INITIAL STUDY AND
MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

AUTO-LUBE FACILITY
MAIN STREET
APN 0413-111-45
HESPERIA, CALIFORNIA 92344

LEAD AGENCY:

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

REPORT PREPARED BY:

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OCTOBER, 2025

HESP 023

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MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

PROJECT NAME: Auto Lube Facility (CUP 25-00001)

PROJECT APPLICANT: Zack Holland, Durban Development.

PROJECT LOCATION: The proposed project site is located on Main Street near the corner of Ninth Avenue in the central portion the City of Hesperia, California. The proposed project site is located to the west of Ninth Avenue and to the south side of Main Street. The project site's latitude and longitude are 34° 25' 26.44" N; -117° 19' 19.31"W. The project site is located within the Hesperia, California 7 ½ Minute USGS Quadrangle (Township 4 North, Range 4 West, Section 20) 1956.

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

PROJECT: The proposed project would require the approval of a Conditional Use Permit (CUP25-00001) to construct a 1,515 square foot drive-thru oil change building with three service bays on a 1.01 acre lot within the Neighborhood Commercial (NC) zone of the Main Street and Freeway Corridor Specific Plan located on the south side of Main Street, approximately 575 feet west of Ninth Avenue.

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. The following findings may be made based on the analysis contained in the attached 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 a rare or endangered plant or animal 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 substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly.

EVALUATION FORMAT: The attached initial study is prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21000, et seq. and the State CEQA Guidelines (California Code of Regulations Section 15000, et seq.). Specifically, the preparation of the attached Initial Study was guided by Section 15063 of the State CEQA Guidelines. The project was evaluated based on its effect on 21 categories of environmental factors. Each factor is reviewed by responding to a series of questions regarding the impact of the project on each element of the overall factor. The Initial Study checklist includes a formatted analysis that provides a determination of the effect of the project on the factor and its elements. The effect of the project is categorized into one of the following four categories of possible determinations:

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 be potentially affected by this project, involving at least one impact that is a "Potentially Significant Impact" as indicated by the checklist in the attached Initial Study.

☐	Aesthetics	☐	Agriculture & Forestry Resources	X	Air Quality
X	Biological Resources	X	Cultural Resources	☐	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	☐	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 _____

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 OVERVIEW OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

The proposed project site is located on Main Street near the corner of Ninth Avenue in the central portion the City of Hesperia, California. The proposed project site is located to the west of Ninth Avenue and to the south side of Main Street. The project site's latitude and longitude are 34° 25' 26.44" N; -117° 19' 19.31"W. The project site is located within the Hesperia, California 7 ½ Minute USGS Quadrangle (Township 4 North, Range 4 West, Section 20) 1956. The proposed project would require the approval of a Conditional Use Permit (CUP25-00001) to construct a 1,515 square foot drive-thru oil change building with three service bays on a 1.01 acre lot within the Neighborhood Commercial (NC) zone of the Main Street and Freeway Corridor Specific Plan located on the south side of Main Street, approximately 575 feet west of Ninth Avenue.

1.2 PURPOSE OF THIS 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. As part of the proposed project's environmental review, the City of Hesperia has authorized the preparation of this Initial Study.[1] 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 Sections 15381 and 15386 of the State CEQA Guidelines. 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. Questions and/or comments should be submitted to the following:

Edgar Gonzalez, Senior Planner
City of Hesperia Development Service 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.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The proposed project site is located in the central 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 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.[2] The location of Hesperia, in a regional context, is shown in Exhibit 2-1. A citywide map is provided in Exhibit 2-2.

The proposed project site is located on Main Street near the corner of Ninth Avenue in the central portion the City of Hesperia, California. The proposed project site is located to the west of Ninth Avenue and to the south side of Main Street. The project site's latitude and longitude are 34° 25' 26.44" N; -117° 19' 19.31"W. The project site is located within the Hesperia, California 7 ½ Minute USGS Quadrangle (Township 4 North, Range 4 West, Section 20) 1956. 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 1.01 acre (gross acres) parcel. The project site is currently undeveloped though it has been disturbed due to previous development. The property currently has a Zoning land use designation of *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:* The Main Street right-of-way extends along the project site's north side. A proposed commercial center and the Hesperia Unified School District office are located along the north side of Main Street. This area is zoned *Neighborhood Commercial* (NC) *within the Main Street and Freeway Corridor Specific Plan*.
- *East of the project site:* Abutting the project site to the east, is a Pep Boys auto shop. This area is zoned *Neighborhood Commercial* (NC) *within the Main Street and Freeway Corridor Specific Plan*.
- *South of the project site:* A non-conforming single-family home is located to the south of the project site. This area is zoned *Neighborhood Commercial* (NC) *within the Main Street and Freeway Corridor Specific Plan*.

- *West of the project site:* A Quick Quack carwash abuts the project site to the west of the project site. This area is zoned *Neighborhood Commercial* (NC) *within the Main Street and Freeway Corridor Specific Plan*.

An aerial photograph of the project site and the surrounding area is provided in Exhibit 2-4. The environmental setting is summarized in Table 2-1.

TABLE 2-1 SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Project Element	Existing Use	General Plan and Zoning
Project Site	Vacant Land	*Neighborhood Commercial in Main Street and Freeway Corridor Specific Plan.*
North of Project Site	Main St., Proposed Commercial, Hesperia Unified School District office	*Neighborhood Commercial in Main Street and Freeway Corridor Specific Plan.*
West of Project Site	Commercial (Quick Quack Carwash)	*Neighborhood Commercial in Main Street and Freeway Corridor Specific Plan.*
South of Project Site	Non-Conforming Single-Family Home	*Neighborhood Commercial in Main Street and Freeway Corridor Specific Plan.*
East of Project Site	Commercial (Pep Boys)	*Neighborhood Commercial in Main Street and Freeway Corridor Specific Plan.*

Source: Blodgett Baylosis Environmental Planning

2.3 PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

The key physical elements of the proposed project are outlined below. A copy of the site plan is illustrated in Exhibit 2-5. The proposed building elevations are included in Exhibit 2-6. The physical characteristics of the proposed project are summarized in Table 2-2.

- *Site Plan*. The development site consists of 1.01 acres (44,048 square feet) located near the southwest corner of Ninth Avenue and Main Street. The new building would be centrally located within the project site. A total of 29,958 square feet or 66% would be developed and 15,090 square feet, or 34%, would be undeveloped at the rear of the property. Additionally, a total of 14,158 square feet, or 32%, would be landscaped.
- *Main Building*. The proposed project would include the construction of a 1,515 square foot main building. The service area would contain three service bays and would total 1,265 square feet. Three roll-up doors would be provided along the building's north and south elevations. The remaining 250 square feet would be "nonservice" area (office, waiting area, restrooms). The main pedestrian entrance would be located on the west-facing elevation. The building would consist of a single level with a maximum height of approximately 21 feet.
- *Parking*. A total of 10 parking spaces would be provided for patrons and employees. Of this total, 1 stall would be reserved for ADA parking and 9 spaces would be standard stalls. The parking area would be located in the western portion of the project site.
- *Access and Circulation*. Access (both ingress and egress) to the site would be provided by a driveway connection with the north side of Main Street. The internal drive aisle would surround the new building.
- *Other Site Improvements*. A storm water retention basin will be located in the western portion of the site. A trash enclosure will be located in the southwestern portion of the site.
- *Utility Improvements*. The proposed project will connect to the existing water line and sanitary sewer lines located in Main Street.

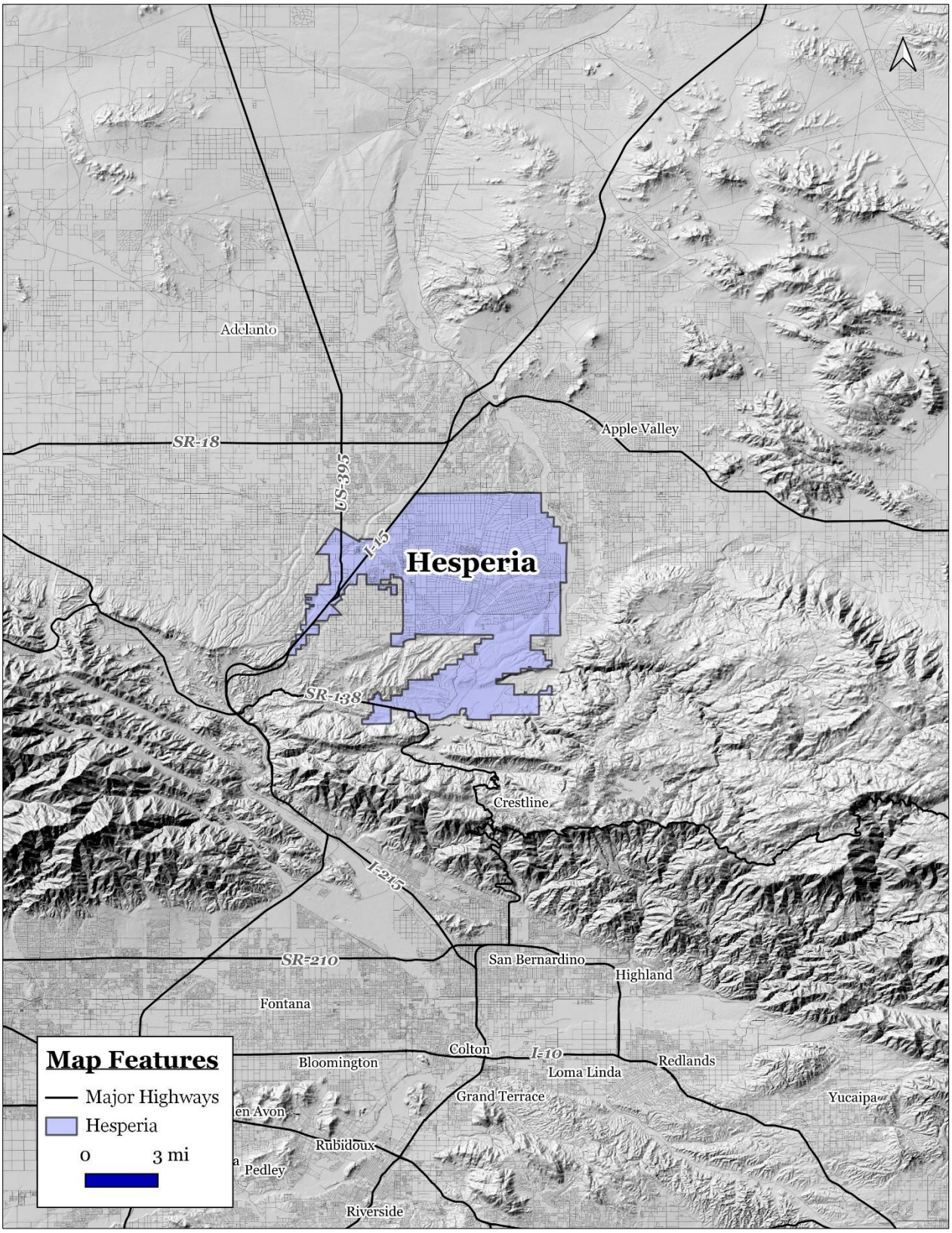

EXHIBIT 2-1 REGIONAL MAP

SOURCE: BLODGETT BAYLOSIS ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING

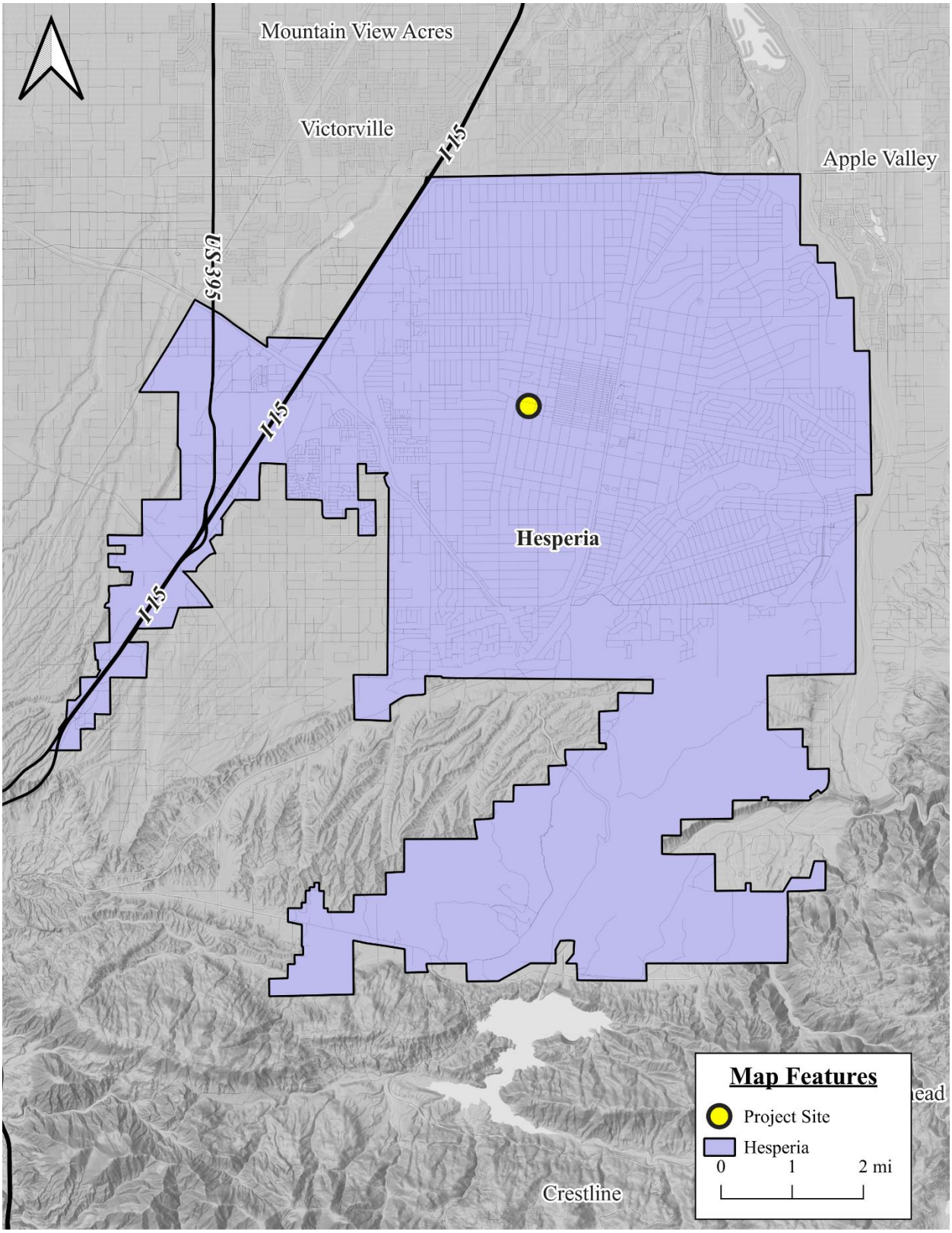

EXHIBIT 2-2 CITYWIDE MAP

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

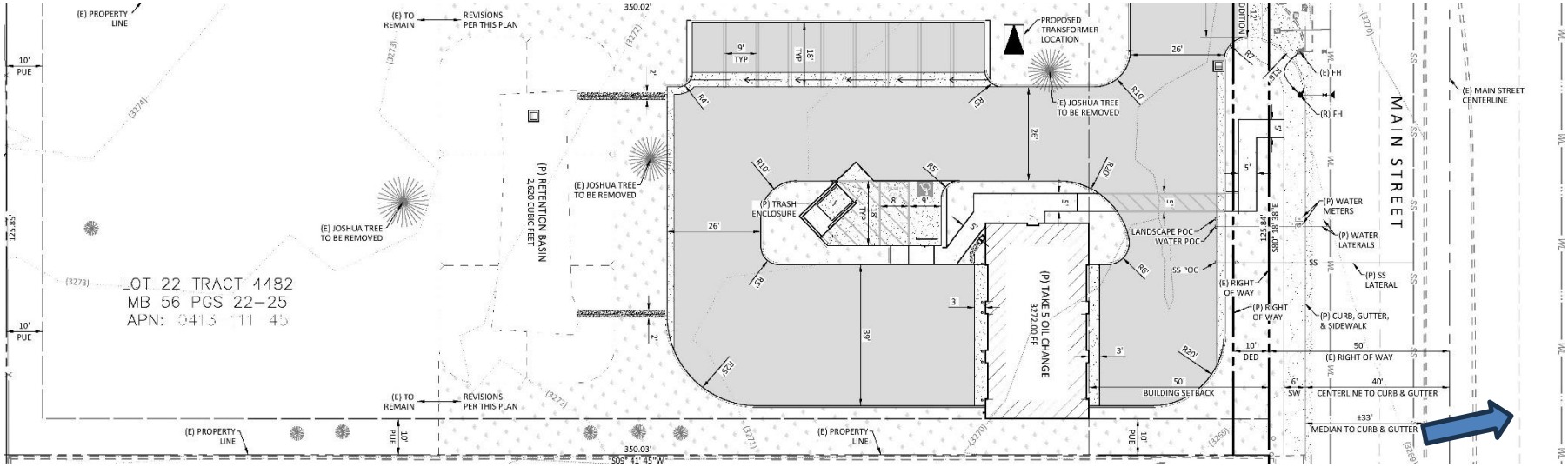

EXHIBIT 2-5 SITE PLAN OF PROJECT SITE

SOURCE: CIVIL DESIGN STUDIO

EXHIBIT 2-6 PROPOSED BUILDING ELEVATIONS

SOURCE: CIVIL DESIGN STUDIO

TABLE 2-2 SUMMARY OF PROPOSED PROJECT

Project Element	Description
Site Area	1.01 acres (44,048 square feet)
Building Area	1,515 square feet,
Service Area (3 service bays)	1,265 square feet
Office, Restrooms, Waiting Area	250 square feet
Parking	10 spaces incl. 1 ADA spaces
Landscaping	14,158 square feet

Source: Civil Design Studio.

2.4 OPERATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

The proposed project is anticipated to employ 3 to 5 individuals on a daily basis. The onsite functions are limited to business transactions, minor vehicle servicing (oil changes, filter replacements, wiper blade replacement, etc.) site maintenance, and equipment operations/maintenance. The hours of operation for the proposed project would be seven days a week, 7:00 AM to 7:30 PM.

2.5 CONSTRUCTION CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

The construction for the current proposed project is assumed to commence in January 2026 and would take approximately four 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. This phase would require one month to complete. During this phase, the building footings, utility lines, and other underground infrastructure would be installed.
- *Building Construction Phase*. The new building would be erected during this phase. This phase will take approximately two months to complete. The new structures and building materials would be transported and assembled on the project site.
- *Paving, Landscaping, and Finishing Phase* The site will be paved during this phase and the improvements will be painted. This phase will 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 Conditional Use Permit (CUP 25-00001); and
- Approval of the Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP).

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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. Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099, would the project have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?			✖	
B. Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099, would the project substantially damage scenic resources including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a State scenic highway?				✖
C. Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099, 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. Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099, 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 aesthetics and 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. *Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099, would the project have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista? ● Less Than Significant*

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 that will ensure 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. The project is proposing 14,158 square feet or 32% of the project site of landscaping.

The dominant scenic views from the project site includes 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 and the nearby I-15 freeway. 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, *and the Main Street and Freeway Corridor Specific Plan.* 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 operational, views of the aforementioned mountains will continue to be visible from the public right-of-way. *As a result, the impacts will be less than significant.*

B. *Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099, 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 not designated scenic highways and there are no state or county designated scenic highways in the vicinity of the project site.[3] 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 10.74 miles southwest of the City; SR-58 (from SR-14 to I-15), located 35.63 miles north of the City; SR-138 (from SR-2 to SR-18), located 6.23 miles south of the City; SR-173 (from SR-138 to SR-18), located 7.69 miles southeast of the City; and, SR-247 (from SR-62 to I-15), located 25.75 miles east of the project site. 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. The Oro Grande Wash is the nearest visually sensitive area located nearest to the site though it will not be visually impacted by the proposed project due to the site's distance and separation. The entire wash is located within the Oak Hills community and is used as a buffer between the commercial/industrial uses located adjacent to the freeway and the rural residential uses within the Oak Hills community. The proposed project site itself does not contain any sensitive habitats. Lastly, the project site does not contain any buildings listed in the State or National registry. *As a result, no impacts will occur.*

C. *Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099, 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 will conform to. *As a result, no impacts will occur.*

D. *Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099, 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 Regional Commercial zone district. The site's development will 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. 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). Therefore, Less Than Significant Impacts with Mitigation will occur. *As a result, no light-related impacts are anticipated.*

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.

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 collectively referred to as Important Farmland in this analysis. The highest rated 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.*

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 will occur.*

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 Regional 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. *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 (*Main Street and Freeway Corridor Specific Plan)* does not contemplate forest land or timber land uses. *As a result, no impacts will occur.*

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

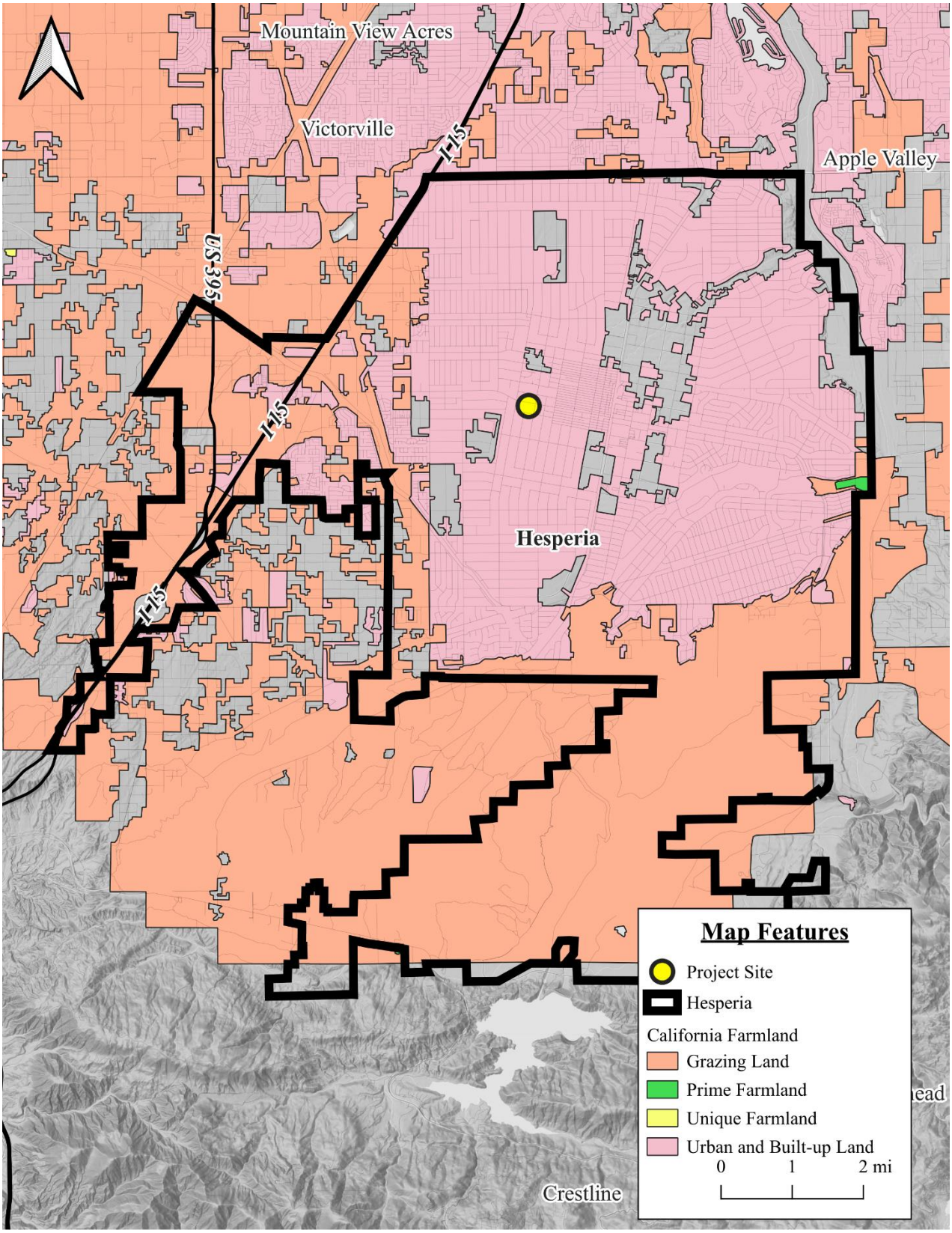

EXHIBIT 3-1 AGRICULTURAL MAP
SOURCE: CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION

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 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 worksheets are included 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 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 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). 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 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. 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.*

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 2020-2045 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. The proposed project will not introduce new residents and is anticipated to employ 4 to 5 persons at full capacity. 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 will be below levels that the MDAQMD considers to be a significant impact (refer to Table 3-2). *As a result, no conformity impacts will 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.*

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 will 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 will 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 analysis of daily construction and operational emissions was prepared utilizing the California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod V.2022.1.1.29). The proposed project's construction and operation will not lead to a violation of the above-mentioned criteria. The analysis of daily construction and operational emissions was prepared utilizing the California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod V.2022.1.1.29). As shown in Table 3-1, relevant daily construction emissions will not exceed the MDAQMD significance thresholds.

