The Project site is graded to capture all surface flows and retain them on-site, with exception of flows from Mayhew Creek, which are instead conveyed northerly into the SMP 139R1 mining pit. Pit walls on-site 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 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 and alluvial fan deposit materials being mined in the Temescal Valley 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 has taken place during the Late Pleistocene through the Holocene and continues today.

Two (2) geologic formations are primary sources for the alluvial and alluvial fan material deposit materials found at the 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 and most prominent source formation for materials found on-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 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.

Three (3) faults are located in close proximity to the Project site. The North Glen Ivy fault, which is considered to be an active splay of the Elsinore fault zone, crosses to the northeast of the Project site in a northwesterly direction. A second active or potentially active fault, the South Glen Ivy fault, is located immediately southwest of the existing and proposed SMP 143R2 mining limits and also trends toward the northwest. Both faults appear to be right-lateral, strike-slip faults associated with the Elsinore fault zone. The third fault, an unnamed fault that appears on some older geologic maps, crosses the west edge of the Project site, trending toward the northwest. This unnamed fault lies within the upper portion of the proposed western pit slope. It is unknown if this fault is active or potentially active, as no conclusive field evidence was found during the site investigation. However, because visible displacement has occurred along it, and it is parallel to, and lies between, the north and south branches of the Glen Ivy fault, it is likely to be potentially active. The Elsinore and Temescal Valleys appear to have been formed primarily by differential movement along various strands of the Elsinore fault zone. (Hilltop Geotechnical, 2014, pp. 9-11)

2.4.2 Hydrology

The primary tributary drainage contributor to the Project site is the Mayhew Creek/Canyon watershed, which originates in the Santa Ana Mountains of the Cleveland National Forest to the south. The Mayhew Creek/Canyon watershed is approximately 4.05 square miles (2,591 acres) in size. Drainage from this watershed travels through steep canyons in a northeasterly direction before leveling and continuing in a northerly direction as an earthen channel through the SMP 143R2 site. Tributary drainage from the southwest discharges also into the earthen channel continuation of Mayhew Creek. These drainages are then conveyed to the northern Project boundary and into the adjacent mining pit to the north (SMP 139R1) via a 66-inch RCP culvert under the existing access road between the Project site and the SMP 139R1 site. The hydrology study completed for the SMP139R1 site by Joseph E. Bonadiman & Assoc. Inc. states that the drainage facilities within the SMP 139R1 site have adequate capacity to retain the entire 100-year, 24-hour storm event for the entire Mayhew Creek/Canyon Watershed. (JEB&A, 2014b, pp. 7-8)

2.4.3 Groundwater

A groundwater study for the Project site was completed in February 2012. As described in this analysis, the Project site is underlain by the Coldwater Basin, which is a small groundwater body separated from the adjacent Bedford 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. The Coldwater Basin is northwest-trending and is slightly more than one-half mile wide and slightly less than four miles long. (Bulot, Inc., 2012)

Groundwater production from the Coldwater Basin is highly monitored and regulated. 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. (Bulot, Inc., 2012)

As shown in the Slope Stability Evaluation (Appendix D1), no groundwater exists on the Project site. One (1) exploratory boring and six (6) exploratory trenches were excavated on the study site in April and June 2013. The exploratory boring was scoped to a depth of approximately 140 feet below existing ground surface at the excavation location. The exploratory excavations were scoped to depths ranging from approximately 4.5 to 10.5 feet below existing ground surface at the excavation locations (Hilltop Geotechnical, 2014, pp. A-1, A-2). In addition, borings were completed by Hilltop Engineering in March and April of 2011 in the Werner Corporation (SMP143R1, SMP150R1 & SMP182) pit. While some temporary ponding of water occurred, this rise in water levels was most likely a result of slow equilibration due to heavy winter precipitation in the winter of 2010-2011 (Hilltop Geotechnical, 2014, p. 19).

2.4.4 Soils

The *Soil Survey for the Western Riverside Area* (USDA, 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, 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 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. Based on a biological survey conducted on the Project site in by Alden Environmental, Inc. (refer to Appendix C), a majority of the site is disturbed. Areas not subject to mining activities, primarily in the western and southern portions of the Project site, are composed of scrub oak chaparral, Riversidean sage scrub, disturbed Riversidean sage scrub, and coast live oak woodland. Figure 2-4, *Existing Vegetation Communities*, depicts the location and extent of vegetation communities located on the Project site. Each of the plant communities found on-site are discussed below.

A. Upland Habitats

Three upland vegetation communities occur within the Project site, including coast live oak woodland, Riversidean sage scrub, and scrub oak chaparral. However, as indicated on Figure EA-2, *On-Site Biological Resources Map*, the majority of this vegetation occurs outside of the +/- 232 acre mining area.

Coast Live Oak Woodland
Coast live oak woodland is an open- to closed-canopy woodland community composed primarily of coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia agrifolia*). This community occurs in patches primarily in the northwestern portion of the study area. Dominant species observed in this habitat include coast live oak, toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), and blue elderberry (*Sambucus nigra* ssp. *caerulea*). (Alden, 2014, p. 4)

Riversidean Sage Scrub
Riversidean sage scrub occupies xeric (dry) sites characterized by shallow soils. This habitat is dominated by subshrubs whose leaves abscise during the summer and may be replaced by a lesser amount of small leaves. This adaptation allows these species to better withstand the prolonged dry period in the summer and fall. Riversidean sage scrub on site occurs primarily on south facing slopes within the study area. Predominant plant species in this community on site include California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*) and California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*). Areas where Riversidean sage scrub species have begun to reestablish themselves upon graded slopes in the active mine area have been mapped as disturbed Riversidean sage scrub. (Alden, 2014, p. 4)

Scrub Oak Chaparral
Scrub oak chaparral is a chaparral community predominated by scrub oak (*Quercus berberidifolia*). Additional common species within this habitat on site include manzanita (*Arctostaphylos glandulosa*), chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), and chaparral whitethorn (*Frangula californica*). This is the most abundant community within the study area, occurring on ridge tops and north facing slopes. (Alden, 2014, p. 4)

B. Wetland/Riparian Vegetation Communities

Two wetland/riparian vegetation communities occur within the property but outside of the Project site's +/- 232 acre mining area: southern sycamore woodland, and alluvial fan scrub.

Source: Alden Environmental (08-01-2014)

T&B PLANNING

Biological Resources

GENERAL BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT
AND MSHCP CONSISTENCY ANALYSIS FOR THE
GLEN IVY MINE PROJECT

Figure 2-4

EXISTING VEGETATION COMMUNITIES

JANUARY 13, 2015

Southern Sycamore Woodland
Southern sycamore woodland is a riparian habitat predominated by western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*). This community on-site is almost entirely made up of sycamore trees forming a closed canopy at the bottom of a drainage in the western portion of the property outside of the mining area. Other species observed within this community include blue elderberry and western poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*). (Alden, 2014, pp. 4-5)

Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub
Alluvial fan sage scrub is a vegetation community that occurs along drainages and outwash fans that experience infrequent, but severe flooding events. Characteristic species within this community on-site include scale-broom (*Lepidospartum squanmatum*), thick leaf yerba santa (*Eriodictyon crassifolium* var. *crassifolium*), mule fat (*Baccharis salicifolia*), and white sage (*Salvia apiana*). This community occurs on the flood zone terraces of the mouth of Mayhew Canyon. (Alden, 2014, p. 5)

C. *Other Land Cover Types*

Disturbed/Developed
Disturbed/Developed land encompasses the active mining operations and constructed facilities within the study area. This includes, but is not limited to, the existing buildings, parking lots, paved areas, water tower, dirt roads, equipment storage areas, settling ponds, aggregate piles, and graded/mined areas. These areas provide no native habitat for plant or wildlife species. Approximately 238.4 acres of disturbed/developed area occurs on-site. (Alden, 2014, p. 5)

2.4.6 Wildlife

The Project 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 SMP143R1, SMP150R1, and SMP182, typical wildlife activity is minimal. No rare, threatened or endangered species were observed on the site per a study prepared by Hamilton & Associates Study in1990 (Hamilton & Associates, 1990).

A General Biological Resources Assessment (refer to Appendix C) for the SMP 143R2 Project site was completed in February of 2014 by Alden Environmental, Inc., and did not identify any sensitive animal species on site (Alden, 2014, p. 5). Additionally, wildlife surveys conducted in February 2012 by Glenn Lukos Associates did not identify any special-status animal species within a neighboring site (GLA, 2013, p. 36).

3.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed Project consists of an application for a Surface Mining Permit Revision (SMP 143R2). A detailed description of the proposed Project is provided in the following sections.

3.1 PROPOSED DISCRETIONARY APPROVALS

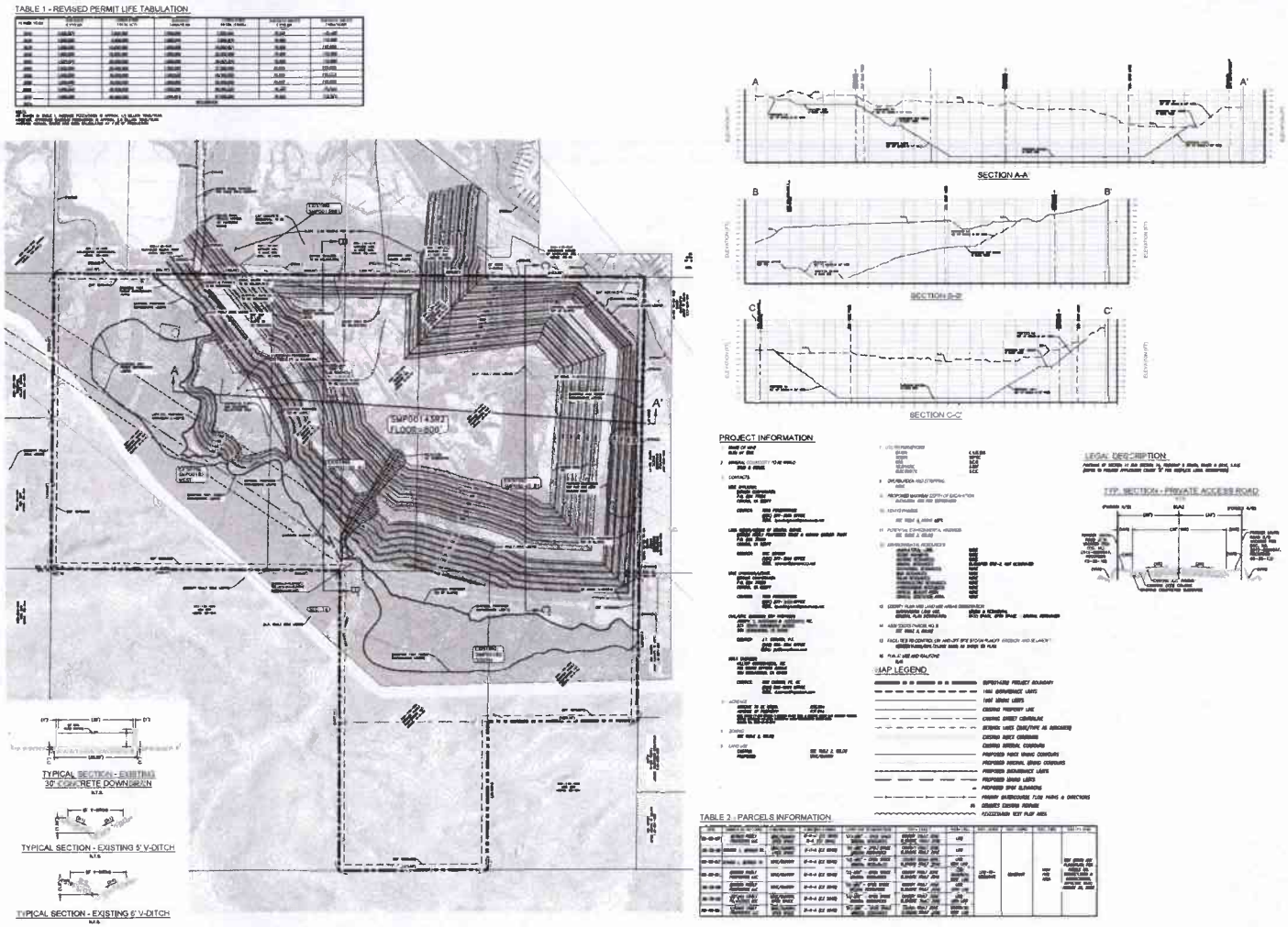
3.1.1 SMP 143R2

SMP 143R2 consists of a proposal to consolidate the activities allowed by three (3) existing permits (SMP 143R1, SMP 150R1, and SMP 182) under a single, comprehensive entitlement for the property. The proposed Project would consolidate these existing entitlements into a single surface mining permit (SMP 143R2) and associated Reclamation Plan; extend the life of mining activities by approximately 50 years; reduce the amount of disturbed area compared to the existing permits by approximately 41.4 acres, while allowing for mining within the 50-foot setback area along the northern boundary of the Project site; retain the maximum annual tonnage limit of 2.0 mtpy; allow for operation of an IDEFO as part of the revised Reclamation Plan; and provide for the relocation of a down drain structure from the southern portion of adjacent SMP 139R1 to the southern portion of proposed SMP 143R2. Figure 3-1, *Revised Surface Mining Plan* , depicts the proposed, revised surface mining plan for SMP 143R2. A full-sized exhibit is available at the County of Riverside Planning Department, located at 4080 Lemon Street, 12th Floor, Riverside, CA 92501.

Areas permitted for mining on the approximately 440-acre Project site would consist of approximately 232 acres, located throughout the site. All uses currently permitted under SMP 143R1, SMP 150R1, and SMP 182, including the existing, on-site concrete batch-plant, would continue to be allowed under the proposed SMP 143R2. Approval of SMP 143R2 would extend the life of the existing entitlements by approximately 50 years (from January 2025 to December 31, 2075).

The proposed Project also would modify the approved mining limits and associated disturbance limits on-site. As shown on Figure 3-2, *Existing vs. Proposed Mining Limits,* and Figure 3-3, *Existing vs. Proposed Disturbance Limits*, a 50-foot setback for mining areas from the northern and eastern property lines is observed under existing conditions. As part of the proposed Project, a majority of this 50-foot setback would be removed along the northern Project boundary to allow for mining of materials located beneath the setback and east-west access road. The total additional reserves expected within this portion of the setback area is approximately 10,500,000 million tons. As also shown on Figure 3-2, the mining limits in the southern and western portions of the site (i.e., within the upper elevations of the existing natural slopes) would be substantially reduced. Within areas currently permitted for mining (excluding the 50-foot setback area), there are approximately 56,500,000 million tons of fully permitted reserves remaining on the Project site, making the total reserves on the Project site, including material from the aforementioned slopes and setbacks, approximately 67,000,000 tons. Although the proposed Project would make additional reserves available within the 50-foot setback area along a portion of the site's northern boundary, the total annual permitted tonnage limit of 2.0 mtpy would remain in place. The 2.0 mtpy 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.

SMP 143R2 also proposes to modify the reclamation plan to address the revised mining plan and allow for the operation of an Inert Debris Engineered Fill Operation (IDEFO). The proposed IDEFO would be the primary mechanism for implementing the required reclamation for the Project site. Generally, the IDEFO would allow for the importation and processing of inert construction debris to aid in the



Source: Bonadman (01-07-2015)

Figure 3-1

REVISED SURFACE MINING PLAN FOR SMP 143R2

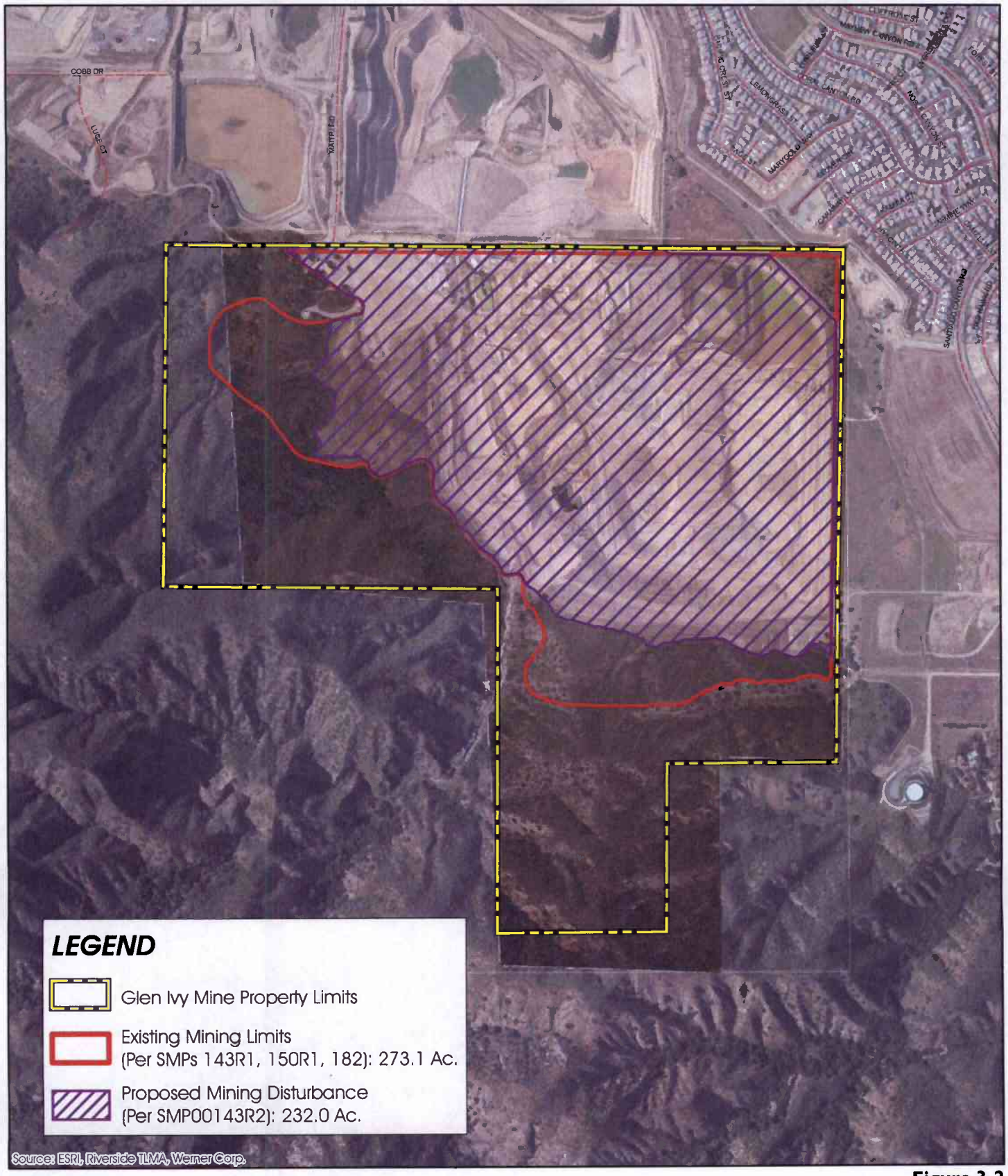


Figure 3-2

EXISTING VS. PROPOSED MINING LIMITS

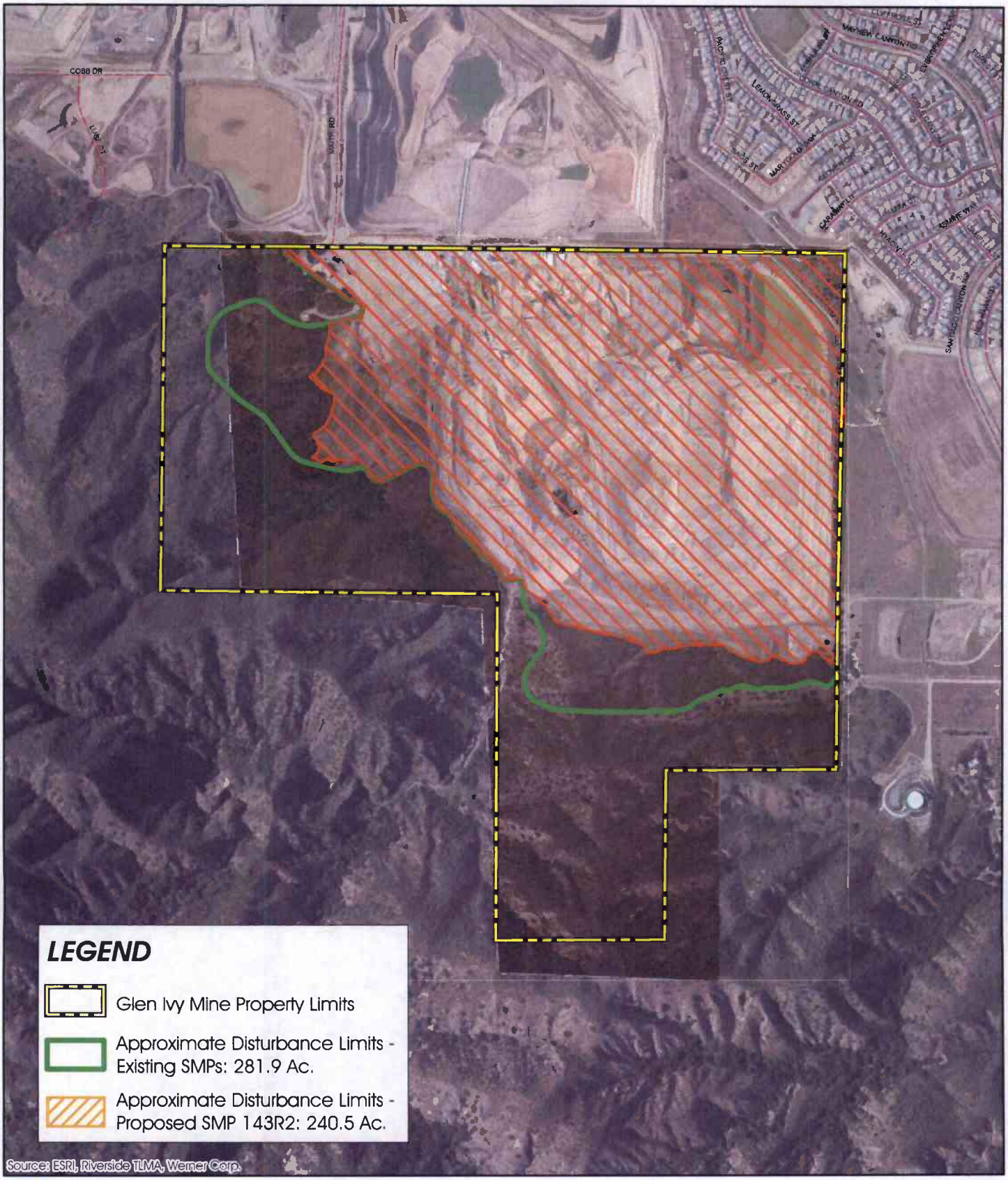


Figure 3-3

EXISTING VS. PROPOSED DISTURBANCE LIMITS

reclamation of the current mining operation. The IDEFO would complement existing reclamation activities on the Project site, which currently includes the use of silts and clays excavated from on-site and adjacent mining operations as fill material. Figure 3-4, *SMP 143R2 Revised Reclamation Plan*, depicts the revised reclamation plan with inclusion of the IDEFO fill material, respectively. Full-sized exhibits are available at the County of Riverside Planning Department, located at 4080 Lemon Street, 12th Floor, Riverside, CA 92501.

SMP 143R2 also identifies the proposed timetables and estimated completion target dates for the Project. Reclamation is proposed to be completed by December 31, 2075 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 Project site upon completion of the reclamation activities and any such future development would require discretionary approvals from Riverside County that would be subject to CEQA. Any future development would be highly speculative to assume at this time and as such, future development following site reclamation is not evaluated in this EIR Addendum (CEQA Guidelines § 15145).

