nearest CNDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 1.95 miles southeast of the Project area, along the edge of Lake Skinner (2004). Despite nearby occurrences, the species is presumed absent due to the lack of suitable habitat.
San Bernardino kangaroo rat	*Dipodomys merriami parvus*	Fed: State: CDFW:	E -- SSC	Species inhabits alluvial floodplains and adjacent upland habitat within San Bernardino, Menifee, and San Jacinto valleys with Riversidean alluvial fan sage scrub habitat.	A	**Presumed Absent:** The Project area is not within the San Bernardino, Menifee, or San Jacinto valleys. Additionally, the species is possibly extirpated from the nearest CNDDB occurrence of the species, approximately 4.38 miles southwest of the Project area (1989). Due to the lack of recent, nearby occurrences, the species is presumed absent.

Common Name	Species Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	*Lepus californicus bennettii*	Fed: State: CDFW:	-- -- SSC	Inhabits coastal sage scrub communities in Southern California. Species requires intermediate canopy stages of shrub and herbaceous habitats for cover and breeding. Breeds year-round, with a peak in April and May.	A	**Presumed Absent:** The Project area lacks coastal sage scrub communities inhabited by the species. The nearest CNDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 1.63 miles west of the Project area (2007). Despite nearby occurrences, the species is presumed absent.
San Diego desert woodrat	*Neotoma lepida intermedia*	Fed: State: CDFW:	-- -- SSC	The species inhabits coastal scrub of southern California, from San Diego County to San Luis Obispo County. Prefers moderate to dense canopies, rocky outcrops, rocky cliffs, and slopes. Inhabits most desert habitats, particularly Joshua tree, pinyon-juniper, mixed and chamise-redshank chaparral, and sagebrush communities. The species is active yearlong and usually nocturnal. Breeds from October to May.	A	**Presumed Absent:** The Project area lacks coastal scrub and desert habitats. It also lacks rocky outcrops and slopes. There is one nearby CNDDB occurrence of the species, approximately 8.20 miles southeast of the Project area (1997). Due to the lack of recent, nearby occurrences and the lack of suitable habitat, the species is presumed absent from the Project area.
Southern grasshopper mouse	*Onychomys torridus ramona*	Fed: State: CDFW:	-- -- SSC	Species prefers alkali and desert scrub habitats with low to moderate shrub cover and friable soils. Breeds from May to July, but may begin as early as January under ideal habitat conditions.	A	**Presumed Absent:** The Project area lacks the desert habitat preferred by the species. In addition, there is one nearby CNDDB occurrence of the species, approximately 7.65 miles northwest of the Project area (1932). Due to the lack of recent, nearby occurrences and the lack of habitat, the species is presumed absent.
Stephens' kangaroo rat	*Dipodomys stephensi*	Fed: State: CDFW:	E T --	Inhabits annual and perennial grasslands and coastal scrub or sagebrush with sparse canopy cover. Prefers sparse grassland over dense grassland habitats and species prefers buckwheat, chamise, brome grass, and filaree as food sources. Species prefers sandy and gravely soils, of level to gently sloping habitat with slopes less than 50%. Requires patches of fine-grained soils or dusty pockets for sand bathing. Burrows frequently found in clusters. Likely breeds April to June (180-4,100 feet).	A	**Presumed Absent:** The Project area lacks grassland and coastal scrub habitat. It does include some of the species' preferred plant species; however, it lacks ideal burrowing space and soils. The nearest CNDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 0.35 miles northwest of the Project area (1988). Despite nearby occurrences and the presence of associated plant species, the species is presumed absent due to the lack of suitable burrowing habitat.

Common Name	Species Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
Western mastiff bat	*Eumops perotis californicus*	Fed: -- State: -- CDFW: SSC		Inhabits many open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, grasslands, and chaparral. Prefers open, rugged, rocky areas where suitable crevices are available for day roosts. Roots in cliff face crevices (usually granite or consolidated sandstone), high buildings, trees, and tunnels. Roosting sites must have a minimum 10-foot vertical drop. Births early April through August or September (sea level-8,475 feet).	A	**Presumed Absent:** The Project area lacks open, arid habitats and rugged areas with rocky crevices. Additional options for roosting sites are not present within the Project area. The nearest CNDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 7.37 miles southwest of the Project area (1991). Due to the lack of recent, nearby occurrences and the lack of suitable roosting habitat, the species is presumed absent from the Project area.
Western yellow bat	*Lasiurus xanthinus*	Fed: -- State: -- CDFW: SSC		Species known in California only from Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties south to the Mexican border. Inhabits valley foothill riparian, desert riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis habitats in proximity to water. Species utilizes trees and palms for roosting and maternity colonies. Births in June and July (below 2,000 feet).	A	**Presumed Absent:** The Project area lacks suitable trees and palms for roosting. It also lacks desert habitats. Additionally, the nearest CNDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 7.74 miles northwest of the Project area (1982). Due to the lack of suitable habitat and the lack of recent, nearby occurrences, the species is presumed absent.
Reptile Species						
California glossy snake	*Arizona elegans occidentalis*	Fed: -- State: -- CDFW: SSC		Inhabits arid scrub, rocky washes, grasslands, and chaparral. Prefers microhabitats of open areas and loose soils. A nocturnal species that hides underground in rocks and burrows during the day. The species can dig its own burrows or use existing ones. Lays from 3 to 23 eggs (more often 5 to 12) in June and July. Eggs hatch late summer and early fall. The species is found from below sea level to around 7,200 feet.	A	**Presumed Absent:** The Project area lacks arid habitat, as it is in close proximity to water drainage features. Additionally, the soils within the Project area are not suitable for burrow construction by this species. The nearest CNDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 6.14 miles southwest of the Project area (1946). Due to the lack of recent occurrences and the lack of suitable habitat, the species is presumed absent from the Project area.

Common Name	Species Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
Coast horned lizard	*Phrynosoma blainvillii*	Fed: -- State: -- CDFW:	SSC	Inhabits valley-foothill hardwood, conifer forest, and riparian habitats, as well as pine-cypress, juniper woodland, and annual grasslands with sandy areas, washes, or flood plains. Frequently found near ant hills. Egg laying occurs from May to June, and some females may lay two clutches per year (sea level-8,000 feet).	HP	**Low to Moderate Potential:** The Project area includes riparian habitat and some sandy soils. In addition, the nearest CNDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 1.7 miles southwest of the Project area (2003). Due to the presence of some suitable habitat and nearby occurrences, the species is presumed to have a low to moderate potential to occur.
Coast patch-nosed snake	*Salvadora hexalepis virgultea*	Fed: -- State: -- CDFW:	SSC	Inhabits semi-arid brushy or shrubby areas and chaparral in canyons, rocky hillsides, and plains. Species is an active forager and is susceptible to high levels of vehicle mortality. Requires small mammal burrows for refuge and overwintering sites. Egg laying probably occurs between May and August (below sea level-7,000 feet).	A	**Presumed Absent:** The Project area lacks arid brushy chaparral and rocky habitat. In addition, the Project area does not contain suitable habitat to support small mammal populations; therefore, it does not contain burrow systems. Additionally, there are no recent, nearby CNDDB occurrences. Due to the lack of habitat and occurrences, the species is presumed absent.
Coastal whiptail	*Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri*	Fed: -- State: -- CDFW:	SSC	Inhabits hot, dry areas with sparse foliage and open areas in forests, woodland, chaparral, and riparian areas. The species is diurnal. Breeding occurs from May to August. Their diet primarily includes termites as well as other lizards, insects, spiders, scorpions, and small animals. Occurs from sea level to 7,000 feet.	A	**Presumed Absent:** The Project area does contain riparian areas; however, the area is moister and denser than the species prefers. The nearest CNDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 4.93 miles north of the Project area (1997). Due to the lack of suitable vegetation and the lack of recent occurrences, the species is presumed absent.
Orange-throated whiptail	*Aspidoscelis hyperythra*	Fed: -- State: -- CDFW:	WL	Inhabits low-elevation coastal scrub, chamise-redshank chaparral, mixed chaparral, and valley-foothill hardwood habitats, especially in areas with summer morning fog. Prefers washes and other sandy areas with loose soils and patches of brush and rocks for cover and foraging.	A	**Presumed Absent:** The Project area lacks coastal and chaparral habitat. It also lacks loose soils. The nearest CNDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 1.45 miles southeast of the Project area (1995). Due to the lack of habitat and the lack of recent occurrences, the species is presumed absent from the Project area.

Common Name	Species Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
				Reproduces April to July; young emerge August to September (0-3,400 feet).		
Red-diamond rattlesnake	*Crotalus ruber*	Fed: State: CDFW:	-- -- SSC	Inhabits coastal chaparral, oak and pine woodland, cultivated areas, and arid desert scrub communities. Requires rocky areas or areas of dense vegetation. Utilizes rodent burrows, cracks in rocks, and surface cover objects for cover. Species is seasonally active, with the greatest activity occurring from March to June. Young are live-born from mid-August to October in quiet, safe locations (0-3,000 feet).	A	**Presumed Absent:** The Project area lacks arid habitat and rocky substrates. In addition, the Project area is unlikely to support mammal populations and burrows. The nearest CNDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 3.89 miles south of the Project area (2006). The species is presumed absent due to the lack of suitable habitat within the Project area.
San Diego banded gecko	*Coleonyx variegatus abbotti*	Fed: State: CDFW:	-- -- SSC	Species inhabits coastal scrub and chaparral habitats from Ventura County south to Mexico. Species most often occurs in granite or rocky outcrops. Mating occurs from April to May and hatchlings appear July through November.	A	**Presumed Absent:** The Project area lacks rocky outcrops and coastal habitat. In addition, the nearest CNDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 7.88 miles northeast of the Project area (1999). Due to the lack of suitable habitat and the lack of recent, nearby occurrences, the species is presumed absent.
Southern California legless lizard	*Anniella stebbinsi*	Fed: State: CDFW:	-- -- SSC	Occurs in moist, warm, loose soil with plant cover. Moisture is essential. Occurs in sparsely vegetated areas of beach dunes, chaparral, pine-oak woodlands, desert scrub, sandy washes, and stream terraces with sycamores, cottonwoods, or oaks. Leaf litter under trees and bushes in sunny areas and dunes stabilized with bush lupine and mock heather often indicate suitable habitat. Often can be found under surface objects such as rocks, boards, driftwood, and logs. Can also be found by gently raking leaf litter under bushes and trees. Sometimes found in suburban gardens in Southern California.	A	**Presumed Absent:** The Project area does not include any dune, chaparral, woodland, wash, or scrub habitat, and lacks the plant species that indicate potentially suitable habitat. There is one nearby CNDDB occurrence of the species, approximately 2.31 miles southeast of the Project area (2000). Despite the recent local occurrence, the species is presumed to be absent from the Project area.
Two-striped gartersnake	*Thamnopjis hammondii*	Fed: State: CDFW:	-- -- SSC	Species is diurnal, highly aquatic, and inhabits locations in proximity to permanent or semi-permanent bodies of water bordered	HP	**Presumed Absent:** The Project area includes water features and dense vegetation that could support the species;

