Draft Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration

Moreno Valley College Library Learning Resource Center Building

DECEMBER 2025

Prepared for:

Riverside Community College District
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List of Acronyms

AB	Assembly Bill
AQMP	Air Quality Management Plan
ASF	Assignable Square Feet
BMPs	Best management practices
CalEEMod	California Emissions Estimator Model
CALGreen	California Green Building Standards Code
Cal/OSHA	California Occupational Safety and Health Administration
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CAP	Climate Action Plan
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CEHC	California Essential Habitat Connectivity
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
City	City of Moreno Valley
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
CNEL	Community Noise Equivalent Level
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
CO_2e	carbon dioxide equivalent
dB	decibels
dBA	A-decibels
EMWD	Eastern Municipal Water District
EOP	Emergency Operation Plan
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FAR	floor-area ratio
FTA	Federal Transit Administration
GSF	Gross Square Feet
I	Interstate

IS	Initial Study
LDN	Day-Night Average Sound Level
Leq	Equivalent Sound Level
LHMP	Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
LLRC	Library Learning Resource Center
LOS	Level of Service
LRA	Local Responsibility Area
LST	Localized Significance Threshold
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
MND	Mitigated Negative Declaration
MRZ	Mineral Resource Zone
MS4	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
MT	metric ton
MVC	Moreno Valley College
MVFD	Moreno Valley Fire Department
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NHMLAC	Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
O_3	Ozone
OSFM	Office of the State Fire Marshal
P	Public Facility
PM_{10}	Particulate matter
PPV	peak particle velocity
RCC	Riverside City College
RCCD	Riverside Community College District
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
RWRFs	regional water reclamation facilities

SB	Senate Bill
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
SCIC	South Coastal Information Center
SLF	Sacred Lands File
SMARA	State Mining and Reclamation Act
SP 193 CF	Public Facility
SRA	Source Receptor Area
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
TIA	Transportation Impact Analysis
TPA	Transit Priority Area
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
VMT	Vehicle miles traveled
WQMP	Water Quality Management Plan
WRCOG	Western Riverside Council of Governments
WR-MSHCP	Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Project Overview

The Riverside Community College District (RCCD) is proposing construction of a Library Learning Resource Center (LLRC) at the Moreno Valley College (MVC) in the existing Parking Lot B. The new LLRC will provide students with upgraded resources for information access and additional space for individual/group study, library services, faculty and student services offices, and audio/visual media services. In addition to library and learning resource functions, the facility will be a center of activity for the College and include space for the Student Activity Center.

The LLRC is proposed as a three-story facility of approximately 83,255 Gross Square Feet (GSF). Additionally, the LLRC will be located adjacent to the student drop-off on Krameria Street, which will put the proposed facility at the generally the center of campus. The existing Library, Student Activities Center, and Bookstore will be inactivated as result of the Project.

1.2 California Environmental Quality Act Compliance

RCCD is the lead California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) agency responsible for review and approval of the proposed LLRC Project. Based on the findings of the Initial Study (IS), RCCD has made the determination that a Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) is the appropriate environmental document to be prepared in compliance with CEQA (California Public Resources Code, Section 21000 et seq.). As stated in CEQA Section 21064, a MND may be prepared for a project subject to CEQA when an IS has identified no potentially significant effects on the environment, and if necessary, incorporating mitigation measures to reduce any potential significant impacts.

1.3 Public Review Process

In accordance with CEQA, a good-faith effort has been made during preparation of this IS/MND to contact affected agencies, organizations, and persons who may have an interest in this Project.

In reviewing the IS/MND, affected public agencies and the interested public should focus on the sufficiency of the document in identifying and analyzing the project's possible impacts on the environment. A copy of the Draft IS/MND and related documents are available for review at RCCD (see address below) between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Riverside Community College District
3801 Market Street, 3rd Floor
Riverside, CA 92501
The document is also available on the RCCD website at: https://rccd.edu/admin/bfs/fpd/eir.html

Comments on the Draft IS/MND may be made in writing before the end of the public review period. A 30-day review and comment period from December 18, 2025, to January 19, 2026, has been established in accordance with Section 15072(a) of the CEQA Guidelines. Following the close of the public comment period, RCCD will consider this Draft IS/MND and comments thereto in determining whether to approve the proposed Project.

Written comments on the Draft IS/MND should be sent to the following address by 5:00 p.m., January 19, 2026.

Riverside Community College District
3801 Market Street, 3rd Floor
Riverside, CA 92501
Contact: Mehran Mohtasham, Director, Capital Planning, Facilities Planning and Development
Telephone: 951.222.8946
Email: Mehran.Mohtasham@rccd.edu

2.0 Project Description

2.1 Project Location

The RCCD MVC is located within the western Riverside County sub-region of southern California. This area is generally in the southeastern area of the City of Morena Valley, west of March Air Reserve Base, and northwest of the Lake Perris State Recreation Area (Figure 2.1-1, Regional Map).

Within the MVC, the proposed LLRC will be located near the center of the RCCD campus at an existing parking lot (Parking Lot B), located east of Lasselle Street, west of Krameria Avenue, south of College Drive, and north of Cahuilla Avenue adjacent to the student Drop-Off on Krameria Street. Regional access to the Project site is provided from either Interstate (I) 215 (east on either Ramona Expressway, or Alessandro Boulevard), or Highway 60 (Perris Boulevard south). Within the campus the Project is east of Lasselle Street, west of Krameria Avenue, south of College Drive, and north of Cahuilla Avenue adjacent to the student drop-off on Krameria Street (Figure 2.1-2, Project Site).

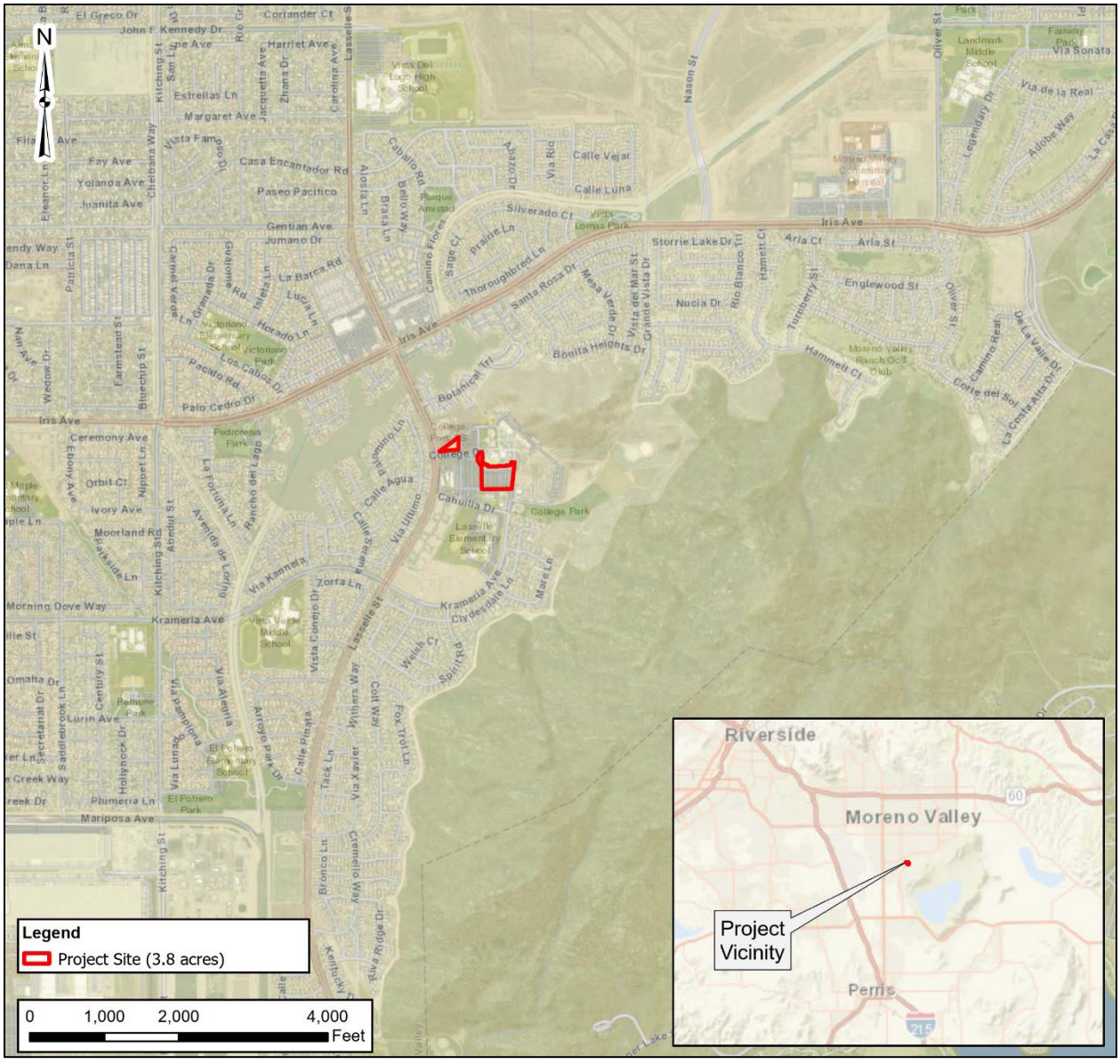


Figure 2.1-1. Regional Map

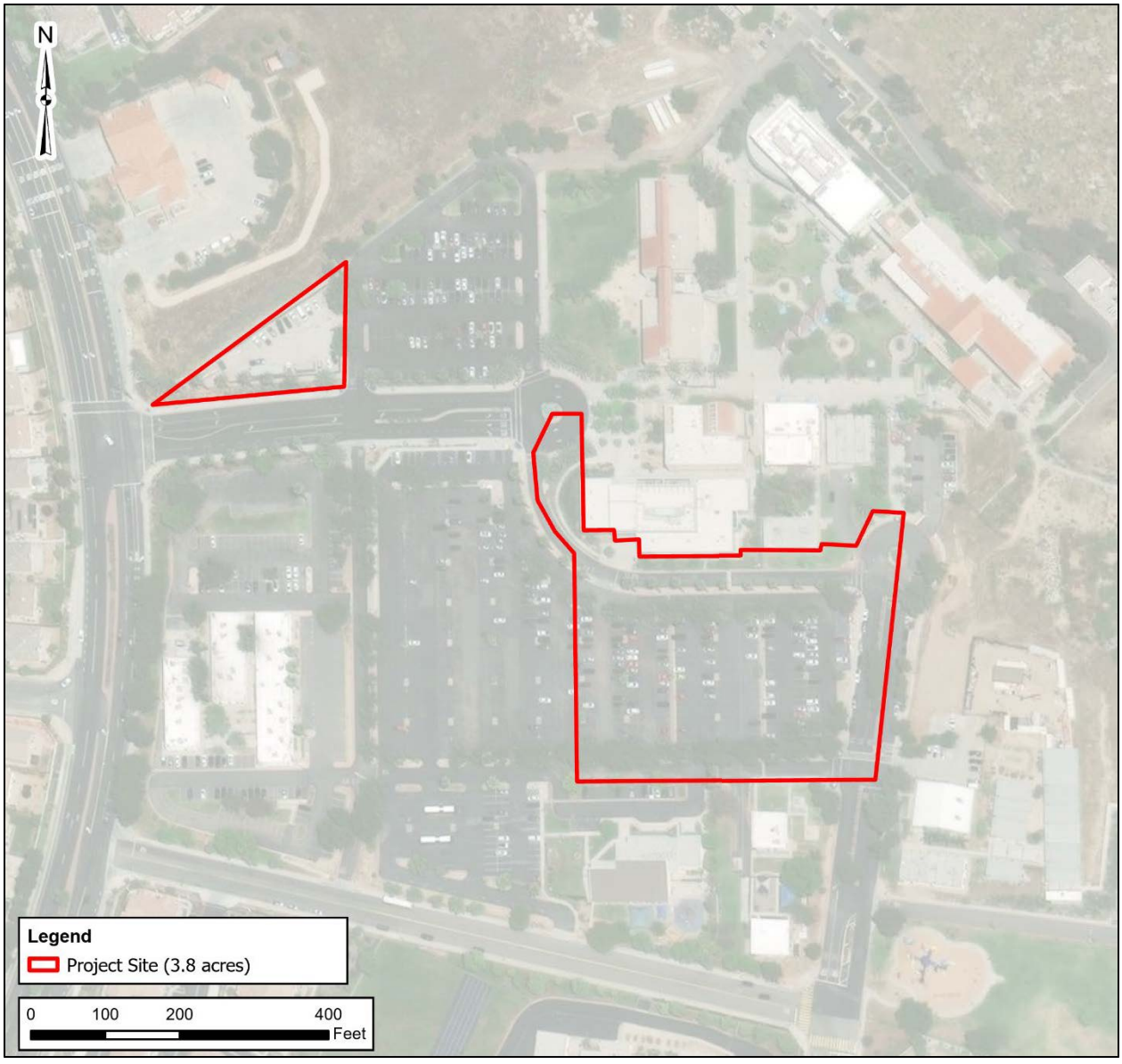


Figure 2.1-2. Project Site

2.2 Environmental Setting

2.2.1 Background

RCCD is the community college district serving the City of Moreno Valley (City) and neighboring cities. It is part of the California Community Colleges System. The California Community Colleges System is a part of the California three-tier public higher education system, which also includes the University of California System and California State University System.

RCCD consists of the following three two-year, associate's degree-awarding campuses:

- Riverside City College (RCC)
- Moreno Valley College (MVC)
- Norco College

The Moreno Valley College was built on 132 acres and became accredited in 2010. Additionally, the Moreno Valley College offers more than 50 programs of study and specializes in the health and biological sciences, as well as human and public services. Students often pursue associate degrees, transfer to a four-year college or university, or career certificates to qualify for their chosen field.

The existing library lacks the infrastructure and technical support to meet current delivery methods desired by faculty. The facilities lack electrical outlets to support additional computers. Building infrastructure inhibits the flexibility to adapt to technological improvements and educational delivery methods such as live interactive broadcasting. Currently, the library houses the only open computer lab on campus. The 32 computers within this space face constant use with long waitlists. The library faces space shortages for electrical upgrades to expand the computer lab in the library and other buildings on campus. Other computer labs on campus restrict use for dedicated instruction and students must be enrolled in a specific discipline/class to have access. The existing library cannot accommodate electronic carrels or needed increases to the resource library.

Further, space availability in the existing library limits tutoring capacity to only 3 to 4 students. This obstructs the effectiveness of delivering crucial instructional resources to students who need it most. Inadequate acoustics for noise reduction and limited private small study rooms throughout the existing building inhibit students from using quiet or private study areas. Most students utilize library resources in between classes and cannot complete their studies due to the lack of quiet spaces.

2.2.2 Project Site and Surrounding Land Uses

Per the City of Moreno Valley General Plan, the Moreno Valley Campus is designated as Public Facility (P) and zoned as Public Facility (SP 193 CF) in the Moreno Valley Ranch Specific Plan. The Moreno Valley zoning designation of SP 193 CF is intended to accommodate community facilities such as schools, parks, and other public services. This policy encourages communities to integrate climate resilience and environmental sustainability into their planning processes. The key impacts include sustainable land use, economic growth, community engagement, and climate resilience.

The City of Moreno Valley General Plan designations for the land surrounding the Moreno Valley Campus include north - SP 193 ML and multi-family, east – open space, south R5 and R29, and west R10. The City of Moreno Valley Zoning designations for the same land area include north – SP 193 ML and multi-

family, east – SP 193 NOS-A, south – SP 193 – L and multi-family, and west – suburban residential (City of Moreno Valley, 2025)

2.2.3 Existing Operations and Site Condition

The approximately 1.5-acre Project site is currently designated as Parking Lot B within the Moreno Valley campus. The western portion of this parking lot has solar shade canopies installed. Parking Lot B is accessed from either College Drive, Cahuilla Drive, or Krameria Avenue. This area is generally located in the central area of the campus. Additionally, a vacant triangle-shaped Project laydown area, for use during construction, will be located northwest of the Project Area, north of College Drive and directly east of Lassalle Street.

2.3 Project Characteristics

2.3.1 Proposed Project

The Project will construct a new building which increases capacity within laboratory, office, library, and audio/visual media space on campus. The Project will include updated infrastructure, technology capabilities, accessibility, and energy efficiency by building a new three-story LLRC at MVC. The proposed LLRC will encompass 83,255 Gross Square Feet (GSF) and consists of 55,287 Assignable Square Feet (ASF). Functional space within the building will include 2,257 ASF of classroom, 3,086 ASF of laboratory, 6,811 ASF of office, 27,874 ASF of library, 4,091 ASF of audio/visual, and 7,935 ASF of other support space (see Figure 2.3-1 through Figure 2.3-3). The existing Library, Bookstore, and Student Activities Center will be inactivated as a secondary effect of this Project. The existing Library is planned to be repurposed as a separate future project. The Student Activities Center may be utilized as swing space on campus until it is eventually demolished as a separate construction project.

The Project is projected to cost $90,835,000 (based on CCI 9654/EPI 5455). RCCD has pledged to fund 50% of the total cost with local funds contingent on the passage of a future local General Obligation bond. Any future development projects beyond the scope of the proposed Project will be subject to additional CEQA review.