TABLE 3-1 ESTIMATED DAILY CONSTRUCTION EMISSIONS IN LBS./DAY

Construction Phase	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10	PM2.5
Maximum Daily Emissions	30.2	13.0	15.6	0.58	7.79	3.99
Daily Thresholds	137	137	548	137	82	65
Significant Impact?	No	No	No	No	No	No

Source: CalEEMod V.2022.1.1.29

Long-term emissions refer to those air quality impacts that will occur once the proposed project has been constructed and is operational. 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.2022.1.1.29 computer model. The analysis summarized in Table 3-2 indicates that the operational (long-term) emissions will 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
Area-wide (lbs./day)	1.12	--	--	0.00	--	--
Energy (lbs./day)	0.04	0.35	0.29	--	0.03	0.03
Mobile (lbs./day)	2.59	2.10	13.13	0.02	2.03	0.56
Total (lbs./day)	**3.75**	**2.45**	**13.43**	**0.02**	**2.06**	**0.58**
Daily Thresholds	137	137	548	137	82	65
Significant Impact?	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**

Source: CalEEMod V.2022.1.1.29.

As indicated in Tables 3-1 and 3-2, the impacts are considered to be less than significant. While the construction-related emissions will be below thresholds, *Air Quality Mitigation Measure No. 1 through 5* will be required to further reduce potential construction-related emissions. *Adherence to the above mitigation will reduce the potential impacts to levels that are less than significant.*

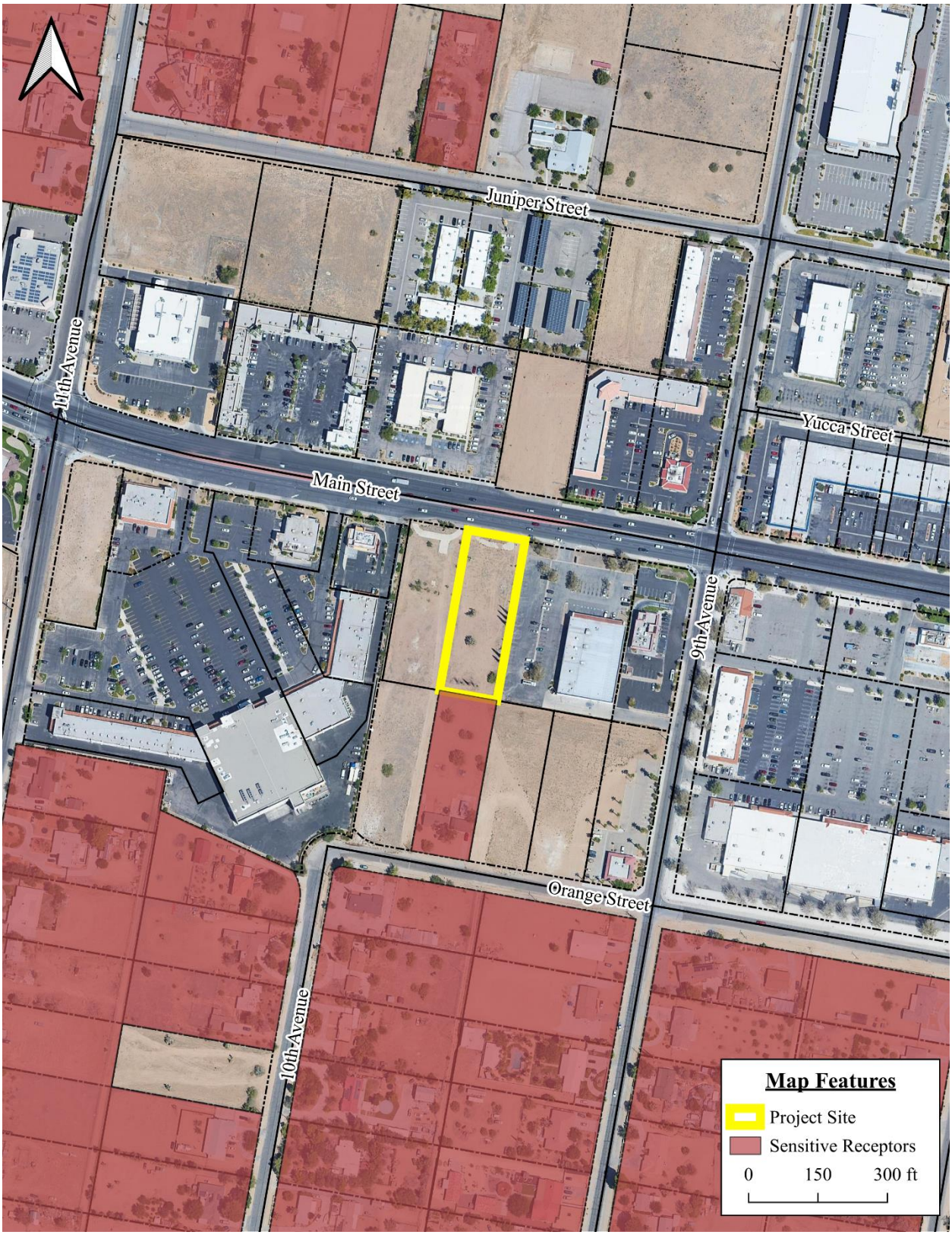

EXHIBIT 3-2 SENSITIVE RECEPTORS MAP

SOURCE: BLODGETT BAYLOSIS ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING

C. *Would the project expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations? ● No Impact.*

The nearest sensitive receptor is a non-conforming single-family home, located adjacent to the south of the project site. The residence is located approximately 260 feet south of the project site. 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. *As a result, no impacts would occur.*

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.*

No operational impacts related to odors are anticipated with the proposed project. 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. *Adherence to the existing regulations governing "nuisance odors" will reduce potential impacts to levels that are 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.

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 report is included in Appendix B. The western Joshua Tree census is included in Appendix E.

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. Species listed as threatened include those whose numbers have dropped to such low levels and/or whose populations are so isolated that the continuation of the species could be jeopardized. Endangered species are those with such limited numbers or subject to such extreme circumstances that they are considered in imminent danger of extinction. Other government agencies and resource organizations also identify sensitive species, those that are naturally rare and that have been locally depleted and put at risk by human activities. While not in imminent danger of jeopardy or extinction, sensitive species are considered vulnerable and can become candidates for future listing as threatened or endangered.

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.*

Biological surveys were conducted for the site which has been previously cleared but harbors a sparse variety of native and non-native vegetation. Plants that were observed included Joshua trees (Yucca brevifolia), rubber rabbitbrush (Ericameria nauseosa), California buckwheat (Eriogonum fasciculatum), kelch grass (Schismus barbatus), and sugarberry (Celtis Laevigata). Table 4-1 of the Joshua Tree Study provides a list of all Joshua Trees observed during the field investigations. 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, surveys were performed on the site on July 22, 2025 during which the biological resources on the site and in the surrounding areas were documented by biologists from RCA Associates, Inc. Additionally, a Joshua Tree census was conducted on March 13, 2025. 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.

Habitat assessments were also conducted for the desert tortoise, burrowing owl, and Mohave ground squirrel. Based on data from USFWS, CDFW, and a search of the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB, 2025). Scientific nomenclature for this report is based on the following references: Hickman

(1993), Munz (1974), Stebbins (2003), Sibley (2016) and Whitaker (1980). The site is relatively flat and approximately 998 meters above sea level. The vegetation community present on site supports a heavily disturbed desert scrub habitat that has been previously graded and grubbed encompassing few native plants and some non-native grasses. The site is dominated by flatspine bur ragweed *(Ambrosia acanthicarpa*), rubber rabbitbrush *(Ericameria nauseosa),* London rocket *(Sisymbrium irio),* Menzies fiddleneck *(Amsinckia menziesii),* Italian cypress *((Cupressus sempervirens)),* chinaberry *(Melia azedarach),* western Joshua tree *(Yucca brevifolia),* and cheatgrass *(Bromus tectorum).* According to the census, there are three (3) western Joshua trees located onsite and no Joshua trees within a 15-meter buffer around the property. The trees are located throughout the site, two of which are near the center and one is located towards the northwest of the site. All three Joshua trees are greater than five meters in height and are alive and non-transplantable. 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).

Section 5.0 provides a more detailed discussion of the various plant species observed during the surveys. The site supports a variety of wildlife, with many of them being birds. No mammals were observed on site during the field investigations. Although not observed, species such as the desert cottontail *(Sylvilagus audubonii),* antelope ground squirrel *(Ammospermophilus leucurus),* California ground squirrel *(Otospermophilus beecheyi)* and black-tailed jackrabbit (Lepus californium) are expected to occur on site given their widespread distribution in the region. Birds observed included common ravens *(Corvus corax),* house finch *(Carpodacus mexicanus),* rock pigeon *(Columba livia)* and mourning dove *(Zenaida macroura).*

No reptiles were observed during the field investigations. Species such as the side-blotched lizard *(Uta stansburiana)* and the western fence lizard *(Sceloporus occidentalis)* may occur on site given their widespread distribution in the region. Table 2 provides a compendium of wildlife species. In addition, no sensitive habitats (e.g., sensitive species, critical habitats, etc.) have been documented in the immediate area according to the CNDDB (2025) and none were observed during the field Investigations.

Birds observed included common ravens *(Corvus corax),* house finch *(Carpodacus mexicanus),* Eurasian collared dove *(Streptopelia decaocto),* and Anna's hummingbird *(Calypte anna).* No mammals were observed on site during the July 2025 field investigations. Some mammal signs were observed such as burrows for species like the California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilusbeecheyi)* and antelope ground squirrel *(Ammospermophilus leucurus).* No reptiles were observed on site. Other reptilian species that may occur include the common side-blotched lizard *(Utastansburiana)* and western fence lizard *(Sceloporus occidentalis).* No distinct wildlife corridors were identified on the site or in the immediate area. No sensitive habitats (e.g., wetlands, vernal pools, critical habitats for sensitive species, etc.) were observed on the site during the field investigations.

The following are the listed and special status species that have the ability to occur on the project site. It is not a comprehensive list of all the species in the quad. This information has been taken from the California Natural Diversity Database and is using the most current version.

- *Mohave Ground Squirrel:* The Mohave ground squirrel is a California state threatened species that has a short, flat, furred, white, underside tail, uniformly brown (with no spots or stripes). They inhabit open desert scrub, alkali desert scrub, and annual grasslands on sandy to gravelly surfaces in the Mojave Desert. Occupiable burrows were found on the site, but no Mohave ground squirrels were detected. It is the opinion of RCA Associates, Inc. that the habitat is not prime Mohave ground

squirrel habitat and is very unlikely to support populations of the species based on the following criteria, that there have been two recent sightings, within 20 years of the species in the Hesperia quadrangle.