Common Name	Species Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
				by dense vegetation. Can be found around pools, creeks, cattle tanks, and other water sources. Associated with oak woodland, chaparral, brushland, and coniferous forest. Seasonally alters habitats: in summer, occupies streamside sites, and in winter, occupies nearby uplands. Thought to utilize holes, mammal burrows, crevices, and surface objects as night cover. Live young are born in late July and August, usually in secluded sites, such as under the loose bark of rotting logs or in dense vegetation near pond or stream margins (0-7,000 feet).		However, the local stream is intermittent and would not sustain this highly aquatic snake. Additionally, the Project area lacks mammal burrows that could serve as cover. There is one nearby CNDDB occurrence of the species, approximately 8.51 miles southwest of the Project area in Cole Canyon Natural Park (2001). Due to the lack of suitable aquatic habitat features as well as the lack of mammal burrows and nearby occurrences, the species is presumed to be absent from the Project area.
Western pond turtle	*Emys marmorata*	Fed: State: CDFW:	-- -- SSC	A fully aquatic turtle of ponds, lakes, rivers, streams, creeks, marshes, and irrigation ditches with aquatic vegetation. Suitable habitat includes woodland, forests, and grasslands. Requires logs, rocks, cattail mats, and exposed banks for basking. Suitable upland habitat (sandy banks or grassy open field) is required for reproduction, which begins in April and ends with egg laying as late as August (sea level to 4,700 feet).	HP	**Low Potential:** The Project area contains a flood drainage channel and associated riparian vegetation. Cattails were observed within the channel during the July 24, 2019 biological survey. Additionally, the nearest CNDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 1.77 miles southwest of the Project area, along French Valley Creek, which is connected to the water feature in the Project area (2017). The Project area lacks deep permanent water but sometimes contains open ponded water, which is potentially suitable habitat for the species. Furthermore, Riverside County Parks trapping and radiotelemetry studies have documented the species approximately 0.5 miles west of the Project area.
Plant Species						
Alkali marsh aster	*Almutaster pauciflorus*	Fed: State: CNPS:	-- -- 2B.2	A perennial herb inhabiting alkaline soils in meadows, seeps, and wetland-riparian habitats. Flowers June-October (790-2,630 feet).	HP	**Presumed Absent:** The Project area contains alkaline soils and wetland-riparian habitat. There is a historic (1937) CNDDB occurrence of the species located approximately 7.40 miles southwest of the Project area. Most recent occurrences of

Common Name	Species Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
						this species occur south of Death Valley near the Nevada border and the species may be locally extirpated. Despite the presence of potentially suitable habitat, the species is presumed absent from the Project area due to its pattern of occurrence.
Bottle liverwort	*Sphaerocarpos drewiae*	Fed: State: CNPS:	-- -- 1B.1	An ephemeral liverwort native to California, inhabiting openings in chaparral and coastal scrub habitats (300-2,000 feet).	A	**Presumed Absent:** The Project area does not include chaparral or coastal scrub communities. Additionally, there are no local CNDDB occurrences of this species. Due to the absence of habitat and lack of local occurrences, this species is presumed absent from the Project area.
California beardtongue	*Penstemon californicus*	Fed: State: CNPS:	-- -- 1B.2	A perennial herb native to California inhabiting chaparral, yellow pine forest, and pinyon/juniper woodland communities. Blooms May-June (3,900-7,500 feet).	A	**Presumed Absent:** There are no recent, nearby CNDDB occurrences. The Project area lacks the forested habitats preferred by the species. Additionally, the Project area is located approximately 2,500 feet below the species' elevation range. Due to the lack of habitat and the elevation of the Project area, the species is presumed absent.
California Orcutt grass	*Orcuttia californica*	Fed: State: CNPS:	E E 1B.1	An annual herb inhabiting vernal pool communities. Flowers April-August (50-2,200 feet).	A	**Presumed Absent:** The nearest CNDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 3.12 miles south of the Project area (1991). However, the Project area lacks vernal pool habitat; therefore, the species is presumed absent.
Chaparral sand-verbena	*Abronia villosa var. aurita*	Fed: State: CNPS:	-- -- 1B.1	An annual herb inhabiting sandy soils of chaparral, coastal sage scrub, and desert dune communities. Flowers March-September (250-5,250 feet).	A	**Presumed Absent:** The Project area lacks sandy soils and preferred plant communities. The nearest CNDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 7.07 miles southwest of the Project area (1994). Due to the lack of suitable habitat and recent, nearby occurrences, the species is presumed absent.

Common Name	Species Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
Coulter's goldfields	*Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri*	Fed: State: CNPS:	-- -- 1B.1	An annual herb inhabiting playas, coastal salt marshes, swamps, and vernal pool communities. Flowers from February-June (0-4,000 feet).	HP	**Low to Moderate Potential: T**he nearest CNDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 1.95 miles northwest of the Project area (2011). The Project area contains salty soils as well as alkali marsh habitat that provides potentially suitable habitat for this species. Due to the presence of potentially suitable habitat features as well as the recent local occurrence, this species is presumed to have a low to moderate potential to occur within the Project area.
Davidson's saltscale	*Atriplex serenana var. davidsonii*	Fed: State: CNPS:	-- -- 1B.2	An annual herb inhabiting alkaline bluffs of coastal bluff scrub or coastal scrub communities. Flowers April-October (30-660 feet).	A	**Presumed Absent:** The Project area lacks coastal habitats and landforms and is outside of the species' elevation range. Additionally, there is only one nearby CNDDB occurrence of the species, approximately 8.46 miles northeast of the Project area (2015). Due to the lack of suitable habitat and nearby occurrences, the species is presumed absent.
Intermediate mariposa-lily	*Calochortus weedii var. intermedius*	Fed: State: CNPS:	-- -- 1B.2	A perennial bulbiferous herb inhabiting calcareous soils and dry, rocky, open slopes within chaparral, coastal scrub, valley grassland, and foothill grassland communities. Flowers May-July (350-2,800 feet).	A	**Presumed Absent:** The Project area lacks dry, rocky, open slopes and chaparral, coastal scrub, and grassland communities. The nearest CNDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 2.07 miles southwest of the Project area (2010). Due to the lack of habitat, the species is presumed absent.
Jaeger's bush milk-vetch	*Astragalus pachypus var. jaegeri*	Fed: State: CNPS:	-- -- 1B.1	A perennial shrub inhabiting sandy or rocky soils of chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley grassland, and foothill grassland communities within dry ridges, valleys and open sandy slopes. Flowers December-June (1,200-3,200 feet).	A	**Presumed Absent:** The Project area lacks suitable soils and chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and grassland communities. In addition, there are no recent, nearby CNDDB occurrences. Due to the lack of habitat and occurrences, the species is presumed absent.

Common Name	Species Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
Little mousetail	*Myosurus minimus ssp. apus*	Fed: State: CNPS:	-- -- 3.1	An annual herb inhabiting alkaline soils in valley and foothill grassland vernal pool communities. Flowers March-June (65-2,100 feet).	A	**Presumed Absent:** The Project area contains alkaline soils but lacks vernal pools. The nearest CNDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 6.03 miles north of the Project area (1993). Due to the lack of suitable habitat and with no recent nearby occurrences, the species is presumed absent.
Long-spined spineflower	*Chorizanthe polygonoides var. longispina*	Fed: State: CNPS:	-- -- 1B.2	An annual herb inhabiting meadows within chaparral, valley grasslands, and coastal sage scrub habitats. Flowers April-July (100-4,920 feet).	A	**Presumed Absent:** The Project area lacks chaparral, grassland, and coastal scrub habitats. The species is considered extirpated from the nearest CNDDB occurrence, which is approximately 0.72 miles north of the Project area (2005). Due to the lack of occurrences and habitat, the species is presumed absent.
Many-stemmed dudleya	*Dudleya multicaulis*	Fed: State: CNPS:	-- -- 1B.2	A perennial herb often found within clay and heavy soils of chaparral, coastal scrub, valley grassland, and foothill grassland communities. Flowers April-July (50-2,600 feet).	A	**Presumed Absent:** The Project area lacks clay soils and does not contain grassland and chaparral habitat. In addition, there are no recent, nearby CNDDB occurrences. Due to the lack of habitat and occurrences, the species is presumed absent.
Mission Canyon bluecup	*Githopsis diffusa ssp. filicaulis*	Fed: State: CNPS:	-- -- 3.1	An annual herb native to California and Baja California, inhabiting disturbed areas in chaparral and wetlands. Blooms April-June (1,500-2,300 feet).	HP	**Presumed Absent:** There is a historical (1927) CNDDB occurrence of this species located approximately 10 miles east of the Project area. Species occurrences are concentrated near San Diego and around the Cuyamaca Rancho State Park and is possibly locally extirpated. Despite the presence of wetland habitat, the species is presumed to be absent due to the species' pattern of occurrence.

