URBEMIS 2002 For Windows 7.5.0

File Name: I:\pdata\00000100\10P\WPWIN\EddieT\URBEMIS\URBEMIS2002\Desert Hot Springs.urb
Project Name: Desert Hot Springs Civic center
Project Location: South Coast Air Basin (Los Angeles area)
On-Road Motor Vehicle Emissions Based on EMFAC2002 version 2.2

DETAIL REPORT
(Pounds/Day - Winter)

AREA SOURCE EMISSION ESTIMATES (Winter Pounds per Day, Unmitigated)

Source	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10
Natural Gas	0.06	0.85	0.34	-	0.00
Wood Stoves	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fireplaces	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Landscaping - No winter emissions					
Consumer Prdcts	0.00	-	-	-	-
TOTALS(lbs/day,unmitigated)	0.06	0.85	0.34	0.00	0.00

UNMITIGATED OPERATIONAL EMISSIONS

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10
Recreational Community Ce	6.07	8.22	62.93	0.03	6.42
Government (civic center)	7.08	9.54	73.12	0.04	7.46
TAL EMISSIONS (lbs/day)	13.15	17.76	136.05	0.07	13.88

Includes correction for passby trips.
es not include double counting adjustment for internal trips.

ERATIONAL (Vehicle) EMISSION ESTIMATES

Analysis Year: 2010 Temperature (F): 50 Season: Winter

FAC Version: EMFAC2002 (9/2002)

Summary of Land Uses:

it Type	Trip Rate	Size	Total Trips
Recreational Community Ce	22.88 trips / 1000 sq. ft.	53.60	1,226.37
Government (civic center)	27.92 trips / 1000 sq. ft.	50.00	1,396.00

hicle Assumptions:

Fleet Mix:

hicle Type	Percent Type	Non-Catalyst	Catalyst	Diesel
ght Auto	54.70	1.10	98.70	0.20
ght Truck < 3,750 lbs	15.20	2.00	96.00	2.00
Light Truck 3,751- 5,750	16.20	1.20	98.10	0.70
Med Truck 5,751- 8,500	7.30	1.40	95.90	2.70
te-Heavy 8,501-10,000	1.10	0.00	81.80	18.20
te-Heavy 10,001-14,000	0.30	0.00	66.70	33.30
ed-Heavy 14,001-33,000	1.00	0.00	20.00	80.00
Heavy-Heavy 33,001-60,000	0.90	0.00	11.10	88.90
ne Haul > 60,000 lbs	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
n Bus	0.20	0.00	50.00	50.00
orcycle	1.60	68.80	31.20	0.00
School Bus	0.10	0.00	0.00	100.00
Motor Home	1.40	7.10	85.70	7.20

avel Conditions

	Residential			Commercial		
	Home-Work	Home-Shop	Home-Other	Commute	Non-Work	Customer
ban Trip Length (miles)	11.5	4.9	6.0	10.3	5.5	5.5
ral Trip Length (miles)	11.5	4.9	6.0	10.3	5.5	5.5
ip Speeds (mph)	35.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0
% of Trips - Residential	20.0	37.0	43.0			
of Trips - Commercial (by land use)						
creational Community Center				5.0	2.5	92.5
Government (civic center)				10.0	5.0	85.0

nges made to the default values for Land Use Trip Percentages

changes made to the default values for Area

ıe wood stove option switch changed from on to off.
ıe fireplcase option switch changed from on to off.
ıe landscape year changed from 2004 to 2010.

Changes made to the default values for Operations

ıe pass by trips option switch changed from off to on.
ıe operational emission year changed from 2004 to 2010.
The operational winter selection item changed from 3 to 2.
The operational summer selection item changed from 8 to 7.
ıe travel mode environment settings changed from both to: non-residential

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Name: I:\pdata\00000100\10P\WPWIN\EddieT\URBEMIS\URBEMIS2002\Desert Hot Springs.urb
Project Name: Desert Hot Springs Civic center
Project Location: South Coast Air Basin (Los Angeles area)
On-Road Motor Vehicle Emissions Based on EMFAC2002 version 2.2

DETAIL REPORT
(Pounds/Day - Summer)

AREA SOURCE EMISSION ESTIMATES (Summer Pounds per Day, Unmitigated)

Source	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10
atural Gas	0.06	0.85	0.34	-	0.00
Wood Stoves - No summer emissions					
Fireplaces - No summer emissions					
andscaping	0.06	0.01	0.55	0.00	0.00
onsumer Prdcts	0.00	-	-	-	-
OTALS(lbs/day,unmitigated)	0.12	0.86	0.89	0.00	0.00

UNMITIGATED OPERATIONAL EMISSIONS

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10
Recreational Community Ce	5.94	5.78	60.52	0.04	6.42
Government (civic center)	6.77	6.70	70.86	0.05	7.46
)TAL EMISSIONS (lbs/day)	12.71	12.47	131.39	0.09	13.88

Includes correction for passby trips.
⁻oes not include double counting adjustment for internal trips.

?ERATIONAL (Vehicle) EMISSION ESTIMATES

Analysis Year: 2010 Temperature (F): 90 Season: Summer

FAC Version: EMFAC2002 (9/2002)

Summary of Land Uses:

ıit Type	Trip Rate	Size	Total Trips
ĸecreational Community Ce	22.88 trips / 1000 sq. ft.	53.60	1,226.37
Government (civic center)	27.92 trips / 1000 sq. ft.	50.00	1,396.00

ehicle Assumptions:

Fleet Mix:

⁻ehicle Type	Percent Type	Non-Catalyst	Catalyst	Diesel
ight Auto	54.70	1.10	98.70	0.20
ight Truck < 3,750 lbs	15.20	2.00	96.00	2.00
Light Truck 3,751- 5,750	16.20	1.20	98.10	0.70
Med Truck 5,751- 8,500	7.30	1.40	95.90	2.70
:te-Heavy 8,501-10,000	1.10	0.00	81.80	18.20
:te-Heavy 10,001-14,000	0.30	0.00	66.70	33.30
..ed-Heavy 14,001-33,000	1.00	0.00	20.00	80.00
Heavy-Heavy 33,001-60,000	0.90	0.00	11.10	88.90
Line Haul > 60,000 lbs	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
an Bus	0.20	0.00	50.00	50.00
.orcycle	1.60	68.80	31.20	0.00
ɔchool Bus	0.10	0.00	0.00	100.00
Motor Home	1.40	7.10	85.70	7.20

:avel Conditions

	Residential			Commercial		
	Home-Work	Home-Shop	Home-Other	Commute	Non-Work	Customer
⁻:ban Trip Length (miles)	11.5	4.9	6.0	10.3	5.5	5.5
ıral Trip Length (miles)	11.5	4.9	6.0	10.3	5.5	5.5
:ip Speeds (mph)	35.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0
% of Trips - Residential	20.0	37.0	43.0			

of Trips - Commercial (by land use)

:creational Community Center	5.0	2.5	92.5
_overnment (civic center)	10.0	5.0	85.0

Changes made to the default values for Land Use Trip Percentages

Changes made to the default values for Area

The wood stove option switch changed from on to off.
ıe fireplcase option switch changed from on to off.
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Project Name: Desert Hot Springs Civic center
Project Location: South Coast Air Basin (Los Angeles area)
On-Road Motor Vehicle Emissions Based on EMFAC2002 version 2.2

DETAIL REPORT
(Tons/Year)

AREA SOURCE EMISSION ESTIMATES

Source	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10
Natural Gas	0.01	0.16	0.06	-	0.00
Wood Stoves	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fireplaces	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Landscaping	0.01	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00
Consumer Prdcts	0.00	-	-	-	-
TOTALS (tpy, unmitigated)	0.02	0.16	0.11	0.00	0.00

UNMITIGATED OPERATIONAL EMISSIONS

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10
Recreational Community Ce	1.09	1.20	11.19	0.01	1.17
overnment (civic center)	1.25	1.39	13.07	0.01	1.36
OTAL EMISSIONS (tons/yr)	2.35	2.60	24.26	0.02	2.53

Includes correction for passby trips.
oes not include double counting adjustment for internal trips.

OPERATIONAL (Vehicle) EMISSION ESTIMATES

Analysis Year: 2010 Temperature (F): 90 Season: Annual

MFAC Version: EMFAC2002 (9/2002)

Summary of Land Uses:

nit Type	Trip Rate	Size	Total Trips
Recreational Community Ce	22.88 trips / 1000 sq. ft.	53.60	1,226.37
Government (civic center)	27.92 trips / 1000 sq. ft.	50.00	1,396.00

ehicle Assumptions:

Fleet Mix:

ehicle Type	Percent Type	Non-Catalyst	Catalyst	Diesel
ight Auto	54.70	1.10	98.70	0.20
ight Truck < 3,750 lbs	15.20	2.00	96.00	2.00
Light Truck 3,751- 5,750	16.20	1.20	98.10	0.70
Med Truck 5,751- 8,500	7.30	1.40	95.90	2.70
ite-Heavy 8,501-10,000	1.10	0.00	81.80	18.20
ite-Heavy 10,001-14,000	0.30	0.00	66.70	33.30
Med-Heavy 14,001-33,000	1.00	0.00	20.00	80.00
Heavy-Heavy 33,001-60,000	0.90	0.00	11.10	88.90
ine Haul > 60,000 lbs	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
an Bus	0.20	0.00	50.00	50.00
orcycle	1.60	68.80	31.20	0.00
School Bus	0.10	0.00	0.00	100.00
Motor Home	1.40	7.10	85.70	7.20

ravel Conditions

	Residential			Commercial		
	Home-Work	Home-Shop	Home-Other	Commute	Non-Work	Customer
rban Trip Length (miles)	11.5	4.9	6.0	10.3	5.5	5.5
ural Trip Length (miles)	11.5	4.9	6.0	10.3	5.5	5.5
rip Speeds (mph)	35.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0
% of Trips - Residential	20.0	37.0	43.0			
of Trips - Commercial (by land use)						
ecreational Community Center				5.0	2.5	92.5
Government (civic center)				10.0	5.0	85.0

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B. SCAQMD DUST CONTROL MEASURES

(Adopted May 7, 1976) (Amended November 6, 1992)
(Amended July 9, 1993) (Amended February 14, 1997)
(Amended December 11, 1998)(Amended April 2, 2004)

RULE 403. FUGITIVE DUST

(a) Purpose

The purpose of this Rule is to reduce the amount of particulate matter entrained in the ambient air as a result of anthropogenic (man-made) fugitive dust sources by requiring actions to prevent, reduce or mitigate fugitive dust emissions.

(b) Applicability

The provisions of this Rule shall apply to any activity or man-made condition capable of generating fugitive dust.

(c) Definitions

(1) ACTIVE OPERATIONS means any source capable of generating fugitive dust, including, but not limited to, earth-moving activities, construction/demolition activities, disturbed surface area, or heavy- and light-duty vehicular movement.

(2) AGGREGATE-RELATED PLANTS are defined as facilities that produce and / or mix sand and gravel and crushed stone.

(3) AGRICULTURAL HANDBOOK means the region-specific guidance document that has been approved by the Governing Board or hereafter approved by the Executive Officer and the U.S. EPA. For the South Coast Air Basin, the Board-approved region-specific guidance document is the Rule 403 Agricultural Handbook dated December 1998. For the Coachella Valley, the Board-approved region-specific guidance document is the Rule 403 Coachella Valley Agricultural Handbook dated April 2, 2004.

(4) ANEMOMETERS are devices used to measure wind speed and direction in accordance with the performance standards, and maintenance and calibration criteria as contained in the most recent Rule 403 Implementation Handbook.

(5) BEST AVAILABLE CONTROL MEASURES means fugitive dust control actions that are set forth in Table 1 of this Rule.

(6) BULK MATERIAL is sand, gravel, soil, aggregate material less than two inches in length or diameter, and other organic or inorganic particulate matter.

(7) CEMENT MANUFACTURING FACILITY is any facility that has a cement kiln at the facility.

(8) CHEMICAL STABILIZERS are any non-toxic chemical dust suppressant which must not be used if prohibited for use by the Regional Water Quality Control Boards, the California Air Resources Board, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA), or any applicable law, rule or regulation. The chemical stabilizers shall meet any specifications, criteria, or tests required by any federal, state, or local water agency. Unless otherwise indicated, the use of a non-toxic chemical stabilizer shall be of sufficient concentration and application frequency to maintain a stabilized surface.

(9) CONSTRUCTION/DEMOLITION ACTIVITIES means any on-site mechanical activities conducted in preparation of, or related to, the building, alteration, rehabilitation, demolition or improvement of property, including, but not limited to the following activities: grading, excavation, loading, crushing, cutting, planing, shaping or ground breaking.

(10) CONTRACTOR means any person who has a contractual arrangement to conduct an active operation for another person.

(11) DISTURBED SURFACE AREA means a portion of the earth's surface which has been physically moved, uncovered, destabilized, or otherwise modified from its undisturbed natural soil condition, thereby increasing the potential for emission of fugitive dust. This definition excludes those areas which have:

(A) been restored to a natural state, such that the vegetative ground cover and soil characteristics are similar to adjacent or nearby natural conditions;

(B) been paved or otherwise covered by a permanent structure; or

(C) sustained a vegetative ground cover of at least 70 percent of the native cover for a particular area for at least 30 days.

(12) DUST SUPPRESSANTS are water, hygroscopic materials, or non-toxic chemical stabilizers used as a treatment material to reduce fugitive dust emissions.

(13) EARTH-MOVING ACTIVITIES means the use of any equipment for any activity where soil is being moved or uncovered, and shall include, but not be limited to the following: grading, earth cutting and filling operations, loading or unloading of dirt or bulk materials, adding to or removing from open storage piles of bulk materials, landfill operations, weed abatement through disking, and soil mulching.

(14) DUST CONTROL SUPERVISOR means a person with the authority to expeditiously employ sufficient dust mitigation measures to ensure compliance with all Rule 403 requirements at an active operation.

(15) FUGITIVE DUST means any solid particulate matter that becomes airborne, other than that emitted from an exhaust stack, directly or indirectly as a result of the activities of any person.

(16) HIGH WIND CONDITIONS means that instantaneous wind speeds exceed 25 miles per hour.

(17) INACTIVE DISTURBED SURFACE AREA means any disturbed surface area upon which active operations have not occurred or are not expected to occur for a period of 20 consecutive days.

(18) LARGE OPERATIONS means any active operations on property which contains 50 or more acres of disturbed surface area; or any earth-moving operation with a daily earth-moving or throughput volume of 3,850 cubic meters (5,000 cubic yards) or more three times during the most recent 365-day period.

(19) OPEN STORAGE PILE is any accumulation of bulk material, which is not fully enclosed, covered or chemically stabilized, and which attains a height of three feet or more and a total surface area of 150 or more square feet.

(20) PARTICULATE MATTER means any material, except uncombined water, which exists in a finely divided form as a liquid or solid at standard conditions.

(21) PAVED ROAD means a public or private improved street, highway, alley, public way, or easement that is covered by typical roadway materials, but excluding access roadways that connect a facility with a public paved roadway and are not open to through traffic. Public paved roads are those open to public access and that are owned by any federal, state, county, municipal or any other governmental or quasi-governmental agencies. Private paved roads are any paved roads not defined as public.

(22) PM_{10} means particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter smaller than or equal to 10 microns as measured by the applicable State and Federal reference test methods.

(23) PROPERTY LINE means the boundaries of an area in which either a person causing the emission or a person allowing the emission has the legal use or possession of the property. Where such property is divided into one or more sub-tenancies, the property line(s) shall refer to the boundaries dividing the areas of all sub-tenancies.

(24) RULE 403 IMPLEMENTATION HANDBOOK means a guidance document that has been approved by the Governing Board on April 2, 2004 or hereafter approved by the Executive Officer and the U.S. EPA.

(25) SERVICE ROADS are paved or unpaved roads that are used by one or more public agencies for inspection or maintenance of infrastructure and which are not typically used for construction-related activity.

(26) SIMULTANEOUS SAMPLING means the operation of two PM_{10} samplers in such a manner that one sampler is started within five minutes of the other, and each sampler is operated for a consecutive period which must be not less than 290 minutes and not more than 310 minutes.

(27) SOUTH COAST AIR BASIN means the non-desert portions of Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino counties and all of Orange County as defined in California Code of Regulations, Title 17, Section 60104. The area is bounded on the west by the Pacific Ocean, on the north and east by the San Gabriel, San Bernardino, and San Jacinto Mountains, and on the south by the San Diego county line.

(28) STABILIZED SURFACE means any previously disturbed surface area or open storage pile which, through the application of dust suppressants, shows visual or other evidence of surface crusting and is resistant to wind-driven fugitive dust and is demonstrated to be stabilized. Stabilization can be demonstrated by one or more of the applicable test methods contained in the Rule 403 Implementation Handbook.

(29) TRACK-OUT means any bulk material that adheres to and agglomerates on the exterior surface of motor vehicles, haul trucks, and equipment (including tires) that have been released onto a paved road and can be removed by a vacuum sweeper or a broom sweeper under normal operating conditions.

(30) TYPICAL ROADWAY MATERIALS means concrete, asphaltic concrete, recycled asphalt, asphalt, or any other material of equivalent performance as determined by the Executive Officer, and the U.S. EPA.

(31) UNPAVED ROADS means any unsealed or unpaved roads, equipment paths, or travel ways that are not covered by typical roadway materials. Public unpaved roads are any unpaved roadway owned by federal, state, county, municipal or other governmental or quasi-governmental agencies. Private unpaved roads are all other unpaved roadways not defined as public.

(32) VISIBLE ROADWAY DUST means any sand, soil, dirt, or other solid particulate matter which is visible upon paved road surfaces and which can be removed by a vacuum sweeper or a broom sweeper under normal operating conditions.

(33) WIND-DRIVEN FUGITIVE DUST means visible emissions from any disturbed surface area which is generated by wind action alone.

(34) WIND GUST is the maximum instantaneous wind speed as measured by an anemometer.

(d) Requirements

(1) No person shall cause or allow the emissions of fugitive dust from any active operation, open storage pile, or disturbed surface area such that:

(A) the dust remains visible in the atmosphere beyond the property line of the emission source; or

(B) the dust emission exceeds 20 percent opacity (as determined by the appropriate test method included in the Rule 403 Implementation Handbook), if the dust emission is the result of movement of a motorized vehicle.

(2) No person shall conduct active operations without utilizing the applicable best available control measures included in Table 1 of this Rule to minimize fugitive dust emissions from each fugitive dust source type within the active operation.

(3) No person shall cause or allow PM_{10} levels to exceed 50 micrograms per cubic meter when determined, by simultaneous sampling, as the difference between upwind and downwind samples collected on high-volume particulate matter samplers or other U.S. EPA-approved equivalent

method for PM_{10} monitoring. If sampling is conducted, samplers shall be:

(A) Operated, maintained, and calibrated in accordance with 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 50, Appendix J, or appropriate U.S. EPA-published documents for U.S. EPA-approved equivalent method(s) for PM_{10}.

(B) Reasonably placed upwind and downwind of key activity areas and as close to the property line as feasible, such that other sources of fugitive dust between the sampler and the property line are minimized.

(4) No person shall allow track-out to extend 25 feet or more in cumulative length from the point of origin from an active operation. Notwithstanding the preceding, all track-out from an active operation shall be removed at the conclusion of each workday or evening shift.

(5) After January 1, 2005, no person shall conduct an active operation with a disturbed surface area of five or more acres, or with a daily import or export of 100 cubic yards or more of bulk material without utilizing at least one of the measures listed in subparagraphs (d)(5)(A) through (d)(5)(E) at each vehicle egress from the site to a paved public road.

(A) Install a pad consisting of washed gravel (minimum-size: one inch) maintained in a clean condition to a depth of at least six inches and extending at least 30 feet wide and at least 50 feet long.

(B) Pave the surface extending at least 100 feet and at least 20 feet wide.

(C) Utilize a wheel shaker/wheel spreading device consisting of raised dividers (rails, pipe, or grates) at least 24 feet long and 10 feet wide to remove bulk material from tires and vehicle undercarriages before vehicles exit the site.

(D) Install and utilize a wheel washing system to remove bulk material from tires and vehicle undercarriages before vehicles exit the site.

(E) Any other control measures approved by the Executive Officer and the U.S. EPA as equivalent to the actions specified in subparagraphs (d)(5)(A) through (d)(5)(D).

(e) Additional Requirements for Large Operations

(1) Any person who conducts or authorizes the conducting of a large operation subject to this Rule shall implement the applicable actions specified in Table 2 of this Rule at all times and shall implement the applicable actions specified in Table 3 of this Rule when the applicable performance standards can not be met through use of Table 2 actions; and shall:

(A) submit a fully executed Large Operation Notification (Form 403 N) to the Executive Officer within 7 days of qualifying as a large operation;

(B) include, as part of the notification, the name(s), address(es), and phone number(s) of the person(s) responsible for the submittal, and a description of the operation(s), including a map depicting the location of the site;

(C) maintain daily records to document the specific dust control actions taken, maintain such records for a period of not less than three years; and make such records available to the Executive Officer upon request;

(D) after January 1, 2005, install and maintain project signage with project contact signage that meets the minimum standards of the Rule 403 Implementation Handbook, prior to initiating any earthmoving activities;

(E) after January 1, 2005, identify a dust control supervisor that:

(i) is employed by or contracted with the property owner or developer;

(ii) is on the site or available on-site within 30 minutes during working hours;

(iii) has the authority to expeditiously employ sufficient dust mitigation measures to ensure compliance with all Rule requirements;

(iv) has completed the AQMD Fugitive Dust Control Class and has been issued a valid Certificate of Completion for the class; and

(F) notify the Executive Officer in writing within 30 days after the site no longer qualifies as a large operation as defined by paragraph (c)(18).

