AGREEMENT TO AMEND
LAKE OR STREAMBED ALTERATION AGREEMENT NUMBER 5-066-97

WHEREAS, Jim Gore of Sunwest Materials, renamed Cemex Construction Materials, L.P. and represented by Christine Jones, Regional Environmental Manager, Cemex Construction Materials, L.P., 430 N. Vineyard ave, Suite 500, Ontario, CA 91764-4463, phone number (909) 974-5471 (Operator) and the Department of Fish and Game (Department) entered into Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement Number **5-066-97** (agreement) on or about **April 4, 1997**; and

WHEREAS, the Operator has requested the Department to amend the agreement to include increased impacts of the project; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to section 1602 of the Fish and Game Code the terms of a Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement may be amended by mutual consent of the parties to the agreement; and

WHEREAS, the Department has established a fee for amending Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreements and that fee, as set forth in section 699.5(g) of title 14 of the California Code of Regulations, is 50% of the fee of the original agreement, and

NOW, THEREFORE, for and in consideration of the mutual covenants and conditions set forth below, the Operator and the Department agree as follows:

1. The terms and conditions contained in the original agreement shall remain in full force and effect, except:

a. Amended Termination Date. This agreement expires on March 26, 2006.

b. **Amended condition 2.** The Operator shall not impact more than 9.7 acres of Departmental jurisdictional waters in Mayhew Creek, tributary to Temescal Wash. If impacts to drainages and riparian habitat exceed that authorized in this Agreement, the Operator shall mitigate at a minimum 5:1 replacement-to-impact ratio for the impacts beyond those previously authorized by this Agreement and submit a new 1600 streambed alteration agreement application for the entire project. All mitigation shall be approved by the Department.

c. **Amended condition 4**. Extension of Agreement. The term of this agreement shall not exceed five years in accordance with Fish and Game Code Section 1605. The Operator may request one (1) extension of this agreement prior to its termination for a period up to five (5) years, subject to Departmental approval. The extension request and fees shall be submitted to the Department's Region 6 Office at the above address. If the Operator fails to request the extension prior to the agreement's termination then the Operator shall submit a new notification with fees and required information to the Department. Any activities conducted under an expired agreement are a violation of Fish and Game Code Section 1600 et. Seq.

d. **Amended condition 7**. The Operator shall identify all riparian areas onsite and shall revegetate 9.7 acres onsite as riparian habitat as mitigation for the project. The mitigation habitat must be established and persist through the life of the project. Increases in the scope impacts will also cause increases to the required mitigation (as stated in Amended Condition 2).

e. **Amended condition 8**. An annual report shall be submitted to the Department each year for a minimum of 5 years after planting or until the Department deems the mitigation site(s) successful. This report shall include (a) a description of the restoration activities done the previous year (including revegetation and exotic species removal) and when they were conducted; (b) the survival, percent cover, and height of both tree and shrub species planted; the number by species of plants replaced, an overview of the revegetation effort, and the method used to assess these parameters shall also be

included; (c) The report shall also include information regarding exotic vegetation removal including the amount removed, the amount removed and treated, frequency and timing of removal and treatment, disposal specifics, and a summary of the general success and failures or failure of the exotic removal plan. The report shall also include wildlife observed at the site during monitoring surveys including sensitive species and/or listed species. Photos from designated photo stations shall be included. The first annual report is due to the Department no **March 26, 2006**.

f. **Added condition 30**. Notification to the California Natural Diversity Database. If any sensitive species are observed on or in proximity to the project site, or during project surveys, the Operator shall submit California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB) forms and maps to the CNDDB within five working days of the sightings, and provide the regional Department office with copies of the CNDDB forms and survey maps. **This information shall be mailed within five days to:** California Department of Fish and Game, Natural Diversity Data Base, 1807 13th Street, Suite 202, Sacramento, CA 95814, Phone (916) 324-3812. A copy of this information shall also be mailed within five days to the Department regional office at: California Department of Fish and Game Region 6, Lampson Avenue, Suite J, Los Alamitos, CA 97702, **Attn: Streambed Team. Please reference SAA # 5-066-97**

g. **Added condition 31**. A qualified biologist shall be on-site to monitor all activities that result in the clearing or grading of sensitive habitat as well as grading, excavation, and/or other ground-disturbing activities in jurisdictional areas. The Operator shall flag the limits of grading and the jurisdictional areas, perform necessary surveys, and take photographs during the construction process, as required by this permit. The monitor is required to halt construction activities if threatened or endangered species are identified and notify the appropriate agencies immediately.

2. All work shall be done in accordance with the plans and specifications the Operator provided the Department with the original notification package and/or described in the original agreement.

3. A copy of this amendment and a copy of the original agreement shall be provided to any contractors and subcontractors of the Operator and copies of these documents shall be available at the project site.

4. The Operator understands that the Department may not execute this amendment until it complies with all applicable state laws, including the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Pub. Resources Code, 2100-21177), if CEQA applies.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties below have executed this amendment to Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement No. 5-066-97 as indicated below.

Date	Christine Jones, Regional Environmental Manager, Cemex Construction Materials, L.P.
Date	Jeff Brandt Environmental Scientist Habitat Conservation Planning, Region 6 Department of Fish and Game

Memo from the Fee Administrator regarding Fees required by the project

COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE
TRANSPORTATION AND LAND MANAGEMENT AGENCY

Juan C. Perez
Agency Director

Carolyn Syms Luna	*Juan C. Perez*	*Mike Lara*	*Greg Flannery*
Director,	*Director,*	*Director,*	*Interim. Director,*
Planning Department	*Transportation Department*	*Building & Safety Department*	*Code Enforcement Department*

MEMORANDUM

DATE: November 4, 2013

TO: Matt Striate – Planning Dept. County of Riverside

FROM: Tim Wheeler – Interim Fee Administrator County of Riverside

SUBJECT: Memorandum of Determination of Mitigation Fees for SMP00139R1 for Exhibit A dated 1/3/13

This Memorandum of Determination of mitigation fees is for the revised use of a surface mining project; further referred to here as SMP00139R1. The mitigation fees to be discussed will be Development Impact Fee (DIF), Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP), Western Transportation Uniform Mitigation Fee (WTUMF) fees. The Stephen's Kangaroo Rat Habitat Conservation Plan (SKR) is not applicable to these parcels or project and does not need further review or comment.

Ordinance 659 DIF – This mitigation fee will not apply as indicated under DIF Resolution 2008-160; Sections 2B which states: ...The DIF fee shall be paid only on the gross acreage of the project site that was previously vacant and built subsequent to the effective date of the ordinance. Section 4A & H also states: DIF fees for surface mining operations will be determined by the total acreage of the 'Intensive Use Area'. DIF fees shall not be assessed on the area designated as the "Mineral Extraction Area" within the surface mining operation. The area proposed as revised use under SMP00139R1 is a manufactured slope and designated as "Mineral Extraction Area" and therefore exempt. Be sure this area is noted as "Mineral Extraction Area" on the approved Exhibit A dated 1/3/13.

Ordinance 810 MSHCP – This mitigation fee will not apply as referred to under MSHCP Resolution 2004-223; Section 3a indicating: ...The fee shall be paid only on the gross acreage of the project site that was previously vacant and built subsequent to the effective date of this ordinance. Recognizing that the revised use area under SMP00139R1 is a manufactured slope and that this revision will allow further disturbance into that area; therefore this acreage is exempt from payment.

Ordinance 824 WTUMF – This mitigation fee will not apply as there are no buildings or additions to existing buildings purposed under this SMP00139R1. Please note that if new buildings or structures that qualify for WTUMF payment are proposed, a further review will be required and WTUMF may apply.

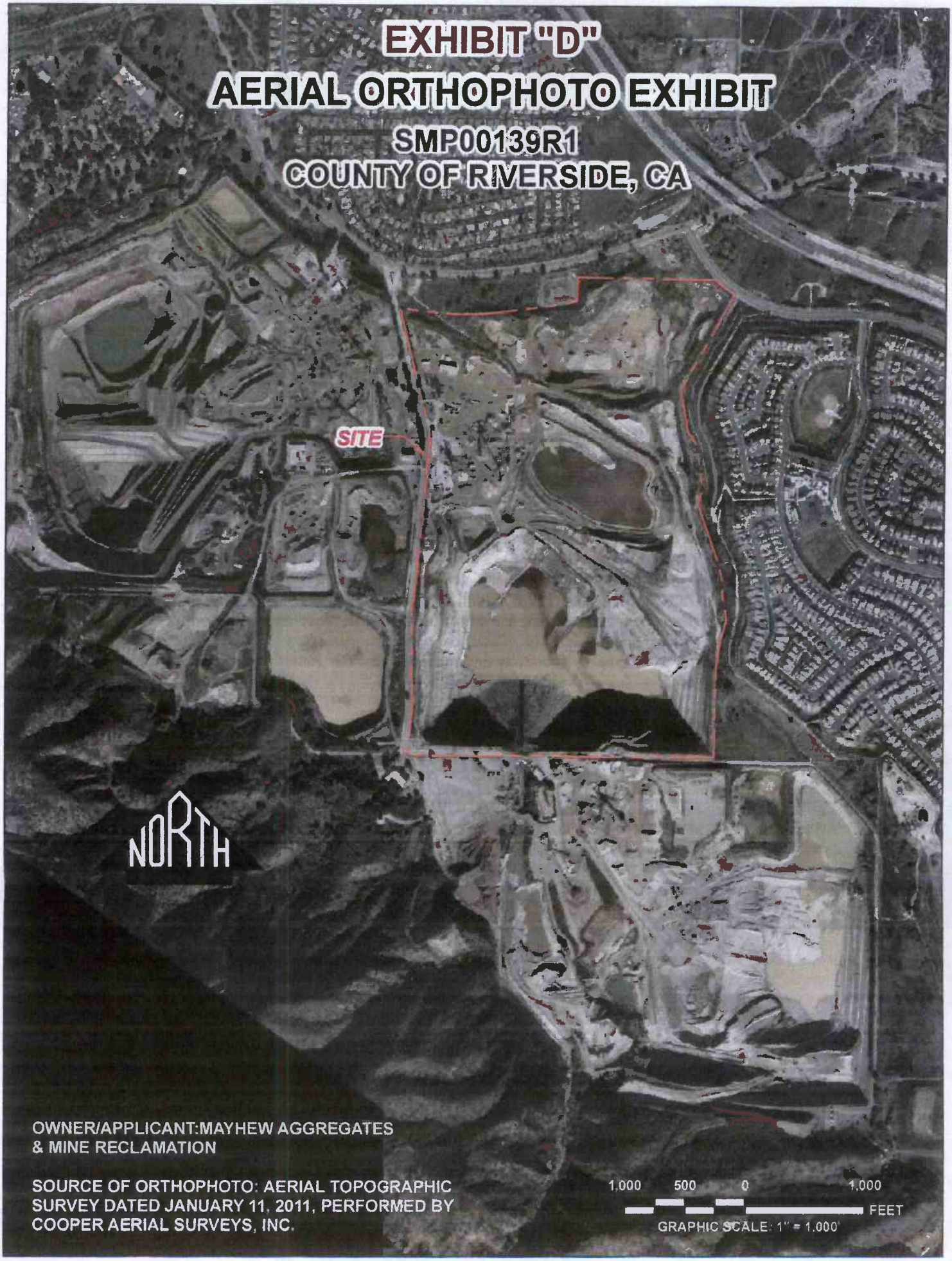
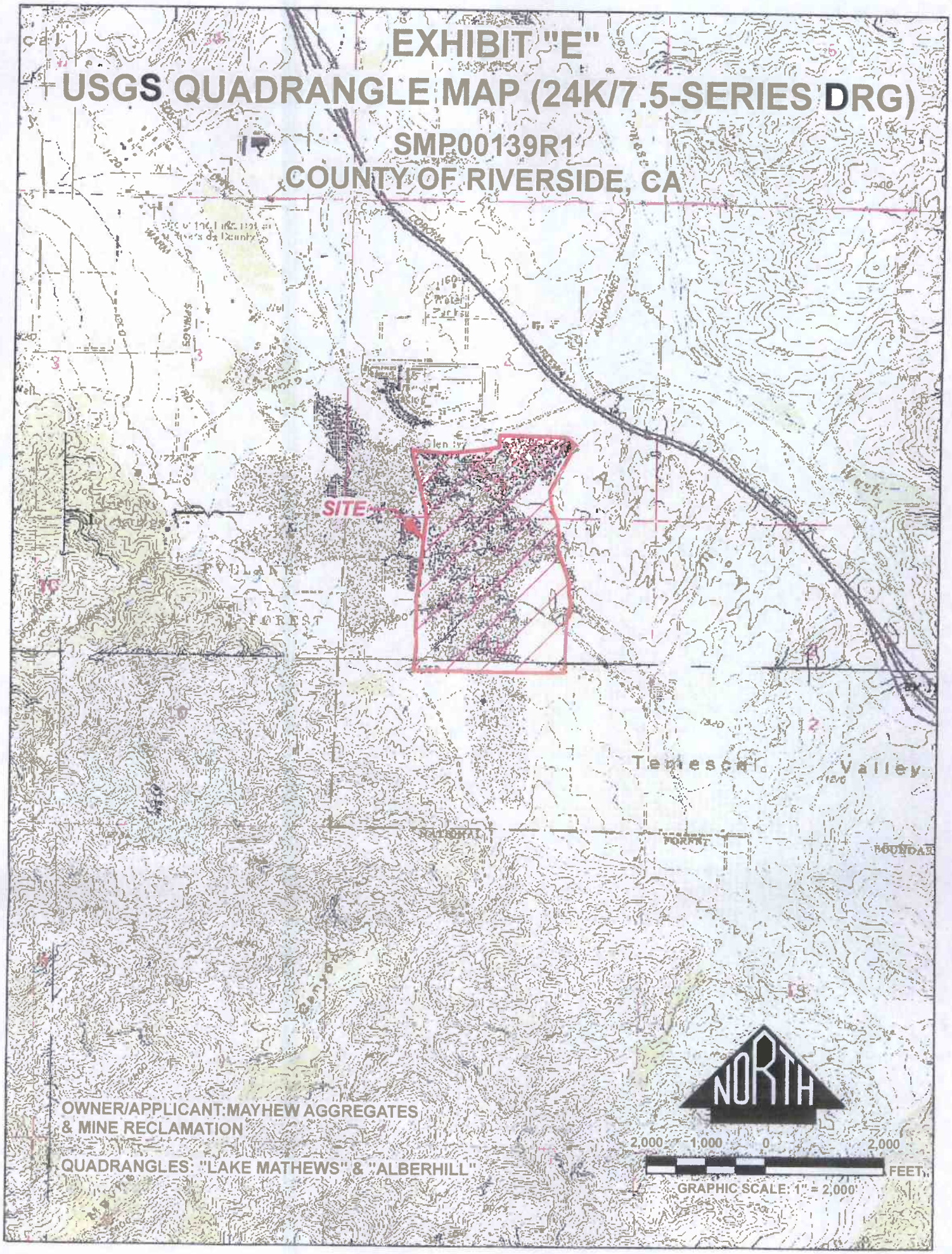


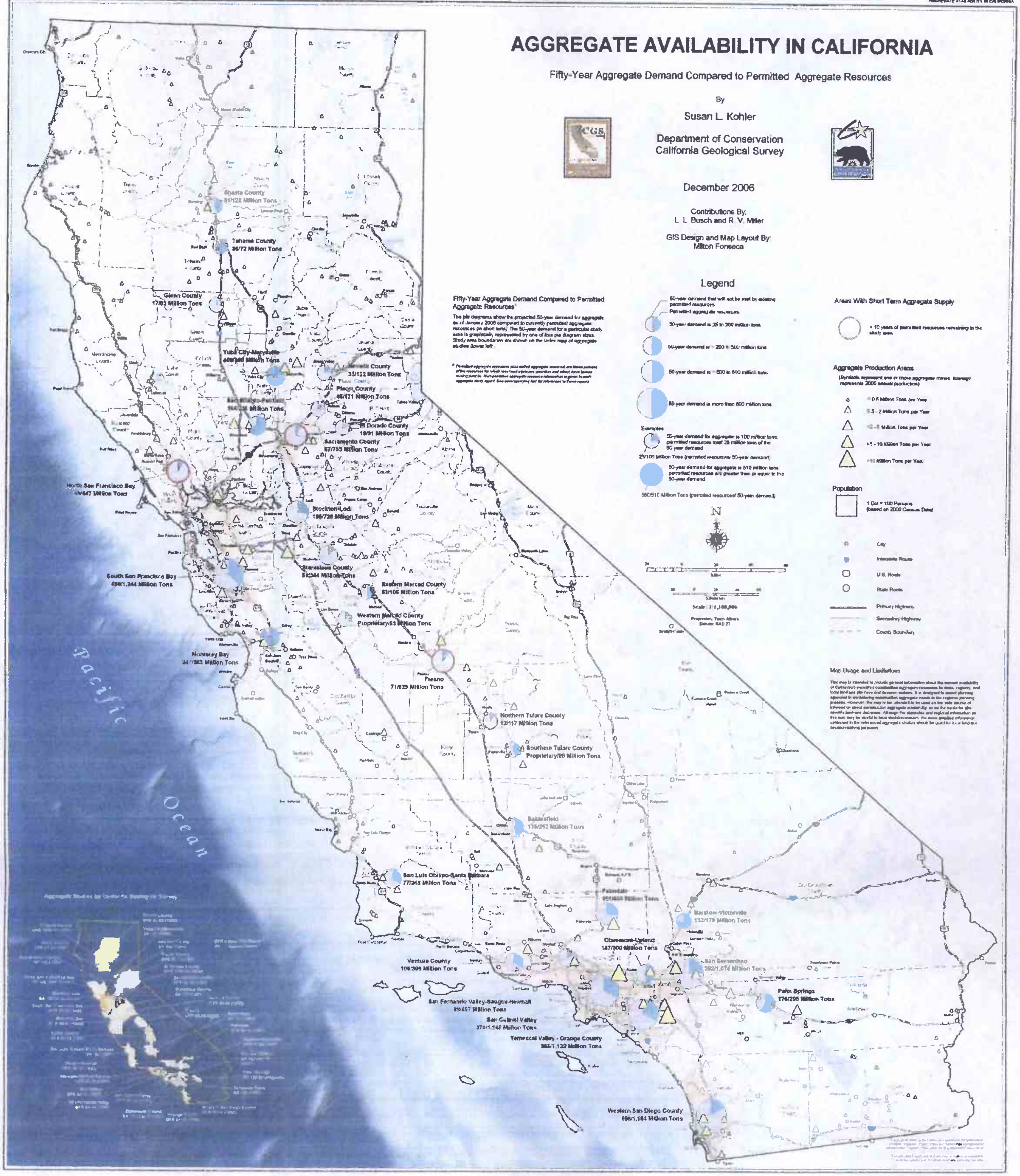
EXHIBIT "D"
AERIAL ORTHOPHOTO EXHIBIT
SMP00139R1
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, CA
SITE
NORTH
OWNER/APPLICANT:MAYHEW AGGREGATES
& MINE RECLAMATION
SOURCE OF ORTHOPHOTO: AERIAL TOPOGRAPHIC
SURVEY DATED JANUARY 11, 2011, PERFORMED BY
COOPER AERIAL SURVEYS, INC.
1,000 500 0 1,000
FEET
GRAPHIC SCALE: 1" = 1,000'

EXHIBIT "E"
USGS QUADRANGLE MAP (24K/7.5-SERIES DRG)
SMP00139R1
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, CA



OWNER/APPLICANT:MAYHEW AGGREGATES & MINE RECLAMATION

QUADRANGLES: "LAKE MATHEWS" & "ALBERHILL"


AGGREGATE AVAILABILITY IN CALIFORNIA
Fifty-Year Aggregate Demand Compared to Permitted Aggregate Resources
By
Susan L. Kohler
Department of Conservation
California Geological Survey
December 2006
Contributions By:
L. L. Busch and R. V. Miller
GIS Design and Map Layout By:
Milton Fonseca
Legend
Fifty-Year Aggregate Demand Compared to Permitted Aggregate Resources
Areas With Short Term Aggregate Supply
Aggregate Production Areas
Population
Map Usage and Limitations
Pacific
Ocean
Shasta County
51/122 Million Tons
Tehama County
36/72 Million Tons
Glenn County
17/83 Million Tons
Yuba City-Marysville
409/288 Million Tons
Nevada County
31/122 Million Tons
Placer County
45/171 Million Tons
El Dorado County
19/91 Million Tons
Sacramento County
87/753 Million Tons
North San Francisco Bay
44/647 Million Tons
Stockton-Lodi
196/728 Million Tons
Stanislaus County
51/344 Million Tons
South San Francisco Bay
458/1,344 Million Tons
Eastern Merced County
83/106 Million Tons
Western Merced County
Proprietary/53 Million Tons
Monterey Bay
34/383 Million Tons
Fresno
71/629 Million Tons
Northern Tulare County
12/117 Million Tons
Southern Tulare County
Proprietary/89 Million Tons
Bakersfield
115/262 Million Tons
San Luis Obispo-Santa Barbara
77/243 Million Tons
Barstow-Victorville
133/179 Million Tons
Claremont-Upland
147/300 Million Tons
San Bernardino
292/1,074 Million Tons
Ventura County
106/309 Million Tons
Palm Springs
176/295 Million Tons
San Fernando Valley-Saugus-Newhall
85/457 Million Tons
San Gabriel Valley
370/1,148 Million Tons
Temescal Valley - Orange County
355/1,122 Million Tons
Western San Diego County
196/1,164 Million Tons

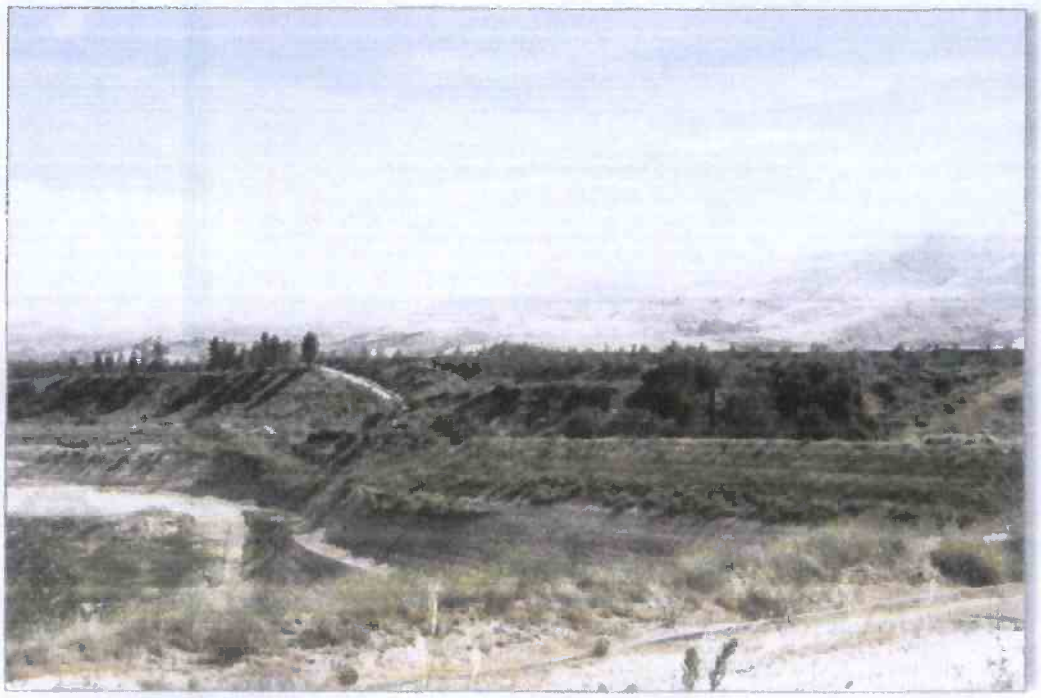
Visibility

The site is partially visible from residences located north and northeast of the site, and from Temescal Canyon Road, which borders the north end of the property. No operational changes to the processing plant or its location are planned at this time; therefore, no changes to the current view-shed would occur. At some point in the future, mining operations may transition to the original Phase IV area (area of aggregate reserves located under the current processing plant). Should that occur, the processing plant will be relocated below current ground elevation, improving the view of the project. Photographs taken from Maitri Road, Temescal Canyon Road, and the project's south property line adjacent to Werner Corporation (Photographs 1, 2 & 3 respectively) show the current site conditions including the vegetation and landscaped visual-buffer berms that have been in place for many years. These photos clearly demonstrate the effective buffering on visual resources in the area from the project.

View from Temescal Canyon Road, looking southwest *(Photograph 1)*

View from Maitri Road, looking northeast *(Photograph 2)*

Landscaped visual-buffer berms will continue to be maintained around the north and northwest edges of the property. Elevations along the easterly boundary with Sycamore Creek, including berms, vegetation, and concrete block walls, are such that existing buffering from the development is sufficient to restrict views of the mining plant operations.



View from south property line, looking east towards Sycamore Creek Development *(Photograph 3)*

Adjacent mining operations border the project site to the south and the west; therefore, current berms and vegetation are sufficient in terms of buffering visibility. At the conclusion of mining and reclamation, the visual buffer berms will have been removed, consistent with final reclamation and ultimate use of the site, which will conform to the Temescal Canyon Area Plan.

The Visual Simulation Study, included as Appendix 6, depicts what the site will look like with the processing plant located below-grade, and in a reclaimed condition.

Geology

The Temescal Valley is filled by sedimentary materials that range in age from Late Tertiary to Holocene. Sedimentary sequences of the Temescal Valley are underlain by Mesozoic-age, crystalline basement rocks that are visible in hills on both sides of the valley.

The alluvial fan material being mined has been sourced from canyons to the southwest of the site, within the eastern side of the Santa Ana Mountains. Deposition of sediments within the alluvial fan has taken place during the Late Pleistocene through the Holocene and continues today.

Two formations are primary sources for alluvial fan material found at the subject site. The first is the Bedford Canyon formation, which is a slightly metamorphosed assemblage of interlayered argillite, slate, phyllite, graywacke, impure quartzite, and small amounts of limestone. Most of these materials are dark colored, very fine-grained, and range from slightly to highly weathered. Weathering, erosion, and deposition of Bedford Canyon materials typically results in a very fine-grained matrix of clayey or silty sand supporting gravel to cobble sized, dark-colored, fine-grained clasts. There is relatively little quartz or alkali feldspar associated with the Bedford Canyon formation.

The second source formation for materials found onsite is a part of the Creteceous-age, Peninsular Ranges Batholith. This material consists of a heterogeneous mixture of granitic rocks including monzogranite, granodiorite, tonalite, and gabbro. The monzogranite and granodiorite are sources for relatively large quantities of quartz and unweathered, alkali feldspar. The resulting deposits of this material on the subject site consist largely of clean, quartz and feldspar sands with hard, fresh to slightly weathered gravels and cobbles, with virtually no clay and very little silt. Exhibit "E" is the Project Vicinity Map from the USGS 24k/7.5Min Quadrangle series.

A few active or potentially active faults have been found in relatively close association with the subject site. The Glen Ivy North fault crosses the north edge of the existing Mayhew Aggregates and Mine Reclamation (SMP139) pit, and continues northwest, passing to the north of the Chandler (SMP202 and 133) pits. The Glen Ivy South fault is located along the south edge of the Werner pits (SMP 143, 150, and 182) and continues to the northwest, passing within 1,000 feet of the Mayhew pit. A third, unnamed fault, only found on the Riverside County TLMA GIS fault map, is located within 300 feet of the southwest corner of the Mayhew pit, and encroaches approximately 100 feet into the west edge of the Werner pit. Another fault, which is unnamed on available maps but may be the Indian Canyon fault, trends toward the subject site, but is truncated by the Glen Ivy South fault one-half mile the west of the site. The latter two Riverside County designated fault zone segments have not been investigated. Fault rupture could alter the geometry and stability of a large cut slope. If human occupancy structures are proposed, more detailed fault investigations may be necessary and setbacks for active faults of 50 feet for human occupancy structures would be required. Groundshaking is the geologic hazard most likely to be experienced at the subject site. Seismic safety of the cut slopes was detailed in the "Report of Slope Stability Evaluation, Mayhew Aggregate and Mine Reclamation" prepared by Hilltop Geotechnical, Inc. in 2011.

Damaging floods have occurred, most recently in 2005. The Mayhew Creek has been partially channelized and a concrete spillway was constructed to reduce future flood damage to pit walls and the surrounding area. While erosion from flooding has been addressed by the project Civil Engineer, other erosion damage may occur on slopes

from locally-sourced runoff and incidental rainfall. The upper edges of all slopes should be contoured, bermed, or have swales constructed to direct runoff water away from slopes, and velocity of runoff above the slopes should be controlled by appropriate drainage control devices to prevent concentrated flow and potential erosion at any point along tops of slopes.

Onsite landsliding is addressed through slope stability analyses in the "Report of Slope Stability Evaluation, Mayhew Aggregate and Mine Reclamation" prepared by Hilltop Geotechnical, Inc. Landslides within higher elevations of the Santa Ana Mountains southwest of the subject site are considered likely to occur at some time and cannot be entirely ruled out. However, relatively few landslides have been reported on the eastern slopes of the Santa Ana Mountains in the Corona area, and their impact on the Mayhew pit has been negligible. Encountered boulder layers and lenses attest to past debris flows. Such events could be damaging to the mines, but the deep pits likely would provide significant protection for residential areas to the north. The Mayhew and Werner pit areas are designated by the County of Riverside as 'low' to 'very low' liquefaction potential.

Slope stability is discussed in detail in the *"Report of Slope Stability Evaluation, Mayhew Aggregate and Mine Reclamation"* prepared by Hilltop Geotechnical during their site investigation conducted during March and April 2011, and is included herein as Appendix 1.

Hydrology

A Hydrology Study & Drainage Analysis (see Appendix 2) has been prepared by Joseph E. Bonadiman & Associates, Inc. to determine peak 100-year tributary and on-site runoff and volumes for existing, proposed, and final site reclamation conditions, using the methodology described in the Riverside County Hydrology Manual.

Existing Conditions

The analyzed watershed is approximately 3,045 acres total. Of this, 2,990 acres were analyzed to determine runoff volumes (approximately 2,525 acre-feet (a.f.) of total runoff for the 100-year, 24-hour storm event). The existing excavated pits retain approximately 2,442 a.f. of this runoff for 2,826 acres (including the entire runoff from the Mayhew Creek watershed). A FLO-2D analysis was performed to verify that this runoff is retained within the pits.

There is a 164-acre drainage area, running in a northerly watercourse along the eastern edge of the project site, which does not discharge to the main pit. This drainage results in a peak 100-year discharge of approximately 311 cubic-feet-per-second (c.f.s) through the 30' culvert running under Temescal Canyon Road. Approximately 9.5 a.f. of this runoff (83 a.f.) is retained within the existing excavation pit located at the northeast portion of the site; the remaining 73.5 a.f. is discharged through the existing culvert.

The Mayhew Creek watershed (point of discharge at the southern property limits) is estimated to produce approximately 211 acre feet of debris; which includes soil, vegetation, and considerations for burn conditions, as required in the County Flood Control Handbook for the 100-year storm event.

Proposed Conditions

As shown in the Hydrology Study and Drainage Analysis, the project site will still retain the 100-year, 24-hour (5-day) runoff volume. This includes both drainages on site, as well as drainage from the Mayhew Creek.

Post-reclamation, water from Mayhew Creek will continue to flow into the retention basin. Temporarily ponded water that is retained in the basin will percolate and evaporate, recharging the groundwater table. Processing equipment will not be located in the vicinity of the basin and additionally, berms will be maintained around the perimeter of the basin. Detained water from Mayhew Creek would not be utilized in any site operations. There are no gauging stations currently planned for SMP 139R1.

Additional details can be found in the Hydrology Study & Drainage Analysis and the Water Quality Management Plan prepared by Joseph E. Bonadiman & Associates, Inc.

Groundwater

Groundwater Observations

Drilling at various sites within the pit during the Geotechnical Study conducted by Hilltop Engineering encountered no groundwater. Borings extended 250' below current ground level, and areas of the pit are excavated to near 300' of depth. While some ponding of water occurred after the winter rains, no groundwater was observed or reported. Borings completed by Hilltop Engineering in March and April of 2011 in the adjacent Werner Corporation (SMP 143, 150 & 182) pit extended to over 400' below original elevations, and groundwater was not encountered.

Groundwater Study

A groundwater study for the site was completed in February, 2012 by Mark Bulot. As determined in that study, the Coldwater Basin is a small groundwater body separated from the adjacent Temescal Basin by fault barriers to subsurface flow. The water-bearing alluvial deposits of the basin encompass a land area of slightly more than two and one-half square miles. It is a northwest-trending basin, slightly more than one-half mile wide and slightly less than four miles long.

The Temescal Valley is filled by sedimentary materials that range in age from late tertiary to Holocene. Sedimentary sequences of the Temescal Valley are underlain by Mesozoic-age, crystalline basement rocks that are visible in hills on both sides of the valley.

The alluvial and alluvial fan deposit materials being mined have been sourced from canyons to the southwest of the site, within the eastern side of the Santa Ana Mountains. Deposition of sediments within the alluvial and alluvial fan deposit have taken place during the Late Pleistocene through the Holocene and continues today.

Two (2) formations are primary sources for the alluvial and alluvial fan deposit materials found at the subject site. The first is the Bedford Canyon formation, which is a slightly metamorphosed assemblage of inter-layered argillite, slate, phyllite, graywacke, impure quartzite, and small amounts of limestone. The second and prominent source formation for materials found onsite is a part of the Creteceous-age, Peninsular Ranges Batholith. This material consists of a heterogeneous mixture of granitic rocks including monzogranite, granodiorite, tonalite, and gabbro. The monzogranite and granodiorite are sources for relatively large quantities of quartz and unweathered, alkali

feldspar. The resulting deposits of this material on the subject site consist largely of clean, quartz and feldspar sands with hard, fresh to slightly weathered gravels and cobbles, with a minimal amount of clay and very little silt.

The upper Quaternary fanglomerate material observed on-site was generally coarse-grained, gravelly sand with varying amounts of cobbles and boulders. While bedding attitudes varied somewhat with location and depth, observed dips were generally 10 to 12 degrees toward the north and north-northeast, generally following the ground surface slope. The inter bedding does not appear to create any significant confining of groundwater, although artesian conditions have been noted along the North Glen Ivy Fault during periods of very high groundwater (MWH, 2004). The Basin is considered to present an unconfined aquifer.

The depth of alluvial materials in the basin is thought to range up to 800 feet (MWH, 2004).

Groundwater movement is from the southwest basin margin toward the Glen Ivy Fault, with a pumping depression surrounding the city and EVMWD pumping wells. The groundwater elevation for much of the Temescal Basin adjacent to the North Glen Ivy Fault is typically higher in elevation than in the Coldwater basin, resulting in very little underflow out of the Coldwater Basin. Estimates of over 1,400 acre-feet per year of underflow out of the Coldwater Basin occur when groundwater levels are elevated (MWH, 2004).

Groundwater production from the Coldwater Basin is highly monitored and regulated. A Safe yield value has been established, and both Corona and EVMWD have produced more than their limits of the annual portion of that safe yield for at least the last three years. The over production is a result in groundwater levels higher in elevation those last three years than the basis for the safe yield. Therefore, when the groundwater in storage exceeds the managed storage level, production will exceed the annual safe yield until the extra storage is exhausted. As the water quality is good in the basin and the cost of production is a fraction of imported water, the incentive to produce from the basin is great.

Studies on potential for conjunctive use (artificial recharge of storm water capture and imported water) show one management scheme resulting in water elevations rising above mine excavation base. This was considered unsuitable as the exposed water can potentially become contaminated through industrial operations, and that water would directly recharge a drinking water source. This situation was considered undesirable.

As the production from the basin is managed, and the incentive to produce water and to maintain groundwater elevations below mine excavation levels is great, it is appropriate to use groundwater elevations that represent two wet years in a row as the maximum elevation. This would add 70 feet to the Sta 71 well and 35 feet to the Mayhew well elevations from 2011 as the maxima, resulting in an average groundwater elevation for the slope stability analysis of 967 feet.

Mining and well pumping in the area have existed concurrently for approximately 40 years, with no detrimental effects to water quality or the water table. Future operations will continue to comply with local, state, and federal requirements to ensure that there are no detrimental impacts from the project to water quality in any form.

To further ensure water quality, a waiver of Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR's) has been obtained for the IDEFO portion of the project, through an application prepared by Associates Environmental. This waiver, which was issued by the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) on October 3, 2011, specifies the following materials can be used in the on-site fill; Fully Cured Asphalt, Uncontaminated Concrete, Crushed Glass, Brick, Ceramics, Clay and Clay Products, and Silts and Clays from adjoining mining properties.

Soils

The soil survey for the Western Riverside area indicates that the Mayhew Canyon alluvial fan is composed primarily of Cortina gravelly loamy sand. In a typical 60 inch profile, the surface layer is grayish-grown gravelly loamy sand about 10 inches thick. Below this is a grayish-brown gravelly sandy loam and very gravelly coarse sand. Such soils are considered to be good sources of sand and gravel. This sandy deposit is known to extend much more deeply than the 60 inches included in the soil survey (Chambers Consultants, June 1981). Yellowish-brown coarse gravelly sand, in addition to the preceding, was also encountered in the upper 60" of the deposit during on-site drilling.

Drilling for the slope stability analysis conducted in March 2011 by Hilltop Geotechnical confirmed the above findings, with the additional notation that the deposit of sand and gravel extends at least 300' below the surface.

Vegetation

The project site has been used for surface mining, the sales and shipping of aggregate materials, and the production of ready-mix concrete since the early 1970's. As such, the entire site has been disturbed, and any vegetation on site exists in the form of landscaping, visual buffer berms, or areas of partial reclamation/revegetation.

Based on a biological survey conducted on the proposed Project site in February 2012 by Glenn Lukos Associates (GLA) seven (7) distinct vegetation/land use types are mapped for the Project site. The vegetation/land use types include Disturbed Alluvial scrub, Chaparral/Disturbed Chaparral, Riversidean sage scrub (RSS)/Disturbed RSS, Southern willow scrub, Disturbed/Developed, Residential/Urban/Exotic, and Aggregate Desilting Basin. A detailed discussion of the vegetation communities that occur on the proposed Project site and within the off-site impact areas is provided in the report prepared by GLA. Figure 2-6, Existing Vegetation Communities, depicts the location and extent of vegetation communities located on the proposed Project site.

The proposed Project site is characterized predominantly by areas of substantial disturbance as a result of past and current surface mining operations. Areas not actively mined are dominated by non-native ruderal species including castor bean (*Ricinus communis*), Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*), summer mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*), tree tobacco (*Nicotiana glauca*), tamarisk (*Tamarix* sp.), and lambs quarters (*Chenopodium album*). Native ruderal species that occur in these areas of high disturbance include mule fat (*Baccharis salicifolia*) and telegraph weed (*Heterotheca grandiflora*). These areas of substantial disturbance are classified as "Disturbed".

As a result of the mining operation, large stockpiles of mine tailings have created variations in topography resulting in hilly terrain composed of sandy and cobbly material. The hills and slopes have a similar vegetation composition as the flatter areas across the proposed Project site with the addition of some native scrub species including coyote bush (*Baccharis pilularis*), California brittle bush (*Encelia farinosa*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), deerweed (*Acmispon glaber*), California everlasting (*Gnaphalium californicum*), wreath plant (*Stephanomeria virgata*), and purple nightshade (*Solanum xanti*). The slopes also contain a variety of non-native grasses dominated by brome species including ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*) and red brome (*Bromus madritensis* ssp. rubens). Areas containing these native scrub species typically occur on the perimeter of the proposed Project site in locations that have not been subject to recent mining activities and exhibit topographic variability that mimics a natural condition.

Within the actively mined area in the center of the proposed Project site and within portions of the adjacent off-site mining sites are impoundments of water used in the mining operations, which have resulted in ponded features vegetated predominantly with southern cattails (*Typha domingensis*), arroyo willow, mule fat, and tamarisk. These areas are classified as Aggregate Desilting Basin (ADB).

Wildlife

Wildlife surveys conducted in the past on both the subject site and adjacent mining sites had identified small mammal activity, including the Bottà pocket gopher, dusky-footed woodrat, pocket mice, and the Pacific kangaroo rat (Hamilton & Associates, 1990). The same study also noted band-tailed pigeons and Hutton's Vireo. An earlier study, as reported in the Chambers Group 1978 Surface Mining Application, found only the Whitecrowned Sparrow, scrub jays, and gray squirrels on site.

The site, as it exists presently, has been completely disturbed as a result of surface mining and related activities over the past 40 years. As a result of the mining and related activities per the Riverside County approved SMP139, PP 1828, and RCL 106, typical wildlife activity is minimal. No rare, threatened or endangered species were observed on the site per the Hamilton & Associates Study from 1990.

Wildlife surveys conducted in February 2012 by Glenn Lukos Associates did not identify any special-status animal species within the proposed Project site. However, certain special-status animals have the potential to occur including: Bell's sage sparrow, burrowing owl, coast horned lizard, coast patch-nosed snake, orange-throated whiptail, ferruginous hawk (foraging), loggerhead shrike (foraging), northern harrier (foraging), San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit, southern rufous-crowned sparrow, tricolored blackbird, white-faced ibis, white-tailed kite (foraging), yellow-breasted chat, and yellow warbler.

Mining Plan

Mineral Commodity

The primary minerals extracted from the project site are construction grade sand and gravel. SMP139, and the area in Temescal Canyon south of Corona, have been a significant producer of aggregates in the region since the early 1970's. The deposit was formed as an alluvial fan from Mayhew Canyon, and continues to be a high quality source of sand for concrete, asphalt, and construction grade building materials. There are approximately 46,000,000 tons of aggregate in the slopes and setbacks between the subject property and the adjoining mining operations. This also includes reserves that can be realized by relocating utility easements on site, as well as through the relocation of plant equipment at the latter stages of the project.

Mining Operation

The mining operation will continue to operate as a sand and gravel pit in the same manner as it is presently entitled under SMP139, PP 1828, and RCL 106. Front-end loaders, dozers, haul trucks, and a water truck are used in the pit to bring the raw material to the processing plants for crushing, washing, and sizing. Initial screening separates material using a 2" opening, which creates a sand surge and a rock surge pile for further processing. Since the site has been active since the 1970's and is completely disturbed, there is no vegetation or overburden to be removed.

The sand is then washed and sized according to the particular specifications of different products (Washed Concrete Sand, Washed Plaster Sand, etc.) and distributed into stockpiles via stacking conveyors, where it dewaters and awaits final shipment. The rock surge pile is crushed, washed, and sized according to specifications, and stockpiled using a combination of stacking conveyors.

The June 1981 Mining and Reclamation Plan showed excavations in what is PP 1828 and in SMP139, which is the Southeastern corner of the property. The original plan called for 4 phases of mining. 3 of the phases are all in process, with Phase IV consisting of material located under the current processing plant. This application proposes an extension of time for continued mining in the areas originally called out as Phases I-III, with mining in Phase IV starting when the processing plant is relocated. In addition, this application proposes the mining of the already disturbed slopes and setbacks between the project site and the adjacent mining operations.

Through the SMP139R1 application, the subject site can continue to operate the mining operations while concurrently conducting reclamation and restoration activities. The proposed SMP revision will allow the site to continue current operations for an additional 50-year operational period in order to extract the remaining reserves, while the operation of the IDEFO will be a primary means of achieving final reclamation.

Operating Hours

Mining operations and associated activities will continue to be conducted seven days per week / twenty-four hours per day, with the following exception: "*All uses shall confine operations on the property, other than maintenance, to the hours between 6:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m. of any day, except those operations that are located not less than 300 feet from the outer boundary of such property*". Operations will remain in strict compliance with Riverside County Noise and Lighting Standards, as well as Riverside County Ordinances 555 and 348.

Project Life

This application will consolidate existing entitlements (SMP00139, RCL00106, and PP001828) under a single revised Surface Mining Permit (SMP139R1), with a new reclamation plan covering the site. The site, which is bordered to the south by the Werner Corporation and to the west by Chandler's Sand & Gravel, will have the slopes and setbacks removed from the boundaries contiguous to the other mining operations when their respective permits are revised.

The project will expand the existing, permitted Mayhew Aggregates and Mine Reclamation operation (SMP139), by the removal of approximately 10.5 million tons of material that exists in the slopes and setbacks between SMP139 and the existing surface mining operations (SMP 143 and 150) to the south. There are also approximately 7.5 million tons of additional reserves along the property line with the Chandler's Sand & Gravel SMP202 mine to the west. These tonnages would be accessible upon revision of their respective SMP's.

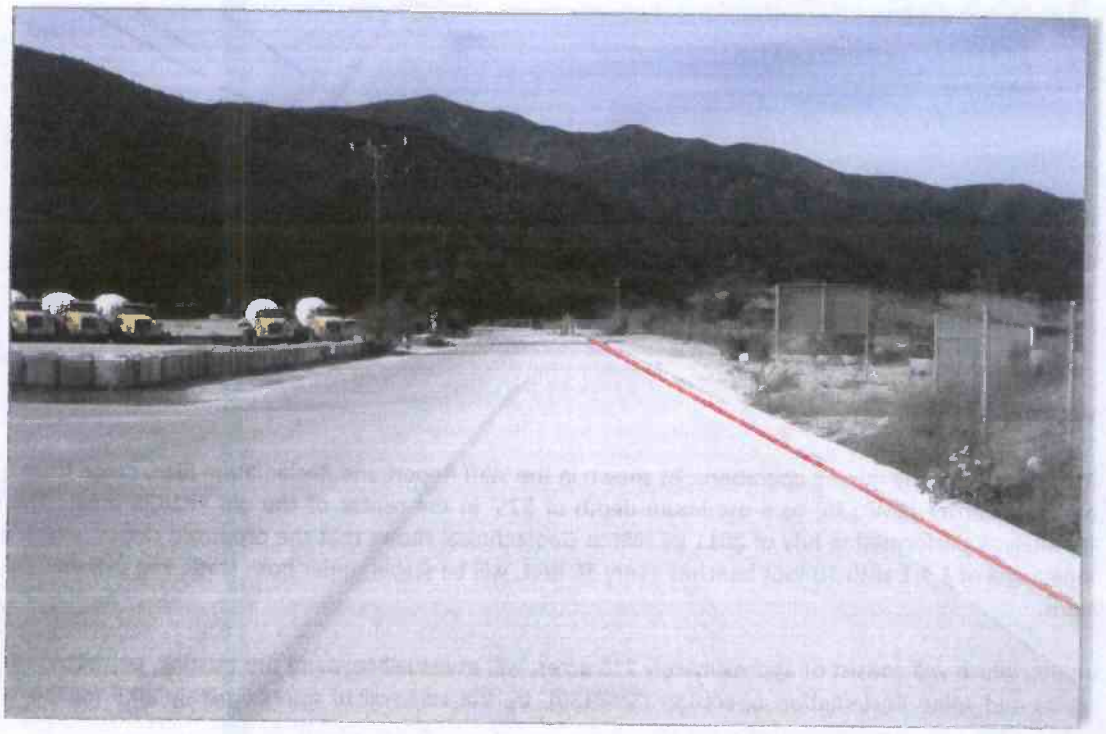
The total additional reserves made accessible in this application will total approximately 46,000,000 tons, and will be included as part of the SMP139R1 entitlement, which is currently permitted through January, 2018. By maintaining, and not increasing production or operational levels, the operation will be extended by 50 years, based on a combination of current levels and demand forecasts. The new permit would have an expiration date of December 31, 2068.

Revised Permit Life Tabulation (Table 1)

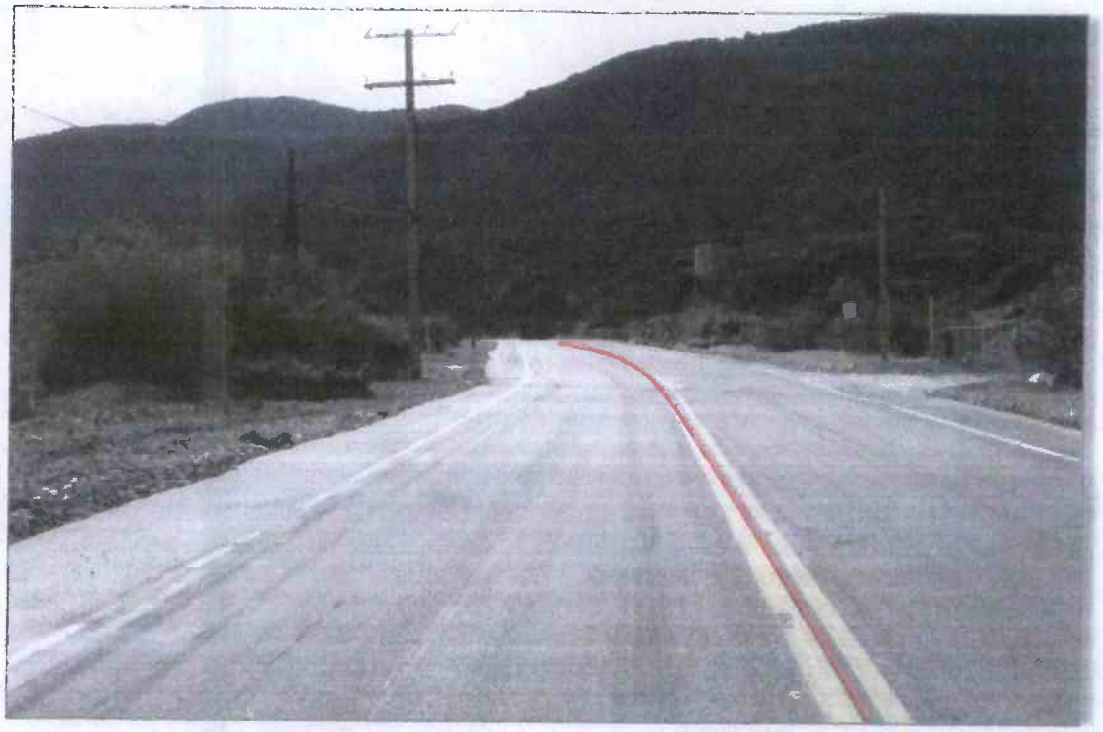
Permit Year	Average CY/Year	Cumulative Total (CY)	Average Tons/Year	Cumulative Total (tons)
2018	680,000	680,000	1,020,000	1,020,000
2023	680,000	4,080,000	1,020,000	6,120,000
2028	680,000	7,480,000	1,020,000	11,220,000
2033	680,000	10,880,000	1,020,000	16,320,000
2038	680,000	14,280,000	1,020,000	21,420,000
2043	680,000	17,680,000	1,020,000	26,520,000
2048	680,000	21,080,000	1,020,000	31,620,000
2053	680,000	24,480,000	1,020,000	36,720,000
2058	680,000	27,880,000	1,020,000	41,820,000
2063	680,000	30,000,000	1,020,000	46,000,000
2068	------	30,000,000	------	46,000,000
Total	680,000	30,000,000	1,020,000	46,000,000

Size

The project site for SMP139R1 is 215 acres. Mining will occur on 186 acres of the 215 total acres. Photographs 4 and 5 show the existing property lines between the adjacent mining operations, which Maitri Road and Werner Corporation's private access road currently occupy. This private roadway will allow access to affected operations owned or maintained by the various public and private agencies including, but not limited to, So. Cal. Edison, the Gas Company, County of Riverside, County Fire, EVMWD, Pacific Bell, etc.



Property line (approximate location shown in red) between SMP139 (Right) and SMP 150 (Left) *(Photograph 4)*



Property line (approximate location shown in red) along Maitri Road between SMP139 (Left) and SMP202 (Right) *(Photograph 5)*

Excavations

Permitted depths for the mining operations, as shown in the Staff Report and Reclamation Plan, range from 300' in the southeast corner (SMP139) to a maximum depth of 575' in the center of the old PP1828 area. The Slope Stability Analysis performed in July of 2011 by Hilltop Geotechnical shows that the proposed slopes, which will be at a slope angle of 1.3:1 with 10 foot benches every 50 feet, will be stable under both static and dynamic (seismic) conditions.

The project, which will consist of approximately 215 acres, will eventually expand the existing, permitted Mayhew Aggregates and Mine Reclamation operation (SMP139), by the removal of approximately 10.5 million tons of material that exists in the slopes and setbacks. These slopes and setbacks sit between SMP139 and the existing surface mining operations (SMP 143 and 150) to the south. There are also approximately 7.5 million tons of additional reserves along the property line with the Chandler's Palos Verdes Sand & Gravel SMP202 mine to the west. These reserves will become accessible when the permits for SMP's 202 and 143,150, and 182 are revised.

Anticipated Production of Commodity

The processing plant at the site can currently produce approximately 500 tons per hour of sand and gravel. The operational permit with SCAQMD (Permit No. R-F36556) has established a monthly production limit of 252,000 tons per month, which is considerably more than is being currently produced or proposed in this application. Because of this, the continued operation of the mine will not have a negative impact on the air quality of the surrounding area.

Production limits are not expressly stated in the operating permits for either PP1828 or SMP139. However, a review of the Staff Reports and supporting documentation for the entitlements show annual production limits for PP1828 of 1,020,000 tons per year and 4,000,000 tons per year for SMP139 (or a combined annual production of 5,020,000 tons per year). A recent 5-year average production level is 2,068,758 tons per year (combined PP1828 and SMP139), and represents the proposed maximum annual production for the life of the new permit extension. Maximum annual production will be 2,000,000 tons per year.

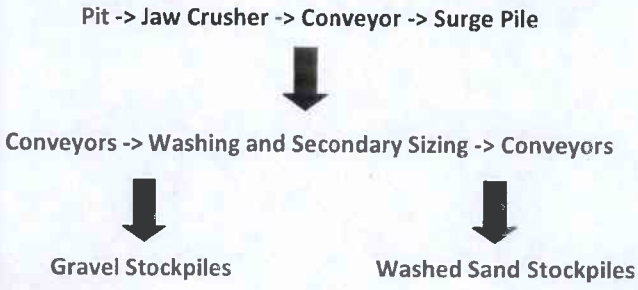
Average production values, for purposes of estimating the life of the deposit and calculating average daily impacts, will be set at 170,750 tons per month. In practical terms, the production and sales from the site will range from 85,000 tons per month in the current economic environment, to a maximum production level of 170,750 tons per month. The values shown in Table 1 (Revised Permit Life Tabulation) are based on 85,000 tons per month.

As the IDEFO begins to operate, aggregate production and sales will be reduced to offset the production from the processing, placing, and compacting of fill materials. Importation of silts and clays from aggregate processing will be from the adjacent mine sites as currently permitted, and through the use of existing customer truck trips.

Approximately 7-8% of production will be silts and clays, which will remain on-site for revegetation and use in the IDEFO.

Planned Ore Processing Methods on Site

Processing methods on site will remain essentially the same, with the existing wash and screening plants continuing to produce aggregates. Mining in the pit begins with front-end loaders and haul trucks delivering the material to the primary crushing station, and continues on to the surge pile. Once initially stockpiled, the sand and gravels are then sized, sorted, and washed to construction specifications. Sands are produced for use in concrete, asphalt, plaster, and block production. Washed products are then stockpiled in the yard and allowed to de-water prior to shipment. Shipping utilizes another front-end loader to load customer trucks. A simplified flow diagram might look similar to:



Production Water Data

Water used on-site for dust control and aggregate processing is obtained from one of many Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District (EVMWD) water wells in the Temescal Valley. During maximum production levels, approximately 100,000 gallons per day would be used for dust control purposes, and approximately 756,000 gallons per day is needed for processing. In no case would water from Mayhew Creek be utilized during site operations.

Water for dust control consists of both a water truck for wetting roadways and stockpiles, and fine sprays on conveyors and transfer points. Water demand for these activities can vary greatly depending on the time of year and atmospheric conditions, but an average of 100,000 gals per day will be sufficient to maintain compliance given current AQMD Rules.

Processing plant water is utilized in the rinsing of gravel, and in removing silts and clays from the washed sand products. The 756,000 gallons of processing water are after adjusting for recycling capabilities, which supplies approximately 80% of total demand. The processing plant utilizes approximately 1,500 gallons per minute (gpm), and usually includes 2 production shifts per day in peak production periods.

This total of 856,000 will convert to 280 acre feet per year for both processing plant activities and dust control (sprays and water truck for roadways). Water usage will not increase over the life of the SMP, and is projected to decrease slightly during IDEFO operations. The site will be graded to retain any potential flows onsite resulting in no discharge of wastewater.

Mine Wastes

There is no topsoil or overburden on the project site, as the site has been previously disturbed by the on-going mining activities. Silt and clay produced during the washing process is estimated at approximately 7-8% of production, and would total nearly 150,000 tons per year at peak production. The silt and clay produced on-site will be utilized in reclamation, both for revegetation efforts and as a component of the engineered fill operation (IDEFO).

Imported Wastes

There will be no importation of domestic garbage, chemicals, oil, or other waste into the project site. Waste in the form of domestic garbage generated by the mining employees and the on-site office (i.e. small amounts of paper, food scraps, containers, etc.) will be disposed of by a licensed municipal waste hauler on a weekly basis.

Erosion and Sediment Control

The site is graded to capture all surface flows and retain them on-site. Pit walls are sloped and hydro-seeded as excavations reach the outer boundary of the mining area, to prevent rilling and erosion from impacting off-site property. The Hydrology Study and Water Quality Management Plan both show that on-site drainages will not leave the site, eliminating concerns about sediment-laden water leaving the property.

Stockpiles of finish materials are washed, and contain sufficient moisture to prevent wind erosion. Stockpiles that meet the criteria for preventative erosion measures pursuant to AQMD rules will be treated or covered, in compliance with Rule 403.

Blasting

The surface mining operations within the project site will not require the use of explosives in order to extract the sand and gravel. Therefore, there will be no blasting at the site.

Truck Traffic

This application is for an increase in time to mine aggregate material in slopes and setbacks between SMP139 and SMP 150 to the south and SMP202 to the west. This application does not propose to increase beyond the recent levels of 2,068,758 tons per year nor the associated truck traffic. In fact, permitted levels will be capped at an annual rate of 2,000,000 tons per year. During the life of the project, it is anticipated that approximately 46,000,000 tons of aggregates will be shipped from the project site. The IDEFO will utilize existing truck-trips to deliver fill materials when possible.

All trucks on and exiting the site will continue to conform to AQMD, MSHA, and California Highway Patrol regulations. Trucks found not in compliance will not be allowed to continue operations until they can demonstrate adherence to the regulations.

A Traffic Study is being finalized by Urban Crossroads, and will be included as an attachment to this project upon completion. The Traffic Study determined that proposed operations under the SMP 139R1 project would not result in any significant impacts to area traffic, with exception of cumulative impacts to the following intersections:

- I-15 Northbound Ramps / Temescal Canyon Road
- Temescal Canyon Road / Lawson Road
- Temescal Canyon Road / Glen Ivy Road
- Maitri Road / Temescal Canyon Road

Cumulative impacts to the above-listed intersections would be mitigated to a level below significance through the payment of fair-share contributions, as specified in the project's Mitigated Negative Declaration and as would be enforced by Riverside County as part of the project's conditions of approval.

Additionally, on September 28, 2005 the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) issued an Agreement to Amend Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement Number 5-066-97 (SAA 5-066-97), which amended the original Streambed Alteration Agreement for Mayhew Creek and included new and amended conditions related to Mayhew Creek. SAA 5-066-97 authorized the impacts to Mayhew Creek that occurred during construction of the down-drain structure subject to revised mitigation requirements.

As required to implement the conditions specified in the amended SAA 5-066-97, fulfill the requirements associated with RWQCB Order No. 2004-0004-DWQ, and as required by the ACOE, a HMMP was prepared to address impacts to Mayhew Creek that resulted from construction of the concrete down-drain structure. Mitigation specified by the HMMP included the on-site restoration of 9.7 acres of riparian habitat as a mule fat plant community, to be located in the northeastern corner of the SMP 139 site. The goal of the restoration area is to replace riparian scrub habitat and provide biological water quality treatment of nuisance and "first-flush" runoff prior to discharge into Temescal Creek. The restoration area receives flows from east of the SMP 139 site along a former tributary of Mayhew Creek. It should be noted that although the restoration area occurs within the SMP 139 site, it occurs fully outside of the areas to be permitted as part of proposed SMP 139R1.

Subsequent to the above-described consultations with the RWQCB, ACOE, and the CDFW, Riverside County approved Substantial Conformance No. 1 to Reclamation Plan No. 106 (RCL 106), which is associated with PP 1828. Approval of the Substantial Conformance legalized the 300-foot down-drain structure that had been constructed under emergency conditions in April 2005 and imposed new conditions of approval on RCL 106.

Proposed Conditions

As part of proposed SMP 139R1, areas proposed for mining activities would be expanded to include the existing slopes and setback areas between the SMP 139R1 site and adjacent mines (SMPs 143, 150, 182, and 202). However, in order to mine these slopes, mining also would need to eventually occur along the off-site portions of the slopes and setback areas within areas currently regulated pursuant to SMPs 143, 150, 182, and 202. Since the off-site portions of these slopes and setback areas cannot be mined until the permits for SMPs 143, 150, 182, and/or 202 are revised to allow for such mining activities, the portions of these slopes and setback areas located within the SMP 139R1 site also cannot be mined until those adjacent permits are revised. Revisions to SMPs 143, 150, 182, and 202 would consist of discretionary approvals that would be subject to compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

As a necessary component of mining the slopes and setback areas (both on- and off-site), the existing down-drain structure located at the southern boundary of the SMP 139 site would need to be relocated to the southern portion of the SMP 150 site in order to accommodate the expanded pit that would be created between these two mining sites.

Although plans for the relocation of this down-drain structure are not clearly defined at this time, construction of a down-drain structure along the southern slope of the SMP 150 site is required pursuant to the existing approved SMP 150 permit. Impacts associated with the construction of a drop-down/inlet structure along the southern slopes of SMP 150 were evaluated as part of Riverside County Final EIR No. 359, which imposed the following mitigation measure: "The existing flow channel and banks of the Mayhew Creek that traverse the site of Werner Corporation SMP 150 and 182 shall be maintained intact until mining of the three pits is completed or until operational needs warrent [sic] its removal/relocation." Thus, although relocation of the down-drain structure is a reasonably foreseeable consequence of the SMP 139R1 project, its relocation to the SMP 150 site is already approved pursuant to SMP 150, Revision No. 1, and impacts associated with its relocation were evaluated and disclosed as part of Riverside County Final EIR No. 359.

Additionally, a portion of the historic Mayhew Creek drainage has been preserved along the eastern perimeter of the SMP 143 and SMP 139R1 sites. This drainage conveys flows from the southwest towards the restoration area identified by the above-described HMMP, and thence northeasterly via an existing 30-foot earthen bottom culvert towards the Temescal Creek Wash. This portion of Mayhew Creek will not be impacted by the proposed SMP 139R1 project, and will be retained in its existing condition. Conditions of approval to be imposed on SMP 139R1

by Riverside County would preclude the mining of the slopes and setback areas between the SMP 139 site and SMP 150 until such a time that SMP 150 is revised to identify the drop-down structure and a new drop-down structure is constructed on the SMP 150 site.

In the interim, the attached hydrology report demonstrates that the existing pit within the SMP 139 site is capable of capturing and retaining multiple 100-year storm events. Under interim conditions, the detention basin will be maintained so as to not create a public health hazard or nuisance, as would be assured by conditions of approval assigned to SMP 139R1 by Riverside County.

Slopes and Slope Treatment

In areas where slopes remain, fill slopes will be at a ratio of 3:1 (Horizontal:Vertical), based on recommendations in the "Report of Slope Stability Evaluation" by *Hilltop Geotechnical, Inc.* Slopes will be re-seeded using the Reclamation Seed Mix referenced herein, and will be applied to the slopes through the use of a hydroseeder. Prior to hydro seeding, the slopes will be prepared and roughened to create an advantageous environment for the seeds and seedlings to take hold. Seeding will be done immediately preceding the wet season when possible, to take advantage of precipitation and normal growth cycles to assist with germination.

All waste piles, tailings, etc. will be incorporated into the IDEFO or removed from the site.

Pit Areas and Excavations

The excavation areas will be backfilled utilizing available tailings and overburden from the on–site and adjacent mining operations as currently permitted under a substantial conformance as well as through the operation of an IDEFO. All slopes will be finished at a ratio of no steeper than 3:1 (Horizontal:Vertical), with the ultimate design of filling the pit to within 10' of original elevations.

Slopes will be revegetated to protect and stabilize the soil surface. The revegetation mix list is identical to that approved for Reclamation Plan 106, which was filed in 1978. Jojoba and plantago, while not native to the site, will germinate quickly and protect the soil surface until the other species are able to perform this function (Chambers, June 1981).

Soil surfaces will be roughened to reduce erosion and enhance revegetation though the use of track walking and imprinting, using on-site equipment on the slopes where possible. This will provide better results than smooth graded slopes, and provide higher success rates in seed germination and seedling survival. Topsoil and other silts/clays will be incorporated at this stage on the reclaimed 3:1 slopes, created during the IDEFO phase.

Ponds, Reservoirs, Tailings, and Wastes

Any pond areas remaining on-site will be backfilled and/or graded to the elevations specified on the Reclamation Plot Plan. All overburden piles and stockpiles will also be graded to the specified elevations. Any residual material will be used for contouring and slope enhancement. The face of the reclaimed IDEFO slope may have an approximately depth of 40' of water on the southern slopes during 100-year storm events. The effect of this water on the reclaimed slope has been analyzed by Hilltop Geotechnical, and been added as a Technical Memorandum to the "*Geotechnical Specifications for Inert Debris Placement*", which is part of the IDEFO Operations Plan.

Clean-up

Processing Plant and Equipment

The existing stationary processing plant as well as all ancillary buildings and structures will be dismantled and removed during the final stages of mining, concurrent with reclamation. The material mined during the last stages of the project will be processed using smaller, portable equipment. None of the existing structures from the aggregate plant will remain on site post-reclamation.

Trash and Debris

The entire project site will be monitored and clean-up performed as necessary for trash and debris removal. The trash and debris will be placed in suitable containers and hauled off-site for appropriate disposal.

Prior to final reclamation, a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment will be conducted on the site to certify that the property is environmentally clean and in suitable condition for future use. The purpose of a Phase I Site Assessment is to identify, through research and visual inspection, any environmental problems resulting from the use of hazardous materials, including:

- Evaluating storage, handling, treatment, and disposal of materials and waste.
- Investigating site for evidence of underground storage tanks or spills.
- Researching history of the facility, soil type, and ground and surface water.
- Reviewing the regulatory files on sites surrounding the property and/or properties.

Contaminants

Heavy equipment operation for mining and reclamation will warrant the use of both diesel and gasoline fuels as well as various lubricants as part of operations. All fuels, lubricants, and other approved materials will be handled and stored per the site's SWPPP and SPCC plans, which are kept on-site. Additional details, where appropriate, are included in the attached Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP), prepared in August 2011. The delivery and removal of all such substances or contaminants are handled by 3rd party, approved vendors.

The WQMP, which the site must be compliant with, details control measures that include, identifying potential spill areas, specifies material handling procedures, describes spill control procedures, and details required clean-up equipment.

A few examples of routine site maintenance include the placement of drip pans or absorbent materials beneath all disabled equipment, and all potential drip and spill locations during filling and unloading of tanks. Any collected liquids or soiled absorbent materials must be reused/recycled or properly disposed. Spill control activities will follow the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan and reporting to the Regional Water Quality Control Board will take place in the event of any potential spills.

Soils and Fine Textured Waste

Silts and clays resulting from the washing process will remain on site and be utilized as part of the compacted fill and the reclamation/revegetation requirements. The revegetation plan addresses the requirements for growth of plant species related to the site, and as such discusses the requirements related to proper soil preparation for this area.

Revegetation

The reclamation seed mix currently consists of the following species:

SPECIES	QUANTITY
Jojoba	5 lbs/acre
California Buckwheat	10 lbs/acre
Sugar Bush	4 lbs/acre
White Sage	3 lbs/acre
Laurel Sumac	2 lb/acre
Plantago	10 lb/acre
Total	**34 lbs/acre**

The revegetation mix list is identical to that approved for Reclamation Plan 106, which was filed in 1978. Jojoba and plantago, while not native to the site, will germinate quickly and protect the soil surface until the other species are able to perform this function (Chambers, June 1981).

Soil surfaces will be roughened to reduce erosion and enhance revegetation though the use of track walking and imprinting, using on-site equipment on the slopes where possible. This will provide better results than smooth graded slopes, and provide higher success rates in seed germination and seedling survival. Topsoil and other silts/clays will be incorporated at this stage on the reclaimed 3:1 slopes, created during the IDEFO phase.

Seed application will be accomplished with hydroseeding equipment, using both contractors and plant personnel when possible. Seeding will be done in the fall to early winter to maximize the potential benefit of limited Southern California rainfall, and this method has proved successful in revegetation efforts on the adjoining mine properties.

Test plots will be conducted on the upper benches of the eastern project boundary so as not to be disturbed by mining or IDEFO activities. Irrigation may be necessary as determined by the test plots. The test plots will help evaluate:

- How different species of plants grow and mature at the site.
- How effective seeding methods are, and whether improvements can be incorporated.
- Different soil amendments and fertilizers.
- Irrigation possibilities vs. using rainfall exclusively.
- Plant protection needs and weed control techniques.

Monitoring and Maintenance

One year after seeding, the site will be assessed for success of seeding efforts and erosion control. Remedial actions that may be employed at that time will include removal of non-native species, reseeding if necessary, and replacement of erosion control devices. Monitoring will be performed annually for a period of five years after reclamation, or until the success criteria have been met. The success criteria for the revegetation plan is 35

percent of the cover, density, and diversity of perennial species on-site at the end of reclamation compared to the reference areas on adjacent lands.

Reclamation Assurance

Financial Assurances for the subject site are currently in-place, and have been prepared in accordance with the *Surface Mining and Reclamation Act* FINANCIAL ASSURANCE GUIDELINES (Rev 2004). The Financial Assurance Cost Estimate (FACE) is updated on an annual basis, and is submitted for review and approval to the Riverside County Building and Safety Department. The amount currently on-file and in-place, in the form of CD's, is $920,000.

During the SMP139R1 application, the applicant will continue to closely monitor interim reclamation progress while maintaining and updating the FACE on an annual basis.

Preliminary Project-Specific Water Quality Management Plan

The site operates under a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), prepared in accordance with CRWQCB requirements, and will continue to do so for the duration of this permit and any subsequent permit revisions. Additionally, the site is graded so that no water will leave the site in the form of run-off, as shown in the *Water Quality Management Plan,* prepared for the facility by Joseph E Bonadiman & Associates (included as Appendix 5).

Project specific Potential Pollution Source and BMP's, taken from the facility's current SWPPP, are included here for reference:

Industrial Process: This facility is involved in sand and gravel mining. Raw aggregate is mined from active pits and directed to the processing plant where the material is then washed. The large rocks are then crushed into gravel and aggregate, and then screened to the appropriate size. Finished product is stored at the site until it is purchased and delivered or independently hauled off-site by customers. Significant materials used in this process are primarily lubricant materials. The lubricant materials are used in routine maintenance at both the processing plant and the batch plant. Both the processing plant and the batch plant are maintained on a daily basis or as needed.

BMP's for these activities include good housekeeping, preventative maintenance, regular self-inspections, and spill response training for employees.

Material Handling and Storage Area: Storage locations of the significant materials that are kept on-site for truck and plant maintenance and fueling are identified on the Facility Map in the SWPPP. Spill response for all storage areas listed includes assessing the size of the spill, obtaining absorbent material and, if needed, other emergency equipment to contain the release. If the incident is beyond immediate control, evacuation of all employees will take place and notification of the County of Riverside Hazardous Materials Management Division will occur.

BMP's for these activities include good housekeeping, preventative maintenance, regular self-inspections, and spill response training for employees.

Fueling Area: Diesel fuel is stored in a 10,000-gallon above ground tank. The fuel is dispensed into vehicles or equipment using a pump, hose and nozzle. A concrete pad surrounds the fueling area. The tank sits within a secondary containment area west of the maintenance shop. Fuel is shipped to the facility via independently

licensed truck tankers. The fuel is pumped from the tanker truck into the storage tank using a hose and nozzle. Each fuel pump is equipped with an automatic shut-off valve.

BMP's for these activities include good housekeeping, preventative maintenance, regular self-inspections, and spill response training for employees. Special attention is paid to the secondary containment areas around the fuel tanks, and the apron is swept on a regular basis.

Oil, Grease and Solvent Storage: Oil, grease and solvents are stored inside the maintenance shop. The building is completely enclosed with a concrete pad surrounding it. All materials are stored in DOT approved drums.

BMP's for these activities include good housekeeping, preventative maintenance, regular self-inspections, and spill response training for employees. Proper storage and labeling of chemicals will minimize potential contaminants from coming in contact with rainfall during storm events.

Hazardous Materials Storage: Hazardous materials and waste are stored at the maintenance shop. The materials include waste oil, spent oil filters and waste antifreeze. Waste oil is stored in a 1,000-gallon above ground storage tank located behind the maintenance shop. A concrete pad surrounds the opening to the tank. Waste oil is deposited into the tank by a drum, nozzle and hose. This method reduces the possibility of a spill. Upon reaching capacity a licensed waste transporter drains the waste oil tank by inserting a locking hose into the opening and pumping out the material. Spent oil filters and waste antifreeze drums are located outside the maintenance shop. When the drums are full or reach the maximum 90-day accumulation period they are closed and are transferred onto trucks and hauled off-site by a licensed hazardous waste transporter. Waste oil is hauled off-site by a licensed hazardous waste transporter for disposal in accordance with local, state and federal regulations. Oxygen, nitrogen and acetylene are stored in the maintenance building as well.

BMP's for these activities include good housekeeping, preventative maintenance, regular self-inspections, and spill response training for employees. Proper storage and labeling of chemicals will minimize potential contaminants from coming in contact with rainfall during storm events.

Riverside County Conformance

"Mineral deposits in the County are important to many industries, including construction, transportation and chemical processing. The value of mineral deposits within the County is enhanced by their close proximity to urban areas. However, these mineral deposits are endangered by the same urbanization that enhances their value.

The non-renewable characteristic of mineral deposits necessitates the careful and efficient development of mineral resources, in order to prevent the unnecessary waste of these deposits due to careless exploitation and uncontrolled urbanization. Management of these mineral resources will protect not only future development of mineral deposit areas, but will also guide the exploitation of mineral deposits so that adverse impacts caused by mineral extraction will be reduced or eliminated."

- County of Riverside General Plan
(Section - Non-Renewable Resources 'Mineral Resources')

Analysis of SMP 139R1 Consistency with the Riverside County General Plan & Temescal Canyon Area Plan Land Use Designations and Ordinance 348

The subject site lies specifically within the Temescal Canyon Area Plan of the County of Riverside's General Plan, and does not fall within a General Plan Policy Area (as evidenced by the October 2003 County of Riverside General Plan - Temescal Canyon Area Plan - Policy Area Map (Figure 4/Page 31)) or a General Plan Policy Overlay Area. Riverside County's General Plan and the Temescal Canyon Area Plan list the Land Use Designation for the subject site as "Open Space - Mineral Resources (OS-MIN)," which allows for the currently permitted use of mineral extraction and processing facilities. This application is proposing to extend the life of the currently permitted reserves as well as expand the permitted reserves to include the reserves currently within the slopes and setbacks between the subject site and the contiguous Surface Mining Permits (SMP). Said application is designed to conform to the current "Open Space - Mineral Resources (OS-MIN)" Designation and will not require an amendment to the General Plan. In addition, the subject site is zoned "M-R-A (Mineral Resources and Related Manufacturing)" per its Ordinance 348 Zoning Designation, which allows for *"Mining, quarrying, excavating, beneficiating, concentrating, processing, and stockpiling of rock, sand, gravel, decomposed granite, clay, gypsum, limestone, metallic ores, and similar materials, and the rehabilitation of the resulting excavations*." As such, mining activities proposed as part of the SMP 139R1 project would be fully compatible with the site's current zoning designation.

The proposed Inert Debris Engineered Fill Operation (IDEFO) would be the primary mechanism for implementing our required reclamation for the subject site. Part of this application will be proposing an IDEFO as a key component to our reclamation activities. The Riverside County General Plan notes that the OS-MIN land use designation allows for "Ancillary structures or uses...which assist in the extraction, processing, or preservation of minerals" (Riverside County General Plan, Page LU-53). The IDEFO operation is necessary for the ultimate reclamation of the site as detailed in the proposed Reclamation Plan; the Reclamation Plan is, in turn, a required element of surface mining permits pursuant to SMARA and County Ordinance 555. Thus, the IDEFO operation is necessary to "...assist in the extraction...of minerals." Additionally, the proposed IDEFO operation is a permitted use pursuant to Section 12.60.b.(1) of Ordinance 348, which indicates that the M-R-A zone allows for *"Mining, quarrying, excavating, beneficiating, concentrating, processing, and stockpiling of rock, sand, gravel, decomposed granite, clay, gypsum, limestone, metallic ores, and similar materials, and the rehabilitation of the resulting*

excavations." Since the IDEFO operation is necessary for the "rehabilitation of the resulting excavations," as required by SMARA and County Ordinance 555, the IDEFO is a permitted use pursuant to Ordinance 348. Therefore, with the IDEFO as a compatible use to implement ultimate reclamation of the site, the proposed application will conform to the current General Plan Designation of Open Space Mineral (OS-MIN) and the current M-R-A zoning and no changes will be required.

Therefore, the proposed SMP139 Revision application (inclusive of the IDEFO operation) complies with the currently permitted uses as allowed in the County Zoning Ordinance and the Riverside County General Plan.

Analysis of SMP 139R1 Consistency with Applicable General Plan Policies – Land Use Element

The Riverside County General Plan and Temescal Canyon Area Plan list the land use designation as Open Space Mineral (OS-Min) for the subject site. The following policies from the General Plan Land Use Element are therefore applicable to the SMP 139 Revision:

LU 21.1 "Require that surface mining activities and lands containing mineral deposits of statewide or of regional significance comply with Riverside County Ordinances and the SMARA." The subject site currently and historically has operated within all provisions required by SMARA and the Riverside County Development Code. The proposed SMP139 Revision will help the applicant to continue to operate under the local and state guidelines and requirements while actually lowering the amount of reclamation needed to restore the subject site. This will occur by filling the current mine site through an engineered fill operation (IDEFO) which will eventually remove slopes and raise the current grade. The proposed IDEFO operation is necessary to ensure compliance with Riverside County Ordinance 555. Specifically, the IDEFO materials, acting as fill material, would be used to facilitate the "...potential uses of the reclaimed site" (as required by Section 6.b of Ordinance 555), and would be necessary to help assure the stability of reclaimed slopes (as required by Section 6.e of Ordinance 555). The IDEFO materials also are needed to preclude "...drainage and erosion problems..." and would ensure the resulting site is "coordinated with present and anticipated future land uses and compatible with the topography and general environment of surrounding property" (in conformance with Section 6.g of Ordinance 555). Accordingly, the SMP 139 Revision is consistent with Policy LU 21.1.

LU 21.2 "Protect lands designated as Open Space-Mineral Resource from encroachment of incompatible land uses through buffer zones or visual screening." The SMP 139 Revision consists of a proposal to extend an existing mining operation and allow for the operation of an IDEFO, both of which are compatible with the OS-MIN General Plan land use designation. Accordingly, the SMP 139 Revision is consistent with Policy LU 21.2.