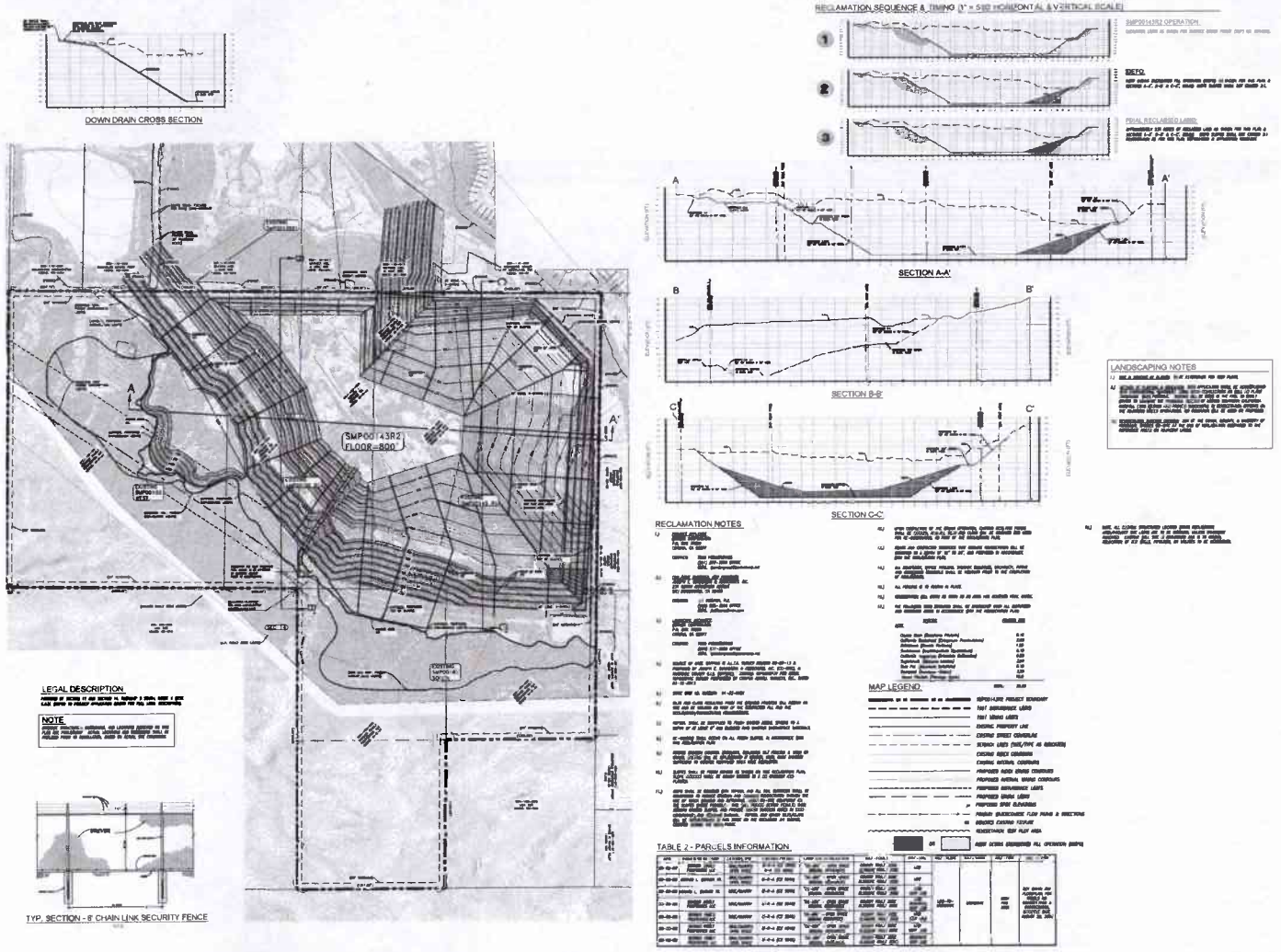
As a necessary consequence of mining the slopes and setback areas, the existing down-drain structure located at the southern boundary of the adjacent SMP139R1 site would need to be relocated to the southern portion of the SMP143R2 (current SMP 150R1) site. Flows from Mayhew Creek would continue to be detained, with detention shifting from the SMP 139R1 site to the Project site once the relocated down-structure is completed. Construction of a down-drain structure along the southern slope of the current SMP 150R1 site is required pursuant to the existing approved SMP150R1 permit, and impacts associated with its relocation were evaluated and disclosed as part of Riverside County Final EIR No. 359 (SCH No. 1990020302). Although precise plans for the down-drain structure are not available at this time, the County has conditioned the Project to maintain a 100-foot setback from Mayhew Creek until such a time that the relocated down-drain structure is substantially complete (refer to Condition of Approval No. 60.Planning.021). Please refer to Section 3.2.2 for a discussion of construction activities associated with relocation of the down drain structure.

For purposes of fully analyzing the environmental effects of the proposed Project, it is assumed that approval of SMP 143R2 would result in the excavation and removal of aggregate materials within both the on-site slopes and setback areas along the northern Project boundary as well as the slopes and setbacks that were permitted as part of SMP 139R1. This assumption is necessary because the engineering requirements associated with the excavation of the on-site portions of these slopes and setback areas would require mining of the slopes and former setback area within SMP 139R1. Impacts to the off-site areas located within SMP 139R1 have been disclosed and mitigated for within MND No. 42476 (SCH No. 2013091018). Any mitigation measures identified by MND No. 42476 that are applicable to the on-site portions of the slope and setback areas have been incorporated herein and imposed as mitigation on the proposed Project as necessary and appropriate.

3.2 SCOPE OF ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

3.2.1 Proposed Physical Disturbance

As indicated above, and as depicted on Figure 3-2, the Project involves continued mining in most of the areas currently permitted for mining by SMP 143R1, SMP 150R1, and SMP 182, and an expansion of mining activities to include the slopes and setbacks located between Project site's currently permitted mining areas and the adjacent SMP 139R1 site to the north. Additionally, and as depicted on Figure 3-2, the proposed Project would reduce areas subject to mining activities within the southern and western



Source: Bonadiman (01-07-2015)

Figure 3-4

SMP 143R2 REVISED RECLAMATION PLAN

portions of the site, with exception of a small area along the western limits of the proposed mining limits. As noted above, although mining of the on-site slope and setback areas along the northern Project boundary would necessarily result in impacts to the southern portions of the SMP 139R1 site, impacts associated with mining within the SMP 139R1 site were fully addressed as part of MND No. 42476, which has been incorporated by reference pursuant to CEQA Guidelines § 15150 (refer also to Section 1.4.7). Additionally, any mining within the off-site portion of the slope and setback areas would occur in conformance with SMP 139R1, and not proposed SMP 143R2. Thus, with exception of mitigation measures identified by MND No. 42476 for the on-site portion of the slope and setback area, mitigation measures identified by MND No. 42476 are not applicable to the proposed Project.

3.2.2 Down Drain Structure Relocation

The Project involves the relocation of the existing down drain structure, which is concrete channel for transporting storm water down to the quarry pit. As part of the Project, this structure would be relocated from the southern slope of the adjacent SMP 139R1 mining pit to the north to the southern portion of the SMP 143R2 site. Construction is expected to occur intermittently over a period of approximately 5 years. The channel would be built in five sections. Construction of each section would be completed in approximately one week. A portion of the work would be completed by Werner Corporation staff. The construction would require delivery of wood and rebar. Three off-site workers also would support the construction project. Construction of the down drain structure would require the utilization of an on-road crane and on-road concrete pump. The finished concrete would be provided from an on-site ready mix concrete plant. Approximately three trucks would be needed per segment. During mining operations the area where the down drain structure will be built will be prepared for construction; therefore, no grading activities would take place during construction of the relocated down drain structure.

3.2.3 Proposed Operational Characteristics

Mining operations that would occur under the proposed Project would continue in generally the same manner as it presently occurs under approved SMP 143R1, SMP 150R1, and SMP 182. Mining operations and associated activities would continue to be conducted seven (7) days per week, 24 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 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). Although mining operations would continue in generally the same manner as under existing conditions, it should be noted that mining activities under the proposed Project would be extended by approximately 50 years (from January 2025 to December 31, 2075). Thus, environmental effects associated with Project operations (e.g., air quality, greenhouse gas emissions, noise, traffic, etc.) would occur over a much longer duration than is allowed under the current entitlements for the site.

A. Project-Related Annual Tonnage Estimates

SMP 143R2 would not increase the 2.0 mtpy that is currently permitted pursuant to SMP 143R1, SMP 150R1, and SMP 182. The total tonnage allowed under proposed SMP 143R2 (i.e., 2.0 mtpy) would be inclusive of both aggregate materials that would be exported from the site and IDEFO materials that would be imported to the site to facilitate ultimate site reclamation.

B. Project-Related Water and Wastewater

Water used on-site for dust control and aggregate processing would be obtained from the Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District (EVMWD). Although EVMWD is the primary source of water, the on-site operation is capable of recycling a very large percentage of its process water through a system of hydro-cyclones, clarifying tanks, and filter presses. Water usage would not increase over the life of the SMP 143R2, nor would water usage increase relative to what was evaluated in EIR No. 359. During maximum production levels, approximately 100,000 gallons per day would be used for dust control purposes, and approximately 336,000 gallons per day would be supplied by EVMWD for processing. In no case would water from Mayhew Creek be utilized during site operations. This total of 436,000 would convert to 353 acre feet per year for both processing plant activities and dust control (sprays and water truck for roadways).

It should be noted that although runoff from the Mayhew Creek passes through the western portion of the site, these flows would not be utilized in any site operations (similar to existing conditions and the conditions evaluated in EIR No. 359).

Sewage disposal for the Project would be handled through an existing septic system. As there would be no increase in the number of employees on-site, there would be no increase in demand for wastewater treatment capacity under the proposed Project.

C. Operational Equipment

Equipment that would be utilized under the proposed Project would be identical to the existing operations on-site, and are summarized in Table 2-1 (previously presented).

D. Erosion and Sediment Control

The Project site would be graded to capture all surface flows and retain them on-site. Pit walls would be sloped and hydro-seeded as excavations reach the outer boundary of the mining area in order to prevent rilling and erosion from impacting off-site properties. The Hydrology Study and Water Quality Management Plan (Appendices E and F, respectively) both show that, with relocation of the down-drain structure, all drainage entering the site would be retained within the proposed on-site mining pit, thereby preventing sediment-laden water from leaving the property.

Stockpiles of finish materials would continue to be washed, and would be treated with 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.

E. Blasting

Blasting is currently permitted on the Project site pursuant to the site's existing entitlements. Blasting activities were fully evaluated in EIR No. 359, which disclosed and fully mitigated all impacts from blasting activities to a level below significance. Blasting would continue to be permitted as part of the proposed Project.

F. 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 and any such materials have already been removed. 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).

G. Solid and Imported Wastes

There would be no importation of domestic garbage, chemicals, oil, or other waste into the Project site as part of the proposed Project. As part of the IDEFO, only inert construction debris would be imported (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.

H. Public Safety

To prevent dumping of debris and disturbance of revegetation activities, the Project site would continue to be fenced with chain-link fencing and sufficiently marked with signage as currently required. A 50-foot setback around the property is currently observed as required by the existing entitlements, and would be maintained after reclamation to minimize public encroachment into reclaimed areas. The Project site is locked when not in operation or open for sales in order to prevent unauthorized access. The site would continue to have controlled access through a lockable gate with a manned guard shack during off-hours near the site's entrance off the recently privatized Maitri Road.

I. Truck Traffic

SMP 143R2 does not propose to increase truck traffic beyond the levels evaluated in EIR No. 359 levels because the permitted production level would remain capped at 2,000,000 tons per year. As such, additional truck trips would not be required. In addition, importation of IDEFO materials would utilize existing truck-trips to deliver fill materials when possible. Because the total annual tonnage limit of 2.0 mtpy would apply to both imported IDEFO materials as well as exported aggregate materials, any combination of truck-trips would serve to reduce overall traffic from the site as compared to existing conditions and the conditions that were assumed by EIR No. 359. In no case would traffic from the site increase as compared to the existing surface mining operation or the traffic conditions assumed by EIR No. 359. All trucks on-site and exiting the site would continue to conform to Air Quality Management District (AQMD), Mining Safety and Health Administration (MSHA), and California Highway Patrol regulations.

3.2.4 Reclamation Plan

Implementation of the Reclamation Plan for the Project site would result in approximately 241 acres of reclaimed property. It should be noted that reclamation activities within off-site impact areas are specified as part of the recent revision to the adjacent mining permit (i.e., SMP 139R1), 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. Following the completion of IDEFO activities and the grading/contouring of the site, including revegetation where applicable, the site would be evaluated and prepared for its ultimate use. The ultimate use of the site would be consistent with Riverside County's General Plan and the Temescal Canyon Area Plan. There are currently no plans for future development of the Project site beyond the reclamation efforts as set forth by the reclamation plan associated with SMP 143R2. Any future development would be highly speculative to assume at this time and as such, future development is not evaluated in this EIR Addendum (CEQA Guidelines § 15145). Any such plans for future development of the site would require discretionary approvals from Riverside County and would therefore be subject to a separate review under CEQA.

Reclamation efforts would occur concurrent with mining activities. All reclamation activities would occur in conformance with the proposed Reclamation Plan, which is illustrated on Figure 3-4. As shown on Figure 3-4, the upper portions of the slopes would be retained at a 1.00:1 slope ratio (horizontal:vertical), while the lower portions of the slopes would be constructed at ratios ranging from 1.25:1 to 3.00:1 along the site's northern boundary. Along the eastern and southern slopes, the lower portions of the slopes would be constructed at a gradient of 3.00:1, while the lower portion of the western slopes would constructed at a slope angle of 1.25:1. On the top or surface of the IDEFO, soil stabilizers would be utilized for dust control as required by the Reclamation Plan.

As part of the Reclamation Plan, any pond areas remaining on-site would be backfilled and/or graded to the elevations specified by 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.

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, 2075 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.

Revegetation would consist of the native seed mix required by the Reclamation Plan, as summarized in Table 3-1, *Reclamation Seed Mix*.

Table 3-1 Reclamation Seed Mix

Species	Quantity
Coyote Bush *(Baccharis piluaris)*	.10 lbs/acre
California Buckwheat (*Erigonum fasciculatum*)	2.0 lbs/acre
Brittlebush *(Encelia farinose)*	1.0 lbs/acre
Scalebroom *(Lepidospartum squamatum)*	.10 lbs/acre
California Sagebrush *(Artemisia californica)*	.50 lb/acre
Sugar Bush *(Rhus ovate)*	3.0 lb/acre
Mule Fat *(Baccharis salicifolia)*	.10 lb/acre
Deerweed *(Acmispon glaber)*	3.2 lb/acre
Desert Plantain *(Plantago ovate)*	15.0 lb/acre
Total	**25 lbs/acre**

One year after seeding, the 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.

Financial Assurances for the Reclamation Plan are currently in-place, and were prepared in accordance with the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act (SMARA) *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. 42714

COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FORM: INITIAL STUDY

Environmental Assessment (E.A.) Number: 42714
Project Case Type (s) and Number(s): Surface Mining Permit 00143R2 (SMP 143R2)
Lead Agency Contact Person: Matt Straite
Telephone Number: (951) 955-8631
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: Werner Corporation
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 143R2). A summary of the entitlements sought by the Project Applicant associated with the proposed Project is provided below. Please refer to the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) Addendum for a detailed description of the proposed Project, an overview of the Project's history, operational characteristics associated with the proposed Project, and planned reclamation activities.

SMP 143R2: SMP 00143R2 ("SMP 143R2") consists of a proposal to consolidate the activities allowed under several existing permits (SMP 143R1, SMP 150R1, and SMP 182) under a single, comprehensive entitlement for the property. Areas currently permitted for mining on the approximately 440 acre site encompass approximately 273 acres, but would be reduced under the proposed Project to approximately 232 acres. SMP 143R1, SMP 150R1, and SMP 182 would be consolidated into a single permit as part of the proposed Project (i.e., SMP 143R2), and all uses currently permitted would continue to be allowed under SMP 143R2. SMP 143R2 proposes to expand the permitted reserves to include the reserves currently within the slopes and setbacks on the SMP 143R2 site and between the SMP 143R2 site and the adjacent SMP 139R1 site, while reducing areas subject to mining in the southern and western portions of the site. Approval of SMP 143R2 also would extend the life of the existing entitlements by approximately 50 years (from January 2025 to December 31, 2075), and would retain the existing maximum annual tonnage limit of 2.0 million tons per year (mtpy).The 2.0 mtpy 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 143R2 would provide for the relocation of the existing down drain structure, as currently allowed under the existing SMPs.

Additionally, SMP 143R2 proposes to amend the reclamation area to include on-site slopes and setbacks that comprise the boundaries between the existing mining pits on the proposed SMP 143R2 site. The down-drain structure that occurs along the southern slopes of the existing SMP 139R1 site, adjacent and north of the Project site, would be relocated to the southern portion of the SMP 143R2 site, thereby facilitating mining of the slopes and setback areas between the proposed SMP 143R2 site and the adjacent SMP 139R1 site. An additional 10,500,000 tons of material would be made accessible by removing the slopes and setbacks on the Project site, making the total reserves on the proposed SMP 143R2 site approximately 67,000,000 tons (including existing permitted reserves).

To achieve final reclamation of the property, the Project proposes to operate an Inert Debris Engineered Fill Operation ("IDEFO") as part of SMP 143R2. 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 143R2. 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. As previously noted, importation of IDEFO materials would be part of the annual tonnage limit of 2.0 mtpy, such that the total export of aggregates and import of IDEFO materials would not exceed 2.0 mtpy.

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 143R2 (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 143R2 also identifies the proposed timetables and estimated completion target dates for the Project. Reclamation is proposed to be completed by December 31, 2075 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 would 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 EIR Addendum (CEQA Guidelines § 15145).

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

C. Total Project Area: Approximately 440 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 (+/- 440 acres)	**Lots:** N/A	**Sq. Ft. of Bldg. Area:** N/A	**Est. No. of Employees:** No Change

D. Assessor's Parcel No(s): 290-120-(002, 005, 003, and 007) and 290-150-(002 and 003).

E. Street References: The Project site is south of the southern terminus of Maitri Road and west of Santiago Canyon Road.

F. Section, Township & Range Description or reference/attach a Legal Description: Section 11, Township 5 South, Range 6 West & Section 14, Township 5 South, Range 6 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian.

G. Brief description of the existing environmental setting of the project site and its surroundings: The Project site is currently operated as an existing sand and gravel pit, permitted by SMP 143 R1, SMP 150R1, and SMP 182. The site is surrounded by chain-link fencing and marked with signage. A 50-foot setback around the property is currently observed. 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. Areas subject to mining and ancillary activities are composed

entirely of disturbed habitat, with exception of a small area of undisturbed land supporting native vegetation communities in the northwestern portion of the Project site.

Within the western portion of the Project site is an existing office structure and associated parking area. South of the office structure is an Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District (EVMWD) water tank.

Mayhew Creek enters the Project site at the southern boundary. Flows from Mayhew Creek are conveyed 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 150R1 site contains flows from Mayhew Creek and directs them through three 48-inch diameter pipes under the east-west access road located at the northern site boundary.

Existing surrounding land uses include several mines located to the north and northwest. The Mayhew Aggregates and Mine Reclamation, which operates under permit SMP 139R1, occurs to the north. To the northwest is Chandler Aggregates, which operates pursuant to SMPs 133 and 202. These mines include three (3) Ready-Mix Concrete Batch Plants and an Asphalt Plant. The southern terminus of Maitri Road, a private improved two-lane roadway, and an east-west access road abuts the northern boundary of the Project site. Open space associated with the Santa Ana Mountains and the Cleveland National Forest occurs to the west and southwest of the Project site.

To the southeast of the Project site are several rural residential single-family homes and several water tanks. Immediately east of the 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, a recreational center, a fire station, an elementary school, open space, and parks. To the north of the Project site, beyond the Chandler Aggregates and Mayhew Aggregates mining sites, 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.

II. APPLICABLE GENERAL PLAN AND ZONING REGULATIONS

A. General Plan Elements/Policies:

1. **Land Use:** The Project site is located within the Temescal Canyon Area Plan of the County of Riverside's General Plan, and does not fall within a General Plan Policy Area or a General Plan Policy Overlay Area. Riverside County's General Plan and the Temescal Canyon Area Plan (TCAP) identify the Project site as "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, although open space would be maintained on the portions of the site not subject to mining activities. 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. Consistent with the findings of EIR No. 359, 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. As concluded by EIR No. 359 and the analysis contained herein, 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:** Areas surrounding the Project site occur within the Temescal Canyon Area Plan (TCAP). None of the surrounding areas occur within a General Plan Policy Area or a General Plan Policy Overlay Area. Foundation Components surrounding the Project site include "Open Space" to the north, west, and south, and "Community Development" to the east. General Plan designations surrounding the Project site include the following: OS-MIN and "Open Space – Conservation (OS-C)" to the north; OS-C, "Rural Community- Estate Density Residential (RC-EDR)," "Estate Density-Very Low Density Residential (RC-VLDR)," and "Rural- Residential (RR)" to the east; "Open Space-Conservation Habitat (OS-CH)" to the south; OS-CH and "Open Space- Rural (OS-RUR) to the west.

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 and "Specific Plan Zone (SP Zone)" to the north; SP Zone and "Rural Residential (R-R)" to the east; R-R to the south; and R-R and "Residential-Agricultural (R-A-10)" to the west.

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 "New Significant Impact" or "More Sever Impact" 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 Steve Weiss, 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 (MND), Environmental Impact Report (EIR), or Addendum to a previous EIR or MND 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.

	New Significant Impact	More Severe Impacts	New Ability to Substantially Reduce Significant Impact	No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis
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: *Riverside County General Plan; Project Application Materials; Visual Simulation Analysis*

Findings of Fact:

a) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** At the time EIR No. 359 was certified, I-15, from the junction of State Route 91 (SR-91) and I-15 in the City of Corona, south to Interstate 215 (I-215), was shown on the State Master Plan as an "Eligible Scenic Highway." EIR No. 359 stated that mining operations associated with SMP 143R1, SMP 150R1, and SMP 182 would cause significant alteration of hillsides and canyons and excavations associated with SMP 143R1 and SMP 182 that would be visible from the southbound lanes of I-15. Although the County of Riverside was considering deleting the affected portion of I-15 from the State's List for Scenic Highways, EIR No. 359 nonetheless concluded that the topographical changes proposed by on-going mining activities would represent a significant and unavoidable impact. (Riv. County, 1991, pp. 137-138, 142)

SMP 143R2 Finding – No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis: The Project site is located approximately 0.72 mile southwest of Interstate 15 (I-15), which is identified as a "State Eligible Scenic Highway" (Riv. County, 2003a, Figure C-9). However, due to intervening vegetation, topography, and existing development within the Sycamore Creek Specific Plan, areas proposed for disturbance or future reclamation efforts would not be prominently visible from I-15. Furthermore, because the Project proposes a substantial reduction in the approved mining limits along the western and southern boundaries, the Project would have reduced impacts to views from I-15 as compared to what was evaluated and disclosed by EIR No. 359 as a significant and unavoidable impact. Nonetheless, and consistent with the finding of EIR No. 359, on-going changes to the site's topography would have a significant and unavoidable impact to nearby segments of I-15, although such impacts would be reduced in comparison to the impacts disclosed by EIR No. 359. Therefore,

implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact as analyzed in EIR No. 359.

b) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** EIR No. 359 found that impacts to scenic resources, including but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and unique or landmark features, would be significant and unavoidable. The mining activities evaluated in EIR No. 359 were found to result in significant alteration of hillsides and canyons, and significant changes to the site's existing topography and natural relief in areas in excess of 10% slope. EIR No. 359 found that with removal of vegetation on hillsides as a result of mining activities, the mining activities would substantially damage scenic resources in the area.

EIR No. 359 also found that the mining activities would obstruct views open to the public and would result in the creation of an aesthetically offensive site open to public view. EIR No. 359 evaluated the impacts to public views from three locations considered to be visually sensitive: Interstate 15, local residential locations, and the Glen Ivy Hot Springs recreational Area. Excavations of SMP 182 and SMP 143R1 were determined to be visible from the southbound lanes of I-15 for a short duration of the traveler's time (approximately 20 seconds if traveling at 60 miles per hour). Portions of the mining activities also were disclosed as being visible from the mobile homes that border Temescal Canyon Road, located approximately 1.25 miles north of the site. The excavated hillsides of SMP 143R1 and SMP 150R1 also were projected to be visible to people traveling southeast from on Temescal Canyon Road at the entrance of the Glen Ivy Hot Springs Resort. Potential visual and landform impacts that would create an aesthetically offensive site open to public view included excavations, mining machinery, stockpiles, and dust.

EIR No. 359 imposed Mitigation Measure 4.8.3 (renumbered herein as Mitigation Measures 4.8.3.a and 4.8.3.b) to reduce visual impacts of the mining activities. However, EIR No. 359 concluded that visual impacts and topographical changes impacting scenic resources could not be mitigated to a less-than-significant level and concluded that impacts to scenic resources would be significant and unavoidable. (Riv. County, 1991, pp. 49, 138, 142)

SMP 143R2 Finding – No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis: The Project site comprises an existing aggregate mining operation. Consistent with the conclusions reached in EIR No. 359, mining activities associated with the Project would be visible to off-site locations. Although the site is largely disturbed under existing conditions, planned future mining activities would result in additional areas of excavation along the southern and western mining slopes as compared to existing conditions that would further degrade views of the site from off-site areas. However, the Project would result in an overall reduction in areas permitted for mining, particularly along the western and southern boundaries, which would serve to reduce the visual effect of the slopes as compared to the larger slopes that were assumed by EIR No. 359. Although no visually prominent rock outcroppings or landmark features occur on-site under existing conditions, proposed mining activities could result in impacts to individual oak trees located primarily in the western portions of the planning mining limits. However, only a limited number of oaks would be impacted by the Project (19 individual oak trees), and these 19 oak trees do not comprise a prominent scenic resource. Furthermore, the Project proposes to reduce areas subject to future mining activities by reducing the proposed mining limits along the western and southern slopes, thereby reducing the Project's impacts to scenic resources as compared to the level of impact evaluated and disclosed by EIR No. 359. Based on these considerations, impacts to scenic resources would be less than significant.

	New Significant Impact	More Severe Impacts	New Ability to Substantially Reduce Significant Impact	No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis

The Project site is partially visible from surrounding areas. However, the Project involves mining activities, which would lower the elevations of the site. As a result, the Project has no potential to obstruct any prominent scenic vistas or views open to the public, and no impact would occur.

However, implementation of the Project would result in an expansion of the existing mining pits on-site, which would adversely affect public views of the site. Existing and proposed berms and vegetation located east of the SMP 143R2 site act to reduce visibility of the site from the east. However, proposed mining activities would nonetheless be visible from off-site locations, and would be considered "aesthetically offensive" prior to final reclamation of the site. Although the mitigation measures presented in EIR No. 359 would continue to apply to the Project (as modified/supplemented herein), it is not possible to mitigate the adverse visual effects associated with the on-going mining operations. Accordingly, and consistent with the conclusion of EIR No. 359, the Project would result in significant and unavoidable impacts due to the creation of an aesthetically offensive site open to public view, although such impacts would be slightly reduced as compared to the impact disclosed by EIR No. 359 due to the reduced mining limits proposed as part of the Project.

As indicated in the Visual Simulation Analysis (Appendix H), reclamation of the Project site would remediate all deleterious visual effects associated with the site under both existing and proposed conditions. As such, under long-term conditions, the proposed Project would not result in the creation of an aesthetically offensive site open to public view.

Based on the foregoing analysis, Project-related impacts to scenic resources, scenic vistas, and public views would be reduced as compared to what was evaluated and disclosed by EIR No. 359, although impacts to public views would continue to be significant and unavoidable. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact as analyzed in EIR No. 359.

Mitigation: No mitigation is required

Monitoring: No monitoring is required.

2.	**Mt. Palomar Observatory** a) Interfere with the nighttime use of the Mt. Palomar Observatory, as protected through Riverside County Ordinance No. 655?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Source: *Google Earth; Riverside County General Plan; Riverside County Ord. No 655*

Findings of Fact:

a) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** EIR No. 359 did not identify any impacts due to interference with the nighttime use of the Mt. Palomar Observatory.