(2) Any Large Operation Notification submitted to the Executive Officer or AQMD-approved dust control plan shall be valid for a period of one year from the date of written acceptance by the Executive Officer. Any Large Operation Notification accepted pursuant to paragraph (e)(1), excluding those submitted by aggregate-related plants and cement manufacturing facilities must be resubmitted annually by the person who conducts or authorizes the conducting of a large operation, at least 30 days prior to the expiration date, or the submittal shall no longer be valid as of the expiration date. If all fugitive dust sources and corresponding control measures or special circumstances remain identical to those identified in the previously accepted submittal or in an AQMD-approved dust control plan, the resubmittal may be a simple statement of no-change (Form 403NC).

(f) Compliance Schedule

The newly amended provisions of this Rule shall become effective upon adoption. Pursuant to subdivision (e), any existing site that qualifies as a large operation will have 60 days from the date of Rule adoption to comply with the notification and recordkeeping requirements for large operations. Any Large Operation Notification or AQMD-approved dust control plan which has been accepted prior to the date of adoption of these amendments shall remain in effect and the Large Operation Notification or AQMD-approved dust control plan annual resubmittal date shall be one year from adoption of this Rule amendment.

(g) Exemptions

(1) The provisions of this Rule shall not apply to:

(A) Agricultural operations directly related to the raising of fowls or animals and agricultural operations, provided that the combined disturbed surface area within one continuous property line and not separated by a paved public road is 10 acres or less.

(B) Agricultural operations within the South Coast Air Basin, whose combined disturbed surface area includes more than 10 acres provided that the person responsible for such operations:

(i) voluntarily implements the conservation practices contained in the Rule 403 Agricultural Handbook;

(ii) completes and maintains the self-monitoring form documenting sufficient conservation practices, as described in the Rule 403 Agricultural Handbook; and

(iii) makes the completed self-monitoring form available to the Executive Officer upon request.

(C) Agricultural operations outside the South Coast Air Basin, until January 1, 2005, whose combined disturbed surface area includes more than 10 acres provided that the person responsible for such operations:

(i) voluntarily implements the conservation practices contained in the Rule 403 Coachella Valley Agricultural Handbook; and

(ii) completes and maintains the self-monitoring form documenting sufficient conservation practices, as described in the Rule 403 Coachella Valley Agricultural Handbook; and

(iii) makes the completed self-monitoring form available to the Executive Officer upon request.

(D) Active operations conducted during emergency life-threatening situations, or in conjunction with any officially declared disaster or state of emergency.

(E) Active operations conducted by essential service utilities to provide electricity, natural gas, telephone, water and sewer during periods of service outages and emergency disruptions.

(F) Any contractor subsequent to the time the contract ends, provided that such contractor implemented the required control measures during the contractual period.

(G) Any grading contractor, for a phase of active operations, subsequent to the contractual completion of that phase of earth-moving activities, provided that the required control measures have been implemented during the entire phase of earth-moving activities, through and including five days after the final grading inspection.

(H) Weed abatement operations ordered by a county agricultural commissioner or any state, county, or municipal fire department, provided that:

(i) mowing, cutting or other similar process is used which maintains weed stubble at least three inches above the soil; and

(ii) any discing or similar operation which cuts into and disturbs the soil, where watering is used prior to initiation of these activities and a determination is made by the agency issuing the weed abatement order that, due to fire hazard conditions, rocks, or other physical obstructions, it is not practical to meet the conditions specified in clause (g)(1)(H)(i). The provisions this clause shall not exempt the owner of any property from stabilizing, in accordance with paragraph (d)(2), disturbed surface areas which have been created as a result of the weed abatement actions.

(I) sandblasting operations.

(2) The provisions of paragraphs (d)(1) and (d)(3) shall not apply:

(A) When wind gusts exceed 25 miles per hour, provided that:

(i) The required Table 3 contingency measures in this Rule are implemented for each applicable fugitive dust source type, and;

(ii) records are maintained in accordance with subparagraph (e)(1)(C).

(B) To unpaved roads, provided such roads:

(i) are used solely for the maintenance of wind-generating equipment; or

(ii) are unpaved public alleys as defined in Rule 1186; or

(iii) are service roads that meet all of the following criteria:

(a) are less than 50 feet in width at all points along the road;

(b) are within 25 feet of the property line; and

(c) have a traffic volume less than 20 vehicle-trips per day.

(C) To any active operation, open storage pile, or disturbed surface area for which necessary fugitive dust preventive or mitigative actions are in conflict with the federal Endangered Species Act, as determined in writing by the State or federal agency responsible for making such determinations.

(3) The provisions of (d)(2) shall not apply to any aggregate-related plant or cement manufacturing facility that implements the applicable actions specified in Table 2 of this Rule at all times and shall implement the applicable actions specified in Table 3 of this Rule when the applicable performance standards of paragraphs (d)(1) and (d)(3) can not be met through use of Table 2 actions.

(4) The provisions of paragraphs (d)(1), (d)(2), and (d)(3) shall not apply to:

(A) Blasting operations which have been permitted by the California Division of Industrial Safety; and

(B) Motion picture, television, and video production activities when dust emissions are required for visual effects. In order to obtain this exemption, the Executive Officer must receive notification in writing at least 72 hours in advance of any such activity and no nuisance results from such activity.

(5) The provisions of paragraph (d)(3) shall not apply if the dust control actions, as specified in Table 2, are implemented on a routine basis for each applicable fugitive dust source type. To qualify for this exemption, a person must maintain records in accordance with subparagraph (e)(1)(C).

(6) The provisions of paragraph (d)(4) shall not apply to earth coverings of public paved roadways where such coverings are approved by a local government agency for the protection of the roadway, and where such coverings are used as roadway crossings for haul vehicles provided that such roadway is closed to through traffic and visible roadway dust is removed within one day following the cessation of activities.

(7) The provisions of subdivision (e) shall not apply to:

(A) officially-designated public parks and recreational areas, including national parks, national monuments, national forests, state parks, state recreational areas, and county regional parks.

(B) any large operation which is required to submit a dust control plan to any city or county government which has adopted a District-approved dust control ordinance.

(C) any large operation subject to Rule 1158, which has an approved dust control plan pursuant to Rule 1158, provided that all sources of fugitive dust are included in the Rule 1158 plan.

(8) The provisions of subparagraph (e)(1)(A) through (e)(1)(C) shall not apply to any large operation with an AQMD-approved fugitive dust control plan

provided that there is no change to the sources and controls as identified in the AQMD-approved fugitive dust control plan.

(h) Fees

Any person conducting active operations for which the Executive Officer conducts upwind/downwind monitoring for PM_{10} pursuant to paragraph (d)(3) shall be assessed applicable Ambient Air Analysis Fees pursuant to Rule 304.1. Applicable fees shall be waived for any facility which is exempted from paragraph (d)(3) or meets the requirements of paragraph (d)(3).

TABLE 1
BEST AVAILABLE CONTROL MEASURES
(Applicable to All Construction Activity Sources)

Source Category	Control Measure	Guidance
Backfilling	01-1 Stabilize backfill material when not actively handling; and 01-2 Stabilize backfill material during handling; and 01-3 Stabilize soil at completion of activity.	✓ Mix backfill soil with water prior to moving ✓ Dedicate water truck or high capacity hose to backfilling equipment ✓ Empty loader bucket slowly so that no dust plumes are generated ✓ Minimize drop height from loader bucket
Clearing and grubbing	02-1 Maintain stability of soil through pre-watering of site prior to clearing and grubbing; and 02-2 Stabilize soil during clearing and grubbing activities; and 02-3 Stabilize soil immediately after clearing and grubbing activities.	✓ Maintain live perennial vegetation where possible ✓ Apply water in sufficient quantity to prevent generation of dust plumes
Clearing forms	03-1 Use water spray to clear forms; or 03-2 Use sweeping and water spray to clear forms; or 03-3 Use vacuum system to clear forms.	✓ Use of high pressure air to clear forms may cause exceedance of Rule requirements
Crushing	04-1 Stabilize surface soils prior to operation of support equipment; and 04-2 Stabilize material after crushing.	✓ Follow permit conditions for crushing equipment ✓ Pre-water material prior to loading into crusher ✓ Monitor crusher emissions opacity ✓ Apply water to crushed material to prevent dust plumes

TABLE 1
BEST AVAILABLE CONTROL MEASURES
(Applicable to All Construction Activity Sources)

Source Category	Control Measure	Guidance
Cut and fill	05-1 Pre-water soils prior to cut and fill activities; and 05-2 Stabilize soil during and after cut and fill activities.	✓ For large sites, pre-water with sprinklers or water trucks and allow time for penetration ✓ Use water trucks/pulls to water soils to depth of cut prior to subsequent cuts
Demolition – mechanical/manual	06-1 Stabilize wind erodible surfaces to reduce dust; and 06-2 Stabilize surface soil where support equipment and vehicles will operate; and 06-3 Stabilize loose soil and demolition debris; and 06-4 Comply with AQMD Rule 1403.	✓ Apply water in sufficient quantities to prevent the generation of visible dust plumes
Disturbed soil	07-1 Stabilize disturbed soil throughout the construction site; and 07-2 Stabilize disturbed soil between structures	✓ Limit vehicular traffic and disturbances on soils where possible ✓ If interior block walls are planned, install as early as possible ✓ Apply water or a stabilizing agent in sufficient quantities to prevent the generation of visible dust plumes
Earth-moving activities	08-1 Pre-apply water to depth of proposed cuts; and 08-2 Re-apply water as necessary to maintain soils in a damp condition and to ensure that visible emissions do not exceed 100 feet in any direction; and 08-3 Stabilize soils once earth-moving activities are complete.	✓ Grade each project phase separately, timed to coincide with construction phase ✓ Upwind fencing can prevent material movement on site ✓ Apply water or a stabilizing agent in sufficient quantities to prevent the generation of visible dust plumes

TABLE 1
BEST AVAILABLE CONTROL MEASURES
(Applicable to All Construction Activity Sources)

Source Category	Control Measure	Guidance
Importing/exporting of bulk materials	09-1 Stabilize material while loading to reduce fugitive dust emissions; and 09-2 Maintain at least six inches of freeboard on haul vehicles; and 09-3 Stabilize material while transporting to reduce fugitive dust emissions; and 09-4 Stabilize material while unloading to reduce fugitive dust emissions; and 09-5 Comply with Vehicle Code Section 23114.	✓ Use tarps or other suitable enclosures on haul trucks ✓ Check belly-dump truck seals regularly and remove any trapped rocks to prevent spillage ✓ Comply with track-out prevention/mitigation requirements ✓ Provide water while loading and unloading to reduce visible dust plumes
Landscaping	10-1 Stabilize soils, materials, slopes	✓ Apply water to materials to stabilize ✓ Maintain materials in a crusted condition ✓ Maintain effective cover over materials ✓ Stabilize sloping surfaces using soil binders until vegetation or ground cover can effectively stabilize the slopes ✓ Hydroseed prior to rain season
Road shoulder maintenance	11-1 Apply water to unpaved shoulders prior to clearing; and 11-2 Apply chemical dust suppressants and/or washed gravel to maintain a stabilized surface after completing road shoulder maintenance.	✓ Installation of curbing and/or paving of road shoulders can reduce recurring maintenance costs ✓ Use of chemical dust suppressants can inhibit vegetation growth and reduce future road shoulder maintenance costs

TABLE 1
BEST AVAILABLE CONTROL MEASURES
(Applicable to All Construction Activity Sources)

Source Category	Control Measure	Guidance
Screening	12-1 Pre-water material prior to screening; and 12-2 Limit fugitive dust emissions to opacity and plume length standards; and 12-3 Stabilize material immediately after screening.	✓ Dedicate water truck or high capacity hose to screening operation ✓ Drop material through the screen slowly and minimize drop height ✓ Install wind barrier with a porosity of no more than 50% upwind of screen to the height of the drop point
Staging areas	13-1 Stabilize staging areas during use; and 13-2 Stabilize staging area soils at project completion.	✓ Limit size of staging area ✓ Limit vehicle speeds to 15 miles per hour ✓ Limit number and size of staging area entrances/exists
Stockpiles/ Bulk Material Handling	14-1 Stabilize stockpiled materials. 14-2 Stockpiles within 100 yards of off-site occupied buildings must not be greater than eight feet in height; or must have a road bladed to the top to allow water truck access or must have an operational water irrigation system that is capable of complete stockpile coverage.	✓ Add or remove material from the downwind portion of the storage pile ✓ Maintain storage piles to avoid steep sides or faces

TABLE 1
BEST AVAILABLE CONTROL MEASURES
(Applicable to All Construction Activity Sources)

Source Category	Control Measure	Guidance
Traffic areas for construction activities	15-1 Stabilize all off-road traffic and parking areas; and 15-2 Stabilize all haul routes; and 15-3 Direct construction traffic over established haul routes.	✓ Apply gravel/paving to all haul routes as soon as possible to all future roadway areas ✓ Barriers can be used to ensure vehicles are only used on established parking areas/haul routes
Trenching	16-1 Stabilize surface soils where trencher or excavator and support equipment will operate; and 16-2 Stabilize soils at the completion of trenching activities.	✓ Pre-watering of soils prior to trenching is an effective preventive measure. For deep trenching activities, pre-trench to 18 inches soak soils via the pre-trench and resuming trenching ✓ Washing mud and soils from equipment at the conclusion of trenching activities can prevent crusting and drying of soil on equipment
Truck loading	17-1 Pre-water material prior to loading; and 17-2 Ensure that freeboard exceeds six inches (CVC 23114)	✓ Empty loader bucket such that no visible dust plumes are created ✓ Ensure that the loader bucket is close to the truck to minimize drop height while loading
Turf Overseeding	18-1 Apply sufficient water immediately prior to conducting turf vacuuming activities to meet opacity and plume length standards; and 18-2 Cover haul vehicles prior to exiting the site.	✓ Haul waste material immediately off-site

TABLE 1
BEST AVAILABLE CONTROL MEASURES
(Applicable to All Construction Activity Sources)

Source Category	Control Measure		Guidance
Unpaved roads/parking lots	19-1	Stabilize soils to meet the applicable performance standards; and	✓ Restricting vehicular access to established unpaved travel paths and parking lots can reduce stabilization requirements
	19-2	Limit vehicular travel to established unpaved roads (haul routes) and unpaved parking lots.	
Vacant land	20-1	In instances where vacant lots are 0.10 acre or larger and have a cumulative area of 500 square feet or more that are driven over and/or used by motor vehicles and/or off-road vehicles, prevent motor vehicle and/or off-road vehicle trespassing, parking and/or access by installing barriers, curbs, fences, gates, posts, signs, shrubs, trees or other effective control measures.	

TABLE 2

DUST CONTROL MEASURES FOR LARGE OPERATIONS

FUGITIVE DUST SOURCE CATEGORY	CONTROL ACTIONS	
Earth-moving (except construction cutting and filling areas, and mining operations)	(1a)	Maintain soil moisture content at a minimum of 12 percent, as determined by ASTM method D-2216, or other equivalent method approved by the Executive Officer, the California Air Resources Board, and the U.S. EPA. Two soil moisture evaluations must be conducted during the first three hours of active operations during a calendar day, and two such evaluations each subsequent four-hour period of active operations; OR
	(1a-1)	For any earth-moving which is more than 100 feet from all property lines, conduct watering as necessary to prevent visible dust emissions from exceeding 100 feet in length in any direction.
Earth-moving: Construction fill areas:	(1b)	Maintain soil moisture content at a minimum of 12 percent, as determined by ASTM method D-2216, or other equivalent method approved by the Executive Officer, the California Air Resources Board, and the U.S. EPA. For areas which have an optimum moisture content for compaction of less than 12 percent, as determined by ASTM Method 1557 or other equivalent method approved by the Executive Officer and the California Air Resources Board and the U.S. EPA, complete the compaction process as expeditiously as possible after achieving at least 70 percent of the optimum soil moisture content. Two soil moisture evaluations must be conducted during the first three hours of active operations during a calendar day, and two such evaluations during each subsequent four-hour period of active operations.

TABLE 2 (Continued)

FUGITIVE DUST SOURCE CATEGORY		CONTROL ACTIONS
Earth-moving: Construction cut areas and mining operations:	(1c)	Conduct watering as necessary to prevent visible emissions from extending more than 100 feet beyond the active cut or mining area unless the area is inaccessible to watering vehicles due to slope conditions or other safety factors.
Disturbed surface areas (except completed grading areas)	(2a/b)	Apply dust suppression in sufficient quantity and frequency to maintain a stabilized surface. Any areas which cannot be stabilized, as evidenced by wind driven fugitive dust must have an application of water at least twice per day to at least 80 percent of the unstabilized area.
Disturbed surface areas: Completed grading areas	(2c)	Apply chemical stabilizers within five working days of grading completion; OR
	(2d)	Take actions (3a) or (3c) specified for inactive disturbed surface areas.
Inactive disturbed surface areas	(3a)	Apply water to at least 80 percent of all inactive disturbed surface areas on a daily basis when there is evidence of wind driven fugitive dust, excluding any areas which are inaccessible to watering vehicles due to excessive slope or other safety conditions; OR
	(3b)	Apply dust suppressants in sufficient quantity and frequency to maintain a stabilized surface; OR
	(3c)	Establish a vegetative ground cover within 21 days after active operations have ceased. Ground cover must be of sufficient density to expose less than 30 percent of unstabilized ground within 90 days of planting, and at all times thereafter; OR
	(3d)	Utilize any combination of control actions (3a), (3b), and (3c) such that, in total, these actions apply to all inactive disturbed surface areas.

TABLE 2 (Continued)

FUGITIVE DUST SOURCE CATEGORY	CONTROL ACTIONS	
Unpaved Roads	(4a)	Water all roads used for any vehicular traffic at least once per every two hours of active operations [3 times per normal 8 hour work day]; OR
	(4b)	Water all roads used for any vehicular traffic once daily and restrict vehicle speeds to 15 miles per hour; OR
	(4c)	Apply a chemical stabilizer to all unpaved road surfaces in sufficient quantity and frequency to maintain a stabilized surface.
Open storage piles	(5a)	Apply chemical stabilizers; OR
	(5b)	Apply water to at least 80 percent of the surface area of all open storage piles on a daily basis when there is evidence of wind driven fugitive dust; OR
	(5c)	Install temporary coverings; OR
	(5d)	Install a three-sided enclosure with walls with no more than 50 percent porosity which extend, at a minimum, to the top of the pile. This option may only be used at aggregate-related plants or at cement manufacturing facilities.
All Categories	(6a)	Any other control measures approved by the Executive Officer and the U.S. EPA as equivalent to the methods specified in Table 2 may be used.

TABLE 3

CONTINGENCY CONTROL MEASURES FOR LARGE OPERATIONS

FUGITIVE DUST SOURCE CATEGORY	CONTROL MEASURES
Earth-moving	(1A) Cease all active operations; OR (2A) Apply water to soil not more than 15 minutes prior to moving such soil.
Disturbed surface areas	(0B) On the last day of active operations prior to a weekend, holiday, or any other period when active operations will not occur for not more than four consecutive days: apply water with a mixture of chemical stabilizer diluted to not less than 1/20 of the concentration required to maintain a stabilized surface for a period of six months; OR (1B) Apply chemical stabilizers prior to wind event; OR (2B) Apply water to all unstabilized disturbed areas 3 times per day. If there is any evidence of wind driven fugitive dust, watering frequency is increased to a minimum of four times per day; OR (3B) Take the actions specified in Table 2, Item (3c); OR (4B) Utilize any combination of control actions (1B), (2B), and (3B) such that, in total, these actions apply to all disturbed surface areas.
Unpaved roads	(1C) Apply chemical stabilizers prior to wind event; OR (2C) Apply water twice per hour during active operation; OR (3C) Stop all vehicular traffic.
Open storage piles	(1D) Apply water twice per hour; OR (2D) Install temporary coverings.
Paved road track-out	(1E) Cover all haul vehicles; OR (2E) Comply with the vehicle freeboard requirements of Section 23114 of the California Vehicle Code for both public and private roads.
All Categories	(1F) Any other control measures approved by the Executive Officer and the U.S. EPA as equivalent to the methods specified in Table 3 may be used.

(Adopted January 15, 1993)(Amended June 16, 2000)(Amended April 2, 2004)

RULE 403.1. SUPPLEMENTAL FUGITIVE DUST CONTROL REQUIREMENTS FOR COACHELLA VALLEY SOURCES

(a) Purpose

The purpose of this rule is to reduce or prevent the amount of fine particulate matter (PM_{10}) entrained in the ambient air from anthropogenic (man-made) fugitive dust sources.

