INITIAL STUDY AND MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

MAIN STREET COMMERCIAL CENTER
APN 3057-131-015, 3057-131-22, & 3057-131-28
HESPERIA, CALIFORNIA 92345

LEAD AGENCY:

CITY OF HESPERIA
PLANNING DIVISION
9700 SEVENTH AVENUE
HESPERIA, CALIFORNIA 92345

REPORT PREPARED BY:

BLODGETT BAYLOSIS ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING
2211 S. HACIENDA BOULEVARD, SUITE 107
HACIENDA HEIGHTS, CALIFORNIA 91745

JUNE 2025

HESP 017

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MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

PROJECT NAME: Main Street Commercial Center

PROJECT APPLICANT: Hieu H. Tran, CCPT Development, 4833 Schaefer Avenue, Chino, California 91710.

PROJECT LOCATION: The proposed project site is located in the central western portion the City of Hesperia, California. The project site's latitude and longitude are 34.42618, -117.347771. The site's Accessor Parcel Numbers (APN) include 3057-131-15, -22, and -28. The site has a zoning designation of Neighborhood Commercial (NC) in the Main Street/Freeway Corridor Specific Plan (MSFC-SP).

CITY AND COUNTY: City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County.

PROJECT: The attached Initial Study analyzes the environmental impacts associated with the construction and operation of a new commercial building located in the City of Hesperia. The proposed project site consists of approximately 1.54 acres. Once developed, the proposed project would include a commercial building with 20,500 square feet of floor area and 9 tenant spaces. The commercial building would be located to the south of the site in a "u" shape while the rest of the site would be covered by the parking lot, landscape, and utilities. Out of the 82 parking spaces required, the site will provide 79 parking spaces with a minor exception for the reduction of 3 parking spaces. A total of 4 spaces would be ADA accessible, and an additional 10 bicycle parking spaces would be provided. Landscaped areas would total 6,751 square feet accounting for 10.4% of the total site area. Primary vehicular access to the project site would be provided by one 35-foot wide decorative driveway connection consisting of a two-lane ingress and egress with the south side of Main Street. A trash enclosure would be located on the east side of the parking lot. A 6-foot tall decorative block wall would surround the property on the east, west, and south boundaries.

FINDINGS: The environmental analysis provided in the attached Initial Study indicates that the proposed project will not result in any significant adverse unmitigable impacts. For this reason, the City of Hesperia determined that a *Mitigated Negative Declaration* is the appropriate CEQA document for the proposed project.

Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant	No Impact

Substantiation is then provided to justify each determination. One of the four following conclusions is then provided as a summary of the analysis for each of the major environmental factors.

No Impact: No impacts are identified or anticipated, and no mitigation measures are required.

Less than Significant Impact: No significant adverse impacts are identified or anticipated, and no mitigation measures are required.

Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation: Possible significant adverse impacts have been identified or anticipated and mitigation measures are required as a condition of the project's approval to reduce these impacts to a level below significance.

Potentially Significant Impact: Significant adverse impacts have been identified or anticipated. An Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is required to evaluate these impacts.

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED:

The environmental factors checked below will potentially have at least one impact that requires mitigation as indicated by the checklist in the attached Initial Study.

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

DETERMINATION: (To be completed by the Lead Agency) On the basis of this initial evaluation, the following finding is made:

☐	The proposed project *COULD NOT* have a significant effect on the environment, and a *NEGATIVE DECLARATION* shall be prepared.
X	Although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there shall 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* shall be prepared.
☐	The proposed project *MAY* have a significant effect on the environment, and an *ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT* is required.
☐	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.
☐	Although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an *earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION* pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that *earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION,* including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.

Signature _____ Date _____

The project is also described in greater detail in the attached Initial Study.

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APPENDIX E – UTILITY WORKSHEETS

SECTION 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 OVERVIEW OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

This Initial Study analyzes the environmental impacts associated with the construction and operation of a new commercial building located in the City of Hesperia. The proposed project site consists of approximately 1.54 acres that would include a commercial building containing 20,500 square feet of floor area and 9 potential tenant spaces. The commercial building would be located to the south of the site in a "u" shape while the rest of the site would be covered by the parking lot, landscape, and utilities. A total of 79 parking spaces would be provided including 4 ADA spaces. In addition, 10 bicycle spaces would be provided. Landscaped areas would total 6,751 square feet accounting for 10.4% of the total site coverage. Primary vehicular access to the project site would be provided by one 35-foot wide decorative driveway connection consisting of a two-lane ingress and egress with the south side of Main Street. A trash enclosure would be located on the east side of the parking lot. A 6-foot tall decorative block wall would surround the property on the east, west, and south boundaries.

1.2 PURPOSE OF THIS INITIAL STUDY

The City of Hesperia is the designated *Lead Agency,* and as such, the City will be responsible for the project's environmental review. Section 21067 of California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) defines a Lead Agency as the public agency that has the principal responsibility for carrying out or approving a project that may have a significant effect on the environment.[1] As part of the proposed project's environmental review, the City of Hesperia has authorized the preparation of this Initial Study.[2] The primary purpose of CEQA is to ensure that decision-makers and the public understand the environmental implications of a specific action or project. An additional purpose of this Initial Study is to ascertain whether the proposed project will have the potential for significant adverse impacts on the environment once it is implemented. Pursuant to the CEQA Guidelines, additional purposes of this Initial Study include the following:

- To provide the City of Hesperia with information to use as the basis for deciding whether to prepare an Environmental Impact Report (EIR), Mitigated Negative Declaration, or Negative Declaration for a project;
- To facilitate the project's environmental assessment early in the design and development of the proposed project;
- To eliminate unnecessary EIRs; and,
- To determine the nature and extent of any impacts associated the proposed project.

Although this Initial Study was prepared with consultant support, the analysis, conclusions, and findings made as part of its preparation fully represent the independent judgment and position of the City of Hesperia, in its capacity as the Lead Agency. The City determined, as part of this Initial Study's preparation, that a Mitigated Negative Declaration is the appropriate environmental document for the proposed project's CEQA review. Certain projects or actions may also require oversight approvals or permits from other public agencies. These other agencies are referred to as *Responsible Agencies* and *Trustee Agencies*, pursuant to

[1] California, State of. *California Public Resources Code. Division 13, Chapter 2.5. Definitions.* as Amended 2001. §21067.

[2] Ibid. (CEQA Guidelines) §15050.

Sections 14881 and 14886 of the State CEQA Guidelines.[3] This Initial Study and the *Notice of Intent to Adopt (NOIA) a Mitigated Negative Declaration* will be forwarded to responsible agencies, trustee agencies, and the public for review and comment. This Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration will be forwarded to the State of California Office of Planning Research (the State Clearinghouse). A 30-day public review period will be provided to allow these entities and other interested parties to comment on the proposed project and the findings of this Initial Study.[4] Questions and/or comments should be submitted to the following:

Mr. Edgar Gonzalez, Senior Planner
City of Hesperia Development Department, Planning Division
9700 Seventh Avenue
Hesperia, California 92345

1.3 INITIAL STUDY'S ORGANIZATION

The following annotated outline summarizes the contents of this Initial Study:

- Section *1 Introduction* provides the procedural context surrounding this Initial Study's preparation and insight into its composition.
- *Section 2 Project Description* provides an overview of the existing environment as it relates to the project area and describes the proposed project's physical and operational characteristics.
- *Section 3 Environmental Analysis* includes an analysis of potential impacts associated with the construction and the subsequent operation of the proposed project.
- *Section 4 Conclusions* summarizes the findings of the analysis.
- *Section 5 References* identifies the sources used in the preparation of this Initial Study.

[3] California, State of. Public Resources Code Division 13. *The California Environmental Quality Act. Chapter 2.5, Section 21067 and Section 21069.* 2000.
[4] California, State of. Public Resources Code Division 13. *The California Environmental Quality Act. Chapter 2.6, Section 2109(b).* 2000.

SECTION 2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The proposed project site is located in the central western portion of the City of Hesperia. The City of Hesperia is located in southwestern portion of San Bernardino County in the southwestern Mojave Desert physiographic subregion. This physiographic subregion in which Hesperia is located is more commonly referred to as either the "Victor Valley" or the "High Desert" due to its approximate elevation of 2,900 feet above sea level. The Victor Valley is separated from the more populated areas of coastal Southern California by the San Bernardino and San Gabriel mountains.

The City of Hesperia is bounded on the north by Victorville and Apple Valley, unincorporated San Bernardino County (Oro Grande); on the east by Apple Valley and unincorporated San Bernardino County (Bell Mountain); the south by the City of Hesperia and unincorporated San Bernardino County (Oak Hills); and on the west by unincorporated San Bernardino County (Baldy Mesa). Regional access to the City of Hesperia is provided by three area highways: the Mojave Freeway (Interstate 15), extending in a southwest to northeast orientation through the center of the City; U.S. Highway 395, traversing the western portion of the City in a northwest to southeast orientation; and Palmdale Road (State Route 18), which traverses the southern portion of the City in an east to west orientation. The location of Hesperia, in a regional context, is shown in Exhibit 2-1. A citywide map is provided in Exhibit 2-2. The project site is located in the Hesperia, 7.5 Minute USGS Quadrangle (Township 4 North, Range 5 West, Section 24, 1956). The project site's assessor's parcel numbers (APN) include 3057-131-15, -22, and -28. The project site's latitude and longitude are 34.42632; -117.34761. A local vicinity map is provided in Exhibit 2-3. An aerial photograph of the site and the surrounding area is provided in Exhibit 2-4.

2.2 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The proposed project site is located on a vacant, 1.54-acre parcel. A land use map is provided in Exhibit 3-Land uses and development located in the vicinity of the proposed project are outlined below:

- *North of the project site:* A commercial center is located directly across Main Street to the north. This area is zoned as Neighborhood Commercial (NC) within the Main Street and Freeway Corridor Specific Plan (MSFC-SP).
- *South of the project site:* A self-storage facility abuts the project site to the south. This area is zoned as Neighborhood Commercial (NC) within the Main Street and Freeway Corridor Specific Plan (MSFC-SP).
- *East of the project site:* A multi-tenant commercial building abuts the project site to the east. The parking lot for this commercial building is located on the west of the site. This area is zoned as Neighborhood Commercial (NC) within the Main Street and Freeway Corridor Specific Plan (MSFC-SP).
- *West of the project site:* A multi-tenant commercial building is located adjacent to the west of the project site. This area is zoned as Neighborhood Commercial (NC) within the Main Street and Freeway Corridor Specific Plan (MSFC-SP).

The site and the surrounding uses are summarized in Table 2-1. The land use designations applicable to the project site and the surrounding area are shown in Exhibit 3-7.

TABLE 2-1 SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Project Element	Existing Use	General Plan and Zoning
Project Site	Vacant Land	Neighborhood Commercial (NC) Main Street and Freeway Corridor Specific Plan (MSFC-SP)
North of Project Site	Commercial Center	Neighborhood Commercial (NC) Main Street and Freeway Corridor Specific Plan (MSFC-SP)
West of Project Site	Commercial Building	Neighborhood Commercial (NC) Main Street and Freeway Corridor Specific Plan (MSFC-SP)
South of Project Site	Self-Storage Facility	Neighborhood Commercial (NC) Main Street and Freeway Corridor Specific Plan (MSFC-SP)
East of Project Site	Commercial Building	Neighborhood Commercial (NC) Main Street and Freeway Corridor Specific Plan (MSFC-SP)

Source: Blodgett Baylosis Environmental Planning

An aerial photograph of the project site and the surrounding area is provided in Exhibit 2-4.

2.3 PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

This Initial Study analyzes the environmental impacts associated with the construction and subsequent operation of a new commercial building that would be located along the Main Street corridor in the City of Hesperia. The key physical elements of the proposed project are outlined below. A copy of the site plan is illustrated in Exhibit 2-5.

- *Commercial Building*. The proposed commercial building that would be located on the southern portion of the site consists of approximately 20,500 square feet and 9 tenant spaces. The building would be a single-story and would covers roughly 31% of the total site area.[5]

- *Landscaping*. Landscaped areas would total 6,751 square feet accounting for 10.4% of the total site coverage. These landscaped areas would surround the project site and be distributed throughout the parking lots.

- *Parking*. A total of 79 parking spaces would be provided including 4 ADA spaces. In addition, 10 bicycle spaces would be provided.[6]

- *Access and Circulation*. Primary vehicular access to the project site would be provided by one, 35-foot wide decorative driveway connection consisting of a two-lane ingress and egress connection with the south side of Main Street.

[5] Commercial Project. Site Plan T1.1. September 2023.

[6] Ibid.

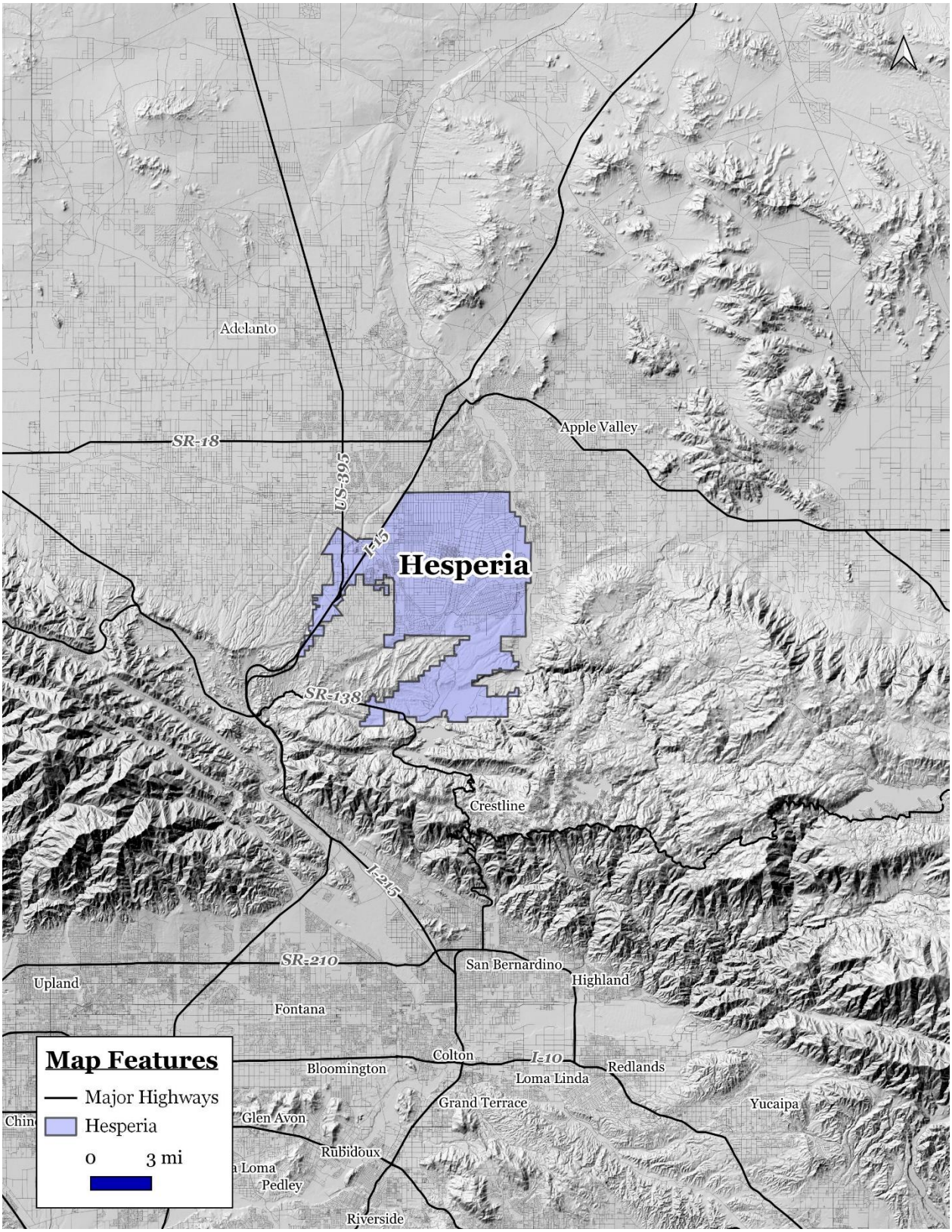


EXHIBIT 2-1 REGIONAL MAP

SOURCE: BLODGETT BAYLOSIS ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING

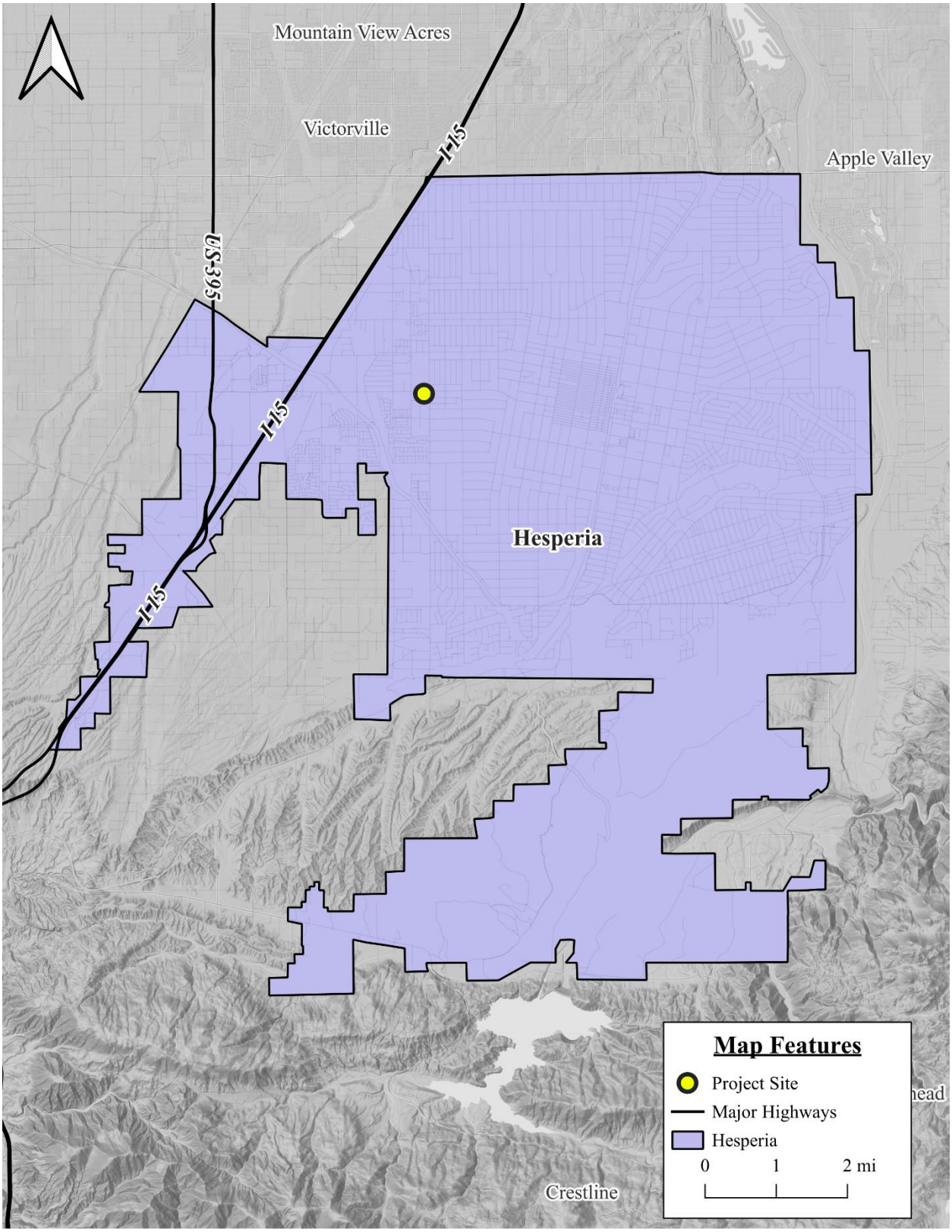


EXHIBIT 2-2 CITYWIDE MAP

SOURCE: BLODGETT BAYLOSIS ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING

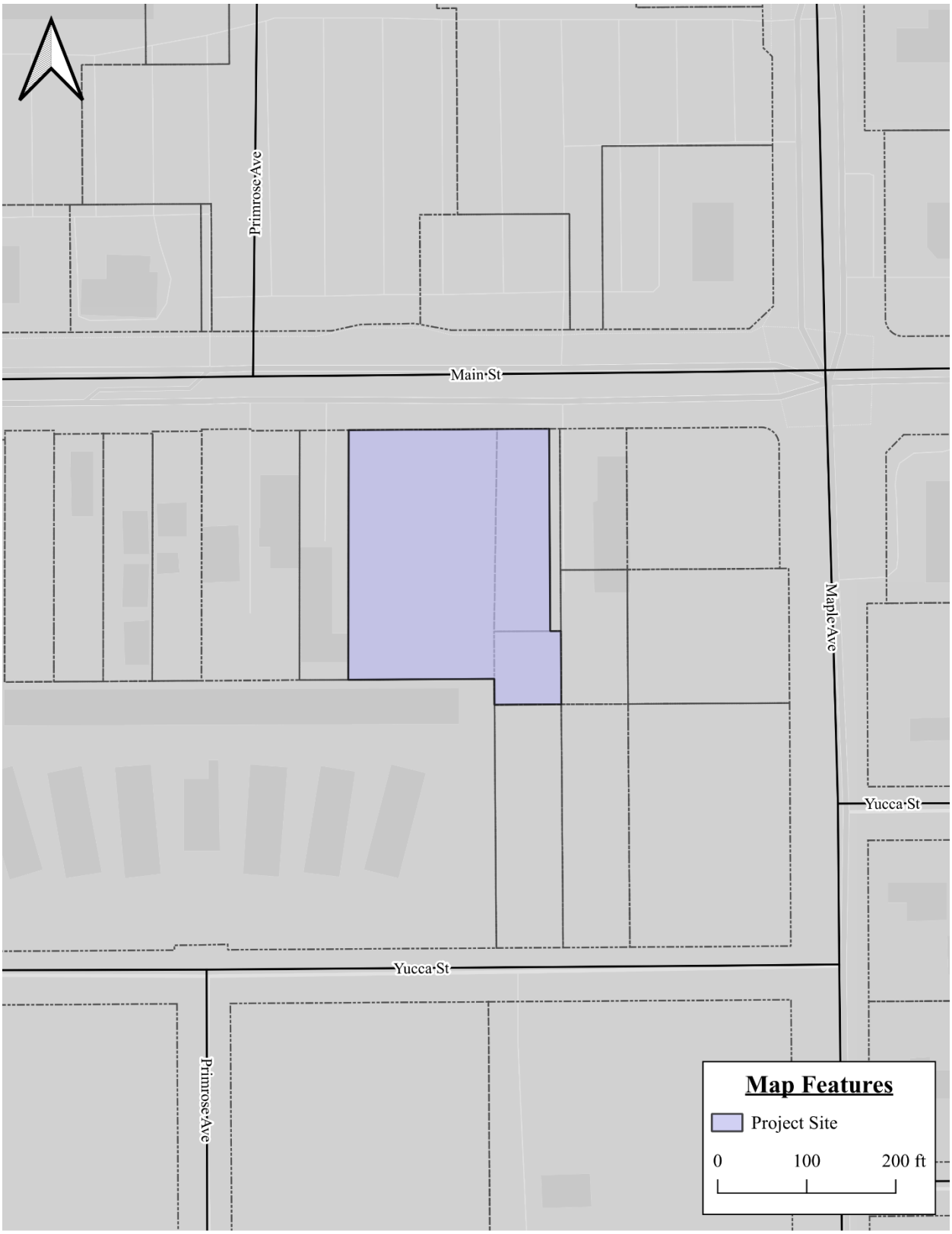


EXHIBIT 2-3 LOCAL MAP

SOURCE: BLODGETT BAYLOSIS ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING

EXHIBIT 2-4 AERIAL IMAGE OF PROJECT SITE

SOURCE: BLODGETT BAYLOSIS ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING

- A trash enclosure would be located on the east side of the parking lot. A 6-foot tall decorative block wall would surround the property on the east, west, and south boundaries.[7]

The proposed project's site plan is illustrated in Exhibit 2-5. The building elevations are shown in Exhibits 2-6 through 2-7. The proposed project is summarized in Table 2-2.

TABLE 2-2 SUMMARY OF PROPOSED PROJECT

Project Element	Description
Site Plan	1.54-acres (67,082.4 sq. ft.)
New Building	20,500 sq. ft.
Floor Area Ratio	FAR 0.327
Lot Coverage	32%
No of Tenants	Up to 9 tenant spaces
Parking	79 parking spaces
Landscaping	6,751 sq. ft.

Source: Raham Engineer Inc

2.4 OPERATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

The proposed project is anticipated to employ 48 persons. This figure assumes an employment generation rate of one employee for every 432 square feet of new floor area. The hours of operation for the proposed project would vary by tenant use. The commercial building will have nine units all with varying hours of operation.

2.5 CONSTRUCTION CHARACTERISTICS

The construction for the current proposed project is assumed to commence in July 2026 and would take approximately ten months to complete. The key construction phases are outlined in the paragraphs that follow.

- *Grading and Site Preparation Phase*. The project site would be graded and readied for the construction. Construction equipment that would be used onsite during this phase would include graders, dump trucks, and water trucks. This phase would require one month to complete. During this phase, the building footings, utility lines, and other underground infrastructure would be installed. This phase would require one month to complete.

- *Building Construction Phase*. The new building would be erected during this phase. Construction equipment that would be used onsite during this phase would include a fork lifts, trucks, back hoes, front loaders, and compressors/generators. This phase would take approximately eight months to complete. The new structures would be transported and assembled on the project site.

[7] Ibid.

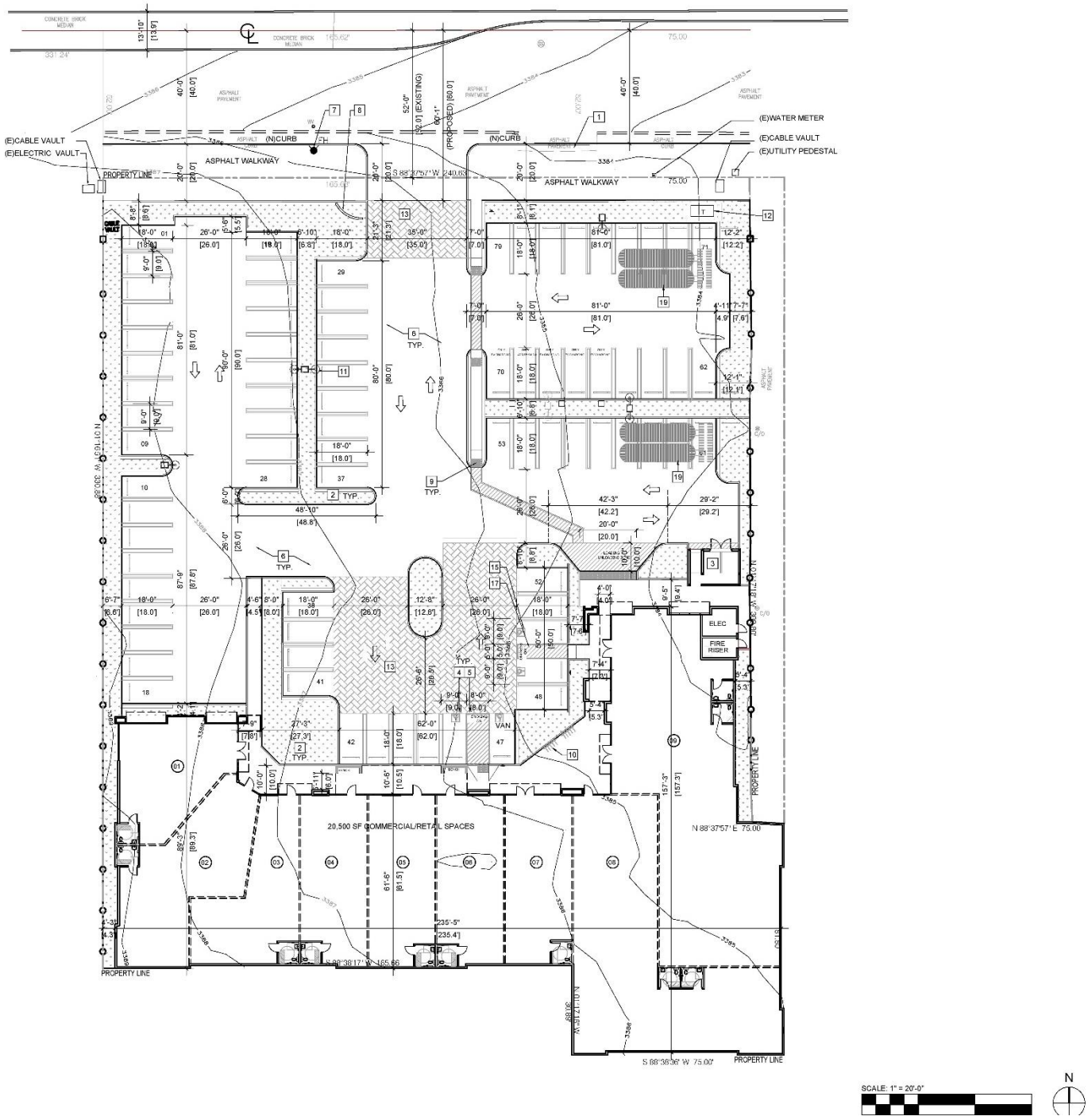
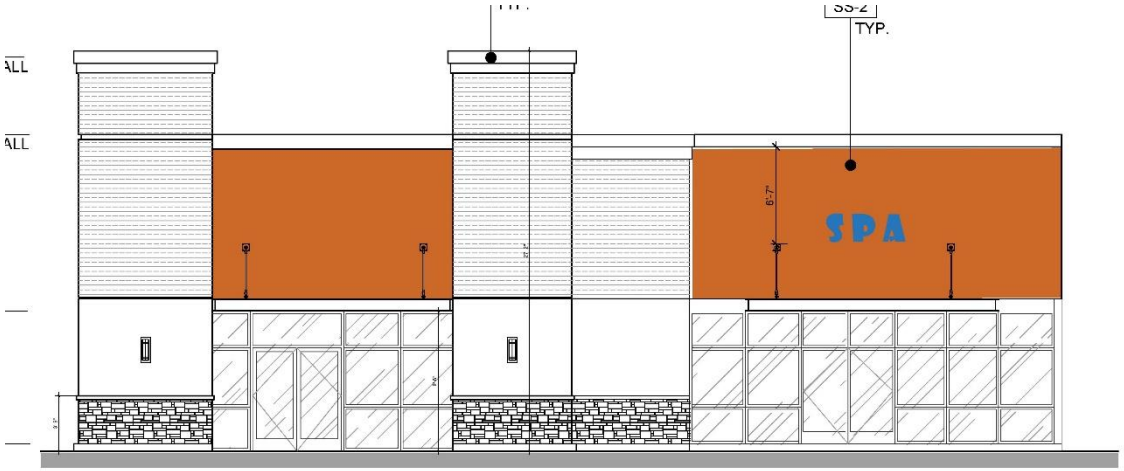


EXHIBIT 2-5 SITE PLAN OF PROJECT SITE

SOURCE: RAHMAN ENGINEERING INC.

EXHIBIT 2-6 ELEVATIONS

SOURCE: RAHAM ENGINEERING INC



EAST ELEVATION (FROM PARKING LOT)

WEST ELEVATION (FROM PARKING COURT)

EXHIBIT 2-7 ELEVATIONS FROM PARKING LOT

SOURCE: RAHAM ENGINEERING INC

- *Paving, Landscaping, and Finishing Phase* The site will be paved and landscaping would be installed during this phase and the improvements would be painted. Construction equipment that would be used onsite during this phase would include a fork lifts, trucks, back hoes, front loaders, and cement mixers, pavers, rollers, compressors/generators. This phase would take approximately one month to complete.

2.6 DISCRETIONARY ACTIONS

A Discretionary Action is an action taken by a government agency (for this project, the government agency is the City of Hesperia) that calls for an exercise of judgment in deciding whether to approve a project. The following discretionary approvals are required:

- Approval of a Site Plan Review and Minor Exception; and,
- Approval of the Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP).

Other permits will be required from the County of San Bernardino (Building and Safety, Land Development Engineering – Roads/Drainage; Public Health – Environmental Health Services; and County Fire).

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SECTION 3. ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

3.1 AESTHETICS

Environmental Issue Areas Examined	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
A. Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?			✕	
B. Would the project substantially damage scenic resources including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a State scenic highway?				✕
C. Would the project 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 a 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. Would the project create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?				✕

THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE AND METHODOLOGY

According to Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, a project may be deemed to have a significant adverse impact on aesthetics if it results in any of the following:

- The proposed project would have an adverse effect on a scenic vista, except as provided in PRC Sec. 21099.

- The proposed project would have an adverse effect on scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway.

- The proposed project would 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. or,

- The proposed project would, except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099, create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area.

The evaluation of aesthetic impacts is generally subjective, and it typically requires the identification of key visual features in the area and their importance. The characterization of aesthetic impacts involves establishing the existing visual characteristics including visual resources and scenic vistas that are unique to the area. Visual resources are determined by identifying existing landforms (e.g., topography and grading), views (e.g., scenic resources such as natural features or urban characteristics), and existing light and glare characteristics (e.g., nighttime illumination). Changes to the existing aesthetic environment associated with the proposed project's implementation are identified and *qualitatively* evaluated based on

the proposed modifications to the existing setting and the viewers' sensitivity. The project-related impacts are then compared to the context of the existing setting, using the threshold criteria discussed above.

ANALYSIS OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

A. *Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista? ● Less Than Significant Impact*

The proposed project would be a new commercial building located at the south side of Main Street, approximately 260 feet west of Maple Avenue in the City of Hesperia (APN 3057-131-15, -22, and -28). The proposed project site consists of approximately 1.54 acres that would include a commercial building with 20,500 square feet of floor area and 9 tenant spaces. The commercial building would be located in the southern portion of the site in a "u" shape while the rest of the site would be covered by the parking lot, landscape, and utilities. A 6-foot tall decorative block wall would surround the property on the east, west, and south boundaries. The site is surrounded by the following uses:

- *North of the project site:* A commercial center is located directly across Main Street to the north. This area is zoned as Neighborhood Commercial (NC) within the Main Street and Freeway Corridor Specific Plan (MSFC-SP).
- *South of the project site:* A self-storage facility abuts the project site to the south. This area is zoned as Neighborhood Commercial (NC) within the Main Street and Freeway Corridor Specific Plan (MSFC-SP).
- *East of the project site:* A multi-tenant commercial building abuts the project site to the east. The parking lot for this commercial center is located on the west of the site. This area is zoned as Neighborhood Commercial (NC) within the Main Street and Freeway Corridor Specific Plan (MSFC-SP).
- *West of the project site:* A multi-tenant commercial building abuts the project site to the west. This area is zoned as Neighborhood Commercial (NC) within the Main Street and Freeway Corridor Specific Plan (MSFC-SP).

The dominant scenic views from the project site include distant views of the San Bernardino and San Gabriel Mountains, located south, southwest and southeast of the site and the City. In addition, local views are already dominated by neighboring development. The proposed project shall be designed, constructed, and operated in accordance with General Plan Policy LU-8.5 of the Land Use Element, which requires all development within the City to "Adopt design standards which will assure land use compatibility and enhance the visual environment, by providing attractive, aesthetically pleasing development which is sensitive to the unique local characteristics of the Hesperia community." In accordance with City policy, the Applicant shall provide replacement landscaping or vegetation to disturbed areas consistent with the natural surroundings, and in accordance with City Municipal Code Section 16.24.150 (Subject Desert Native Plants) and County Codes 88.01.050 (Tree or Plant Removal Permits) and 88.01.060 (Desert Native Plant Protection).

Pursuant to these codes, landscaping shall be selected and incorporated to be drought-tolerant and shall complement existing natural and manmade features, including the dominant landscaping of surrounding areas. Through compliance with the City General Plan and Municipal Code, the proposed project would minimize the contrast between project features and the surrounding Mojave Desert landscape and ensure adverse effects on scenic vistas remain less than significant. No mitigation is required. In addition, views from the mountains will not be obstructed. Once occupied, views of the aforementioned mountains will continue to be visible from the public right-of-way. *As a result, the impacts would be less than significant.*

B. *Would the project substantially damage scenic resources including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway? ● No Impact.*

According to the California Department of Transportation, none of the streets located adjacent to the proposed project site are designated scenic highways and there are no state or county designated scenic highways in the vicinity of the project site.[8] There are no officially designated highways located near the City. The nearest highways that are eligible for designation as a scenic highway include SR-2 (from SR-210 to SR-138), located 13.21 miles southwest of the City; SR-138 (from SR-2 to SR-18), located 7.44 miles south of the City; and SR-173 (from SR-138 to SR-18), located 7.69 miles southeast of the City. The City of Hesperia General Plan identifies prominent view sheds within the City. These view sheds are comprised primarily of undeveloped desert land, the Mojave River, and distant views of the mountains.[9] Lastly, the project site does not contain any buildings listed in the State or National Registry. *As a result, no impacts would occur.*

C. *Would the project 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 a 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? ● No Impact*

There are no protected views in the vicinity of the project site and the City does not contain any scenic vistas in the vicinity of the project site. In addition, the City does not have any zoning regulations or other regulations governing scenic quality other that the development standards for which the new building would conform to. *As a result, no impacts would occur.*

D. *Would the project create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area? ● No Impact*

Project-related sources of nighttime light would include parking area exterior lights, security lighting, and vehicular headlights. In addition, the City of Hesperia Municipal Code Section 16.16.415 includes design standards for outdoor lighting that apply to industrial development in the City (the site is located in the Convenience Commercial Zone district. The site's development would require installation of outdoor lighting necessary for safety and security as well as to accommodate night-time business operations. All lighting will comply with the development standards contained in the City's Zoning Code and the Main Street and Freeway Corridor Specific Plan. The Municipal Code lighting standards govern the placement and design of outdoor lighting fixtures to ensure adequate lighting for public safety while also minimizing light pollution and glare and precluding nuisance (e.g., blinking/flashing lights, unusually high intensity, or needlessly bright lighting). *As a result, no impacts would occur.*

MITIGATION MEASURES

The analysis of aesthetics indicated that no impact on these resources would occur as part of the proposed project's implementation. As a result, no mitigation is required.

[8] California Department of Transportation. *Official Designated Scenic Highways.*

[9] City of Hesperia General Plan Website accessed on July 8, 2024.

3.2 AGRICULTURE & FORESTRY RESOURCES

Environmental Issue Areas Examined	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
A. Would the project convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural uses?				✖
B. Would the project conflict with existing zoning for agricultural uses, or a Williamson Act Contract?				✖
C. Would the project 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. Would the project result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to a non-forest use?				✖
E. Would the project 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 a non-forest use?				✖

THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE AND METHODOLOGY

According to Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, a project may be deemed to have a significant adverse impact on agriculture and forestry resources if it results in any of the following:

- The proposed project would convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use.
- The proposed project would conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract.
- The proposed project would 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)).
- The proposed project would result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use.
- The proposed project would 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.

The California Department of Conservation Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP) was established in 1982 to track changes in agricultural land use and to help preserve areas of Important Farmland. It divides the state's land into eight categories of land use designation based on soil quality and

existing agriculture uses to produce maps and statistical data. These maps and data are used to help preserve productive farmland and to analyze impacts on farmland. Prime Farmland, Farmland of Statewide Importance, Unique Farmland, and Farmland of Local Importance are all Important Farmland and are collectively referred to as Important Farmland in this analysis. The highest rated Important Farmland is Prime Farmland. The California Land Conservation Act of 1965, or the Williamson Act, allows a city or county government to preserve agricultural land or open space through contracts with landowners. The County has areas that are currently agriculture preserves under contract with San Bernardino County through the Williamson Act of 1965. Contracts last 10 years and are automatically renewed unless a notice of nonrenewal is issued.

ANALYSIS OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

A. *Would the project convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural uses? ● No Impact.*

The proposed project site consists of approximately 1.54 acres that would include a commercial building with 20,500 square feet of floor area and 9 tenant spaces. According to the California Department of Conservation, the project site nor the surrounding properties do not contain any areas of Farmland of Statewide Importance, and no agricultural uses are located onsite or adjacent to the property. The implementation of the proposed project would not involve the conversion of any prime farmland, unique farmland, or farmland of statewide importance to urban uses. *As a result, no impacts would occur.*[10]

B. *Would the project conflict with existing zoning for agricultural uses, or a Williamson Act Contract? ● No Impact.*

The project site is currently zoned as Neighborhood Commercial. There are no agricultural uses located within the site that would be affected by the project's implementation. According to the California Department of Conservation Division of Land Resource Protection, the project site is not subject to a Williamson Act Contract.[11] *As a result, no impacts would occur.*

C. *Would the project 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))? ● No Impact.*

There are no forest lands or timber lands located within or adjacent to the site. An adjacent property located to the north is disturbed and contains built-up structures. Furthermore, the site's existing zoning designation (Convenience Commercial) does not contemplate forest land or timber land uses. *As a result, no impacts would occur.*

[10] California Department of Conservation, Division of Land Resource Protection, Farmland Mapping, and Monitoring Program. *California Important Farmland Finder*.