LU 21.3 "Protect road access to mining activities and prevent or mitigate traffic conflicts with surrounding properties." As part of the SMP 139 Revision, easements would be placed over Maitri Road to ensure continued access to adjacent mining sites. Additionally, a traffic impact analysis was prepared by Urban Crossroads and is discussed in the SMP 139 Revision Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND). The MND sets forth mitigation measures to reduce cumulatively significant traffic impacts to a level below significant. Mitigation measures identified in the MND would be enforced by Riverside County as part of the conditions of approval imposed on SMP 139R1. Accordingly, the SMP 139 Revision is consistent with Policy LU 21.3.

LU 21.4 "Require the recycling of mineral extraction sites to open space, recreational, or other uses that are compatible with the surrounding land uses." As part of the SMP 139R1 project, a Reclamation Plan has been prepared that would require ultimate reclamation of the site in a manner compatible with surrounding land uses. Accordingly, the SMP 139 Revision is consistent with Policy LU 21.4.

LU 21.5 "Require an approved reuse plan prior to the issuing of a permit to operate an extraction operation." As part of the SMP 139R1 project, a Reclamation Plan has been prepared that would require ultimate reclamation of

the site and return it to open space. Grading required as part of the Reclamation Plan would facilitate future uses of the site, although no such uses are identified at this time. Accordingly, the SMP 139 Revision is consistent with Policy LU 21.5.

Analysis of SMP 139R1 Consistency with Applicable General Plan Policies – Open Space

Policy OS 14.1 "Requires that the operation and reclamation of surface mines be consistent with the State Surface Mining and Reclamation Act (SMARA) and County development Code provisions." The subject site currently and historically has operated within all provisions required by SMARA and the Riverside County Development Code. The proposed SMP139 Revision will help the applicant to continue to operate under the local and state guidelines and requirements while actually lowering the amount of reclamation needed to restore the subject site. This will occur by filling the current mine site through an engineered fill operation (IDEFO) which will eventually remove slopes and raise the current grade. The proposed IDEFO operation is necessary to ensure compliance with Riverside County Ordinance 555. Specifically, the IDEFO materials, acting as fill material, would be used to facilitate the "...potential uses of the reclaimed site" (as required by Section 6.b of Ordinance 555), and would be necessary to help assure the stability of reclaimed slopes (as required by Section 6.e of Ordinance 555). The IDEFO materials also are needed to preclude "...drainage and erosion problems..." and would ensure the resulting site is "coordinated with present and anticipated future land uses and compatible with the topography and general environment of surrounding property" (in conformance with Section 6.g of Ordinance 555). Accordingly, the SMP 139 Revision is consistent with Policy OS 14.1.

Policy OS 14.2 "Restricts incompatible land uses within the impact area of existing or potential surface mining areas." The SMP139 Revision is a continuation of the currently permitted and compatible use. The IDEFO is consistent with site's existing zoning designation of "M-R-A Zone, which pursuant to Ordinance 348, Article XIIb-, Section 12.60 (b) (1), requires the "rehabilitation of the resulting excavations" due to "mining, quarrying, excavating...of rock sand, gravel...". Per Ordinance 555, Section 1 (b), the IDEFO will ensure that "mined lands will be reclaimed to a useable condition" by acting as the primary mechanism for implementing final reclamation of the property per SMARA.

The proposed project also would be consistent with all zoning and General Plan designations surrounding the site. These zoning designations include the following: M-R-A to the west; M-R-A and "Natural Assets (N-A)" to the south; "Specific Plan Zone (SP Zone)" to the east; and SP Zone, "Manufacturing-Service Commercial (M-SC)," "Commercial Office (C-O)," and "Mobile Home Subdivisions & Mobile Home Parks (R-T)" to the north. General Plan designations surrounding the proposed site are consistent with the underlying zoning designations and include the following: OS-MIN to the west; OS-MIN to the south; "Open Space – Conservation (OS-C)," "Open Space Recreation (OS-R)," and "Medium Density Residential (MDR)" to the east; and "Light Industrial (LI)," "Business Park (BP)," and "Medium High Density Residential (MHDR)" to the north. The SMP 139 Revision represents the continuation of an existing mining operation, and mining operations proposed as part of the Project would be shifted westerly as compared to the currently permitted mining areas. Furthermore, mining activities proposed as part of the Project would be consistent with the M-R-A zoning designations to the west and south, and would not conflict with the N-A zoning designation to the southwest. Proposed mining activities also would be consistent with the M-SC designation to the north. With respect to the Sycamore Creek Specific Plan located to the east of the Project site, adequate buffers and an earthen berm are provided or are planned by the Sycamore Creek developer along the western boundary of the Sycamore Creek Specific Plan to ensure that land use conflicts would not occur between the existing and proposed residential land uses and proposed mining operations. The site also is adequately buffered from the existing residential uses and planned commercial office uses to the north, due the intervening Temescal Canyon Road and planned business park/light industrial uses along the southern edge of Temescal Canyon Road. Accordingly, the proposed Project would be compatible with surrounding zoning designations

Therefore, the SMP 139 Revision is consistent with Policy OS 14.2.

Policy OS 14.3 "Restricts land uses incompatible with mineral resources recovery within areas designated Open Space-Mineral Resources." The OS-MIN land use designation allows for the currently permitted and proposed uses of mineral extraction and processing facilities. The Riverside County General Plan also notes that the OS-MIN land use designation allows for "Ancillary structures or uses...which assist in the extraction, processing, or preservation of minerals" (Riverside County General Plan, Page LU-53). The IDEFO operation is necessary for the ultimate reclamation of the site as detailed in the proposed Reclamation Plan; the Reclamation Plan is, in turn, a required element of surface mining permits pursuant to SMARA and County Ordinance 555. Thus, the IDEFO operation is necessary to "...assist in the extraction...of minerals." Therefore, all uses proposed as part of the SMP 139R1 project would be fully consistent with the site's OS-MIN land use designation. Accordingly, the SMP 139 Revision is consistent with Policy OS 14.3.

Policy OS 14.4 "Imposes conditions as necessary on mining operations to minimize or eliminate the potential adverse impacts of mining operations on surrounding properties, and environmental resources". Impacts of proposed mining operations on surrounding properties and environmental resources were fully evaluated as part of the SMP 139R1 Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND). Where impacts were identified, mitigation measures were imposed to reduce such impacts to a level below significance. Mitigation measures specified in the MND would be enforced by Riverside County as part of the SMP 139R1 conditions of approval. Therefore, with mandatory compliance with the MND mitigation measures, the SMP 139 Revision will not result in adverse impacts to surrounding properties or environmental resources. Accordingly, the SMP 139 Revision is consistent with Policy OS 14.4.

Policy OS 14.5 "Requires that new non-mining land uses adjacent to existing mining operations be designed to provide a buffer between the new development and the mining operations. The buffer distance shall be based on an evaluation of noise, aesthetics, draining, operating conditions, biological resources, topography, lighting, traffic, operating hours, and air quality." Both the SMP139 Revision and IDEFO are mining related uses that are specifically tied together under the reclamation plan as governed by SMARA. Therefore, the proposed SMP139 Revision and IDEFO will not create any new non-mining land uses adjacent to the existing mining operations. Accordingly, the SMP 139 Revision is consistent with Policy OS 14.5.

Policy OS 14.6 "Accept California Land Conservation (Williamson Act) contracts on land identified by the state as containing significant mineral deposits subject to the use and acreage limitations established by the County." All parcels contained within the SMP139 Revision application are not contracted within the Williamson Act Program, and no Williamson Act contracts are proposed. Accordingly, the SMP 139 Revision would not conflict with Policy OS 14.6.

Analysis of SMP 139R1 Consistency with Ordinance 348

Riverside County Ordinance 348, "Article XIIb M-R-A Zone (Mineral Resources and Related Manufacturing) Section 12.60 – Uses Permitted" is the zoning designation for the project site. Section 12.60 (a.) Uses Permitted is not applicable as this application pertains to subsection (b.).

Section 12.60. (b.) Uses Permitted. *The following uses are permitted in conformance with the development and performance standards of the article, provided that the operator thereof holds a permit to conduct surface mining operations, issued pursuant to County Ordinance No. 555, which has not been revoked or suspended:*

> *(1) Mining, quarrying, excavating, beneficiating, concentrating, processing, and stockpiling of rock, sand, gravel, decomposed granite, clay, gypsum, limestone, metallic ores, and similar materials, and the rehabilitation of the resulting excavations.*

Statement of Responsibility

The California Surface Mining and Reclamation Act (SMARA) of 1975, Section 2779 states, "Whenever one operator succeeds to the interest of another in any uncompleted surface mining operation by sale, assignment, transfer, conveyance, exchange, or other means, the successor shall be bound by the provisions of the approved reclamation plan and the provisions of this chapter."

As a representative for **Mayhew Aggregates and Mine Reclamation**, I certify that the information contained in this Reclamation Plan application is correct to the best of my knowledge and that all of the owners of possessory interest in the property in question have been notified of the proposed uses or potential uses of the land after reclamation. I also certify that **Mayhew Aggregates and Mine Reclamation** will accept all responsibility for the reclamation of mined lands associated with this site:

Assessor's Parcel Numbers: 290-060-043, 290-110-012, -015, -017, -019, -024, -025

Containing approximately 215 acres.

In accordance with the approved Surface Mining and Reclamation Plan and within the time limits of said plan.

Executed on this_____ day of _____, 2011

_____
Signature of Company Representative

_____
Print Name

MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

SURFACE MINING PERMIT REVISION (SMP 139R1)

MAYHEW AGGREGATES & MINE RECLAMATION

LEAD AGENCY:
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE
PLANNING DEPARTMENT
4080 LEMON STREET, 12TH FLOOR
RIVERSIDE, CA 92501

PROJECT APPLICANT:
MAYHEW AGGREGATES & MINE RECLAMATION
P.O. BOX 77850
CORONA, CA 92877

PREPARED BY:
T&B Planning, Inc.
17542 EAST 17TH STREET, SUITE 100
TUSTIN, CA 92780
PH: (714) 505-6360

AUGUST 7, 2013

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 DOCUMENT PURPOSE

This introduction is included to provide the reader with general information regarding: 1) the history of the proposed Project site; 2) standards of adequacy for a MND under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA); 3) a summary of Initial Study findings supporting the Lead Agency's (County of Riverside) decision to prepare a Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) for the proposed Project; 4) a description of the format and content of this MND; and 5) the governmental processing requirements to consider the proposed Project for approval.

1.2 HISTORY OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT SITE

The proposed Project consists of the consolidation of three separate and previously approved entitlements: Surface Mining Permit 139 (SMP 139), Reclamation Plan 106 ("RCL 106"), and Plot Plan 1828 (PP 1828). These existing entitlements, which were obtained when the site was under separate ownership, allow for the operation and eventual reclamation of a surface mine on approximately 215 acres located at 24890 Maitri Road in Riverside County, California, near the city of Corona.

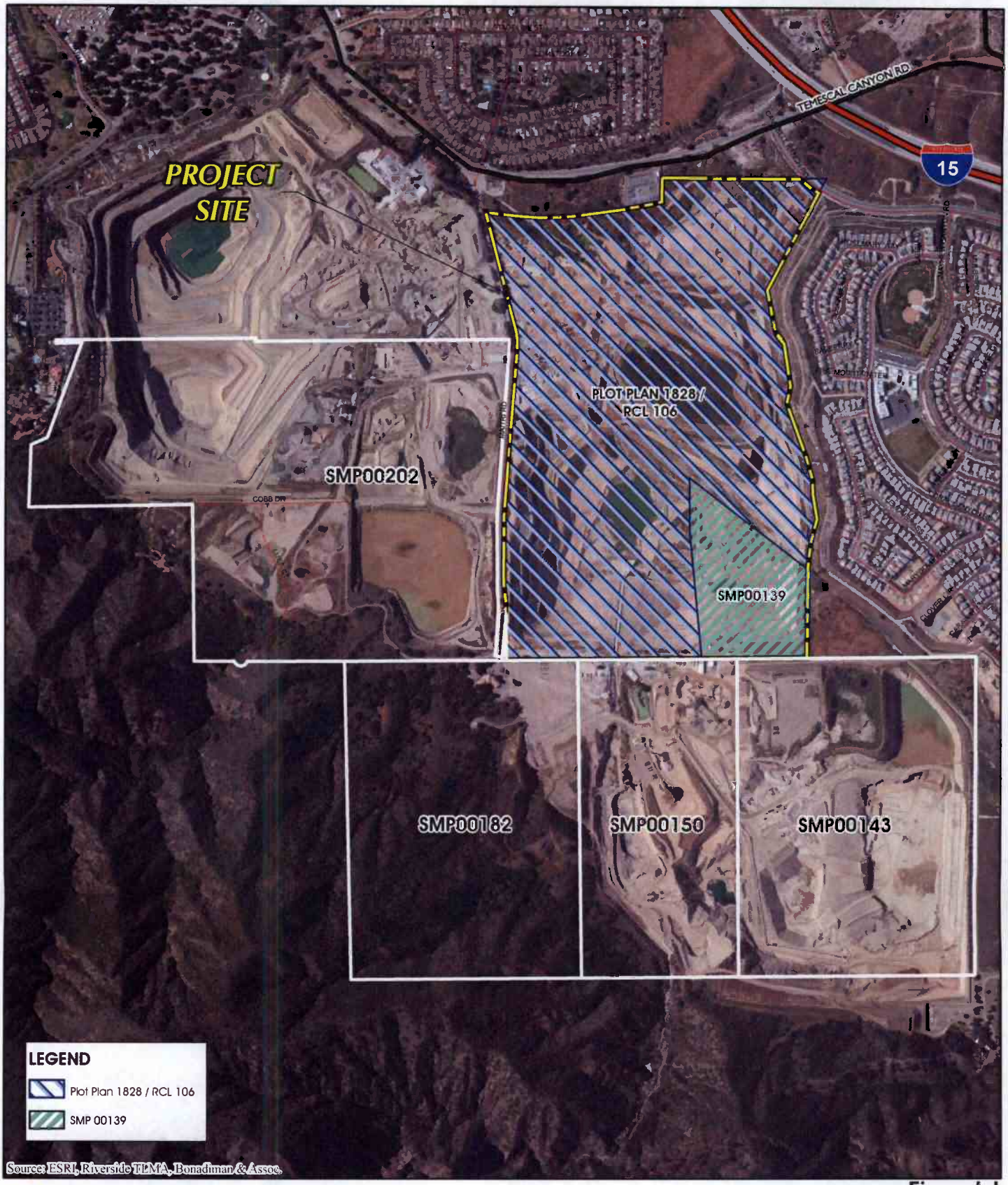
C.L. Pharris was the original operator of the site, and permitted the site under PP 1828 in 1975. In 1978, to satisfy the requirements of the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act (SMARA), a Reclamation Plan was prepared for the mining operations approved under PP 1828, and was ultimately approved by Riverside County as RCL 106.

In 1982, an area just outside the southeast corner of PP 1828 was added as Surface Mining Permit 139 ("SMP 139"), with the disturbance created by SMP 139 added to the area to be reclaimed under RCL 106. SMP 139 and RCL 106 do not have expiration dates, but PP 1828 currently has an expiration date in January 2018.

Figure 1-1, *Location of Existing Entitlements (PP 1828, RCL 106, and SMP 139)*, depicts the location of these existing entitlements. As shown, PP 1828 and RCL 106 cover the majority of the site, while SMP 139 addresses the southeastern portion of the site. For purposes of discussion herein, the areas addressed by SMP 139, RCL 106, and PP 1828 are referred to as the "proposed Project site."

In January/February 2005, heavy rains, combined with geological movement along the Glen Ivy Fault line, caused the bank between the Mayhew Creek and the SMP 139 pit wall to substantially erode and partially collapse into the SMP 139 mining pit[1]. As a result, flows from Mayhew Creek began to discharge immediately into the SMP 139 gravel pit and created instability issues with respect to the southern slopes of the mining pit. In order to address this emergency condition, in early 2005 the mining operator constructed a concrete down-drain structure measuring approximately 300 feet in length along the southern pit wall of the SMP 139 site. The intent of this down-drain structure was to stabilize the southern pit wall against water erosion hazards. With completion of the down-drain structure, flows from the Mayhew Creek were fully detained within the SMP 139 pit and no longer were conveyed downstream to the Temescal Wash. However, it should be noted that based on an analysis conducted by Chang Consultants (refer to Technical Appendix K), under historic conditions a majority of the runoff traversing the Project site infiltrated into the groundwater table, including all runoff during the 2- to 25-year storm events. Thus, during most storm events, runoff from the site did

[1]Letter to CEMEX Construction Materials, L.P., Army Corps of Engineers, July 21, 2005 (Appendix J)



T&B PLANNING, INC.
17542 East 17th Street, Suite 100 Tustin, CA 92780
p. 714.505.6360 f. 714.505.8361
www.tbplanning.com

0 250 500 1,000 Feet

Figure 1-1

LOCATION OF EXISTING ENTITLEMENTS

not reach the Temescal Wash, and was instead infiltrated into the groundwater table. Runoff historically reached downstream tributaries only during 50- and 100-year storm events (with a 1 to 2 percent chance of such storm events occurring during any given year). Thus, although the construction of the down-drain structure and associated detention within the SMP 139 pits inhibited (and continues to inhibit) the ability of negligible flows from Mayhew Creek from being conveyed to downstream areas, runoff from the Project site that historically reached the Temescal Wash contributed only an extremely minor part of the overall runoff from the entire Temescal Wash watershed and only contributed such flows during 50- and 100-year storm events.

1.3 PROJECT SUMMARY

The proposed Project consists of an application for a Surface Mining Permit Revision (SMP 139R1). SMP 139R1 proposes to consolidate the existing permits (PP 1828, RCL 106, and SMP 139) under a single, comprehensive entitlement for the property; to reduce the permitted annual tonnage allowed at the mine from 5,000,000 tons per year to 2,000,000 tons per year; to reconfigure areas subject to mining activities on-site to include the existing slopes and setback areas located along the western and southern boundaries of the site; and to extend the expiration date of the existing permits from January 2018 to December 31, 2068.

In addition, it should be noted that mining of the existing slopes and setback areas along the western and southern boundaries of the site cannot be accomplished without simultaneously mining the off-site portions of the slopes and setback areas; however, mining of the off-site slopes and setback areas would require future discretionary approvals to revise the existing mining permits affecting these areas (SMPs 143, 150, 182, and 202). Nonetheless, mining of the off-site impact areas is a reasonably foreseeable consequence of the proposed Project, and impacts related to mining of these areas are evaluated throughout this MND. For purposes of discussion within this MND, "proposed Project site" or "on-site" areas refer to the existing limits of the SMP 139 site (including on-site portions of the setbacks), while "off-site impact areas" or "off-site" areas refer to areas located outside of the SMP 139 site (i.e., areas that would be impacted within SMPs 143, 150, 182, and 202 (refer to Figure 1-1 and Figure 3-4). References to "proposed Project" refer to mining activities that would be permitted by, or that would be a reasonable consequence of, proposed SMP 139R1.

SMP 139R1 also would allow for the operation of an Inert Debris Engineered Fill Operation ("IDEFO"), which would facilitate ultimate reclamation of the site by allowing for the import and on-site processing of inert construction debris.

Please refer to Section 3.0, *Project Description*, for a comprehensive description of the proposed Project.

1.4 CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (CEQA)

1.4.1 CEQA Objectives

The principal objectives of CEQA are to: 1) inform governmental decision makers and the public about the potential, significant environmental effects of proposed activities; 2) identify the ways that environmental damage can be avoided or significantly reduced; 3) prevent significant, avoidable damage to the environment by requiring changes in projects through the use of alternatives or mitigation measures when the governmental agency finds the changes to be feasible; and 4) disclose to the public the reasons why a governmental agency approved the project in the manner the agency chose if significant environmental effects are involved.

1.4.2 CEQA Requirements for Mitigated Negative Declarations (MNDs)

A Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) is a written statement by the Lead Agency briefly describing the reasons a proposed project, which is not exempt from the requirements of CEQA, will not have a significant effect on the environment and therefore does not require preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR). (CEQA Guidelines § 15371) The CEQA Guidelines require the preparation of a MND if the Initial Study prepared for a project identifies potentially significant effects, but: 1) revisions in the project plans or proposals made by, or agreed to by the applicant before a proposed MND and Initial Study are released for public review would avoid the effects or mitigate the effects to a point where clearly no significant effects would occur; and 2) there is no substantial evidence, in light of the whole record before the Lead Agency, that the project as revised may have a significant effect on the environment. If the potentially significant effects associated with a project cannot be mitigated to a level below significance, then an EIR must be prepared. (CEQA Guidelines § 15070[b])

1.4.3 Initial Study Findings

Appendix A to this MND contains a copy of the Initial Study that was prepared for the proposed Project pursuant to CEQA and County of Riverside requirements (Riverside County Initial Study/Environmental Assessment No. 42476). The Initial Study determined that implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any significant environmental effects under the impact areas of aesthetics, agriculture/forest resources, air quality, cultural resources, geology/soils, greenhouse gas emissions, hazards/hazardous materials, hydrology/water quality, land use/planning, mineral resources, noise, population/housing, public services, recreation, or utilities/service systems. The Initial Study determined that the proposed Project would result in potentially significant effects to the following issue areas, but the applicant has agreed to incorporate mitigation measures that would avoid or mitigate the effects to a point where clearly no significant effects would occur: biological resources and transportation/traffic. The Initial Study determined that, with the incorporation of mitigation measures, there is no substantial evidence, in light of the whole record before the Lead Agency (County of Riverside), that the Project as revised may have a significant effect on the environment. Therefore, and based on the findings of the Initial Study, the County of Riverside determined that a MND shall be prepared for the proposed Project pursuant to CEQA Guidelines § 15070(b).

1.4.4 CEQA Requirements for Environmental Setting and Baseline Conditions

CEQA Guidelines § 15125 establishes requirements for defining the environmental setting to which the environmental effects of a proposed project must be compared. The environmental setting is defined as "...the physical environmental conditions in the vicinity of the project, as they exist at the time the notice of preparation is published, or if no notice of preparation is published, at the time the environmental analysis is commenced..." (CEQA Guidelines § 15125[a]) In the case of the proposed Project, the Initial Study determined that an MND is the appropriate form of CEQA compliance document, which does not require a Notice of Preparation (NOP). Thus, the environmental setting for the proposed Project is the approximate date that the Project's environmental analysis commenced. While this MND also addresses some historical background information regarding physical changes in the Project site and Mayhew Creek relating to the storm events of January and February 2005, this information is provided for informational purposes, only. As required under CEQA, aside from specifics related to the historic production averages for the operating mine, as discussed in more detail below, the Project baseline is the approximate date when the environmental analysis for the Project commenced, which is early 2010. In addition, any attempt to compare the Project's impacts with what existed before the 2005 physical changes in the Project site and Mayhew Creek would be speculative and misleading. Such an analysis is based upon historical records and hydrological assumptions, rather than actual current data, which can be measured directly and not hypothetically.

The Project Applicant submitted applications to Riverside County for the proposed Project in early 2010, at which time the County commenced environmental analysis. Accordingly, the environmental setting for the proposed Project is defined as the physical environmental conditions on the proposed Project site and in the vicinity of the proposed Project as they existed in early 2010.

CEQA Guidelines § 15125 further clarifies that the environmental setting "...will normally constitute the baseline physical conditions by which a lead agency determines whether an impact is significant." California courts have held that by using the qualifying term, "normally," § 15125 recognizes that in appropriate situations a lead agency has the discretion to select a different baseline method that accounts for the circumstances presented. (*See Fat v. County of Sacramento [2002] 97 Cal.App.4th 1270, 1278.*) In the case of mining projects specifically, the courts have held that the established usage of the property (i.e., historic production averages for the operating mine) may be considered to define the environmental setting. (See *San Joaquin Raptor Rescue Center v. County of Merced [2007] 149 Cal.App.4th 645, pg. 659.*) Because the amount of material that mining operators mine and quarry is driven by supply and demand market forces that vary from year to year, the courts have ruled that it is appropriate to consider conditions over a range of time periods to establish a production volume average. (See *Hansen Brothers Enterprises, Inc. v. Board of Supervisors [1996] 12 Cal.4th 533, 48 Cal.Rptr.2d 778; 907 P.2d 1324;* and *Save Our Peninsula Committee v. Monterey County Bd. of Supervisors, supra, 87 Cal.App.4th at p. 125.)* The environmental setting for a long-operating mine must take into account the historical averages, because using only a single year of production values would be "misleading and illusory." (See *Fairview Neighbors v. County of Ventura [1999] 70 Cal.App.4th 238.*) However, the existing baseline conditions must also be representative of the mine's actual operations (acknowledging latitude where operations fluctuate), and not be based merely on theoretical conditions, such as a theoretical maximum allowed under an approved permit that has not actually been realized based on historical data. (*See Communities for a Better Environment v. South Coast Air Quality Management District, et al. [2010] 48 Cal.4th 310.*)

In consideration of State CEQA requirements and applicable California case law for establishing the existing baseline conditions against which Project impacts can be evaluated, the Riverside County Planning Department determined that 15 years of historical mine production data is an adequate and appropriate time span to determine average production volumes and calculate the historical average. In the case of this particular analysis, 15 years is appropriate because it spans a time period of 1995 – 2009 when Southern California recovered from an economic recession, experienced strong economic growth, and then fell back into a recession[2]. Because the mine primarily supplies materials used in new construction, a time period encompassing 1995-2009 is representative of a full economic cycle in the mine's supply area.

Based on available, recorded tonnage records provided by the Project Applicant, mining operations within the areas governed by Surface Mining Permit 139 (SMP 139) and Plot Plan 1828 (PP 1828) generated an average of 1,514,801 tons per year between 1995 and 2009 (refer to Table 1-1). As shown in the table, production quantities increased from 1995 to 2003 when southern California was experiencing economic recovery and growth, then fell sharply beginning in 2008 due to a severe economic recession that substantially slowed the demand for construction materials, including aggregate materials produced at the proposed Project site.

[2] National Bureau of Economic Research, 2012. Business cycling data available at: http://www.nber.org/.

1.4.5 Format and Content of this Mitigated Negative Declaration

This MND, in conjunction with the Environmental Assessment/Initial Study Checklist ("Initial Study") prepared to evaluate the proposed Project's potential to result in significant environmental effects, the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP), and the technical studies prepared in support of the Initial Study and MND, identify the potential environmental effects attributable to the proposed Project and specify mitigation measures where necessary to minimize or avoid the Project's significant environmental effects.

This MND includes a summary of the history of the proposed Project site, provides a summary of the relevant CEQA requirements for preparation and processing a MND, an overview of the existing environmental setting that forms the baseline for the environmental analysis, and a detailed description of the proposed Project. The Initial Study prepared in support of this MND is provided as Appendix A.

The MMRP, which summarizes the various mitigation measures that were identified to minimize or avoid the Project's significant environmental effects, is provided as Appendix B. The MMRP also indicates the required timing for the implementation of each mitigation measure, identifies the parties responsible for implementing and/or monitoring each mitigation measure, and identifies the level of significance following the incorporation of each mitigation measure.

Table 1-1 Annual Tonnage for SMP 139 and PP 1828 (1995 to 2009)

Year	Annual Tonnage
1995	1,111,318
1996	1,135,600
1997	1,417,710
1998	1,413,750
1999	1,868,123
2000	1,833,440
2001	2,190,177
2002	2,116,909
2003	2,215,934
2004	1,987,332
2005	1,714,063[1]
2006	1,440,794[1]
2007	1,167,525
2008	624,520
2009	484,817[1,2]
Average Annual Tonnage (1995 to 2009):	***1,514,801***

1. Tonnage data for 2005 and 2006 are not available from the Project Applicant; values represent a linear interpolation from available tonnage data for immediately preceding and following years (i.e., 1,987,332 tons in 2004 and 1,167,525 tons in 2007).
2. Tonnage data for 2009 is not available from the Project Applicant; the value shown for 2009 represents a linear interpolation from available tonnage data from preceding and following years (i.e., 624,520 tons in 2008 and 205,410 tons in 2011).

Provided as Appendices C through I are the various technical studies and other supporting information that were relied upon in support of the findings contained in the Initial Study, and include the following:

Appendix C Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Evaluation Report, prepared by Associates Environmental and dated July 2013.

Appendix D1	Biological Technical Report, prepared by Glenn Lukos Associates, Inc. and dated February 4, 2013.
Appendix D2	Oak Tree Survey, prepared by Glenn Lukos Associates, Inc. and dated June 12, 2013.
Appendix E	Report of Slope Stability Evaluation, prepared by Hilltop Geotechnical, Inc., and dated September 14, 2011
Appendix F1	Preliminary Hydrology & Drainage Analysis, prepared by Joseph E. Bonadiman & Associates, Inc., and dated August 2011
Appendix F2	Project Specific Water Quality Management Plan, prepared by Joseph S.C. Bonadiman & Associates, Inc. and dated August 2011
Appendix F3	Addendum Letter to Hydrology/Drainage Analysis and Water Quality Management Plan ("Hydrology & Hydraulics/WQMP for Updated SMP00139R1), prepared by Joseph E. Bonadiman & Associates, Inc., and dated October 22, 2012.
Appendix G	Noise Impact Analysis, SMP 139 Extension/Revision, prepared by Giroux and Associates and dated December 24, 2012.
Appendix H	Surface Mining Permit 139R1 (Conditional Use Permit 03679) Traffic Impact Analysis, prepared by Urban Crossroads, Inc., and dated January 22, 2013.
Appendix I	Hydrologic Characterization of the Coldwater Basin, Corona, CA, prepared by Bulot, Inc., and dated March 8, 2012.
Appendix J	Miscellaneous Correspondence and Supporting Documentation.
Appendix K	Historic Storm Runoff Analysis, prepared by Chang Consultants, and dated June 13, 2013.

Each of the appendices listed above are available for review at the County of Riverside Planning Department, located at 4080 Lemon Street, 12th Floor, Riverside, California.

1.4.6 Mitigated Negative Declaration Processing

The Riverside County Planning Department directed and supervised the preparation of this MND, which reflects the sole independent judgment of Riverside County. Following completion of this MND, A Notice of Intent (NOI) to adopt the MND will be distributed as part of the Planning Commission hearing notice to the following entities: 1) organizations and individuals who have previously requested such notice in writing; 2) owners and occupants of contiguous property shown on the latest equalized assessment roll; 3) responsible and trustee agencies (public agencies that have a level of discretionary approval over some component of the proposed Project); 4) the State Clearinghouse; and 5) the Riverside County Clerk. The NOI will identify the location(s) where the MND, Initial Study, MMRP, and associated technical reports are available for public review. In addition, notice of the Planning Commission hearing and 30-day review period for the MND also will occur via publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the Project area. The Planning Commission hearing notice and

associated NOI also establishes a 30-day public review period during which comments on the adequacy of the MND document may be provided to the Riverside County Planning Department.

Following the 30-day public review period, the County of Riverside will review any comment letters received and will determine whether any substantive comments were provided that may warrant revisions to the MND document. If substantial revisions are necessary (as defined by CEQA Guidelines §15073.5[b]), then the MND and Initial Study would be recirculated for an additional 30-day public review period.

Following conclusion of the public review process, a public hearing will be held before the Riverside County Planning Commission. The Planning Commission will consider the proposed Project and the adequacy of this MND, at which time public comments will be heard. At the conclusion of the public hearing process, the Planning Commission will take action within their authority to outright approve, conditionally approval, or deny approval of the proposed Project.

The decision of the Planning Commission is considered final and no action by the Board of Supervisors is required unless, within ten (10) days after the notice of decision appears on the Board's agenda, the Project Applicant or an interested person files an appeal. Additionally, SMP 139R1 would be sent to the Board of Supervisors as a "Receive and File" action; the Board of Supervisors has the option of pulling the SMP 139R1 approval from the "Receive and File" docket and assuming approval authority. If an appeal is filed, or if the Board of Supervisors opts to assume approval authority, then the Board of Supervisors would consider the proposed action and the adequacy of this MND. In such cases, the Board of Supervisors would conduct a public hearing to evaluate the proposal and would take final action to outright approve, conditionally approval, or deny approval of the proposed Project.

2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

2.1 PROJECT LOCATION

As shown on Figure 2-1, *Regional Location Map*, and Figure 2-2, *Vicinity Map*, the proposed Project site is located within the Temescal Canyon portion of unincorporated Riverside County, approximately 4.5 miles northwest of the City of Lake Elsinore and 3.25 miles south of the City of Corona. Specifically, the proposed Project site comprises approximately 215 acres of land located at 24890 Maitri Road. The site is bounded on the west by Maitri Road and on the north by Temescal Canyon Road, while an unimproved access road occurs along the southwestern Project boundary. The eastern portion of the proposed Project site abuts an existing master planned residential community (Sycamore Creek). The subject property encompasses Assessor's Parcel Numbers 290-060-043, and 290-110-012, 015, 017, 019, 024, 025, and is located in Sections 2 and 11 of Township 5 South, Range 6 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian.

In addition to the Project site, off-site impact areas are evaluated as part of this MND because physical impacts to such areas are a reasonably foreseeable consequence of Project approval, although activities within the off-site impact areas would require future discretionary approvals from Riverside County. The off-site areas include a portion of Maitri Road and the east-west access road, and portions of existing mining sites located to the west (SMP 202) and south (SMP 143, SMP 150, and SMP 182), as shown on Figure 2-3, *Location of Off-Site Impact Areas*. For purposes of discussion herein, off-site areas subject to future physical disturbance as a result of the proposed Project are referred to as the "off-site impact areas."

2.2 EXISTING SITE AND AREA CHARACTERISTICS

2.2.1 Site Access

Access to the Project site is via Maitri Road, south of Temescal Canyon Road. Customers and employees commuting to the site typically exit Temescal Canyon Road or Indian Truck Trail off of Interstate 15 in the unincorporated area of Riverside County between the cities of Corona and Lake Elsinore. Maitri Road was a public road at the time the environmental analysis for the proposed Project commenced in early 2010, but was converted to a private road by the Riverside County Board of Supervisors pursuant to Resolution No. 2012-103 (Appendix J). Security and public safety will be assured through the use of controlled access, with security during off-hours, near the intersection of Maitri Road and Temescal Canyon Road, although such access restrictions and security were not in place at time the environmental analysis for the proposed Project commenced, although such measures would be in place prior to Project approval.

2.2.2 Existing Site Conditions

The Temescal Canyon area contains a number of surface mining operations, most of which have been in operation since the 1970s and 1980s, and is the source of large quantities of construction grade aggregates for Riverside, Orange, San Diego and San Bernardino Counties. The alluvial fans of Mayhew Canyon and Coldwater Canyon have both been recognized by the California Geological Survey (CGS) and Riverside County as having geological resources significant to the State of California. The proposed Project site is located at the point where these two alluvial fans converge.

Figure 2-4, *Aerial Photograph*, depicts the existing conditions of the proposed Project site and off-site impact areas.

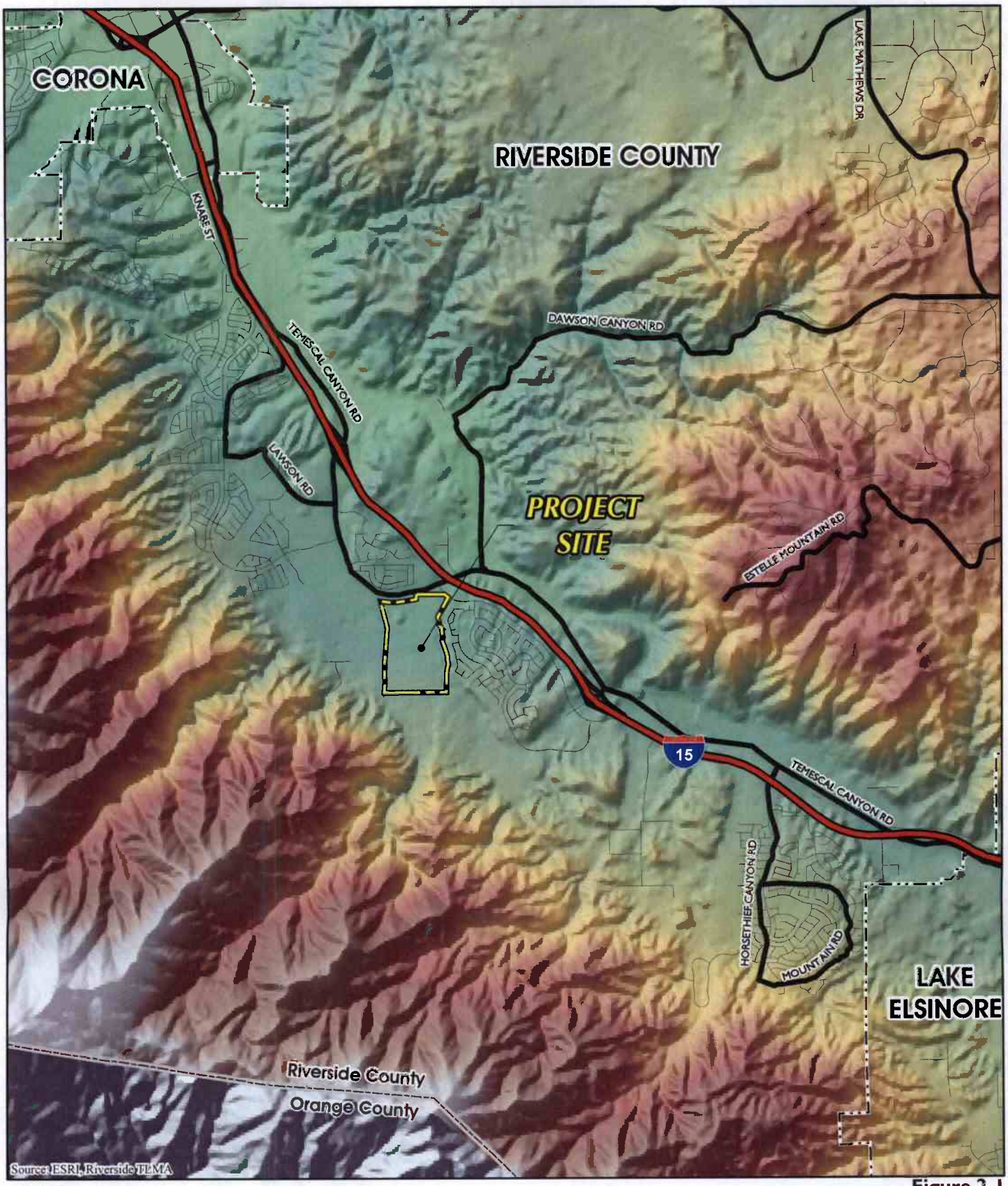


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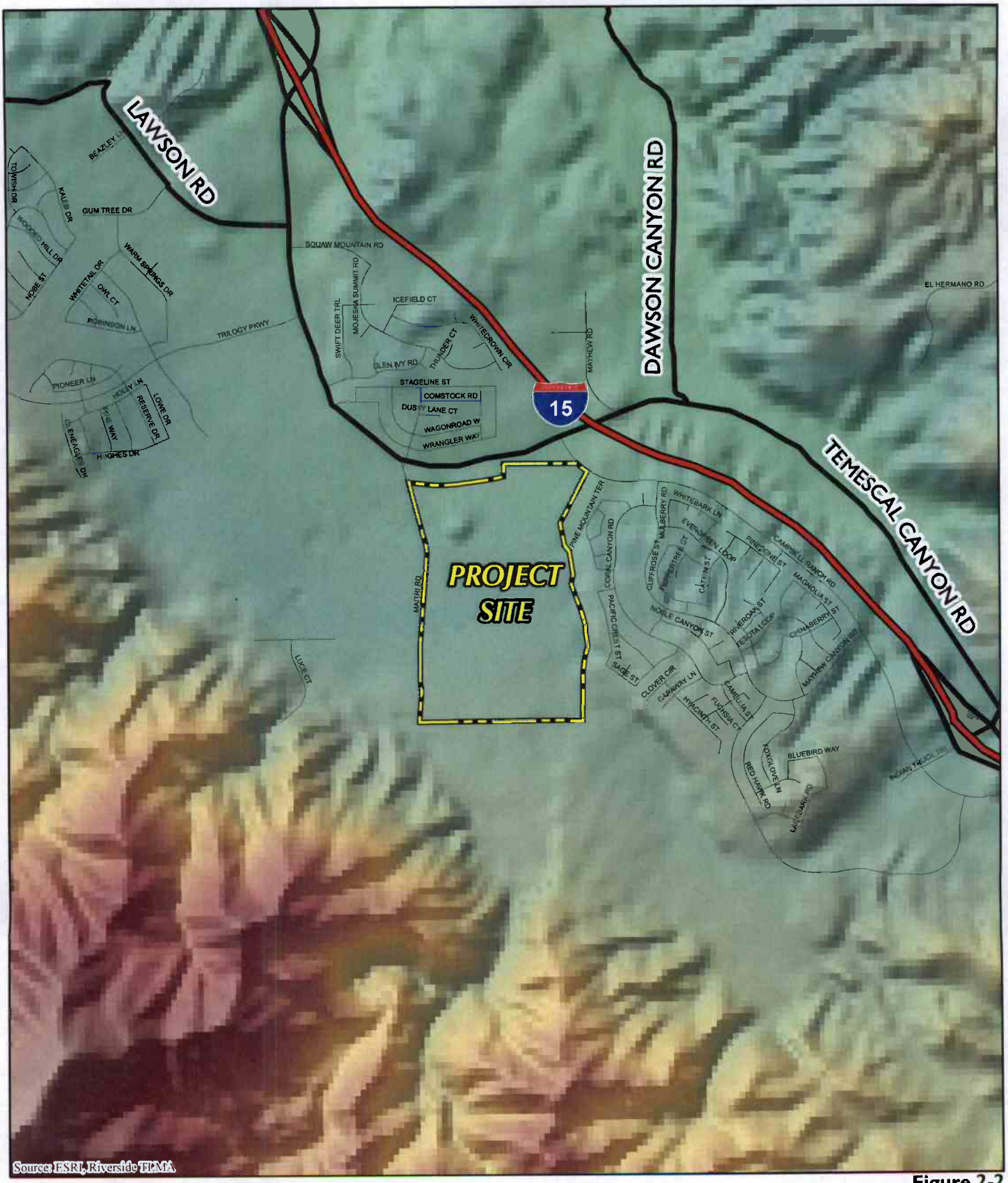
Figure 2-1

REGIONAL LOCATION MAP



Source: ESRI, Riverside, FEMA

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Figure 2-2

VICINITY MAP

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Figure 2-3

LOCATION OF OFF-SITE IMPACT AREAS

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Figure 2-4

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH

As shown on Figure 2-4, the proposed Project site is currently used as a permitted sand and gravel mining operation. The proposed Project site is surrounded by chain-link fencing and marked with signage to restrict public encroachment into the mining areas. Within the site, a 50-foot setback is observed within which mining does not occur as required pursuant to PP 1828 and SMP 139.

The central portion of the proposed Project site contains an existing aggregate desilting basin, which allows for the settlement of solids out of water used in processing activities. Water from the desilting basin is then re-used in the mining operations . In the south-central portion of the property is the main aggregate mining pit. In the west-central portion of the proposed Project site is an existing processing plant, composed of a crushing station, several conveyors, a surge pile, a washing and sizing station, and storage areas. Throughout the proposed Project site are a variety of gravel stockpiles and washed sand stockpiles, in addition to dirt roadways that facilitate the mining operations.

As documented by the Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE) in their determination that Mayhew Creek does not comprise a water of the U.S. (Appendix J), in January/February 2005, heavy rains, combined with geological movement along the Glen Ivy Fault line, caused the bank between the Mayhew Creek and the southern and eastern SMP 139 pit walls to substantially erode and partially collapse into the SMP 139 mining pit. As a result, flows from Mayhew Creek began to immediately discharge directly into the SMP 139 gravel pit and created instability of the southern and eastern slopes of the mining pit. In order to address this emergency condition, in approximately April 2005 the former mining operator (CEMEX) was directed by the Riverside County Building & Safety Department to construct a concrete down-drain structure measuring approximately 300 feet in length along the southern pit wall of the SMP 139 site.

The down-structure was approved by the Riverside County Planning Department on October 23rd, 2006 under RCL00106S1, and also was subject to review and consultation with the ACOE, California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG), and the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). As a result of this review, Mayhew Creek was determined by the ACOE not to comprise a Water of the U.S., and was therefore not subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA), thereby excusing Cemex from the need to obtain a Section 404 Permit from ACOE or a Section 401 Certification from the RWQCB. As part of the review and approval process associated with RCL00106S1, the mining operator was required to prepare a Habitat Mitigation and Monitoring Program (HMMP), which required the creation of 9.7 acres of mule fat scrub habitat within the northeastern portions of the original SMP 139 site (and outside of the areas proposed to be included within SMP 139R1).

Due to the heavy rains and the geological movement along the Glen Ivy Fault Line, and the subsequent required and constructed down-drain structure, it was determined that the existing mining pit is sufficiently sized to capture and retain multiple 100-year storm events, effectively cutting Mayhew Creek off from the original flow line; thus, only minimal flows from the Mayhew Creek are discharged from the site to downstream areas. Furthermore, although flows from Mayhew Creek are mostly detained on-site, these flows are not used as part of any existing or proposed mining operations. Rather, the flows ultimately are absorbed into the ground and contribute to the existing groundwater table.

The only portions of the proposed Project site that remain relatively undisturbed under existing conditions include approximately six (6.0) acres along the eastern boundary of the property that consist of sage scrub habitat occurring on the upper banks of a riverine feature that collects in the northeastern corner of the proposed Project site. The northeastern corner of the proposed Project site was at one time actively mined, but now contains riparian vegetation. Disturbed habitat also occurs along the southwestern, southern, and southeastern perimeter of the proposed Project site, along the upper portions of the existing slopes.

Figure 2-4 also depicts the existing conditions for the off-site impact areas. As shown, a portion of the off-site impact areas encompass Maitri Road, an improved roadway located along the western boundary of the Project site, and portions of an east-west access roadway located along the southern boundary of the proposed Project site.

Off-site impact areas located west of Maitri Road encompass a portion of an existing mining site (SMP 202) and include existing slopes, unpaved roads, a desilting pond, equipment storage areas, and several existing stockpiles. Sparse areas of disturbed natural vegetation occur along the southern and southeastern slopes of the SMP 202 site (i.e, disturbed Riversidean sage scrub and coast live oak). To the south of the SMP 202 site is an existing administrative building and paved parking lot with existing ornamental vegetation (which is not anticipated to be impacted by future mining activities) as well as natural habitat (i.e., chaparral and Riversidean sage scrub). At the southern edge of the off-site impact area is an existing access roadway serving a water tank.

Impact areas to the south of the proposed Project site (and southerly of the east-west access road) encompass a separate existing mining operation (SMP 143, SMP 150, and SMP 182). These areas are fully disturbed and include numerous unpaved roadways, overhead utility lines, a paved parking area, a trailer, storage sheds, several conveyer belts, a desilting pond, weigh station, crushing station, surge pile, washing and sizing station, and several existing stockpiles. Disturbed habitat occurs west of the desilting pond (i.e., disturbed Riversidean sage scrub), and several existing trees and ruderal vegetation abut the southern edge of the east-west access road.

2.2.3 General Plan and Zoning

The proposed Project site, which consists of approximately 215 acres permitted for mining, is designated by the Riverside County General Plan and Temescal Canyon Area Plan as "Open Space – Mineral Resources (OS – MIN)." The proposed Project site is zoned for "Mineral Resources and Related Manufacturing (M-R-A)," which permits mining subject to a mining permit under Riverside County Ordinance 555. The proposed Project site is not located within any General Plan Policy Areas.

General Plan designations surrounding the proposed Project site include the following: OS-MIN to the west; OS-MIN to the south; "Open Space – Conservation (OS-C)," "Open Space Recreation (OS-R)," and "Medium Density Residential (MDR)" to the east; and "Light Industrial (LI)," "Business Park (BP)," and "Medium High Density Residential (MHDR)" to the north. The off-site impact areas all are located within the OS-MIN designation.

Zoning designations surrounding the proposed Project site include the following: M-R-A to the west; M-R-A and "Natural Assets (N-A)" to the south; "Specific Plan Zone (SP Zone)" to the east; and SP Zone, "Manufacturing-Service Commercial (M-SC)," "Commercial Office (C-O)," and "Mobile Home Subdivisions & Mobile Home Parks (R-T)" to the north. The off-site impact areas all are zoned M-R-A.

2.2.4 Surrounding Land Uses and Development

Figure 2-5, *Surrounding Land Uses and Development*, depicts the proposed Project site and the existing land uses on and immediately surrounding the proposed Project site including the off-site impact areas. As shown, existing surrounding land uses include several mines located to the west and south. The

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Figure 2-5

SURROUNDING LAND USES AND DEVELOPMENT

existing mines to the south consist of Werner Corporation's Mayhew Mines, which operate under permits SMP 143, SMP 150, and SMP 182. To the west is Chandler Aggregates, which operates pursuant to SMP 202. These mines include three (3) Ready-Mix Concrete Batch Plants and an Asphalt Plant. Maitri Road, an improved two-lane roadway, abuts the western boundary of the proposed Project site. At the time environmental review for the proposed Project commenced (early 2010), Maitri Road was a public roadway; however, on June 26, 2012, the Riverside County Board of Supervisors approved a vacation of Maitri Road as part of Resolution No. 2012-103 (Appendix J); as such, Maitri Road is now a private roadway facility. Open space associated with the Santa Ana Mountains and the Cleveland National Forest occurs approximately 0.25 mile to the southwest of the proposed Project site.

Immediately east of the proposed Project site is an existing residential community, which is part of the approved Sycamore Creek Specific Plan (Specific Plan No. 256). The Sycamore Creek community consists of single-family residential homes, commercial land uses, recreational center, fire station, elementary school, open space, and parks. To the north of the proposed Project site are several undeveloped parcels and an existing electrical substation. Further to the north, and beyond Temescal Canyon Road, is an existing residential community (Butterfield Estates) consisting of medium high density residential land uses and passive recreation areas.

The closest residence within Sycamore Creek is more than 250 feet from the proposed Project site, while the closest residence within Butterfield Estates occurs at a distance in excess of 500 feet. In addition, an existing residence is located approximately 3,500 feet southeast of the proposed Project site (or approximately 2,800 feet southeast of the nearest portion of the off-site impact area).

2.3 EXISTING OPERATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

Under existing conditions, the proposed Project site and off-site impact areas consist of surface mining operations producing construction-grade aggregates primarily used in Riverside, with lesser amounts that are exported to Orange, San Diego, and San Bernardino Counties. The primary minerals extracted from the proposed Project site are construction grade sand and gravel.

Existing operations at the proposed Project site involve the use of front-end loaders, dozers, haul trucks, and a water truck within the mining pit to bring the raw material to the processing plants for crushing, washing, and sizing. There is no topsoil or overburden on the proposed Project site, because the site has been mined for 35 +/- years and these materials have been removed by the on-going mining activities. Table 2-1, *Operational Equipment Summary for Existing Conditions*, summarizes the equipment utilized on-site on a daily basis under existing conditions, based on information provided by the Project Applicant for the baseline operating period (between 1995 and 2009) (refer to Appendix J). As shown, mining activities during this period required the equivalent of approximately 4,408 horsepower per day.

Mining in the pit begins with front-end loaders and haul trucks delivering the material to the primary crushing station. At the crushing station, initial screening separates material using a two-inch opening, which creates a sand surge and a rock surge pile for further processing. No blasting is required or allowed for mining operations under existing conditions.

The sand is then washed and sized according to the particular specifications of different products (Washed Concrete Sand, Washed Plaster Sand, etc.) and distributed into stockpiles via stacking conveyors, where it dewaters and awaits final shipment. The rock surge pile is crushed, washed, and sized according to specifications, and stockpiled using a combination of stacking conveyors. Sands are produced for use in concrete, asphalt, plaster, and block production.

Table 2-1 Operational Equipment Summary for Existing Conditions

Hours/Day	Description	Quantity	Horse Power	Total Horse Power
12	775D Haul Truck	2	682	1364
12	769C Haul Truck	1	474	474
16	769C Water Truck	1	474	474
12	990F Wheel Loader	1	675	675
12	988F II Wheel Loader	1	430	430
20	980G Wheel Loader	1	300	300
10	D9N Dozer	1	370	370
4	345B Excavator	1	321	321
	Total Daily Operational Horse Power (Existing Conditions):			4,408

Operations occur seven (7) days per week/24 hours per day. Activities are required to comply with Riverside County Noise and Lighting Standards (Riverside County Ordinances 847 and 915, respectively), as well as Riverside County Ordinances 555 (Surface Mining and Reclamation Act) and 348 (Land Use Ordinance). The processing plant at the proposed Project site has the capacity to produce approximately 500 tons per hour of sand and gravel. An operational permit with the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) (SCAQMD Permit No. R-F36556) has established a monthly production limit of 252,000 tons per month, which is considerably more than is being produced under existing conditions.

Production limits are not expressly stated in the operating permits for either PP 1828 or SMP 139. However, a review of the Staff Reports and supporting documentation for the entitlements show annual production limits for PP 1828 of 1,020,000 tons per year and 4,000,000 tons per year for SMP 139 (or a combined annual production limit of 5,020,000 tons per year). Permitted depths for the mining operations range from 300 feet in the southeast corner (within SMP 139) to a maximum depth of 575 feet in the center of the PP 1828 area.

The proposed Project site is graded to capture all surface flows and retain them on-site. Pit walls are sloped and hydro-seeded as excavations reach the outer boundary of the mining area, to prevent rilling and erosion from impacting off-site property.

Access gates to the proposed Project site are locked when the mine is not in operation or open for sales to prevent unauthorized access.

2.4 EXISTING ENVIRONMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS

2.4.1 Geology

The Temescal Valley is filled by sedimentary materials that range in age from Late Tertiary to Holocene. Sedimentary sequences of the Temescal Valley are underlain by Mesozoic-age, crystalline basement rocks that are visible in hills on both sides of the valley.

The alluvial fan material being mined in the Temescal Valley was sourced from canyons to the southwest of the proposed Project site, within the eastern side of the Santa Ana Mountains. Deposition of sediments within the alluvial fan took place during the Late Pleistocene through the Holocene ages and continues today.

Two geologic formations are primary sources for alluvial fan material found at the proposed Project site. The first is the Bedford Canyon formation, which is a slightly metamorphosed assemblage of interlayered argillite, slate, phyllite, graywacke, impure quartzite, and small amounts of limestone. Most

of these materials are dark colored, very fine-grained, and range from slightly to highly weathered. Weathering, erosion, and deposition of Bedford Canyon materials typically results in a very fine-grained matrix of clayey or silty sand supporting gravel to cobble sized, dark-colored, fine-grained clasts. There is relatively little quartz or alkali feldspar associated with the Bedford Canyon formation.

The second source formation for materials found on the proposed Project site is a part of the Creteceous-age, Peninsular Ranges Batholith. This material consists of a heterogeneous mixture of granitic rocks including monzogranite, granodiorite, tonalite, and gabbro. The monzogranite and granodiorite are sources for relatively large quantities of quartz and unweathered, alkali feldspar. The resulting deposits of this material on the proposed Project site consist largely of clean, quartz and feldspar sands with hard, fresh to slightly weathered gravels and cobbles, with virtually no clay and very little silt.

A few active or potentially active faults are located on or close to the proposed Project site and off-site impact areas. The Glen Ivy North fault crosses the north edge of the existing SMP 139 pit, and continues northwest, passing to the north of the SMP 202 and 133 pits. This fault does not traverse the off-site impact areas. The Glen Ivy South fault is located along the south edge of SMP 143, 150, and 182 and continues to the northwest, passing within 1,000 feet of the proposed Project site and off-site impact areas (the Glen Ivy South fault does not occur within the off-site impact areas). A third, unnamed fault, only found on the Riverside County TLMA GIS fault map, is located within 300 feet of the southwest corner of the SMP 139 pit. Another fault, which is unnamed on available maps but may be the Indian Canyon fault, trends toward the proposed Project site, but is truncated by the Glen Ivy South fault one-half mile to the west of the proposed Project site.

2.4.2 Hydrology

The proposed Project site is located within a watershed comprising approximately 3,045 acres total. Of this, 2,990 acres were analyzed by the Project's hydrologist (refer to Appendix F1) to determine runoff volumes. In summary, the existing excavated pits collect and retain runoff from approximately 2,826 acres of the watershed (including the entire runoff from the Mayhew Creek watershed). The remaining 164-acre drainage area, which occurs in a northerly-trending watercourse along the eastern edge of the proposed Project site and does not discharge to the main pit, discharges through an existing 30-foot culvert running under Temescal Canyon Road. A portion of this runoff is retained within the existing excavation pit located at the northeast portion of the proposed Project site; the remaining flows are discharged through the existing culvert.

Prior to the 1970s, off-site flows from the Mayhew Creek that entered the site from upstream areas were conveyed through the Project site in undefined drainage channels. Based on an analysis conducted by Chang Consultants (refer to Technical Appendix K), virtually all of these flows infiltrated into the groundwater table and did not contribute substantial flows to downstream areas (i.e., Temescal Creek). Specifically, during a majority of storm events, roughly 98% of the time based upon probabilities of storm events (including the 2- and 25-year storm events), all runoff traversing the site infiltrated into the groundwater table. Only during 50- and 100-year storm events (with a 1 to 2 percent chance of occurring during any given year) did runoff from the Project site and upstream areas reach downstream tributaries (including Temescal Creek).

With the commencement of mining activities the site in the 1970s, flows from Mayhew Creek being conveyed through the Project site were diverted via a man-made, soft-bottom drainage course around the SMP 139 mining operations. With the diversion of these flows into a man-made channel, runoff discharged from the site (including flows from Mayhew Creek) to downstream tributaries increased in both volume and velocity as compared to historic (and natural) conditions.

In January/February 2005, heavy rains, combined with geological movement along the Glen Ivy Fault line, caused the bank between the Mayhew Creek and the SMP 139 pit wall to substantially erode and partially collapse into the SMP 139 mining pit. As a result, flows from Mayhew Creek began to discharge immediately into the SMP 139 gravel pit and created instability and safety issues with respect to the southern slopes of the mining pit. In order to address this emergency condition, the mining operator at the time (CEMEX) constructed a concrete down-drain structure measuring approximately 300 feet in length along the southern pit wall of the SMP 139 site. The purpose of this down-drain structure was to stabilize the southern pit wall against water erosion hazards. With completion of the down-drain structure, flows from the Mayhew Creek were fully detained within the SMP 139 pit and no longer were conveyed downstream to the Temescal Wash (during 50- or 100-year storm events).

Although the construction of the down-drain structure eliminated surface flows that otherwise might have reached Temescal Creek, the change in the site's drainage patterns that occurred from installation of the down-drain structure more closely resemble the site's natural conditions prior to the 1970s, as compared to the conditions that existed following the diversion of flows into the man-made drainage channel described above. Because a majority of flows traversing the site infiltrated into the groundwater table in pre-1970 conditions, the current condition of the site, wherein all flows are diverted to a detention basin via the down-drain structure and allowed to infiltrate into the groundwater table, more closely resembles the historic drainage pattern of the site as compared to conditions that existed between the 1970s and 2005.

2.4.3 Groundwater

Based on a site-specific groundwater analysis conducted by BULOT, Inc., groundwater beneath the proposed Project site is conservatively estimated to occur at an elevation of approximately 915 feet above mean sea level (amsl), although groundwater elevations averaging as high as 967 feet may result from two wet years in a row. Groundwater within the basin moves from the southwest towards the Glen Ivy Fault.

2.4.4 Soils

The *Soil Survey for the Western Riverside Area* (United States Department of Agriculture, 1971) indicates that the Mayhew Canyon alluvial fan is composed primarily of Cortina gravelly loamy sand. In a typical 60 inch profile, the surface layer is grayish-grown gravelly loamy sand about 10 inches thick. Below this is a grayish-brown gravelly sandy loam and very gravelly coarse sand. Such soils are considered to be good sources of sand and gravel. This sandy deposit is known to extend much more deeply than the 60 inches included in the soil survey (Chambers Consultants, June 1981). Yellowish-brown coarse gravelly sand, in addition to the preceding, was also encountered in the upper 60" of the deposit during on-site drilling.

Drilling for the slope stability analysis conducted in March 2011 by Hilltop Geotechnical confirmed the above findings, with the additional notation that the deposit of sand and gravel extends at least 300' below the surface.

2.4.5 Vegetation

The proposed Project site has been used for surface mining, sales and shipping of aggregate materials, and production of ready-mix concrete since the early 1970's. As such, the entire site is disturbed, and any vegetation that exists on the property is in the form of ornamental landscaping, visual buffer berms, or areas of partial reclamation/revegetation.

Based on a biological survey conducted on the proposed Project site in by Glenn Lukos Associates (refer to Appendix D1), nine (9) distinct vegetation/land use types are mapped for the Project site and off-site impact areas. The vegetation/land use types include disturbed, disturbed alluvial scrub, chaparral/ disturbed chaparral, coast live oak woodland, Riversidean sage scrub/ disturbed Riversidean sage scrub, residential/urban/exotic, southern willow scrub, disturbed mulefat scrub, and aggregate desilting basin. A summary of vegetation communities that occur on the proposed Project site and within the off-site impact areas is provided below. Figure 2-6, *Existing Vegetation Communities*, depicts the location and extent of vegetation communities located on the proposed Project site and within the off-site impact areas.

The proposed Project site and off-site impact areas are characterized predominantly by areas of substantial disturbance as a result of past and current surface mining operations. Areas not actively mined are dominated by non-native ruderal species including castor bean (*Ricinus communis*), Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*), summer mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*), tree tobacco (*Nicotiana glauca*), tamarisk (*Tamarix* sp.), and lambs quarters (*Chenopodium album*). Native ruderal species that occur in these areas of high disturbance include mule fat (*Baccharis salicifolia*) and telegraph weed (*Heterotheca grandiflora*). These areas of substantial disturbance are classified as "Disturbed" on Figure 2-6.

As a result of the mining operation, large stockpiles of mine tailings have created variations in topography resulting in hilly terrain composed of sandy and cobbly material. The hills and slopes have a similar vegetation composition as the flatter areas across the proposed Project site with the addition of some native scrub species including coyote bush (*Baccharis pilularis*), California brittle bush (*Encelia farinosa*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), deerweed (*Acmispon glaber*), California everlasting (*Gnaphalium californicum*), wreath plant (*Stephanomeria virgata*), and purple nightshade (*Solanum xanti*). The slopes also contain a variety of non-native grasses dominated by brome species including ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*) and red brome (*Bromus madritensis* ssp. rubens). Areas containing these native scrub species typically occur on the perimeter of the proposed Project site in locations that have not been subject to recent mining activities and exhibit topographic variability that mimics a natural condition. These areas are classified as Disturbed Riversidean Sage Scrub on Figure 2-6.

Within the actively mined area in the center of the proposed Project site and within portions of the adjacent off-site mining sites are man-made impoundments of water used in the mining operations, which have resulted in ponded features vegetated predominantly with southern cattails (*Typha domingensis*), arroyo willow, mule fat, and tamarisk. These areas are classified as Aggregate Desilting Basin (ADB) on Figure 2-6.

Along the eastern boundary of the proposed Project site is a riverine feature that conveys flows collected east of the proposed Project site and directs them to a riparian basin in the northeast corner of the proposed Project site. The basin area outlets off-site to the north under Temescal Canyon Road via a drainage that is tributary to Temescal Wash. The southern end of the riverine feature is largely unvegetated within the ordinary high water mark (OHWM), with floodplain terraces vegetated with scalebroom (*Lepidospartum squamatum*), tamarisk, tree tobacco, brittle bush and California buckwheat. Moving north, the OHWM degrades as waters collect in an area that outlet to a series of culverts. Where the water collects, a patch of riparian vegetation dominated by mule fat, tamarisk, and arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*) saplings are emerging. The banks above the OHWM up to the proposed Project site's eastern boundary are characterized by steep grades vegetated with RSS dominated by California sagebrush, California buckwheat and scale broom. The northern extent of the riverine feature terminates in a riparian basin prior to exiting the proposed Project site to the north beneath Temescal

Source: Glenn Lukos Associates

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NOT TO SCALE

Figure 2-6

EXISTING VEGETATION COMMUNITIES

Canyon Road. The basin area is dominated by anoyo willow, black willow (*Salix gooddingii*), mule fat, tamarisk, summer mustard, curly dock (*Rumex crispus*), and scale broom. Surrounding the basin are manufactured slopes vegetated with disturbed RSS.

The western extent of the proposed Project site and off-site impact areas include the current alignment of Maitri Road, which is lined with ornamental/exotic plant species as well as highly disturbed RSS typical of remnant mine tailings stockpiles. These areas also include an active aggregate desilting pond as well as a remnant aggregate desilting pond that has been converted to a tailings stockpile. The southwest comer of the off-site impact area transitions from an area of active disturbance to one of minimal to no disturbance in the vicinity of the existing off-site administrative office building. Areas south and west of the administrative office facility and parking areas are dominated by coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) woodland, Riversidean sage scrub (RSS), chaparral and RSS/chaparral ecotone.

2.4.6 Wildlife

Wildlife surveys conducted by Glenn Lukos Associates (refer to Appendix D1) did not identify any special-status animal species within the proposed Project site or off-site impact areas. However, certain special-status animals have the potential to occur including: Bell's sage sparrow, burrowing owl, coast horned lizard, coast patch-nosed snake, orange-throated whiptail, ferruginous hawk (foraging), least Bell's vireo, loggerhead shrike (foraging), northern harrier (foraging), San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit, southern rufous-crowned sparrow, tricolored blackbird, white-faced ibis, white-tailed kite (foraging), yellow-breasted chat, and yellow warbler.

3.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed Project consists of an application for a Surface Mining Permit Revision (SMP 139R1). A detailed description of the proposed Project is provided in the following sections.

3.1 PROPOSED DISCRETIONARY APPROVALS

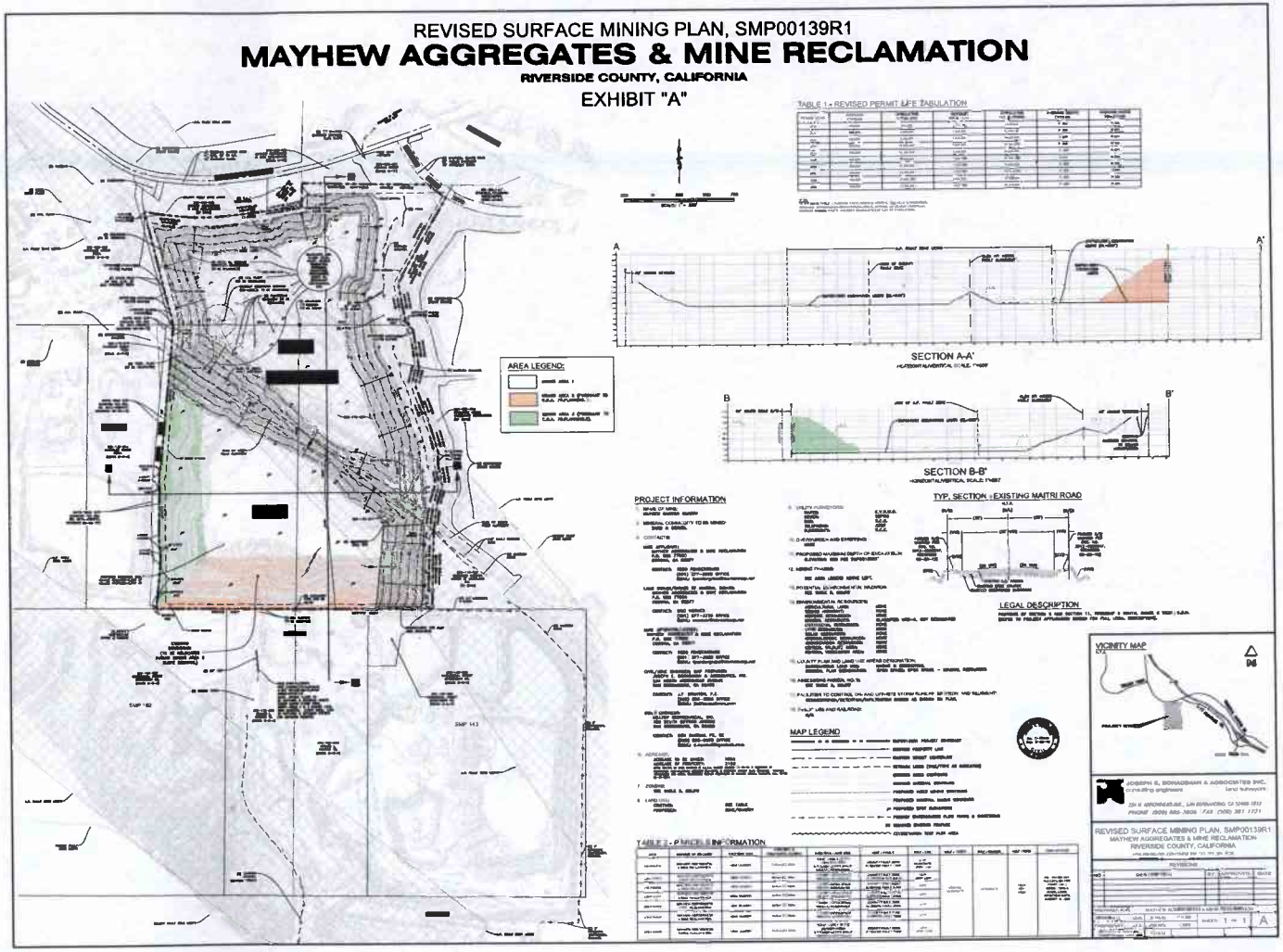
3.1.1 SMP 139R1

SMP 139R1 consists of a proposal to consolidate the activities allowed by three (3) existing permits (PP 1828, RCL 106, and SMP 139) under a single, comprehensive entitlement for the property. Figure 3-1, *Revised Surface Mining Plan for SMP 139R1*, depicts the proposed, revised surface mining plan for SMP 139R1. A full-sized exhibit is available at the County of Riverside Planning Department, located at 4080 Lemon Street, 12th Floor, Riverside CA.

Areas permitted for mining on the approximately 215-acre Project site would consist of approximately 186 acres, concentrated in the western portions of the site. All uses currently permitted under PP 1828, SMP 139, and RCL 106, including the existing, on-site concrete batch-plant, would be combined under SMP 139R1. Approval of SMP 139R1 would extend the life of the existing entitlements by approximately 50 years (from January 2018 to December 31, 2068), and would reduce the total annual tonnage allowed at the mine to 2,000,000 tons per year (reflecting a reduction of 3,020,000 million tons per year as compared to the existing entitlements). It should be noted that the 2,000,000 tons per year limitation proposed by the Project would include materials from both the aggregate mining operations as well as from the Inert Debris Engineered Fill Operation ("IDEFO"), which is described below.

Additionally, SMP 139R1 proposes to expand the reclamation area to include on-site and adjacent off-site areas forming the slopes and setbacks that comprise the boundaries between the on-site mining pits and off-site existing mining pits located on adjacent properties (which conduct extraction operations under separate approved permits [SMP 143, SMP 150, SMP 182, and SMP 202]). Figure 3-2, *SMP 139R1 Revised Reclamation Plan for Existing Mining Pits*, depicts the proposed revised reclamation plan for the majority of the site, with exception of the slopes and setback areas, while Figure 3-3, *SMP 139R1 Revised Reclamation Plan for Slopes and Setbacks*, depicts the revised reclamation plan for the slopes and setback areas. Full-sized exhibits are available at the County of Riverside Planning Department, located at 4080 Lemon Street, 12th Floor, Riverside CA.

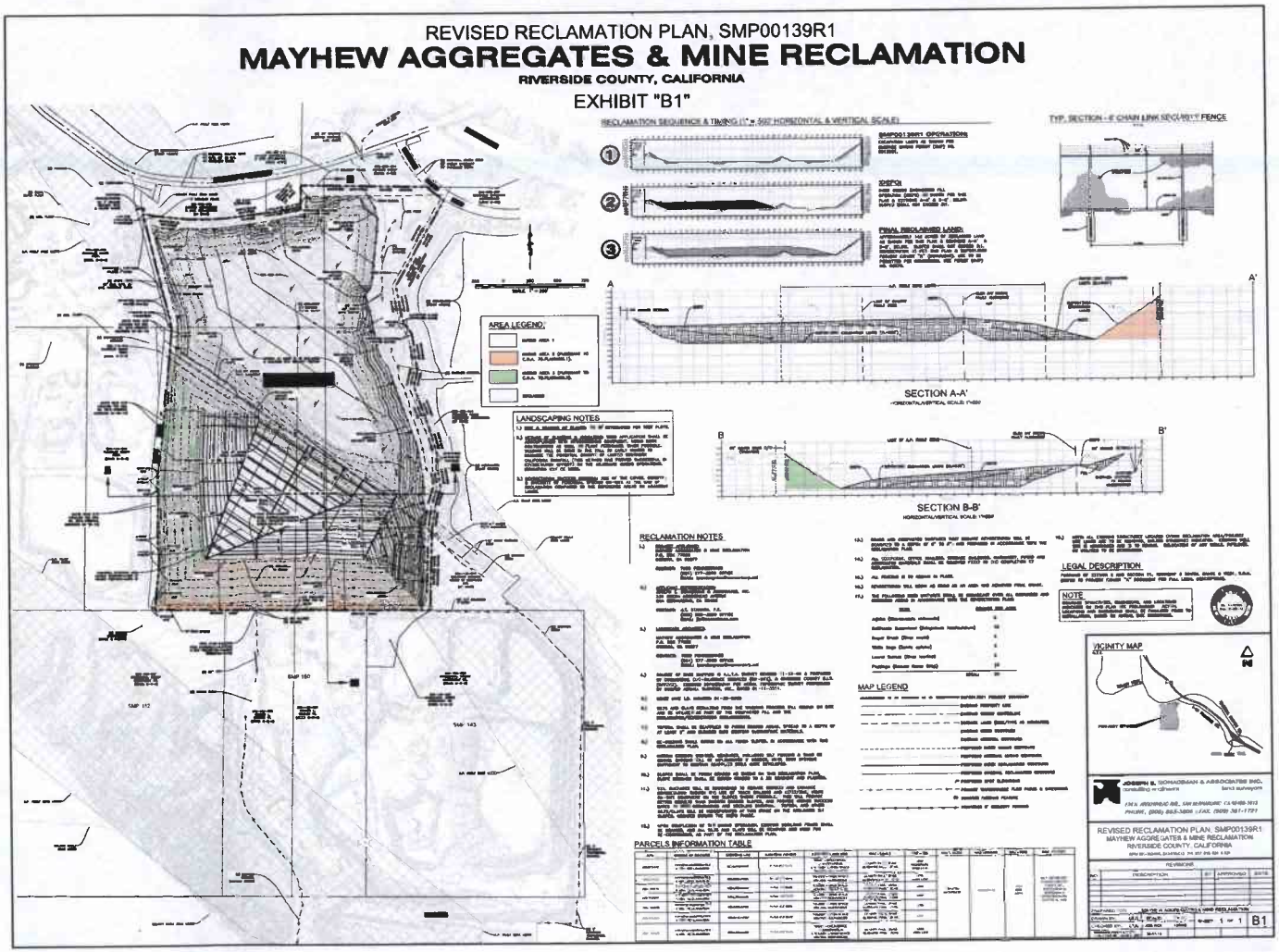
Expanding the reclamation area ultimately would result in the creation of a single pit encompassing the proposed Project site and adjacent, off-site mines instead of three separate pits as occurs under existing conditions. Conditions of approval applied to SMP 139R1 by Riverside County would prohibit mining within the on- and off-site slopes and setbacks until the existing permits for these adjacent mining sites are revised and approved to account for the geographic expansion in mining activities. Specifically, mining along the western Project boundary can occur only if SMP 202 is modified to allow for mining of the off-site slope and setback area, which can only occur after the processing of a discretionary application to modify SMP 202 and appropriate compliance with CEQA. Similarly, mining along the southern boundary can occur once SMPs 143, 150, and/or 182 are modified to allow for mining of the off-site slope and setback area, which also would require discretionary applications and appropriate compliance with CEQA. The additional aggregate reserves made accessible in the on- and off-site areas would total approximately 46,000,000 tons.



Source: Bonaduman & Associates

Figure 3-1

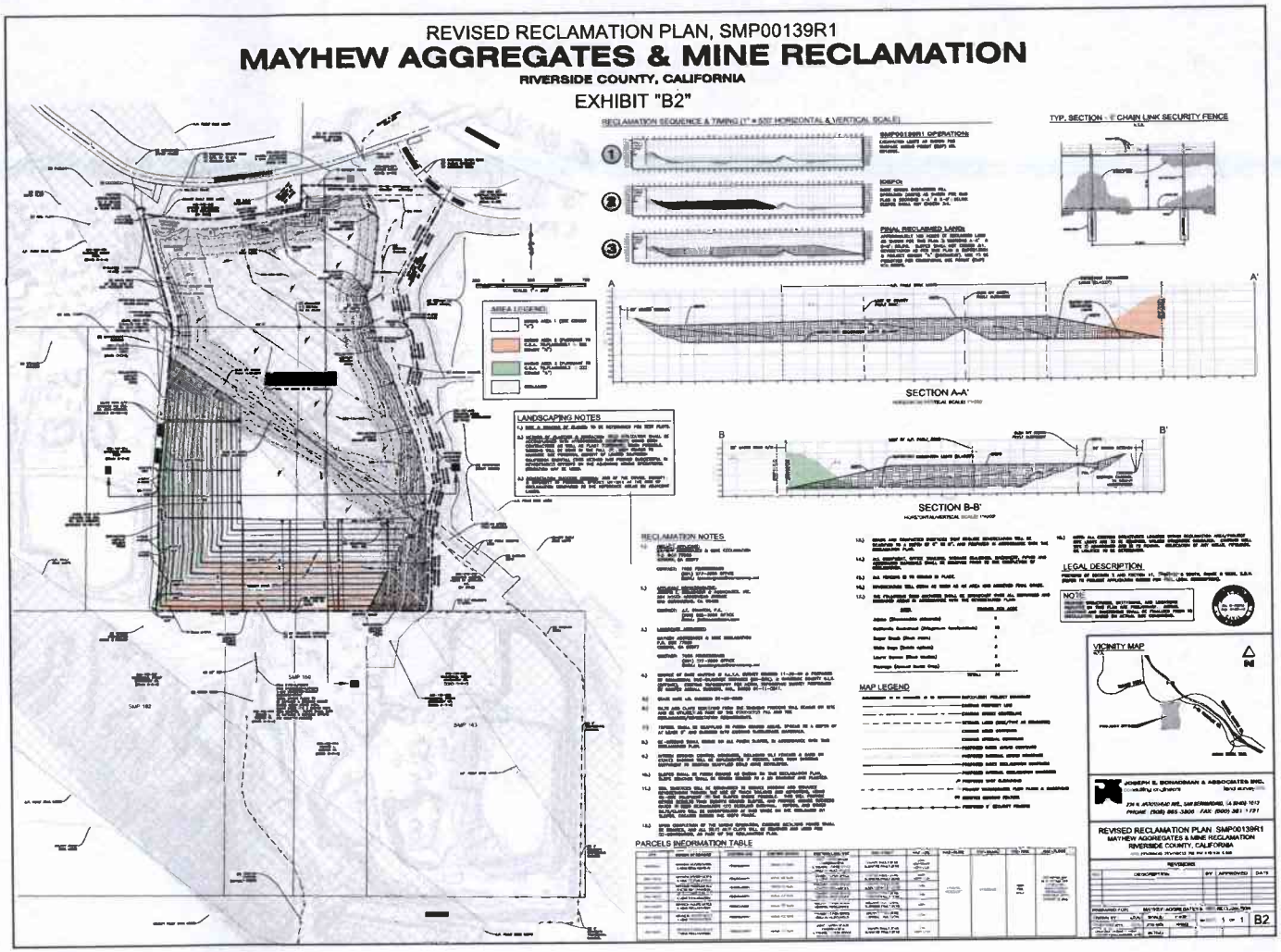
REVISED SURFACE MINING PLAN FOR SMP 139R1



Source: Bonadman & Associates

Figure 3-2

SMP 139R1 REVISED RECLAMATION PLAN FOR EXISTING MINING PITS



Source: Bonaventure & Associates

Figure 3-3

SMP 139R1 REVISED RECLAMATION PLAN FOR SLOPES AND SETBACKS

Additionally, mining of the slopes and setback areas along the site's western boundary would require relocation of Maitri Road. In order to ensure continued access to surrounding mining sites via Maitri Road (i.e., access to SMPs 143, 150, and 182), conditions of approval would be imposed on the proposed Project by Riverside County requiring a reciprocal access agreement and precluding the Project from grading or mining activities within Maitri Road until such a time that alternative access to these surrounding mining sites is provided, or until reclamation for these surrounding mining sites is completed and all mining activities have ceased.