(b) Applicability

The provisions of this rule are supplemental to Rule 403 requirements and shall apply only to fugitive dust sources in the Coachella Valley.

(c) Definitions

(1) ACTIVE OPERATIONS shall mean any source capable of generating fugitive dust, including, but not limited to, earth-moving activities, construction/demolition activities, disturbed surface areas, or agricultural operations.

(2) AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS means any operation occurring on a ranch or farm directly related to the growing of crops, or raising of fowls or animals for the primary purpose of making a profit or for a livelihood.

(3) ANEMOMETERS are devices used to measure wind speed in accordance with the performance standards, maintenance and calibration criteria specified in the Rule 403.1 Implementation Handbook.

(4) BULK MATERIAL is sand, gravel, soil, aggregate material less than two inches in length or diameter and other organic and inorganic particulate matter.

(5) CHEMICAL STABILIZERS are any non-toxic chemical dust suppressant which must not be used if prohibited for use by the Regional Water Quality Control Boards, the California Air Resources Board, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA), or any applicable law, rule or regulation. The chemical stabilizers shall meet any specifications, criteria, or tests required by any federal, state, or local water agency. Unless otherwise indicated, the use of a non-toxic chemical stabilizer shall be of sufficient concentration and application frequency to maintain a stabilized surface.

(6) COACHELLA VALLEY means that portion of Riverside County, as defined in Rule 103, subdivision (h).

(7) COACHELLA VALLEY BLOWSAND ZONE means the corridor of land extending two miles to either side of the centerline of the I-10 Freeway beginning at the SR-111/I-10 junction and continuing southeast to the I-10/ Jefferson Street interchange in Indio.

(8) CONSTRUCTION/DEMOLITION ACTIVITIES means any on-site mechanical activities conducted in preparation of or related to, the building, alteration, rehabilitation, demolition or improvement of property, including, but not limited to the following activities: grading, excavation, loading, crushing, cutting, planing, shaping or ground breaking.

(9) DISTURBED SURFACE AREA means a portion of the earth's surface which has been physically moved, uncovered, destabilized, or otherwise modified from its undisturbed natural soil condition, thereby increasing the potential for emission of fugitive dust. This definition excludes those areas which have:

(A) been restored to a natural state, such that vegetative ground cover and soil characteristics are similar to adjacent or near-by natural conditions;

(B) been paved or otherwise covered by a permanent structure;

(C) sustained a vegetative ground cover of at least 70 percent of the average native cover for a particular area for at least 30 days.

(10) DUST CONTROL SUPERVISOR means a person with the authority to expeditiously employ sufficient dust mitigation measures to ensure compliance with all Rule 403 and Rule 403.1 requirements at an active operation.

(11) DUST SUPPRESSANTS are water, hygroscopic materials, or non-toxic chemical stabilizers used as a treatment material to reduce fugitive emissions.

(12) EARTH-MOVING ACTIVITIES means the use of any equipment for any activity where soil is being moved or uncovered and shall include, but not be limited to the following: such operations as grading, loading or unloading of dirt or bulk materials, adding to or removing from open storage piles of bulk materials, landfill operations, weed abatement through disking, soil mulching and agricultural tilling.

(13) FUGITIVE DUST means any solid particulate matter that becomes airborne, other than that emitted from an exhaust stack, directly or indirectly as a result of the activities of any person.

(14) FUGITIVE DUST CONTROL PLAN means a plan to control fugitive dust plan as described in subdivision (e).

(15) ON-SITE means within the property lines of a property, or as otherwise approved by the Executive Officer.

(16) OPEN STORAGE PILE is any accumulation of bulk material which is not fully enclosed, covered or chemically stabilized, and which attains a height of three feet or more and a total surface area of 150 or more square feet.

(17) PARTICULATE MATTER means any material, except uncombined water, which exists in a finely divided form as a liquid or solid at standard conditions.

(18) PM_{10} means particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter smaller than or equal to 10 microns as measured by the applicable state and federal reference test methods.

(19) PROPERTY LINE means the boundaries of an area in which a person allowing the emission has the legal use or possession of the property. Where such property is divided into one or more sub-tenancies, the property line(s) shall refer to the boundaries dividing the areas of all sub-tenancies.

(20) RULE 403.1 IMPLEMENTATION HANDBOOK means a guidance document that has been approved by the Governing Board on April 2, 2004 or hereafter approved by the Executive Officer and the U.S. EPA.

(21) STABILIZED SURFACE means any previously disturbed surface area which, through the application of dust suppressants, shows visual or other evidence of surface crusting and is resistant to wind-driven fugitive dust and is demonstrated to be stabilized. Stabilization can be demonstrated by one or more of the applicable test methods contained in the Rule 403.1 Implementation Handbook.

(22) UNPAVED ROADS means any unsealed or unpaved roads, equipment paths, or travel ways that are not covered by one of the following: concrete, asphaltic concrete, recycled asphalt, asphalt or other materials with equivalent performance as determined by the Executive Officer, the California Air Resources Board, and the U.S. EPA. Public unpaved roads

are any unpaved roadway owned by federal, state, county, municipal or other governmental or quasi-governmental agencies. Private unpaved roads are all other unpaved roadways not defined as public.

(23) WIND-DRIVEN FUGITIVE DUST means visible emissions from any disturbed surface area which is generated by wind action alone.

(24) WIND GUST is the maximum instantaneous wind speed as measured by an anemometer.

(d) General Requirements

(1) Any person who is responsible for any active operation, open storage pile, or disturbed surface area, and who seeks an exemption pursuant to Rule 403, paragraph (g)(2) shall be required to determine when wind speed conditions exceed 25 miles per hour. The wind speed determination shall be based on either District forecasts or through use of an on-site anemometer as described in subdivision (g).

(2) Any person involved in active operations in the Coachella Valley Blowsand Zone shall stabilize new man-made deposits of bulk material within 24 hours of making such bulk material deposits. Stabilization procedures shall include one or more of the following:

(A) Application of water to at least 70 percent of the surface area of any bulk material deposits at least 3 times for each day that there is evidence of wind driven fugitive dust; or

(B) Application of chemical stabilizers in sufficient concentration so as to maintain a stabilized surface for a period of at least 6 months; or

(C) Installation of wind breaks of such design so as to reduce maximum wind gusts to less than 25 miles per hour in the area of the bulk material deposits.

(3) Any person involved in active operations in the Coachella Valley Blowsand Zone shall stabilize new deposits of bulk material originating from off-site undisturbed natural desert areas within 72 hours. Stabilization procedures shall include one or more of the following:

(A) Application of water to at least 70 percent of the surface area of any bulk material deposits at least 3 times for each day that there is evidence of wind driven fugitive dust; or

(B) Application of chemical stabilizers in sufficient concentration so as to maintain a stabilized surface for a period of at least six months.

(4) A person who conducts or authorizes the conducting of an active operation shall implement at least one of the control actions specified in Rule 403, Table 2 for the source category "Inactive Disturbed Surface Areas" to minimize wind driven fugitive dust from disturbed surface areas at such time when active operations have ceased for a period of at least 20 days.

(5) Any person involved in agricultural tilling or soil mulching activities shall cease such activities when wind speeds exceed 25 miles per hour. The wind speed determination shall be based on either District forecasts or through use of an on-site anemometer as described in subdivision (g).

(e) Fugitive Dust Control Plan and Other Requirements for Construction Projects/Earth-Moving Activities

(1) Any person who conducts or authorizes the conducting of an active operation with a disturbed surface area of more than 5,000 square feet shall not initiate any earth-moving activities unless a fugitive dust control plan is prepared and approved by the Executive Officer in accordance with the requirements of subdivision (f) and the Rule 403.1 Implementation Handbook. These provisions shall not apply to active operations exempted by paragraph (i)(4).

(2) Any operator required to submit a fugitive dust control plan under paragraph (e)(1) shall maintain a complete copy of the approved fugitive dust control plan on site in a conspicuous place at all times and the fugitive dust control plan must be provided upon request.

(3) Any operator required to submit a fugitive dust control plan under paragraph (e)(1) shall install and maintain signage with project contact information that meets the minimum standards of the Rule 403.1 Implementation Handbook prior to initiating any type of earth-moving activities.

(4) Any operator required to submit a fugitive dust control plan under paragraph (e)(1) for a project with a disturbed surface area of 50 or more acres shall have an Dust Control Supervisor that:

(A) is employed by or contracted with the property owner or developer; and

(B) is on-site or is available to be on-site within 30 minutes of initial contact; and

(C) has the authority to expeditiously employ sufficient dust mitigation measures to ensure compliance with all Rule 403 and 403.1 requirements; and

(D) has completed the AQMD Coachella Valley Fugitive Dust Control Class and has been issued a valid Certificate of Completion for the class.

(5) Failure to comply with any of the provisions of an approved fugitive dust control plan shall be a violation of this rule.

(f) Fugitive Dust Control Plan Preparation, Submittal, and Approval Requirements

(1) A fugitive dust control plan prepared pursuant to paragraph (e)(1) must include the following information in a 8 ½ by 11 inch format:

(A) the name(s), address(es), and phone number(s) of the person(s) responsible for the preparation, submittal, and implementation of the fugitive dust control plan; and

(B) a description of the operation(s), including a map depicting the location of the site; and

(C) a listing of all sources of fugitive dust emissions within the property lines; and

(D) a description of the control measures as identified by the Rule 403.1 Implementation Handbook as applied to each of the sources identified in the fugitive dust control plan. The description of the control measures must be sufficiently detailed to demonstrate that the applicable best available control measures will be utilized and/or installed during all periods of active operations; and

(E) a description of the required contingency control measures (e.g., increased watering) for immediate implementation upon notice of visible dust crossing any property line.

(2) In the event that there are special technical (e.g., non-economic) circumstances, including safety, which prevent the use of at least one of the control measures as identified by the Rule 403.1 Implementation Handbook for any of the sources identified in the fugitive dust control plan, a justification statement must be provided in lieu of the description. The justification statement must explain the reason(s) why the required control measures cannot be implemented.

(3) Within 30 calendar days of the receipt of a fugitive dust control plan submitted pursuant to paragraph (e)(1), the Executive Officer will either

approve or apply any necessary conditions to the fugitive dust control plan in writing. For a fugitive dust control plan to be approved, the requirements of paragraph (f)(1) must be satisfied.

(4) The Executive Officer will apply conditions if the stated fugitive dust control plan measures do not satisfactorily conform to the best available control measures and guidance contained in the Rule 403.1 Implementation Handbook. The conditions necessary to modify the fugitive dust control plan will be provided in writing to the person(s) identified in subparagraph (f)(1)(A). A letter to the Executive Officer stating that such modifications will be incorporated into the fugitive dust control plan shall be deemed sufficient to result in approval of the fugitive dust control plan.

(5) Any fugitive dust control plan approved by the Executive Officer shall be valid for a period of one year from the date of approval. Any approved fugitive dust control plan must be resubmitted annually, at least 30 days prior to the expiration date, or the fugitive dust control plan shall expire as of the expiration date. If all fugitive dust sources and corresponding control measures or special circumstances remain identical to those identified in the previously approved fugitive dust control plan, the submittal may contain a simple statement of no-change (Form 403NC). Otherwise, a resubmittal must contain all the items specified in subparagraphs (f)(1)(A) through (f)(1)(E).

(g) Wind Monitoring Implementation Requirements

(1) The determination of wind speed conditions in excess of 25 miles per hour, as specified in paragraphs (d)(1) and (d)(5), shall be based on the following criteria:

(A) For facilities with an on-site anemometer:

(i) When the on-site anemometer registers at least two wind gusts in excess of 25 miles per hour within a consecutive 30-minute period. Wind speeds shall be deemed to be below 25 miles per hour if there is no recurring wind gust in excess of 25 miles per hour within a consecutive 30-minute period; or

(B) For facilities without an on-site anemometer:

(i) When wind speeds in excess of 25 miles per hour are forecast to occur in the Coachella Valley for that day. This condition shall apply to the full calendar day for which the forecast is valid. (The Executive Officer shall determine meteorological conditions which will cause wind speeds in excess of 25 miles per hour, and shall issue daily forecasts of expected wind conditions. Such forecasts shall be available to the public); or

(ii) When wind speeds in excess of 25 miles per hour are not forecast to occur by the District, and fugitive dust emissions are visible for a distance of at least 100 feet from the origin of such emissions, and there is visible evidence of wind driven fugitive dust.

(2) Any person who elects to install an on-site anemometer shall:

(A) Notify the Executive Officer no more than 10 days after installing such equipment. The notification shall contain, at a minimum, the person's name, address, telephone number, description of the operation(s), and first day of operation, as specified in the District's Rule 403.1 Implementation Handbook.

(B) Be subject to the provisions of subparagraph (g)(1)(B) for wind speed determinations if equipment outages, malfunctions, or invalid data exceed one hour during active operations on a calendar day.

(h) Recordkeeping

(1) A person subject to the provisions of this rule shall compile written daily records to document the specific actions taken to comply with this Rule. Such records shall be retained for not less than three years and shall be made available to the Executive Officer upon request.

(2) In addition to the provisions of paragraph (h)(1), any person who elects to install an on-site anemometer shall also compile written records. Such records shall contain:

(A) Location, vendor, model, and serial number of the anemometer;

(B) The time of occurrence of any wind gust in excess of 25 miles per hour during hours of active operations;

(C) The actions taken to comply with the provisions of paragraphs (d)(5) and (i)(3), as applicable.

(i) Exemptions

(1) The provisions of this rule shall not apply to ceased or inactive mining operations subject to the requirements of the Surface Mining and Recovery Act (SMARA) of 1975, provided that the provisions of the SMARA Reclamation Plan are implemented by the owner and are at least as stringent as those contained in this rule;

(2) The provisions of paragraphs (d)(2), (d)(3), and (d)(4) shall not apply to:

(A) Any active operation, open storage pile, or disturbed surface area for which necessary fugitive dust preventive or mitigative actions are in conflict with the Endangered Species Act as determined in writing by the State or federal agency responsible for making such determinations;

(B) Any disturbed surface areas or bulk material deposits with a surface area less than 2,500 square feet;

(C) Non-routine or emergency maintenance of flood control channels and water spreading basins.

(3) The provisions of paragraph (d)(5) shall not apply to agricultural tilling activities or soil mulching activities under the following conditions:

(A) If the prohibitory requirements of this Rule have occurred during six or more hours of active operations on each of two previous consecutive days, then a one-day exemption will be allowed. (These activities would again be subject to the prohibitory requirements of this Rule following this one day exemption.)

(B) If the prohibitory requirements of this Rule have occurred during sixty or more cumulative hours of active operations within a calendar month, then an exemption will be allowed for the remainder of the calendar month. (These activities would again be subject to the prohibitory requirements of this Rule at the start of the following month.)

(C) During periods of precipitation.

(4) The provisions of paragraph (e)(1) shall not apply to any active operation which is required to submit a dust control plan to any city or county government that has adopted a District-approved dust control ordinance.

(j) Fees

(1) Any person subject to a fugitive dust control plan submittal pursuant to paragraph (e)(1) shall be assessed applicable filing and evaluation fees pursuant to Rule 306.

(2) The submittal of an annual statement of no-change, pursuant to paragraph (f)(5), shall not be considered as an annual review, and therefore shall not be subject to annual review fees, pursuant to Rule 306.

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT

CIVIC CENTER EXPANSION

CITY OF DESERT HOT SPRINGS

RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

LSA

November 1, 2004

Attachment D

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT

CIVIC CENTER EXPANSION

CITY OF DESERT HOT SPRINGS

RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Prepared for:

City of Desert Hot Springs
65950 Peirson Boulevard
Desert Hot Springs, California 92240

Prepared by:

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(951) 781-9310

LSA Project No. CDH430

LSA

November 1, 2004

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FIGURES

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

LSA Associates, Inc. (LSA) was retained by the City of Desert Hot Springs to conduct a paleontological resource study to assess the potential effects of the proposed expansion of the Civic Center for the City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California. The resource assessment was completed pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The paleontological literature review and field assessment indicated that no fossil resource sites are known from the vicinity of the proposed Civic Center Expansion. The literature search indicated sediments within the project boundaries consist of recent fluvial and aeolian deposits that are too young to contain paleontological resources in a stratigraphic context. The field survey verified the presence of Holocene to recent sediments on the parcel. Since the potential for significant, nonrenewable paleontologic resources to occur in sediments on the Civic Center Expansion parcel is low, LSA recommends that no further investigations or impact mitigation programs be conducted.

INTRODUCTION

LSA was retained by the City of Desert Hot Springs to conduct a paleontological resource study to assess the potential effects of the proposed expansion of the Civic Center complex in the City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California. The proposed 15-acre project is within and northwest of the existing Civic Center.

PURPOSE

The paleontological resource assessment was conducted according to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resources Code (13 PRC) 2100, (14 CAC) 15000, Appendix G, Section J, (PRC) 2100-21177, Appendix G, (PRC) 5097.5. The potential for paleontological resources older than 9,000 years was to be documented.

If high potential for resources was determined, a PRIMP was to be proposed that would reduce impacts to a level of less than significant. The Paleontological Resource Sensitivity Map from the Riverside County Planning Department indicated that the proposed Civic Center parcel was located on sediments with undetermined potential for paleontological resources. This designation requires a literature review and field study to be conducted to determine if potential for nonrenewable paleontological resources is either high or low.

PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Civic Center Expansion project for Desert Hot Springs is located at the northwest corner of the intersection of Pierson Boulevard and Northwest Boulevard. The 15-acre parcel (Assessor's Parcel Numbers 664-190-020, -021, -026, -034, -035, 663-280-005, and 660-180-002) consists of portions of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 25, Township 2 South, Range 5 East, San Bernardino Base Line and Meridian, as shown on the *Desert Hot Springs, California* 7.5- minute topographic quadrangle (USGS 1955, photo revised 19798). The parcel has been disturbed by grading and sporadic dumping activities.

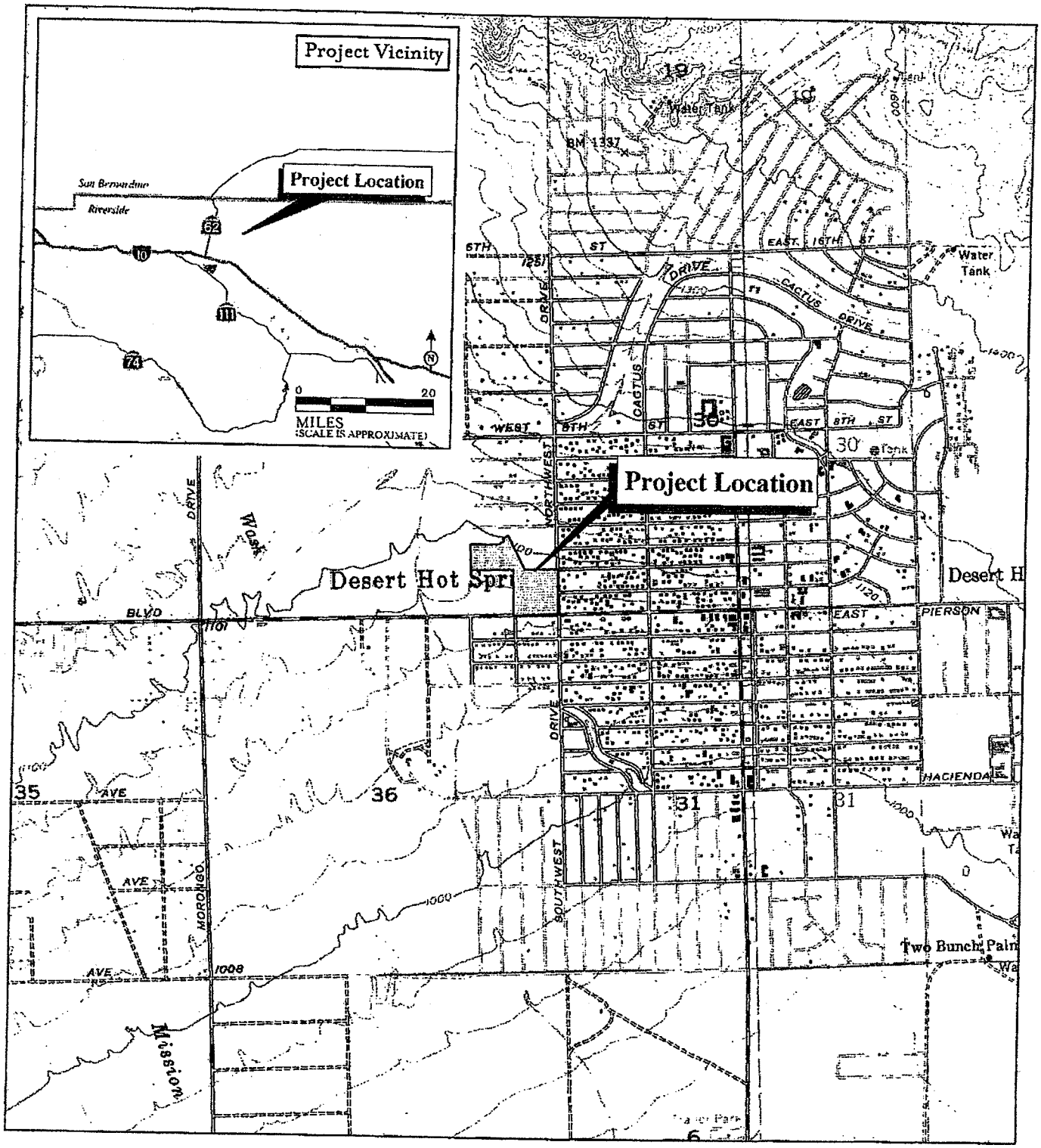
Access to the Civic Center of Desert Hot Springs from Interstate 10 (I-10) is north on State Route 62 toward Morongo Valley and east on Pierson Boulevard to its intersection with Northwest Boulevard.