[11] California Department of Conservation. *State of California Williamson Act Contract Land*. https://www.conservation.ca.gov/dlrp/wa.

D. *Would the project result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to a non-forest use? ● No Impact.*

No forest lands are located within the project site. The proposed use would be restricted to the site and would not affect any forest land or farmland. No loss or conversion of forest lands to urban uses would result from the proposed project's implementation. *As a result, no impacts would occur.*

E. *Would the project 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 a non-forest use? ● No Impact.*

The project would not involve the disruption or damage of the existing environment that would result in a loss of farmland to nonagricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use. The site does not contain any agricultural or forestry vegetation. *As a result, no farmland conversion impacts would occur.*

MITIGATION MEASURES

The analysis of agricultural and forestry resources indicated that no impact on these resources would occur as part of the proposed project's implementation. As a result, no mitigation is required.

3.3 AIR QUALITY

Environmental Issue Areas Examined	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
A. Would the project conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?				✖
B. Would the project 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. Would the project expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?			✖	
D. Would the project result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?			✖	

The air quality report (CalEEMod) are provided in Appendix A.

THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE AND METHODOLOGY

According to Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, a project may be deemed to have a significant adverse impact on air quality if it results in any of the following:

- The proposed project would conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan.
- The proposed project would 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.
- The proposed project would expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations.
- The proposed project would result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people.

The Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District (MDAQMD) has established quantitative thresholds for short-term (construction) emissions and long-term (operational) emissions for the criteria pollutants listed below. Projects in the Mojave Desert Air Basin (MDAB) generating construction and operational-related emissions that exceed any of the following emissions thresholds are considered to be significant under CEQA.

- *Ozone (O_3)* is a nearly colorless gas that irritates the lungs, and damages materials and vegetation. Ozone is formed a by photochemical reaction (when nitrogen dioxide is broken down by sunlight).
- *Carbon Monoxide (CO)* is a colorless, odorless toxic gas that interferes with the transfer of oxygen to the brain and is produced by the incomplete combustion of carbon-containing fuels emitted as vehicle exhaust. The threshold is 548 pounds per day of carbon monoxide (CO).
- *Nitrogen Oxide (NO_x)* is a yellowish-brown gas, which at high levels can cause breathing difficulties. NO_x is formed when nitric oxide (a pollutant from burning processes) combines with oxygen. The daily threshold is 137 pounds per day of nitrogen oxide (NO_x).
- *Sulfur Dioxide* (SO_2) is a colorless, pungent gas formed primarily by the combustion of sulfur-containing fossil fuels. Health effects include acute respiratory symptoms. The daily threshold is 137 pounds per day of sulfur oxides (SO_x).
- *PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$* refers to particulate matter less than ten microns and two and one-half microns in diameter, respectively. Particulates of this size cause a greater health risk than larger-sized particles since fine particles can more easily cause irritation. The daily threshold is 82 pounds per day of PM_{10} and 65 pounds per day of $PM_{2.5}$.
- *Reactive Organic Gasses (ROG)* refers to organic chemicals that, with the interaction of sunlight photochemical reactions may lead to the creation of "smog." The daily threshold is 137 pounds per day of ROG.

ANALYSIS OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

A. *Would the project conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan? ● No Impact.*

The proposed project site consists of approximately 1.54 acres that would include a commercial building with 20,500 square feet of floor area and 9 tenant spaces. Air quality impacts may occur during the construction or operation of a project, and may come from stationary (e.g., industrial processes, generators), mobile (e.g., automobiles, trucks), or area (e.g., residential water heaters) sources. The City is located within the Mojave Desert Air Basin (MDAB) and is under the jurisdiction of the Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District (MDAQMD). The district covers the majority of the MDAB. The MDAB is an

assemblage of mountain ranges interspersed with long broad valleys that often contain dry lakes. The MDAB is separated from the southern California coastal and central California valley regions by mountains (highest elevation approximately 10,000 feet). The Antelope Valley is bordered in the northwest by the Tehachapi Mountains and in the south by the San Gabriel Mountains. The adjacent Mojave Desert is bordered in the southwest by the San Bernardino Mountains.[12]

Projects that are consistent with the projections of employment and population forecasts identified in the Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (RTP/SCS) prepared by SCAG are considered consistent with the MDAQMP growth projections, since the RTP/SCS forms the basis of the land use and transportation control portions of the MDAQMP. According to the Growth Forecast Appendix prepared by SCAG for the 2016-2045 RTP/SCS, the City of Hesperia is projected to add a total of 74,400 new residents and 23,600 new employees through the year 2045.[13] The proposed project is anticipated to employ 48 persons. This figure assumes an employment generation rate of one employee for every 432 square feet of new floor area. Therefore, the proposed project is not in conflict with the growth projections established for the City by SCAG. The project's construction emissions would be below the thresholds of significance established by the MDAQMD (the project's daily construction emissions are summarized in Table 3-1). In addition, the proposed project's long-term (operational) airborne emissions would be below levels that the MDAQMD considers to be a significant impact (refer to Table 3-2). *As a result, no conformity impacts would occur.*

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? ● Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation.*

According to the MDAQMD, any project is significant if it triggers or exceeds the MDAQMD daily emissions threshold identified previously and noted at the bottom of Tables 3-1 and 3-2. In general, a project would have the potential for a significant air quality impact if any of the following are met:

- Generates total emissions (direct and indirect) that exceeds the MDAQMD thresholds (the proposed project emissions are less than the thresholds as indicated in Tables 3-1 and 3-2);
- Results in a violation of any ambient air quality standard when added to the local background (the proposed project would not result, in any violation of these standards);
- Does not conform with the applicable attainment or maintenance plan(s) (the proposed project is in conformance with the City's Zoning and General Plan); and,
- Exposes sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations, including those resulting in a cancer risk greater than or equal to 10 in a million and/or a Hazard Index (HI) (non-cancerous) greater than or equal to 1 (the proposed project will not expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations nor is the site located near any sensitive receptors).

The proposed project's construction and operation would not lead to a violation of the above-mentioned criteria. The analysis of daily construction and operational emissions was prepared utilizing the California

[12] Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District (MDAQMD). *California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and Federal Conformity Guidelines*. Report dated August 2016.
[13] Southern California Association of Governments. 2020-2045 *Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy. Demographics & Growth Forecast*. November 2021.

Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod V.2022.1.1.26). As shown in Table 3-1, relevant daily construction emissions will not exceed the MDAQMD significance thresholds.

TABLE 3-1 ESTIMATED DAILY CONSTRUCTION EMISSIONS

Construction Phase	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10	PM2.5
Maximum Daily Emissions	10.8	14.1	16.1	0.02	7.86	4.05
Daily Thresholds	75	55	550	150	150	55
Significant Impact?	No	No	No	No	No	No

Source: CalEEMod V.2022.1.1.26

Long-term emissions refer to those air quality impacts that would occur once the proposed project has been constructed and is operational. These impacts would continue over the operational life of the project. The two main sources of operational emissions include mobile emissions and area emissions related to off-site electrical generation. The analysis of long-term operational impacts summarized in Table 3-2 also used the CalEEMod V.2022.1.1.26 computer model. The analysis summarized in Table 3-2 indicates that the operational (long-term) emissions would be below the MDAQMD daily emissions thresholds.

TABLE 3-2 ESTIMATED OPERATIONAL EMISSIONS IN LBS./DAY

Emission Source	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10	PM2.5
Mobile (lbs./day)	5.05	4.58	42.48	0.098	8.30	2.16
Area (lbs./day)	0.62	0.0076	0.90	0.0016	0.0016	0.0012
Energy (lbs./day)	0.0018	0.03	0.03	0.0025	0.0025	0.0025
Total (lbs./day)	**5.67**	**4.62**	**43.41**	**0.10**	**8.30**	**2.16**
Daily Thresholds	**55**	**55**	**550**	**150**	**150**	**55**
Significant Impact?	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**

Source: CalEEMod V.2022.1.1.26.

The analysis presented in Tables 3-1 and 3-2 reflect projected emissions that are typically higher during the summer months and represent a worse-case scenario. As indicated in Tables 3-1 and 3-2, the impacts are considered to be less than significant. In addition, the MDAQMD Rule Book contains numerous regulations governing various activities undertaken within the district. Among these regulations is Rule 403.2 – Fugitive Dust Control for the South Coast Planning Area, which was adopted in 1996 for the purpose of controlling fugitive dust. Adherence to Rule 403.2 regulations is required for all projects undertaken within the district. Future construction truck drivers must also adhere to Title 13 - §2485 of the California Code of Regulations, which limits the idling of diesel-powered vehicles to less than five minutes.[3] Adherence to the aforementioned standard condition will minimize odor impacts from diesel trucks. Adherence to Rule 403 Regulations and Title 13 - §2485 of the California Code of Regulations would reduce potential impacts to levels that are less than significant. *As a result, the impacts would be less than significant with Mitigation.*

C. *Would the project expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations? ● Less than Significant Impact.*

The nearest sensitive receptor is a Motel 6 (9630 Maple Ave) located approximately 150 feet to the southeast of the project site. According to the MDAQMD, residences, schools, daycare centers, playgrounds, and medical facilities are considered sensitive receptor land uses. The following project types proposed for sites

within the specified distance to an existing or planned (zoned) sensitive receptor land use must be evaluated: any industrial project within 1,000 feet; a distribution center (40 or more trucks per day) within 1,000 feet; a major transportation project within 1,000 feet; a dry cleaner using perchloroethylene within 500 feet; and a gasoline dispensing facility within 300 feet. The proposed project does not meet this criteria. *As a result, the impacts would be less than significant.*

D. *Would the project result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people? ● Less than Significant Impact.*

The MDAQMD has identified those land uses that are typically associated with odor complaints. These uses include activities involving livestock, rendering facilities, food processing plants, chemical plants, composting activities, refineries, landfills, and businesses involved in fiberglass molding.[14] A portion of the intended use of the project site is expected to emit odors commonly found within gas station use. The future uses will be required to adhere to the rules governing nuisance odors. All truck drivers visiting the site must adhere to Title 13 - §2485 of the California Code of Regulations, which limits the idling of diesel-powered vehicles to less than five minutes. Adherence to the aforementioned standard condition will minimize odor impacts from diesel trucks. Furthermore, adherence to MDAQMD Rule 402 Nuisance Odors will minimize odors generated during daily activities. *As a result, the impacts would be less than significant.*

MITIGATION MEASURES

The following mitigation measures have been incorporated herein to further reduce the potential air quality impacts to levels that are less than significant.

Air Quality Mitigation Measure No. 1. The Applicant shall prepare and submit to the MDAQMD, prior to commencing earth-moving activity, a dust control plan that describes all applicable dust control measures that will be implemented at the project;

Air Quality Mitigation Measure No. 2. The Applicant shall ensure that signage, compliant with Rule 403 Attachment, is erected at each project site entrance not later than the commencement of construction.

Air Quality Mitigation Measure No. 3. The Applicant shall ensure the use of a water truck to maintain moist disturbed surfaces and actively spread water during visible dusting episodes to minimize visible fugitive dust emissions. For projects with exposed sand or fines deposits (and for projects that expose such soils through earthmoving), chemical stabilization or covering with a stabilizing layer of gravel will be required to eliminate visible dust/sand from sand/fines deposits.

Air Quality Mitigation Measure No. 4. All perimeter fencing shall be wind fencing or the equivalent, to a minimum of four feet of height or the top of all perimeter fencing. The owner/operator shall maintain the wind fencing as needed to keep it intact and remove windblown dropout. This wind fencing requirement may be superseded by local ordinance, rule or project-specific biological mitigation prohibiting wind fencing.

[14] South Coast Air Quality Management District. *CEQA Air Quality Handbook, Appendix 9.* As amended 2017.

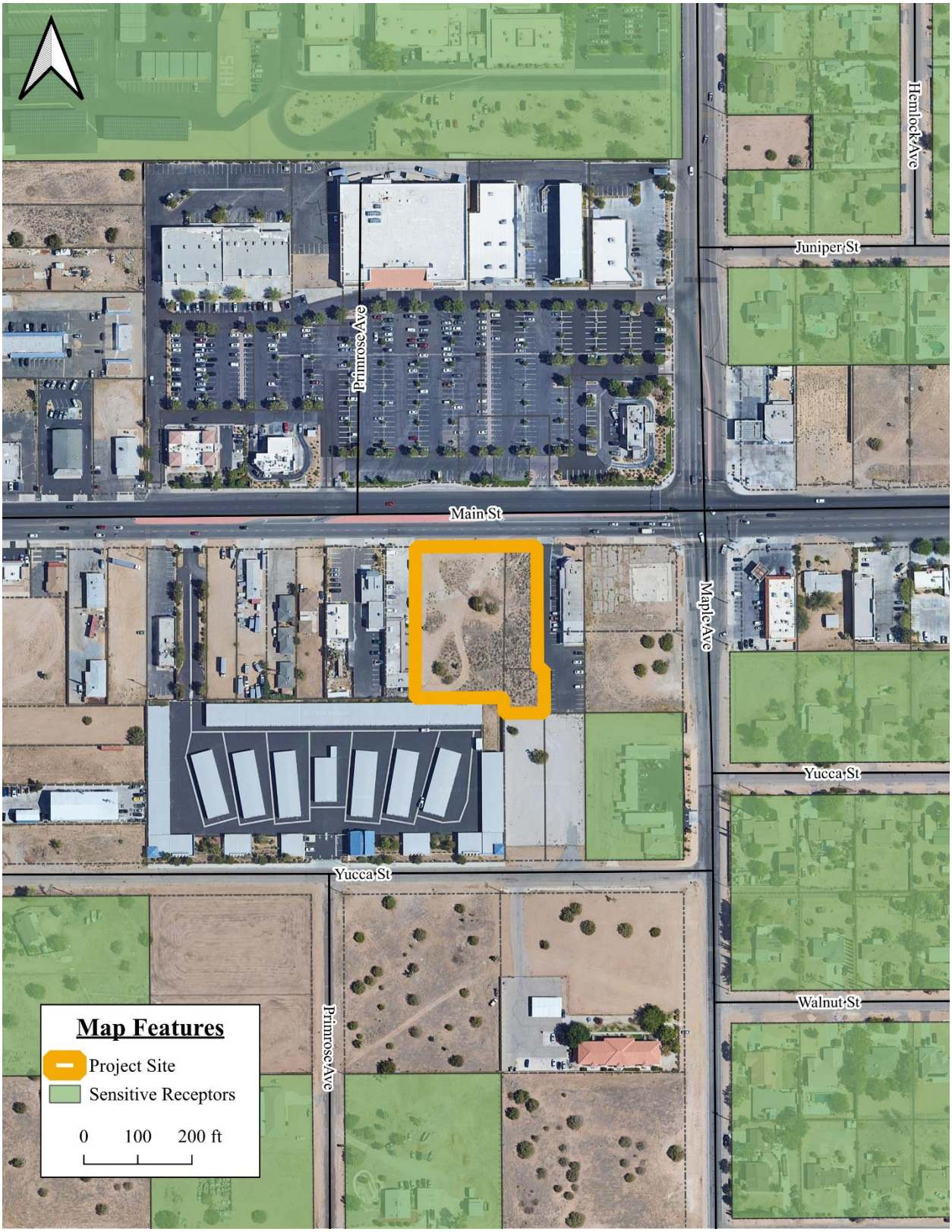

EXHIBIT 3-1 SENSITIVE RECEPTORS MAP

SOURCE: BLODGETT BAYLOSIS ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING

Air Quality Mitigation Measure No. 5. All maintenance and access vehicular roads and parking areas shall be stabilized with chemical, gravel, or asphaltic pavement sufficient to eliminate visible fugitive dust from vehicular travel and wind erosion. Take actions to prevent project-related track out onto paved surfaces and clean any project-related track out within 24 hours. All other earthen surfaces within the project area shall be stabilized by natural or irrigated vegetation, compaction, chemical or other means sufficient to prohibit visible fugitive dust from wind erosion

3.4 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Environmental Issue Areas Examined	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
A. Would the project 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. Would the project 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. Would the project 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. Would the project interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory life corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?				✖
E. Would the project conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?		✖		
F. Would the project conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or State habitat conservation plan?				✖

The biological study is included in Appendix B.

THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE AND METHODOLOGY

According to Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, a project may be deemed to have a significant adverse impact on biological resources if it results in any of the following:

- The proposed project would 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.

- The proposed project would 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 US Fish and Wildlife Service.
- The proposed project would 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.
- The proposed project would 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.
- The proposed project would conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance.
- The proposed project would conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan.

Sensitive biological resources include a variety of plant and animal species that are specialized and endemic to a particular habitat type. Due to loss of habitat, some of these species have been designated by either, or both, the federal and state government resource agencies as threatened or endangered. Endangered species are those with such limited numbers or subject to such extreme circumstances that they are considered in imminent danger of extinction.

ANALYSIS OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

A. *Would the project 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? ● Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation.*

The proposed project site consists of approximately 1.54 acres that would include a commercial building containing 20,500 square feet of floor area and 9 potential tenant spaces. The commercial building would be located to the south of the site in a "u" shape while the rest of the site would be covered by the parking lot, landscape, and utilities. A total of 79 parking spaces would be provided including 4 spaces for ADA spaces. In addition, 10 bicycle spaces would be provided. Landscaped areas would total 6,751 square feet accounting for 10.4% of the total site coverage. Primary vehicular access to the project site would be provided by one 35-foot wide decorative driveway connection consisting of a two-lane ingress and egress with the south side of Main Street. A trash enclosure would be located on the east side of the parking lot. A 6-foot tall decorative block wall would surround the property on the east, west, and south boundaries.

As part of the environmental process, California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) data sources were reviewed. Following the data review, biological surveys were conducted by RCA Associates Inc. for the site on March 5, 2024 (refer to Appendix B). As part of the surveys, the property and adjoining areas were evaluated for the presence of native habitats which may support populations of sensitive wildlife species. The property was also evaluated for the presence of sensitive habitats including wetlands, vernal pools, riparian habitats, and jurisdictional areas.[15] Plants that were observed onsite during the field surveys included Asian mustard (Brassica tournefortii), Joshua trees

[15] RCA Associates, Inc. *Western Joshua Tree Census*. Report dated March 5, 2024.

(Yucca brevifolia), menzies fiddleneck (Amsinckia menziesii), California juniper (Juniperus californicus), rubber rabbitbrush (Ericameria nauseosa), tumbleweed (Kali tragus), rattlesnake weed (Euphorbia albomarginata), flatspine bur ragweed (Ambrosia acanthicarpa), kelch grass (Schismus barbatus), and cheatgrass (Bromus tectorum), short pod mustard (Hirschfeldia incana), and puncture vine (Tribulus terrestris). No special status wildlife species were observed on the property; however, 2 Joshua trees, which are listed as a State threatened species, are present on the site. The analysis of biological impacts determined that the following mitigation measures would be required to reduce the project's impacts to levels that would be less than significant.

- Pre-construction surveys for burrowing owls, desert tortoise, and nesting birds protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and Section 3503 of the California Fish and Wildlife Code may need to be conducted prior to the commencement of future ground disturbance. Appropriate survey methods and time frames shall be established, to ensure that chances of detecting the target species are maximized. In the event that listed species, such as the desert tortoise, are encountered, authorization from the USFWS and CDFW must be obtained. If nesting birds are detected, avoidance measures shall be implemented to ensure that nests are not disturbed until after young have fledged. Pre-construction surveys shall encompass all areas within the potential footprint of disturbance for the project, as well as a reasonable buffer around these areas.