As a necessary consequence of future mining activities, the existing down-drain structure located along the southern slope of the SMP 139 pit would need to be relocated to the south within SMP 150. The relocation of this structure is necessary in order to facilitate mining activities within the slope and setback that occurs between SMP 139 and adjacent SMP 150. However, at this time specific plans for the relocation of this down-drain structure are not available, and would be determined in association with future discretionary approvals required for SMP 150. As noted above, mining of the on-site portions of the slopes and setback areas (and thus, relocation of the down-drain structure) cannot occur until SMP 150 is revised to allow for mining of the off-site portions of the slopes and setback areas and to include the relocated down-drain structure. Accordingly, since no plans are currently available for the relocated down-drain structure, and since mining activities along the southern slopes of the Project site cannot commence until SMP 150 is revised (and plans for the relocated down-drain structure are articulated), impacts associated with this down-drain structure cannot be evaluated at this time and are considered speculative in nature (CEQA Guidelines § 15145),

To achieve final reclamation of the property that would be disturbed by SMP 139R1, the proposed Project proposes to operate an Inert Debris Engineered Fill Operation ("IDEFO"). Generally, the IDEFO would allow the mining operator to import inert construction debris to the property and then process those materials on-site as part of the reclamation plan for mining operations associated with SMP 139R1. The IDEFO would be an instrumental part of reclamation efforts to generate fill for the excavated areas of the proposed Project site, with placement of these materials initially commencing along the eastern property line. Reclamation in this area involves flattening existing slopes, then filling most of the excavated areas to create usable flat parcels for future development. The IDEFO would complement existing reclamation activities on the proposed Project site, which currently includes the use of silts and clays excavated from on-site and adjacent mining operations as fill material.

It is important to note that there would be no importation of domestic garbage, chemicals, oil, or other waste into the proposed Project site as part of the proposed Project. Waste in the form of domestic garbage generated by the mining employees and the on-site office (i.e. small amounts of paper, food scraps, containers, etc.) would be disposed of by a licensed municipal waste hauler on a weekly basis, as occurs under existing conditions. SMP 139R1 also identifies the proposed timetables and estimated completion target dates for the Project. Reclamation is proposed to be completed by December 31, 2068 to coincide with the cessation of mining activity. Reclamation of slopes and the pit areas may progress at differing rates, depending on market demand for the IDEFO operation. Although reclamation will prepare the property for future development, there are currently no plans for developing the proposed Project site upon completion of the reclamation activities. Any future development would be highly speculative to assume at this time and as such, future development is not speculated upon in this MND (CEQA Guidelines § 15145).

For purposes of fully analyzing the environmental effects of the proposed Project, it is assumed that approval of SMP 139R1 would result in the excavation and removal of aggregate materials within both the on- and off-site slopes and setback areas. This assumption is necessary because the engineering requirements associated with the excavation of the on-site portions of these slopes and setback areas

would result in physical disturbance to off-site areas. Therefore, even though the on-site slopes and setback areas could not be mined until such a time that the permits for the adjacent mines are revised to allow the mining of off-site portions of the slopes and setbacks, these off-site areas are included as part of the proposed Project evaluated in this MND. Figure 3-4, *Proposed and Future Mining Limits*, depicts the areas proposed for impact on-site, as well as off-site areas subject to impact pursuant to future discretionary approvals associated with the adjacent off-site mines from Riverside County. It should be noted that, although depicted on Figure 3-4, no mining activities are currently planned or anticipated within the existing office complex and associated parking areas located southwesterly of the proposed Project site.

As previously noted, for purposes of discussion within this MND, "proposed Project site" or "on-site" areas refer to the existing limits of the SMP 139 site (including on-site portions of the setbacks), while "off-site impact areas" or "off-site" areas refer to areas located outside of the SMP 139 site (i.e., areas that would be impacted within SMPs 143, 150, 182, and 202 (refer to Figure 1-1 and Figure 3-4). References to "proposed Project" refer to mining activities that would be permitted by, or that would be a reasonable consequence of, proposed SMP 139R1.

3.2 SCOPE OF ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

3.2.1 Proposed Physical Disturbance

As indicated above, the Project involves continued physical disturbance in on-site areas currently permitted for mining, and an expansion of disturbance areas in slopes and setbacks located on- and off-site between proposed Project site's permitted mining pits and adjacent, existing mining pits operating under permits SMP 143, SMP 150, SMP 182, and SMP 202. Because the proposed Project addresses the expansion of disturbance activities into off-site adjacent properties, the scope of analysis for physical impacts encompasses areas currently permitted for mining on-site (which have been subject to past disturbances/grading), additional areas proposed for mining/disturbance on-site, as well as off-site areas within the slopes and setbacks of adjacent properties permitted for mining under SMP 143, SMP 150, SMP 182, and SMP 202. Figure 3-4 depicts areas on-site that would be permitted for mining under the proposed Project, as well as off-site areas that would require future permit revisions. As shown on Figure 3-4, portions of the off-site areas already are permitted for mining activities pursuant to existing permits (SMPs 143, 150, 182, and/or 202).

3.2.2 Proposed Operational Characteristics

Mining operations that would occur under the proposed Project would continue in generally the same manner as it is presently entitled under approved SMP 139, PP 1828, and RCL 106. Mining operations and associated activities would continue to be conducted seven (7) days per week, 24 hours per day. Operations would remain in strict compliance with Riverside County Noise and Lighting Standards (Riverside County Ordinances 847 and 915, respectively), as well as Riverside County Ordinances 555 (Surface Mining and Reclamation Act) and 348 (Land Use Ordinance).

A. Project-Related Annual Tonnage Estimates

Although proposed SMP 139R1 would reduce the permitted maximum total annual tonnage material to be removed and/or deposited at the proposed Project site from 5,020,000 tons per year to 2,000,000 tons per year, historical data recorded by the mine operator indicates that the mine exported an

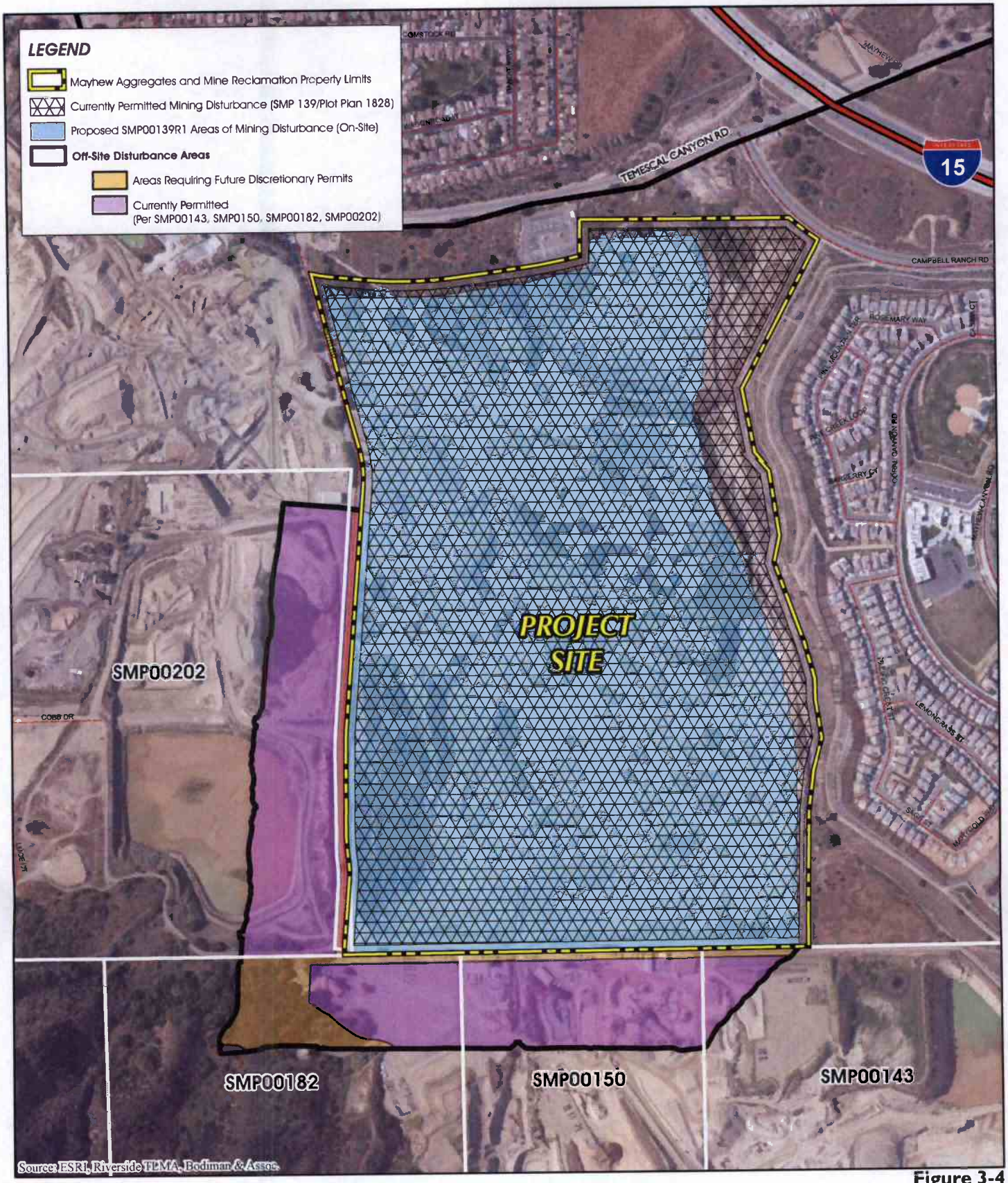


Figure 3-4

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17542 East 17th Street, Suite 100 Tustin, CA 92780
p. 714.505.6360 f. 714.505.6361
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0 175 350 700 Feet

PROPOSED AND FUTURE MINING LIMITS

average of approximately 1,514,801 tons per year between 1995 and 2009. Therefore, and pursuant to CEQA requirements for establishing a baseline condition (refer to Subsection 1.4.4, above), the proposed Project would result in a net increase of 485,199 tons per year over the existing baseline (1,514,801 tons per year), or 24.26% of the total proposed tonnage of 2.0 million tons. The total tonnage allowed under proposed SMP 139R1 (i.e., 2.0 million tons per year) is inclusive of both aggregate mining activities and IDEFO-related activities (i.e.: a combined total volume). The daily tonnage estimates described in the following section reflect a highly conservative estimate of daily operations and are used for the purposes of evaluating worst-case daily operations at the proposed Project site; as such, they are not directly related to the proposed annual tonnage limits. The daily tonnage volume is considered conservative because if the daily maximum tonnage estimate were to occur over a full 365-day period, the total annual tonnage produced by the mine would be 3.65 million tons, or 1.65 million tons (182.5%) more than the annual tonnage that would be allowed pursuant to SMP 139R1. Where daily tonnage is necessary for analysis of Project impacts, the daily tonnage estimates are utilized in lieu of the annual tonnage estimates in order to provide a conservative estimate of Project-related impacts during daily operating conditions.

B. Project-Related Daily Tonnage Estimates

Based on the physical characteristics of the mine and the operational capacities of the mine operator, the mine operator estimates that a maximum total of 10,000 tons of material per day (inclusive of both aggregate mining and IDEFO activities) could be processed on the proposed Project site following Project approval if operations occurred at maximum capacities. The estimated 10,000 tons of material per day also is consistent with historic operating conditions under the existing permits. Because the Project would consist of 24.26% of the total 2.0 million tons proposed as part of the Project (as described in sub-section 3.2.2A, above), for purposes of analysis it is assumed that the proposed Project would allow for up to a maximum of 2,426 tons per day of aggregate and IDEFO material processing (i.e., 24.26% of 10,000 tons per day).

As the IDEFO begins to operate, aggregate production and sales would be reduced to offset the production from the processing, placing, and compacting of fill materials. Importation of silts and clays from aggregate processing would be from the adjacent mine sites as currently permitted under separate entitlements, and through the use of existing customer truck trips.

C. Project-Related Water Consumption

Water used on-site for dust control and aggregate processing would be obtained from the Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District (EVMWD), as occurs under existing conditions. Based on historical data for the proposed Project site between 1995 and 2009, the water usage on-site averaged approximately 856,000 gallons per day, comprising k100,000 gallons used for dust control and 756,000 gallons associated with processing (i.e., washing sand and gravel). Water consumption is not anticipated to change under the revised permit, as areas subject to dust control on a daily basis would not increase, and processing rates are not anticipated to increase.

D. Operational Equipment

As previously depicted in Table 2-1, equipment used for mining activities during the baseline period required the equivalent of approximately 4,408 horsepower per day. However, during the baseline operating period, the proposed Project site was under different ownership, and the equipment utilized during that period is not reflective of the equipment that would be utilized under the proposed Project.

Table 3-1, *Operational Equipment Summary for Proposed Conditions*, provides a summary of the equipment that would be utilized on a daily basis under the proposed revised SMP 139R1 and under the current

ownership. As shown, equipment used under the proposed Project would require the equivalent of approximately 3,618 horsepower per day, reflecting a 17.9% reduction in horsepower as compared to the baseline condition. This efficiency results from more modern equipment employed by the mine's current ownership as compared to the historic baseline conditions (refer to Appendix J).

E. *Erosion and Sediment Control*

The proposed Project site is graded to capture all surface flows and retain them on-site. Pit walls are sloped and hydro-seeded as excavations reach the outer boundary of the mining area, to prevent rilling and erosion from impacting off-site property. These erosion control measures would be retained under the proposed Project. As occurs under existing conditions, stockpiles of finish materials from the areas proposed for new excavations would be washed, and would contain sufficient moisture to prevent wind erosion. Stockpiles that meet the criteria for preventative erosion measures pursuant to SCAQMD rules would be treated or covered, in compliance with SCAQMD Rule 403.

Table 3-1 Operational Equipment Summary for Proposed Conditions

Hours/Day	Description	Quantity	Horse Power	Total Horse Power
12	775F Haul Truck	2	787	1574
12	769C Haul Truck	0	474	0
16	769C Water Truck	1	474	474
12	988F II Wheel Loader	1	430	430
12	980G Wheel Loader	1	300	300
20	966K Wheel Loader	1	283	283
10	D8T Dozer	1	310	310
4	330 Excavator	1	247	247
Total Daily Operational Horse Power (Proposed Project Conditions):				**3,618**

F. *Blasting*

Existing mining operations within the proposed Project site do not require nor are they permitted to allow the use of explosives. There is no component of the proposed Project that would introduce blasting activities to the property. Therefore, there would be no blasting associated with the proposed Project.

G. *Mine Wastes*

There is no topsoil or overburden on the proposed Project site, as the site has been previously disturbed by the on-going mining activities and any such materials have already been removed. However, topsoil and overburden previously excavated at the site are stockpiled on-site and would be used during reclamation of the site. Silt and clay produced during the washing process is estimated at approximately 7-8% of production, and would total nearly 150,000 tons per year at peak production. The silt and clay produced on-site would be utilized in reclamation, both for revegetation efforts and as a component of the engineered fill operation (IDEFO).

H. *Public Safety*

To prevent trespassing and the associated illegal dumping of debris and the disturbance of revegetation activities, the proposed Project site would continue to be fenced with chain-link fencing and sufficiently marked with signage as currently occurs and as required by the existing permits. A 50-foot setback around the proposed Project site would continue to be maintained after reclamation to prevent public

encroachment into the mining areas. The gates that provide access to the proposed Project site would be locked when the mine is not in operation or open for sales to prevent unauthorized access. In addition, as a private road, Maitri Road would have controlled access through either a locked gate or manned guard shack near the intersection of Maitri Road and Temescal Canyon Road.

3.2.3 Reclamation Plan

Implementation of the Reclamation Plan for the proposed Project site would result in approximately 186 acres of reclaimed property. It should be noted that reclamation activities within off-site impact areas would be specified as part of the future revisions to the adjacent mining permits (i.e., SMPs 143, 150, 182, and 202), but are anticipated to be similar to those described below for the proposed Project.

The reclamation process would entail the operation of an IDEFO to place material in the depleted mining pits and achieve final topography in the form of an engineered fill. This fill process would be required to be compatible with underlying soils and site constraints. In areas where it can be achieved, compaction would be of a high enough standard to allow future development of the reclaimed property that is consistent with the land uses permitted on the site pursuant to the County's General Plan (redeveloped as opposed to open space). There are currently no plans for future development of the proposed Project site beyond the reclamation efforts as set forth by the reclamation plan associated with SMP 139R1. Any future development would be highly speculative to assume at this time and as such, future development is not speculated upon in this MND (CEQA Guidelines § 15145).

Reclamation efforts would occur concurrent with mining activities. All reclamation activities would occur in conformance with the proposed Reclamation Plan, which is presented on Figure 3-2 and Figure 3-3 (previously presented). The Reclamation Plan identifies the excavation limits and final contours to be achieved through the reclamation process.

Any pond areas remaining on-site would be backfilled and/or graded to the elevations specified on the Reclamation Plan. All overburden piles and stockpiles also would be graded to the elevations specified on the Reclamation Plan. Any residual material would be used for contouring and slope enhancement. The existing stationary processing plant as well as all on-site ancillary buildings and structures would be dismantled and removed during the final stages of mining, concurrent with reclamation. The material mined during the last stages of the Project would be processed using smaller, portable equipment. None of the existing structures from the aggregate plant would remain on-site post-reclamation.

Upon completion of reclamation, the proposed Project site would be contoured from south to north, as shown on Figure 3-2 and Figure 3-3. In areas where slopes remain, fill slopes would be contoured at a ratio of 3:1 (Horizontal:Vertical). On the top or surface of the IDEFO, soil stabilizers would be utilized for dust control as required by the Reclamation Plan.

Due to the proposed Project site's location within an alluvial fan, the Reclamation Plan is designed to account for drainage flows from Mayhew Canyon. Post-reclamation drainage would include engineered features that specifically include a down-structure similar in capacity to the existing down-structure on SMP 139, and a basin as shown on the Reclamation Plan. Water would collect within the basin and percolate into groundwater. Following reclamation, the detention basin would be maintained by the Project Applicant so as to not create a public health hazard or nuisance.

Prior to final reclamation, a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) would be conducted on the site, as required by the Reclamation Plan, to certify that the property is environmentally clean and in suitable condition for future use. The purpose of a Phase I Site Assessment is to identify, through

research and visual inspection, any environmental problems resulting from the use of hazardous materials, including:

- Evaluating storage, handling, treatment, and disposal of materials and waste;
- Investigating site for evidence of underground storage tanks or spills;
- Researching history of the facility, soil type, and ground and surface water; and
- Reviewing the regulatory files on sites surrounding the property and/or properties.

Reclamation activities are proposed to be completed by December 31, 2068 and would coincide with the cessation of mining activity. Reclamation of slopes and the pit areas may progress at differing rates, depending on market demand for the IDEFO operation.

Re-vegetation would consist of the native seed mix required by the Reclamation Plan which is summarized in Table 3-2, *Reclamation Seed Mix*.

One year after seeding, the proposed Project site would be assessed for success of seeding efforts and erosion control. Remedial actions that may be required as a result of such monitoring could include removal of non-native species, reseeding if necessary, and replacement of erosion control devices. Monitoring would be performed annually for a period of five years after reclamation, or until the success criteria have been met. The success criteria for the revegetation plan is 35 percent of the cover, density, and diversity of perennial species on-site at the end of reclamation compared to the reference areas on adjacent lands.

Table 3-2 Reclamation Seed Mix

Species	Quantity
Jojoba (*Simmondsia chinensis*)	5 lbs/acre
California Buckwheat (*Erigonum fasciculatum*)	10 lbs/acre
Sugar Bush (*Rhus ovate*)	4 lbs/acre
White Sage (*Salvia apiana*)	3 lbs/acre
Laurel Sumac (*Rhus laurina*)	2 lb/acre
Plantago (*Annual Nurse Crop*)	10 lb/acre
Total	**34 lbs/acre**

Financial Assurances for the Reclamation Plan are currently in-place, and were prepared in accordance with the SMARA's *Financial Assurance Guidelines* (2004). The Financial Assurance Cost Estimate (FACE) is required to be updated on an annual basis, and submitted for review and approval to the Riverside County Building and Safety Department. The Financial Assurances would be used to ensure that all of the requirements of the Reclamation Plan are implemented to the satisfaction of both SMARA and Riverside County.

APPENDIX A:

INITIAL STUDY/ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT NO. 42476

COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FORM: INITIAL STUDY

Environmental Assessment (E.A.) Number: 42476
Project Case Type (s) and Number(s): Surface Mining Permit 00139R1 (SMP 139R1)
Lead Agency Contact Person: David Jones
Telephone Number: (951) 955-6863
Lead Agency Name: County of Riverside Planning Department
Lead Agency Address: P.O. Box 1409, Riverside, CA 92505-1409
Applicant Contact Person: Todd Pendergrass
Telephone Number: (951) 277-3900
Applicant's Name: Mayhew Aggregates & Mine Reclamation (MAMR)
Applicant's Address: P.O. Box 77850, Corona, CA 92877
Engineer's Name: Bonadiman & Associates, Inc.
Engineer's Address: 234 N. Arrowhead Ave., San Bernardino, CA 92408

I. PROJECT INFORMATION

A. Project Description: The proposed Project consists of applications for a Surface Mining Permit Revision (SMP 00139R1). A summary of the entitlements sought by the Project Applicant associated with the proposed Project is provided below. Please refer to the Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) for a detailed description of the proposed Project, an overview of the Project's history, operational characteristics associated with the proposed Project, planned reclamation activities, and the relationship of the proposed Project to areas planned for future disturbance pursuant to future discretionary approvals.

SMP 139R1: SMP 00139R1 ("SMP 139R1") consists of a proposal to consolidate the activities allowed under several existing permits (PP 1828, RCL 106, and SMP 139) under a single, comprehensive entitlement for the property. Areas permitted for mining on the approximately 215 acre site would consist of approximately 186 acres, concentrated in the western portions of the site. All uses currently permitted under PP 1828, SMP 139, and RCL 106, including the existing, on-site concrete batch-plant, would be combined under SMP 139R1. Approval of SMP 139R1 would extend the life of the existing entitlements by approximately 50 years (from January 2018 to December 31, 2068), and would reduce the total annual tonnage allowed at the mine to 2,000,000 tons per year (reflecting a reduction of 3,020,000 million tons per year as compared to the existing entitlements). The 2,000,000 tons per year allowed by the proposed Project would include materials from both the aggregate mining operations as well as from the Inert Debris Engineered Fill Operation ("IDEFO"), which is described below.

Additionally, SMP 139R1 proposes to amend the reclamation area to include on-site and adjacent off-site areas forming the slopes and setbacks that comprise the boundaries between the on-site mining pits and off-site existing mining pits located on adjacent properties (which conduct extraction operations under separate approved permits [SMP 143, SMP 150, SMP 182, and SMP 202]). Amending the reclamation area ultimately would result in the creation of a single, integrated pit instead of 3 separate pits as occurs under existing conditions. Additionally, the down-drain structure that occurs along the southern slopes of the existing SMP 139 pit would need to be relocated to the south in order to allow for the mining of the slopes and setback areas between SMP 139R1 and the off-site mining pits. Conditions of approval applied to SMP 139R1 would restrict mining of the on- and off-site slopes and setbacks (and relocation of the down-drain structure) until the permits for these adjacent mining sites are revised and approved to account for the geographic expansion in mining

activities. The additional reserves made accessible in the on- and off-site areas would total approximately 46,000,000 tons.

For purposes of fully analyzing the environmental effects of the proposed Project, it is assumed that approval of SMP 139R1 would result in the excavation and removal of aggregate materials within both the on- and off-site slopes and setback areas. This assumption is necessary because the engineering requirements associated with the excavation of the on-site portions of these slopes and setback areas would result in physical disturbance to off-site areas. Therefore, even though the on-site slopes and setback areas cannot be processed until such a time that the permits for the adjacent mines are revised to accommodate the processing of off-site portions of the slopes and setbacks, these off-site areas are nonetheless included as part of the Project evaluated herein.

To achieve final reclamation of the property, the Project proposes to operate an Inert Debris Engineered Fill Operation ("IDEFO") as part of SMP 139R1. Generally, the IDEFO would allow the mining operator to import inert construction debris to the property and then process those materials on-site as part of the reclamation plan for mining operations associated with SMP 139R1. The IDEFO would be an instrumental part of reclamation efforts to generate fill for the excavated areas of the Project site, which would initially commence along the eastern property line. Reclamation in this area involves flattening existing slopes, then filling portions of the excavated area to create usable parcels for future development. The IDEFO would complement existing reclamation activities on the site, which currently includes the use of silts and clays excavated from on-site and adjacent mining operations as fill material.

There would be no importation of domestic garbage, chemicals, oil, or other waste into the Project site as part of the proposed Project; only IDEFO-approved materials would be imported as part of SMP 139R1 (i.e., concrete, asphalt, brick, tile, clay, etc.). Waste in the form of domestic garbage generated by the mining employees and the on-site office (i.e. small amounts of paper, food scraps, containers, etc.) would be disposed of by a licensed municipal waste hauler on a weekly basis, as occurs under existing conditions.

SMP 139R1 also identifies the proposed timetables and estimated completion target dates for the Project. Reclamation is proposed to be completed by December 31, 2068 to coincide with the cessation of mining activity. Reclamation of slopes and the pit areas may progress at differing rates, depending on market demand for the IDEFO operation. Although reclamation will prepare the property for future development, there are currently no plans for developing the site upon completion of the reclamation activities. Any future development would be highly speculative to assume at this time and as such, future development is not speculated upon in this MND (CEQA Guidelines § 15145).

B. Type of Project: Site Specific ☒; Countywide ☐; Community ☐; Policy ☐.

C. Total Project Area: Approximately 215 Acres

Residential Acres:	**Lots:**	**Units:**	**Projected No. of Residents:**
Commercial Acres:	**Lots:**	**Sq. Ft. of Bldg. Area:**	**Est. No. of Employees:**
Industrial Acres:	**Lots:**	**Sq. Ft. of Bldg. Area:**	**Est. No. of Employees:**
Other: Surface Mining (+/- 215 acres)	**Lots:** N/A	**Sq. Ft. of Bldg. Area:** N/A	**Est. No. of Employees:** 10

D. Assessor's Parcel No(s): 290-060-043, 290-110-012, -015, -017, -019, -024, -025

E. Street References: The site is on the southeast corner of Temescal Canyon Road and Maitri Road, southerly of Temescal Canyon Road, easterly of Maitri Road, and southwesterly of Campbell Ranch Road.

F. **Section, Township & Range Description or reference/attach a Legal Description:** Section 11, Township 5 South, Range 6 West & Section 2, Township 5 South, Range 6 West.

G. **Brief description of the existing environmental setting of the project site and its surroundings:** The proposed Project site is currently operated as an existing sand and gravel pit. The site is surrounded by chain-link fencing and marked with signage. A 50-foot setback around the property is currently observed as required to minimize public encroachment into the mining areas. The central portion of the proposed Project site contains an existing aggregate desilting basin. In the south-central portion of the property is the main aggregate mining pit. Mayhew Creek was channeled into this pit via a down-structure constructed in late 2005 along the southern slope of the main aggregate pit to capture flows from this creek and protect upstream properties from headwater erosion. The existing pit is sufficiently sized to capture and retain multiple 100-year storm events, effectively cutting Mayhew Creek off from the original flow line; thus, flows from the Mayhew Creek are no longer discharged from the site to downstream areas.

In the west-central portion of the proposed Project site is an existing processing plant, comprised of a crushing station, several conveyors, a surge pile, a washing and sizing station, and storage areas. Throughout the proposed Project site are a variety of gravel stockpiles and washed sand stockpiles, in addition to dirt roadways that facilitate the mining operations.

The only portions of the proposed Project site that remain relatively undisturbed under existing conditions include approximately six (6.0) acres along the eastern boundary of the property that consist of sage scrub habitat occurring on the upper banks of a riverine feature that collects in the northeastern corner of the proposed Project site. The northeastern corner of the proposed Project site was at one time actively mined, but now contains riparian vegetation. Disturbed habitat also occurs along the southwestern, southern, and southeastern perimeter of the proposed Project site, along the upper portions of the existing slopes.

Areas located off-site that may be subject to future disturbance as a result of the proposed Project include areas to the west, southwest, and south. A portion of the off-site disturbance area encompasses Maitri Road, an improved roadway located along the western boundary of the Project site, and portions of an east-west improved roadway located along the southern boundary of the Project site. Off-site impact areas located west of Maitri Road encompass a portion of an existing mining site (SMP 202) and include existing slopes, unpaved roads, a desilting pond, equipment storage areas, and several existing stockpiles. Sparse areas of disturbed natural vegetation occur along the southern and southeastern slopes of the SMP 202 site (i.e, disturbed Riversidean sage scrub and coast live oak). To the south of the SMP 202 site is an existing administrative building and paved parking lot with existing ornamental vegetation (which is not anticipated to be impacted by future mining activities) as well as natural habitat (i.e., chaparral and Riversidean sage scrub). At the southern edge of the off-site impact area is an existing access roadway serving a water tank.

Impact areas to the south of the proposed Project site (and southerly of the east-west access road) encompass a separate existing mining operation (SMP 143, SMP 150, and SMP 182). These areas are fully disturbed and include numerous unpaved roadways, overhead utility lines, a paved parking area, a trailer, storage sheds, several conveyer belts, a desilting pond, weigh station, crushing station, surge pile, washing and sizing station, and several existing stockpiles. Disturbed habitat occurs west of the desilting pond (i.e., disturbed Riversidean sage scrub), and several existing trees and ruderal vegetation abut the southern edge of the east-west access road.

II. APPLICABLE GENERAL PLAN AND ZONING REGULATIONS

A. General Plan Elements/Policies:

1. **Land Use:** The proposed Project site and off-site impact areas are located within the Temescal Canyon Area Plan of the County of Riverside's General Plan, and do not fall within a General Plan Policy or a General Plan Policy Overlay Area. Riverside County's General Plan and the Temescal Canyon Area Plan (TCAP) identify the Project site and off-site impact areas for "Open Space Mineral (OS-MIN)," which allows for the currently permitted use of mineral extraction and processing facilities.

2. **Circulation:** the proposed Project was reviewed for conformance with County Ordinance 461 by Riverside County Transportation Department. Adequate circulation facilities exist and are proposed to serve the proposed Project. The proposed Project meets with all applicable circulation policies of the General Plan.

3. **Multipurpose Open Space:** No natural open space land is required to be preserved within the boundaries of this Project. The proposed Project meets with all other applicable Multipurpose Open Space Element Policies.

4. **Safety:** The proposed Project allows for sufficient provision of emergency response services to the existing and future users of this Project through the Project's design. The proposed Project meets with all other applicable Safety Element policies.

5. **Noise:** The proposed Project meets with all applicable Noise Element policies. In addition, a Noise Study completed on December 24, 2012 by Hans Giroux shows that the proposed Project would not exceed Riverside County noise standards.

6. **Housing:** No housing is proposed by this Project, nor will the Project displace any existing housing. There are no impacts to housing as a direct result of this Project.

7. **Air Quality:** The proposed Project is conditioned by Riverside County to control any fugitive dust during mining and processing activities. An Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Evaluation Report completed by Associates Environmental and dated January 2013, determined that the proposed Project: would not exceed the SCAQMD's regional emission significance threshold for any criteria pollutant during its operation; would not increase cancer and non-cancer health risks; and would not create objectionable odors that affect sensitive receptors. Therefore, the proposed Project would not result in a significant impact to air quality.

B. General Plan Area Plan(s): Temescal Canyon Area Plan

C. Foundation Component(s): Open Space

D. Land Use Designation(s): Open Space – Mineral Resources (OS-MIN)

E. Overlay(s), if any: None

F. Policy Area(s), if any: None

G. Adjacent and Surrounding Area Plan(s), Foundation Component(s), Land Use Designation(s), and Overlay(s) and Policy Area(s), if any: The proposed Project site and off-site impact areas, all occur within the Temescal Canyon Area Plan. In addition, the proposed Project site and off-site impact areas do not fall within a General Plan Policy Area or

a General Plan Policy Overlay Area. General Plan designations surrounding the proposed Project site include the following: OS-MIN to the west; OS-MIN to the south; "Open Space – Conservation (OS-C)," "Open Space Recreation (OS-R)," and "Medium Density Residential (MDR)" to the east; and "Light Industrial (LI)," "Business Park (BP)," and "Medium High Density Residential (MHDR)" to the north.

H. Adopted Specific Plan Information

1. **Name and Number of Specific Plan, if any:** Not within a Specific Plan.

2. **Specific Plan Planning Area, and Policies, if any:** None.

I. Existing Zoning: M-R-A (Mineral Resources and Related Manufacturing)

J. Proposed Zoning, if any: No Proposed Change

K. Adjacent and Surrounding Zoning: M-R-A to the west; M-R-A and "Natural Assets (N-A)" to the south; "Specific Plan Zone (SP Zone) (Sycamore Creek Specific Plan) to the east; and SP Zone, "Manufacturing-Service Commercial (M-SC)," "Commercial Office (C-O)," and "Mobile Home Subdivisions & Mobile Home Parks (R-T)" to the north.

III. ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED

The environmental factors checked below (x) would be potentially affected by this project, involving at least one impact that is a "Potentially Significant Impact" or "Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated" as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

☐ Aesthetics	☐ Hazards & Hazardous Materials	☐ Recreation
☐ Agriculture & Forest Resources	☒ Hydrology / Water Quality	☒ Transportation / Traffic
☐ Air Quality	☐ Land Use / Planning	☐ Utilities / Service Systems
☒ Biological Resources	☐ Mineral Resources	☐ Other:
☐ Cultural Resources	☐ Noise	☐ Other:
☒ Geology / Soils	☐ Population / Housing	☐ Mandatory Findings of Significance
☐ Greenhouse Gas Emissions	☐ Public Services	

IV. DETERMINATION

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

A PREVIOUS ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT/NEGATIVE DECLARATION WAS NOT PREPARED
☐ I find that the proposed project **COULD NOT** have a significant effect on the environment, and a **NEGATIVE DECLARATION** will be prepared.
☒ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project, described in this document, have been made or agreed to by the project proponent. **A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION** will be prepared.
☐ I find that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT** is required.

A PREVIOUS ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT/NEGATIVE DECLARATION WAS PREPARED
☐ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, **NO NEW ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTATION IS REQUIRED** because (a) all potentially significant effects of the proposed project have been adequately analyzed in an earlier EIR or Negative

Declaration pursuant to applicable legal standards, (b) all potentially significant effects of the proposed project have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or Negative Declaration, (c) the proposed project will not result in any new significant environmental effects not identified in the earlier EIR or Negative Declaration, (d) the proposed project will not substantially increase the severity of the environmental effects identified in the earlier EIR or Negative Declaration, (e) no considerably different mitigation measures have been identified and (f) no mitigation measures found infeasible have become feasible.

☐ I find that although all potentially significant effects have been adequately analyzed in an earlier EIR or Negative Declaration pursuant to applicable legal standards, some changes or additions are necessary but none of the conditions described in California Code of Regulations, Section 15162 exist. An **ADDENDUM** to a previously-certified EIR or Negative Declaration has been prepared and will be considered by the approving body or bodies.

☐ I find that at least one of the conditions described in California Code of Regulations, Section 15162 exist, but I further find that only minor additions or changes are necessary to make the previous EIR adequately apply to the project in the changed situation; therefore a **SUPPLEMENT TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT** is required that need only contain the information necessary to make the previous EIR adequate for the project as revised.

☐ I find that at least one of the following conditions described in California Code of Regulations, Section 15162, exist and **a SUBSEQUENT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT** is required: (1) Substantial changes are proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or negative declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects; (2) Substantial changes have occurred with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or negative declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects; or (3) New information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete or the negative declaration was adopted, shows any the following:(A) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR or negative declaration;(B) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR or negative declaration;(C) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measures or alternatives; or,(D) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR or negative declaration would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measures or alternatives.

Signature

Date

For Carolyn Syms Luna, Planning Director

Printed Name

V. ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES ASSESSMENT

In accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code Section 21000-21178.1), this Initial Study has been prepared to analyze the proposed project to determine any potential significant impacts upon the environment that would result from construction and implementation of the project. In accordance with California Code of Regulations, Section 15063, this Initial Study is a preliminary analysis prepared by the Lead Agency, the County of Riverside, in consultation with other jurisdictional agencies, to determine whether a Negative Declaration, Mitigated Negative Declaration, or an Environmental Impact Report is required for the proposed project. The purpose of this Initial Study is to inform the decision-makers, affected agencies, and the public of potential environmental impacts associated with the implementation of the proposed project.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
AESTHETICS Would the project				
1. Scenic Resources a) Have a substantial effect upon a scenic highway corridor within which it is located?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings and unique or landmark features; obstruct any prominent scenic vista or view open to the public; or result in the creation of an aesthetically offensive site open to public view?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Source: General Plan Figure C-9, "Scenic Highways;" On-site Inspection.

Findings of Fact:

a) The proposed Project site and off-site impact areas are located approximately 0.14 mile southwest of Interstate 15 (I-15), which is identified as a "State Eligible Scenic Highway." However, due to intervening vegetation, topography, and existing development within the Sycamore Creek Specific Plan, areas proposed for disturbance or future reclamation efforts are not prominently visible from I-15. Intermittent views of the site for southbound traffic along I-15 are only occasionally afforded, while the site is not visible to traffic traveling northbound on I-15. All views of the Project site and off-site impact areas from locations 0.15-mile or more south of Temescal Canyon Road are obstructed by existing development. Accordingly, the proposed Project would not have a substantial effect upon a scenic highway corridor, and no impact would occur.

b) The proposed Project site and off-site impact areas comprise existing aggregate mining operations and do not contain any scenic resources. Areas not currently impacted by mining but that would be impacted by future mining activities also do not comprise a scenic resource. The Project site and off-site impact areas do not contain any visually prominent trees, rock outcroppings, or other unique or landmark features. Although the Project would allow for expanded areas of mining, such areas would not appear markedly different from areas currently impacted by mining activities. Furthermore, the proposed Project includes a Reclamation Plan that would remediate all deleterious visual effects associated with the site under both existing and proposed conditions. Therefore, the proposed Project would not result in the creation of an aesthetically offensive site open to public view, and impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation: No mitigation is required

Monitoring: No monitoring is required.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
2. Mt. Palomar Observatory a) Interfere with the nighttime use of the Mt. Palomar Observatory, as protected through Riverside County Ordinance No. 655?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Source: GIS database, Ord. No. 655 (Regulating Light Pollution); TCAP, Figure 6 (Mt. Palomar Nighttime Lighting Policy).

Findings of Fact: The Project site is located 44.29 miles from the Mt. Palomar Observatory from its closest point. The limit of the Mt. Palomar Observatory Special Lighting area is 45 miles. The proposed Project would be required to comply with the County Light Pollution Standard (Ord. No. 655), which is also applicable to the site's current mining operations. Ord. No. 655 is designed to prevent significant lighting impacts that could affect the nighttime use of the Mt. Palomar Observatory. Additionally, changes to the existing mining operations proposed by the Project would not generate new sources of excessive light pollution, and lighting would not increase beyond what occurs under existing conditions. Accordingly, no impact to the Mt. Palomar Observatory would occur with implementation of the proposed Project.

Mitigation: No mitigation is required

Monitoring: No monitoring is required.

3. Other Lighting Issues a) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Expose residential property to unacceptable light levels?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Source: On-site Inspection, Project Application Materials

Findings of Fact:

a & b) The proposed Project would not introduce any new sources of lighting beyond what occurs under existing conditions, which is required to operate in conformance with the County Light Pollution Standard (Ord. No. 655). Accordingly, the proposed Project would not create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area, nor would the Project expose residential property to unacceptable light levels. No impacts would occur.

Mitigation: No mitigation is required

Monitoring: No monitoring is required.

AGRICULTURE & FOREST RESOURCES Would the project				
4. Agriculture a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland) as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and	☐	☐	☐	☒

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?				
b) Conflict with existing agricultural zoning, agricultural use or with land subject to a Williamson Act contract or land within a Riverside County Agricultural Preserve?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Cause development of non-agricultural uses within 300 feet of agriculturally zoned property (Ordinance No. 625 "Right-to-Farm")?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Source: General Plan, Figure OS-2 (Agricultural Resources); GIS database; Project Application Materials.

Findings of Fact:

a) According to agricultural lands mapping available from Riverside County GIS, the majority of the proposed Project site and off-site impact areas are identified as containing "Other Lands," with a very small area in the southeastern corner of APN 290-110-025 containing "Urban-Built Up Land." No portion of the proposed Project site or off-site impact areas contain land mapped as Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide importance. Implementation of the proposed Project would not result in the conversion of any farm lands to non-agricultural use because no farmlands exist on the property. Accordingly, no impact would occur.

b, c & d) There are no lands zoned for agricultural production or that are under active production located within close proximity to the proposed Project site or off-site impact areas. In addition, the nearest agricultural preserve is located approximately 0.8 mile to the southeast of the Project site (Glen Ivy 1 Agricultural Preserve). There are no components of the proposed Project that have the potential to conflict with any existing agricultural zoning, agricultural uses, or Agricultural Preserves. The proposed Project also would not result in the conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use. Accordingly, no impact would occur.

Mitigation: No mitigation is required

Monitoring: No monitoring is required.

5. Forest a) 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 Govt. Code section 51104(g))?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☒

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

Source: General Plan, Figure OS-3 (Parks, Forests and Recreation Areas); Project Application Materials.

Findings of Fact:

a, b & c) The subject property is an existing surface mine that has been in operation for over 35 years. There are no timber or forest lands on site. No lands within the Project vicinity are zoned for forest land, timberland, or Timberland Production. The Project therefore would have no potential to conflict with such zoning designations, nor would the Project result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use. There are no components of the proposed Project that would result in changes to the existing environment which could result in the conversion of forest land to non-forest use. Therefore, no impact would occur.

Mitigation: No mitigation is required

Monitoring: No monitoring is required.

AIR QUALITY Would the project				
6. Air Quality Impacts a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) 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 (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Expose sensitive receptors which are located within 1 mile of the project site to project substantial point source emissions?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Involve the construction of a sensitive receptor located within one mile of an existing substantial point source emitter?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Source: *Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Evaluation Report for Surface Mining Permit Revision (SMP 139R1) & Conditional Use Permit (CUP 03679).* Associates Environmental, July 2013; *Final 2012 Air Quality Management Plan.* South Coast Air Quality Management District, December 2012.; *Risk Reduction Plan to Reduce Particulate Matter Emissions from Diesel-Fueled Engines and Vehicles. Stationary Source Division. Mobile Source Control Division.* California Air Resources Board, October 2000; *2009 Air Quality Almanac.* California Air Resources Board, 2009; *SCAQMD Air Quality Significance Thresholds.* South Coast Air Quality Management District, March 2011. .

Findings of Fact:

a) The Project site is located within the South Coast Air Basin (SCAB) and under the jurisdiction of the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD). The SCAQMD is principally

responsible for air pollution control and has adopted a series of Air Quality Management Plans (AQMPs) to reduce air emissions in the Basin. Most recently, the SCAQMD Governing Board adopted the Final 2012 AQMP for the SCAB, on December 7, 2012. The 2012 SCAQMD AQMP is based on motor vehicle projections provided by the California Air Resources Board (CARB) in their EMFAC 2007 model and demographics information provided by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG).

The proposed Project represents the continuation of an existing mining operation, which is operating in conformance with the site's existing General Plan and zoning land use designations. Since the assumptions utilized in the AQMP rely, in part, on the land use information from local agencies, and because the proposed Project is consistent with those land use designations, the proposed Project would not conflict with the assumptions utilized in the AQMP. Furthermore, and as discussed under the analysis of Issue 6.b) and 6.c), the proposed Project would not result in significant impacts associated with operational emissions. Therefore, the proposed Project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of the 2012 AQMP, and no impact would occur.

b & c) The proposed Project is the continuation of an existing mining operation. As explained in Section 3.2.2 of the MND, the proposed Project would represent approximately 24.26% of the total tonnage mined on a daily or annual basis at the Project site, representing a 32% increase over historical baseline conditions. However, under the proposed Project, total horsepower used per day would be reduced by approximately 17.9% as compared to historical baseline conditions.

Additionally, the proposed Project would use on-road diesel equipment in its operations that is more efficient (and therefore less polluting) than was used under historic baseline conditions because of the requirement to comply with more stringent state and federal emission control standards. Specifically, future mining operations under SMP 139R1 would be subject to the following requirements, which were not applicable under the historic baseline operating period:

- The Project would be required to comply with the provisions of South Coast Air Quality Management District Rule 431.2, "Sulfur Content of Liquid Fuels."

- The Project would be required to comply with California Code of Regulations Title 13, Division 3, Chapter 1, Article 4.5, Section 2025, "Regulation to Reduce Emissions of Diesel Particulate Matter, Oxides of Nitrogen and Other Criteria Pollutants, from In-Use Heavy-Duty Diesel-Fueled Vehicles."

- The Project would be required to comply with California Code of Regulations Title 13, Division 3, Chapter 10, Article 1, Section 2485, "Airborne Toxic Control Measure to Limit Diesel-Fueled Commercial Motor Vehicle Idling."

Because CEQA requires a comparison of the proposed Project's impacts to the historical baseline condition, impacts to air quality must then provide a comparison between the emissions that occurred under the historic baseline conditions and the emissions that would occur under the proposed Project. The differential between the historic baseline emission levels and the emission levels that would occur under the proposed Project can then be compared against the SCAQMD regional thresholds to determine if significant impacts would occur.

As shown in Table EA-1, *Baseline Conditions vs. Project Emissions Summary*, implementation of the proposed Project would result in a net reduction in Reactive Organic Gas (ROG) emissions, nitrogen

oxide (NO_x) emissions, carbon monoxide (CO) emissions, sulfur oxide (SO_2) emissions, and fine particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$), and a net increase in particulate matter (PM_{10}) emissions. The net increase in PM_{10} emissions of 140.83 pounds per day (lbs/day) would be less than the SCAQMD regional threshold of 150 lbs/day. It should be noted that although the Project would extend the life of the existing mining permits by an additional 50 years, daily emissions associated with the Project would be as presented in Table EA-1; accordingly, the proposed extension of the expiration date of the permit would not result in any direct or cumulatively significant air quality impacts, since the daily emissions would not exceed the SCAQMD regional thresholds.

Table EA-1 Baseline Conditions vs. Project Emissions Summary

	ROG Emissions (lbs/day)	NO_x Emissions (lbs/day)	CO Emissions (lbs/day)	SO_2 Emissions (lbs/day)	PM_{10} Emissions (lbs/day)	$PM_{2.5}$ Emissions (lbs/day)
Baseline	82.43	890.03	356.68	6.26	519.44	36.37
Project	45.32	470.85	186.30	0.60	660.27	23.20
Change in Emissions	**-37.21**	**-419.18**	**-170.38**	**-5.66**	**140.83**	**-13.17**
Significant impact threshold	**55**	**55**	**550**	**150**	**150**	**55**
Is there significant impact?	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**

All of the reduced pollutant emission quantities (ROG, NO_x, CO, SO_2 and $PM_{2.5}$), are credited to the reduced amount of diesel exhaust from off-road equipment and on-road transport of material that would occur with implementation of the proposed Project and mandatory compliance with more stringent state and federal emission control requirements. Off-road diesel equipment emissions would be reduced because the off-road diesel fleet proposed to be used in Project operations would include fewer vehicles using 17.9% less horsepower. On-road diesel emissions also would decrease as compared to baseline conditions despite the increase in truck trips because the SCAQMD's California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod) takes into account the change in emission standards for on-road trucks (which are summarized above); thus, the CalEEMod assumptions for the Project's operating year (2013 and beyond) assumes compliance with the new standards, while no credit is applied to on-road truck emissions that operated under the historical baseline period. As the Project is implemented, the truck fleet servicing the Project site would be cleaner and more efficient than occurred under the historic baseline period. As time progresses, truck exhaust emissions would continue to fall as more state and federal laws regulating diesel fueled vehicles become effective; however, for purposes of analysis, the CalEEMod assumes the truck fleet as it would exist in year 2013.

The one pollutant that would increase as a result of the proposed Project is PM_{10}, which is dominated by dust entrained into the air from trucks. The dust comes from vehicle brake wear and Project site dirt track out. Because robust dust control practices are already being implemented at the Project site, an increase in the production of mined materials and associated vehicle traffic would result in a proportionally equal increase in PM_{10} emissions. Since the increase in PM_{10} emissions is below the significance threshold, a significant impact would not result.

Based on the analysis presented above, the proposed Project would not violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation, and a less than significant impact would occur. In addition, although the SCAB is considered a non-attainment status area for ozone, particulate matter, and NO_x, the proposed Project would not result in emissions of any of these criteria pollutants (or precursors to these criteria pollutants) that exceed SCAQMD thresholds. Additionally, the proposed Project would reduce pollutant emissions compared to the historic baseline condition for all but PM_{10} emissions. As noted above, although the Project would extend the expiration date of the existing permits by a period of 50 years, daily emissions would not exceed the SCAQMD regional thresholds; therefore, the extension of time for the permits would not result in any direct or cumulatively significant impacts. For these reasons, the proposed Project would not result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment, and a less than significant impact would occur.

d) The proposed Project does not involve any land uses that have the potential to generate substantial amounts of point-source emissions. Diesel equipment operated by the Project, however, would emit diesel particulate matter (DPM) that has the potential to expose sensitive receptors to an increased cancer risk in excess of established thresholds of significance. Additionally, the Project has the potential to create or contribute to CO hotspots. Each of these issues is discussed below.

Diesel Particulate Matter

The California Air Resources Board (CARB) has determined that DPM is a carcinogen, although it does not have acute health impacts. DPM is released in the exhaust of diesel combustion. For the most part, diesel emissions are created by mobile vehicles and portable equipment. Since vehicular traffic sources tend to operate while moving (i.e., along roadways) or are moved periodically (i.e., to different locations within a site), the emissions from these sources are dispersed over a large area. In the case of on-road diesel trucks, most of the emissions occur offsite from projects that attract diesel trucks, except when such trucks are idling on-site.

The SCAQMD conducted an in-depth analysis of the toxic air contaminants and their resulting health risks for all of Southern California. This study, entitled, *Multiple Air Toxics Exposure Study in the South Coast Air Basin, MATES III*, predicted an excess cancer risk of between 192 to 294 in one million for the Project area. DPM is included in this cancer risk along with all other toxic air contaminant (TAC) sources. DPM accounts for 83.6% of the total risk shown in MATES III. The threshold for significant direct and cumulative impacts included in SCAQMD guidance to CEQA lead agencies (*SCAQMD Air Quality Significance Thresholds*, South Coast Air Quality Management District, March 2011) and used by Riverside County is a risk increase of 10 in one million. In practice, this widely accepted significance threshold assumes that an increase in cancer risk of 10 in one million is sufficiently stringent to represent a significant cumulative contribution no matter what the level of existing and projected impact from other sources in the vicinity.

Risk from toxic air contaminant emissions is declining rapidly across California due to regulations adopted at the federal, state, and air district levels. The CARB Diesel Risk Reduction Plan (DRRP)

led to the adoption of new state regulatory standards for all new on-road, off-road, and stationary diesel-fueled engines and vehicles to reduce diesel particulate matter DPM emissions by about 90 percent overall from year 2000 levels as stated on page 1 of the DRRP. The projected emission benefits associated with the full implementation of this plan (p. 2), including federal measures, are reductions in DPM emissions and associated cancer risks of 75 percent by 2010 and 85 percent by 2020 (ARB 2000). According to the ARB Almanac 2009 (pp. 5-51 and 52), "In the South Coast Air Basin, the estimated health risk from diesel PM was 720 excess cancer cases per million people in 2000. Although the health risk is higher than the statewide average, it represents a 33 percent drop between 1990 and 2000." Other sources of toxic air contaminates described in the ARB Almanac have achieved similar reductions and continue to achieve a downward trajectory of risk over time. Therefore, overall reductions in cancer risk are anticipated to continue to accrue for the foreseeable future as current and more stringent state and federal regulations are implemented and older, less controlled vehicles and equipment are retired or retrofitted with required pollution control devices. Due to the reduced mobile emissions, risk will decline from sources such as freeways, high volume roadways and distribution centers, even as they accommodate increases in travel and economic activity.

The Project can only pose an increase to cancer risk and acute and chronic non-cancer illness if it substantially increases toxic emissions over the baseline, resulting in an increased cancer risk of 10 in one million or more. The analysis conducted for the proposed Project calculated the annual release of toxics from the baseline Project site and during proposed Project operations using CalEEMod. The CalEEMod results reveal the emissions of diesel engines as exhaust PM_{10} and exhaust $PM_{2.5}$. For the sake of analysis, PM_{10} is used because PM_{10} is inclusive of $PM_{2.5}$.

As indicated above under the analysis of Issues 6.b) and 6.c), the proposed Project represents the continuation of an existing mining operation. Therefore, in evaluating the Project's potential impact due to DPM emissions, it is necessary to compare the total DPM emissions that would result from implementation of the proposed Project to those that occurred under historic baseline conditions. As indicated in MND Section 3.2.2.A., DPM emissions under historic baseline conditions were associated with the annual production of 1,514,801 tons per year, whereas total DPM emissions under the proposed Project would be associated with 2.0 million tons per year.

The historic baseline condition and the proposed Project only have two sources of DPM: off-road diesel equipment and on-road diesel trucks hauling material. Table EA-2, *Project-Related Diesel Particulate Emissions*, presents the DPM emissions associated with the historic baseline condition ("Project Site Baseline") and the total DPM emissions that would occur under the proposed Project ("Project Site Project"). As shown in Table EA-2, total DPM emissions under the proposed Project would be reduced by 2.41 tons per year, from 4.66 tons per year to 2.25 tons per year. The reason for this reduction is that the DPM emissions under the baseline conditions involved the use of older diesel trucks, whereas the proposed Project is required to comply with recently enacted state and federal emission control requirements which would phase out the use of older truck engines and replace them with newer, more efficient (and less DPM emitting) engines over time refer (as discussed above, refer also to the discussion under Issues 6.b) & 6.c)). DPM emission reductions associated with fleet turnover also are reflected in the CalEEMod outputs, which were used in estimating the baseline and total (baseline plus Project) DPM emissions.

Table EA-2 Project-Related Diesel Particulate Emissions

	DPM (Exhaust PM_{10}) Tons/yr
Project Site Baseline	
Off-Road	3.36
Hauling	1.29
Total	**4.66**
Project Site Project	
Off-Road	1.61
Hauling	0.83
Total	**2.25**
Change in Emissions with Project Implementation	
Total	**-2.41**
***Some totals include discrepancies created by rounding in the CalEEMod output**	

Since DPM emissions would be reduced under the proposed Project, and since the cancer risk is directly related to the amount of DPM emissions, the cancer risk associated with the Project's DPM emissions also would decrease under the proposed Project as compared to historic baseline conditions. Since the cancer risk would be reduced under the proposed Project, then the proposed Project's incremental cancer risk would be negative, and therefore would not exceed SCAQMD's significance threshold for direct and cumulative impacts of 10 in one million. Although the Project would result in the extension of the expiration date for the existing mining permits by a period of 50 years, a significant impact to sensitive receptors would not occur due to the net decrease in DPM emissions that would occur under the proposed Project. Furthermore, the Project would not result in an increase in the incremental cancer risk of 10 in one million; thus, the extension of the expiration date of the existing mining permits would not result in a significant direct or cumulative impact to sensitive receptors. Because the overall cancer risk would decrease under the proposed Project as compared to historic baseline conditions, the proposed Project would not expose sensitive receptors which are located within one (1) mile of the Project site to substantial point source emissions.

As indicated above, MATES III predicted an excess cancer risk of between 192 to 294 in one million for the Project area. Since the overall DPM emissions would be reduced under the proposed Project, thereby resulting in an overall reduction in the incremental cancer risk associated with DPM emissions directly attributable to the Project site, it can therefore be concluded that the cumulative excess cancer risk in the Project vicinity (192 to 294 in one million per MATES III) would be reduced as compared to the historic baseline conditions.

Therefore, because Project-related DPM emissions would decrease as compared to historic baseline conditions and because both Project-related and cumulative incremental cancer risks related to DPM emissions also would be reduced as compared to historic baseline conditions, a less than significant impact to sensitive receptors from Project-related point source emissions would occur.

CO Hot Spots

Areas of high vehicle congestion used to have the potential to create areas with CO concentrations high enough to exceed the state one-hour standard of 20 ppm or the eight-hour standard of 9 ppm. The SCAB was designated nonattainment of these standards when the SCAQMD CEQA Handbook was written in 1993. SCAQMD performed CO hot spot analyses on the busiest intersections in Los Angeles and did not predict a violation of CO standards, which enabled the SCAB to achieve attainment status in 2007.

With the turnover of vehicles to newer models meeting more stringent emissions standards, CO concentrations in the SCAB have steadily decreased. Other air districts within California with similar pollutant and environmental conditions have established a screening threshold for CO localized impacts; conservatively, in order for a project to generate enough traffic to create a CO significant impact it would have to increase traffic volumes more than 24,000 vehicles per hour under the worst environmental conditions (BAAQMD 2011).

According to the traffic study prepared for the project (Urban Crossroads 2012), implementing the recommended improvements, no intersection has a Level of Service lower than "C" under the "existing plus ambient plus project plus cumulative (2013)" conditions. The intersection with the highest volume of vehicles is I-15 SB Ramps / Temescal Canyon Road with a PM peak of 2,744 vehicles per hour. The proposed project is not anticipated to generate the level of traffic required to rival the busiest intersections of Los Angeles nor does it increase traffic volumes high enough to create a CO hot spot, as the intersection with the highest volume of vehicles would be well below the 24,000 vehicles per hour threshold the BAAQMD estimates would lead to a CO Hot Spot. Therefore localized impacts to air quality related to mobile source emissions would be less than significant.

e) The proposed Project consists of a proposed revision to a mining permit and a conditional use permit to allow for the continuation and eventual reclamation of a mining operation. The operation of an IDEFO is proposed as part of reclamation activities. Mining-related land uses are not sensitive receptors. Thus, the proposed Project would not involve the construction of a sensitive receptor located within one (1) mile of an existing substantial point source emitter, and no impact would occur.

f) Mining operations are not typically associated with the emission of objectionable odors. The Project site has no known historical record of causing objectionable odor complaints. Diesel exhaust and ROG are objectionable to some people but emissions and their associated odors disperse rapidly from the source. Diesel exhaust and ROG emissions would be emitted during Project operations but as discussed above under the analysis of Issue 6.d), pollutant emissions from diesel combustion would be reduced with implementation of the proposed Project. With no historical record of objectionable odor complaints and a reduction in emissions of pollutants that some people would find objectionable, it is reasonable to conclude that the proposed Project would not create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people. Accordingly, a less than significant impact due to odors would occur.

Mitigation: No mitigation is required

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Monitoring: No monitoring is required.				
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES Would the project				
7. Wildlife & Vegetation a) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Conservation Community Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state conservation plan?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any endangered, or threatened species, as listed in Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations (Sections 670.2 or 670.5) or in Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations (Sections 17.11 or 17.12)?	☐	☒	☐	☐
c) 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 Game or U. S. Wildlife Service?	☐	☒	☐	☐
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☐	☒	☐
f) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	☐	☐	☐	☒
g) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	☐	☒	☐	☐

Source: GIS database; WRCMSHCP; On-site Inspection; *Biological Technical Report for the Mayhew Aggregates and Mine Reclamation Project (SMP 139 R1)*. Glenn Lukos Associates, Inc., February 4, 2013; *Oak Tree Survey Report for the Mayhew Aggregates and Mine Reclamation Project (SMP139R1)*. Glenn Lukos Associates, Inc., June 12, 2013; *Mayhew Aggregates – Historic Storm Runoff*, Chang Consultants, June 13, 2013.

Findings of Fact:

a) The Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP) the applicable habitat conservation/planning program for Western Riverside County.

The Project site occurs within the Temescal Canyon Area Plan portion of the MSHCP. As shown on Figure EA-1, *MSHCP Overlay Map*, the northeast corner of the Project site occurs within MSHCP

Criteria Area, specifically the southwest portion of Criteria Cell #3348 of Cell Group I (Subunit 3: Temescal Wash-West). Volume I, Section 3.3.16 of the MSHCP provides the conservation requirements of Cell Group I as follows:

> *"Conservation within this Cell Group will contribute to assembly of Proposed Extension of Existing Core 2. Conservation within this Cell Group will focus on Riversidean alluvial fan sage scrub, coastal sage scrub, and riparian scrub, woodland, forest habitat. Areas conserved within this Cell Group will be connected to a variety of uplands and wetlands proposed for conservation in Cell Group H to the north, to coastal sage scrub habitat proposed for conservation in Cell #3448 in the Elsinore Area Plan to the south, and to coastal sage scrub, riparian habitat and water proposed for conservation in Cell #3351 in the Elsinore Area Plan to the east. Conservation within this Cell Group will range from 55%-65% of the Cell Group focusing on the northern and eastern portions of the Cell Group."*

Based on the criteria provided in Section 3.3.16, the southwest portion of Criteria Cell #3348 that includes the Project site is not a component of the Proposed Extension of Existing Core 2. Accordingly, no portion of the proposed Project site is targeted for conservation pursuant to the MSHCP Conservation Criteria.

Although habitat conservation is not required on the Project site by the MSHCP, all projects must demonstrate compliance with applicable MSHCP requirements pursuant to the following sections of the MSHCP: Section 6.1.2, "Protection of Species Associated with Riparian/Riverine Areas and Vernal Pools;" Section 6.1.3, "Protection of Narrow Endemic Plant Species;" Section 6.1.4, "Guidelines Pertaining to the Urban/Wildland Interface;" and Section 6.3.2, "Additional Survey Needs and Procedures."

Project Compliance with MSHCP Section 6.1.2

The MSHCP defines riparian/riverine areas as *lands which contain Habitat dominated by trees, shrubs, persistent emergent mosses and lichens, which occur close to or which depend upon soils moisture from a nearby fresh water source; or areas with fresh water flow during all or a portion of the year.* The MSHCP defines vernal pools as *seasonal wetlands that occur in depression areas that have wetlands indicators of all three parameters (soils, vegetation, and hydrology) during the wetter portion of the growing season but normally lack wetland indictors of hydrology and/or vegetation during the drier portion of the growing season.* With the exception of wetlands created for the purpose of providing wetlands habitat or resulting from human actions to create open waters or from the alteration of natural stream courses, areas demonstrating characteristics as described above, which are artificially created, are not included in these definitions.

An investigation of riparian/riverine areas and vernal pools was undertaken by the Project biologist. The northeast corner of the SMP 139 site supports approximately 4.80 acres of areas with the potential to be considered MSHCP riparian areas, which are mapped as "southern willow scrub" on Figure EA-2, *On- and Off-Site Biological Resources Map*. In addition, approximately 0.43 acre of highly disturbed mulefat scrub that is associated with a former aggregate desilting basin is located off-site within SMP 202.

The 4.80 acres of southern willow scrub habitat depicted on Figure EA-2 is associated with two different hydrological sources. The eastern portion comprises 3.64 acres and occurs outside of areas proposed for disturbance/impact by the proposed Project, while the western 1.16 acres

Legend

- Survey Area
- Criteria Cell
- Narrow Endemic Plants Survey Area
- Criteria Area Species Survey

Source: Glenn Lukos Associates

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NOT TO SCALE

Figure EA-1

MSHCP OVERLAY MAP

Legend

- Survey Area
- Onsite
- Offsite
- ADB - Aggregate Desilting Basin
- CHAP - Chaparral
- CLOW - Coast Live Oak Woodland
- D CHAP - Disturbed Chaparral
- D MFS - Disturbed Mulefat Scrub
- D RSS - Disturbed Riversidean Sage Scrub
- D - Disturbed
- DAS - Disturbed Alluvial Scrub
- R/U/E - Residential/Urban/Exotic
- RSS - Riversidean Sage Scrub
- RSS/CHAP - Riversidean Sage Scrub/Chaparral Ecotone
- SWS - Southern Willow Scrub

Source: Glenn Lukos Associates

T&B PLANNING, INC.

Figure EA-2

ON- AND OFF-SITE BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES MAP

occurs within the areas proposed for impact by the Project. According to the Project's biologist (Glen Lukos Associates), the eastern 3.64 acres located off-site are associated with the MSHCP riparian/riverine area, while the western 1.16 acres located on-site are associated with a former aggregate desilting basin. Aggregate desilting basins are man-made features that are not considered MSHCP riparian/riverine areas. Therefore, the portion of the southern willow scrub habitat that occurs on-site is not considered MSHCP riparian/riverine areas.

Although the 1.16 acres of southern willow scrub habitat occurring on-site is not considered to comprise MSHCP riparian/riverine areas, this area still could provide habitat for sensitive animal species. Accordingly to the Project's biologist (Glen Lukos Associates), the 1.16 acres of MSHCP riparian habitat that occurs on the Project site does not support habitat suitable for the southwestern willow flycatcher (SWWF) or the western yellow-billed cuckoo. The Project site does contain marginally suitable habitat for the least Bell's vireo (LBV) and yellow warbler. While LBV are typically found in riparian habitats, they also require a dense understory of riparian vegetation to support breeding activity. The Project site does not contain the understory preferred by LBV. Therefore, the riparian habitat that is proposed for impacts does not constitute vireo habitat with long-term conservation value. Due to the yellow warbler's low degree of sensitivity and the low quality of riparian habitat occurring within SMP 139R1, impacts to riparian habitat and the yellow warbler also would be less than significant. Based on these factors, and in accordance with MSHCP requirements, the Project's biologist (Glen Lukos Associates) determined that protocol surveys for the LBV, SWWF, and western yellow-billed cuckoo were not required. Accordingly, impacts to the on-site portions of the southern willow scrub would not conflict with MSHCP Section 6.1.2.

The approximate 0.43 acre of highly disturbed mulefat scrub is located within the off-site impact areas. However, this area is associated with a former aggregate desilting basin located on the SMP 202 site. Due to its association with the aggregate desilting basin, the mulefat scrub does not constitute MSHCP riparian/riverine habitat, and impacts to this area would therefore not conflict with MSHCP Section 6.1.2.

No vernal pools were identified within the proposed Project site or off-site impact areas. Therefore, the Project would not impact vernal pools or other ephemeral ponds with the potential to support listed fairy shrimp.

Based on the foregoing analysis, the proposed Project would not result in any impacts to MSHCP riparian/riverine areas or vernal pools; therefore, the proposed Project would be fully consistent with MSHCP Section 6.1.2.

Project Compliance with MSHCP Section 6.1.3

As shown previously on Figure EA-1, portions of the Survey Area occur in the Narrow Endemic Plants Survey Area (NEPSSA). The NEPSSA primarily occurs along the eastern perimeter of the SMP 139 site, within an existing desilting basin in the central portion of the Project site, and within the southwestern portion of the off-site impact areas.

The portions of the NEPSSA that occur on-site (within the SMP 139R1 site) and within SMP 202 (west of the Project site) have been subject to regular disturbance as a result of the active mining operations. The significant level of disturbance associated with mining activity in these areas has resulted in a lack of suitable habitat for special-status plants. Therefore, areas on-site and within SMP 202 are not expected to support special-status plant species including the NEPSSA target

species. Due to a lack of suitable habitat within these areas, target plant surveys for the following NEPSSA species are not required pursuant to the MSHCP: Munz's onion (*Allium munzii*), San Diego ambrosia (*Ambrosia pumila*), Slender-horned spineflower (*Dodecahema leptoceras*), many-stemmed dudleya (*Dudleya multicaulis*), spreading navarretia (*Navarretia fossalis*), California Orcutt's grass (*Orcuttia californica*), San Miguel savory (*Clinopodium chandleri*), Hammitt's clay-cress (*Sibaropsis hammittii*), and Wright's trichocoronis (*Trichocoronis wrightii* var. *wrightii*).

In addition, a small portion of the NEPSSA occurs in the extreme northeastern corner of the existing SMP 139 site. However, this area is not proposed for impact as part of the proposed Project; therefore, no impact to NEPSSA target species would occur in this area.

However, the southwestern corner of the off-site impact areas (i.e., southwesterly of the existing office building) includes areas that have not been subject to mining activities or sustained disturbances. Due to the lack of sustained disturbance in this area, approximately 9.1 acres in the southwestern corner of the off-site impact area contains habitat with the potential to support NEPSSA target species. Specifically, the following NEPSSA species have at least a low to moderate potential to occur: Hammitt's clay-cress (*Sibaropsis hammittii*), many-stemmed dudleya (*Dudleya multicaulis*), Munz's onion (*Allium munzii*), and San Miguel savory (*Satureja chandleri*). Therefore, future impacts within this portion of the off-site impact area would be potentially individually and cumulatively significant as a result of potential loss of suitable habitat for NEPSSA target species. This represents a potential conflict with MSHCP Section 6.1.3 for which mitigation would be required. In order to reduce these potential impacts to below a level of significant, future focused surveys will be required, and mitigation in conformance with MSHCP standards will be required if any focused surveys identify NEPSSA target species within this portion of the off-site impact area. As discussed above, no disturbance of off-site impact areas will occur unless and until future discretionary approvals are obtained, including a determination of compliance with the MSHCP.

Project Compliance with MSHCP Section 6.1.4

Portions of the disturbance areas proposed as part of the Project have the potential to result in significant indirect impacts to special-status biological resources. Such impacts would be avoided, however, through compliance with the MSHCP Urban/Wildlands Interface Guidelines (*Volume I, Section 6.1.4* of the MSHCP). These guidelines are intended to address indirect effects associated with locating projects (particularly development) in proximity to the MSHCP Conservation Area. To minimize potential edge effects, the guidelines are to be implemented in conjunction with review of individual public and private development projects in proximity to the MSHCP Conservation Area including Conserved Public/Quasi-Public (PQP) Lands and Criteria Areas.

The northeast corner of the Project site is located within a MSHCP Criteria Cell #3348, but is not a component of the conservation within Cell Group I. However, MSHCP Volume I, Section 6.1.2 states that edge treatments shall also be addressed as part of the avoidance and minimization process for areas not to be included in the MSHCP Conservation Area. Guidelines for such edge treatments are presented in the MSHCP as the Urban/Wildland Interface Guidelines (UWIG). Therefore, the UWIG applies to the avoided riparian/riverine habitat located in the northeastern corner of SMP 139 (i.e., northeast of the planned impact areas for SMP 139R1), even though it may not be part of the MSHCP Conservation Area.

A portion of the Project site (SMP 139 R1) would occur adjacent to habitats to be avoided, including riparian habitats. As such, the proposed Project has the potential to result in temporary indirect impacts, as well as long-term indirect impacts, including impacts associated with the following: drainage; toxics; lighting; noise; invasives; barriers; and grading/land development. Each of these potential impacts is discussed below.

- Drainage. Planned impact areas associated with the Project would occur adjacent to riparian/riverine habitat located within MSHCP Criteria Cell #3348. Although the Project would not result in any direct impacts to this riparian/riverine area, Project runoff has the potential to indirectly impact the riparian/riverine habitat with runoff from the Project site. However, the proposed Project would be required to comply with the Project's Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) (MND Appendix F2), which incorporates Best Management Practices (BMPs) that are intended to preclude the release of polluted runoff from the site. Moreover, the Project also would be required to obtain a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit, which requires the Project applicant to implement a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) during future mining activities. Implementation of a SWPPP would further ensure that Project runoff does not contain pollutants that would impact off-site drainages or riparian areas. Accordingly, the proposed Project would not result in a significant indirect impact due to drainage, and mandatory adherence to the WQMP and NPDES requirements would ensure the Project does not conflict with MSHCP Section 6.1.4.

- Toxics. Although not anticipated, the proposed Project has the potential to generate chemicals or other potentially toxic materials (e.g., diesel fuel) with the potential to impact off-site lands within MSHCP Criteria Cell #3348. However, the proposed Project includes a WQMP that incorporates BMPs that have been designed to ensure that Project-related runoff does not adversely impact water quality. During Project implementation, a SWPPP also would be required to implement the BMPs specified in the Project's SWMP. With mandatory compliance to the Project's WQMP and future SWPPP, a significant impact due to toxics would not occur; therefore, the Project would not conflict with MSHCP Section 6.1.4.

- Lighting. Project operations may involve the use of lighting during nighttime hours, which has the potential to indirectly impact off-site lands located within MSHCP Criteria Cell #3348. This is evaluated as a potentially significant direct impact and a potential conflict with MSHCP Section 6.1.4 for which mitigation would be required.

- Noise. Project operations have the potential to generate noise, and such noise could adversely affect preserved resources within the MSHCP Conservation Area. In the case of the proposed Project, Project-related noise has the potential to indirectly impact the off-site MSHCP riparian/riverine resources located immediately adjacent to the northeastern corner of the Project's impact area. Based on the information provided in the Project's Noise Impact Analysis (MND Appendix G), Project operations (including crushing equipment, dump trucks, and loaders) would generate approximately 86 dB at a distance of 50 feet from the source (which, for purposes of analysis is assumed to be the rock crusher location). Sound diminishes at a rate of 6 dB per doubling of distance. Therefore, if the rock crusher were to be located within approximately 600 feet of the off-site riparian/riverine habitat, then the Project would impact the off-site riparian/riverine habitat, resulting in a conflict with MSHCP Section 6.1.4. This is evaluated as a significant impact for which mitigation would be required.

- Invasives. Projects that are adjacent to the MSHCP Conservation Area are required to avoid the use of invasive plant species in landscaping, including invasive, non-native plant species listed in *Volume I*, Table 6-2 of the MSHCP. However, plant species proposed as part of the Project's Reclamation Plan are listed in Table 3-2, *Reclamation Seed Mix*, of the Project's MND. None of the plant species included in the Reclamation Plan's seed mix is considered invasive plant species, and none is listed in Table 6-2 of the MSHCP. Therefore, the proposed Project would not result in the introduction of invasive plant species adjacent to the MSHCP Conservation Area, and a significant impact due to a conflict with MSHCP Section 6.1.4 would not occur.

- Barriers. The MSHCP requires proposed land uses adjacent to the MSHCP Conservation Area to incorporate barriers, where appropriate in individual project designs to minimize unauthorized public access, domestic animal predation, illegal trespass or dumping in the MSHCP Conservation Area. The proposed Project would incorporate fencing surrounding the SMP 139R1 site, and a gated access also is planned for the intersection of Maitri Road and Temescal Canyon Road. Therefore, the proposed Project would be consistent with the MSHCP requirements for barriers, and a significant impact due to a conflict with MSHCP Section 6.1.4 would not occur.

- Grading/Land Development. The MSHCP states that manufactured slopes associated with development shall not extend into the MSHCP Conservation Area. The proposed Project site does not extend to the existing Conservation Area. Although direct impacts from Project grading would occur on-site and within MSHCP Criteria Cell #3348, such effects are addressed separately as Project direct impacts and are not subject to MSHCP Section 6.1.4. As such, the grading/land development standards of MSHCP Section 6.1.4 do not apply to the proposed Project and a significant impact due to a conflict with MSHCP Section 6.1.4 would not occur.

Project Compliance with MSHCP Section 6.3.2

MSHCP Section 6.3.2 requires special surveys for certain plant species for lands located within the Criteria Area Plant Species Survey Areas (CAPSSA). MSHCP Section 6.3.2 also identifies lands requiring surveys for certain animal species (burrowing owl, mammals, amphibians).

No portion of the proposed Project site or off-site impact areas occur within the MSHCP survey areas for the western burrowing owl, mammals, or amphibians. Therefore, the MSHCP Section 6.3.2 provisions related to focused surveys for animal species are not applicable to the proposed Project.

As shown on Figure EA-1, only the northeastern portion of the Project site is located within the CAPSSA. Therefore, there would be no conflict with the CAPSSA within the off-site impact areas. Areas located within the on-site portion of the CAPSSA have been subject to regular disturbance as a result of the active mining activities, and therefore contain a lack of suitable habitat for special-status plants. Therefore, proposed impacts on-site would not result in any impacts to the following CAPSSA species, and focused surveys for these species would not be required pursuant to MSHCP Section 6.3.2: thread-leaved brodiaea (*Brodiaea filifolia*), Davidson's saltscale (*Atriplex serenana* var. *davidsonii*), Parish's brittlescale (*Atriplex parishii*), smooth tarplant (*Centromadia pungens* ssp. *laevis*), round-leaved filaree (*California macrophylla*), Coulter's goldfields (*Lasthenia glabrata* ssp. *coulteri*), and little mousetail (*Myosurus minimus* ssp. *apus*).

Based on the analysis provided above, the proposed Project would not conflict with MSHCP Section 6.3.2.

b & c) Mining activities associated with the proposed Project have the potential to directly or indirectly impact endangered or threatened plant and animal species, if such species occur within areas planned for impact by the Project.

Impacts to Listed Plant Species

According to the Project's biologist (Glen Lukos Associates), due to the highly disturbed nature of the proposed Project site and the portions of the off-site impact areas located within existing mining areas (i.e., SMPs 143, 150, 182, and 202), no listed plant species are expected to occur in these areas. Listed plant species also are not anticipated to occur within the existing roadway alignments for Maitri Road or the east-west access road due to the disturbed nature of these areas. However, and as discussed under Issue 7.a) above, the southwestern portion of the off-site impact area (i.e., southwesterly of the existing office building) consists of relatively undisturbed habitat, which has at least a low to moderate potential to contain the following listed plant species: Hammitt's clay-cress, many-stemmed dudleya, Munz's onion, and San Miguel savory. Potential impacts to these listed plant species within the off-site impact areas are evaluated as a significant impact for which mitigation would be required.

In addition, Project impacts to non-listed plant species in the southwestern portion of the off-site impact areas (i.e., southwesterly of the existing office building) also would be considered directly and cumulatively significant because future impacts to this area could result in the loss of habitat for special status plant species.

Impacts to Listed Animal Species

Due to the lack of suitable habitat, no listed animal species are expected to occur within the proposed Project site or off-site impact areas. Therefore, a significant impact to listed animal species would not occur as a result of Project activities.

Discussion of Historical Drainage Conditions

As discussed in MND Section 1.4.4, the following discussion is provided for informational purposes only. As previously noted, the Project's environmental baseline conditions are established by CEQA as those conditions that existed when environmental analysis for the Project commenced (i.e., early 2010). Although the following discussion relates to an analysis of impacts to biological resources resulting from the construction of the down-drain structure in early 2005, construction of the down-drain structure is not a part of the proposed Project since the structure was already constructed prior to applications having been filed for the proposed Project.