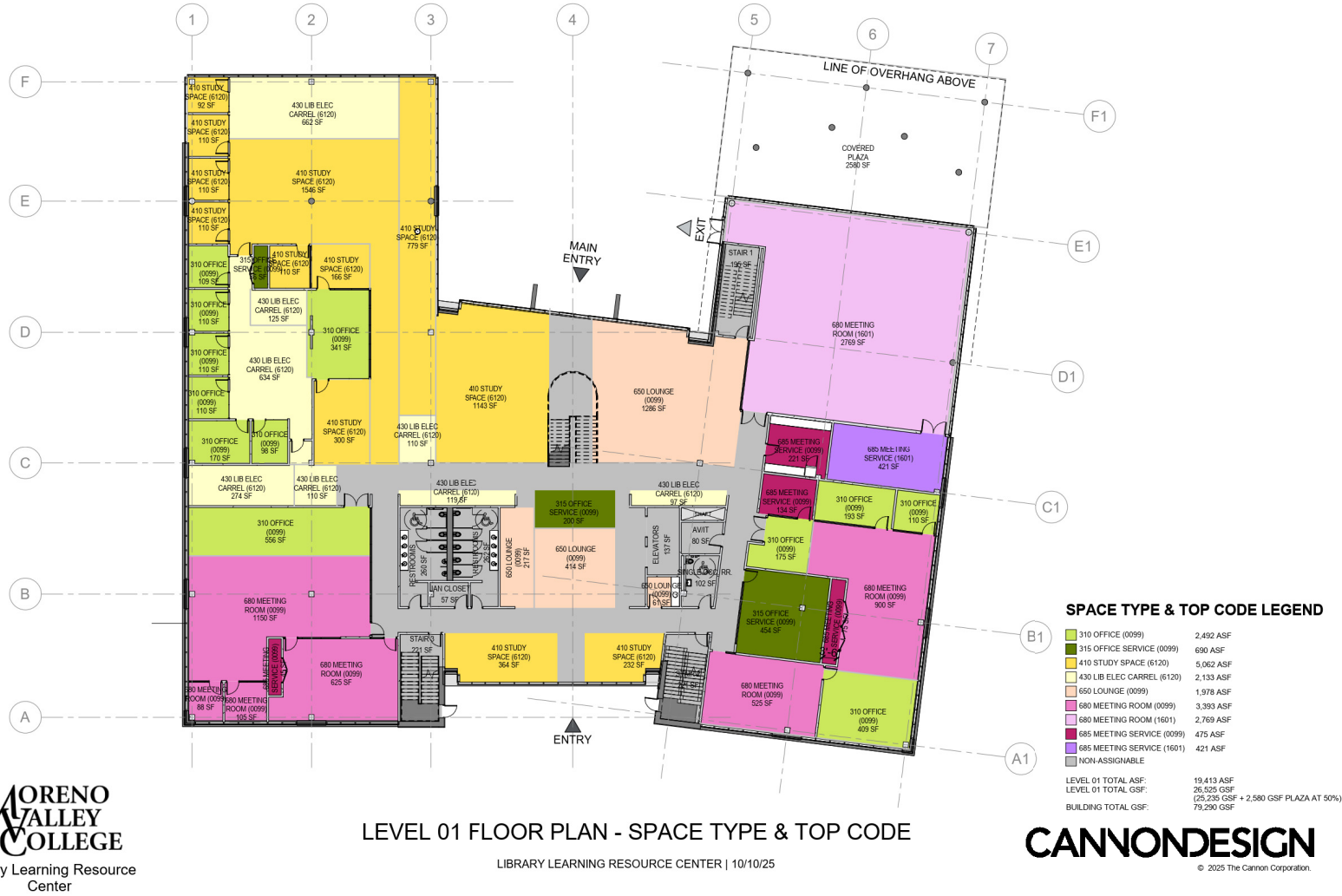


Figure 2.3-1. Schematic Drawing of First Floor

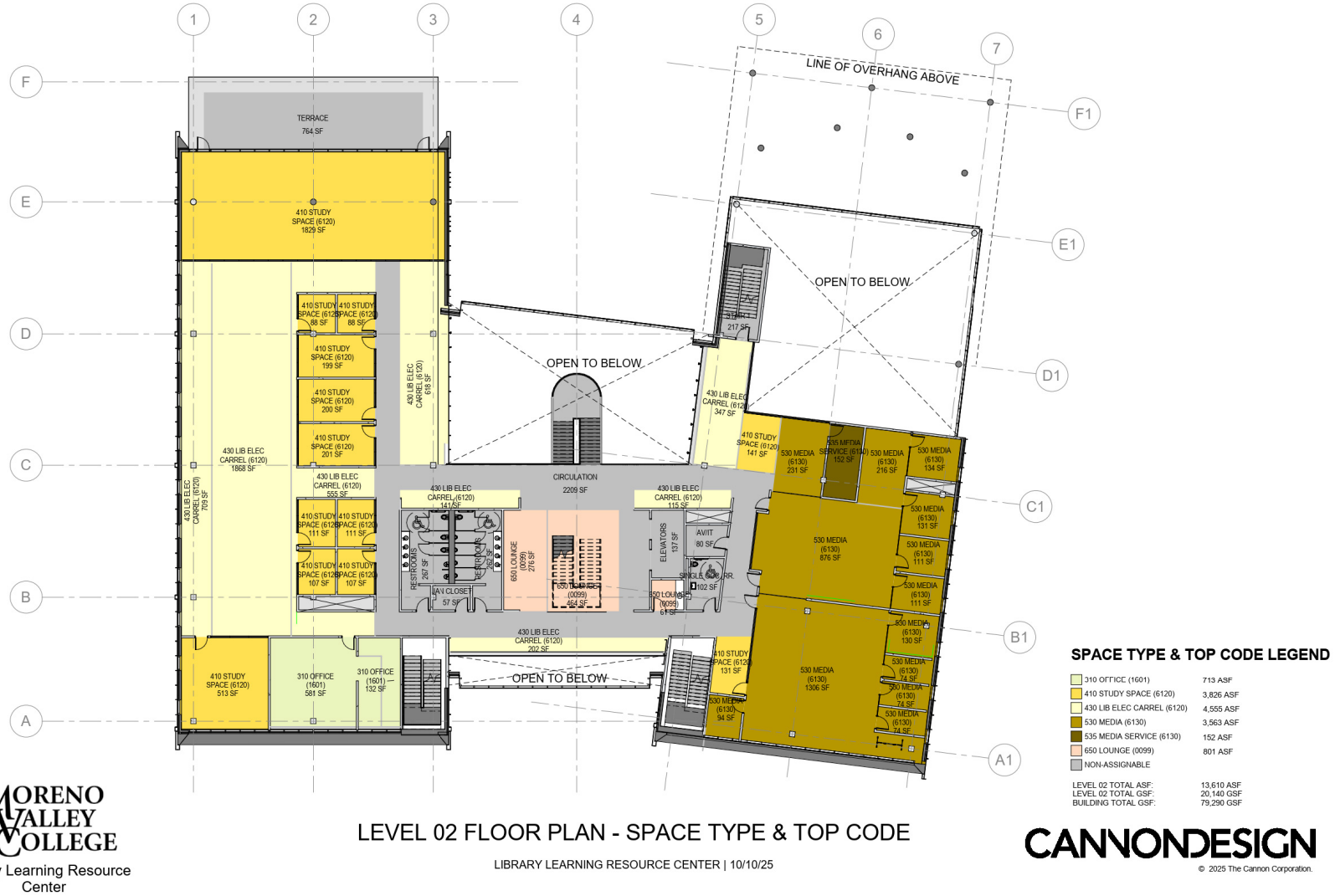


Figure 2.3-2. Schematic Drawing of Second Floor

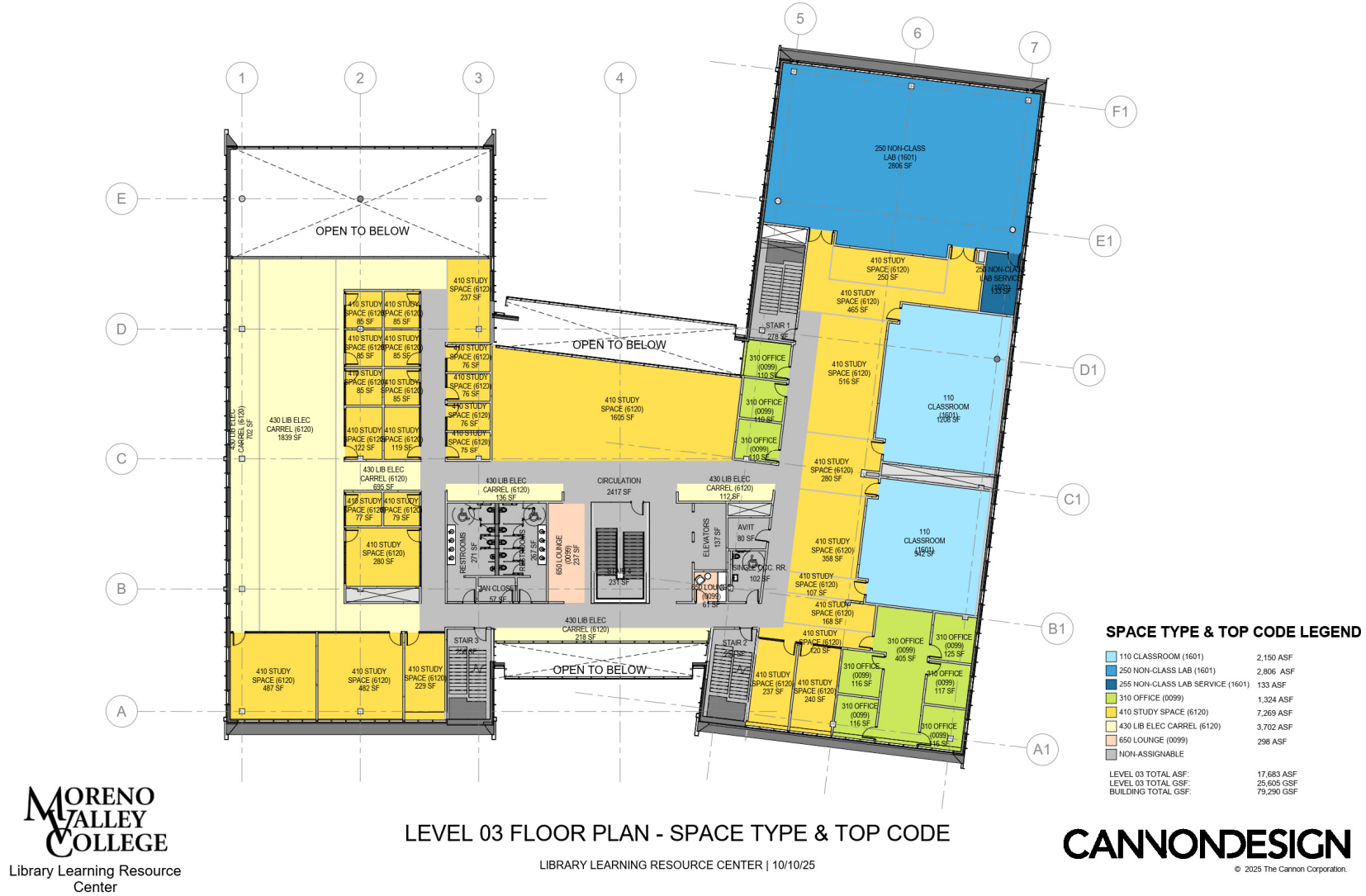


Figure 2.3-3. Schematic Drawing of Third Floor

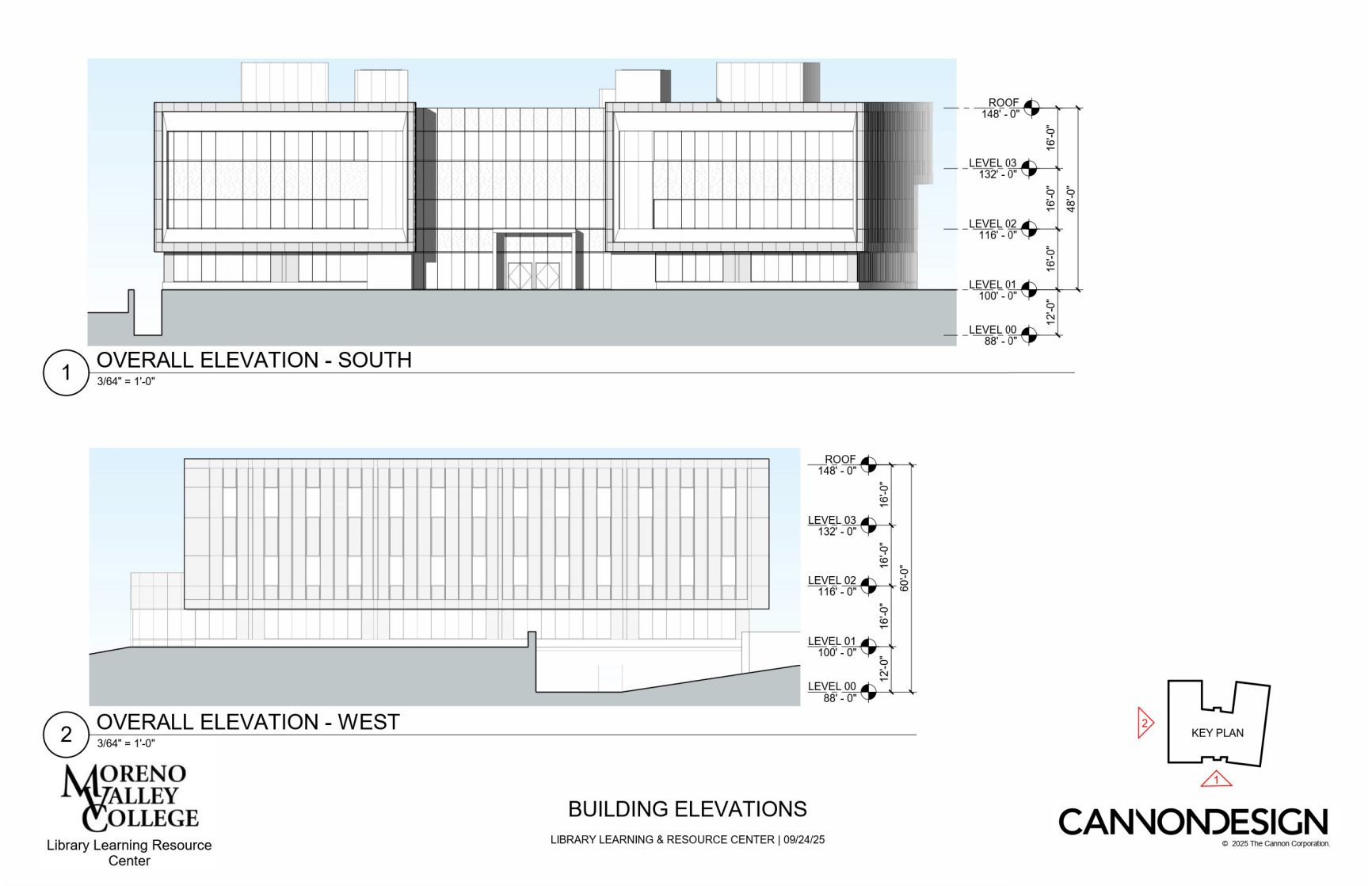


Figure 2.3-4. Building Elevations

2.3.2 Site Access, Circulation, and Parking

The main pedestrian access will be from the north, on the College Drive side of the building. This leads to a small courtyard, and into the lobby/core area between the two main wings of the building. Additional pedestrian access is from the south side of the building and leads into the lobby/core area. The service driveway and service access is planned for the southwest corner of the building. This service driveway is accessed from the south through the existing parking lot, with the closest streets being Cahuilla Drive and Krameria Avenue. Parking will remain on the undisturbed portion of the parking lot, and under the solar panels on the west side of the lot.

2.3.3 Frontage Improvements

The Project will include improvements to the frontages of the Project site, including a new sidewalk on the north, east, and south sides of the new building, landscaping on the north, east, south and west side of the new building. The main approach to the building from the north will be a paved courtyard with an overhang on the northeast corner of the building.

2.3.4 Stormwater and Other Utility Improvements

Since the Project site is located within the existing MVC campus and is surrounded by classroom buildings. The site is currently served by domestic water, sanitary sewer, stormwater, electrical and natural gas utilities. The Project will connect to these utilities (excluding gas) from their current locations within the project vicinity.

2.4 Project Construction and Phasing

The Project will be built in one phase and will occupy a portion of the existing Parking Lot B. During construction the campus perimeter circulation roads will be maintained. New site access will be through extended sidewalks from accessible crosswalks on the campus. Construction will also include minor demolition of sidewalks and landscaping, removal or relocation of trees, site preparation, grading, underground utility construction (trenching), building construction, and architectural coatings. For the purposes of this analysis, it is assumed that construction of the Project will commence in September 2027 and will last approximately 24 months. Construction areas and staging areas will be fenced off and isolated from the remaining MVC site.

Site preparation will involve the removal of existing concrete and landscaping located on the site. Additional site clearing and rough grading will occur during the site preparation phase. After grading, there will be trenching of soil for the placement of underground utilities. Building construction will involve the construction of the proposed building and associated exterior hardscape features (i.e., sidewalks, access ramps). The paving phase will involve paving walkways and hardscape around the building. The architectural coating phase will involve the application of interior paints and coatings; and exterior materials will consist of metal panels and glass storefront system. Additional information about construction phasing is provided in Section 3.3, Air Quality.