Common Name	Species Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
Mojave tarplant	*Deinandra mohavensis*	Fed: State: CNPS:	-- E 1B.3	An annual herb inhabiting mesic chaparral, coastal scrub and riparian scrub communities. Flowers May-January (2,100-5,250 feet). Plants are typically observed in seeps and along grassy swales and intermittent creeks. The most suitable habitat occurs in mountainous areas within microhabitats of low gradient streams and on gentle slopes with few shrubs and trees.	HP	**Presumed Absent:** There are no recent, nearby CNDDB occurrences. Additionally, the Project area is located approximately 800 feet below the species' elevation range. While the Project area does contain riparian scrub and an intermittent creek, it lacks mountainous features. Due to the lack of key habitat conditions, the species is presumed absent from the Project area.
Mud nama	*Nama stenocarpa*	Fed: State: CNPS:	-- -- 2B.2	An annual or perennial herb inhabiting intermittently wet areas including marshes, swamps, lake margins and riverbanks. Flowers January-July (15-1,640 feet).	A	**Presumed Absent:** The Project area lacks lake margin and riverbank habitat but contains marsh habitat. However, this species does not tolerate high-saline conditions, which are present on-site. Additionally, there are no recent local occurrences of this species on both CalFlora and CNDDB. Due to the lack of suitable habitat features and the species' lack of occurrence in the local area, it is presumed absent from the Project area.
Munz's onion	*Allium munzii*	Fed: State: CNPS:	E T 1B.1	A perennial herb inhabiting mesic and clay soils and grassy openings in coastal sage scrub, chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, pinyon/juniper woodland, valley grassland, and foothill grassland. Flowers April-May (980-2,950 feet).	HP	**Presumed Absent:** The Project area contains clay soils; however, the Project area does not contain suitable vegetation community types associated with this species. The nearest CNDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 1.90 miles east of the Project area (2015). Despite a nearby occurrence, this species is presumed absent due to the lack of suitable habitat.
Nevin's barberry	*Berberis nevinii*	Fed: State: CNPS:	E E 1B.1	A perennial evergreen shrub inhabiting sandy, gravelly soils within washes, chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and riparian scrub communities. Flowers March-June (900-2,700 feet).	HP	**Presumed Absent:** The Project area contains riparian scrub habitat but lacks other suitable habitats, and there are no recent, nearby CNDDB occurrences. Despite the presence of suitable habitat, this species is presumed to be absent due to a lack of local occurrences.

Common Name	Species Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
Orcutt's brodiaea	*Brodiaea orcuttii*	Fed: State: CNPS:	-- -- 1B.1	A perennial herb native to California and Baja California, inhabiting meadows and vernal pools and associated with creosote bush scrub and wetland-riparian communities. Blooms May-July (0-5,300 feet).	HP	**Presumed Absent:** There are no recent, nearby CNDDB occurrences within 10 miles of the Project area. Additionally, the wetland features within the Project area do not include vernal pool habitat communities. Due to the lack of potentially suitable habitat features as well as a lack of local occurrences, this species is presumed to be absent from the Project area.
Parish's brittlescale	*Atriplex parishii*	Fed: State: CNPS:	-- -- 1B.1	An annual herb inhabiting alkaline or clay soils of chenopod scrub, playas, or vernal pool communities. Flowers June-October (80-6,230 feet).	A	**Presumed Absent:** The Project area contains alkaline and clay soils but lacks vernal pool communities. The nearest CNDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 6.70 miles north of the Project area (1996). Due to the lack of suitable habitat, the species is presumed absent.
Parry's spineflower	*Chorizanthe parryi var. parryi*	Fed: State: CNPS:	-- -- 1B.1	An annual herb inhabiting sandy or rocky openings of chaparral, coastal scrub, cismontane woodland, valley grassland, and foothill grassland communities. Flowers April-July (900-4,000 feet).	A	**Presumed Absent:** The Project area lacks rocky soils and chaparral, coastal scrub, woodland, and grassland communities. The nearest CNDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 1.18 miles south of the Project area (2003). Due to the lack of suitable habitat, the species is presumed absent.
Prostrate vernal pool navarretia	*Navarretia prostrata*	Fed: State: CNPS:	-- -- 1B.1	An annual herb inhabiting vernal pool, coastal scrub, meadows and seeps, and alkaline valley and foothill grassland communities. Flowers April-July (50-2,300 feet).	A	**Presumed Absent:** The Project area lacks vernal pool communities. Additionally, the nearby CNDDB occurrences of the species are concentrated on the Santa Rosa Plateau, approximately 9.11 miles southwest of the Project area (2005). Due to the lack of suitable habitat and the pattern of occurrences, the species is presumed absent.

Common Name	Species Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
Rainbow manzanita	*Arctostaphylos rainbowensis*	Fed: State: CNPS:	-- -- 1B.1	A shrub endemic to California, inhabiting granitic outcrops and chaparral. Flowers December-March (500-2,600 feet).	A	**Presumed Absent:** The Project area contains soils derived from granite; however, it lacks chaparral habitat and rocky outcrops. The nearest CNDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 8.70 miles southwest of the Project area (1999). Due to the lack of suitable habitat and recent, nearby occurrences, the species is presumed absent.
Round-leaved filaree	*Erodium macrophyllum*	Fed: State: CNPS:	-- -- 1B.1	An annual herb inhabiting clay soils and open sites of valley and foothill grassland and cismontane woodland communities. Flowers March-May (50-3,940 feet).	A	**Presumed Absent:** The Project area does not contain suitable clay soils that could host this species. Additionally, there are no grasslands or woodlands present within the Project area. The nearest recent (2015) CalFlora occurrence of this species is approximately 3.7 miles south of the Project area. Due to a lack of habitat and with no local occurrences, this species is presumed to be absent from the Project area.
San Bernardino aster	*Symphyotrichum defoliatum*	Fed: State: CNPS:	-- -- 1B.2	A perennial rhizomatous herb inhabiting ditches, streams, and springs of cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, and vernally mesic valley and foothill grassland communities. Flowers July-November (0-6,700 feet).	HP	**Presumed Absent:** The Project area contains ditches, streams, and marsh habitat. However, recent local CNDDB occurrences of this species. Despite the presence of some suitable habitat features, the species is presumed to be absent due to a lack of local occurrences.
San Diego ambrosia	*Ambrosia pumila*	Fed: State: CNPS:	E -- 1B.1	A perennial rhizomatous herb inhabiting sandy loams, clay, and occasionally alkaline soils within chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pool communities. Flowers April-October (65-1,360 feet).	A	**Presumed Absent:** The Project area contains suitable soils, but lacks chaparral, coastal scrub, and grassland habitat. The nearest CNDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 3.11 miles south of the Project area (2006). Due to the lack of suitable habitat, the species is presumed absent.

Common Name	Species Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
San Diego button-celery	*Eryngium aristulatum var. parishii*	Fed: State: CNPS:	E E 1B.1	An annual or perennial herb inhabiting vernal pools and marshes, or mesically in coastal scrub, valley grassland, and foothill grassland communities. Flowers April-June (65-2,030 feet).	HP	**Presumed Absent:** The Project area lacks vernal pools but does contain marsh habitat. However, all nearby CNDDB occurrences of the species are concentrated on the Santa Rosa Plateau, approximately 9.25 miles southwest of the Project area (2015). Due to the lack of certain habitat features and the species' pattern of occurrence, it is presumed absent from the Project area.
San Jacinto Valley crownscale	*Atriplex coronata var. notatior*	Fed: State: CNPS:	E -- 1B.1	An annual herb inhabiting alkaline, mesic soils in vernal pools, playas, valley grassland, and foothill grassland. Blooms April-August (450-1,640 feet).	A	**Presumed Absent:** The Project area contains alkaline soils, but lacks vernal pools and flat grassland habitat. There is one nearby CNDDB occurrence of the species, approximately 8.33 miles northeast of the Project area (2015). Due to the lack of suitable habitat, the species is presumed absent.
San Miguel savory	*Clinopodium chandleri*	Fed: State: CNPS:	-- -- 1B.2	A perennial shrub inhabiting rocky, gabbroic, or metavolcanic soils of chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, riparian woodland, valley grassland, and grassland communities. Flowers March-July (400-3,600 feet).	A	**Presumed Absent:** All nearby CNDDB occurrences of the species are concentrated near the Santa Rosa Plateau, beginning approximately 8.25 miles southwest of the Project area (2013). Additionally, the Project area lacks rocky, gabbroic, and metavolcanic soils. Due to the lack of suitable soils and the pattern of occurrences, the species is presumed absent from the Project area.

Common Name	Species Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
Santa Lucia dwarf rush	*Juncus luciensis*	Fed: State: CNPS:	-- -- 1B.2	An annual grasslike herb inhabiting sandy soils of seeps, meadows, vernal pools, streams, and roadsides. Flowers April-August (980-6,200 feet).	A	**Presumed Absent:** The Project area does not contain many sandy soils and lacks vernal pool habitat, despite the presence of streams. Additionally, there is one nearby CNDDB occurrence of the species, on the Santa Rosa Plateau, approximately 8.21 miles southwest of the Project area (1975). Due to the lack of suitable habitat and the species' pattern of appearance, it is presumed absent.
Santa Rosa Basalt brodiaea	*Brodiaea santarosae*	Fed: State: CNPS:	-- -- 1B.2	A perennial herb native to California, inhabiting soils derived from Santa Rosa basalt in grassland communities. Flowers May-June (1,900-3,400 feet).	A	**Presumed Absent:** The Project area lacks the specific soils preferred by the species. The Project area is also located approximately 500 feet below the species' elevation range. Additionally, all nearby CNDDB occurrences of the species are concentrated on the Santa Rosa Plateau, approximately 8.93 miles southwest of the Project area (1979). Due to the lack of suitable soils and the distance of the Project area from the species' pattern of previous occurrences, the species is presumed absent.
Slender-horned spineflower	*Dodecahema leptoceras*	Fed: State: CNPS:	E E 1B.1	An annual herb inhabiting alluvial sand in coastal scrub, chaparral, and cismontane woodland communities. Flowers April-June (660-2,500 feet).	A	**Presumed Absent:** The Project area lacks coastal scrub and chaparral communities. In addition, there are no recent, nearby CNDDB occurrences. Due to the lack of occurrences and habitat, the species is presumed absent.
Smooth tarplant	*Centromadia pungens ssp. laevis*	Fed: State: CNPS:	-- -- 1B.1	An annual herb inhabiting alkaline soils of open, chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, playas, riparian woodland, valley grassland, and foothill grassland communities. Flowers April-September (0-2,100 feet).	HP	**High Potential:** The Project area contains alkaline soils and riparian habitat. The nearest CNDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 0.43 miles southwest of the Project area (2011), and the species was observed within the vicinity of the Project area by POWER Engineers

Common Name	Species Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
						biologists on June 9, 2020. Due to the presence of suitable habitat as well as the positive detection of this species during biological surveys, the species has a high potential to occur.
Southern mountains skullcap	*Scutellaria bolanderi ssp. austromontana*	Fed: State: CNPS:	-- -- 1B.2	A perennial rhizomatous herb inhabiting mesic soils of chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest communities. Flowers June-August (1,400-6,500 feet).	A	**Presumed Absent:** There is one nearby CNDDB occurrence of the species, approximately 8.87 miles southwest of the Project area (1989). Additionally, the Project area lacks chaparral and cismontane/montane habitats. Due to the lack of suitable habitat and the lack of recent, nearby occurrences, the species is presumed absent.
Spreading navarretia	*Navarretia fossalis*	Fed: State: CNPS:	T -- 1B.1	An annual herb inhabiting vernal pools, chenopod scrub, playas, and shallow freshwater marsh and swamp communities. Flowers April-June (100-4,300 feet).	HP	**Presumed Absent:** The Project area contains shallow alkali marsh but lacks suitable freshwater habitat. The nearest CNDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 3.6 miles west of the Project area (2008). Due to the absence of potentially suitable habitat, the species is presumed to be absent from the Project area.
Thread-leaved brodiaea	*Brodiaea filifolia*	Fed: State: CNPS:	T E 1B.1	A perennial bulbiferous herb inhabiting clay soils within grassland, vernal pools, chaparral openings, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, playas, valley grassland, and foothill grassland communities. Flowers March-June (80-4,000 feet).	A	**Presumed Absent:** The Project area contains clay soils, but lacks vernal pools, chaparral, grassland, and coastal scrub. The nearest CNDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 8.45 miles northeast of the Project area (2006). Due to the lack of suitable vegetation communities and with no nearby occurrences, the species is presumed absent.