- *Booth's Evening-Primrose:* The Booth's evening primrose is a California threatened annual plant species that thrives in arid areas, and has hairy reddish-green stems, mottled foliage, with smaller flowers which have either white, red, or yellowish petals. The flower's optimal preferred habitat includes Joshua tree and pinyon/juniper woodland including sandy flats and steep loose slopes. It is the opinion of RCA Associates, Inc. that the habitat is no prime habitat for the Booth's evening primrose given the lack of recent sightings, and little sandy areas occurring on the site. There are two plant species of special concern that have been documented in the Hesperia quad, the s ort-joint beavertail cactus and white-pygmy-poppy. In recent years, only the short-joint beavertail has been seen within the Hesperia quad, while the white pygmy-poppy has not been observed for over 20 years. The site currently does not support suitable habitat for the two species, and none were observed on site during the July 22, 2025, field investigations. These species are not expected to occur on the site in the foreseeable future based on the length of time they have not been observed in the area and lack of suitable habitat due to human disturbance, and therefore the project is not expected to impact any sensitive species.

- *Sensitive Wildlife:* Within the Hesperia Quad, seven species are listed as Species of Special Concern. These are the yellow warbler, burrowing owl, pallid bat, long-eared owl, coast homed lizard, Le Conte's thrasher, and gray vireo. The property does not contain suitable prime habitat for any of the species listed. The site does not contain suitable sized burrows for burrowing owls and no owl signs (i.e. scat, whitewash, castings, feathers) was observed during the field surveys. Burrowing owls are not expected to inhabit the site at the time of the July 2025 survey.

Future development of the site will have minimal impact on the general biological resources present on site. The site is expected to support a variety of wildlife species which will be impacted by development activities. Those species with limited mobility (i.e., small mammals and reptiles) will experience increases in mortality during the construction phase. However, more mobile species (i.e., birds, large mammals) will be displaced into adjacent areas and will likely experience minimal impacts. Therefore, loss of about 1.01-acres of heavily disturbed desert scrub habitat is not expected to have a significant cumulative impact on the overall biological resources in the region given the presence of similar habitat throughout the surrounding area. No sensitive habitats (e.g., wetlands, vernal pools, critical habitats for sensitive species, etc.) were observed on the site during the field investigations.

No federal or State-listed species were observed on site during the field investigations including the Mohave ground squirrel and desert tortoise. In addition, there are no documented observations of these species either on the site or in the immediate area. The site is not expected to support populations of the desert tortoise based on the absence of habitat, suitable burrows, or signs.

A pre-construction burrowing owl survey will be required by CDFW to determine if any owls have moved on to the site since July 22, 2025, surveys. As stated in CDFW's *Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation,* the most effective method of completing a pre-construction survey (take avoidance survey) should be performed no less than 14 days of ground disturbance, followed by a final pre-construction survey within 24 hours of breaking ground. *The impacts would be less than significant with the implementation of Biological Resources Mitigation Measure No. 1 and No. 2.*

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. The site in its entirety is disturbed. 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 are anticipated.*

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. *As a result, no impacts are anticipated.*

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 are anticipated.*

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.*

There are three (3) western Joshua trees located onsite and no Joshua trees within a 15-meter buffer around the property. The trees are located throughout the site, two of which are near the center and one is located towards the northwest of the site. All three Joshua trees are greater than five meters in height and are alive and non-transplantable. The project would be required to comply with the County of San Bernardino Desert Native Plant Protection Ordinance. The removal of any trees listed under Section 88.01.060 would be required to comply with Section 88.01.050, which requires the project applicant to apply for a Tree or Plant Removal Permit prior to removal from the project site. *With the inclusion of Biological Resources Mitigation Measure No. 2, the impacts would be less than significant with mitigation.*

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 are anticipated.*

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.

Biological Resources Mitigation Measure No.2. The western Joshua tree is a candidate threatened species under the California Endangered Species Act. Prior to construction, and initiation of western Joshua tree removal, relocation, replanting, trimming or pruning or any activity that may result in take of WJT on site, the project proponent is required to obtain California Endangered Species Act (CESA) Incidental Take Permit (ITP) under Section 2081(b) of the CESA, or under the Western Joshua Tree Conservation Act (WJTCA) of Fish and Game Code (§§ 1927-1927.12) through CDFW for the take of western Joshua trees. Per Section 1927.4 of the WJTCA, CDFW may authorize, by permit, the taking of a western Joshua tree if all of the following conditions are met: (1) The permittee submits to CDFW for its approval a census of all western Joshua trees on the project site, including photographs, that categorize the trees according to the following size classes: a. Less than one meter in height. b. One meter or greater but less than five meters in height. c. Five meters or greater in height. (2) The permittee avoids and minimizes impacts to, and the taking of, the western Joshua tree to the maximum extent practicable. Minimization may include trimming, encroachment on root systems, relocation, or other actions that result in detrimental but nonlethal impacts to western Joshua tree. (3) The permittee mitigates all impacts to, and taking of, the western Joshua tree. In lieu of completing the mitigation on its own, the permittee may elect to pay mitigation fees. (4) CDFW may require the permittee to relocate one or more of the western Joshua trees. The City of Hesperia does not fall within an area of the WJTCA and would not qualify for reduced Mitigation Fees for impacts to western Joshua trees (Fish and Wildlife Code, Section 1927). The Mitigation Fees are as follows [Fish and Wildlife Code, Section 1927.3 (d)]: 1. Trees 5 meters of greater in height - $1,017.75; 2. Trees 1 meter or greater but less than 5 meters in height - $203.5; 3. Trees less than 1 meter in height - $152.75. Each western Joshua tree stem or trunk arising from the ground shall be considered an individual tree requiring mitigation, regardless of proximity to any other western Joshua tree stem of trunk. Mitigation is required of all trees, regardless of whether they are dead or alive. It is recommended that specific Joshua tree mitigation measures or determination of in-lieu fees be addressed through consultation with CDFW.

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 of the CEQA Guidelines?				✖
B. Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines?		✖		
C. Would the project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?			✖	

The cultural resources assessment is included 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.

ANALYSIS OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

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

The Cultural Resources report was prepared by Duke Cultural Resources Management, LLC (DUKE CRM), for the approximately 1 acre of land at 15621 Main Street, Hesperia, California. The City of Hesperia is the lead agency for the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The report documented compliance with CEQA regarding cultural resources and to provide information to allow the City to determine whether the proposed Project would cause substantial impacts to archaeological or historical resources. On August 5, 2025, DUKE CRM conducted a records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC). (SCCIC). The SCCIC is part of the California Historical Resources Information System and is located at California State University, Fullerton. The records search included a review of all recorded cultural resources and reports within a ½-mile radius of the project. The reports included archaeological and paleontological surveys, assessments, and inventories from various projects conducted previously within the project and the surrounding ½-mile radius. The SCCIC did not identify any cultural resources within the project. However, two (2) cultural resources were identified within ½ mile of the project. The closest of these resources, P-36-004255/CA-SBR-004255H, consisted of a historic telephone transmission line located approximately 1,300 feet southeast of the project. In addition, the SCCIC identified 26 cultural resource studies within ½ mile of the Project, including 11 regional overview studies and one (1) study encompassing the segment of Main Street adjacent to the Project. These reports all consist of archaeological reconnaissance/investigation and inventories of the area, with many relating to proposed projects nearby. None of these reports observed cultural resources within the project boundary.

A review of the San Bernardino County Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD) indicates that the property located at 15621 has not been previously evaluated for the NRHP. The BERD was accessed on August 8, 2025.A review of historical aerial photographs and historical topographic maps was conducted using images on file with the USGS Historical Topographic Map Collection; and historicaerials.com. The 1901 1:25,000-scale Southern California Sheet No. 1, California, historical topographic map does not show any buildings within or adjacent to the Project area; however, the Southern California Railroad and roads in Hesperia are beginning to develop. The 1942 1:62500-scale Hesperia, California historical topographic map shows that Hesperia neighborhoods east of the project area are beginning to develop, and Main Street extends through the City to Route 66 in the west (https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/viewer, accessed August 1, 2025). The 1959 aerial shows a structure at 15621 Main Street and the adjacent parcel. However, the surrounding area is undeveloped. The building at 15621 Main Street appears in subsequent aerial photos through 1995, with development throughout the surrounding area occurring between 1985 and 1995. The 2009 aerial shows landscaping within the parcel. However, the building has been demolished. Much of the surrounding area was developed as it appears today by 1984.

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. Historic resources are 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 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 of a site form (also known as a DPR523 form set) on file at the AIC.

The proposed project 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. Furthermore, the project site is not present on the list of historic resources identified by the State Office of Historic Preservation (SHPO). 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. Since the Project's implementation will not impact any Federal, State, or locally designated historic resources. *As a result, no impacts will occur.*

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

DUKE CRM archaeologist Lauren Biltonen, Bachelor of Arts, conducted a pedestrian survey of the project area on August 6, 2025. The entirety of the 1 acre was accessible and surveyed. The project area is a flat, vacant lot bounded by a construction site to the west and a parking lot and brick wall along the east project border. No resources associated with the demolished structure were observed during the survey. However, modern trash is littered across most of the parcel. The ground visibility was excellent, and the exposed sediment observed was grayish brown silty coarse sand. The vegetation within the project area consists primarily of Russian thistle, sparse grasses, Joshua trees, and small cypress trees.

DUKE CRM assessed the proposed Project for potential impacts to important cultural resources as defined under CEQA. No cultural resources have been previously recorded within the Project. The cultural resource records search identified two (2) historic era cultural resources recorded within a ½-mile radius of the Project, none of which will be impacted by the current Project. Furthermore, the pedestrian survey did not identify any cultural resources within the Project. Based on aerial photographs, the structures within the Project area were demolished before 2009, and no evidence of a foundation or underground utilities remain at the surface. As a result, the property is not a historical resource as defined by CEQA. Based on these factors, the Project is assessed as having low sensitivity for prehistoric or intact historic era cultural resources, and no further archaeological investigation is recommended.

If previously unidentified cultural materials are unearthed during project-related construction, work shall be halted in that area until the qualified archaeologist can assess the significance of the encountered materials. If human remains are encountered, *California Health and Safety Code* Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has determined the origin and disposition of the remains, pursuant to *Public Resources Code* Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the NAHC, which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her/their authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC and may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and/or items associated with Native American remains/mortuary features. *The impacts would be less than significant with the implementation mitigation #1, #2, and #3.*

C. *Would the project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal 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."

Adherence to the aforementioned standard condition will ensure potential impacts remain at levels that are less than significant.

MITIGATION MEASURES

The analysis determined that the following mitigation measures would be required:

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 worksheets 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 inputs.

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.*

Southern California Edison (SCE) provides electricity to the project site. As shown in Table 3-3, the proposed project would consume approximately 1,036 kWh of electricity daily in a worst-case scenario. It is important to note that the new industrial building would include energy efficient fixtures. In addition, the proposed project would be constructed in accordance with the City's Building Code and with Part 6 and Part 11 of Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations.

TABLE 3-3 PROPOSED PROJECT'S ENERGY CONSUMPTION

Energy Type	Daily Energy Consumption
Electrical Consumption	1,036 kWh/day

Source: Blodgett Baylosis Environmental Planning

The proposed project would consume approximately 1,036 kWh of electricity on a daily basis. The project Applicant will 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 Energy Mitigation Measure No. 1 as a means to reduce electrical consumption. *As a result, the impacts will be less than significant with mitigation.*

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 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 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; strong seismic ground shaking; seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction; or 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 (2012), 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 wastewater 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?				✖

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 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 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; strong seismic ground shaking; seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction; or landslides? ● 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. The nearest significant active fault zones are Cleghorn fault zone and the West Silverwood Lake Fault, which are approximately 10 miles southeast of the project site. 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 in a liquefaction zone. 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 regarding liquefaction and landslides are less than significant.*

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 Cajon, Manet, Kimberlina, and Helendale associations consist of moderate to fine and well drained soils. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent. 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. 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. Prior to initiating construction, contractors must obtain coverage under a 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 will 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 will 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. 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 will 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 (2012), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property? ● Less than Significant Impact.*

The new structures would be transported and assembled on the project site. This would minimize grading. 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 Cajon, Manet, Kimberlina, and Helendale. According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, these soils are acceptable for the development of smaller commercial buildings. *As a result, the impacts will be less than significant.*

E. *Would the project 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? ● No Impact.*

The proposed project would utilize existing sewer connections located along Main Street. *As a result, no impacts will occur.*

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.