2.5 Project Approvals

The actions and/or approvals that RCCD needs to consider for the Project include, but are not limited to, the following (this list is preliminary, and may not be comprehensive):

- Adoption of the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND)
- Division of the State Architect – Title 24 structural, access compliance, fire/life safety, and energy reviews.
- Riverside County Fire Department – Fire Department Access Requirements
- State Public Works Board.

Subsequent non-discretionary approvals (which will require separate processing through the RCCD) will include, but may not be limited to a demolition permit, grading permit, building permits, and occupancy permits.

3.0 Initial Study Checklist

1. **Project title:**

   Moreno Valley College Library Learning Resource Center Building

2. **Lead agency name and address:**

   Riverside Community College District

   3801 Market Street

   Riverside, California 92501

3. **Contact person and phone number:**

   Mehran Mohtasham, Director, Capital Planning, Facilities Planning and Development

   (951) 222-8946

4. **Project location:**

   16130 Lasselle Street

   Moreno Valley, California 92551

5. **Project sponsor's name and address:**

   Riverside Community College District

   3801 Market Street

   Riverside, California 92501

6. **General plan designation:**

   Public Facility (P)

7. **Zoning:**

   Public Facility (SP 193 CF)

8. **Description of Project. (Describe the whole action involved, including but not limited to later phases of the Project, and any secondary, support, or off-site features necessary for its implementation. Attach additional sheets if necessary):**

   See Section 2.3, Project Characteristics.

9. **Surrounding land uses and setting (Briefly describe the Project's surroundings):**

   See Section 2.2, Environmental Setting.

10. **Other public agencies whose approval is required (e.g., permits, financing approval, or participation agreement):**

    See Section 2.5, Project Approvals.

11. **Have California Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the Project area requested consultation pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1? If so, is there a plan for consultation that includes, for example, the determination of significance of impacts to tribal cultural resources, procedures regarding confidentiality, etc.?**

    Yes. See Section 3.18, Tribal Cultural Resources.

Environmental Factors Potentially Affected

The environmental factors checked below will be potentially affected by this Project, involving at least one impact that is a "Potentially Significant Impact" as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

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

Determination (To be completed by the Lead Agency)

On the basis of this initial evaluation, the following finding is made:

☐ The proposed Project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

☒ Although the proposed Project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the Project have been made by or agreed to by the Project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

☐ The proposed Project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.

☐ The proposed Project MAY have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated" impact on the environment, but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.

☐ Although the proposed Project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed Project, nothing further is required.

HUSSAIN AGHA
HUSSAIN AGAH

Signature

Decmber 18, 2025

Date

Evaluation Format

1. A brief explanation is required for all answers except "No Impact" answers that are adequately supported by the information sources a lead agency cites in the parentheses following each question. A "No Impact" answer is adequately supported if the referenced information sources show that the impact simply does not apply to Projects like the one involved (e.g., the Project falls outside a fault rupture zone). A "No Impact" answer should be explained where it is based on Project-specific factors as well as general standards (e.g., the Project will not expose sensitive receptors to pollutants, based on a Project-specific screening analysis).

2. All answers must take account of the whole action involved, including off-site as well as on-site, cumulative as well as Project-level, indirect as well as direct, and construction as well as operational impacts.

3. Once the lead agency has determined that a particular physical impact may occur, then the checklist answers must indicate whether the impact is potentially significant, less than significant with mitigation, or less than significant. "Potentially Significant Impact" is appropriate if there is substantial evidence that an effect may be significant. If there are one or more "Potentially Significant Impact" entries when the determination is made, an EIR is required.

4. "Negative Declaration: Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated" applies where the incorporation of mitigation measures has reduced an effect from "Potentially Significant Impact" to a "Less Than Significant Impact." The lead agency must describe the mitigation measures, and briefly explain how they reduce the effect to a less than significant level (mitigation measures from "Earlier Analyses," as described in (5) below, may be cross-referenced).

5. Earlier analyses may be used where, pursuant to the tiering, program EIR, or other CEQA process, an effect has been adequately analyzed in an earlier EIR or negative declaration. Section 15063(c)(3)(D). In this case, a brief discussion should identify the following:

    a. Earlier Analysis Used. Identify and state where they are available for review.

    b. Impacts Adequately Addressed. Identify which effects from the above checklist were within the scope of and adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and state whether such effects were addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis.

    c. Mitigation Measures. For effects that are "Less than Significant with Mitigation Measures Incorporated," describe the mitigation measures which were incorporated or refined from the earlier document and the extent to which they address site-specific conditions for the Project.

6. Lead agencies are encouraged to incorporate into the checklist references to information sources for potential impacts (e.g., general plans, zoning ordinances). Reference to a previously prepared or outside document should, where appropriate, include a reference to the page or pages where the statement is substantiated.

7. Supporting Information Sources: A source list should be attached, and other sources used or individuals contacted should be cited in the discussion.

8. This is only a suggested form, and lead agencies are free to use different formats; however, lead agencies should normally address the questions from this checklist that are relevant to a Project's environmental effects in whatever format is selected.

9. The explanation of each issue should identify:

    a. the significance criteria or threshold, if any, used to evaluate each question; and

    b. the mitigation measure identified, if any, to reduce the impact to less than significance

3.1 Aesthetics

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
I. AESTHETICS – Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099, would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) In nonurbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from publicly accessible vantage point). If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	☐	☐	☒	☐

a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed LLRC will be located on the MVC campus within an area already characterized by existing campus development, as shown in Figure 2 (Project site). The LLRC will occupy a central portion of the campus, south of the new Welcome Center, and will replace a section of Parking Lot B. Surrounding facilities include the Science and Technology Building, Student Activities Center, Early Childhood Education Center, MVC Dental Education Center, and adjacent parking areas.

The proposed building will be three stories and approximately 48 feet in height from the north, east, and south directions and 60 feet in height from the west due to a portion of the ground surface being lower than the other sides of the building (see Figure 2.3-4). While this represents a new vertical element on campus, the structure will be consistent with the institutional character of the surrounding development and will not introduce a visually dominant feature that is incompatible with the existing setting.

Mount Russell and the foothills to the southeast of the campus are identified as scenic resources in the City of Moreno Valley General Plan (City of Moreno Valley 2006). Additional scenic vistas include the Badlands to the northeast and the Box Springs Mountains to the northwest. However, due to the location of the Moreno Valley College campus, the Box Springs Mountains and the Badlands are generally not visible from the Project site and will not be affected by the proposed Project. Views toward Mount Russell and the foothills will remain largely unobstructed because the LLRC will be

located within the developed core of the campus and will not extend into or block designated scenic corridors.

Furthermore, the Project will not alter the existing topography, introduce excessive grading, or remove significant vegetation that contributes to scenic quality. The building's design will incorporate architectural treatments and landscaping consistent with campus standards, minimizing visual contrast. Given its location within an already developed campus, the absence of impacts to designated scenic resources, and the compatibility of the proposed structure with surrounding facilities, the Project will not substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site or its surroundings. Therefore, impacts to scenic resources and visual character will be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?

No Impact. The proposed Project site is not located within or near a City or State designated scenic highway (Caltrans 2025). The closest designated State scenic highway is a portion of Route 74 from the western boundary of the San Bernardino National Forest to State Route 111 in Palm Desert, which is approximately 20 miles to the southeast at its closest point. Mount Russell and the foothills also intervene such that there is no direct view from the campus to the scenic portion of Route 74.

Furthermore, a Cultural Resources Assessment conducted by BCR Consulting on October 29, 2025, found no historic resources or buildings within the Project site. Consequently, the proposed Project will not impact scenic resources along a state scenic highway, including trees, rock outcroppings, or historic buildings and no mitigation is required.

c) In nonurbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from publicly accessible vantage point). If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?

Less Than Significant Impact. The Moreno Valley College campus is located in an urbanized setting, and the proposed LLRC will be constructed in the center of the existing campus development. Figures 2.3-1 through 2.3-3 (Schematic Design for Floors 1, 2, and 3) and Figure 2.3-4 illustrate the proposed building, which will be three stories in height (approximately 48 feet) and designed to complement the architectural character of existing campus facilities. Although taller than some surrounding structures, the LLRC will remain visually compatible with the institutional environment and will not introduce a feature that substantially alters the campus's visual character.

Public views toward Mount Russell and the foothills to the southeast will not be obstructed because the Project is situated among existing development and does not extend into open space or designated scenic corridors. The building's placement and design ensure that scenic resources remain visible from off-site vantage points. The Project will not degrade the existing visual character or diminish the quality of public views of the site and its surroundings. Therefore, the proposed LLRC will result in a less-than-significant impact on visual character and public views, no mitigation is required.

d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?

Less Than Significant Impact. Construction of the proposed LLRC will occur Monday–Friday, 7:00 a.m.–6:00 p.m., and Saturday, 8:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m. Although permanent nighttime lighting is not expected, temporary illumination may be required during winter months. Any such lighting will be strictly confined to active work areas, directed downward, and fitted with full cut-off shields to prevent spillover or glare beyond the construction zone. Intensity will be kept to the minimum necessary to ensure safety and compliance. These measures will ensure that temporary lighting does not degrade nearby nighttime views.

Once operational, the LLRC will feature interior lighting for classrooms, offices, study spaces, and restrooms, along with exterior illumination at entryways and pathways to maintain safety and accessibility. Exterior lighting will utilize low-profile, fully shielded fixtures in compliance with City of Moreno Valley Municipal Code Title 9, Chapter 9.08 General Development Standards (City of Moreno Valley 2021), specifically §9.08.020.B regarding light trespass control; the Security Plan Ordinance (City of Moreno Valley 2025a) governs maximum lamp outputs; and City Standard Engineering Plans (City of Moreno Valley 2022) set fixture cutoff and pole height limits < 20 ft.

All lighting, both temporary and permanent, will also adhere to City Ordinance No. 915 (City of Moreno Valley Department of Community Development 2016), which Implemented Title 24 (California Electrical and Energy Efficiency Codes), as well as shielding and glare standards in the City's engineering guidelines. Since the proposed Project consists of a new building situated among existing campus structures, with shielded and code-compliant lighting, no substantial increases in nighttime illumination or glare are anticipated. Therefore, lighting and glare impacts will be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

3.2 Agricultural and Forestry Resources

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
II. AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY RESOURCES – In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Dept. of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment project; and forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board. Would the project:				
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code Section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code Section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code Section 51104(g))?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☒

a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?

No Impact. The Project site is mapped as "Urban and Built-Up Land" by the California Department of Conservation's California Important Farmland Finder (DOC n.d.). Furthermore, the Project site is on an already developed college campus. Therefore, Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland

of Statewide Importance will not be converted to non-agricultural use and there will be no impact and no mitigation is required .

b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?

No Impact. The proposed Project will not result in any conflicts with agricultural zoning or Williamson Act contracts. The site is designated as Public Facilities under the City's General Plan and zoned as Moreno Valley Ranch Specific Plan—Community Facility (SP 193 CF), which is not intended for agricultural use. Additionally, review of the California Department of Conservation's Williamson Act Parcel Map for Riverside County and the Project site confirms that the Project does not include or adjoin any parcels under a Williamson Act contract (DOC 2025). Therefore, implementation of the Project will not conflict with agricultural zoning or Williamson Act provisions, and no related impacts will occur and no mitigation is required.

c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code Section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code Section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code Section 51104(g))?

No Impact. As mentioned above in this section, the Project site is located within an existing developed area zoned as Public Facilities in the City's General Plan and as a Community Facility in the Specific Plan. The Project site is not located on or adjacent to forestland, timberland, nor is there zoning that will allow for Timberland Production on or near the Project site (City of Moreno Valley 2025b). Therefore, no impacts associated with forestland or timberland will occur and no mitigation is required.

d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?

No Impact. The Project site is on an existing college campus and located within an area zoned as Community Facilities (SP 193 CF) in the Moreno Valley Ranch Specific Plan. The proposed Project will not result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use. Therefore, there is no impact, and no mitigation is required.

e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?

No Impact. As stated above in this section, the Project site is mapped as "Urban and Built-Up Land" by the California Department of Conservation and zoned as Community Facilities (SP 193 CF) by the City of Moreno Valley. The Project site is within an already developed college campus and will not result in the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses or forest land to non-forest use. No impact will occur, and no mitigation is required.

3.3 Air Quality

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
III. AIR QUALITY - Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management district or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:				
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?	☐	☐	☒	☐

a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?

Less Than Significant Impact. The Project site is within the South Coast Air Basin and under the jurisdiction of the South Coast Air Quality Management District. The South Coast Air Basin encompasses the non-desert portions of Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties and all of Orange County. The South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) has jurisdiction over air quality issues and regulations within the South Coast Air Basin. To assist local agencies in determining if a Project's emissions could pose a significant threat to air quality, the South Coast Air Quality Management District has adopted CEQA and implemented the 2022 Air Quality Management Plan which provides actions, strategies, and steps needed to reduce air pollution emissions and meet ozone standards by 2037 (SCAQMD 2022).

Emissions from the construction and operational use of the proposed Project were evaluated and compared to the South Coast Air Quality Management District air quality thresholds to determine significance. South Coast Air Quality Management District has established the following criteria for determining consistency with the 2022 Air Quality Management Plan:

- **Consistency Criterion No. 1**: Whether the project would result in an increase in the frequency or severity of existing air quality violations, cause or contribute to new violations, or delay timely attainment of the ambient air quality standards or interim emission reductions in the AQMP.
- **Consistency Criterion No. 2**: Whether the project would exceed the assumptions in the AQMP or increments based on the year of project buildout and phase.

An Air Quality, Greenhouse Gas, and Energy Impact Study, dated November 19,2025, was prepared for the Project site by MD Acoustics (Appendix A). Potential air quality impacts were assessed using the California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod) program (Version 2022.1.1.31) to quantify potential criteria pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions using regional data (e.g., emission factors, trip lengths, meteorology, source inventory, etc.). The analysis included short-term construction and long-term operational emissions associated with the proposed Project.

To address Consistency Criterion No. 1, short-term construction emissions were modeled based on a 24-month period beginning in December 2027 and included demolition, site preparation, grading, trenching, building, and architectural coating (painting). These activities included emissions from off-road equipment, dust from material movement, onsite trucks, workers, vendors, hauling, and painting. Long-term operational emissions were modeled over the life of the Project and included emissions from mobile and area sources. Mobile sources include emissions from additional driving caused by the Project and area sources include consumer product usage, gasoline-powered landscape equipment, painting, and motor vehicles.

The proposed Project is not projected to exceed regional emission thresholds set in SCAQMD Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) for construction or operation (see Table 3.3-1). Therefore, the Project is consistent with Consistency Criterion No. 1.

Table 3.3-1. South Coast Air Quality Management District Regional Significance Thresholds

	Construction		Operational	
Pollutant	**SCAQMD Threshold**	**Estimated Emissions (pounds/day)**	**SCAQMD Threshold**	**Estimated Emissions (pounds/day)**
VOC	75	39.36	55	2.55
NO_x	100	10.45	55	0.94
CO	550	14.66	550	4.37
SO_2	150	0.02	150	0.01
PM_{10}	150	0.96	150	0.08
$PM_{2.5}$	55	0.43	55	0.07

Source: Air Quality Impact Study (Appendix A)

Consistency Criterion No. 2 addresses whether the proposed Project exceeds the assumptions in the AQMP or increments based on the year of Project buildout and phase, which is determined through land use designation consistency. The proposed Project will be replacing an existing facility on campus. Therefore, the proposed Project will not result in an inconsistency with the land use designation in the City's General Plan and is not anticipated to exceed AQMP assumptions for the Project site and is found to be consistent with Consistency Criterion No. 2.

Based on the above, the proposed Project will not result in an inconsistency with the AQMP and therefore result in a less than significant impact.

b) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?

Less Than Significant Impact. An attainment area meets the national standards for criteria pollutant levels. If an area exceeds these levels, it is considered a non-attainment area. The Project area has been designated as a non-attainment area for ozone (O_3) and respirable particulate matter (PM_{10}).

The greatest source of emissions is from mobile sources, which travel beyond the local area. Therefore, the cumulative analysis for the Project's air quality must be assessed regionally. Construction and operation of cumulative projects will further degrade the local air quality of the Basin. The greatest cumulative impact on the regional air cell will be the incremental addition of pollutants mainly from increased traffic from residential, commercial, and industrial development and the use of heavy equipment and trucks associated with the construction of these projects. Air quality will be temporarily degraded during construction activities that occur separately or simultaneously. However, in accordance with South Coast Air Quality Management District, projects that do not exceed regional thresholds or can be mitigated to less than criteria levels are not significant and do not add to the overall cumulative impact. The proposed Project does not exceed any of the thresholds of significance and therefore is considered less than significant and no mitigation is required.

c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

Less Than Significant Impact. Sensitive receptors refer to any location where individuals of groups more sensitive to air pollution due to their exposure may remain for 24 hours or longer, such as residences, schools, daycare centers, playgrounds, or medical facilities. These sensitive groups include children, the elderly, individuals with acute and/or chronic illnesses, and those with cardio-respiratory diseases.