Common Name	Species Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
Vernal barley	*Hordeum intercedens*	Fed: State: CNPS:	-- -- 3.2	An annual grass native to California and Baja California, inhabiting saline flats and depressions in foothill grassland, valley grassland, coastal dune, coastal scrub, vernal pool, freshwater wetland, and wetland-riparian habitats. Flowers March-June (15-3,300 feet).	HP	**Presumed Absent:** There is a recent (2006) CNDDB occurrence of this species located 1.5 miles southwest from the Project area, within the same hydrologic system. However, the Project area does not contain suitable salt flats or depressions for this species to propagate, despite the presence of wetland-riparian habitat. Due to the lack of potentially suitable habitat features, the species is presumed to be absent.
White rabbit-tobacco	*Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum*	Fed: State: CNPS:	-- -- 2B.2	A perennial herb inhabiting dry, sandy creek bottoms of chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and riparian woodland communities. Flowers July-December (0-6,900 feet).	HP	**Low to Moderate Potential:** The Project area contains riparian communities and sections of the drainage channel are dried out. There is one nearby CNDDB occurrence of the species, approximately 8.01 miles southwest of the Project area (1995). Due to the presence of some suitable habitat, the species has a low to moderate potential to occur.
Wiggins' cryptantha	*Cryptantha wigginsii*	Fed: State: CNPS:	-- -- 1B.2	An annual herb inhabiting clay soil in coastal scrub habitat. Flowers February-June (65-900 feet).	A	**Presumed Absent:** While the Project area contains clay soil, it lacks coastal scrub habitat. There is one nearby CNDDB occurrence of the species, approximately 2.88 miles southwest of the Project area (2012). However, the Project area is located approximately 400 feet above the species' elevation range. Due to the lack of suitable habitat and the elevation of the Project area, the species is presumed absent.
Woven-spored lichen	*Texosporium sancti-jacobi*	Fed: State: CNPS:	-- -- 3	A crustose lichen native to California, inhabiting basalt, granite, and mixed non-calcareous alluvium substrates in chaparral openings, arid to semi-arid grasslands,	HP	**Low to Moderate Potential:** The Project area contains granite alluvium soil substrate. In addition, a southern California associated species, *E. fasciculatum*, was

Common Name	Species Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
				shrublands, and savannas. The species is associated with *Poa sandbergii*, *Agropyron spicatum*, *Sitanion hystrix*, and *Stipa sp*. in northern California, and *Adenostoma fasciculatum*, *Festuca octoflora*, *Bromus rubens*, *Eriogonum fasciculatum*, and *Pinus sabiniana* in southern California (200-2,200 feet).		observed within the Project area during the July 24, 2019 general biological survey. Additionally, there is one nearby CNDDB occurrence of the species, approximately 5.37 miles southeast of the Project area (1998). Due to the presence of an associated species but the distance and time since the last nearby occurrence, the species has a low to moderate potential to occur.
Yucaipa onion	*Allium marvinii*	Fed: State: CNPS:	-- -- 3	A perennial bulbiferous herb inhabiting dry slopes and ridges in clay openings of chaparral communities. Known only from the Yucaipa and Beaumont area of the southern SBD Mountains. Flowers April-May (2,500-3,500 feet).	A	**Presumed Absent:** The Project area lacks dry chaparral communities that this species grows in and is not located within the species' elevational range; additionally, the Project area is not located within the Yucaipa or Beaumont area of the Southern San Bernardino Mountains. Due to the absence of habitat, this species is presumed absent from the Project area.

Selected Elements by Scientific Name

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database

Query Criteria: Quad IS (Romoland (3311762) OR Winchester (3311761) OR Hemet (3311668) OR Murrieta (3311752) OR Bachelor Mtn. (3311751) OR Sage (3311658))

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Abronia villosa var. aurita chaparral sand-verbena	PDNYC010P1	None	None	G5T2?	S2	1B.1
Accipiter cooperii Cooper's hawk	ABNKC12040	None	None	G5	S4	WL
Agelaius tricolor tricolored blackbird	ABPBXB0020	None	Threatened	G1G2	S2	SSC
Aimophila ruficeps canescens southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	ABPBX91091	None	None	G5T3	S3	WL
Allium marvinii Yucaipa onion	PMLIL02330	None	None	G1	S1	1B.2
Allium munzii Munz's onion	PMLIL022Z0	Endangered	Threatened	G1	S1	1B.1
Almutaster pauciflorus alkali marsh aster	PDASTEL010	None	None	G4	S1S2	2B.2
Ambrosia pumila San Diego ambrosia	PDAST0C0M0	Endangered	None	G1	S1	1B.1
Anniella stebbinsi Southern California legless lizard	ARACC01060	None	None	G3	S3	SSC
Aquila chrysaetos golden eagle	ABNKC22010	None	None	G5	S3	FP
Arctostaphylos rainbowensis Rainbow manzanita	PDERI042T0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1
Arizona elegans occidentalis California glossy snake	ARADB01017	None	None	G5T2	S2	SSC
Artemisiospiza belli belli Bell's sparrow	ABPBX97021	None	None	G5T2T3	S3	WL
Aspidoscelis hyperythra orange-throated whiptail	ARACJ02060	None	None	G5	S2S3	WL
Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri coastal whiptail	ARACJ02143	None	None	G5T5	S3	SSC
Astragalus pachypus var. jaegeri Jaeger's milk-vetch	PDFAB0F6G1	None	None	G4T1	S1	1B.1
Athene cunicularia burrowing owl	ABNSB10010	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
Atriplex coronata var. notatior San Jacinto Valley crownscale	PDCHE040C2	Endangered	None	G4T1	S1	1B.1
Atriplex parishii Parish's brittlescale	PDCHE041D0	None	None	G1G2	S1	1B.1

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Atriplex serenana var. davidsonii Davidson's saltscale	PDCHE041T1	None	None	G5T1	S1	1B.2
Berberis nevinii Nevin's barberry	PDBER060A0	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
Bombus crotchii Crotch bumble bee	IIHYM24480	None	Candidate Endangered	G2	S2	
Branchinecta lynchi vernal pool fairy shrimp	ICBRA03030	Threatened	None	G3	S3	
Branchinecta sandiegonensis San Diego fairy shrimp	ICBRA03060	Endangered	None	G2	S1	
Brodiaea filifolia thread-leaved brodiaea	PMLIL0C050	Threatened	Endangered	G2	S2	1B.1
Brodiaea santarosae Santa Rosa Basalt brodiaea	PMLIL0C0G0	None	None	G1	S1	1B.2
Buteo regalis ferruginous hawk	ABNKC19120	None	None	G4	S3S4	WL
Buteo swainsoni Swainson's hawk	ABNKC19070	None	Threatened	G5	S4	
Calochortus plummerae Plummer's mariposa-lily	PMLIL0D150	None	None	G4	S4	4.2
Calochortus weedii var. intermedius intermediate mariposa-lily	PMLIL0D1J1	None	None	G3G4T3	S3	1B.2
Caulanthus simulans Payson's jewelflower	PDBRA0M0H0	None	None	G4	S4	4.2
Centromadia pungens ssp. laevis smooth tarplant	PDAST4R0R4	None	None	G3G4T2	S2	1B.1
Chaetodipus californicus femoralis Dulzura pocket mouse	AMAFD05021	None	None	G5T3	S3	SSC
Chaetodipus fallax fallax northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	AMAFD05031	None	None	G5T3T4	S3S4	SSC
Chorizanthe parryi var. parryi Parry's spineflower	PDPGN040J2	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1
Chorizanthe polygonoides var. longispina long-spined spineflower	PDPGN040K1	None	None	G5T3	S3	1B.2
Circus hudsonius northern harrier	ABNKC11011	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
Clinopodium chandleri San Miguel savory	PDLAM08030	None	None	G2G3	S2	1B.2
Coleonyx variegatus abbotti San Diego banded gecko	ARACD01031	None	None	G5T5	S1S2	SSC
Crotalus ruber red-diamond rattlesnake	ARADE02090	None	None	G4	S3	SSC

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Cryptantha wigginsii Wiggins' cryptantha	PDBOR0A400	None	None	G2	S1	1B.2
Deinandra mohavensis Mojave tarplant	PDAST4R0K0	None	Endangered	G3	S3	1B.3
Diadophis punctatus modestus San Bernardino ringneck snake	ARADB10015	None	None	G5T2T3	S2?	
Dipodomys merriami parvus San Bernardino kangaroo rat	AMAFD03143	Endangered	Candidate Endangered	G5T1	S1	SSC
Dipodomys stephensi Stephens' kangaroo rat	AMAFD03100	Threatened	Threatened	G2	S2	
Dodecahema leptoceras slender-horned spineflower	PDPGN0V010	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
Dudleya multicaulis many-stemmed dudleya	PDCRA040H0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Elanus leucurus white-tailed kite	ABNKC06010	None	None	G5	S3S4	FP
Emys marmorata western pond turtle	ARAAD02030	None	None	G3G4	S3	SSC
Eremophila alpestris actia California horned lark	ABPAT02011	None	None	G5T4Q	S4	WL
Eryngium aristulatum var. parishii San Diego button-celery	PDAPI0Z042	Endangered	Endangered	G5T1	S1	1B.1
Eumops perotis californicus western mastiff bat	AMACD02011	None	None	G4G5T4	S3S4	SSC
Euphydryas editha quino quino checkerspot butterfly	IILEPK405L	Endangered	None	G5T1T2	S1S2	
Gila orcuttii arroyo chub	AFCJB13120	None	None	G2	S2	SSC
Githopsis diffusa ssp. filicaulis Mission Canyon bluecup	PDCAM07023	None	None	G5T1Q	S1	3.1
Haliaeetus leucocephalus bald eagle	ABNKC10010	Delisted	Endangered	G5	S3	FP
Harpagonella palmeri Palmer's grapplinghook	PDBOR0H010	None	None	G4	S3	4.2
Juncus luciensis Santa Lucia dwarf rush	PMJUN013J0	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
Lanius ludovicianus loggerhead shrike	ABPBR01030	None	None	G4	S4	SSC
Lasiurus xanthinus western yellow bat	AMACC05070	None	None	G4G5	S3	SSC
Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri Coulter's goldfields	PDAST5L0A1	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.1