SMP 143R2 Finding – No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis: The Project site is located approximately 43.72 miles from the Mt. Palomar Observatory from its closest point (Google Earth, 2013). The limit of the Mt. Palomar Observatory Special Lighting area is 45 miles (Riv. County, 2003b, Figure 6; Riv. County, 1988). 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

	New Significant Impact	More Severe Impacts	New Ability to Substantially Reduce Significant Impact	No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis

nighttime use of the Mt. Palomar Observatory (Riv. County, 1988). Additionally, changes to the existing mining operations as 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, Project impacts to the Mt. Palomar Observatory would be less than significant. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact analyzed in EIR No. 359.

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: *Project Application Materials; Riverside County Ord. No 655*

Findings of Fact:

a & b) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** EIR No. 359 found that the proposed mining activities would not create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views and would not expose residential property to unacceptable light levels. At night, surface mining activity in the valley would be visible due to outdoor lighting used for security and operational purposes. Mitigation Measure 4.8.3 was identified to ensure that night lighting would not be permitted to cast glare or unnatural shadows. EIR No. 359 concluded that these impacts would be less than significant with implementation of the required mitigation. (Riv. County, 1991, p. 131 and 142)

SMP 143R2 Finding – No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis: The proposed Project would not introduce any new sources of lighting beyond what occurs under existing conditions or beyond what was previously assumed by EIR No. 359. In addition, the Project is required to operate in conformance with the County Light Pollution Standard (Ord. No. 655) (Riv. County, 1988). 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. Consistent with the findings of EIR No. 359, the proposed Project's lighting impacts would be less than significant with mitigation. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact analyzed in EIR No. 359.

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	☐	☐	☐	☒

	New Significant Impact	More Severe Impacts	New Ability to Substantially Reduce Significant Impact	No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis
shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and 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: *Riverside County General Plan; Riverside County GIS database (RCLIS); Project Application Materials*

Findings of Fact:

a) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** EIR No. 359 did not identify any impacts to areas designated by the California Department of Conservation (CDC) as Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, and/or Farmland of Statewide Importance.

SMP 143R2 Finding – No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis: The proposed Project would not convert any Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance ("Farmland") to non-agricultural uses. According to current mapping information available from the CDC's Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP), on-site soils are designated as "Other Lands." Additionally, there are no lands in close proximity to the site that are designated as Farmland (CDC, 2012a). Furthermore, the Project site has been mined for approximately 35 years, and most of the soils on-site have been subject to disturbance and are not conducive to farming. Accordingly, no impacts to Farmland would occur as a result of the proposed Project. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact as analyzed in EIR No. 359.

b) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** EIR No. 359 did not identify any inconsistencies with agricultural zoning, agricultural use, or with land subject to a Williamson Act contract or land within a Riverside County Agricultural Preserve.

SMP 143R2 Finding – No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis: According to mapping information available from the CDC, there are no lands in the Project vicinity that are subject to a Williamson Act Contract or included within an agricultural preserve (CDC, 2012b). SMP 143R1 and SMP 150R1 are currently zoned for "Mineral Resources and Related Manufacturing (M-R-A)" and SMP 182 is zoned for "Natural Assets (N-A)." Although both of these zoning designations allow for agricultural production, they also allow for mining and mining-related activities with approval of a surface mining permit according to Ordinance No. 555; thus, the on-going mining activities do not comprise a conflict with the site's existing zoning, which allows for both agricultural production and mining. Zoning designations surrounding the Project site include the following: OS-MIN and "Open Space – Conservation (OS-C)" to the north; OS-C, "Rural Community- Estate Density Residential

(RC-EDR)," "Estate Density-Very Low Density Residential (RC-VLDR)," and "Rural-Residential (RR)" to the east; "Open Space-Conservation Habitat (OS-CH)" to the south; OS-CH and "Open Space-Rural (OS-RUR) to the west. With exception of the OS-MIN designation to the north and northwest of the Project site (which is discussed above), none of these surrounding zoning designations are considered an agricultural zoning designation. (RCLIS, 2014) Moreover, there are no active agricultural operations in the Project vicinity under existing conditions (Google Earth, 2013). Accordingly, impacts due to a conflict with existing agricultural zoning, agricultural use or with land subject to a Williamson Act contract or land within a Riverside County Agricultural Preserve would not occur. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact as analyzed in EIR No. 359. (Riv. County, 2014a)

c) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** At the time EIR No. 359 was certified, the site was surrounded by vacant land zoned for mining, National Forest Lands, agricultural land, and surface mining activities. While agricultural lands abutted the eastern and northern boundaries of SMP 143, and a small portion of the northern boundary of SMP 150, mining on these sites already was allowed. EIR No. 359 concluded that mining activities would be compatible with the surrounding land uses (including agricultural uses), and concluded that impacts would be less than significant. (Riv. County, 1991, p. 48, Figure 16)

SMP 143R2 Finding – No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis: Under existing conditions, and consistent with the conditions that existed at the time the EIR No. 359 was certified, the Project site is used for mining operations. Surrounding zoning currently includes M-R-A to the north, SP Zone and R-R to the east, RR to the south, and R-R, and R-A-10 to the west. As stated in Ordinance No. 625, only the following zoning designations are considered "land zoned for primarily agricultural purposes": Light Agriculture (A-1), Light Agriculture with Poultry (A-P), Heavy Agriculture (A-2), Agriculture-Dairy (A-D), and Citrus/Vineyard (C/V). None of these zoning designations occurs within proximity to the Project site. Moreover, and consistent with the conclusion reached in EIR No. 359, mining operations are not considered an incompatible use with agricultural uses. Furthermore, there are no active agricultural operations in the Project area. As such, the Project would not be subject to the County's "Right-to-Farm" ordinance, nor would the Project conflict with any existing agricultural uses or zoning. Accordingly, impacts would be less than significant. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact as analyzed in EIR No. 359

d) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** EIR No. 359 did not identify any impacts to changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use.

SMP 143R2 Finding – No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis: As explained in 4.a), b), and c), above, mining operations have existed on the Project site for over 35 years. Mining is permitted on-site and does not conflict with the site's current land use designations or zoning. No Farmland exists on the Project site or in the surrounding vicinity, and the site is not currently used for agricultural purposes (CDC, 2012a). Additionally, there are no active agricultural uses in the Project vicinity (Google Earth, 2013). As such, the proposed Project would not result in changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact as analyzed in EIR No. 359.

	New Significant Impact	More Severe Impacts	New Ability to Substantially Reduce Significant Impact	No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis

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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Source: *Riverside County General Plan, Riverside County GIS database (RCLIS); Project Application Materials.*

Findings of Fact:

a,b,&c) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** The site is adjacent to, but not within, the boundaries of the Cleveland National Forest. EIR No. 359 did not identify any conflicts to existing zoning for forest land, timberland, or timberland zoned as "Timberland Production." (Riv. County, 1991, p. 176)

SMP 143R2 Finding – No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis: Under existing conditions, and consistent with the conditions that existed at the time the EIR No. 359 was certified, the Project site is used for mining operations. As such, there are no timber or forest lands on site. The only trees that occur on-site under existing conditions are oak trees, and only 19 individual oak trees would be impacted by planned mining activities as part of SMP 143R2. Additionally, no lands within the Project vicinity are zoned for forest land, timberland, or Timberland Production (Riv. County, 2014a; Riv. County, 2003a, Figure OS-3). 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. Consistent with the findings of EIR No. 359, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any adverse impacts to forest resources. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact as analyzed in EIR No. 359.

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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

	New Significant Impact	More Severe Impacts	New Ability to Substantially Reduce Significant Impact	No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis
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: *SCAQMD Final 2012 Air Quality Management Plan; Google Earth; EIR No. 325; SCAQMD Guidance Document for Addressing Air Quality Issues in General Plan and Local Planning; Project Application Materials*

Findings of Fact:

a) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** EIR No. 359 found that the original project represented the continuation of an existing mining operation, which was operating in conformance with the site's existing General Plan land use and zoning designations. Since the assumptions utilized in the AQMP rely, in part, on the land use information from local agencies, and because the proposed mining activities were consistent with those land use designations, EIR No. 359 determined that no conflict would occur with respect to the assumptions utilized in the AQMP, and that SMPs 143R1, 150R1, and 182 would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of the 1989 AQMP. As such, EIR No. 359 did not identify any impacts due to a conflict with or obstruction of an applicable air quality management plan. (Riv. County, 1991, pp. 107-115)

SMP 143R2 Finding – No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis: Since the certification of EIR No. 359 in 1991, the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) has prepared a number of updated air quality management plans, the most recent of which was adopted in 2012 (2012 AQMP). The 2012 AQMP was based on assumptions provided by both the California Air Resources Board (CARB) and the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) in the latest available EMFAC model for the most recent motor vehicle and demographics information, respectively. The 2012 AQMP assumes that development associated with the build-out of general plans, specific plans, residential projects, and wastewater facilities will be constructed in accordance with population growth projections identified by SCAG in its 2012 Regional Transportation Plan (RTP).

The proposed Project represents the continuation of an existing mining operation which is in conformance with the Riverside County General Plan land use and zoning designations. Since the Project site's land use and zoning designations are consistent with the General Plan upon which the 2012 South Coast Air Quality Management Plan (SCAQMP) was based, the Project would therefore conform to the planning assumptions included in the 2012 SCAQMP. Although the Project would extend the life of the existing entitlements by approximately 50 years, the SCAQMP relies on the General Plan land use and zoning designations as established by local cities and counties, and the

Project would not change the site's existing General Plan or zoning designations. Furthermore, because the total annual tonnage at the site would be restricted to a maximum of 2.0 mtpy, as occurs under the existing permits, there would be no increase in traffic to or from the site, nor would site operational activities increase beyond what was assumed by EIR No. 359. Although the Project would extend the life of the existing entitlements, as noted below under the analysis of Threshold 6.b), the SCAQMD identifies significance thresholds based on daily emissions; thus, the extended life of the site's entitlements would not lead to any new violations of the SCAQMD significance criteria. Moreover, because the total annual tonnage limit of 2.0 mtpy would apply to both imported IDEFO materials as well as exported aggregate materials, any combination of truck-trips could serve to reduce overall traffic from the site as compared to existing conditions and the conditions that were assumed by EIR No. 359, thereby resulting in a net reduction in the site's annual air quality emissions, including during the life of the extended permit activities. As such, the proposed Project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of the 2012 SCAQMP, and no impact would occur. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact as analyzed in EIR No. 359.

b) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** EIR No. 359 concluded that there would be no violations of any air quality standard or substantial contributions to any existing or projected air quality violation as a result of implementation of SMPs 143R1, SMP 150R1, or SMP 182. These permits were found to be consistent with the relevant policies within the Riverside County General Plan's proposed Air Quality Element. The Air Quality Element was designed to implement the policies and control measures of the 1989 Air Quality Management Plan. In addition, EIR No. 359 concluded that emissions associated with the mining facility were already occurring and would not increase as a result of implementing these new and revised permits. The emissions from the existing operations on-site were considered part of the ambient air quality for the site's vicinity. Therefore, implementation of these permits was found to not violate any air quality standards or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation. As such, no impacts were disclosed by EIR No. 359. (Riv. County, 1991, pp. 107, 109, and 113)

SMP 143R2 Finding – No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis: Since certification of EIR No. 359 in 1991, the federal and state air quality standards which were used to evaluate air quality impacts in EIR No. 359 have become more stringent. As stated above, EIR No. 359 identified no conflict with the relevant policies of the Riverside County General Plan's Air Quality Element, which were designed to implement the policies and control measures of the 1989 Air Quality Management Plan. The Project does not propose any changes in the amount of material annually mined on-site, or any changes in the operational equipment or vehicles use on-site. Furthermore, since certification of EIR No. 359 in 1991, new federal and state air quality standards have reduced emissions associated with motor vehicles, including construction equipment that would be operated under the proposed Project; thus, construction equipment that would be utilized under the proposed Project would yield a net reduction in criteria air pollutants as compared to what was evaluated and disclosed in EIR No. 359. There are no components of the proposed Project that would result in new or more severe air quality emissions as compared to what was evaluated and disclosed by EIR No. 359, because daily and annual operations and tonnage limits would not increase under the proposed Project. In fact, because certain haul truck trips may serve to both import IDEFO materials and export aggregate materials within the same round trip, and because both the import and export material would count towards the annual tonnage maximum, there could be a net reduction in truck trips under the proposed Project as compared to what was evaluated in EIR No. 359. Although the proposed Project would extend the life of the existing mining operation by 50 years, the amount of material permitted to be mined on-site would remain capped at 2,000,000 tons per year; as such, daily emissions of criteria

pollutants would not increase under the proposed Project, even during the extended permit period (i.e., from January 2025 to December 31, 2075). Therefore, all air quality effects associated with the proposed Project, including effects associated with the extended life of the site's mining permits, would be less than or equal to those that were analyzed and disclosed in EIR No. 359. Consistent with the findings of EIR No. 359, no air quality standards would be violated as a result of the proposed Project, including during the additional 50-years of planned operations proposed by the Project, and impacts would be less than significant. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact as analyzed in EIR No. 359.

c) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** EIR No. 359 found less-than-significant impacts associated with a cumulatively considerable net increase of criteria pollutants for which the region was non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors). At the time EIR No. 359 was certified, the South Coast Air Basin (SCAB) was in violation of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for (NAAQS) for ozone, carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, fine particulates, and State Air Quality Standard for sulfates. In order to analyze cumulative emission impacts, the mine's effects on air quality were considered collectively with surrounding mining operations in the area which, at the time, included Chandler Sand and Gravel, West Coast Sand and Gravel, R.J. Noble Company, and Pharris Sand and Gravel. These mining projects were considered existing operations at the time EIR No. 359 was drafted, and therefore emissions from these mining operations did not represent any increase over existing considerations. Thus, the projected emissions did not represent any increase over existing conditions and no cumulatively considerable increase was found; accordingly, impacts were found to be less than significant. (Riv. County, 1991, pp. 100-107)

SMP 143R2 Finding – No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis: The proposed Project is a continuation of an existing mining operation. As explained in Section 3.2.3, the Project does not propose any changes in the amount of material mined on-site, nor does it propose to increase the number of vehicle trips or increase the number of on-site equipment associated with the existing mining operation. In fact, because certain haul truck trips may serve to both import IDEFO materials and export aggregate materials within the same round trip, and because both the import and export material would count towards the annual tonnage maximum, there could be a net reduction in truck trips under the proposed Project as compared to what was evaluated in EIR No. 359. As such, the emissions from the proposed mining operation are already accounted for in the baseline air quality conditions within the Project's vicinity. In addition, future mining operations under SMP 143R2 would be required to comply with more stringent state and federal emission control standards. Specifically, mining operations would be subject to the following requirements which were not applicable at the time EIR No. 359 was certified:

- 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."

Although the proposed Project would extend the life of the existing mining operation by 50 years, the amount of material permitted to be mined on-site would remain capped at 2,000,000 tons per year; as such, daily emissions of criteria pollutants would not increase under the proposed Project. In addition, compliance with the requirements listed above would likely decrease emissions from the mining site in comparison to what was evaluated and disclosed in EIR No. 359. Therefore, taking into account the stringent air quality requirements presented above, and the fact that the Project does not propose any increase in the intensity of the existing mining operation (i.e., no increased equipment or change to annual tonnage limit) that would result in increased air quality emissions, the proposed extension of the expiration date of the permit would result less-than-significant air quality impacts and would not increase any air quality effects beyond what was previously disclosed in EIR No. 359. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact as analyzed in EIR No. 359.

d) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** Although EIR No. 359 concluded there were no sensitive receptors in the local area at the time EIR 359 was certified, EIR No. 325, which was prepared in support of the Sycamore Creek Specific Plan and was certified by the County in 1994, included an evaluation of impacts to residents within the Sycamore Creek community from the on-going mining operations. As concluded in EIR No. 325, the Sycamore Creek Specific Plan incorporated coniferous tree species along the western boundary "...for use as wind screens, pollution filters and dust particulate matter filters between the community development edge and the mining operation boundary." A minimum of two staggered rows of closely planted conifers and/ or pines were proposed near the top of the northwest edge of the landscape screen berm along the mining operation edge. In addition, a third row of closely spaced conifers or pines were proposed directly adjacent to the mining operation boundary. This third row of trees was intended to act as a first line of defense against wind-blown matter to further minimize adverse impacts. These three rows of tree plantings were disclosed by EIR No. 325 as reducing fine particulate levels to 12.5% of potential levels and were determined to reduce dust levels sufficiently to avoid nuisance impacts to proposed residents during prevailing wind conditions, reducing impacts from mining operations on the Sycamore Creek community to below a level of significance. These required conifers/pines have been planted along a majority of the western edge of the Specific Plan, and additional conifers/pines will be installed in the southern portions of the Specific Plan area as homes in the southern portion of the community are constructed. (Riv. County, 1994, pp. V-55 to V-57; Google Earth, 2013)

SMP 143R2 Finding – No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis: Since certification of EIR No. 359 in 1991 and certification of EIR No. 325 in 1994, a number of planning areas within the Sycamore Creek Specific Plan have been built out just east of the Project site, within one mile of existing on-site mining operations. According to SCAQMD, sensitive receptors may be located at schools, playgrounds, and residences, all of which are located within one (1) mile of the Project site within the Sycamore Creek Specific Plan (SCAQMD, 2005; Google Earth, 2013). The mining operations associated with the proposed Project had been in existence for over 35 years and were fully considered as part of EIR No. 325 which was adopted by the Riverside County Board of Supervisors in November of 1994 for the Sycamore Creek Specific Plan (Specific Plan No.256).

As described in EIR No. 325, mining operations generate substantial fugitive dust emissions and would expose residential land uses in the Sycamore Creek Specific Plan to significant adverse air

quality impacts. To mitigate the potential adverse effect, the Sycamore Creek Specific Plan (SP 256) required that specialized landscape buffers be installed and maintained along the property boundary with adjacent mining operations, which are planned to be accommodated along the western boundary of TTM 36317. The landscape buffers comprise or will comprise closely planted conifer trees to capture windblown particulate matter. EIR No. 325 concluded that installation of the landscape buffers would reduce fugitive dust emissions from the adjacent mining operations to less-than-significant levels. (Riv. County, 1994, pp. V-55 to V-57)

There are no conditions associated with the proposed Project that would result in an increase in dust emissions beyond what was evaluated and disclosed in EIR No. 325. The Project would be conditioned by the County, and is required pursuant to SCAQMD requirements, to control fugitive dust associated with roadways and on-site stockpiles. Moreover, the Project does not propose to increase the intensity of on-site operations, and there would be no increase in the site's allowable annual tonnage of 2.0 mtpy. In fact, because certain haul truck trips may serve to both import IDEFO materials and export aggregate materials within the same round trip, and because both the import and export material would count towards the annual tonnage maximum, there could be a net reduction in truck trips (and attendant air quality emissions) under the proposed Project as compared to what was evaluated in EIR No. 325. Although the proposed Project would extend the life of the existing mining operation by 50 years, the specialized landscape buffers that have been or will be installed along the western boundary of SP 256 would continue to maintain Project-related fugitive dust emissions affecting residents of SP 256 at less-than-significant levels.

Therefore, any potential impacts to sensitive receptors have previously been mitigated for by design measures incorporated into the Sycamore Creek Specific Plan, as documented in EIR No. 325. Accordingly, impacts to nearby sensitive receptors would be less than significant. As such, the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact as previously analyzed in EIR No. 325 and/or 359.

e) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** Mining-related land uses are not sensitive receptors. Thus, EIR No. 359 found that the proposed mining operations 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.

SMP 143R2 Finding – No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis: As stated above, 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. As such, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact analyzed in EIR No. 359.

f) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** EIR No. 359 did not identify any impacts due to odors from proposed mining operations that could affect a substantial number of people. Therefore, EIR No. 359 concluded that proposed mining operations would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact analyzed in EIR No. 359.

SMP 143R2 Finding – No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis: 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 reactive organic gas (ROG) are objectionable to some people but emissions and their associated odors disperse rapidly from the source. Since the Project does not propose any changes in site operations, equipment, or the rate or

	New Significant Impact	More Severe Impacts	New Ability to Substantially Reduce Significant Impact	No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis

amount of vehicular use, and because there is no historical record of objectionable odor complaints, it is reasonable to conclude that the proposed Project, which would extend the life of the existing mining operations by 50 years, would not create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people. Accordingly, a less-than-significant impact due to odors would occur. As such, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact analyzed in EIR No. 359.

Mitigation: No mitigation is required

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: *Project Application Materials; Biological Resources Assessment*

Findings of Fact:

a) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** EIR No. 359 did not identify any impacts to the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Conservation Community Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state conservation plan.

SMP 143R2 Finding – No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis: In 2003, and subsequent to certification of EIR No. 359, Riverside County adopted the Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP). The MSHCP is the only applicable habitat conservation/planning program for Western Riverside County. As indicted on Figure EA-1, *MSHCP Overlay Map*, the Project site is not within an MSHCP criteria cell, indicating that the Project site is not targeted for long-term conservation by the MSHCP.

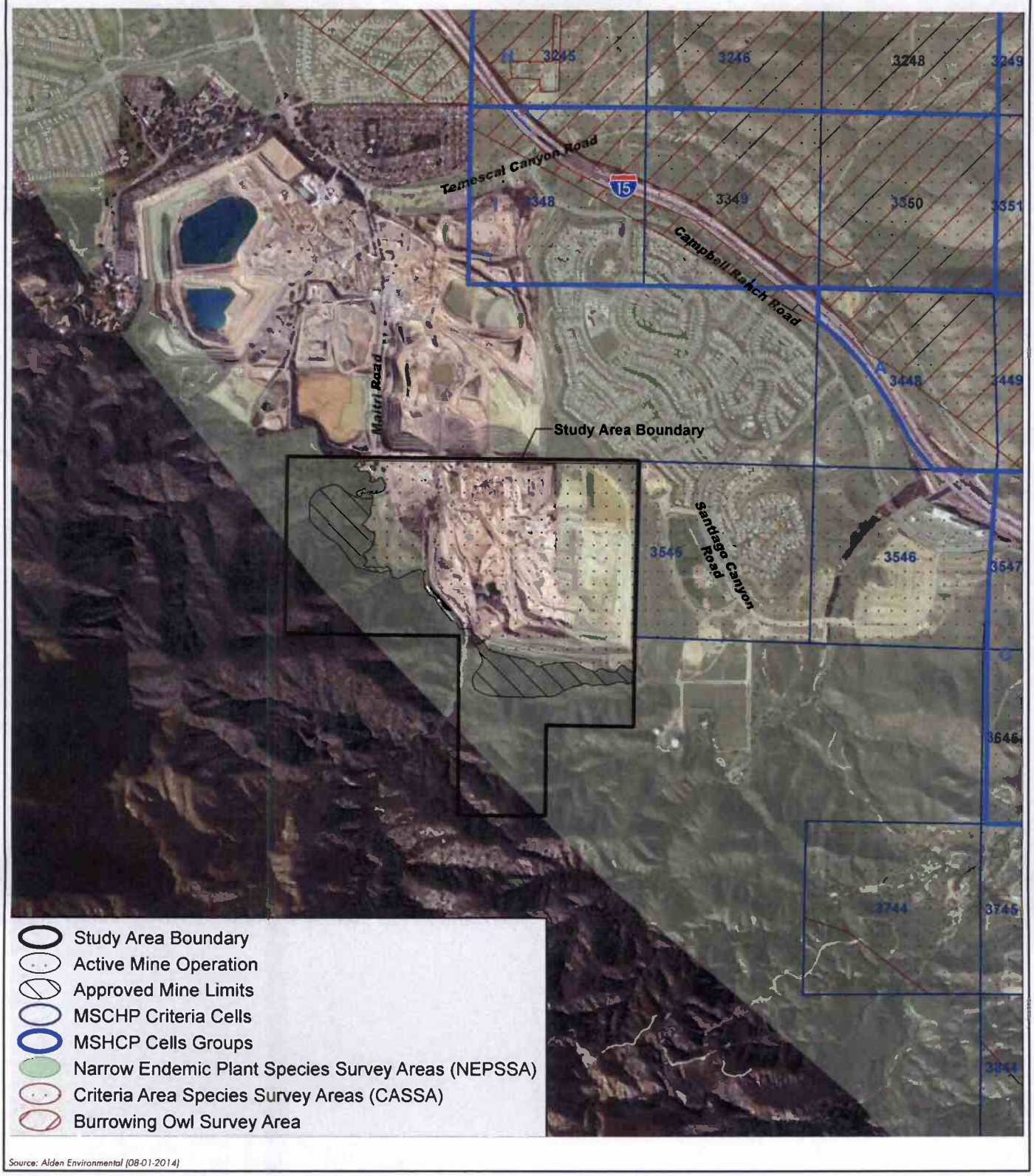
Although habitat conservation is not required on the Project site by the MSHCP, all projects must demonstrate compliance with applicable MSHCP requirements pursuant to the following sections of the MSHCP: Section 6.1.2, "Protection of Species Associated with Riparian/Riverine Areas and Vernal Pools;" 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." An assessment of the Project's consistency with these requirements is provided below.

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 (Alden Environmental, Inc.). As discussed in Section 2.4.5.B, two wetland/riparian vegetation communities occur within the Project site: southern sycamore woodland and alluvial fan scrub (refer to Figure EA-2, *On-Site Biological Resources Map*). These vegetation communities would be considered MSHCP riparian/riverine habitat. However, neither of these areas provides suitable habitat for southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*), least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*), or other sensitive riparian bird species. Additionally, these areas would not be affected by the proposed Project, as these areas occur outside of the proposed mining limits. Given the lack of suitable habitat and location outside of the proposed mining limits, sensitive riparian bird surveys were not required or conducted by the Project biologist (Alden, 2014, pp. 4-5, 7-8).