To assess local air quality impacts, the SCAQMD has developed Localized Significant Thresholds (LSTs) to assess the project-related air emissions in the project vicinity. The emission thresholds were based on the City of Moreno Valley in the Perris Valley Source Receptor Area (SRA 24) and a disturbance of 1 acre per day at 50 meters (164 feet). The nearest existing sensitive receptors to the Project site are located approximately 190 meters (620 feet) south of the Project site.

Table 3.3-2. South Coast Air Quality Management District Localized Significant Thresholds

Pollutant	Construction		Operational	
	SCAQMD LST (pounds/day)	Estimated Emissions (pounds/day)	SCAQMD LST (pounds/day)	Estimated Emissions (pounds/day)
NO_x	211	148	211	0.94
CO	1,853	887	1,853	4.37
PM_{10}	32	12	8	0.08
$PM_{2.5}$	9	4	3	0.07

Source: Air Quality Impact Study (Appendix A)

The local construction and operational emission will not exceed the Localized Significant Thresholds set by the South Coast Air Quality Management District at the nearest sensitive

receptors; therefore, the Project will not expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations (see Table 3.3-2). The Project will result in less than significant impacts and no mitigation measures are required.

d) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?

Less Than Significant Impact. The evaluation of other emissions is focused on the potential for the Project to generate odors. The occurrence and severity of potential odor impacts depend on numerous factors: the nature, frequency, and intensity of the source; the wind speeds and direction; and the sensitivity of receiving location each contribute to the intensity of the impact. Although offensive odors seldom cause physical harm, they can be annoying and cause distress among the public and generate citizen complaints.

Odors will be potentially generated from application of asphalt pavement and exhaust emissions from vehicles and equipment during construction of the Project. Potential odors produced during construction will be attributable to concentrations of unburned hydrocarbons from tailpipes of construction equipment, architectural coatings, and asphalt pavement application. Such odors will disperse rapidly from the Project site and generally occur at magnitudes that will not affect substantial numbers of people. Therefore, impacts associated with odors during construction will be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

Land uses and industrial operations associated with odor complaints include agricultural uses, wastewater treatment plants, food-processing plants, chemical plants, composting, refineries, landfills, dairies, and fiberglass molding facilities (SCAQMD 2016). The Project entails operation of a library learning resource center and student services, which is not a land use that is associated with the creation of unwanted odors. Therefore, Project operations will result in an odor impact that is less than significant and no mitigation is required .

3.4 Biological Resources

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES - Would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	☐	☒	☐	☐
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	☐	☐	☒	☐
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐

a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated. A General Habitat Assessment, dated October 17, 2025, was prepared for the Project site by Terracon Consultants, Inc.

(Appendix B). The Project site is referenced in the Habitat Assessment as the "Study Area" and comprises a 3.8-acre area that consists of an existing parking lot (Parking Lot B) and a vacant, triangle-shaped disturbed area to the northwest of the College Drive and West Campus Road intersection within the Moreno Valley Campus.

As part of the environmental process, the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) data sources were reviewed. Eighty-nine (89) Special-Status, California Species of Special Concern, and/or Fully Protected Species were identified in the data review as having potential to be present within the Study Area. Following the data review, an on-site survey was conducted on September 26, 2025, during which the Study Area was evaluated for the presence of habitats which may support populations of sensitive wildlife species.

No habitat for special-status species was identified within the Study Area. As a result, direct and indirect impacts to special-status species will be less than significant.

Plant Species

The Project site is entirely developed and characterized by disturbed areas. No plant species listed or proposed for listing as rare, threatened, or endangered by the CDFW or USFWS were detected within the Study Area during the on-site survey in September 2025.

Terracon performed a review of literature, existing documentation, and geographic information systems data to evaluate the potential for special-status wildlife species to occur within the Study Area. Based on the results of the literature review and database searches, 11 special-status plant species were identified as having potential to occur within the region. However, these species are not expected to occur within the Project site and based on the soils, current disturbance levels, habitat present, previous known locations based on the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) and California Native Plant Society (CNPS) records, and the on-site survey conducted in September 2025. Additionally, there is no USFWS-designated critical habitat for listed plant species within the Project site. As a result, direct and indirect impacts to special-status plant species will be less than significant.

Wildlife Species

The Project site is entirely restricted to developed and disturbed areas. No wildlife species listed or proposed for listing as rare, threatened, or endangered by the CDFW or USFWS were detected within the Study Area during the on-site survey in September 2025.

Terracon performed a review of literature, existing documentation, and geographic information systems data to evaluate the potential for special-status wildlife species to occur within the Study Area. Based on the results of the literature review and database searches, 78 special-status wildlife species were identified as having potential to occur within the region. However, these species are not expected to occur within the Project site based on the habitat present, previous known locations based on the CNDDB, and the on-site survey conducted in September 2025. Additionally, there is no USFWS-designated critical habitat for listed wildlife species within the Project site. As a result, direct and indirect impacts to special-status wildlife species will be less than significant.

The Project site contains trees, shrubs, and bare ground that will potentially be used by migratory birds for breeding. Due to the potential for migratory bird species to nest near the site, **Mitigation Measure BIO-1** shall be implemented to ensure no impacts to nesting birds occur if construction is scheduled to take place during the typical nesting bird season (January 1 – September 15).

b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

No Impact. The proposed Project site is located entirely on disturbed/developed land and does not contain any riverine features, riparian vegetation, or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by CDFW or USFWS. The site consisted primarily of ornamental species where there was vegetation present (Appendix B). Therefore, there is no impact and no mitigation is required.

c) Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?

No Impact. The Project site does not contain any state or federally protected wetlands. Additionally, no riverine features, vernal pool resources, seasonal depressions, or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the CDFW or USFWS were documented on site (Appendix B). Therefore, there is no impact and no mitigation required.

d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?

Less Than Significant Impact. The Project site is not located within a California Essential Habitat Connectivity (CEHC) area and does not function as a wildlife movement or migration corridor (CDFW 2025). The site currently comprises an existing parking lot on a developed college campus. The area surrounding Moreno Valley College is also developed and zoned Public Facility. Therefore, there is no impact and no mitigation is required.

e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?

Less Than Significant Impact. The City has adopted a Heritage Tree policy (Municipal Code Section 9.17.030(G)) that affords protections to any tree that defines the historical and cultural character of the City including older Palm and Olive trees, and/or any tree designated as such by official action, trees with a 15 inch diameter measured 24 inches above ground level, and trees that have reached a height of 15 feet or greater.

The Study Area contains olive, Chinese flame, Aleppo pine, western sycamore, canyon live oak, camphor, crape-myrtle, Mexican palo verde, blue palo verde, and Chinese elm trees, as well as Mexican fan palms. Although olive trees were observed within the Study Area, they will be avoided and not impacted by Project activities. Therefore, there will be a less than significant impact and no mitigation is required

f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?

Less Than Significant Impact. The Project site is located entirely within the Plan Area of the Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (WR-MSHCP). However, the Project site is not located within a WR-MSHCP Criteria Area, Cell Group, or Linkage Area (WRCRCA 2025); does not occur within or adjacent to any predetermined survey areas for Criteria Area Species, Narrow Endemic Plant Species, Amphibian Species; and is compliant with Riparian/Riverine Areas and Vernal Pools, Urban/Wildlands Interface, and Fuels Management sections of the WR-MSHCP (see Appendix B).

The Project site does not occur within any predetermined survey areas for Mammal Species or Burrowing Owl but is adjacent to a Los Angeles pocket mouse survey area and burrowing owl survey area. No suitable habitat was observed during the site visit in September 2025 within the Study Area; therefore, the proposed Project will not conflict with the WR-MSHCP and the impact will be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure BIO-1:

Nesting Bird Surveys. In the event of vegetation clearing, cutting, or removal activities taking place during the nesting season (January 1 – September 15), a qualified biologist shall conduct a nesting bird survey within 72 hours prior of such activities. The survey shall consist of full coverage of the Project footprint and an appropriate buffer, as determined by the biologist. If no occupied nests are found, no additional steps shall be required. If an active nest is observed, a qualified biologist shall be designated as the biological monitor. This monitor shall be required to be on-site at all times during activities involving vegetation clearance or ground disturbance. Their primary responsibility shall be to ensure that potential impacts on biological resources are either avoided or minimized to the greatest extent possible, including establishing an appropriate buffer around the active nest. No construction or ground-disturbing activities shall be conducted within the buffer until the biologist has determined that the nest is no longer being used for breeding or rearing.

3.5 Cultural Resources

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
V. CULTURAL RESOURCES - Would the project:				
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to § 15064.5?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to § 15064.5?	☐	☒	☐	☐
c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?	☐	☒	☐	☐

a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to § 15064.5?

Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. A Cultural Resources Records Search was conducted by BCR Consulting LLC on October 29, 2025 (Appendix C).

A records search was performed from the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) to identify any previously recorded archaeological and historic-era resources within the Project site and to determine the types of resources that might occur. The records search provided by SCIC revealed that nine Cultural Resources Surveys have been conducted within one mile of the Project site, one of which encompassed the Project site. No cultural resources have been previously identified within the site boundaries.

Although the current study has not indicated sensitivity for cultural resources (historical or archaeological) within the Project boundaries, ground-disturbing activities have the potential to reveal buried deposits not observed on the surface during previous surveys. For this reason, **Mitigation Measure CR-1** is applicable. With the implementation of **Mitigation Measure CR-1**, impacts to cultural resources will be less than significant.

b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to § 15064.5?

Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. A Cultural Resources Records Search was conducted at the SCIC at San Diego State University concluded that there have been one cultural resources study completed within the Project area resulting in no archaeological resources identified within its boundaries. The records search revealed that 16 prehistoric archaeological sites and one historic-period archaeological site have been recorded within one mile of the Project site. While the general area is sensitive for archaeological resources, the conditions on the site make the likelihood of encountering cultural resources moderate to low.

Although no significant archaeological deposits were present on the proposed Project site, ground disturbing activities have the potential to reveal buried deposits not observed on the surface during field surveys. For this reason, **Mitigation Measure CR-2** is applicable. With the

implementation of **Mitigation Measure CR-2**, impacts to archaeological resources will be less than significant.

c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?

Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. The Cultural Resources Record Search and Cultural Resources Assessment did not indicate that the Project site has ever been used as a formal or informal cemetery. There are no previously recorded cultural resources on the Project site. Since the site has been previously disturbed, ground-disturbing activities associated with construction of the proposed structures are unlikely to uncover previously unknown archaeological resources. However, if human skeletal remains are discovered during ground-disturbing activities, California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that the County Coroner must be immediately notified of the discovery. No further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains can occur until the County Coroner has determined, within two working days of notification of the discovery, the appropriate treatment and disposition of the human remains. If the County Coroner determines that the remains are, or are believed to be, Native American, he or she must notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) in Sacramento within 24 hours. In accordance with California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, the NAHC must immediately notify those persons it believes to be the most likely descendant from the deceased Native American. The most likely descendant must complete his or her inspection within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The designated Native American representative will then determine, in consultation with the property owner, the disposition for the human remains. Impacts related to human remains outside of dedicated cemeteries is less than significant with incorporation of **Mitigation Measure CR-3.**

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure CR-1:

Inadvertent Discoveries of Cultural Resources. If cultural resources are discovered during Project activities, all work in the immediate vicinity of the find (within a 100-foot buffer) shall cease and a qualified archaeologist meeting Secretary of Interior standards shall be hired to assess the find. Work on the other portions of the Project outside of the buffered area may continue during this assessment period.

Mitigation Measure CR-2:

Inadvertent Discoveries of Archaeological Resources. In the event that potential prehistoric or historic-era archaeological resources and/or Tribal Cultural Resources (sites, features, or artifacts) are exposed during construction activities for the Project, construction work occurring not less than 100 feet of the find shall immediately stop and a qualified archaeologist must be notified immediately to assess the significance of the find and determine whether or not additional study is warranted. Depending upon the significance of the find under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the archaeologist may simply record the find and allow work to continue. If the discovery proves significant under CEQA, additional work (e.g., preparation of an archaeological treatment plan, testing, or data recovery) may be warranted. If Native American resources are discovered or are suspected, each of the consulting tribes for the Project will also be notified including the Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians responded to the District email and requested to be immediately notified of any inadvertent discoveries or potential impacts to cultural resources, sacred sites, or ancestral remains.

Mitigation Measure CR-3:

Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains. If human remains are encountered during activities associated with the proposed Project, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC.

3.6 Energy

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
VI. ENERGY - Would the project:				
a) Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?	☐	☐	☒	☐

a) Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?

Less than Significant Impact.

Construction

During construction, the Project will use electricity and fossil fuels for activities such as site preparation, grading, building construction, paving, and painting. Energy use for these tasks will end once construction is complete. All equipment used during the 24-month construction period will comply with California Air Resources Board (CARB) regulations and state emission standards, ensuring expected fuel efficiency. In addition, CARB's Airborne Toxic Control Measure limits idling of construction vehicles to five minutes, reducing unnecessary fuel consumption. The Project is designed to meet California Energy Efficiency Standards and the 2022 CALGreen requirements. Overall, the Project will use typical energy resources, and no unusual characteristics or processes will require equipment that is more energy-intensive than standard practices or that fails to meet current emission and fuel efficiency standards.

Operation

Once operational, the Project's energy use will come from transportation and facility demands. Transportation energy demand will result from employee and patron vehicles accessing the site (trip

generation). Typically, the largest source of operational energy use is from vehicle operation of customers, but the Project will not generate additional vehicle trips because it will be replacing an existing facility on campus. No additional vehicle trips will be generated by the Project and will therefore have no additional transportation fuel consumption. Facility energy demand will result from energy consumption from building operations and site maintenance activities. The estimated increase in both electricity and natural gas demand from the proposed Project is insignificant compared to the demand of the non-residential sector of Riverside County in 2022 (see Table 3.6-1).

Table 3.6-1. Comparison of Proposed Project and County Facility Energy Demand

	Electricity Demand (kWh/year)	Natural Gas Demand (therms/year)
Proposed Project	781,496[1]	35,077[1]
Riverside County (non-residential sector)	8,720,000[2]	147,000,000[3]

Sources:
1. CalEEMod Version 2022.1.1.31
2. California Energy Commission, Electricity Consumption by County. https://ecdms.energy.ca.gov/elecbycounty.aspx
3. California Energy Commission, Gas Consumption by County. http://ecdms.energy.ca.gov/gasbycounty.aspx

Therefore, the Project will not result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during Project construction or operation and no mitigation is required .

b) Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?

Less Than Significant Impact. The Project site is located within an already developed area, is accessible via existing roads, and is consistent with the City of Moreno Valley Energy Efficiency and Climate Action Strategy (October 2012) and applicable provisions of the Municipal Code (Title 9, Planning and Zoning). By replacing an existing campus facility, the Project will not generate additional vehicle trips, supporting Policy R2-T2 (Employment-Based Trip Reductions). The Project is designed to comply with 2022 California Building Code Title 24, Parts 6 and 11 (CALGreen), which addresses energy efficiency, water conservation, and waste diversion, thereby meeting Policy R2-E5 (New Construction Commercial Energy Efficiency Requirements). Through commissioning of building systems, use of low-emitting materials, and water-saving measures, the Project also aligns with Policy R2-E6 (New Construction Commercial Energy Efficiency Requirements). Furthermore, the integration of on-site renewable energy systems demonstrates consistency with Policy R2-E6. Participation in energy-efficiency programs offered by Southern California Edison and Southern California Gas Company further supports the City's climate and energy objectives. The Project does not conflict with the CARB Climate Change Scoping Plan, as its strategies are implemented at the state level and do not require additional project-specific actions. Collectively, these measures confirm that the Project is fully consistent with the City's adopted energy efficiency and climate action policies, resulting in compliance with Policies R2-T2, R2-E5, and R2-E6. Therefore, impacts related to energy consumption during both construction and operation will be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

3.7 Geology and Soils

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
VII. GEOLOGY AND SOILS - Would the project:				
a) Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving: i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map, issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42. ii) Strong seismic ground shaking? iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction? iv) Landslides?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	☐	☒	☐	☐

a) Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:

i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map, issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.

Less Than Significant Impact. The City of Moreno Valley lies primarily on bedrock known as the Perris Block (City of Moreno Valley, 2025). This structural unit is located within the Peninsular Range Geomorphic Province, one of the major geologic provinces of southern California. The Perris Block is a large mass of granitic rock generally bounded by the San Jacinto Fault, the Elsinore Fault, the Santa Ana River, and a non-defined southeast boundary. The nearest fault zone to the Project site is the San Jacinto Fault, which is located approximately 5 miles northeast of the Project site. This fault zone has experienced significant activity in the recent geologic past. Additionally, the San Andreas Fault is located approximately 16 miles northeast of the Project site. According to the City's General Plan and the General Plan EIR, the site is not located within an existing fault zone, and no faults appear to run under the Project site (City of Moreno Valley 2025). Therefore, damage resulting from surface rupture or fault displacement is not expected at the Project site and impacts will be less than significant-and no mitigation is required .

ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?