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Lepidium virginicum var. robinsonii Robinson's pepper-grass	PDBRA1M114	None	None	G5T3	S3	4.3
Lepus californicus bennettii San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	AMAEB03051	None	None	G5T3T4	S3S4	
Linderiella occidentalis California linderiella	ICBRA06010	None	None	G2G3	S2S3	
Linderiella santarosae Santa Rosa Plateau fairy shrimp	ICBRA06020	None	None	G1G2	S1	
Myosurus minimus ssp. apus little mousetail	PDRAN0H031	None	None	G5T2Q	S2	3.1
Navarretia fossalis spreading navarretia	PDPLM0C080	Threatened	None	G2	S2	1B.1
Navarretia prostrata prostrate vernal pool navarretia	PDPLM0C0Q0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Neotoma lepida intermedia San Diego desert woodrat	AMAFF08041	None	None	G5T3T4	S3S4	SSC
Onychomys torridus ramona southern grasshopper mouse	AMAFF06022	None	None	G5T3	S3	SSC
Orcuttia californica California Orcutt grass	PMPOA4G010	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
Penstemon californicus California beardtongue	PDSCR1L110	None	None	G3	S2	1B.2
Perognathus longimembris brevinasus Los Angeles pocket mouse	AMAFD01041	None	None	G5T2	S1S2	SSC
Perognathus longimembris internationalis Jacumba pocket mouse	AMAFD01044	None	None	G5T2T3	S2	SSC
Phrynosoma blainvillii coast horned lizard	ARACF12100	None	None	G4	S4	SSC
Polioptila californica californica coastal California gnatcatcher	ABPBJ08081	Threatened	None	G4G5T3Q	S2	SSC
Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum white rabbit-tobacco	PDAST440C0	None	None	G4	S2	2B.2
Salvadora hexalepis virgultea coast patch-nosed snake	ARADB30033	None	None	G5T4	S3	SSC
Scutellaria bolanderi ssp. austromontana southern mountains skullcap	PDLAM1U0A1	None	None	G4T3	S3	1B.2
Setophaga petechia yellow warbler	ABPBX03010	None	None	G5	S3S4	SSC
Socalchemmis icenoglei Icenogle's socalchemmis spider	ILARAU7020	None	None	G1	S1	
Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest	CTT61310CA	None	None	G4	S4	

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest	CTT61330CA	None	None	G3	S3.2	
Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest						
Southern Interior Basalt Flow Vernal Pool	CTT44310CA	None	None	G1	S1.2	
Southern Interior Basalt Flow Vernal Pool						
Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland	CTT62400CA	None	None	G4	S4	
Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland						
Southern Willow Scrub	CTT63320CA	None	None	G3	S2.1	
Southern Willow Scrub						
Spea hammondii	AAABF02020	None	None	G2G3	S3S4	SSC
western spadefoot						
Sphaerocarpos drewiae	NBHEP35030	None	None	G1	S1	1B.1
bottle liverwort						
Streptocephalus woottoni	ICBRA07010	Endangered	None	G1G2	S2	
Riverside fairy shrimp						
Symphyotrichum defoliatum	PDASTE80C0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
San Bernardino aster						
Taricha torosa	AAAAF02032	None	None	G4	S4	SSC
Coast Range newt						
Texosporium sancti-jacobi	NLTEST7980	None	None	G3	S2	3
woven-spored lichen						
Thamnophis hammondii	ARADB36160	None	None	G4	S3S4	SSC
two-striped gartersnake						
Toxostoma bendirei	ABPBK06050	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
Bendire's thrasher						
Valley Needlegrass Grassland	CTT42110CA	None	None	G3	S3.1	
Valley Needlegrass Grassland						
Vireo bellii pusillus	ABPBW01114	Endangered	Endangered	G5T2	S3	
least Bell's vireo						

Record Count: 96

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Carlsbad Fish And Wildlife Office
2177 Salk Avenue - Suite 250
Carlsbad, CA 92008-7385
Phone: (760) 431-9440 Fax: (760) 431-5901

In Reply Refer To:
Project Code: 2023-0083159
Project Name: Skyview Bridge

May 18, 2023

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the ECOS-IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the ECOS-IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

A biological assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological

evaluation similar to a biological assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a biological assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found at the Fish and Wildlife Service's Endangered Species Consultation website at:

https://www.fws.gov/endangered/what-we-do/faq.html

Migratory Birds: In addition to responsibilities to protect threatened and endangered species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), there are additional responsibilities under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) to protect native birds from project-related impacts. Any activity, intentional or unintentional, resulting in take of migratory birds, including eagles, is prohibited unless otherwise permitted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)). For more information regarding these Acts see https://www.fws.gov/birds/policies-and-regulations.php.

The MBTA has no provision for allowing take of migratory birds that may be unintentionally killed or injured by otherwise lawful activities. It is the responsibility of the project proponent to comply with these Acts by identifying potential impacts to migratory birds and eagles within applicable NEPA documents (when there is a federal nexus) or a Bird/Eagle Conservation Plan (when there is no federal nexus). Proponents should implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize the production of project-related stressors or minimize the exposure of birds and their resources to the project-related stressors. For more information on avian stressors and recommended conservation measures see https://www.fws.gov/birds/bird-enthusiasts/threats-to-birds.php.

In addition to MBTA and BGEPA, Executive Order 13186: *Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds*, obligates all Federal agencies that engage in or authorize activities that might affect migratory birds, to minimize those effects and encourage conservation measures that will improve bird populations. Executive Order 13186 provides for the protection of both migratory birds and migratory bird habitat. For information regarding the implementation of Executive Order 13186, please visit https://www.fws.gov/birds/policies-and-regulations/executive-orders/e0-13186.php.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Code in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List

OFFICIAL SPECIES LIST

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

Carlsbad Fish And Wildlife Office
2177 Salk Avenue - Suite 250
Carlsbad, CA 92008-7385
(760) 431-9440

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: 2023-0083159
Project Name: Skyview Bridge
Project Type: Bridge - New Construction
Project Description: New pedestrian bridge project
Project Location:

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: https://www.google.com/maps/@33.60676975,-117.10693424014379,14z



Counties: Riverside County, California

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT SPECIES

There is a total of 14 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries[1], as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

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1. NOAA Fisheries, also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

MAMMALS

NAME	STATUS
Stephens' Kangaroo Rat *Dipodomys stephensi (incl. D. cascus)* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3495	Threatened

BIRDS

NAME	STATUS
Coastal California Gnatcatcher *Polioptila californica californica* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8178	Threatened
Least Bell's Vireo *Vireo bellii pusillus* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5945	Endangered
Southwestern Willow Flycatcher *Empidonax traillii extimus* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6749	Endangered

INSECTS

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly *Danaus plexippus* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743	Candidate
Quino Checkerspot Butterfly *Euphydryas editha quino (=E. e. wrighti)* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5900	Endangered

CRUSTACEANS

NAME	STATUS
Riverside Fairy Shrimp *Streptocephalus woottoni* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8148	Endangered
Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp *Branchinecta lynchi* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/498	Threatened

FLOWERING PLANTS

NAME	STATUS
California Orcutt Grass *Orcuttia californica* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4923	Endangered
Munz's Onion *Allium munzii* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2951	Endangered
San Diego Ambrosia *Ambrosia pumila* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8287	Endangered
Slender-horned Spineflower *Dodecahema leptoceras* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4007	Endangered
Spreading Navarretia *Navarretia fossalis* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1334	Threatened
Thread-leaved Brodiaea *Brodiaea filifolia* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6087	Threatened

CRITICAL HABITATS

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.

YOU ARE STILL REQUIRED TO DETERMINE IF YOUR PROJECT(S) MAY HAVE EFFECTS ON ALL ABOVE LISTED SPECIES.

IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION

Agency: County of Riverside
Name: Scott Salembier
Address: 110 Blue Ravine Road
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LEAD AGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION

Lead Agency: County of Riverside

California Native Plant Society

Search Results

55 matches found. Click on scientific name for details

Search Criteria: Quad is one of [3311762:3311761:3311668:3311752:3311658:3311751]

▲ SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	LIFEFORM	BLOOMING PERIOD	FED LIST	STATE LIST	GLOBAL RANK	STATE RANK	CA RARE PLANT RANK	CA ENDEMIC	DATE ADDED	PHOTO
Abronia villosa var. aurita	chaparral sand-verbena	Nyctaginaceae	annual herb	(Jan)Mar-Sep	None	None	G5T2?	S2	1B.1		2001-01-01	 © 2011 Aaron E. Sims
Allium marvinii	Yucaipa onion	Alliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Apr-May	None	None	G1	S1	1B.2	Yes	2001-01-01	 © 2013 Keir Morse
Allium munzii	Munz's onion	Alliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Mar-May	FE	CT	G1	S1	1B.1	Yes	1980-01-01	 © 2003 Guy Bruyea
Almutaster pauciflorus	alkali marsh aster	Asteraceae	perennial herb	Jun-Oct	None	None	G4	S1S2	2B.2		2017-03-14	 © 2014 Richard Spellenberg
Ambrosia pumila	San Diego ambrosia	Asteraceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Apr-Oct	FE	None	G1	S1	1B.1		1974-01-01	 © 2010 Benjamin Smith
Amsinckia douglasiana	Douglas' fiddleneck	Boraginaceae	annual herb	Mar-May	None	None	G4	S4	4.2	Yes	2007-08-20	 © 2013 Chris Winchell
Arctostaphylos rainbowensis	Rainbow manzanita	Ericaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Dec-Mar	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1	Yes	1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Astragalus pachypus var. jaegeri	Jaeger's milk-vetch	Fabaceae	perennial shrub	Dec-Jun	None	None	G4T1	S1	1B.1	Yes	1994-01-01	No Photo Available