As previously summarized in MND Section 2.4.2, and based on the findings of Chang Consultants (Technical Appendix K), historically drainage from the Project site (including upstream tributaries) largely sheet flowed across the Project site. During most years, including during the 2- and 25-year storm events, these flows infiltrated into the groundwater table and were not conveyed to downstream tributaries (including Temescal Creek). As part of the mining activities that commenced in the 1970s, drainage from the Mayhew Creek was diverted around the SMP 139 mining areas via a man-made earthen channel, which resulted in an increase in flows from the Project site as compared to historic (natural) conditions.

In January/February 2005, heavy rains, combined with geological movement along the Glen Ivy Fault line, caused the bank between the Mayhew Creek and the SMP 139 pit wall to substantially erode and partially collapse into the SMP 139 mining pit. As a result, flows from Mayhew Creek began to discharge immediately into the SMP 139 gravel pit and created instability issues with respect to the southern slopes of the mining pit. In order to address this emergency condition, in early 2005 the mining operator constructed a concrete down-drain structure measuring approximately 300 feet in length along the southern pit wall of the SMP 139 site. The intent of this down-drain structure was to stabilize the southern pit wall against water erosion hazards. With completion of the down-drain structure, flows from the Mayhew Creek were fully detained within the SMP 139 pit and no longer were conveyed downstream to the Temescal Wash (even during 50- and 100-year storm events).

Construction of the down-drain structure resulted in a measurable decrease in the amount of flows leaving the site, as compared to the conditions that occurred following commencement of mining operations (when flows from Mayhew Creek were diverted around the mining areas via a man-made earthen channel). However, when compared to the historic (natural) drainage conditions of the site, the construction of the down-drain structure did not result in a change in the amount of flows reaching downstream tributaries during most years (including years during which the 2- and 25-year storm events occurred). As compared to historical (natural) conditions, construction of the down-drain structure (and diversion of most of the Mayhew Creek flows into the SMP 139 pit) only reduced the amount of flows reaching downstream tributaries (including Temescal Creek) during 50- and 100-year storm events, with a 1 to 2 percent chance of occurrence in a given year.

Thus, although the construction of the down-drain structure redirected flows from Mayhew Creek into the SMP 139 mining pit, the reduction in flows did not have adverse effects on endangered or threatened plant or animal species that rely on habitat associated with downstream tributaries (including Temescal Creek). This is because under historic (natural) conditions, flows from the site rarely reached any downstream tributaries, and therefore historic (natural) flows from the Project site did not substantially contribute to any habitat areas located within downstream habitat areas.

d) Within the on-site areas and the portions of the off-site impact areas located within existing mining permits and/or roadway alignments, the proposed Project would remove low quality habitat for wildlife that has been subject to a high level of disturbance. Impacts within these areas would not restrict the local movement of wildlife within or through the site. Furthermore, since these areas do not occur within a designated MSHCP Linkage or Constrained Linkage, the area is not critical for regional wildlife movement as recognized by the MSHCP. As such, impacts to wildlife movement would be less than significant.

The portions of the off-site impact areas that are not within existing mining permits or roadway alignments contain higher quality habitat and impacts to these areas would displace or restrict the local movement of wildlife within or through that portion of the off-site impact areas. However, since these areas do not occur within a designated MSHCP Linkage or Constrained Linkage, these areas are not critical for regional wildlife movement as recognized by the MSHCP. As such, impacts to wildlife movement would be less than significant.

e & f) Table EA-3, *Impacts to Vegetation Communities*, provides a summary of the proposed Project's impacts to natural vegetation communities, including riparian communities. As shown, impacts within the proposed Project site and off-site impact areas would include impacts to 248.93

acres of vegetation communities, including 15.32 acres of native upland scrub communities and 1.16 acres of riparian communities. A discussion of Project impacts to each of the vegetation communities located on-site and within the off-site impact areas is provided below:

- Mulefat Scrub: The Project would result in direct permanent impacts to approximately 0.43 acre of disturbed mulefat scrub. The area of mulefat scrub to be affected occurs off-site in the northern portion of the off-site impact area (within SMP 202) and is not associated with a riparian/riverine feature. As such, and assuming mandatory payment of MSHCP mitigation fees, impacts to 0.43 acre of mulefat scrub would be considered less than significant.

- Riversidean Sage Scrub: The Project would result in direct permanent impacts to approximately 10.40 acres of Riversidean sage scrub (RSS), comprised of approximately 4.86 acres of disturbed RSS that occurs on-site and 5.54 acres of disturbed RSS in off-site impact areas. Areas of RSS to be affected typically occur along the perimeter of current mining operations. RSS is addressed through the MSHCP, and the Project site is not identified for conservation by the MSHCP. Accordingly and based upon the mandatory payment of MSHCP mitigation fees, impacts to RSS both on- and off-site would be considered less than significant.

- Disturbed Alluvial Scrub: Approximately 0.78-acre of disturbed alluvial scrub located in the northern edge of the Project site would be impacted by future mining activities. Alluvial scrub is addressed as part of the MSHCP and the Project site is not identified for conservation by the MSHCP. Accordingly and based upon the mandatory payment of MSHCP mitigation fees, impacts to 0.78-acre of disturbed alluvial scrub would be considered less than significant.

Table EA-3 Impacts to Vegetation Communities

Vegetation Community	On-Site Impact Acres	Off-Site Impact Areas	Total Impacts
Scrub Communities			
Disturbed Alluvial Scrub	0.78	0.00	0.78
Riversidean Sage Scrub (RSS)/Disturbed RSS	4.86	5.54	10.40
Chaparral/Disturbed Chaparral	0.29	1.99	2.28
Coast Live Oak Woodland	0.00	1.43	1.43
Disturbed Mulefat Scrub	0.00	0.43	0.43
Scrub Communities Subtotal:	**5.93**	**9.39**	**15.32**
Riparian Communities			
Southern Willow Scrub	1.16	0.00	1.16
Riparian Communities Subtotal:	**1.16**	**0.00**	**1.16**
Disturbed Communities			
Disturbed/Developed	164.18	42.09	206.27
Residential/Urban/Exotic	0.22	4.29	4.51
Aggregate Desilting Basin	15.34	6.33	21.67
Disturbed Communities Subtotal:	**179.74**	**52.71**	**232.42**
TOTAL:	**186.83**	**62.10**	**248.93**

- Chaparral/Disturbed Chaparral: The Project would result in direct permanent impacts to 2.28 acres of chaparral and disturbed chaparral scrub. The chaparral communities to be affected occur at the south and southwestern portions of the off-site impact areas (1.99 acres), with a small area (0.29 acre) occurring in the southernmost portion of the Project site. Chaparral is

addressed through the MSHCP and the Project site is not identified for conservation by the MSHCP. Based upon the mandatory payment of MSHCP mitigation fees and incorporation of the mitigation measures required to address the portion of the chaparral located within the NEPSSA (refer to Issue 7.a)), impacts to 2.28 acres of chaparral/disturbed chaparral would be less than significant.

- Coast Live Oak Woodland: The Project would result in direct permanent impacts to 1.43 acres of coast live oak woodland, all of which would be located off-site. Coast Live Oak Woodland is addressed through the MSHCP and the Project site is not identified for conservation by the MSHCP. Assuming mandatory payment of MSHCP mitigation fees and incorporation of the mitigation measures required to address the portion of the chaparral located within the NEPSSA (refer to Issue 7.a)), impacts to 1.43 acres of Coast Live Oak Woodland would be less than significant.

- Residential/Urban/Exotic: The Project would result in direct permanent impacts to 4.51 acres of residential/urban/exotic vegetation communities. The residential/urban/exotic community does not contain habitat suitable for NEPSSA target species. Therefore, impacts to 4.51 acres of residential/urban/exotic vegetation communities would not be significant.

- Disturbed/Developed: Approximately 206.27 acres of disturbed/developed areas would be impacted both on- and off-site. However, as this habitat type is not considered significant, such impacts would not be significant.

- Aggregate Desilting Basin: The Project would result in direct permanent impacts to areas currently utilized as aggregate desilting basins associated with current mine operations, including approximately 15.34 acres located on-site and 6.33 acres located in the off-site impact areas. The aggregate desilting basins are a man-made feature and are therefore not considered to comprise significant biological habitat. Accordingly, Project impacts to aggregate desilting basins would not be significant.

As indicated in the above analysis, assuming mandatory payment of MSHCP mitigation fees and incorporation of the mitigation measures required to address habitat located within the NEPSSA (refer to Issue 7.a)), the proposed Project would result in a less than significant impact to riparian habitat and other sensitive natural communities. In addition, the proposed Project site and off-site impact areas do not encompass any areas containing federally protected wetlands; as such, no impact to wetlands would occur.

Discussion of Historical Drainage Conditions

As discussed in MND Section 1.4.4, the following discussion is provided for informational purposes only. As previously noted, the Project's environmental baseline conditions are established by CEQA as those conditions that existed when environmental analysis for the Project commenced (i.e., early 2010). Although the following discussion relates to an analysis of impacts to biological resources resulting from the construction of the down-drain structure in early 2005, construction of the down-drain structure is not a part of the proposed Project since the structure was already constructed prior to applications having been filed for the proposed Project.

As indicated under the discussion of historical drainage conditions under Issues 7.b) and c), construction of the down-drain structure did not result in a substantial change in the amount of runoff leaving the site as compared to historic (natural) conditions. Under historical (natural) conditions,

virtually all of the runoff traversing the Project site infiltrated into the groundwater table, including all on-site runoff during the 2- and 25-year storm events. Flows only were conveyed from the site to downstream tributaries (including Temescal Creek) during 50- and 100-year storm events, which have a 1 to 2 percent chance of occurrence during any given year.

Accordingly, construction of the down-drain structure in 2005 did not substantially affect any flows reaching downstream tributaries (including Temescal Creek), and therefore did not affect any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities located downstream from the Project site. Furthermore, as concluded by the ACOE (refer to Appendix J), Mayhew Creek does not discharge into a water of the United States or adjacent wetland, and is therefore not subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. Thus, construction of the down-drain structure also did not result in a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands.

g) Aside from the MSHCP (which is addressed above under Issue 7.a), the only local policy/ordinance protecting biological resources within the Project area is the In the Riverside County Oak Tree Management Guidelines, which requires surveys of individual trees and the minimization and/or avoidance of oak trees, where feasible. In order to demonstrate compliance with the County's Oak Tree Management Guidelines, a site-specific Oak Tree Survey was conducted for the Project site and off-site impact areas, the results of which are documented in Appendix D2 and summarized below.

Based on the results of the Oak Tree Survey, it was determined that a single species of oak tree (coast live-oak, *Quercus agrifolia*) occurs within the Project site and off-site improvement areas. A total of 46 coast live-oak trees were identified within the on- and off-site impact areas, none of which appeared to be dead or dying. However, several trees were noted as having broken or cut trunks/limbs. Of the 46 trees, 25 trees exhibited a single trunk, 13 exhibited two trunks, and eight exhibited more than two trunks. Figure EA-3, *Oak Tree Inventory Map*, provides a map depicting the location of each tree surveyed, and indicates whether the trees are located within the on-site or off-site portions of the Project site. Table EA-4, *Summary of On- and Off-Site Oak Trees*, provides a list of each tree, including the number of trunks, DBH, and a description of understory and other relevant comments.

One coast-live oak tree (#41) occurs within the on-site impact footprint. Two other oak trees (#45 and 46), occur immediately adjacent to the on-site areas (i.e., off-site), and are expected to be impacted by the Project. Tree #45 occurs immediately south of the impact boundary surrounded by a paved access area. Tree #46 occurs on the west side of Maitri Road opposite the impact boundary. These trees all occur individually and do not have native understory associated with them. The trees are not considered "oak woodlands." The trees have also been subjected to varying degrees of past disturbance. The loss of these trees would not be considered significant, and would not require mitigation. Thus, there would be no impacts to oak trees subject to the Oak Tree Management Guidelines associated with the on-site portions of SMP 139R1.

The remaining oak trees occur within the Project's off-site impact areas, which may or may not be avoided as part of impacts anticipated in association with future revisions to SMPs 143, 150, 182, and/or 202. The precise nature of impacts would be defined as part of the revisions to these off-site mining permits, and would require future discretionary review and approval by Riverside County. Trees #36-40 are located on the northeast side of the MAMR offices, and are not associated with the oak woodlands located west and south of the office building. Tree #36 and #37 occur within a

Legend

- Onsite Area
- Offsite Area
- Coast Live Oak Tree

Source: Glenn Lukos Associates

T&B PLANNING, INC.

Figure EA-3

OAK TREE INVENTORY MAP

Table EA-4 Summary of On- and Off-Site Oak Trees

Tree Number	Number of Trunks	DBH (Inches)	Understory / Comments	Tree Number	Number of Trunks	DBH (Inches)	Understory / Comments
1	1	59	Leaf litter	24	1	25	*Opuntia*
2	1	30	Leaf litter	25	2	22, 18	*Opuntia*
3	1	41	Oak saplings, NNG, chaparral, poison oak.	26	6	22, 21, 21, 21, 21, 17	Leaf litter. Adjacent to office.
4	1	48	NNG. Adjacent to office complex.	27	2	24, 22	Leaf litter. Adjacent to office.
5	1	59	NNG. Adjacent to office complex.	28	1	3	Chaparral
6	1	34	NNG. Adjacent to office complex.	29	2	29, 16	Leaf litter
7	2	30, 22	NNG. Adjacent to office complex.	30	1	25	Leaf litter
8	3	9, 9, 4	Oak saplings, chaparral.	31	1	18	Leaf litter
9	2	16, 9	Oak saplings, chaparral.	32	3	22, 18, 16	Leaf litter. One broken trunk.
10	1	10	Oak saplings, chaparral.	33	1	19	NNG
11	2	43, 19	Leaf litter. Overhangs office building.	34	6	29, 28, 28, 27, 25, 18	NNG, *R. ilicifolia*
12	3	10, 6, 2	Oak saplings, poison oak, toyon.	35	1	22	Chaparral
13	2	10, 4	Oak saplings, toyon.	36	1	41	Disturbed. Adjacent to mine.
14	5	7, 6, 5, 5, 4	Leaf litter.	37	1	56	Disturbed. Adjacent to parking lot/mine.
15	1	28	Oak saplings, poison oak.	38	1	32	Adjacent to parking lot/office.
16	1	19	Oak saplings, poison oak.	39	2	25, 14	Adjacent to office.
17	1	5	Oak saplings, chaparral	40	1	34	Adjacent to office.
18	4	28, 16, 19, 18	Oak saplings, chaparral	41	5	20, 18, 18, 16, 13	NNG. Adjacent to mine.
19	2	5, 5	Oak saplings, chaparral	42	2	21, 16	Inside mine fence. Not tagged. DBH estimated.
20	2	22, 8	Oak saplings, chaparral	43	1	23	Inside mine fence. Not tagged. DBH estimated.
21	2	7, 5	Oak saplings, *Opuntia*	44	1	35	Inside mine fence. Not tagged. DBH estimated.
22	1	18	Oak saplings, chaparral	45	1	34	Within raised concrete block planter surrounded by mine footprint. Many cut limbs.
23	2	11, 5	Oak saplings, poison oak.	46	1	32	Between Maitri Road and mine.

disturbed area on the opposite side of the parking lot from the MAMR offices. Trees #38-40 occur immediately adjacent to the office building on the northeast side. None of these trees are considered oak woodland, and the loss of these trees would not be considered significant.

Of the remaining trees, all are located within the off-site areas and are considered to be part of broader oak woodland habitat. Trees #42-44 occur within an off-site mine boundary and have a potential to be impacted in the future. Trees #4-7 are clustered on the northwest side of the existing office building, between the parking lot and a mine facility. These trees may also have a potential to be impacted in the future. All other oak trees occur west and south of the existing office building, and are associated with contiguous oak woodland habitat adjacent to and overlapping with chaparral habitat. Although these trees may be avoided in the future, mitigation is provided below in the event that unavoidable impacts occur to all or portions of the oak woodland habitat. The loss of these trees would be considered potentially significant, and would require mitigation consisting of tree relocation and/or replacement as part of the County's future discretionary review process for revisions to SMPs 143, 150, 182, and/or 202.

Mitigation:

M-BI-1 Prior to approval of any revisions to Surface Mining Permit 182 allowing for mining activities within the relatively undisturbed habitat located southwesterly of the existing office building (and westerly of existing approved Surface Mining Permit 182), off-site of the Project site, focused surveys shall be conducted to determine whether special status plant species occur within this area. This area comprises approximately 9.1 acres and includes 1.84 acres of chaparral, 1.14 acres of Riversidean sage scrub, 1.65 acres of Riversidean sage scrub/chaparral ecotone, and 1.92 acres of coast live oak woodland habitats. Non-covered plant species with at least a low to moderate potential to occur in this area, and that shall be evaluated as part of future focused surveys, include Hammitt's clay-cress (*Sibaropsis hammittii*), many-stemmed dudleya (*Dudleya multicaulis*), Munz's onion (*Allium munzii*), and San Miguel savory (*Satureja chandleri*). If one or more of these species is identified within the area located southwesterly of the existing office building, and in the event that avoidance is not possible, then a Determination of Biologically Equivalent or Superior Preservation (DBESP) shall be prepared as described below. The preparation of a detailed habitat restoration plan for the impacted habitat also shall be prepared once the type and quantity of the non-covered species impacts are known, so appropriate restoration or translocation options can be discussed.

If any Narrow Endemic Plant Species populations are identified as part of the survey, then the provisions of MSHCP Section 6.1.3 shall apply, including the requirement to avoid impacts to 90% of those portions of the property that provide for long-term conservation value of the identified Narrow Endemic Plant Species until it is demonstrated that conservation goals for the particular species are met. If such avoidance is not feasible, then a Determination of Biologically Equivalent or Superior Preservation (DBESP) Report shall be prepared and approved by the Riverside County Environmental Programs Department (EPD). The DBESP also shall be subject to review by the Wildlife Agencies. The DBESP shall be prepared in accordance with the requirements and criteria set forth in MSHCP Section 6.1.2, which requires the Project applicant to demonstrate that although the proposed project would exceed the 10% Narrow Endemic Plant Species impact threshold, with proposed design and compensation measures, it would result in an overall MSHCP Conservation Area design and configuration biologically equivalent or superior to that which would occur under a project alternative within the impact threshold without these measures.

No permits which authorize impacts to the approximately 9.1-acre area located southwest of the existing office building, located off-site of the Project site, shall be issued unless either the focused surveys determine that no non-covered plant species occur, 90% of the habitat is avoided through design, or a DBESP is approved by EPD.

M-BI-2 (Condition of Approval 10.Planning.41) Project lighting shall be shielded and directed away from the off-site areas abutting the northeastern corner of the proposed Project site.

M-BI-3 (Condition of Approval 10.Planning.42) All proposed rock crushers shall be set back a minimum distance of 600 feet from the off-site riparian/riverine habitat located adjacent to the northeastern corner of the proposed Project site. In the event that rock crushers are proposed within 600 feet of the off-site riparian/riverine habitat, then a focused noise study shall be prepared to identify measures that need to be undertaken to reduce Project-generated noise levels affecting the off-site riparian/riverine habitat to less than 65 dBA CNEL.

M-BI-4 Prior to approval of any future revisions to Surface Mining Permits (SMPs) 143, 150, 182, and/or 202, the Riverside County Environmental Programs Department shall assure that mitigation measures have been incorporated into the conditions of approval for the appropriate permit(s) to address any proposed impacts to oak trees requiring mitigation pursuant to the Riverside County Oak Tree Management Guidelines, as approved by the Riverside County Board of Supervisors on March 2, 1993. A summary of the trees requiring mitigation located within the off-site impact areas for the SMP 139R1 Project, along with the required mitigation ratios for each individual tree, are provided below in Table EA-5, *Oak Tree Mitigation Requirements*, while Figure EA-3 depicts the location of each individual oak tree.

Monitoring:

M-BI-1 Prior to the issuance of any future mining permits affecting the portions of the off-site impact areas located within the NEPSSA (i.e., areas located southwesterly of the existing office complex), the Project applicant shall be required to conduct the MSHCP-required narrow endemic plant surveys. The Riverside County Planning Department and the Environmental Programs Department shall review focused surveys to ensure compliance with the MSHCP for any narrow endemic plant species found within the off-site NEPSSA survey areas. The applicant for these future off-site mining permit revisions shall comply with all applicable provisions of the MSHCP.

M-BI-2 Project lighting restrictions shall be the responsibility of the Project applicant, and verified by Riverside County as part of the annual reports required for SMP 139R1. Project lighting restrictions shall be made a condition of SMP 139R1 and shall be enforced throughout the duration of activities conducted pursuant to SMP 139R1.

M-BI-3 Siting restrictions for on-site rock crushers shall be the responsibility of the Project applicant, and verified by Riverside County as part of the annual reports required for SMP 139R1. In the event the rock crusher is proposed within 600 feet of the off-site riparian habitat, then the Project applicant shall be responsible for preparing a site-specific noise study and for implementing any noise attenuation measures specified

therein. In the latter case, the Planning Department shall be responsible for reviewing the future noise study, and Riverside County shall monitor compliance with any required noise attenuation measures as part of the annual reports required for SMP 139R1. These requirements shall be enforced throughout the duration of activities conducted pursuant to SMP 139R1.

Table EA-5 Oak Tree Mitigation Requirements

Tree Number	DBH (Inches)	Replacement Ratio	Tree Number	DBH (Inches)	Replacement Ratio
1	59	8:1	20	22, 8	5:1
2	30	5:1	21	7, 5	3:1
3	41	7:1	22	18	4:1
4	48	7:1	23	11, 5	4:1
5	59	8:1	24	25	5:1
6	34	6:1	25	22, 18	5:1
7	30, 22	6:1	26	22, 21, 21, 21, 21, 17	5:1
8	9, 9, 4	3:1	27	24, 22	5:1
9	16, 9	4:1	28	3	3:1
10	10	3:1	29	29, 16	5:1
11	43, 19	7:1	30	25	5:1
12	10, 6, 2	3:1	31	18	4:1
13	10, 4	3:1	32	22, 18, 16	5:1
14	7, 6, 5, 5, 4	3:1	33	19	5:1
15	28	5:1	34	29, 28, 28, 27, 25, 18	5:1
16	19	4:1	35	22	5:1
17	5	3:1	42	21, 16	5:1
18	28, 16, 19, 18	5:1	43	23	5:1
19	5, 5	3:1	44	35	6:1

M-BI-4 The Riverside County Planning Department shall ensure that conditions of approval requiring mitigation for impacts to oak trees subject to the Oak Tree Management Guidelines are identified prior to approval of any revisions to SMPs 143, 150, 182, and/or 202. No disturbance to trees subject to the Oak Tree Management Guidelines shall occur until the required mitigation has been implemented.

CULTURAL RESOURCES Would the project				
8. Historic Resources a) Alter or destroy an historic site?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in California Code of Regulations, Section 15064.5?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Source: County Staff Discussion with County Archaeologist (March 2011).

Findings of Fact:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

a & b) The Project site and off-site impact areas have been disturbed over the past 35 +/- years and do not contain any historic sites or historical resources as defined in California Code of Regulations, Section 15063.5. Accordingly, there would be no impact to historic resources as a result of the proposed Project.

Mitigation: No mitigation is required

Monitoring: No monitoring is required.

9. Archaeological Resources a) Alter or destroy an archaeological site.	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to California Code of Regulations, Section 15064.5?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Restrict existing religious or sacred uses within the potential impact area?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Source: County Staff Discussion with County Archaeologist (March 2011); General Plan EIR, Figure 4.7-1 (Archaeological Sensitivity Areas).

Findings of Fact:

a & b) The proposed Project site and off-site impact areas have been disturbed over the past 35 +/- years, and no archaeological resources have previously been identified during such disturbance. Grading also was previously conducted along Maitri Road, the east-west oriented access roadway located at the southern boundary of the Project site, and within the on- and off-site setback areas, indicating there is no potential for uncovering archaeological resources in these areas. In addition, and according to General Plan EIR Figure 4.7-1, the proposed Project site and off-site impact areas are not identified within an area containing sensitive archaeological resources. Accordingly, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any adverse impacts to any archaeological sites, nor would it cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to California Code of Regulations, Section 15064.5.

c) The potential exists that human remains may be unearthed during grading and excavation activities associated with future mining activities. However, in the event that human remains are discovered during ground disturbing activities, the Project would be required to comply with the applicable provisions of California Health and Safety Code §7050.5 as well as Public Resources Code §5097 et. seq. Mandatory compliance with these provisions of California state law would ensure that impacts to human remains, if unearthed during future mining activities, are appropriately treated, thereby reducing potential impacts to a level below significance.

d) There are no religious or sacred uses occurring within the proposed Project site or off-site impact areas. The Project area has largely been disturbed by on-going mining activities for approximately 35 years. Accordingly, no impact to religious or sacred uses would occur.

Mitigation: No mitigation is required

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Monitoring: No monitoring is required.				
10. Paleontological Resources a) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource, or site, or unique geologic feature?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Source: General Plan, Figure OS-8 (Paleontological Sensitivity)

Findings of Fact: According to Riverside County General Plan Figure OS-8, the proposed Project site and off-site impact areas are located within an area determined to have a "Low" potential for uncovering paleontological resources. In addition, due to past disturbance associated with mining activities over the past 35+/- years, there are no unique geologic features within the proposed Project site or off-site impact areas. Accordingly, the proposed Project would not directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resources, site, or unique geologic feature, and no impact would occur.

Mitigation: No mitigation is required.

Monitoring: No monitoring is required.

GEOLOGY AND SOILS Would the project				
11. Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone or County Fault Hazard Zones a) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b) Be subject to 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?	☐	☒	☒	☐

Source: General Plan, Figure S-2 (Earthquake Fault Study Zones); GIS database; *Report of Slope Stability Evaluation, Mayhew Aggregate and Mine Reclamation Aggregate Quarry*. Hilltop Geotechnical, Inc., September 14, 2011.

Findings of Fact:

a & b) Two faults are associated with the Project site and off-site impact areas. The North Glen Ivy fault, which is considered to be an active branch within the Elsinore fault zone, crosses along the northeast corner and along the eastern portion of the north wall of the existing Mayhew Aggregates and Mine Reclamation (SMP 139) pit (Project site), and continues to the north of the SMP 202 and 133 pits, which are located off-site and to the northwest of the SMP 139 pit. The North Glen Ivy fault is right-lateral, strike slip fault. As observed on the proposed Project site, the North Glen Ivy fault zone appears to be between 10 and 20 feet in width where it is exposed. The on-site fault zone is characterized by pulverized and powdered rock material within the zone, surrounded by a narrow zone of highly folded and distorted sedimentary materials.

Another active branch of the Elsinore fault system, the South Glen Ivy fault, occurs offsite toward the southwest, while the Chino-Central Avenue fault occurs approximately 11.7 kilometers to the northwest of the proposed Project site. To the southeast, the Elsinore fault (Temecula Segment) passes within approximately 17.2 kilometers of the subject site. The Whittier fault passes within approximately 18.5 kilometers to the north-northwest of the site. To the north-northeast and

northeast, the San Jacinto fault (San Bernardino and San Jacinto Valley Segments) pass within approximately 35.9 and 36.4 kilometers, respectively, of the site. The San Andreas fault (San Bernardino Segment) passes within approximately 51.7 kilometers to the northeast of the site.

Surface rupture and ground shaking are judged to be the primary hazards most likely to affect the Project site and off-site impact areas, based upon proximity to seven (7) active faults. The proposed Project does not involve the construction of any new structures, as the Project only would involve an extension of time for an existing mining permit, an increase in areas and annual tonnage permitted for mining activities, and the operation of an IDEFO operation. Therefore, the primary risk of exposing people to substantial adverse effects associated with seismic activities or the rupture of a known fault would occur in association with modifying existing, slopes and creating future slopes as a result of proposed SMP 139R1.

To address potential safety hazards associated with the on-site slopes, a site-specific report, entitled, "Report of Slope Stability Evaluation, Mayhew Aggregate and Mine Reclamation" (Hilltop Geotechnical, Inc., September 14, 2011) was prepared that includes recommendations to ensure slope stability and attenuate adverse conditions that may be presented by seismic events in the local or regional area. All recommendations contained within the site-specific Slope Stability Evaluation shall be enforced by Riverside County through conditions of approval imposed on SMP 139R1. In order to ensure compliance with the recommendations of the site-specific Slope Stability Evaluation, Mitigation Measure M-GS-1 has been imposed on the Project. Mandatory compliance with the recommendations contained within the Slope Stability Evaluation report (as would be required by Mitigation Measure M-GS-1) would ensure that the Project does not expose persons to potential substantial adverse effects associated with seismic activity or the rupture of a known fault. Nonetheless, impacts associated with Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone and County Fault Hazard Zones would be potentially significant in the absence of mitigation.

Mitigation:

M-GS-1 (Condition of Approval 10.Planning.4) The following requirements of the Project's Slope Stability Evaluation (Appendix E) shall apply:

- As shown on the Project's Reclamation Plan (Figure 3-2 and Figure 3-3) mining slopes along the eastern edge of SMP 139R1 shall be constructed by flattening the cut mining slope to an inclination of 1.3H:1V (Horizontal to Vertical) or flatter, by reducing the height of the mining slope to a maximum height of 150 vertical feet or less, or by providing a horizontal offset from the property line of 170 feet or greater to the top of the mining slope. Combinations of a couple of the modifications will also provide the minimum factor of safety, and, if proposed, shall be evaluated by a qualified geotechnical consultant and subject to review by Riverside County.

- To reduce long term erosion hazards associated with reclamation slopes, the following recommendations for slope protection and maintenance shall be considered and/or incorporated when planning, designing, and implementing slope erosion methods:

  - Surface water should not be allowed to flow over the existing and/or proposed mining slopes other than incidental rainfall and irrigation. Alterations of manufactured or natural slopes, terraces, top of slope berms,

etc. that will prevent run-off from being expediently directed to approved disposal areas and away from the tops of slopes shall not be allowed.

- Surface drainage shall be positively maintained in a non-erosive manner.
- Top of slope berms shall be constructed and compacted as part of any grading of the property and should be maintained by the property owner. The drainage patterns shall be maintained throughout the life of the proposed development.
- Concentrated surface waters entering the property from off-site sources shall be collected and directed to a permanent drainage system and away from the top of mining slopes.
- The property owner is responsible for the maintenance and cleaning of the interceptor ditches, drainage terraces, down drains and other drainage devices that have been installed to promote slope stability.
- The property owner shall establish a program for the elimination of burrowing animals. This shall be an on-going program to protect slope stability.
- The property owner shall observe the drainage patterns during heavy precipitation periods as this is often when trouble occurs. Problems such as gullying or ponding shall be corrected as soon as practicable.
- High moisture content in slope earth materials is a major factor in slope erosion and slope failures. Therefore, precautions shall be taken to minimize earth material saturation.

Evidence of compliance with the above-listed recommendations from the Slope Stability Analysis shall be maintained on-site and made available for inspection by Riverside County upon request.

Monitoring:

M-GS-1 Riverside County shall ensure compliance with these requirements as part of annual reporting and inspections of the SMP 139R1 site.

12. Liquefaction Potential Zone a) Be subject to seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	☐	☒	☐	☐

Source: General Plan, Figure S-3 (Generalized Liquefaction); Riverside County GIS; *Report of Slope Stability Evaluation, Mayhew Aggregate and Mine Reclamation Aggregate Quarry*. Hilltop Geotechnical, Inc., September 14, 2011..

Findings of Fact: Riverside County GIS shows proposed Project site and off-site impact areas having a "low" to "moderate" liquefaction potential. The proposed Project would not involve the construction of any new structures that could be adversely affected by seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction. Moreover, the Project would be conditioned to comply with the recommendations contained within the Report of Slope Stability Evaluation report, which would ensure that on-site slopes are not subject to failure due to liquefaction hazards or seismic-related ground failure. In order

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

to ensure compliance with the recommendations of the site-specific Slope Stability Evaluation, Mitigation Measure M-GS-1 has been imposed on the Project. Nonetheless, impacts due to seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction, would be potentially significant in the absence of mitigation.

Mitigation: Mitigation Measure M-GS-1 shall apply.

Monitoring: Monitoring shall occur as specified above for Mitigation Measure M-GS-1.

13. Ground-shaking Zone Be subject to strong seismic ground shaking?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Source: General Plan, Figure S-4 (Earthquake-Induced Slope Instability Map); General Plan Figures S-12 through S-21 (showing General Ground Shaking Risk); *Report of Slope Stability Evaluation, Mayhew Aggregate and Mine Reclamation Aggregate Quarry*. Hilltop Geotechnical, Inc., September 14, 2011..

Findings of Fact: According to information contained in the Report of Slope Stability Evaluation, the proposed Project site and off-site impact areas have the potential to be exposed to strong seismic ground shaking due to proximity to seven (7) active faults. However, there are no new structures planned as part of the Project that would be detrimental to public health and safety in the event of a seismic event. Moreover, the Project would be conditioned to comply with the recommendations contained within the Report of Slope Stability Evaluation report, which would ensure that on-site slopes are not subject to failure during strong seismic ground shaking events. In order to ensure compliance with the recommendations of the site-specific Slope Stability Evaluation, Mitigation Measure M-GS-1 has been imposed on the Project. Nonetheless, impacts due to strong seismic ground shaking events would be potentially significant in the absence of compliance with the recommendations of the Slope Stability Evaluation.

Mitigation: Mitigation Measure M-GS-1 shall apply.
Monitoring: Monitoring shall occur as specified above for Mitigation Measure M-GS-1.

14. Landslide Risk a) 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, collapse, or rockfall hazards?	☐	☒	☐	☐

Source: General Plan, Figure S-4 (Earthquake-Induced Slope Instability Map); *Report of Slope Stability Evaluation, Mayhew Aggregate and Mine Reclamation Aggregate Quarry*. Hilltop Geotechnical, Inc., September 14, 2011..

Findings of Fact: The Project site was evaluated for geologic hazards, including slope stability. Although the proposed Project site has the potential to result in on-site landslides during strong seismic events, the proposed Project would be conditioned to comply with the site-specific Report of Slope Stability Evaluation. All recommendations contained in the Report of Slope Stability Evaluation would be enforced as part of the Project's conditions of approval. According to the Report of Slope Stability Evaluation, adherence to the recommendations contained in the report would ensure that all slopes would have a factor of safety of 1.5 for static conditions and 1.1 for seismic conditions (refer to

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

the Report of Slope Stability Evaluation for additional information). In addition, and according to Riverside County General Plan Figure S-4, the proposed Project site is not located in an area with existing landslides, and is not considered susceptible to seismically induced landslides or rock slides. Hilltop Geotechnical also did not identify any hazards associated with lateral spreading. In order to ensure compliance with the recommendations of the site-specific Slope Stability Evaluation, Mitigation Measure M-GS-1 has been imposed on the Project. Accordingly, the proposed Project would be subject to adverse environmental effects associated with on- or off-site landslides, lateral spreading, collapse, and/or rockfall hazards in the absence of compliance with the recommendations of the site-specific Slope Stability Evaluation; this is evaluated as a significant impact for which mitigation would be required. Before off-site areas could be impacted, the County would review slope stability considerations in association with future revisions to the adjacent mining permits (SMPs 143, 150, 182, and 202), which would assure that the off-site impact areas are not subject to impacts associated with landslides, lateral spreading, collapse, or rockfall hazards.

Mitigation: Mitigation Measure M-GS-1 shall apply.

Monitoring: Monitoring shall occur as specified above for Mitigation Measure M-GS-1.

15. Ground Subsidence a) 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 ground subsidence?	☐	☒	☐	☐

Source: General Plan, Figure S-7 (Documented Subsidence Areas); *Report of Slope Stability Evaluation, Mayhew Aggregate and Mine Reclamation Aggregate Quarry*. Hilltop Geotechnical, Inc., September 14, 2011..

Findings of Fact: Riverside County General Plan Figure S-7 indicates that the proposed Project site and off-site impact areas are "susceptible" to ground subsidence, although no areas of documented subsidence occurs in the Project area. The Project site and off-site impact areas are located within an alluvial fan, which is comprised of coarse-grained sands and gravels. No groundwater was encountered during investigation of the proposed Project site by Hilltop Engineering, which included the drilling of 8 borings on the property. The dense deposit of granular materials, combined with the lack of groundwater, indicates a low potential for ground subsidence. Moreover, the proposed Project shall be conditioned to comply with the site-specific Report of Slope Stability Evaluation, which would ensure that all existing and future slopes constructed on-site would not be subject to hazards associated with ground subsidence. In areas where it can be achieved, compaction shall be of a high enough standard to allow future development of the reclaimed property that is consistent with the land uses permitted on the site pursuant to the County's General Plan (redeveloped as opposed to open space). In order to ensure compliance with the recommendations of the site-specific Slope Stability Evaluation, Mitigation Measure M-GS-1 has been imposed on the Project. Prior to disturbance of any off-site areas, the County would review slope stability considerations in association with future revisions to the adjacent mining permits (SMPs 143, 150, 182, and 202), which would assure that the off-site impact areas are not subject to hazards associated with ground subsidence. Nonetheless, impacts due to ground subsidence would be potentially significant in the absence of mitigation.

Mitigation: Mitigation Measure M-GS-1 shall apply.

Monitoring: Monitoring shall occur as specified above for Mitigation Measure M-GS-1.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
16. Other Geologic Hazards a) Be subject to geologic hazards, such as seiche, mudflow, or volcanic hazard?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Source: On-site Inspection; Project Application Materials; General Plan, Figure S-10 (Dam Failure Inundation Zones).

Findings of Fact: The proposed Project site and off-site impact areas are not located within an area which has a known risk of seiche, mudflow, or volcanic activity. In addition, and according to Riverside County General Plan Figure S-10, the proposed Project site and off-site impact areas are not subject to inundation due to the failure of any nearby dams. Accordingly, no impact would occur as a result of seiches, mudflows, volcanic hazards, or other geologic hazards not already addressed above or below.

Mitigation: No mitigation is required.

Monitoring: No monitoring is required.

17. Slopes a) Change topography or ground surface relief features?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Create cut or fill slopes greater than 2:1 or higher than 10 feet?	☐	☒	☐	☐
c) Result in grading that affects or negates subsurface sewage disposal systems?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Source: Project Application Materials; *Report of Slope Stability Evaluation, Mayhew Aggregate and Mine Reclamation Aggregate Quarry*. Hilltop Geotechnical, Inc., September 14, 2011..

Findings of Fact:

a) The majority of the Project site and off-site impact areas were previously subject to changes in topography/ground relief as a result of mining activities over the past 35 +/- years. Under the currently approved PP 1828, SMP 139, and RCL 106, the existing on-site cut slopes would remain in their current condition in perpetuity, which includes slope angles of 1:1 (horizontal:vertical). Under these existing permits, the only improvements to these slopes would consist of hydroseeding as part of the final reclamation of the site. However, according to the Project's geologist (Hilltop Geotechnical), these slopes represent an unstable condition. Under the proposed Project, all cut slopes would be required to be constructed at a maximum gradient of 3:1, by reducing the maximum height of slopes to 150 vertical feet or less, or by providing a horizontal offset from the property line of 170 feet or greater to the top of the mining slope. Along the southern, western, and northern perimeter of the SMP 139 site, the required slope angles would be achieved through future mining activities as proposed by SMP 139R1. Along the eastern perimeter, the required slope angle would be achieved through operation of the IDEFO, which would provide fill materials to buttress the existing slope. It is anticipated that IDEFO materials would be prioritized in the southeastern corner of the existing pit in order to provide the necessary fill material to buttress the existing unstable slope. Thus, although the Project would change the site's existing topography or ground surface relief features, such changes are necessary to provide for slope stability along the SMP 139 perimeter. Additionally, such changes also would ensure that the existing unstable slopes are not retained in perpetuity, as would occur

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

under the existing approvals for the site. Although the proposed Project also would generally expand the areas subject to mining to include additional on-and off-site as necessary to excavate the existing perimeter slopes, mandatory compliance with the Project's Reclamation Plan and operation of the IDEFO would assure that, with exception of the manufactured slopes at the edges of the reclaimed areas, the final grades at the site post-reclamation generally would resemble topographic conditions that existed prior to the commencement of mining activities at the proposed Project site. Accordingly, impacts due to changes to the site's topography and ground surface relief features are evaluated as a less than significant impact.

b) The Project would result in an expansion of an existing excavated pit with maximum slope angles of 1.3:1 (Horizontal:Vertical) containing a 10 foot bench every 50 feet. Through the IDEFO and Reclamation Plan, the site would be backfilled and ultimately contain maximum slope angles of 3:1. Slopes would be revegetated as required in the Reclamation Plan. In addition, proposed slopes were evaluated as part of a site-specific Slope Stability Evaluation report, which determined that there would be no significant hazards associated with proposed slopes assuming compliance with the recommendations contained within the report. In order to ensure compliance with the recommendations of the site-specific Slope Stability Evaluation, Mitigation Measure M-GS-1 has been imposed on the Project. Accordingly, impacts due to the creation of slopes greater than 2:1 or higher than 10 feet in height as part of the mining operation would be potentially significant prior to mitigation.

c) There are no subsurface sewage disposal systems within the areas that would be permitted for physical disturbance as part of SMP 139R1. The only subsurface sewage facilities located on the Project site or within off-site impact areas are associated with a septic system that serves the existing administrative office building located off-site within SMP 182. No disturbance to the septic system would occur as a result of the proposed Project or as a reasonably foreseeable consequence of the proposed Project; therefore, no impact would occur.

Mitigation: No mitigation is required beyond mandatory compliance with the recommendations of the Slope Stability Evaluation, which would be enforced as part of the Project's conditions of approval.

Monitoring: Annual inspections will verify compliance with the Project's conditions of approval.

18. Soils				
a) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Section 1802.3.2 of the California Building Code (2007), creating substantial risks to life or property?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Source: Project Application Materials; On-site Inspection; *Preliminary Hydrology Study & Drainage Analysis.* Joseph E. Bonadiman & Associates, Inc., August 2011; *Technical Memorandum, Hydrology & Hydraulics/WQMP for Updated SMP00139R1.* Joseph E. Bonadiman & Associates, Inc., December 5, 2012; *Project Specific Water Quality Management Plan.* Joseph S.C. Bonadiman & Associates, Inc., August 2011..

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

Findings of Fact:

a) A site-specific hydrology study and water quality management plan (WQMP) were prepared for the proposed Project. As concluded in these reports, all tributary and runoff from the proposed Project site and off-site impact areas would be retained within the proposed Project site and/or off-site impact areas and would not discharge to downstream conveyances/receiving waters. Moreover, the Project shall be required to comply with the Best Management Practices (BMPs) identified in the site-specific WQMP, which would further preclude the potential for increased erosion. BMPs identified as part of the site-specific WQMP shall be enforced as conditions of approval by Riverside County. Therefore, the proposed Project has no potential to result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil, and less than significant impacts would occur.

b) No structures are proposed as part of the Project. Thus, there are no conditions proposed on-site or within the off-site impact areas that could result in substantial risks to life or property as a result of expansive soils. Expansive soils are only a risk when structures are built on top of soils, which may cause structural instability. Accordingly, no impact would occur.

c) No septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems are proposed to be constructed or expanded as part of the Project. Accordingly, no impact would occur.

Mitigation: No mitigation is required beyond mandatory compliance with the BMPs specified in the site-specific WQMP, which would be enforced as part of the Project's conditions of approval.

Monitoring: Annual inspections will verify compliance with the Project's conditions of approval.

19. Erosion a) Change deposition, siltation, or erosion that may modify the channel of a river or stream or the bed of a lake?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Result in any increase in water erosion either on or off site?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Source: Project Application Materials; On-site Inspection; *Preliminary Hydrology Study & Drainage Analysis*. Joseph E. Bonadiman & Associates, Inc., August 2011; *Technical Memorandum, Hydrology & Hydraulics/WQMP for Updated SMP00139R1*. Joseph E. Bonadiman & Associates, Inc., December 5, 2012; *Project Specific Water Quality Management Plan*. Joseph S.C. Bonadiman & Associates, Inc., August 2011; *Mayhew Aggregates – Historic Storm Runoff*, Chang Consultants, June 13, 2013.

Findings of Fact:

a & b) A site-specific hydrology study and WQMP were prepared for the proposed Project. As concluded in these reports, all tributary and site runoff would be retained on the property and would not discharge to downstream conveyances/receiving waters. In addition, the existing riverine feature located along the eastern perimeter of the Project site would not be impacted as part of the Project. Although additional areas of the proposed Project site and off-site impact areas would be subject to new disturbances associated with mining activities, such disturbance would not result in an increase in water erosion hazards since all runoff would be retained on-site. Additionally, ultimate mining activities associated with SMP 139R1 would result in the relocation of the existing down-drain structure located in the southern portion of the site. As a result, the location at which the existing Mayhew Creek drainage is diverted into a detention basin would occur approximately 2,500 feet south

of the existing down-drain structure location. Relocation of the down-drain structure also cannot occur until SMP 150 is revised to identify the precise design for the relocated down-drain structure, to accommodate a detention basin of adequate size, and to allow for mining of the off-site portions of the slopes and setback areas between SMP 139R1 and SMP 150. The relocation of the down-drain structure would not change the deposition, siltation, or erosion in a way that would modify the channel of a river or stream or the bed of a lake, as all flows from Mayhew Creek would be detained on-site within the SMP 150 site (as currently occurs on the SMP 139 site). Relocation of the down-drain structure only will occur, if at all, after the issuance of all necessary approvals from all appropriate governmental agencies. In the event that SMP 150 is not revised to allow for the relocation of the down drain structure, then mining activities on-site (within SMP 139R1) would not be allowed to conduct mining activities that adversely affect the existing down drain structure (pursuant to the Project's Conditions of Approval to be imposed by Riverside County, and as described in MND Section 3.1.1).

Accordingly, the proposed Project would not change the deposition, siltation, or erosion that may modify the channel of a river or stream or the bed of a lake, and no impact would occur. In addition, since all runoff would be retained within the SMP 139R1 site (or within the SMP 150 site following relocation of the down-drain structure), the Project would not result in any increase in water erosion either on- or off-site. Moreover, the Project would be required to comply with the BMPs identified in the site-specific WQMP, which would further preclude the potential for increased erosion. BMPs identified as part of the site-specific WQMP would be enforced as conditions of approval by Riverside County. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

Discussion of Historical Drainage Conditions

As discussed in MND Section 1.4.4, the following discussion is provided for informational purposes only. As previously noted, the Project's environmental baseline conditions are established by CEQA as those conditions that existed when environmental analysis for the Project commenced (i.e., early 2010). Although the following discussion relates to an analysis of impacts to erosion resulting from the construction of the down-drain structure in early 2005, construction of the down-drain structure is not a part of the proposed Project since the structure was already constructed prior to applications having been filed for the proposed Project.

Construction of the down-drain structure did not result in a substantial change in the amount of runoff leaving the site as compared to historic (natural) conditions. Under historical (natural) conditions, during most years, including during the 2- and 25-year storm events, these flows infiltrated into the groundwater table and were not conveyed to downstream tributaries (including Temescal Creek). Flows from the site only were conveyed downstream during peak storm events (i.e., 50- and 100-year storm events), which have a likelihood of occurrence of only 1 to 2 percent in a given year.

Given these conditions, construction of the down-drain structure did not result in a substantial change in the deposition, siltation, or erosion affecting the channel of any river or stream or the bed of a lake. Historically, flows from the site only reached Temescal Creek and other downstream tributaries during 50- and 100-year storm events, which have a likelihood of occurrence of 1 to 2 percent in a given year. The elimination of flows from the site during these peak storm events resulted in a negligible reduction in the amount of deposition and siltation reaching downstream tributaries. This minor reduction in flows during 50- and 100-year storm events also likely reduced the potential for water-related erosion hazards in downstream areas. Thus, the construction of the down-drain structure did not change the deposition, siltation, or erosion potential in the Project's drainage basin in a manner

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

that would modify the channel of a river or stream or the bed of a lake, nor did it result in an increase in water erosion in downstream areas.

Mitigation: No mitigation is required beyond mandatory compliance with the BMPs specified in the site-specific WQMP, which would be enforced as part of the Project's conditions of approval.

Monitoring: Annual inspections will verify compliance with the Project's conditions of approval.

20. Wind Erosion and Blowsand from project either on or off site. a) Be impacted by or result in an increase in wind erosion and blowsand, either on or off site?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Source: General Plan, Figure S-8 (Wind Erosion Susceptibility Map); Ord. 460, Sec. 14.2; Ord. 484

Findings of Fact: During mining operations, all unpaved roads and active mining areas would be required to be wetted, through either the use of water or approved dust control suppressants, as part of the Project's conditions of approval (similar to what occurs under existing conditions). In addition, upon completion of the IDEFO, soil stabilizers would be utilized for dust control as required by the Reclamation Plan. Compliance with SCAQMD rules also would be required during the life of the permit. Specifically, and in accordance with SCAQMD rule 403, all operations will be suspended when wind speeds exceed 25 MPH. Once mining is completed and reclamation has begun, the revegetation would ensure long-term compliance with wind erosion and blowsand requirements. Moreover, according to Riverside County General Plan Figure S-8, the Project area is subject to only "moderate" wind erosion hazards. Accordingly, impacts due to wind erosion and blowsand would be less than significant.

Mitigation: No mitigation is required beyond mandatory compliance with the BMPs specified in the site-specific WQMP, which would be enforced as part of the Project's conditions of approval.

Monitoring: Annual inspections will verify compliance with the Project's conditions of approval.

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS Would the project				
21. Greenhouse Gas Emissions a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Source: *Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Evaluation Report for Surface Mining Permit Revision (SMP 139R1) & Conditional Use Permit (CUP 03679).* Associates Environmental, July 2013; *Draft Guidance Document – Interim CEQA Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Significance Threshold.* South Coast Air Quality Management District, October 2008..

Findings of Fact:

a & b) Provided below is a discussion and analysis of the Project's potential to result in significant impacts associated with greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

Background

A greenhouse gas is a gas that has the ability to absorb infrared radiation or heat. For the purposes of this analysis the three main greenhouse gases are carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), and nitrous oxide (N_2O). Other GHG's include sulfur hexafluoride (SF_6), hydrofluorocarbons (HFC's), and perflourocarbons (PFC's). Each gas has different abilities to absorb heat and different lifetimes within the atmosphere. A global warming potential (GWP) is assigned to each GHG based on is relative strength compared to CO_2. The global warming potential of CH_4 is 21 CO_2 equivalents (CO_2e), N_2O is 310 CO_2e, SF_6 is 23,900 CO_2e, HFC's and PFC's have a range of GWP's. Total GHG emissions are calculated in CO_2e. Many human activities, such as combustion of fossil fuels, are known to release these gases into the atmosphere. The heat absorbing ability of GHG's enables them, theoretically, to affect the Earth's heat balance. Climate is in large part regulated by the Earth's heat balance; therefore a substantial amount of GHG's released by human activities may cause changes to the climate of Earth.

Regulatory Setting

Since 2005, when Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger signed Executive Order S-3-05 which calls for the reduction of California's GHG emissions to 1990 levels by 2020, GHG regulation has been an emerging arena for California. With respect to the proposed Project, the most important regulatory changes have been:

- The adoption of SB 97, CEQA greenhouse gas emissions, which requires GHGs to be considered when determining a project's environmental impact in California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliance documents;
- The adoption of a CEQA GHG significance threshold for projects under the jurisdiction of the SCAQMD on December 2008 which established the threshold of significance for stationary source emissions associated with industrial projects;
- The County of Riverside recognizes the SCAQMD CEQA GHG threshold as the applicable industrial project CEQA GHG threshold for the County; and
- The release of a Draft Standard Operating Procedure with a CEQA GHG threshold for projects within the County of Riverside in May 2010 for consideration by County staff[3].

Methodology and Thresholds for Determining Significance

This analysis is prepared pursuant to the requirements and procedures used by the County of Riverside Planning Department and the SCAQMD's procedure for the estimation of greenhouse gas emissions for documents undergoing CEQA review. The impact of a project can be assessed by comparing the Project's emissions from the site to the thresholds identified by the County of Riverside and as established by the SCAQMD. SCAQMD has established an interim GHG significance threshold of 10,000 $MTCO_2e$ for industrial projects, excluding offsite emissions due to transportation. The County of Riverside has recognized the SCAQMD threshold as the significance threshold for industrial projects within its jurisdiction. The County's Draft SOP, which is not currently used in the County[3], identifies a GHG significance threshold of 7,000 $MTCO_2e$ for non-transportation related emissions (also referred to herein as "area source emissions"). The County of Riverside also requires

[3] Note that although Riverside County identified a threshold of significance for GHG emissions, the threshold of significance is not currently enacted within the County; thus, there is no "adopted" threshold within the County of Riverside against which a project's GHG emissions may be evaluated.

the implementation of transportation and construction California Air Resources Board (CARB) performance standards for projects that fall under this threshold, at this time CARB is still drafting these performance standards; thus, compliance with the (not yet established) CARB performance standards is not currently required in the County. If a project's area source-related GHG emissions are less than the 10,000 $MTCO_2e$ threshold, then area source impacts associated with GHGs are considered less than significant and no mitigation would be required.

Project Greenhouse Gas Emissions Estimates
The GHG emissions analyzed herein are those estimated to be generated from the site during only the 2013 operating year with a total annual material import/export of 2,000,000 tons (it should be noted that the Project's share of the total tonnage comprises approximately 24.26%, or 485,199 tons per year).

Operational activities at the Project site result in GHG emissions from off-road diesel engine combustion, on-road diesel engine combustion, worker vehicle trips (generally gasoline engine combustion), electricity use, water use, and waste disposal. Year 2013 was selected as a conservative analysis year because in future years it is expected that air pollutant emissions from diesel fueled vehicles will decrease as state and federal regulatory standards for emissions control become more stringent (refer also to the discussion and analysis of Issues 6.b) and 6.c)).

The Project site GHG emissions from off-road diesel engine combustion, on-road diesel engine combustion, worker vehicle trips, electricity use, water use, and waste disposal were calculated using the CalEEMod model. Since there is no relevant land-use type for "mining" within CalEEMod to accurately portray the Project, the Project site was treated as a yearlong phase of construction grading. This allowed for the modeling of emissions from off-road diesel equipment, on-road trucks hauling material, and worker travel.

Total emissions from the proposed Project site are summarized in Table EA-6, *Total Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Baseline Plus Project Conditions)*. As shown in Table EA-6, total GHG emissions would comprise 9,938.90 metric tons (MT) per year (of which 24.26%, or 2,411.18 MT, would be attributable to the proposed Project). It should be noted that these emissions would occur annually throughout the duration of the proposed Project (including the additional 50 years of permit life that would be allowed under SMP 139R1).

Impact Analysis
To assess the Project's GHG impact, the Project's emissions were compared to the significance thresholds described above. As shown in Table EA-7, *Significance of Project-Related GHG Emissions*, GHG emissions attributable to the proposed Project would be below the identified significance thresholds. Total GHG emissions attributable to the proposed Project (including mobile-source related emissions) would comprise 2,411.18 MT/year, which would be reduced to 1,688.33 MT/year when off-site sources are excluded. With or without consideration of off-site sources, GHG emissions attributable to the Project are below the identified significance threshold of 10,000 MT/year. As concluded by the SCAQMD, the screening level threshold of 10,000 MT/year is intended to "...capture projects that represent approximately 90 percent of GHG emissions from new sources" (SCAQMD, 2008). Projects that emit fewer than 10,000 MT/year are considered by the SCAQMD to have a less than significant impact due to GHG emissions on both a direct and cumulative basis. Additionally, the Project's emissions (excluding off-site emissions) also would be below the County's Draft SOP threshold of 7,000 MT/year, although this threshold is not currently applied to projects in

Table EA-6 Total Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Baseline Plus Project Conditions)

Category	Bio-CO2 (MT/yr)	NBio-CO2 (MT/yr)	Total CO2 (MT/yr)	CH4 (MT/yr)	N2O (MT/yr)	CO2e (MT/yr)
Mine Operation On-Site Emissions Estimated by CalEEMod						
Off-Road	0.00	5,264.96	5,264.96	0.40	0.00	5,273.46
Mine Operation Off-Site Emissions Estimated by CalEEMod						
Hauling	0.00	2,970.88	2,970.88	0.08	0.00	2,972.49
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Worker	0.00	40.14	40.14	0.00	0.00	40.19
Mine Operational Emissions Estimated by CalEEMod						
Electricity	0.00	727.18	727.18	0.03	0.01	731.74
Water by Land Use	0.00	909.12	909.12	0.04	0.02	914.82
Waste by Land Use	2.77	0.00	2.77	0.16	0.00	6.21
Total Mine Operation Emissions Estimated by CalEEMod						
Total	**2.77**	**9,912.27**	**9,915.04**	**0.71**	**0.03**	**9,938.90**
***Some totals include discrepancies created by rounding in the CalEEMod output**						

Note: The values depicted in Table EA-6 indicate total emissions from the Project site with implementation of the proposed Project. The proposed Project only comprises 24.26% of the total mining-related emissions from the site; accordingly, Project-related emissions only would comprise 24.26% of the emissions presented in Table EA-6.

the County. As presented in Table EA-7, even when considering emissions from existing mining operations on-site, total emissions from the site (inclusive of off-site emissions, which are not considered in the SCAQMD's screening threshold of 10,000 MT/year) comprise only 9,938.90 MT/year; thus, the Project's proposal to extend the life of the existing mining permits by a duration of approximately 50 years would not result in any direct or cumulatively significant impacts due to GHG emissions.

Conclusion

Based on the analysis presented above, the proposed Project would not generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment. A less than significant impact would occur.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

Table EA-7 Significance of Project-Related GHG Emissions

	Bio-CO_2 (MT/yr)	NBio-CO_2 (MT/yr)	Total CO_2 (MT/yr)	CH_4 (MT/yr)	N_2O (MT/yr)	CO_2e (MT/yr)
Total Project Site Emissions	2.77	9,912.27	9,915.04	0.71	0.03	9,938.90
Project Emissions (24.26% of Total)	0.67	2,404.72	2405.39	0.17	0.01	2,411.18
Project Emissions minus Offsite Sources	0.67	1,674.24	1,674.91	0.15	0.03	1,688.33
County of Riverside Threshold (Recognized) and SCAQMD Interim Threshold						**10,000**
County of Riverside Threshold (Draft SOP)						**7,000**
Is there significant impact?						**No**
Is there significant impact?						**No**

In addition, the proposed Project would comply with the significance thresholds described herein. There are no other plans, policies, or regulations adopted for the purpose of reducing GHG emissions that are applicable to the Project area; accordingly, the proposed Project would have no potential to conflict with such plans, policies, or regulations. Accordingly, no impact would occur.

Mitigation: No mitigation is required.

Monitoring: No monitoring is required.

HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS Would the project				
22. Hazards and Hazardous Materials a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or an emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
d) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) 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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Source: Project Application Materials

Findings of Fact:

a & b) The only hazardous materials associated with existing and planned operations on the Project site are associated with oils and fuels for mining-related equipment. Equipment is fueled from an above-ground storage tank located on the property that is housed in a structure with secondary containment measures, which is designed to reduce the potential for spills. The routine transport of aggregate materials would not result in any significant hazards to the public or the environment. Waste generated on-site is limited to non-hazardous waste piles and refuse from site workers. Waste piles would be disposed of on-site as part of the Reclamation Plan, while refuse would be disposed of in accordance with County requirements. Furthermore, the mining operation is inspected on an annual basis by the County of Riverside Department of Environmental Health (DEH) for any hazardous materials problems. No prior violations have been identified by the DEH. Accordingly, potential impacts due to the routine transport, use, and disposal of hazardous materials, and the reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment, would be less than significant.

c) The proposed Project site and off-site impact areas are not located within any adopted emergency response plans or emergency evacuation plans. Furthermore, there are no residential structures or businesses that require access through the area in emergencies, as the area is accessed by a private roadway. Accordingly, no impact would occur.

d) Areas proposed for mining as part of the Project would occur as close as 925 feet from an existing school facility (Todd Elementary School). However, the Project would involve aggregate mining activities, which are not associated with the emission or storage of acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste. Additionally, areas proposed for mining activities as part of the Project would be approximately 175 feet further away from the school site than the existing permitted operation. Accordingly, hazardous materials impacts to nearby school facilities would not occur.

e) The proposed Project site and off-site improvement areas are not included on any list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5. Accordingly, no impact would occur.

Mitigation: No mitigation is required beyond standard compliance with permit conditions and applicable ordinances related to hazardous wastes.

Monitoring: Annual Inspections from Riverside County and periodic inspections from DEH and MSHA will confirm compliance with permit conditions and applicable ordinances related to hazardous waste.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
23. Airports a) Result in an inconsistency with an Airport Master Plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Require review by the Airport Land Use Commission?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, or heliport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Source: General Plan, Figure S-19 (Airport Locations); GIS database

Findings of Fact:

a through d) The proposed Project site and off-site impact areas are not located within any Airport Master Plans, airport influence areas, or airport compatibility zones, and would therefore not require review by the Airport Land Use Commission. In addition, the Project site is not located within the vicinity of any public or private airports or heliports. Accordingly, no impact would occur.

Mitigation: No mitigation is required.

Monitoring: No monitoring is required.

24. Hazardous Fire Area a) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Source: General Plan, Figure S-11 (Wildfire Susceptibility); Riverside County GIS.

Findings of Fact: According to Riverside County GIS data, the proposed Project site and off-site impact areas are located within an area that is mapped as having a "high" susceptibility to wildland fire hazards. The Project does not propose to construct any structures on the property that could expose people to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death associated with wildland fires. Additionally, the Project would not increase the number of people permitted to work on the property or access the property so there would be no increase in fire risk associated with people, Moreover, the Project site and areas to the west and south are fully disturbed and contain very little vegetation under existing conditions that could be susceptible to wildfire. Existing residential areas to the north and east are protected by fuel management zones and no activities proposed by the Project would increase the risk of wildfire. Furthermore, following reclamation the site would be planted with plant species that are not considered to pose a threat of wildland fire hazards. Accordingly, no impact would occur.

Mitigation: No mitigation is required.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Monitoring: No monitoring is required.				
HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY Would the project				
25. Water Quality Impacts a) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner that would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?	☐	☒	☐	☐
c) Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Create or contribute runoff water that would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area, as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?	☐	☐	☐	☒
g) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?	☐	☐	☐	☒
h) Include new or retrofitted stormwater Treatment Control Best Management Practices (BMPs) (e.g. water quality treatment basins, constructed treatment wetlands), the operation of which could result in significant environmental effects (e.g. increased vectors or odors)?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Source: *Preliminary Hydrology Study & Drainage Analysis.* Joseph E. Bonadiman & Associates, Inc., August 2011; *Technical Memorandum, Hydrology & Hydraulics/WQMP for Updated SMP00139R1.* Joseph E. Bonadiman & Associates, Inc., December 5, 2012; *Project Specific Water Quality Management Plan.* Joseph S.C. Bonadiman & Associates, Inc., August 2011; Waiver of Waste Discharge Requirements; *Mayhew Aggregates – Historic Storm Runoff,* Chang Consultants, June 13, 2013.

Findings of Fact:

a) A hydrology study and water quality management plan were prepared for the proposed Project by Joseph E. Bonadiman & Associates, Inc. in August 2011. As indicated in the report, the proposed Project site and off-site impact areas are located within a watershed comprising approximately 3,045 acres total. Of this, 2,990 acres were analyzed by the Project's hydrologist (refer to Appendix F1) to determine runoff volumes (approximately 2,525 acre-feet [a.f.] of total runoff for the 100-year, 24-hour storm event). The existing excavated pits collect and retain approximately 2,442 a.f. of this runoff

from approximately 2,826 acres of the watershed (including the entire runoff from the Mayhew Creek watershed).

The remaining 164-acre drainage area, which occurs in a northerly-trending watercourse along the eastern edge of the proposed Project site, does not discharge to the main pit. This drainage results in a peak 100-year discharge of approximately 311 cubic-feet-per-second (c.f.s) through an existing 30-foot culvert running under Temescal Canyon Road. Approximately 9.5 a.f. of this runoff is retained within the existing excavation pit located at the northeast portion of the proposed Project site; the remaining 73.5 a.f. is discharged through the existing culvert.

The Mayhew Creek watershed (point of discharge at the southern property limits) is estimated to produce approximately 211 acre feet of debris, which includes soil, vegetation, and considerations for burn conditions, as required in the County Flood Control Handbook for the 100-year storm event.

As concluded in these reports, with exception of the existing drainage feature, all other tributary and on-site runoff would be retained on-site within the excavated pits and would not discharge to downstream conveyances/receiving waters. In addition, the proposed Project would not impact the existing drainage feature located along the eastern perimeter of the Project site. The proposed Project would result in changes to the site's drainage patterns by expanding areas subject to mining activities; however, such changes would not alter the course of a stream or river in a manner that would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site. In addition, because all runoff would be retained on the property and allowed to infiltrate into the ground, the Project would not result in any increase in the amount of runoff discharged from the site. Moreover, the Project shall be required to comply with the best management practices (BMPs) identified in the site-specific WQMP (which are similar to those that occur under existing conditions), which would further preclude the potential for increased erosion. BMPs identified as part of the site-specific WQMP would be enforced as conditions of approval by Riverside County. Therefore, no impact would occur.

Discussion of Historical Drainage Conditions

As discussed in MND Section 1.4.4, the following discussion is provided for informational purposes only. As previously noted, the Project's environmental baseline conditions are established by CEQA as those conditions that existed when environmental analysis for the Project commenced (i.e., early 2010). Although the following discussion relates to an analysis of impacts to biological resources resulting from the construction of the down-drain structure in early 2005, construction of the down-drain structure is not a part of the proposed Project since the structure was already constructed prior to applications having been filed for the proposed Project.

As previously summarized in MND Section 2.4.2, and based on the findings of Chang Consultants (Technical Appendix K), historically drainage from the Project site (including upstream tributaries) sheet flowed across the Project site. During most years, including during the 2- and 25-year storm events, virtually all of the flows infiltrated into the groundwater table and were not conveyed to downstream tributaries (including Temescal Creek). As part of the mining activities that commenced in the 1970s, drainage from the Mayhew Creek was diverted around the SMP 139 mining areas via a man-made earthen channel, which resulted in an increase in flows from the Project site as compared to historic (natural) conditions.

In January/February 2005, heavy rains, combined with geological movement along the Glen Ivy Fault line, caused the bank between the Mayhew Creek and the SMP 139 pit wall to substantially erode and partially collapse into the SMP 139 mining pit. As a result, flows from Mayhew Creek began to

discharge immediately into the SMP 139 gravel pit and created instability issues with respect to the southern slopes of the mining pit. In order to address this emergency condition, in early 2005 the mining operator constructed a concrete down-drain structure measuring approximately 300 feet in length along the southern pit wall of the SMP 139 site. The intent of this down-drain structure was to stabilize the southern pit wall against water erosion hazards. With completion of the down-drain structure, flows from the Mayhew Creek were fully detained within the SMP 139 pit and no longer were conveyed downstream to the Temescal Wash (even during large storm events).

Construction of the down-drain structure resulted in a measurable decrease in the amount of flows leaving the site, as compared to the conditions that occurred following commencement of mining operations (when flows from Mayhew Creek were diverted around the mining areas via a man-made earthen channel). However, when compared to the historic (natural) drainage conditions of the site, the construction of the down-drain structure did not result in a change in the amount of flows reaching downstream tributaries during most years (including years during which the 2- and 25-year storm events occurred). As compared to historical (natural) conditions, construction of the down-drain structure (and diversion of most of the Mayhew Creek flows into the SMP 139 pit) only a negligible reduction in the amount of flows reaching downstream tributaries (including Temescal Creek) during peak storm events (i.e., 50- and 100-year storm events), which have a likelihood of occurrence of only 1 to 2 percent in a given year.

Thus, although the construction of the down-drain structure redirected a majority of the flows from Mayhew Creek into the SMP 139 mining pit, the reduction in flows did not result in a substantial alteration of the historic drainage pattern for the site. During most years (approximately 98% of the time), the down-drain structure did not result in any change in the amount of surface flows reaching downstream tributaries. The only change to drainage patterns that resulted from the construction of the down-drain structure is that a portion of the flows from the site that were conveyed downstream during 50- and 100-year storm events (with a 1 to 2 percent chance of occurrence in any given year) are instead retained on-site. The construction of the down-drain structure therefore did not substantially alter the drainage pattern of the site or area as compared to historical (natural) conditions.

b) As discussed under the evaluation of Threshold 25.a), a WQMP was prepared for the proposed Project, which identifies BMPs to address Project-related runoff. The WQMP concludes that, with the mandatory incorporation of BMPs (which would be enforced as part of the Project's conditions of approval), the proposed Project would not violate any water quality standards, including, but not limited to, sediment, nutrients, trash/debris, oxygen-demanding substances, bacteria/viruses, oil/grease, pesticides, metals, organic compounds, or other pollutants.

Pursuant to California Water Code, Section 13269, the California Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) Board adopted Resolution No. R8-2007-0036, waiving waste discharge requirements for specific types of discharges, including the proposed IDEFO and mining activities. In addition, on October 3, 2011 the California Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), Santa Ana Region, issued a waiver of waste discharge requirements for the proposed Project (a copy of which is contained within Appendix F2). The waiver indicates that operations proposed as part of the Project, including aggregate mining activities and IDEFO operations, are waived from the requirements of Section 13263 of the California Water Code, subject to the following Project-specific conditions:

- No greenwaste, woodwaste, gypsum or drywall are allowed as inert waste;

- Controls sufficient to contain all surface runoff are installed, where necessary, and;
- The site will be adequately secured to prevent unauthorized disposal by the public.

As concluded in this waiver, a load checking program will be implemented to assure that only inert wastes are disposed of at the site. In order to ensure compliance with the above-described requirements, Mitigation Measure M-WQ-1 has been identified, which would preclude impacts due to a violation of water quality standards or waste discharge requirements.
Accordingly, impacts to water quality would be potentially significant if the Project were to fail to adhere to the conditions specified in the waiver of discharge requirements as approved by RWQCB Board adopted Resolution No. R8-2007-0036.

c) Water used at the proposed Project site is delivered by the EVMWD, and no wells are operated on-site. The proposed Project would not result in a net increase in the amount of impervious surfaces on-site. Furthermore, the proposed Project would not result in a net increase in the amount of water already delivered to the site by EVMWD under existing conditions. Accordingly, the proposed Project would not substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge, and there would be no net deficit in aquifer water volumes or groundwater table levels as a result of the Project. Accordingly, no impact would occur.

Discussion of Historical Drainage Conditions

As discussed in MND Section 1.4.4, the following discussion is provided for informational purposes only. As previously noted, the Project's environmental baseline conditions are established by CEQA as those conditions that existed when environmental analysis for the Project commenced (i.e., early 2010). Although the following discussion relates to an analysis of impacts to biological resources resulting from the construction of the down-drain structure in early 2005, construction of the down-drain structure is not a part of the proposed Project since the structure was already constructed prior to applications having been filed for the proposed Project.

As previously summarized in MND Section 2.4.2, and based on the findings of Chang Consultants (Technical Appendix K), historically drainage from the Project site (including upstream tributaries) sheet flowed across the Project site. During most years (i.e., approximately 98% of the time), including during the 2- and 25-year storm events, these flows infiltrated into the groundwater table and were not conveyed to downstream tributaries (including Temescal Creek). Flows traversing the site only were conveyed downstream during peak storm events (i.e., 50- and 100-year storms), with a 1 to 2 percent chance of occurrence in any given year.

Prior to construction of the down-drain structure in 2005 and after commencement of mining activities on-site ("interim period"), a majority of flows that otherwise would have infiltrated into the groundwater table through percolation on-site were instead diverted via a man-made earthen channel. Accordingly, during this time a majority of runoff that would have infiltrated into the ground was instead conveyed downstream, thereby increasing the amount of runoff from the site as compared to historic (natural) conditions.

Following construction of the down-drain structure, flows entering the site were instead routed into the SMP 139 mining pit where all flows were allowed to infiltrate into the groundwater table. Since under historical (natural) conditions the vast majority of flows also infiltrated into the groundwater table and were not conveyed downstream except during the 50- and 100-year storm events (with a 1 to 2 percent chance of occurrence during any given year), the drainage conditions of the site that existed after construction of the down-drain structure more closely resembled the historical (natural) drainage

patterns of the site as compared to drainage patterns that existed during the interim period. Since a virtually all of the flows from Mayhew Creek and the Project site were detained on-site and allowed to infiltrate into the groundwater table, the construction of the down-drain structure did not result in a substantial depletion of groundwater supplies, nor did it interfere substantially with groundwater recharge that would result in a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the groundwater table level.

d) As indicated under the evaluation of Threshold 25.a), the proposed Project would retain all runoff water on the property and would not discharge to downstream conveyances/receiving waters, with exception of the existing runoff that occurs along the eastern perimeter of the SMP 139R1 site (which would be retained as part of the Project). Because no changes to the rate or amount of runoff along the site's eastern perimeter are proposed as part of the Project, the Project would have no potential to create or contribute runoff water that would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff. Moreover, the Project would be required to comply with the BMPs identified in the WQMP (refer to Appendix F2), which would ensure that the Project would not result in the creation of polluted runoff. Accordingly, no impact would occur.

Discussion of Historical Drainage Conditions

As discussed in MND Section 1.4.4, the following discussion is provided for informational purposes only. As previously noted, the Project's environmental baseline conditions are established by CEQA as those conditions that existed when environmental analysis for the Project commenced (i.e., early 2010). Although the following discussion relates to an analysis of impacts to biological resources resulting from the construction of the down-drain structure in early 2005, construction of the down-drain structure is not a part of the proposed Project since the structure was already constructed prior to applications having been filed for the proposed Project.

As indicated under the discussion of Historical Drainage Conditions under Issues 25 a) and c), construction of the down-drain structure diverted all upstream flows entering the site into the SMP 139 pit, where it was allowed to infiltrate into the groundwater table. This condition represented a reduction in flows from the site compared to the interim period following commencement of mining activities and construction of the down-drain structure. As such, construction of the down-drain structure did not result in the creation or contribution of runoff water that would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems, nor did it result in substantial additional sources of polluted runoff.

e & f) The proposed Project site is located partially within a 100-year floodplain; however, the proposed Project does not involve the construction of any buildings or structures that would impede or redirect flood flows, and the proposed Project would not result in the construction of any housing. Accordingly, no impact would occur.

Discussion of Historical Drainage Conditions

As discussed in MND Section 1.4.4, the following discussion is provided for informational purposes only. As previously noted, the Project's environmental baseline conditions are established by CEQA as those conditions that existed when environmental analysis for the Project commenced (i.e., early 2010). Although the following discussion relates to an analysis of impacts to biological resources resulting from the construction of the down-drain structure in early 2005, construction of the down-drain structure is not a part of the proposed Project since the structure was already constructed prior to applications having been filed for the proposed Project.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

As indicated under the discussion of Historical Drainage Conditions under Issues 25 a) and c), construction of the down-drain structure diverted all upstream flows entering the site into the SMP 139 pit, where it was allowed to infiltrate into the groundwater table. Thus, construction of the down-drain structure did not result in the exposure of housing or structures located downstream to increased flood hazards.

g) Mandatory compliance with the BMPs specified in the Project's WQMP (refer to Appendix F2) would ensure that the Project does not result in any other impacts to water quality; accordingly, no impact would occur.

h) The existing and planned retention basins are designed to allow for infiltration of runoff, thereby precluding the potential for vectors (i.e., mosquitoes) and odors. In addition, the retention basin is not planned to be increased in size as part of the Project, and would therefore not result in any new vector hazards beyond what occurs under existing conditions. There are no other BMP devices associated with the Project that could result in significant environmental effects. Accordingly, a less than significant impact would result from the Project's BMPs.

Mitigation:

M-WQ-1 (Condition of Approval 10.Planning.40) Throughout the life of operation of the Inert Debris Engineered Fill Operation (IDEFO), the following conditions shall apply:

- No greenwaste, woodwaste, gypsum, or drywall are allowed as inert waste;
- Controls sufficient to contain all surface runoff from the IDEFO areas shall be installed, where necessary; and
- The site shall be adequately secured to prevent unauthorized disposal by the public.

Monitoring:

M-WQ-1 Riverside County shall ensure compliance with Mitigation Measure M-WQ-1 during annual inspections of the SMP 139R1 site.

26. Floodplains

Degree of Suitability in 100-Year Floodplains. As indicated below, the appropriate Degree of Suitability has been checked.

NA - Not Applicable ☒ U - Generally Unsuitable ☐ R - Restricted ☐

a) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in flooding on- or off-site?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Changes in absorption rates or the rate and amount of surface runoff?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam (Dam Inundation Area)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Changes in the amount of surface water in any	☐	☐	☐	☒

water body?

Source: General Plan, Figure S-9 (100- and 500-Year Flood Hazard Zones); General Plan, Figure S-10 (Dam Failure Inundation Zones); GIS database; *Preliminary Hydrology Study & Drainage Analysis.* Joseph E. Bonadiman & Associates, Inc., August 2011; *Technical Memorandum, Hydrology & Hydraulics/WQMP for Updated SMP00139R1.* Joseph E. Bonadiman & Associates, Inc., December 5, 2012; *Project Specific Water Quality Management Plan.* Joseph S.C. Bonadiman & Associates, Inc., August 2011.

Findings of Fact:

a) The natural drainage pattern of the Project site and off-site impact areas has been modified by mining operations over the past 35 ± years. The proposed Project would allow for an increase in areas subject to mining, and therefore would result in further changes to the drainage pattern of the site. However, and as indicated under the evaluation of Threshold 25.a), prior to the expansion of mining activities to include the slope and setback areas at the site's southern edge, the Project shall retain all runoff water on the property and would not discharge to downstream conveyances/receiving waters, with exception of the existing runoff that occurs along the eastern perimeter of the Project site. All runoff, including a majority of the flows from Mayhew Creek, shall be retained on-site as part of the Project's Reclamation Plan (refer to MND Figure 3-2), with exception of the existing flows that occur along the eastern perimeter of the Project site that would be unaffected by the Project. As such, the Project has no potential to result in an increased chance of flooding for off-site properties. Retention facilities constructed on-site have been designed to accommodate 100-year storm events and no changes are proposed to the existing retention facilities, indicating that the Project site and off-site impact areas would not be subject to increased flood hazards as compared to existing conditions.

Ultimate mining activities associated with SMP 139R1 also would result in the relocation of the existing down-drain structure located in the southern portion of the site. As discussed previously, the down-drain structure shall not be relocated, if at all, until the relocation is approved by all applicable governmental agencies. Moreover, in the event that appropriate approvals for relocation of the down-drain structures are not granted by all applicable governmental agencies, then on-site mining activities affecting the down-drain structure would be disallowed pursuant to the Project's conditions of approval (as discussed in MND Section 3.1.1).

As a result, the location at which the existing Mayhew Creek drainage is diverted into a detention basin would occur approximately 2,500 feet south of the existing down-drain structure location. Relocation of the down-drain structure also cannot occur until SMP 150 is revised to identify the precise design for the relocated down-drain structure, to accommodate a detention basin of adequate size, and to allow for mining of the off-site portions of the slopes and setback areas between SMP 139R1 and SMP 150. Once the down-drain structure is relocated to the SMP 150 site and an appropriately-sized detention basin is constructed on the SMP 150 site, reclamation of the SMP 139 site would occur as depicted on MND Figure 3-3. As indicated in the Project's hydrology study (refer to Technical Appendix F1), existing 100-year flows from the site total approximately 67.5 cubic feet per second (cfs); with implementation of the ultimate reclamation plan (as shown on MND Figure 3-3), these flows would be slightly increased to 70 cfs. Along the existing drainage at the eastern perimeter of the SMP 139 site, existing flows comprise approximately 311 cfs (during peak overflow conditions); under the proposed Project, these peak flows would slightly increase to 389 cfs, but such flows would be discharged into an existing culvert. The Project's drainage plan has been reviewed by the Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation Department, and was determined to provide

for sufficient attenuation of runoff from the site to preclude significant flooding impacts to downstream properties. Accordingly, with ultimate reclamation of the SMP 139R1 site, impacts due to flooding on- or off-site would be less than significant.