In addition, there are no vernal pools or ephemeral ponding habitat capable of supporting listed fairy shrimp species on the Project site; therefore, no surveys for fairy shrimp species were



Source: Alden Environmental (08-01-2014)

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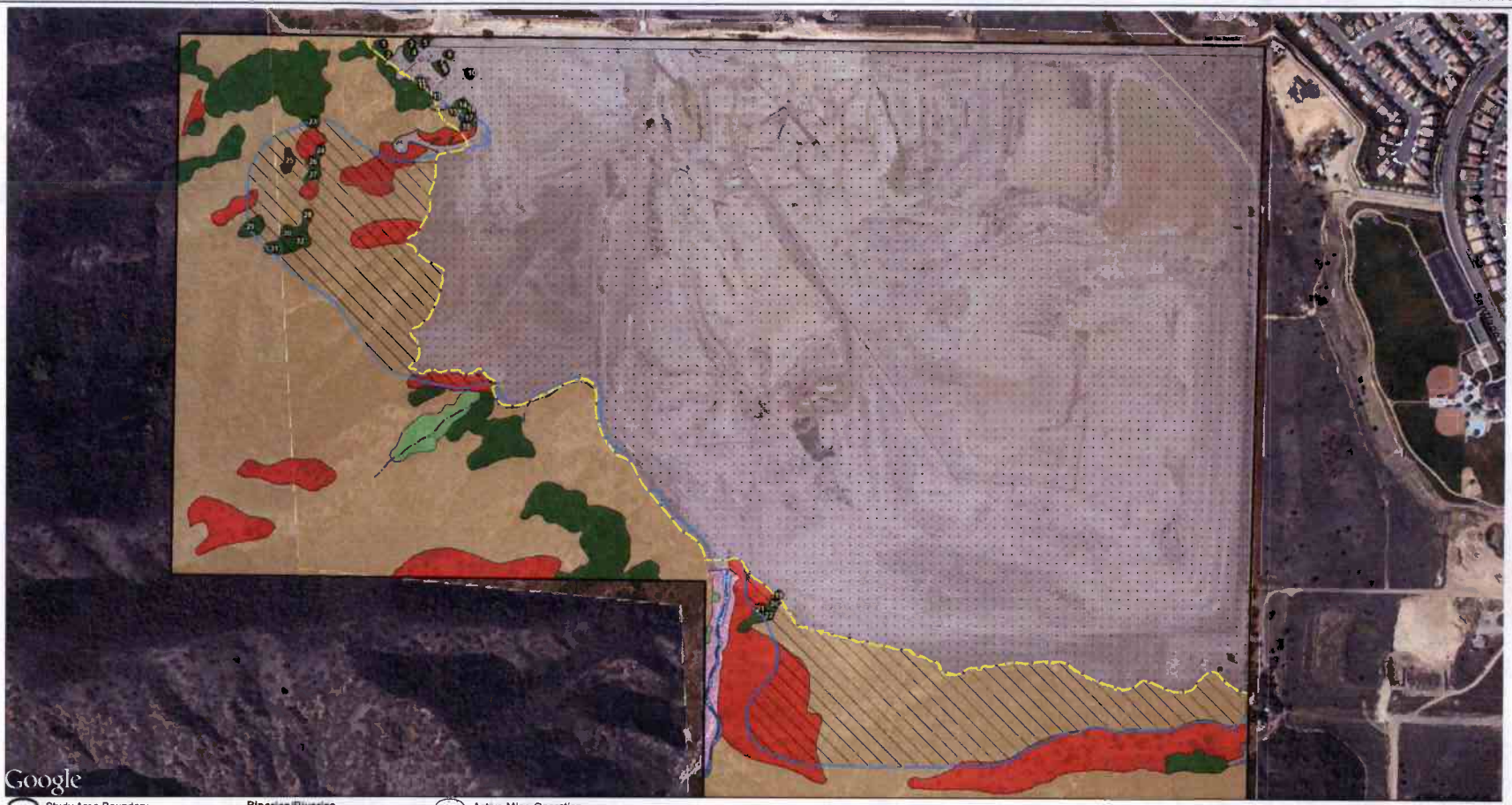
NOT TO SCALE

Figure EA-1

MSHCP OVERLAY MAP



Source: Alden Environmental (08-01-2014)

T&B PLANNING

Figure EA-2

ON-SITE BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES MAP

required or conducted by the Project biologist. The MSHCP requires analysis of Project's impacts to riparian/riverine areas through the preparation of a Determination of Biological Superior or Equivalent Preservation (DBESP). However, the proposed limits of mining would be outside these areas and there would be no direct Project impacts to riparian/riverine habitat. Therefore, a DBESP would not be required. (Alden, 2014, p. 8)

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 on the southern and western edges of the Project site. A general biological survey and vegetation mapping visit of the Project site was conducted on April 23, 2013. The entire site was surveyed on foot. No NEPSSA, CAPSSA, or other sensitive plant species were observed within the study area (Alden, 2014, p. 2). As such, the proposed Project would not result in any impacts to Narrow Endemic Plant Species; therefore, the Project would be fully consistent with MSHCP Section 6.1.3.

Project Compliance with MSHCP Section 6.1.4

According to the Section 6.1.4 of the MSHCP, the Urban/Wildlands Interface Guidelines are intended to address indirect effects associated with locating development in proximity to MSHCP conservation areas. As indicated on Figure EA-1, the Project site is not adjacent to any MSHCP conservation areas. Consequently, the Urban/Wildlife Interface Guidelines do not apply to the Project and a significant impact due to a conflict with MSHCP Section 6.1.4 would not occur. (Alden, 2014, p. 7)

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). The Project site is not located within survey areas for CAPSSA species. In addition, the study area also is not located within areas identified as existing or proposed cores or linkages. No portion of the Project site occurs 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 plant and animal species are not applicable to the proposed Project. (Alden, 2014, p. 7)

Based on the foregoing analysis, the proposed Project would not conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Conservation Community Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state conservation plan. As such, impacts would be less than significant. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact as analyzed in EIR No. 359.

Compliance with the requirements of Section 6.0 of the MSHCP is intended to provide full mitigation under CEQA, the National Environmental Policy Act, the California Endangered Species Act (CESA), and the federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) for impacts on species and habitats covered by the MSHCP. Although the Project fully complies with the requirements of Section 6.0 and no impacts due to a conflict with the MSHCP would occur, new Mitigation Measures 4.9.3.i and 4.9.3.j have nonetheless been identified as standard requirements to ensure that Project-related impacts to

MSHCP covered species and other biological resources remain less than significant. (Alden, 2014, p. 8). As such, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact analyzed in EIR No. 359.

b) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** EIR No. 359 determined that no threatened or endangered species were identified on site. The site was not located within the range of any endangered or threatened species according to the Riverside County General Plan Endangered, Rare and Threatened Wildlife Ranges and Habitats Map. Therefore, EIR No. 359 concluded that there would no adverse impact to these species and a less-than-significant impact would occur. (Riv. County, 1991, pp. 148-149)

SMP 143R2 Finding – No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis: Mining activities associated with the proposed Project have the potential to directly or indirectly impact endangered or threatened plant or animal species, if such species occur within areas planned for impact by the Project. A discussion of potential impacts to sensitive plant and animal species is provided below.

Impacts to Listed Plant Species

According to the Project's biologist (Alden Environmental, Inc.), no NEPSSA, CASSA, or other sensitive plant species were observed within the study area (Alden, 2014, p. 5). A list of plant species observed is included as Appendix A of the Biological Resources Assessment (Technical Appendix C). Furthermore, as shown on Figure EA-2, mining activities would largely be contained to the existing active mining area which is already disturbed. Therefore, a significant impact to listed plant species would not occur as a result of Project activities.

Impacts to Listed Animal Species

According to the Project's biologist (Alden Environmental, Inc.), no sensitive animal species were observed on-site (Alden, 2014, p. 5). A list of animal species observed or detected is included in Appendix B of the Biological Resources Assessment (Technical Appendix C). Since the site survey completed by the Project biologist was conducted during daylight hours, the presence of nocturnal animals such as coyotes (*Canis latrans*), raccoons (*Procyon lotor*), and rodents could be determined only by indirect sign (tracks, scat, or burrows). A complete list of these species would require night surveys and trapping, but this type of surveying is not warranted because the potential for such species to occur and the relative sensitivity of animals that might be detected are both low. As shown on Figure EA-2, mining activities would largely be contained to the existing active mining area which is already disturbed. Therefore, impacts to listed animal species as a result of Project activities would be less than significant.

As mentioned in the analysis and discussion of Threshold 7.a), compliance with the requirements of Section 6.0 of the MSHCP is intended to provide full mitigation under CEQA, the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the California Endangered Species Act (CESA), and the federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) for impacts on species and habitats covered by the MSHCP. Although the Project fully complies with the requirements of Section 6.0, new Mitigation Measures 4.9.3.i and 4.9.3.j have nonetheless been identified as standard requirements to ensure that Project-related impacts to MSHCP covered species and other biological resources are less than significant. (Alden, 2014, p. 8).

Based on the foregoing analysis, the proposed Project would not adversely impact any endangered or threatened species and a less-than-significant impact would occur. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact as analyzed in EIR No. 359.

c) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** EIR No. 359 found that while no species identified as candidate, sensitive, or special status were observed on the site, the habitats identified on the site were found to be suitable for a number of species of "special concern" including the Cooper's hawk, California gnatcatcher, San Diego horned lizard, California tree frog, and the two-striped garter snake. The mining activities were found to result in the destruction of existing native flora and fauna on the site and would therefore have a substantial adverse effect, through habitat modifications, on the special status species listed above. These impacts were concluded to be significant and unavoidable impacts for which no additional mitigation was available. (Riv. County, 1991, p. 148)

SMP 143R2 Finding – No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis: As noted in the analysis and discussion of Threshold 7.b.), mining activities associated with the proposed Project have the potential to directly or indirectly impact candidate, sensitive, or special status plant and animal species, if such species occur within areas planned for impact by the Project. No NEPSSA, CASSA, or other sensitive plant species or any sensitive animal species were observed within the study area. Furthermore, as shown on Figure EA-2, mining activities would largely be contained to the existing active mining area which is already disturbed.

As mentioned in the analysis and discussion of Threshold 7.a), compliance with the requirements of Section 6.0 of the MSHCP is intended to provide full mitigation under CEQA, the National Environmental Policy Act, the California Endangered Species Act (CESA), and the federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) for impacts on species and habitats covered by the MSHCP. Although the Project fully complies with the requirements of Section 6.0, new Mitigation Measures 4.9.3.i and 4.9.3.j have nonetheless been identified as standard mitigation conditions to ensure that Project-related impacts to MSHCP covered species and other biological resources are less than significant. (Alden, 2014, p. 8).

As such, the Project would not have the potential to directly or indirectly (through habitat modifications) have a substantial adverse effect on any candidate, sensitive or special status species and impacts would be less than significant. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact as analyzed in EIR No. 359.

d) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** EIR No. 359 did not identify impacts to the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species, or with established native resident, or migratory wildlife corridors within the site. EIR No. 359 did not identify any impacts to the use of native wildlife nursery sites.

SMP 143R2 Finding – No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis: As mentioned in the analysis of Threshold 7.a), the Project site is not located within an area identified as an existing or proposed core or linkage. Furthermore, the MSHCP is intended, in part, to facilitate wildlife movement throughout western Riverside County, the Project is fully consistent with the MSHCP requirements (assuming implementation of the EIR No. 359 mitigation measures, as modified/ supplemented herein). Additionally, EIR No. 359 Mitigation Measure 4.9.3.g (as modified herein) would continue to apply to the proposed Project to ensure that impacts to bird nesting sites would not occur. As such, impacts to wildlife movement and wildlife nursery sites would be less than significant. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact as analyzed in EIR No. 359.

e) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** EIR No. 359 identified two sensitive habitats on the Project site: southern oak woodland and southern riparian woodland. The excavation boundaries of the site were modified such that 95% of the sensitive southern oak woodland and southern riparian communities were preserved. As such, the EIR determined that impacts on sensitive natural communities would be less than significant. (Riv. County, 1991, p. 146 and 152)

SMP 143R2 Finding – No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis: Five vegetation communities occur on site, including coast live oak woodland, Riversidean sage scrub, scrub oak chaparral, southern sycamore woodland, and alluvial fan scrub. In addition, much of the land cover on the Project site consists of disturbed/developed area. A discussion of Project impacts to each of the vegetation communities located on-site is provided below:

- Coast Live Oak Woodland: This community occurs in patches primarily in the northwestern portion of the Project site (refer to Figure EA-2). Dominant species observed in this habitat include coast live oak, toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), and blue elderberry (*Sambucus nigra ssp. caerulea*). A total of 14 acres of this habitat occurs in the study area, 1.3 acres of which occurs within the proposed mining limits. (Alden, 2014, p. 4)

- Riversidean Sage Scrub: This vegetation community occurs primarily on south facing slopes within the Project site (refer to Figure EA-2). Predominant plant species in this community on site include California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*) and California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*). Areas where Riversidean sage scrub species have begun to reestablish themselves upon graded slopes in the active mine area are mapped as disturbed Riversidean sage scrub. Approximately 36 acres of Riversidean sage scrub habitat (including disturbed) occurs on site (Figure EA-2), 0.1 acre of which occurs within the proposed mining limits. (Alden, 2014, p. 4)

- Scrub Oak Chaparral: This is the most abundant community within the study area, occurring on ridge tops and north facing slopes. Approximately 150 acres of shrub oak chaparral occurs on site (refer to Figure EA-2), 0.4 acre of which occurs within the proposed mining limits. (Alden, 2014, p. 4)

- Southern Sycamore Woodland: Southern sycamore woodland is a riparian habitat predominated by western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*). This community on site is almost entirely made up of sycamore trees forming a closed canopy at the bottom of a drainage in the western portion of the study area. Other species observed within this community include blue elderberry and western poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*). Approximately 1.3 acres of sycamore woodland occurs on site (refer to Figure EA-2). (Alden, 2014, pp. 4-5)

- Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub: This vegetation community occurs along drainages and outwash fans that experience infrequent, but severe flooding events. Characteristic species within this community on site include scale-broom (*Lepidospartum squanmatum*), thick leaf yerba santa (*Eriodictyon crassifolium var. crassifolium*), mule fat (*Baccharis salicifolia*), and white sage (*Salvia apiana*). This community occurs on the flood zone terraces of the mouth of Mayhew Canyon. Approximately 1.4 acres of alluvial fan scrub occurs on site (refer to Figure EA-2). (Alden, 2014, p. 5)

- Disturbed/Developed: This land type encompasses the active mining operations and constructed facilities within the study area. This includes the existing buildings, parking lots,

paved areas, water tower, dirt roads, equipment storage areas, settling ponds, aggregate piles, and graded/mined areas. These areas provide no native habitat for plant or wildlife species. Approximately 238.4 acres of disturbed/developed area occurs on the Project site (refer to Figure EA-2). (Alden, 2014, p. 5)

As indicated in the above analysis, 238.4 acres of the Project site are already disturbed or developed and does not support any sensitive habitats. Furthermore, the Project would not result in any impacts to riparian habitat, as none occurs within areas proposed for mining activities. As indicated on Figure 3-2, SMP 143R2 would result in a net decrease to the existing mining limits on site by approximately 41 acres. This reduction in mining limits would reduce the effects on the vegetation communities listed above. Furthermore, compliance with the requirements of Section 6.0 of the MSHCP is intended to provide full mitigation under CEQA, the National Environmental Policy Act, the California Endangered Species Act (CESA), and the federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) for impacts on habitats covered by the MSHCP, including the habitat types discussed above. Although the Project fully complies with the requirements of Section 6.0, new Mitigation Measures 4.9.3.i and 4.9.3.j have nonetheless been identified as standard mitigation conditions to ensure that Project-related impacts to MSHCP covered species and other biological resources are less than significant. (Alden, 2014, p. 8)

Although the Project's impacts to 1.3 acres of Coast Live Oak Woodland would be less than significant due to mandatory compliance with Section 6.0 of the MSHCP, Public Resources Code § 21083.4 requires mitigation for impacts to oak woodlands. Pursuant to Public Resources Code § 21083.4(b)(1), new mitigation measure 4.9.3.k has been imposed on the Project to require the placement of 1.3 acres of Coast Live Oak Woodland habitat located on-site and outside of the proposed mining and disturbance limits into a permanent conservation easement. Implementation of the required mitigation would ensure Project compliance with Public Resources Code § 21083.4.

As such, the proposed Project would result in a less-than-significant impact to riparian habitat and other sensitive natural communities. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact as analyzed in EIR No. 359.

f) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** EIR No. 359 did not identify any impacts to federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.

SMP 143R2 Finding – No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis: As noted in the analysis and discussion of Threshold 7.e), two wetland/riparian vegetation communities occur within the study area: southern sycamore woodland, and alluvial fan scrub. A jurisdictional delineation was conducted by the Project's biologist on May 2, 2013. Two potentially jurisdictional drainages were identified within the study area (refer to Figure EA-2). The first is the remnant portion of Mayhew Creek in the southern portion of the study area. The second is a small, unnamed tributary that flows into the active mine area from the hills to the west. These drainages have been cut off by the previously approved and permitted mine activities and, as such, are no longer connected to downstream water bodies. The two mapped drainages support features (bed and bank, water marks, etc.) required to be considered jurisdictional by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), CDFW, and the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB); however, their lack of connectivity to downstream jurisdictional features may negate this, making them non-jurisdictional.

As designed, the proposed mining limits would not impact either of these drainages, thereby avoiding the need for agency permits. As such, the Project would result in less-than-significant impacts on

wetlands. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact as analyzed in EIR No. 359.

g) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** EIR No. 359 did not identify any impacts to local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources.

SMP 143R2 Finding – No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis: 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 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, the results of which are documented in the Biological Resources Assessment (Appendix C) and summarized below.

A total of 19 individual coast live oak trees were mapped within the proposed mine impact area, and an additional 13 more were mapped within 1991 approved mine limits (refer to Figure EA-2). Each of the trees met the County's mapping criteria and appeared to be in good condition. The trees were in groups, forming patches of coast live oak woodland habitat, as described in Threshold 7.e). The proposed Project would impact 19 individual coast live oak trees (refer to Table EA-1, tree numbers 1-19). Thus, implementation of the Project would result in reduced impacts to oak trees as compared to the project evaluated in EIR No. 359.

Mitigation Measure 4.9.3.h (as modified herein), which requires replacement of impacted oak trees in accordance with the County's Oak Tree Management Guidelines, would reduce impacts to oak trees to a less-than-significant level. In accordance with County guidelines, individual oak trees subject to removal as part of the proposed Project must be mitigated through replacement based on a ratio relative to the diameter at breast (DBH) of the impacted trees. Impacted trees would be replaced with 5-gallon trees of the same species at the replacement ratios presented in Table EA-2, *Oak Tree Replacement Ratio.* Using the replacement ratios found in Table EA-2 for the impacted trees, a total of 110 replacement coast live oak trees would be required. Tree replacement would occur at a location determined by the Project proponent, and would be subject to approval by the County of Riverside.

In addition to the Riverside County Oak Tree Management Guidelines, Public Resources Code § 21083.4 requires mitigation for impacts to oak woodlands. As indicated in the above discussion of Threshold 7.e), the Project would result in impacts to 1.3 acres of Coast Live Oak Woodland. In order to ensure Project compliance with Public Resources Code § 21083.4, and pursuant to Public Resources Code § 21083.4(b)(1), new Mitigation Measure 4.9.3.k has been imposed on the Project to require the placement of 1.3 acres of Coast Live Oak Woodland habitat located on-site and outside of the proposed mining and disturbance limits into a permanent conservation easement. Implementation of the required mitigation would ensure Project compliance with Public Resources Code § 21083.4.

Based on the forgoing analysis, impacts to oak trees subject to the Oak Tree Management Guidelines and impacts to oak woodland habitat would be less than significant assuming replacement of impacted oak trees, as would be assured by the mitigation specified in EIR No. 359 (as modified herein), and through the permanent conservation of 1.3 acres of Coast Live Oak Woodland on-site (as required pursuant to new Mitigation Measure 4.9.3.k). Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact as analyzed in EIR No. 359.

Table EA-1 Summary of On-Site Oak Trees

Table 1 Oak Tree Survey Results				
Number	**Species**	**Trunk**	**DBH Range**	**Condition**
1	*Quercus agrifolia*	Single	51" – 60"	Good
2	*Quercus agrifolia*	Single	21" – 30"	Good
3	*Quercus agrifolia*	Single	41" – 50"	Good
4	*Quercus agrifolia*	Single	51" – 60"	Good
5	*Quercus agrifolia*	Single	31" - 40"	Good
6	*Quercus agrifolia*	Single	51" – 60"	Good
7	*Quercus agrifolia*	Single	31" - 40"	Good
8	*Quercus agrifolia*	Multiple	21" – 30"	Good
9	*Quercus agrifolia*	Single	31" - 40"	Good
10	*Quercus agrifolia*	Single	41" – 50"	Good
11	*Quercus agrifolia*	Multiple	21" – 30"	Good
12	*Quercus agrifolia*	Multiple	21" – 30"	Good
13	*Quercus agrifolia*	Single	21" - 30"	Good
14	*Quercus agrifolia*	Multiple	21" - 30"	Good
15	*Quercus agrifolia*	Single	11" - 20"	Good
16	*Quercus agrifolia*	Single	11" – 20"	Good
17	*Quercus agrifolia*	Multiple	21" – 30"	Good
18	*Quercus agrifolia*	Single	21" – 30"	Good
19	*Quercus agrifolia*	Multiple	31" – 40"	Good
20	*Quercus agrifolia*	Multiple	31" – 40"	Good
21	*Quercus agrifolia*	Multiple	31" – 40"	Good
22	*Quercus agrifolia*	Multiple	31" – 40"	Good
23	*Quercus agrifolia*	Single	11" – 20"	Good
24	*Quercus agrifolia*	Single	11" – 20"	Good
25	*Quercus agrifolia*	Single	11" – 20"	Good
26	*Quercus agrifolia*	Single	11" – 20"	Good
27	*Quercus agrifolia*	Single	11" – 20"	Good
28	*Quercus agrifolia*	Single	11" – 20"	Good
29	*Quercus agrifolia*	Single	11" – 20"	Good
30	*Quercus agrifolia*	Single	11" – 20"	Good
31	*Quercus agrifolia*	Single	11" – 20"	Good
32	*Quercus agrifolia*	Single	11" – 20"	Good

(Alden, 2014, p. 6)

Table EA-2 Oak Tree Replacement Ratio

Impacted Tree DBH	Replacement Ratio
2" to 10"	3:1
11" to 20"	4:1
21" to 30"	5:1
31" to 40"	6:1
41" to 50"	7:1
51" to 60"	8:1

(Alden, 2014, p. 9)

Mitigation:

Revised/Supplemented Mitigation Measures
EIR No. 359 includes 8 mitigation measures (listed as eight bullet points under Mitigation Measure 4.9.3), which would continue to apply to the proposed Project. However, some of the mitigation measures identified by EIR No. 359 are out of date and do not reflect current regulatory requirements. Accordingly, the following EIR No. 359 Mitigation Measures would be superseded and replaced by the revised (and more stringent) biology requirements listed below, and are based on the recommendations of the Project's biologist (Alden Environmental, Inc.):

Former EIR No. 359 Mitigation Measure 4.9.3 (bullet No. 2) [Renumbered as Mitigation Measure 4.9.3.g): EIR No. 359, Mitigation Measure 4.9.3, bullet No. 2, includes the following requirement: "Initial preparation of the site, with exception of the 50 foot setback areas, for mining (stripping off of vegetation) should be conducted between August and February to minimize impacts to breeding birds." This portion of Mitigation Measure 4.9.3 shall be replaced and superseded with Mitigation Measure 4.9.3.g, which more accurately reflects the recommendations of the Project's biologist and current regulatory requirements:

- ~~Initial preparation of the site, with exception of the 50 foot setback areas, for mining (stripping off of vegetation) should be conducted between August and February to minimize impacts to breeding birds.~~ **Mitigation Measure 4.9.3.g (Condition of Approval 20.EPD.001):** As a condition of approval, initial vegetation clearing and ground disturbance shall be prohibited during the migratory bird nesting season (February 1 through September 15), unless a migratory bird nesting survey is completed in accordance with the following requirements:
    - A migratory nesting bird survey of the Project's impact footprint shall be conducted by a qualified biologist within three (3) days prior to initiating vegetation clearing or ground disturbance.
    - A copy of the migratory nesting bird survey results report shall be provided to the County. If the survey identifies the presence of active nests, then the qualified biologist shall provide the County with a copy of maps showing the location of all nests and an appropriate buffer zone around each nest sufficient to protect the nest from direct and indirect impact. The size and location of all buffer zones, if required, shall be subject to review and approval by the County and shall be no less than a 300-foot radius around the nest for non-raptors and a 500-foot radius around the nest for raptors. The nests and buffer zones shall be field checked weekly by a qualified biological monitor. The approved buffer zone shall be marked in the field with construction fencing, within which no vegetation clearing or ground disturbance shall commence until the qualified biologist and the County verify that the nests are no longer active.

Former EIR No. 359 Mitigation Measure 4.9.3 (bullet No. 5) [Renumbered as Mitigation Measure 4.9.3.h]: EIR No. 359, Mitigation Measure 4.9.3, Bullet No. 5, includes the following requirement: "The limits of the area to be mined shall be staked a minimum of every 200 feet to protect the mature oaks on the sites of SMP 182-West and South and SMP 150R1." This portion of Mitigation Measure 4.9.3 shall be replaced by Mitigation Measure 4.9.3.h, which more adequately reflects current County policies regarding oak trees:

- **Mitigation Measure 4.9.3.h (Condition of Approval 20.EPD.002):** The limits of the area to be mined shall be staked a minimum of every 200 feet to protect the mature oaks on the sites of ~~SMP 182-West and South and SMP 150R1~~ SMP 143R2. In addition, prior to

commencement of mining activities within 100 meters of any oak trees, individual oak trees subject to impact must be mitigated through replacement based on a ratio relative to the diameter at breast (DBH) of the impacted trees. Impacted trees shall be replaced with 5-gallon trees of the same species at the replacement ratios presented in the following table. Tree replacement shall occur at a location determined by the Project proponent, which shall be subject to approval by the County of Riverside.