SETTING

The City of Desert Hot Springs is located in the northwestern portion of Coachella Valley. The City is east of San Gorgonio Pass, at an elevation of approximately 1,100 feet above mean sea level (AMSL).

Biology

The project area falls into the Upper Sonoran life zone (Jaeger and Smith 1971:36-37) which ranges from approximately sea level to an elevation of approximately 5,000 feet AMSL and is represented in cismontane valleys and low mountain slopes in the Transverse Ranges and Colorado Desert. Common plants of the Desert Hot Springs region include cacti, desert agave, cheesebush, catclaw acacia, creosote,



LSA

FIGURE 1

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Desert Hot Springs Civic Center
Cultural Resource Assessment
Regional and Project Location

SOURCE: USGS 7.5' QUADS: DESERT HOT SPRINGS 1972, SEVEN PALMS VALLEY 1978

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and seasonal grasses. Common animals include coyote, fox, rabbits, rodents, raven, raptors, reptiles, and insects.

Hydrology

The project region is characterized by an arid climate, with dry, hot summers and moderate winters. Rainfall averages 2 to 5 inches annually (Jaeger and Smith 1971; Beck and Haase 1985). Precipitation usually occurs in the form of winter rain, with warm monsoonal showers in summer. The nearest source of water is from springs and wells along the Mission Creek Branch of the San Andreas Fault. Seasonal water also flows in the beds of Mission Creek, Big Morongo Wash, and Blind Canyon Wash.

Geology

Desert Hot Springs is located in the northwestern Coachella Valley, north of the San Jacinto Mountains of the Peninsular Range Province, and south of the Little San Bernardino Mountains of the Transverse Range Province. The Civic Center is immediately south of the Mission Creek Branch of the San Andreas Fault, and four miles north of the Banning Branch (Rogers 1965). Alluvial gravels on the parcel are derived from the metamorphic and igneous rocks of the Little San Bernardino Mountains to the north and from Pleistocene fanglomerates in the uplifted scarp of the Mission Creek Fault that were derived from the same source.

Paleontology

No paleontological resource sites are known from the Holocene sediments within a two-mile radius of the proposed Civic Center Expansion project. Fossil localities are known from the Pleistocene sediments in the Indio Hills (Rymer 1989, 1991) to the southeast, approximately six miles distant from the parcel.

METHODS

Personnel

The paleontological resource field survey was conducted by LSA paleontologists Riordan Goodwin, Claire Fritz, and Heidi Sellers. Robert E. Reynolds conducted the literature review and report writing. Mr. Reynolds is the paleontological program manager at LSA's Riverside office, a research associate of the Los Angeles County Museum, and former Curator of Earth Sciences at the San Bernardino County Museum. He has 23 years of experience with paleontologic salvage programs and 37 years of research experience in collecting biostratigraphic specimens from sediments in southern California, Arizona, and Nevada.

Research

The Paleontological Resource Sensitivity Map from the Riverside County Planning Department indicated that the proposed Civic Center parcel was located on sediments with undetermined potential for paleontological resources. This designation requires that a literature review and field study be conducted to determine if the potential for nonrenewable paleontological resources is either high or low. The

literature review indicated that the parcel was covered with Holocene alluvium which is too recent to contain paleontological resources in a meaningful stratigraphic context. No paleontological resource localities are known from within a two-mile radius of the project.

Field Survey

The field survey noted that the parcel was covered with unconsolidated Holocene sand and fluvial deposits in recently active stream channels and surfaces left by sheet flooding during thundershowers. The potential for significant, nonrenewable paleontologic resources to occur in such recent sediments is low. Therefore, LSA recommends that no further investigations or impact mitigation programs be conducted on the Civic Center Expansion parcel.

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCE RECOMMENDATIONS

Development of the project area will not impact significant, nonrenewable paleontological resources. Therefore, LSA recommends that no further investigations or impact mitigation programs be conducted on the Civic Center Expansion parcel.

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Rogers, T. H.
1965 Geologic Map of California, Santa Ana Sheet. California Division of Mines and Geology, Scale 1:250,000.

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1991 The bishop Ash Beds in the Mecca Hills, in Geological excursions in southern California and Mexico, M. J. Walawender and B. B. Hanna (eds). San Diego, Geological Society of America Meeting Guidebook: 388-396.

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1955 *Desert Hot Springs* 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map. Photorevised 1978.

CITY OF DESERT HOT SPRINGS
CIVIC CENTER EXPANSION PROJECT
TRAFFIC IMPACT ANALYSIS REPORT

Prepared for

City of Desert Hot Springs

65-950 Pierson Boulevard, Desert Hot Springs, CA

Prepared by

RBF CONSULTING

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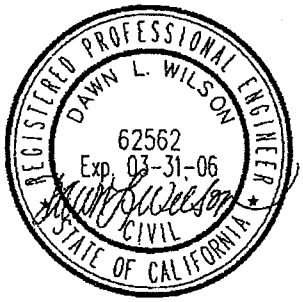
CONTACT: ROBERT DAVIS 760.476.9193 rdavis@rbf.com

November 8, 2004

JN 20-100589.001



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APPENDICES

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LIST OF TABLES

INTRODUCTION

This study analyzes the projected traffic impact of the proposed City of Desert Hot Springs Civic Center expansion project. The project site is located adjacent to the existing City Hall building on Pierson Boulevard, and extends north and east to Cholla Drive, in the City of Desert Hot Springs. Exhibit 1 shows the regional project location.

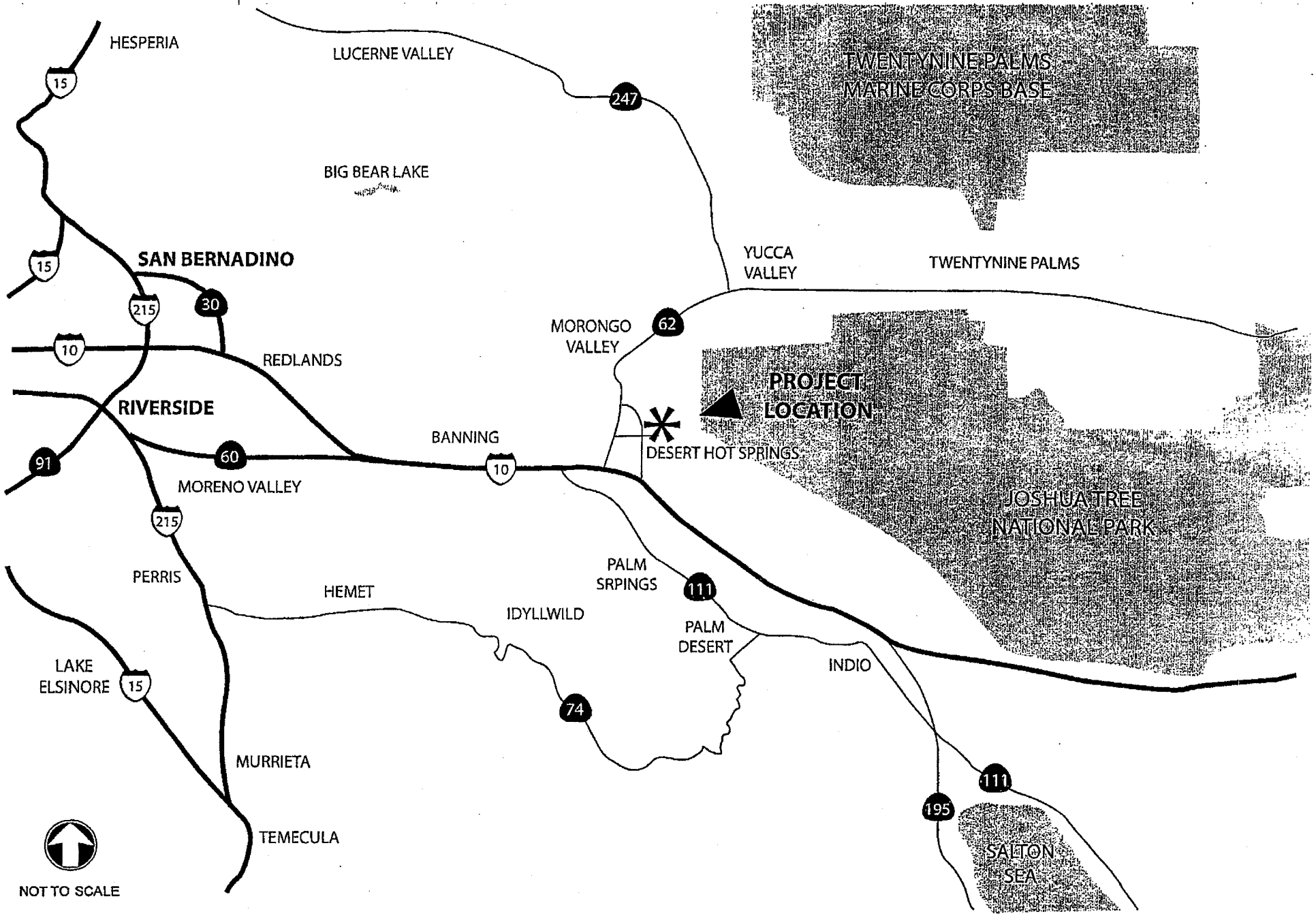
The proposed Civic Center expansion project will include a new 50,000-square-foot City Hall building complex, a 20,000-square-foot Community Center building, a 20,000-square-foot Boys-and-Girls Club building, an Olympic-sized pool, and an amphitheatre with a seating capacity of at least 500. The proposed project is forecast to generate approximately 2,623 trips per day, with 197 trips in the a.m. peak hour and 230 trips in the p.m. peak hour.

Based on discussions with the City of Desert Hot Springs Traffic Engineering staff, the following study scenarios have been identified for inclusion in this report:

- **Existing Conditions** – Analysis of existing traffic count volumes, intersection geometry and existing roadway network.
- **Existing Plus Project Conditions** – Analysis of existing traffic volumes overlaid with the forecast project-generated traffic. The existing intersection geometry and roadway network were used in this analysis.
- **Near-Term Without Project Conditions (Year 2008)** – Analysis of existing traffic volumes overlaid with traffic associated with projects to be constructed in the near future. A 3% annual growth factor was also applied to existing traffic volumes to simulate ambient growth in the study area, beyond the growth accounted for in the identified near-term development projects.
- **Near-Term With Project Conditions (Opening Year 2008)** – Analysis of forecast Year 2008 traffic volumes overlaid with traffic associated with the proposed project. The proposed project is forecast to be completed by 2008, the anticipated Opening Year.

The *Riverside County Transportation Department Traffic Impact Analysis Preparation Guide* (May 2002) states that a traffic impact analysis should study any intersection in which the proposed project will add 50 or more peak hour trips. Through discussion with the City of Desert Hot Springs Traffic Engineering Staff, the following seven intersections have been selected for the traffic analysis:

1) Pierson Boulevard @ Golden Eagle Road / Atlantic Avenue
2) Pierson Boulevard @ Cholla Drive
3) Pierson Boulevard @ West Drive
4) Pierson Boulevard @ Cactus Drive
5) Pierson Boulevard @ Palm Drive
6) West Drive @ 8th Street
7) West Drive @ Desert View Avenue



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REGIONAL PROJECT LOCATION

EXHIBIT 1

The following five roadway segments have also been selected for inclusion in the traffic analysis:

1) Pierson Boulevard, from Golden Eagle to Cholla
2) Pierson Boulevard, from Cholla to West
3) Pierson Boulevard, from West to Palm
4) West Drive, from Desert View to Pierson
5) West Drive, from Pierson to 8th

The project study area intersection locations are shown in Exhibit 2.

Project Description

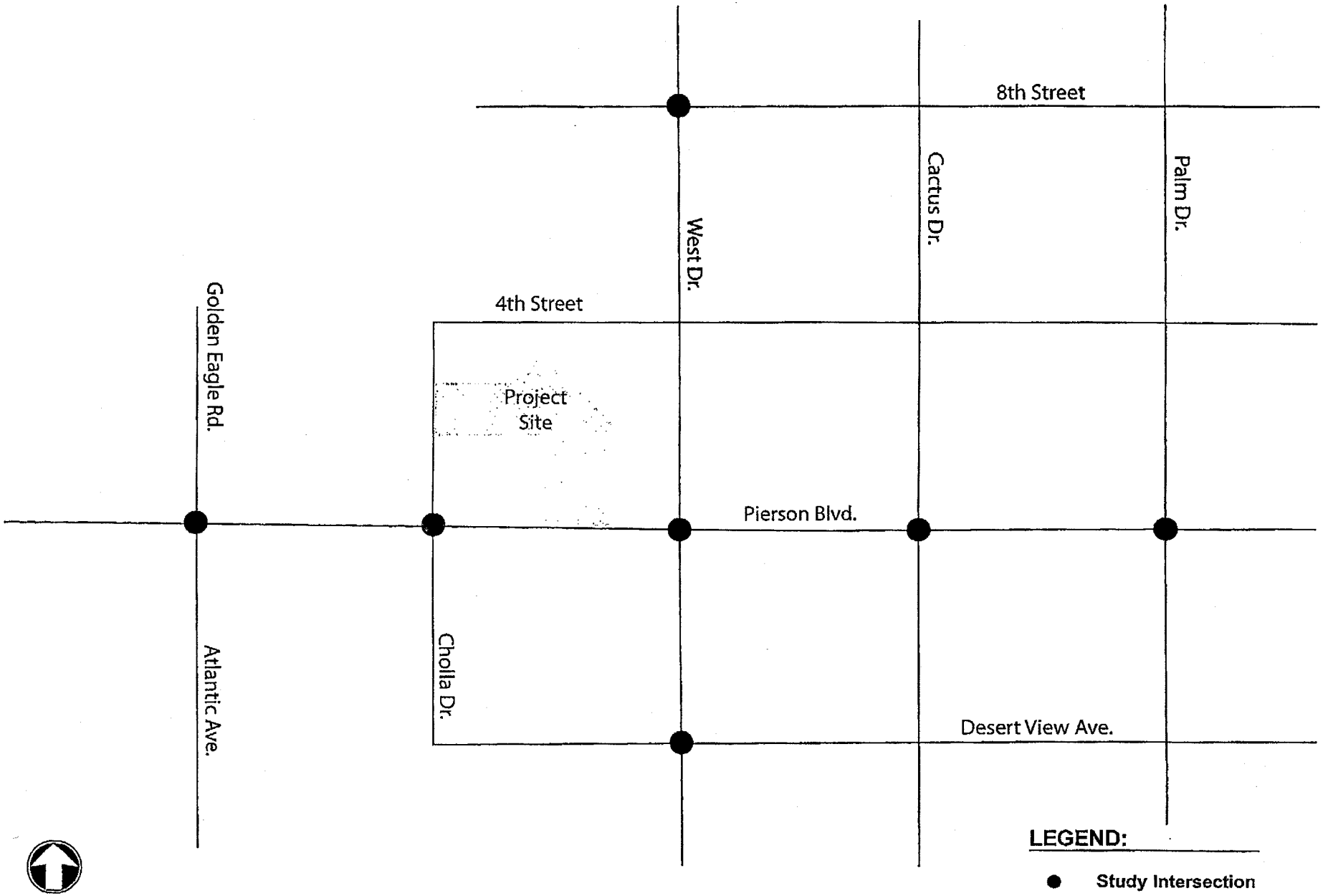
The project site is located adjacent to the existing City Hall building on Pierson Boulevard, and extends north and east to Cholla Drive, in the City of Desert Hot Springs. The proposed Civic Center expansion project will include a new 50,000-square-foot City Hall building complex, a 20,000-square-foot community center building, a 20,000-square-foot Boys-and-Girls Club building, an Olympic-sized pool, and an amphitheatre with a seating capacity of at least 500. The current City Hall functions will vacate the existing building, which will be used solely by the City's Police Department.

The project will take access from three driveways. A driveway on Pierson Boulevard will primarily serve the City Hall uses, and two driveways on Cholla Drive and 4th Street will primarily serve the Community Center and the Boys-and-Girls Club. All three driveways will be unsignalized.

The project site plan is provided in Exhibit 3.

Analysis Methodology

The 2000 Highway Capacity Manual (HCM) operation methodology for *Signalized Intersections* and *Unsignalized Intersections* was used to determine the operating Levels of Service (LOS) of the study intersections. The TRAFFIX software package was used to evaluate the study intersections using the HCM methodology. The HCM methodology describes the operation of an intersection using a range of levels of service (LOS) from LOS A (free-flow conditions) to LOS F (severely congested conditions), based on corresponding delay per vehicle thresholds for signalized and unsignalized intersections shown in Table 1. The City of Desert Hot Springs accepts LOS D or better for intersection operations during peak traffic periods.



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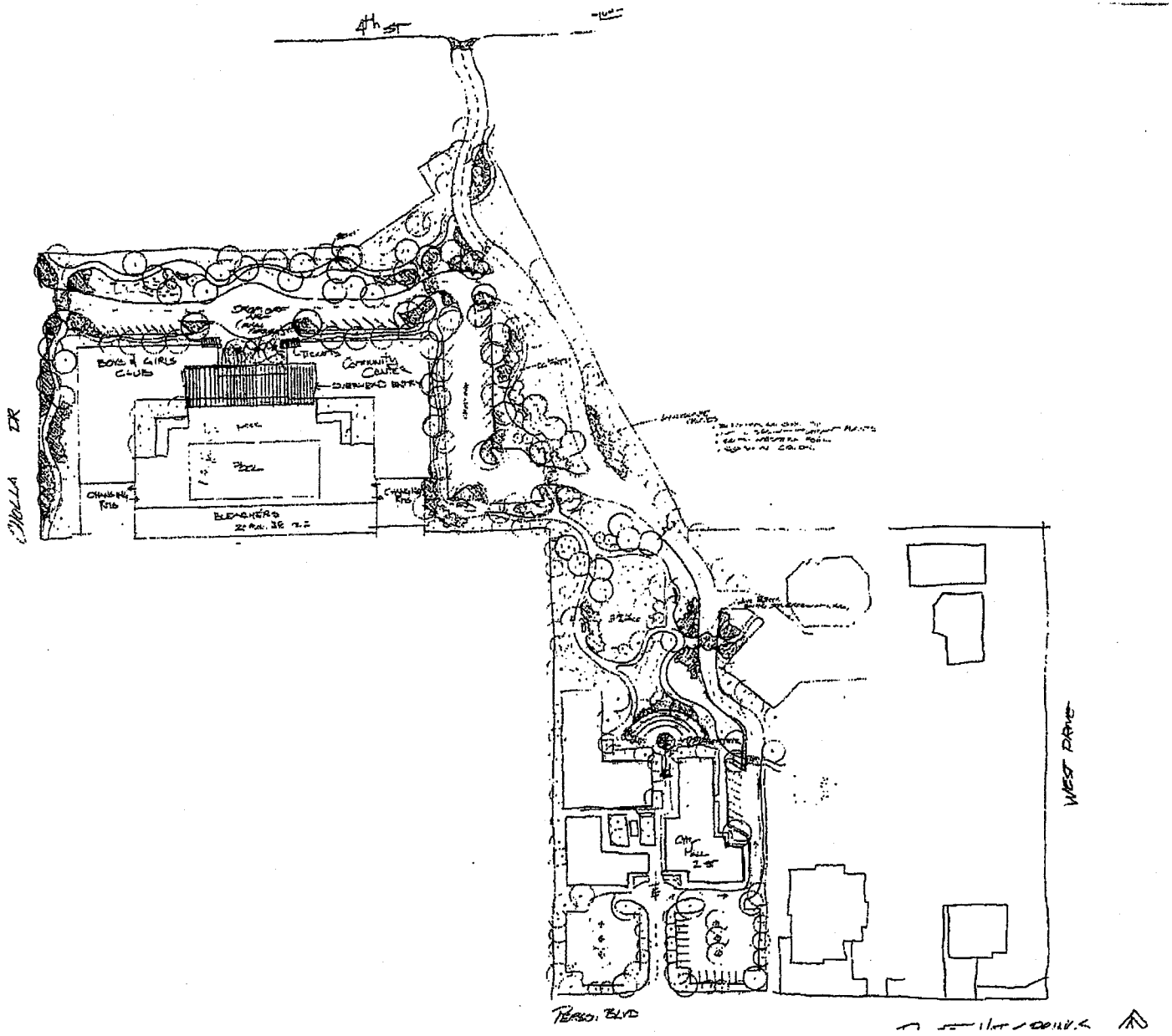
STUDY INTERSECTION LOCATIONS



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PROJECT SITE PLAN

EXHIBIT 3

Table 1
Level of Service & Delay Ranges

LOS	Delay (seconds/vehicle)	
	Signalized Intersections	Unsignalized Intersections
A	≤ 10.0	≤ 10.0
B	> 10.0 to ≤ 20.0	> 10.0 to ≤ 15.0
C	> 20.0 to ≤ 35.0	> 15.0 to ≤ 25.0
D	> 35.0 to ≤ 55.0	> 25.0 to ≤ 35.0
E	> 55.0 to ≤ 80.0	> 35.0 to ≤ 50.0
F	> 80.0	> 50.0

Source: 2000 Highway Capacity Manual.