Atriplex coronata var. *notatior*	San Jacinto Valley crownscale	Chenopodiaceae	annual herb	Apr-Aug	FE	None	G4T1	S1	1B.1	Yes	1988-01-01	 © 2008 Larry Sward
Atriplex parishii	Parish's brittlescale	Chenopodiaceae	annual herb	Jun-Oct	None	None	G1G2	S1	1B.1		1988-01-01	No Photo Available
Atriplex serenana var. *davidsonii*	Davidson's saltscale	Chenopodiaceae	annual herb	Apr-Oct	None	None	G5T1	S1	1B.2		1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Berberis nevinii	Nevin's barberry	Berberidaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	(Feb)Mar-Jun	FE	CE	G1	S1	1B.1	Yes	1980-01-01	No Photo Available
Brodiaea filifolia	thread-leaved brodiaea	Themidaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Mar-Jun	FT	CE	G2	S2	1B.1	Yes	1974-01-01	 © 2016 Keir Morse
Brodiaea santarosae	Santa Rosa Basalt brodiaea	Themidaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	May-Jun	None	None	G1	S1	1B.2	Yes	2008-02-05	 © 2021 W. Juergen Schrenk
Calochortus catalinae	Catalina mariposa lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	(Feb)Mar-Jun	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	4.2	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
Calochortus plummerae	Plummer's mariposa-lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	May-Jul	None	None	G4	S4	4.2	Yes	1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Calochortus weedii var. *intermedius*	intermediate mariposa-lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	May-Jul	None	None	G3G4T3	S3	1B.2	Yes	1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Caulanthus simulans	Payson's jewelflower	Brassicaceae	annual herb	(Feb)Mar-May(Jun)	None	None	G4	S4	4.2	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
Centromadia pungens ssp. *laevis*	smooth tarplant	Asteraceae	annual herb	Apr-Sep	None	None	G3G4T2	S2	1B.1	Yes	1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Chorizanthe leptotheca	Peninsular spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	May-Aug	None	None	G3	S3	4.2		1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Chorizanthe parryi var. *parryi*	Parry's spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1	Yes	1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Chorizanthe polygonoides var. *longispina*	long-spined spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jul	None	None	G5T3	S3	1B.2		1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Clinopodium chandleri	San Miguel savory	Lamiaceae	perennial shrub	Mar-Jul	None	None	G2G3	S2	1B.2		1974-01-01	No Photo Available

Convolvulus simulans	small-flowered morning-glory	Convolvulaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jul	None	None	G4	S4	4.2		1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Cryptantha wigginsii	Wiggins' cryptantha	Boraginaceae	annual herb	Feb-Jun	None	None	G2	S1	1B.2		2013-05-21	No Photo Available
Deinandra mohavensis	Mojave tarplant	Asteraceae	annual herb	(Jan-May)Jun-Oct	None	CE	G3	S3	1B.3	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
Deinandra paniculata	paniculate tarplant	Asteraceae	annual herb	(Mar)Apr-Nov	None	None	G4	S4	4.2		2001-01-01	No Photo Available
Dodecahema leptoceras	slender-horned spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	FE	CE	G1	S1	1B.1	Yes	1980-01-01	No Photo Available
Dudleya multicaulis	many-stemmed dudleya	Crassulaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Jul	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
Eryngium aristulatum var. *parishii*	San Diego button-celery	Apiaceae	annual/perennial herb	Apr-Jun	FE	CE	G5T1	S1	1B.1		1974-01-01	No Photo Available
Erythranthe diffusa	Palomar monkeyflower	Phrymaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	None	None	G4	S3	4.3		1974-01-01	 Ron Vanderhoff, 2019
Githopsis diffusa ssp. *filicaulis*	Mission Canyon bluecup	Campanulaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	None	None	G5T1Q	S1	3.1	Yes	1980-01-01	No Photo Available
Harpagonella palmeri	Palmer's grapplinghook	Boraginaceae	annual herb	Mar-May	None	None	G4	S3	4.2		1980-01-01	 © 2015 Keir Morse
Holocarpha virgata ssp. *elongata*	graceful tarplant	Asteraceae	annual herb	May-Nov	None	None	G5T3	S3	4.2	Yes	1994-01-01	 © 2013 Anna Bennett
Hordeum intercedens	vernal barley	Poaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	3.2		1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Juglans californica	Southern California black walnut	Juglandaceae	perennial deciduous tree	Mar-Aug	None	None	G4	S4	4.2	Yes	1994-01-01	 © 2020 Zoya Akulova
Juncus acutus ssp. *leopoldii*	southwestern spiny rush	Juncaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	(Mar)May-Jun	None	None	G5T5	S4	4.2		1988-01-01	 © 2019 Belinda Lo

Juncus luciensis	Santa Lucia dwarf rush	Juncaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jul	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2	Yes	2009-04-30	 © 2009 Keir Morse
Lasthenia glabrata ssp. *coulteri*	Coulter's goldfields	Asteraceae	annual herb	Feb-Jun	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.1		1994-01-01	 © 2013 Keir Morse
Lathyrus splendens	pride-of-California	Fabaceae	perennial herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G4	S4	4.3		1974-01-01	 © 2012 Ron Clark
Lepidium virginicum var. *robinsonii*	Robinson's pepper-grass	Brassicaceae	annual herb	Jan-Jul	None	None	G5T3	S3	4.3		1994-01-01	 © 2015 Keir Morse
Microseris douglasii ssp. *platycarpha*	small-flowered microseris	Asteraceae	annual herb	Mar-May	None	None	G4T4	S4	4.2		2001-01-01	 © 2015 Richard Spellenberg
Myosurus minimus ssp. *apus*	little mousetail	Ranunculaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G5T2Q	S2	3.1		1980-01-01	No Photo Available
Navarretia fossalis	spreading navarretia	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	FT	None	G2	S2	1B.1		1980-01-01	No Photo Available
Navarretia prostrata	prostrate vernal pool navarretia	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jul	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes	2001-01-01	No Photo Available
Orcuttia californica	California Orcutt grass	Poaceae	annual herb	Apr-Aug	FE	CE	G1	S1	1B.1		1974-01-01	No Photo Available
Parkinsonia microphylla	little-leaved palo verde	Fabaceae	perennial deciduous shrub	Apr-May	None	None	G5	S3	4.3		2001-01-01	No Photo Available
Penstemon californicus	California beardtongue	Plantaginaceae	perennial herb	May-Jun(Aug)	None	None	G3	S2	1B.2		1974-01-01	 Justin M. Wood 2009
Polygala cornuta var. *fishiae*	Fish's milkwort	Polygalaceae	perennial deciduous shrub	May-Aug	None	None	G5T4	S4	4.3		1974-01-01	No Photo Available
Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum	white rabbit-tobacco	Asteraceae	perennial herb	(Jul)Aug-Nov(Dec)	None	None	G4	S2	2B.2		2006-11-03	No Photo Available
Quercus engelmannii	Engelmann oak	Fagaceae	perennial deciduous tree	Mar-Jun	None	None	G3	S3	4.2		1988-01-01	No Photo Available

Scutellaria bolanderi ssp. *austromontana*	southern mountains skullcap	Lamiaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jun-Aug	None	None	G4T3	S3	1B.2	Yes	1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Sphaerocarpos drewiae	bottle liverwort	Sphaerocarpaceae	ephemeral liverwort		None	None	G1	S1	1B.1	Yes	2001-01-01	No Photo Available
Symphyotrichum defoliatum	San Bernardino aster	Asteraceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jul-Nov	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes	2004-01-01	No Photo Available
Texosporium sancti-jacobi	woven-spored lichen	Caliciaceae	crustose lichen (terricolous)		None	None	G3	S2	3		2014-03-01	 ©2021 Scot Loring

Showing 1 to 55 of 55 entries

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United States Department of Agriculture

NRCS

Natural Resources Conservation Service

A product of the National Cooperative Soil Survey, a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local participants

Custom Soil Resource Report for Western Riverside Area, California

Skyview Bridge Project



August 27, 2019

Preface

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2_053951).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

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Contents

Preface.....2
How Soil Surveys Are Made.....5
Soil Map.....8
Soil Map.....9
Legend.....10
Map Unit Legend.....11
Map Unit Descriptions.....11
Western Riverside Area, California.....13
Cf—Chino silt loam, drained, saline-alkali.....13
MmB—Monserate sandy loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes.....14
WyC2—Wyman loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes, eroded.....15
YbC—Yokohl loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes.....16
YbE3—Yokohl loam, 8 to 25 percent slopes, severely eroded.....18
References.....20

How Soil Surveys Are Made

Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil

scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure map unit components; the objective is to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. Each map unit is defined by a unique combination of soil components and/or miscellaneous areas in predictable proportions. Some components may be highly contrasting to the other components of the map unit. The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The delineation of such landforms and landform segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Soil scientists make many field observations in the process of producing a soil map. The frequency of observation is dependent upon several factors, including scale of mapping, intensity of mapping, design of map units, complexity of the landscape, and experience of the soil scientist. Observations are made to test and refine the soil-landscape model and predictions and to verify the classification of the soils at specific locations. Once the soil-landscape model is refined, a significantly smaller number of measurements of individual soil properties are made and recorded. These measurements may include field measurements, such as those for color, depth to bedrock, and texture, and laboratory measurements, such as those for content of sand, silt, clay, salt, and other components. Properties of each soil typically vary from one point to another across the landscape.

Observations for map unit components are aggregated to develop ranges of characteristics for the components. The aggregated values are presented. Direct measurements do not exist for every property presented for every map unit component. Values for some properties are estimated from combinations of other properties.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and

identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

Soil Map

The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.

Custom Soil Resource Report
Soil Map



Map Scale: 1:1,730 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.