Impacted Tree DBH	Replacement Ratio
2" to 10"	3:1
11" to 20"	4:1
21" to 30"	5:1
31" to 40"	6:1
41" to 50"	7:1
51" to 60"	8:1

Supplemental/New Mitigation Measures
In addition, and in order to further ensure that Project-related impacts to Western Riverside Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP) covered species and other biological resources are fully precluded, the County has imposed the following new biology mitigation measures on the proposed Project:

- **Mitigation Measure 4.9.3.i (Condition of Approval 10.PLANNING.028):** Within 90 days of issuance of the revised SMP 143R2 permit, the Project applicant shall pay any appropriate development mitigation fee associated with the MSHCP, which will be based on the number of acres affected. The fee shall be paid to the County of Riverside during the processing of the proposed Project.

- **Mitigation Measure 4.9.3.j (Condition of Approval 20.EPD.003):** Prior to any new disturbance within 100 meters of Riparian/Riverine features identified as "Southern Sycamore Woodlands," "Alluvial Fan Scrub," or "Potential Waters of the U.S. on Figure 2-4 of the Project's MND, all such areas shall be staked and marked with signage indicating that no disturbance shall occur within these areas. Riverside County shall sign off on the staking and signage prior to any disturbance within the 100-meter buffer.

- **Mitigation Measure 4.9.3.k (Condition of Approval 10.PLANNING.031):** Prior to any new disturbance within on-site Coast Live Oak Woodland Habitat, the Project Applicant shall place 1.3 acres of Coast Live Oak Woodland located on-site and outside of the proposed mining and impact limits into a permanent conservation easement.

Monitoring:

Mitigation Measure 4.9.3.g: Riverside County shall ensure compliance with this requirement as part of annual reporting and inspections of the SMP 143R2 site.

Mitigation Measure 4.9.3.h: The Riverside County Planning Department will ensure that no disturbance to trees subject to the Oak Tree Management Guidelines shall occur until the required mitigation has been implemented.

	New Significant Impact	More Severe Impacts	New Ability to Substantially Reduce Significant Impact	No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis

Mitigation Measure 4.9.3.i: Riverside County shall ensure compliance with this requirement as part of annual reporting and inspections of the SMP 143R2 site.

Mitigation Measure 4.9.3.j: Riverside County shall ensure compliance with this requirement as part of annual reporting and inspections of the SMP 143R2 site.

Mitigation Measure 4.9.3.k: Riverside County shall ensure compliance with this requirement as part of annual reporting and inspections of the SMP 143R2 site.

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: *Project Application Materials*

Findings of Fact:

a & b) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** EIR No. 359 found that no historical sites or resources were located during the survey of the site. However, Mitigation Measure 4.10.3 (renumbered herein as Mitigation Measure 4.10.3.a) was identified to ensure that an archaeologist is consulted if any cultural resources are encountered as a result of mining excavations. Therefore, EIR No. 359 concluded that impacts would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated. (Riv. County, 1991, pp. 153-154)

SMP 143R2 Finding – No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis: The Project site has been disturbed for over 35 years and, as such, there is a low likelihood that any historic sites or historical resources, as defined in California Code of Regulations, Section 15063.5, would be found on-site. Mitigation measures identified in EIR No. 359 would continue to apply to the proposed Project, and have been incorporated into the Project's conditions of approval. The proposed Project and associated mitigation would not result in any adverse impacts to any historic sites or historical resources beyond what was evaluated and disclosed in EIR No. 359, assuming implementation of the required mitigation. As such, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact analyzed in EIR No. 359.

Mitigation: No additional mitigation is required.

Monitoring: No additional 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: *Project Application Materials; Riverside County General Plan*

Findings of Fact:

a&b) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** EIR No. 359 disclosed that although several archaeological sites had been recorded within two miles of the site, no new archaeological sites were found during the site survey. As such, no archaeological sites would be altered or destroyed and the proposed mining activities were found not to cause a substantial adverse change in a significant historical resource. Mitigation Measure 4.10.3 (renumbered herein as Mitigation Measure 4.10.3.a) was identified to ensure that an archaeologist be consulted if any cultural resources are encountered as a result of mining excavations. Therefore, impacts were determined to be less than significant with mitigation incorporated. (Riv. County, 1991, pp. 153-154)

SMP 143R2 Finding – No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis: The Project site has been disturbed for over 35 years, and no archaeological resources have previously been identified in the course of mining activities. Grading also was previously conducted along Maitri Road, the east-west oriented access roadway located at the northern boundary of the Project site, indicating there is very little, if any, potential for uncovering archaeological resources in this area. In addition, according to the Riverside County General Plan EIR, the Project site is not identified within an area containing sensitive archaeological resources (Riv. County, 2003a, Figure 4.7-1). Mitigation measures from EIR No. 359 would continue to apply to the proposed Project, and have been incorporated into the Project's conditions of approval. Consistent with the findings of EIR No. 359, impacts to archaeological resources would be less than significant after mitigation, assuming mandatory compliance with the required mitigation. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact analyzed in EIR No. 359.

c) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** EIR No. 359 did not identify any impacts due to disturbance of human remains. (Riv. County, 1991, pp. 153-154)

SMP 143R2 Finding – No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis: Under existing conditions, and consistent with the conditions that existed at the time the EIR No. 359 was certified, the Project site is fully disturbed due to on-going mining operations. As such, the potential for the discovery of human remains is very low. California State law addresses the treatment of human remains that may be discovered during a construction project (including mining operations). If human remains are encountered during future mining activities on-site, California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin. Further, pursuant to California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98(b), remains shall be left in place and free from disturbance until a final decision as to the treatment and disposition has been made by the Coroner. If the Coroner determines the remains to be Native American, the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) must be contacted and the NAHC must then immediately notify the "most likely descendant(s)" of receiving notification of the discovery. The most likely descendant(s) shall then make recommendations within 48 hours, and engage in consultations concerning the treatment of the remains as provided in Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. Although no impacts would occur because the issue of human remains is adequately addressed under state law, Mitigation Measure 4.10.3.b nonetheless has been imposed on the proposed Project in order to ensure that future activities comply with the provisions of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and California Public Resources Code Section

	New Significant Impact	More Severe Impacts	New Ability to Substantially Reduce Significant Impact	No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis

5097.98. Consistent with the findings of EIR No. 359, and assuming mandatory compliance with state law and Mitigation Measure 4.10.3.b, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any adverse impacts to any human remains.

d) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** EIR No. 359 did not identify any impacts to existing religious or sacred uses within the Project site.

SMP 143R2 Finding – No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis: Under existing conditions, and similar to the conditions that existed at the time EIR No. 359 was certified, the Project site is used for sand and gravel mining operations. Because the site has been mined for over 35 years, there is no potential for religious or sacred uses to occur on-site. Consistent with the findings of EIR No. 359, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any adverse impacts to any religious or sacred uses. As such, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact analyzed in EIR No. 359.

Mitigation:

EIR No. 359 includes 1 mitigation measure (listed as Mitigation Measure 4.10.3), which requires consultation with an archaeologist in the event any cultural resources are encountered as a result of mining excavations. This Mitigation Measure (which has been renumbered herein as Mitigation Measure 4.10.3.a) would continue to apply to the proposed Project. However, this existing mitigation measure does not reflect current regulatory requirements with regard to the discovery of human remains. Although adequately addressed by state law, (existing) Mitigation Measure 4.10.3 shall be supplemented by the (more stringent) requirement listed below:

- **Mitigation Measure 4.10.3.b (Condition of Approval 10.PLANNING.031):** In the event that human remains are uncovered during mining operations, such remains shall be treated with respect and dignity, and treatment of the remains shall occur in full conformance with the California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (California Health and Safety Code Section 8010-8011), California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98(b), and any other applicable laws.

Monitoring:

4.10.3.b Riverside County shall ensure compliance with this requirement as part of annual reporting and inspections of the SMP 143R2 site.

10. Paleontological Resources a) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource, or site, or unique geologic feature?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Source: *Riverside County General Plan; Riverside County GIS (RCLIS) database*

Findings of Fact:

a) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** EIR No.359 did not identify any impacts to unique paleontological resources, sites, or unique geologic features. EIR No. 359 determined that due to the geologic formations on the site, there was no potential for paleontological resources to be found on-site. While alluvium in the Mayhew Canyon stream channel and alluvial fan deposits from the northeastern portion of SMP 182-

	New Significant Impact	More Severe Impacts	New Ability to Substantially Reduce Significant Impact	No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis

West may have had the potential to yield paleontological remains, due to the depositional source of the alluvium, the potential for paleontological resources to be uncovered was determined to be remote. Therefore, impacts to paleontological resources were concluded to be less than significant. (Riv. County, 1991, p. 153)

SMP 143R2 Finding – No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis: Under existing conditions, and similar to the conditions that existed at the time EIR No. 359 was certified, the Project site is used for sand and gravel mining operations. Because the site has been mined for over 35 years, the potential for new paleontological resources, sites, or geological features to be uncovered on-site is highly remote. Portions of the site are nonetheless categorized by Riverside County as areas of "high paleontological sensitivity" (Riv. County, 2014a). Although no new impacts are anticipated, new Mitigation Measure 4.10.3.c nonetheless has been identified to ensure that potential impacts that may occur in the unlikely event paleontological resources are discovered on-site are appropriately treated, which would reduce impacts to a level below significant. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact as previously analyzed in EIR No. 359.

Mitigation:

EIR No. 359 includes 1 mitigation measure (listed as Mitigation Measure 4.10.3), which requires consultation with an archaeologist in the event any cultural resources are encountered as a result of mining excavations. This Mitigation Measure (which has been renumbered herein as Mitigation Measure 4.10.3.a) would continue to apply to the proposed Project. However, this mitigation measure does not reflect current regulatory requirements with regard to paleontological resources. Accordingly, new Mitigation Measure 4.10.3.c has been imposed on the Project to reduce potential impacts to paleontological resources to a level below significant

- **Mitigation Measure 4.10.3.c (Condition of Approval 60.PLANNING.13):** In the event that unknown paleontological resource, site, or geologic feature, is discovered during mining, the site manager shall immediately notify the County of Riverside Planning Department. In the event of such discovery, all mining shall stop in the area of discovery and a paleontologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards in prehistoric archaeology shall be retained to evaluate the discovered resources and recommend appropriate action.

Monitoring:

4.10.3.c Riverside County shall ensure compliance with this requirement as part of annual reporting and inspections of the SMP 143R2 site.

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	☐	☐	☐	☒

	New Significant Impact	More Severe Impacts	New Ability to Substantially Reduce Significant Impact	No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis
substantial evidence of a known fault?				

Source: *Report of Slope Stability Evaluation*

Findings of Fact:

a & b) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** EIR No. 359 found that two faults were associated with the property. SMP 182-West and South and a portion of SMP 150 were located within the boundaries of the State of California Alquist-Priolo Special Studies Zone for the Glen Ivy South Fault. The northeast boundary of SMP 143 was located within the boundaries of the State of California Alquist-Priolo Special Studies Zone for the Glen Ivy North Fault. In addition, all of the SMP sites were located within a seismically active region in southern California. The property was not identified as being located within a County hazard area (according to the Riverside County General Plan in effect at the time), and no structures for human occupancy were proposed as part of the permits evaluated by EIR No. 359. Mitigation Measure 4.3.3 was identified to ensure the stability of slopes, rock wedges, the landslide debris flow deposit, and the fanglomerate deposit. Therefore, EIR No. 359 concluded that impacts to people or structures as a result of fault activity would be less than significant with the incorporation of mitigation. (Riv. County, 1991, pp. 55,64, and 67)

SMP 143R2 Finding – No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis: Two faults are associated with the Project site. The North Glen Ivy fault, which is considered to be an active branch within the Elsinore fault zone, crosses along the northeast corner of SMP 143R1. The North Glen Ivy fault is a right-lateral, strike slip fault that has produced measurable offset. Another active branch of the Elsinore fault system, the South Glen Ivy fault, lies offsite toward the southwest. While movement along both branches of the Glen Ivy fault is predominantly strike-slip, differential movement has likely caused the fault traces to pull apart slightly, which has allowed the block between them to drop downward several hundred feet into a structural graben. A third fault, probably associated with the South Glen Ivy fault, was found along the west side of the subject site. As observed on the Project site, this fault zone appears to be between 7.0 and 10 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 fractured crystalline rock. (Hilltop Geotechnical, 2014, p. 22)

Surface rupture and ground shaking are judged to be the primary hazards most likely to affect the Project site, based upon proximity to seven (7) regionally significant active faults (Hilltop Geotechnical, 2014, p. 22). 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, a reduction in areas subject to mining disturbance, elimination of a required 50-foot setback from Maitri Road, 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 143R2.

To address potential safety hazards associated with the on-site slopes, a site-specific report, entitled, *Report of Slope Stability Evaluation, Werner Corporation Aggregate Quarry* (Hilltop Geotechnical, Inc., January 30, 2014) 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 143R2. Mandatory compliance with the recommendations contained within the Slope Stability Evaluation report would ensure that the

	New Significant Impact	More Severe Impacts	New Ability to Substantially Reduce Significant Impact	No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis

Project does not expose persons to potential substantial adverse effects associated with seismic activity or the rupture of a known fault. Consistent with the findings of EIR No. 359, the proposed Project's impacts to geology and soils would be less than significant with mitigation. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact analyzed in EIR No. 359.

Mitigation: EIR No. 359 includes 1 mitigation measure (listed as Mitigation Measure 4.3.3), which specifies geological recommendations that were made in support of the mining plans that were the subject of evaluation in EIR No. 359. However, an updated slope stability report has been prepared for the site, which identifies more modern recommendations that more accurately reflect not only current regulatory requirements, but that also are specific to the mining activities proposed as part of SMP 143R2. Accordingly, (old) Mitigation Measure 4.3.3 shall be revised and replaced with the following mitigation measure:

- **Mitigation Measure 4.3.3 (Condition of Approval 10.PLANNING.004):** Prior to final approval of SMP 143R2, the County of Riverside shall condition the Project to comply with the site-specific geotechnical recommendations provided in the report entitled, *Report of Slope Stability Evaluation, Werner Corporation Aggregate Quarry, SMP00143R2*, prepared by Hilltop Geotechnical, Inc., and dated January 30, 2014 (included herein as Appendix D1).

Monitoring:

4.3.3 Riverside County shall condition the SMP 143R2 Project accordingly prior to issuance of a revised permit, and Riverside County shall ensure compliance with this requirement as part of annual reporting and inspections of the SMP 143R2 site.

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

Source: *Riverside County GIS database (RCLIS); Report of Slope Stability Evaluation*

Findings of Fact:

a) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** EIR No. 359 found that the site had limited potential for liquefaction because groundwater on the Project site was greater than 30 feet from the surface. Groundwater under the open mine pits existing at the time (SMP 150 and 143) was greater than 50 feet in depth and local data from the Mayhew Well indicated that water levels in the area of the site were greater than 110 feet in depth. Accordingly, the potential for liquefaction at the site was determined to be limited due to the depth of groundwater found on the site. Therefore, EIR No. 359 determined that a less-than-significant impact would occur. (Riv. County, 1991, p. 59)

SMP 143R2 Finding – No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis: Riverside County GIS shows the Project site as having a "very low" to "moderate" liquefaction potential (Riv. County, 2014a). Additionally, 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 (as required by Mitigation Measure 4.3.3, as modified herein), which would ensure that on-site slopes are not subject to failure due to liquefaction hazards or seismic-related ground failure. All recommendations contained within the site-specific Slope Stability Evaluation shall

	New Significant Impact	More Severe Impacts	New Ability to Substantially Reduce Significant Impact	No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis

be enforced by Riverside County through conditions of approval imposed on SMP 143R2. As such, and consistent with the conclusion of EIR No. 359, the proposed Project's liquefaction impacts would be less than significant with mitigation. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact as analyzed in EIR No. 359.

Mitigation: Mitigation Measure 4.3.3 (as modified herein under the discussion and analysis of Thresholds 11.a and 11.b) shall apply.

Monitoring: Monitoring shall occur as specified for Mitigation Measure 4.3.3 under Thresholds 11.a and 11.b.

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

Source: *Report of Slope Stability Evaluation*

Findings of Fact:

a) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** EIR No. 359 found that two faults were associated with the site. SMP 182-West and South and a portion of SMP 150 were located within the boundaries of the State of California Alquist-Priolo Special Studies Zone for the Glen Ivy South Fault. The northeast boundary of SMP 143 was located within the boundaries of the State of California Alquist-Priolo Special Studies Zone for the Glen Ivy North Fault. In addition, the SMP sites were located within a seismically active region in southern California. Mitigation Measure 4.3.3 was identified to ensure the stability of slopes, rock wedges, the landslide debris flow deposit, and the fanglomerate deposit. Therefore, EIR No. 359 concluded that these impacts would be less than significant with mitigation. (Riv. County, 1991, pp. 58, 64, and 67)

SMP 143R2 Finding – No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis: According to information contained in the Report of Slope Stability Evaluation (Appendix D1), the Project site has the potential to be exposed to strong seismic ground shaking due to proximity to seven (7) active faults (Hilltop Geotechnical, 2014, p. 22). 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 EIR No. 359 Mitigation Measure 4.3.3 (as modified herein), requiring compliance with recommendations contained within the Report of Slope Stability Evaluation Report. Mandatory compliance with Mitigation Measure 4.3.3 (as revised) would ensure that on-site slopes are not subject to failure during strong seismic ground shaking events. All recommendations contained within the site-specific Slope Stability Evaluation shall be enforced by Riverside County through conditions of approval to be imposed on SMP 143R2 (as required by revised Mitigation Measure 4.3.3). Consistent with the findings of EIR No. 359, the proposed Project's impacts from strong seismic shaking would be less than significant with mitigation. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact as analyzed in EIR No. 359.

Mitigation: Mitigation Measure 4.3.3 (as modified herein under the discussion and analysis of Thresholds 11.a and 11.b) shall apply.

Monitoring: Monitoring shall occur as specified for Mitigation Measure 4.3.3 under Thresholds 11.a and 11.b.

	New Significant Impact	More Severe Impacts	New Ability to Substantially Reduce Significant Impact	No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis
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: *Riverside County General Plan; Report of Slope Stability Evaluation*

Findings of Fact:

a) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** EIR No. 359 found that landslide materials present on the site of SMP 182-West were Quarternary debris flows. There were no landslide deposits present on the sites of SMP 182-South, SMP 143, or SMP 150. As part of the proposed mining activities, recent debris flow deposits would be removed within the limits of mining on the site of SMP 182-West. Because these debris flows would be confined to the surface mine, the stability condition would inherently be mitigated. However, Mitigation Measure 4.3.3 was identified to identify site-specific measures to preclude significant landslide-related. Therefore, EIR No. 359 determined that the risk of this area becoming unstable would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated. (Riv. County, 1991, pp. 59, 67)

SMP 143R2 Finding – No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis: The Project site was evaluated for geologic hazards, including slope stability. Although the 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 Mitigation Measure MM 4.3.3 from EIR No. 359 (as modified herein). Additionally, all recommendations contained in the Report of Slope Stability Evaluation (Appendix D1) 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 (Hilltop Geotechnical, 2014, pp. 29-30). Furthermore, and according to Riverside County General Plan Figure S-4, the 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. Consistent with the findings of EIR No. 359, the proposed Project's landslide risk would be less than significant with mitigation. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact as analyzed in EIR No. 359.

Mitigation: Mitigation Measure 4.3.3 (as modified herein under the discussion and analysis of Thresholds 11.a and 11.b) shall apply.

Monitoring: Monitoring shall occur as specified for Mitigation Measure 4.3.3 under Thresholds 11.a and 11.b.

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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

	New Significant Impact	More Severe Impacts	New Ability to Substantially Reduce Significant Impact	No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis

Source: *Riverside County General Plan; Project Application Materials; Report of Slope Stability Evaluation*

Findings of Fact:

a) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** EIR No. 359 found that the low lying alluvial areas within the northernmost portion of SMP 182-West and South and within SMP 143 and SMP 150 were subject to compaction and seismic settlement. However, no structures were proposed on the alluvial areas that may have been subject to compaction or settlement, therefore no mitigation was proposed for settlement hazards. Therefore, impacts due to ground subsidence were concluded to be less than significant. (Riv. County, 1991, p. 62)

SMP 143R2 Finding – No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis: Figure S-7 of the Riverside County General Plan indicates that the Project site is "susceptible" to ground subsidence, although no areas of documented subsidence occur in the Project area. The Project site is located within an alluvial fan, which is composed of coarse-grained sands and gravels (Hilltop Geotechnical, 2014, pp. 9-12). No groundwater was encountered during investigation of the Project site by Hilltop Engineering, which included the drilling of one exploratory boring and six exploratory trenches (Hilltop Geotechnical, 2014, pp. 17, A-1). The dense deposit of granular materials, combined with the lack of groundwater, indicates a low potential for ground subsidence. Moreover, the proposed Project would be conditioned to comply with the site-specific Report of Slope Stability Evaluation (Appendix D1), 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, and as required by the site-specific Report of Slope Stability Evaluation, compaction is required to be of a high enough standard to allow future development of the reclaimed property. As such, the risk of ground subsidence on the Project site would be less than significant with mandatory compliance to the recommendations of the site-specific Report of Slope Stability Evaluation. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact as analyzed in EIR No. 359.

Mitigation: Mitigation Measure 4.3.3 (as modified herein under the discussion and analysis of Thresholds 11.a and 11.b) shall apply.

Monitoring: Monitoring shall occur as specified for Mitigation Measure 4.3.3 under Thresholds 11.a and 11.b.

16. Other Geologic Hazards a) Be subject to geologic hazards, such as seiche, mudflow, or volcanic hazard?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Source: *Riverside County General Plan*

Findings of Fact:

a) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** EIR No. 359 found that the site would not be immediately threatened by a seiche. According to the Riverside County General Plan in effect at the time, the site was not identified within a seiche hazard area. The only potential body of water in proximity of the site which may have been subject to seismic activity was a 200,000 gallon steel water reservoir owned by the Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District. The tank was located north of the area proposed to be

	New Significant Impact	More Severe Impacts	New Ability to Substantially Reduce Significant Impact	No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis

mined on the site of SMP 182-West. If the tank ruptured, EIR No. 359 concluded water would flow away from the mining operations of SMP 182- West and would eventually flow downhill, being confined to the Mayhew Channel. Therefore, EIR No. 359 concluded that impacts due to seiche would be less than significant. EIR No. 359 did not identify any additional geologic hazards such as mudflow or volcanic hazards. (Riv. County, 1991, p. 62)

SMP 143R2 Finding – No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis: The Project site is 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 Project site is 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. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact as analyzed in EIR No. 359.

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 would verify compliance with the Project's conditions of approval.

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*

Findings of Fact:

a) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** EIR No. 359 found that proposed mining activities would change the topography and ground surface relief of the site by creating slopes in conjunction with plans for the mines at SMP 182-West and SMP 182-South. A maximum cut slope of approximately 400 vertical feet in height was planned for SMP 182-West. This slope would have 10-foot wide benches every 50 vertical feet and an inclination of 1:1. A maximum cut slope of approximately 650 vertical feet in height was planned for SMP 182-South. This slope would have 10-foot wide benches every 50 vertical feet and an inclination of 1:1. Mitigation Measure MM 4.3.3 was identified to ensure the stability of slopes on the site. EIR No. 359 concluded that implementation of the required mitigation would reduce all impacts to below a level of significant. (Riv. County, 1991, p. 63 and 67)

SMP 143R2 Finding – No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis: The majority of the Project site was previously subject to changes in topography/ground relief as a result of mining activities over the past 35 +/- years. Under the currently approved SMP 143R1, 150R1, and 182, cut slopes include slope angles of 1:1 (horizontal:vertical). According to the Project's geologist (Hilltop Geotechnical), these slopes are stable (Hilltop Geotechnical, 2014, pp. 34-39). Under the proposed Project, mined slopes within the Project site would be constructed at a maximum slope angle of 1.00:1, with benches of 10 to 100 ft. (refer to Figure 3-1). Final reclaimed slopes in the IDEFO fill area would be at a 3:1 slope angle, which would be constructed of inert debris fill materials to buttress the existing slopes.

Although the proposed Project also would expand the areas subject to mining to include the setbacks between existing mining pits, mandatory compliance with the Project's Reclamation Plan and operation of the IDEFO would assure that the final grades at the site post-reclamation would be stable and would not result in any adverse effects to the environment. As such, the Project would not create a new impact due to changes to the site's topography and ground surface relief features. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact as analyzed in EIR No. 359.

b) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** As discussed in 17a), EIR No. 359 found that the proposed mining activities would create cut slopes higher than 10 feet. A maximum cut slope of approximately 400 vertical feet in height was planned for SMP 182-West. This slope would have 10-foot wide benches every 50 vertical feet and an inclination of 1.00:1. A maximum cut slope of approximately 650 vertical feet in height was planned for SMP 182-South. This slope would have 10-foot wide benches every 50 vertical feet and an inclination of 1.00:1. Mitigation Measure MM 4.3.3 was identified to ensure the stability of slopes on the site. Therefore, EIR No. 359 concluded that these impacts would be less than significant with incorporated mitigation. (Riv. County, 1991, p. 63 and 67)

SMP 143R2 Finding – No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis: The Project would result in continued mining of an existing excavated pit with maximum slope angles of 1.00:1 (Horizontal:Vertical) with benches of 10 to 100 feet. Through the IDEFO and Reclamation Plan, the site would be backfilled and ultimately contain reduced slope angles within the IDEFO area of as low as 3.00:1, while retaining 1:1 slope angles along the upper portions of proposed slopes. Slopes would be revegetated as required by the Reclamation Plan. In addition, proposed slopes were evaluated as part of a site-specific Slope Stability Evaluation report (Appendix D1), which determined that there would be no significant hazards associated with proposed slopes assuming compliance with the recommendations contained within the report (Hilltop Geotechnical, 2014, p. 26). All recommendations contained within the site-specific Slope Stability Evaluation shall be enforced by Riverside County through conditions of approval imposed on SMP 143R2. Accordingly, impacts due to the creation of slopes greater than 2:1 or higher than 10 feet would be less than significant with mandatory compliance to the Project's conditions of approval. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact as analyzed in EIR No. 359.

c) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** EIR No. 359 did not identify any impacts to subsurface sewage disposal systems that would result from grading.