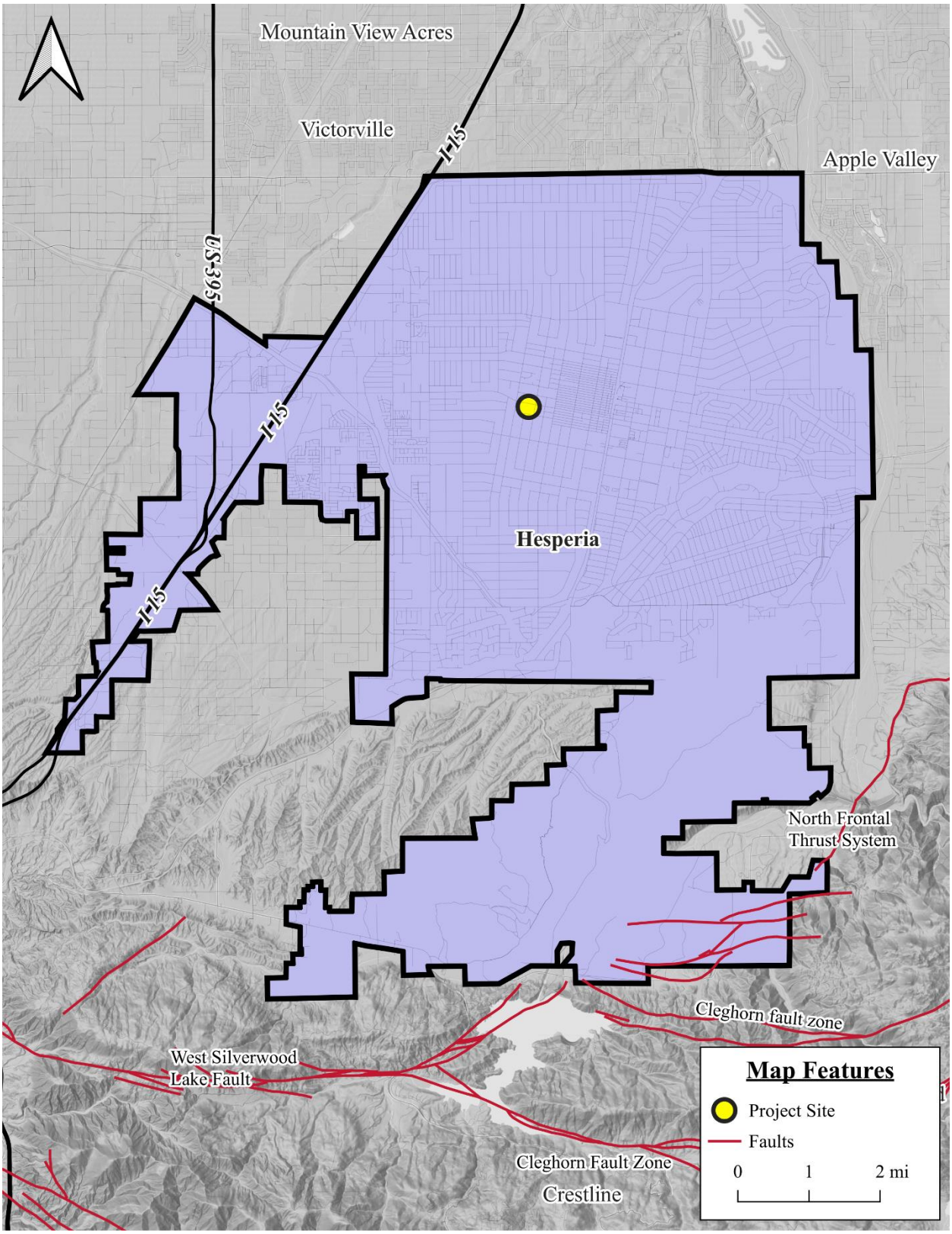

EXHIBIT 3-3 GEOLOGY MAP
SOURCE: CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION

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. *Since no significant new excavation or grading will occur, 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?			✖	

The air quality and GHG worksheets 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 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. While water vapor is not considered a pollutant, while it remains in the atmosphere it maintains a climate necessary for life. 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 the temperature

of the atmosphere rises, more water is evaporated from ground storage (rivers, oceans, reservoirs, soil). Because the air is warmer, the relative humidity can be higher (in essence, the air is able to "hold" more water when it is warmer), leading to more water vapor in the atmosphere. 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). The International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC Fifth Assessment Report, 2014) Emissions of CO_2 from fossil fuel combustion and industrial processes contributed about 78% of the total GHG emissions increase from 1970 to 2010, with a similar percentage contribution for the increase during the period 2000 to 2010.
- *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). Over the last 50 years, human activities such as growing rice, raising cattle, using natural gas, and mining coal have added to the atmospheric concentration of methane. Other human-related sources of methane production include fossil-fuel combustion and biomass burning.
- *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. It is also commonly used as an aerosol spray propellant.
- *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. Due to the discovery that they are able to destroy stratospheric ozone, a global effort to halt their production was undertaken and in 1989 the European Community agreed to ban CFCs by 2000 and subsequent treaties banned CFCs worldwide by 2010. This effort was extremely successful, and the levels of the major CFCs are now remaining level or declining. However, their long atmospheric lifetimes mean that some of the CFCs will remain in the atmosphere for over 100 years.
- *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. Concentrations of HFC-23 and HFC-134a in the atmosphere are now about 10 parts per trillion (ppt) each. Concentrations of HFC-152a are about 1 ppt. HFCs are manmade and used for applications such as automobile air conditioners and refrigerants.

- *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). Concentrations of CF_4 in the atmosphere are over 70 ppt. The two main sources of PFCs are primary aluminum production and semiconductor manufacturing.
- *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.

The MDAQMD mass emissions threshold was previously 100,000 tons (90,720 metric tons (MT)) CO2E per year. The MDAQMD emission threshold is not recognized as a valid threshold, hence, the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) mass emission threshold would be used. The SCAQMD threshold for industrial land uses is 10,000 MTCO2E per year.

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 established the 10,000 MTCO2 threshold for commercial/industrial land uses. As indicated in Table 3-4, the operational CO2E is 2,293.36 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 – Area Emissions	--	--	--	--
Long-Term - Energy Emissions	420.58	--	--	423.07
Long-Term - Mobile Emissions	2,244.52	0.18	0.15	2,293.36
Long-Term - Total Operational Emissions	2,665.10	0.19	0.16	2,293.36
Total Construction Emissions	5,246.93	1.43	0.03	5,292.14
Significance Threshold				**100,000 MTCO2E**

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 potential impacts are considered to 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. The lack of development in the immediate area may preclude residents from obtaining employment or commercial services within City boundaries, thus compelling residents to travel outside of City boundaries for employment and commercial services. It is important to note that the California Department of Transportation as well as the Counties of Los Angeles and San Bernardino are engaged in an effort to construct a multi-modal transportation corridor consisting of public transit, a new freeway, and bicycle lanes known as the High Desert Corridor (HDC). The aforementioned regional program will reduce potential GHG emissions related to excessive VMTs to levels that are less than significant.

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, the potential impacts are considered to 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 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). Hazardous materials can include petroleum, natural gas, synthetic gas, acutely toxic chemicals, and other toxic chemicals that are used in agriculture, commercial, and industrial uses; businesses; hospitals; and households.

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 with Mitigation.*

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. In addition, the project Applicant must conform to all Regional Water Quality Control Board discharge requirements. To ensure that household hazardous waste (empty oil containers, solvents, cleaners, etc.) do not enter the waste stream, the following mitigations are required:

- Clearly marked waste containers for hazardous waste must be provided in the parking area. These containers must clearly identify those types of household hazardous waste that must be placed in the special containers.
- Signage must be installed in the parking area indicating that no vehicle maintenance and/or repair is permitted. This will limit the spillage of waste oil and other automotive chemicals onto the ground surface.

The impacts will be less than significant with adherence to the mitigation.

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 operation would involve the handling of motor oils and automotive 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 indicated in Subsection D, the project site is not listed in either the CalEPA's Cortese List or the Environstor database. As a result, the likelihood of encountering contamination or other environmental concerns during the project's construction phase is remote. *As a result, the impacts will 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? ● No Impact.*

The nearest school is the Shadow Ridge School, located approximately 530 feet to the northeast of the 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 proposed project will not create a hazard to any local school and no impacts are anticipated.*

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.*

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. *Therefore, no impacts will 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 two miles of a public airport or public use airport. The nearest airport to the site is the Hesperia Airport that is located approximately 5.37 miles to the southeast. The Southern California Logistics Airport is located approximately 10.85 miles to the north of the project site. The project will not introduce a structure that will interfere with the approach and take off of airplanes utilizing any regional airports. *As a result, no impacts will 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 Main 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 will occur.*

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 "high fire hazard severity zone" and Local Responsibility Area (LRA). However, no native vegetation is located onsite or on the surrounding properties. *As a result, no impacts will result.*

MITIGATION MEASURES

To ensure that household hazardous waste (empty oil containers, solvents, cleaners, etc.) do not enter the waste stream, the following mitigation is required:

Hazardous Materials Mitigation Measure No. 1. Clearly marked waste containers for household

hazardous waste must be provided in the parking area. These containers must clearly identify those types of household hazardous waste that must be placed in the special containers.

Hazardous Material Mitigation Measure No. 2. Signage must be installed in the parking area indicating that no vehicle maintenance and/or repair is permitted. This will limit the spillage of waste oil and other automotive chemicals onto the ground surface.

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 result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site; substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner in which would result in flooding on- or off-site; 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?			✖	
D. In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, would the project risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?				✖
E. Would the project conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?				✖

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, disturbed land. Storm water sheets in a westerly 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. 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. 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. *As a result, the construction impacts will 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.*

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 are considered to 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, 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 in which would result in flooding on- or off-site; 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? ● 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 will be less than significant.*