A total of 2 Joshua trees occur within the boundaries of the property and 0 Joshua trees occur within the 15-meter (~50 foot) buffer. Based on the evaluation and analysis of each tree within the boundaries of the property it was determined that 0 (0.0%) Joshua trees were less than 1 meter in height, 1 (50.0%) Joshua trees were 1 meter or greater but less than 5 meters in height, and 1 (50.0%) Joshua tree was 5 meters or greater in height. A summary of all approximate mitigation fees (on-site & off-site) is located in Table 4-1 of the Joshua Tree Census included in Appendix B.. There were no western Joshua trees located off-site. The site is located within the standard mitigation fee area by CDFW for the Western Joshua Tree Conservation Act. As stated above, based on the evaluation and analysis of each tree on-site it was determined that 0 (0.0%) Joshua trees are less than 1 meter in height and are categorized under size class "A". There is 1 (50.0%) Joshua tree 1 meter or greater but less than 5 meters in height categorized under size class "B". There is 1 (50.0%) Joshua tree 5 meters or greater in height categorized under size class "C". As of July 10, 2023, California legislature passed and signed the Western Joshua Tree Conservation Act (WJTCA, Senate Bill 122) into effect listing the western Joshua tree (*Yucca brevifolia*) as a candidate endangered species. The WJTCA authorizes CDFW to oversee the various permitting processes dealing with mitigation and/or removal of western Joshua trees. Therefore, any attempt to remove a Joshua tree from its current position will require a California Endangered Species Act Incidental Take Permit (CESA, ITP) or a Western Joshua Tree Conservation Act Incidental Take Permit (WJTCA, ITP). CDFW is the lead agency in the decision making of the projects forward progress pertaining to western Joshua trees. As a result, the following mitigation measure would be required:

- The Applicant will be responsible for obtaining an will require a California Endangered Species Act Incidental Take Permit (CESA, ITP) or a Western Joshua Tree Conservation Act Incidental Take Permit (WJTCA, ITP) prior to the removal of any existing western Joshua Trees within the project site. CDFW is the lead agency in the decision making of the projects forward progress pertaining to western Joshua trees.

The impacts would be less than significant with mitigation.

B. *Would the project 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? ● No Impact.*

According to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the results of the site visits, there are no wetland or migratory bird nesting areas located within the project site. In addition, there is no riparian habitat located on-site or in the surrounding areas.[18] No offsite wetland or migratory bird nesting areas will be affected by the proposed development since all development will be confined to the project site. *As a result, no impacts would occur.*

C. *Would the project 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? ● No Impact.*

No wetland areas or riparian habitats (e.g., wetlands, vernal pools, critical habitats for sensitive species, etc.) were observed on the site during the field investigations.[16] *As a result, no impacts would occur.*

D. *Would the project interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory life corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites? ● No Impact.*

The site's utility as a habitat and a migration corridor is constrained by the presence of an adjacent roadway and the development that is present in the neighboring areas. *As a result, no impacts would occur.*

E. *Would the project conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance? ● Less than Significant with Mitigation.*

Current conditions on the property include a disturbed desert scrub community that has been graded and grubbed in the past encompassing a mix of native and non-native vegetation. The biological resources on the site consist of a desert scrub community typical of the area with California juniper (Juniperus californica), rubber rabbitbrush (Ericameria nauseosa), Menzies fiddleneck (Amsinckia menziesii), flatspine bur ragweed (Ambrosia acanthicarpa), Joshua trees (Yucca brevifolia), pucture vine (Tribulus terrestris), and cheatgrass (Bromus tectorum) observed on the site. The site is surrounded by developed property on all sides. Based on the results of the field investigations there are 2 Joshua trees which occur within the boundaries of the property. Based on the evaluation and analysis of each tree it was determined that 2 Joshua trees (100%) were determined to be unsuitable for transplanting due to a variety of factors such as size, condition, damage, dying, dead, excessive leaning, possibly disease, clonal, etc. There are 2 Joshua trees located on the property and none of the trees are suitable for relocation/transplanting. This conclusion was based on: (1) trees which were one foot or greater in height and less than twelve feet tall (approximate); (2) in good health; (3), two branches or less; (4) density of trees (i.e., no clonal trees); (5) no exposed roots; (6) and trees that are not leaning over excessively.[17] As of July 10, 2023, California legislature passed and signed the Western Joshua Tree Conservation ACT (WJTCA, Senate Bill 122) into effect listing the western Joshua Tree (Yucca brevifolia) as an endangered species. Therefore, any attempt to remove the Joshua tree from its current position will require a California Endangered Species Act

[16] RCA Associates, Inc. *General Biological Resources Assessment*. Report dated March 5, 2024.

[17] RCA Associates, Inc. *Western Joshua Tree Census*. Report dated March 5, 2024.

Incidental Take Permit (CESA, ITP) or a Western Joshua Tree Conservation Act Incidental Take Permit (WJTCA, ITP). As a result, the following mitigation measure would be required:

- The Applicant will be responsible for obtaining an will require a California Endangered Species Act Incidental Take Permit (CESA, ITP) or a Western Joshua Tree Conservation Act Incidental Take Permit (WJTCA, ITP) prior to the removal of any existing western Joshua Trees within the project site. CDFW is the lead agency in the decision making of the projects forward progress pertaining to western Joshua trees.

The above mitigation would reduce the impacts to levels that are less than significant.

F. *Would the project conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan? ● No Impact.*

The proposed project's implementation would not be in conflict with the provisions of any adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or State habitat conservation plans. *As a result, no impacts would occur.*

MITIGATION MEASURES

The analysis of biological impacts determined that the following mitigation measures would be required to reduce the project's impacts to levels that would be less than significant.

Biological Resources Mitigation Measure No. 1. Pre-construction surveys for burrowing owls, desert tortoise, and nesting birds protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and Section 3503 of the California Fish and Wildlife Code may need to be conducted prior to the commencement of future ground disturbance. Appropriate survey methods and time frames shall be established, to ensure that chances of detecting the target species are maximized. In the event that listed species, such as the desert tortoise, are encountered, authorization from the USFWS and CDFW must be obtained. If nesting birds are detected, avoidance measures shall be implemented to ensure that nests are not disturbed until after young have fledged. Pre-construction surveys shall encompass all areas within the potential footprint of disturbance for the project, as well as a reasonable buffer around these areas.

The following measure would be required with respect to the proposed project's impact to the western Joshuas Trees located onsite.

Biological Resources Mitigation Measure No.2. The Applicant will be responsible for obtaining an will require a California Endangered Species Act Incidental Take Permit (CESA, ITP) or a Western Joshua Tree Conservation Act Incidental Take Permit (WJTCA, ITP) prior to the removal of any existing western Joshua Trees within the project site. CDFW is the lead agency in the decision making of the projects forward progress pertaining to western Joshua trees.

3.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES

Environmental Issue Areas Examined	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
A. Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to §15064.5 ?				✖
B. Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?		✖		
C. Would the project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?			✖	

The cultural resources study is provided in Appendix C.

THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE AND METHODOLOGY

According to Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, a project may be deemed to have a significant adverse impact on cultural resources if it results in any of the following:

- The proposed project would cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to §15064.5.
- The proposed project would cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5.
- The proposed project would disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.

Historic structures and sites are defined by local, State, and Federal criteria. A site or structure may be historically significant if it is locally protected through a General Plan or historic preservation ordinance. In addition, a site or structure may be historically significant according to State or Federal criteria even if the locality does not recognize such significance. To be considered eligible for the National Register, a property's significance may be determined if the property is associated with events, activities, or developments that were important in the past, with the lives of people who were important in the past, or represents significant architectural, landscape, or engineering elements. Specific criteria include the following:

- Districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that are associated with the lives of significant persons in or past;
- Districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or,
- Districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

Ordinarily, properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years are not considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties *will qualify* if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance;
- Districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
- A building or structure removed from its original location that is significant for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure is associated with a historic person or event;
- A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building associated with his or her productive life;
- A cemetery that derives its primary importance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events;
- A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived;
- A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance; or,
- A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.[18]

ANALYSIS OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

A. *Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to §15064.5? ● No Impact.*

The proposed project would be a new commercial building located in the City of Hesperia. The proposed project site consists of approximately 1.54 acres that would include a commercial building with 20,500 square feet of floor area and 9 tenant spaces. The State has established *California Historical Landmarks* that include sites, buildings, features, or events that are of statewide significance and have anthropological, cultural, military, political, architectural, economic, scientific or technical, religious, experimental, or other value. *California Points of Historical Interest* has a similar definition, except they are deemed of local significance. A search of the National Register of Historic Places and the list of California Historical Resources was conducted, and it was determined that no historic resources were listed within the City of Hesperia.[19]

Historic resources include those that were developed after the Spanish entered California in 1769 and are at least 45 years old at the time of analysis. The majority of existing historic resources in the Planning Area consist of historic transportation routes, roads, railways of various widths and lengths and older houses and buildings. Several important routes include: the Mojave Trail/Road, the Mormon Trail, the National Old Trails Highway, and the Spanish Trail. Additional historic sites exhibit the remnants of historic buildings

[18] U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service. National Register of Historic Places. http://nrhp.focus.nps.gov. 2010.

[19] U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service. *National Register of Historic Places*. Secondary Source: California State Parks, Office of Historic Preservation. *Listed California Historical Resources*. Website accessed July 8, 2024.

and/or ranch complexes, such as foundations. These historic resources consist of buildings or linear features more than 45 years of age. Many of the known historic sites have undergone the minimum level of recordation, which consists the completion of a form (also known as a DPR523 form set) on file at the AIC.

The proposed project would not affect any structures or historical resources listed on the National or State Register or those identified as being eligible for listing on the National or State Register. A Cultural Resources study was conducted by BRC Consulting (attached as Appendix C) Furthermore, the project site is not present on the list of historic resources identified by the State Office of Historic Preservation (SHPO).[20] The proposed project will be limited to the project site and will not affect any structures or historical resources listed on the National or State Register or those identified as being eligible for listing on the National or State Register. The project's implementation will not impact any Federal, State, or locally designated historic resources. *As a result, no impacts would occur.*

B. *Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5? ● Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation.*

The project site has been graded and grubbed. Although the proposed project would not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of known archaeological resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines§ 15064.5 or an identified tribal cultural resource pursuant to PRC §21082.3, there is a potential for project-related construction to impact unknown or previously unrecorded archaeological resources. For this reason, Mitigation Measures are proposed in the event that cultural resources are inadvertently encountered during excavation activities.

During the field survey, BCR Consulting personnel identified one historic-period resource that has since been evaluated and recommended as not eligible for California Register listing because the resource has not and is not likely to yield information important to the history of the region. Findings were positive during the Sacred Lands file search with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC recommended contacting the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe and San Manuel Band of Mission Indians for more information. It is possible that previously unrecognized resources could exist at the site, the proposed project would be required to adhere to the following mitigation measures were made following the AB-52 consultation:

- In the event that cultural resources are discovered during project activities, all work in the immediate vicinity of the find (within a 60-foot buffer) shall cease and a qualified archaeologist meeting Secretary of Interior standards shall be hired to assess the find. Work on the other portions of the project outside of the buffered area may continue during this assessment period. Additionally, the Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation Cultural Resources Department (YSMN) shall be contacted, as detailed within TCR-1, regarding any pre-contact finds and be provided information after the archaeologist makes his/her initial assessment of the nature of the find, so as to provide Tribal input with regards to significance and treatment.
- If significant pre-contact cultural resources, as defined by CEQA (as amended, 2015), are discovered and avoidance cannot be ensured, the archaeologist shall develop a Monitoring and Treatment Plan, the drafts of which shall be provided to YSMN for review and comment, as detailed within TCR-1. The archaeologist shall monitor the remainder of the project and implement the Plan accordingly.

[20] California Department of Parks and Recreation. *California Historical Resources*. Website accessed on July 8, 2024.

- If human remains or funerary objects are encountered during any activities associated with the project, work in the immediate vicinity (within a 100-foot buffer of the find) shall cease and the County Coroner shall be contacted pursuant to State Health and Safety Code §7050.5 and that code enforced for the duration of the project.

The aforementioned mitigation would reduce the impacts to levels that are less than significant.

C. *Would the project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries? ● Less than Significant Impact.*

There are no dedicated cemeteries located in the vicinity of the project site. The proposed project will be restricted to the project site and therefore will not affect any dedicated cemeteries in the vicinity. Notwithstanding, the following mitigation is mandated by the California Code of Regulations (CCR) Section 15064.5(b)(4):

> "A lead agency shall identify potentially feasible measures to mitigate significant adverse changes in the significance of an historical resource. The lead agency shall ensure that any adopted measures to mitigate or avoid significant adverse changes are fully enforceable through permit conditions, agreements, or other measures."

Additionally, Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code states:

> "In the event of discovery or recognition of any human remains in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, there shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains until the coroner of the county in which the human remains are discovered has determined, in accordance with Chapter 10 (commencing with (b) Section 27460) of Part 3 of Division 2 of Title 3 of the Government Code, that the remains are not subject to the provisions of Section 27491 of the Government Code or any other related provisions of law concerning investigation of the circumstances, manner and cause of any death, and the recommendations concerning the treatment and disposition of the human remains have been made to the person responsible for the excavation, or to his or her authorized representative. The coroner shall make his or her determination within two working days from the time the person responsible for the excavation, or his or her authorized representative, notifies the coroner of the discovery or recognition of the human remains. If the coroner determines that the remains are not subject to his or her authority and if the coroner recognizes the human remains to be those of a Native American or has reason to believe that they are those of a Native American, he or she shall contact, by telephone within 24 hours, the Native American Heritage Commission."

Adherence to the aforementioned standard condition will ensure potential impacts remain at levels that are less than significant. *As a result, the impacts would be less than significant.*

MITIGATION MEASURES

The following mitigation measures will be required to address potential cultural resources impacts:

Cultural Resources Mitigation Measure No. 1. In the event that cultural resources are discovered during project activities, all work in the immediate vicinity of the find (within a 60-foot buffer) shall cease and a qualified archaeologist meeting Secretary of Interior standards shall be hired to assess the find. Work on the other portions of the project outside of the buffered area may continue during this assessment period. Additionally, the Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation Cultural Resources Department (YSMN) shall be contacted, as detailed within TCR-1, regarding any pre-contact

finds and be provided information after the archaeologist makes his/her initial assessment of the nature of the find, so as to provide Tribal input with regards to significance and treatment.

Cultural Resources Mitigation Measure No. 2. If significant pre-contact cultural resources, as defined by CEQA (as amended, 2015), are discovered and avoidance cannot be ensured, the archaeologist shall develop a Monitoring and Treatment Plan, the drafts of which shall be provided to YSMN for review and comment, as detailed within TCR-1. The archaeologist shall monitor the remainder of the project and implement the Plan accordingly.

Cultural Resources Mitigation Measure No. 3. If human remains or funerary objects are encountered during any activities associated with the project, work in the immediate vicinity (within a 100-foot buffer of the find) shall cease and the County Coroner shall be contacted pursuant to State Health and Safety Code §7050.5 and that code enforced for the duration of the project.

3.6 ENERGY

Environmental Issue Areas Examined	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
A. Would the project result in a potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources during project construction or operation?		✖		
B. Would the project conflict with or obstruct a State or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?			✖	

The energy and utilities computer work sheets are provided in Appendix D.

THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE AND METHODOLOGY

According to Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, a project may be deemed to have a significant adverse impact on energy resources if it results in any of the following:

- The proposed project would result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during the proposed project's construction or operation.
- The proposed project would conflict with or obstruct a State or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency.

Energy and natural gas consumption were estimated using default energy intensities by building type in CalEEMod. In addition, it was assumed the new buildings would be constructed pursuant to the 2022 CALGreen standards, which was considered in the CalEEMod input. This analysis utilizes the different fuel types for each vehicle class from the annual EMFAC2017 emission inventory in order to derive the average vehicle fuel economy which is then used to determine the estimated annual fuel consumption associated with vehicle usage during Project construction and operational activities. For purposes of this analysis, the 2021 analysis year was utilized to determine the average vehicle fuel economy used throughout the duration of the project.

ANALYSIS OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

A. *Would the project result in a potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources during project construction or operation? ● Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation.*

The proposed project would be a new commercial building located along Main Street in the City of Hesperia. The proposed project site consists of approximately 1.54 acres that would include a commercial building with 20,500 square feet of floor area and 9 tenant spaces. The proposed project would consume approximately 2,040.9 kWh of electricity and 2,005.8 cubic feet of natural gas daily.

TABLE 3-3 ESTIMATED ENERGY CONSUMPTION

Energy Type	Daily Energy Consumption	Annual Energy Consumption
Electrical Consumption	2,040.9 kWh/day	734,724 kWh/year
Natural Gas Consumption	2,005.8 cu. ft./day	722,088 cu. ft./year

Source: Blodgett Baylosis Environmental Planning

The project Applicant would be required to closely work with the local electrical utility company to identify existing and future strategies that will be effective in reducing energy consumption. The project Applicant will be required to implement the following mitigation measures as a means to reduce electrical consumption:

- The use of motion activated lighting to reduce energy use at night.

The aforementioned mitigation would reduce the impacts to levels that are less than significant.

B. *Would the project conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency? ● Less Than Significant Impact.*

On January 12, 2010, the State Building Standards Commission adopted updates to the California Green Building Standards Code (Code) which became effective on January 1, 2011. The California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 24, Part 11: California Green Building Standards (Title 24) became effective to aid efforts to reduce GHG emissions associated with energy consumption. Title 24 now requires that new buildings reduce water consumption, employ building commissioning to increase building system efficiencies, divert construction waste from landfills, and install low pollutant-emitting finish materials. The proposed project will be required to comply with all pertinent Title 24 requirements along with other Low Impact Development (LID) requirements. *As a result, the potential impacts will be less than significant.*

MITIGATION MEASURES

The analysis determined that the following mitigation measures will be required to reduce potential energy consumption:

Energy Mitigation Measure No. 1. The use of motion activated lighting would be required to reduce energy use at night.

3.7 GEOLOGY & SOILS

Environmental Issue Areas Examined	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
A. Would the project, directly or indirectly, cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving.			✖	
i). Would the project, directly or indirectly, cause 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). Would the project, directly or indirectly, cause Strong seismic ground shaking?			✖	
iii). Would the project, directly or indirectly, cause seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction;				✖
iv). Would the project, directly or indirectly, cause landslides?				✖
B. Would the project result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?			✖	
C. Would the project 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. Would the project be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?			✖	
E. Would the project 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 wastewater?				✖
F. Would the project directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?				✖

According to Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, a project may be deemed to have a significant adverse impact on geology and soils if it results in any of the following:

- The proposed project would, directly or indirectly, cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving 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); strong seismic ground shaking; seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction; and, landslides?
- The proposed project would result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil.
- The proposed project would 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.
- The proposed project would be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property.

- The proposed project would have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater.
- The proposed project would directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature.

The proposed project's potential seismic and soils risk was evaluated in terms of the site's proximity to earthquake faults and unstable soils.

ANALYSIS OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

A. *Would the project, directly or indirectly, cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death? ● Less than Significant Impact.*

The proposed project would be a new commercial building located along the Main Street corridor in the City of Hesperia. The proposed project site consists of approximately 1.54 acres that would include a commercial building with 20,500 square feet of floor area and 9 tenant spaces. Surface ruptures are visible instances of horizontal or vertical displacement, or a combination of the two. The amount of ground shaking depends on the intensity of the earthquake, the duration of shaking, soil conditions, type of building, and distance from epicenter or fault. The potential impacts from fault rupture and ground shaking are considered no greater for the project site than for the surrounding areas given the distance between the site and the fault trace. Other potential seismic issues include ground failure and liquefaction. Ground failure is the loss in stability of the ground and includes landslides, liquefaction, and lateral spreading. The project site is not located within a liquefaction zone.[21] According to the United States Geological Survey, liquefaction is the process by which water-saturated sediment temporarily loses strength and acts as a fluid. *As a result, the potential impacts would be less than significant.*

i). *Would the project, directly or indirectly, cause 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. ● Less than Significant Impact.*

The City of Hesperia is located in a seismically active region. Earthquakes from several active and potentially active faults in the Southern California region could affect the proposed project site. In 1972, the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Zoning Act was passed in response to the damage sustained in the 1971 San Fernando Earthquake. The Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act's main purpose is to prevent the construction of buildings used for human occupancy on the surface trace of active faults. A list of cities and counties subject to the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zones is available on the State's Department of Conservation website. The City of Hesperia is not on the list since no active fault traces are located in the City.[22] The nearest significant active fault zone is the Ord Mountains fault zone, which is approximately 7

[21] San Bernardino County. *Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan* - July 13, 2017.