SMP 143R2 Finding – No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis: Under existing conditions, an office building occurs in the northwestern portion of the areas planned for mining by the Project. This office building and associated septic system would be demolished as part of future mining activities. Although the Project would result in the negation of the existing septic system, no impacts to the environment would result because the building is the only facility on-site that utilizes the septic system and the building would be demolished concurrent with removal of the septic system. Portable toilets would be utilized on-site to serve any workers who may remain on-site following demolition of the existing office building and associated septic system. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact as analyzed in EIR No. 359.

Mitigation: Mitigation Measure 4.3.3 (as modified herein under the discussion and analysis of Thresholds 11.a and 11.b) shall apply.

	New Significant Impact	More Severe Impacts	New Ability to Substantially Reduce Significant Impact	No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis

Monitoring: Monitoring shall occur as specified for Mitigation Measure 4.3.3 under Thresholds 11.a and 11.b.

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: *Preliminary Hydrology Study & Drainage Analysis*; *Project Specific Water Quality Management Plan*; *Project Application Materials*

Findings of Fact:

a) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** EIR No. 359 determined that the site was located in an area of semi-arid climate. If a period of heavy rainfall followed a recent burn, EIR No. 359 disclosed there would be a potential for large amounts of sediment to be transported down gradient. Under such conditions, erosion would be anticipated to occur along pre-existing swales and canyons, depositing sediment toward Mayhew Canyon or Temescal Canyon to the north. However, EIR No. 359 concluded that the mining plan was engineered to provide adequate protection to downstream properties from debris/mud flows in the event of a period of high rainfall after a burn on site or within the Cleveland National Forest. Therefore, the loss of topsoil was concluded to be less than significant. (Riv. County, 1991, p. 127)

SMP 143R2 Finding - No Substantial Change From Previous Analysis: 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 Project site ultimately either would be retained within the adjacent SMP 139R1 mining pit (as occurs under existing conditions), or would be retained within the Project site following mining of the slope and setback areas between the Project site and adjacent SMP 139R1 to the north. In no case would runoff from the site discharge to downstream conveyances/receiving waters. (JEB&A, 2014a, p. 18; JEB&A, 2014b, Appendix 6). Moreover, the Project would 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 would be enforced as conditions of approval by Riverside County. As such, the proposed Project has no potential to result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact as analyzed in EIR No. 359.

b) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** EIR No. 359 did not identify any impacts to life or property due to expansive soils.

	New Significant Impact	More Severe Impacts	New Ability to Substantially Reduce Significant Impact	No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis

SMP 143R2 Finding - No Substantial Change From Previous Analysis: Expansive soils are only a risk when structures are built on top of soils, which may cause structural instability. No structures are proposed as part of the Project. Thus, there are no conditions proposed on-site that could result in substantial risks to life or property as a result of expansive soils, and no impact would occur. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact as analyzed in EIR No. 359.

c) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** EIR No. 359 determined that sewage disposal on-site would not be handled through a septic system. Instead, the two portable toilets in existence at the time EIR No. 359 was certified were proposed to continue to serve the on-going mining operation. Therefore, no impacts to soils incapable of adequately supporting use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems were identified. (Riv. County, 1991, p. 127)

SMP 143R2 Finding - No Substantial Change From Previous Analysis: Although EIR No. 359 indicated that no sewage disposal would occur on-site, a septic system was constructed in accordance with permits issued by Riverside County in conjunction with the existing office building that occurs within the proposed mining limits. The existing septic tanks would be removed in accordance with Riverside County requirements at the time the existing office building is demolished. No new septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems are proposed to be constructed or expanded as part of the Project. Portable toilets would continue to be provided on-site for employee use, as occurs under existing conditions and the conditions that existed at the time EIR No. 359 was certified. Additionally, there would be no increase in the number of employees on-site as compared to existing conditions and the conditions that were evaluated in EIR No. 359, indicating no increase in demand for portable toilets. Accordingly, the Project would not result in the introduction of septic systems on soils incapable of adequately supporting use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems, and no impact would occur. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact as analyzed in EIR No. 359.

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 would 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: *Preliminary Hydrology Study & Drainage Analysis*; *Project Specific Water Quality Management Plan; Project Application Materials*

Findings of Fact:

a & b) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** EIR No. 359 found that mining activities were engineered to provide adequate protection to downstream properties from debris/mudflows in the event of a period of high rainfall after a burn in the drainage area of the Mayhew Creek and/or on-site. Mitigation Measure

	New Significant Impact	More Severe Impacts	New Ability to Substantially Reduce Significant Impact	No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis

4.7.3 was identified to ensure that the existing natural drainage flow at the mouth of Mayhew Canyon was preserved until completion of mining operations on SMP 150 and SMP 182-West and South or until operational needs require its removal/relocation. Thus, impacts due to deposition, siltation, or erosion affecting rivers, streams, or the bed of a lake were concluded to be less than significant with mitigation incorporated. (Riv. County, 1991, pp. 127-128)

SMP 143R2 Finding - No Substantial Change From Previous Analysis: 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 (JEB&A, 2014b, p. 18; JEB&A, 2014a, Appendix 6). All runoff that currently enters the site would either be fully detained in the SMP 139R1 mining pit (under existing/interim conditions), or would be detained on-site within the proposed Project site following relocation of the down drain structure to the southern portion of the Project site. There are no rivers, streams, or lakes on-site. As such, the Project has no potential to change deposition, siltation, or erosion that may modify the channel of a river or stream or the bed of a lake. Moreover, the Project would be required to comply with the BMPs identified in the site-specific WQMP, which would reduce the potential for increased erosion on-site. BMPs identified as part of the site-specific WQMP would be enforced as conditions of approval by Riverside County. In addition, Mitigation Measure 4.7.3, identified in EIR No. 359, would continue to apply to the Project and would further reduce the Project's potential to result in water-related erosion that could adversely affect the environment. Consistent with the findings of EIR No. 359, Project-related impacts due to erosion-related hazards would be less than significant with mitigation. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact analyzed in EIR No. 359.

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 would 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: *Riverside County General Plan; Project Application Materials*

Findings of Fact:

a) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** EIR No. 359 found that the potential for fugitive dust emissions at the site would remain as they were prior to the preparation of EIR No. 359 since emissions form the existing mining operations were included in the baseline emissions inventory of the EIR. Mitigation Measure 4.6.3 (renumbered herein as Mitigation Measures 4.6.3.a through 4.7.3.c) was identified to reduce the potential for fugitive dust generation associated with the mining operations. Accordingly, impacts due to wind erosion and blowsand were concluded to be less than significant with mitigation. (Riv. County, 1991, pp. 114-115)

SMP 143R2 Finding - No Substantial Change From Previous Analysis: During mining operations, all unpaved roads and active mining areas would be required to be wetted, through either the use of

	New Significant Impact	More Severe Impacts	New Ability to Substantially Reduce Significant Impact	No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis

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 requiring the suspension of operations when wind speeds exceed 25 MPH also would be required during the life of the permit. Once mining is completed and reclamation has begun, the revegetation activities required pursuant to the proposed Reclamation Plan would ensure that wind erosion and blowsand hazards are reduced to below significance under long-term conditions. Moreover, according to Riverside County General Plan Figure S-8, the Project area is subject to only "moderate" wind erosion hazards (Riv. County, 2003a, Figure S-8). Likewise, surrounding mining operations near the Project site would be conditioned to comply with SCAQMD rules and similar dust control measures. In addition, EIR No. 359 Mitigation Measure 4.6.3 would continue to apply to the Project, which requires watering of disturbed soils to reduce fugitive dust and the cleaning of transport trucks prior to leaving the site. Accordingly, the proposed Project would not result in wind erosion and blowsand hazards either on or off-site, and the proposed Project's impacts due to wind erosion and blowsand would be less than significant (assuming mandatory compliance with the mitigation specified in EIR No. 359). Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact as analyzed in EIR No. 359.

Mitigation: No mitigation is required beyond mandatory compliance with the BMPs specified in the site-specific WQMP (Appendix F) and the mitigation measures identified in EIR No. 359, which would be enforced as part of the Project's conditions of approval.

Monitoring: Annual inspections would 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?	☐	☐	☒	☐

CREED v. City of San Diego [2011]; Moss v. County of Humboldt (2008); Laurel Heights Improvement Association v. Regents of Univ. of Cal. (1993); CEQA Guidelines; Greenhouse Gas Evaluation Report for SMP00142R2, Associates Environmental, December 9, 2014.

Findings of Fact:

a) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** Although EIR No. 359 did not address this subject, EIR No. 359 contained enough information about projected air quality emissions associated with proposed mining activities that with the exercise of reasonable diligence, information about the mining operation's potential effect due to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions was readily available to the public. EIR No. 359 did not evaluate impacts due to GHG emissions.

SMP 143R2 Finding - No Substantial Change From Previous Analysis:

Background

A greenhouse gas (GHG) is a gas which 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 (CH4), and nitrous oxide (N_2O). Other GHG's include sulfur hexafluoride (SF_6), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), and perfluorocarbons (PFCs). 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 was formerly considered to comprise 21 CO_2 equivalents (CO_2e), N_2O was formerly 310 CO_2e, SF_6 is 23,900 CO_2e, and HFCs and PFCs have a range of GWP's. These are the GWPs that California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod) utilizes in calculating CO_2e. In 2013 the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) changed the GWP for CH_4 to 25 and N_2O to 298. 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 significant amount of GHGs released by human activities may cause changes to the climate of Earth. (Associates Environmental, 2014, p. 4)

An individual project like the proposed Project cannot generate enough GHG emissions to effect a discernible change in global climate. However, the proposed Project may participate in the potential for GCC by its incremental contribution of GHG combined with the world-wide increase of all other sources of GHG, which when taken together constitute potential influences on GCC.

Methodology

The Project's greenhouse (GHG) gas evaluation report (Appendix I) was prepared pursuant to the requirements and procedures set forth by the County of Riverside Planning Department and the SCAQMD for the estimation of GHG emissions for projects undergoing CEQA review. The impact of the proposed Project is assessed by comparing the project emissions from the site to the thresholds established by the County of Riverside and the SCAQMD. SCAQMD has established an interim GHG significance/screening threshold of 10,000 $MTCO_2e$ for industrial projects excluding offsite emissions due to transportation. The County of Riverside has recognized this as the significance threshold for projects within its jurisdiction. (Associates Environmental, 2014, p. 8) As noted by the SCAQMD:

> "...the...screening level for stationary sources is based on an emission capture rate of 90 percent for all new or modified projects...the policy objective of [SCAQMD's] recommended interim GHG significance threshold proposal is to achieve an emission capture rate of 90 percent of all new or modified stationary source projects. A GHG significance threshold based on a 90 percent emission capture rate may be more appropriate to address the long-term adverse impacts associated with global climate change because most projects will be required to implement GHG reduction measures. Further, a 90 percent emission capture rate sets the emission threshold low enough to capture a substantial fraction of future stationary source projects that will be constructed to accommodate future statewide population and economic growth, while setting the emission threshold high enough to exclude small projects that will in aggregate contribute a relatively small fraction of the cumulative statewide GHG emissions. This assertion is based on the fact that [SCAQMD] staff estimates that these GHG emissions would account for slightly less than one percent of future 2050 statewide GHG emissions target (85 [MMTCO2e /yr]). In addition, these small projects may be subject to future applicable GHG control regulations that would further reduce their overall future contribution to the statewide GHG inventory. Finally, these small sources are already subject to [Best

Available Control Technology] (BACT) for criteria pollutants and are more likely to be single-permit facilities, so they are more likely to have few opportunities readily available to reduce GHG emissions from other parts of their facility." (SCAQMD, 2008)

The Project was assessed using the "Manufacturing Land Use Subtype" in the CalEEMod inputs to capture the emissions for the Project's operational activities, while the construction of the relocated down drain structure was assessed as a year-long phase of construction grading. Page 18 of the CalEEMod User's Guide (available at http://www.caleemod.com) defines the Manufacturing Land Use Subtype as follows: "Manufacturing facilities are areas where the primary activity is the conversion of raw materials or parts into finished products. It generally also has office, warehouse, [and] R&D functions at the site." The Project site and associated structures manufacture finished aggregate materials like sand and gravel from raw materials in the mine; thus, the "Manufacturing Land Use Subtype" input is appropriate for Project operational emissions. The construction input is appropriate for the relocated down drain structure because relocation of the facility would involve construction activities similar to other construction activities within the County, as described in Section 3.2.2 of this EIR Addendum. Pursuant to the Interim CEQA GHG Significance Threshold for Stationary Sources, Rules and Plans adopted by the SCAQMD Governing Board in December 2008, construction emissions are amortized over 30 years and added to the annual operational emissions estimate. (Associates Environmental, 2014, pp. 8, 10)

The Project's GHG emissions were analyzed based on a 2025 operating year with an annual material import/export of 2,000,000 tons. Year 2025 was selected for analysis because it represents the first year of the extended life of the existing surface mining permits for the site. (Associates Environmental, 2014, p. 9)

Project Greenhouse Gas Impact Analysis

The operations at the Project site would result in GHG emissions from off-road diesel engine combustion, on-road diesel engine combustion, worker vehicle trips, electricity use, water use, and waste disposal. Additionally, GHG emissions would result from the construction of the down drain structure, as described above. The Project's 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. The emissions are summarized in Table EA-3, *Year 2025 Project-Related Greenhouse Gas Emissions Summary*. The CalEEMod model run results are included Appendices A (Operational Emissions) and B (Construction Emissions) of the Project's Greenhouse Gas Evaluation Report (IS/Addendum Appendix I). (Associates Environmental, 2014, pp. 9-10)

To assess the Project's impact due to GHG emissions, the Project emissions must be compared to the interim GHG significance/screening threshold of 10,000 $MTCO_2e$. If emissions due to the Project are greater than the threshold, the Project's GHG emissions would be considered potentially cumulatively significant, requiring additional analysis and mitigation. Table EA-4, *Project Greenhouse Gases Impact Analysis*, summarizes the total Project emissions. As indicated, the Project is expected to produce up to 6,431.70 $MTCO_2e$ per year, which is below the County of Riverside and SCAQMD Screening Threshold of 10,000 $MTCO_2e$ per year. Accordingly, the proposed Project would not generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment, and impacts would be less than significant. (Associates Environmental, 2014, p. 11)

b) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** Although EIR No. 359 did not address this subject, EIR No. 359 contained enough information about projected air quality emissions associated with proposed mining activities

that with the exercise of reasonable diligence, information about the mining operation's potential effect due to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions was readily available to the public. EIR No. 359 did not evaluate impacts due to conflicts with existing plans, policies, or regulations adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHGs.

Table EA-3 Year 2025 Project-Related Greenhouse Gas Emissions Summary

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	2,695.35	2,695.35	0.87	0.00	2,717.15
Mine Operation Off-Site Emissions Estimated by CalEEMod						
Hauling	0.00	2,394.08	2,394.08	0.02	0.00	2,394.45
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Worker	0.00	17.16	17.16	0.001	0.00	17.17
Mine Operational Emissions Estimated by CalEEMod						
Electricity	0.00	855.08	855.08	0.04	0.01	858.48
Water by Land Use	0.00	433.87	433.87	0.02	0.00	435.60
Waste by Land Use	3.56	0.00	3.56	0.21	0.00	8.83
Construction Emissions Estimated by CalEEMod						
Construction x 5 yrs and Amortized over 30 years	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02
Total Mine Operation Emissions Estimated by CalEEMod						
Total	**3.56**	**6,395.56**	**6,395.56**	**1.16**	**0.01**	**6,431.70**

***Some totals include discrepancies created by rounding in the CalEEMod output**

^CO2e totals differ from the CalEEMod totals since current GWPs are utilized to calculate the totals. CH_4 has a revised GWP of 25 and N_2O has a revised GWP of 298.

(Associates Environmental, 2014, Table 1)

Table EA-4 Project Greenhouse Gases Impact Analysis

	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)
Project Site Emissions	3.56	6,395.56	6,395.56	1.16	0.01	6,431.70
County of Riverside and SCAQMD Threshold						**10,000**
Is there significant impact?						**No**

(Associates Environmental, 2014, Table 2)

SMP 143R2 Finding - No Substantial Change From Previous Analysis: As indicated in the Project's greenhouse gas evaluation report (IS/Addendum Appendix I), the Project would be subject to the following regulatory requirements related to GHG emissions:

- Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (AB 32)
- Regional GHG Emissions Reduction Targets/Sustainable Communities Strategies (SB 375)
- Pavely Fuel Efficiency Standards (AB1493). Establishes fuel efficiency ratings for new vehicles.
- Title 17 California Code of Regulations (Low Carbon Fuel Standard). Requires carbon content of fuel sold in California to be 10% less by 2020.
- California Water Conservation in Landscaping Act of 2006 (AB 1881). Requires local agencies to adopt the Department of Water Resources updated Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance or equivalent by January 1, 2010 to ensure efficient landscapes in new development and reduced water waste in existing landscapes.
- Statewide Retail Provider Emissions Performance Standards (SB 1368). Requires energy generators to achieve performance standards for GHG emissions.
- Renewable Portfolio Standards (SB 1078). Requires electric corporations to increase the amount of energy obtained from eligible renewable energy resources to 20 percent by 2010 and 33 percent by 2020.

Assuming mandatory compliance with the above-listed regulatory measures, the following provides a discussion and analysis of the Project's consistency with the provisions of AB 32 and SB 375, which are the only plans, policies, or regulations adopted for the purpose of reducing GHG emissions that are applicable to the Project.

Project Consistency with AB 32

AB 32 requires California to reduce its GHG emissions to 1990 levels by 2020. CARB identified reduction measures to achieve this goal as set forth in the CARB Scoping Plan. The Scoping Plan recommends strategies for implementation at the statewide level to meet the goals of AB 32. The Scoping Plan recommendations serve as statewide strategies to reduce the state's existing GHG

emissions and proposed projects contributions. Thus, projects that are consistent with the CARB Scoping Plan are also consistent with the reduction targets to achieve the requirements of AB 32.

As discussed above, Project-related GHG emissions would be less than 10,000 $MTCO_2e$, and therefore would be less than significant and would not conflict with the GHG reduction targets established by AB 32. Additionally, the proposed Project's mining activities do not fall within the major sectors identified in CARB's Climate Change Scoping Plan; thus, the Project has no potential to conflict with the CARB Scoping Plan GHG reduction measures. Because the Scoping Plan strategies serve to implement AB 32, the Project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of AB 32 and a less-than-significant impact would occur. (Associates Environmental, 2014, p. 1)

Project Consistency with SB 375

SB 375 requires local metropolitan planning agencies to prepare a Sustainable Communities Strategy (SCS) that demonstrates how the region will meet its GHG reduction targets through integrated land use, housing, and transportation planning. The Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) is the metropolitan planning agency for the project area. The SCS for the southern California region, including Riverside, Los Angeles, Orange, and San Bernardino counties was prepared by SCAG and approved on April 4, 2012. The SCS plans to concentrate future development and provide higher intensity development, including residential development, in proximity to transit hubs in order to reduce vehicle miles traveled and, thereby, reduce GHG emissions from personal vehicles. Specifically, the SCS distributes growth forecast data to transportation analysis zones (TAZs) for the purpose of modeling performance. The growth and land use assumptions for the SCS are to be adopted at the jurisdiction level. (SCAG, 2012, p. 124)

For Riverside County, the SCS's Growth Forecast assumes 679,000 households in 2008, and anticipates 834,000 households in 2020, and 1,092,000 in 2035. (SCAG, 2012, p. 35) Continued mining of the Project site during the 50-year extension that would result from Project approval would not result in an increase of the County's population, as the same number of workers that occur on-site under existing conditions would also occur during the 50-year extension period. Accordingly, the Project would not increase the County's population and therefore would not exceed the growth allocation assumed by the SCS. Accordingly, the Project would not conflict with the provisions of SB 375, and impacts would be less than significant.

Conclusion

As indicated in the above analysis, the proposed Project would be consistent with, or otherwise would not conflict with, the provisions of AB 32 and SB 375. Additionally, and as demonstrated under the analysis of Threshold 21.a), Project-related GHG emissions would be below the County and SCAQMD screening threshold of 10,000 $MTCO_2e$ per year. Other than the provisions of AB 32 and SB 375, there are no additional plans, policies, or regulations adopted for the purpose of reducing GHG emissions that are applicable to the Project. Accordingly, the proposed Project would not conflict with any applicable plan, policy or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases, and a less-than-significant impact would occur.

Mitigation: No mitigation is required.

Monitoring: No monitoring is required.

	New Significant Impact	More Severe Impacts	New Ability to Substantially Reduce Significant Impact	No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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; Google Earth*

Findings of Fact:

a) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** EIR No. 359 found that the proposed mining activities would require the transportation, storage, and handling of explosives and blasting agents. Mitigation Measure 4.13.3 (renumbered herein as Mitigation Measures 4.13.3.a through 4.13.3.z) was identified to ensure that the transportation of explosives adhered to the standards of transportation, handling, and on-site storage set forth by the U.S. Department of Transportation, the California Highway Patrol, Riverside County Fire Department, applicable law enforcement agencies, and other federal, state, and local agencies. Impacts were therefore determined to be less than significant with mitigation incorporated. (Riv. County, 1991, p. 170 and 174)

SMP 143R2 Finding - No Substantial Change From Previous Analysis: The Project would not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. Similar to the conditions analyzed in EIR No. 359, under the proposed Project blasting would continue to occur in association with mining activities on-site. Therefore, explosives used for blasting would continue to be transported to the site as needed. In addition, oils and fuels for mining-related equipment would be shipped to the Project site on an as-needed basis. As occurs under existing conditions, fuel is shipped to the facility via independently licensed truck tankers. The fuel would be pumped from the tanker truck into the storage tank using a hose and nozzle and each fuel pump is equipped with an automatic shut-off valve. Equipment would be fueled from two above-ground storage tanks located on the property that are housed in a structure with secondary containment measures, which is designed to reduce the potential for spills. Waste oil would continue to be hauled off-site by a licensed hazardous waste transporter for disposal in accordance with local, state and federal regulations. As occurs under existing conditions, when spent oil filter and antifreeze drums are full or reach the maximum 90-day accumulation period they would

be closed and transferred onto trucks and hauled off-site by a licensed hazardous waste transporter. Furthermore, the mining operation would continue to be 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. In addition, Mitigation measures identified in EIR No. 359 would continue to apply to the proposed Project. Therefore, the routine transport of aggregate materials would not result in any significant hazards to the public or the environment. Consistent with the findings of EIR No. 359, potential impacts due to the routine transport, use, and disposal of hazardous materials would be less than significant with mitigation. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact analyzed in EIR No. 359.

b) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** EIR No. 359 found that the proposed mining activities would not create a significant hazard to the public by releasing hazardous materials into the environment. Mining activities were found to be required to adhere to the California Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975 which is implemented by Riverside County Ordinance No. 555. Installation of fencing, gates, signs, and hazard removal, as is required by the existing Reclamation Plan for the site, was found to ensure public safety impacts remained below a level of significance. Mitigation Measure 4.13.3 (renumbered herein as Mitigation Measures 4.13.3.a through 4.13.3.z) was identified to assure that blasting on-site was conducted in conformance to all laws, regulations, and standards related to the storage, transport, and use of explosives on the Project site. Impacts were therefore found to be less than significant with mitigation incorporated. (Riv. County, 1991, p. 169 and 172)

SMP 143R2 Finding - No Substantial Change From Previous Analysis: The Project would not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the release of hazardous materials into the environment. Under the proposed Project, and as occurs under existing conditions, diesel fuel would be stored in two 2,000-gallon above ground tanks with a concrete pad surrounding the fueling area. The tanks would continue to sit within a secondary containment area and a hose and nozzle would continue to be used to pump fuel from the tanker truck into the storage tank. Each fuel pump is and would be equipped with an automatic shut-off valve. In addition, oil, grease, solvents, oxygen, nitrogen, and acetylene would continue to be stored in DOT approved drums inside the maintenance shop, which is completely enclosed with a concrete pad surrounding it. Spent oil filters and waste antifreeze drums also would continue to be stored in drums behind the maintenance shop. Similar to existing conditions, waste oil would be stored in a 950-gallon above-ground storage tank located behind the maintenance shop, with a concrete pad surrounding the opening to the tank. Waste oil would continue to be deposited into the tank by a drum, nozzle, and hose to reduce the possibility of a spill. Furthermore, waste generated on-site would be 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. In addition, all hazardous materials would be disposed of in accordance with all applicable local, state and federal regulations, as discussed under Threshold 22a), above. 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. Therefore, the Project would not result in a significant hazard to the public or the environment involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment. Accordingly, and consistent with the conclusion of EIR No. 359, potential impacts due to upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment would be less than significant. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact analyzed in EIR No. 359.

c) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** EIR No. 359 did not identify any impacts to an adopted emergency response plan or an emergency evacuation plan.

SMP 143R2 Finding - No Substantial Change From Previous Analysis: The Project site is not located within any adopted emergency response plans or emergency evacuation plans. Furthermore, there are no residential structures or businesses that would require access through the area during an emergency, as the area is accessed by a private roadway. As such, the Project would not impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or an emergency evacuation plan and impacts would be less than significant. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact analyzed in EIR No. 359.

d) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** EIR No. 359 did not identify any hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste that would be handled or create emissions within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school.