Less Than Significant Impact. Because the Project site is located in seismically active southern California, the general Project area is subject to moderate to severe ground shaking in the event of a major earthquake along any of the active faults in the region. The known regional active faults that could produce the most significant ground shaking at the Project site include the San Jacinto, San Andreas, and Elsinore-Glen Ivy faults. The Project site, however, does not possess any greater seismic risk than that of the surrounding developments. No active or potentially active fault is known to exist at the Project site, nor is the site situated within an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone, a State of California Special Studies Zone, or a County of Riverside designated fault zone. Additionally, the proposed Project will be designed in accordance with applicable provisions established in the current California Building Code, which sets forth specific engineering requirements to ensure structural integrity during a seismic event. Compliance with these requirements will reduce the potential risk to both people and structures with respect to strong seismic ground shaking. Therefore, impacts associated with strong seismic ground shaking will be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?

Less Than Significant Impact. Liquefaction occurs when partially saturated soil loses its effective stress and enters a liquid state, which can result in the soil’s inability to support structures above. Liquefaction can be induced by ground shaking events and is dependent on saturated soil conditions. The Project site is located in an area identified as having low liquefaction susceptibility (City of Moreno Valley 2025). Additionally, per the current California Building Code, a geotechnical investigation report will be prepared for the Project site and will provide relevant design recommendations to ensure structural integrity during seismic activity. Given these considerations, impacts associated with liquefaction will be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

iv) Landslides?

No Impact. The Project site is in a relatively flat area and is not located adjacent to any potentially unstable topographical feature such as a hillside. As shown in Figure S-4 in the Safety Chapter of the County's General Plan, the Project site will not be located in an area susceptible to landslides (County of Riverside 2015b). Additionally, based on a review of the California Department of Conservation regulatory maps (DOC, 2025), the Project site is not located in a landslide zone. Therefore, no impact associated with landslides will occur and no mitigation is required.

b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?

Construction

Less Than Significant Impact. Construction activities such as grading may have the potential to cause soil erosion or the loss of topsoil. Because the Project will result in more than 1 acre of ground disturbance, the Project will be subject to the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) stormwater program, which includes obtaining coverage under the State Water Resources Control Board's General Permit for Discharges of Stormwater Associated with Construction Activity (Construction General Permit; Order 2022-0057- DWQ). Construction activities subject to the Construction General Permit include clearing, grading, and disturbances to the ground, such as stockpiling or excavation. The Construction General Permit requires development and implementation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). Among the required items that must be included within a SWPPP are Project design features intended to protect against substantial soil erosion as a result of water and wind erosion, commonly known as best management practices (BMPs). Typical BMPs include maintaining or creating drainages to convey and direct surface runoff from bare areas and installing physical barriers, such as berms, silt fencing, wattles, straw bales, and gabions. The implementation of a Construction General Permit, including preparation of a SWPPP and implementation of BMPs, will reduce both stormwater runoff and soil erosion impacts to acceptable levels. Therefore, short-term construction impacts associated with soil erosion will be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

Operation

Less Than Significant Impact. Once developed, the Project site will include a new structure and paved surfaces, all of which will stabilize and help retain on-site soils. The Project site will also contain pervious landscape areas that will include a mix of trees, shrubs, plants, and groundcover, which will help retain on-site soils while preventing wind and water erosion from occurring. Therefore, long-term operational impacts associated with soil erosion will be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?

Less Than Significant Impact. As previously discussed, the Project site is not susceptible to landslide or liquefaction. Additionally, the proposed Project will be designed in accordance with applicable provisions established in the current California Building Code, which sets forth specific engineering requirements to ensure structural integrity, regardless of the specific characteristics of the underlying soils. Compliance with these requirements will reduce the potential risk to both people and structures with respect to a variety of geotechnical constraints. Therefore, impacts associated with unstable geologic units/soils will be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?

Less Than Significant Impact. According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture Web Soil Survey, the soil beneath the Project site consists of Ramona very fine sandy loam, 0% to 8% slopes. This type of soil has a low runoff class, and well-drained drainage class (USDA 2019). Based on the type of soils at the Project site, expansive soils are not anticipated at the Project site; therefore, impacts will be less than significant. Nonetheless, the proposed Project will remove undocumented artificial fill and ensure proper fill placement and compaction to further reduce this already less-than-significant impact and no mitigation is required.

e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?

No Impact. The Project will connect directly to the municipal sewer system and will not require septic tanks or any other alternative wastewater disposal system. Therefore, no impacts associated with the adequacy of soils and septic systems will occur and no mitigation is required.

f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?

Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated. A paleontological records search request was received from the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (NHMLAC) on November 27, 2018 (McLeod 2018). According to the records search, no paleontological localities are documented within a 1-mile radius buffer of the proposed Project boundaries (McLeod 2018). However, localities are documented nearby from similar geological units that may occur beneath portions of the proposed Project site. The nearest locality to the proposed Project area, LACM 4540, was recovered almost due east of the proposed Project area from deposits similar to those that occur at the surface throughout most of the proposed Project area. The specimen consisted of a fossil horse (*Equus*) recovered from an unspecified depth below the surface (McLeod 2018). The LACM did not recommend paleontological monitoring of portions of the proposed Project area underlain by igneous rocks because they do not preserve recognizable fossils; nor did they recommend monitoring of shallow excavations into older Quaternary alluvial deposits because, being so close to the source area, they are likely coarse grained, which is not conducive to fossil preservation (McLeod 2018). However, the LACM recommended paleontological monitoring of deeper excavations that could potentially encounter finer-grained fossiliferous Pleistocene strata along with sediment sampling to determine the microfossil potential (McLeod 2018).

No paleontological resources were identified within the proposed Project area as a result of the institutional records search, and desktop geological and paleontological review, and the proposed Project site is not anticipated to be underlain by unique geologic features. While the majority of the proposed Project area is mapped as being underlain by older Quaternary alluvial deposits, they are likely too coarse grained on the surface to yield significant paleontological resources. However, intact paleontological resources may be present within finer-grained soils of these deposits at depth. The plutonic igneous rocks have no paleontological sensitivity but given the proximity of past fossil discoveries in the surrounding area and the potential for intact, undisturbed, fine-grained Pleistocene age deposits at depth, the proposed Project is moderately to highly sensitive for supporting paleontological resources in areas underlain by older Quaternary alluvium. In the event that intact paleontological resources are located beneath the proposed Project site, ground disturbing activities associated with construction of the proposed Project, such as grading during site preparation and large diameter drilling (more than 2 feet diameter), have the potential to destroy a unique

paleontological resource or site. Without mitigation, the potential damage to paleontological resources during construction will be a potentially significant impact. However, upon implementation of **Mitigation Measure GEO-1**, impacts will be reduced to below the level of significance. Impacts of the proposed Project are considered less than significant with mitigation incorporated during construction**.**

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure GEO-1:

Inadvertent Discovery of Paleontological Resources. Should paleontological resources be encountered during Project subsurface construction activities, all ground-disturbing activities within 25 feet shall be redirected and a qualified paleontologist contacted to assess the situation, consult with agencies as appropriate, and make recommendations for the treatment of the discovery. For purposes of this measure, a "qualified paleontologist" shall be an individual with the following qualifications: (1) a graduate degree in paleontology or geology and/or a person with a demonstrated publication record in peer-reviewed paleontological journals; (2) at least two years of professional experience related to paleontology; (3) proficiency in recognizing fossils in the field and determining their significance; (4) expertise in local geology, stratigraphy, and biostratigraphy; and (5) experience collecting vertebrate fossils in the field. If the paleontological resources are found to be significant and Project activities cannot avoid them, measures shall be implemented to ensure that the Project does not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of the paleontological resource. Measures may include monitoring, recording the fossil locality, data recovery and analysis, a final report, and accessioning the fossil material and technical report to a paleontological repository. If paleontological materials are recovered, this report also shall be submitted to a paleontological repository such as the University of California Museum of Paleontology, along with significant paleontological materials.

3.8 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
VIII. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS - Would the project:				
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	☐	☐	☒	☐

a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?

Less Than Significant Impact. The SCAQMD prepared Interim CEQA GHG Significance Threshold for Stationary Sources, Rules and Plans, which includes the recommendation to amortize construction emissions over the lifetime of a project (assumed to be 30-years). Amortization is the process of spreading out the emissions produced during construction over the life of the Project. These amortized construction emissions are then added to the operational emissions to estimate both daily and yearly emissions, allowing for comparison against the threshold of significance.

The County of Riverside's Climate Action Plan Update (CAP) states that project's that do not exceed the CAP's screening threshold of 3,000 $MTCO_2e$ per year are considered to have less than significant greenhouse gas emissions and are in compliance with the County's CAP Update from 2019.

The proposed Project will not exceed the annual greenhouse gas emissions threshold and will have a less than significant impact and no mitigation is required (see Table 3.8-1).

Table 3.8-1. Comparison of Annual Estimated and Threshold Greenhouse Gas Emissions

SCAQMD Threshold ($MTCO_2e$)	Construction Emissions ($MTCO_2e$)	Opening Year Operational Emissions ($MTCO_2e$)
3,000	21.30	401.15

Source: Air Quality Impact Study (Appendix A)

b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?

Less Than Significant Impact. There are two plans adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases that are applicable for the proposed Project the City of Moreno Valley Climate Action Plan Consistency Analysis and California Air Resources Board (CARB) Scoping Plan.

The City of Moreno Valley Climate Action Plan Consistency Analysis promotes energy- and water-efficient buildings, smart growth and clean transit, zero waste policies, and increased local energy generation and water resources. The proposed Project is consistent with all applicable measures; therefore, it is in compliance (see Table 14 in Appendix A for more details).

The California Air Resources Board (CARB) Scoping Plan contains measures to reduce overall greenhouse gas emissions in California. The proposed Project is consistent with all applicable strategies; therefore, it is in compliance (see Table 15 in Appendix A for more details).

The proposed Project does not conflict with either applicable plan for reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases and will have a less than significant impact and no mitigation is required.

3.9 Hazards and Hazardous Materials

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
IX. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS - Would the project:				
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code § 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐
g) Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?	☐	☐	☒	☐

a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?

Less Than Significant Impact. A variety of hazardous substances and wastes will be transported to, stored, used, and generated on the Project site during construction. These will include fuels for machinery and vehicles, new and used motor oils, cleaning solvents, paints, and storage containers and applicators containing such materials. Accidental spills, leaks, fires, explosions, or pressure releases involving hazardous materials represent a potential threat to human health and the environment if not properly treated. However, these materials will be transported, used, and disposed of in accordance with all federal, state, and local laws regulating the management and use of hazardous materials. For example, hazardous materials will not be disposed of or released onto the ground or into the underlying groundwater or any surface water during construction or operation of the Project, and completely enclosed containment will be required for all refuse generated on the Project site.

Additionally, all construction waste, including trash, litter, garbage, solid waste, petroleum products, and any other potentially hazardous materials, will be removed to a waste facility permitted to treat, store, or dispose of such materials. Use of these materials during construction for their intended purpose will not pose a significant risk to the public or the environment.

The transport and use of hazardous materials will be required to comply with the guidelines set forth by each product's manufacturer, as well as in accordance with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations. The U.S. Department of Transportation, the California Department of Health Services, California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), and the California Highway Patrol all have interrelated programs designed to prevent disasters during the transportation of hazardous materials. Additionally, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Occupational Safety and Health Administration have interrelated programs designed to prevent the misuse of hazardous materials in the workplace. Based on this information, and available and applicable rules, regulations, and guidance, impacts associated with construction will not result in hazards due to routine transport of hazardous materials. Impacts will be less than significant.

Potentially hazardous materials associated with Project operations will include those materials used during typical cleaning and maintenance activities. Although these potential hazardous materials will vary, they will generally include household cleaning products, paints, fertilizers, and herbicides and pesticides. Many of these materials are considered household hazardous wastes, common wastes, and/or universal wastes by the EPA, which considers these types of wastes to be common to businesses and households and to pose a lower risk to people and the environment than other hazardous wastes when properly handled, transported, used, and disposed of. Federal, state, and local regulations typically allow these types of wastes to be handled and disposed of with less stringent standards than other hazardous wastes, and many of these wastes do not have to be managed as hazardous waste. Additionally, any potentially hazardous material handled on the Project site will be limited in both quantity and concentrations, consistent with other similar institutional uses located in the City, and any handling, transport, use, and disposal will comply with applicable federal, state, and local agencies and regulations. As mandated by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, all hazardous materials stored on the Project site will be accompanied by a Safety Data Sheet, which will inform employees and first responders as to the necessary remediation procedures in the case of accidental release. Adherence to applicable federal, state, and local regulations, operation of the Project will not result in hazards due to routine transport of hazardous materials. Therefore, impacts will be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?

Less Than Significant Impact. As previously discussed, construction activities on the Project site will involve the transport of gasoline and other materials to the site during construction. Relatively small amounts of commonly used hazardous substances, such as gasoline, diesel fuel, lubricating oil, grease, and solvents, will be used on site for construction and maintenance. The materials alone and use of these materials for their intended purpose will not pose a significant risk to the public or environment; however, accidental spills of hazardous materials during construction could potentially result in soil contamination or water quality impacts. To minimize or eliminate fuel spillage, all construction vehicles will be adequately maintained and equipped. All equipment maintenance work, including refueling, will occur off site.

All potentially hazardous construction waste, including trash, litter, garbage, other solid wastes, petroleum products, and other potentially hazardous materials, will be removed to a hazardous waste facility permitted to treat, store, or dispose of such materials. With implementation of federal, state, and local regulations, impacts associated with foreseeable upset and accident conditions will be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?

Less Than Significant Impact. Limited amounts of hazardous materials will be used during construction and operation of the Project, including the use of standard construction materials (e.g., lubricants, solvents and paints), cleaning and other maintenance products (used in the maintenance of buildings, pumps, pipes and equipment), and the limited application of pesticides associated with landscaping. These materials will be transported and handled in accordance with all federal, state, and local laws regulating the management and use of hazardous materials. None of these activities will result in the routine transport of, emission, or disposal of hazardous materials, and no acutely hazardous materials will be used on site during construction or operation of the proposed Project. All construction activity will be performed in compliance with City of Moreno Valley and County of Riverside regulations, and compliance with these regulations will ensure that the general public will not be exposed to any unusual or excessive risks related to hazardous materials during construction activities on the Project site. Adherence to federal, state, and local rules and requirements, impacts will be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code § 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?

No Impact. The City General Plan EIR (Figure 4.9-1) indicates that the Project site is not located on a hazardous waste site (City of Moreno Valley, 2025). Additionally, according to a review of regulatory databases, the Project site is not included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 (Cortese List). Currently, the Project site is a parking lot and no previous land uses warrant additional hazardous evaluations. Therefore, the Project will not result in a significant hazard to the public or to the environment. While no impacts are anticipated due to contaminated soils on the Project site, if contaminated soils are found during construction, standard hazardous remediation and removal procedures will be followed. No impacts related to on-site hazardous materials are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?

No Impact. There are no public airports within two miles of the Project site. However, the March Air Reserve Base is located approximately 2.88 miles west of the Project site. According to the Riverside County Airport Land Use Commission, the Project site is outside of any influence zone. As such, the proposed Project will not expose people residing or working in the Project area to excessive noise levels, and no impacts will occur and no mitigation is required.

f) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

Less Than Significant Impact. The Project must comply with the County's Emergency Operation Plan (EOP) for both construction and operations of the Project. Construction activities may temporarily restrict vehicular traffic. If restriction is required, the project will be required to implement adequate and appropriate measures to facilitate the passage of persons and vehicles through and around any required road closures in accordance with the County's EOP. Operation of the Project will not interfere with the County's EOP because Lasselle Street will be made accessible for emergency vehicles. Although the Project is within the MVC campus, it will be required to design, construct, and maintain structures, roadways, and facilities to comply with applicable local, regional, state, and federal requirements related to emergency access and evacuation plans. Adherence to these requirements will ensure that potential impacts related to this issue remain below a level of significance and that no mitigation will be required. Thus, impacts will be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

g) Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed Project is located within the existing MVC campus with surrounding buildings and parking lots. However, according to mapping from Office of the State Fire Marshal (OSFM) the Project site is within a Very High Fire Hazard Severity area, and is also within a Local Responsibility Area (LRA). The LRA means the financial responsibility of preventing and suppressing wildfires is primarily the responsibility of the Local agency (city, county, or district). Because of the built-up nature of the campus and central location of the Project site, there is a less than significant impact for this issue area and no mitigation is required.

3.10 Hydrology and Water Quality

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
X. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY - Would the project:				
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would: i) result in a substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site; ii) substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or offsite; iii) create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff; or iv) impede or redirect flood flows?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?

Construction

Less Than Significant Impact. Construction of the Project will include earthwork activities that could potentially result in erosion and sedimentation, which could subsequently degrade downstream receiving waters and violate water quality standards. Stormwater runoff during the construction phase may contain silt and debris, resulting in a short-term increase in the sediment load to the municipal storm drain system. Substances such as oils, fuels, paints, and solvents may be inadvertently spilled on the Project site and subsequently conveyed via stormwater to nearby drainages, watersheds, and groundwater.