The roadway segment analysis of the study area roadways is based upon the *Riverside County Transportation Department Traffic Impact Analysis Preparation Guide.* Exhibit C (Link Volume Capacities/Level of Service) from the *Riverside County Transportation Department Traffic Impact Analysis Preparation Guide* is provided in Appendix A. The roadway segment level of service criteria is included in Table 2.

Table 2
Level of Service Thresholds for Roadway Segments [1]

Classification / Lanes	Level of Service				
	A	B	C	D	E
Secondary Arterial / 4	15,500	18,100	20,700	23,300	25,900
Secondary Arterial / 3 [2]	11,660	13,600	15,540	17,480	19,420
Collector	7,800	9,100	10,400	11,700	13,000

Source: *Riverside County Transportation Department Traffic Impact Analysis Preparation Guide (May 2002).*

(1) Only those roadway classifications used in the traffic analysis are shown in Table 2; Exhibit C of the *Traffic Impact Analysis Preparation Guide* is provided in Appendix A.

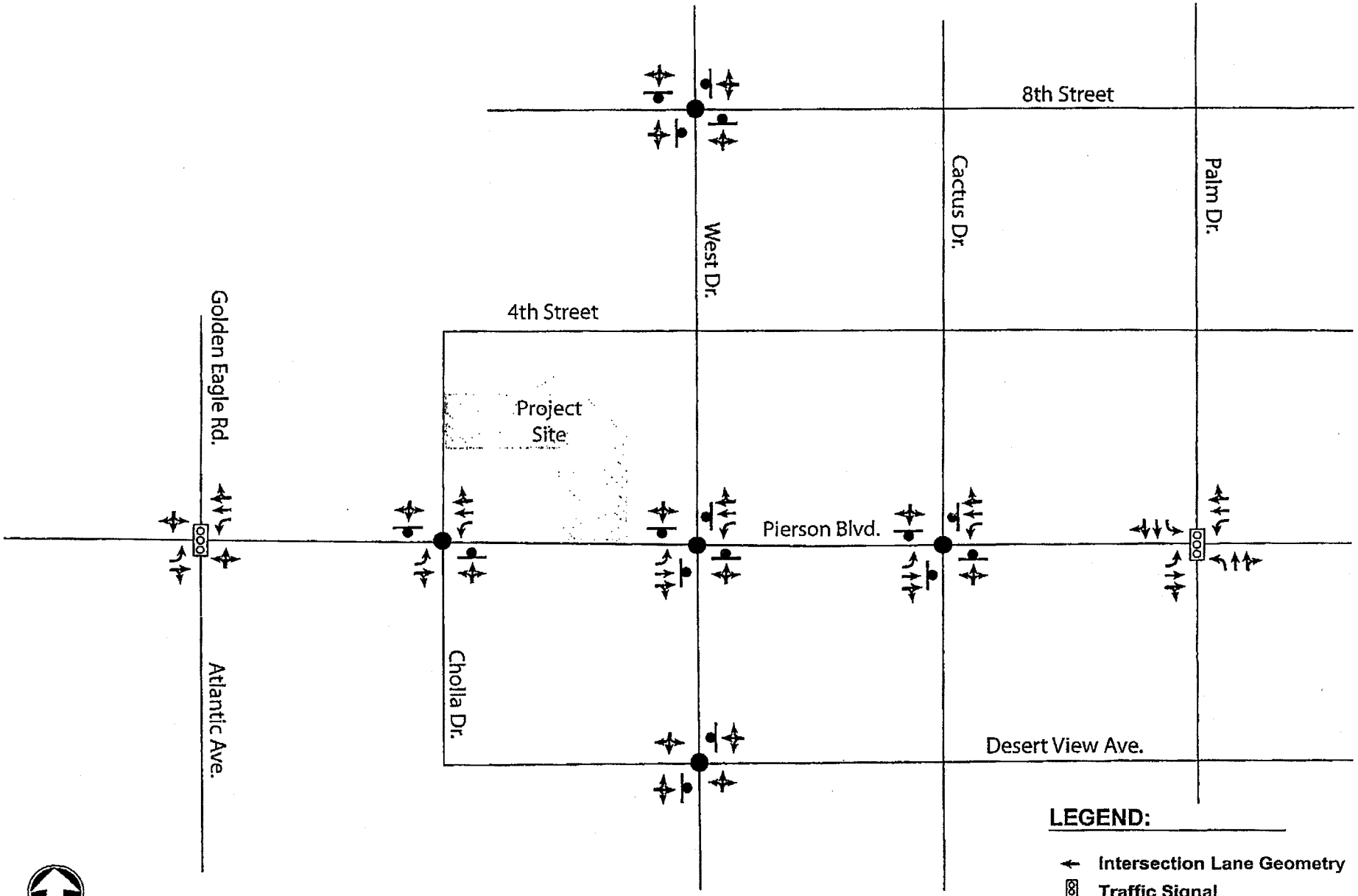
(2) Level-of-service thresholds for a 3-lane Secondary Arterial is derived from the calculated capacity for each lane of a 4-lane Secondary Arterial.

As previously mentioned, the City's goal for acceptable service standards during daily periods is LOS D for all roadway segments.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

Existing Roadway Circulation System

A detailed field review was conducted to determine the existing intersection geometry, traffic control devices, signal phasing and other factors, which may affect intersection or roadway segment capacity. The existing intersection geometry is illustrated in Exhibit 4. The following is a detailed description of roadways in the study area.



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EXISTING INTERSECTION LANE GEOMETRY

Pierson Boulevard is a two to four-lane divided roadway that extends in an east-west direction through the City of Desert Hot Springs. West of Golden Eagle Road, Pierson Boulevard has one lane in each direction of travel; between Golden Eagle Road and Cholla Drive, there are two westbound lanes, one eastbound lane, and a two-way left-turn lane in the median; and there are a total of four travel lanes plus a two-way left-turn lane along Pierson Boulevard from Cholla Drive to east of Palm Drive. Pierson Boulevard is classified by the City of Desert Hot Springs as a Minor Arterial, which is equivalent to the County classification of a Secondary Arterial.

West Drive is a two-lane divided roadway extending in a north-south direction. West Drive is classified by the City of Desert Hot Springs as a Minor Collector, which is equivalent to the County classification of a Collector.

Cholla Drive is a two-lane undivided roadway extending in a north-south direction from Desert View Avenue to 4th Street. Cholla Drive is classified by the City of Desert Hot Springs as a Secondary Road, which does not have an equivalent County classification. Cholla Drive functions as a local non-Circulation Element street that provides access to abutting lots rather than carry through traffic.

Existing Levels of Service

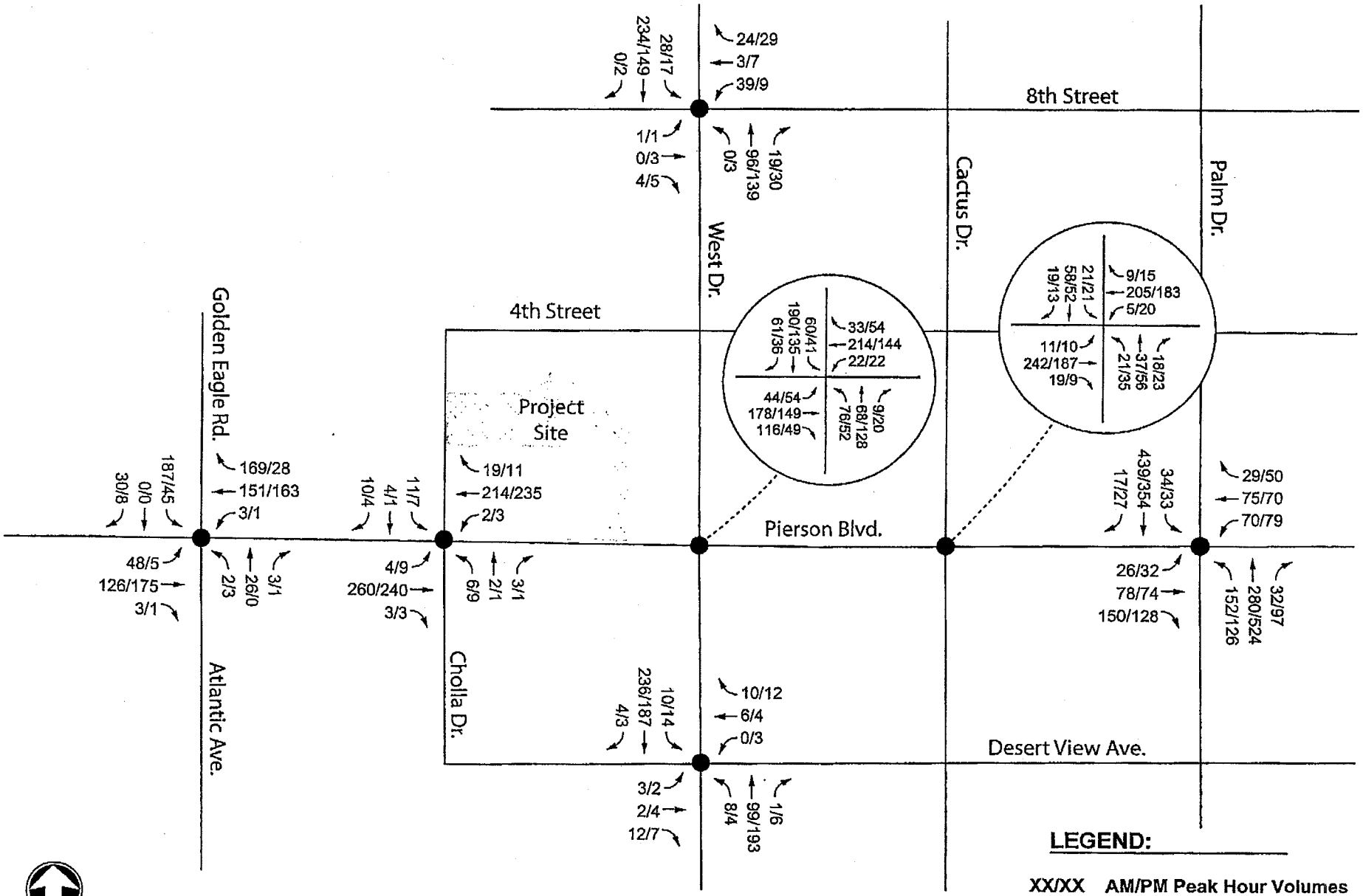
To determine the existing operation of the study intersections, intersection movement counts were taken on a typical weekday during the a.m. (7:00 to 9:00 a.m.) and p.m. (4:00 to 6:00 p.m.) peak period. Exhibit 5 shows existing peak hour intersection volumes at each of the study intersections based on the traffic count data collected for this study. Detailed peak hour count data is contained in Appendix B.

Table 3 summarizes the existing a.m. and p.m. peak hour level of service based on the existing peak hour intersection volumes and existing intersection geometry. Detailed HCM calculation sheets are contained in Appendix C.

Table 3
Existing Peak Hour Intersection Conditions

Study Intersection	AM Delay - LOS	PM Delay – LOS
Pierson Blvd. / Golden Eagle Rd.	18.1 – B	14.2 – B
Pierson Blvd. / Cholla Dr. [1]	11.5 – B	11.7 – B
Pierson Blvd. / West Dr. [2]	12.1 – B	10.4 – B
Pierson Blvd. / Cactus Dr. [2]	9.0 – A	8.8 – A
Pierson Blvd. / Palm Dr.	20.1 – C	17.8 – B
West Dr. / 8th St. [2]	8.7 – A	8.1 – A
West Dr. / Desert View Ave. [1]	10.3 – B	10.7 – B

Note: [1] Unsignalized intersection with two-way stop control. Stated delay is for the worst stop-controlled side-street approach.
[2] Unsignalized intersection with all-way stop control. Delay values are expressed in terms of average delay (seconds) per vehicle.



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EXISTING PEAK HOUR INTERSECTION VOLUMES

EXHIBIT 5

As shown in Table 3, the existing study intersections are currently operating at an acceptable LOS (LOS D or better) during the a.m. and p.m. peak hours.

Roadway segment levels of service were calculated based on the capacity of the roadway determined based on classification and ADT volumes. Exhibit 6 shows existing daily roadway segment volumes based on traffic count data collected for this study. Detailed daily count data is contained in Appendix B.

Table 4 presents the results of the existing conditions roadway segment level of service analysis. The capacity thresholds by roadway segment and level of service criteria are provided in Appendix A.

Table 4
Existing Daily Roadway Segment Conditions

Street	Location	Classification	Capacity [1]	ADT	V/C	LOS
Pierson Boulevard	Golden Eagle to Cholla	Secondary Arterial (3)	19,420	6,338	0.326	A
	Cholla to West	Secondary Arterial (4)	25,900	6,338	0.245	A
	West to Palm	Secondary Arterial (4)	25,900	6,191	0.239	A
West Drive	Desert View to Pierson	Collector (2)	13,000	4,665	0.359	A
	Pierson to 8th	Collector (2)	13,000	6,151	0.473	A
Cholla Drive	Pierson to 4th	Local Street (2)	NA [2]	611	NA [2]	NA [2]

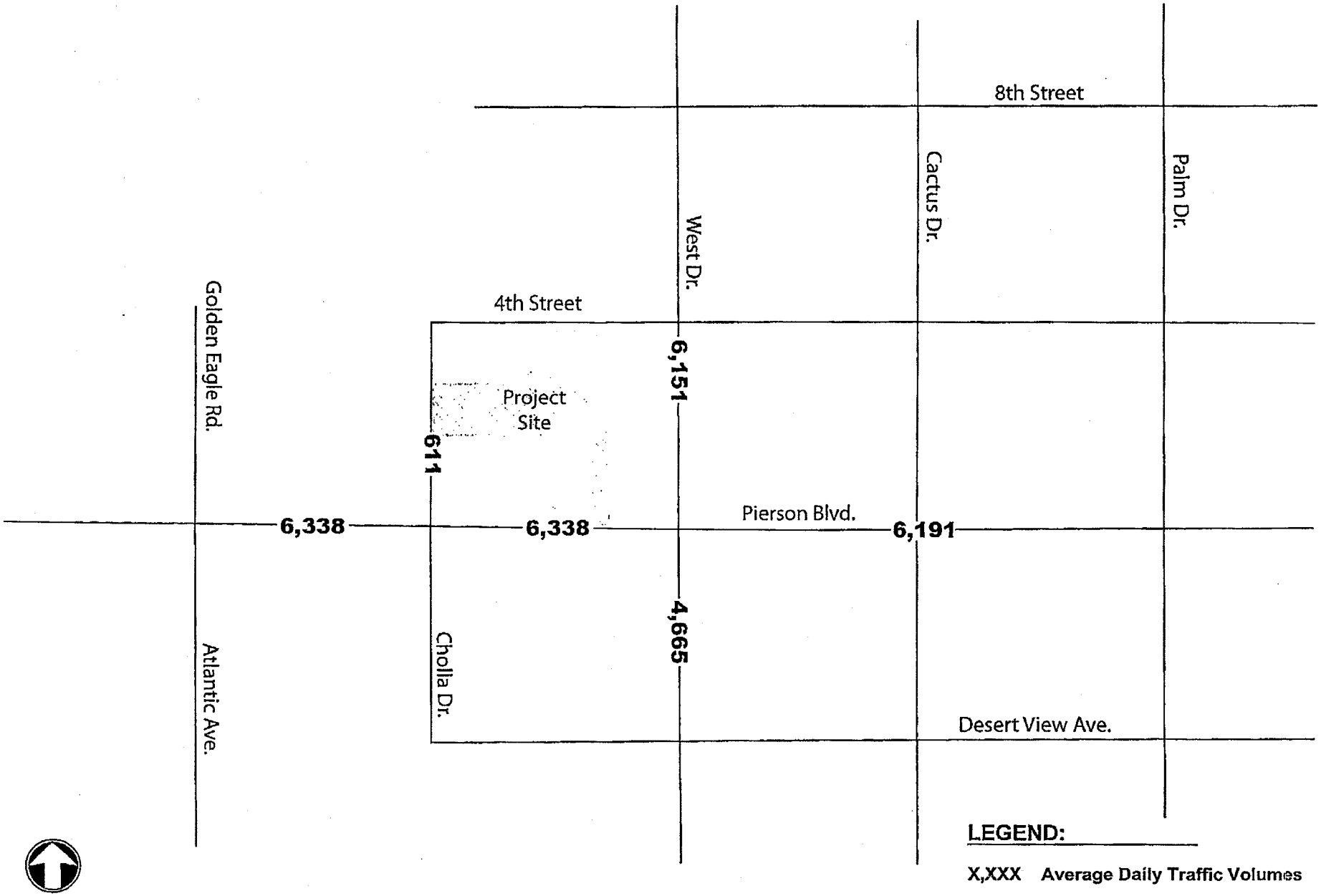
Note: (#) = Number of lanes. NA = Not Applicable.
[1] Maximum capacity at LOS E.
[2] The County of Riverside does not apply levels of service to local streets, as their purpose is to serve abutting lots, not carry through traffic.

As shown in Table 4, all of the roadway segments currently operate at acceptable levels of service based on daily capacity thresholds (LOS D or better).

PROPOSED PROJECT

The proposed City of Desert Hot Springs civic center expansion project will include a new 50,000-square-foot City Hall building complex, a 20,000-square-foot community center building, a 20,000-square-foot Boys-and-Girls Club building, an Olympic-sized pool, and an amphitheatre with a seating capacity of at least 500. The City Hall functions will vacant the existing building, which will be used solely by the City's Police Department.

The project will take access from three driveways. A driveway on Pierson Boulevard will primarily serve the City Hall uses, and two driveways on Cholla Drive and 4th Street will primarily serve the community center and the Boys-and-Girls Club. All three driveways will be unsignalized.



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EXISTING DAILY ROADWAY SEGMENT VOLUMES

Project Trip Generation

To determine the trips forecast to be generated by the proposed project, published trip rates from *ITE Trip Generation* (2003) were utilized in accordance with the City of Desert Hot Springs. Tables 5A and 5B summarize the project trip generation. As summarized in Table 5B, the proposed project is forecast to generate approximately 2,623 trips per day, which includes approximately 197 a.m. peak hour trips and approximately 230 p.m. peak hour trips.

Table 5A
Proposed Project Trip Generation Rates

Land Use	Units	Daily Trip Rate	AM Peak Hour			PM Peak Hour		
			Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out
Government Office Complex	KSF	27.92	2.21	89%	11%	2.85	31%	69%
Recreational Community Center	KSF	22.88	1.62	61%	39%	1.64	29%	71%

Source: ITE Trip Generation, 2003. **Note:** KSF = 1,000 square feet.

Table 5B
Estimated Project Trip Generation

Land Use	Intensity	Daily Trips	AM Peak Hour			PM Peak Hour		
			Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out
City Hall Facility	50 KSF	1,396	111	98	12	143	44	98
Boys and Girls Club [1]	20 KSF	458	32	20	13	33	10	23
Community/Civic Center [1]	20 KSF	458	32	20	13	33	10	23
Olympic-Sized Pool [1][2]	13.6 KSF	311	22	13	9	22	6	16
	Total	**2,623**	**197**	**151**	**46**	**230**	**70**	**161**

Source: ITE Trip Generation, 2003. **Note:** KSF = 1,000 square feet.

[1] Recreational community center trip rates were used for these land uses.