N

Meters: 0 25 50 100 150

Feet: 0 50 100 200 300

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 11N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)
- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils
- Soil Map Unit Polygons
- Soil Map Unit Lines
- Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features
- Blowout
- Borrow Pit
- Clay Spot
- Closed Depression
- Gravel Pit
- Gravelly Spot
- Landfill
- Lava Flow
- Marsh or swamp
- Mine or Quarry
- Miscellaneous Water
- Perennial Water
- Rock Outcrop
- Saline Spot
- Sandy Spot
- Severely Eroded Spot
- Sinkhole
- Slide or Slip
- Sodic Spot
- Spoil Area
- Stony Spot
- Very Stony Spot
- Wet Spot
- Other
- Special Line Features

Water Features
- Streams and Canals

Transportation
- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads
- Local Roads

Background
- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:15,800.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Western Riverside Area, California
Survey Area Data: Version 11, Sep 12, 2018

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: May 25, 2019—Jun 25, 2019

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
Cf	Chino silt loam, drained, saline-alkali	2.1	38.3%
MmB	Monserate sandy loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes	0.6	11.1%
WyC2	Wyman loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes, eroded	2.1	38.7%
YbC	Yokohl loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes	0.0	0.7%
YbE3	Yokohl loam, 8 to 25 percent slopes, severely eroded	0.6	11.2%
Totals for Area of Interest		**5.5**	**100.0%**

Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

Western Riverside Area, California

Cf—Chino silt loam, drained, saline-alkali

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: hcs7
Elevation: 3,100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 8 to 20 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 61 to 64 degrees F
Frost-free period: 230 to 340 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Chino and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Chino

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Alluvium derived from granite

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 14 inches: silt loam
H2 - 14 to 27 inches: silty clay loam
H3 - 27 to 60 inches: silty clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: Rare
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 5 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Strongly saline (16.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3w
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: SILTY BASIN (R019XD068CA)
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Chino

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Unnamed

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Unnamed

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Unnamed

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

MmB—Monserate sandy loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: hcx4
Elevation: 700 to 2,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 10 to 18 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 64 degrees F
Frost-free period: 220 to 280 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Monserate and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Monserate

Setting

Landform: Alluvial fans
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Alluvium derived from granite

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 10 inches: sandy loam
H2 - 10 to 28 inches: sandy clay loam
H3 - 28 to 45 inches: indurated
H4 - 45 to 57 inches: cemented
H5 - 57 to 70 inches: loamy coarse sand, coarse sandy loam
H5 - 57 to 70 inches:

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 39 inches to duripan
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low (0.00 to 0.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: LOAMY (1975) (R019XD029CA)
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Tujunga

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Hanford

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Greenfield

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

WyC2—Wyman loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: hd0f
Elevation: 300 to 2,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 9 to 25 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 59 to 63 degrees F
Frost-free period: 200 to 300 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated

Map Unit Composition

Wyman and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Wyman

Setting

Landform: Alluvial fans
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Alluvium derived from igneous rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 14 inches: loam
H2 - 14 to 36 inches: clay loam
H3 - 36 to 50 inches: stratified loam to clay loam
H4 - 50 to 60 inches: stratified loam to clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: High (about 9.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: LOAMY (1975) (R019XD029CA)
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Honcut

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Buren

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

YbC—Yokohl loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: hd0g
Elevation: 500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 10 to 14 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 61 to 64 degrees F
Frost-free period: 260 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Yokohl and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Yokohl

Setting

Landform: Alluvial fans
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Alluvium derived from igneous rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 10 inches: loam
H2 - 10 to 26 inches: clay loam
H3 - 26 to 30 inches: indurated
H4 - 30 to 60 inches: stratified sandy loam to gravelly loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 39 inches to duripan
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low (0.00 to 0.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: CLAYPAN (1975) (R019XD061CA)
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Wyman

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Porterville

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Buren

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Unnamed

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

YbE3—Yokohl loam, 8 to 25 percent slopes, severely eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: hd0j
Elevation: 500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 10 to 14 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 61 to 64 degrees F
Frost-free period: 260 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Yokohl and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Yokohl

Setting

Landform: Alluvial fans
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Alluvium derived from igneous rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 6 inches: loam
H2 - 6 to 20 inches: clay loam
H3 - 20 to 24 inches: indurated
H4 - 24 to 60 inches: stratified sandy loam to gravelly loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 25 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to duripan
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low (0.00 to 0.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 1.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: CLAYPAN (1975) (R019XD061CA)
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Wyman

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Porterville

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Buren

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Unnamed

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

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Appendix D AB 52 Native American Correspondence Log

Skyview Road Pedestrian Bridge Project, Riverside County, California
Native American Consultation Log

Affiliation	Name	Contact Date	Contact Type	Response
Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC)	Katy Sanchez	6/19/2019	letter	7/11/2019 – Katy Sanchez replied that a search of the Sacred Land File returned negative results within the area of potential effects.
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	Pattie Garcia-Plotkin, THPO	1/3/2022	email	An initial AB52 letter was emailed stating that the Tribe was being notified that they had 30 days to initiate consultation.
		1/21/2022	email	10:37am - Lacy Padilla, Archaeologist, replied via email and state that a records check of the Tribal Historic preservation office's cultural registry revealed that this project is not located within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. The Tribe will defer to the other Tribes in the area. The email stated that this shall conclude consultation efforts.Consultation is considered complete.
Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	Doug Todd Welmas, Chair	1/3/2022	email	An initial AB52 letter was emailed stating that the Tribe was being notified that they had 30 days to initiate consultation.
		3/18/2022	email	A follow-up letter was sent to the Tribe via email to request information regarding the project.
		3/6/2023	letter	A letter notifying the tribe that AB52 consultation was going to be closed out if no response from the tribe was received within 30 days. No response has been received to date and consultation is considered complete.
Cahuilla Band of Indians	Anthony Madrigal, Sr., THPO	1/3/2022	email	An initial AB52 letter was emailed stating that the Tribe was being notified that they had 30 days to initiate consultation.
		3/18/2022	email	A follow-up letter was sent to the Tribe via email to request information regarding the project.
		3/6/2023	letter	A letter notifying the tribe that AB52 consultation was going to be closed out if no response from the tribe was received within 30 days. No response has been received to date and consultation is considered complete.
Colorado River Indian Tribes (CRIT)	Brian Etsitty, acting THPO	1/3/2022	email	An initial AB52 letter was emailed stating that the Tribe was being notified that they had 30 days to initiate consultation.
		3/18/2022	email	A follow-up letter was sent to the Tribe via email to request information regarding the project.
		3/6/2023	letter	A letter notifying the tribe that AB52 consultation was going to be closed out if no response from the tribe was received within 30 days. No response has been received to date and consultation is considered complete.
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation	Andrew Salas, Chair	1/3/2022	email	An initial AB52 letter was emailed stating that the Tribe was being notified that they had 30 days to initiate consultation.
		3/18/2022	email	A follow-up letter was sent to the Tribe via email to request information regarding the project.
		3/6/2023	letter	A letter notifying the tribe that AB52 consultation was going to be closed out if no response from the tribe was received within 30 days. No response has been received to date and consultation is considered complete.
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Ann Brierty, THPO	1/3/2022	email	An initial AB52 letter was emailed stating that the Tribe was being notified that they had 30 days to initiate consultation.
		3/18/2022	email	A follow-up letter was sent to the Tribe via email to request information regarding the project.
		3/6/2023	email	A letter notifying the tribe that AB52 consultation was going to be closed out if no response from the tribe was received within 30 days. No response has been received to date and consultation is considered complete.
Pala Band of Mission Indians	Shasta C Gaughen, THPO	1/3/2022	email	An initial AB52 letter was emailed stating that the Tribe was being notified that they had 30 days to initiate consultation.
		1/4/2022	email	10:48am - An email was received from Alexis Wallick, Assistant Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, on behalf of Shasta Gaughen, stating that that the project as described is not within the boundaries of the recognized Pala Indian Reservation; however, it is within the boundaries of the territory that the Tribe considers its Traditional Use Area (TUA) or it is situated in close proximity to the Reservation and information generated would likely be useful in better understanding regional culture and history. Therefore, the Tribe would like to initiate a preliminary AB52 consultation at this time. The Tribe requested the County forward any maps, reports, and scheduled or completed cultural resource surveys to our office, either by e-mail or postal mail to determine if the Tribe needs to continue with additional AB52 consultation.
		4/1/2022	email	The cultural resources inventory report was sent to Alexis Wallick via email. The email requested that the Tribe provide any additional information regarding the project area once they had reviewed the cultural documentation. No response has been received to date.
		5/17/2022	email	The updated cultural resources inventory report including staging areas was sent to Alexis Wallick via email. The email requested that the Tribe provide any additional information regarding the project area once they had reviewed the cultural documentation. No response has been received to date.
		12/23/2022	email	An updated cultural resources inventory report including staging areas was sent to Alexis Wallick via email. The email requested that the Tribe provide any additional questions or comments regarding the project area once they had reviewed the cultural documentation. No response has been received to date.
		3/6/2023	letter	A letter notifying the tribe that AB52 consultation was going to be closed out if no response from the tribe was received within 30 days. No response has been received to date and consultation is considered complete.

Skyview Road Pedestrian Bridge Project, Riverside County, California
Native American Consultation Log