SMP 143R2 Finding - No Substantial Change From Previous Analysis: Since certification of EIR No. 359, an elementary school (Todd Elementary School) was constructed within the adjacent Sycamore Creek Specific Plan, approximately 0.3 miles northeast of the Project site. However, the Project would involve aggregate mining activities, which are not associated with the emission or storage of acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste. Furthermore, and as more fully described under Thresholds 22.a) and b), all potentially hazardous wastes are and would continue to be appropriately handled in accordance with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations and would not pose a threat to public health or the environment. Moreover, the Todd Elementary School is located a much higher elevation than existing and proposed on-site mining activities, indicating that the Project has no potential to emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste that could adversely affect students or workers at the Todd Elementary School. As such, the Project would not emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous materials, substances, or waste affecting any existing or proposed schools. Accordingly, and consistent with the findings of EIR No. 359, impacts would be less than significant. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact analyzed in EIR No. 359.

e) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** EIR No. 359 did not identify the site as a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5.

SMP 143R2 Finding - No Substantial Change From Previous Analysis: The Project site is not included on any list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5. Accordingly, no impact would occur. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact analyzed in EIR No. 359.

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.

	New Significant Impact	More Severe Impacts	New Ability to Substantially Reduce Significant Impact	No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis
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: *Riverside County General Plan; Google Earth*

Findings of Fact:

a through d) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** EIR No. 359 did not identify any impacts from inconsistencies with an Airport Master Plan. The EIR did not disclose a need for review by the Airport Land Use Commission. The EIR did not identify the site as being located within an airport land use plan, airport influence area, airport compatibility zone, or within the vicinity of a private airstrip or heliport.

SMP 143R2 Finding - No Substantial Change From Previous Analysis: The Project site is 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 (Riv. County, 2003a, Figure S-19). In addition, the Project site is not located within the vicinity of any public or private airports or heliports (Google Earth, 2013). As such, the proposed Project would not result in any airport related impacts. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact as analyzed in EIR No. 359.

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: *Riverside County GIS database (RCLIS); Project Application Materials*

Findings of Fact:

a) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** EIR No. 359 found that the site was within a County designated Fire Hazard Zone. The EIR determined that implementation of the proposed permits may expose structures,

	New Significant Impact	More Severe Impacts	New Ability to Substantially Reduce Significant Impact	No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis

equipment, and people to fire hazards until such time that the site (specifically SMP 182) was denuded from vegetation. Mitigation Measure 4.12.3 (renumbered herein as Mitigation Measures 4.12.3.a through 4.12.3.f) was identified to prevent the possibility of fire originating on the site. Therefore, EIR No. 359 concluded that these impacts would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated. (Riv. County, 1991, pp. 166-167)

SMP 143R2 Finding – No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis: Consistent with the conditions at the time EIR No. 359 was certified, the Project site is used for mining operations. According to Riverside County GIS data, the Project site is located within an area that is mapped as having a "high" susceptibility to wildland fire hazards (Riv. County, 2014a). 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. Moreover, the Project site and areas to the north and northwest are fully disturbed and contain very little vegetation under existing conditions that could be susceptible to wildfire. Existing residential areas to the northeast are protected by fuel management zones and no activities proposed by the Project would increase the risk of wildfire to these areas. Furthermore, following reclamation, the site would be planted with plant species that are not considered to pose a threat of wildland fire hazards. As such, the proposed Project would not expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact as analyzed in EIR No. 359.

Mitigation: No mitigation is required.

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	☐	☐	☐	☒

	New Significant Impact	More Severe Impacts	New Ability to Substantially Reduce Significant Impact	No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis
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: *Riverside County General Plan; Preliminary Hydrology Study & Drainage Analysis; Project Specific Water Quality Management Plan; Project Application Materials*

Findings of Fact:

a) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** EIR No. 359 found that a drainage originating from Mayhew Canyon occupied a defined, unimproved, natural channel crossing the site of SMP 150 and SMP182-South. Mitigation Measure MM 4.7.3 (renumbered herein as Mitigation Measures 4.7.3.a through 4.7.3.c) was identified to protect the natural channel from being mined until the completion of the mining operation on SMP150 and SMP 182-West and South or until operational needs required its relocation or removal. In addition, the mining plan was engineered to provide adequate protection to downstream debris/mud flows in the event of a period of high rainfall after a burn in the Cleveland National Forest and/or on-site. Therefore, impacts to this existing drainage channel with regard to erosion or siltation were concluded to be less than significant with mitigation incorporated. (Riv. County, 1991, p. 127)

SMP 143R2 Finding – No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis: The natural drainage pattern of the Project site has been modified by mining operations over the past 35 ± years. Under existing conditions, and similar to the conditions that existed at the time EIR No. 359 was certified, Mayhew Creek traverses the western portions of the Project site within an earthen channel, where it is conveyed into the existing debris basin/excavation area associated with SMP 139R1 to the north. The debris basin discharges through a 66-inch RCP culvert under an existing access road, to the north of the Project site, into to a smaller basin that ultimately discharges to a 30-foot concrete down drain structure designed to convey runoff down the slope of SMP 139R1, to the north. As noted in the hydrology study for SMP 139R1 dated August 2011 and prepared by Joseph E. Bonadiman & Assoc. Inc., the mining pit within SMP 139R1 has adequate capacity to retain the entire 100-year, 24-hour storm event for the entire Mayhew Creek/Canyon Watershed. Additional tributary drainage from the southeast and east of the Project site flows in a northerly direction along the eastern side of the Project site and ultimately is conveyed to the Temescal Creek Wash to the north. (JEB&A, 2014b, pp. 7-8) No changes are proposed to the existing drainage that conveys flows to Temescal Creek Wash, although the portions of Mayhew Creek that traverse the site would be impacted by the Project and are discussed in more detail below.

The proposed Project would allow for an alteration in areas subject to mining, allowing for mining to occur between the existing setbacks on the Project site. However, the overall mining and disturbance limits of the Project would be reduced (refer to Figure 3-2 and Figure 3-3). Under the proposed

Project, the portion of Mayhew Creek that traverses the site would be preserved on-site until such time that mining operations require relocation of the down drain structure from the SMP 139R1 site to the Project site. Under such interim conditions, and pursuant to Condition of Approval No. 60.Planning.021, a minimum 100-foot setback between the centerline of the Mayhew Creek channel and proposed mining operations would be observed at all times. Once mining activities require relocation of the down drain structure, the existing SMP 139R1 30-foot concrete down drain structure would be removed and relocated to the southern portion of the Project's impact limits. The relocated down drain structure would convey runoff to a proposed retention basin within the SMP 143R2 Project site. As shown in the Hydrology Study and Drainage Analysis (Appendix E), the Project site would adequately retain the 100-year, 24-hour runoff volume from the Mayhew Creek and the additional tributary drainages to the southwest of the Project site (JEB&A, 2014b, p. 18).

As part of the proposed Reclamation Plan, slopes would be contoured and vegetated (as shown in Figure 3-4). The reclamation process would include the operation of an IDEFO to achieve ultimate topography in the form of an engineered fill. The down drain structure would remain connected to the existing earthen channel near the southern Project limits and would continue to retain water within the SMP 143R2 Project site. The Project-specific hydrology study (Appendix E) demonstrates that the existing pit within the SMP 143R2 site is capable of capturing and retaining multiple 100-year storm events following site reclamation activities. In addition, and as required by the Reclamation Plan, the detention basin would be maintained so as to not create a public health hazard or nuisance.

Based on the foregoing analysis, the Project would have no impact to the existing drainage located east of the Project site. Although changes are proposed to the on-site portions of Mayhew Creek, such changes merely would involve the relocation of the debris basin/excavation area from the SMP 139R1 site to the Project site, and the construction of a new down drain structure on-site. While this represents a change to the site's existing topographic and drainage conditions, because all runoff from Mayhew Creek and associated tributaries would be retained on-site and would not be conveyed downstream, the Project has no potential to result in substantial erosion or siltation that could affect the course of a stream or a river, and impacts would be less than significant. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact as analyzed in EIR No. 359.

b) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** EIR No. 359 found that the proposed mining activities would not violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements. The mining plan was found to be in conformance with the policies and goals of the Riverside County General Plan, which included measures to protect ground water quality and downstream properties. As such, impacts were found to be less than significant. (Riv. County, 1991, p. 127)

SMP 143R2 Finding – No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis: A WQMP was prepared for the proposed Project and is included as Appendix F. As indicated in the WQMP, the Project is not anticipated to result in any pollutants of concern that could exceed applicable water quality standards or waste discharge requirements, including bacterial indicators, metals, nutrients, pesticides, toxic organic compounds, sediments, trash/debris, and oil/grease (JEB&A, 2014a, p. 18). This is due, in part, to the fact that all runoff from the site would be retained either within the SMP 139R1 site (north of and adjacent to the Project site) prior to relocation of the down drain structure, or within the SMP 143R2 site following relocation of the down drain structure. With exception of the existing drainage along the eastern boundary of the site (which would be retained in its existing condition by the Project), all runoff would be retained on-site and would not be connected to any downstream tributaries. Furthermore, the Project would be required to maintain (and update as necessary) the

site's existing Statewide Industrial General Permit pursuant to the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitting requirements. The General Industrial Permit requires the implementation of management measures that will achieve the performance standard of best available technology economically achievable (BAT) and best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). The General Industrial Permit also requires the development of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and a monitoring plan. Through the SWPPP, sources of pollutants are to be identified and the means to manage the sources to reduce storm water pollution are described. Based on the foregoing analysis, the Project has no potential to violate any applicable waste discharge requirements, and, consistent with the findings of EIR No. 359, impacts would be less than significant. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact as analyzed in EIR No. 359.

c) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** EIR No. 359 found that the proposed mining activities would have a net positive impact on water resources available in the region and would use less groundwater than the existing Werner surface mining operation due to the increased use of water reclamation equipment on the site. As such, EIR No. 359 concluded a less-than-significant impact would occur. (Riv. County, 1991, p. 125)

SMP 143R2 Finding – No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis: All water used in mining activities on-site would continue to be provided by the EVMWD and/or from on-site re-use/recycling of water. No wells are located on-site, and none are proposed as part of the Project. In no case would water from Mayhew Creek be utilized during site operations. The proposed Project would not result in a net increase in the amount of impervious surfaces on-site and would not result in a net increase in the amount of water used on-site as compared to existing conditions or the conditions assumed in EIR No. 359. In fact, under the proposed Project the existing office complex ultimately would be demolished, thereby increasing the amount of pervious surfaces on-site and resulting in an increase in the amount of water that infiltrates into the groundwater table. 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. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact as analyzed in EIR No. 359.

d) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** EIR No. 359 found that the proposed mining activities would not 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. All wash water (i.e., water that has been used to wash the sand and gravel) was determined to be fully contained on-site in lined settling ponds that were already in place on SMP 150 and SMP 143. EIR No. 359 disclosed that the wash water would be reused for washing purposes once the clays have been removed by a cyclone and the rest of the particulate matter has settled in the ponds on site. EIR No. 359 disclosed that sand and gravel operations, in general, do not contribute to salinity increases in groundwater when all wash water is contained on site. EIR No. 359 also noted that any wash water that retains fine particulates would not be allowed to flow off-site. In addition, the mining plan was found to be engineered to provide adequate protection to downstream properties from flooding and from debris/mudflows in the event of a period of high rainfall after a burn in the Cleveland National Forest and/or on-site. As such, EIR No. 359 concluded that the proposed mining activities would not 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 and a less-than-significant impact would occur. (Riv. County, 1991, pp. 126-127)

SMP 143R2 Finding – No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis: 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 143R1 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 F), which would ensure that the Project would not result in the creation of polluted runoff. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact as analyzed in EIR No. 359.

e & f) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** EIR No. 359 determined that the property is not located within a 100 year floodplain or dam inundation area and concluded no impact would occur. (Riv. County, 1991, p. 127)

SMP 143R2 Finding – No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis: The Project does not propose to build housing on-site nor does the Project propose to construct any new structures that would impede or redirect flood flows. Furthermore, according to Riverside County General Plan Figure S-9, *100 and 500 Year Flood Hazard Zones*, the Project site is not located in a flood hazard zone. In addition, the Project site is not located in a dam failure inundation zone (Riv. County, 2003a, Figure S-10). As such, no impacts due to flooding would occur. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact as analyzed in EIR No. 359.

g) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** EIR No. 359 did not identify any additional impacts to water quality. Because no hazardous chemicals would be used in the processing of minerals on the site, EIR No. 359 concluded that chemical water pollution would not occur. As discussed under Threshold 25.d), wash water from the site was proposed to be contained within lined settling ponds and would not pose a threat to groundwater in the Coldwater Basin. Therefore, EIR No. 359 concluded that water quality would not be impacted. (Riv. County, 1991, pp. 126-127)

SMP 143R2 Finding – No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis: Mandatory compliance with the BMPs specified in the Project's WQMP (refer to Appendix F) would ensure that the Project does not result in any other impacts to water quality. As such, no impact would occur. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact as analyzed in EIR No. 359.

h) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** EIR No. 359 did not identify any impacts due to new or retrofitted stormwater Treatment Control Best Management Practices.

SMP 143R2 Finding – No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis: 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. There are no other BMP devices associated with the Project that could result in significant environmental effects. As such, the proposed Project would not result in

	New Significant Impact	More Severe Impacts	New Ability to Substantially Reduce Significant Impact	No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis

changes to BMPs which could result in significant environmental effects. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact as analyzed in EIR No. 359.

Mitigation:

EIR No. 359 includes a mitigation measure (Mitigation Measure 4.7.3, which has been renumbered herein as Mitigation Measures 4.7.3.a through c), which would continue to apply to the proposed Project. However, the required mitigation does not reflect the California Water Code waiver for aggregate mining activities and IDEFO operations. Accordingly, Mitigation Measure 4.7.3 would be supplemented by the following mitigation measure:

- **Mitigation Measure 4.7.3.c (Condition of Approval 10.PLANNING.32):** 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:

Mitigation Measure 4.7.3.c: Riverside County shall ensure compliance with this requirement during annual inspections of the SMP 143R2 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: *Riverside County General Plan; Preliminary Hydrology Study & Drainage Analysis; Project Specific Water Quality Management Plan; Project Application Materials*

Findings of Fact:

a) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** EIR No. 359 did not identify any increases in the rates or amounts of surface runoff that would result in flooding on- or off-site. However, the EIR found that a waterway existing from Mayhew Canyon occupied a defined, unimproved, natural channel crossing the site of SMP 150 and SMP182-South. Mitigation Measure MM 4.7.3 (renumbered herein as Mitigation Measures 4.7.3.a through 4.7.3.c) was identified to protect the natural channel from being disturbed until the completion of the mining operation on SMP150 and SMP 182-West and South, or until operational needs require its relocation or removal. EIR No. 359 concluded that alterations to this existing drainage channel would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated. (Riv. County, 1991, p. 127)

SMP 143R2 Finding – No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis: The natural drainage pattern of the Project site has been modified by mining operations over the past 35 ± years. The proposed Project would allow for an alteration in areas subject to mining, allowing for mining to occur between the existing setbacks on the Projects site. However, the overall mining and disturbance limits of the Project would be reduced (refer to Figure 3-2 and Figure 3-3). The proposed Project would result in further changes to the drainage pattern of the site but would not substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in flooding on- or off-site. Under future mining and reclamation conditions, the Project would retain all runoff water on the property and would not discharge to downstream conveyances/receiving waters. Provided below is an analysis of potential impacts associated with near-term conditions and the conditions that would exist following completion of mining and reclamation activities.

Near-Term Conditions

Under existing conditions, the Mayhew Creek, and additional tributary drainage from the southwest, flows through steep canyons in a northeasterly direction before leveling and discharging near the southern Project limits through an earthen channel that conveys flows for approximately 1,250 feet into a debris basin/excavation area. The debris basin discharges through a 66-inch RCP culvert under an existing access road to a smaller basin that ultimately discharges to a 30-foot concrete downdrain structure designed to convey runoff down the slope of SMP 139R1, to the north. As noted in the hydrology study for SMP 139R1 dated August 2011 and prepared by Joseph E. Bonadiman & Assoc. Inc., the mining pit within SMP 139R1 has adequate capacity to retain the entire 100-year, 24-hour storm event for the entire Mayhew Creek/Canyon Watershed (JEB&A, 2014b, pp. 7-8). These drainage features would be retained under interim conditions. Pursuant to Condition of Approval 60.Planning.021, mining activities would be required to maintain a minimum 100-foot setback from the Mayhew Creek drainage until such a time that the relocated down drain structure is substantially in place. As such, under interim conditions and prior to relocation of the down drain structure, impacts due to flooding on-or off-site would be less than significant.

Proposed Mining and Reclamation Conditions

As part of the proposed Project, the 30-foot concrete down drain structure currently designed to convey runoff down the slope of SMP 139R1 would be relocated to connect the existing earthen channel near the southern Project limits to a proposed retention basin within the Project site. As shown in the Hydrology Study and Drainage Analysis (Appendix E), the Project site would retain the 100-year, 24-hour runoff volume from the Mayhew Creek and the additional tributary drainages to the southwest of the Project site. (JEB&A, 2014b, p. 14 and 16) As such, under future conditions impacts due to flooding on-or off-site would be less than significant.

Conclusion

Although peak flows would slightly increase under the proposed Project, the Project would provide for sufficient attenuation of runoff from the site to preclude significant flooding impacts to downstream properties. In addition, all runoff would be detained on-site (JEB&A, 2014b, p. 18; JEB&A, 2014a, Appendix 6). Accordingly, and consistent with the conclusions of EIR No. 359, the mining and ultimate reclamation of the SMP 143R2 site, would not substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area and impacts due to flooding on- or off-site would be less than significant. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact as analyzed in EIR No. 359.

b) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** EIR No. 359 did not identify any impacts to absorption rates or the rate and amount of surface runoff.

SMP 143R2 Finding – No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis: The proposed Project would alter areas subject to mining activities by allowing for mining in the setbacks between the existing mining pits. However, the Project would decrease the mining and disturbance limits on-site. Proposed mining activities would have no adverse effect on absorption rates relative to existing conditions or the conditions assumed by EIR No. 359, 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 drainage entering 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. As such, the Project would not result in any changes in absorption rates or the rate and amount of surface runoff. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact as analyzed in EIR No. 359.

c) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** EIR No. 359 found that the site is not subject to dam inundation hazards and no aspect of the proposed mining activities would modify any levee or dam. Accordingly, EIR No. 359 concluded that no impact would occur. (Riv. County, 1991, p. 127)

SMP 143R2 Finding – No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis: Consistent with the conclusions of EIR No. 359, the Project would not expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding. According to Riverside County General Plan Figure S-9, *100 and 500 Year Flood Hazard Zones,* the Project site is not located in a flood hazard zone. In addition, the Project site is not located in a dam failure inundation zone (Riv. County, 2003a, Figure S-10). As such, no impacts due to flooding would occur. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact as analyzed in EIR No. 359.

d) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** EIR No. 359 did not identify any impacts due to changes in the amount of surface water in any water body.

SMP 143R2 Finding – No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis: 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. The Project site would continue to retain the 100-year, 24-hour runoff volume in an on-site retention basin, either within the SMP 139R1 site (under interim conditions), or within the Project site (following construction of the relocated down drain structure). Temporarily ponded water that is retained in the basins would percolate,

	New Significant Impact	More Severe Impacts	New Ability to Substantially Reduce Significant Impact	No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis

recharging the groundwater table. As such, Project implementation would not result in a change in the amount of surface water in any water body. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact as analyzed in EIR No. 359.

Mitigation: No mitigation is required beyond mandatory compliance with the mitigation measures specified in EIR No. 359 (as modified herein).

Monitoring: Riverside County shall ensure compliance with applicable mitigation requirements during annual inspections of the SMP 143R2 site, or as otherwise specified herein or within EIR No. 359.

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: *Riverside County General Plan; Project Application Materials; Corona General Plan*

Findings of Fact:

a) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** EIR No. 359 found that the proposed land uses would not result in a substantial alteration of the present or planned land use of the site. The discretionary actions evaluated in EIR No. 359 did not involve any changes the Riverside County General Plan land use or zoning designations for the site. Surface mining land uses were determined to be consistent with the General Plan designation of "Mountainous" and the Temescal-El Cerrito Community Plan land use designations of M-R-A ("Mineral Resources and Related Manufacturing") and MT-10AC ("Mountainous-10 Acre Minimum"). As such, EIR No. 359 concluded that the proposed mining activities would not result in a substantial alteration of the present or planned land use of the area, and no impacts were identified. (Riv. County, 1991, p. 48)

SMP 143R2 Finding – No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis: The Project proposes to consolidate and extend the permitted time frame for three existing mining operations (SMP 143R1, SMP 150R1, and SMP 182) while altering areas subject to mining activities on-site, resulting in an overall reduction in the Project's mining and disturbance limits. New areas proposed for mining lie between existing mining pits and already are associated with the existing mining operations. 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. As such, and consistent with the conclusions of EIR No. 359, the proposed Project would not result in a substantial alternation of the present or planned land use of an area, and a less than significant impact would occur. Therefore, the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact as analyzed in EIR No. 359.

b) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** EIR No. 359 did not identify any impacts associated with a conflict with a city sphere of influence or adjacent city or county boundaries.

	New Significant Impact	More Severe Impacts	New Ability to Substantially Reduce Significant Impact	No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis

SMP 143R2 Finding – No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis: The Project site is located in unincorporated Riverside County, within the sphere of influence for 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., "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 is designated for "General Industrial" land uses, which allows for mining activities. Although the Project site may be annexed in the future 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. (Corona, 2004)

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 would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact as analyzed in the EIR No. 359.

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: *Riverside County General Plan, Riverside County GIS Database; Riverside County Ord. 348*

Findings of Fact:

a) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** At the time EIR No. 359 was certified, SMP 143R1, SMP 150R1, and SMP 182-West were zoned Mineral Resources and Related Manufacturing (M-R-A) and SMP 182-South was zoned Rural Residential (R-R). Both M-R-A and R-R zones permit surface mining operations subject to an approved surface mining permit and reclamation plan. EIR No. 359 concluded that the proposed mining activities would be consistent with the site's existing zoning and that no impact would occur. (Riv. County, 1991, p. 42)

SMP 143R2 Finding – No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis: The Project site is zoned by Riverside County for "Mineral Resources and Related Manufacturing (M-R-A)" and "Natural Assets (N-A)" (Riv. County, 2014a). No changes to the zoning designation are proposed as part of the

Project. Neither Riverside County nor the property owners of the Project site have plans to change the existing zoning of the Project site. The expansion of mining activities proposed as part of the Project is consistent with the existing M-R-A and N-A zoning designations (Riv. County, 2014b). As such, and consistent with the conclusion of EIR No. 359, the proposed Project would not conflict with the site's existing or proposed zoning and no impact would occur. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact as analyzed in EIR No. 359.

b) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** EIR No. 359 found that the proposed mining activities were compatible with existing surrounding zoning. At the time EIR No. 359 was certified, land uses surrounding the site consisted of vacant land zoned for mining, National Forest Lands, agriculture, and active surface mines. EIR No. 359 concluded that continuation of mining activities at the site would be compatible with the surrounding zoning designations in existence at the time, and found that no impact would occur. (Riv. County, 1991, p. 48)

SMP 143R2 Finding – No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis: Since certification of EIR No. 359, the zoning designations of some properties in the surrounding area have changed, and now include the following: "Rural Residential (R-R)" and "Rural-Agricultural (R-A-10)" to the west; M-R-A and "Special Plan Zone (SP Zone)" to the north; SP Zone and R-R to the east; and R-R to the south (Riv. County, 2014a). The proposed Project represents the continuation of an existing mining operation. In addition, mining activities proposed as part of the Project would be consistent with the M-R-A zoning designation to the north, and would not conflict with the R-R and R-A-10 zoning designations to the west and south. 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. Accordingly, the proposed Project would be compatible with existing surrounding zoning and impacts would be less than significant. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact as analyzed in EIR No. 359.

c) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** EIR No. 359 found that the proposed mining activities were compatible with existing and planned land uses. Land uses adjacent to the site at the time consisted of vacant land zoned for mining, National Forest Lands, agriculture, and surface mining activities. One incompatibility was noted between the mining site and an existing mobile home land use located approximately one-half mile north of the site in that excavation activities would remove vegetation and alter the topography of the site, impacting views from the mobile home park. However, these visual impacts are addressed in the Aesthetics analysis, above. EIR No. 359 concluded that impacts associated with an incompatibility with surrounding land uses would be less than significant. (Riv. County, 1991, p. 48)

SMP 143R2 Finding – No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis: Since certification of EIR No. 359, some land uses in the surrounding area have changed. Land uses surrounding the Project site include the following: existing mining operations to the north and northwest; open space associated with the Santa Ana Mountains and the Cleveland National Forest to the west and southwest; an existing residential community (Sycamore Creek Specific Plan) to the east. Of these

land uses, the Project only has the potential to conflict with residential uses within the Sycamore Creek Specific Plan to the east. However, impacts associated with land use compatibility were fully evaluated as part of EIR No. 325, which was prepared in association with the Sycamore Creek Specific Plan. The Specific Plan has constructed and/or accommodated a number of features, such as landscaped berms and setbacks, to ensure the on-going mining operations on-site would not significantly impact homes within the Sycamore Creek community. As such, mining operations proposed as part of the Project would not result in a land use conflict with any existing land uses in the surrounding area.

General Plan land use designations surrounding the Project site include the following: OS-MIN to the north; "Open Space-Rural (OS-RUR)" and "Open Space- Conservation Habitat (OS-CH)" to the east; OS-CH to the south; and "Open Space- Conservation (OS-C)," "Estate Density Residential (EDR)," "Very Low Density Residential (VLDR)," and "Rural Residential (R-R)" to the east (Riv. County, 2014a). With exception of the homes constructed and/or planned within Sycamore Creek (which are discussed above), the proposed mining activities would be fully compatible with these surrounding planned land use designations. As such, the Project would not conflict with any planned surrounding land uses.