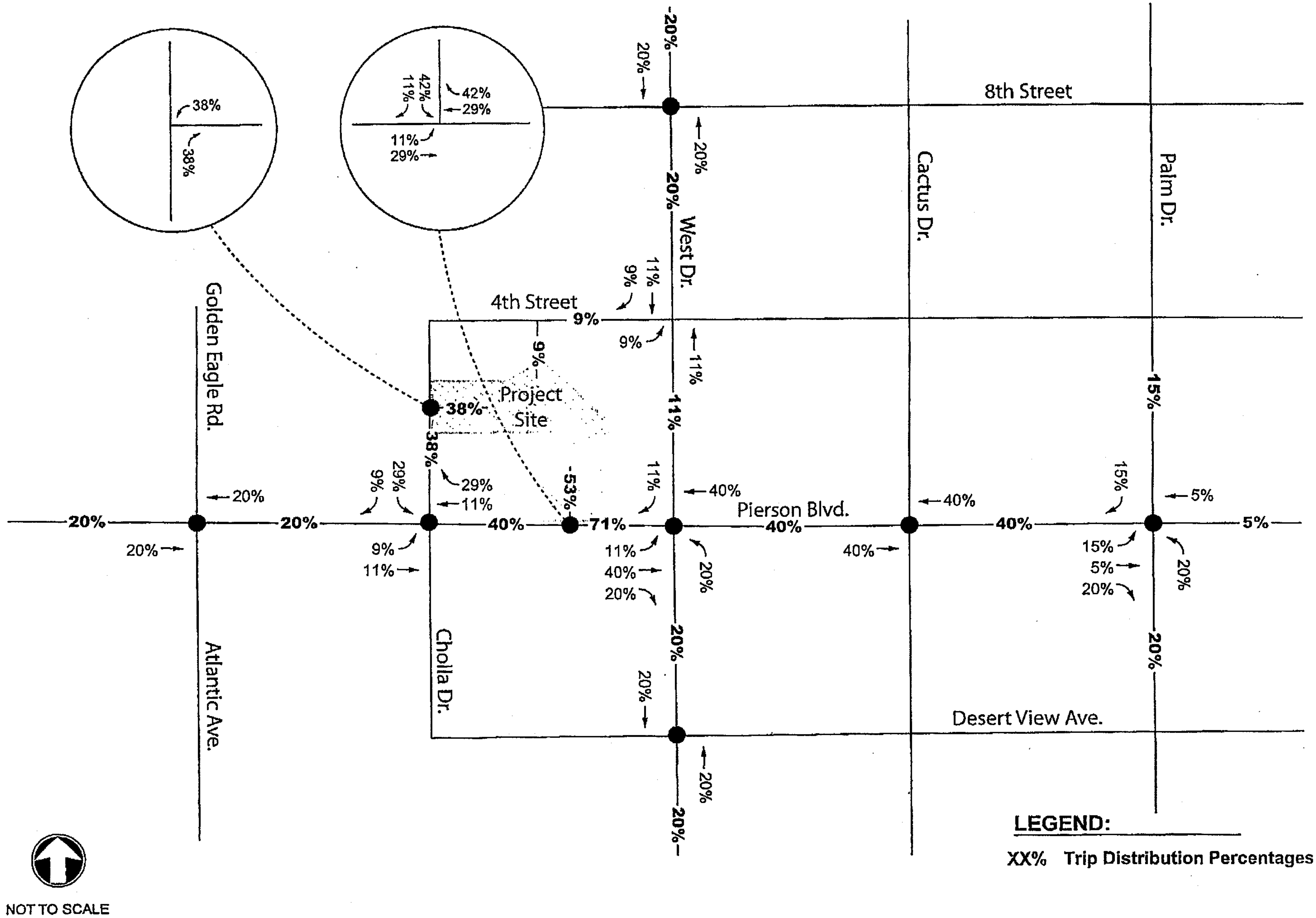
[2] The trips generated by the pool represent the estimated additional vehicle trips generated by that land use. It should be noted that the pool will also be used by visitors to the Community Center and the Boys and Girls Club. In addition, the adjacent high school will likely use the pool for athletic programs and events.

Project Trip Distribution

The project trip distribution was manually developed, and is based on knowledge of the existing and future traffic patterns in the project study area. Exhibit 7 shows the forecast project trip distribution used in this analysis.

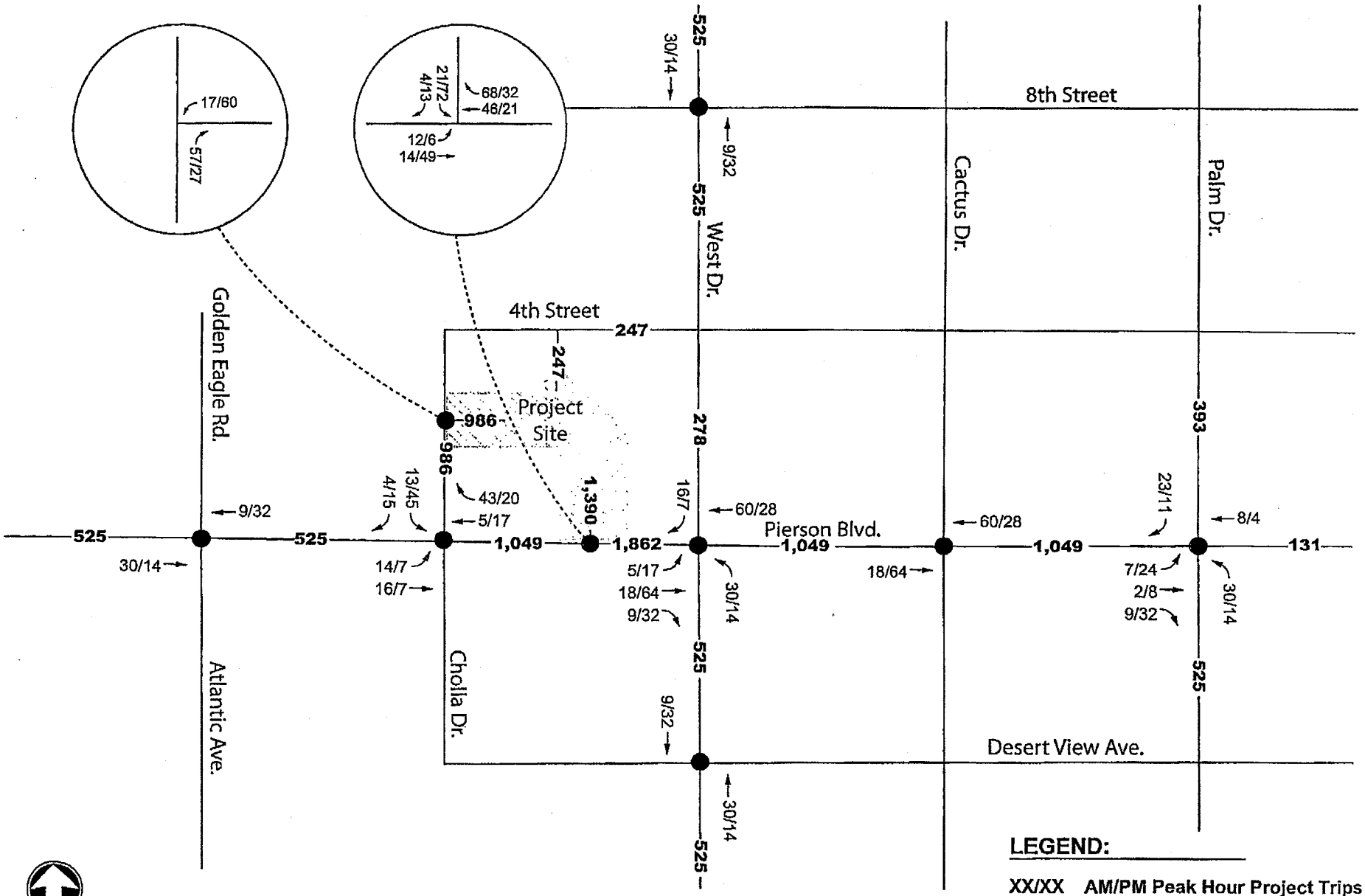
Project Trip Assignment

Utilizing the project trip distribution shown in Exhibit 7, the forecast project-generated trips were assigned to the roadway network. Exhibit 8 illustrates the forecast assignment of project-generated daily and peak hour volumes at the study roadway segments and intersections.



PROJECT TRIP DISTRIBUTION

EXHIBIT 7



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DAILY AND PEAK HOUR PROJECT TRIPS

EXISTING PLUS PROJECT CONDITIONS

To determine the existing plus project operating conditions at the study intersections and roadway segments, the project-generated trips were added to the existing traffic volumes. Exhibit 9 illustrates the existing plus project peak hour intersection volumes; Exhibit 10 shows the existing plus project daily roadway segment volumes.

Table 6 summarizes the existing plus project a.m. and p.m. peak hour intersection conditions. Detailed HCM calculation sheets are contained in Appendix D. The addition of project-generated trips is not projected to result in a change in operating conditions at any of the study intersections. Consistent with existing conditions, all intersections would continue to operate at LOS D or better with the addition of the proposed project.

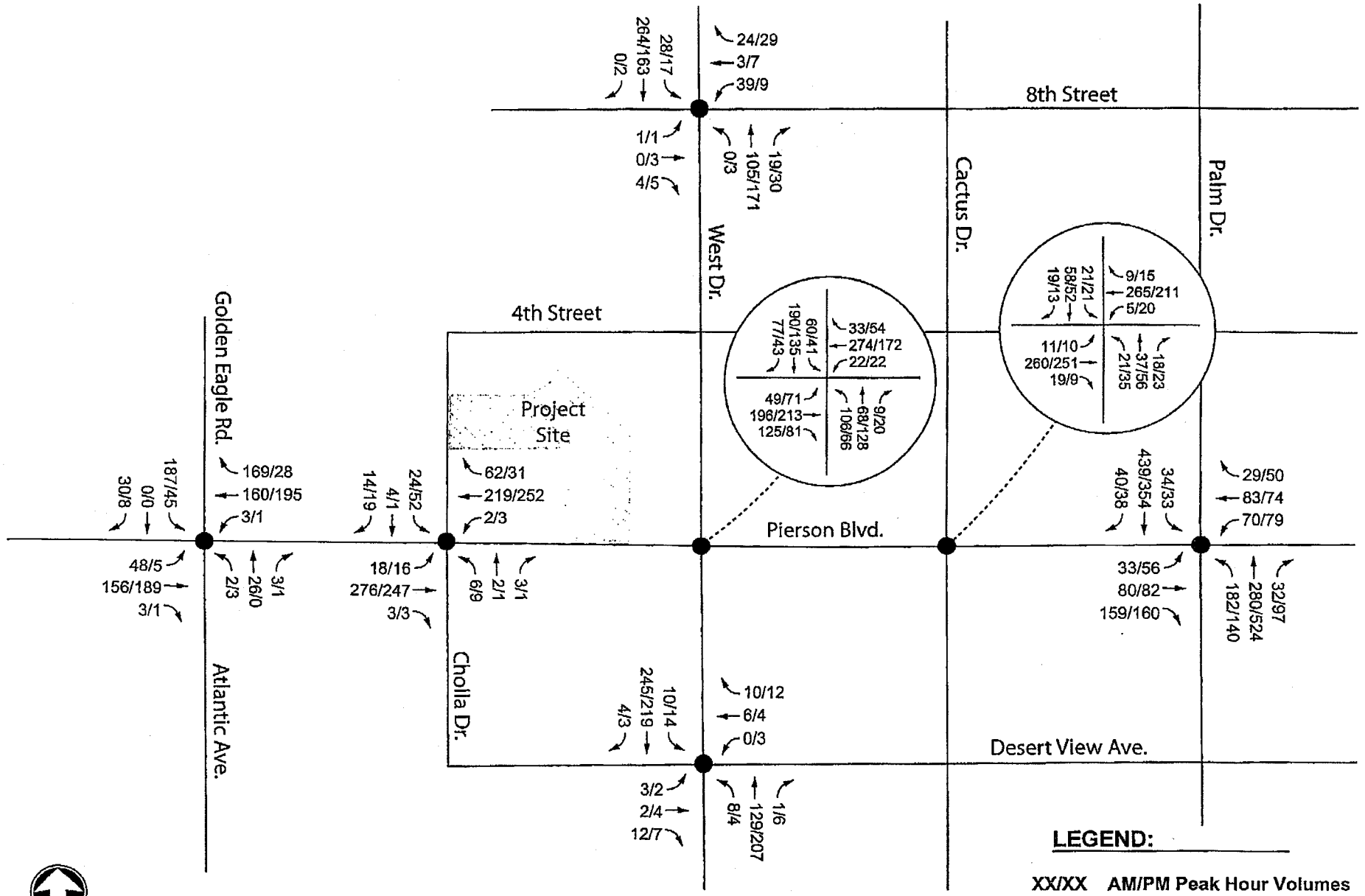
A significant impact occurs if the addition of traffic from the proposed project adds 2 seconds or more of average delay to an intersection operating at a deficient level of service (LOS E or F). The addition of project-generated traffic will not result in a significant impact at any of the study intersections under existing plus project conditions.

Table 6
Existing Plus Project Peak Hour Intersection Conditions

Study Intersection	Existing Conditions		Existing Plus Project		Change in Delay	
	AM Delay-LOS	PM Delay-LOS	AM Delay-LOS	PM Delay-LOS	AM	PM
Pierson Blvd. / Golden Eagle Rd.	18.1 – B	14.2 – B	18.2 – B	8.5 – A	0.1	-5.7
Pierson Blvd. / Cholla Dr. [1]	11.5 – B	11.7 – B	12.9 – B	13.7 – B	1.4	2.0
Pierson Blvd. / West Dr. [2]	12.1 – B	10.4 – B	13.5 – B	11.3 – B	1.4	0.9
Pierson Blvd. / Cactus Dr. [2]	9.0 – A	8.8 – A	9.3 – A	9.2 – A	0.2	0.4
Pierson Blvd. / Palm Dr.	20.1 – C	17.8 – B	20.7 – C	18.7 – B	0.6	0.9
West Dr. / 8th St. [2]	8.7 – A	8.1 – A	9.0 – A	8.4 – A	0.3	0.3
West Dr. / Desert View Ave. [1]	10.3 – B	10.7 – B	10.5 – B	11.0 – B	0.2	0.3

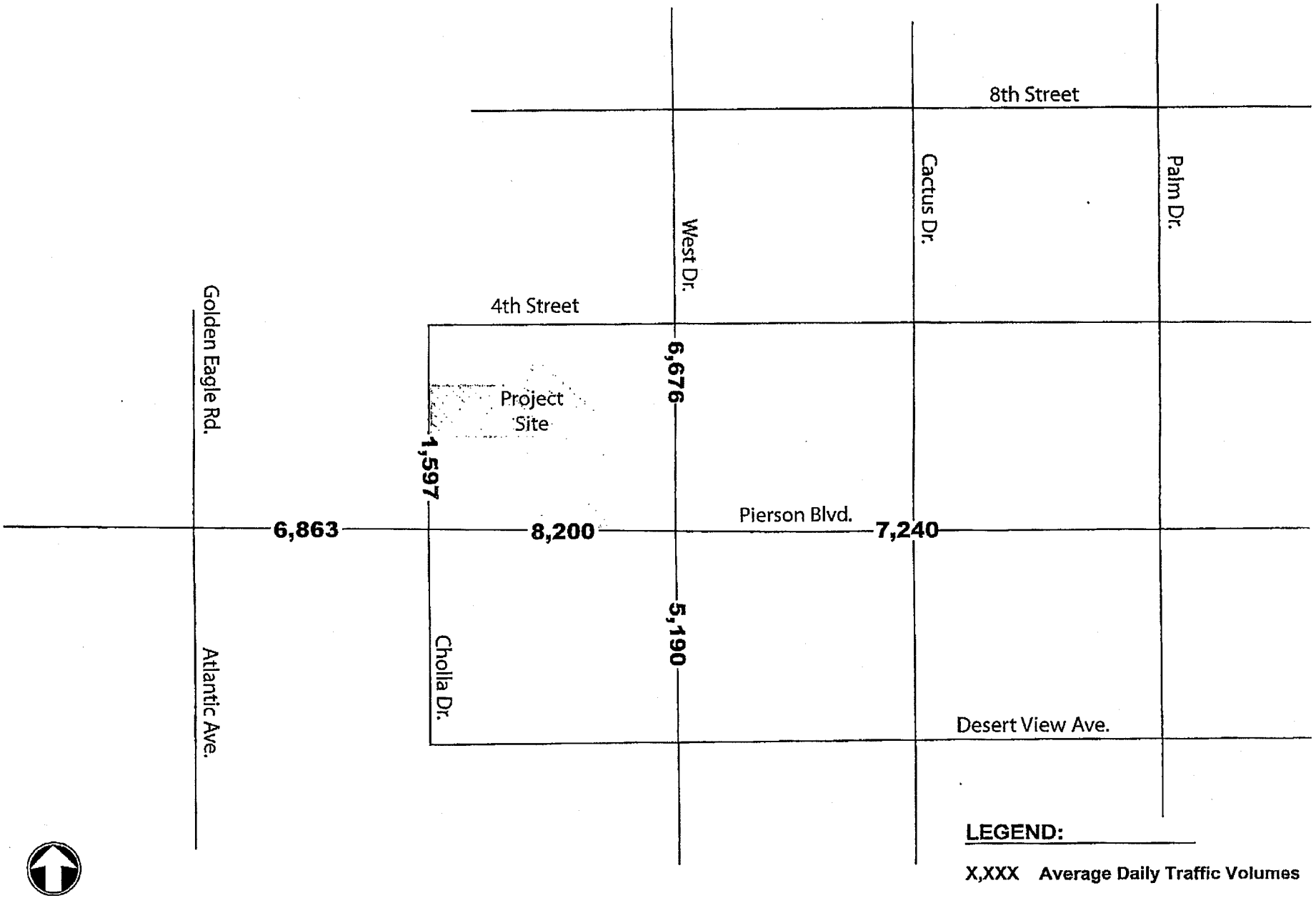
Note: [1] Unsignalized intersection with two-way stop control. Stated delay is for the worst stop-controlled side-street approach.
[2] Unsignalized intersection with all-way stop control. Delay values are expressed in terms of average delay (seconds) per vehicle.

The results of the existing plus project conditions roadway segment level of service analysis is presented in Table 7. Consistent with existing conditions, all of the study roadway segments are forecast to continue operating at acceptable levels of service (LOS D or better) with the addition of project-related traffic.



NOT TO SCALE

EXISTING PLUS PROJECT PEAK HOUR INTERSECTION VOLUMES



NOT TO SCALE

RBF

EXISTING PLUS PROJECT DAILY ROADWAY SEGMENT VOLUMES

Table 7
Existing Plus Project Daily Roadway Segment Conditions

Street	Location	Class	Capacity [1]	Existing V/C	Existing Plus Project			
					ADT	V/C	LOS	Change in V/C
Pierson Boulevard	Golden Eagle to Cholla	Secondary Arterial (3)	19,420	0.326	6,863	0.353	A	0.027
	Cholla to West	Secondary Arterial (4)	25,900	0.245	8,200	0.317	A	0.072
	West to Palm	Secondary Arterial (4)	25,900	0.239	7,240	0.280	A	0.041
West Drive	Desert View to Pierson	Collector (2)	13,000	0.359	5,190	0.399	A	0.040
	Pierson to 8th	Collector (2)	13,000	0.473	6,676	0.514	A	0.040
Cholla Drive	Pierson to 4th	Local Street (2)	NA [2]	NA [2]	1,597	NA [2]	NA [2]	NA [2]

Note: (#) = Number of lanes. NA = Not Applicable.

[1] Maximum capacity at LOS E.

[2] The County of Riverside does not apply levels of service to local streets, as their purpose is to serve abutting lots, not carry through traffic.

NEAR-TERM CONDITIONS (OPENING YEAR 2008)

The proposed project is scheduled for completion by the Year 2008, which is the project opening year. To evaluate the future traffic conditions in 2008, the existing traffic volumes were overlaid with the traffic associated with planned or pending projects in the study area. An ambient growth factor of 3% per year was also applied to existing traffic volumes, which represents the additional regional background growth in the area.

The near-term future analysis also includes planned roadway improvements in the project study area. Based on discussion with City staff, there are plans to widen Pierson Boulevard to four lanes from Cholla Drive to west of Golden Eagle Road. This roadway improvement is assumed to be in place under near-term Year 2008 conditions.