[22] California Department of Conservation. *Table 4, Cities and Counties Affected by Alquist Priolo Earthquake Fault Zones as of January 2010.*

miles southeast of the project site.[23] No fault rupture impacts would occur. *As a result, the impacts would be less than significant.*

ii). *Would the project, directly or indirectly, cause strong seismic ground shaking.* ● *Less than Significant Impact.*

The proposed project involves the construction and operation of the construction of a commercial building. The new building would be potentially subject to ground motion in the event of an earthquake from a fault in the surrounding region. However, the building would consist of a single level and would be constructed pursuant to the State's most current seismic safety building code requirements. *As a result, the impacts would be less than significant.*

iii). *Would the project, directly or indirectly, cause seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction.* ● *No Impact.*

According to the United States Geological Survey, liquefaction is the process by which water-saturated sediment temporarily loses strength and acts as a fluid. The risk for liquefaction is no greater on-site than it is for the region. The project site nor the city of Hesperia is located inside of a liquefaction zone. *As a result, no impacts would occur.*[24]

iv). *Would the project, directly or indirectly, cause landslides?* ● *No Impact.*

According to the United States Geological Survey, a landslide is defined as the movement of a mass of rock, debris, or earth down a slope. The project site is level with little to no sloping in the surrounding area that would provide no significant movement of debris. *As a result, no impacts would occur.*

B. *Would the project result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?* ● *Less than Significant Impact.*

The University of California, Davis SoilWeb database was consulted to determine the nature of the soils that underlie the project site. According to the University of California, Davis SoilWeb database, the property is underlain by soils of various associations including Hesperia, Cajon, Wrightwood, Bull Trail, and Unnamed Soil associations consisting of somewhat excessively drained and well-drained soils. Slopes range from 2 to 5 percent.[25] The proposed project's contractors will be required to adhere to specific requirements that govern wind and water erosion during site preparation and construction activities. Following development, a large portion of the project site would be paved over or landscaped. The project's construction will not result in soil erosion with adherence to those development requirements that restrict stormwater runoff (and the resulting erosion) and require soil stabilization. In addition, stormwater discharges from construction activities that disturb one or more acres, or smaller sites disturbing less than one acre that are part of a common plan of development or sale, are regulated under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) stormwater permitting program.

[23] Southern California Earthquake Data Center. *Cleghorn Fault*. https://scedc.caltech.edu/earthquake/cleghorn.html

[24] San Bernardino County. *Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan* - July 13, 2017.

[25] UC Davis. *SoilWeb*. Website accessed July 8, 2024.

Prior to initiating construction, contractors must obtain coverage under an NPDES permit, which is administered by the State. In order to obtain an NPDES permit, the project Applicant must prepare a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). The County has identified sample construction Best Management Practices (BMPs) that may be included in the mandatory SWPPP. The use of these construction BMPs identified in the mandatory SWPPP will prevent soil erosion and the discharge of sediment into the local storm drains during the project's construction phase. *As a result, the impacts would be less than significant.*

C. *Would the project 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? ● Less than Significant Impact.*

The proposed project's construction would not result in soil erosion since the project's contractors must implement the construction BMPs identified in the mandatory SWPPP. The BMPs will minimize soil erosion and the discharge of sediment off-site. Additionally, the project site is not located within an area that could be subject to landslides or liquefaction.[26] The site's topography is level. The soils that underlie the project site possess a low potential for shrinking and swelling. Soils that exhibit certain shrink swell characteristics become sticky when wet and expand according to the moisture content present at the time. Since the soils have a low shrink-swell potential, lateral spreading resulting from an influx of groundwater is slim. The likelihood of lateral spreading will be further reduced since the project's implementation will not require grading and excavation that would extend to depths required to encounter groundwater. Moreover, the project will not result in the direct extraction of groundwater. *As a result, the potential impacts would be less than significant.*

D. *Would the project be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property? ● Less than Significant Impact.*

The University of California, Davis SoilWeb database was consulted to determine the nature of the soils that underlie the project site. According to the University of California, Davis SoilWeb database, the property is underlain by soils of various associations including Hesperia, Cajon, Wrightwood, Bull Trail, and Unnamed Soils.[27] According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, these soils are acceptable for the development of commercial buildings.[28] *As a result, the impacts would be less than significant.*

E. *Would the project 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 wastewater? ● No Impact.*

The proposed project would utilize existing sewer connections located along Main Street. As a result, no impacts associated with the use of septic tanks will occur as part of the proposed project's implementation. *As a result, no impacts would occur.*

[26] United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service. *Soil Survey of Riverside California – Palm Spring Area*. Report dated 1978.

[27] UC Davis. *SoilWeb*. Website accessed July 8, 2024.

[28] United States Department of Agriculture. Natural Resources Conservation Service. Website accessed July 8, 2024.

F. *Would the project directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature? ● No Impact*

The surface deposits in the proposed project area are composed entirely of younger Quaternary Alluvium. This younger Quaternary Alluvium is unlikely to contain significant vertebrate fossils, at least in the uppermost layers. The closest fossil vertebrate locality is LACM 7786, between Hesperia and the former George Air Force Base. This locality produced a fossil specimen of meadow vole, *Microtus*. The next closest vertebrate fossil locality from these deposits is LACM 1224, west of Spring Valley Lake, which produced a specimen of fossil camel, *Camelops*. Additionally, on the western side of the Mojave River below the bluffs, an otherwise unrecorded specimen of mammoth was collected in 1961 from older Quaternary Alluvium deposits. *As a result, no impacts are anticipated.*

MITIGATION MEASURES

The analysis determined that the proposed project will not result in significant impacts related to geological or paleontological resources and no mitigation measures are required.

3.8 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

Environmental Issue Areas Examined	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
A. Would the project generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?			✖	
B. Would the project conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?			✖	

THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE AND METHODOLOGY

According to Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, a project may be deemed to have a significant adverse impact on greenhouse gas emissions if it results in any of the following:

- The proposed project would generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment.
- The proposed project would conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases.

Examples of GHG that are produced both by natural and industrial processes include carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), and nitrous oxide (N_2O). The accumulation of GHG in the atmosphere regulates the earth's temperature. Without these natural GHG, the Earth's surface would be about 61°F cooler. However, emissions from fossil fuel combustion have elevated the concentrations of GHG in the atmosphere to above natural levels. These man-made GHG will have the effect of warming atmospheric temperatures with the attendant impacts of changes in the global climate, increased sea levels, and changes to the worldwide biome. The major GHG that influence global warming are described below.

- *Water Vapor*. Water vapor is the most abundant GHG present in the atmosphere. Changes in the atmospheric concentration of water vapor is directly related to the warming of the atmosphere rather than a direct result of industrialization. As a GHG, the higher concentration of water vapor is then able to absorb more thermal indirect energy radiated from the Earth, thus further warming the atmosphere. When water vapor increases in the atmosphere, more of it will eventually also condense into clouds, which are more able to reflect incoming solar radiation. This will allow less energy to reach the Earth's surface thereby affecting surface temperatures.
- *Carbon Dioxide (CO_2)*. The natural production and absorption of CO_2 is achieved through the terrestrial biosphere and the ocean. Manmade sources of CO_2 include the burning coal, oil, natural gas, and wood. Since the industrial revolution began in the mid-1700's, these activities have increased the atmospheric concentrations of CO_2. Prior to the industrial revolution, concentrations were fairly stable at 280 parts per million (ppm).
- *Methane (CH_4)*. CH_4 is an extremely effective absorber of radiation, although its atmospheric concentration is less than that of CO_2. Methane's lifetime in the atmosphere is brief (10 to 12 years), compared to some other GHGs (such as CO_2, N_2O, and Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs). CH_4 has both natural and anthropogenic sources. It is released as part of the biological processes in low oxygen environments, such as in swamplands or in rice production (at the roots of the plants).
- *Nitrous Oxide (N_2O)*. Concentrations of N_2O also began to increase at the beginning of the industrial revolution. In 1998, the global concentration of this GHG was documented at 314 parts per billion (ppb). N_2O is produced by microbial processes in soil and water, including those reactions which occur in fertilizer containing nitrogen. In addition to agricultural sources, some industrial processes (fossil fuel-fired power plants, nylon production, nitric acid production, and vehicle emissions) also contribute to its atmospheric load.
- *Chlorofluorocarbons (CFC)*. CFCs are gases formed synthetically by replacing all hydrogen atoms in methane or ethane (C_2H_6) with chlorine and/or fluorine atoms. CFCs are nontoxic, nonflammable, insoluble, and chemically unreactive in the troposphere (the level of air at the Earth's surface). CFCs have no natural source but were first synthesized in 1928. It was used for refrigerants, aerosol propellants, and cleaning solvents.
- *Hydrofluorocarbons (HFC)*. HFCs are synthetic man-made chemicals that are used as a substitute for CFCs. Out of all the GHGs, they are one of three groups with the highest global warming potential. The HFCs with the largest measured atmospheric abundances are (in order), HFC-23 (CHF_3), HFC-134a (CF_3CH_2F), and HFC-152a (CH_3CHF_2). Prior to 1990, the only significant emissions were HFC-23. HFC-134a use is increasing due to its use as a refrigerant.
- *Perfluorocarbons (PFC)*. PFCs have stable molecular structures and do not break down through the chemical processes in the lower atmosphere. High-energy ultraviolet rays about 60 kilometers above Earth's surface are able to destroy the compounds. Because of this, PFCs have very long lifetimes, between 10,000 and 50,000 years. Two common PFCs are tetrafluoromethane (CF_4) and hexafluoroethane (C_2F_6).
- *Sulfur Hexafluoride (SF_6)*. SF_6 is an inorganic, odorless, colorless, nontoxic, nonflammable gas. SF_6 has the highest global warming potential of any gas evaluated; 23,900 times that of CO_2. Concentrations in the 1990s where about 4 ppt. Sulfur hexafluoride is used for insulation in electric power transmission and distribution equipment, in the magnesium industry, in semiconductor manufacturing, and as a tracer gas for leak detection.

ANALYSIS OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

A. *Would the project generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment? ● Less than Significant Impact.*

The State of California requires CEQA documents to include an evaluation of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions or gases that trap heat in the atmosphere. GHG are emitted by both natural processes and human activities. Examples of GHG that are produced both by natural and industrial processes include carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), and nitrous oxide (N_2O). Carbon dioxide equivalent, or CO_2E, is a term that is used for describing different greenhouses gases in a common and collective unit. The MDAQMD is using the SCAG established the 10,000 MTCO2 threshold for commercial land uses. As indicated in Table 3-4, the operational CO2E is 1,503 tons per year which is well below the threshold.

TABLE 3-4 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS INVENTORY

Source	GHG Emissions (metric tons/year)			
	CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2E
Long-Term - Total Operational Emissions	1,472	0.33	0.07	1,503
Total Construction Emissions	126	0.005	0.0018	126
Significance Threshold				**10,000**

Furthermore, as mentioned in Section 3.17, Transportation, the projected vehicle trips to and from the site will not be significant given the proposed use. *As a result, the impacts would be less than significant.*

B. *Would the project conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing emissions of greenhouse gases? ● Less than Significant Impact.*

The San Bernardino County Transit Authority (SBCTA) authorized the preparation of a county-wide Regional Greenhouse Gas Reduction Plan. This plan was adopted in March 2021. The plan contains multiple reduction measures that would be effective in reducing GHG emissions throughout the SBCTA region. Those Partnership jurisdictions, including Hesperia, choosing to complete and adopt local Climate Action Plans (CAPs) that are consistent with the County's GHG Reduction Plan and with the prior Regional Plan Program EIR and the addendum or supplemental CEQA document prepared by SBCOG ,will be able to tier their future project-level CEQA analyses of GHG emissions from their CAP. In 2010, the City of Hesperia completed a CAP. The City participated in this regional effort as a study to inform their decision to update or revise their existing CAP.

As part of this effort, the City of Hesperia has selected a goal to reduce its community GHG emissions to a level that is 40% below its 2020 level of GHG emissions by 2030. The City will meet and exceed this goal subject to reduction measures that are technologically feasible and cost-effective through a combination of state (~70%) and local (~30%) efforts. The Pavley vehicle standards, the State's low carbon fuel standard, the RPS, and other state measures will reduce GHG emissions in Hesperia's on-road, off-road, and building energy sectors in 2030. An additional reduction of 110,304 $MTCO_2e$ will be achieved primarily through the following local measures, in order of reductions achieved: GHG Performance Standard for Existing Development (PS-1); Water Efficiency Renovations for Existing Buildings (Water-2); and Waste Diversion and Reduction (Waste-2). Hesperia's Plan has the greatest impacts on GHG emissions in the building energy, on-road transportation, and waste sectors. The proposed project will not involve or require any

variance from an adopted plan, policy, or regulation governing GHG emissions. As a result, no potential conflict with an applicable greenhouse gas policy plan, policy, or regulation will occur. *As a result, the impacts would be less than significant.*

MITIGATION MEASURES

The analysis of potential impacts related to greenhouse gas emissions indicated that no significant adverse impacts would result from the proposed project's approval and subsequent implementation. As a result, no mitigation measures are required.

3.9 HAZARDS & HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Environmental Issue Areas Examined	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
A. Would the project create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?			✖	
B. Would the project 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. Would the project emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?			✖	
D. Would the project 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. Would the project for a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?				✖
F. Would the project impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?				✖
G. Would the project expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires?				✖

THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE AND METHODOLOGY

According to Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, a project may be deemed to have a significant adverse impact on hazards and hazardous materials if it results in any of the following:

- The proposed project would create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials.
- The proposed project would 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.

- The proposed project would emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school.
- The proposed project would 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.
- The proposed project would result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area 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.
- The proposed project would impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan.
- The proposed project would expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires.

Hazardous materials refer generally to hazardous substances that exhibit corrosive, poisonous, flammable, and/or reactive properties and have the potential to harm human health and/or the environment. Hazardous materials are used in a wide variety of products (household cleaners, industrial solvents, paint, pesticides, etc.) and in the manufacturing of products (e.g., electronics, newspapers, plastic products).

ANALYSIS OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

A. *Would the project create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials? ● Less than Significant Impact.*

The project's construction would require the use of diesel fuel to power the construction equipment. The diesel fuel would be properly sealed in tanks and would be transported to the site by truck. Other hazardous materials that would be used on-site during the project's construction phase include, but are not limited to, gasoline, solvents, architectural coatings, and equipment lubricants. These products are strictly controlled and regulated and in the event of any spill, cleanup activities would be required to adhere to all pertinent protocols. *As a result, the impacts would be less than significant.*

B. *Would the project create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment? ● Less than Significant Impact.*

The project's construction would require the use of diesel fuel to power the construction equipment. The diesel fuel would be properly sealed in tanks and would be transported to the site by truck. Other hazardous materials that would be used on-site during the project's construction phase include, but are not limited to, gasoline, solvents, architectural coatings, and equipment lubricants. These products are strictly controlled and regulated and in the event of any spill, cleanup activities would be required to adhere to all pertinent protocols pertaining to the city's code of ordinance as mentioned in subsection A. The Contractors and/or Applicant would be required to prepare a safety and hazard mitigation plan that indicates those protocols that must be adhered to in the event of an accident. This plan will be reviewed and approved by the City prior to the issuance of the Occupancy Permit. As a result, the likelihood of encountering contamination or other environmental concerns is remote. *The impacts would be less than significant.*

C. *Would the project emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school? ● Less than significant.*

There are 2 schools located within one-quarter of a mile of the project site. The Mojave River Academy is located 750 feet northwest and Hesperia High School is located 900 feet north of the project site. The project's construction would require the use of diesel fuel to power the construction equipment. The diesel fuel would be properly sealed in tanks and would be transported to the site by truck. Other hazardous materials that would be used on-site during the project's construction phase include but are not limited to, gasoline, solvents, architectural coatings, and equipment lubricants. These products are strictly controlled and regulated and in the event of any spill, cleanup activities would be required to adhere to all pertinent protocols. *As a result, the impacts would be less than significant.*

D. *Would the project 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? ● No Impact.*

Government Code Section 65962.5 refers to the Hazardous Waste and Substances Site List, commonly known as the Cortese List. The Cortese List is a planning document used by the State and other local agencies to comply with CEQA requirements that require the provision of information regarding the location of hazardous materials release sites. A search was conducted through the California Department of Toxic Substances Control Envirostor website to identify whether the project site is listed in the database as a Cortese site. The project site is not identified as a Cortese site.[29] *Therefore, no impacts would occur.*

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 a public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area? ● No Impact.*

The project site is not located within an airport land use plan and is not located within two miles of a public airport or public use airport.[30] The nearest airport to the site is the Hesperia Airport that is located approximately 3.75 miles to the southeast of the project site. The Southern California Logistics Airport is located approximately 11 miles to the north of the project site.[31] *As a result, no impacts would occur.*

F. *Would the project impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan? ● No Impact.*

At no time will any adjacent street be completely closed to traffic during the proposed project's construction. In addition, all construction staging must occur on-site. *As a result, no impacts would occur.*

[29] CalEPA. *DTSC's Hazardous Waste and Substances Site List - Site Cleanup (Cortese List).* *http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Cortese_List.cfm*.

[30] Toll-Free Airline. *San Bernardino County Public and Private Airports, California.* http://www.tollfreeairline.com/california/sanbernardino.htm.

[31] Google Maps. Website accessed July 8, 2024.

G. *Would the project expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires? ● No Impact.*

The project site, along with the entire City is located within a "moderate fire hazard severity zone" and Local Responsibility Area (LRA).[32] The vegetation currently on the project site will be removed and replaced with drought tolerant landscaping. While the project site is currently vacant, all of the surrounding properties are developed. The minimal amount of vegetation on the project site will not expose people or structures to a risk of loss involving wildfires. *As a result, no impacts would result.*

MITIGATION MEASURES

The analysis of potential impacts related to Hazards and Hazardous Materials indicated that no significant adverse impacts would result from the proposed project's approval and subsequent implementation. As a result, no mitigation measures are required.

3.10 HYDROLOGY & WATER QUALITY

Environmental Issue Areas Examined	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
A. Would the project violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or groundwater quality?			✖	
B. Would the project substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?			✖	
C. Would the project substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:			✖	
i). Would the project result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site;			✖	
ii). Would the project result substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner in which would result in flooding on- or off-site.			✖	
iii). Would the project 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). Would the project impede or redirect flood flows?				✖
E. Would the project conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?				✖

[32] CalFire. *Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone Map for SW San Bernardino County*. http://frap.fire.ca.gov/webdata/maps/san_bernardino_sw/

THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE AND METHODOLOGY

According to Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, a project may be deemed to have a significant adverse impact on hydrology and water quality if it results in any of the following:

- The proposed project would violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or groundwater quality.
- The proposed project would substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin.
- The proposed project would 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 result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site; substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or offsite; create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff; or, impede or redirect flood flows.
- The proposed project would risk release of pollutants due to project inundation in flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones.
- The proposed project would conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan.

ANALYSIS OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

A. *Would the project violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or groundwater quality? ● Less than Significant Impact.*

In its existing condition, the proposed project site is undeveloped, graded land. Storm water sheets in a northeastern direction. Existing concrete gutters intercept flows and convey them to the northeasterly corner of the site. Runoff is discharged into an existing basin. Overflows sheet across the northerly boundary of the site into the adjacent vacant land.[33] The project Applicant would be required to adhere to Section 8.30 Surface and Groundwater Protection of the Municipal Code which regulates erosion and sediment control. In addition, stormwater discharges from construction activities that disturb one or more acres, or smaller sites disturbing less than one acre that are part of a common plan of development or sale, are regulated under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) stormwater permitting program. Post development, two infiltration chambers would be installed beneath the surface parking area. Stormwater flows would be conveyed into these chambers where the water will be treated before percolating into the soil. *As a result, the construction impacts would be less than significant.*

B. *Would the project substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin? ● Less than Significant Impact.*

[33] Land Development Design Company, LLC. *Preliminary Water Quality Management Plan*. July 21, 2021.