Discussion of Historical Drainage Conditions

As discussed in MND Section 1.4.4, the following discussion is provided for informational purposes only. As previously noted, the Project's environmental baseline conditions are established by CEQA as those conditions that existed when environmental analysis for the Project commenced (i.e., early 2010). Although the following discussion relates to an analysis of impacts to biological resources resulting from the construction of the down-drain structure in early 2005, construction of the down-drain structure is not a part of the proposed Project since the structure was already constructed prior to applications having been filed for the proposed Project.

As indicated under the discussion of Historical Drainage Conditions under Issues 25 a) and c), construction of the down-drain structure diverted all upstream flows entering the site into the SMP 139 pit, where it was allowed to infiltrate into the groundwater table. Thus, construction of the down-drain structure did not result in a substantial alteration to the existing drainage pattern or a substantial increase in the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in flooding on- or off-site.

b) The proposed Project would increase areas subject to mining activities. However, proposed mining activities would have no adverse effect on absorption rates relative to existing conditions, as the Project would not result in an increase in impervious surfaces. As indicated under the evaluation of Threshold 25.a), the Project would retain all runoff water on-site and would not discharge to downstream conveyances/receiving waters. Therefore, all rain water falling on the property would continue to percolate into the ground as occurs under existing conditions and there would be no change in the rate or amount of surface runoff. Accordingly, no impact would occur.

Discussion of Historical Drainage Conditions

As discussed in MND Section 1.4.4, the following discussion is provided for informational purposes only. As previously noted, the Project's environmental baseline conditions are established by CEQA as those conditions that existed when environmental analysis for the Project commenced (i.e., early 2010). Although the following discussion relates to an analysis of impacts to biological resources resulting from the construction of the down-drain structure in early 2005, construction of the down-drain structure is not a part of the proposed Project since the structure was already constructed prior to applications having been filed for the proposed Project.

As previously summarized in MND Section 2.4.2, and based on the findings of Chang Consultants (Technical Appendix K), historically drainage from the Project site (including upstream tributaries) sheet flowed across the Project site. During most years (i.e., approximately 98% of the time), including during the 2- and 25-year storm events, these flows infiltrated into the groundwater table and were not conveyed to downstream tributaries (including Temescal Creek). Flows traversing the site only were conveyed downstream during 50- and 100-year storm events, which have a 1 to 2 percent chance of occurrence in any given year.

Prior to construction of the down-drain structure in 2005 and after commencement of mining activities on-site ("interim period"), a majority of flows that otherwise would have infiltrated into the groundwater table through percolation on-site were instead diverted via a man-made earthen channel. Accordingly, during this time a majority of runoff that would have infiltrated into the ground was

instead conveyed downstream, thereby increasing the amount of runoff from the site as compared to historic (natural) conditions.

Following construction of the down-drain structure, flows entering the site were instead routed into the SMP 139 mining pit where all flows were allowed to infiltrate into the groundwater table. Since under historical (natural) conditions the virtually all of the flows from the site also infiltrated into the groundwater table and were not conveyed downstream (except during 50- and 100-year storm events), the drainage conditions of the site that existed after construction of the down-drain structure more closely resemble the historical (natural) drainage patterns of the site as compared to drainage patterns that existed during the interim period. Thus, although construction of the down-drain structure resulted in a change in absorption rates and the rate and amount of surface runoff discharged from the site, such changes replicated a majority of the historical (natural) flows from the site and did not result in any adverse environmental effects to downstream properties or the environment.

c) Although the proposed Project site and off-site impact areas are subject to flood hazards, the Project would not involve the construction of any new structures that would be subject to flood risks. Additionally, the Project would not increase the number of people permitted to work on the property or access the property so there would be no increase in flood risk associated with people, Additionally and as discussed under Threshold 26.a), the proposed Project has no potential to result in an increased chance of flooding for off-site properties. In addition, according to Figure S-10 of the Riverside County General Plan, the Project area is not subject to dam inundation hazards and no aspect of the Project would modify any levee or dam. Accordingly, no impact would occur.

d) As indicated under the evaluation of Threshold 25.a), the Project would retain all runoff water on the property and would not discharge water to any downstream conveyances/receiving waters. All runoff flowing across the property that originates upstream and from within the Project site and off-site impact areas themselves also are retained within the on-site retention basin under existing conditions. As such, Project implementation would not result in a change in the amount of surface water in any water body. Accordingly, no impact would occur.

Discussion of Historical Drainage Conditions

As discussed in MND Section 1.4.4, the following discussion is provided for informational purposes only. As previously noted, the Project's environmental baseline conditions are established by CEQA as those conditions that existed when environmental analysis for the Project commenced (i.e., early 2010). Although the following discussion relates to an analysis of impacts to biological resources resulting from the construction of the down-drain structure in early 2005, construction of the down-drain structure is not a part of the proposed Project since the structure was already constructed prior to applications having been filed for the proposed Project.

As previously summarized in MND Section 2.4.2, and based on the findings of Chang Consultants (Technical Appendix K), historically drainage from the Project site (including upstream tributaries) sheet flowed across the Project site. During most years (i.e., approximately 98% of the time), including during the 2- and 25-year storm events, these flows infiltrated into the groundwater table and were not conveyed to downstream tributaries (including Temescal Creek). Flows traversing the site only were conveyed downstream during 50- and 100-year storm events, which have a 1 to 2 percent chance of occurrence in any given year.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

Prior to construction of the down-drain structure in 2005 and after commencement of mining activities on-site ("interim period"), a majority of flows that otherwise would have infiltrated into the groundwater table through percolation on-site were instead diverted via a man-made earthen channel. Accordingly, during this time a majority of runoff that would have infiltrated into the ground was instead conveyed downstream, thereby increasing the amount of runoff from the site as compared to historic (natural) conditions.

Following construction of the down-drain structure, flows entering the site were instead routed into the SMP 139 mining pit where all flows were allowed to infiltrate into the groundwater table. Since under historical (natural) conditions the virtually all of the flows from the site also infiltrated into the groundwater table and were not conveyed downstream except during the 50- and 100-year storm events (with a chance of occurrence of only 1 to 2 percent in a given year), the drainage conditions of the site that existed after construction of the down-drain structure more closely resemble the historical (natural) drainage patterns of the site as compared to the drainage conditions that existed during the interim period. Accordingly, and as compared to historic conditions, construction of the down-drain structure did not result in a substantial change in the amount of surface water in any water body.

Mitigation: No mitigation is required.

Monitoring: No monitoring is required.

LAND USE/PLANNING Would the project				
27. Land Use				
a) Result in a substantial alteration of the present or planned land use of an area?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Affect land use within a city sphere of influence and/or within adjacent city or county boundaries?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Source: General Plan; Riverside County GIS, Project Application Materials; Corona General Plan, Figure 12 (Sphere of Influence Land Use Plan).

Findings of Fact:

a) The Project proposes an extension of time for an existing mining operation (SMP 139), and would increase areas subject to mining activities on-site and within off-site areas located west, southwest, and south of the Project site. Areas proposed for mining expansion lie between existing mining pits and already are associated with the existing mining operations. Moreover, the Project would shift active mining activities as part of SMP 139 towards the west and away from the existing and proposed residential uses located easterly of the Project site. No new land uses are proposed on the site following completion of reclamation activities, and any new land uses (other than mining or open space) would require an amendment to the General Plan Land Use Element and Zoning Ordinance. There are no conditions associated with the proposed Project that would result in a substantial alteration of the present or planned land use of the area; accordingly, no impact would occur.

b) The proposed Project site is located in unincorporated Riverside County, within the sphere of influence for the City of Corona. It should be noted that the Project site and surrounding areas are currently being considered for annexation by the City of Corona. The proposed Project is consistent with the zoning and General Plan designations applied to the property by Riverside County (i.e.,

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

"Open Space – Mineral Resources" and "Mineral Resources and Related Manufacturing (M-R-A)," respectively).

According to Figure 12 of the City of Corona General Plan, the Project site and off-site impact areas are designated for "General Industrial" land uses, which allows for mining activities. Although the Project site may be annexed by the City of Corona, the land uses proposed by the Project would not conflict with the City's proposed General Plan land use designation for the site.

The proposed Project would involve an extension of time for an existing mining operation, and would not substantially alter the existing use of the property or range of uses allowed on the property after reclamation when mining activities are ceased. Accordingly, the proposed Project would not adversely affect land use within the City of Corona sphere of influence or Riverside County, and no impact would occur.

Mitigation: No mitigation is required.

Monitoring: No monitoring is required.

28. Planning a) Be consistent with the site's existing or proposed zoning?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Be compatible with existing surrounding zoning?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Be compatible with existing and planned surrounding land uses?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Be consistent with the land use designations and policies of the Comprehensive General Plan (including those of any applicable Specific Plan)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Disrupt or divide the physical arrangement of an established community (including a low-income or minority community)?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Source: General Plan Land Use Element, Staff review, GIS database, Riverside County Ord. 348

Findings of Fact:

a) The proposed Project site and off-site impact areas are zoned by Riverside County for "Mineral Resources and Related Manufacturing (M-R-A)." No changes to the zoning designation are proposed as part of the Project. Also, the existing zoning designation is consistent with the Riverside County General Plan designation of "Open Space – Mineral Resources" applied to the property. Neither Riverside County nor the property owners of the Project site and off-site impact areas have plans to change the existing zoning of the Project site or off-site impact areas. The expansion of mining activities proposed as part of the Project is consistent with the existing M-R-A zoning designation; accordingly, no impact would occur.

b) Zoning designations surrounding the proposed Project site and off-site impact areas include the following: M-R-A to the west; M-R-A and "Natural Assets (N-A)" to the south; "Specific Plan Zone (SP Zone)" to the east; and SP Zone, "Manufacturing-Service Commercial (M-SC)," "Commercial Office (C-O)," and "Mobile Home Subdivisions & Mobile Home Parks (R-T)" to the north. The

proposed Project represents the continuation of an existing mining operation, and mining operations proposed as part of the Project would be shifted westerly as compared to the currently permitted mining areas (refer to Figure 3-4 of the Mitigated Negative Declaration). Furthermore, mining activities proposed as part of the Project would be consistent with the M-R-A zoning designations to the west and south, and would not conflict with the N-A zoning designation to the southwest. Proposed mining activities also would be consistent with the M-SC designation to the north. With respect to the Sycamore Creek Specific Plan located to the east of the Project site, adequate buffers and an earthen berm are provided or are planned by the Sycamore Creek developer along the western boundary of the Sycamore Creek Specific Plan to ensure that land use conflicts would not occur between the existing and proposed residential land uses and proposed mining operations. Construction of additional berms (where required) would be required pursuant to the Sycamore Creek Specific Plan development standards as well as the Conditions of Approval that have been imposed on the Sycamore Creek Specific Plan by Riverside County. The proposed Project site and off-site impact areas also are adequately buffered from the existing residential uses and planned commercial office uses to the north, due the intervening Temescal Canyon Road and planned business park/light industrial uses along the southern edge of Temescal Canyon Road. Accordingly, the proposed Project would be compatible with surrounding zoning designations, and no impact would occur.

c) General Plan designations surrounding the proposed Project site and off-site impact areas include the following: OS-MIN to the west; OS-MIN to the south; "Open Space – Conservation (OS-C)," "Open Space Recreation (OS-R)," and "Medium Density Residential (MDR)" to the east; and "Light Industrial (LI)," "Business Park (BP)," and "Medium High Density Residential (MHDR)" to the north. These General Plan designations are consistent with the existing zoning designations discussed above under Threshold 28.b). As indicated under the analysis of Threshold 28.b), the proposed Project would not conflict with the existing or planned land uses within the Project area. Additionally, the proposed Project represents the continuation of an existing mining operation, and mining operations proposed as part of the Project would be shifted westerly as compared to the currently permitted mining areas (refer to Figure 3-4 of the Mitigated Negative Declaration). Accordingly, no impact would occur.

d) The proposed Project site and off-site impact areas are designated for OS-MIN land uses by the County General Plan. Expanded mining operations proposed as part of the Project would be fully consistent with this land use designation. The proposed Project also would not conflict with any policies of the General Plan or the Temescal Valley Area Plan, as the proposed Project is limited to the expansion of an existing condition recognized by the General Plan and Area Plan. Accordingly, no impact would occur.

e) The proposed Project would result in the expansion of existing mining operations on-site and off-site between the excavation pits of existing mines. Areas to the west and south of the expansion area are planned for long-term conservation as natural open space, and no existing communities occur in these areas. The proposed Project therefore has no potential to result in the physical division of any established communities, and no impact would occur.

Mitigation: No mitigation is required.

Monitoring: No monitoring is required.

MINERAL RESOURCES Would the project				
29. Mineral Resources	☐	☐	☐	☒

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region or the residents of the State?				
b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Be an incompatible land use located adjacent to a State classified or designated area or existing surface mine?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Expose people or property to hazards from proposed, existing or abandoned quarries or mines?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Source: General Plan, Figure OS-5 (Mineral Resources)

Findings of Fact:

a & b) According to Figure OS-5 of the Riverside County General Plan, the proposed Project site and off-site impact areas are designated within a Mineral Resources Zone 2 (MRZ-2) area (pursuant to the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975, or SMARA), which is defined by the State of California Department of Conservation SMARA Mineral Land Classification Project as "Areas where the available geologic information indicates that there are significant mineral deposits." The proposed Project would involve the continuation and expansion of an existing mining operation, which would result in the continued commercial extraction and production of the property's mineral resources. Accordingly, the proposed Project would make productive use of the property's mineral resources, as planned for and expected by Riverside County and the California State Mining and Geology Board, which oversees the SMARA. The Project would not result in any adverse impacts due to the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region or the residents of the State, nor would the Project result in any impacts due to 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. Conversely, the Project would allow continued use of the property's aggregate resources, which are of value to the State and the region. As such, no adverse impact would occur.

c) Areas located to the west and south of the proposed Project site and off-site impact areas comprise an existing surface mining operation. The expanded mining activities proposed as part of the Project would be inherently compatible with these existing operations. Accordingly, no impact would occur.

d) The Project site is accessed by a privately-owned roadway that is planned be gated to prevent people from trespassing into the active mining areas, and fencing is in place and would be maintained around active mining pits. Site workers also have the potential to be exposed to hazards inherent to mining operations, but such hazards would be addressed through mandatory compliance with federal, state, and local regulations governing working conditions in mines. Additionally, the Project would not increase the number of people permitted to work on the property because the number of workers on-site is determined by peak daily operations (and not annual operations); thus, the peak number of people working on-site would not change as a result of the Project. The Project also would not result in an increase in the number of people with access the property. Therefore, there would be no increase in mining hazards associated with people. Moreover, mining activities to be undertaken as part of the Project would be no more hazardous than the mining activities that occur on the property under existing conditions. Accordingly, impacts would be less than significant.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

Mitigation: No mitigation is required.

Monitoring: No monitoring is required.

NOISE Would the project result in

Definitions for Noise Acceptability Ratings

Where indicated below, the appropriate Noise Acceptability Rating(s) has been checked.

NA - Not Applicable A - Generally Acceptable B - Conditionally Acceptable
C - Generally Unacceptable D - Land Use Discouraged

30. Airport Noise a) 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 expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels? NA ☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels? NA ☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐	☐	☐	☐	☒

Source: General Plan, Figure S-19 (Airport Locations); Riverside County GIS.

Findings of Fact:

a & b) The Project site and off-site impact areas are not located within an airport land use plan, nor are there any public or private use airports or private airstrips located within two miles of the Project site or its off-site impact areas. Accordingly, no impact would occur.

Mitigation: No mitigation is required.

Monitoring: No monitoring is required.

31. Railroad Noise NA ☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐	☐	☐	☐	☒

Source: General Plan, Figure C-1 (Circulation Plan); Riverside County GIS, On-site Inspection

Findings of Fact: The proposed Project site and off-site impact areas are not located near any railroads. Additionally, no aspect of the proposed Project involves railroad use or rail transport. Accordingly, no railroad-related noise impact would occur.

Mitigation: No mitigation is required.

Monitoring: No monitoring is required.

32. Highway Noise NA ☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐	☐	☐	☐	☒

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

Source: On-site Inspection, Project Application Materials

Findings of Fact: The proposed Project involves a mining operation, which is not a noise sensitive land use that could be impacted by highway noise. Accordingly, no impact would occur.

Mitigation: No mitigation is required.

Monitoring: No monitoring is required.

33. Other Noise NA ☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐	☐	☐	☐	☒

Source: Project Application Materials, Riverside County GIS.

Findings of Fact: The proposed Project involves a mining operation, which is not a noise-sensitive receptor. Therefore, there is no potential for the Project to be impacted by other noise generators and no impact would occur.

Mitigation: No mitigation is required.

Monitoring: No monitoring is required.

34. Noise Effects on or by the Project a) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive ground-borne vibration or ground-borne noise levels?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Source: Riverside County General Plan, Table N-1 ("Land Use Compatibility for Community Noise Exposure"); Project Application Materials, *Noise Impact Analysis – SMP 139 Extension/Revision.* Hans Giroux, December 24, 2012.

Findings of Fact:

a & b) The proposed Project would result in two processing areas on-site for aggregate operations and for recycling construction and demolition debris. One processing area would be located south of the existing Southern California Edison (SCE) sub-station and has the potential to increase noise levels at existing residences located along Temescal Canyon Road. The second processing location would occur on-site and west of existing homes located in the Sycamore Creek Specific Plan. Compared to baseline conditions, the northern processing location would occur in the same location

as existing conditions, while the southern processing area would occur approximately 900 feet closer to the existing homes. Both locations would be shielded from a direct line-of-sight by intervening terrain.

Semi-trucks would be used to deliver IDEFO materials to the Project site. The IDEFO materials would then be used as fill as part of the site's reclamation plan. It could be stockpiled (if not immediately crushed) using a front end loader. Prior to crushing, the material would be inspected and any oversize pieces would be removed for processing elsewhere. After crushing, it would be stockpiled and then hauled away for use as engineered backfill in previously excavated gravel pits. The primary noise source from these activities would be the crusher. Mobile equipment (trucks and a loader) are inherently quieter and operate only intermittently.

According to the Project's noise consultant (Hans Giroux), the appropriate reference noise level (RNL) for the crusher is 85 dB Leq at a distance of 50 feet from the crusher. When other Project-related noise sources are included, the composite RNL is calculated by the Project's noise consultant to be approximately 86 dB at a distance of 50 feet.

Over distance, noise levels are reduced by a rate of approximately 6 decibels (dB) per doubling of distance (assuming flat terrain). The measured distance between noise generators on-site and off-site sensitive receptors to the north is estimated at approximately 800 feet, while the nearest residential home to the proposed Project site (i.e., within Sycamore Creek) is located approximately 1,200 feet from on-site noise generators. Based on these parameters, Project operations in the northern portions of the site would produce noise levels of approximately 62 dB at the nearest sensitive receptor, while the eastern crusher would produce noise levels of 58 dB affecting the nearest sensitive receptor. Additionally, noise levels affecting the existing residence located approximately 3,500 feet southeast of the Project site also would be well below the County's threshold of significance because this residence is located further from noise-generating activities than the nearest sensitive receptors within Sycamore Creek. Therefore, both of the proposed crusher locations are sufficiently set back from the nearest off-site sensitive receptors as to meet the daytime Riverside County noise standard of 65 dB (10-minute Leq).

However, the nocturnal (10 p.m. to 7 a.m.) noise standard of 45 dB Leq would be exceeded without consideration of terrain shielding or other propagation effects. In order to more accurately determine whether site operations would impact nearby sensitive receptors during nighttime hours, noise reduction associated with terrain shielding was considered. Under existing conditions, a break in the line of site between noise generating activities on-site and the nearest home within Sycamore Creek occurs, and measures over 80 feet in height. A similar, but smaller break occurs between noise generating activities on-site and off-site land uses to the north measuring approximately 30 feet in height. According to the Project's acoustical consultant (Hans Giroux), the effective noise reducing effect of the intervening terrain to the north is approximately 21 dB, while the noise reducing effect of intervening topography to the east is approximately 23 feet. Thus, noise levels affecting the nearest sensitive receptor to the north would be approximately 41 dB, while noise levels affecting the nearest sensitive receptor to the east would be approximately 35 dB. This level of noise is below the County's nighttime noise level standard of 45 dB Leq. Without consideration of intervening topography, the residence located approximately 3,500 feet southeast of the proposed Project site, or approximately 6,000 feet southeasterly of the nearest proposed rock crusher, also would be exposed to maximum nighttime noise levels that are below 45 dB Leq, based on the reference noise level for rock crushers (86 dB Leq at 50 feet) and the noise attenuation due to distance (i.e., reduction of 6 dB for each doubling of distance). Furthermore, the background noise level in the Project area during the quietest

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

time of night is 55 dB Leq; as such, background noise would mask any Project-related increase to the existing nighttime noise environment. New homes proposed within the Sycamore Creek Specific Plan would not be any closer than the existing homes discussed above; thus, future homes within the Sycamore Creek Specific Plan also would not be subject to significant noise impacts.

Based on the foregoing analysis, the proposed Project would not result in a substantial temporary or permanent increase in noise levels beyond those occurring without the Project; therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

c) As noted in the discussion and analysis of Issues 34.a) and 34.b), above, near- and long-term operations at the proposed Project site would not generate noise levels in excess of the standards established in the Riverside County General Plan or the County's Noise Ordinance, and impacts would be less than significant.

Off-site noise increases associated with Project-related traffic also were evaluated. According to the analysis, the proposed Project would result in a noise increase of approximately 0.7 dB along northbound segments of Temescal Canyon Road, and 0.4 dB along southbound segments of Temescal Canyon Road. The threshold of human perception of loudness differential under laboratory conditions is approximately 1.5 dB. In ambient environments, however, it is approximately 3 dB. The Project-related increase of +0.4 to +0.7 dB CNEL would therefore be essentially imperceptible. Within the context of the existing baseline noise level, such noise level increases would not conflict with the County General Plan or the County's Noise Ordinance standards. Therefore, the Project's contribution to noise levels off-site due to Project-related traffic would be less than significant.

d) The proposed Project would not involve any blasting activities, and therefore would have no potential to produce groundborne vibration or noise levels associated with such activities. Although the Project would utilize crushers as part of on-going site operations, the use of crushers on-site would not expose nearby sensitive receptors to excessive noise levels (refer also to the discussion and analysis of Issues 34.a) and 34.b)). Therefore, no impacts would occur as a result of groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels.

Mitigation: No mitigation is required.

Monitoring: No monitoring is required.

POPULATION AND HOUSING Would the project				
35. Housing				
a) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Create a demand for additional housing, particularly housing affordable to households earning 80% or less of the County's median income?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Affect a County Redevelopment Project Area?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Cumulatively exceed official regional or local	☐	☐	☐	☒

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
population projections?				
f) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Source: Project Application Materials, Riverside County GIS, General Plan Housing Element

Findings of Fact:

a & c) The proposed Project site and off-site impact areas do not contain any housing under existing conditions. Accordingly, the proposed Project would have no potential to displace housing or people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere. Accordingly, no impact would occur.

b) The proposed Project would not create a demand for additional housing. The Project involves the continuation and expansion of an existing mining operation, and would not result in an increase in the number of people permitted to be employed on-site. The same number of people are expected to be employed by the Project as are employed by the mining operations under existing conditions. As such, the proposed Project would not create a demand for additional housing, particularly housing affordable to households earning 80% or less of the County's median income. No impact would occur.

d) According to Riverside County GIS, the proposed Project site and off-site impact areas are not located within or adjacent to any County Redevelopment Project Areas. Accordingly, the Project has no potential to affect a County Redevelopment Project Area, and no impact would occur.

e) The proposed Project involves the continuation and expansion of an existing mining operation, and would not result in an increase in the number of people employed on the site, as the same number of people are expected to be employed by the Project as are employed by the mining operations under existing conditions. As such, the proposed Project would have no potential to cumulatively exceed official regional or local population projections, and no impact would occur.

f) The proposed Project would involve the continuation and expansion of an existing mining operation, which would not result in or require the extension of any new infrastructure or roads. Roads and infrastructure are already in place to serve the Project. The Project also would not involve the creation of new homes or a new business. Accordingly, the Project would not induce substantial population growth, and no impact would occur.

Mitigation: No mitigation is required.

Monitoring: No monitoring is required.

PUBLIC SERVICES Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered government facilities or the 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:				
36. Fire Services	☐	☐	☐	☒

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

Source: General Plan Safety Element

Findings of Fact: The proposed Project involves the continuation and expansion of an existing mining operation, which is provided fire protection services under existing conditions by the Riverside County Fire Department. The Project does not propose the construction of any new structures and does not propose any changes to its operational characteristics that would require an expansion of fire protection services. Accordingly, there would be no impact to fire protection services and no need to for physical alterations to fire stations to service the Project.

Mitigation: No mitigation is required.

Monitoring: No monitoring is required.

37. Sheriff Services ☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

Source: General Plan

Findings of Fact: The proposed Project involves the continuation and expansion of an existing mining operation, which is provided law enforcement services under existing conditions by the Riverside Sheriff's Department. The Project does not propose any change in the scope of operations or number of employees, hours of operation, or truck traffic that would require an expansion of law enforcement. Accordingly, there would be no impact to sheriff protection services and no need for physical alterations of sheriffs' stations to service the Project.

Mitigation: No mitigation is required.

Monitoring: No monitoring is required.

38. Schools ☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

Source: Riverside County GIS

Findings of Fact: The proposed Project does not involve the construction of any new homes, would not affect local demographics, and would not increase the permitted number of employees at the site. As such, there would be no increase or decrease in demand for school services resulting from Project implementation and no need for physical alterations to school facilities. No impact would occur.

Mitigation: No mitigation is required.

Monitoring: No monitoring is required.

39. Libraries ☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

Source: General Plan

Findings of Fact: The proposed Project does not involve the construction of any new homes, would not affect local demographics, and would not increase the permitted number of employees at the site.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

As such, there would be no increase or decrease in demand for library services resulting from Project implementation and no need for physical alterations to library facilities. No impact would occur.

Mitigation: No mitigation is required.

Monitoring: No monitoring is required.

40. Health Services	☐	☐	☐	☒

Source: General Plan

Findings of Fact: The proposed Project does not involve the construction of any new homes, would not affect local demographics, and would not increase the number of employees permitted at the site. As such, there would be no increase or decrease in demand for health services resulting from Project implementation and no need for physical alterations to public or private health facilities. No impact would occur.

Mitigation: No mitigation is required.

Monitoring: No monitoring is required.

RECREATION				
41. Parks and Recreation a) 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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Would the project include the use of existing neighborhood or regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Is the project located within a Community Service Area (CSA) or recreation and park district with a Community Parks and Recreation Plan (Quimby fees)?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Source: Riverside County GIS; Ord. No. 460, Section 10.35 (Regulating the Division of Land – Park and Recreation Fees and Dedications); Ord. No. 659 (Establishing Development Impact Fees); Parks & Open Space Department Review

Findings of Fact:

a) The proposed Project does not involve or require the construction or expansion of any recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment. The proposed Project does not involve the construction of any new homes, would not affect local demographics, and would not increase the number of employees permitted at the site. As such, there would be no increase or decrease in demand for recreational facilities resulting from Project implementation and no need for physical alterations to public or private recreational facilities. As such, no impact would occur.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

b) The proposed Project does not involve the construction of any new homes, would not affect local demographics, and would not increase the number of employees permitted at the site. As such, there would be no increase in the use of existing neighborhood or regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration would occur or be accelerated. No impact would occur.

c) The proposed Project is not located within a CSA or recreation and park district with a Community Parks and Recreation Plan, and because the Project is limited to the continuation and expansion of an existing mining operation, no Quimby fees would be required for the Project. Accordingly, no impact would occur.

Mitigation: No mitigation is required.

Monitoring: No monitoring is required.

42. Recreational Trails	☐	☐	☐	☒

Source: TCAP, Figure 8 (Trails and Bikeway System)

Findings of Fact: According to Figure 8 of the Temescal Canyon Area Plan, two trail segments are planned in the immediate vicinity of the Project site and off-site impact areas, including a Historic Trail along Temescal Canyon Road and a Community Trail located immediately adjacent to the eastern boundary of the Project site (SMP 139 site). However, the proposed Project does not abut Temescal Canyon Road and would not result in any new residents that would generate a demand for recreational trails. In addition, the Community Trail planned along the site's eastern boundary is accommodated within the adjacent Sycamore Creek Specific Plan. Furthermore, no recreational trails are planned as part of the Project. Accordingly, the proposed Project would not conflict with any designated trail alignments, and would not result in any significant environmental effects associated with the construction of recreational trails. As such, no impact would occur.

Mitigation: No mitigation is required.

Monitoring: No monitoring is required.

TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC Would the project				
43. Circulation a) Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing a measure of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation, including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b) Conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including, but not limited to level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?	☐	☐	☐	☒

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Alter waterborne, rail or air traffic?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g. farm equipment)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Cause an effect upon, or a need for new or altered maintenance of roads?	☐	☐	☒	☐
g) Cause an effect upon circulation during the project's construction?	☐	☐	☐	☒
h) Result in inadequate emergency access or access to nearby uses?	☐	☐	☐	☒
i) Conflict with adopted policies, plans or programs regarding public transit, bikeways or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise substantially decrease the performance or safety of such facilities?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Source: Riverside County GIS; *Surface Mining Permit 139 R1 (Conditional Use Permit 03679) Traffic Impact Analysis.* Urban Crossroads, Inc., January 22, 2013; *2011 Riverside County Congestion Management Program.* Riverside County Transportation Commission. December 14, 2011.

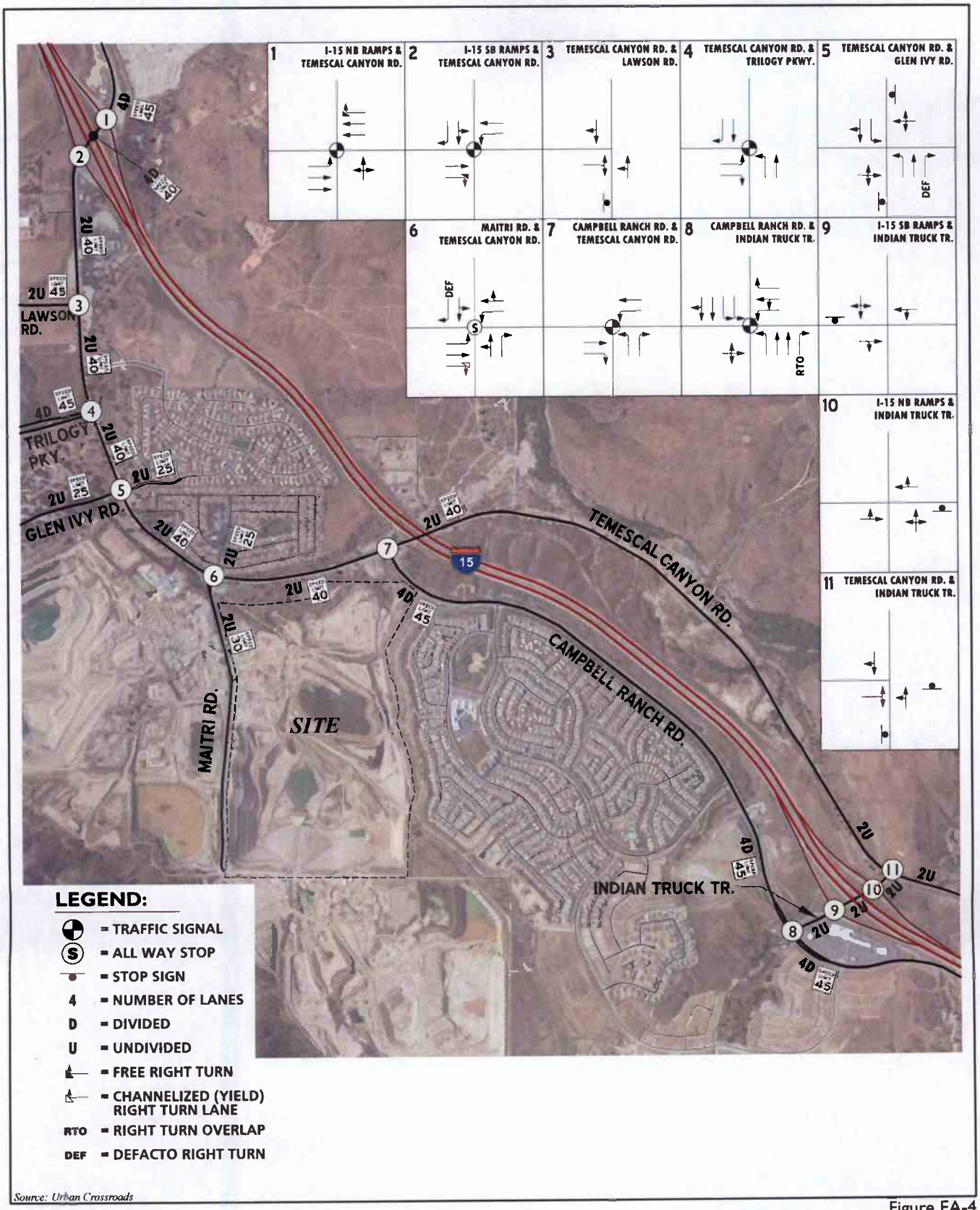
Findings of Fact:

a) In order to assess the Project's potential to result in significant impacts to the surrounding circulation system, a Project-specific traffic impact analysis was conducted for the proposed Project. A copy of the Project's traffic impact analysis is provided as Appendix H to this MND. Please refer to Appendix H for a discussion of the methodologies used in the analysis of the proposed Project's impacts to traffic.

Existing Conditions

Based on the scope of the proposed Project, a study area was established encompassing a total of eleven (11) existing intersections, as shown on Figure EA-4, *Study Area and Existing Number of Through Lanes and Intersection Controls.*

In order to assess the existing conditions of the study area, AM peak hour traffic volumes were estimated by collecting count data over a two hour period from 7:00 to 9:00 AM and PM peak hour traffic volumes were identified by counting traffic volumes in the three hour period from 3:00 to 6:00 PM. Based on these existing counts, the existing level of service (LOS) for the study area intersections was calculated and is presented in Table EA-8, *Intersection Analysis for Existing (2012) Conditions*. As shown in Table EA-8, all study area intersections operate at an acceptable LOS under existing conditions, with exception of the intersection of I-15 Northbound Ramps/Indian Truck Trail, which operates at LOS F. However, and as shown in Table EA-8, with completion of the I-15 at Indian Truck Trail planned interchange improvements, this intersection would operate at an acceptable LOS D or better during both peak hours. As these improvements are currently under construction and would be in place prior to Project approval, for purposes of analysis it is assumed that all study area intersections operate at an acceptable LOS under existing conditions.



Source: Urban Crossroads

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Figure EA-4

STUDY AREA AND EXISTING NUMBER OF THROUGH LANES AND INTERSECTION CONTROLS

Table EA-8 Intersection Analysis for Existing (2012) Conditions

#	Intersection	Traffic Control[3]	Intersection Approach Lanes[1]												Delay[2] (Secs.)		Level of Service	
			Northbound			Southbound			Eastbound			Westbound						
			L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R	AM	PM	AM	PM
1	I-15 NB Ramps / Temescal Canyon Road	TS	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	1>>	38.7	32.6	D	C
2	I-15 SB Ramps / Temescal Canyon Road	TS	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1>>	1	1	0	22.3	25.3	C	C
3	Temescal Canyon Road / Lawson Road	CSS	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	23.9	21.3	C	C
4	Temescal Canyon Road / Trilogy Parkway	TS	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	12.4	15.9	B	B
5	Temescal Canyon Road / Glen Ivy Road	CSS	1	1	d	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	18.2	15.5	C	C
6	Maitri Road / Temescal Canyon Road	AWS	0	1	1	0	1	d	1	1	1	1	1	0	11.5	10.6	B	B
7	Campbell Ranch Road / Temescal Canyon Road	TS	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	18.6	16.1	B	B
8	Campbell Ranch Road / Indian Truck Trail	TS	1	2	1>	2	2	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	20.4	23.7	C	C
9	I-15 SB Ramps / Indian Truck Trail	CSS	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	11.5	17.6	B	C
	- with Planned Improvements[4]	TS	0	0	0	**1**	1	**1**	0	**3**	**1**	**1**	**2**	0	10.7	12.8	B	B
10	I-15 NB Ramps / Indian Truck Trail	CSS	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	**83.9**	27.1	F	D
	- with Planned Improvements[4]	TS	**1**	1	**1**	0	0	0	**2**	**2**	0	0	**2**	**1**	13.8	13.8	B	B
11	Temescal Canyon Road / Indian Truck Trail	AWS	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	9.4	8.7	A	A
	- with Planned Improvements[4]	TS	**1**	1	0	0	1	**1**	**2**	0	**1**	0	0	0	15.0	15.2	B	B

1 When a right turn is designated, the lane can either be striped or unstriped. To function as a right turn lane there must be sufficient width for right turning vehicles to travel outside the through lanes (minimum of 19-feet). These lanes have been designated as defacto (d) right turn lanes.
L = Left; T = Through; R = Right; > = Right-Turn Overlap Phasing, >> = Free Right Turn Lane

2 Delay and LOS calculated using the TRAFFIX operation analysis software, Traffix Version 8.0 (2008), based on the 2000 Highway Capacity Manual (HCM) method. Synchro 7 (Version 8, 2011) has been utilized to calculate delay and LOS for intersections along Indian Truck Trail between Campbell Ranch Road and Temescal Canyon Road and the I-15 Freeway ramps at Temescal Canyon Road.

3 TS = Traffic Signal; CSS = Cross Street Stop; AWS = All-Way Stop

4 The improvements shown at the I-15 Freeway Ramps at Indian Truck Trail and the intersection of Temescal Canyon Road and Indian Truck Trail are consistent with the Riverside County Transportation Department's I-15 Freeway at Indian Truck Trail Interchange Project and are expected to be fully constructed by February 2013. Improvements are shown for this scenario for comparison purposes only.

BOLD = Unsatisfactory level of service.

In addition, based on a traffic signal warrants analysis, none of the unsignalized study area intersections appear to warrant a traffic signal under existing conditions.

Project Trip Generation and Distribution

As indicated in Section 3.2.2 of the MND, the proposed Project would comprise approximately 24.26% of the estimated high end estimate of 10,000 tpd that would be mined at the Project site, or approximately 2,426 tons per day. As shown in Table EA-9, *Total and Project Daily Truck Trips*, the proposed Project would generate approximately 194 net additional truck trips per day above the historic baseline, or approximately 594 daily Passenger Car Equivalent (PCE) trips. Based on an analysis of traffic distribution at adjacent mining sites that have similar characteristics to the proposed Project, it was estimated by the Project's traffic consultant (Urban Crossroads) that the proposed Project would generate approximately 49 PCE trips in the AM peak hour and 19 PCE trips in the PM peak hour.

Table EA-9 Total and Project Daily Truck Trips

Proposed Daily Tonnage for Traffic Impact Analysis (tpd):	10,000 tons
Average Tons per Truck:	25 tons
One-Way Trucks per Day (10,000 tpd/25.0 tons per truck):	400 trucks
Total Two-Way SMP139R1 Truck Trips per Day (In/Out)[1]:	**800 trucks**
Total Project-Related Truck Trips per Day (In/Out)[2]:	**194 Trucks**

1. Total trucks per year, multiplied by 2.0 (for inbound and outbound trips).
2. Assumes 24.26% of total daily truck trips per day.

As the operational characteristics of the proposed Project are not anticipated to be substantially different than that of the existing mining operation, vehicle license plate surveys were conducted and utilized to determine the existing travel patterns of the Project. Based on the results of this analysis and the Project's estimated trip generation, the Project's trips were distributed to the study area roadway network, as depicted on Figure EA-5, *Project Average Daily Traffic*.

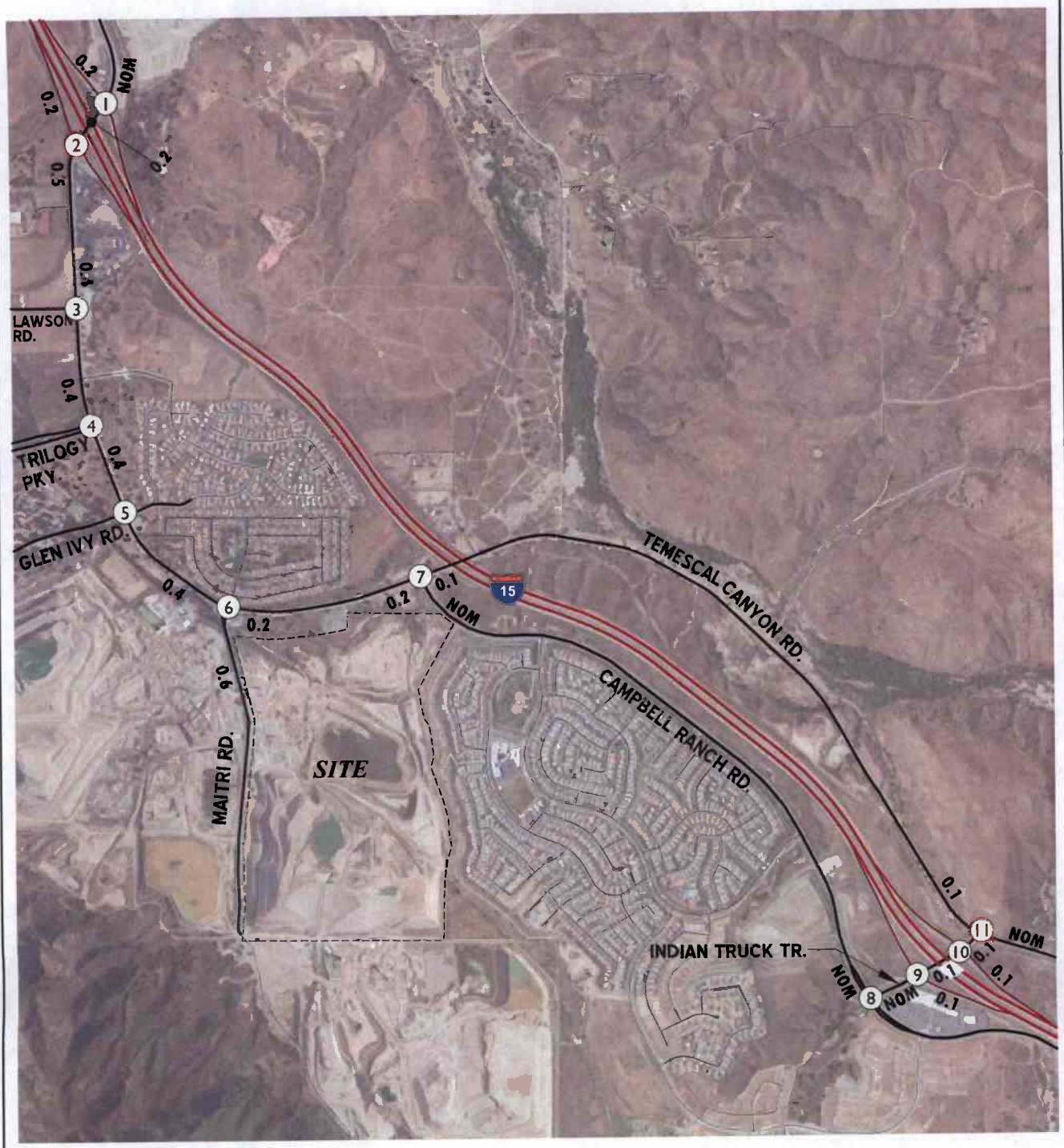
Ambient and Cumulative Traffic

Future year traffic forecasts are based upon one (1) year of background (ambient) growth at 2% for 2013 traffic conditions. The ambient growth rate is added to existing traffic volumes to account for area-wide growth not reflected by cumulative development projects. Ambient growth has been added to daily and peak hour traffic volumes on surrounding roadways, in addition to traffic generated by cumulative developments.

A cumulative project list was developed through consultation with County of Riverside Transportation Department staff. Figure EA-6, *Cumulative Development Projects Location Map*, illustrates the locations of the cumulative development projects considered in the analysis. A summary of cumulative development projects and their proposed land uses are shown on Table 4-6 of the Project's traffic study (MND Appendix H). The traffic generated by individual cumulative projects was added to the Existing plus Ambient plus Project plus Cumulative (EAPC) conditions to ensure that traffic generated by the listed cumulative development projects are reflected as part of the background traffic.

Existing Plus Project Intersection Operations Analysis

Existing Plus Project (E+P) peak hour traffic operations have been evaluated for the study area intersections. The intersection operations analysis results are summarized in Table EA-10, *Intersection Analysis for Existing plus Project Conditions*. As shown in Table EA-10, the intersection of I-15 Northbound Ramps/Indian Truck Trail was found to operate at an unacceptable LOS under E+P traffic conditions (AM peak hour only). However, as shown on Table EA-10, it is anticipated that the intersection of I-15 Northbound Ramps at Indian Truck Trail would operate at acceptable LOS (i.e., LOS "D" or better) with the implementation of the I-15 Freeway at Indian Truck Trail interchange improvements which would be fully constructed and open to traffic prior to Project approval. Accordingly, for purposes of analysis, all study area intersections would operate at an acceptable LOS under E+P conditions.



LEGEND:

10.0 = VEHICLES PER DAY (1000'S)
NOM = NOMINAL, LESS THAN 50 VEHICLES PER DAY

Source: Urban Crossroads

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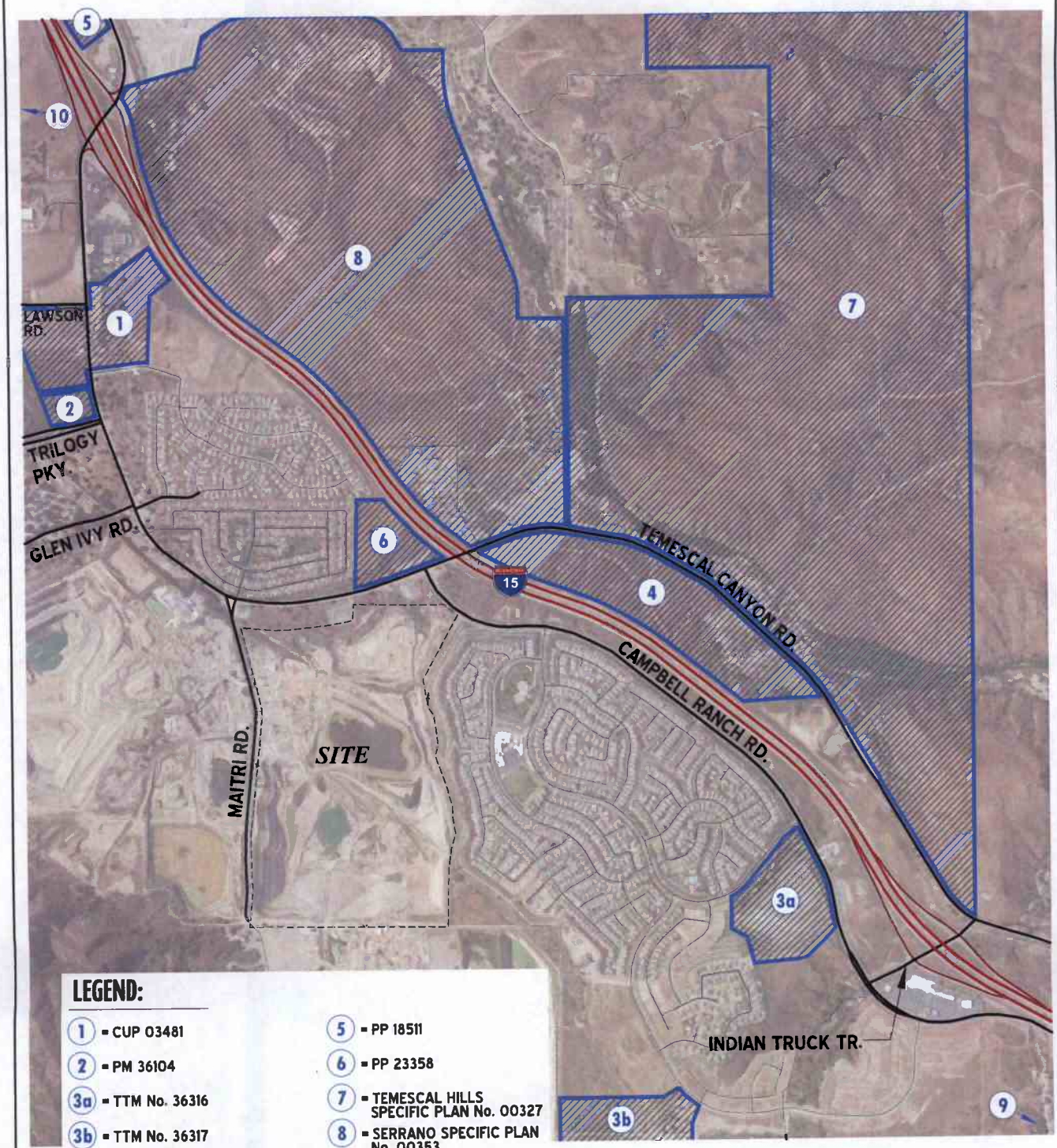
Figure EA-5

PROJECT AVERAGE DAILY TRAFFIC



Source: Urban Crossroads

Figure EA-6

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CUMULATIVE DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS LOCATION MAP

Table EA-10 Intersection Analysis for Existing plus Project Conditions

#	Intersection	Traffic Control[3]	Intersection Approach Lanes[1]												Existing (2012)				Existing + Project			
			Northbound			Southbound			Eastbound			Westbound			Delay[2] (Secs.)		Level of Service		Delay[2] (Secs.)		Level of Service	
			L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM
1	I-15 NB Ramps / Temescal Canyon Road	TS	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	1>>	38.7	32.6	D	C	39.5	33.7	D	C
2	I-15 SB Ramps / Temescal Canyon Road	TS	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1>>	1	1	0	22.3	25.3	C	C	22.2	25.4	C	C
3	Temescal Canyon Road / Lawson Road	CSS	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	23.9	21.3	C	C	25.6	21.7	C	C
4	Temescal Canyon Road / Trilogy Parkway	TS	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	12.4	15.9	B	B	12.5	15.9	B	B
5	Temescal Canyon Road / Glen Ivy Road	CSS	1	1	d	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	18.2	15.5	C	C	19.2	15.8	C	C
6	Maitri Road / Temescal Canyon Road	AWS	0	1	1	0	1	d	1	1	1	1	1	0	11.5	10.6	B	B	11.8	10.6	B	B
7	Campbell Ranch Road / Temescal Canyon Road	TS	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	18.6	16.1	B	B	18.5	16.1	B	B
8	Campbell Ranch Road / Indian Truck Trail	TS	1	2	1>	2	2	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	20.4	23.7	C	C	20.5	23.7	C	C
9	I-15 SB Ramps / Indian Truck Trail	CSS	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	11.5	17.6	B	C	11.6	17.6	B	C
	- with Planned Improvements[4]	TS	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	3	1	1	2	0	10.7	12.8	B	B	10.7	12.7	B	B
10	I-15 NB Ramps / Indian Truck Trail	CSS	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	83.9	27.1	F	D	86.9	27.2	F	D
	- with Planned Improvements[4]	TS	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	1	13.8	13.8	B	B	14.0	14.0	B	B
11	Temescal Canyon Road / Indian Truck Trail	AWS	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	9.4	8.7	A	A	9.4	8.7	A	A
	- with Planned Improvements[4]	TS	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	15.0	15.2	B	B	14.9	15.1	B	B

1 When a right turn is designated, the lane can either be striped or unstriped. To function as a right turn lane there must be sufficient width for right turning vehicles to travel outside the through lanes (minimum of 19-feet). These lanes have been designated as defacto (d) right turn lanes.

L = Left; T = Through; R = Right; > = Right-Turn Overlap Phasing; >> = Free Right Turn Lane

2 Delay and LOS calculated using the TRAFFIX operation analysis software, Traffix Version 8.0 (2008), based on the 2000 Highway Capacity Manual (HCM) method. Synchro 7 (Version 8, 2011) has been utilized to calculate delay and LOS for intersections along Indian Truck Trail between Campbell Ranch Road and Temescal Canyon Road and the I-15 Freeway ramps at Temescal Canyon Road.

3 TS = Traffic Signal; CSS = Cross Street Stop; AWS = All-Way Stop

4 The improvements shown at the I-15 Freeway Ramps at Indian Truck Trail and the intersection of Temescal Canyon Road and Indian Truck Trail are consistent with the Riverside County Transportation Department's I-15 Freeway at Indian Truck Trail Interchange Project and are expected to be fully constructed by February 2013. Improvements are shown for this scenario for comparison purposes only.

BOLD = Unsatisfactory level of service.

In addition, traffic signal warrants indicate that no unsignalized study area intersections would warrant a traffic signal under E+P conditions.

Existing Plus Ambient Plus Project (2013) Intersection Operations Analysis

Level of service calculations were conducted for the study intersections to evaluate their operations under Existing plus Ambient plus Project (EAP) (2013) traffic conditions with existing roadway and intersection geometrics with the exception of the I-15 Freeway at Indian Truck Trail interchange improvement project, which were completed and open to traffic in early 2013. As shown in Table EA-11, *Intersection Analysis for EAP (2013) Conditions*, all study area intersections are anticipated to operate at acceptable LOS during the peak hours under EAP (2013) traffic conditions. As such, the Project's contribution to the study area intersections would be less than significant. In addition, for EAP (2013) traffic conditions, no additional intersections appear to warrant a traffic signal.

Table EA-11 Intersection Analysis for EAP (2013) Conditions

#	Intersection	Traffic Control[3]	Intersection Approach Lanes[1]												Existing (2012)				EAP (2013)			
			Northbound			Southbound			Eastbound			Westbound			Delay[2] (Secs.)		Level of Service		Delay[2] (Secs.)		Level of Service	
			L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM
1	I-15 NB Ramps / Temescal Canyon Road	TS	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	1>>	38.7	32.6	D	C	43.9	34.8	D	C
2	I-15 SB Ramps / Temescal Canyon Road	TS	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1>>	1	1	0	22.3	25.3	C	C	22.2	25.7	C	C
3	Temescal Canyon Road / Lawson Road	CSS	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	23.9	21.3	C	C	26.7	22.4	D	C
4	Temescal Canyon Road / Trilogy Parkway	TS	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	12.4	15.9	B	B	12.5	16.0	B	B
5	Temescal Canyon Road / Glen Ivy Road	CSS	1	1	d	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	18.2	15.5	C	C	19.7	16.1	C	C
6	Maitri Road / Temescal Canyon Road	AWS	0	1	1	0	1	d	1	1	1	1	1	0	11.5	10.6	B	B	12.0	10.8	B	B
7	Campbell Ranch Road / Temescal Canyon Road	TS	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	18.6	16.1	B	B	18.7	16.2	B	B
8	Campbell Ranch Road / Indian Truck Trail[4]	TS	1	2	1>	2	2	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	20.4	23.7	C	C	19.3	23.0	B	C
9	I-15 SB Ramps / Indian Truck Trail	TS[5]	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	3	1	1	2	0	10.7	12.8	B	B	10.7	12.9	B	B
10	I-15 NB Ramps / Indian Truck Trail	TS[5]	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	1	13.8	13.8	B	B	14.2	14.0	B	B
11	Temescal Canyon Road / Indian Truck Trail	TS[5]	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	15.0	15.2	B	B	15.1	15.4	B	B

1 When a right turn is designated, the lane can either be striped or unstriped. To function as a right turn lane there must be sufficient width for right turning vehicles to travel outside the through lanes (minimum of 19-feet). These lanes have been designated as defacto (d) right turn lanes.
L = Left; T = Through; R = Right; > = Right-Turn Overlap Phasing; >> = Free Right Turn Lane

2 Delay and LOS calculated using the TRAFFIX operation analysis software, Traffix Version 8.0 (2008), based on the 2000 Highway Capacity Manual (HCM) method. Synchro 7 (Version 8, 2011) has been utilized to calculate delay and LOS for intersections along Indian Truck Trail between Campbell Ranch Road and Temescal Canyon Road and the I-15 Freeway ramps at Temescal Canyon Road.

3 TS = Traffic Signal; CSS = Cross Street Stop; AWS = All-Way Stop

4 The intersection of Campbell Ranch Road at Indian Truck Trail is anticipated to operate at improved delays in comparison to Existing (2012) conditions due to the future signalization and coordination with the I-15 Freeway Ramps along Indian Truck Trail.

5 The improvements shown at the I-15 Freeway Ramps at Indian Truck Trail and the intersection of Temescal Canyon Road and Indian Truck Trail are consistent with the Riverside County Transportation Department's I-15 Freeway at Indian Truck Trail Interchange Project and are expected to be fully constructed and open to traffic by February 2013.

Existing Plus Ambient Plus Project Plus Cumulative (2013) Intersection Operations Analysis

Level of service calculations were conducted for the study intersections to evaluate their operations under Existing plus Ambient plus Project plus Cumulative (EAPC) (2013) traffic conditions with existing roadway and intersection geometrics, including the I-15 Freeway at Indian Truck Trail interchange improvement project which was operational in early 2013. As shown in Table EA-12, *Intersection Analysis for EAPC (2013) Conditions*, a total of five (5) intersections were found to operate at an unacceptable LOS under EAPC (2013) traffic conditions.

However, in an effort to perform a conservative analysis and overstate as opposed to understate potential traffic impacts, the EAPC (2013) analysis has been performed assuming traffic generated by the Serrano Business Park project but without circulation improvements that would be required to be implemented by the Serrano Business Park project prior to the issuance of building permits. Such improvements include the proposed extension of a north-south segment of Temescal Canyon Road along the eastern side of I-15. The Temescal Canyon Road extension would provide a parallel route to the existing Temescal Canyon Road between the I-15 Freeway interchange at Temescal Canyon Road and Campbell Ranch Road.

Table EA-12 Intersection Analysis for EAPC (2013) Conditions

#	Intersection	Traffic Control[3]	Intersection Approach Lanes[1]												Delay[2] (Secs.)		Level of Service	
			Northbound			Southbound			Eastbound			Westbound						
			L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R	AM	PM	AM	PM
1	I-15 NB Ramps / Temescal Canyon Road	TS	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	1>>	**>200.0**	**102.7**	**F**	**F**
2	I-15 SB Ramps / Temescal Canyon Road	TS	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1>>	1	1	0	**67.1**	**79.0**	**F[4]**	**F[4]**
3	Temescal Canyon Road / Lawson Road	CSS	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	**>100.0**	**>100.0**	**F**	**F**
4	Temescal Canyon Road / Trilogy Parkway	TS	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	18.7	18.3	B	B
5	Temescal Canyon Road / Glen Ivy Road	CSS	1	1	d	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	**54.6**	**50.1**	**F**	**F**
6	Maitri Road / Temescal Canyon Road	AWS	0	1	1	0	1	d	1	1	1	1	1	0	**74.2**	**95.2**	**F[4]**	**F[4]**
7	Campbell Ranch Road / Temescal Canyon Road	TS	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	19.3	21.9	B	C
8	Campbell Ranch Road / Indian Truck Trail	TS	1	2	1>	2	2	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	19.2	23.7	B	C
9	I-15 SB Ramps / Indian Truck Trail	TS[5]	0	0	0	**1**	1	**1**	0	**3**	**1**	**1**	**2**	0	15.4	17.9	B	B
10	I-15 NB Ramps / Indian Truck Trail	TS[5]	**1**	1	**1**	0	0	0	**2**	**2**	0	0	**2**	**1**	14.5	13.5	B	B
11	Temescal Canyon Road / Indian Truck Trail	TS[5]	**1**	1	0	0	1	**1**	**2**	0	**1**	0	0	0	15.1	16.6	B	B

1 When a right turn is designated, the lane can either be striped or unstriped. To function as a right turn lane there must be sufficient width for right turning vehicles to travel outside the through lanes (minimum of 19-feet). These lanes have been designated as defacto (d) right turn lanes.

L = Left, T = Through; R = Right; > = Right-Turn Overlap Phasing; >> = Free Right Turn Lane

2 Delay and LOS calculated using the TRAFFIX operation analysis software, Traffix Version 8.0 (2008), based on the 2000 Highway Capacity Manual (HCM) method. Synchro 7 (Version 8, 2011) has been utilized to calculate delay and LOS for intersections along Indian Truck Trail between Campbell Ranch Road and Temescal Canyon Road and the I-15 Freeway ramps at Temescal Canyon Road.

3 TS = Traffic Signal; CSS = Cross Street Stop; AWS = All-Way Stop

4 Volume-to-capacity ratio is greater than 1.00; Intersection unstable; Level of Service "F".

5 The improvements shown at the I-15 Freeway Ramps at Indian Truck Trail and the intersection of Temescal Canyon Road and Indian Truck Trail are consistent with the Riverside County Transportation Department's I-15 Freeway at Indian Truck Trail Interchange Project and are expected to be fully constructed and open to traffic by February 2013.

BOLD = Significant Impact.

According to the Project's traffic consultant (Urban Crossroads, Inc.), without traffic generated by the Serrano Business Park (and without its associated improvement to Temescal Canyon Road), the intersection of I-15 Southbound Ramps and Temescal Canyon Road would operate at acceptable LOS. Similarly, if the Serrano Business Park project were to be constructed with the required extension of Temescal Canyon Road in place, the Project's traffic consultant estimates that the I-15 Southbound Ramps at Temescal Canyon Road would also continue to operate at acceptable LOS during the peak hours for EAPC (2013) traffic conditions because the distribution of traffic from the Serrano Business Park project would access the I-15 Freeway at Temescal Canyon Road interchange from east of the I-15 Freeway as opposed to the west (as would occur under Horizon Year (2035) traffic conditions).

Since the impact to I-15 Southbound Ramps at Temescal Canyon Road would not occur in the absence of traffic generated by Serrano Business Park under EAPC (2013) conditions, and because the Serrano Business Park project would be implemented without the north-south extension of Temescal Canyon Road, it is concluded that the intersection of I-15 Southbound

Ramps at Temescal Canyon Road would not be significantly impacted by the proposed Project under EAPC (2013) traffic conditions and no mitigation would be required.

In conclusion, the Project's contribution to the deficient LOS at the following intersections under EAPC (2013) conditions is evaluated as a cumulatively significant impact for which mitigation would be required.

- I-15 Northbound Ramps / Temescal Canyon Road – LOS "F" AM and PM peak hours
- Temescal Canyon Road / Lawson Road – LOS "F" AM and PM peak hours
- Temescal Canyon Road / Glen Ivy Road - LOS "F" AM and PM peak hours
- Maitri Road / Temescal Canyon Road – LOS "F" AM and PM peak hours

In addition, for EAPC (2013) traffic conditions, the following intersections appear to warrant a traffic signal:

- Temescal Canyon Road / Lawson Road
- Maitri Road / Temescal Canyon Road

The Project's addition to traffic to the above-listed intersections also represents a cumulatively significant impact for which mitigation would be required.

Horizon Year (2035) Intersection Operations Analysis

Level of service calculations were conducted for the study intersections to evaluate their operations under Horizon Year (2035) with Project traffic conditions with existing roadway and intersection geometrics, including the I-15 Freeway at Indian Truck Trail interchange improvement project which were completed in early 2013. As shown in Table EA-13, *Intersection Analysis Summary for Horizon Year (2035) Conditions*, the following intersections were found to operate at an unacceptable LOS under Horizon Year (2035) with Project traffic conditions:

- I-15 Northbound Ramps / Temescal Canyon Road – LOS "F" AM peak hour
- Temescal Canyon Road / Lawson Road – LOS "F" AM and PM peak hours
- Temescal Canyon Road / Glen Ivy Road - LOS "E" AM peak hour
- Maitri Road / Temescal Canyon Road – LOS "E" PM Peak Hour

The Project's contribution to the deficient LOS at the above-listed intersections under Horizon Year (2030) conditions is a cumulatively significant impact for which mitigation would be required. It should be noted that the above-identified impacts would occur after the expiration of the existing mining permits for the SMP 139R1 Project site. Thus, approval of the proposed Project would result in new long-term impacts that would not occur in the absence of any mining permit extensions due to the proposed extension of time for the existing mining permits by a period of 50 years.

Under Horizon Year (2030) conditions, no additional intersections appear to warrant a traffic signal (beyond those already identified above for EAPC [2013] conditions).

Table EA-13 Intersection Analysis Summary for Horizon Year (2035) Conditions

#	Intersection	Traffic Control[3]	Intersection Approach Lanes[1]												Without Project				With Project			
			Northbound			Southbound			Eastbound			Westbound			Delay[2] (Secs.)		Level of Service		Delay[2] (Secs.)		Level of Service	
			L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM
1	I-15 NB Ramps / Temescal Canyon Road	TS	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	1>>	**>200.0**	25.3	**F**	C	**>200.0**	26.2	**F**	C
2	I-15 SB Ramps / Temescal Canyon Road	TS	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1>>	1	1	0	52.9	49.1	D	D	53.3	50.0	D	D
3	Temescal Canyon Road / Lawson Road	CSS	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	**67.6**	**>100.0**	**F**	**F**	**78.1**	**>100.0**	**F**	**F**
4	Temescal Canyon Road / Trilogy Parkway	TS	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	20.8	20.2	C	C	21.1	20.2	C	C
5	Temescal Canyon Road / Glen Ivy Road	CSS	1	1	d	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	**35.6**	25.2	**E**	D	**38.3**	25.9	**E**	D
6	Maitri Road / Temescal Canyon Road	AWS	0	1	1	0	1	d	1	1	1	1	1	0	23.7	34.7	C	D	24.8	**35.9**	C	**E**
7	Campbell Ranch Road / Temescal Canyon Road	TS	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	20.4	17.8	C	B	20.3	17.8	C	B
8	Campbell Ranch Road / Indian Truck Trail	TS	1	2	1>	2	2	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	30.2	28.3	C	C	30.4	28.5	C	C
9	I-15 SB Ramps / Indian Truck Trail	TS[4]	0	0	0	**1**	1	**1**	0	**3**	**1**	**1**	**2**	0	15.2	21.3	B	C	15.3	21.3	C	C
10	I-15 NB Ramps / Indian Truck Trail	TS[4]	**1**	1	**1**	0	0	0	**2**	**2**	0	0	**2**	**1**	16.8	15.2	B	B	16.8	15.3	B	B
11	Temescal Canyon Road / Indian Truck Trail	TS[4]	**1**	1	0	0	1	**1**	**2**	0	**1**	0	0	0	19.0	20.3	B	C	19.0	20.2	C	C

1 When a right turn is designated, the lane can either be striped or unstriped. To function as a right turn lane there must be sufficient width for right turning vehicles to travel outside the through lanes (minimum of 19-feet). These lanes have been designated as defacto (d) right turn lanes.
L = Left; T = Through; R = Right; > = Right-Turn Overlap Phasing; >> = Free Right Turn Lane

2 Delay and LOS calculated using the TRAFFIX operation analysis software, Traffix Version 8.0 (2008), based on the 2000 Highway Capacity Manual (HCM) method. Synchro 7 (Version 8, 2011) has been utilized to calculate delay and LOS for intersections along Indian Truck Trail between Campbell Ranch Road and Temescal Canyon Road and the I-15 Freeway ramps at Temescal Canyon Road.

3 TS = Traffic Signal; CSS = Cross Street Stop; AWS = All-Way Stop

4 The shown improvements to the I-15 Freeway Ramps at Indian Truck Trail and the intersection of Temescal Canyon Road and Indian Truck Trail are associated with the Riverside County Transportation Department's I-15 Freeway at Indian Truck Trail Interchange Project and are expected to be fully constructed and open to traffic by February 2013.

BOLD = Significant Impact.

Based on the analysis presented above, the proposed Project would result in a conflict with the Riverside County General Plan's LOS thresholds for study area intersections under EAPC (2013) and Horizon Year (2030) conditions, which is evaluated as cumulatively significant impacts of the proposed Project. As noted above, these long-term impacts would be a direct result of extending the life of the existing mining permits for the site by a period of 50 years. The Project also would contribute to the need for signalization of two (2) study area intersections under EAPC (2013) conditions, which also is evaluated as cumulatively significant.

b) The congestion management program (CMP) applicable to the Project area is the Riverside County Transportation Commission's (RCTC) 2011 Riverside County Congestion Management Program. Within the Project's vicinity, only Interstate 15 (I-15) is identified as a CMP facility. However, the proposed Project would not contribute more than 50 peak hour trips to I-15 or any other CMP facility. 50 peak hour trips is generally considered the threshold above which an analysis of CMP facilities may be required. Accordingly, the Project has no potential to conflict with the level of service standards as specified in the 2011 CMP, nor would the Project interfere with the CMP's travel demand measures. Furthermore, the proposed Project would not conflict with any other standards established by the RCTC for designated roads or highways. Therefore, no adverse impact to the applicable CMP would occur.

c & d) According to Riverside County GIS, the proposed Project site is not located within close proximity to any public or private airports, and is not located within any Airport Comprehensive Land Use Plans (ACLUP). In addition, there are no existing waterborne routes in the Project vicinity, nor are any railroads located near the proposed Project site. Accordingly, the proposed Project would have no impact on air traffic patterns, waterborne traffic, rail traffic, or air traffic. Impacts would not occur.

e) No roadway improvements are planned as part of the Project, with exception of the improvements that would result indirectly as a result of the Project's mitigation for cumulative traffic impacts. All improvements that would be implemented to address cumulative traffic impacts would be designed to County standards for safety, and would not substantially increase hazards due to a design feature. Additionally, the proposed Project represents the continuation of an existing mining operation, and would not result in the introduction of any new incompatible uses to the site that could pose a traffic safety hazard for surrounding land uses. Accordingly, no impact would occur.

f) Implementation of the proposed Project would extend the life of the existing mining permit by 50 years. Since the Project would increase the duration over which Project-related traffic would utilize County roadways, the Project would, over time, result in an increased need for the County to maintain roadway facilities in the local area. However, maintenance of nearby roadway facilities would be funded through taxes generated by the Project site, and the increased length of demand for roadway facility maintenance would not result in the County's inability to fund other improvements such that significant environmental impacts would result. Accordingly, a less than significant impact would occur.

g) Since the proposed Project represents the continuation of an existing operation and would not involve any construction phase, there would be no impacts to the circulation network associated with construction activities. Although portions of Maitri Road may be relocated as a reasonably foreseeable consequence of the proposed Project, Maitri Road is a private roadway facility and the relocation of this facility would have no adverse impact on the area's circulation system. No impact would occur.

h) The proposed Project site is not identified as an emergency access route under any local or regional plans, and roadways serving the Project site do not provide access to any other land uses except for adjacent mining sites. Accordingly, there would be no impact due to inadequate emergency access or due to obstruction of access to nearby uses.

i) The Riverside County General Plan does not identify the proposed Project site for any public transit facilities, bikeways, or pedestrian facilities. There are no components of the proposed Project that would substantially decrease the performance or safety of such facilities. Accordingly, no impact would occur.

Mitigation:

M-TR-1 (Condition of Approval 20.Trans.001) In order to address deficient levels of service that occur under EAPC (2013) and Horizon Year (2035) condition, and within 45 days of issuance of the SMP 139R1 Permit, the Project applicant shall pay the Riverside County Transportation Uniform Mitigation Program (TUMF) fee pursuant to Riverside County Ordinance 824 and the Riverside County Development Impact Fee pursuant to Riverside County Ordinance 659).

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

M-TR-2 (Condition of Approval 20.Trans.004) Within 45 days of Project approval, the Project applicant shall pay a fair-share amount of $72,699 to mitigate its cumulative impacts at the following intersections:

- I-15 Northbound Ramps / Temescal Canyon Road – LOS "F" AM peak hour
- Temescal Canyon Road / Lawson Road – LOS "F" AM and PM peak hours
- Temescal Canyon Road / Glen Ivy Road - LOS "E" AM peak hour
- Maitri Road / Temescal Canyon Road – LOS "E" PM Peak Hour

The fair share amount is based on the Project's share of traffic over the total growth of traffic at these intersections. Based on an analysis conducted by the Project's traffic consultant, which compared the Project's contribution of traffic to the cumulatively impacted intersections, the Project's fair-share contribution is estimated at $72,699 (refer to Tables 8-1 and 9-2 of the Project's traffic study, provided as MND Appendix H). The fair share contribution shall be used to fund future improvements or a combination of improvements of these intersections or as approved by the Director of Transportation.

Payment of DIF, TUMF, and fair-share contributions towards impacted intersections would fully reduce the Project's cumulatively significant impacts to a level below significant under both EAPC (2013) and Horizon Year (2035) conditions.

Monitoring: Within 45 days of issuance of the SMP 139R1 permit, the County shall ensure the payment of appropriate DIF fees, TUMF fees, and fair-share contributions.

44. Bike Trails	☐	☐	☐	☒

Source: TCAP, Figure 8 (Trails and Bikeway System)

Findings of Fact: According to Figure 8 of the Temescal Canyon Area Plan, two trail segments are planned in the immediate vicinity of the Project site and off-site impact areas, including a Historic Trail along Temescal Canyon Road and a Community Trail located immediately adjacent to the eastern boundary of the Project site (SMP 139 site). Neither of these trail designations includes or requires accommodations for bicycles. In addition, and as discussed under the analysis of Threshold 42, the designated trail alignments are not required to be improved as part of the Project. The proposed Project also does not propose any new bike trails. Accordingly, no impact would occur.

Mitigation: No mitigation is required.

Monitoring: No monitoring is required.

UTILITY AND SERVICE SYSTEMS Would the project				
45. Water a) Require or result in the construction of new water treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which would cause significant environmental effects?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve	☐	☐	☐	☒

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?				

Source: Department of Environmental Health Review; *Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District Urban Water Management Plan.* Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District, May 2011.

Findings of Fact:

a) As indicated in MND Section 3.2.2.C, the proposed Project would not result in a net increase in demand for water resources as compared to existing baseline conditions. Accordingly, the proposed Project would not require or result in the construction of new water treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which would cause significant environmental effects, and no impact would occur.

b) Water to the proposed Project site is provided by the EVMWD, which has prepared an Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) dated May 2011, which provides for the long-range planning efforts of water purveyance within its district. Since the proposed Project represents an active mining operation that has been in existence since prior to 2000 (when the EVMWD prepared its first UWMP), and since water usage would not increase under the proposed Project, the proposed Project is accounted for in the EVMWD's UWMP. Since the UWMP concludes that the EVMWD has sufficient water supplies available to serve all existing land uses within its service area, and since the Project would not result in an increased demand for water resources, it can therefore be concluded that the EVMWD would have sufficient water supplies available to serve the Project from existing entitlements and resources, and no new or expanded entitlements would be needed. Accordingly, no impact would occur.

Mitigation: No mitigation is required.

Monitoring: No monitoring is required.

46. Sewer a) Require or result in the construction of new wastewater treatment facilities, including septic systems, or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which would cause significant environmental effects?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider that serves or may service the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Source: Department of Environmental Health Review

Findings of Fact:

a & b) The proposed Project does not involve the construction of any new homes, and would not increase the number of permitted employees at the site. As such, there would be no increase in the site's demand for wastewater treatment facilities or capacity. Furthermore, wastewater generated at the site under existing conditions is handled via an existing septic system, which would not require expansion as part of the Project, although the septic system may need to be periodically pumped and

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

eventually replaced, as would be required under existing conditions. Accordingly, no impact would occur.

Mitigation: No mitigation is required.

Monitoring: No monitoring is required.

47. Solid Waste a) Is the project served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Does the project comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid wastes including the CIWMP (County Integrated Waste Management Plan)?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Source: General Plan; Project Application Materials

Findings of Fact:

a) The Project would not change the amount of solid waste generated by the mining operation under existing conditions. The proposed Project does not involve the construction of any new homes, and would not increase the number of employees permitted at the site. However, the proposed Project would extend the expiration date of the existing permits from January 2018 to December 31, 2068. As a result, the Project would result in an increased demand for landfill capacity. Existing landfills have the capacity to handle solid waste generated by the site under existing conditions, but many area landfills would reach capacity prior to expiration of the Project's permits in 2068. Therefore, the proposed Project may ultimately contribute incrementally to the need for a new or expanded landfill facility. However, as it cannot be determined at this time whether new or expanded landfills would be required, nor is it possible to identify the location of any such new or expanded landfills, any analysis of impacts associated with such landfill expansion or construction would be speculative (CEQA Guidelines § 15145). Moreover, solid waste generated by the Project would only result from site workers and operations at the existing office complex, and would not comprise a large amount of refuse. Furthermore, there is no evidence that solid waste generated by the Project would exceed the capacity of any current or planned landfills. Accordingly, the Project's direct and cumulative impacts to landfill capacity are evaluated as less than significant. Additionally, there would be no new conflict with any federal, state, or local statutes or regulations related to solid waste as a result of the proposed Project.

Mitigation: No mitigation is required.

Monitoring: No monitoring is required.

48. Utilities Would the project impact the following facilities requiring or resulting in the construction of new facilities or the expansion of existing facilities; the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?				
a) Electricity?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Natural gas?	☐	☐	☐	☒

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) Communications systems?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Storm water drainage?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Street lighting?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Maintenance of public facilities, including roads?	☐	☐	☐	☒
g) Other governmental services?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Source: General Plan; Project Application Materials

Findings of Fact:

a through g) The proposed Project would involve the continuation and expansion of an existing mining operation, and would not result in a substantial increase in daily operational characteristics at the site. All utilities needed to serve the proposed Project are currently in place. As such, the proposed Project would not require the physical expansion of utilities, including the use of electricity, natural gas, communications systems, storm water drainage, street lighting, public facilities (including roads), or other governmental services. No impact would occur.

Mitigation: No mitigation is required.

Monitoring: No monitoring is required.

49. Energy Conservation a) Would the project conflict with any adopted energy conservation plans?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Source: Project Application Materials

Findings of Fact: The site will have no increase in daily production, and no change in the hours of operation is proposed. The project will not create any new energy demand. In addition, there are no adopted energy conservation plans applicable to the proposed Project. Accordingly, no impact would occur.

Mitigation: No mitigation is required.

Monitoring: No monitoring is required.

MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE				
50. 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, 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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Source: Staff review, Project Application Materials

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

Findings of Fact: Assuming incorporation of the mitigation measures specified herein, implementation of the proposed Project would not substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife populations to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, or 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 site is an existing surface mine that has been in operation for over 35+ years.

51.	Does the project have impacts which 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, other current projects and probable future projects)?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Source: Staff review, Project Application Materials

Findings of Fact: As indicated throughout the analysis provided herein, the Project does not have impacts which are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable.

52.	Does the project have environmental effects that will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Source: Staff review; Project Application Materials

Findings of Fact: The proposed project would not result in environmental effects which would cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly.