Based on the foregoing analysis, and consistent with the findings of EIRs No. 359 and 325, land use compatibility impacts would be less than significant. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact as analyzed in EIR No. 359.

d) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** EIR No. 359 found that the proposed mining activities were consistent with the land use goals of the General Plan, which encouraged resource development in the Lake Mathews Land Use Planning Area. As such, EIR No. 359 concluded that no impact would occur. (Riv. County, 1991, p. 48)

SMP 143R2 Finding – No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis: The Project site is designated for OS-MIN land uses by the County General Plan (Riv. County, 2014a). 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 continuation of an existing condition recognized by the General Plan and Area Plan. As such, the proposed Project would be consistent with the land use designations and policies of the General Plan (including those of any applicable Specific Plan). Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact as analyzed in EIR No. 359.

e) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** EIR No. 359 did not identify any impacts to the physical division of an established community (including a low-income or minority community).

SMP 143R2 Finding – No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis: The Project site occurs between existing mines and open space and an existing residential community located to the east. The proposed Project would result in the expansion of existing mining operations on-site between the excavation pits of two existing mines. Such expansion would not result in the physical division of any surrounding communities. As such, the proposed Project would not disrupt or divide the physical arrangement of an established community (including a low-income or minority community), and no impact would occur. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new

	New Significant Impact	More Severe Impacts	New Ability to Substantially Reduce Significant Impact	No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis

impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact as analyzed in EIR No. 359.

Mitigation: No mitigation is required.

Monitoring: No monitoring is required.

MINERAL RESOURCES Would the project				
29. Mineral Resources 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: *Riverside County General Plan; Google Earth; Project Application Materials.*

Findings of Fact:

a & b) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** EIR No. 359 determined that the site was located within State-designated MRZ-2 and MRZ-3 mineral resource zones. SMP 150, and portions of SMP 143 and proposed SMP 182 were located within sector "S" of Mineral Resources Zone 2 (MRZ-2), 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 adequate information indicates that significant aggregate deposits are present." The remaining portions of SMP 143 and proposed SMP 182 were located within a Mineral Resources Zone 3 (MRZ-3) area which is defined as "Areas that contain aggregate deposits, the significance of which cannot be evaluated from available data." EIR No. 359 concluded that the continuation and expansion of the existing mining operation would result in the continued 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. EIR No. 359 concluded there would not be 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 there be 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. On the contrary, EIR No. 359 concluded that the continue mining of the site would make use of the property's aggregate resources. As such, EIR No. 359 concluded that no adverse impact would occur. (Riv. County, 1991, pp. 70 and 76)

SMP 143R2 Finding – No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis: The Project site consists of an existing mining operation that has been in operation for over 35 years. According to data available from the Department of Conservation, the most recent mineral resources zone map for the

Project area was prepared in 1991, and reflects the mineral resource classifications that were disclosed for the site by EIR No. 359. The proposed Project would involve the continuation of an existing mining operation, which would result in the continued commercial extraction and production of the property's mineral resources. Therefore, the Project would allow continued use of the property's aggregate resources, which are of value to the State and the region. As such, 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. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact as analyzed in EIR No. 359.

c) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** EIR No. 359 found that mining operations already existed on SMP 143 and SMP 150. The continued and expanded mining activities evaluated by EIR No. 359 for SMP 143R1, SMP 150R1, and SMP 182 were concluded to be inherently compatible with the site's existing mining operations. (Riv. County, 1991, p. 76)

SMP 143R2 Finding – No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis: Existing surface mining operations exist to the north and northwest of the Project site (Google Earth, 2013). Consistent with the conclusion of EIR No. 359, the expanded mining activities proposed as part of the Project would be inherently compatible with these existing operations. As such, the proposed Project would not be an incompatible land use located adjacent to a State classified or designated area or existing surface mine. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact as analyzed in EIR No. 359.

d) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** EIR No. 359 found that the area surrounding the mining operation contained agricultural areas, open space (Cleveland National Forest), other surface mining operations, and scattered rural residences. The existing mining operation was fenced and public access was controlled through the use of locked gates. A guard station was also located on Maitri Road. Potential impacts from the mining activities were identified as follows: blasting operations, including the transportation, storage and handling of explosives, and blasting agents; the creation of pits which would range from approximately 150 feet to 450 feet in depth; and the possibility of a pit being used as a flood control basin during flooding. In addition to compliance with applicable County policies to provide for the safety and welfare of the general public, Mitigation Measure MM 4.13.3 (renumbered herein as Mitigation Measures 4.13.3.a through 4.13.3.z) was identified to reduce impacts to public safety to a less-than-significant level. Therefore, with incorporation of mitigation, EIR No. 359 concluded that impacts due to the exposure of people or property to hazards from the mining site would be reduced to less-than-significant levels. (Riv. County, 1991, pp. 168-175)

SMP 143R2 Finding – No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis: The Project site is accessed by a privately-owned roadway (Maitri Road). Access to the Project site would be controlled by security guards to prevent people from trespassing into active mining areas. Likewise, fencing is in place, and would be maintained, around active mining pits. In addition, the Project site would be sufficiently marked with signage, as required under existing conditions. In addition, the Project site would be locked when not in operation, or open for sales, to prevent unauthorized access. Site workers would 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. Moreover, mining activities to be undertaken as part of the Project would be no more hazardous to people or property than the mining activities that occur on the

	New Significant Impact	More Severe Impacts	New Ability to Substantially Reduce Significant Impact	No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis

property under existing conditions. Consistent with the findings of EIR No. 359, the proposed Project's hazards would be less than significant with mitigation. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact as analyzed in EIR No. 359.

Mitigation: No mitigation is required beyond compliance with EIR Mitigation Measure 4.13.3 (renumbered herein as Mitigation Measures 4.13.3.a through 4.13.3.z).

Monitoring: No monitoring is required beyond the monitoring measures specified in EIR No. 359.

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: *Riverside County General Plan; Google Earth*

Findings of Fact:

a & b) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** EIR No. 359 found that the site was not located within an airport land use plan, nor were there any public or private use airports or private airstrips located within two miles of the site. March Air Force Base was determined to be approximately 12 miles northeast of the site but due to the site's distance from the air base, the site was not located in a noise impacted area according to the County of Riverside Airport Noise Impact Map. Accordingly, EIR No., 359 concluded that no impacts would occur. (Riv. County, 1991, p. 82)

SMP 143R2 Finding – No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis: The Project site is not located within an airport land use plan, and there are no public or private airstrips located within two miles of the Project site (Google Earth, 2013; Riv. County, 2003a, Figure S-19). As such, the proposed Project would not expose people residing or working in the Project area to excessive airport-related noise levels. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact as analyzed in EIR No. 359.

Mitigation: No mitigation is required.

	New Significant Impact	More Severe Impacts	New Ability to Substantially Reduce Significant Impact	No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis

Monitoring: No monitoring is required.

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

Source: *Google Earth; Riverside County General Plan*

Findings of Fact:

EIR No. 359 Finding: EIR No. 359 did not identify any impacts from noise associated with railroad use or rail transport.

SMP 143R2 - No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis: The Project site is not located near any railroads. Additionally, no aspect of the proposed Project involves railroad use or rail transport (Riv. County, 2003a, Figure C-1; Google Earth, 2013). Accordingly, no railroad-related noise impact would occur. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact as analyzed in EIR No. 359.

Mitigation: No mitigation is required.

Monitoring: No monitoring is required.

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

Source: *Project Application Materials*

Findings of Fact:

EIR No. 359 Finding: EIR No. 359 found that with the addition of SMP 182, the Werner Corporation would continue existing mining operations at the SMP 143 and SMP 150 sites and vehicular traffic to and from the site would remain unchanged. Accordingly, EIR No. 359 found that there would be a less-than-significant impact on highway noise as a result of traffic to or from the site. (Riv. County, 1991, p. 157)

SMP 143R2 - No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis: SMP 143R2 does not propose to increase the truck traffic to or from the Project site beyond recent levels or the levels assumed by EIR No. 359. Because the permitted maximum annual tonnage would remain capped at 2.0 million tons per year (mtpy), there would be no increase in truck traffic as a result of the proposed Project. Therefore, because the level of truck traffic would remain consistent with the levels analyzed in EIR No. 359, there would be no increase in the amount of highway noise produced by the Project. Consistent with the conclusion of EIR No. 359, impacts would be less than significant. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact as analyzed in EIR No. 359.

Mitigation: No mitigation is required.

Monitoring: No monitoring is required.

	New Significant Impact	More Severe Impacts	New Ability to Substantially Reduce Significant Impact	No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis
33. Other Noise NA ☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐	☐	☐	☐	☒

Source: *Project Application Materials*

Findings of Fact:

EIR No. 359 Finding: EIR No. 359 did not identify any additional noise impacts beyond what is discussed above and below.

SMP 143R2 - No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis: The proposed Project involves a mining operation, which is not a noise-sensitive receptor. As such, there is no potential for the Project to be impacted by other noise generators. There are no components of the Project that have the potential to increase noise levels at the site as compared to existing conditions or the conditions evaluated in EIR No. 359. Accordingly, no impact would occur. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact as analyzed in EIR No. 359.

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, Project Application Materials, Riverside County Ordinance No. 555; Riverside County Ordinance No. 847*

Findings of Fact:

a & b) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** EIR No. 359 determined that nearby ambient noise levels were typical of a rural setting with some industrial and agricultural activity. EIR No. 359 noted that there would be three types of noise that would be generated: noise from vehicles transporting workers and materials to and from the site, on-site mining operations, and blasting activities.

EIR No. 359 determined that there would be no change in the ingress or egress of traffic or daily motor vehicle volume accessing the site beyond what was already occurring at the time. Therefore, the off-site traffic noise impacts were not expected to increase over the existing levels, and impacts were concluded to be less than significant. (Riv. County, 1991, p. 85)

EIR No. 359 determined that noise impacts from mining-related equipment would be less than significant because mining activities were required to maintain a 50-foot setback from adjacent properties, which was concluded to adequately attenuate noise levels affecting nearby sensitive receptors. (Riv. County, 1991, pp. 85-86)

EIR No. 359 found that blasting would be required to mine the harder rock materials on SMP 182-West and SMP 182-South, which could potentially adversely affect nearby sensitive receptors. Mitigation Measure 4.5.3 (renumbered herein as Mitigation Measures 4.5.3.a through 4.5.3.f) was identified to reduce the noise levels associated with blast hole drilling and airblasts to a level below significant. (Riv. County, 1991, pp. 88-92)

SMP 143R2 Finding – No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis: The proposed Project would extend the life of an existing mine and allow mining to take place within the setbacks between two existing mining pits (located both on- and off-site). The Project does not propose any operational changes to the processing plant or its location at this time. At some point in the future, mining operations may transition to the western edge of the mining area, but this would locate processing activities farther away from residences or other receptors, thereby decreasing any ambient noise effects. Furthermore, as concluded in EIR No. 325, the Sycamore Creek Specific Plan, located to the northeast of the Project site, was designed to incorporate a buffer zone between the residences and mining operations, which was determined to reduce noise levels below a level of significance.

Additionally, the Project does not propose to increase truck traffic beyond recent levels. The permitted tonnage would remain capped at an annual rate of 2.0 mtpy and the IDEFO would utilize existing truck-trips to deliver fill materials when possible. Therefore, the ambient noise effects from Project related truck traffic would not increase as a result of the Project, and no new impacts would occur.

Mining and blasting operations would continue as part of the proposed Project. Although the Project proposes to mine the setbacks between the existing mining pits, the permitted tonnage would remain capped at an annual rate of 2.0 mtpy indicating that future mining or blasting activities, would be similar to previous efforts. Furthermore, the mining limits are proposed to be reduced as part of the Project, reducing the areas on-site that may require blasting. As such, ambient noise effects from Project related mining or blasting activities would not increase as a result of the Project, and no new impacts would occur.

Mitigation measures identified in EIR No. 359 would continue to apply to the proposed Project, and have been incorporated into the Project's conditions of approval. In addition, the Project would be required to comply with Riverside County Ordinance No. 555, the County's Noise Ordinance (No. 847), and applicable policies within the Riverside County General Plan. Based on the foregoing analysis, the Project's impacts on temporary, periodic, or permanent increases in noise levels would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact as analyzed in EIR No. 359.

c) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** As noted in the summary of EIR No. 359's conclusions under Thresholds 34.a) and 34.b), above, near- and long-term operations at the site were not projected to exceed the standards established in the Riverside County General Plan or the Bureau of Mines and Federal Standards with mitigation incorporated. Therefore, EIR No. 359 concluded that impacts would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

SMP 143R2 Finding – No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis: As noted in the discussion and analysis of Issues 34.a) and 34.b), above, near- and long-term operations at the 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 with mitigation. Project related traffic, mining, and blasting activities would occur at levels similar to those under existing conditions. Furthermore, noise attenuation measures that have been or will be incorporated into the Sycamore Creek Specific Plan would further reduce noise levels below a level of significance. As such, the Project would not result in the 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. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact as analyzed in EIR No. 359.

d) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** EIR No. 359 determined that blasting activities associated with the mining activities would produce groundborne vibrations and noise. However, the airblast levels at the closest residences were anticipated to be well below the criteria adopted by the Federal Office of Mining Reclamation and Enforcement. In addition, the blasting plan prepared for the site provided for monitoring of mine blasting effects with seismographic and airblast instrumentation to provide an immediate digital display of vibratory ground motion. The monitoring of mine blasting effects was incorporated into Mitigation Measures 4.5.3 (renumbered herein as Mitigation Measures 4.5.3.a through 4.5.3.f). Therefore, EIR No. 359 concluded that impacts from groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels would be reduced to a level below significance with the incorporation of mitigation. (Riv. County, 1991, pp. 88-92)

SMP 143R2 Finding – No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis: As discussed in Issue 34.a) and 34.b) mining and blasting operations would continue as part of the proposed Project. Although the Project proposes to mine the setbacks between the existing mining pits, the permitted tonnage would remain capped at an annual rate of 2.0 mtpy indicating that future mining or blasting activities would be similar to existing conditions and the conditions evaluated in EIR No. 359. EIR No. 359 Mitigation Measure 4.5.3 (renumbered herein as Mitigation Measures 4.5.3.a through 4.5.3.f) would continue to apply to the Project, and, consistent with the conclusion reached in EIR No. 359, would ensure that impacts to persons from ground-borne vibration or ground-borne noise levels as a result of on-site mining or blasting activities are mitigated to a level below significant. As such, impacts from ground-borne vibration or noise levels would be less than significant with implementation of the mitigation specified by EIR No. 359. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact as analyzed in EIR No. 359.

Mitigation: No mitigation is required beyond mandatory compliance with EIR No. 359 Mitigation Measure 4.5.3 (renumbered herein as Mitigation Measures 4.5.3.a through 4.5.3.f).

Monitoring: No monitoring is required beyond the monitoring measures specified in EIR No. 359.

	New Significant Impact	More Severe Impacts	New Ability to Substantially Reduce Significant Impact	No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis
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 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*

Findings of Fact:

a & c) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** EIR No. 359 determined that the expansion in the size and duration of an existing mining operation would have no potential to displace substantial numbers of existing housing or people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere, because no houses existed on-site at the time EIR No. 359 was certified. Therefore, EIR No. 359 concluded that no impact would occur.

SMP 143R2 Finding – No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis: Under existing conditions, and similar to the conditions that existed at the time EIR no. 359 was certified, the Project site does not contain any housing. Accordingly, and consistent with the conclusion of EIR No. 359, the proposed Project would have no potential to displace housing or people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere, and no impact would occur. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact as analyzed in EIR No. 359.

b, e & f) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** EIR No. 359 determined that the mining activities would provide for 24 jobs, accounting for .0173% of the 139,000 jobs forecasted for the Riverside/Corona subregion in the SCAG Growth Management Plan for the subsequent 20 years. The EIR determined that the jobs would be created in an area that was job-poor and housing rich. The growth in jobs was also found to be consistent with the Growth Management Plan for the subregion. As such, EIR No. 359 concluded that the proposed mining activities would not create a demand for housing, particularly housing affordable to households earning 80% or less of the County's median income, nor would the mining activities cumulatively exceed official regional or local population projections. In addition, EIR No. 359 concluded that the proposed mining activities would not induce substantial population growth in the

	New Significant Impact	More Severe Impacts	New Ability to Substantially Reduce Significant Impact	No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis

area. As such, EIR No. 359 concluded that a less-than-significant impact would occur. (Riv. County, 1991, p. 53)

SMP 143R2 Finding – No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis: The Project involves the continuation 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. In addition, the proposed Project would not require the extension of any new infrastructure or roads and would not involve the creation of new homes or a new business. As such, the proposed Project would not create a demand for additional housing and would have no potential to cumulatively exceed official regional or local population projections. In addition, the Project would also not induce substantial population growth either directly or indirectly. As such, impacts would be less than significant. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact as analyzed in EIR No. 359.

d) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** EIR No. 359 did not identify any impacts to any County Redevelopment Project Areas.

SMP 143R2 Finding – No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis: According to Riverside County GIS, the Project site is 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. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact as analyzed in EIR No. 359.

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	☐	☐	☐	☒

Source: *Project Application Materials*

Findings of Fact:

EIR No. 359 Finding: EIR No. 359 determined that the expansion of an existing surface mining operation and would have a minimal impact on the Fire Department's Operations. EIR No. 359 found that there would be no new structures and no changes to the operational characteristics that would require an expansion of fire protection services. However, the site was located in a designated County fire area. Mitigation Measure 4.12.3 (renumbered herein as Mitigation Measures 4.12.3.a through 4.12.3.f) was proposed to prevent the possibility of a fire originating on the site, thereby reducing potential impacts to fire service response times or performance objectives. Accordingly, EIR No. 359 concluded that there would be a less-than-significant impact to fire protection services and no need for new or physically altered fire stations to service the Project site. (Riv. County, 1991, p. 166)

	New Significant Impact	More Severe Impacts	New Ability to Substantially Reduce Significant Impact	No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis

SMP 143R2 Finding – No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis: 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. As such, impacts to fire protection services would be less than significant. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact as analyzed in EIR No. 359.

Mitigation: No mitigation is required.

Monitoring: No monitoring is required.

37. Sheriff Services	☐	☐	☐	☒

Source: *Project Application Materials*

Findings of Fact:

EIR No. 359 Finding: EIR No. 359 did not identify any impacts to Sheriff services or impacts due to the need for new or physically altered Sheriff facilities.

SMP 143R2 Finding – No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis: 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 facilities. As such, impacts would be less than significant. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact as analyzed in EIR No. 359.

Mitigation: No mitigation is required.

Monitoring: No monitoring is required.

38. Schools	☐	☐	☐	☒

Source: *Project Application Materials*

Findings of Fact:

EIR No. 359 Finding: EIR No. 359 did not identify any impacts to schools or impacts due to the need for new or physically altered schools.

SMP 143R2 Finding – No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis: 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 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

	New Significant Impact	More Severe Impacts	New Ability to Substantially Reduce Significant Impact	No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis

alterations to school facilities. As such, no impact would occur. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact as analyzed in EIR No. 359.

Mitigation: No mitigation is required.

Monitoring: No monitoring is required.

39. Libraries	☐	☐	☐	☒

Source: *Project Application Materials*

Findings of Fact:

EIR No. 359 Finding: EIR No. 359 did not identify any impacts to libraries or impacts due to the need for new or physically altered libraries.

SMP 143R2 Finding – No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis: 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 at the site. 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. As such, no impact would occur. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact as analyzed in EIR No. 359.

Mitigation: No mitigation is required.

Monitoring: No monitoring is required.

40. Health Services	☐	☐	☐	☒

Source: *Project Application Materials*

Findings of Fact:

EIR No. 359 Finding: EIR No. 359 did not identify any impacts to health services or impacts due to the need for new or physically altered health services.

SMP 143R2 Finding – No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis: 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 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. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact as analyzed in EIR No. 359.

Mitigation: No mitigation is required.

Monitoring: No monitoring is required.

	New Significant Impact	More Severe Impacts	New Ability to Substantially Reduce Significant Impact	No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis
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 Database (RCLIS); County of Riverside Ord. No. 460, Section 10.35 and Ord. No. 659; Project Application Materials*

Findings of Fact:

a) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** EIR No. 359 did not identify any impacts from the construction or expansion of recreational facilities.

SMP 143R2 Finding - No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis: 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 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. Accordingly, no impact would occur. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact as analyzed in EIR No. 359.

b) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** EIR No. 359 did not identify any impacts to 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.

SMP 143R2 Finding - No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis: 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 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. Accordingly, no impact would occur. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact as analyzed in EIR No. 359.

c) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** EIR No. 359 did not identify any impacts to a Community Service Area (CSA) or recreation and park district with a Community Parks and Recreation Plan.

	New Significant Impact	More Severe Impacts	New Ability to Substantially Reduce Significant Impact	No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis

SMP 143R2 Finding - No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis: The proposed Project is not located within a CSA or recreation and park district with a Community Parks and Recreation Plan. Because the Project is limited to the continuation and expansion of an existing mining operation, no Quimby fees would be required for the Project. As such, impacts would not occur. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact as analyzed in EIR No. 359.

Mitigation: No mitigation is required.

Monitoring: No monitoring is required.

42. Recreational Trails	☐	☐	☐	☒

Source: *Temescal Canyon Area Plan; Project Application Materials*

Findings of Fact:

EIR No. 359 Finding: EIR No. 359 did not identify any impacts to recreational trails. The EIR noted that there were no hiking or pedestrian trails within the site's vicinity. As such, EIR No. 359 concluded that no impact would occur. (Riv. County, 1991, p. 176)

SMP 143R2 Finding - No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis: According to Figure 8 of the Temescal Canyon Area Plan, two trail segments are planned in the immediate vicinity of the Project site, including a Historic Trail along Temescal Canyon Road and a Community Trail located immediately adjacent to the eastern boundary of the Project site (Riv. County, 2003b, Figure 8). 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 impacts associated with the construction of recreational trails. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact as analyzed in EIR No. 359.

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				

	New Significant Impact	More Severe Impacts	New Ability to Substantially Reduce Significant Impact	No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis
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 high-ways?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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: *Project Application Materials; Riverside County General Plan; Riverside County GIS database (RCLIS); Riverside County Congestion Management Program*

Findings of Fact:

a) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** EIR No. 359 evaluated the continuation and expansion of a surface mining operation. SMP 182-West and SMP 182-South were found to use the same access routes used for the mining operations in existence at the time, and EIR No. 359 found that there would be no increase the number of trucks utilized at the site as compared to the conditions that existed on-site at the time EIR No. 359 was certified. A Traffic Impact Study prepared in support of EIR No. 359 by J.F. Davidson Associates, Inc. concluded that traffic impacts on the roadway system would be less than significant and there would be no conflict with any applicable ordinance or policy establishing a measure of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system. As such, EIR No. 359 concluded that no impacts would occur and no mitigation was required. (Riv. County, 1991, pp. 157-162)

SMP 143R2 Finding - No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis: Under the proposed Project, total annual tonnage would remain capped at a maximum of 2.0 mtpy. In addition, the IDEFO would utilize existing truck trips to deliver fill materials when possible. As such, there would be no increase in traffic from the site with implementation of the Project as compared to existing conditions or the conditions that were evaluated in EIR No. 359. Because EIR No. 359 concluded impacts to traffic would be less than significant, and because the amount of truck traffic from the site would not

increase and would be within the scope of analysis of EIR No. 359, impacts due to a conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing a measure of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system would be less than significant and no new mitigation would be required. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact as analyzed in EIR No. 359.

b) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** EIR No. 359 did not identify any impacts due to a conflict with an applicable congestion management program.

SMP 143R2 Finding - No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis: 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 (Riv. County, 2011, Exhibit 4-1A). The Project would not increase the amount of truck traffic to or from the site beyond existing conditions or the conditions evaluated in EIR No. 359 because permitted levels would remain capped an annual rate of 2.0 mtpy. In addition, the IDEFO would utilize existing truck trips to deliver fill materials when possible, potentially resulting in a net decrease in traffic associated with the site. Consistent with the conclusion of EIR No. 359, the Project would not contribute more than 50 peak hour trips to the 1-15 or any CMP facility (Riv. County, 1991, Figure 46). 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. As such, the proposed Project would not conflict with the applicable CMP and no impact would occur. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact as analyzed in EIR No. 359.

c & d) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** EIR No. 359 did not identify any impacts to air traffic patterns, or waterborne, rail, or air traffic.

SMP 143R2 Finding - No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis: According to Riverside County GIS, the 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 Project site. Accordingly, the proposed Project would have no impact on air traffic, waterborne traffic, or rail traffic. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact as analyzed in EIR No. 359.

e) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** EIR No. 359 did not identify any increase hazards due to a design feature or incompatible uses.

SMP 143R2 Finding - No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis: 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. No roadway improvements are planned as part of the Project. Accordingly, the proposed Project would not substantially increase hazards due to a design feature. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact as analyzed in EIR No. 359.

f) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** EIR No. 359 concluded that the same access routes used by the existing mining operation would be used and the number of trucks utilized was not expected to change as compared to the conditions that existed at the time EIR No. 359 was certified. Therefore, EIR No. 359 concluded that impacts due to the need for, new or altered maintenance of roads would be less than significant. (Riv. County, 1991, p. 155)

SMP 143R2 Finding– No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis: Implementation of the proposed Project would extend the life of the existing mining permits 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, and the increased length of demand for roadway facility maintenance would not inhibit the County's inability to fund other improvements such that significant environmental impacts would result. As such, the Project would have a less-than-significant impact due to the need for new or altered maintenance of roads. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact as analyzed in EIR No. 359.

g) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** EIR No. 359 did not identify any impacts to circulation during construction or on-going mining activities.

SMP 143R2 Finding– No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis: 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. As such, the Project would have no impact on the need for new or altered maintenance of roads. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact as analyzed in EIR No. 359.

h) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** EIR No. 359 did not identify any impacts to emergency access or access to nearby uses.

SMP 143R2 Finding– No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis: The 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. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact as analyzed in EIR No. 359.

i) **EIR No. 359 Finding:** EIR No. 359 did not identify any impacts to adopted policies, plans or programs regarding public transit, bikeways, or pedestrian facilities.

SMP 143R2 Finding– No Substantial Change from Previous Analysis: The Riverside County General Plan does not identify the Project site for any public transit facilities, bikeways, or pedestrian facilities. In addition, there are no components of the proposed Project that would substantially decrease the performance or safety of such facilities. Accordingly, there would be no impact due to a