No new direct construction related impacts to groundwater supplies, or groundwater recharge activities would occur as part of the proposed project's implementation. Water used to control fugitive dust will be transported to the site via truck. No direct ground water extraction will occur. Furthermore, the construction and post-construction BMPs will address contaminants of concern from excess runoff, thereby preventing the contamination of local groundwater. As a result, there would be no direct groundwater withdrawals associated with the proposed project's implementation. *As a result, the impacts would be less than significant.*

C. *Would the project substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces? ● Less than Significant Impact.*

The proposed project's location will be restricted to the proposed project site and will not alter the course of any stream or river that would lead to on- or off-site siltation or erosion. The site is presently undeveloped though there are no stream channels or natural drainages that occupy the property. The site would be designed so the proposed hardscape surfaces (the building and paved areas) will percolate into the landscaped and other impervious areas. *As a result, the potential impacts would be less than significant.*

i). *Would the project result in a substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site; ● Less than Significant Impact.*

The project applicant would be required to abide by Hesperia's city ordinance Chapter 8.30.210 that requires all applicants for projects involving construction activities, regardless of size, to submit an erosion and sediment control plan ("ESCP") to the City for review and approval as mentioned in subsection A. *With conformance to the ordinance, the impact will be less than significant.*

ii). *Would the project result substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or offsite; ● Less than Significant Impact.*

The project's construction will be restricted to the designated project site and the project would not alter the course of any stream or river that would lead to flooding. While the project site is currently vacant, all of the surrounding properties are developed. Impervious surface will be added to the currently undisturbed project site. The site would be designed so the proposed hardscape surfaces (the building and paved areas) would direct runoff into the landscaped and other impervious areas. *As a result, the impacts will be less than significant.*

iii). *Would the project create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff; ● Less than Significant Impact.*

As mentioned previously, impervious surface will be added to the currently undisturbed project site. The site would be designed so the proposed hardscape surfaces (the building and paved areas) would direct runoff into the landscaped and other impervious areas. *As a result, the impacts would be less than significant.*

iv). *Would the project impede or redirect flood flows? ● Less than Significant Impact.*

The proposed project's location will be restricted to the proposed project site and will not alter the course of any stream or river that would lead to on- or off-site siltation or erosion. The site is presently undeveloped though there are no stream channels or natural drainages that occupy the property. The site would be designed so the proposed hardscape surfaces (the building and paved areas) will percolate into the landscaped and other impervious areas. *As a result, the potential impacts would be less than significant.*

D. *In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation? ● No Impact.*

According to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) flood insurance maps obtained for the City of Hesperia, the proposed project site is not located in a Flood Hazard zone.[34] The proposed project site is also not located in an area that is subject to inundation by seiche or tsunami. In addition, the project site is located inland approximately 65 miles from the Pacific Ocean and the project site would not be exposed to the effects of a tsunami.[35] *As a result, no impacts would occur.*

E. *Would the project conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water*
F. *quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan? ● No Impact.*

The project Applicant will be required to adhere to Section 8.30 Surface and Groundwater Protection of the Municipal Code which regulates erosion and sediment control. This Section of the City of Hesperia Municipal Code is responsible for implementing the NPDES and MS4 stormwater runoff requirements. In addition, the project's operation will not interfere with any groundwater management or recharge plan because there are no active groundwater management recharge areas on-site or in the vicinity. *As a result, no impacts are anticipated.*

MITIGATION MEASURES

As indicated previously, hydrological characteristics will not substantially change as a result of the proposed project. As a result, no mitigation is required.

3.11 LAND USE & PLANNING

Environmental Issue Areas Examined	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
A. Would the project physically divide an established community?				✖
B. Would the project 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?				✖

[34] Federal Emergency Management Agency. *Flood Insurance Rate Mapping Program.* 2021.

[35] Google Earth. Website accessed July 8, 2024.

THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE AND METHODOLOGY

According to Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, acting as Lead Agency, a project may be deemed to have a significant adverse impact on mineral resources if it results in any of the following:

- The proposed project would physically divide an established community.
- The proposed project would 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.

ANALYSIS OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

A. *Would the project physically divide an established community? ● No Impact.*

The proposed project would be a new commercial building located on the Main Street corridor in the City of Hesperia. The proposed project site consists of approximately 1.54 acres that would include a commercial building with 20,500 square feet of floor area and 9 tenant spaces. The property currently has a Zoning land use designation of Neighborhood Commercial within the Main Street and Freeway Corridor Specific Plan. Land uses and development located in the vicinity of the proposed project are outlined below:

- *North of the project site:* A commercial center is located directly opposite the project site on the north side of Main Street. This area is zoned as Neighborhood Commercial (NC) within the Main Street and Freeway Corridor Specific Plan.

- *South of the project site:* A self-storage facility abuts the project site to the south. This area is zoned as Neighborhood Commercial (NC) within the Main Street and Freeway Corridor Specific Plan.

- *East of the project site:* A multi-tenant commercial building abuts the project site to the east. The parking lot for this commercial building is located on the west of the site. This area is zoned as Neighborhood Commercial (NC) within the Main Street and Freeway Corridor Specific Plan.

- *West of the project site:* A multi-tenant commercial building abuts the project site to the west. This area is zoned as Neighborhood Commercial (NC) within the Main Street and Freeway Corridor Specific Plan.

The granting of the requested entitlements and subsequent implementation of the proposed project would not result in any expansion of the use beyond the current boundaries. As a result, the project will not lead to any division of an existing established neighborhood. *As a result, no impacts would occur.*

B. *Would the project 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? ● No Impact.*

The project site has a General Plan land use designation of *Neighborhood Commercial*. The proposed project involves the construction of a multi-tenant commercial building. The proposed use of the project site would be compatible with the project site's land use and zoning designations. The project site is located in the Main Street – West District of the Main Street and Freeway Corridor Specific Plan. According to the

Specific Plan, this district aims to serve as a transitional district that connects regional retail uses in the Main Street/Interstate-15 District with pedestrian-oriented uses in the City Center District.[36] Development in this district should be of a similar scale and nature compatible with the surrounding area. The proposed project meets the goals of the Large-Scale Commercial Development by including an 8-foot landscape buffer, a 6-foot tall decorative perimeter wall, screened rooftop mechanical equipment, and having the commercial spaces arranged to create a pedestrian mall.[37]

The Neighborhood Commercial Zone is designated for immediate day-to-day convenience shopping and services for the residents of nearby neighborhoods. Uses within neighborhood commercial ones should include convenience-type goods and services to provide the daily needs of surrounding residential neighborhoods including grocery stores, personal services, restaurants, and other similar uses. The proposed project is consistent with the above General Plan guidelines and policies. *As a result, no impacts would occur.*

MITIGATION MEASURES

The analysis determined that no impacts on land use and planning would result upon the implementation of the proposed project. As a result, no mitigation measures are required.

[36] City of Hesperia. *Main Street and Freeway Corridor Specific Plan*.
[37] Raham Engineering Inc. *Site Plan for Commercial Project*.

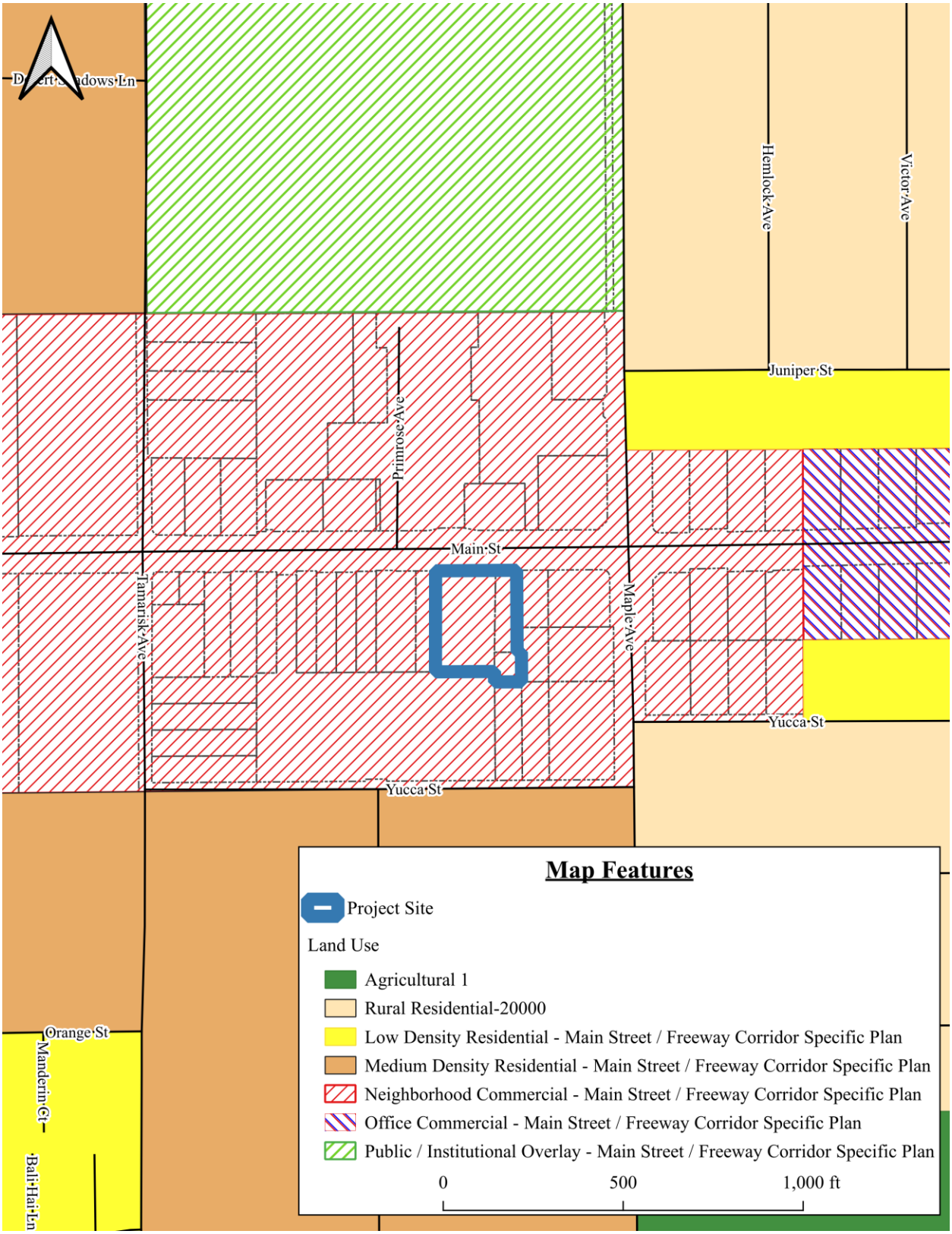

EXHIBIT 3-2 LAND USE MAP

SOURCE: CITY OF HISPERIA LAND USE MAP

3.12 MINERAL RESOURCES

Environmental Issue Areas Examined	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
A. Would the project 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. Would the project 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?				✖

According to Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, acting as Lead Agency, a project may be deemed to have a significant adverse impact on mineral resources if it results in any of the following:

- The proposed project would physically divide an established community.
- The proposed project would 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.

The Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975 (SMARA) has developed mineral land classification maps and reports to assist in the protection and development of mineral resources. According to the SMARA, the following four mineral land use classifications are identified:

- *Mineral Resource Zone 1 (MRZ-1):* This land use classification refers to areas where adequate information indicates that no significant mineral deposits are present, or where it is judged that little likelihood exists for their presence.
- *Mineral Resource Zone 2 (MRZ-2):* This land use classification refers to areas where adequate information indicates that significant mineral deposits are present, or where it is judged that a high likelihood for their presence exists.
- *Mineral Resource Zone 3 (MRZ-3):* This land use classification refers to areas where the significance of mineral deposits cannot be evaluated from the available data. Hilly or mountainous areas underlain by sedimentary, metamorphic, or igneous rock types and lowland areas underlain by alluvial wash or fan material are often included in this category. Additional information about the quality of material in these areas could either upgrade the classification to MRZ-2 or downgrade it to MRZ-1.
- *Mineral Resource Zone 4 (MRZ-4):* This land use classification refers to areas where available information is inadequate for assignment to any other mineral resource zone.

ANALYSIS OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

A. *Would the project result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state? ● No Impact.*

The proposed project would be a new commercial building located along the Main Street corridor in the City of Hesperia. The proposed project site consists of approximately 1.54 acres that would include a

commercial building with 20,500 square feet of floor area and 9 tenant spaces. A review of California Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources well finder indicates that there are no wells located in the vicinity of the project site.[38]

The project site is not located in a Significant Mineral Aggregate Resource Area (SMARA) nor is it located in an area with active mineral extraction activities.[39] As indicated previously, the site is developed and there are no active mineral extraction activities occurring on-site or in the adjacent properties. *As a result, no impacts to mineral resources will occur.*

B. *Would the project result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan? ● No Impact.*

As previously mentioned, no mineral, oil, or energy extraction and/or generation activities are located within the project site. Moreover, the proposed project will not interfere with any resource extraction activity. *Therefore, no impacts would result from the implementation of the proposed project.*

MITIGATION MEASURES

The analysis of potential impacts related to mineral resources indicated that no significant adverse impacts would result from the approval of the proposed project and its subsequent implementation. As a result, no mitigation measures are required.

3.13 NOISE

Environmental Issue Areas Examined	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
A. Would the project result in 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. Would the project result in 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?				✖

THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE AND METHODOLOGY

According to Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, a project may be deemed to have a significant adverse impact on noise if it results in any of the following:

[38] California, State of. Department of Conservation. California *Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources Well Finder*. *https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/doggr/wellfinder/#openModal/-117.41448/34.56284/14*.
[39] California Department of Conservation. *Mineral Land Classification Map for the Hesperia Quadrangle*. Map accessed July 8, 2024.

- The proposed project would result in 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.
- The proposed project would result in the generation of excessive ground borne vibration or ground borne noise levels.
- For a proposed 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?

Noise levels may be described using a number of methods designed to evaluate the "loudness" of a particular noise. The most commonly used unit for measuring the level of sound is the decibel (dB). Zero on the decibel scale represents the lowest limit of sound that can be heard by humans. The eardrum may rupture at 140 dB. In general, an increase of between 3.0 dB and 5.0 dB in the ambient noise level is considered to represent the threshold for human sensitivity. Noise level increases of 3.0 dB or less are not generally perceptible to persons with average hearing abilities. The most commonly used unit for measuring the level of sound is the decibel (dB). Zero on the decibel scale represents the lowest limit of sound that can be heard by humans.

ANALYSIS OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

A. *Would the project result in 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? ● Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation.*

The proposed project would be a new commercial building located along the Main Street corridor in the City of Hesperia. The proposed project site consists of approximately 1.54 acres that would include a commercial building with 20,500 square feet of floor area and 9 tenant spaces. The most commonly used unit for measuring the level of sound is the decibel (dB). Zero on the decibel scale represents the lowest limit of sound that can be heard by humans. The eardrum may rupture at 140 dB. In general, an increase of between 3.0 dB and 5.0 dB in the ambient noise level is considered to represent the threshold for human sensitivity. In other words, increases in ambient noise levels of 3.0 dB or less are not generally perceptible to persons with average hearing abilities.[40] The maximum noise level allowed by Hesperia's code of ordinances is 65 dB during any time period. The major source of noise in the City of Hesperia and the project area is vehicular traffic. The level of vehicular traffic noise varies with many factors, including traffic volume, vehicle mix (truck percentage), traffic speed, and distance from the roadway. Other sources of noise include railroad, aircraft, industrial and commercial activity, and construction.

The following noise standards are located within the City of Hesperia Municipal Code, Section 16.20.125: A. Noise Measurement. For the commercial zones, 65 dB represents the noise standard for the zone. In addition, as stated within the City of Hesperia Municipal Code Section 16.20.125, no person shall operate or cause to be operated any source of sound at any location or allow the creation of any noise on property owned, leased, occupied or otherwise controlled by such person, which causes the noise level, when measured on any other property, either incorporated or unincorporated, to exceed:

[40] Bugliarello, et. al. *The Impact of Noise Pollution,* Chapter 127, 1975.

- The noise standard for that receiving land use (as specified in subsection (B)(1) of this section) for a cumulative period of more than thirty (30) minutes in any hour; or
- The noise standard plus five dB(A) for a cumulative period of more than fifteen (15) minutes in any hour; or
- The noise standard plus ten dB(A) for a cumulative period of more than five minutes in any hour; or
- The noise standard plus fifteen (15) dB(A) for a cumulative period of more than one minute in any hour; or
- The noise standard plus twenty (20) dB(A) for any period of time.

To ensure the project's potential noise impacts are mitigated, the following mitigation measures must be implemented:

- The Applicant must ensure that the contractors use construction equipment that includes working mufflers and other sound suppression equipment as a means to reduce machinery noise.

Strict adherence to the mitigation provided below will reduce the number of units and residents potentially affected by ground-borne vibration generated by empty haul trucks:

- Haul trucks will be prohibited from travelling on local streets in the residential areas. All haul trucks must travel either eastbound or westbound on Main Street.

Adherence to the aforementioned mitigation measures will reduce the potential noise impacts to levels that are less than significant.

B. *Would the project result in generation of excessive ground-borne vibration or ground-borne noise levels? ● Less than Significant Impact.*

The nearest noise-sensitive use is a hotel located 150 feet southeast of the project site, further east approximately 350 feet from the project site are residential uses. The construction of the proposed project will result in the generation of vibration and noise, though the vibrations and noise generated during the project's construction will not adversely impact the nearby residential sensitive receptors. The background vibration velocity level in residential areas is usually around 50 vibration velocity level (VdB). The vibration velocity level threshold of perception for humans is approximately 65 VdB. A vibration velocity of 75 VdB is the approximately dividing line between barely perceptible and distinctly perceptible levels for many people. Sources within buildings such as operation of mechanical equipment, movement of people, or the slamming of doors causes most perceptible indoor vibration. Construction activities may result in varying degrees of ground vibration, depending on the types of equipment, the characteristics of the soil, and the age and construction of nearby buildings.

The operation of construction equipment causes ground vibrations that spread through the ground and diminish in strength with distance. Ground vibrations associated with construction activities using modern construction methods and equipment rarely reach the levels that result in damage to nearby buildings though vibration related to construction activities may be discernible in areas located near the construction site. A possible exception is in older buildings where special care must be taken to avoid damage. The U.S. Department of Transportation (U.S. DOT) has guidelines for vibration levels from construction related to their activities and recommends that the maximum peak-particle-velocity (PPV) levels remain below 0.05 inches per second at the nearest structures. PPV refers to the movement within the ground of molecular particles and not surface movement. Vibration levels above 0.5 inches per second have the potential to

cause architectural damage to normal dwellings. The U.S. DOT also states that vibration levels above 0.015 inches per second (in/sec) are sometimes perceptible to people, and the level at which vibration becomes an irritation to people is 0.64 inches per second.

Typical levels from vibration generally do not have the potential for any structural damage. Some construction activities, such as pile driving and blasting, can produce vibration levels that may have the potential to damage some vibration sensitive structures if performed within 50 to 100 feet of the structure. The reason that normal construction vibration does not result in structural damage has to do with several issues, including the frequency vibration and magnitude of construction related vibration. Unlike earthquakes, which produce vibration at very low frequencies and have a high potential for structural damage, most construction vibration is in the mid- to upper- frequency range, and therefore has a lower potential for structural damage.

The project's implementation would not require deep foundations since the underlying fill soils will be removed and the height of the proposed buildings will be limited. The commercial buildings would be constructed over a shallow foundation that will extend no more than three to four feet bgs. The use of shallow foundations precludes the use of pile drivers or any auger type equipment. However, other vibration generating equipment may be used on-site during construction. As stated above, the project will require the use of excavators, loaders, bulldozers, and haul trucks. Vibration resulting from the operation of empty haul trucks may affect the residents located east and west of the project site. Strict adherence to the mitigation provided below will reduce the number of units and residents potentially affected by ground-borne vibration generated by empty haul trucks:

- Haul trucks will be prohibited from travelling on local streets in the residential areas. All haul trucks must travel either eastbound or westbound on Main Street.

Adherence to the above-mentioned mitigation will reduce potential vibration impacts to levels that are less than significant. Once operational, the proposed project will not generate excessive ground-borne noise because the project will not require the use of equipment capable of creating ground-borne noise. The project will be required to adhere to all pertinent City noise control regulations. In addition, the cumulative traffic associated with the proposed project will not be great enough to result in a measurable or perceptible increase in traffic noise (it typically requires a doubling of traffic volumes to increase the ambient noise levels to 3.0 dBA or greater). Once in operation, the proposed project would not significantly increase ground borne noise levels. Slight increases in ground-borne noise levels could occur during the construction phase. The limited duration of construction activities and the City's construction-related noise control requirements would reduce the potential impacts. *As a result, the impacts would be less than significant.*

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? ● No Impact.*

The project site is not located within two miles of a public airport. The nearest airport to the site is the Hesperia Airport which is located approximately 3.75 miles to the southeast. The proposed use is not considered to be a sensitive receptor. As a result, the proposed project would not expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels related to airport uses. *As a result, no impacts would occur.*

MITIGATION MEASURES

The following mitigation will be required in order to further reduce construction noise:

Noise Mitigation Measure No. 1. The Applicant must ensure that the contractors use construction equipment that includes working mufflers and other sound suppression equipment as a means to reduce machinery noise.

Strict adherence to the mitigation provided below will reduce the number of units and residents potentially affected by ground-borne vibration generated by empty haul trucks:

Noise Mitigation Measure No.2. Haul trucks will be prohibited from travelling on local streets in the residential areas. All haul trucks must travel either eastbound or westbound on Main Street.

3.14 POPULATION & HOUSING

Environmental Issue Areas Examined	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
A. Would the project induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?				✖
B. Would the project displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?				✖

THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE AND METHODOLOGY

According to Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, a project may be deemed to have a significant adverse impact on population and housing if it results in any of the following:

- The proposed project would induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure).
- The proposed project would displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere.