Because the Project will result in more than 1 acre of ground disturbance, the Project will be subject to the NPDES stormwater program, which includes obtaining coverage under the State Water Resources Control Board's Construction General Permit. Construction activities subject to the Construction General Permit include clearing, grading, and disturbances to the ground such as stockpiling or excavation. The Construction General Permit requires development and implementation of a SWPPP. Among the required items that must be included within a SWPPP are Project design features intended to protect against substantial soil erosion as a result of water and wind erosion, commonly known as BMPs. The implementation of a Construction General Permit, including preparation of a SWPPP and implementation of BMPs, will reduce stormwater runoff during Project construction impacts to acceptable levels. It follows that because construction of the Project will not violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements, the Project will not otherwise substantially degrade surface or groundwater quality. Therefore, short-term construction impacts associated with water quality will be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

Operation

Less Than Significant Impact. The Project will be subject to the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permit, issued by the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). The MS4 Permit requires implementation of Low Impact Development BMPs to prevent pollutants from being discharged off site by mimicking pre-development site hydrology and feasible source control. The Low Impact Development Ordinance is designed to reduce runoff from impervious surfaces, including new development, through landscape design that promotes water retention, permeable surface design, natural drainage systems, and on-site retention where feasible (RWQCB 2010). These project-specific designs will reduce impacts to water quality associated with redevelopment.

Additionally, a project-specific Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) will be prepared for the proposed Project. The WQMP will ensure appropriate BMPs are implemented for postconstruction and operations of the Project. The combination of Low Impact Development BMPs, source control, and other treatment control BMPs addressed within the WQMP will address identified pollutants and hydrologic concerns from new development that could result in impacts to water quality standards.

Further, the Project will be required to comply with sections of the City Municipal Code that set forth regulations to protect and enhance the quality of watercourses, water bodies, and wetlands within the City of Moreno Valley in a manner consistent with the federal Clean Water Act, the California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, and the municipal NPDES permit. Applicable sections of the Municipal Code include Section 8.10, which outlines the requirements of the City's Storm Water and Urban Runoff Management and Discharge Controls, and Section 8.21 (Grading Regulations), which, among other things, requires verification by the City Engineer that drainage facilities have been appropriately installed and that erosion control measures have been completed in accordance with the approved grading plan and the required reports. Therefore, long-term impacts associated with water quality, including surface water quality and groundwater quality, will be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?

Less Than Significant Impact. Currently, the Project site is an impervious parking lot. Thus, it does not promote groundwater recharge and is not considered an important location for groundwater recharge.

Although the Project will not add impervious surfaces to the Project site, once operational, the Project site will contain landscaped areas and other pervious surfaces that will allow for water to percolate into the subsurface soils. Additionally, the Project will incorporate structural and treatment control BMPs to ensure that the Project will not adversely affect water quality.

The Riverside County Geologic Hazard Map shows historically shallowest groundwater levels within the Moreno Valley floor 0.5 miles to the west of the site at a depth of approximately 150 feet below ground surface. During construction, the proposed Project will use only limited amounts of water resources for construction activities and landscaping activities. Minimal water use will be required for any of the education facilities, and the City has adequate supply to meet their municipal, commercial, and industrial demands. As such, impacts associated with groundwater recharge will be less than significant.

The Project is not expected to encounter groundwater and will not involve permanent pumping of groundwater; therefore, the Project will not substantially deplete groundwater supplies. Due to the incorporation of structural and treatment control BMPs, the proposed Project will not substantially interfere with groundwater recharge. Impacts will be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:

i) result in a substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site;

Less Than Significant Impact. Currently, the Project site is a paved parking lot. Thus, implementation of the Project will slightly decrease the impervious areas on site by adding landscaped areas and redirecting local drainage.
The Project site does not have infiltration basins or capture systems in place to control stormwater runoff. The proposed Project will be required to conform to applicable federal, state, and local requirements, including the current MS4 Permit adopted by the Santa Ana RWQCB. Compliance with these requirements will ensure the new drainage system is designed with adequate capacity to capture stormwater flow to prevent erosion or on-site or off-site siltation impacts. As such, altering the on-site drainage pattern will be conducted in a manner consistent with applicable standards related to the collection and treatment of stormwater; therefore, impacts associated with altering the existing drainage pattern of the Project site will be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

ii) substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or offsite;

Less Than Significant Impact. Under existing conditions, the majority of the ground surface is paved parking lot. Thus, implementation of the Project will slightly decrease the impervious areas on site by adding landscaped areas and redirecting local drainage. Currently, the Project site does not have infiltration basins or capture systems in place to control stormwater runoff. The Project will be required to conform to applicable federal, state, and local requirements,

including the current MS4 Permit adopted by the Santa Ana RWQCB. Compliance with these requirements will ensure the new drainage system is designed with adequate capacity to capture stormwater flow to prevent erosion and reduce the potential for flooding impacts.

As such, altering the on-site drainage pattern will be conducted in a manner consistent with applicable standards related to the collection and treatment of stormwater; therefore, impacts associated with altering the existing drainage pattern of the Project site will be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

iii) create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff; or

Less Than Significant Impact. Under the existing condition, the majority of the existing site is a paved parking lot. The Project site, however, does not currently have infiltration basins or capture systems in place to control stormwater runoff. Although the Project will slightly decrease the impervious surfaces on the Project site, the proposed drainage system will still be designed to conform to applicable federal, state, and local requirements, including the current MS4 Permit adopted by the Santa Ana RWQCB. Compliance with these requirements will ensure the new drainage system is designed to have adequate capacity to capture stormwater flow to prevent the conveyance of sediment, debris, and other constituents potentially contained in on-site stormwater from leaving the Project site and impacting off-site and downstream receiving waters; therefore, impacts associated with water quality standards and runoff waters will be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

iv) impede or redirect flood flows?

No Impact. According to the Federal Emergency Management Agency Flood Insurance Rate Map No. 06065C0765G (FEMA 2008), the Project site is located outside of both a 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard Zone (100-year floodplain) and 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard Zone (500-year floodplain). In addition, per the City General Plan, Figure 6-4 Flood Hazards, and the County of Riverside Land Information System (County of Riverside 2025), the Project site is located outside of a dam inundation area; therefore, no impacts associated with flooding will occur. The placement of the new LLRC building within the existing College will have no effect on flood flows, and no impacts will occur in this regard and no mitigation is required.

d) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?

No Impact. The Project site is approximately 0.30 miles east of an un-named neighborhood lake and approximately 1.8 miles northwest of Lake Perris. Neither of these lakes could make the Project site vulnerable to a seiche during high winds or seismic activity. Also, the Project site is not within a coastal area or river delta that could be impacted by a flood hazard or tsunami. Finally, the topography of the site and Project area is relatively flat and will not be subject to significant impacts from mudflow. Thus, no impact will occur and no mitigation is required.

e) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?

No Impact. The Project will comply with regional and local regulations requiring preparation of an SWPPP and will not obstruct existing water quality control plans and groundwater sustainable management plans. In addition, the Project site is not considered a suitable area for groundwater recharge and will not introduce significant impervious areas over a significant groundwater recharge

zone. Therefore, no impacts associated with conflict with a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

3.11 Land Use and Planning

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XI. LAND USE AND PLANNING - Would the project:				
a) Physically divide an established community?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	☐	☐	☐	☒

a) Physically divide an established community?

No Impact. The proposed Project will include the construction of the new LLRC building to meet the needs of the MVC's existing faculty and students. The Project site is located within the boundaries of MVC's campus and is compatible with adjacent land uses and facilities for college uses. As such, implementation of the proposed Project will not divide an established community and is not expected to result in additional physical barriers between nearby land uses. No impact will occur and no mitigation is required.

b) Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?

No Impact. The Project site is designated under the City of Moreno Valley General Plan as Public Facility (P) and zoned as Public Facility (SP 193 CF). Under the existing conditions, the Project site is currently designated as Parking Lot B within the boundaries of the MVC. The western portion of this parking lot has solar shade canopies installed.

Overall, the proposed Project does not violate any policies within the City's General Plan, Municipal Code, or any applicable specific plans in the area. Therefore, the proposed Project will not conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation and will not represent a significant impact to the physical environment. No impact will occur and no mitigation is required.

3.12 Mineral Resources

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XII. MINERAL RESOURCES - Would the project:				
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be a value to the region and the residents of the state?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be a value to the region and the residents of the state?

No Impact. The State Mining and Reclamation Act (SMARA) of 1975 (California Public Resources Code Section 2710 et seq.) requires that the California State Geologist implement a mineral land classification system to identify and protect mineral resources of regional or statewide significance in areas where urban expansion or other irreversible land uses may occur, thereby potentially restricting or preventing future mineral extraction on such lands.

As mandated by SMARA, aggregate mineral resources within the state are classified by the State Mining and Geology Board through application of the Mineral Resource Zone (MRZ) system. The MRZ system is used to map mineral commodities within identified jurisdictional boundaries, with priority given to areas where future mineral resource extraction may be prevented or restricted by land use compatibility issues, or where mineral resources may be mined during the 50-year period following their classification. The MRZ system classifies lands that contain mineral deposits and identifies the presence or absence of substantial sand and gravel deposits and crushed rock source areas (i.e., commodities used as, or in the production of, construction materials). The State Geologist classifies MRZs within a region based on the following factors (DOC 2000):

- MRZ-1: Areas where adequate information indicates that no significant mineral deposits are present, or where it is judged that little likelihood exists for their presence.
- MRZ-2: Areas where adequate information indicates that significant mineral deposits are present, or where it is judged that a high likelihood exists for their presence.
- MRZ-2a: Areas underlain by mineral deposits where geologic data show that significant measured or indicated resources are present.
- MRZ-2b: Areas underlain by mineral deposits where geologic information indicates that significant inferred resources are present.
- MRZ-3: Areas containing mineral deposits for which the significance cannot be determined from available data.

- MRZ-3a: Areas containing known mineral deposits that may qualify as mineral resource.
- MRZ-3b: Areas containing inferred mineral deposits that may qualify as mineral resources.
- MRZ-4: Areas where available information is inadequate for assignment of any other MRZ category.

According to maps prepared by the California Department of Conservation (CDOC 2008), the Project site is located within a designated MRZ-3 area. This designation indicates that the State of California has determined this is an area where mineral deposits are likely; however, their significance has not been determined. Additionally, per the County General Plan, the Project site is located within an MRZ-3 area (County of Riverside 2015c).

Furthermore, the County General Plan (County of Riverside 2015c) does not identify any mineral recovery sites within the Project site. The Project site is not currently being used for mineral resource extraction. No mining operations will be impacted by this Project and the site will likely never be used for any mining operations in the future. Given these factors, the Project will not result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that will be of future value to the region and the residents of the state, and there will be no impact and no mitigation is required.

b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?

No Impact. As previously discussed, the proposed Project will not result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated in a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan. No impact will occur and no mitigation is required.

3.13 Noise

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XIII. NOISE - Would the project result in:				
a) Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Generation of excessive ground borne vibration or ground borne noise levels?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Noise is defined as loud, unpleasant, unexpected, or unwanted sound. Sound may be described in terms of level or amplitude (measured in decibels [dB]), frequency or pitch (measured in hertz [Hz] or cycles per second), and duration (measured in seconds or minutes). The standard unit of measurement of the amplitude of sound is the decibel, a logarithmic scale of sound pressure level. The A-weighted scale, measured in A-decibels (dBA), adjusts measurements to reflect the frequencies most perceptible to the healthy human ear. The Equivalent Sound Level (Leq) is the average noise level over a given sample period, calculated based on sound energy fluctuations. The Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL) is the weighted average sound intensity over a 24-hour period, adjusting for increased sensitivity to noise during specific times. It adds five decibels to evening sounds (7pm-10pm) and ten decibels to nighttime levels (before 7am and after 10pm). Similarly, the Day-Night Average Sound Level (LDN) accounts for heightened sensitivity to nighttime noise by adding 10 decibels to sound levels measured at night (10pm–7am). Table 3.13-1 provides examples of A-weighted noise levels from common sounds. In general, human sound perception is such that a change in sound level of 3 dB is barely noticeable; a change of 5 dB is clearly noticeable; and a change of 10 dB is perceived as doubling or halving of the sound level.

Table 3.13-1. Typical Sound Levels in the Environment and Industry

Common Outdoor Activity	Noise Level (dBA)	Common Indoor Activity
	110	Rock band
Jet flying at 300 meters (1,000 feet) overhead		
	100	
Gas lawnmower at 1 meter (3 feet)		
	90	
Diesel truck at 15 meters (50 feet), at 80 kilometers per hour (50 mph)		Food blender at 1 meter (3 feet)
	80	Garbage disposal at 1 meter (3 feet)
Noisy urban area, daytime		
Gas lawnmower at 30 meters (100 feet)	**70**	Vacuum cleaner at 3 meters (10 feet)
Commercial area		Normal speech at 1 meter (3 feet)
Heavy traffic at 90 meters (300 feet)	**60**	
		Large business office
Quiet urban daytime	**50**	Dishwasher in next room
Quiet urban nighttime	**40**	Theater, large conference room (background)
Quiet suburban nighttime		
	30	Library
Quiet rural nighttime		Bedroom at night, concert hall (background)
	20	
		Broadcast/recording studio
	10	
	0	

Source: Caltrans 2013a

a) Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?

Less Than Significant Impact. A Noise and Vibration Impact Study, dated November 19, 2025, was prepared for the proposed Project by MD Acoustics, LLC, attached as Appendix E. The Noise and Vibration Impact Study evaluates the potential transportation, stationary, and construction noise impacts for the Project site and recommends any necessary mitigation measures to minimize potential noise impacts.

Transportation Noise Impacts

A Trip Generation Assessment, dated October 27, 2025, was prepared for the proposed Project by Integrated Engineering Group, attached as Appendix G. According to the assessment, the proposed Project is not expected to generate more than 100 new vehicle trips, qualifying for an exemption from preparing a Transportation Impact Analysis by the City of Moreno Valley because there will not be an increase in traffic. Therefore, the impact of transportation noise is considered less than significant and no mitigation is required.

Stationary Noise Sources

The stationary noise was modeled in SoundPLAN to analyze the noise impact at surrounding receptors to calculate noise level projections (Exhibit E in Appendix E). As a state-funded agency, the RCCD is not subject to City noise standards; however, the RCCD will make every effort to comply with the Municipal Code regulations even though it is not bound by them. Section 11.80.030 of the City of Moreno Valley's Municipal Code states that the sound level must not exceed a maximum noise level of 60 dBA between 8:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m., and 55 dBA between 10:01 p.m. and 7:59 a.m. when measured at a distance of 200 feet or more from the real property line of the source of the sound. (see Table 3.13-2).

Table 3.13-2. City Sound Level Limits

Maximum Sound Levels for Source Land Uses (dBA)			
Residential		**Commercial**	
Daytime	**Nighttime**	**Daytime**	**Nighttime**
60	55	65	60

Source: City of Moreno Valley Municipal Code §11.80.030 (City of Moreno Valley 2025b)

The Total Combined Noise Level, the existing ambient noise levels with the addition of the Project's noise level, did not exceed 60 A-decibels at off campus areas, and will comply with the City's municipal code. Therefore, the impact is less than significant and no mitigation is required.

Construction Noise and Vibration

Construction noise will be considered significant if occurring outside the allowable times specified in the City Municipal Code (Section 11.80.030(D)(7)). While construction activities will have a temporary or periodic increase in the ambient noise levels, they will adhere to permissible hours and days of the week. Therefore, the impact is less than significant, and no mitigation measures are required.

b) Generation of excessive ground borne vibration or ground borne noise levels?

Less Than Significant Impact. Ground-borne vibration refers to rapid, fluctuating movements within the ground that have an average motion of zero, meaning that the ground does not permanently shift in one direction. These vibrations are typically only a nuisance to people rather than a structural concern, but damage may occur at extreme levels. While vibrations can be felt

outdoors, they are generally more noticeable and bothersome indoors where the shaking of a building may be more notable. Ground-borne noise is a related effect that only occurs indoors resulting from walls and floors vibrating (e.g., rattling of windows or dishes on shelves).

Vibration amplitude is commonly measured in peak particle velocity (PPV), which represents the maximum instantaneous vibration speed, typically measured in inches per second. Outdoor sources of perceptible vibration usually include construction equipment, steel-wheeled trains, and traffic on rough roads, while smooth roads rarely produce noticeable vibration or noise. To address potential impacts, the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) provides guidance on vibration thresholds. According to the FTA, fragile buildings can tolerate vibration levels up to 0.2 inches per second without structural damage (see Table 3.13-3). Because vibration is rarely bothersome outdoors, thresholds are assessed at occupied structures, and all vibration impacts are evaluated at the building level. Table 3.13-4 provides criteria for human perception of vibration.

Table 3.13-3. Guideline Vibration Damage Potential Threshold Criteria

Structure and Condition	Maximum PPV (in/sec)	
	Transient Sources	Continuous/Frequent Intermittent Sources
Extremely fragile historic buildings, ruins, ancient monuments	0.12	0.08
Fragile buildings	0.2	0.1
Historic and some old buildings	0.5	0.25
Older residential structures	0.5	0.3
New residential structures	1.0	0.5
Modern industrial/commercial buildings	2.0	0.5
Note: Transient sources create a single isolated vibration event, such as blasting or drop balls. Continuous/frequent intermittent sources include impact pile drivers, pogo-stick compactors, crack-and-seat equipment, vibratory pile drivers, and vibratory compaction equipment.		
Source: CalTrans 2013b		

Table 3.13-4. Guideline Vibration Annoyance Potential Criteria

Human Response	Maximum PPV (in/sec)	
	Transient Sources	Continuous/Frequent Intermittent Sources
Barely perceptible	0.04	0.01
Distinctly perceptible	0.25	0.04
Strongly perceptible	0.9	0.10
Severe	2.0	0.4
Note: Transient sources create a single isolated vibration event, such as blasting or drop balls. Continuous/frequent intermittent sources include impact pile drivers, pogo-stick compactors, crack-and-seat equipment, vibratory pile drivers, and vibratory compaction equipment.		
Source: CalTrans 2013b		

Construction vibration will be significant if it exceeded levels that resulted in structural damage to existing buildings. The nearest existing sensitive use buildings are 132 feet west of the edge of the Project site's trenching areas. At this distance, a large bulldozer will yield a worst-case 0.014 inches

per second PPV, which is below the threshold for older residential structures and will not result in architectural damage and under the level considered barely perceptible to humans (see Appendix E). Therefore, construction-related vibration is not expected to approach levels that could cause structural damage, and the impact will be less than significant and no mitigation required.

c) For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?