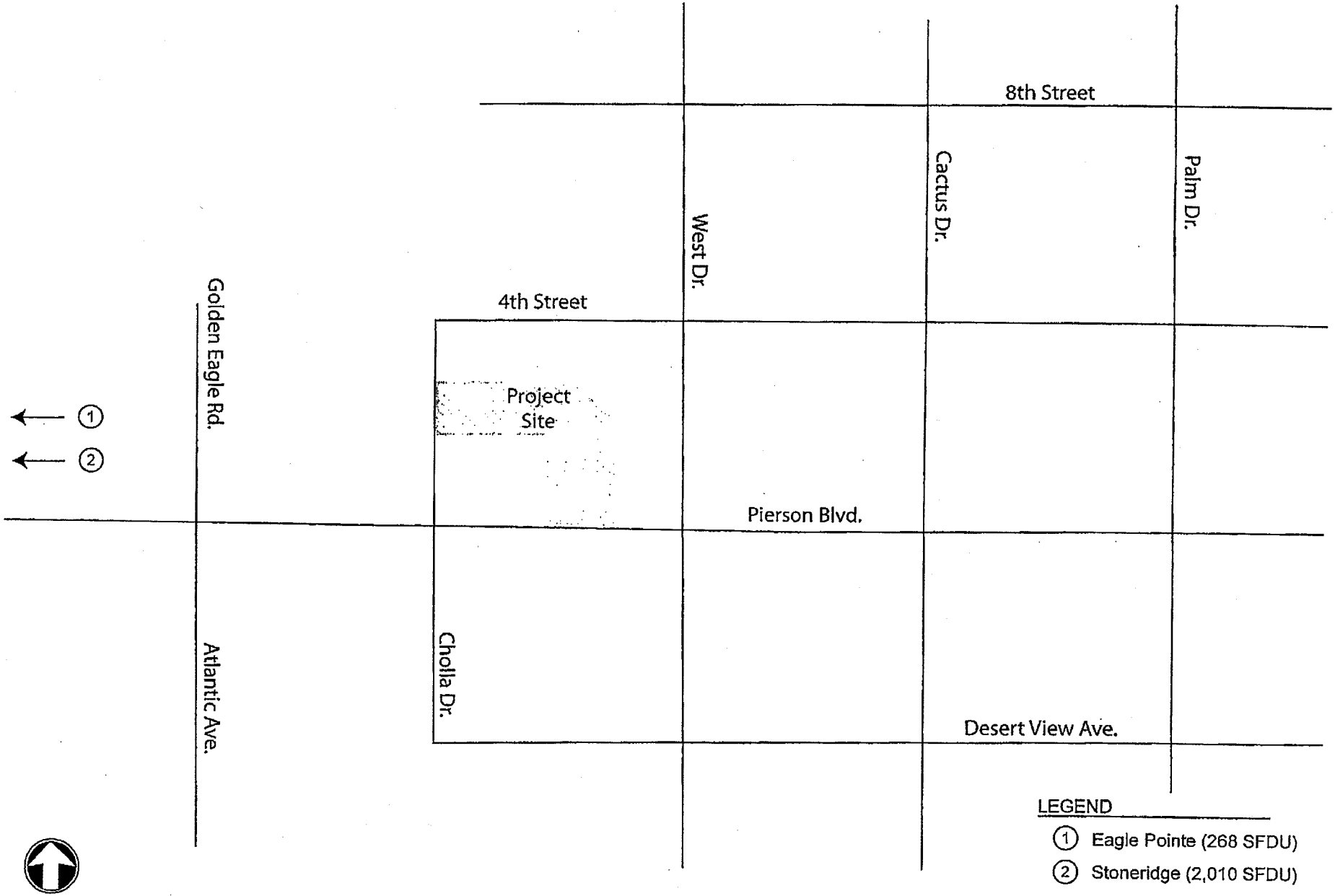
City of Desert Hot Springs staff provided data for two planned developments in the project study area. The daily and peak hour trip generation for these cumulative projects is shown in Table 8. Exhibit 11 shows the location of the cumulative projects. Exhibit 12 shows the daily and peak hour cumulative project volumes.

As presented in Table 8, the cumulative projects are forecast to generate approximately 21,800 daily trips, which includes approximately 1,709 a.m. peak hour trips and approximately 2,301 p.m. peak hour trips.

Table 8
Cumulative Projects Trip Generation

Project	Intensity	Daily Trips	AM Peak Hour			PM Peak Hour		
			Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out
1) Eagle Pointe	268 SFDU	2,565	201	50	151	271	171	100
2) Stone Ridge	2,010 SFDU	19,236	1,508	377	1,131	2,030	1,279	751
Total		**21,800**	**1,709**	**427**	**1,281**	**2,301**	**1,449**	**851**

Note: SFDU = Single-Family Dwelling Units



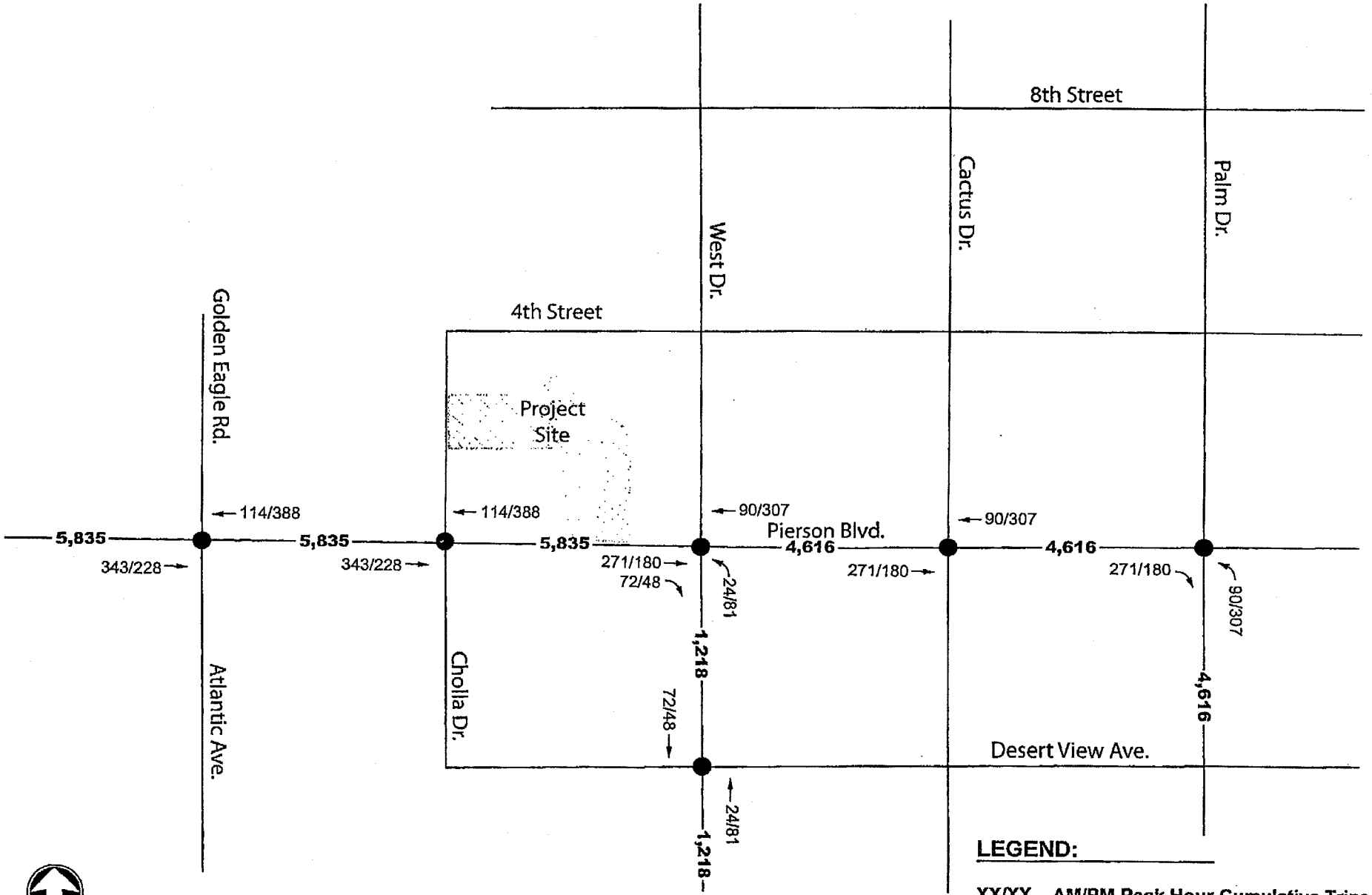
NOT TO SCALE

RBF

20-100589.001 - November 2004

CUMULATIVE PROJECTS LOCATION MAP

EXHIBIT 11



NOT TO SCALE

DAILY AND PEAK HOUR CUMULATIVE PROJECT TRIPS

EXHIBIT 12

Near-Term Year 2008 Levels of Service

As noted previously, the near-term analysis includes existing traffic volumes overlaid with the traffic associated with the cumulative projects listed in Table 8. An ambient growth factor of 3% per year was also applied to existing traffic volumes. The resulting traffic volumes represent the near-term conditions without the proposed project. To determine the near-term operating conditions with the proposed project, the estimated project-generated trips, as shown in Exhibit 8, were added to the base near-term traffic volumes.

Table 9 summarizes the near-term peak hour intersection conditions without and with the proposed project. Exhibit 13 shows the near-term peak hour intersection volumes without the project. Exhibit 14 shows the near-term peak hour intersection volumes with the proposed project. Detailed HCM calculation sheets are contained in Appendix E.

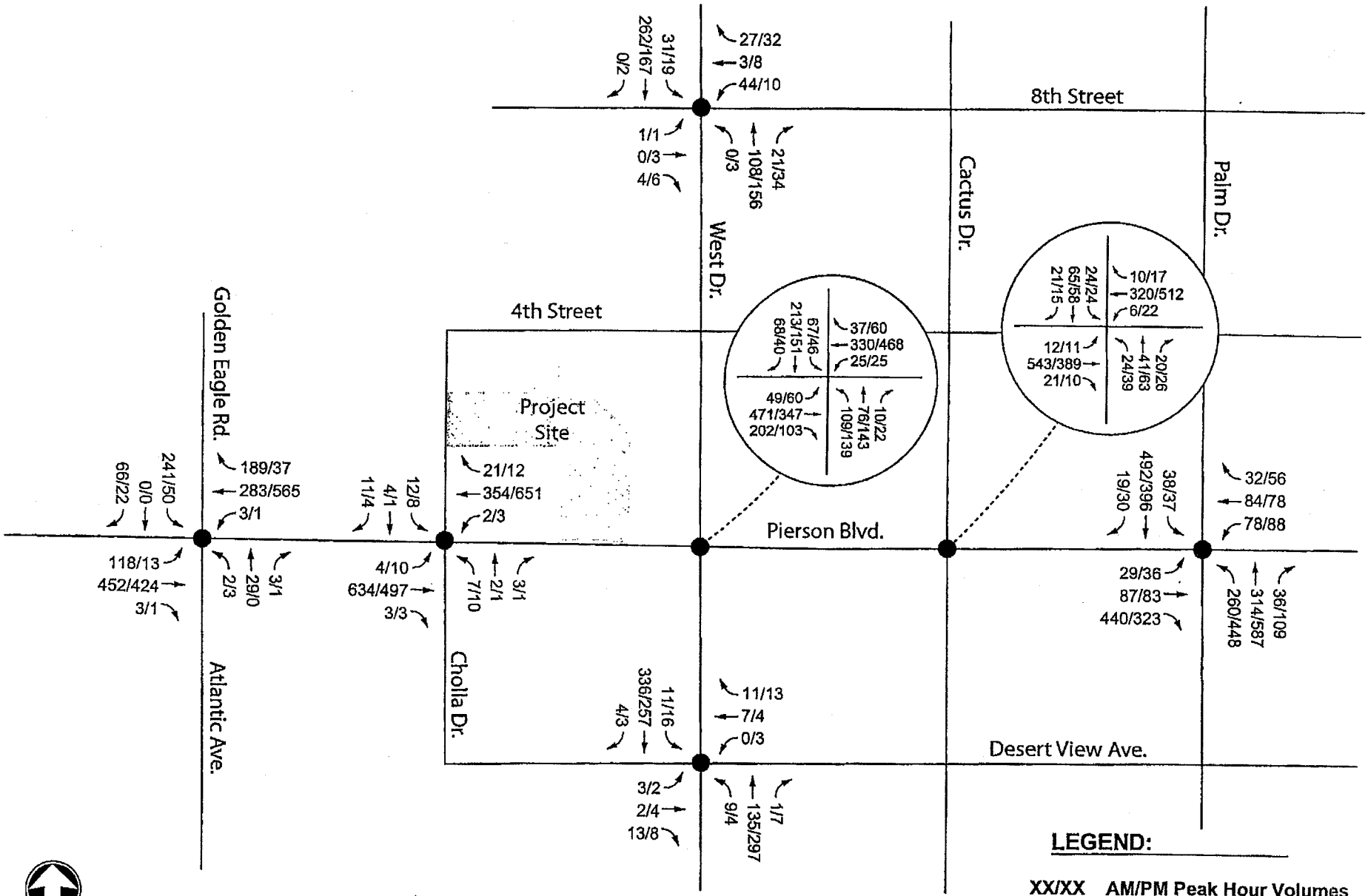
Table 9
Near-Term Peak Hour Intersection Conditions
Without and With Project

Study Intersection	Near-Term Conditions				Change in Delay	
	Without Project		With Project			
	AM Delay-LOS	PM Delay-LOS	AM Delay-LOS	PM Delay-LOS	AM	PM
Pierson Blvd. / Golden Eagle Rd.	20.2 – C	7.1 – A	20.1 – C	6.9 – A	-0.1	-0.3
Pierson Blvd. / Cholla Dr. [1]	18.3 – C	20.9 – C	19.8 – C	28.7 – D	1.5	7.8
Pierson Blvd. / West Dr. [2]	21.6 – C	19.1 – C	26.8 – D	22.8 – C	5.2	3.7
Pierson Blvd. / Cactus Dr. [2]	11.6 – B	12.0 – B	12.1 – B	12.8 – B	0.5	0.8
Pierson Blvd. / Palm Dr.	24.3 – C	22.8 – C	25.0 – C	23.6 – C	0.7	0.8
West Dr. / 8th St. [2]	9.1 – A	8.3 – A	9.4 – A	8.6 – A	0.3	0.3
West Dr. / Desert View Ave. [1]	11.3 – B	12.0 – B	11.5 – B	12.5 – B	0.2	0.5

Note: [1] Unsignalized intersection with two-way stop control. Stated delay is for the worst stop-controlled side-street approach.
[2] Unsignalized intersection with all-way stop control. Delay values are expressed in terms of average delay (seconds) per vehicle.

As shown in Table 9, all study intersections operate at acceptable levels of service (LOS D or better) without and with the proposed project. Based on an evaluation of the delay added by the proposed project, the addition of project-generated traffic will not result in significant impacts at any of the study intersections under near-term future conditions.

Exhibits 15 and 16 show the near-term daily roadway segment volumes without and with the proposed project, respectively. Table 10 presents the results of the near-term conditions roadway segment level of service analysis. As shown in Table 10, all of the roadway segments are forecast to operate at acceptable levels of service (LOS D or better) without and with the addition of the proposed project.



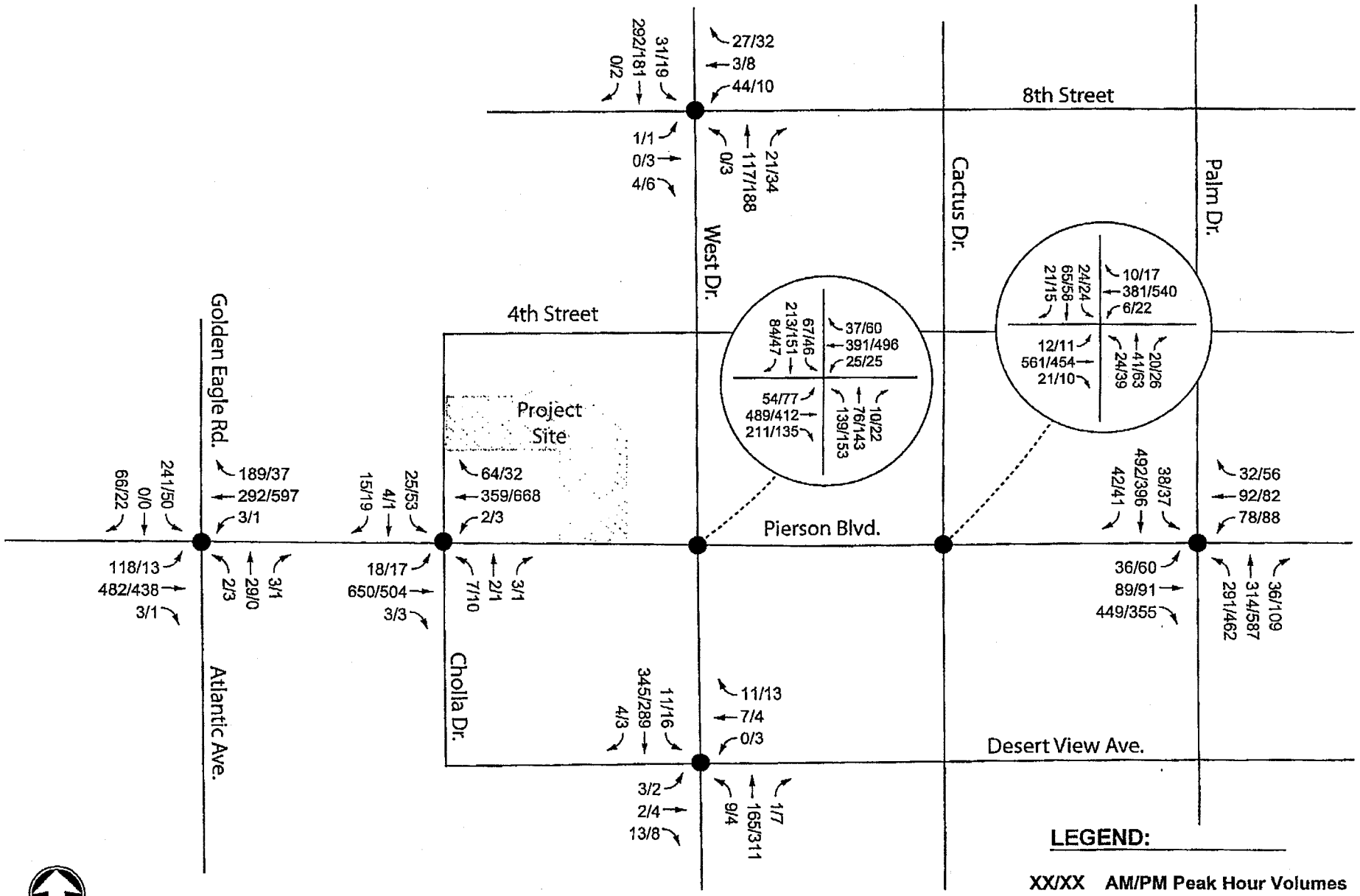
RBF

NEAR-TERM WITHOUT PROJECT PEAK HOUR INTERSECTION VOLUMES

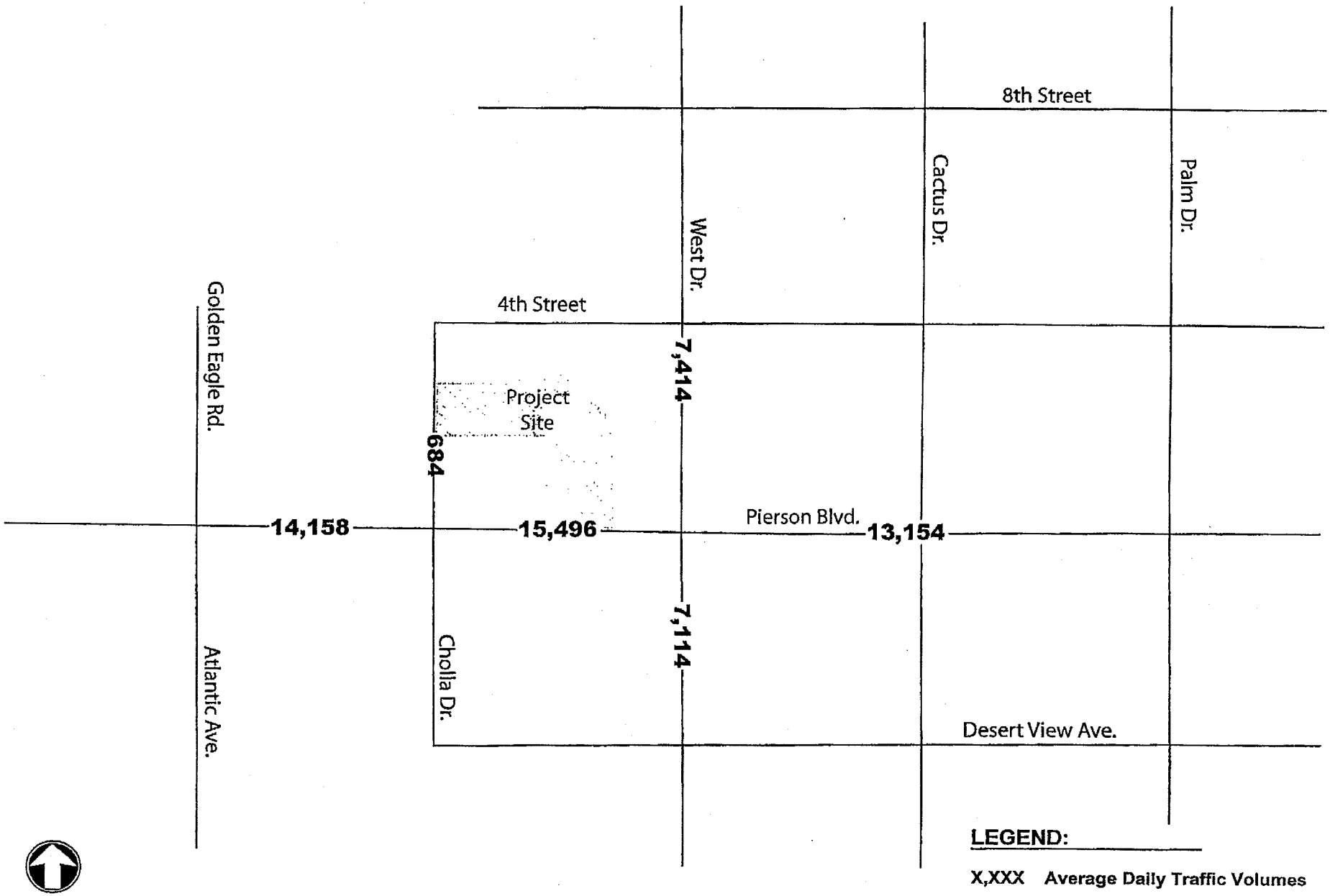
NOT TO SCALE

RBF

NEAR-TERM WITHOUT PROJECT DAILY ROADWAY SEGMENT VOLUMES



NEAR-TERM WITH PROJECT PEAK HOUR INTERSECTION VOLUMES



NOT TO SCALE

RBF

NEAR-TERM WITH PROJECT DAILY ROADWAY SEGMENT VOLUMES

Table 10
Near-Term Daily Roadway Segment Conditions
Without and With Project

Street	Location	Classification	Capacity [1]	Near-Term Without Project			Near-Term With Project			
				ADT	V/C	LOS	ADT	V/C	LOS	Change in V/C
Pierson Boulevard	Golden Eagle to Cholla	Secondary Arterial (4)	25,900	13,634	0.526	A	14,158	0.547	A	0.020
	Cholla to West	Secondary Arterial (4)	25,900	13,634	0.526	A	15,496	0.598	A	0.072
	West to Palm	Secondary Arterial (4)	25,900	12,105	0.467	A	13,154	0.508	A	0.041
West Drive	Desert View to Pierson	Collector (2)	13,000	6,589	0.507	A	7,114	0.547	A	0.040
	Pierson to 8th	Collector (2)	13,000	6,889	0.530	A	7,414	0.570	A	0.040
Cholla Drive	Pierson to 4th	Local Street (2)	NA [2]	684	NA [2]	NA [2]	1,671	NA [2]	NA [2]	NA [2]

Note: (#) = Number of lanes. NA = Not Applicable.