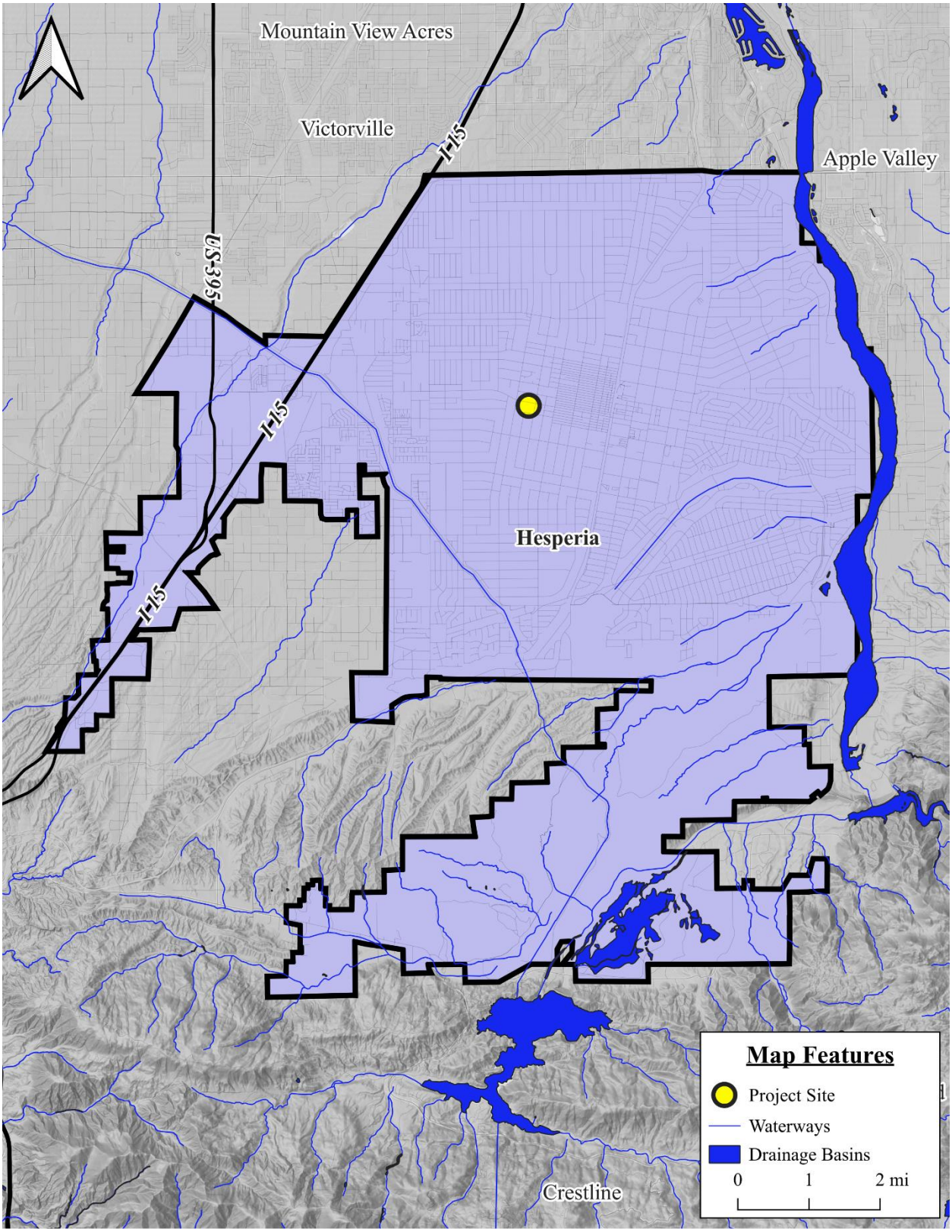

EXHIBIT 3-4 WATER RESOURCES MAP

SOURCE: CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION

D. *In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, would the project 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. 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. *As a result, no impacts are anticipated.*

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

The project Applicant must conform to all Regional Water Quality Control Board discharge requirements. 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 activities 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?				✖

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 site is located on a 1.01 acre (gross acres) parcel. The project site is currently undeveloped though it has been disturbed due to previous development. The property currently has a Zoning land use designation of *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:* The Main Street right-of-way extends along the project site's north side. A proposed commercial center and the Hesperia Unified School District office are located along the north side of Main Street. This area is zoned *Neighborhood Commercial* (NC) *within the Main Street and Freeway Corridor Specific Plan*.
- *East of the project site:* Abutting the project site to the east, is a Pep Boys auto shop. This area is zoned *Neighborhood Commercial* (NC) *within the Main Street and Freeway Corridor Specific Plan*.
- *South of the project site:* A non-conforming single-family home is located to the south of the project site. This area is zoned *Neighborhood Commercial* (NC) *within the Main Street and Freeway Corridor Specific Plan*.
- *West of the project site:* A Quick Quack carwash abuts the project site to the west of the project site. This area is zoned *Neighborhood Commercial* (NC) *within the Main Street and Freeway Corridor Specific Plan*.

The granting of the requested entitlements and subsequent construction of the proposed project will 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 will 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 *Main Street and Freeway Corridor Specific Plan*. The proposed project involves the construction of an auto lube facility. The proposed use of the project site would be compatible with the project site's land use and zoning designations. No impact would occur. As a result, no impacts will 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.

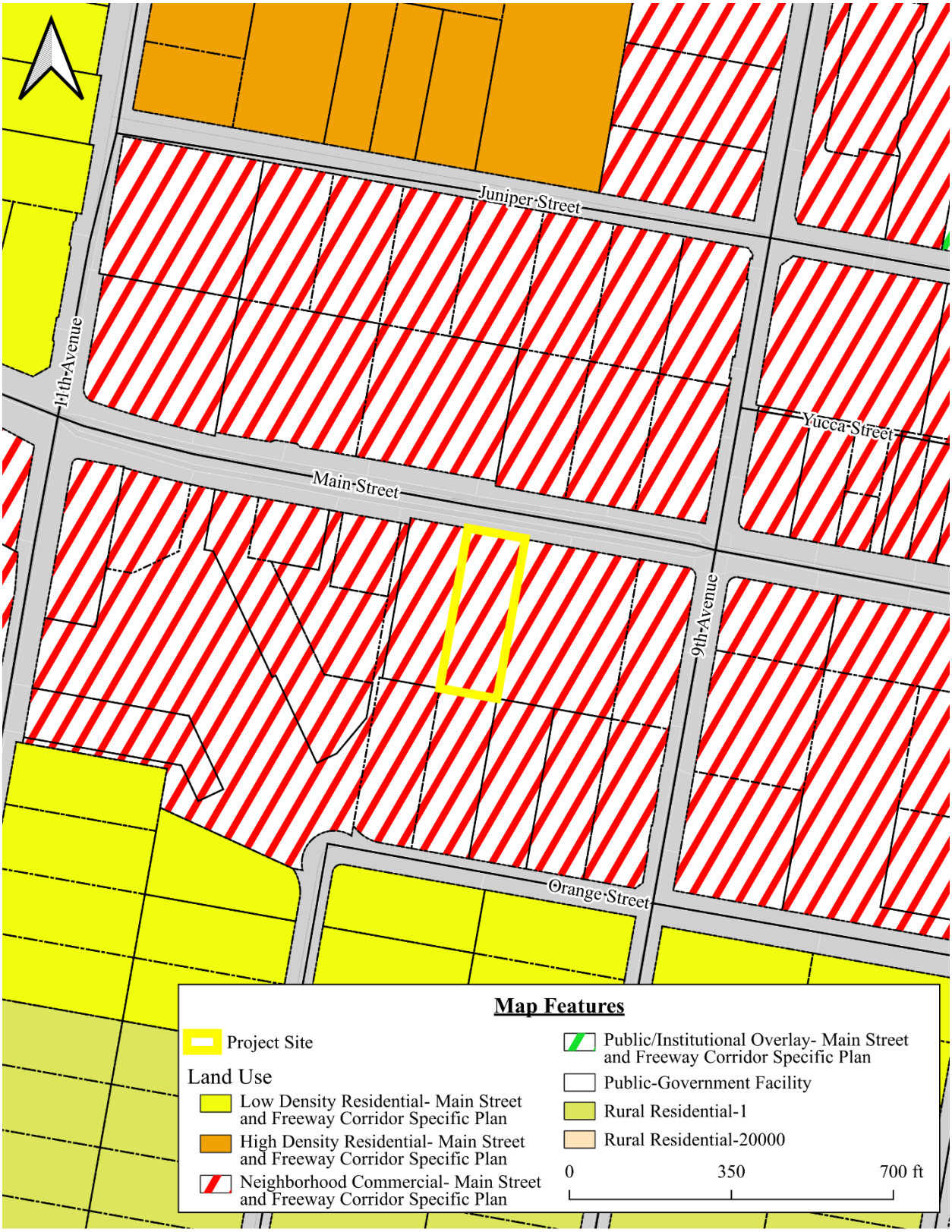

EXHIBIT 3-5 ZONING MAP

SOURCE: CITY OF HESPERIA

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?				✖

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.

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.*

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. 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. 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. 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 will 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:

- 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 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. The nearest sensitive receptor is a non-conforming single-family home, located adjacent to the south of the project site. The residence is located approximately 260 feet south of the project site.

Most construction noise would occur during the limited site preparation, grading, and building construction when nosier equipment would be operating. Noise levels during construction would be an accumulation of equipment operation at varying locations within the construction site. The construction equipment within the project site would be limited to smaller trucks, loaders, pavers, and forklifts (the existing parking area has been graded and is level. The Federal Transportation Administration (FTA) General Assessment for Construction Noise sets a maximum criteria for construction noise before the adverse community reaction. This threshold is 90dbA during the daytime for residential receptors. It is important to note that this equipment will be used intermittently during construction hours only. The project's construction noise levels were estimated using the Federal Highway Administration's (FHWA) Roadway Construction Noise Model Version 1.1. The distance used between the construction activity and the nearest sensitive receptors was set at 260 feet. This figure was derived from the distance of the nearest sensitive receptor to the center of the project site. As shown below in Table 3-5, the proposed project would not violate any construction noise level standards.

TABLE 3-5 CONSTRUCTION NOISE

Construction Phase	Noise Level at Nearest Receptor	Threshold
Site Preparation/Grading	73.2 dB	90 dB
Building Construction	71.9 dB	90 dB
Paving	67.5 dB	90 dB
Architectural Coating	63.3 dB	90 dB

Source: Blodgett Baylosis Environmental Planning

Upon completion of construction and occupancy of the proposed project, on-site operational noise would be generated mainly by car engines starting and vehicle traffic, which would not exceed the permitted noise level. 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). The proposed project is expected to generate 60 daily trips, which is insignificant compared to the average daily traffic volume on Main Street. The new quick lube will operate seven days a week, between 7:00 AM and 7:30 PM. The following mitigation measures will be applicable to the proposed project to mitigate after-hour noise impacts:

- The business will be required to post signs in the parking area indicating that loud noise (music, etc.) will be prohibited.
- The proposed project's hours of operation will be limited to 7:00 AM to 7:30 PM. The driveways must be secured after hours to prevent loitering in the parking areas after business hours.

The proposed project's noise impacts will be less than significant with the above mitigation.

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

The nearest sensitive receptor is a non-conforming single-family home, located adjacent to the south of the project site. The residence is located approximately 260 feet south of the project site. 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 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 78 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. The nearest structure to the project site is an industrial building located approximately 50 feet east of the project site. The FTA guidelines state the threshold for vibration velocity in residential areas where the usage would be infrequent is 102 VdB. 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.