No Impact. The Project site is located over two miles from the nearest airport, the March Air Reserve Base. According to the Riverside County Mapping Portal, the Project site is located outside of the airport's influence area boundary (Riverside County 2025). Therefore, no substantial noise exposure from airport sources will occur and it will have no impact and no mitigation required.

3.14 Population and Housing

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XIV. POPULATION AND HOUSING - Would the project:				
a) Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	☒

a) Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed Project will not directly induce substantial population growth in the area, because no residential units are proposed as part of the Project. However, the proposed Project will require a temporary construction workforce. The number of construction workers needed during any given period will largely depend on the specific stage of construction but will likely average a few dozen workers at any given time throughout the workday. These short-term positions are anticipated to be filled primarily by workers who reside in the Project site vicinity; therefore, construction of the proposed Project will not generate a permanent increase in population in the Project area.

Further, the proposed Project will generally connect to existing utilities and infrastructure located adjacent to the Project site. The proposed Project will not construct new or extend existing utilities or infrastructure into areas not currently served by such improvements. Thus, the proposed Project

will not indirectly induce population growth, and impacts associated with population growth inducement will be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

b) Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?

No Impact. The proposed Project consists of the construction of the LLRC to serve the needs of the Moreno Valley community. The proposed Project will not displace existing housing or people and will not necessitate the construction of replacement housing elsewhere. Therefore, no impact will occur and no mitigation is required.

3.15 Public Services

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XV. PUBLIC SERVICES - Would the project:				
a) Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any of the public services:				
Fire protection?	☐	☐	☒	☐
Police protection?	☐	☐	☒	☐
Schools?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Parks?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Other public facilities?	☐	☐	☐	☒

a) Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any of the public services:

Fire protection?

Less Than Significant. The MVFD provides fire suppression, fire prevention, hazardous materials response, and emergency medical services within the City of Moreno Valley and participates in the regionalized fire protection system managed by CAL FIRE/Riverside County Fire Department. MVFD operates six fire stations citywide, staffed 24 hours per day, and maintains mutual aid agreements with surrounding jurisdictions to ensure adequate coverage during major emergencies. The closest facility to the Project site is Fire Station 91 (College Park Fire Station), located at 16110 Lasselle Street, approximately 200 feet northwest of the campus. Station 91, opened in 2003, is equipped with a 75-foot ladder truck, a second-line engine, and a breathing support unit, ensuring robust

emergency response capability for the campus and surrounding area. Currently, both the paramedic engine company, and the truck company have full staffing. Moreno Valley is also a signatory of the Riverside County Unit Strategic Fire Plan, the guiding document for pre-fire mitigation and response management to reduce wildfire impacts (City of Moreno Valley 2021).

Construction activities associated with the proposed Project could increase the potential for accidental on-site fires due to the operation of construction equipment, use of flammable materials, and sparks during demolition or vegetation removal. In accordance with the California Occupational Safety and Health Administration (Cal/OSHA) and California Fire Code requirements, the construction contractor will be required to store flammable materials in appropriate containers, use equipment fitted with spark arrestors, and immediately clean up spills of flammable substances. Fire suppression equipment specific to the construction site will be maintained on-site for the duration of construction, and construction personnel will receive emergency response training. These measures will minimize construction-related fire risks and ensure compliance with state and local fire safety standards.

Once operational, the Project will comply with all applicable fire safety requirements, including those outlined in the City of Moreno Valley General Plan Safety Element Objectives 6.11 through 6.16, which provide direction for fire prevention and suppression. The Project will also adhere to Municipal Code Section 9.16.230 (Fire Protection), Chapter 8.36 (California Fire Code), and Section 8.36.050 (Wildland-Urban Interface Requirements), ensuring adequate emergency access and fire flow. Additionally, the Project will pay Development Impact Fees in accordance with Section 3.42.060 (Fire Facilities Commercial and Industrial Development Impact Fees) to support ongoing fire protection infrastructure.

The proposed Project will not result in changes to the existing land use on site and will not significantly increase the number of students or employees. Therefore, the Project is not expected to create the need for new or physically altered fire facilities or impair the ability of existing stations to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or performance objectives. As a result, impacts related to fire protection services during both construction and operation will be less than significant, and no mitigation measures are required.

Police protection?

Less Than Significant Impact. The RCCD maintains a POST-certified Police Department at each campus, including Moreno Valley College, operating under California Penal Code §13522. Officers are authorized by Penal Code §830.32 and Education Code §72330, granting law enforcement authority equivalent to municipal and county officers statewide. RCCD officers receive the same training as city and county peace officers, plus additional campus-specific instruction.

The RCCD Police Department provides services 7 days a week, 24 hours a day and coordinates with the Moreno Valley Police Department and Riverside County Sheriff's Department under mutual aid agreements. MVC has an on-campus RCCD Police office serving as the primary law enforcement point of contact.

Construction activities could temporarily increase theft or vandalism risks due to equipment and materials on-site. To minimize these risks, the site will be fenced, access points locked after hours, and equipment stored in well-lit areas with smaller items secured. These measures, combined with RCCD Police oversight, will reduce potential security concerns.

Once operational, the Project will not change land use or significantly increase campus population. Therefore, it will not require additional police services or new facilities. RCCD Police, in coordination with local agencies, will continue to provide adequate coverage, and response times will remain within

acceptable limits. Based on these factors, the Project will have a less-than-significant impact on police protection services, and no mitigation is required.

Schools?

No Impact. The proposed Project does not include any residential uses with the resulting need for additional school facilities, and additionally, it will not result in any changes to the existing land use on site. Therefore, the proposed Project will not significantly increase student population within the City and will have no impacts related to schools. No mitigation is required.

Parks?

No Impact. The proposed Project will not increase the population within the surrounding area and will not eliminate any parks or recreational opportunities. The Project is intended to support existing students and staff at Moreno Valley College and will not substantially increase enrollment or create additional demand for parks or recreational facilities in the community. Therefore, no impacts to parks and no mitigation is required.

Other public facilities?

No Impact. The proposed Project will not increase the population within the surrounding area and will not result in adverse impacts related to the provision of other public facilities, such as libraries or emergency medical services. The Project is intended to support existing students and staff at Moreno Valley College and will not substantially increase enrollment or create additional demand for public facilities in the community. In addition, the campus already provides library services and on-campus health services for students and staff. Therefore, the Project will not exert undue pressure on other public facilities, and no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

3.16 Recreation

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XVI. RECREATION				
a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒

a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?

No Impact. The proposed Project does not include any residential uses that may increase the utilization of existing neighborhood parks in the vicinity such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility or an increase in park facilities will occur or be accelerated. The nearest park facility is College Park located southeast of the proposed Project but will not anticipate an increase in usage based on the proposed Project. The proposed Project consists of the construction of a proposed LLRC building to support the College's existing educational program offerings. Therefore, the Project will not exert undue pressure on parks, and no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?

No Impact. Under existing conditions, the Moreno Valley College campus includes primarily educational facilities. The proposed Project consists of the construction of the LLRC building to support the College's existing educational program offerings. As discussed throughout this MND, the proposed Project will be located within the College's boundaries and will serve existing and future Moreno Valley College students. There will be no recreational facilities associated with the Project, therefore, no impact relating to the proposed recreational facilities and no mitigation is required.

3.17 Transportation

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XVII. TRANSPORTATION – Would the project:				
a) Conflict with a program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines § 15064.3, subdivision (b)?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Result in inadequate emergency access?	☐	☐	☒	☐

This section analyzes the potential impacts of the proposed Project based on CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3(b), which focuses on newly adopted criteria (vehicle miles traveled [VMT]) for determining the significance of transportation impacts. Pursuant to SB 743, the focus of transportation analysis changed from level of service or vehicle delay to VMT. The related updates to the CEQA Guidelines required under SB 743 were approved on December 28, 2018. This methodology was required to be used statewide beginning July 1, 2020. The proposed Project site is located in the City of Moreno Valley, which has adopted guidance on evaluating VMT for transportation impacts under CEQA. Therefore, the City of

Moreno Valley Transportation Impact Analysis (TIA) Guidelines for Vehicle Miles Traveled and Level of Service (LOS) Assessment (Guidelines, June 2020), hereafter referred to as Guidelines, will be used for this assessment.

The Guidelines require a 4-step process for VMT analysis: 1) Project Screening, 2) Assessment of Non-Screened Development, 3) Identify VMT Impact Threshold, and 4) Mitigation Measures.

SCREENING CRITERIA ASSESSMENT

The City VMT Guidelines recognize that certain projects based on type, location, size and other contexts could lead to a presumption of less than significance (i.e. the Project's VMT will not cause a transportation impact) and will not need additional VMT analysis. The Guidelines provide the following screening criteria:

1. Transit Priority Area (TPA) – The Project is located within a TPA, has a floor-area ratio (FAR) greater than 0.75, provides parking less than or equal to the City's Municipal Code requirements, is consistent with the applicable Sustainable Communities Strategy, and does not replace any affordable residential units with moderate- or high-income residential units.

2. Low VMT Area – Residential, office, other employment related uses, or mixed-use projects located in areas with low VMT. The Western Riverside Council of Governments (WRCOG) VMT Screening Tool can be used to determine whether a land use development project may be screened from a detailed VMT analysis.

3. Project Type Screening –

    a. Local serving retail space of less than 50,000 SF

    b. Local-serving K-12 schools

    c. Local parks

    d. Day care centers

    e. Local-serving gas stations

    f. Local-serving banks

    g. Local-serving hotels (e.g. non-destination hotels)

    h. Student housing projects

    i. Local serving community college that are consistent with the assumptions noted in the RTP/SCS

    j. Projects generating fewer than 400 daily vehicle trips. This generally corresponds to the following:

        i. 42 single family housing units

        ii. 60 multi-family units

        iii. 41,000 SF office

iv. 10,500 SF of general retail

v. 57,500 SF of light industry

vi. 112,500 SF of warehousing

vii. 285,700 SF of high cube transload and short-term storage warehouse

A Vehicle Miles Traveled Screening Assessment, dated October 2025, was prepared for the Project site by Integrated Engineering Group (Appendix G).

a) Conflict with a program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?

Less Than Significant Impact. Vehicle trips during construction will include passenger trucks for workers traveling to and from the Project work areas, haul trucks (including for import of construction materials, as needed), and other trucks associated with equipment and material deliveries. The proposed Project will comply with the specified haul route to be used in the transportation of materials on public streets. Impacts occurring as a result of temporary construction will be less than significant. Once the construction of the proposed Project is completed, there is not an anticipated increase in automobile trips to the area because the improved facilities will have similar trips to the existing facility. Operational impacts will be less than significant.

Additionally, because construction will be occurring entirely within the existing Moreno Valley College campus, the Project will result in no impacts to the local or regional roadways, bicycles or pedestrian facilities. This will be a less than significant impact and no mitigation is required.

b) Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines § 15064.3, subdivision (b)?

Less Than Significant Impact. CEQA Guidelines Section §15064.3(b) establishes vehicle miles traveled (VMT) as the most appropriate measure of transportation impacts, referring to the amount and distance of automobile travel attributed to a Project. Under Senate Bill (SB) 743, VMT analysis is the primary method for determining CEQA impacts rather than Level of Service (LOS). The City of Moreno Valley has adopted guidance on evaluating VMT for transportation impacts under CEQA.

The proposed Project was evaluated against the criteria and thresholds as outlined in the City of Moreno Valley Transportation Impact Analysis Guidelines for Vehicle Miles Traveled and Level of Service (LOS), which is based on the Governor's Office of Planning and Research Technical Advisory on Evaluating Transportation Impacts in CEQA to determine VMT impacts. According to the City of Moreno Valley Transportation Impact Analysis Guidelines for Vehicle Miles Traveled and Level of Service (LOS), local serving community college projects that are consistent with the assumptions notes in Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy are presumed to have a less than significant impact (City of Moreno Valley 2020).

The proposed Project is part of a community college that is currently serving the local community. The proposed Project will replace the existing Library, Bookstore, and Student Activities Center with a new three-story, modern facility. Therefore, the proposed Project may be presumed to have a less than significant impact for VMT as Local-Serving Retail and no mitigation is required.

c) Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?

No Impact. The proposed Project will replace the existing Library, Bookstore, and Student Activities Center with a new Library Learning Resource Center building on the existing Moreno Valley College campus and use the existing internal roadways for access and circulation. The proposed Project will

not construct any new roadways or intersections on the existing campus. During construction, no lane closures, sidewalk closures, or changes in campus vehicular and pedestrian circulation will occur in such a manner to cause a hazard. Therefore, the proposed Project will not increase hazards due to a geometric design feature, or incompatible uses and there will be no impact and no mitigation is required.

d) Result in inadequate emergency access?

Less Than Significant Impact. Emergency access to the Project site and surrounding areas will be maintained during both construction and operation. The proposed Project will comply with the City of Moreno Valley's standards for emergency vehicle access, including requirements for roadway width, clearance, turnaround, and height limitations and does not include or require any improvements to the existing roadway network. Therefore, impacts related to emergency access will be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

3.18 Tribal Cultural Resources

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XVIII. TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES				
a) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code § 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:				
i) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or	☐	☐	☒	☐
ii) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code § 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code § 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.	☐	☒	☐	☐

The proposed Project is subject to compliance with Assembly Bill (AB) 52 (PRC 21074), which requires the consideration of impacts to Tribal Cultural Resources as part of the CEQA process. Under AB 52, the lead agency must notify California Native American tribes who are traditionally or culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the Project that have requested notification. Consultation with interested

tribes is currently in progress, and the RCCD will continue to coordinate with tribal representatives to ensure compliance with AB 52 requirements.

The RCCD sent notification letters to the California Native American Tribal representatives of the following Tribes listed by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) who had requested notification pursuant to AB 52 on October 14, 2025, via U.S. Postal Service certified mail and email:

- Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
- Cabazon Band of Cahuilla Indians
- Cahuilla Band of Indians
- Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation
- Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
- Gabrielino/Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
- Gabrielino/Tongva Nation
- Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
- Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation – Belardes
- La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians
- Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians
- Morongo Band of Mission Indians
- Pala Band of Mission Indians
- Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians
- Pechanga Band of Indians
- Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation
- Ramona Band of Cahuilla
- Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians
- San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
- Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
- Serrano Nation of Mission Indians
- Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
- Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians

The notification letters included the Project location, a Project description, explanation of AB 52 timing, an invitation to consult, and contact information for the appropriate lead agency representative. To date, the RCCD has received six responses to the notification letters and emails. Table 3.18-1 summarizes the results of the AB 52 process for the Project. The confidential AB 52 consultation results are on file with the RCCD.

Table 3.18-1. AB 52 NAHC-Listed Native American Contacts

Native American Tribal Representatives	Response Received
Cahuilla Band of Indians	1. On October 20, 2025, the Cahuilla Band of Indians responded to the RCCD email and requested all cultural materials associated with the Project. 2. On November 26, 2025, the RCCD emailed the Cultural Resources Assessment.
Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians	1. On November 10, 2025, the Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians responded to the RCCD email and requested to be immediately notified of any inadvertent discoveries or potential impacts to cultural resources, sacred sites, or ancestral remains that may occur during Project activities. 2. On November 26, 2025, the RCCD emailed the Cultural Resources Assessment.
Pechanga Band of Indians	1. On November 14, 2025, the Pechanga Band of Indians responded to the RCCD email and requested AB 52 consultation. 2. On November 26, 2025, the RCCD emailed the Cultural Resources Assessment. [In Progress]
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	1. On October 29, 2025, the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians responded to the RCCD email and did not have comments.
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	1. On November 13, 2025, Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians THPO responded to the RCCD email and request AB 52 consultation and requested all cultural materials associated with the Project. 2. On November 26, 2025, the RCCD emailed the Cultural Resources Assessment to the THPO and offered to discuss project details further. [In Progress]
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	1. On October 15, 2025, the Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation responded to the RCCD email and did not have comments.

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

i) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k)?

Less Than Significant Impact. As discussed in Section 3.5, Cultural Resources, no historic built environment resources were identified within the Project site according to the California Historical Resources Information System records search. Therefore, the likelihood of encountering historic resources, including subsurface resources, is low.

Additionally, no tribal cultural resources (either listed or eligible for listing) were identified within the Project site based on the California Historical Resources Information System records search, the NAHC Sacred Lands File search, and Native American outreach efforts. Terracon requested a search of the NAHC Sacred Lands File (SLF) to determine the presence of any Native American cultural resources within the Project site. The SLF records search results were negative for known Native American heritage resources within the Project site.