VI. EARLIER ANALYSES

Earlier analyses may be used where, pursuant to the tiering, program EIR, or other CEQA process, an effect has been adequately analyzed in an earlier EIR or negative declaration as per California Code of Regulations, Section 15063 (c) (3) (D). In this case, a brief discussion should identify the following:

Earlier Analyses Used, if any: None

Location Where Earlier Analyses, if used, are available for review: N/A

VII. AUTHORITIES CITED

Authorities cited: Public Resources Code Sections 21083 and 21083.05; References: California Government Code Section 65088.4; Public Resources Code Sections 21080(c), 21080.1, 21080.3, 21082.1, 21083, 21083.05, 21083.3, 21093, 21094, 21095 and 21151; *Sundstrom v. County of Mendocino* (1988) 202 Cal.App.3d 296; *Leonoff v. Monterey Board of Supervisors* (1990) 222 Cal.App.3d 1337; *Eureka Citizens for Responsible Govt. v. City of Eureka (2007)* 147 Cal.App.4th 357; *Protect the Historic Amador Waterways v. Amador Water Agency* (2004) 116 Cal.App.4th at 1109; *San Franciscans Upholding the Downtown Plan v. City and County of San Francisco* (2002) 102 Cal.App.4th 656.

VII. REFERENCES

The following documents were referred to as information sources during the preparation of this document.

Cited As:

Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Evaluation Report — *Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Evaluation Report for Surface Mining Permit Revision (SMP 139R1) & Conditional Use Permit (CUP 03679).* Associates Environmental, July 2013.

Biological Technical Report — *Biological Technical Report for the Mayhew Aggregates and Mine Reclamation Project (SMP 139 R1).* Glenn Lukos Associates, Inc., February 4, 2013.

CARB Air Quality Almanac — *2009 Air Quality Almanac.* California Air Resources Board, 2009.

CARB Risk Reduction Plan — *Risk Reduction Plan to Reduce Particulate Matter Emissions from Diesel-Fueled Engines and Vehicles. Stationary Source Division. Mobile Source Control Division.* California Air Resources Board, October 2000.

CARB Scoping Plan — *Climate Change Scoping Plan.* California Air Resources Board, December 2008.

CMP — *2010 Riverside County Congestion Management Program.* Riverside County Transportation Commission, March 10, 2010.

Corona General Plan — *City of Corona General Plan.* City of Corona, March 17, 2004.

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EVMWD UWMP — *Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District Urban Water Management Plan.* Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District, May 2011.

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Groundwater Study — *Hydrologic Characterization of the Coldwater Basin.* BULOT, Inc., March 2012.

Historic Storm Runoff Analysis — *Mayhew Aggregates – Historic Storm Runoff.* Chang Consultants, June 13, 2013.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

Hydrology and Drainage Analysis	*Preliminary Hydrology Study & Drainage Analysis.* Joseph E. Bonadiman & Associates, Inc., August 2011.
Hydrology Update Letter	*Technical Memorandum, Hydrology & Hydraulics/WQMP for Updated SMP00139R1.* Joseph E. Bonadiman & Associates, Inc., December 5, 2012.
MATES III	*Final Report – Multiple Air Toxics Exposure Study in the South Coast Air Basin.* South Coast Air Quality Management District, September 2008.
Noise Impact Analysis	*Noise Impact Analysis – SMP 139 Extension/Revision.* Hans Giroux, December 24, 2012.
Oak Tree Survey	*Oak Tree Survey Report for the Mayhew Aggregates and Mine Reclamation Project (SMP 139R1).* Glenn Lukos Associates, Inc., June 12, 2013.
Ord. No. 460	Riverside County Ordinance No. 460, Subdivision Regulations. June 3, 2010.
Ord. No. 484	Riverside County Ordinance No. 484, An Ordinance of the County of Riverside Amending Ordinance No. 484 for the Control of Blowing Sand. March 14, 2000.
Ord. No. 625	Riverside County Ordinance No. 625, Right-to-Farm Ordinance. March 18, 1986 (Amended November 8, 1994).
Ord. No. 655	Riverside County Ordinance No. 655, Regulating Light Pollution.
Ord. No. 659	Riverside County Ordinance No. 659, Establishing a Development Impact Fee Program. July 21, 2009.
RCTC Congestion Management Program	*2011 Riverside County Congestion Management Program.* Riverside County Transportation Commission. December 14, 2011. Available on-line at: http://www.rctc.org/uploads/media_items/congestionmanagementprogram.original.pdf
Report of Slope Stability Evaluation	*Report of Slope Stability Evaluation, Mayhew Aggregate and Mine Reclamation Aggregate Quarry.* Hilltop Geotechnical, Inc., September 14, 2011.
SCAQMD Air Quality Significance Thresholds	*SCAQMD Air Quality Significance Thresholds.* South Coast Air Quality Management District, March 2011. Available on-line at: http://aqmd.gov/ceqa/handbook/signthres.pdf
SCAQMD AQMP	*Final 2012 Air Quality Management Plan.* South Coast Air Quality Management District, December 2012.
SCAQMD GHG Significance Threshold	*Draft Guidance Document – Interim CEQA Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Significance Threshold.* South Coast Air Quality Management District, October 2008. Available on-line at: http://www.aqmd.gov/ceqa/handbook/GHG/2008/oct22mtg/GHGguidance.pdf

TCAP	*Temescal Canyon Area Plan.* Riverside County Transportation and Land Management Agency, October 2003.
Traffic Impact Analysis	*Surface Mining Permit 139 R1 (Conditional Use Permit 03679) Traffic Impact Analysis.* Urban Crossroads, Inc., January 22, 2013.
U.S.D.A. Soil Conservation Service Soil Surveys	*Soil Survey, Western Riverside Area California.* United States Department of Agriculture, 1971.
WQMP	*Project Specific Water Quality Management Plan.* Joseph S.C. Bonadiman & Associates, Inc., August 2011.
WRCMSHCP	Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan. Riverside County Transportation and Land Management Agency, October 2003.

APPENDIX B:

MITIGATION, MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

IMPACTS	LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	RESPONSIBLE PARTY/ MONITORING PARTY	IMPLEMENTATION STAGE
SECTION V.7 – BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES				
Approximately 9.1 acres in the southwestern corner of the off-site impact area contains habitat with the potential to support NEPSSA target species and/or special status plant species. Impacts to NEPSSA target species would represent a potential conflict with MSHCP Section 6.1.3. Therefore, potential impacts to NEPSSA target species and/or special status plant species represents a significant impact for which mitigation would be required.	Less than Significant	M-BI-1 Prior to approval of any revisions to Surface Mining Permit 182 allowing for mining activities within the relatively undisturbed habitat located southwesterly of the existing office building (and westerly of existing approved Surface Mining Permit 182), off-site of the Project site, focused surveys shall be conducted to determine whether special status plant species occur within this area. This area comprises approximately 9.1 acres and includes 1.84 acres of chaparral, 1.14 acres of Riversidean sage scrub, 1.65 acres of Riversidean sage scrub/chaparral ecotone, and 1.92 acres of coast live oak woodland habitats. Non-covered plant species with at least a low to moderate potential to occur in this area, and that shall be evaluated as part of future focused surveys, include Hammitt's clay-cress (*Sibaropsis hammittii*), many-stemmed dudleya (*Dudleya multicaulis*), Munz's onion (*Allium munzii*), and San Miguel savory (*Satureja chandleri*). If one or more of these species is identified within the area located southwesterly of the existing office building, and in the event that avoidance is not possible, then a Determination of Biologically Equivalent or Superior Preservation (DBESP) shall be prepared as described below. The preparation of a detailed habitat restoration plan for the impacted habitat also shall be prepared once the type and quantity of the non-covered species impacts are known, so appropriate restoration or translocation options can be discussed. If any Narrow Endemic Plant Species populations are identified as part of the survey, then the provisions of MSHCP Section 6.1.3 shall apply, including the requirement to avoid impacts to 90% of those portions of the property that provide for long-term conservation value of the identified Narrow Endemic Plant Species until it is demonstrated that conservation goals for the particular species are met. If such avoidance is not feasible, then a Determination of Biologically Equivalent or Superior Preservation (DBESP) Report shall be prepared and approved by the Riverside County Environmental Programs Department (EPD). The DBESP also shall be subject to review by the Wildlife Agencies. The DBESP shall be prepared in accordance with the requirements and criteria set forth in MSHCP Section 6.1.2, which requires the Project applicant to demonstrate that although the proposed project would exceed the 10% Narrow Endemic Plant Species impact threshold, with proposed design and compensation measures, it	Project Applicant / Riverside County Planning Department and Environmental Programs Department	Prior to approval of any mining permits affecting the 9.1 acres located in the southwestern corner of the off-site impact areas that contain chaparral, Riversidean sage scrub, Riversidean sage scrub/chaparral, and coast live oak woodland habitats (refer to Figure EA-2).

IMPACTS	LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	RESPONSIBLE PARTY/ MONITORING PARTY	IMPLEMENTATION STAGE
		would result in an overall MSHCP Conservation Area design and configuration biologically equivalent or superior to that which would occur under a project alternative within the impact threshold without these measures. No permits which authorize impacts to the approximately 9.1-acre area located southwest of the existing office building, located off-site of the Project site, shall be issued unless either the focused surveys determine that no non-covered plant species occur, 90% of the habitat is avoided through design, or a DBESP is approved by EPD.		
The proposed Project has the potential to conflict with the MSHCP Section 6.1.4 due to potential indirect lighting and noise impacts.	Less than Significant	M-BI-2 (Condition of Approval 10.Planning.41) Project lighting shall be shielded and directed away from the off-site areas abutting the northeastern corner of the proposed Project site. M-BI-3 (Condition of Approval 10.Planning.42) All proposed rock crushers shall be set back a minimum distance of 600 feet from the off-site riparian/riverine habitat located adjacent to the northeastern corner of the proposed Project site. In the event that rock crushers are proposed within 600 feet of the off-site riparian/riverine habitat, then a focused noise study shall be prepared to identify measures that need to be undertaken to reduce Project-generated noise levels affecting the off-site riparian/riverine habitat to less than 65 dBA CNEL.	Project Applicant / Riverside County Planning Department Project Applicant / Riverside County Planning Department	Compliance with Mitigation Measures M-BI-2 and M-BI-3 shall occur throughout the duration of mining and reclamation activities on-site, and evidence of compliance with these measures shall be incorporated into the annual reports required for SMP 139R1.
Implementation of the proposed Project would result in impacts to individual oak trees. A significant impact would occur if the Project were to fail to comply with the County's Oak Tree Management Guidelines.	Less than Significant	M-BI-4 Prior to approval of any future revisions to Surface Mining Permits (SMPs) 143, 150, 182, and/or 202, the Riverside County Environmental Programs Department shall assure that mitigation measures have been incorporated into the conditions of approval for the appropriate permit(s) to address any proposed impacts to oak trees requiring mitigation pursuant to the Riverside County Oak Tree Management Guidelines, as approved by the Riverside County Board of Supervisors on March 2, 1993. A summary of the trees requiring mitigation located within the off-site impact areas for the SMP 139R1 Project, along with the required mitigation ratios for each individual tree, are provided below in Table EA-5, *Oak Tree Mitigation Requirements*, while Figure EA-3 depicts the location of each individual oak tree.	Project Applicant / Riverside County Planning Department	Prior to impacts to coast live oak tree habitat
SECTION V.11 – GEOLOGY AND SOILS				
In order to ensure compliance with the recommendations of the site-specific Slope Stability Evaluation, Mitigation Measure M-GS-1 has been imposed on the Project, which would preclude significant impacts associated with	Less than Significant	M-GS-1 (Condition of Approval 10.Planning.4) The following requirements of the Project's Slope Stability Evaluation (Appendix E) shall apply: o As shown on the Project's Reclamation Plan (Figure 3-2 and Figure 3-3) mining slopes along the eastern edge of	Project Applicant / Riverside County Building and Safety Department	During mining and reclamation activities

IMPACTS	LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	RESPONSIBLE PARTY/ MONITORING PARTY	IMPLEMENTATION STAGE
geology and soils.		SMP 139R1 shall be constructed by flattening the cut mining slope to an inclination of 1.3H:1V (Horizontal to Vertical) or flatter, by reducing the height of the mining slope to a maximum height of 150 vertical feet or less, or by providing a horizontal offset from the property line of 170 feet or greater to the top of the mining slope. Combinations of a couple of the modifications will also provide the minimum factor of safety, and, if proposed, shall be evaluated by a qualified geotechnical consultant and subject to review by Riverside County. o To reduce long term erosion hazards associated with reclamation slopes, the following recommendations for slope protection and maintenance shall be considered and/or incorporated when planning, designing, and implementing slope erosion methods: ▪ Surface water should not be allowed to flow over the existing and/or proposed mining slopes other than incidental rainfall and irrigation. Alterations of manufactured or natural slopes, terraces, top of slope berms, etc. that will prevent run-off from being expediently directed to approved disposal areas and away from the tops of slopes shall not be allowed. ▪ Surface drainage shall be positively maintained in a non-erosive manner. ▪ Top of slope berms shall be constructed and compacted as part of any grading of the property and should be maintained by the property owner. The drainage patterns shall be maintained throughout the life of the proposed development. ▪ Concentrated surface waters entering the property from off-site sources shall be collected and directed to a permanent drainage system and away from the top of mining slopes. ▪ The property owner is responsible for the maintenance and cleaning of the interceptor ditches, drainage terraces, down drains and other drainage devices that have been installed to promote slope stability. ▪ The property owner shall establish a program for the elimination of burrowing animals. This shall be		

IMPACTS	LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	RESPONSIBLE PARTY/ MONITORING PARTY	IMPLEMENTATION STAGE
		an on-going program to protect slope stability. ▪ The property owner shall observe the drainage patterns during heavy precipitation periods as this is often when trouble occurs. Problems such as gullying or ponding shall be corrected as soon as practicable. ▪ High moisture content in slope earth materials is a major factor in slope erosion and slope failures. Therefore, precautions shall be taken to minimize earth material saturation. Evidence of compliance with the above-listed recommendations from the Slope Stability Analysis shall be maintained on-site and made available for inspection by Riverside County upon request.		
SECTION V.25 – HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY				
Operation of the IDEFO has the potential to result in impacts to hydrology and water quality if conducted in a manner that violates the conditions specified in the site-specific waiver of waste discharge requirements, as adopted by the RWQCB Board Resolution No. R8-2007-0036. Mitigation Measure M-WQ-1 has been identified to ensure Project compliance with the provisions of the waiver of waste discharge requirements.	Less than Significant	M-WQ-1 (Condition of Approval 10.Planning.40) Throughout the life of operation of the Inert Debris Engineered Fill Operation (IDEFO), the following conditions shall apply: ▪ No greenwaste, woodwaste, gypsum, or drywall are allowed as inert waste; ▪ Controls sufficient to contain all surface runoff from the IDEFO areas shall be installed, where necessary; and ▪ The site shall be adequately secured to prevent unauthorized disposal by the public.	Project Applicant/ RWQCB, Riverside County Building and Safety Department	Throughout the life of operation of the Inert Debris Engineered Fill Operation
SECTION V.43 – TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC				
The project would contribute to the deficient LOS at the following intersections under EAPC (2013) and Horizon Year (2035) with Project traffic conditions: • I-15 Northbound Ramps / Temescal Canyon Road – LOS "F" AM and PM peak hours • Temescal Canton Road / Lawson Road – LOS "F" AM and PM peak hours • Temescal Canyon Road / Glen Ivy Road – LOS "F" AM and PM peak hours	Less than Significant.	M-TR-1 (Condition of Approval 20.Trans.001) In order to address deficient levels of service that occur under EAPC (2013) and Horizon Year (2035) condition, and within 45 days of issuance of the SMP 139R1 Permit, the Project applicant shall pay the Riverside County Transportation Uniform Mitigation Program (TUMF) fee pursuant to Riverside County Ordinance 824 and the Riverside County Development Impact Fee pursuant to Riverside County Ordinance 659). M-TR-2 (Condition of Approval 20.Trans.004) Within 45 days of Project approval, the Project applicant shall pay a fair-share amount of $72,699 to mitigate its cumulative impacts at the following intersections:	Project Applicant / Riverside County Planning Department Project Applicant / Riverside County Planning Department	Within 45 days of issuance of the SMP 139R1 permit Within 45 days of issuance of the SMP 139R1 permit

IMPACTS	LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	RESPONSIBLE PARTY/ MONITORING PARTY	IMPLEMENTATION STAGE
• Maitri Road / Temescal Canyon Road – LOS "F" AM and PM peak hours In addition, the following intersections appear to warrant a traffic signal: • Temescal Canyon Road/Lawson Road • Maitri Road/Temescal Canyon Road		• I-15 Northbound Ramps / Temescal Canyon Road – LOS "F" AM peak hour • Temescal Canyon Road / Lawson Road – LOS "F" AM and PM peak hours • Temescal Canyon Road / Glen Ivy Road - LOS "E" AM peak hour • Maitri Road / Temescal Canyon Road – LOS "E" PM Peak Hour The fair share amount is based on the Project's share of traffic over the total growth of traffic at these intersections. Based on an analysis conducted by the Project's traffic consultant, which compared the Project's contribution of traffic to the cumulatively impacted intersections, the Project's fair-share contribution is estimated at $72,699 (refer to Tables 8-1 and 9-2 of the Project's traffic study, provided as MND Appendix H). The fair share contribution shall be used to fund future improvements or a combination of improvements of these intersections or as approved by the Director of Transportation.		

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10. GENERAL CONDITIONS

EVERY DEPARTMENT

10. EVERY. 1 SMP - PROJECT DESCRIPTION RECOMMND

The use hereby permitted is to consolidate PP01828, RCL00106, and SMP00139; reduce permitted annual tonnage allowed from 5,000,000 to 2,000,000; reconfigure areas subject to mining activities on-site to include the existing slopes and setback areas located along the western and southern boundaries of the site; and extend the expiration date of the permits from January 2018 to December 31, 2068 (50-years). No changes in the existing approved mining and trucking method or intensity proposed. Further, the SMP proposes to operate an inert debris engineered fill operation (IDEFO) to be located within the limits of the SMP00139 mine site, as a means of reclaiming the site, in accordance with the Reclimation Plan.

10. EVERY. 2 SMP - HOLD HARMLESS RECOMMND

The applicant/permittee or any successor-in-interest shall defend, indemnify, and hold harmless the County of Riverside or its agents, officers, and employees (COUNTY) from the following:

(a) any claim, action, or proceeding against the COUNTY to attack, set aside, void, or annul an approval of the COUNTY, its advisory agencies, appeal boards, or legislative body concerning the SURFACE MINING PERMIT; and,

(b) any claim, action or proceeding against the COUNTY to attack, set aside, void or annul any other decision made by the COUNTY concerning the SURFACE MINING PERMIT, including, but not limited to, decisions made in response to California Public Records Act requests.

The COUNTY shall promptly notify the applicant/permittee of any such claim, action, or proceeding and shall cooperate fully in the defense. If the COUNTY fails to promptly notify the applicant/permittee of any such claim, action, or proceeding or fails to cooperate fully in the defense, the applicant/permittee shall not, thereafter, be responsible to defend, indemnify or hold harmless the COUNTY.

The obligations imposed by this condition include, but are not limited to, the following: the applicant/permittee

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10. GENERAL CONDITIONS

10. EVERY. 2 SMP - HOLD HARMLESS (cont.) RECOMMND

shall pay all legal services expenses the COUNTY incurs in connection with any such claim, action or proceeding, whether it incurs such expenses directly, whether it is ordered by a court to pay such expenses, or whether it incurs such expenses by providing legal services through its Office of County Counsel.

10. EVERY. 3 SMP - DEFINITIONS RECOMMND

The words identified in the following list that appear in all capitals in the attached conditions of Surface Mining Permit No. 139R1 shall be henceforth defined as follows:

APPROVED EXHIBIT "A" = Mining Plan Approved Exhibit No. "A", SMP Case No. 139R1, dated 1/3/13.

APPROVED EXHIBIT "B" = Reclamation Plan Approved Exhibit No. "B", SMP Case No. 139R1, dated 1/3/13.

APPROVED EXHIBIT "C" = Project Description Approved Exhibit No. "C", SMP Case No. 139R1, Dated 1/3/13.

APPROVED EXHIBT "E" = HANS Riperian/Riverine Map dated 10/2/13

BS GRADE DEPARTMENT

10.BS GRADE. 1 SMP-APPROVED CONDITIONS RECOMMND

ALL PRIOR BUILDING & SAFETY DEPARTMENT CONDITIONS APPROVED UNDER SURFACE MINING PERMIT RECLAMATION PLAN 139 (INCLUDING OTHER REVISIONS AND SUBSTANTIAL CONFORMANCES) SHALL REMAIN IN EFFECT DURING THE LIFE OF THIS REVISED PERMIT 139 NO.1 UNLESS SPECIFICALLY REMOVED OR REPLACED BY ANOTHER CONDITION.

10.BS GRADE. 2 SMP-ANNUAL REPORT INFO RECOMMND

The operator shall submit to the Building & Safety Department with the annual report the following information (This report shall be prepared by a qualified, licensed professional).

1) New topographical maps detailing disturbed land and proximity to permit boundaries and property lines.

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10. GENERAL CONDITIONS

10.BS GRADE. 2 SMP-ANNUAL REPORT INFO (cont.) RECOMMND

2) Certification letter certifying maximum depth of excavated areas.

3) Provide quanity in cubic yards and tons of minerals mined during the reporting period.

4) Certify all excavated areas are within the limits of the Surface Mining Permit/Reclamation Plan.

5) Provide data indicating any reclaimed land during the reporting period.

6) A certified engineering geologist or geothecnical engineer shall inspect all excavated slopes within the permitted boundaries (active and inactive) for slope stability. The operator shall provide to Building and Safety Department a copy of the inspection report.

NOTE: At least every three years of operation, the operator shall provide to the Building and Safety Department, aerial topography showing incremental and total changes to excavations. This will include cross-sectional maps showing berms, slope angles and benches of all excavations.

10.BS GRADE. 3 SMP-ANNUAL F.A.C.E. RECOMMND

Each year after the 1st year of land disturbed under this Surface Mining Permit, Reclamation Plan or Substantial Conformance, the operator shall REVIEW & UPDATE the financial assurance on file with the County of Riverside. The operator shall submit a new cost estimate to the Building & Safety Department for review. The updated cost estimate shall include at least any new disturbed land, reclaimed land and allow for a yearly inflation factor.

All cost estimate shall utilize the guidelines outlined by the California Department of Conservation and the requirements of SMARA as outlined in the California Resources Code section 2773.1(a)(3), 2774(c), 3804, 3805 and 3805.5 and County of Riverside Ordinance 555 or as amended in the future.

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10. GENERAL CONDITIONS

10.BS GRADE. 4 SMP-TEMP0RARY OFFICE RECOMMND

Temporary/portable office trailers are permitted provided they are installed with appropriate building permit(s). Other structures for night watchman security must be installed or constructed with appropriate building permit(s).

10.BS GRADE. 6 SMP-IMPORTING VEGETATION RECOMMND

There shall be no importing and/or storage of any cut vegetation without specific approval of the Planning Department and the Envirionmental Health Department.

10.BS GRADE. 7 SMP-PRIVATE RD GRDG PERMIT RECOMMND

Construction of a private road requires a grading permit. All private roads which are conditioned to be paved shall comply with Ordinance 457 base and paving inspection requirements.

10.BS GRADE. 8 SMP-BUILDING/GRADING PERMIT RECOMMND

THE PROVISIONS OF ALL RIVERSIDE COUNTY ORDINANCES SHALL APPLY DURING THE LIFE OF THIS SURFACE MINING PERMIT/ RECLAMATION PLAN, SPECIFICALLY, ORDINANCE 457 SHALL APPLY FOR ALL BUILDING PERMITS AND OTHER CONSTRUCTION WITHIN THE SURFACE MINING BOUNDARIES AND PROPERTY LINES OF SAID PARCELS. GRADING PERMITS SHALL BE OBTAINED PRIOR TO THE ISSUANCE OF ANY BUILDING PERMITS, THE OPERATOR SHALL OBTAIN APPROVAL TO CONSTRUCT FROM THE BUILDING AND SAFETY DEPARTMENT.

10.BS GRADE. 9 SMP-PROPERTY LINE SETBACKS RECOMMND

There shall be a graded setback from all property lines of not less than 50 feet from all cut/fill slopes.

Within the setback area, the four foot verticle height safety berm can be installed.

In all other areas within the boundaries of the Reclamation Plan/Surface Mining Permit where mining will not take place, the provisions of Riverside County Grading Ordinance 457 shall be followed.

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10. GENERAL CONDITIONS

10.BS GRADE. 10 SMP-FENCING OF PERIMETER RECOMMND

The perimeter of the surface mine shall be fenced with at least 6 foot chain link fencing or other fencing that has been approved by another specific condition of this mining permit and shall have a secure entrance gate system.

Fencing, gates and perimeter signs are required for safety and to prevent/limit unauthorized access to the site.

10.BS GRADE. 11 SMP-OFFSITE EXCAVATION RECOMMND

ANY OFF SITE (outside of the Surface Mine Permit/ Reclamation Plan) EXCAVATIONS OR GRADING requires a grading permit. It shall be the responsibility of the operator to obtain proposed or required easements and/or permissions necessary to perform the excavations/grading proposed.

10.BS GRADE. 12 SMP-MISCELLANOUS INSPECT RECOMMND

In addition to the Special Inspection for the Annual Report, at any time during normal business hours, persons from the Building & Safety Department may conduct site inspection(s) for compliance with the conditions of approval, complaints by individuals or other reasons as identified at the time of inspection.

10.BS GRADE. 13 SMP- FAULT LOCATIONS RECOMMND

Prior to issuance of any building permit, the operator shall have a licensed professional, clearly delineate on maps and in the field any portions of the property, which are located within the "Fault Hazard Zone". No structures or any part thereof shall be located in those areas.

10.BS GRADE. 14 SMP-OBEY ALL GRDG REGS RECOMMND

All grading shall conform to the California Building Code, Ordinance 457, and all other relevant laws, rules, and regulations governing grading in Riverside County and prior to commencing any grading which includes 50 or more cubic yards, the applicant shall obtain a grading permit from the Building and Safety Department.

10.BS GRADE. 15 SMP- DISTURBS NEED G/PMT RECOMMND

Ordinance 457 requires a grading permit prior to clearing, grubbing or any top soil disturbances related to

10. GENERAL CONDITIONS

10.BS GRADE. 15 SMP- DISTURBS NEED G/PMT (cont.) RECOMMND

construction grading.

10.BS GRADE. 16 SMP-NPDES/SWPPP RECOMMND

Construction activities including clearing, stockpiling, grading or excavation of land which disturbs less than 1 acre and requires a grading permit or construction Building permit shall provide for effective control of erosion, sediment and all other pollutants year-round. The permit holder shall be responsible for the installation and monitoring of effective erosion and sediment controls. Such controls will be evaluated by the Department of Building and Safety periodically and prior to permit Final to verify compliance with industry recognized erosion control measures.

Construction activities including but not limited to clearing, stockpiling, grading or excavation of land, which disturbs 1 acre or more or on-sites which are part of a larger common plan of development which disturbs less than 1 acre are required to obtain coverage under the construction general permit with the State Water Resources Control Board. You are required to provide proof of WDID# and keep a current copy of the storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) on the construction site and shall be made available to the Department of Building and Safety upon request.

Year-round, Best Management Practices (BMP's) shall be maintained and be in place for all areas that have been graded or disturbed and for all material, equipment and/or operations that need protection. Stabilized Construction Entrances and project perimeter linear barriers are required year round. Removal BMP's (those BMP's which must be temporarily removed during construction activities) shall be in place at the end of each working day.

Monitoring for erosion and sediment control is required and shall be performed by the QSD or QSP as required by the Construction General Permit. Stormwater samples are required for all discharge locations and projects may not exceed limits set forth by the Construction General Permit Numeric Action Levels and/or Numeric Effluent Levels. A Rain Event Action Plan is required when there is a 50% or greater forecast of rain within the 48 hours, by the National Weather Service or whenever rain is imminent. The

SURFACE MINING PERMIT Case #: SMP00139R1 Parcel: 290-110-025

10. GENERAL CONDITIONS

10.BS GRADE. 16 SMP-NPDES/SWPPP (cont.) RECOMMND

QSD or QSP must print and save records of the precipitation forecast for the project location area from (http://www.srh.noaa.gov/forecast) and must accompany monitoring reports and sampling test data. A Rain gauge is required on site. The Department of Building and Safety will conduct periodic NPDES inspections of the site throughout the recognized storm season to verify compliance with the Construction General Permit and Stormwater ordinances and regulations.

10.BS GRADE. 17 SMP-GEOTECH/SOILS RPTS RECOMMND

Prior to the issuance of a building permit, a Geotechnical soils report shall be submitted to the Building & Safety Department for review and approval. All grading for structures shall be in conformance with the recommendations of the geotechnical soils reports as approved by Riverside County.

The geotechnical/soils,compaction and inspection reports will be reviewed in accordance with the RIVERSIDE COUNTY GEOTECHNICAL GUIDELINES FOR REVIEW OF GEOTECHNICAL AND GEOLOGIC REPORTS.

10.BS GRADE. 18 SMP-MAX SLOPE RATIO RECOMMND

Slopes shall not be finished at a slope ratio steeper than 2:1 (horizontal: vertical) unless they are adequately determined and demonstrated to be stable by the project certified engineering geologist and geotechnical engineer.

Slope stability shall be documented in a report(s) to be submitted to the Department of Building and Safety as well as the County Geologist for review and approval prior to final approval of finshed slopes. This report(s) shall be updated and submitted annually, in conjuction with the required annual SMARA inspection schedule or submitted outside of annual inspection schedule as necessary to maintain safe conditions and forward progress of finishing slopes for reclamation purposes).

10.BS GRADE. 19 SMP-DRAINAGE DESIGN Q-100 RECOMMND

All drainage acilities shall be designed in accordance with Riverside County Flood Control & Water Conservation District's requirements to accommodate 100 year storm

SURFACE MINING PERMIT Case #: SMP00139R1 Parcel: 290-110-025

10. GENERAL CONDITIONS

10.BS GRADE. 19 SMP-DRAINAGE DESIGN Q-100 (cont.) RECOMMND

flows.

10.BS GRADE. 20 SMP-MINIMUM DRAINAGE GRADE RECOMMND

Minimum drainage grade shall be 1% except on portland cement concrete where 0.35% shall be the minimum.

10.BS GRADE. 21 SMP-DRAINAGE & TERRACING RECOMMND

Provide drainage facilities and terracing in conformance with the California Building Code's chapter on "Excavation and Grading".

10.BS GRADE. 22 SMP-SLOPES IN FLOODWAY RECOMMND

Graded slopes which infringe into the 100 year storm flow flood way boundaries, shall be protected from erosion, or other flood hazards, by a method acceptable to the Building & Safety Department's District Grading Engineer - which may include Riverside County Flood Control & Water Conservation District's review and approval. However, no graded slope will be allowed which in the professional judgment of the District Grading Engineer blocks, concentrates or diverts drainage flows.

10.BS GRADE. 23 SMP-EASEMENTS & ACCESS RECOMMND

Prior to the issuance of the surface mining permit, it shall be the responsibility of the applicant to obtain any proposed or required easements and/or permissions necessary for access to the site for excavating and/or grading.

10.BS GRADE. 24 SMP-NOTARIZED OFFSITE LTR RECOMMND

A notarized letter of permission, from the affected property owners or easement holders, is required for any proposed off site grading.

10.BS GRADE. 26 SMP-OFF ST. PAVED PARKING RECOMMND

All off street parking areas which are conditioned or proposed to be paved shall conform to Ordinance 457 base and paving design and inspection requirements.

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10. GENERAL CONDITIONS

10.BS GRADE. 27 SMP-NO B/PMT W/O G/PMT RECOMMND

Prior to issuance of any building permit, the property owner shall obtain a grading permit and/or approval to construct from the Grading Division of the Building and Safety Department.

10.BS GRADE. 28 SMP- PM-10 REDUCTION RECOMMND

SURFACE MINING OPERATIONS LOCATED WITHIN THE SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT SHALL COMPLY WITH RULE 1157 "PM-10 EMISSION REDUCTION FROM AGGREGATE AND RELATED OPERATIONS". THE OPERATOR SHALL HAVE A COPY OF ALL INSPECTIONS CONDUCTED BY THE DISTRICT AVAILABLE FOR THE CURRENT ANNUAL SURFACE MINE INSPECTION.

10.BS GRADE. 29 SMP- CONTRACTOR EQUIPMENT RECOMMND

All non-mining equipment must be stored in a designated area permitted for "Contractor Storage".

A "Contractor Storage" permit must be obtained from the Planning Department prior to storage of any non-mining equipment.

10.BS GRADE. 30 SMP-TRASH & DEBRIS RECOMMND

The parcel(s) where the mine is located shall be kept free of trash (including old tires) and other debris. There shall be no importing of recyclable materials or construction debris without a specific permit for that activity.

10.BS GRADE. 31 SMP- QUARRY SIGNS RECOMMND

Signs shall be installed at the top of all manufactured slopes (cut or fill), at intervals not greater than 100 lineal feet.

Each sign shall read "DANGER" "OPEN PIT MINE" "STEEP SLOPE". Signs shall be at least 18" X 18" square with contrasting background to lettering. (ie: white background and black lettering).

Perimeter signs around the approved Reclamation Plan or Surface Mine boundaries shall be installed not greater than 250 lineal feet. Each sign shall read "DANGER" "KEEP OUT" and "MINERAL RESOURCE ZONE" or "SURFACE

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10. GENERAL CONDITIONS

10.BS GRADE. 31 SMP- QUARRY SIGNS (cont.) RECOMMND

MINING OPERATION". All signs shall be with contrasting lettering/background.

10.BS GRADE. 32 SMP- BENCHES & SLOPES RECOMMND

During the mining operation, on the working faces of the quarry wall, benches shall be installed at no more than 30 feet in vertical height intervals or not higher than the equipment being used can reach to extract material. Each bench shall be a minimum of 15' in width.

Working slopes below benches shall not be steeper than 1:1 (horizontal to vertical). Finished slopes may not exceed 2:1 unless it has been demonstrated to be stable by the engineering geologist and geotechnical engineer and is approved by the Building and Safety Department and County Geologist.

10.BS GRADE. 33 SMP- SAFETY BERMS RECOMMND

A four (4) foot, minimum vertical height, SAFETY BERM shall be installed at the top of all cut/fill slopes (including roads).

10.BS GRADE. 34 SMP-HAZMAT GENERATOR PERMIT RECOMMND

Surface mining operations shall obtain from County Of Riverside, Department of Environmental Health, Hazardous Materials Management Division, a "HAZARDOUS MATERIALS GENERATOR'S PERMIT" for this specific location. The operator shall have a copy of all inspections conducted by HAZMAT, available for the current Annual Surface Mine inspection.

10.BS GRADE. 35 SMP- VEHICLE STORAGE RECOMMND

There shall be no storage of passenger vehicles, campers, travel trailers or other personal property that is not related directly to the mining of minerals at this site.

10.BS GRADE. 36 SMP- BUSINESS REGISTRATION RECOMMND

Every person conducting a business within the unincorporated area of Riverside County, as defined in Riverside County Ordinance No. 857, shall obtain a business registration. For more information regarding business

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10. GENERAL CONDITIONS

10.BS GRADE. 36 SMP- BUSINESS REGISTRATION (cont.) RECOMMND

registration, contact the Business Registration and License Program Division of the Building and Safety Department at www.rctlma.orgbuslic.

10.BS GRADE. 38 SMP- PRE MINING MEETING RECOMMND

Prior to the startup of mining operations, the applicant is required to schedule a pre-mining meeting with the Building and Safety Department Environmental Compliance Division mine inspector.

10.BS GRADE. 39 SMP- APPROVED WQMP RECOMMND

Prior to the issuance of a grading permit, the owner/applicant shall submit to the Building & Safety Department evidence that the project-specific Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) has been approved by the Riverside County Flood Control District and that all approved water quality treatment control BMP'S have been included on the mining plan and/or grading plan.

10.BS GRADE. 40 SMP- BLASTING REPORT FORM RECOMMND

Prior to issuance of permit for this mine's first special inspection, the operator shall prepare, submit and have approved an appropriate blasting report form. This form shall contain the necessary information to document the blasting operations undertaken for mining as well as the initial construction blasting for roads, etc.

This report form shall be submitted to the County Geologist and the County mine inspector for review and approval of the format and content prior to issuance of the first special inspection permit.

Completed blasting reports, during active mining operations, shall be submitted to the County's inspector on a quarterly basis (more frequently if necessary, upon request by the County) for review and consideration.

10.BS GRADE. 41 SMP- 1ST FINANCIAL ASSURANCE RECOMMND

Prior to commencement of any surface disturbance, construction of any processing plant, surface mining operation, or issuance of the first Special Inspection Permit,the permitee shall establish Financial Assurances to

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10. GENERAL CONDITIONS

10.BS GRADE. 41 SMP- 1ST FINANCIAL ASSURANCE (cont.) RECOMMND

ensure reclamation of the Surface Mining Operation with the Riverside County Department of Building and Safety.

a.The financial assurance shall take the form of a surety bond, irrevocable letter of credit, trust fund or other form of financial assurance as approved by the Director of Building and Safety.

b.The amount of the financial assurance required for this permit shall be established through County review of the required financial assurance cost estimate prepared by the applicant pursuant to the requirements of SMARA and County Ordinance 555.

c.The financial assurance shall remain in effect for the life of the mine including Reclamation and the monitoring timetable. A final inspection by Building and Safety will advise the Director of Building and Safety to release the bond.

d.The financial assurance shall be made payable to Riverside County and the State of California, Department of Conservation.

10.BS GRADE. 42 SMP-1ST INSPECTION REPORT RECOMMND

Prior to commencement of any surface disturbance, or construction of any processing plant, surface mining operation the permittee shall apply for a special inspection permit from the Riverside County Department of Building and Safety which will be accompanied by the appropriate filing fee set forth in Riverside County Ordinance 671. The Special Inspection Permit shall be accompanied by a written report which specifies conformance with these conditions of approval.

BS PLNCK DEPARTMENT

10.BS PLNCK. 1 USE - BUILD & SAFETY PLNCK RECOMMND

There are new structures or equipment proposed at this time. Buildings permits shall be obtained from the building department prior to any construction or placement of any building, structure or equipment on the property.

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10. GENERAL CONDITIONS

E HEALTH DEPARTMENT

10.E HEALTH. 1 CONTACT LEA RECOMMND

The operator must contact the County of Riverside, Local Enforcement Agency (LEA) at (951) 955-8982 for any operational and/or permitting requirements regarding CDI recycling and IDEFO operations.

EPD DEPARTMENT

10.EPD. 1 - LBV NESTING AVOIDANCE RECOMMND

The north east corner of the project site supports Southern Willow Scrub which provides potentially suitable nesting habitat for Least Bell's Vireo (LBV). No mining activities may occur within 300' of those areas delineated as "Southern Willow Scrub - Riparian Habitat," between March 1 and September 30. These areas are delineated on EXHIBIT E. If work must be done during these times, a biologist shall conduct a nesting bird survey to ensure that no LBV are nesting within 300 feet of the proposed activity.

10.EPD. 2 - MBTA NESTING BIRDS RECOMMND

Birds and their nests are protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) Codes. Removal of vegetation or any other potential nesting bird habitat disturbances shall be conducted outside of the avian nesting season (February 1st through August 31st). If habitat must be cleared during the nesting season, a preconstruction nesting bird survey shall be conducted. The preconstruction nesting bird survey must be conducted by a biologist who holds a current MOU with the County of Riverside. The biologist shall prepare and submit a report, documenting the results of the survey, to the Riverside County Planning Department, Environmental Programs Division (EPD) for review and approval. If nesting activity is observed, appropriate avoidance measures shall be adopted to avoid any potential impacts to nesting birds.

FLOOD RI DEPARTMENT

10.FLOOD RI. 1 USE FLOOD HAZARD RPT 2/4/13 RECOMMND

The District's review includes Surface Mining Permit 00139 and Revised Permit No. 1 Amended No. 1 (SMP00139R1A1). The

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10. GENERAL CONDITIONS

10.FLOOD RI. 1 USE FLOOD HAZARD RPT 2/4/13 (cont.) RECOMMND

approximately 910 gross acres is located in the Glen Ivy area, south of Interstate 15 south and Temescal Canyon Road. The District has previously reviewed this proposal as PAR 01296.

SMP 139R1A1 proposes to consolidate PP01828, RCL00106 and SMP00139 and reconfigure areas subject to mining activities on-site to include the existing slopes and setback areas located along the western and southern boundaries of the site. Additionally, the project proposes to construct an inert debris engineered fill operation (IDEFO) within the limits of the SMP 139 site.

Mayhew Canyon flows northerly between the easterly boundary of SMP 139 and westerly boundary of a residential development. Significant headcutting may occur if these flows start discharging into SMP 139 which could result in endangering or damaging this housing development. These slopes shall be stabilized with a maximum grade of 2:1 or an alternate grade as recommended by a certified slope stability analysis and approved by the County Geologist. Additionally, it is recommended these slopes shall be inspected and maintained after rain events or annually, at a minimum.

The development of this site includes the addition or replacement of 5,000 square feet or more of impervious surfaces, therefore a Project Specific Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) is required. A preliminary WQMP was submitted, however, it does not comply with the current Low Impact Development (LID) WQMP requirement. A final project specific WQMP shall be submitted to the District for review and approval prior to the issuance of permits. Runoff is predominantly self-contained within the site due to the nature of the mining project.

10.FLOOD RI. 5 USE SUBMIT FINAL WQMP >PRELIM RECOMMND

In compliance with Santa Ana Region and San Diego Region Regional Water Quality Control Board Orders, and Beginning January 1, 2005, projects submitted within the western region of the unincorporated area of Riverside County for discretionary approval will be required to comply with the Water Quality Management Plan for Urban Runoff (WQMP). The WQMP addresses post-development water quality impacts from new development and redevelopment projects. The WQMP

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10. GENERAL CONDITIONS

10.FLOOD RI. 5 USE SUBMIT FINAL WQMP >PRELIM (cont.) RECOMMND

requirements will vary depending on the project's geographic location (Santa Ana, Santa Margarita or Whitewater River watersheds). The WQMP provides detailed guidelines and templates to assist the developer in completing the necessary studies. These documents are available on-line at: www.floodcontrol.co.riverside.ca.us under Programs and Services, Stormwater Quality.

To comply with the WQMP a developer must submit a "Project Specific" WQMP. This report is intended to a) identify potential post-project pollutants and hydrologic impacts associated with the development; b) identify proposed mitigation measures (BMPs) for identified impacts including site design, source control and treatment control post-development BMPs; and c) identify sustainable funding and maintenance mechanisms for the aforementioned BMPs. A template for this report is included as 'exhibit A' in the WQMP. A final Project Specific WQMP must be approved by the District prior to issuance of building or grading permits.

Projects requiring Project Specific WQMPs are required to submit a PRELIMINARY Project Specific WQMP along with the land-use application package. The format of the PRELIMINARY report shall mimic the format/template of the final report but can be less detailed. For example, points a, b & c above must be covered, rough calculations supporting sizing must be included, and footprint/locations for the BMPs must be identified on the tentative exhibit. Detailed drawings will not be required. This preliminary project specific WQMP must be approved by the District prior to issuance of recommended conditions of approval.

The developer has submitted a report that minimally meets the criteria for a preliminary project specific WQMP. The report will need significant revisions to meet the requirements of a final project specific WQMP. Also, it should be noted that if 401 certification is necessary for the project, the Water Quality Control Board may require additional water quality measures.

10.FLOOD RI. 6 USE WQMP ESTABL MAINT ENTITY RECOMMND

This project proposes BMP facilities that will require maintenance by public agency or commercial property owner association. To ensure that the public is not unduly

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10. GENERAL CONDITIONS

10.FLOOD RI. 6 USE WQMP ESTABL MAINT ENTITY (cont.) RECOMMND

burdened with future costs, prior to final approval or recordation of this case, the District will require an acceptable financial mechanism be implemented to provide for maintenance of treatment control BMPs in perpetuity. This may consist of a mechanism to assess individual benefiting property owners, or other means approved by the District. The site's treatment control BMPs must be shown on the project's improvement plans - either the street plans, grading plans, or landscaping plans. The type of improvement plans that will show the BMPs will depend on the selected maintenance entity.

PLANNING DEPARTMENT

10.PLANNING. 3 SMP - LOW PALEO RECOMMND

According to the County's General Plan, this site has been mapped as having a "Low Potential" for paleontological resources. This category encompasses lands for which previous field surveys and documentation demonstrates a low potential for containing significant paleontological resources subject to adverse impacts. As such, this project is not anticipated to require any direct mitigation for paleontological resources. However, should fossil remains be encountered during site development:

1.All site earthmoving shall be ceased in the area of where the fossil remains are encountered. Earthmoving activities may be diverted to other areas of the site.

2.The owner of the property shall be immediately notified of the fossil discovery who will in turn immediately notify the County Geologist of the discovery.

3.The applicant shall retain a qualified paleontologist approved by the County of Riverside.

4.The paleontologist shall determine the significance of the encountered fossil remains.

5.Paleontological monitoring of earthmoving activities will continue thereafter on an as-needed basis by the paleontologist during all earthmoving activities that may expose sensitive strata. Earthmoving activities in areas of the project area where previously undisturbed strata will be buried but not otherwise disturbed will not be

10. GENERAL CONDITIONS

10.PLANNING. 3 SMP - LOW PALEO (cont.) RECOMMND

monitored. The supervising paleontologist will have the authority to reduce monitoring once he/she determines the probability of encountering any additional fossils has dropped below an acceptable level.

6.If fossil remains are encountered by earthmoving activities when the paleontologist is not onsite, these activities will be diverted around the fossil site and the paleontologist called to the site immediately to recover the remains.

7.Any recovered fossil remains will be prepared to the point of identification and identified to the lowest taxonomic level possible by knowledgeable paleontologists. The remains then will be curated (assigned and labeled with museum* repository fossil specimen numbers and corresponding fossil site numbers, as appropriate; places in specimen trays and, if necessary, vials with completed specimen data cards) and catalogued, an associated specimen data and corresponding geologic and geographic site data will be archived (specimen and site numbers and corresponding data entered into appropriate museum repository catalogs and computerized data bases) at the museum repository by a laboratory technician. The remains will then be accessioned into the museum repository fossil collection, where they will be permanently stored, maintained, and, along with associated specimen and site data, made available for future study by qualified scientific investigators. * Per the County of Riverside "SABER Policy", paleontological fossils found in the County of Riverside should, by preference, be directed to the Western Science Center in the City of Hemet.

8.The property owner and/or applicant on whose land the paleontological fossils are discovered shall provide appropriate funding for monitoring, reporting, delivery and curating the fossils at the institution where the fossils will be placed, and will provide confirmation to the County that such funding has been paid to the institution.

10.PLANNING. 4 SMP - GEO02278 RECOMMND

County Geologic Report (GEO) No. 2278 submitted for this project (SMP00139R1/CUP03679) was prepared by Hilltop Geotechnical, Inc. and is entitled: "Report of Slope Stability Evaluation, Mayhew Aggregate and Mine

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10. GENERAL CONDITIONS

10.PLANNING. 4 SMP - GEO02278 (cont.) RECOMMND

Reclamation, Aggregate Quarry, SMP00139R1, South of Temescal Canyon Road and East of Maitri Road, Glen Ivy Area of Riverside County, California", dated September 14, 2011. In addition, Hilltop prepared the following:

"Response to Riverside County Planning Department Review of Slope Stability Evaluation, Aggregate Quarry, SMP00139R1, South of Temescal Canyon Road and East of Maitri Road, Glen Ivy Area of Riverside County, California", dated March 21, 2012.

"Response to Riverside County Planning Department Second Review of Slope Stability Evaluation, Aggregate Quarry, SMP00139R1, South of Temescal Canyon Road and East of Maitri Road, Glen Ivy Area of Riverside County, California", dated June 5, 2012.

These documents are herein incorporated as a part of GEO02278.

GEO02278 concluded:

1.The Glen Ivy North Fault crosses along the north edge of the existing pit. The Glen Ivy South fault is located approximately 1000 feet to the southwest of the pit. (* No structures for human occupancy are currently, proposed, nor will be allowed to be located across the trace of any active faults.)

2.Presently permitted 285 foot high final mining slopes at the bottom elevation of 900' MSL do not have a factor of safety equivalent to or exceeding 1.5 for static conditions, or 1.1 for seismic conditions, as needed for permanent stability per the Riverside County codes and ordinances.

3.The proposed 285 foot high modified final mining slopes can have a factor of safety equivalent to or exceeding 1.5 for static conditions and 1.1 for seismic conditions by flattening the cut mining slope to an inclination of 1.3H:1V (Horizontal to Vertical) or flatter, by reducing the height of the mining slope to a maximum height of 150 vertical feet or less, or by providing a horizontal offset from the property line of 170 feet.

4.Gross stability analyses, both static and pseudo static,

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10. GENERAL CONDITIONS

10.PLANNING. 4 SMP - GEO02278 (cont.) (cont.) RECOMMND

indicate that the proposed 3H:1V reclamation slope has a factor of safety equivalent to or exceeding 1.5 and 1.1 respectively.

5.The likelihood of any adverse affects to occur on-site and/or immediately adjacent to the site due to liquefaction or lateral spread is considered low.

GEO02278 recommended:

1.Modification of the mine slopes and/or reclamation slopes by lowering ultimate heights and/or reducing slope angles.

2.Surface water should not be allowed to flow over the existing and/or proposed mining slopes other than incidental rainfall and irrigation. Alterations of manufactured or natural slopes, terraces, top of slope berms, etc. should not be allowed that will prevent run-off from being expediently directed to an approved disposal areas and away from the tops of slopes.

3.Surface drainage should be positively maintained in a non-erosive manner.

4.Top of slope berms should be constructed and compacted and maintained by the property owner. The drainage pattern should be maintained throughout the life of the proposed development.

5.Concentrated surface waters entering the property from off-site sources should be collected and directed to a permanent drainage system and away from the top of mining slopes.

6.Precautions should be taken to minimize earth material saturation.

GEO No. 2278 satisfies the requirement for a Geologic/Geotechnical study for Planning /CEQA purposes. GEO No. 2278 is hereby accepted for Planning purposes. Engineering and other Uniform Building Code parameters were not included as a part of this review or approval and this approval is not intended, and should not be misconstrued as approval for grading permit. Engineering and other building code parameters will be reviewed and additional comments and/or conditions may be imposed by the Building

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10. GENERAL CONDITIONS

10.PLANNING. 4 SMP - GEO02278 (cont.) (cont.) (cont.) RECOMMND

and Safety Department upon application for grading and/or building permits.

Also, it is understood that the existing pit is at its deepest planned elevation at this time and it is the intent of the mine owner/operator to commence required backfilling operations along the slopes that exhibit below the required minimum factors of safety for slope stability. The focus of initial filling operations is to be on the SE corner of the pit in order to achieve acceptable slope stability safety factors. Further, it is understood that the areas adjacent to the slope (immediately east of the top of pit slope) are not to be developed in the near future and work in this area will be remedial in nature and for the purpose of stabilizing the slope to alleviate any concern of less than acceptable slope stability factors of safety.

10.PLANNING. 5 GEN - INADVERTANT ARCHAEO FIND RECOMMND

10 PLANNING - GEN - INADVERTENT ARCHAEO FIND

The developer/permit holder or any successor in interest shall comply with the following for the life of this permit:

If during ground disturbance activities, cultural resources* are discovered that were not assessed by the archaeological report(s) and/or environmental assessment conducted prior to project approval, the following procedures shall be followed:

1.All ground disturbance activities within 100 feet of the discovered cultural resource shall be halted until a meeting is convened between the developer, the project archaeologist**, the Native American tribal representative (or other appropriate ethnic/cultural group representative), and the County Archaeologist to discuss the significance of the find.

2.At the meeting, the significance of the discoveries shall be discussed and after consultation with the Native American tribal (or other appropriate ethnic/cultural group representative) and the archaeologist, a decision is made, with the concurrence of the County Archaeologist, as to the appropriate mitigation (documentation, recovery, avoidance, etc) for the cultural resource.

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10. GENERAL CONDITIONS

10.PLANNING. 5 GEN - INADVERTANT ARCHAEO FIND (cont.) RECOMMND

3.Further ground disturbance shall not resume within the area of the discovery until an agreement has been reached by all parties as to the appropriate mitigation measures.

* A cultural resources site is defined, for this condition, as being three or more artifacts in close association with each other, but may include fewer artifacts if the area of the find is determined to be of significance due to it sacred or cultural importance.

** If not already employed by the project developer, a County approved archaeologist shall be employed by the project developer to assess the value/importance of the cultural resource.

10.PLANNING. 6 SMP - IF HUMAN REMAINS FOUND RECOMMND

IF HUMAN REMAINS ARE FOUND ON THIS SITE:

The developer/permit holder or any successor in interest shall comply with the following codes for the life of this project:

Pursuant to State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, if human remains are encountered, no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin. Further, pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 (b), remains shall be left in place and free from disturbance until a final decision as to the treatment and their disposition has been made. If the Riverside County Coroner determines the remains to be Native American, the Native American Heritage Commission shall be contacted within the period specified by law. Subsequently, the Native American heritage Commission shall identify the "Most Likely Descendant". The Most Likely Descendant shall then make recommendations and engage in consultation with the property owner and the County Archaeologist concerning the treatment of the remains as provided in Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. Human remains from other ethnic/cultural groups with recognized historical associations to the project area shall also be subject to consultation between appropriate representatives from that group and the County Archaeologist.

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10. GENERAL CONDITIONS

10.PLANNING. 7 SMP - COMPLY W/ ORD./EXHIBITS RECOMMND

The development of these premises shall comply with the standards of Ordinance Nos. 348 and 555 and all other applicable Riverside County ordinances and state and federal codes. The development of the premises shall conform substantially with that as shown on the Mining and Reclamation Plans and Project Description, unless otherwise amended by these conditions.

10.PLANNING. 8 SMP - CAUSES FOR REVOCATION RECOMMND

In the event the use hereby permitted under this surface mining permit, a) ceases operation for a period of one (1) year or more (unless an Interim Management Plan is approved in accordance with Ordinance No. 555), b) is found to be in violation of the terms and conditions of this permit, c) is found to have been obtained by fraud or perjured testimony, or d) is found to be detrimental to the public health, safety and welfare, or is a public nuisance, this permit shall be subject to the revocation procedures in Section 18.31 of Ordinance No. 348 and/or the applicable section of Ordinance No. 555.

10.PLANNING. 9 SMP - CONDITION REVIEW FEE RECOMMND

All subsequent submittals required by these conditions of approval, including but not limited to a revegetation plan or mitigation monitoring shall be reviewed, with payment therefore made on an hourly basis as a "research fee," or other such fee as may be in effect at the time of submittal, as required by Ordinance No. 671.

10.PLANNING. 10 SMP - SLOPE STABILITY RECOMMND

During the life of the permit the permittee shall comply with the recommendations concerning slope stability made in County Geologic Report GEO02278.

10.PLANNING. 11 SMP - SPARK ARRESTOR REQUIRED RECOMMND

During the life of the permit, the permittee shall comply with spark arrestor requirements of the Public Resources Code, Section 4422, among others as applicable, for all equipment used on the premises other than turbocharger vehicles designed and licensed for highway use.

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10. GENERAL CONDITIONS

10.PLANNING. 12 SMP - DUST PREVENTION MEASURE RECOMMND

During the life of the permit, all roads, driveways and mining areas shall be kept continuously wetted while being used, and shall be treated with EPA approved dust suppressants to prevent emission of dust. Nonhazardous soil stabilizers shall be applied to all inactive surface mining areas and/pr stockpiles (previously mined areas which remain inactive for 96 hours or more).

10.PLANNING. 13 SMP - COMPLY W/ SAFETY REQ. RECOMMND

During the life of the permit, mining operations and practices shall comply with the Safety requirements of MSHA, OSHA, the State Division of Industrial Safety, and California Mine Safety Orders.

10.PLANNING. 16 SMP - LOADED TRUCK CARE RECOMMND

All loaded trucks egressing from the subject property shall be properly trimmed with a two (2) foot freeboard height and/or covered and sprayed with water so as to minimize dust and prevent spillage onto the public roadway. In the event that spillage onto the road does occur, said spillage shall be removed immediately (within one hour of the spillage) from the road right-of-way.

10.PLANNING. 17 SMP - FIRE PREVENTION RECOMMND

All work areas and parking areas shall be maintained free of flammable vegetation and debris at all times. No open fires shall be allowed.

10.PLANNING. 18 SMP - CEASED OPERATION EFFECT RECOMMND

In the event the use hereby permitted ceases operation for a period of one (1) year or more, this approval shall become null and void, unless an Interim Management Plan is submitted to the Planning Director within 90 days of becoming idle, as specified in Riverside County Ordinance No. 555. The applicant shall be responsible for the submission of the Interim Management Plan and remains responsible for the implementation of the Reclamation Plan should the permit become null and void.

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10.PLANNING. 19 SMP - STOCKPILE PROTECTION RECOMMND

Stockpiles shall be protected against water and wind erosion by covering with burlap or other Riverside County approved material, wetting, and/or temporary hydroseeding with native plant species.

10.PLANNING. 20 SMP - COMPLY W/ 348 STANDARDS RECOMMND

The development of the property shall comply with all provisions of Riverside County Ordinance No. 348, Article XIIb, Section 12.62 (Specific Development and Performance Standards), except as modified by the conditions of this permit.

10.PLANNING. 21 SMP - COMPLY W/ ORD. 655 RECOMMND

Surface mining operations approved by this permit shall conform to all of the applicable requirements of Riverside County Ordinance No. 655, regulating light pollution.

10.PLANNING. 22 SMP - COMPLY W/ SCAQMD RULES RECOMMND

The permittee shall comply with all applicable South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) rules and regulations, including but not limited to, New Source Review Regulations, Standards of Performance for Asphaltic Concrete Plants, Rule 403 for fugitive dust, and PM10 requirements.

10.PLANNING. 23 SMP - NO EXPLOSIVES RECOMMND

No blasting, dynamiting or use of explosives of any kind whatsoever on the premises is authorized.

10.PLANNING. 24 SMP - NPDES COMPLIANCE (I) RECOMMND

The permittee shall comply with all of the applicable requirements of the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) and shall conform to NPDES Best Management Practices for Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans during the life of this permit.

10.PLANNING. 25 SMP - SUSPEND OPER. FOR WIND RECOMMND

All surface mining operations, including excavating, crushing, screening and related material loading and hauling, shall be suspended when wind speeds (as

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10. GENERAL CONDITIONS

10.PLANNING. 25 SMP - SUSPEND OPER. FOR WIND (cont.) RECOMMND

instantaneous gusts) exceed 20 miles per hour. All surface mining operations shall be suspended during first and second stage smog alerts.

10.PLANNING. 26 SMP - SIGNS NEED PERMIT RECOMMND

No signs are approved pursuant to this use. Prior to the installation of any on-site advertising or directional signs, a signing plan shall be submitted to and approved by the Riverside County Planning Department, pursuant to the requirements of Section 18.30.a.(1) of Riverside County Ordinance No. 348 (Plot Plans not subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and not subject to review by any governmental agency other than the Planning Department), and all necessary building permits shall be obtained from the Riverside County Department of Building and Safety.

10.PLANNING. 27 SMP - RESPONSIBLE TO RECLAIM RECOMMND

The permittee (mine operator and/or land owner) shall accept responsibility for reclaiming the mined lands in accordance with the approved reclamation plan and within the time limits of said plan and in conformance with reclamation requirements and standards according to State of California Surface Mining and Reclamation Act, Riverside County Ordinance No. 555 guidelines, and all other applicable regulations.

10.PLANNING. 28 SMP - ANNUAL REPORT RECOMMND

During the life of this permit, the permittee shall annually prepare and submit a written report to the County Geologist of the County of Riverside, demonstrating compliance with all of the conditions of approval and mitigation required for this SMP00139R1 and EA/MND No. 42476. The Planning Director may require inspection or other monitoring to ensure such compliance pursuant to SMARA and County Ordinance No. 555.

10.PLANNING. 33 SMP - 90 DAYS TO PROTEST RECOMMND

The project applicant has 90 days from the date of approval of these conditions to protest, in accordance with the procedures set forth in Government Code Section 66020, the imposition of any and all fees. dedications, reservations

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10.PLANNING. 33 SMP - 90 DAYS TO PROTEST (cont.) RECOMMND

and/or other exactions imposed on this project as a result of this approval or conditional approval of this project.

10.PLANNING. 34 USE - ORD 810 O S FEE (1) RECOMMND

In accordance with Riverside County Ordinance No. 810, to assist in providing revenue to acquire and preserve open space and habitat, an Open Space Mitigation Fee shall be paid for each development project or portion of an expanded development project to be constructed in Western Riverside County. The amount of the fee for commercial or industrial development shall be calculated on the basis of "Project Area," which shall mean the net area, measured in acres, from the adjacent road right-of-way to the limits of the project development.

10.PLANNING. 35 USE - BUSINESS LICENSING RECOMMND

Every person conducting a business within the unincorporated area of Riverside County, as defined in Riverside County Ordinance No. 857, shall obtain a business license. For more information regarding business registration, contact the Business Registration and License Program Office of the Building and Safety Department at www.rctlma.org.buslic.

10.PLANNING. 36 SMP - MAITRI ROAD ACCESS 1 RECOMMND

The vacated Maitri Road must provide access to Surface Mining Permits No. 182, 150 and 143. No grading or mining shall take place on SMP139R1 that would impact the access for Surface Mining Permits No. 182, 150 and 143 such that it would no longer be usable. Alternative access for Surface Mining Permits No. 182, 150 and 143 may be provided if such access is agreeable to the applicants/operators of Surface Mining Permits No. 182, 150 and 143.

10.PLANNING. 37 SMP - MAITRI ROAD ACCESS 2 RECOMMND

Due to the vacation of Maitri Road, the applicants for SMP139R1 must maintain access to Surface Mining Permits No. 182, 150 and 143 until such time that Surface Mining Permits No. 182, 150 and 143 have been completely reclaimed to the satisfaction of the County or until such time that Surface Mining Permits No. 182, 150 and 143 have been modified through the County to address access

10. GENERAL CONDITIONS

10.PLANNING. 37 SMP - MAITRI ROAD ACCESS 2 (cont.) RECOMMND

concerns. Implementation of this condition shall be at the discretion of the Planning Director.

10.PLANNING. 38 SMP - GEO02278 #2 RECOMMND

"Response to Riverside County Planning Department Review of Slope Stability Evaluation, Aggregate Quarry, SMP00139R1, South of Temescal Canyon Road and East of Maitri Road, Glen Ivy Area of Riverside County, California", dated March 21, 2012.

"Response to Riverside County Planning Department Second Review of Slope Stability Evaluation, Aggregate Quarry, SMP00139R1, South of Temescal Canyon Road and East of Maitri Road, Glen Ivy Area of Riverside County, California", dated June 5, 2012.

"Response to Comment in Riverside County Planning Department Review, Aggregate Quarry, SMP00139R1, South of Temescal Canyon Road and East of Maitri Road, Glen Ivy Area of Riverside County, California", dated May 25, 2013.

These documents are herein incorporated as a part of GEO02278.
5.The likelihood of any adverse affects to occur on-site and/or immediately adjacent to the site due to liquefaction or lateral spread is considered low.

1.The Glen Ivy North Fault crosses along the north edge of the existing pit. The Glen Ivy South fault is located approximately 1000 feet to the southwest of the pit. (* No structures for human occupancy are currently, proposed, nor will be allowed to be located across the trace of any active faults.)

2.Presently permitted 285 foot high final mining slopes at the bottom elevation of 900' MSL do not have a factor of safety equivalent to or exceeding 1.5 for static conditions, or 1.1 for seismic conditions, as needed for permanent stability per the Riverside County codes and ordinances.

3.The proposed 285 foot high modified final mining slopes can have a factor of safety equivalent to or exceeding 1.5 for static conditions and 1.1 for seismic conditions by

10. GENERAL CONDITIONS

10.PLANNING. 38 SMP - GEO02278 #2 (cont.) RECOMMND

flattening the cut mining slope to an inclination of 1.3H:1V (Horizontal to Vertical) or flatter, by reducing the height of the mining slope to a maximum height of 150 vertical feet or less, or by providing a horizontal offset from the property line of 170 feet.

4.Gross stability analyses, both static and pseudo static, indicate that the proposed 3H:1V reclamation slope has a factor of safety equivalent to or exceeding 1.5 and 1.1 respectively, as needed for permanent stability per the County of Riverside grading codes with 40 feet of water impounded against the face of the slope.

5.The likelihood of any adverse affects to occur on-site and/or immediately adjacent to the site due to liquefaction or lateral spread is considered low.

GEO02278 recommended:

1.Modification of the mine slopes and/or reclamation slopes by lowering ultimate heights and/or reducing slope angles.

2.Surface water should not be allowed to flow over the existing and/or proposed mining slopes other than incidental rainfall and irrigation. Alterations of manufactured or natural slopes, terraces, top of slope berms, etc. should not be allowed that will prevent run-off from being expediently directed to an approved disposal areas and away from the tops of slopes.

3.Surface drainage should be positively maintained in a non-erosive manner.

4.Top of slope berms should be constructed and compacted and maintained by the property owner. The drainage pattern should be maintained throughout the life of the proposed development.

5.Concentrated surface waters entering the property from off-site sources should be collected and directed to a permanent drainage system and away from the top of mining slopes.

6.Precautions should be taken to minimize earth material

SURFACE MINING PERMIT Case #: SMP00139R1 Parcel: 290-110-025

10. GENERAL CONDITIONS

10.PLANNING. 38 SMP - GEO02278 #2 (cont.) (cont.) RECOMMND

saturation.

GEO No. 2278 satisfies the requirement for a Geologic/Geotechnical study for Planning /CEQA purposes. GEO No. 2278 is hereby accepted for Planning purposes. Engineering and other Uniform Building Code parameters were not included as a part of this review or approval and this approval is not intended, and should not be misconstrued as approval for grading permit. Engineering and other building code parameters will be reviewed and additional comments and/or conditions may be imposed by the Building and Safety Department upon application for grading and/or building permits.

Also, it is understood that the existing pit is at its deepest planned elevation at this time and it is the intent of the mine owner/operator to commence required backfilling operations along the slopes that exhibit below the required minimum factors of safety for slope stability. The focus of initial filling operations is to be on the SE corner of the pit in order to achieve acceptable slope stability safety factors. Further, it is understood that the areas adjacent to the slope (immediately east of the top of pit slope) are not to be developed in the near future and work in this area will be remedial in nature and for the purpose of stabilizing the slope to alleviate any concern of less than acceptable slope stability factors of safety.

10.PLANNING. 40 SMP - MM M-WQ-1 RECOMMND

M-WQ-1 Throughout the life of operation of the Inert Debris Engineered Fill Operation (IDEFO), the following conditions shall apply:
-No greenwaste, woodwaste, gypsum, or drywall are allowed as inert waste;
-Controls sufficient to contain all surface runoff from the IDEFO areas shall be installed, where necessary; and
-The site shall be adequately secured to prevent unauthorized disposal by the public.

This implements a mitigation measure from the CEQA document.

SURFACE MINING PERMIT Case #: SMP00139R1 Parcel: 290-110-025

10. GENERAL CONDITIONS

10.PLANNING. 41 SMP - MM M-BI-2 RECOMMND

Project lighting shall be shielded and directed away from the off-site areas abutting the northeastern corner of the proposed Project site.

This condition implements a mitigtaion measure from the CEQA documents.

10.PLANNING. 42 SMP - MM M-BI-3 RECOMMND

All proposed rock crushers shall be set back a minimum distance of 600 feet from the off-site riparian/riverine habitat located adjacent to the northeastern corner of the proposed Project site. In the event that rock crushers are proposed within 600 feet of the off-site riparian/riverine habitat, then a focused noise study shall be prepared to identify measures that need to be undertaken to reduce Project-generated noise levels affecting the off-site riparian/riverine habitat to less than 65 dBA CNEL.

This condition implements a mitigtaion measure from the CEQA documents.

10.PLANNING. 43 SMP - OPERATING HOURS RECOMMND

On-site operating hours, other than maintenance or emergencies, shall be limited to the hours between 6:00 A.M. and 10:00 P.M. except those operations that are located not less than 300 feet from the outside boundary of the property. Operations located more than 300 feet from the outside boundary may operate 24-hours per day.

TRANS DEPARTMENT

10.TRANS. 1 SMP - STD INTRO (ORD 461) RECOMMND

With respect to the conditions of approval for the referenced tentative exhibit, the landowner shall provide all street improvements, street improvement plans and/or road dedications set forth herein in accordance with Riverside County Road Improvement Standards (Ordinance 461). It is understood that the exhibit correctly shows acceptable centerline elevations, all existing easements, traveled ways, and drainage courses with appropriate Q's, and that their omission or unacceptability may require the exhibit to be resubmitted for further consideration. This ordinance and all conditions of approval are essential

SURFACE MINING PERMIT Case #: SMP00139R1 Parcel: 290-110-025

10. GENERAL CONDITIONS

10.TRANS. 1 SMP - STD INTRO (ORD 461) (cont.) RECOMMND

parts and a requirement occurring in ONE is as binding as though occurring in all. All questions regarding the true meaning of the conditions shall be referred to the Transportation Department.

10.TRANS. 2 SMP - COUNTY WEB SITE RECOMMND

Additional information, standards, ordinances, policies, and design guidelines can be obtained from the Transportation Department Web site: http://rctlma.org/trans/. If you have questions, please call the Plan Check Section at (951) 955-6527.

20. PRIOR TO A CERTAIN DATE

EPD DEPARTMENT

20.EPD. 1 - DEED RESTRICTION RECOMMND

Within 90 days of project approval, a deed restriction shall be recorded over the area delineated as "Avoidance Area," on EXHIBIT E, to protect it from any disturbance in the future and maintain it for conservation purposes. The deed restriction language must be submitted to the Riverside County Planning Department, Environmental Programs Division (EPD) for review and approval, prior to recordation. The deed restriction should include language indicating that the area being avoided includes Southern Willow Scrub - Riparian Habitat and Potential Habitat - Slender horned Spineflower. For more information, including sample deed restriction language, please contact EPD at (951) 955-6892.

PLANNING DEPARTMENT

20.PLANNING. 1 SMP - EXPIRATION DATE RECOMMND

This approval shall be used within five (5) years of the permit's approval date; otherwise, it shall become null and void and of no effect whatsoever. By use is meant the beginning of substantial surface mining operations contemplated by this approval within the five (5) years period which is thereafter diligently pursued to completion.

SURFACE MINING PERMIT Case #: SMP00139R1 Parcel: 290-110-025

20. PRIOR TO A CERTAIN DATE

20.PLANNING. 2 SMP - LIFE OF PERMIT RECOMMND

This permit shall become null and void fifty (50) years after the date this permit revision became effective, or upon mining of one-hundred million tons, whichever comes first (2 million a year for 50 years). Annual mining tonnage shall not exceed 2,000,000 tons (inclusive of the materials imported for the IDEFO). Extensions of time to the life of this permit shall require submission of a revised permit application in accordance with Riverside County's Ordiance No. 555.

20.PLANNING. 3 SMP - ACCESS TO OTHER PROJECTS RECOMMND

Within one year of the project approval, the applicants shall have a reciprocal access easement recorded that assures full site access between Temescal canyon Road and Surface Mining Permits No. 182, 150 and 143 along the now vacated Maitri Road.

TRANS DEPARTMENT

20.TRANS. 1 SMP - WRCOG TUMF AND DIF RECOMMND

Within 45-days of project approval, the project proponent shall pay the Transportation Uniform Mitigation Fee (TUMF) in accordance with the fee schedule in effect at the time of issuance, pursuant to Ordinance No. 824.

Within 45-days of project approval, the project proponent shall pay the Developer Impact Fee (DIF) in accordance with the fee schedule in effect at the time of issuance, pursuant to Ordinance No. 659.

20.TRANS. 2 SMP - IMPROVEMENTS RECOMMND

Within 45 days of the project approval, the project shall pay cash-in-lieu of constructing the sidewalk and landscaping along its frontage on Campbell Ranch Road.

20.TRANS. 4 SMP - FAIR SHARE RECOMMND

Within 45 days of the project approval, the project proponent shall pay a fair share amount of $72,699 to mitigate its cumulative impacts at the following intersections:

I-15 Northbound Ramps at Temescal Canyon Road

20. PRIOR TO A CERTAIN DATE

20.TRANS. 4 SMP - FAIR SHARE (cont.) RECOMMND

Temescal Canyon Road at Lawson Road
Temescal Canyon Road at Glen Ivy Road
Maitri Road at Temescal Canyon Road

The fair share amount is based on the project's share of traffic over the total growth of traffic at these intersections. The fair share contribution shall be used to fund future improvements or a combination of improvements of these intersections or as approved by the Director of Transportation.

60. PRIOR TO GRADING PRMT ISSUANCE

FLOOD RI DEPARTMENT

60.FLOOD RI. 3 USE SUBMIT FINAL WQMP RECOMMND

A copy of the project specific WQMP shall be submitted to the District for review and approval.

PLANNING DEPARTMENT

60.PLANNING. 5 SMP - RCL RECLAMATION PLAN RECOMMND

The permittee shall comply with the Reclamation Plan, Exhibit B, and the Surface Mining and Reclamation Project Description, Exhibit C, all on file with the Riverside County Planning Department. Approval of the Reclamation Plan does not grant approval of any planned future use of the site.

60.PLANNING. 6 SMP - YR RECLAMATION REPORT RECOMMND

The permittee shall submit a final reclamation completion report prior to the completion of mining and reclamation activities and prior to the operations expiration date. The report shall be submitted to the County Geologist for review and approval. This report shall indicate the completion of reclamation in accordance with the approved plan, including final contours, slopes as specified in EXHIBIT B, resoiled areas, erosion control structures, and successful revegetation. This report shall be submitted at least 30 days prior to completion of each phase and expiration of this permit. This report shall be accompanied by a stamped and wet-signed substantial conformance letter from an independent licensed engineer, landscape architect,

60. PRIOR TO GRADING PRMT ISSUANCE

60.PLANNING. 6 SMP - YR RECLAMATION REPORT (cont.) RECOMMND

geologist or other appropriate professional stating that the project was reclaimed pursuant to the approved Reclamation Plan and in full compliance with SMARA.

60.PLANNING. 8 SMP - 1ST FINANCIAL ASSURANCE RECOMMND

Prior to commencement of any surface disturbance, construction of any processing plant, surface mining operation, or issuance of the annual SMARA inspection permit, the permittee shall establish adequiate financial assurances to ensure reclamation of the surface mining operation with Riverside County.

a. The financial assurance shall take the form of a surety bond, irrevocable letter of credit, trust fund or other form of financial assurance as approved by the County.

b. The amount of the financial assurance required for this permit shall be updated annually pursuant to SMARA regulations.

c. The financial assurance shall include, but not necessarily be limited to, costs for the removal of equipment, structures and derelict machinery, removal of waste materials, landscaping stabilization of slopes, and land restoration compatible with the topography and general environment of surrounding property in accordance with the approved Reclamation and Mining Plans.

d. The financial assurance shall remain in effect for the life of the mining permit and/or shall be released by the County on approval of the final Reclamation Plan inspection by the County and confirmed by the Office of Mine reclamation pursuant to SMARA regulations.

e. The financial assurance shall be made payable to Riverside County and the State of California, Department of Conservation.

60.PLANNING. 13 SMP - YR REPORT REQUIREMENTS RECOMMND

The permittee shall provide the following information as part of the annual report required by Condition No 10.PL ANNING.28. This report shall be prepared by a qualified, licensed professional and shall contain, at a minimum, the

60. PRIOR TO GRADING PRMT ISSUANCE

60.PLANNING. 13 SMP - YR REPORT REQUIREMENTS (cont.) RECOMMND

following:

a. Indicate the mined area's proximity to the permit boundaries by topography and details on a copy of approved Exhibit A.

b. Show the annual and total change in topography generated by the mining excavation by cross sections and topographic maps. Compare original/previous contours and cross sections with current cross sections and contours.

c. Maximum depth of excavation.

d. Provide the quantity in cubic yards and tons mined during the previous year.

e. Certify that the excavations are within the limits of the permit.

f. Provide data indicating the area reclaimed for the year and for the total amount reclaimed to date. Certify that reclamation is complete in these areas as appropriate.

g. A Certified Engineering Geologist or Geotechnical Engineer shall inspect all excavated slopes within the surface mining area at least once per year for slope stability. The results of this inspection and any recommendations for slope remediation shall be included with the annual report.

h. The permittee shall report the discovery of any fossil vertebrate animal remains in the annual report.

g. Certify the mining operation is in compliance with SMARA, County Ordinance No. 555, all conditions of approval, and all required mitigation as applicable.

60.PLANNING. 14 SMP - YR TEST DUST EMISSIONS RECOMMND

The permittee shall have an independent air quality professional, approved by the Planning Department, perform testing for project-generated fugitive dust emissions within 90 days after commencement of surface mining operations. The intent of this testing is to confirm that project-generated fugitive dust emissions are in compliance with South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD)

60. PRIOR TO GRADING PRMT ISSUANCE

60.PLANNING. 14 SMP - YR TEST DUST EMISSIONS (cont.) RECOMMND

Rules and Regulations regarding fugitive dust and PM-10.

a. The permittee shall perform particulate matter monitoring when the surface mine is in operations on four days per quarter during the first year of operations; and, shall prepare a fugitive dust emissions control plan. The SCAQMD Rule 403 Implementation Handbook (PM10) shall be utilized as the guidance for particulate matter monitoring as well as plan preparation. The particulate matter monitoring program shall include upwind and downwind sampling stations adjacent to the surface mining operations. Annual air quality monitoring after the first year of operations shall be based upon the previous year's compliance with SCAQMD rules and regulations, as determined by the Planning Director.

b. The results of the air quality testing shall meet or not exceed SCAQMD standards for PM10 (upwind/downwind PM10 differences shall not exceed 50 micrograms per cubic meter). If the air quality testing results indicate non-compliance with the SCAQMD standards, State and Federal rules and regulations, including, but not limited to SCAQMD Rule 403 for fugitive dust, and State and Federal regulations pertaining to crystalline silica dust emissions, the permittee shall cease surface mining operations until further fugitive dust emission mitigation measures are included and implemented with the fugitive dust emissions control plan. Further testing shall then be performed to confirm compliance with the SCAQMD standards and State and Federal rules and regulations described above. The mitigation measures and further testing shall be submitted to the Planning Director for review and approval prior to commencement of further surface mining operations.

c. The results of air quality testing, monitoring, and/or new mitigation measures shall be included with the annual report required by Condition No. 5.1.

60.PLANNING. 15 SMP - YR ADJUST ASSURANCES RECOMMND

The amount of reclamation financial assurance shall be adjusted annually for new lands disturbed by surface mining operations, completed reclamation in conformance with the approved Reclamation Plan, Exhibit B, and/or by adjustments to the U.S. Department of Labor Consumer Price Index for

60. PRIOR TO GRADING PRMT ISSUANCE

60.PLANNING. 15 SMP - YR ADJUST ASSURANCES (cont.) RECOMMND

the Los Angeles-Long Beach Metropolitan Area and/or other State approved price index.

60.PLANNING. 18 SMP - FEE BALANCE RECOMMND

Prior to any new disturbanceapproved under this revision the Planning Department shall determine if the deposit based fees for SMP No. 139R1 are in a negative balance. If so, any outstanding fees shall be paid by the applicant/developer.