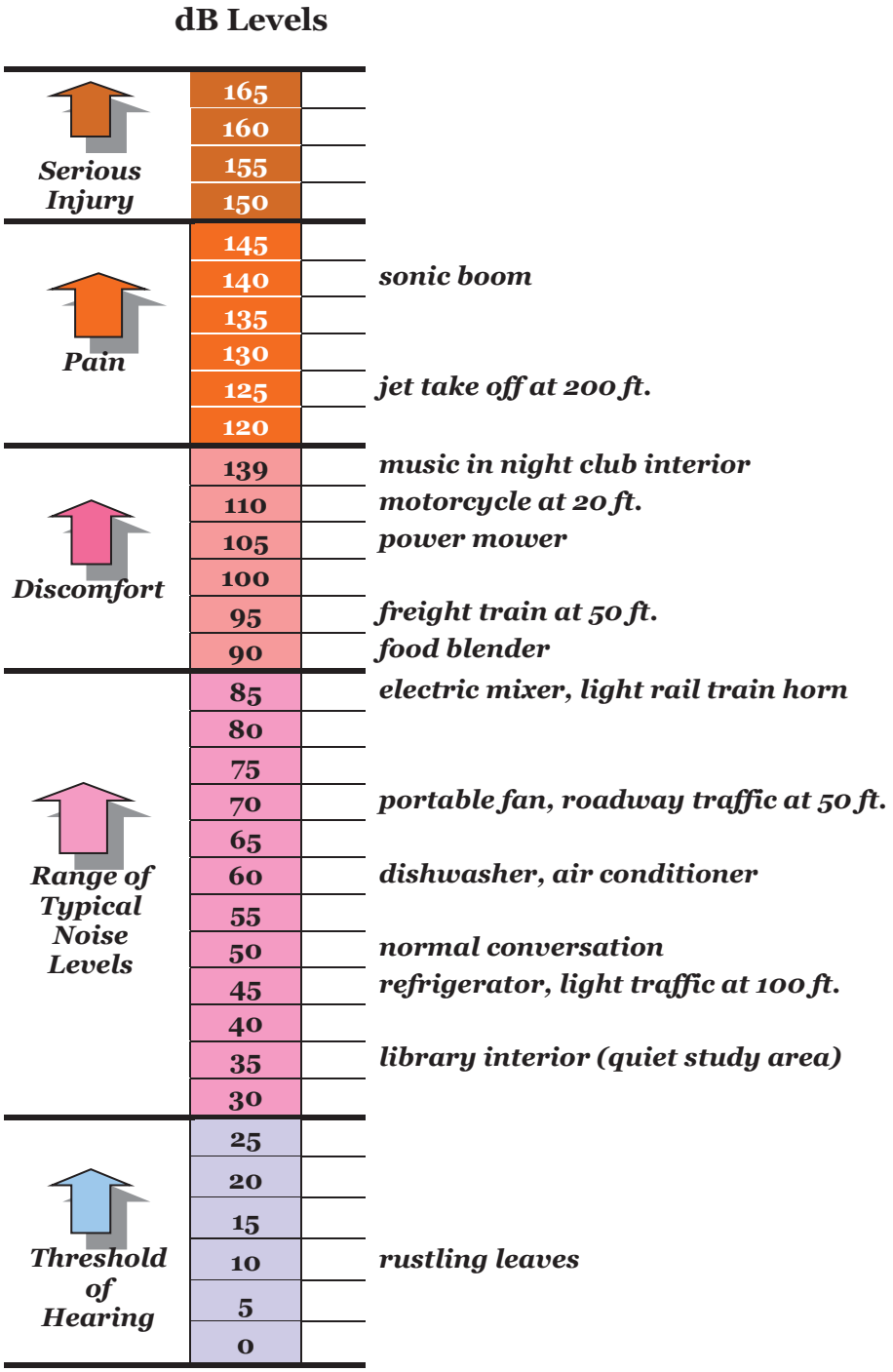

EXHIBIT 3-6 TYPICAL NOISE SOURCES AND LOUDNESS SCALE

SOURCE: BLODGETT BAYLOSIS ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING

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 FTA has guidelines for vibration levels from construction related to their activities and recommends that the maximum peak-particle-velocity (PPV) levels remain below 0.5 inches per second at the nearest industrial 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 FTA also states that vibration levels above 0.04 inches per second (in/sec) are sometimes perceptible to people, and the level at which vibration becomes an irritation to people is 0.4 inches per second. The project's implementation will not require deep foundations. 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.

TABLE 3-6 COMMON EFFECTS OF CONSTRUCTION VIBRATION

Construction Equipment	PPV @260 ft. (inches/sec.)	Vibration (VdB) @ 260 ft.
Vibratory Roller	0.006	63
Hoe Ram	0.003	56
Large Bulldozer	0.003	56
Loaded Trucks	0.002	55
Small Bulldozer	0.001	27

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation

As shown in Table 3-6, the peak-particle-velocity levels would remain below 0.5 inches per second and the vibration velocity would be below 102 VdB at the nearest structures during the construction phase.

Once in operation, the proposed project will not significantly raise ground-borne noise levels. Slight increases in ground-borne noise levels could occur during the construction phase. 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. *The limited duration of construction activities and the City's construction-related noise control requirements will reduce the potential impacts to levels that are 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 an airport land use plan and is not located within two miles of a public airport or private airport. The proposed use is not considered to be a sensitive receptor. As a result, the

proposed project will not expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels related to airport uses. *As a result, no impacts will occur.*

MITIGATION MEASURES

The following mitigation measures will be applicable to the proposed project to mitigate after-hour noise impacts:

Noise Mitigation Measure No. 1. The business will be required to post signs in the parking area indicating that loud noise (music, etc.) will be prohibited.

Noise Mitigation Measure No. 2. The proposed project's hours of operation will be limited to 7:00 AM to 7:30 PM. The driveways must be secured after hours to prevent loitering in the parking areas after business hours.

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?				✖
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.*

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 which may influence development*. The site is currently undeveloped though it has been disturbed. The proposed use is consistent with the proposed Regional 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 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 a limited increase in employment (3 to 5 persons) 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 will utilize existing roadways and infrastructure. The proposed project will not result in any unplanned growth. *Therefore, no impacts will 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 proposed *Neighborhood Commercial* zoning and general plan designations. No housing units will be permitted, and none will be displaced as a result of the proposed project's implementation. *Therefore, no impacts will 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: fire protection; police protection; schools; parks; or 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* fire protection; police protection; schools; parks; or other public facilities? • *Less than Significant Impact.*

Fire Department

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 315 (12802 Eucalyptus Street) is the first response station to 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 will be less than significant.*

Law Enforcement

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 Smoketree. 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 new development. *Adherence to the aforementioned standard conditions and regulatory compliance requirements will ensure that potential impacts remain less than significant.*

Schools

The Hesperia Unified School District (HUSD) is the largest school district in the high desert, covering nearly 160 square miles, serving approximately 21,000 students (K–12) on 26 separate campuses. Due to the nature of the proposed project, no direct enrollment impacts regarding school services will occur. The proposed project will not directly increase demand for school services. *As a result, the impacts on school-related services will be less than significant.*

Recreational Services

The Hesperia Recreation and Park District (HRPD) is an independent special district within the County of San Bernardino. 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 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, less than significant impacts on parks will result from the proposed project's implementation.*

Governmental Services

The proposed project will not create direct local population growth which could potentially create demand for other governmental service. *As a result, less than significant impacts will result from the proposed project's implementation.*

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 Hesperia Recreation and Park District (HRPD) is an independent special district within the County of San Bernardino. 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. No parks are located adjacent to the site. The nearest public park is Hesperia Civic Plaza Park located approximately 1,100 feet northeast 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 are anticipated.*

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 will 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.*

A total of 10 parking spaces would be provided for patrons and employees. Of this total, 1 stall would be reserved for ADA parking and 9 spaces would be standard stalls. The parking area would be located in the western portion of the project site. Access (both ingress and egress) to the site would be provided by a driveway connection with the north side of Main Street. The internal drive aisle would surround the new building.

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 in the Institute of Transportation Engineers' (ITE) Trip Generation Manual. 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

Institute of Transportation Engineers' (ITE) Trip Generation, 11th Edition is frequently used to calculate a project's potential trip generation. For this project, the ITE land use code for automotive quick lube service centers was used (the ITE code is 941). The independent variable used in calculating trip generation was the number of "stalls."

According to the ITE trip generation rates, the project will generate 40 average daily trips (ADT) per service bay, translating into a total trip rate of 120 ADT with 31 AM (morning) peak hour trips and 28 PM (evening) peak hour trips. In addition, "quick-lube" business typically have a high pass-by rate of 50%. Pass-by trips are trips generated to the project site by vehicles that are traveling to a different end destination. An example of a pass-by trip would be a resident leaving their house and stopping at the quick lube business on their way to a supermarket without originally intending to visit the quick lube. Since pass-by trips are trips made enroute to an end destination, they are not considered a full trip. When considering the pass-by adjustment, the total pass-by ADT will be 60 trips per day and the pass-by AM and PM peak hour trips will be 16 trips and 14 trips, respectively.

TABLE 3-7 PROJECT TRIP GENERATION

ITE Land Use/Project	ITE Code	Unit	Daily[2]	AM Peak Hour Total	PM Peak Hour Total
Quick Lube Center (Rates)	941	3 service positions	40.0	10.42	9.42
Proposed Generation			120	31	28
Pass by Factor		50% of total	60	-15	-14
Adjusted Trips			**60**	**16**	**14**

1. ITE calls for a 50% reduction in trips due to pass by trips.
2. SANDAG rates were used. ITE does not use daily rated for this use.

Source: Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE) 11th Edition. ITE Code 941

The projected additional traffic generation is minimal and is not anticipated to affect the level of service of any nearby roadway segment. The increase in the morning and evening peak hour trips will not affect the LOS at this intersection. 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. As previously mentioned in Subsection A, the proposed project will not create a significant amount of traffic in the surrounding area. When considering the pass-by adjustment, the total pass-by ADT will be 60 trips per day and the pass-by AM and PM peak hour trips will be 16 trips and 14 trips, respectively. As such, the proposed *project is not* anticipated to generate more than 110 vehicle trips per day and a VMT analysis is not required. 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.*

Access (both ingress and egress) to the site would be provided by a driveway connection with the north side of Main Street. The internal drive aisle would surround the new building. The proposed project will not expose future drivers to dangerous intersections or sharp curves and the proposed project will not introduce incompatible equipment or vehicles to the adjacent roads. *As a result, the potential impacts will be less than significant.*

D. *Would the project result in inadequate emergency access? • No 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, no impacts would occur.*

MITIGATION MEASURES

The analysis of potential impacts related to traffic and circulation 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?		✖		
B. Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an 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), or 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 Tribe5020.1(k)?			✖	

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: 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 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 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).

The impacts will be less than significant with the implementation of Mitigation Measures No.1 and No. 2.

B. *Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an 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), or 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 Tribe5020.1(k)? ● Less than Significant Impact.*

The proposed project site is located 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 cultural resources, impacts would be reduced to levels that would be less than significant. *As a result, the impacts would be less than significant.*

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 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 worksheets 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.*

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 49.5 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. The proposed project is estimated to consume approximately 132 gallons of water daily according to Table 3-8. The proposed project would connect to an existing water line in Main Street. The existing water supply facilities and infrastructure would accommodate any future demand.

TABLE 3-8 PROJECTED WATER CONSUMPTION

Project Element	Consumption Rate	Project Consumption
Office (250 sq. ft.)	0.30 gals./day/sq. ft.	75 gals. /day
Service Area (1,265 sq. ft.)	0.045 gals./day/sq. ft.	57 gals. /day
Total		132 gals. /day

Source: Blodgett Baylosis Environmental Planning

As a result, the impacts will be less than significant.

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 would connect to an existing sewer line in Main Street. The proposed project is estimated to generate 106 gallons of wastewater on a daily basis.

TABLE 3-9 PROJECTED WASTEWATER CONSUMPTION

Project Element	Consumption Rate	Project Consumption
Office (250 sq. ft.)	0.24 gals. /day/sq. ft.	60 gals./day
Service Area (1,265 sq. ft.)	0.036 gals. /day/sq. ft.	46 gals. /day
Total		106 gals. /day

Source: Blodgett Baylosis Environmental Planning

The project's implementation will not create a substantial increase of existing infrastructure. *As a result, the impacts are expected to be less than significant.*

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 13 pounds of solid waste on a daily basis. *As a result, the potential impacts would be less than significant.*

TABLE 3-10 PROJECTED SOLID WASTE GENERATION

Project Element	Generation Rate	Project Generation
Office (250 sq. ft.)	6 lbs./day/1,000 sq. ft.	2 lbs./day
Service Area (1,265 sq. ft.)	8.93 lbs./day/1,000 sq. ft.	11 lbs./day
Total		13 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, will be required to adhere to City and County ordinances with respect to waste reduction and recycling. *As a result, no impacts related to State and local statutes governing solid waste are anticipated.*

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. If located in or near State responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?				✖
B. If located in or near State responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, 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. 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?				✖
D. 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?				✖

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. *If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan? ● No Impact.*

Surface streets that will be improved at construction will serve the project site and adjacent area. Furthermore, 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 will adjacent streets be completely closed to traffic. All construction staging must occur on-site. As a result, no impacts will occur.

B. *If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones 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 area. The proposed project may be exposed to particulate emissions generated by wildland fires in the mountains (the site is located approximately 20 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 will occur.