ANALYSIS OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

A. *Would the project induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)? ● No Impact.*

The proposed project would be a new commercial building located along the Main Street corridor in the City of Hesperia. The proposed project site consists of approximately 1.54 acres that would include a

commercial building with 20,500 square feet of floor area and 9 tenant spaces. Growth-inducing impacts are generally associated with the provision of urban services to an undeveloped or rural area. Growth-inducing impacts include the following:

- *New development in an area presently undeveloped and economic factors that may influence development*. The site is currently undeveloped though it has been disturbed. The proposed use is consistent with the proposed Convenience Commercial zoning and general plan designations.
- *Extension of roadways and other transportation facilities*. Future roadway and infrastructure connections will serve the proposed project site only.
- *Extension of infrastructure and other improvements*. The installation of any new utility lines will not lead to subsequent offsite development since these utility connections will serve the site only.
- *Major off-site public projects (treatment plants, etc.)*. The project's increase in the demand for utility services can be accommodated without the construction or expansion of landfills, water treatment plants, or wastewater treatment plants.
- *The removal of housing requiring replacement housing elsewhere*. The site does not contain any housing units. As a result, no replacement housing will be required.
- *Additional population growth leading to increased demand for goods and services*. The project will result in an increase in employment. Referring to the Employment Density Study prepared by The Natelson Company Inc, there will be an employee for every 432 square feet of gross floor area. The total gross floor area of the new development would be 20,500 square feet, requiring about 47 employees, which can be accommodated by the local labor market.
- *Short-term growth-inducing impacts related to the project's construction*. The project will result in temporary employment during the construction phase.

The proposed project would utilize existing roadways and infrastructure and the proposed project would not result in any unplanned growth. *Therefore, no impacts would result*.

B. *Would the project displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere? ● No Impact.*

The project site is vacant. The proposed use is consistent with the Neighborhood Commercial zoning and general plan designations. No housing units are be permitted, and none will be displaced as a result of the proposed project's implementation. *Therefore, no impacts would result*.

MITIGATION MEASURES

The analysis of potential population and housing impacts indicated that no significant adverse impacts would result from the proposed project's approval and subsequent implementation. As a result, no mitigation measures are required.

3.15 PUBLIC SERVICES

Environmental Issue Areas Examined	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
A. Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which would cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any of the public services:				
i). Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with Fire protection?			✖	
ii). Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with Police protection?			✖	
iii). Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with Schools?			✖	
iv). Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with Parks?			✖	
v). Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with Other public facilities?			✖	

THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE AND METHODOLOGY

According to Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, a project may be deemed to have a significant adverse impact on public services if it results in any of the following:

- The proposed project would 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: fire protection, police protection, schools, parks or other public facilities.

ANALYSIS OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

A. *Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which would cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any of the public services:*

The proposed project would be a new commercial building located along the Main Street corridor in the City of Hesperia. The proposed project site consists of approximately 1.54 acres that would include a commercial building with 20,500 square feet of floor area and 9 tenant spaces.

i). *Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with fire protection? ● Less than Significant Impact.*

The City of Hesperia and the sphere of influence are served by the San Bernardino County Fire Department. Currently there are five (5) fire stations within the City of Hesperia, Stations 302, 303, 304, 305, and 306. In addition, there are two (2) stations outside of the City, which include Stations 22 and 23. Station 302 (17288 Olive Street) is the first response station to the project site, located 3.56 miles to the southeast of the project site. The proposed project would only place an incremental demand on fire services since the project will be constructed with strict adherence to all pertinent building and fire codes. In addition, the proposed project would be required to implement all pertinent Fire Code Standards. Furthermore, the project will be reviewed by City and County building and fire officials to ensure adequate fire service and safety. *As a result, the potential impacts to fire protection services would be less than significant.*

ii). *Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with police protection? ● Less than Significant Impact.*

Law enforcement services within the City are provided by the San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department which serves the community from one police station. The San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department provides police protection and crime prevention services for the City of Hesperia and its sphere of influence on a contractual basis. The Hesperia Police Department is located at 15840 Smoke Tree Street approximately 1.7 miles to the northeast of the project site. This station is adjacent to the City Hall and Library, surrounding the Hesperia Civic Plaza. The primary potential security issues will be related to vandalism and potential burglaries during off-business hours. The project Applicant must install security cameras throughout the project site. *Adherence to the aforementioned standard conditions and regulatory compliance measures would ensure that potential impacts remain less than significant.*

iii). *Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with schools? ● Less than Significant Impact.*

The nearest schools to the project site are the Mojave River Academy located approximately 600 feet northwest of the project site and Hesperia High School located 850 feet to the north along Maple Avenue. Due to the commercial nature of the proposed project, no direct enrollment impacts regarding school enrollments would occur. The proposed project would not directly increase demand for school services. *As a result, the impacts on school-related services will be less than significant.*

iv). *Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with parks? ● Less than Significant Impact.*

The Hesperia Recreation and Park District (HRPD) is an independent special district within the County of San Bernardino. The HRPD was created in 1957 to meet the recreational needs of the community and encompasses approximately 100 square miles, including the 75 square miles within the City of Hesperia and much of the Sphere of Influence. HRPD constructs and maintains parks, recreation facilities, retention basins, Landscape Maintenance Districts, streetlights, and other recreational services and programs to the community. The nearest park to the project site is Hesperia Recreational Park located 0.5 miles to the west. The proposed project will not result in any local increase in residential development (directly or indirectly) which could potentially impact the local recreational facilities. *As a result, the impacts would be less than significant.*

v). *Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with other public facilities? ● Less than Significant Impact.*

The proposed project would not create direct local population growth which could potentially create demand for other governmental services. *As a result, the impacts would be less than significant.*

MITIGATION MEASURES

The analysis of public service impacts indicated that no significant adverse impacts are anticipated, and no mitigation is required with the implementation of the proposed project.

3.16 RECREATION

Environmental Issue Areas Examined	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation	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. Would the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?				✖

THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE AND METHODOLOGY

According to Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, a project may be deemed to have a significant adverse impact on recreation if it results in any of the following:

- The proposed project would 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.
- The proposed project would include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment.

ANALYSIS OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

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? ● No Impact.*

The proposed project would be a new commercial building located along the Main Street corridor in the City of Hesperia. The proposed project site consists of approximately 1.54 acres that would include a commercial building with 20,500 square feet of floor area and 9 tenant spaces. The Hesperia Recreation and Park District (HRPD) is an independent special district within the County of San Bernardino. The HRPD was created in 1957 to meet the recreational needs of the community and encompasses approximately 100 square miles, including the 75 square miles within the City of Hesperia and much of the Sphere of Influence. The HRPD constructs and maintains parks, recreation facilities, retention basins,

Landscape Maintenance Districts, streetlights, and other recreational services and programs to the community. No parks are located adjacent to the site. The nearest public park is Hesperia Recreational Park located approximately 0.41 miles west of the project site. The proposed project would not result in any improvements that would potentially significantly physically alter any public park facilities and services. *As a result, no impacts would result.*

B. *Would the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment? ● No Impact.*

As previously indicated, the implementation of the proposed project would not affect any existing parks and recreational facilities in the City. No such facilities are located adjacent to the project site. *As a result, no impacts would occur.*

MITIGATION MEASURES

The analysis of potential impacts related to parks and recreation indicated that no significant adverse impacts would result from the proposed project's approval and subsequent implementation. As a result, no mitigation measures are required.

3.17 TRANSPORTATION

Environmental Issue Areas Examined	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
A. Would the project conflict with a 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. Would the project substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?			✖	
D. Would the project result in inadequate emergency access?			✖	

THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE AND METHODOLOGY

According to Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, a project may be deemed to have a significant adverse impact on transportation and circulation if it results in any of the following:

- The proposed project would conflict with a plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities.
- The proposed project would conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b).
- The proposed project would substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment).
- The proposed project would result in inadequate emergency access.

ANALYSIS OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

A. *Would the project conflict with a program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities? ● Less than Significant Impact.*

The proposed project would be a new commercial building located along the Main Street corridor in the City of Hesperia. The proposed project site consists of approximately 1.54 acres that would include a commercial building with 20,500 square feet of floor area and 9 tenant spaces. Traffic generation is expressed in vehicle trip ends, defined as one-way vehicular movements, either entering or exiting the generating land use. Traffic volumes expected to be generated by the proposed project were estimated for the weekday commuter AM and PM peak hours, as well as over a 24-hour daily period, using trip generation rates provided by the Institute of Transportation Engineers' (ITE) Trip Generation Manual, 11th Edition. The ITE document contains trip rates for a variety of land uses which have been derived based on traffic counts conducted at existing sites throughout California and the United States. The total average of aily trips (ADT) would be 1,068 ADT when considering the pass-by adjustment of 869 ADT. The total AM peak hour trips would be 39 trips and the total PM trips would be 100 trips.

TABLE 3-5 PROJECT TRIP GENERATION

	Use	Size/Quantity	Daily	AM			PM		
				In	Out	Total	In	Out	total
1	**Commercial Shopping Center-Land Use Category (ITE 821)**								
2	Per 1,000 Sq. Ft GLA	20,500	94.49	2.19	1.34	3.48	4.33	4.70	9.03
3	Trips		1,937	45	27	71	89	96	183
4	Pass-By Trips (40%)		-869	-20	-12	-32	-40	-43	-83
5	**Adjusted Trips (60%)**		**1,068**	**25**	**15**	**39**	**49**	**53**	**100**

Source: "Trip Generation Manual, Institute of Transportation Engineers", 11th Edition

A total of 79 parking spaces would be provided including 4 ADA spaces. In addition, 10 bicycle spaces would be provided. Primary vehicular access to the project site would be provided by one, 35-foot wide decorative driveway connection consisting of a two-lane ingress and egress connection with the south side of Main Street.

The traffic volumes would be far less than the potential traffic volumes for other types of commercial land uses and development that would otherwise be permitted under the City's Zoning Ordinance for the property. *As a result, the potential impacts are anticipated to be less than significant.*

B. *Would the project conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3 subdivision (b)? ● Less than Significant Impact.*

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3 subdivision (b)(2) focuses on impacts that result from certain transportation projects. The proposed project is not a transportation project. As a result, no impacts on this issue will result. CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3 subdivision (b)(3) and (b)(4) focuses on the evaluation of a project's VMT. The City of Hesperia has developed guidelines for analyzing a development project's VMT in conformance with SB 743. The total average of daily trips (ADT) would be 1,068 ADT when considering the pass-by adjustment of 869 ADT. The total AM peak hour trips would be 39 trips and the total PM trips would be 100 trips. The proposed project is not located in a low-VMT generating Traffic

Analysis Zone (TAZ) and a VMT analysis is required but an analysis is not required for the individual buildings as they are all under 50,000 square feet and are within the threshold of the project type screening criterion.[41] As a result, the project will not result in a conflict or be inconsistent with Section 15064.3 subdivision (b) of the CEQA Guidelines. *As a result, the impacts will be less than significant.*

C. *Would the project substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)? ● Less than Significant Impact.*

Vehicular access would be provided by a total of three driveway connections. Primary access to the project site would be provided by one 35-foot wide driveway connection consisting of a two-lane ingress and egress with the south side of Main Street. The City's traffic engineer reviewed the site and access plans and approved the design. *As a result, the impacts would be less than significant.*

D. *Would the project result in inadequate emergency access? ● Less than Significant Impact.*

The proposed project would not affect emergency access to any adjacent parcels. At no time during construction will the adjacent public street, Main Street be completely closed to traffic. All construction staging must occur on-site. *As a result, the impacts would be less than significant.*

MITIGATION MEASURES

The analysis of potential impacts related to parks and recreation indicated that no significant adverse impacts would result from the proposed project's approval and subsequent implementation. As a result, no mitigation measures are required.

3.18 TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

Environmental Issue Areas Examined	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation	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 section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:				
i) Would the project have listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or				✖
ii). Would the project have 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 Resource Code Section 5024.1 In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American.		✖		

[41] David Evans and Associates Inc. Focused Traffic Impact Study. Report dated September 29,2022.

THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE AND METHODOLOGY

According to Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, a project may be deemed to have a significant adverse impact on tribal cultural resources if it results in any of the following:

- The proposed project would cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k).
- The proposed project would cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is a resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1? In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

ANALYSIS OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

A. *Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American Tribe, and that is:*

A Tribal Resource is defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 and includes the following:

- 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 or included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1.
- A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1 for the purposes of this paragraph, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.
- A cultural landscape that meets the criteria of subdivision (a) is a tribal cultural resource to the extent that the landscape is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape.
- A historical resource described in Section 21084.1, a unique archaeological resource as defined in subdivision (g) of Section 21083.2, or a "non-unique archaeological resource" as defined in subdivision (h) of Section 21083.2 may also be a tribal cultural resource if it conforms to the criteria of subdivision (a).

Adherence to the standard condition presented in Subsection B under Cultural Resources will minimize potential impacts to levels that are less than significant.

The proposed project site is located on recognized Yuhaaviatam/Maarenga'yam land. The word Maara'yam, the People of Maara', is used to describe all peoples known today as Serrano. The name Yuhaaviatam, or People of the Pines, refers to the Serrano clan of our progenitor, Santos Manuel. The Serrano ancestral territory covers present-day Antelope Valley on the west, southwest Mojave Desert to the north, the Inland Empire north of the city of Riverside to the south, and the city of Twentynine Palms to the east. [42] The site is also within an area of the City that has been disturbed due to adjacent development and there is a limited likelihood that artifacts would be encountered. The proposed project's construction would involve shallow excavation for the installation of building footings, utility lines, and other underground infrastructure. Ground disturbance would involve grading and earth-clearing activities for the installation of the grass and landscaping and other on-site improvements. In addition, the proposed project area is not located within an area that is typically associated with habitation sites, foraging areas, ceremonial sites, or burials. Nevertheless, mitigation was provided in the previous subsection. *With the implementation of the mitigation measure found in subsection B of the Cultural Resources section within this document, impacts would be reduced to levels that would be less than significant.*

i). *Would the listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k).* ● *No Impact*

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 or included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1. The project site is not listed in the Register. *As a result, no impacts would occur.*

ii). *Would the project have 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 Resource Code Section 5024.1 In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American Tribe?* ● *Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation.*

A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1 for the purposes of this paragraph, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe. A historical resource described in Section 21084.1, a unique archaeological resource as defined in subdivision (g) of Section 21083.2, or a "non-unique archaeological resource" as defined in subdivision (h) of Section 21083.2 may also be a tribal cultural resource if it conforms to the criteria of subdivision (a*). As a result, there will be a less than significant impact with mitigation.*

MITIGATION MEASURES

The following mitigation measures are required as a means to reduce potential tribal cultural resources impacts to levels that are less than significant:

Tribal Cultural Resources Mitigation Measure No. 1. The Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation Cultural

[42] San Manuel Band of Mission Indians. History. https://sanmanuel-nsn.gov/culture/history . Website Accessed July 8,2024.

Resources Management Department (YSMN) shall be contacted, as detailed in CUL-1, of any pre-contact cultural resources discovered during project implementation, and be provided information regarding the nature of the find, so as to provide Tribal input with regards to significance and treatment. Should the find be deemed significant, as defined by CEQA (as amended, 2015), a Cultural Resources Monitoring and Treatment Plan shall be created by the archaeologist, in coordination with YSMN, and all subsequent finds shall be subject to this Plan. This Plan shall allow for a monitor to be present that represents YSMN for the remainder of the project, should YSMN elect to place a monitor on-site.

Tribal Cultural Resources Mitigation Measure No. 2. Any and all archaeological/cultural documents created as a part of the project (isolate records, site records, survey reports, testing reports, etc.) shall be supplied to the applicant and Lead Agency for dissemination to YSMN. The Lead Agency and/or applicant shall, in good faith, consult with YSMN throughout the life of the project.

3.19 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

Environmental Issue Areas Examined	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
A. Would the project require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or stormwater drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?			✖	
B. Would the project have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years?			✖	
C. Would the project result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?			✖	
D. Would the project 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. Would the project comply with Federal, State, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?				✖

The energy and utilities computer work sheets are provided in Appendix D.

THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE AND METHODOLOGY

According to Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, a project may be deemed to have a significant adverse impact on utilities if it results in any of the following:

- The proposed project would 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.
- The proposed project would have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years.

- The proposed project would result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the proposed project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments.
- The proposed project would 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.
- The proposed project would negatively impact the provision of solid waste services or impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals.
- The proposed project would comply with Federal, State, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste.

ANALYSIS OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

A. *Would the project require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or stormwater drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects? ● Less than Significant Impact.*

There are no existing water or wastewater treatment plants, electric power plants, telecommunications facilities, natural gas facilities, or stormwater drainage infrastructure located on-site. Therefore, the project's implementation will not require the relocation of any of the aforementioned facilities. The project site is currently undeveloped though the site has existing electrical, sewer and water connections adjacent to the project site. The proposed project's connection can be adequately handled by the existing infrastructure. *As a result, the potential impacts will be less than significant.*

B. *Would the project have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years? ● Less than Significant Impact.*

The Hesperia Water District (HWD) currently maintains 18 storage reservoirs within the distribution system with a total capacity of 64.5 million gallons. The City sits above the Upper Mojave River Basin within the jurisdiction of the Mojave Water Agency, and draws its water from the Alto sub-basin, which has a capacity of 2,086,000 acre-feet. Approximately 960,000 acre-feet of stored groundwater is estimated within the basin with an additional 1,126,000 acre-feet of storage capacity available through recharge efforts. On average, 16.65 million gallons of water is used per day while peak demand is roughly 33 million gallons of water. The city estimates total projected water use in 2035 to be 1,955 acre-feet. The proposed project is estimated to consume 10,148 gallons of water on a daily basis which will not induce substantial demand for existing infrastructure. There are existing water and sewer lines located on Main Street. *As a result, the impacts will be less than significant.*

TABLE 3-6 PROJECTED WATER CONSUMPTION

Project Element	Consumption Rate	Project Consumption
Commercial Building (20,500 sq. ft.)	0.495 gals. /day/sq. ft.	10,148 gals. /day
Total		10,148 gals. /day

Source: Blodgett Baylosis Environmental Planning

C. *Would the project result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments? ● Less than Significant Impact.*

Wastewater services are provided by the Victor Valley Wastewater Reclamation Authority (VVWRA). Currently the City is served by an interceptor system that extends approximately 15 miles from the regional treatment facility (Victorville) south to I Avenue and Hercules in the City of Hesperia. The interceptor system consists of both gravity and force main pipelines, ranging in size from 6-inch to 42-inch diameters. The City's sewer system collects to the VVWRA's 3-mile interceptor that runs along the northeast boundary of the City. Sewer lines range from 3 inches up to 21-inch lines within the City. The proposed project is estimated to generate 6,765 gallons of wastewater on a daily basis. The project's implementation will not induce substantial demand for existing infrastructure. *As a result, the impacts are expected to be less than significant.*

TABLE 3-7 PROJECTED EFFLUENT GENERATION

Project Element	Generation Rate	Project Generation
Commercial Building (20,500 sq. ft.)	0.330 gals./day/sq. ft.	6,765 gals. /day
Total		6,765 gals. /day

Source: Blodgett Baylosis Environmental Planning

D. *Would the project 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? ● Less than Significant Impact.*

Approximately 63 percent of the solid waste generated in Hesperia is being recycled, exceeding the 50 percent requirement pursuant to the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB939). Currently, about 150 tons of the solid waste generated by the City per day is sent to the landfill. This remaining solid waste is placed in transfer trucks and disposed of at the Victorville Sanitary Landfill at 18600 Stoddard Wells Road in Victorville, owned and operated by the County of San Bernardino. The proposed project is estimated to generate 123 pounds of solid waste on a daily basis. *As a result, the potential impacts would be less than significant.*

TABLE 3-8 PROJECTED SOLID WASTE GENERATION

Project Element	Generation Rate	Project Generation
Commercial Building (20,500 sq. ft.)	6 lbs./day/1,000 sq. ft.	123 lbs./day
Total		123 lbs./day

Source: Blodgett Baylosis Environmental Planning

E. *Would the project comply with Federal, State, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste? ● No Impact.*

The proposed project, like all other development in Hesperia and San Bernardino County, would be required to adhere to City and County ordinances with respect to waste reduction and recycling. *As a result, no impacts would occur.*

MITIGATION MEASURES

The analysis of utilities impacts indicated that no significant adverse impacts would result from the proposed project's approval and subsequent implementation. As a result, no mitigation is required.

3.20 WILDFIRE

Environmental Issue Areas Examined	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
A. Would the project substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?				✖
B. Would the project 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. Would the project 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. Would the project 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?				✖

THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE AND METHODOLOGY

According to Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, a project may be deemed to have a significant adverse impact on wildfire risk and hazards if it results in any of the following:

- The proposed project would, if located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan.
- The proposed project would, if located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, 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.
- The proposed project would, if located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project 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.
- The proposed project would, if located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project 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.