60.PLANNING. 19 SMP - C/I SWPPP BMP REQD RECOMMND

The permit holder shall provide written proof of compliance with the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Santa Ana Region's Wateshed-wide waste disccharge requirements as follows:

The management and maintenance of the 'common area' shall be in accordance with the projects approved Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPPs), Monitoring Programs, and Post Construction Management Plans to include the following best management practices (BMPs) to reduce storm water pollution:

Tenants of this site shall receive educational materials on good house keeping practices which contribute to the protection of storm water quality. These Educational materials shall be provided by the Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District and shall be distributed by the Property Owners' Association. These materials shall address good housekeeping practices associated with the sites's land use and or uses (e.g., good housekeeping practices for office, commercial, retail commercial, vehicle-related commercial, or industrial land use). Employers at this site shall adapt these materials for training their employees in good housekeeping practices (BMP N1 & N13);

Only pesticide applicators who are certified by the State of California as Qualified Applicators or who are directly supervised by a Qualified Applicator shall apply pesticides to common area landscaping. The applicator shall apply all pesticides in strict accordance with pesticide application laws as stated in the California Food and Agricultural Code. Fertilizer shall be applied to common area

60. PRIOR TO GRADING PRMT ISSUANCE

60.PLANNING. 19 SMP - C/I SWPPP BMP REQD (cont.) RECOMMND

landscaping in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Application to hardscape surfaces shall be avoided (BMP N3);

The 'catch basin(s)',more particularly described on Exhibit 'A', shall be inspected and, if necessary, cleaned by the Property Owners' Association no later than October 15th of each year. "ONLY RAIN IN THE DRAIN' and 'NO DUMPING' stencils shall be repainted as necessary to maintain legiblity (BMP N4 & S12);

The Property Owners' Association shall keep the common area(s) free of litter. Litter shall be removed from the common area, and litter receptacles shall be emptied at least once a month. Where improper disposal of trash has occurred, the Property Owners' Association shall take corrective action within forty-eight hours of discovery (BMP N5);

The 'water quality inlet(s), oil/water seperator(s) and trash rack(s)', more particularly described on Exhibit 'A', shall be inspected and, if necessary, cleaned by the Property Owners' Association no later that October 15th of each year (BMP S4 & S13);

The Property Owner's Association shall keep the common area(s) free of litter. Litter shall be removed from the common area, and litter receptacles shall be emptied at least once a month. Where improper disposal of trash has occurred, the Property Owner's Association shall take corrective action within forty-eight hours of discovery (BMP N5);

The Street(s) and parking lot(s), more particularly described on Exhibit 'A', shall be swept by the Property Owner's Association at least once a year and shall be swept no later than October 15th of each year (BMP N6);

The Property Owner's Association shall keep loading docks in a clean and orderly condition through a regular program of sweeping, litter control, and the immediate cleanup of spills and broken containers. In accordance with the Riverside County Ordinance No. 754, Establishing Storm Water/Urban Runoff Management and Discharge Controls, illicit discharges and non-storm water discharges (e.g., wash water) from loading docks to storm water drains shall

SURFACE MINING PERMIT Case #: SMP00139R1 Parcel: 290-110-025

60. PRIOR TO GRADING PRMT ISSUANCE

60.PLANNING. 19 SMP - C/I SWPPP BMP REQD (cont.) (cont.) RECOMMND

not be allowed (BMP N12);

The Property Owner's Association shall maintain an up-to-date list identifying the party or parties responsible for the implemenation and maintenance of each of the BMPs described herein. The list shall include the party's name, organization, address, a phone number at which the party may be reached 24 hours a day, and a description of the party's responsibility for implementation and maintenance of a particular BMP (BMP N14).

60.PLANNING. 20 SMP - ORD 810 OS FEE SMP (2) RECOMMND

Prior to any additional disturbance permitted by Surface Mining Permit No. 139R1, the permit holder shall comply with the provisions of Riverside County Ordinance No. 810, which requires the payment of the appropriate fee set forth in the Ordinance, unless the fee has already been paid. The amount of the fee shall be based on the "Project Area" as defined in the Ordinace and afore- mentioned Condition of Approval. The Project Area for the subject surface mining permit is calculated to be 215 acres. In the event Riverside County Ordinance No. 810 is rescinded and or superceded by a subsequent mitigation fee ordinance, payment of the appropriate fee set forth in that ordinance shall be required.

70. PRIOR TO GRADING FINAL INSPECT

PLANNING DEPARTMENT

70.PLANNING. 1 SMP - NO MINING AREA 2 REV REQ RECOMMND

As outlined on EXHIBIT A, "Area 2" represents a section of SMP139R1 which proposes to mine one half of a slope shared by a neighboring mines currently permitted as SMPs 143, 150, and 182. Mining within Area 2 (as outlined on EXHIBIT A) is prohibited within the on- and off-site slopes and setbacks until adjacent mines SMP143, SMP150, and SMP182 are revised and approved to account for the geographic expansion and potential tonnage increase in mining activities. Mining within Area 2 can occur after the processing of a discretionary applications, including CEQA, to revise SMP143, SMP150 and SMP182. Such revisions shall also include relocation of the downdrain and any/all State

SURFACE MINING PERMIT Case #: SMP00139R1 Parcel: 290-110-025

70. PRIOR TO GRADING FINAL INSPECT

70.PLANNING. 1 SMP - NO MINING AREA 2 REV REQ (cont.) RECOMMND

permits required for such action.

70.PLANNING. 2 SMP - NO MINING AREA 3 REV REQ RECOMMND

As outlined on EXHIBIT A, "Area 3" represents slopes on a western section of SMP139R1 which proposes to mine one half of a slope shared by a neighboring mine currently permitted as SMP202. Maitri Road, now vacated, resides on the top of the shared slope. Mining within Area 3 (as outlined on EXHIBIT A) is prohibited within the on- and off-site slopes and setbacks until the adjacent mine SMP202 is revised and approved to account for the geographic expansion and potential tonnage increase in mining activities. Mining within Area 3 can occur after the processing of a discretionary applications, including CEQA, to revise SMP202. Such revisions shall also address access concerns with the former Maitri Road to the satisfaction of the County (as outlined in other conditions of approval).

70.PLANNING. 3 SMP - 1ST CHECK CLEARANCES RECOMMND

The Riverside County Planning Department - Land Use Section shall verify that the Development Standards of this approval and all other conditions have been complied with prior to any use allowed by this revised Surface Mining Permit, and clearances have been obtained from all required agencies, departments, and/or districts.

70.PLANNING. 4 SMP - 1ST & YR ROAD SIGNS RECOMMND

All roads within the project limits shall be posted with speed limit signs of 15 miles per hour.

70.PLANNING. 5 SMP - 1ST & YR COLOR BLENDING RECOMMND

The processing plant, asphalt plant, and concrete batch plant, shall be painted with colors that blend and camouflage with the surrounding areas.

70.PLANNING. 6 SMP - 1ST & YR NO TRESPASSING RECOMMND

The outer boundary of the mining, processing, maintenance and access road areas shall be posted with "No Trespassing" signs as delineated on Mining Plan, Exhibit "A". Said "No Trespassing" signs shall be maintained to the completion of the project.

SURFACE MINING PERMIT Case #: SMP00139R1 Parcel: 290-110-025

70. PRIOR TO GRADING FINAL INSPECT

70.PLANNING. 7 SMP - 1ST & YR BOUNDARY FENCE RECOMMND

There shall be a fence and locked gates erected along the outer boundary of the active surface mining areas and rocessing plant indicated on Mining Plan, Exhibit "A". The fence shall be maintained at all times during the operation, and shall consist of a chain link or barbed wire fencing in areas of steep topography.

70.PLANNING. 8 SMP - 1ST & YR SITE STAKING RECOMMND

The outer boundary of the surface mining areas approved as part of this permit shall be surveyed and staked with visible markers such as white PVC pipe. These stakes shall be placed at no less than 300 foot intervals along the boundary of these areas. This staking shall be maintained throughout the life of this permit.

70.PLANNING. 9 SMP - YR TEMPORARY SLOPES RECOMMND

Temporary slopes created during mining operations shall be excavated no steeper than 1:1 (horizontal:vertical) and no higher than 30 feet in vertical height, or in compliance with MSHA and CALOSHA requirements.

80. PRIOR TO BLDG PRMT ISSUANCE

FLOOD RI DEPARTMENT

80.FLOOD RI. 3 USE - SUBMIT FINAL WQMP RECOMMND

A copy of the project specific WQMP shall be submitted to the District for review and approval.

PLANNING DEPARTMENT

80.PLANNING. 2 USE - FEE BALANCE RECOMMND

Prior to issuance of building permits, the Planning Department shall determine if the deposit based fees for project are in a negative balance. If so, any outstanding fees shall be paid by the applicant/developer.

SURFACE MINING PERMIT Case #: SMP00139R1 Parcel: 290-110-025

90. PRIOR TO BLDG FINAL INSPECTION

FLOOD RI DEPARTMENT

90.FLOOD RI. 1 USE - CERTIFY BMP IMPLEMENTATI RECOMMND

The developer must provide to the District documentation signed by a registered engineer, under the state of California, stating that the BMPs are implemented and constructed as shown on the plan.

90.FLOOD RI. 2 USE - BMP - EDUCATION RECOMMND

The developer shall distribute environmental awareness education materials on general good housekeeping practices that contribute to protection of stormwater quality to all initial users. The developer may obtain NPDES Public Educational Program materials from the District's NPDES Section by either the District's website www.floodcontrol.co.riverside.ca.us, e-mail fcnpdes@co.riverside.ca.us, or the toll free number 1-800-506-2555. Please provide Project number, number of units and location of development. Note that there is a five-day minimum processing period requested for all orders.

The developer must provide to the District's PLAN CHECK Department a notarized affidavit stating that the distribution of educational materials to the tenants is assured prior to the issuance of occupancy permits.

If conditioned for a Water Quality Management Report (WQMP), a copy of the notarized affidavit must be placed in the report. The District MUST also receive the original notarized affidavit with the plan check submittal, by mail or in person in order to clear the appropriate condition. Placing a copy of the affidavit in the WQMP without submitting the original will not guarantee clearance of the condition.

90.FLOOD RI. 3 USE - IMPLEMENT WQMP RECOMMND

All structural BMPs described in the project-specific WQMP shall be constructed and installed in conformance with approved plans and specifications. It shall be demonstrated that the applicant is prepared to implement all non-structural BMPs described in the approved project specific WQMP and that copies of the approved project-specific WQMP are available for the future owners/occupants. The District will not release occupancy

SURFACE MINING PERMIT Case #: SMP00139R1 Parcel: 290-110-025

90. PRIOR TO BLDG FINAL INSPECTION

90.FLOOD RI. 3 USE - IMPLEMENT WQMP (cont.) RECOMMND

permits for any portion of the project exceeding 80% of the project area prior to the completion of these tasks.

PLANNING DEPARTMENT

90.PLANNING. 3 USE - ORD 810 O S FEE (2) RECOMMND

Prior to the issuance of a certificate of occupancy,or upon building permit final inspection prior to use or occupancy for cases without final inspection or certificate of occupancy (such as an SMP), whichever comes first, the applicant shall comply with the provisions of Riverside County Ordinance No. 810, which requires the payment of the appropriate fee set forth in the Ordinance. The amount of the fee will be based on the "Project Area" as defined in the Ordinance and the aforementioned Condition of Approval. The Project Area for Surface Mining Permit No. 139R1 is calculatecd to be 255 net acres. In the event Riverside County Ordinance No. 810 is rescinded, this condition will no longer be applicable. However, should Riverside County Ordinance No. 810 be rescinded and superseded by a subsequent mitigation fee ordinance, payment of the appropriate fee set forth in that ordinance shall be required.

State Water Resources Control Board

TO: Glenn S. Robertson, PG, M.S.
Engineering Geologist (CEQA Coordinator)
Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board
3737 Main Street, Suite 500
Riverside, CA 92501

FROM: Aaron Miller, Supervisor
Enforcement Unit 4
Senior Water Resource Control Engineer
DIVISION OF WATER RIGHTS

DATE: March 25, 2013

SUBJECT: MAYHEW AGGREGATES AND MINE RECLAMATION WATER DIVERSION IN TEMESCAL CANYON

Mr. Robertson,

This memorandum is in response to your inquiry regarding the Mayhew Aggregates and Mine Reclamation (Mayhew Aggregates) diversion of water from Mayhew Creek in Riverside County and any potential issues that should be addressed in any California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) document that is prepared for the project.

The State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board), Division of Water Rights (Division) is responsible for the administration of appropriative water rights in California initiated after 1914; commonly referred to as "post-1914 appropriative water rights." An appropriative water right is required for the diversion of surface water and water flowing in subterranean streams through known and definite channels for beneficial purposes. Any unauthorized diversion of water constitutes a trespass against the State, and the State Water Board may impose a civil liability in an amount not to exceed $500 for each day that a trespass occurs. (California Water Code § 1052, et seq.)

Based on the information provided to the Division, it appears Mayhew Aggregates is diverting all the water in Mayhew Creek to storage in the existing mine pit. The Division's database shows no record of a basis of right for the referenced diversion of Mayhew Creek. The diversion of surface water for a beneficial purpose from a natural channel, such as Mayhew Creek, requires an appropriative water right permit from the State Water Board. If water is being diverted and a beneficial use of the water is not being made, the diversion could be considered wasteful and unreasonable. The State Water Board has a duty to protect the public trust and to prevent the waste and unreasonable use of water, unreasonable method of use, or unreasonable method of diversion of water. (Water Code § 275)

All diversions from a stream have the potential of reducing downstream flows and thereby encroaching on the availability of water for downstream water right holders. CEQA projects which may alter the flow of an existing water course should include an evaluation of any existing basis of right or if a water right will be required and include a detailed analysis of water availability by examining potential impacts to downstream water right holders and potential impacts to the environment. It appears these issues will need to be addressed in any CEQA document prepared for this project.

Additionally, Water Code § 5101 requires, with minor exceptions, that a person who diverts water from a surface stream, spring or subterranean stream must report this diversion by filing an initial Statement of Water Diversion and Use (Statement) with the State Water Board, followed thereafter by triennial Supplemental Statements, unless the diversion is covered by a permit, license or registration issued by the Division or the diversion is included in other approved reporting documents submitted to the State Water Board. Based on Division records, Mayhew Aggregates has not filed a Statement for the current diversion of water from Mayhew Creek. Information regarding the Statement program and a link to obtaining the necessary form can be found at:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/waterrights/water_issues/programs/diversion_use/.
The State Water Board may administratively impose a civil liability in the amount of $1,000 for the failure to file a Statement for diversions that have occurred since 2009, plus $500 per day for each additional day on which the violation continues if the person fails to file a Statement within 30 days after the State Water Board has called the violation to the attention of that person. (Water Code § 5107, subd. (c) (1)) It would appear that Mayhew Aggregates should immediately file this form with the Division.

Tustin, CA | San Diego, CA | Murrysville, PA JN 928-001

PLANNING 17542 East 17th Street, Suite 100 Tustin, CA 92780 p714.505.6360 f714.505.6361

MEMORANDUM

To: Matt Straite
Riverside County Planning Department
County Administrative Center
4080 Lemon Street, 12th Floor
Riverside, CA 92502-1629

From: Jeramey Harding

Re: **SMP 139R1 - RESPONSE TO SANTA ANA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD CONCERNS**

Date: February 11, 2013

Mr. Straite:

As you are aware, on January 7 and January 17, 2013, Mr. Glenn Robertson with the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) indicated some concerns over the proposed Surface Mining Permit Revision 139 (SMP 139R1) project, particularly in reference to previous and potential future impacts to Mayhew Creek.

The purposes of this memo are to: a) provide a historical overview that led to the existing conditions of Mayhew Creek; b) provide a detailed description of the proposed project; and c) respond to the various issues raised in Mr. Robertson's e-mails.

Historical Context

As shown on Figure 1, *Existing Mining Operations*, mining within the vicinity of the SMP 139R1 project operates under multiple permits, including: Surface Mining Permits (SMP) 143, 150, and 182 to the south, and SMP 202 to the west. Within the SMP 139R1 site, mining currently occurs pursuant to two separate permits: PP 1828 and SMP 139 (herein collectively referred to as SMP 139). Mining activities at all of these sites have been ongoing since the early- to mid-1970s.

Historically, the Mayhew Creek traversed the SMP 182 and SMP 150 sites from south to north via a defined, unimproved, natural channel separated from mining activities by a 10-20 foot tall dike. A debris basin constructed at the north end of the SMP 150 site contained flows from Mayhew Creek and directed them through three 48-inch diameter pipes under the east-west access road and into a debris catchment basin located within the SMP 139 site. The basin on the SMP 139 site extracted debris from Mayhew Creek and diverted the creek's flow in an easterly direction and north along the eastern boundary of the SMP 139 site. Figure 2, *Mayhew Creek – Historic Spillway and Debris Basin Location Map*, and Figure 3, *Mayhew Creek - Historic Spillway and Debris Basin Cross Section*, depicts the location and configuration for the spillway and debris basin that were previously located on the SMP 150 and SMP 139 sites, which also are shown on Figure 4, *1994 Historic Aerial Photo*.

In January/February 2005, heavy rains, combined with geological movement along the Glen Ivy Fault line, caused the bank between the Mayhew Creek and the SMP 139 pit wall to substantially erode and partially collapse into the SMP 139 mining pit. As a result, flows from Mayhew Creek began to immediately discharge directly into the SMP 139 gravel pit and created instability issues with respect to the southern and eastern slopes of the mining pit. In order to address this emergency condition, in approximately April 2005 the former mining operator (CEMEX) was directed by the Riverside County Building & Safety Department to construct a concrete down-drain structure measuring approximately 300 feet in length along the southern pit wall of the SMP 139 site. The purpose of this down-drain structure was to stabilize the pit walls against water erosion hazards. With completion of the down-drain structure, all flows from the Mayhew Creek were fully detained within the SMP 139 pit and no longer were conveyed downstream to the Temescal Wash. Figures 5 and 6, *Existing Hydrology Conditions*, depict the current hydrology conditions of the SMP 139 site and surrounding areas that resulted from the events of early 2005.

On July 21, 2005, the Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE) issued a determination that, "due to the change in course of Mayhew Creek from going around the eastern boundary of [the] property to now flowing into the quarry gravel pit..." Mayhew Creek and the down-drain structure "...is not subject to [ACOE] regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and a Section 404 permit is not required..." Although the down-drain structure was determined not to be regulated pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA), the ACOE required the preparation of a new Habitat Mitigation Monitoring Plan (HMMP) for impacts to a previously-approved mitigation area (discussed below).

On September 9, 2005, the RWQCB acknowledged the finding of the ACOE, and determined that Mayhew Creek is a water of the state, discharges to which are subject to regulation under California Water Code Section 13000 *et seq*. Specifically, the RWQCB determined that the "discharge" associated with the construction of the down-drain structure is subject to State Water Resources Control Board Order No. 2004-0004-DWQ, *Statewide General Waster Discharge Requirements for Dredge and Fill Discharges to Waters Deemed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to be Outside of Federal Jurisdiction* (Order No. 2004-0004-DWQ). On September 30, 2005, CEMEX (the former operator of the SMP 139 site) issued a Notice of Intent (NOI) to Participate in Order No. 2004-0004-DWQ and paid the appropriate fees associated therewith.

Additionally, on September 28, 2005 the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) issued an Agreement to Amend Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement Number 5-066-97 (SAA 5-066-97), which amended the original Streambed Alteration Agreement for Mayhew Creek and included new and amended conditions related to Mayhew Creek. SAA 5-066-97 authorized the impacts to Mayhew Creek that occurred during construction of the down-drain structure subject to revised mitigation requirements.

As required to implement the conditions specified in the amended SAA 5-066-97, fulfill the requirements associated with RWQCB Order No. 2004-0004-DWQ, and as required by the ACOE, a HMMP was prepared to address impacts to Mayhew Creek that resulted from construction of the concrete down-drain structure. Mitigation specified by the HMMP included the on-site restoration of 9.7 acres of riparian habitat as a mule fat plant community, to be located in the northeastern corner of the SMP 139 site. The

goal of the restoration area is to replace riparian scrub habitat and provide biological water quality treatment of nuisance and "first-flush" runoff prior to discharge into Temescal Creek. The restoration area receives flows from east of the SMP 139 site along a former tributary of Mayhew Creek. It should be noted that although the restoration area occurs within the SMP 139 site, it occurs fully outside of the areas to be permitted as part of proposed SMP 139R1.

Subsequent to the above-described consultations with the RWQCB, ACOE, and the CDFW, Riverside County approved Substantial Conformance No. 1 to Reclamation Plan No. 106 (RCL 106), which is associated with PP 1828. Approval of the Substantial Conformance legalized the 300-foot down-drain structure that had been constructed under emergency conditions in April 2005 and imposed new conditions of approval on RCL 106.

Project Description – SMP 139R1 and Future Permitting Requirements

The currently proposed project consists of applications for a Surface Mining Permit Revision (SMP 139R1) and a Conditional Use Permit (CUP 03679). SMP 139R1 proposes to consolidate several existing permits (PP 1828, RCL 106, and SMP 139) under a single, comprehensive entitlement for the property; to reduce the permitted annual tonnage allowed at the mine from 5,000,000 tons per year to 2,000,000 tons per year; to reconfigure areas subject to mining activities on-site to include the existing slopes and setback areas located along the western and southern boundaries of the site; and to extend the expiration date of the existing permits from January 2018 to December 31, 2068. CUP 03679 would allow for the operation of an Inert Debris Engineered Fill Operation ("IDEFO"), which would facilitate ultimate reclamation of the site by allowing for the import and on-site processing of inert construction debris.

As part of proposed SMP 139R1, areas proposed for mining activities would be expanded to include the existing slopes and setback areas between the SMP 139R1 site and adjacent mines (SMPs 143, 150, 182, and 202). However, in order to mine these slopes, mining also would need to eventually occur along the off-site portions of the slopes and setback areas within areas currently regulated pursuant to SMPs 143, 150, 182, and 202. Since the off-site portions of these slopes and setback areas cannot be mined until the permits for SMPs 143, 150, 182, and/or 202 are revised to allow for such mining activities, the portions of these slopes and setback areas located within the SMP 139R1 site also cannot be mined until those adjacent permits are revised. Revisions to SMPs 143, 150, 182, and 202 would consist of discretionary approvals that would be subject to compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

As a necessary component of mining the slopes and setback areas (both on- and off-site), the existing down-drain structure located at the southern boundary of the SMP 139 site would need to be relocated to the southern portion of the SMP 150 site in order to accommodate the expanded pit that would be created between these two mining sites.

Although plans for the relocation of this down-drain structure are not clearly defined at this time, construction of a down-drain structure along the southern slope of the SMP 150 site is required pursuant to the existing approved SMP 150 permit[1]. Impacts associated with the construction of a drop-

1. Please refer to the following documents attached to this memo: "SMP 150, Revision No. 1 Reclamation Plan, Exhibit 2,"

down/inlet structure along the southern slopes of SMP 150 were evaluated as part of Riverside County Final EIR No. 359, which imposed the following mitigation measure: "The existing flow channel and banks of the Mayhew Creek that traverse the site of Werner Corporation SMP 150 and 182 shall be maintained intact until mining of the three pits is completed or until operational needs warrent *[sic]* its removal/relocation." Thus, although relocation of the down-drain structure is a reasonably foreseeable consequence of the SMP 139R1 project, its relocation to the SMP 150 site is already approved pursuant to SMP 150, Revision No. 1, and impacts associated with its relocation were evaluated and disclosed as part of Riverside County Final EIR No. 359.

Additionally and as previously indicated on Figures 5 and 6, a portion of the historic Mayhew Creek drainage has been preserved along the eastern perimeter of the SMP 143 and SMP 139R1 sites. This drainage conveys flows from the southwest towards the restoration area identified by the above-described HMMP, and thence northeasterly via an existing 30-foot earthen bottom culvert towards the Temescal Creek Wash. This portion of Mayhew Creek will not be impacted by the proposed SMP 139R1 project, and will be retained in its existing condition.

Response to RWQCB Concerns

The following provides a response to the concerns expressed by Mr. Glenn Robertson in his January 17, 2013 e-mail to Mr. Matt Straite.

- ***RWQCB Comment**: I do have confusion between his referenced "SMP 139R1 Project" vs. the proposed shift of operations between the existing SMP 139 quarry to the future SMP 143 quarry, and I hope the draft MND or DEIR will clarify any difference.*

  Response: Please note that the January 7, 2013 e-mail response from T&B Planning incorrectly stated that the down structure would be relocated to the SMP 143 quarry; in fact, the down structure would be relocated instead to the SMP 150 quarry. The MND for SMP 139R1 will include a discussion of the relocation of the down-drain structure, although impacts associated with the relocation of this down-drain structure were previously evaluated as part of Final EIR No. 359. As a condition of approval placed on SMP 139R1, no mining activities within SMP 139R1 that necessitate relocation of the down-drain structure will be permitted to commence until after SMP 150 is revised to accommodate the relocated down-drain structure, and any CEQA compliance documentation required in conjunction with the revision to SMP 150 has been prepared and approved. Furthermore, please note that there would be no "shift of operations" to the SMP 143 or SMP 150 sites as a result of the proposed SMP 139R1 project. Only the down-drain structure would eventually need to be relocated from its current location to the SMP 150 site. Actual mining operations would occur as proposed by SMP 139R1, and future operations within SMP 150 would occur as allowed under its current permits and/or as modified pursuant to a future permit revision for SMP 150.

which clearly depicts a "Proposed Storm Water Inlet Structure" at the southern boundary of the SMP 150 site; b) SMP 150, Revision No. 1 Condition of Approval No. 9; c) Staff Report for SMP 150 requiring the construction of a inlet structure as mitigation for impacts to hydrology, flooding, drainage and water quality; and d) Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District Letter dated April 5, 1991.

- ***RWQCB Comment***: *Regardless we have a situation where the original Mayhew Creek was completely diverted in 2006 to the SMP 139 pit for aggregate washing purposes, thereby denying beneficial uses downstream that had been supported by that water. This was/is a violation of Mayhew Creek's water quality standards, i.e. violation of the Water Code which sanctions Regional Basin Plans to uphold those water quality standards.*

Response: As indicated above, Mayhew Creek was not diverted by the project applicant; rather, the course of this creek was altered due to heavy rain events in January/February 2005 and geological movement along the Glen Ivy Fault line. These conditions resulted in substantial erosion of the mining pit walls and caused the creek to flow into the SMP 139 gravel pit, thereby necessitating the emergency construction of a concrete down-drain structure to protect the slopes along the southern perimeter of the pit.

Mayhew Creek was not "diverted for…aggregate washing purposes." Runoff from Mayhew Creek is fully detained within the southern portion of the SMP 139 pit, and there is no plumbing or other conveyance infrastructure allowing for the use of the water in this pit to be used as part of the mining operation. Rather, water used for aggregate mining operations is provided to the site by the Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District (EVMWD), which is pumped to a holding pond located near Temescal Canyon Road. Water from the holding pond is then pumped into the large desilting basin located in the north-central portion of the SMP 139 pit (which bears no connection to the southern basin into which Mayhew Creek drains). Water from the desilting basin is then utilized as part of a closed-loop system, in which water is pumped to the processing plant, used to process mining materials, then discharged back into the desilting basin to allow for settlement and re-use of the water. At no time is any water from Mayhew Creek utilized during the existing (or proposed) mining operation.

Furthermore, as stated in their September 9, 2005 letter to CEMEX, the RWQCB previously determined that the fill activities associated with the construction of the down-drain structure "…appears to be subject to State Water Resources Control Board Order No. 2004-0004-DWQ…" The prior mine operator (CEMEX) submitted a NOI to participate in Order No. 2004-0004-DWQ on September 30, 2005. The information provided in the 2005 NOI demonstrated the eligibility of the down-drain structure for participation in Order No. 2004-0004-DWQ, as follows: 1) Mayhew Creek was determined to be an isolated ephemeral stream that is not subject to Section 404 of the CWA, as evidenced by the July 1, 2005 letter from the ACOE; 2) improvements associated with the down-drain structure required only 100 linear feet of fill and involved only 0.1-acre of fill, which is less than the 400 linear feet for fill and 0.2-acre fill maximum allowed under Order No. 2004-0004-DWQ; 3) mitigation (as set forth in the HMMP) was fully implemented to address potential impacts to receiving waters; 4) no cumulative effects to beneficial uses for receiving waters were identified; and 5) no adverse effects to rare, candidate, threatened, or endangered species were identified in association with the construction of the down-drain structure (assuming compliance with the HMMP).

By virtue of the project's participation in Order No. 2004-0004-DWQ, the down-drain structure construction does not represent a violation of Mayhew Creek's water quality standards, nor is it a violation of the Water Code.

- ***RWQCB Comment**: So an argument that the down-drain's move to a future SMP 143 pit would simply perpetuate an already captured stream incorrectly perpetuates this violation; it appears that the Riverside County Planning Department should never have approved this diversion in 2006 to begin with – I doubt my agency heard about it but you certainly can cite an older EIR that discussed it.*

  Response: Given the mining operator's participation in Order No. 2004-0004-DWQ (and associated mitigation), there is no "violation" of the Water Code.

  The construction of the down-drain structure was necessary to rectify an emergency condition created by unusually heavy rain events and geological movements along the Glen Ivy fault that resulted in the alteration of the flow path for Mayhew Creek. Thus, flows associated with Mayhew Creek were not diverted by the SMP 139R1 project applicant or previous mine operators. Construction of the down-drain structure was reviewed by the RWQCB, as evidenced by their July 21, 2005 letter to CEMEX (a copy of which is attached hereto).

  Riverside County did not issue Substantial Conformance No. 1 to RCL 106 until after all consultations with the RWQCB, ACOE, and CDFW had been completed. The County Planning Department's approval of Substantial Conformance No. 1 fully complied with Riverside County Ordinance No. 555.

  As the construction of the down-drain structure was determined by the Riverside County Planning Department to be exempt from CEQA, no EIR (or MND) was prepared in support of the RCL 106 Substantial Conformance No. 1 application. It should be noted, however, that mining-related impacts to the Mayhew Creek were previously anticipated, disclosed, and evaluated as part of Riverside County Final EIR No. 359, which was prepared in conjunction with SMP 150, Substantial Conformance No. 1.

- ***RWQCB Comment**: I'm trying to give Regional Board staff a "first bite at that apple" given the Project's newly proposed move of the down-drain from SMP 139 to the future quarry SMP 143, which given that interruption seems to create a new diversion.*

  Response: As previously noted, relocation of the down-drain structure would not occur until such a time that SMP 150 (not SMP 143) is revised to allow for mining of the portions of slopes and setback areas that occur on the SMP 150 site. Furthermore, relocating the down-drain structure would not create any new diversion in flows, since all flows would continue to be detained on-site within the mining pits. Relocation of the down-drain structure would merely shift the location where the water is detained; there would be no increase (or decrease) in the total volume of flows that would be conveyed via the down-drain structure and into the mining pits, where detained runoff would then be allowed to infiltrate into the ground.

- ***RWQCB Comment**: Now, it appears that a secondary channel is described by Mr. Harding as having formed alongside the lip of SMP 139 quarry, generally directing some of the localized runoff downstream again – though it is not the original tributary flowline of Mayhew Creek from the Santa Ana Mountains to Temescal Creek (Temescal Canyon Bottom).*

  Response: The "secondary channel" along the eastern edge of the existing SMP 139 site is the former Mayhew Creek alignment that existed prior to the above-described events of January/February 2005, and is not a "new" channel that has since formed. As shown on Figures 5 and 6, flows within this channel originate from hills located southwesterly of the mining complex, and were historically tributary to Mayhew Creek. These flows, which traverse around the edge of the mining complex along the eastern boundary of SMP 143 and SMP 139, continue to be tributary to Temescal Creek. This is an existing condition that will not be altered or in any way impacted by the proposed SMP 139R1 project.

- ***RWQCB Comment**: The CEQA document should detail what has occurred, and provide documentation of approved water rights held by Mayhew Aggregates & Mine Reclamation (Company?) for this action on Mayhew Creek. I think all this deserves some follow up both in the CEQA document's discussion and during the permit discussion...*

  Response: The MND for SMP 139R1 will provide a discussion of the events of January/February 2005 and associated permits that were issued allowing for construction of the down-drain structure. The project proponent does not hold water rights for Mayhew Creek, as runoff from Mayhew Creek is not used during mining operations; rather, flows from Mayhew Creek are merely accommodated within the existing mining pit, where they infiltrate into the groundwater basin. Permits for relocating the existing down-drain structure would be sought following Riverside County approval of revisions to SMP 150, as the southern slope of SMP 139R1 cannot be mined and the down-drain structure cannot be relocated until a revision to SMP 150 is approved by Riverside County (and reviewed as part of a CEQA process).

- ***RWQCB Comment**: In the interest of time I am cc'ing this email to our Water Rights office at the State Water Resources Control Board in Sacramento, for their views on continued diversions of an entire stream... as opposed to the potential case of, say, diversion of only a portion of the stream if Mayhew Creek's entire channel could be re-established (as a mitigation measure) all the way from the Santa Ana Mountains to Temescal Creek.*

  Response: Existing conditions associated with the existing mining complex (including SMP 139R1 and surrounding mining sites) renders the re-establishment of the historic flow lines infeasible, as demonstrated on Figures 5 and 6. Moreover, no "diversion" of flows occurred to Mayhew Creek, as the change in course of Mayhew Creek occurred due to rain events in January/February 2005 and geological movements along the Glen Ivy fault, and not by any actions undertaken by the SMP 139R1 project applicant or by previous mine operators. It is our opinion that no additional mitigation measures should be required in association with the relocation of this down-drain structure, since such a relocation would not affect the total volume

of flows that are detained and allowed to infiltrate into the groundwater basin, and because all appropriate mitigation is identified as part of the HMMP prepared pursuant to the requirements of the ACOE, CDFW, and RWQCB. Moreover, the down-drain is not proposed to be relocated at this time, and detailed plans for such eventual relocation are not available at this time. Relocation of the down-drain will be evaluated as required by CEQA when a future proposed revision to SMP 150 is submitted to the County to review.

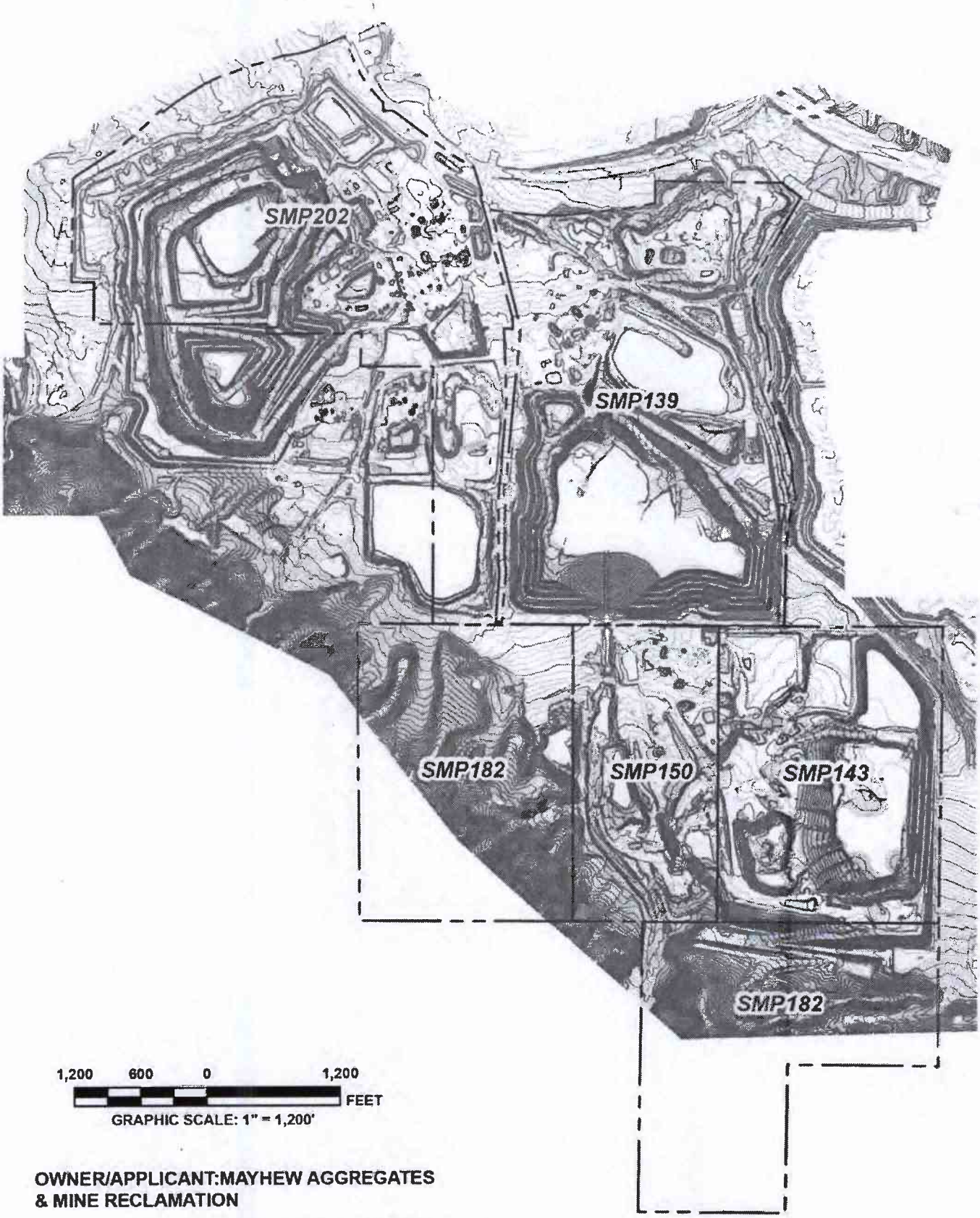
We appreciate the continued efforts of Riverside County in support of the SMP 139R1/CUP 03679 project. If there are any questions or if the County should require any additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Jeramey Harding, AICP
Senior Project Manager
T&B PLANNING
Phone: (760) 452-2300
jharding@tbplanning.com

Cc: Glenn S. Robertson, Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board

Attachments: Figures 1 through 5; 2005 Wildlife Agency Correspondence & Documentation; RCL106 SC 1 Conditions of Approval; SMP 150 SC 1 Reclamation Plan; SMP 150 SC1 Conditions of Approval; Staff Report for SMP 150 SC 1; April 5, 1991 Flood Control Letter for SMP 150, SC1



OWNER/APPLICANT:MAYHEW AGGREGATES & MINE RECLAMATION

SOURCE OF TOPOGRAPHY: AERIAL TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY DATED JANUARY 11, 2011, PERFORMED BY COOPER AERIAL SURVEYS, INC.

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p. 714.505.6360 f. 714.505.8361
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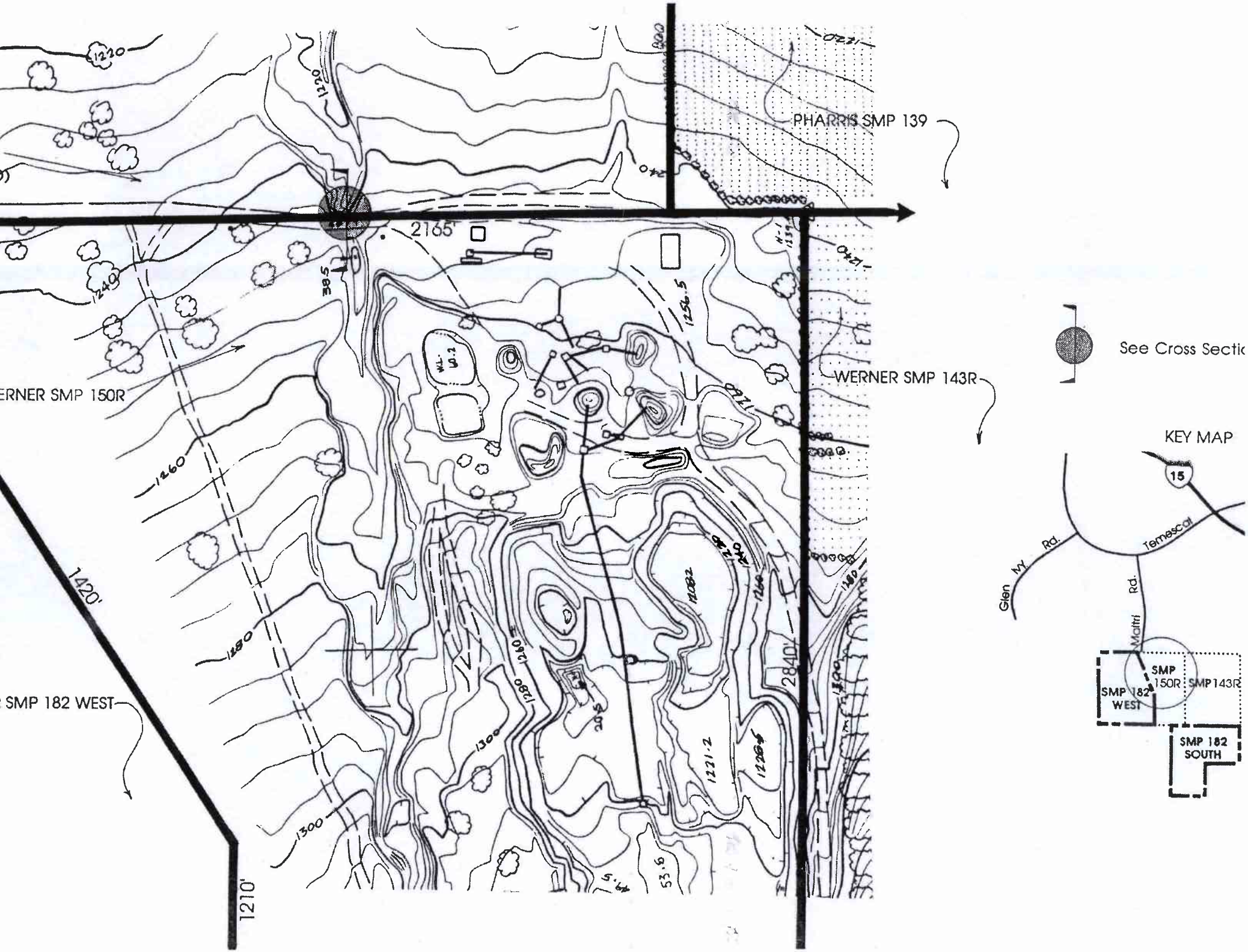
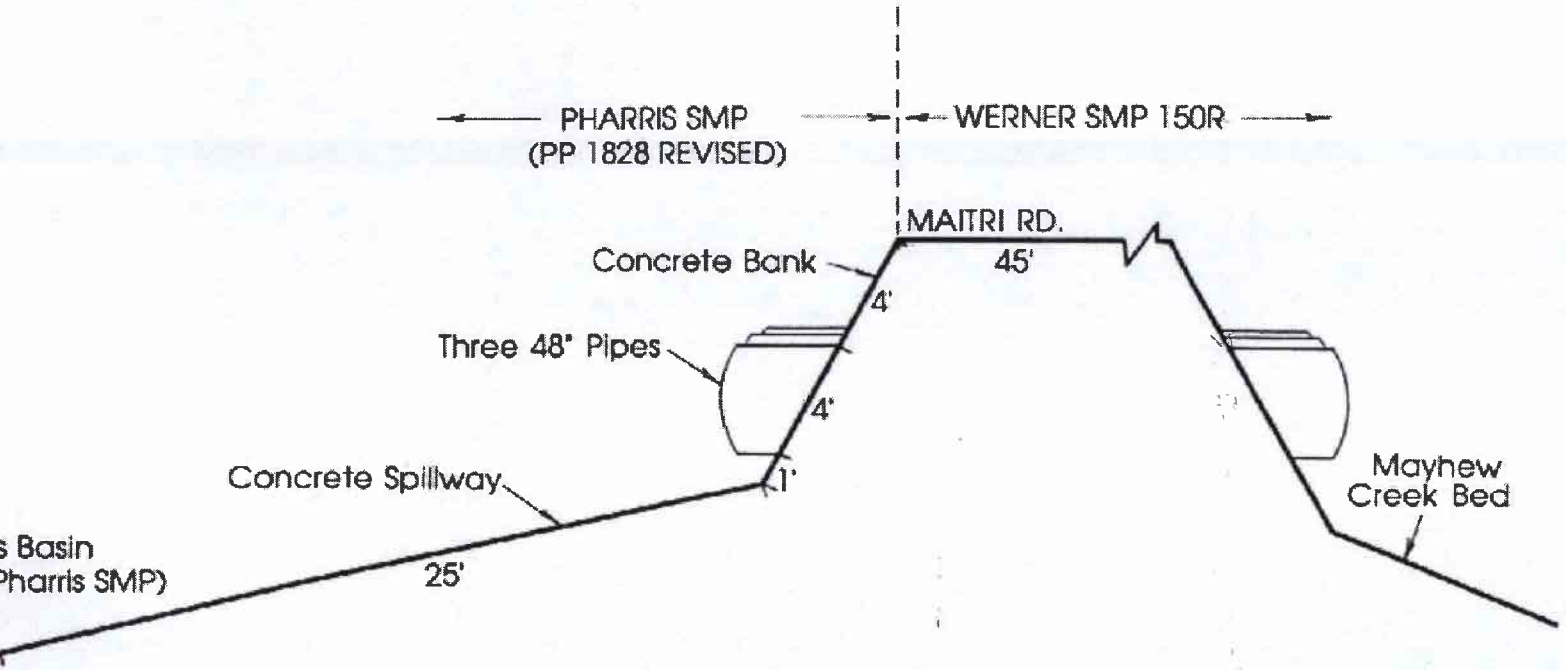
NOT TO SCALE

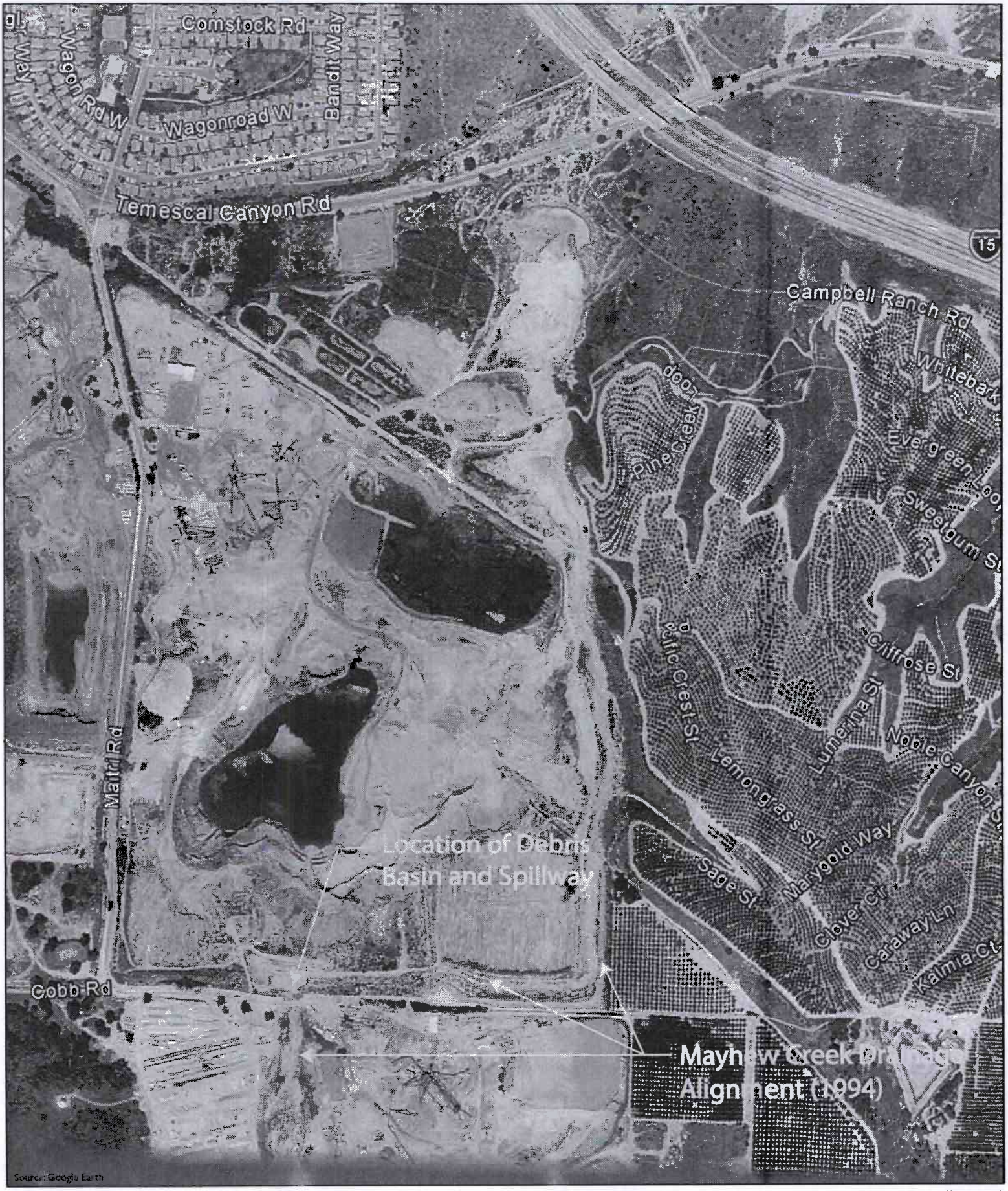
Figure 1

EXISTING MINING OPERATIONS


PHARRIS SMP 139
WERNER SMP 143R
ERNER SMP 150R
SMP 182 WEST
2165'
2840'
1420'
1210'
See Cross Sectic
KEY MAP
15
Temescal
Rd.
Glen Ivy
Rd.
Maitri
SMP 150R
SMP 143R
SMP 182 WEST
SMP 182 SOUTH



NOTE: Side View, Looking East of Maitri Rd.



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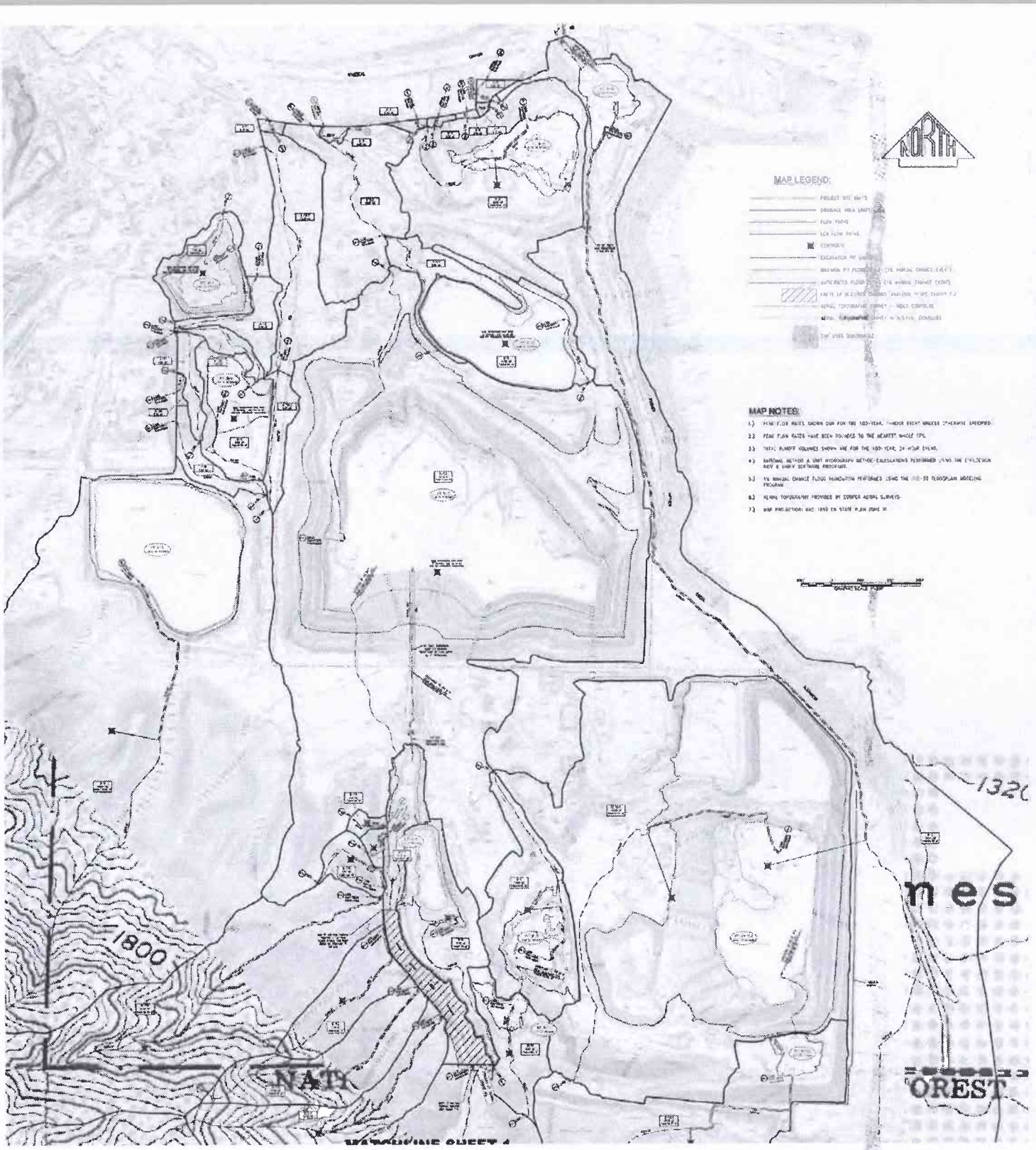
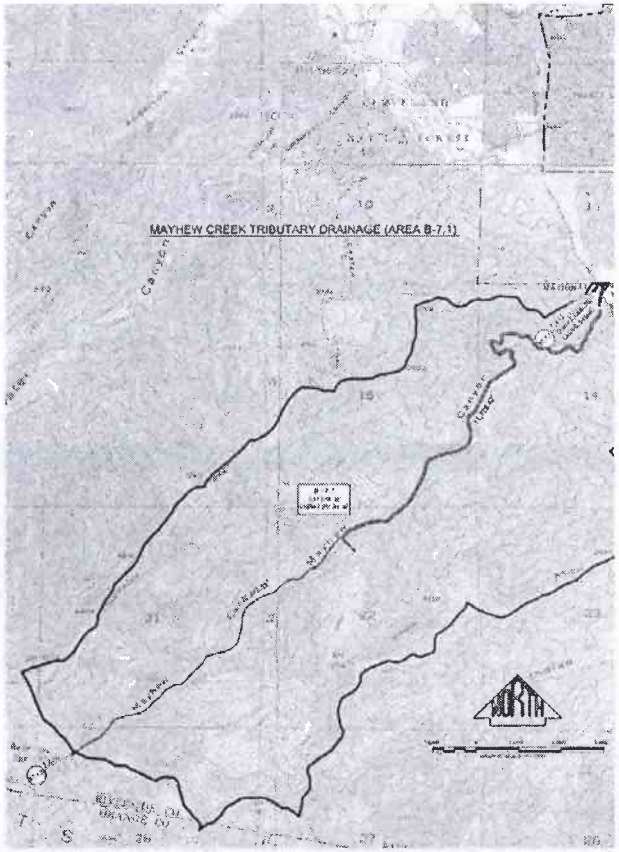
NOT TO SCALE

Figure 4

1994 HISTORICAL AERIAL PHOTO





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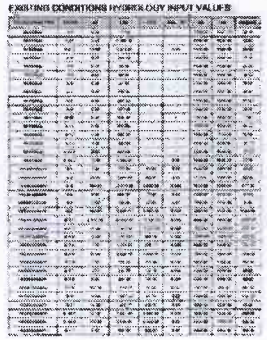
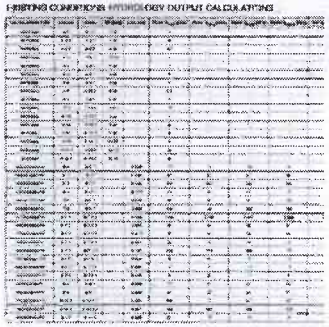
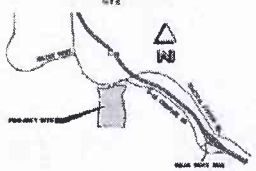


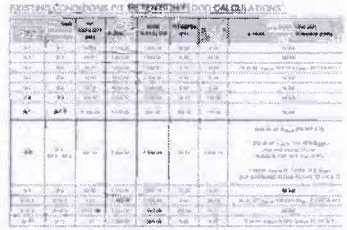
EXISTING CONDITIONS HYDROLOGY OUTPUT CALCULATIONS



VICINITY MAP



EXISTING CONDITIONS DETENTION POND CALCULATIONS



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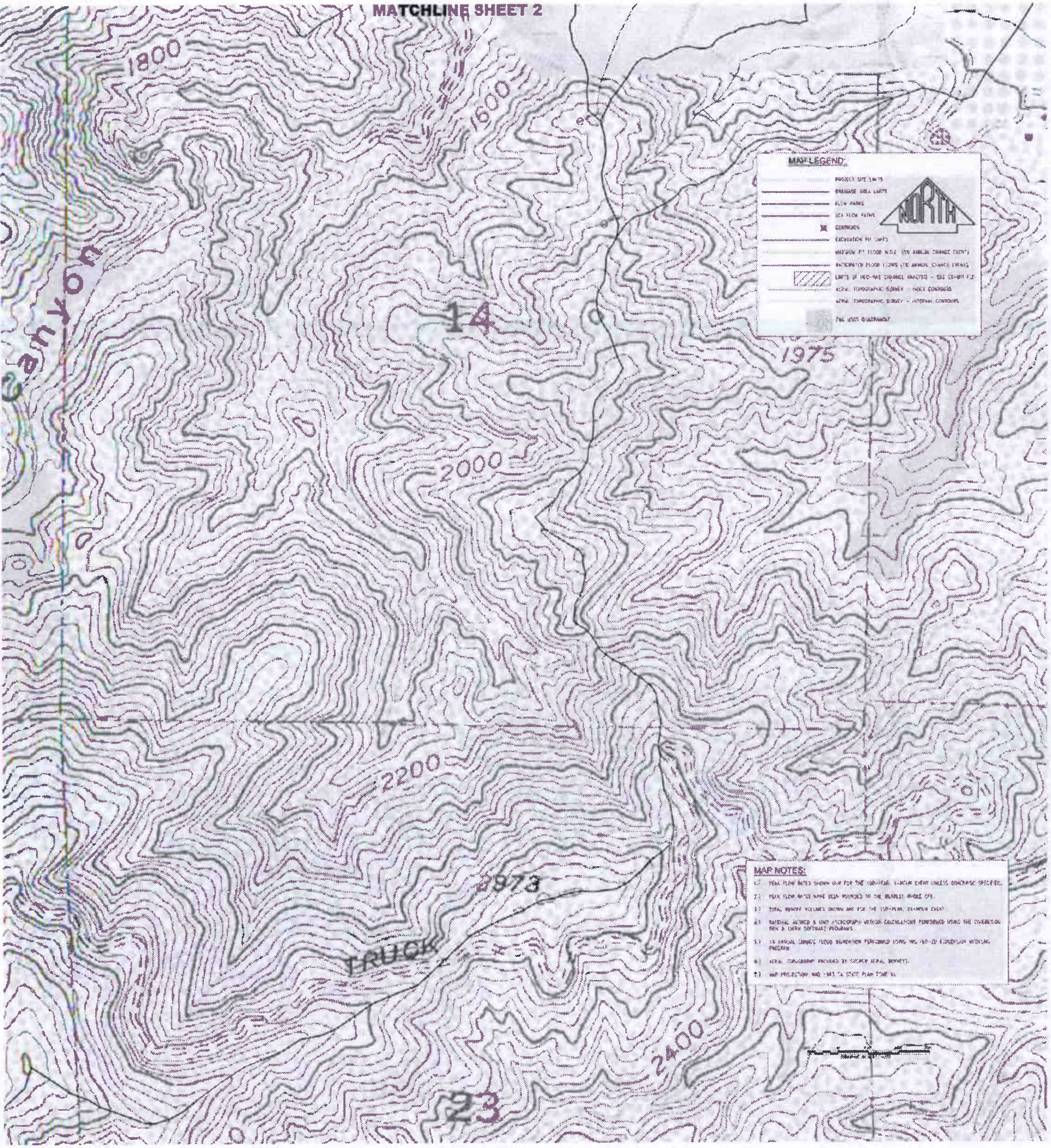
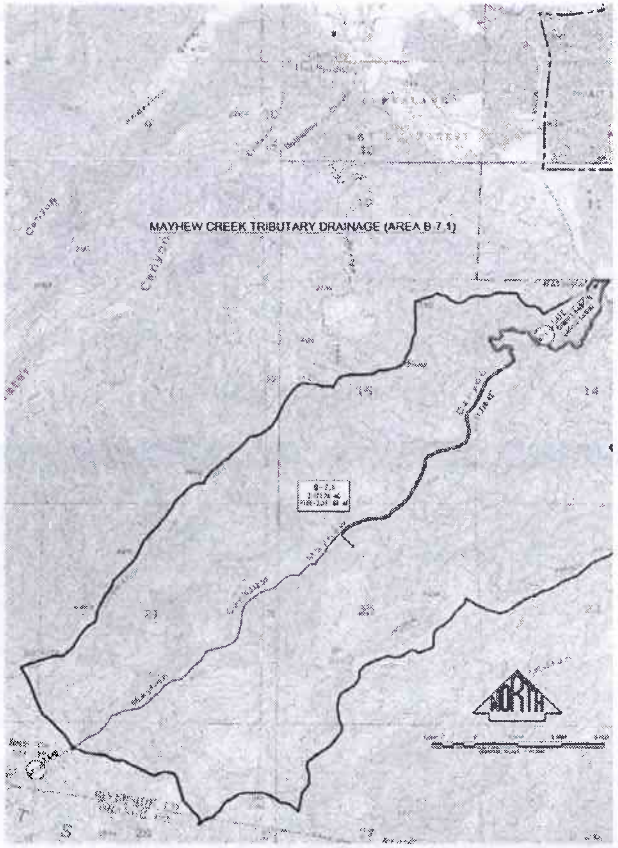


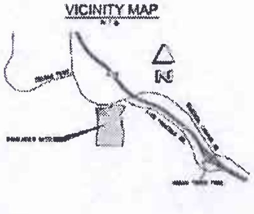


EXISTING CONDITIONS HYDROLOGY INPUT VALUES:

[illegible]

EXISTING CONDITIONS HYDROLOGY OUTPUT CALCULATIONS:

[illegible]



EXISTING CONDITIONS PIT RETENTION/FLOOD CALCULATIONS

[illegible]

REVISIONS

EXIS[illegible]

ATTACHMENT A:
2005 WILDLIFE AGENCY CORRESPONDENCE & DOCUMENTATION

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
LOS ANGELES DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
P.O BOX 532711
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90053-2325

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

July 21, 2005

Office of the Chief
Regulatory Branch

Cemex Construction Materials, L.P.
Attention: Christine Jones
P.O. Box 4120
Ontario, California 91761

Dear Ms. Jones:

Reference is made to your letter (No. 200501644-WJC) dated July 6, 2005 for a Department of the Army Permit to discharge fill material on up to 0.1 acre of Mayhew Creek in the vicinity of Temescal Wash in Corona, Riverside County, California.

Due to the change in course of Mayhew Creek from going around the eastern boundary of your property to now flowing into the quarry gravel pit, Mayhew Creek is determined to not be regulated per the SWANCC court decision of 2000. The reason for the change in course is due to the rain events in January/February 2005 and geological movement along the Glen Ivy Fault line causing Mayhew creek to flow into the gravel pit. The rain events and the instability of the Glen Ivy Fault line caused the bank between the creek and the pit wall along the southern wall to collapse into the pit.

Based on the information furnished in your letter, we have determined that your proposed project does not discharge dredged or fill material into a water of the United States or an adjacent wetland. Therefore, the project is not subject to our regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and a Section 404 permit is not required from our office.

Even though, Mayhew creek is now not subject to the Corps' regulation, the applicant is still responsible for the mitigation area that the applicant will be impacting. The mitigation area is apart of a previous permit, which impacted waters of the United States. The applicant shall provide to the Corps a new Habitat Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (HMMP) for the impacts to the mitigation area. Please submit a draft HMMP for the Corps review no later than August 31, 2005.

Furthermore, you are hereby advised that the Corps of Engineers has established an Administrative Appeal Process for jurisdictional determinations which is fully described at 33

CFR Part 331. The Administrative Appeal Process for jurisdictional determinations is diagrammed on the enclosed Appendix C. If you decide not to accept this approved jurisdictional determination and wish to provide new information, please send the information to this office. If you do not supply additional information you may appeal this approved jurisdictional determination by completing the attached "Notification of Administrative Appeal Options and Process and Request for Appeal" form and submitting it directly to the Appeal Review Officer at the address provided on the form.

Please be aware that our determination does not preclude the need to comply with Section 13260 of the California Water Code (Porter/Cologne) and we recommend that you contact the California Regional Water Quality Control Board to insure compliance with the above regulations. Furthermore, our determination does not obviate the need to obtain other Federal, state, or local authorizations required by law.

I am forwarding copies of this letter to: California State Water Resources Control Board, 1001 I Street, Sacramento, California 95814, Attention: Mr. Oscar Balaguer, Chief, Water Quality Certification. California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Region 8, Santa Ana, Attention: Mr. Gerard J. Thibeault, 3737 Main Street, Suite 500, Riverside, California 92501-3339.

If you have any questions, please contact James Chuang of my staff at (213) 452-3372.

Sincerely,

Mark Durham
Chief, South Coast Section
Regulatory Branch

NOTIFICATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE APPEAL OPTIONS AND PROCESS AND REQUEST FOR APPEAL		
Applicant: Cemex Construction Materials, L.P. | File Number: 200501644		Date: July 21, 2005
Attached is:		See Section below
	INITIAL PROFFERED PERMIT (Standard Permit or Letter of permission)	A
	PROFFERED PERMIT (Standard Permit or Letter of permission)	B
	PERMIT DENIAL	C
X	APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION	D
	PRELIMINARY JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION	E

SECTION I - The following identifies your rights and options regarding an administrative appeal of the above decision. Additional information may be found at http://usace.army.mil/inet/functions/cw/cecwo/reg or Corps regulations at 33 CFR Part 331.

A: INITIAL PROFFERED PERMIT: You may accept or object to the permit.

- ACCEPT: If you received a Standard Permit, you may sign the permit document and return it to the district engineer for final authorization. If you received a Letter of Permission (LOP), you may accept the LOP and your work is authorized. Your signature on the Standard Permit or acceptance of the LOP means that you accept the permit in its entirety, and waive all rights to appeal the permit, including its terms and conditions, and approved jurisdictional determinations associated with the permit.
- OBJECT: If you object to the permit (Standard or LOP) because of certain terms and conditions therein, you may request that the permit be modified accordingly. You must complete Section II of this form and return the form to the district engineer. Your objections must be received by the district engineer within 60 days of the date of this notice, or you will forfeit your right to appeal the permit in the future. Upon receipt of your letter, the district engineer will evaluate your objections and may: (a) modify the permit to address all of your concerns, (b) modify the permit to address some of your objections, or (c) not modify the permit having determined that the permit should be issued as previously written. After evaluating your objections, the district engineer will send you a proffered permit for your reconsideration, as indicated in Section B below.

B: PROFFERED PERMIT: You may accept or appeal the permit.

- ACCEPT: If you received a Standard Permit, you may sign the permit document and return it to the district engineer for final authorization. If you received a Letter of Permission (LOP), you may accept the LOP and your work is authorized. Your signature on the Standard Permit or acceptance of the LOP means that you accept the permit in its entirety, and waive all rights to appeal the permit, including its terms and conditions, and approved jurisdictional determinations associated with the permit.
- APPEAL: If you choose to decline the proffered permit (Standard or LOP) because of certain terms and conditions therein, you may appeal the declined permit under the Corps of Engineers Administrative Appeal Process by completing Section II of this form and sending the form to the division engineer. This form must be received by the division engineer within 60 days of the date of this notice.

C: PERMIT DENIAL: You may appeal the denial of a permit under the Corps of Engineers Administrative Appeal Process by completing Section II of this form and sending the form to the division engineer. This form must be received by the division engineer within 60 days of the date of this notice.

D: APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION: You may accept or appeal the approved JD or provide new information.

- ACCEPT: You do not need to notify the Corps to accept an approved JD. Failure to notify the Corps within 60 days of the date of this notice, means that you accept the approved JD in its entirety, and waive all rights to appeal the approved JD.
- APPEAL: If you disagree with the approved JD, you may appeal the approved JD under the Corps of Engineers Administrative Appeal Process by completing Section II of this form and sending the form to the division engineer. This form must be received by the division engineer within 60 days of the date of this notice.

E: PRELIMINARY JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION: You do not need to respond to the Corps regarding the preliminary JD. The Preliminary JD is not appealable. If you wish, you may request an approved JD (which may be appealed), by contacting the Corps district for further instruction. Also you may provide new information for further consideration by the Corps to reevaluate the JD.

SECTION II - REQUEST FOR APPEAL or OBJECTIONS TO AN INITIAL PROFFERED PERMIT

REASONS FOR APPEAL OR OBJECTIONS: (Describe your reasons for appealing the decision or your objections to an initial proffered permit in clear concise statements. You may attach additional information to this form to clarify where your reasons or objections are addressed in the administrative record.)

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: The appeal is limited to a review of the administrative record, the Corps memorandum for the record of the appeal conference or meeting, and any supplemental information that the review officer has determined is needed to clarify the administrative record. Neither the appellant nor the Corps may add new information or analyses to the record. However, you may provide additional information to clarify the location of information that is already in the administrative record.

POINT OF CONTACT FOR QUESTIONS OR INFORMATION:

If you have questions regarding this decision and/or the appeal process you may contact:

DISTRICT ENGINEER
Los Angeles District, Corps of Engineers
ATTN: Chief, Regulatory Branch
P.O. Box 532711
Los Angeles, CA 90053-2325

Tel. (213) 452-3425 FAX (213) 452-4196

If you only have questions regarding the appeal process you may also contact:

Douglas R. Pomeroy, Appeal Review Officer
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, CESPD-ET-CO
333 Market Street
San Francisco, CA 94015-2195

Tel. (415) 977-8035 FAX (415) 977-8047

RIGHT OF ENTRY: Your signature below grants the right of entry to Corps of Engineers personnel, and any government consultants, to conduct investigations of the project site during the course of the appeal process. You will be provided a 15 day notice of any site investigation, and will have the opportunity to participate in all site investigations.

	Date:	Telephone number:
_____ Signature of appellant or agent.		

California Regional Water Quality Control Board
Santa Ana Region

Alan C. Lloyd, Ph.D.
Agency Secretary

3737 Main Street, Suite 500, Riverside, California 92501-3348
Phone (951) 782-4130 – FAX (951) 781-6288 – TTY (951) 782-3221
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/santaana

Arnold Schwarzenegger
Governor

September 9, 2005

Christine Jones
Cemex Construction Materials, LP
PO Box 4120
Ontario, CA 91761

Dear Ms. Jones:

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS NON-JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION FOR MAYHEW CREEK – LETTER DATED JULY 21, 2005

On July 28, 2005, we received a copy of a letter sent to you from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) on July 21, 2005 regarding a proposal to discharge fill material on up to 0.1 acres of Mayhew Creek in the vicinity of Temescal Wash in the City of Corona. In their July 21, 2005 letter, the Corps informed you that the proposed discharge was not subject to their regulation due to the isolated nature of the creek from waters of the U.S. The reasons cited for the isolation of Mayhew Creek are geological movement along the Glen Ivy Fault line and rain events in January and February of 2005 causing flows from Mayhew Creek to enter an adjacent gravel pit.

Although the Corps has determined that Mayhew Creek is isolated and not subject to their regulation, Mayhew Creek is a water of the State. Discharges to waters of the State that affect beneficial uses are subject to regulation under California Water Code Section 13000 *et seq*. Specifically, the proposed discharge of fill appears to be subject to State Water Resources Control Board Order No. 2004-0004-DWQ, Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Dredge and Fill Discharges to Waters Deemed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to be Outside of Federal Jurisdiction (Order No. 2004-0004-DWQ).

Since receiving the Corps July 21, 2005 letter, Regional Board staff is unable to confirm that you have submitted a Notice of Intent (NOI) to participate in Order No. 2004-0004-DWQ. We request that you complete and submit the NOI form, Attachment 1 of Order No. 2004-0004-DWQ, enclosed, along with a fee deposit of $500.00, to this office by September 22, 2005, so that Cemex's discharge of fill to Mayhew Creek can be appropriately regulated. Failure to submit the NOI is a violation of Order No. 2004-0004-DWQ.

If you need assistance in completing the NOI Form or have any questions, please call Adam Fischer at (951) 320-6363 or via electronic mail at afischer@waterboards.ca.us.gov

Sincerely,

Mark G. Adelson

Mark G. Adelson
Senior Environmental Scientist
Chief, Regional Basin Planning

Enclosures: State Board Order No. 2004-0004-DWQ
Notice of Intent Form (as an attachment)

cc: State Water Resources Control Board, DWQ-Water Quality Certification Unit – Oscar Balaguer

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
http://www.dfg.ca.gov
Eastern Sierra-Inland Deserts Region
3602 Inland Empire Blvd., Suite C-220
Ontario, California 91764
Phone (909) 484-0459
Fax (909) 481-2945

September 28, 2005

Christine Jones
Regional Environmental Manager
Cemex Construction Materials ,L.P.
430 North Vineyard, Suite 500
Ontario, CA 91764-4463

Request to amend Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement Number 5-066-97

Dear Ms. Jones:

The Department of Fish and Game (Department) has received your request to extend your original Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement Number 5-066-97 (agreement). Your project now includes work or activities that were not described in the original notification package you submitted to the Department. Your executed agreement provides that the terms of the agreement may be renegotiated by mutual consent of the parties to the agreement. The Department has reviewed your request and agrees to amend your agreement to include increased impacts of the project, subject to the conditions set forth in the attached proposed amendment.

If you accept the conditions, please sign and date the attached amendment and return it to the Department at the above address. The Department will then sign the amendment and provide you with a copy of it. Please note that before the Department may execute any amendment to the agreement, it must comply with all applicable state laws, including the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Pub. Resources Code, §§ 2100-21177), if CEQA applies.

If you have any questions regarding this matter, please contact the Department at the above telephone number or address.

Sincerely,

for Jeff Brandt
Environmental Scientist
Habitat Conservation Planning, Region 6

Attachment

AGREEMENT TO AMEND
LAKE OR STREAMBED ALTERATION AGREEMENT NUMBER 5-066-97

WHEREAS, Jim Gore of Sunwest Materials, renamed Cemex Construction Materials, L.P. and represented by Christine Jones, Regional Environmental Manager, Cemex Construction Materials, L.P., 430 N. Vineyard ave, Suite 500, Ontario, CA 91764-4463, phone number (909) 974-5471 (Operator) and the Department of Fish and Game (Department) entered into Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement Number **5-066-97** (agreement) on or about **April 4, 1997**; and

WHEREAS, the Operator has requested the Department to amend the agreement to include increased impacts of the project; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to section 1602 of the Fish and Game Code the terms of a Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement may be amended by mutual consent of the parties to the agreement; and

WHEREAS, the Department has established a fee for amending Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreements and that fee, as set forth in section 699.5(g) of title 14 of the California Code of Regulations, is 50% of the fee of the original agreement, and

NOW, THEREFORE, for and in consideration of the mutual covenants and conditions set forth below, the Operator and the Department agree as follows:

1. The terms and conditions contained in the original agreement shall remain in full force and effect, except:

a. Amended Termination Date. This agreement expires on March 26, 2006.

b. **Amended condition 2.** The Operator shall not impact more than 9.7 acres of Departmental jurisdictional waters in Mayhew Creek, tributary to Temescal Wash. If impacts to drainages and riparian habitat exceed that authorized in this Agreement, the Operator shall mitigate at a minimum 5:1 replacement-to-impact ratio for the impacts beyond those previously authorized by this Agreement and submit a new 1600 streambed alteration agreement application for the entire project. All mitigation shall be approved by the Department.

c. **Amended condition 4.** Extension of Agreement. The term of this agreement shall not exceed five years in accordance with Fish and Game Code Section 1605. The Operator may request one (1) extension of this agreement prior to its termination for a period up to five (5) years, subject to Departmental approval. The extension request and fees shall be submitted to the Department's Region 6 Office at the above address. If the Operator fails to request the extension prior to the agreement's termination then the Operator shall submit a new notification with fees and required information to the Department. Any activities conducted under an expired agreement are a violation of Fish and Game Code Section 1600 et. Seq.

d. **Amended condition 7.** The Operator shall identify all riparian areas onsite and shall revegetate 9.7 acres onsite as riparian habitat as mitigation for the project. The mitigation habitat must be established and persist through the life of the project. Increases in the scope impacts will also cause increases to the required mitigation (as stated in Amended Condition 2).

e. **Amended condition 8.** An annual report shall be submitted to the Department each year for a minimum of 5 years after planting or until the Department deems the mitigation site(s) successful. This report shall include (a) a description of the restoration activities done the previous year (including revegetation and exotic species removal) and when they were conducted; (b) the survival, percent cover, and height of both tree and shrub species planted; the number by species of plants replaced, an overview of the revegetation effort, and the method used to assess these parameters shall also be

included; (c) The report shall also include information regarding exotic vegetation removal including the amount removed, the amount removed and treated, frequency and timing of removal and treatment, disposal specifics, and a summary of the general success and failures or failure of the exotic removal plan. The report shall also include wildlife observed at the site during monitoring surveys including sensitive species and/or listed species. Photos from designated photo stations shall be included. The first annual report is due to the Department no **March 26, 2006**.

f. **Added condition 30**. Notification to the California Natural Diversity Database. If any sensitive species are observed on or in proximity to the project site, or during project surveys, the Operator shall submit California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB) forms and maps to the CNDDB within five working days of the sightings, and provide the regional Department office with copies of the CNDDB forms and survey maps. **This information shall be mailed within five days to:** California Department of Fish and Game, Natural Diversity Data Base, 1807 13th Street, Suite 202, Sacramento, CA 95814, Phone (916) 324-3812. A copy of this information shall also be mailed within five days to the Department regional office at: California Department of Fish and Game Region 6, Lampson Avenue, Suite J, Los Alamitos, CA 97702, **Attn: Streambed Team. Please reference SAA # 5-066-97**

g. **Added condition 31**. A qualified biologist shall be on-site to monitor all activities that result in the clearing or grading of sensitive habitat as well as grading, excavation, and/or other ground-disturbing activities in jurisdictional areas. The Operator shall flag the limits of grading and the jurisdictional areas, perform necessary surveys, and take photographs during the construction process, as required by this permit. The monitor is required to halt construction activities if threatened or endangered species are identified and notify the appropriate agencies immediately.

2. All work shall be done in accordance with the plans and specifications the Operator provided the Department with the original notification package and/or described in the original agreement.

3. A copy of this amendment and a copy of the original agreement shall be provided to any contractors and subcontractors of the Operator and copies of these documents shall be available at the project site.

4. The Operator understands that the Department may not execute this amendment until it complies with all applicable state laws, including the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Pub. Resources Code, 2100-21177), if CEQA applies.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties below have executed this amendment to Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement No. 5-066-97 as indicated below.

Date	Christine Jones, Regional Environmental Manager, Cemex Construction Materials, L.P.
Date	Jeff Brandt Environmental Scientist Habitat Conservation Planning, Region 6 Department of Fish and Game

CEMEX

September 30, 2005

Via Hand Delivery

Adam Fischer
California Regional Water Quality Control Board
Santa Ana Region
3737 Main Street, Suite 500
Riverside, CA 92501-3348

RE: Notice of Intent to Participate in Order No. 2004-0004-DWQ for Mayhew Creek

Dear Mr. Fischer:

Enclosed, please find the NOI, requested attachments, and a check for the $500 fee. I have not included the Mitigation Plan as we are still working on our amended Streambed Alteration Agreement with the California Department of Fish and Game (see enclosed attachments) and would like to ensure that there are no conflicts. If you have any questions or need additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me at (909) 974-5471.