Affiliation	Name	Contact Date	Contact Type	Response
Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians/Temecula Band of Luiseño Indians	Tuba Ebru Ozdil, Cultural Analyst	1/3/2022	email	An initial AB52 letter was emailed stating that the Tribe was being notified that they had 30 days to initiate consultation.
		1/20/2022	email	4:48pm - Juan Ochoa, Assistant Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, responded via email stating that the Tribe would like to initiate formal consultation under AB 52. The Tribe requested to be added to the distribution list of all public notice and circulation of all documents, including environmental review documents, archaeological reports, development plans, conceptual grading plans (if available), and all other applicable documents pertaining to this Project. The Tribe further requested to be directly notified of all public hearings and scheduled approvals concerning this Project, and that these comments be incorporated into the record of approval for this Project. The Tribe stated that the formal contact person for this Project will be Ebru Ozdil. The Tribe requested the County contact Ebru Ozdil within 30 days to begin the consultation process.
		1/24/2022	email	The County responded and informed the Tribe they recognize that the Tribe would like to begin formal consultation and will keep them apprised of project documentation, when available.
		4/4/2022	email	The cultural resources inventory report was sent to Ebru Ozdil via email. The email requested that the Tribe provide any additional information regarding the project area once they had reviewed the cultural documentation.
		4/4/2022	email	Juan Ochoa replied providing a link to upload the report and once they reviewed the document, the Tribe would reach out for dates and times to consult. The document was uploaded to the provided link on 4/4/2022.
		5/17/2022	email	The updated cultural resources inventory report including staging areas was sent to Tuba Ebru Ozdil via email by the County of Riverside. The email requested that the Tribe provide any additional information regarding the project area once they had reviewed the cultural documentation.
		6/7/2022	Meeting	The County of Riverside consulted with the Pechanga Tribe to discuss the project. The Tribe requested that the scoping letter should have been provided to the Tribe prior to pedestrian survey. The Tribe also expressed concern that the information center record search only included a half mile radius instead of a full one mile radius. The Tribe also stated that the project area is near a battleground which is considered historic and the last battle of the area in late 1800's. The battleground is considered to be highly sensitive and human remains have been discovered. The Tribe also stated that a village and ceremonial site are nearby to the project site. The Tribe requested tribal monitoring and that the County must consider in situ burial of any remains found.
		12/23/2022	email	An updated cultural resources inventory report including staging areas was sent to Tuba Ebru Ozil and Juan Ochoa via email. The email requested that the Tribe provide any additional questions or comments regarding the project area once they had reviewed the cultural documentation. Juan Ochoa confirmed receipt of the report for review.
		3/6/2023	email	A letter notifying the tribe that AB52 consultation was going to be closed out if no response from the tribe was received within 30 days. No response has been received to date and consultation is considered complete.
Quechan Indian Nation	Jill McCormick, THPO	1/3/2022	email	An initial AB52 letter was emailed stating that the Tribe was being notified that they had 30 days to initiate consultation.
		1/5/2022	email	An email was received on January 5, 2022, from the Quechan Historic Preservation Officer stating that the Tribe has no comments on the project and they defer to more local Tribes for consultation efforts. Consultation is considered complete.
Ramona Band of Cahuilla	Joseph D. Hamilton, Chairperson	1/3/2022	email	An initial AB52 letter was emailed stating that the Tribe was being notified that they had 30 days to initiate consultation.
		3/18/2022	email	A follow-up letter was sent to the Tribe via email to request information regarding the project.
		3/6/2023	email	A letter notifying the tribe that AB52 consultation was going to be closed out if no response from the tribe was received within 30 days. No response has been received to date and consultation is considered complete.
Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians	Cheryl Madrigal, Cultural Resources Manager	1/3/2022	email	An initial AB52 letter was emailed stating that the Tribe was being notified that they had 30 days to initiate consultation.
		3/18/2022	email	A follow-up letter was sent to the Tribe via email to request information regarding the project.
		3/30/2022	email	The Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians responded with a response letter via email that stated the identified location is within the Traditional Use Area of the Luiseño people and asked to be provided with project relevant documents such as the cultural resources assessment, bio report, geotech report, etc. Additionally, the Tribe asked to be notified and involved in the entire CEQA environmental review process for the entirety of the project's duration.
		4/1/2022	email	The cultural resources inventory and biological resources report where sent to Cheryl Madrigal via email. The email requested that the Tribe provide any additional information regarding the project area once they had reviewed the cultural documentation.
		5/17/2022	email	The updated cultural resources inventory report including staging areas was sent to Chryl Madrigal via email. The email requested that the Tribe provide any additional information regarding the project area once they had reviewed the cultural documentation.
		6/5/2022	email	Cheryl Madrial replied via email requesting to schedule a consultation meeting with the County of Riverside
		6/6/2022	email	Jan Bulinski replied via email stating dates and times the County is available for a consultation meeting.

Skyview Road Pedestrian Bridge Project, Riverside County, California
Native American Consultation Log

Affiliation	Name	Contact Date	Contact Type	Response
Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians	Cheryl Madrigal, Cultural Resources Manager	8/8/2022	Meeting and email	A meeting between the Tribe and the County was held to discuss the project details and overall Native American cultural resource sensitivity. A copy of the draft plans was requested, including excavation and trenching plans. In the follow-up email from the Tribe, the following was noted and requested: Regarding the Cultural Resources Assessment, it seems this is an archaeological inventory not a cultural resources assessment. Per CEQA, impacts to cultural resources and tribal cultural resources need to be assessed. A resource is eligible for listing in the CRHR if the State Historical Resources Commission determines that it is a significant resource and that it meets any of the following National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria: •Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage. •Associated with the lives of persons important in our past. •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. •Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.
		8/8/2022	Meeting and email continuation	While we understand that much information will be acquired through tribal consultation, research of publicly available resources such as ethno-historic books and articles need to be sought out by contracted consultants for a proper assessment. We request that KMZ files will be provided to create an overlay between the project site and the previously recorded archaeological sites. From the provided documents, i seems the project is within the archaeological sites. However, from the report I take it is not. The report also lacks any discussion of how the recorded sites are interacting with each other and if this is going to be considered a TCP/TCL. Please clarify if there is another Cultural Report being prepared that will address the concerns. Additionally, we would like to learn more about the use of "PAL" instead of APE. APE (area of potential effect) is mentioned once in the document without further explanation. We recommend that APE is used throughout the document to be consistent. It is not clear what the PAL is and how it's being defined, while APE is clearly discussed and defined in literature associated with the field of archaeology and cultural resources management.
		12/23/2022	email	An updated cultural resources inventory report including staging areas was sent to Cheryl Madrigal via email. The email requested that the Tribe provide any additional questions or comments regarding the project area once they had reviewed the cultural documentation. No response has been received to date.
		3/6/2023	letter	A letter notifying the tribe that AB52 consultation was going to be closed out if no response from the tribe was received within 30 days. No response has been received to date and consultation is considered complete.
		3/23/2023	email	Cherly Madrigal provided a letter via email that stated Rincon's Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) has reviewed the provided documents and we agree with the measures which include archaeological and Luiseño tribal monitoring, a monitoring report, and protocols for discovery of cultural material and human remains. Cheryl Madrigal requested that the Rincon Band be notified of any changes in project plans and a copy of the final monitoring report, when available. The THPO has no further comments at this time and consultation is considered concluded.
San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians	Anthony Morales, Chief	1/3/2022	email	An initial AB52 letter was emailed stating that the Tribe was being notified that they had 30 days to initiate consultation.
		3/18/2022	email	A follow-up letter was sent to the Tribe via email to request information regarding the project.
		3/6/2023	letter	A letter notifying the tribe that AB52 consultation was going to be closed out if no response from the tribe was received within 30 days. No response has been received to date and consultation is considered complete.
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	Ryan Nordness, Director	1/3/2022	email	An initial AB52 letter was emailed stating that the Tribe was being notified that they had 30 days to initiate consultation.
		1/10/2022	email	12:12pm - An email was received from Ryan Nordness, Cultural Resource Analyist, stating that proposed project is located outside of Serrano ancestral territory and, as such, SMBMI will not be requesting to receive consulting party status with the lead agency or to participate in the scoping, development, or review of documents created pursuant to legal and regulatory mandates. Consultation is considered complete.
Soboba Band of Lusieno Indians	Joseph Ontiveros, Director Cultural Resources Department	1/3/2022	email	An initial AB52 letter was emailed stating that the Tribe was being notified that they had 30 days to initiate consultation.
		3/18/2022	email	A follow-up letter was sent to the Tribe via email to request information regarding the project.
		4/18/2022	email	Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist, replied via email on behalf of Joseph Ontiveros, requesting consultation be initiated for the project.
		4/26/2022	email	The County responded to the Tribe and offers times to meet and discuss the project.
		5/17/2022	email	The updated cultural resources inventory report including staging areas was sent to Jessica Valdez and Joseph Ontiveros via email. The email requested that the Tribe provide any additional information regarding the project area once they had reviewed the cultural documentation. No response has been received to date.

Skyview Road Pedestrian Bridge Project, Riverside County, California
Native American Consultation Log

Affiliation	Name	Contact Date	Contact Type	Response
Soboba Band of Lusieno Indians	Joseph Ontiveros, Director Cultural Resources Department	10/22/2022	meeting	The Tribe state that they are aware of resources around the area, however not within the Project footprint. Known occurrences are located north and east of the project. The Tribe requested that the treatment of any resources found on-site are to be reburied on-site in an agreed upon location. Mitigation measures will include a pre-construction meeting between Resident Engineer, Archeologist, County, and the Tribe to discuss re-burial location.
		12/23/2022	email	An updated cultural resources inventory report including staging areas was sent to Joseph Ontiveros via email. The email requested that the Tribe provide any additional questions or comments regarding the project area once they had reviewed the cultural documentation. No response has been received to date.
		3/6/2023	Letter	A letter notifying the tribe that AB52 consultation was going to be closed out if no response from the tribe was received within 30 days. No response has been received to date and consultation is considered complete.
Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	Cultural Committee	1/3/2022	email	An initial AB52 letter was emailed stating that the Tribe was being notified that they had 30 days to initiate consultation.
		3/18/2022	email	A follow-up letter was sent to the Tribe via email to request information regarding the project.
		3/18/2022	email	1:28pm - an email was received from Gary Wayne Resvaloso Jr stating that the project is outside their Tribes Traditional Land use area and would defer to Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians or Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians Tribe. Consultation is considered complete.
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	Darrell Mike, Chair	1/3/2022	email	An initial AB52 letter was emailed stating that the Tribe was being notified that they had 30 days to initiate consultation.
		3/18/2022	email	A follow-up letter was sent to the Tribe via email to request information regarding the project.
		3/6/2023	Letter	A letter notifying the tribe that AB52 consultation was going to be closed out if no response from the tribe was received within 30 days. No response has been received to date and consultation is considered complete.

Appendix F Acronyms

APE	Area of Potential Effects
AB	Assembly Bill
BMPs	Best Management Practices
BSA	Biological Study Area
CAA	Clean Air Act
CAAQS	California Ambient Air Quality Standards
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CERFA	Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act (CERFA) of 1992
CESA	California Endangered Species Act
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CH_4	methane
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
CNEL	Community Noise Equivalent Level
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
CO	carbon monoxide
CO_2	carbon dioxide
CRHR	California Register of Historic Resources
CVMSHCP	Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan
dBA	Decibel A-weighted
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
E.O.	Executive Order
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ESA	Environmentally Sensitive Area
FESA	Federal Endangered Species Act
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Map
FTA	Federal Transit Administration
GHG	greenhouse gases

HCP	Habitat Conservation Plan
HFC	Hydrofluorocarbons
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
JPR	Joint Project Review
Ldn	day-night average sound level
Leq	equivalent continuous sound level
Lb	pound
Lmax	maximum sound level
LOS	Level of Service
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
MND	Mitigated Negative Declaration
Mph	miles per hour
MRZ	Mineral Resource Zone
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NEPA	National Environmental Protection Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NO_2	nitrogen dioxide
NO_X	nitrogen oxides
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
O_3	ozone
Pb	lead
PFC	Perfluorocarbons
PM	particulate matter
ppb	parts per billion
ppm	parts per million
ROG	Reactive organic compounds
RTP	Regional Transportation Plan
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board

SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
SO_2	sulfur dioxide
SPCCP	Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Program
SWMP	Storm Water Management Plan
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
SCAB	South Coast Air Basin
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service