C. *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? ● No Impact.*

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

D. *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? ● No Impact.*

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

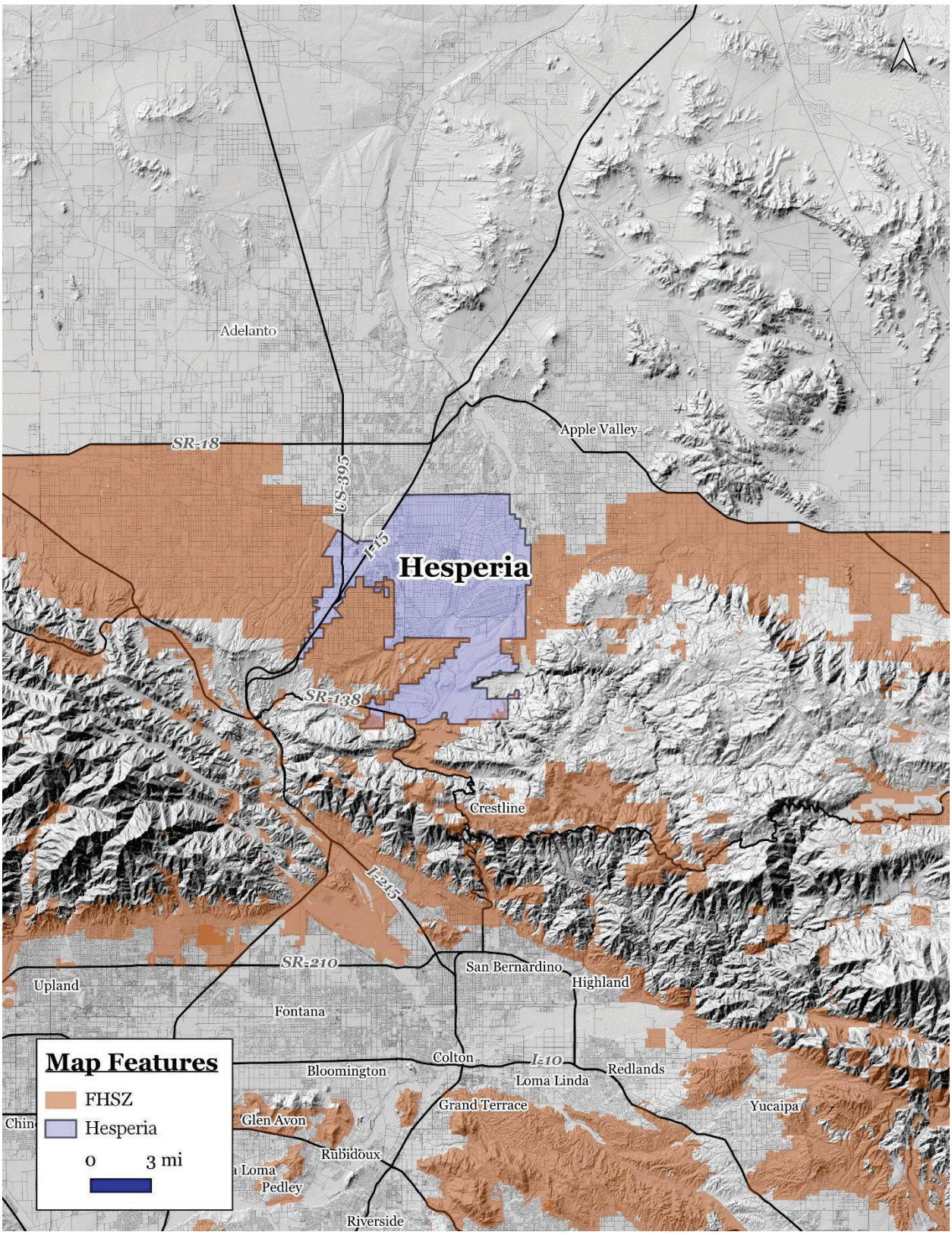

EXHIBIT 3-7 FHSZ MAP

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?				✖

A. 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 a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory.

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

B. The proposed project *will not* have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable.

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.

As indicated in herein, the proposed project will not result in any significant unmitigable environmental impacts.

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4. CONCLUSIONS

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

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.

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.

There are three (3) Joshua tree located on the property. The following mitigation measures have been incorporated herein to further reduce the potential biological resources impacts to levels that are 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.

Biological Resources Mitigation Measure No. 2. The western Joshua tree is a candidate threatened species under the California Endangered Species Act. Prior to construction, and initiation of western Joshua tree removal, relocation, replanting, trimming or pruning or any activity that may result in take of WJT on site, the project proponent is required to obtain California Endangered Species Act (CESA) Incidental Take Permit (ITP) under Section 2081(b) of the CESA, or under the Western Joshua Tree Conservation Act (WJTCA) of Fish and Game Code (§§ 1927-1927.12) through CDFW for the take of western Joshua trees. Per Section 1927.4 of the WJTCA, CDFW may authorize, by permit, the taking of a western Joshua tree if all of the following conditions are met: (1) The permittee submits to CDFW for its approval a census of all western Joshua trees on the project site, including photographs, that categorize the trees according to the following size classes: a. Less than one meter in height. b. One meter or greater but less than five meters in height. c. Five meters or greater in height. (2) The permittee avoids and minimizes impacts to, and the taking of, the western Joshua tree to the maximum extent practicable. Minimization may include trimming, encroachment on root systems, relocation, or other actions that result in detrimental but nonlethal impacts to western Joshua tree. (3) The permittee mitigates all impacts to, and taking of, the western Joshua tree. In lieu of completing the mitigation on its own, the permittee may elect to pay mitigation fees. (4) CDFW may require the permittee to relocate one or more of the western Joshua trees. The City of Hesperia does not fall within an area of the WJTCA and would not qualify for reduced Mitigation Fees for impacts to western Joshua trees (Fish and Wildlife Code, Section 1927). The Mitigation Fees are as follows [Fish and Wildlife Code, Section 1927.3 (d)]: 1. Trees 5 meters of greater in height - $1,017.75; 2. Trees 1 meter or greater but less than 5 meters in height - $203.5; 3. Trees less than 1 meter in height - $152.75. Each western Joshua tree stem or trunk arising from the ground shall be considered an individual tree requiring mitigation, regardless of proximity to any other western Joshua tree stem of trunk. Mitigation is required of all trees, regardless of whether they are dead or alive. It is recommended that specific Joshua tree mitigation measures or determination of in-lieu fees be addressed through consultation with CDFW.

Since 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:

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.

The following mitigation will be required in order to further reduce energy waste:

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

The following mitigation will be required in order to further impacts to hazardous waste:

Hazardous Materials Mitigation Measure No. 1. Clearly marked waste containers for hazardous waste must be provided in the parking area. These containers must clearly identify those types of household hazardous waste that must be placed in the special containers.

Hazardous Materials Mitigation Measure No. 2. Signage must be installed in the parking area indicating that no vehicle maintenance and/or repair is permitted. This will limit the spillage of waste oil and other automotive chemicals onto the ground surface.

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

Noise Mitigation Measure No. 1. The business will be required to post signs in the parking area indicating that loud noise (music, etc.) will be prohibited.

Noise Mitigation Measure No. 2. The proposed project's hours of operation will be limited to 7:00 AM to 7:30 PM. The driveways must be secured after hours to prevent loitering in the parking areas after business hours.

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 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.

The mitigation monitoring and reporting program (MMRP) table is provided in Table 4-1 which is included on the following pages.

TABLE 4-1 MITIGATION MONITORING REPORTING PROGRAM (MMRP)

Mitigation Measures	Enforcement Agency	Timing of Compliance	Signature &Date of Compliance
AIR QUALITY MEASURES			
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 Project Grading and Construction Activities	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 Project Grading and Construction Activities	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 the Project Grading and Construction Activities	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)	During the Project Grading and Construction Activities	Date: Name & Title:
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)	During the Project Grading and Construction Activities	Date: Name & Title:

TABLE 4-1 MITIGATION MONITORING REPORTING PROGRAM (MMRP)

Mitigation Measures	Enforcement Agency	Timing of Compliance	Signature &Date of Compliance
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCE MEASURES			
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 Project Grading and Construction Activities	Date: Name & Title:

TABLE 4-1 MITIGATION MONITORING REPORTING PROGRAM (MMRP)

Mitigation Measures	Enforcement Agency	Timing of Compliance	Signature &Date of Compliance
Biological Resources Mitigation Measure No. 2. The western Joshua tree is a candidate threatened species under the California Endangered Species Act. Prior to construction, and initiation of western Joshua tree removal, relocation, replanting, trimming or pruning or any activity that may result in take of WJT on site, the project proponent is required to obtain California Endangered Species Act (CESA) Incidental Take Permit (ITP) under Section 2081(b) of the CESA, or under the Western Joshua Tree Conservation Act (WJTCA) of Fish and Game Code (§§ 1927-1927.12) through CDFW for the take of western Joshua trees. Per Section 1927.4 of the WJTCA, CDFW may authorize, by permit, the taking of a western Joshua tree if all of the following conditions are met: (1) The permittee submits to CDFW for its approval a census of all western Joshua trees on the project site, including photographs, that categorize the trees according to the following size classes: a. Less than one meter in height. b. One meter or greater but less than five meters in height. c. Five meters or greater in height. (2) The permittee avoids and minimizes impacts to, and the taking of, the western Joshua tree to the maximum extent practicable. Minimization may include trimming, encroachment on root systems, relocation, or other actions that result in detrimental but nonlethal impacts to western Joshua tree. (3) The permittee mitigates all impacts to, and taking of, the western Joshua tree. In lieu of completing the mitigation on its own, the permittee may elect to pay mitigation fees. (4) CDFW may require the permittee to relocate one or more of the western Joshua trees. The City of Hesperia does not fall within an area of the WJTCA and would not qualify for reduced Mitigation Fees for impacts to western Joshua trees (Fish and Wildlife Code, Section 1927). The Mitigation Fees are as follows [Fish and Wildlife Code, Section 1927.3 (d)]: 1. Trees 5 meters of greater in height - $1,017.75; 2. Trees 1 meter or greater but less than 5 meters in height - $203.5; 3. Trees less than 1 meter in height - $152.75. Each western Joshua tree stem or trunk arising from the ground shall be considered an individual tree requiring mitigation, regardless of proximity to any other western Joshua tree stem of trunk. Mitigation is required of all trees, regardless of whether they are dead or alive. It is recommended that specific Joshua tree mitigation measures or determination of in-lieu fees be addressed through consultation with CDFW.	City of Hesperia Planning Department (The Applicant is responsible for implementation)	Prior to Project Grading and Construction Activities	Date: Name & Title:
CULTURAL RESOURCE MEASURES			

TABLE 4-1 MITIGATION MONITORING REPORTING PROGRAM (MMRP)

Mitigation Measures	Enforcement Agency	Timing of Compliance	Signature &Date of Compliance
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 the Project Grading and Construction Activities	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 the Project Grading and Construction Activities	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 the Project Grading and Construction Activities	Date: Name & Title:
Energy Measures			
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 the Project Lifespan	Date: Name & Title:
Hazardous Materials Measures			
Hazardous Materials Mitigation Measure No. 1. Clearly marked waste containers for hazardous waste must be provided in the parking area. These containers must clearly identify those types of household hazardous waste that must be placed in the special containers.	City of Hesperia Planning Department (The Applicant is responsible for implementation)	During the Project Lifespan	Date: Name & Title:

TABLE 4-1 MITIGATION MONITORING REPORTING PROGRAM (MMRP)

Mitigation Measures	Enforcement Agency	Timing of Compliance	Signature &Date of Compliance
Hazardous Materials Mitigation Measure No. 2. Signage must be installed in the parking area indicating that no vehicle maintenance and/or repair is permitted. This will limit the spillage of waste oil and other automotive chemicals onto the ground surface.	City of Hesperia Planning Department (The Applicant is responsible for implementation)	During the Project Construction	Date: Name & Title:
NOISE MEASURES			
Noise Mitigation Measure No. 1. The business will be required to post signs in the parking area indicating that loud noise (music, etc.) will be prohibited.	City of Hesperia Planning Department (The Applicant is responsible for implementation)	During the Project Lifespan	Date: Name & Title:
Noise Mitigation Measure No. 2. The proposed project's hours of operation will be limited to 7:00 AM to 7:30 PM. The driveways must be secured after hours to prevent loitering in the parking areas after business hours.	City of Hesperia Planning Department (The Applicant is responsible for implementation)	During the Project Lifespan	Date: Name & Title:
TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCE MEASURES			
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 the Project Grading and Construction Activities	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)	During the Project Grading and Construction Activities	Date: Name & Title:

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5. REFERENCES

5.1 PREPARERS

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