Sincerely,

Christine Jones

Christine Jones
Environmental Manager

Encls.

United States Operations
430 N. Vineyard Ave., Suite 500, Ontario, California. 91764-4463. USA. P.O. Box 4120, Ontario, California. 91761-1067. USA.
Tel: (909) 974-5500, Fax: (909) 974-5524, Dispatch: 1-800-801-ROCK (7625)

ATTACHMENT 1
TO WQ ORDER NO. 2004-004-DWQ

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD

NOTICE OF INTENT (NOI)

TO ENROLL UNDER AND COMPLY WITH THE TERMS OF WATER QUALITY ORDER NO. 2004-004 DWQ (GENERAL WDRs), STATEWIDE GENERAL WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS FOR DREDGED OR FILL DISCHARGES TO WATERS DEEMED BY THE U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS TO BE OUTSIDE OF FEDERAL JURISDICTION

Mark Only One Item

1. ☐ New Discharge
2. ☑ Change of Information-WDID # 8 33S001912

I. **Owner of the Land**

Name				
CEMEX Land Company				
Mailing Address				
P.O. Box 4120				
City	County	State	Zip	Phone 909-
Ontario	San Bernardino	CA	91761-1067	974-5471
Contact Person				
Christine Jones				

II. **Billing Address**

Name				
CEMEX Construction Materials, L.P.				
Mailing Address				
P.O. Box 4120				
City	County	State	Zip	Phone 909-
Ontario	San Bernardino	CA	91761-1067	974-5471
Contact Person				
Christine Jones				

III. **Discharger (if different from owner of the land)**

Name				
CEMEX Construction Materials, L.P.				
Mailing Address				
Same as above				
City	County	State	Zip	Phone
Contact Person				
Same as above				

STATE USE ONLY

WDID: ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	Regional Board Office: ☐☐	Date NOI Received:	
[redacted]		Check #:	

IV. Site Location

Street (including address, if any)	24980 Maitri Road, Corona, CA 91720
Nearest Cross Street(s)	Temescal Canyon Road
County: Riverside	Total Size of Site (acres): Approximately 189

Latitude/Longitude (Center of Discharge Area) in degrees/minutes/seconds (DMS) to the nearest ½ second or decimal degrees (DD) to four decimals (0.0001 degree)

DMS: N. Latitude Deg. 33 Min. 45 Sec. _____

W. Longitude Deg. 117 Min. 28 Sec. 45

DD: N. Latitude _____

W. Longitude _____

Attach a map of at least 1:24000 (1" = 2000') detail of the proposed discharge site (e.g., USGS 7.5 minute topographic map).

V. **Discharge Information**

Subject	Notes
Name(s) and type(s) of receiving waters: Mayhew Creek, ephemeral stream (isolated)	Receiving water types are: river/streambed, lake/reservoir, ocean/estuary/bay, riparian area, wetland.
Eligibility of receiving water. Provide evidence that the water affected by this discharge is deemed to be out side of federal jurisdiction: USACE letter of July 21, 2005	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers jurisdictional disclaimer letter, or explanation why such a disclaimer is not needed
Identify all regulatory agencies having jurisdiction over this project. Attach copies of all federal and State license/permit applications or issued copies of licenses/permits from government agencies: CDFG	For example: Dept. of Fish and Game Streambed Alteration Agreement, Coastal Commission permit
Proposed project start date: October 3, 2005 / Expected date of completion: May 1, 2006	

Project description:	For example: Discharge of riprap; discharge of fill; excavation for a utility line
Construction of a concrete channel to carry flows of Mayhew Creek 300 feet down pit wall.	
Purpose of the entire activity:	For example: Stream-bank erosion control; flood management; residential development
Pit wall stabilization.	
Characterization of discharges:	What types of constituents will be discharged? Is the sediment contaminated?
Earth, rock and P.C.C. will be used to reinforce the top of the pit and channel flows down the pit wall.	

Fill and Excavation Discharges: For each water body type listed below indicate in ACRES the area of the proposed discharge to waters of the state, and identify the impacts(s) as permanent and/or temporary. For linear discharges to drainage features and shorelines, e.g., bank stabilization, revetment, and channelization projects, ALSO specify the length of the proposed discharge to waters of the state IN FEET.[1]

Water Body Type	Permanent Impact		Temporary Impact	
	Acres	Linear Feet	Acres	Linear Feet
Wetland	0	0	0	0
Streambed	0.1	100	0	0
Lake/Reservoir	0	0	0	0
Ocean/Estuary/Bay	0	0	0	0
Riparian	0	0	0	0

Dredging Discharges: Volume (cubic yards) of dredged material to be discharged into waters of the United States. None

[1] For guidance in determining the extent of impacted waters, see General WDRs, section II.A.4

VI. **California Environmental Quality Act**

Will an environmental impact report or a negative declaration be adopted for this project or has one been adopted?

☐ YES ☒ NO

If yes, what is the current status of the environmental impact report or negative declaration?

☐ Not yet issued for public review.
☐ In public review.
☐ Adopted.

Name of lead agency _____

If an environmental impact report or a negative declaration is in public review or has been adopted, enclose the document with this NOI.

Will the discharge occur in, or in immediate proximity to, an area covered by a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) or a Department of Fish and Game Natural Community Conservation Plan (NCCP)?

☐YES ☒NO

Will the discharge occur in, or in immediate proximity to, any habitat of a plant or animal species that has been classified by the Department of Fish and Game, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, or the National Marine Fisheries Service as candidate, sensitive, endangered, rare, or threatened?

☐YES ☒NO

Will the discharge occur in, or in immediate proximity to, a significant historical or archeological resource, a unique paleontological resource or site, a unique geologic feature, or any human remains?

☐YES ☒NO

Will the discharge occur in, or in immediate proximity to, land under existing zoning for agricultural use or under a Williamson Act contract?

☐YES ☒NO

Will the discharge, as mitigated, cause any other significant adverse environmental impact?

☐YES ☒NO

If you answered "yes" to any of the previous five questions, provide a detailed explanation demonstrating why the discharge is eligible to be enrolled under the General WDRs.

VII. **Additional Submittals.** In accordance with provisions of State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Water Quality Order No. 2004-0004 DWQ, please submit the following with this NOI to the appropriate Regional Water Quality Control Board or, for multi-Region projects, to the SWRCB.

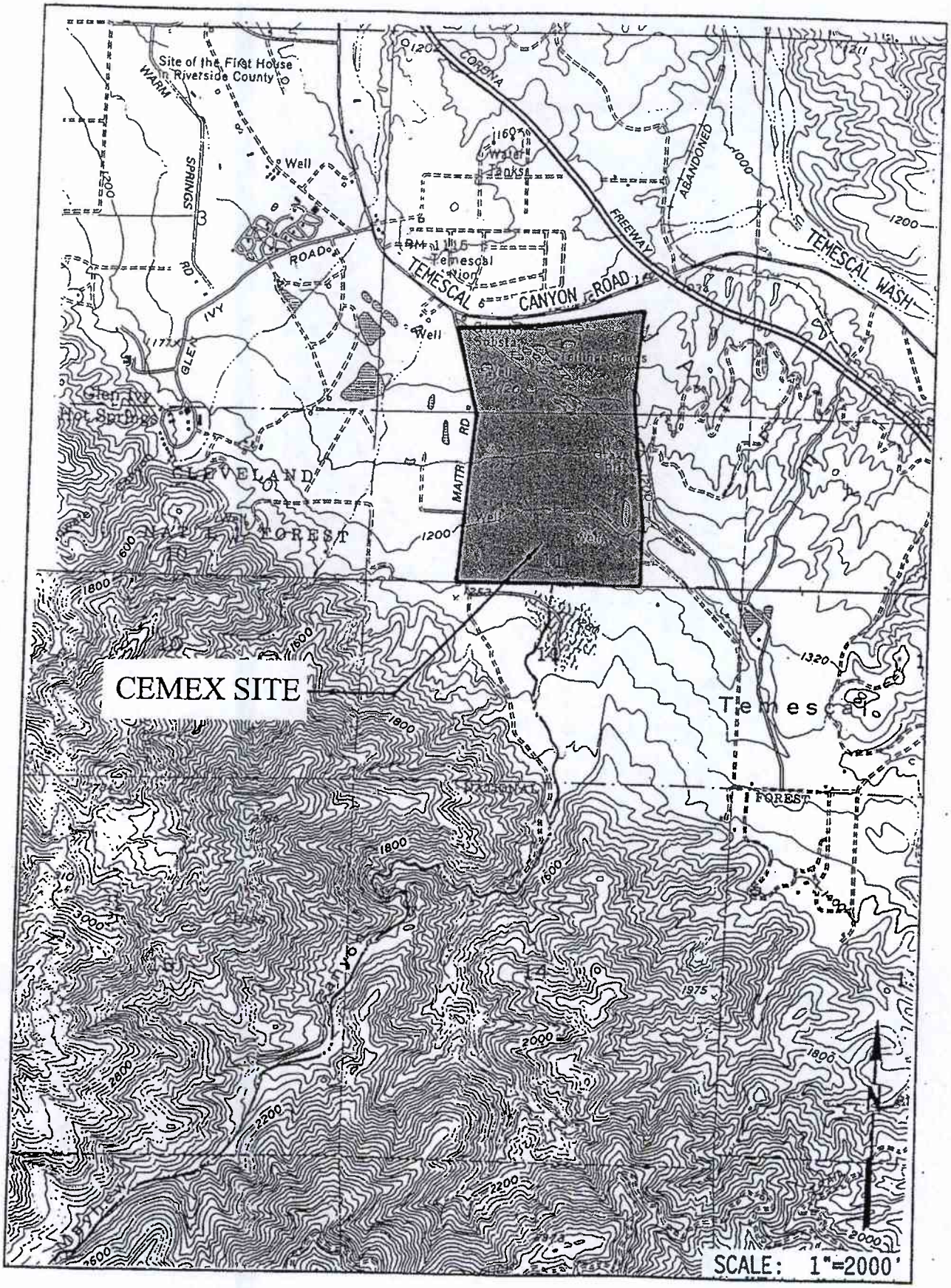
a. A fee pursuant to California Code of Regulations, Title 23 Section 2200.

b. A Mitigation Plan, as described in the General WDRs.

VIII. CERTIFICATION

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction and supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment. In addition, I certify that the provisions of these General WDRs will be complied with."

Signature of Discharger	Title
Christine Jones	Environmental Manager
Printed or Typed Name	Date
Christine Jones	9/28/05


Site of the First House in Riverside County
WARM SPRINGS RD.
Well
CORONA FREEWAY
ABANDONED
Water Tanks
TEMESCAL CANYON ROAD
Temescal Division
TEMESCAL WASH
Well
Glen Ivy Hot Springs
GLEN IVY ROAD
MAITRI RD.
CLEVELAND NATIONAL FOREST
CEMEX SITE
Temescal
FOREST
SCALE: 1"=2000'

Bank of America

CEMEX CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS, INC.
426 North 44th St., N250
Phoenix, AZ 85008

64-1278/611 GA

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AMOUNT $ *******500.00

PAY TO THE ORDER OF:

REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
SANTA ANA REGION
3737 Main street #500
Riverside,CA 92502

CEMEX INC.

Bank of America, N.A.
Atlanta, Dekalb County, Georgia
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Company: CEMEX CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS, INC.
Vendor Code: 15246959

Detach Before Cashing

01455485

Name: REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD

Invoice No.	Invoice Date	NPD	Amount	Deductions	Invoice Net	Document No.
SEP05	09/09/05	020			500.00	5365

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HABITAT MITIGATION AND MONITORING PLAN

CEMEX CORONA PLANT

RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Prepared for:

Ms. Christine Jones
Cemex Construction Materials, L.P.
430 North Vineyard Avenue, Suite 500
Post Office Box 4120
Ontario, California 91764-4463
(909) 974-5471

Prepared by:

Paul Kielhold
LSA Associates, Inc.
1500 Iowa Avenue, Suite 200
Riverside, California 92507
(951) 781-9310

LSA Project No. CMX0601

LSA

January 2007

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Habitat Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (HMMP) presents guidelines and specifications for establishing a five-year mitigation monitoring plan for the Cemex sand and gravel plant south of Corona, in an unincorporated area of Riverside County, California.

Mitigation is proposed on-site in order to satisfy the requirements of the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG Streambed Alteration Agreement 5-066-97), the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), Santa Ana Region, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps File #96-00236-SDM). The mitigation consists of on-site restoration of 9.7 acres of riparian habitat. The mitigation site will be restored as mule fat plant community. The restoration site is located north of the project's development area and will be preserved as a habitat conservation area. The primary goal is to replace riparian scrub habitat and provide biological water quality treatment of nuisance and "first-flush" runoff prior to discharge into Temescal Creek.

This HMMP provides guidelines, procedures, and recommendations for site preparation, planting, maintenance, monitoring activities, and reporting requirements to document the effort. Detailed descriptions of the objectives, strategies, and performance criteria for the habitat restoration process follow.

2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Project Location

The 213-acre site is located in the northern portion of Temescal Valley near Corona, California (Figure 1). It is located on the western side of the valley on a bajada, which formed where Mayhew Creek discharges from the mountains. The site lies west of Interstate 15, south of Temescal Canyon Road, and east of Maitri Road. The site is within Sections 2 and 11, Township 5 South, Range 6 West, as shown on the *Lake Mathews* and the *Alberhill* U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute series quadrangle maps (Figure 2).

2.2 Existing Conditions

The site has been the location of sand and gravel mining since 1975. Mining is also conducted to the south and west of the site. Residential uses exist to the north and east. The alluvial fan has been mined to a depth of approximately 300 feet. Mayhew Creek formerly flowed across the site from south to north and joined Temescal Creek north and east of the site. Mayhew Creek had been routed around the existing pit along the southern and eastern rim until the winter of 2004–2005. This work was done pursuant to CDFG Streambed Alteration Agreement (SAA) 5-066-97 and Corps authorization 96-00236-SDM.

The unusually wet winter of 2004–2005 caused Mayhew Creek to enter the pit. A structure has been built on the southern pit wall to protect it from erosion. The restoration area will receive flows from east of the site along a former tributary of Mayhew Creek.

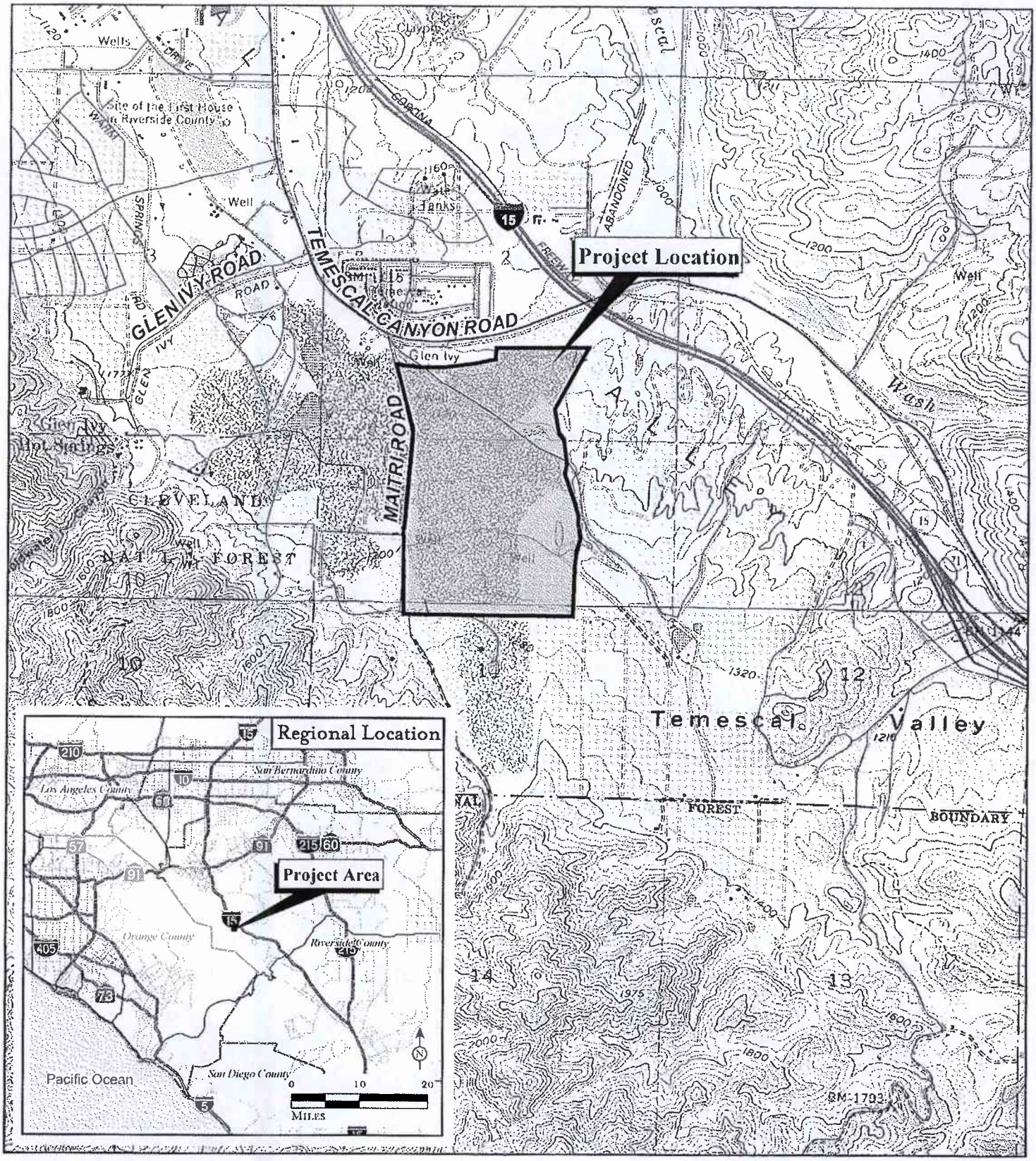

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FIGURE 1

Cemex Corona
Habitat Mitigation and Monitoring Project
Regional and Project Location

SOURCE: USGS 7.5' Quads: Alberhill (1988), CA; Lake Mathews (1988), CA; County of Riverside (2005)

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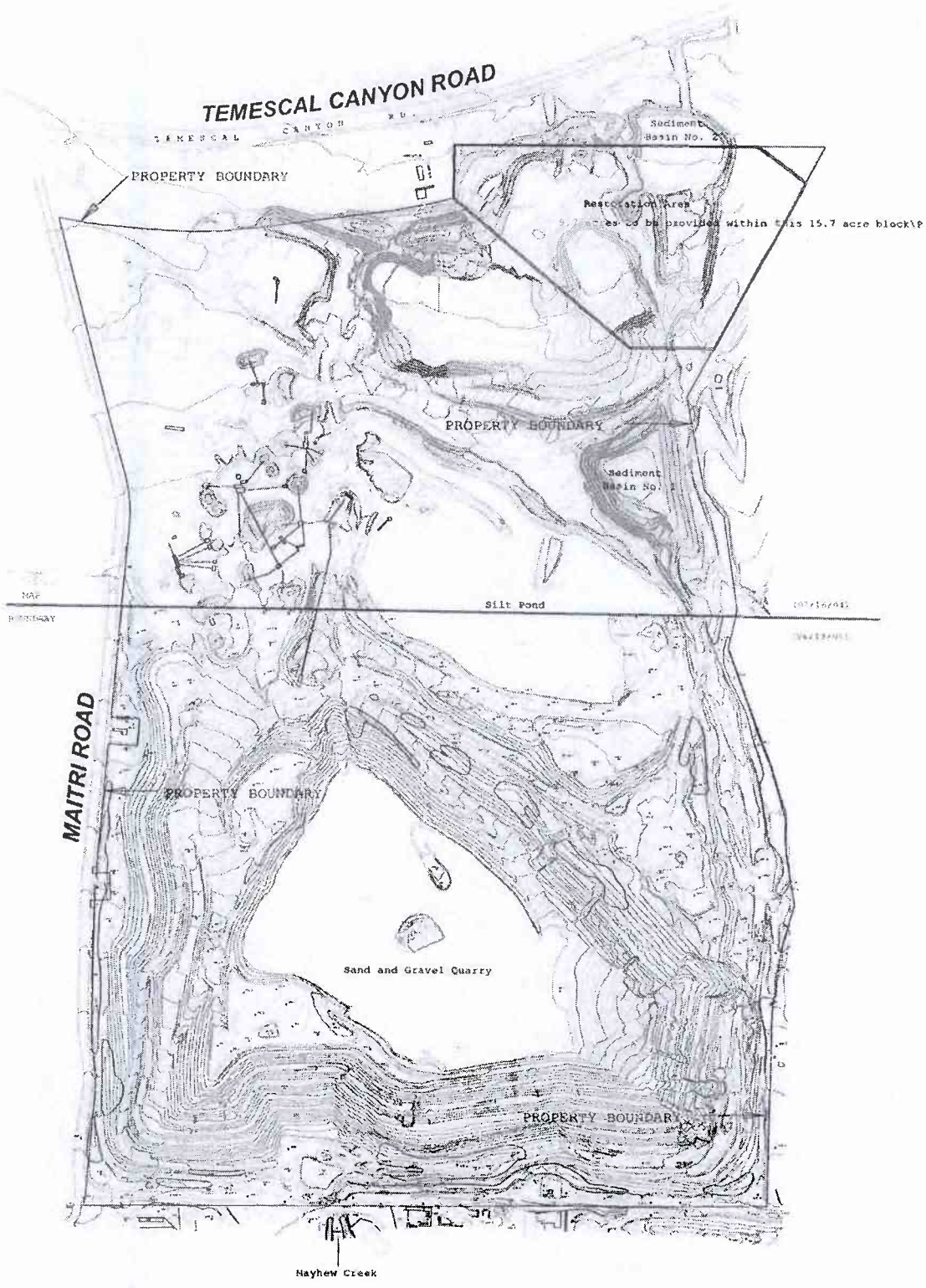

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FIGURE 2

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SOURCE: Pellow Consulting (2006)

Cemex Corona
Habitat Mitigation and Monitoring Project
Site Map

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2.3 Proposed Restoration Sites

This HMMP is prepared to comply with the requirements of the amended Streambed Alteration Agreement, the original Corps authorization, and the Notice of Intent for Water Quality Order No. 2004-004, Santa Ana Region, Water Quality Control Board. In order to satisfy the requirements of these authorizations, 9.7 acres of mule fat scrub habitat will be established and maintained at the northeast corner of the site (Figure 3).

2.4 Responsible Parties

Cemex Construction Materials, L.P. will contract a Restoration Monitor (RM) to oversee the installation of the plant material, as well as conduct the five-year monitoring. The RM shall be responsible for documenting compliance with the HMMP and shall provide appropriate maintenance recommendations as needed. Any deviations from the HMMP shall be documented by the RM and reported promptly to the appropriate parties, as indicated herein. The RM shall be on-site during all critical phases of HMMP implementation (e.g., plant installation and inspection, etc.). Monthly monitoring will be conducted for the first year following installation and quarterly site inspections for years two through five. The remainder of responsibilities described in this HMMP including, but not limited to, necessary grading, plant installation, and maintenance are the responsibility of Cemex Construction Materials, L.P.

3.0 RESTORATION PLAN SPECIFICATIONS

3.1 Plan Objectives

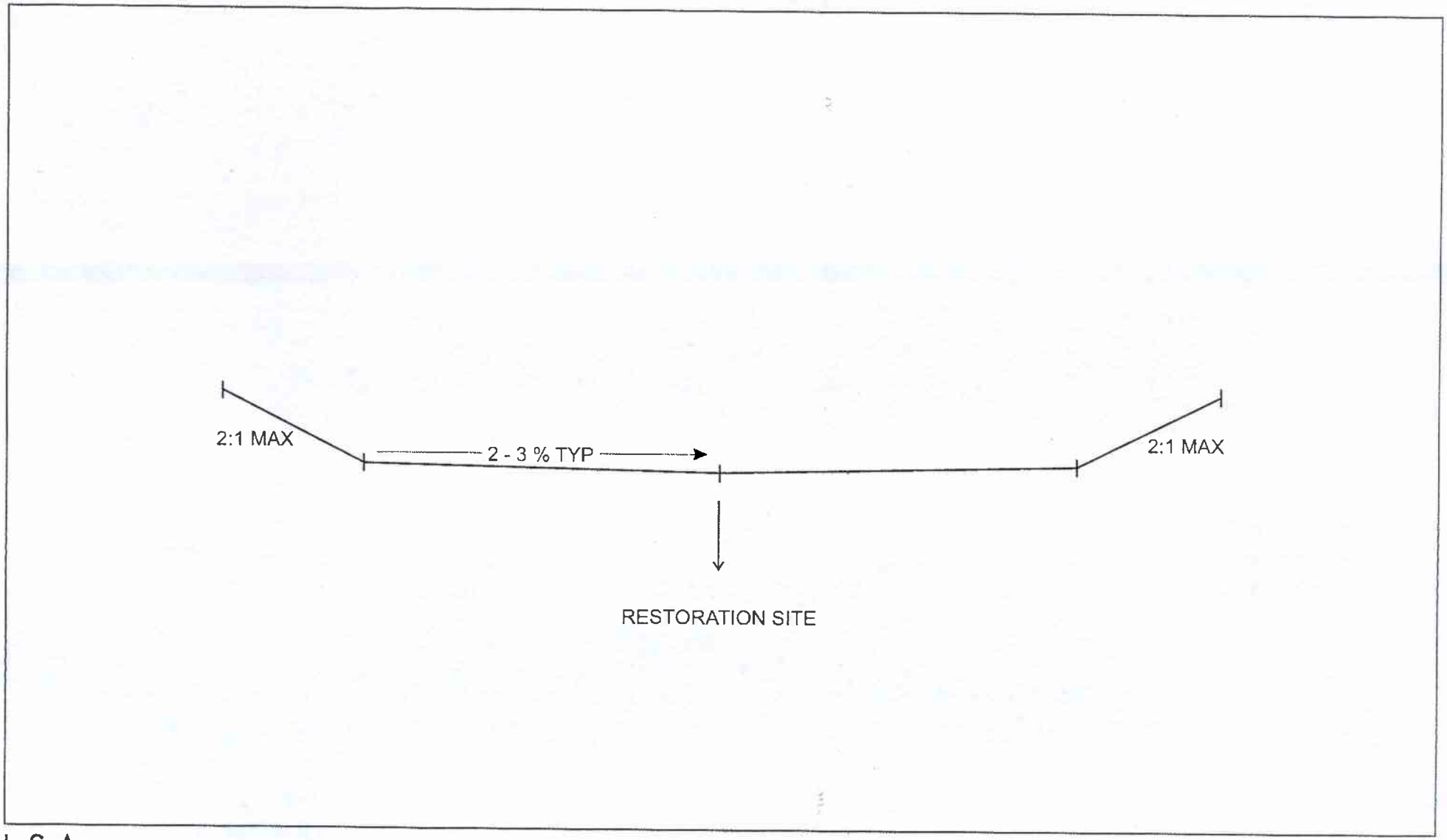
This HMMP is designed to establish native mule fat scrub vegetation on 9.7 acres north of the existing sand and gravel pit and material processing areas. It proposes to accomplish this objective by seeding native species throughout the restoration site along with supplemental seeding, if necessary, to achieve the success criteria.

3.2 Restoration Site Preparation

Weed control efforts are necessary to promote development of desirable species by inhibiting competition for space in each site by non-native species, primarily tamarisk, arundo, and annual grasses and ruderal herbs. The following procedure, referred to as a "grow-kill" cycle, should be used to control weeds prior to seeding in the fall. Commencing at least six weeks prior to planting, the restoration sites should be irrigated for two to three weeks to germinate a weed crop in advance of the rainy season. The ruderal species will be treated with a systemic herbicide as appropriate and the resulting dead material manually shredded and scraped into small piles (or removed) to expose bare soil, just prior to planting. If a non-persistent herbicide is used (e.g., Round-up), this type of treatment will not impact the germination of the seeded species.

3.3 Vector Control

Riparian areas can become a breeding area for waterborne vectors, such as mosquitoes and midges unless designed and maintained properly. These species tend to proliferate in muddy areas or shallow



LSA

FIGURE 3

Cemex Corona

Typical Cross Section

water (less than 6 inches deep), with thick vegetation and poor water quality; therefore, slopes within the restoration area will be graded to drain. Slopes will range in inclination from 2.5:1 to 4:1 (H:V) (Figure 3). Maintenance considerations associated with vector control are addressed in Section 4.4.

3.4 Plant Palette

Table A lists the plant species selected for the plant palette. All species are native to Riverside County and occur in the vicinity of the project site. Because the hydrological regime of the basins is expected to vary throughout the year and from one year to another, depending upon the amount of runoff of local precipitation available, the plant palette includes both mesic-adapted species and xeric-adapted species. The restoration area is expected to exhibit a distribution of plant species (both planted and natives recruited from the surrounding area), with mesic species occurring along the primary drainages and xeric species occurring on the slopes. The RM is responsible for modifying the plant palette and replanting or reseeding, as needed, to achieve successful cover. The species below are intended to provide sufficient native cover to rapidly achieve the performance standards presented in Section 4.0. The number and type of species seeded may be modified by the contractor, subject to approval by the RM.

Table A: Restoration Sites—Proposed Plant Palette

Botanical Name	Common Name	Life Form
Bromus carinatus	California brome	Grass
Melica imperfecta	Coast range melic	Grass
Nassella pulchra	Purple needlegrass	Bunch grass
Artemisia californica	California sage	Shrub
Baccharis salicifolia	Mule fat	Shrub
Salix lasiolepis	Arroyo willow	Small tree

3.5 Seeding Techniques

Manual broadcast seeding is the preferred method for distributing seed through the restoration site. Manual broadcasting allows for more random spreading of seed material and better distribution according to actual field conditions and allows direct control over application of different seed mixes in different zones. Seed should be distributed evenly throughout the restoration sites using small spreaders, belly grinders, or by hand, and should be supervised by the RM. Seeded areas must be thoroughly watered with a fine spray as soon as possible after application. A thin protective layer of organic mulch, preferably weed-free straw, natural fiber finely ground, or wood chips, will be distributed over seeded areas to provide a carbon source and inhibit weed growth.

3.6 Access Control

Fencing and signs indicating that the restored area is a mitigation area will be installed to ensure that the functions and success of the restoration are not inadvertently compromised.

3.7 As-Built Conditions

Within 60 days of completion of the initial planting and seeding, the RM shall prepare an "As-Built" report that describes the installed condition of the project site, including color photographs taken from at least four vantage points. Materials and methods used will be identified and deviations from the guidelines and specifications in this HMMP will be described and explanations provided for changes or substitutions. The As-Built report will be submitted to the CDFG, Corps, and the RWQCB, constituting notification that the initial phase of the HMMP is complete.

4.0 MAINTENANCE

The guidelines listed below are intended to provide the RM and the maintenance contractor with an appropriate level of direction to achieve the plan's goals. The treated areas will require regular inspection and periodic, seasonal maintenance to address erosion problems, weed invasion, irrigation adequacy, pests, and to identify and correct poor growth or germination rates. The RM is responsible for implementing remedial measures (or for making recommendations regarding maintenance to the contractor if it is a separate firm). The maintenance contractor shall have prior experience in maintaining natural water quality or flood control systems and general knowledge regarding invasive plant identification and removal. The revegetation areas will be maintained for five years following initial seeding, or until the performance standards are achieved. In general, maintenance shall include any activity required to meet the performance standards set forth in this HMMP. The following maintenance activities shall be conducted on a regular basis in accordance with the Proposed Maintenance Schedule (Table B) and following all major storm events.

Table B: Maintenance Schedule

Maintenance Activity	Semi-Annually (March and September)	Conducted As Needed
Weed Control	X	
Inspections	X	
Sediment and Debris Removal		X
Vegetation Maintenance		X
Vector Control		X
Erosion Control		X

4.1 Weed Control

Non-native, invasive weeds should be removed either manually or mechanically, if feasible. In circumstances where hand weeding or mechanical control is not effective, it is appropriate to utilize systemic herbicides. Weeds must be removed before seed production occurs or when average weed height reaches six to eight inches, whichever comes first. The RM will determine the appropriate methods of removal or treatment based on the type and density of weedy species and the condition of native vegetation in the area. Particular attention will be given to noxious invasive species such as black mustard (*Brassica nigra*) and pampas grass (*Cortaderia selloana*). The RM will also select an appropriate herbicide at the time based on proximity to surface water and expected rainfall. A pre-emergent spray is not usually recommended due to the nature of the chemical. The pre-emergent would limit the emergence of both non-native and native plant species and inadvertent elimination of

State of California
California Regional Water Quality Control Board
Santa Ana Region

RESOLUTION NO. R8-2007-0036

Waiver of Waste Discharge Requirements
for Specific Types of Discharges

WHEREAS, the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Santa Ana Region (hereinafter Regional Board), finds that:

1. Section 13263(a) of the California Water Code requires Regional Boards to prescribe requirements for existing and proposed waste discharges in their respective areas of jurisdiction.

2. Section 13269 of the California Water Code authorizes Regional Boards to waive waste discharge requirements for a specific discharge or specific types of discharges where such a waiver is not against the public interest.

3. The waiver of waste discharge requirements for discharges that do not pose a significant threat to water quality, where such waiver is not against the public interest, would enable staff resources to be used effectively and avoid unnecessary expenditures of these limited resources.

4. On October 10, 1999, Senate Bill (SB) 390 amended Water Code Sections 13269 and 13350. SB 390 includes the following:

   a. Requires review and renewal or termination of all waivers every five years;
   b. Requires Regional Boards to conduct a public hearing prior to renewing any waiver for a specific type of discharge in order to determine whether the discharge should be subject to general or individual waste discharge requirements;
   c. Imposes a duty on the Regional Boards and State Boards to enforce the waiver conditions;
   d. Specifically expands the authority of the Regional Boards to take enforcement action for violations of waiver conditions and 401 certifications.

5. On September 6, 2002, the Regional Board adopted Resolution No. R8-2002-0044 for waiver of waste discharge requirements for specific types of discharges.

6. Resolution No. R8-2002-0044 must be reviewed and updated to comply with the requirements of SB 390. Resolution No. R8-2002-0044 expired on September 1, 2007.

7. Attachment "A" to this resolution lists specific types of discharges for which waste discharge requirements are waived and that are expected to have an insignificant effect on the quality of waters of the State, provided the corresponding criteria and conditions are met. Each such discharge would be considered on a case-specific basis to determine whether and what additional conditions are required to protect the quality of waters of the State, or whether coverage under individual or general waste discharge requirements is necessary.

8. The specific types of discharges listed in Attachment "A" to this resolution include groundwater recharge projects using imported water. The Regional Board and certain other agencies have entered into a Cooperative Agreement ("Cooperative Agreement to Protect Water Quality and Encourage the Conjunctive Uses of Imported Water in the Santa Ana River Basin") regarding the conduct and monitoring of projects involving the injection/percolation of imported State Project Water, Colorado River Water and/or imported well water to recharge groundwater management zones within the Santa Ana Region. The purpose of the Cooperative Agreement is to assure proper management of these groundwater recharge projects so that they will not cause or contribute to a violation of applicable Nitrogen and Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) objectives. Agencies who sign the Cooperative Agreement commit to implement the requirements of the Agreement that will assure this water quality protection. Thus, groundwater recharge projects using imported water that are implemented through the Cooperative Agreement should have an insignificant effect on water quality standards in the Region, provided that each signatory fulfills the requirements of the Agreement. Therefore, groundwater recharge projects using imported State Project Water, Colorado River Water and/or imported well water are properly included in the waiver resolution, with the condition that the agency proposing to implement the projects signs and fulfills the requirements of the Cooperative Agreement. Attachment "B" to this Resolution lists the entities who are current signatories to this Cooperative Agreement. Attachment "B" may be revised to include new signatory(ies) to the Cooperative Agreement.

9. Waiving waste discharge requirements for the specific types of discharges listed in Attachment "A" is not against the public interest. These discharges will not have an adverse impact on water quality standards or the environment, provided that the discharger satisfies the criteria and conditions identified in Attachment "A" and any additional conditions specified by the Executive Officer as the result of case-specific consideration of the proposed discharge. Further, the Executive Officer has the authority to deny a request for a waiver where such a waiver would not be in the public interest.

10. The types of activities identified in Attachment "A" will not have a significant effect on the environment provided that they are conducted in conformance with the criteria and conditions specified in Attachment "A" and any additional criteria/conditions specified by the Executive Officer in issuing a waiver of waste discharge requirements. Therefore, this resolution waiving waste discharge requirements for those activities is exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act.

11. On September 7, 2007, the Board held a public hearing and considered all the evidence concerning this matter. Notice of this hearing was given to all interested persons in accordance with the California Code of Regulations, Section 15072.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Santa Ana Region:

1. Waives waste discharge requirements for the specific types of discharges listed in Attachment "A", except those for which individual waste discharge requirements or general waste discharge requirements have already been adopted. Waste discharge requirements are waived for each specific type of discharge listed provided that the corresponding criteria and conditions are met.

2. This waiver of waste discharge requirements expires on September 1, 2012. Any action under this waiver is conditional and may be terminated for any type of discharge or any specific discharge at any time within the term of this waiver.

3. Waste discharge requirements for a specific discharge shall be considered waived only after a Report of Waste Discharge is submitted and the Executive Officer determines that the conditions specified in Attachment "A" for the specific type of discharge will be met.

4. The Executive Officer of the Regional Board is authorized to deny a waiver of waste discharge requirements and to recommend the issuance of individual waste discharge requirements or coverage under general waste discharge requirements for projects that would result in the discharge of waste that may have a significant impact on the water quality standards of the State.

I, Gerard J. Thibeault, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of a resolution adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Santa Ana Region, on September 7, 2007.

Gerard J. Thibeault
Executive Officer

Attachment "A" to Resolution No. R8-2007-0036
Specific Types of Discharges for Which
Waste Discharge Requirements are Waived
(Provided Criteria and Conditions are Met)

TYPES OF DISCHARGE	CRITERIA AND CONDITIONS
Inert Waste Disposal Operations	Only inert waste, as defined in Section 20230, Division 2, Title 27, of the California Code of Regulations, will be disposed of. No green waste, woodwaste or gypsum board (or similar construction wastes) are allowed, and 1. Controls sufficient to contain all surface runoff are installed, where necessary, and 2. The site will be adequately secured to prevent unauthorized disposal by the public.
Sand, Gravel, and Quarry Operations	1. All operations and wash waters are contained within the facility, 2. No waste discharge (including storm water runoff from operations areas) to surface waters will occur, and 3. Stockpiles and settling basins will be protected from inundation from 100-year peak storm flows.
Residential Wastewater Disposal Systems (On-Site Septic Tank–Sub Surface Leaching/Percolation Systems) Not Within Prohibition Areas	1. Developments in Orange County comply with the Regional Board's "Guidelines for Sewage Disposal from Land Developments". Developments in Riverside and San Bernardino Counties comply with the individual county guidelines to discharge wastes to septic systems.
Industrial and Commercial Wastewater Disposal Systems (septic tanks) Not Within Prohibition Areas	1. Only sanitary wastes to be discharged into the septic systems, and 2. Developments in Orange County comply with the Regional Board's "Guidelines for Sewage Disposal from Land Developments". Developments in Riverside and San Bernardino Counties comply with the individual county guidelines to discharge wastes to septic systems.

TYPES OF DISCHARGE	CRITERIA AND CONDITIONS
Monitoring Well Purge Water	1. Purge water is discharged to the ground in a manner so that it will percolate back into the aquifer in the same general area from which it came, and 2. Adequate measures will be taken to prevent purge water from reaching surface waters.
Well Drill Cuttings	1. Cuttings determined not to be considered as hazardous waste, and 2. Cuttings disposed of or used in a manner so as to not affect water quality or beneficial uses.
Incidental Discharge of Oily Wastewater During Oil Spill Response Activities	1. Discharges occur during an oil spill response activity, and 2. Discharges are within or proximate to the oil spill response area.
Other Insignificant Discharges of Wastewater to Land (eg: potable water pipeline draining, groundwater dewatering, etc.)	1. All wastewater discharged in a manner so that it will percolate into the ground before reaching surface waters, and 2. All wastewater disposed of or used in a manner so as to not affect water quality or beneficial uses.

TYPES OF DISCHARGE	CRITERIA AND CONDITIONS
Groundwater Recharge Projects Using Imported Water (Projects by any public agency or non-profit mutual water company that imports water to the Region, exports/imports water between basins within the Region, recharges such imported water within the Region, delivers such imported water for potable use within the Region)	1. Any agency that intentionally recharges imported water within the Santa Ana Region agrees voluntarily to collect, compile, and analyze the N/TDS water quality data necessary to determine whether the intentional recharge of imported water in the Region may have a significant adverse impact on compliance with the TDS objectives within the Region. 2. Recharge proponent must be a signatory to the Cooperative Agreement to Protect Water Quality and Encourage the Conjunctive Uses of Imported Water in the Santa Ana River Basin. Signatories as of the date of approval of Resolution No. R8-2007-0036 are listed in Attachment "B" of this Resolution.

The following conditions apply to all of the above types of discharges:

1. Implementation of the project shall not create a nuisance or pollution as defined in the California Water Code Section 13050.
2. The project shall not cause a violation of any applicable water quality standard for receiving waters adopted by the Regional Board or the State Water Resources Control Board, as required by the Clean Water Act.
3. The discharge of any substance in concentrations toxic to animal or plant life is prohibited.
4. The waiver of waste discharge requirements may be terminated by the Executive Officer at any time.
5. Discharges subject to discretionary approval by other agencies will be eligible for a waiver only after the completion of any documentation required by the California Environmental Quality Act.
6. Compliance with the criteria and conditions identified for each type of discharge does not guarantee issuance of a waiver. Each waiver request will be considered on a case-specific basis. The Executive Officer, at his/her discretion, may deny the request for a waiver and recommend coverage of the discharge under an individual waiver, or coverage under individual or general waste discharge requirements as appropriate to protect water quality.

PROPERTY OWNERS CERTIFICATION FORM

SMP00139R1

I, Stella Spadafora, certify that on
(Print Name)
7/29/2013 the attached property owners list
(Date)
was prepared by County of Riverside / GIS
(Print Company or Individual's Name)
Distance Buffered: 600 Feet .

Pursuant to application requirements furnished by the Riverside County Planning Department; Said list is a complete and true compilation of the owners of the subject property and all other property owners within 300 feet of the property involved, or if that area yields less than 25 different owners, all property owners within a notification area expanded to yield a minimum of 25 different owners, to a maximum notification area of 2,400 feet from the project boundaries, based upon the latest equalized assessment rolls. If the project is a subdivision with identified off-site access/improvements, said list includes a complete and true compilation of the names and mailing addresses of the owners of all property that is adjacent to the proposed off-site improvement/alignment.

I further certify that the information filed is true and correct to the best of my knowledge. I understand that incorrect or incomplete information may be grounds for rejection or denial of the application.

NAME: Stella Spadafora

TITLE/REGISTRATION: GIS Analyst

ADDRESS: 4080 Lemon St. 10th Floor

Riverside, CA 92501

TELEPHONE (8 a.m. – 5 p.m.): (951) 955-3288

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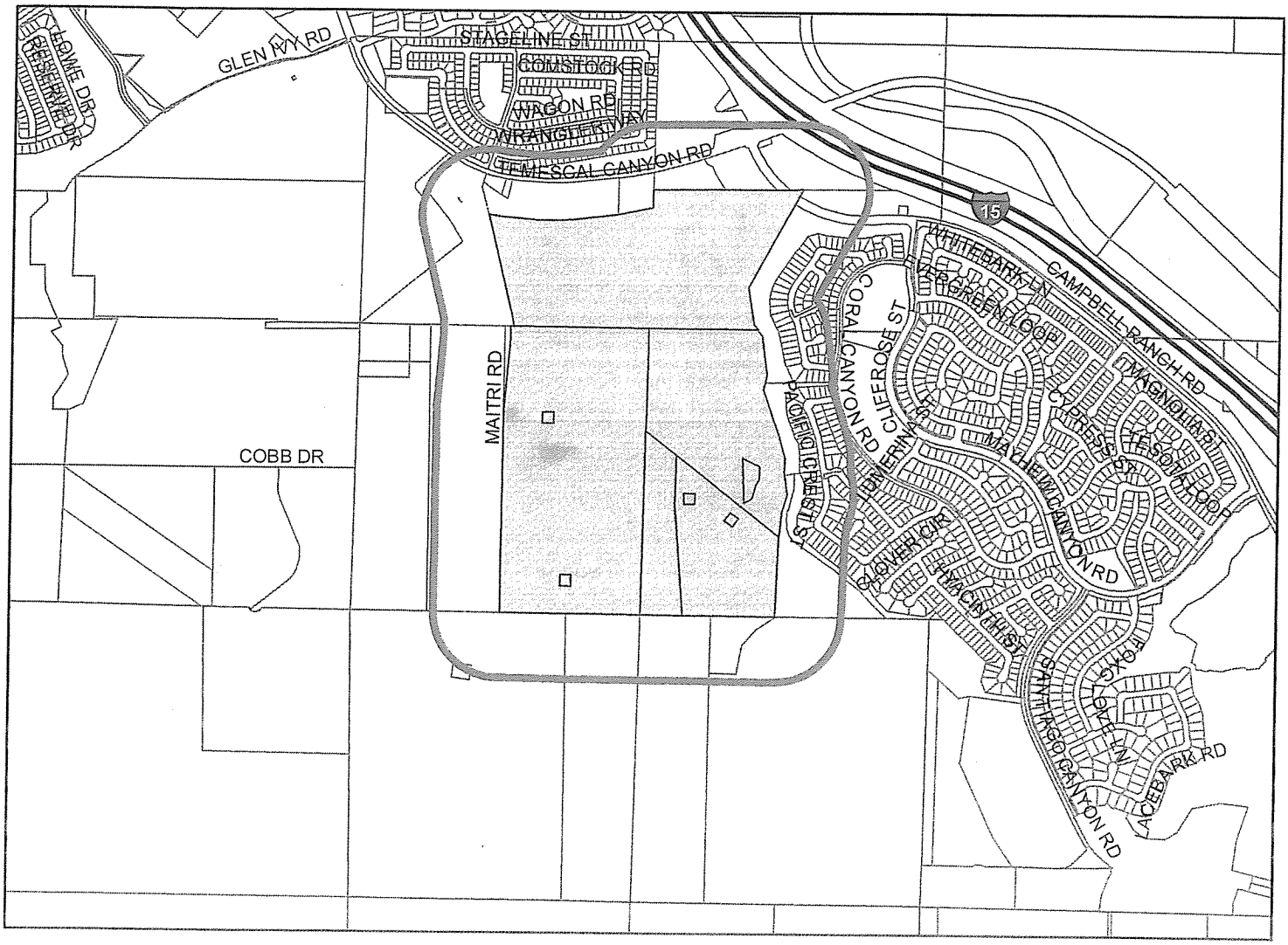
expire
1/29/13

SMP00139R1
(600 Feet Radius)



Selected Parcels

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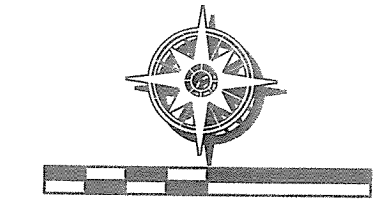
First 120 parcels shown



1,300 650 0 1,300 Feet

checked by MS
expire
1/22/13

ASMT: 290060024, APN: 290060024
TEMESCAL OFFICE PARTNERS
C/O RS DEV CO
3151 AIRWAY AVE STE U2
COSTA MESA CA 92626

ASMT: 290060032, APN: 290060032
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON CO
C/O REAL PROPERTIES / JANE STONE
2131 WALNUT GROVE 2ND FL
ROSEMEAD CA 91770

ASMT: 290060064, APN: 290060064
LEE LAKE WATER DIST
22646 TEMESCAL CANYON RD
CORONA CA 92883

ASMT: 290060067, APN: 290060067
SYCAMORE CREEK COMMUNITY ASSN
C/O BRIAN WOODS
2151 MICHELSON DR STE 250
IRVINE CA 92612

ASMT: 290060071, APN: 290060071
PHARRIS GROUP
C/O CHRISTINA HOLLIDAY
2050 MAIN ST STE 250
IRVINE CA 92614

ASMT: 290060072, APN: 290060072
MINE RECLAMATION, ETAL
C/O PATRICK BROYLES
P O BOX 77850
CORONA CA 92883

ASMT: 290060078, APN: 290060078
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON CO
P O BOX 800
ROSEMEAD CA 91770

ASMT: 290110055, APN: 290110055
RICHMOND AMERICA HOMES OF MARYLAND I
4350 S MONACO ST STE 400
DENVER CO 90237

ASMT: 290110056, APN: 290110056
SYCAMORE CREEK COMMUNITY ASSN
C/O EDGAR GOMEZ
5171 CALIFORNIA STE 120
IRVINE CA 92617

ASMT: 290110060, APN: 290110060
MINE RECLAMATION, ETAL
P O BOX 295
LOMITA CA 90717

ASMT: 290120008, APN: 290120008
EVMWD
P O BOX 3000
LAKE ELSINORE CA 92531

ASMT: 290200001, APN: 290200001
MARIA PINEDA, ETAL
10215 WRANGLER WAY
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290200002, APN: 290200002
RICK CORPEL
10225 WRANGLER WAY
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290200003, APN: 290200003
ANTHONY CATAPANG
14404 SLEEPY CREEK DR
CORONA CA 92880

ASMT: 290200004, APN: 290200004
HURTADO ROJAS, ETAL
10249 WRANGLER WAY
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290200005, APN: 290200005
JOHN WEBER
10261 WRANGLER WAY
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290200006, APN: 290200006
LAZARO VILLASANA
10273 WRANGLER WAY
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290200007, APN: 290200007
YADIRA GUARDADO, ETAL
10285 WRANGLER WAY
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290200008, APN: 290200008
COLLEEN LEMCKE, ETAL
10297 WRANGLER WAY
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290200009, APN: 290200009
JOSE AGUAYO
10309 WRANGLER WAY
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290200010, APN: 290200010
SUSAN OVERMILLER
10321 WRANGLER WAY
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290200011, APN: 290200011
LAUREN TOCA, ETAL
10333 WRANGLER WAY
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290200012, APN: 290200012
NARLEP SIHOTA
935 SILVERSTAR WAY
ANAHEIM HILLS CA 92808

ASMT: 290200013, APN: 290200013
LISA WINCHESTER
10357 WRANGLER WAY
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290200014, APN: 290200014
CECILIA MOGUEL
10369 WRANGLER WAY
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290200015, APN: 290200015
ROBBIN TAYLOR, ETAL
10381 WRANGLER WAY
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290200016, APN: 290200016
SHIRLEY HECKERMAN
10393 WRANGLER WAY
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290200017, APN: 290200017
ROBIN BECKHAM, ETAL
10405 WRANGLER WAY
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290200018, APN: 290200018
ANDREW PACHECO
12584 ATWOOD CT NO 1728
RANCHO CUCAMONGA CA 91739

ASMT: 290200019, APN: 290200019
TONY GUTIERREZ
10429 WRANGLER WAY
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290200020, APN: 290200020
MARIA AYALA
10441 WRANGLER WAY
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290200021, APN: 290200021
CONNIE ZAVALA
10453 WRANGLER WAY
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290200022, APN: 290200022
LUPE LOPEZ
10465 WRANGLER WAY
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290200023, APN: 290200023
JAIDEEP KAMAT, ETAL
1383 SONNET HILL LN
CORONA CA 92881

ASMT: 290200024, APN: 290200024
BLANCA HERNANDEZ, ETAL
10489 WRANGLER WAY
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290200025, APN: 290200025
AUDREY WALKER
10501 WRANGLER WAY
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290200032, APN: 290200032
BUTTERFIELD ESTATES HOMEOWNERS ASSN
C/O HOLLYWOOD HOMES II
3954 HAMPTON DR
POMONA CA 91766

ASMT: 290200034, APN: 290200034
SHU TSENG, ETAL
2229 E LIZABETH CT
ANAHEIM CA 92806

ASMT: 290200035, APN: 290200035
SILVIA LOPEZ, ETAL
10511 WRANGLER WAY
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290201001, APN: 290201001
BEVERLY RIOS, ETAL
24650 BANDIT WAY
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290201002, APN: 290201002
MARY HELDRETH, ETAL
24640 BANDIT WAY
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290201011, APN: 290201011
SUSAN LANE RAINES, ETAL
10526 WRANGLER WAY
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290201012, APN: 290201012
KATHLEEN PETERSON
10510 WRANGLER WAY
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290202019, APN: 290202019
ROY GARGUS
10440 WRANGLER WAY
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290202032, APN: 290202032
GENELDA TRACY, ETAL
18988 GROVEWOOD DR
CORONA CA 92881

ASMT: 290202033, APN: 290202033
ANGELIQUE ELLIS
25353 GRANDFIR CT
CORONA CA 92883

ASMT: 290202034, APN: 290202034
SHAIRON COFFLAND, ETAL
10244 WRANGLER WAY
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290202035, APN: 290202035
ADAN REYES
10232 WRANGLER WAY
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290202036, APN: 290202036
PAUL BELFIGLIO
31861 NATIONAL PARK
LAGUNA NIGUEL CA 92677

ASMT: 290230012, APN: 290230012
NATHALIE MERRILL
10165 WRANGLER WAY
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290230013, APN: 290230013
ROSA GUTIERREZ, ETAL
10177 WRANGLER WAY
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290230014, APN: 290230014
JANETTE ROBSON
10189 WRANGLER WAY
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290230015, APN: 290230015
VERONICA CERVANTES
10201 WRANGLER WAY
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290530013, APN: 290530013
TIMOTHY CAUFIELD
10838 ROSEMARY WAY
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290530014, APN: 290530014
BIGAN MATIRAN
1941 OLD WARSON CIR
CORONA CA 92883

ASMT: 290530015, APN: 290530015
CARRIE LIDDELL
10822 ROSEMARY WAY
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290530016, APN: 290530016
JENNIE LEHRMAN, ETAL
10814 ROSEMARY WAY
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290530017, APN: 290530017
THR CALIFORNIA
410 N MAIN ST
CORONA CA 92880

ASMT: 290530018, APN: 290530018
MICHELLE ASMONDY
10798 ROSEMARY WAY
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290530019, APN: 290530019
ANNE ALLEN
24871 PINE MOUNTAIN TER
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290530020, APN: 290530020
AISHA SETH, ETAL
24879 PINE MOUNTAIN TER
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290530021, APN: 290530021
SCOTT BULLER
24887 PINE MOUNTAIN TER
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290530022, APN: 290530022
HOLLY BURNETT, ETAL
24895 PINE MOUNTAIN TER
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290530023, APN: 290530023
RACHEL TAPLIN
24903 PINE MOUNTAIN TER
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290530024, APN: 290530024
BARTLEY FORSYTHE
24911 PINE MOUNTAIN TER
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290530025, APN: 290530025
HOLLIE HOOVER, ETAL
24919 PINE MOUNTAIN TER
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290530026, APN: 290530026
DEBORAH HEWETT
24927 PINE MOUNTAIN TER
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290530027, APN: 290530027
PASUKAN TAINPAKDIPAT
24935 PINE MOUNTAIN TER
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290530028, APN: 290530028
JEANNE NELSON GALGLISH, ETAL
24943 PINE MOUNTAIN TER
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290530029, APN: 290530029
WENDY PLAZA, ETAL
24951 PINE MOUNTAIN TER
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290530030, APN: 290530030
MIRNA ALVAREZ
24959 PINE MOUNTAIN TER
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290530031, APN: 290530031
SIRIA REZA
24967 PINE MOUNTAIN TER
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290530032, APN: 290530032
NARONG KLOMSUE, ETAL
24975 PINE MOUNTAIN TER
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290531001, APN: 290531001
ALICAI AGUIRRE, ETAL
24969 PINE CREEK LOOP
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290531002, APN: 290531002
ELIJAH BAGDONAS
29461 PINE CREEK LOOP
CORONA CA 92883

ASMT: 290531003, APN: 290531003
SHAUN KNIGHTEN
610 S MAIN ST NO 715
LOS ANGELES CA 90014

ASMT: 290531004, APN: 290531004
KITTISAK THONGIMA
24913 PINE CREEK LOOP
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290531005, APN: 290531005
RAYMOND HONG
2307 S HILLMAN LN
ROWLAND HEIGHTS CA 91748

ASMT: 290531006, APN: 290531006
NICHOLE OVERLEY COLLINS, ETAL
24924 PINE MOUNTAIN TER
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290531007, APN: 290531007
TISHA THOMSIC
24932 PINE MOUNTAIN TER
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290531008, APN: 290531008
JENNIFER HUELSMAN, ETAL
24948 PINE MOUNTAIN TER
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290531009, APN: 290531009
LISA JENKINS, ETAL
24964 PINE MOUNTAIN TER
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290531010, APN: 290531010
HEE RYU
24980 PINE MOUNTAIN TER
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290532001, APN: 290532001
RAYMOND HONG
2307 HILLMAN LN
ROWLAND HEIGHTS CA 91748

ASMT: 290532003, APN: 290532003
JORGE HINNAOUI, ETAL
24950 PINE CREEK LOOP
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290532004, APN: 290532004
SHARON LIBERTY, ETAL
24942 PINE CREEK LOOP
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290532005, APN: 290532005
CAROL PRESSLAND SAWAYA, ETAL
1493 MAPLEBROOK LN
CORONA CA 92881

ASMT: 290532006, APN: 290532006
CHARLOTTE MA
24926 PINE CREEK LOOP
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290532007, APN: 290532007
KHYLIA SICOLI, ETAL
24918 PINE CREEK LOOP
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290532008, APN: 290532008
LUVY LEAL
24892 PINE MOUNTAIN TR
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290532009, APN: 290532009
JAMES JOHNSON, ETAL
10801 ROSEMARY WAY
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290532010, APN: 290532010
WILLIAM TILLIS, ETAL
10817 ROSEMARY WAY
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290532011, APN: 290532011
VIJAY SHETTY
10825 ROSEMARY WAY
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290540001, APN: 290540001
CHRISTY CAMPBELL, ETAL
24983 PINE MOUNTAIN TER
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290540002, APN: 290540002
ANDREA HALL, ETAL
24991 PINE MOUNTAIN TER
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290540003, APN: 290540003
CHRISTOPHER CARTER
24999 PINE MOUNTAIN TER
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290540004, APN: 290540004
VICTORIA MURRAY, ETAL
25007 PINE MOUNTAIN TER
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290540006, APN: 290540006
MARICELA AVILA, ETAL
25023 PINE MOUNTAIN TER
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290540007, APN: 290540007
ELAINE TRAN, ETAL
2 SAROS
IRVINE CA 92603

ASMT: 290540008, APN: 290540008
ARTURO VELA
25039 PINE MOUNTAIN TER
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290540009, APN: 290540009
MOEU CHENEY, ETAL
25047 PINE MOUNTAIN TER
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290540010, APN: 290540010
MARCI ENGLAND, ETAL
25055 PINE MOUNTAIN TER
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290540011, APN: 290540011
SHANA SIMENTON, ETAL
25063 PINE MOUNTAIN TER
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290540012, APN: 290540012
VIRGINIA PEREZ, ETAL
25071 PINE MOUNTAIN TER
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290540013, APN: 290540013
EFREN NEGRETE, ETAL
25079 PINE MOUNTAIN TER
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290540014, APN: 290540014
JEFF KELLY, ETAL
25087 PINE MOUNTAIN TER
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290540015, APN: 290540015
JEMI HESSLER
25095 PINE MOUNTAIN TER
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290541001, APN: 290541001
BLAIR OKAMOTO, ETAL
25084 PINE MOUNTAIN TER
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290541002, APN: 290541002
MARGARET NAHAMYA, ETAL
25052 PINE MOUNTAIN TER
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290541003, APN: 290541003
LEOPOLDO ORELLANA
10769 BARBERRY CT
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290541004, APN: 290541004
CHRIS ANDERSON
10777 BARBERRY CT
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290541005, APN: 290541005
DANIEL DILULO
10785 BARBERRY CT
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290541006, APN: 290541006
JASEN BELLOWS, ETAL
10790 BARBERRY CT
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290541007, APN: 290541007
HERMINA LANG
10782 BARBERRY CT
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290541008, APN: 290541008
ANDY BADER
10774 BARBERRY CT
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290541009, APN: 290541009
WILLIAM MAHAFFEY
10766 BARBERRY CT
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290541010, APN: 290541010
MICHELE AMICI, ETAL
25006 PINE CREEK LOOP
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290541011, APN: 290541011
ANANIAS BERONICH
24998 PINE CREEK LOOP
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290541012, APN: 290541012
TIMOTHY FRIEND, ETAL
24990 PINE CREEK LOOP
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290541013, APN: 290541013
BHAVANA PATEL, ETAL
24982 PINE CREEK LOOP
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290541014, APN: 290541014
LYDIANN COX, ETAL
24121 FAWNSKIN DR
CORONA CA 92883

ASMT: 290541018, APN: 290541018
RANDALL KLINE, ETAL
25011 CORAL CANYON RD
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290541019, APN: 290541019
SEAN MCINNIS, ETAL
25019 CORAL CANYON RD
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290541020, APN: 290541020
EILEEN FILLOY, ETAL
25027 CORAL CANYON RD
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290541021, APN: 290541021
SCOTT ROBERTS
25035 CORAL CANYON RD
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290541022, APN: 290541022
PACIFICA GROUP 49 II
264 S LA CIENEGA BLV 1160
BEVERLY HILLS CA 90211

ASMT: 290541023, APN: 290541023
NICOLE MENDOZA, ETAL
25051 CORAL CANYON RD
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290550001, APN: 290550001
MARK POWERS
25055 PACIFIC CREST ST
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290550002, APN: 290550002
LETICIA WEATROWSKI, ETAL
25061 PACIFIC CREST ST
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290550003, APN: 290550003
ROBERT STARKS, ETAL
25067 PACIFIC CREST ST
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290550004, APN: 290550004
WILLIAM ZATZKE
25073 PACIFIC CREST ST
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290550005, APN: 290550005
SCOTT MURRAY, ETAL
C/O JANA LIND MURRAY
25079 PACIFIC CREST ST
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290550006, APN: 290550006
MALLORY LEON, ETAL
25085 PACIFIC CREST ST
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290550007, APN: 290550007
AUGUSTUS GABUTINA
25091 PACIFIC CREST ST
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290550008, APN: 290550008
KAREN RIVERA, ETAL
25097 PACIFIC CREST ST
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290550009, APN: 290550009
ABEL MONTEREO
25103 PACIFIC CREST ST
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290550011, APN: 290550011
HONORIO ZAMUDIO, ETAL
25115 PACIFIC CREST ST
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290550012, APN: 290550012
SARAH HAMER, ETAL
25121 PACIFIC CREST ST
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290550013, APN: 290550013
DEBORAH CHEN, ETAL
11550 BAIRD AVE
NORTHRIDGE CA 91326

ASMT: 290550014, APN: 290550014
CHRISTINE COLLINS, ETAL
25133 PACIFIC CREST ST
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290550015, APN: 290550015
YINGQI HU, ETAL
25139 PACIFIC CREST ST
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290550016, APN: 290550016
KIMBERLY WHITE, ETAL
25145 PACIFIC CREST ST
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290550017, APN: 290550017
JOSELITO MEDRANO
25151 PACIFIC CREST ST
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290550018, APN: 290550018
NATALIE MORANDA, ETAL
25157 PACIFIC CREST ST
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290550019, APN: 290550019
SYCAMORE CREEK COMMUNITY ASSN
C/O PAM PENTON
1451 RIMPAU STE 107
CORONA CA 92879

ASMT: 290551001, APN: 290551001
MAYADA KASBAR, ETAL
25162 LEMONGRASS ST
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290551002, APN: 290551002
LISA MITCHELL
25156 LEMONGRASS ST
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290551003, APN: 290551003
MARIA CORTEZ
25150 LEMONGRASS ST
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290551004, APN: 290551004
NOELLE KENNEY
25142 PACIFIC CREST ST
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290551005, APN: 290551005
LISA GALVAN, ETAL
20004 GREVILLEA AVE
TORRANCE CA 90503

ASMT: 290551006, APN: 290551006
THR CALIF
291 CORPORATE TERRACE CIR
CORONA CA 92879

ASMT: 290551007, APN: 290551007
NEW KEVIN
2175 SAMPSON AVE NO 110
CORONA CA 92879

ASMT: 290551008, APN: 290551008
ROSALIND COLEMAN, ETAL
25118 PACIFIC CREST ST
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290551009, APN: 290551009
DAVID DREW, ETAL
25112 PACIFIC CREST ST
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290551010, APN: 290551010
SUZANNE CHU, ETAL
C/O EVA YANG
25106 PACIFIC CREST ST
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290551011, APN: 290551011
FE SEPULVEDA, ETAL
25100 PACIFIC CREST ST
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290551012, APN: 290551012
MARY ANIAG SANCHEZ, ETAL
25077 CORAL CANYON RD
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290551013, APN: 290551013
SUSAN JESSUP
25083 CORAL CANYON RD
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290551014, APN: 290551014
LISA SHARP, ETAL
3220 CHRIS WREN CIR
CORONA CA 92881

ASMT: 290551015, APN: 290551015
MARCIA NEWELL JONES, ETAL
25095 CORAL CANYON RD
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290551016, APN: 290551016
JUDY KWAN
25101 CORAL CANYON RD
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290551017, APN: 290551017
WILLIAM LITTLE
25107 CORAL CANYON RD
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290551018, APN: 290551018
MARILYN RAYMUNDO, ETAL
25113 CORAL CANYON RD
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290551019, APN: 290551019
LAURA WILLIAMS, ETAL
25119 CORAL CANYON RD
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290551020, APN: 290551020
MILA ESCANO
25125 CORAL CANYON RD
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290551021, APN: 290551021
JOO PARK, ETAL
25131 CORAL CANYON RD
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290551022, APN: 290551022
BIVAN DHILLON, ETAL
28329 FALCON CREST DR
SANTA CLARITA CA 91351

ASMT: 290560001, APN: 290560001
CHOON WON KOO M D PROFIT SHARING PLAI
3762 S MAIN ST
CORONA CA 92882

ASMT: 290560002, APN: 290560002
HYERAN IM, ETAL
25177 LEMONGRASS ST
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290560003, APN: 290560003
ANITA SHIRLEY, ETAL
25183 LEMONGRASS ST
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290560004, APN: 290560004
DIANA FOSTER, ETAL
25189 LEMONGRASS ST
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290560005, APN: 290560005
FRANKLIN HAYMAN, ETAL
25195 LEMONGRASS ST
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290562014, APN: 290562014
CARA RUFFOLO, ETAL
25180 LEMONGRASS ST
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290562015, APN: 290562015
HYOUNG KIM
25174 LEMONGRASS ST
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290562016, APN: 290562016
RICHARD HERNANDEZ, ETAL
25168 LEMONGRASS ST
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290620001, APN: 290620001
25202 PACIFIC CREST TRUST
C/O ANDREW LEVY
21601 DEVONSHIRE NO 325
CHATSWORTH CA 91311

ASMT: 290620002, APN: 290620002
VIRGINIA FOJAS, ETAL
25226 PACIFIC CREST ST
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290620003, APN: 290620003
REBECCA MURILLO, ETAL
25232 PACIFIC CREST ST
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290620004, APN: 290620004
KEVIN SMITH, ETAL
25238 PACIFIC CREST ST
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290620005, APN: 290620005
MIGUEL MADRIGAL
3639 S TRINITY ST
LOS ANGELES CA 90011

ASMT: 290620006, APN: 290620006
SELVANAYAGI BALACHANDRAN, ETAL
25322 SAGE ST
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290620007, APN: 290620007
MANUEL MORALES
10850 CAMERON CT
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290620008, APN: 290620008
SARAH IRVINE, ETAL
10862 CAMERON CT
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290620009, APN: 290620009
SHARON GREMPEL, ETAL
10874 CAMERON CT
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290620010, APN: 290620010
CASSONDRA REYNOLDS
10886 CAMERON CT
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290620011, APN: 290620011
GIANNINA DUARTE, ETAL
10898 CAMERON CT
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290621009, APN: 290621009
BREANNE JORDAN, ETAL
25397 SAGE ST
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290621010, APN: 290621010
URANIA ESCALANTE, ETAL
25385 SAGE ST
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290621011, APN: 290621011
BANK OF AMERICA
C/O RECONTRUST CO
1800 TAPO CANYON SV2202
SIMI VALLEY CA 93063

ASMT: 290621012, APN: 290621012
BEVERLY SAUDE
25361 SAGE ST
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290621013, APN: 290621013
ISMAEL SILVA
25349 SAGE ST
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290621014, APN: 290621014
JOSEPHINE SEVILLA
25337 SAGE ST
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290621015, APN: 290621015
CONSUELO MEJIA, ETAL
25325 SAGE ST
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290621016, APN: 290621016
RACHEL TUCKER, ETAL
25313 SAGE ST
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290621017, APN: 290621017
BARBARA WESELIS, ETAL
171 TASHA VIEW WAY
EL CAJON CA 92021

ASMT: 290621018, APN: 290621018
HEE JO
25289 SAGE ST
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290621019, APN: 290621019
JOSEPH SHAPIRA, ETAL
C/O SONIA PABON
8475 MANDARIN
ALTA LOMA CA 91701

ASMT: 290621020, APN: 290621020
TONI WILLHIDE, ETAL
25265 PACIFIC CREST ST
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290621021, APN: 290621021
MARK QUINTOS, ETAL
25253 PACIFIC CREST ST
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290621022, APN: 290621022
CINDY PLAYER, ETAL
25241 PACIFIC CREST ST
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290621023, APN: 290621023
GINA KOPP, ETAL
25229 PACIFIC CREST ST
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290621024, APN: 290621024
JOYCE PARK, ETAL
25217 PACIFIC CREST ST
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290621025, APN: 290621025
ETOOM MGBEKE, ETAL
25205 PACIFIC CREST ST
CORONA, CA. 92883

ASMT: 290621027, APN: 290621027
CAROLINA GABOT, ETAL
25159 CLIFFROSE ST
CORONA CA 92883

ASMT: 290621028, APN: 290621028
CHERYL BENEFIELD, ETAL
25169 PACIFIC CREST ST
CORONA, CA. 92883

Community Development
City of Corona
400 S. Vicentia Ave.
Corona, CA 92882

Forest Service, Corona
U.S. Department of Agriculture
1147 E. Sixth St.
Corona, CA 91719

Lee Lake Water District
22646 Temescal Canyon Rd.
Corona, CA 92883-4106

Los Angeles District,
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
911 Wilshire Blvd.
P.O. Box 532711
Los Angeles, CA 90053-2325

ATTN: Executive Officer
Reg. Water Quality Control Board #8
Santa Ana
3737 Main St., Suite 500
Riverside, CA 92501-3348

Sheriff's Department
82-695 Dr. Carreon Blvd.
Indio, CA 92201-6907

ATTN: Steve Smith
South Coast Air Quality Mngmt. Dist.,
Los Angeles County
21865 E. Copley Dr.
Diamond Bar, CA 91765-4178

Southern California Edison
2244 Walnut Grove Ave., Rm 312
P.O. Box 600
Rosemead, CA 91770

ATTN: Tim Pearce, Region Planner
Southern California Gas Transmission
251 E. 1st St.
Beaumont, CA 92223-2903

ATTN: Eric Warner
Temescal Valley Muncipal
Advisory Council
P.O. Box 77850
Corona, CA 92877-0100

Waste Resources Management,
Riverside County
Mail Stop 5950

Western Municipal Water District
14205 Meridian Parkway
Riverside, CA 92518

Office of Mine reclamation
Attn: James Pompy
801 K Street, MS 09-06
Sacramento, CA 95814

Black Emerald LLC
91711 82nd Ave
Thermal CA 92274

Innovative Land Concepts Inc.
Paul Quill
51245 Avenida Rubio
La Quinta CA 92253

Impact Sciences
Joe Gibson
803 Camarillo Springs Road
Camarillo CA 93012

Kevin Porzio
Division of Water Rights
State Water Resources Control Board
P.O. Box 100
Sacramento, CA 95812-0100

Eric Warner
Mayhew Aggregates & Mine reclamation
PO Box 77850
Corona CA 92877

Forma
Gene Hsieh
3050 Pullman Street
Costa Mesa, CA 92626

Black Emerald LLC
91711 82nd Ave
Thermal CA 92274

Innovative Land Concepts Inc.
Paul Quill
51245 Avenida Rubio
La Quinta CA 92253

Impact Sciences
Joe Gibson
803 Camarillo Springs Road
Camarillo CA 93012

RIVERSIDE COUNTY
PLANNING DEPARTMENT

Carolyn Syms Luna
Director

MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

Project/Case Number: SMP00139R1

Based on the Initial Study, it has been determined that the proposed project, subject to the proposed mitigation measures, will not have a significant effect upon the environment.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION, LOCATION, AND MITIGATION MEASURES REQUIRED TO AVOID POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS. (see Environmental Assessment and Conditions of Approval)

COMPLETED/REVIEWED BY:

By: Matt Straite Title: Project Planner Date: August 9, 2013

Applicant/Project Sponsor: Mayhew Aggregates Date Submitted: September 20, 2011

ADOPTED BY: Other

Person Verifying Adoption: _____ Date: _____

The Mitigated Negative Declaration may be examined, along with documents referenced in the initial study, if any, at:

Riverside County Planning Department 4080 Lemon Street, 12th Floor, Riverside, CA 92501

For additional information, please contact Matt Straite at mstraite@rctlma.org.

Revised: 10/16/07
Y:\Planning Case Files-Riverside office\SMP00139R1\DH-PC-BOS Hearings\DH-PC\Mitigated Negative Declaration.docx

Please charge deposit fee case#: ZEA42476 ZCFG5848

FOR COUNTY CLERK'S USE ONLY

RIVERSIDE COUNTY
PLANNING DEPARTMENT

Carolyn Syms Luna
Director

TO: ☐ Office of Planning and Research (OPR)
P.O. Box 3044
Sacramento, CA 95812-3044
☒ County of Riverside County Clerk

FROM: Riverside County Planning Department
☒ 4080 Lemon Street, 12th Floor
P. O. Box 1409
Riverside, CA 92502-1409

☐ 38686 El Cerrito Road
Palm Desert, California 92211

SUBJECT: Filing of Notice of Determination in compliance with Section 21152 of the California Public Resources Code.

EA42476, Surface Minning Permit No.139 Revised No.1 (SMP00139R1)
Project Title/Case Numbers

Matt Straite — 951-955-8631
County Contact Person — *Phone Number*

N/A
State Clearinghouse Number (if submitted to the State Clearinghouse)

Mayhew Aggrigates — PO Box 77850 Corona CA 92877
Project Applicant — *Address*

The project is located in the Temescal Valley Area Plan, more specifically it is located southerly of I-15, easterly of Glen Ivy Hot Springs, and westerly of the Sycamore Creek Specific Plan (SP256A2).
Project Location

Surface Mining Permit No. 139 Revision No. 1 (SMP00139R1) proposes to consolidate PP01828, RCL00106, and SMP00139; reduce permitted annual tonnage allowed from 5,000,000 to 2,000,000; reconfigure areas subject to mining activities on-site to include the existing slopes and setback areas located along the western and southern boundaries of the site; and extend the expiration date of the permits from January 2018 to December 31, 2068 (50-years). No changes in the existing approved mining and trucking method or intensity proposed. Further, the SMP proposes to construct an inert debris engineered fill operation (IDEFO) to be located within the limits of the SMP00139 mine site
Project Description

This is to advise that the Riverside County Planning Commission, as the lead agency, has approved the above-referenced project on October 2, 2013, and has made the following determinations regarding that project:

1. The project WILL NOT have a significant effect on the environment.
2. A Mitigated Negative Declaration was prepared for the project pursuant to the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act ($2,156.25 + $50.00).
3. Mitigation measures WERE made a condition of the approval of the project.
4 A Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan/Program WAS adopted.
5. A statement of Overriding Considerations WAS NOT adopted for the project.

This is to certify that the Mitigated Negative Declaration, with comments, responses, and record of project approval is available to the general public at: Riverside County Planning Department, 4080 Lemon Street, 12th Floor, Riverside, CA 92501.

Signature — *Title* — *Date*

Date Received for Filing and Posting at OPR: _____

DM/dm
Revised 8/09/2013
Y:\Planning Case Files-Riverside office\SMP00139R1\DH-PC-BOS Hearings\DH-PC\Nov 6 2013 PC hearing- Approved\NOD Form 1.docx

Please charge deposit fee case#: ZEA42476 ZCFG5848

FOR COUNTY CLERK'S USE ONLY

COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE A* REPRINTED * R1109091
SPECIALIZED DEPARTMENT RECEIPT
Permit Assistance Center

4080 Lemon Street
Second Floor
Riverside, CA 92502
(951) 955-3200

39493 Los Alamos Road
Suite A
Murrieta, CA 92563
(951) 694-5242

38686 El Cerrito Rd
Indio, CA 92211
(760) 863-8271

****
****

Received from: MAYHEW AGGREGATES & MINE RECLAMN $2,108.00
paid by: CK 003068
CA FISH AND GAME FOR EA42476
paid towards: CFG05848 CALIF FISH & GAME - NEG DECL
at parcel: 24980 MAITRI RD COR
appl type: CFG1

By_____ Sep 20, 2011 16:59
GLKING posting date Sep 20, 2011

****
****

Account Code	Description	Amount
658353120100208100	CF&G TRUST	$2,044.00
658353120100208100	CF&G TRUST: RECORD FEES	$64.00

Overpayments of less than $5.00 will not be refunded!

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COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE A* REPRINTED * R1307536
SPECIALIZED DEPARTMENT RECEIPT
Permit Assistance Center

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39493 Los Alamos Road
Suite A
Murrieta, CA 92563
(951) 694-5242

38686 El Cerrito Rd
Indio, CA 92211
(760) 863-8271

****
****

Received from: MAYHEW AGGREGATES & MINE RECLAMN $98.25
paid by: CK 1007
CA FISH AND GAME FOR EA42476
paid towards: CFG05848 CALIF FISH & GAME - NEG DECL
at parcel: 24980 MAITRI RD COR
appl type: CFG1

By_____ Aug 09, 2013 12:14
MGARDNER posting date Aug 09, 2013

****
****

Account Code	Description	Amount
658353120100208100	CF&G TRUST	$98.25

Overpayments of less than $5.00 will not be refunded!

COPY 2-TLMA ADMIN * REPRINTED *

COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE N* REPRINTED * R1309169
SPECIALIZED DEPARTMENT RECEIPT
Permit Assistance Center

4080 Lemon Street
Second Floor
Riverside, CA 92502
(951) 955-3200

39493 Los Alamos Road
Suite A
Murrieta, CA 92563
(951) 694-5242

38686 El Cerrito Rd
Indio, CA 92211
(760) 863-8271

****
****

Received from: MAYHEW AGGREGATES & MINE RECLAMN $50.00
paid by: CK 1012
CA FISH AND GAME FOR EA42476
paid towards: CFG05848 CALIF FISH & GAME - NEG DECL
at parcel: 24980 MAITRI RD COR
appl type: CFG1

By_____ Sep 25, 2013 11:32
MGARDNER posting date Sep 25, 2013

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****

Account Code	Description	Amount
658353120100208100	CF&G TRUST	$50.00

Overpayments of less than $5.00 will not be refunded!

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