ANALYSIS OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

A. *Would the project substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan? ● No Impact.*

Vehicular access would be provided by a new driveway connection on the south side of Main Street. Surface streets that would be improved at construction would serve the project site and adjacent area. The proposed project would not involve the closure or alteration of any existing evacuation routes that would be important in the event of a wildfire. At no time during construction would adjacent streets be completely closed to traffic. All construction staging must occur on-site. *As a result, no impacts will occur.*

B. *Would the project 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? ● No Impact.*

The project site is located in the midst of an urbanized zoned area. The proposed project may be exposed to particulate emissions generated by wildland fires in the mountains (the site is located approximately 12 miles northeast and northwest of the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountains). However, the potential impacts would not be exclusive to the project site since criteria pollutant emissions from wildland fires may affect the entire City as well as the surrounding cities and unincorporated county areas. *As a result, no impacts would occur.*

C. *Would the project 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? ● No Impact.*

The project site is located in an area that is classified as a Moderate fire risk severity within a Local Responsibility Area (LRA) and would not require the installation of specialized infrastructure such as fire roads, fuel breaks, or emergency water sources. *As a result, no impacts would occur.*

D. *Would the project 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? ● No Impact.*

While the site is located within a moderate fire risk and local responsibility area, the proposed project site is located within an area classified as urban with relatively flat land. Therefore, the project will not expose future employees to flooding or landslides facilitated by runoff flowing down barren and charred slopes. *As a result, no impacts would occur.*

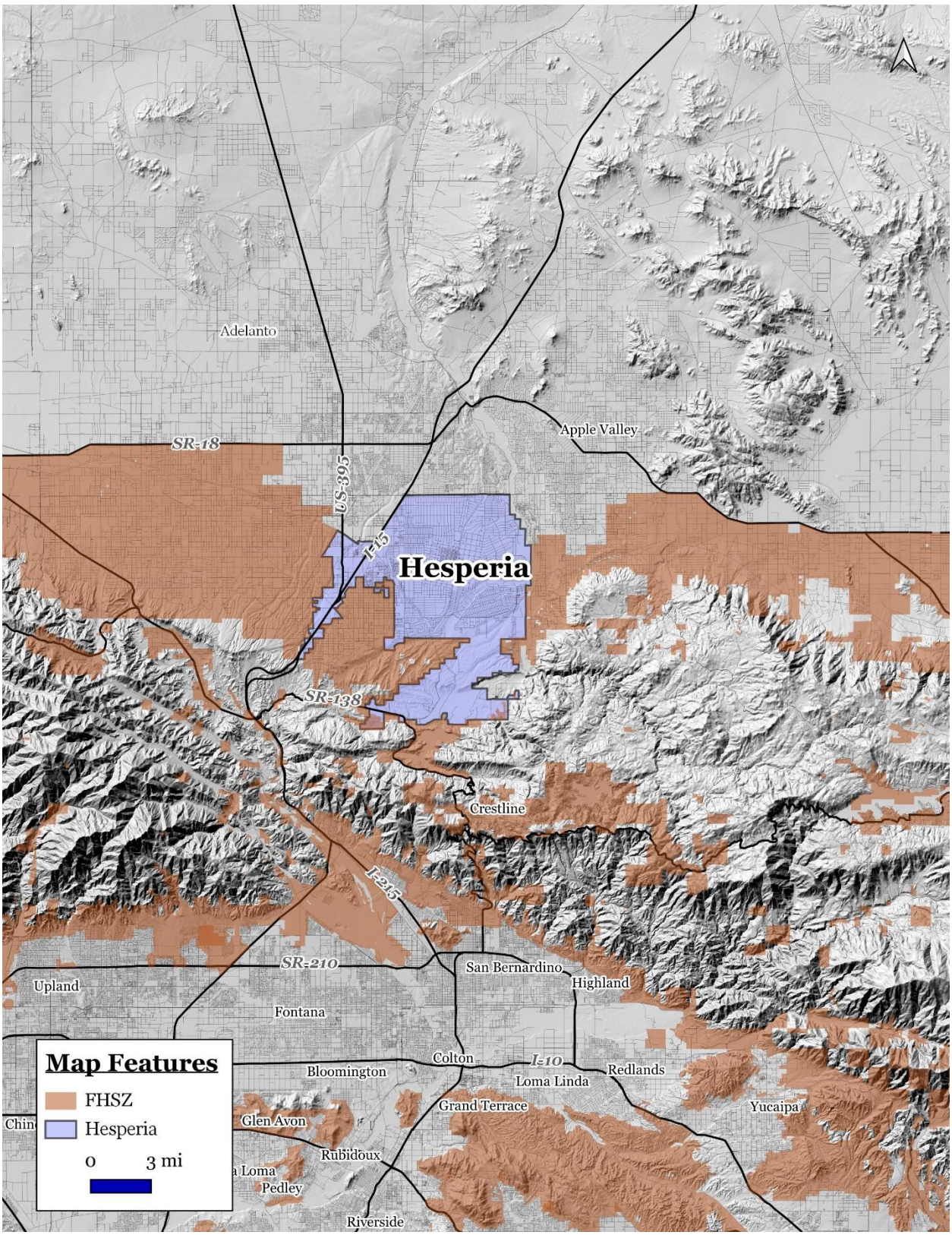

EXHIBIT 3-3 FHSZ MAP

SOURCE: CALFIRE

MITIGATION MEASURES

The analysis of wildfires impacts indicated that less than significant impacts would result from the proposed project's approval and subsequent implementation. As a result, no mitigation is required.

3.21 MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Environmental Issue Areas Examined	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
A. Does the project have the potential to substantially 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?				✖

The following findings can be made regarding the Mandatory Findings of Significance set forth in Section 15065 of the CEQA Guidelines based on the results of this environmental assessment:

A. *Does the project have the potential to substantially 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? ● Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation.*

As indicated in Section 3.1 through 3.20, the proposed project will not result in any significant unmitigable environmental impacts.

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)?. ● *No Impact.*

The environmental impacts will not lead to a cumulatively significant impact on any of the issues analyzed herein.

C. The proposed project *will not* have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly. *? ● No Impact*.

As indicated in Section 3.1 through 3.20, the proposed project will not result in any significant unmitigable environmental impacts.

SECTION 4. MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

4.1 FINDINGS

The Initial Study determined that the proposed project is not expected to have significant adverse environmental impacts. The following findings can be made regarding the Mandatory Findings of Significance set forth in Section 15065 of the CEQA Guidelines based on the results of this Initial Study:

- The proposed project *will not* have the potential to substantially 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 an endangered, rare or threatened species or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory.
- The proposed project *will not* have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable.
- The proposed project *will not* have environmental effects which will cause substantially adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly.

4.2 MITIGATION MONITORING

This IS/MND includes the following mitigation measures. The Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program is provided in Table 4-1.

Air Quality Mitigation Measure No. 1. The Applicant shall prepare and submit to the MDAQMD, prior to commencing earth-moving activity, a dust control plan that describes all applicable dust control measures that will be implemented at the project;

Air Quality Mitigation Measure No. 2. The Applicant shall ensure that signage, compliant with Rule 403 Attachment, is erected at each project site entrance not later than the commencement of construction.

Air Quality Mitigation Measure No. 3. The Applicant shall ensure the use of a water truck to maintain moist disturbed surfaces and actively spread water during visible dusting episodes to minimize visible fugitive dust emissions. For projects with exposed sand or fines deposits (and for projects that expose such soils through earthmoving), chemical stabilization or covering with a stabilizing layer of gravel will be required to eliminate visible dust/sand from sand/fines deposits.

Air Quality Mitigation Measure No. 4. All perimeter fencing shall be wind fencing or the equivalent, to a minimum of four feet of height or the top of all perimeter fencing. The owner/operator shall maintain the wind fencing as needed to keep it intact and remove windblown dropout. This wind fencing requirement may be superseded by local ordinance, rule or project-specific biological mitigation prohibiting wind fencing.

Air Quality Mitigation Measure No. 5. All maintenance and access vehicular roads and parking areas shall be stabilized with chemical, gravel, or asphaltic pavement sufficient to eliminate visible fugitive

dust from vehicular travel and wind erosion. Take actions to prevent project-related track out onto paved surfaces and clean any project-related track out within 24 hours. All other earthen surfaces within the project area shall be stabilized by natural or irrigated vegetation, compaction, chemical or other means sufficient to prohibit visible fugitive dust from wind erosion.

Biological Resources Mitigation Measure No. 1. Pre-construction surveys for burrowing owls, desert tortoise, and nesting birds protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and Section 3503 of the California Fish and Wildlife Code may need to be conducted prior to the commencement of future ground disturbance. Appropriate survey methods and time frames shall be established, to ensure that chances of detecting the target species are maximized. In the event that listed species, such as the desert tortoise, are encountered, authorization from the USFWS and CDFW must be obtained. If nesting birds are detected, avoidance measures shall be implemented to ensure that nests are not disturbed until after young have fledged. Pre-construction surveys shall encompass all areas within the potential footprint of disturbance for the project, as well as a reasonable buffer around these areas.

Biological Resources Mitigation Measure No.2. The Applicant will be responsible for obtaining an will require a California Endangered Species Act Incidental Take Permit (CESA, ITP) or a Western Joshua Tree Conservation Act Incidental Take Permit (WJTCA, ITP) prior to the removal of any existing western Joshua Trees within the project site. CDFW is the lead agency in the decision making of the projects forward progress pertaining to western Joshua trees.

Cultural Resources Mitigation Measure No. 1. In the event that cultural resources are discovered during project activities, all work in the immediate vicinity of the find (within a 60-foot buffer) shall cease and a qualified archaeologist meeting Secretary of Interior standards shall be hired to assess the find. Work on the other portions of the project outside of the buffered area may continue during this assessment period. Additionally, the Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation Cultural Resources Department (YSMN) shall be contacted, as detailed within TCR-1, regarding any pre-contact finds and be provided information after the archaeologist makes his/her initial assessment of the nature of the find, so as to provide Tribal input with regards to significance and treatment.

Cultural Resources Mitigation Measure No. 2. If significant pre-contact cultural resources, as defined by CEQA (as amended, 2015), are discovered and avoidance cannot be ensured, the archaeologist shall develop a Monitoring and Treatment Plan, the drafts of which shall be provided to YSMN for review and comment, as detailed within TCR-1. The archaeologist shall monitor the remainder of the project and implement the Plan accordingly.

Cultural Resources Mitigation Measure No. 3. If human remains or funerary objects are encountered during any activities associated with the project, work in the immediate vicinity (within a 100-foot buffer of the find) shall cease and the County Coroner shall be contacted pursuant to State Health and Safety Code §7050.5 and that code enforced for the duration of the project.

Energy Mitigation Measure No. 1. The use of motion activated lighting to reduce energy use at night.

Noise Mitigation Measure No. 1. The Applicant must ensure that the contractors use construction equipment that includes working mufflers and other sound suppression equipment as a means to reduce machinery noise.

Noise Mitigation Measure No. 2. Haul trucks will be prohibited from travelling on local streets in the residential areas. All haul trucks must travel either eastbound or westbound on Main Street.

Tribal Cultural Resources Mitigation Measure No. 1. The Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation Cultural Resources Management Department (YSMN) shall be contacted, as detailed in CUL-1, of any pre-contact cultural resources discovered during project implementation, and be provided information regarding the nature of the find, so as to provide Tribal input with regards to significance and treatment. Should the find be deemed significant, as defined by CEQA (as amended, 2015), a Cultural Resources Monitoring and Treatment Plan shall be created by the archaeologist, in coordination with YSMN, and all subsequent finds shall be subject to this Plan. This Plan shall allow for a monitor to be present that represents YSMN for the remainder of the project, should YSMN elect to place a monitor on-site.

Tribal Cultural Resources Mitigation Measure No. 2. Any and all archaeological/cultural documents created as a part of the project (isolate records, site records, survey reports, testing reports, etc.) shall be supplied to the applicant and Lead Agency for dissemination to YSMN. The Lead Agency and/or applicant shall, in good faith, consult with YSMN throughout the life of the project.

Table 4-1 Mitigation Monitoring Program

MEASURE	ENFORCEMENT AGENCY	MONITORING PHASE	VERIFICATION
Air Quality Mitigation Measure No. 1. The Applicant shall prepare and submit to the MDAQMD, prior to commencing earth-moving activity, a dust control plan that describes all applicable dust control measures that will be implemented at the project.	City of Hesperia Planning Department *(The Applicant is responsible for implementation)*	*Prior to the start of any construction related activities.* Mitigation ends at the completion of the construction phase.	Date: Name & Title:
Air Quality Mitigation Measure No. 2. The Applicant shall ensure that signage, compliant with Rule 403 Attachment, is erected at each project site entrance not later than the commencement of construction.	City of Hesperia Planning Department *(The Applicant is responsible for implementation)*	*Prior to the start of any construction related activities.* Mitigation ends at the completion of the construction phase.	Date: Name & Title:
Air Quality Mitigation Measure No. 3. The Applicant shall ensure the use of a water truck to maintain moist disturbed surfaces and actively spread water during visible dusting episodes to minimize visible fugitive dust emissions. For projects with exposed sand or fines deposits (and for projects that expose such soils through earthmoving), chemical stabilization or covering with a stabilizing layer of gravel will be required to eliminate visible dust/sand from sand/fines deposits.	City of Hesperia Planning Department *(The Applicant is responsible for implementation)*	*During construction of the project.* Mitigation ends at the completion of the construction phase.	Date: Name & Title:
Air Quality Mitigation Measure No. 4. All perimeter fencing shall be wind fencing or the equivalent, to a minimum of four feet of height or the top of all perimeter fencing. The owner/operator shall maintain the wind fencing as needed to keep it intact and remove windblown dropout. This wind fencing requirement may be superseded by local ordinance, rule or project-specific biological mitigation prohibiting wind fencing.	City of Hesperia Planning Department *(The Applicant is responsible for implementation)*	*Prior to the start of any construction related activities.* Mitigation ends at the completion of the construction phase.	Date: Name & Title:

Table 4-1 Mitigation Monitoring Program

MEASURE	ENFORCEMENT AGENCY	MONITORING PHASE	VERIFICATION
Air Quality Mitigation Measure No. 5. All maintenance and access vehicular roads and parking areas shall be stabilized with chemical, gravel, or asphaltic pavement sufficient to eliminate visible fugitive dust from vehicular travel and wind erosion. Take actions to prevent project-related track out onto paved surfaces and clean any project-related track out within 24 hours. All other earthen surfaces within the project area shall be stabilized by natural or irrigated vegetation, compaction, chemical or other means sufficient to prohibit visible fugitive dust from wind erosion.	City of Hesperia Planning Department *(The Applicant is responsible for implementation)*	*Prior to the start of any construction related activities.* Mitigation ends at the completion of the construction phase.	Date: Name & Title:
Biological Resources Mitigation Measure No. 1. Pre-construction surveys for burrowing owls, desert tortoise, and nesting birds protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and Section 3503 of the California Fish and Wildlife Code may need to be conducted prior to the commencement of future ground disturbance. Appropriate survey methods and time frames shall be established, to ensure that chances of detecting the target species are maximized. In the event that listed species, such as the desert tortoise, are encountered, authorization from the USFWS and CDFW must be obtained. If nesting birds are detected, avoidance measures shall be implemented to ensure that nests are not disturbed until after young have fledged. Pre-construction surveys shall encompass all areas within the potential footprint of disturbance for the project, as well as a reasonable buffer around these areas.	City of Hesperia Planning Department *(The Applicant is responsible for implementation)*	*Prior to the start of any construction related activities.* Mitigation ends at the completion of the construction phase.	Date: Name & Title:
Biological Resources Mitigation Measure No.2. The Applicant will be responsible for obtaining an will require a California Endangered Species Act Incidental Take Permit (CESA, ITP) or a Western Joshua Tree Conservation Act Incidental Take Permit (WJTCA, ITP) prior to the removal of any existing western Joshua Trees within the project site. CDFW is the lead agency in the decision making of the projects forward progress pertaining to western Joshua trees.	City of Hesperia Planning Department *(The Applicant is responsible for implementation)*	*Prior to the start of any construction related activities.* Mitigation ends at the completion of the construction phase.	Date: Name & Title:
Cultural Resources Mitigation Measure No. 1. In the event that cultural resources are discovered during project activities, all work in the immediate vicinity of the find (within a 60-foot buffer) shall cease and a qualified archaeologist meeting Secretary of Interior standards shall be hired to assess the find. Work on the other portions of the project outside of the buffered area may continue during this assessment period. Additionally, the Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation Cultural Resources Department (YSMN) shall be contacted, as detailed within TCR-1, regarding any pre-contact finds and be provided information after the archaeologist makes his/her initial assessment of the nature of the find, so as to provide Tribal input with regards to significance and treatment.	City of Hesperia Planning Department *(The Applicant is responsible for implementation)*	*During construction of the project.* Mitigation ends at the completion of the construction phase.	Date: Name & Title:
Cultural Resources Mitigation Measure No. 2. If significant pre-contact cultural resources, as defined by CEQA (as amended, 2015), are discovered and avoidance cannot be ensured, the archaeologist shall develop a Monitoring and Treatment Plan, the drafts of which shall be provided to YSMN for review and comment, as detailed within TCR-1. The archaeologist shall monitor the remainder of the project and implement the Plan accordingly.	City of Hesperia Planning Department *(The Applicant is responsible for implementation)*	*During construction of the project.* Mitigation ends at the completion of the construction phase.	Date: Name & Title:
Cultural Resources Mitigation Measure No. 3. If human remains or funerary objects are encountered during any activities associated with the project, work in the immediate vicinity (within a 100-foot buffer of the find) shall cease and the County Coroner shall be contacted pursuant to State Health and Safety Code §7050.5 and that code enforced for the duration of the project.	City of Hesperia Planning Department *(The Applicant is responsible for implementation)*	*During construction of the project.* Mitigation ends at the completion of the construction phase.	Date: Name & Title:

Table 4-1 Mitigation Monitoring Program

MEASURE	ENFORCEMENT AGENCY	MONITORING PHASE	VERIFICATION
Energy Mitigation Measure No. 1. The use of motion activated lighting to reduce energy use at night.	City of Hesperia Planning Department *(The Applicant is responsible for implementation)*	*During construction of the project.* Mitigation ends at the completion of the construction phase.	Date: Name & Title:
Noise Mitigation Measure No. 1. The Applicant must ensure that the contractors use construction equipment that includes working mufflers and other sound suppression equipment as a means to reduce machinery noise.	City of Hesperia Planning Department *(The Applicant is responsible for implementation)*	*During construction of the project.* Mitigation ends at the completion of the construction phase.	Date: Name & Title:
Noise Mitigation Measure No.2. Haul trucks will be prohibited from travelling on local streets in the residential areas. All haul trucks must travel either eastbound or westbound on Main Street.	City of Hesperia Planning Department *(The Applicant is responsible for implementation)*	*During construction of the project.* Mitigation ends at the completion of the construction phase.	Date: Name & Title:
Tribal Cultural Resources Mitigation Measure No. 1. The Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation Cultural Resources Management Department (YSMN) shall be contacted, as detailed in CUL-1, of any pre-contact cultural resources discovered during project implementation, and be provided information regarding the nature of the find, so as to provide Tribal input with regards to significance and treatment. Should the find be deemed significant, as defined by CEQA (as amended, 2015), a Cultural Resources Monitoring and Treatment Plan shall be created by the archaeologist, in coordination with YSMN, and all subsequent finds shall be subject to this Plan. This Plan shall allow for a monitor to be present that represents YSMN for the remainder of the project, should YSMN elect to place a monitor on-site.	City of Hesperia Planning Department *(The Applicant is responsible for implementation)*	*During construction of the project.* Mitigation ends at the completion of the construction phase.	Date: Name & Title:
Tribal Cultural Resources Mitigation Measure No. 2. Any and all archaeological/cultural documents created as a part of the project (isolate records, site records, survey reports, testing reports, etc.) shall be supplied to the applicant and Lead Agency for dissemination to YSMN. The Lead Agency and/or applicant shall, in good faith, consult with YSMN throughout the life of the project.	City of Hesperia Planning Department *(The Applicant is responsible for implementation)*	*Prior to the start of any construction related activities.* Mitigation ends at the completion of the construction phase.	Date: Name & Title:

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SECTION 5. REFERENCES

5.1 PREPARERS

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Brian Wong, Project Planner

5.2 REFERENCES

The references that were consulted have been identified using footnotes.

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