[1] Maximum capacity at LOS E.

[2] The County of Riverside does not apply levels of service to local streets, as their purpose is to serve abutting lots, not carry through traffic.

CONCLUSIONS

This study analyzes the forecast traffic impact of the proposed City of Desert Hot Springs Civic Center expansion project.

The proposed Civic Center expansion project will include a new 50,000-square-foot City Hall building complex, a 20,000-square-foot Community Center building, a 20,000-square-foot Boys-and-Girls Club building, an Olympic-sized pool, and an amphitheatre with a seating capacity of at least 500. The proposed project is forecast to generate approximately 2,623 trips per day, with 197 trips in the a.m. peak hour and 230 trips in the p.m. peak hour.

The results of the existing conditions analysis show that all intersections and roadway segments are currently operating at acceptable levels of service (LOS D or better).

Consistent with existing conditions, all intersections and roadway segments would continue to operate at LOS D or better with the addition of the proposed project. The addition of project-generated traffic will not result in significant impacts at any of the study intersections or roadway segments under existing plus project conditions.

The results of the near-term future analysis show that all intersections and roadway segments are forecast to operate at LOS D or better without the proposed project. With the addition of project-generated traffic, all intersections and roadway segments would continue operating at LOS D or better. The addition of project-generated traffic will not result in significant impacts at any of the study intersections or roadway segments under near-term future conditions.

Lawyers Title
INSURANCE CORPORATION

Lawyers Title
1555 S. Palm Canyon Dr., Suite D101
Palm Springs, CA 92264
Phone: (760) 327-6523
Fax: (760) 327-6748

MSA Consulting
ATTN: Doug Redlin
34200 Bob Hope Drive
Rancho Mirage, CA 92270

May 23, 2009

Escrow No.: Accommodation Recording

As it relates to the processing of the escrow transaction referred to above, we are enclosing for your files the following item(s):

- Conformed copy - Notice of Merger
- Conformed copy - Grant Deed

Both documents were recorded with Riverside County on May 15, 2009, and the originals will be sent directly to the City of Desert Hot Springs from the County.

Should you have any questions, or require further information, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Sincerely,

Robert

Robert Elmore
Certified Escrow Officer
Phone: (760) 327-6523
Fax: (760) 327-6748
e-mail: relmore@ltic.com

Enclosures

Attachment F

Lawyers Title

RECORDING REQUESTED BY
City of Desert Hot Springs
AND WHEN RECORDED MAIL TO:
City of Desert Hot Springs
65950 Pierson Blvd.
Desert Hot Springs, CA 92240

APN:664-190-034-1, 664-190-035-2
TRA: 014-052

ACCOM 51509-JL

DOC # 2009-0246028
05/15/2009 08:00A Fee:NC
Page 1 of 4
Recorded in Official Records
County of Riverside
Larry W. Ward
Assessor, County Clerk & Recorder

S	R	U	PAGE	SIZE	DA	MISC	LONG	RFD	COPY
1			4						
M	A	L	465	426	PCOR	NCOR	SMF	NCHG	EXAM
				T:			CTY	UNI	09

0

680
1

Notice of Merger

DOCUMENT TITLE

THIS INSTRUMENT IS RECORDED AT THE REQUEST OF LAWYERS TITLE COMPANY AS AN ACCOMODATION ONLY, IT HAS NOT BEEN EXAMINED AS TO ITS EXECUTION OR AS TO ITS EFFECTS UPON TITLE.

SEPARATE PAGE - PURSUANT TO GOVERNMENT CODE 27361.6

City of Desert Hot Springs

RECORDING REQUESTED BY
CITY OF DESERT HOT SPRINGS

Recorders Use Only

WHEN RECORDED MAIL TO:

City of Desert Hot Springs
65950 Pierson Boulevard
Desert Hot Springs, CA 92240

NOTICE OF MERGER
For Real Property Located within
The City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County

I. **Parcels to be Merged:**
(List all lots / parcels to be merged by Assessor's Parcel Number and/or deed reference)
664-190-034, 664-190-035

II. **Signature of Record Title Owners:**
(This document will be recorded. All record title owners must sign below and their signatures must appear as reflected on the recorded deeds. ***All signatures must be notarized***).

(I/we) City of Desert Hot Springs hereby attest by our signatures(s) hereon that (I/we) (am/are) all the record title (owner/owners) of the above referenced real property. (I/we) also affirm that said property consists of two or more contiguous lots under our common ownership and that (I/we) understand that recordation of this Notice of Merger shall cause the subject parcels to be merged into one parcel and that further actions to sell, lease, or finance portions of the subject parcel shall be subject to applicable provisions of the City's subdivision regulations.

(I/we) City of Desert Hot Springs hereby attest by our signature(s) hereon that (I/we) have initiated his merger and are requesting that the County record this Notice of Merger; therefore (I/we) do not wish to have a protest hearing to present evidence as to why this Notice of Merger should not be recorded; and by our signature hereon (I/we) understand and expressly waive any and all rights to such a hearing.

Print name of company/partnership/corporation: City of Desert Hot Springs

1. NAME: Rick Daniels AKA Richard Alan Daniels — City Manager
Print Name — Indicate Capacity

Signature (must be notarized)

4/29/09
Date

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)SS
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE)

For Notary Seal or Stamp

On _____, before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said County and State, personally appeared _____ known to me to be the person(s) whose name(s) subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged that _____ executed the same.

NOTARY ACKNOWLEDGMENT ON FOLLOWING PAGE

Signature of Notary

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF Riverside } SS:

On April 29, 2009 before me, Kristie Ramos, Notary Public
(here insert name and title of the officer)
a Notary Public, personally appeared Richard Alan Daniels

who proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the person~~(s)~~ whose name~~(s)~~ is/are subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that he/she/they executed the same in his/her/their authorized capacity~~(ies)~~, and that by his/her/their signature~~(s)~~ on the instrument the person~~(s)~~, or the entity upon behalf of which the person~~(s)~~ acted, executed the instrument.

I certify under PENALTY OF PERJURY under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing paragraph is true and correct.

WITNESS my hand and official seal.

KRISTIE RAMOS
COMM. # 1765889
NOTARY PUBLIC-CALIFORNIA
RIVERSIDE COUNTY
MY COMM. EXP. SEPT. 7, 2011

Signature Kristie Ramos

(This area for notary stamp)

III. City Approval:

This Notice of Merger has been reviewed and approved by the City of Desert Hot Springs Planning Department.

ATTEST: _____ INTERIM PLANNER 3/30/09
Signature Title Date

MARK STAPLES
Printed Name

EXHIBIT "B" - MAP

CERTIFICATE OF PARCEL MERGER NO. 01-09

LINE DATA		
NO.	BEARING	LENGTH
L1	N 62°12'57" E	101.77'
L2	N 27°47'03" W	44.99'
L3	N 62°12'57" E	85.00'

PAR. MAP. NO. 21531
P.M.B. 138/3-4
PARCEL 1
APN 664-190-031

LOT "B"
LOT "C" 30.00'
LOT "D" 30.00'
CHOLLA DRIVE
30.00'
N 00°05'44" E 1323.68'
(149.00')
N 00°05'44" E 372.00'
(223.00')
N 89°54'16" W 430.00'
400.00'
SEWER EASEMENT PER M.B. 138/3-4
PARCEL 1
277,086 SQ. FT.
6.361 AC.
SLOPE AND DRAINAGE EASEMENT PER M.B. 138/3-4
(N 89°54'16" W 516.48')
(486.48')
OLD LOT LINE
PARCEL 2
APN 664-190-034
PARCEL 3
APN 664-190-035
N 27°47'03" W 754.97'
564.72'
(N 27°47'03" W 252.35')
APN 664-190-015
N 89°53'56" W 838.13'
(604.48')
661.84'
PIERSON BOULEVARD
808.13'
(203.65')
APN 664-190-025
APN 664-190-021

MISSION LAKES BLVD
INDIAN AVENUE
DRIVE
5TH ST.
4TH ST.
3RD ST.
2ND ST.
1ST ST.
CACTUS DR.
GOLDEN EAGLE WAY
CHOLLA
SITE
WEST
PALM DRIVE
PIERSON
BLVD
VIA REAL

VICINITY MAP
NOT TO SCALE

1" = 100'

(-) INDICATES EXISTING LOT DIMENSIONS TO BE ELIMINATED

RECORD OWNER(S): CITY OF DESERT HOT SPRINGS
ADDRESS: 65950 PIERSON BLVD., DESERT HOT SPRINGS, CA 92240

EXHIBIT PREPARED BY: MSA CONSULTING INC.
ADDRESS: 34200 BOB HOPE DRIVE, RANCHO MIRAGE, CA 92270
PHONE NUMBER: (760) 320-9811

SCALE: 1"=100'
ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBER(S): 664-190-034,035

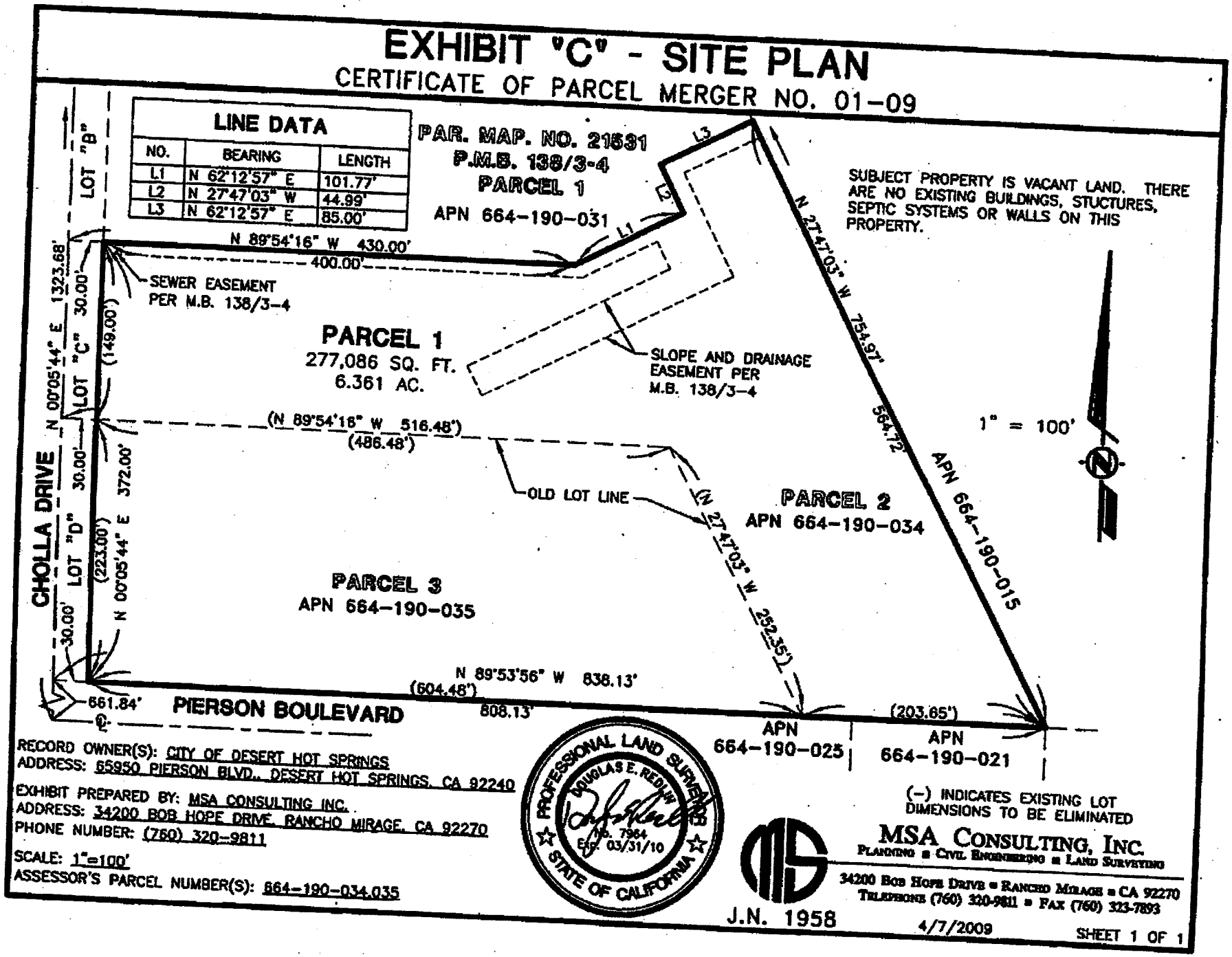
PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYOR
DOUGLAS E. REBAIN
No. 7164
Exp. 03/31/10
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

MSA CONSULTING, INC.
PLANNING ■ CIVIL ENGINEERING ■ LAND SURVEYING
34200 BOB HOPE DRIVE ■ RANCHO MIRAGE ■ CA 92270
TELEPHONE (760) 320-9811 ■ FAX (760) 323-7893

J.N. 1958 4/7/2009 SHEET 1 OF 1

EXHIBIT "C" - SITE PLAN

CERTIFICATE OF PARCEL MERGER NO. 01-09



RECORD OWNER(S): CITY OF DESERT HOT SPRINGS
ADDRESS: 65950 PIERSON BLVD., DESERT HOT SPRINGS, CA 92240

EXHIBIT PREPARED BY: MSA CONSULTING INC.
ADDRESS: 34200 BOB HOPE DRIVE, RANCHO MIRAGE, CA 92270
PHONE NUMBER: (760) 320-9811

SCALE: 1"=100'
ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBER(S): 664-190-034,035

PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYOR
DOUGLAS E. REDLIN
No. 7964
Exp. 03/31/10
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

(-) INDICATES EXISTING LOT DIMENSIONS TO BE ELIMINATED

MSA CONSULTING, INC.
PLANNING ■ CIVIL ENGINEERING ■ LAND SURVEYING
34200 BOB HOPE DRIVE ■ RANCHO MIRAGE ■ CA 92270
TELEPHONE (760) 320-9811 ■ FAX (760) 323-7893

J.N. 1958 4/7/2009 SHEET 1 OF 1

THE PRESS-ENTERPRISE

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING PROOF

Printed by: Tinajero, Maria
at: 2:32 pm
on: Tuesday, Aug 24, 2010

Ad #: 10375440

3450 Fourteenth St.
Riverside, CA 92501-3878
1-800-880-0345
951-684-1200
951-368-9018 Fax

Account Information

Phone #: (951) 955-8069
Name: WDC/EDA CO OF RIVERSIDE
Address: 1325 SPRUCE ST STE 400

RIVERSIDE CA 92507-0506

Acct #: 300444
Client:
Placed by: Elizabeth Wilson Community Svc Div
Fax #: (951)

Ad Information

Classification: Legals
Publications: Press-Enterprise

Start date: **08-26-10**
Stop date: **08-26-10**
Insertions: 1

Rate code: LE-County
Ad type: Ad Liner
Taken by: Tinajero, Maria

Size: 2x151.170
Bill size: 303.00x 5.14 agate lines

Amount due: **$393.90**

Ad Copy:

COMBINED NOTICE TO PUBLIC OF FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT AND NOTICE OF INTENT TO REQUEST RELEASE OF FUNDS

August 26, 2010

Marion Ashley, Chairman,
Riverside County Board of Supervisors
County Administrative Center, 4080 Lemon Street
Riverside, CA 92501, (951) 955-1040

TO ALL INTERESTED AGENCIES, GROUPS, AND PERSONS: The purpose of this notice is to identify two (2) separate but related actions to be taken by the County of Riverside:

1. Finding of No Significant Impact
2. Notice of Intent to Request Release of Funds

On or about **September 14, 2010,** the County of Riverside Board of Supervisors will request the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to release federal funds under the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program for the following project:

PROJECT NAME: Desert Hot Springs Community Health and Wellness Center

FUNDING: Community Development Block Grant - $500,000 Total Project Cost: $13,000,000

PURPOSE: The City of Desert Hot Springs will use CDBG funds for costs associated with the construction of the Community Health and Wellness Center. The 29,000 square foot facility will provide proactive health and wellness activities and services to all residents of the City. The project will include an aquatics center, community center, gymnasium, teen center, parking, and meeting and conference rooms.

LOCATION: Northwest corner of Pierson Blvd and West Drive, Desert Hot Springs, CA. Assessor's Parcel Numbers: 664-190-034 & 035.

The County of Riverside has determined that such request of funds will not constitute an action significantly impacting the quality of the human environment. Accordingly, the County of Riverside has decided not to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (PL 91-190).

The reason for such decision not to prepare such statement is as follows: the County of Riverside prepared and approved and Environmental Assessment (in accordance with 24 CFR 58.36) dated August 25, 2010. The Environmental Assessment was conducted, and the potential impacts and alternative evaluated, through consultation with appropriate resources. Based upon the findings, the County of Riverside has determined that the project is not an action that will result in a significant impact on the quality of the human environment.

An environmental review record respecting the above-listed project has been made by the County of Riverside which documents the environmental review of the project and more fully sets forth the reason why such statement is not required. Starting Monday, **August 30, 2010,** the environmental review record will be on file at the Economic Development Agency for the County of Riverside, 3403 10th Street, Suite 500, Riverside, CA 92501, and is available, upon request, for public examination or copying, between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., Monday through Thursday. **No further environmental review of such project is proposed to be conducted prior to the Request for Release of Federal Funds.**

All interested agencies, groups, and persons disagreeing with this decision and wishing to comment on the project are invited to submit written comments for consideration by the County of Riverside to: Riverside County Economic Development Agency, 3403 10th Street, Suite 500, Riverside, CA 92501. The public is advised to specify which "notice" their comment address. Written comments should be received at the above address on or before 12:00 PM on **September 13, 2010.** All such comments so received will be considered, and the County will not request the release of federal funds or take any administrative action on the above-listed project prior to HUD's written authorization to use those funds.

The County of Riverside will undertake the project described above with CDBG funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The County of Riverside is certifying to HUD that the County and Supervisor Marion Ashley, in his official capacity of Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, consent to accept the jurisdiction of the federal courts if an action is brought to enforce responsibilities in relation to the environmental review process and that these responsibilities have been satisfied. The legal effect of the certification is that upon it approval, EDA may use CDBG funds, and HUD will have satisfied its responsibilities under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.

OBJECTIONS TO RELEASE OF FUNDS

HUD will accept objections to its release of funds and the County of Riverside's certification for a period of fifteen days following the anticipated submission date or its actual receipt of the request (whichever is later) only if the objections are based upon one of the following:

1. the certification was not executed by the Certifying Officer or other officer of the County of Riverside; the County of Riverside has omitted a step

THE PRESS-ENTERPRISE

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING PROOF

Printed by: Tinajero, Maria
at: 2:32 pm
on: Tuesday, Aug 24, 2010

Ad #: 10375440

3450 Fourteenth St.
Riverside, CA 92501-3878
1-800-880-0345
951-684-1200
951-368-9018 Fax

or failed to make a decision or finding required by HUD regulations at 24 CFR Part 58;

2.the grant recipient or other participants in the project have committed funds or incurred costs not authorized by 24 CFR Part 58 before approval of a release of funds by HUD; or

3.another Federal agency acting pursuant to 40 CFR Part 1504 has submitted a written finding that the project is unsatisfactory from the standpoint of environmental quality.

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development will hold the Request for Release of Federal Funds for and additional 15-day comment period. Potential objectors should contact HUD to verify the actual last day of the objection period. Objections must be prepared and submitted in accordance with the required procedures under 24 CFR 58.

Objections to the Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) must be addressed to: Environmental Clearance Officer, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 611 West 6th Street, Suite 800, Los Angeles, CA 90017. Objections to the Request for Release of Funds (RROF) on a basis other than those stated above will not be considered by HUD. No objections received by HUD after the 15-day objection period will be considered. 8/26