In compliance with AB 52, the RCCD contacted NAHC-listed tribal representatives who requested Project notification. The NAHC identified 47 Native American individuals from tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the Project's geographic area; however, no tribal cultural resources were identified during consultation and no mitigation is required

[add discussion of mitigation measures if requested as part of AB 52 consultation]

ii) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code § 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code § 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated. The Project site has been previously disturbed by the development of its existing use and, in addition, has no record of listing it in any register of historical resources. Nonetheless, the presence of remains or unanticipated cultural resources under the ground surface of the Project site. Implementation of **Mitigation Measures CR-1**,**CR-2, and TCR-1** will ensure that impacts due to discovery of unanticipated cultural resources during excavation will be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure TCR-1:

Retaining a Monitor Prior to Ground Disturbing Activities. The project applicant/lead agency shall retain a third party Monitor. The monitor shall be retained prior to the commencement of any "ground-disturbing activity" for the subject project at all project locations (i.e., both on-site and any off-site locations that are included in the project description/ definition and/or required in connection with the project, such as public improvement work). "Ground-disturbing activity" shall include, but is not limited to, demolition, pavement removal, potholing, auguring, grubbing, tree removal, boring, grading, excavation, drilling, and trenching.

A copy of the executed monitoring agreement shall be submitted to the lead agency prior to the start of the commencement of any ground-disturbing activity, or the issuance of any permit necessary to commence a ground-disturbing activity.

The monitor will complete daily monitoring logs that will provide descriptions of the relevant ground-disturbing activities, the type of construction activities performed, locations of ground-disturbing activities, soil types, cultural-related materials, and any other facts, conditions, materials, or discoveries of significance to tribes. Monitor logs will identify and describe any discovered Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs), including but not limited to, Native American cultural and historical artifacts, remains, places of significance, etc., (collectively, Tribal Cultural Resources, or "TCRs"), as well as any discovered Native American (ancestral) human remains and burial goods. Copies of monitor logs will be provided to the project applicant/lead agency upon written request.

3.19 Utilities and Service Systems

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XIX. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS – Would the project:				
a) Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Result in a determination by the waste water treatment provider, which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Generate solid waste in excess of state or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e) Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	☐	☐	☒	☐

a) Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?

Less than Significant Impact. As part of the proposed Project, utility service lines, including those for water, wastewater, stormwater drainage, electric power, natural gas, and telecommunications services, will be extended from their current locations within the College campus to the Project site for operation of the proposed LLRC. Given that the activity of connecting utilities from their current locations on campus to the proposed LLRC will require ground disturbance and the use of heavy machinery associated with trenching, the connection of these utility services to the proposed LLRC could potentially result in environmental effects. However, the extension of these utility lines is part of the proposed Project analyzed herein. As such, any potential environmental impacts related to these components of the proposed Project are already accounted for in this IS/MND as part of the impact assessment conducted for the entirety of the proposed Project. No adverse physical effects beyond those already disclosed in this IS/MND will occur as a result of implementation of the proposed Project's utility system connections. Additionally, the Project will constitute a nominal increase in utility usage, which has already been accounted for in growth projections for the RCCD, City, and by each utility provider. No modifications to utility infrastructure will be necessary outside of the Project site. As such, impacts associated with the construction or expansion of utility line connections will be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed Project will be served by Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD), which serves an area of approximately 555 square miles in western Riverside County. EMWD has four sources of water supply: local groundwater, desalinated groundwater, recycled water, and imported water from Metropolitan Water District.

As an urban water supplier, EMWD is required to assess the reliability of its water supply service under the multiple-dry year scenario. Based on historical extraction and estimated population growth rates, the projected water supply and demand for the single- and multiple-year dry year scenarios were calculated for the 2020 Urban Water Management Plan.

EMWD has the ability to meet current and projected water demands through 2045 during historic multiple-dry year periods using imported water from Metropolitan Water District with existing supply resources. However, in the unlikely event of a drought, an earthquake that damages delivery facilities, or a regional power outage, EMWD has prepared a water shortage contingency plan. This plan involves five stages depending on the water supply conditions, with Stage 1 equating to a 10% supply reduction and Stage 5 equating to a 50% or greater supply reduction. Each stage towards Stage 5 includes further restrictions and prohibitions on water use to ensure adequacy of water supply. Based on the future and existing capacity, and water management measures, it is anticipated there are sufficient water supplies to serve the proposed Project. Therefore, impacts associated with water supplies will be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

c) Result in a determination by the waste water treatment provider, which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?

Less Than Significant Impact. EMWD manages wastewater for the proposed Project service area. According to EMWD's updated Urban Water Management Plan (EMWD 2020), EMWD maintains a regional recycled water system that provides tertiary-treated recycled water to customers for agricultural, landscape irrigation, environmental, and industrial use. EMWD's recycled water system consists of four regional water reclamation facilities (RWRFs) that treat municipal sewage and produce water for recycling. The four RWRFs, the San Jacinto Valley RWRF, the Moreno Valley RWRF, the Temecula Valley RWRF, and the Perris Valley RWRF, are spread throughout EMWD's service area.

While the majority of the Project's wastewater will be treated at the Moreno Valley RWRF, interconnections between the local collections systems serving each treatment plant allow system operators to route wastewater to other RWRFs for operational flexibility and improved reliability. In 2015, the four RWRFs treated 48,665 acre-feet of wastewater flows; they have a combined capacity of 81,800 acre-feet per year.

The proposed Project will generate the same types of municipal wastewater that are currently generated throughout EMWD's service area. Effluent produced by the proposed Project will not require special treatment prior to entering the municipal sewer system, and no atypical measures will be required to treat the proposed Project's wastewater. Based on the existing capacity, the future anticipated demand for wastewater treatment services will not result in significant impacts to wastewater treatment facilities. Therefore, impacts associated with wastewater treatment capacity will be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

d) Generate solid waste in excess of state or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?

Less Than Significant Impact. The Riverside County Waste Management Department manages Riverside County's solid waste system through the provision of facilities and programs that meet or exceed applicable local, state, federal, and land use regulations. The department manages several Riverside County Sanitary Landfills: Badlands, Blythe, Desert Center, El Sobrante, Lamb Canyon, Mecca II, and Oasis. Each of these landfills has sufficient capacity to accommodate the Project's minimal solid waste disposal needs and are permitted to receive non-hazardous municipal solid waste. According to the City General Plan EIR (City of Moreno Valley 2006b), solid waste generated within the City planning area is typically deposited in the Riverside County Waste Management Department's Badlands Landfill, a Class III (i.e., municipal waste) landfill located in Moreno Valley. However, other landfills typically utilized by the City include the Lamb Canyon Landfill and the El Sobrante Landfill.

Construction of the proposed Project will include the demolition of the existing sidewalk and some landscaping. Expected waste materials will include concrete and landscape materials. The RCCD will make a good faith effort to recycle as much of the demolition material as feasible. Any number of local landfills typically utilized by the City have sufficient capacity to accommodate this volume of non-hazardous waste. Only minimal waste is anticipated once the proposed LLRC building is built. This waste can easily be folded into the existing MVC's handling of its day-to-day waste stream. Any impacts related to solid waste will be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

e) Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed Project will be required to comply with applicable federal, state, and local agency regulations related to solid waste. Under AB 939, the Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, local jurisdictions are required to develop source reduction, reuse, recycling, and composting programs to reduce the amount of solid waste entering landfills. Local jurisdictions are mandated to divert at least 50% of their solid waste generation into recycling. The proposed Project will be subject to compliance with AB 939. Therefore, impacts related to compliance with solid waste regulations will be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

3.20 Wildfire

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XX. WILDFIRE – If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project:				
a) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?	☐	☐	☒	☐

a) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

Less-than-Significant Impact. Due to the local and regional connectivity of the Project site, in the unlikely event of an emergency, the Project-adjacent roadway facilities will serve as emergency evacuation routes for first responders and persons at the College (City of Moreno Valley Emergency Operations Plan 2009). The proposed Project will not adversely affect operations on the local or regional circulation system, and as such, will not impact the use of these facilities as emergency response routes. Therefore, impacts associated with an emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan will be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

b) Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?

Less-than-Significant Impact. The Project site is within a High Fire Area, as identified on Figure 5-2 of Section 5.2.1 of the Moreno Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP). Numerous access points to the northern boundary of the College exist, and the Project will not adversely affect the use of existing emergency response or evacuation plans. As such, in the event of a wildfire in the areas proximate to the Project site, all occupants at the Project site and College

will evacuate the area, as directed by local fire officials. Additionally, Figure 8.1-1 of the Moreno Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (City of Moreno Valley 2022) does identify areas of slope angles greater than 25% north of Moreno Valley College; however, the proposed Project itself is not located within a significant slope area and will not be a cause to exacerbate wildfire risks. The City of Moreno Valley and surrounding area has a history of chronic windstorms (Section 11.1.1); however, the Project will be located within the middle of the existing college campus, on a flat Project site, surrounded by existing development. As such, the proposed Project will not exacerbate wildfire risks due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors. Therefore, impacts will be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

c) Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?

Less-than-Significant Impact. The Project site currently consists of a paved parking lot and a flat, disturbed area within the existing College campus, with minimal vegetation and no wildland interface. The proposed Project will not require installation or maintenance of infrastructure such as new roads, fuel breaks, or emergency water sources that could exacerbate fire risk. Standard utility connections (e.g., water, sewer, electricity) will be installed within the Project site and existing rights-of-way in compliance with applicable codes and fire safety standards. These components do not introduce significant new ignition sources beyond those typical for a public building. Any temporary environmental impacts from utility installation, such as trenching, are addressed in this IS/MND through best management practices for erosion control, dust suppression, and spill prevention. Therefore, impacts associated with installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure that could exacerbate fire risk will be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

d) Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?

Less-than-Significant Impact. The proposed Project site is located within the existing Moreno Valley College campus, which is a developed and generally flat area with established infrastructure. The site is not within a designated landslide hazard zone and is not adjacent to steep slopes that could present post-fire instability risks (City of Moreno Valley 2022). The Project will not substantially alter existing drainage patterns in a way that will increase the potential for downslope or downstream flooding. Stormwater runoff generated by the new development will be managed through compliance with the City of Moreno Valley's stormwater regulations and the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) requirements, which include best management practices for erosion control and sedimentation. Given the campus setting, flat topography, and existing stormwater infrastructure, the Project will not expose people or structures to significant risks related to flooding, landslides, or post-fire slope instability. As such, impacts will be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

3.21 Mandatory Findings of Significance

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XXI. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE				
a) Does the project have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects.)	☐	☒	☐	☐
c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	☐	☒	☐	☐

a) Does the project have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?

Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. As discussed previously in Section 3.4, the Project site does not contain suitable habitat for special-status species or federally protected wetlands, and it will not conflict with an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan or Natural Communities Conservation Plan. However, the Project site contains trees, shrubs, and bare ground that could potentially provide suitable habitat for nesting birds. To comply with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and avoid impacts to nesting birds from implementation of the proposed Project, if construction commences during the nesting bird season (January 1 – September 15) a pre-construction nesting bird survey will be required prior to construction, as detailed in **Mitigation Measure BIO-1**.

As discussed previously in Cultural Resources Section 3.5, the proposed Project is not expected to result in any significant impact on any examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory. No historic cultural or archaeological resources as defined by CEQA were identified in the Cultural Resources Assessment prepared for the proposed Project. While the general area is sensitive for archaeological resources, the lack of resources identified by the record search and the conditions of the site make the likelihood of encountering cultural resources moderate to low. Although the Project site is not anticipated to be sensitive for cultural resources, ground-disturbing activities have the potential to reveal unknown buried deposits. In the unlikely event that unanticipated archaeological resources are discovered during Project construction, impacts to these resources could be potentially significant. Therefore, **Mitigation Measures CR-1** and **CR-2** will be implemented, requiring that a qualified archaeologist is retained to be on-call to respond to inadvertent discoveries during Project construction and that all construction work occurring within 100 feet of any find shall immediately stop until a qualified archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Qualification Standards for Archaeology, can evaluate the significance of the find. **Mitigation Measure CR-3** will be implemented to address potential impacts related to Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains. If human remains are encountered during activities associated with the proposed Project, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). **Mitigation Measure TCR-1** will be implemented to reduce or avoid impacts by requiring tribal cultural monitoring by a third-party and notifying Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians of any inadvertent discoveries or potential impacts to cultural resources, sacred sites, or ancestral remains that may occur during Project activities.

[add mitigation measures from AB 52 if requested]

Mitigation Measure GEO-1 will be implemented should paleontological resources be encountered during Project subsurface construction activities, and all ground-disturbing activities within 25 feet shall be redirected. A qualified paleontologist will be contacted to assess the situation, consult with agencies as appropriate, and make recommendations for the treatment of the discovery. If the paleontological resources are found to be significant and Project activities cannot avoid them, measures such as monitoring, recording the fossil locality, data recovery and analysis, a final report, and accessioning the fossil material and technical report to a paleontological repository will be required. If paleontological materials are recovered, this report also shall be submitted to a paleontological repository such as the University of California Museum of Paleontology, along with significant paleontological materials.

With implementation of regulatory compliance measures, the potential for the proposed Project to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of rare or endangered plants or animals, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory will be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects.)

Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated. When evaluating cumulative impacts, it is important to remain consistent with Section 15064(h) of the CEQA Guidelines, which states that an EIR must be prepared if the cumulative impact may be significant and the project's incremental effect, though individually limited, is cumulatively considerable. "Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of an individual project are significant when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects.

Alternatively, a lead agency may determine that a project's incremental contribution to a cumulative effect is not cumulatively considerable through mitigation measures set forth in an MND or if the project will comply with the requirements in a previously approved plan or mitigation program (including, but not limited to, water quality control plan, air quality attainment or maintenance plan, integrated waste management plan, habitat conservation plan, natural community conservation plan, plans or regulations for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions) that provides specific requirements that will avoid or substantially lessen the cumulative problem within the geographic area in which the project is located.

The Project will potentially result in impacts to biological resources, cultural resources, noise, and TCRs that could be potentially significant without the incorporation of mitigation. Thus, when coupled with biological resources, cultural resources, noise, and TCRs, impacts related to the implementation of other related projects throughout the broader Project Area, the Project will potentially result in cumulative-level impacts if these significant impacts are left unmitigated.

However, with the incorporation of mitigation identified herein, the Project's impacts will be reduced to less-than-significant levels and will not considerably contribute to cumulative impacts in the greater Project region. In addition, other related projects will presumably be bound by their applicable lead agency to (1) comply with the applicable federal, state, and local regulatory requirements; and (2) incorporate all feasible mitigation measures, consistent with CEQA, to further ensure that their potentially cumulative impacts will be reduced to less-than-significant levels.

Although cumulative impacts are always possible, the Project, by incorporating all mitigation measures outlined herein, will reduce its contribution to any such cumulative impacts to less than cumulatively considerable; therefore, the Project will result in individually limited, but not cumulatively considerable, impacts.

c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?

Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated. As evaluated throughout this document, with incorporation of mitigation, environmental impacts associated with the Project will be less than significant. Thus, the Project will not directly or indirectly cause substantial adverse effects on human beings. Impacts will be less than significant with incorporation of mitigation.

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Appendix A
Air Quality, Greenhouse Gas, and Energy Impact Study

Library Learning Resource Center

Air Quality, Greenhouse Gas, and Energy Impact Study

City of Moreno Valley, CA

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

AQMP	Air Quality Management Plan
CAAQS	California Ambient Air Quality Standards
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFCs	Chlorofluorocarbons
CH_4	Methane
CNG	Compressed natural gas
CO	Carbon monoxide
CO_2	Carbon dioxide
CO_2e	Carbon dioxide equivalent
DPM	Diesel particulate matter
GHG	Greenhouse gas
HFCs	Hydrofluorocarbons
LST	Localized Significant Thresholds
$MTCO_2e$	Metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent
$MMTCO_2e$	Million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NOx	Nitrogen Oxides
NO_2	Nitrogen dioxide
N_2O	Nitrous oxide
O_3	Ozone
PFCs	Perfluorocarbons
PM	Particle matter
PM10	Particles that are less than 10 micrometers in diameter
PM2.5	Particles that are less than 2.5 micrometers in diameter
PMI	Point of maximum impact
PPM	Parts per million
PPB	Parts per billion
RTIP	Regional Transportation Improvement Plan
RTP	Regional Transportation Plan
SCAB	South Coast Air Basin
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
SF_6	Sulfur hexafluoride
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SOx	Sulfur Oxides
SRA	Source/Receptor Area
TAC	Toxic air contaminants
VOC	Volatile organic compounds
WRCC	Western Regional Climate Center

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of Analysis and Study Objectives

This air quality, greenhouse gas (GHG), and energy analysis was prepared to evaluate whether the estimated criteria pollutants and GHG emissions generated from the project would cause a significant impact to the air resources in the project area. This assessment was conducted within the context of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA, California Public Resources Code Sections 21000, et seq.). The assessment is consistent with the methodology and emission factors endorsed by South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD), California Air Resource Board (CARB), and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA).

1.2 Project Summary

1.2.1 Site Location

The Riverside Community College District (RCCD) - Moreno Valley Campus is located within the western Riverside County sub-region of southern California. This area is generally in the southeastern area of the City of Morena Valley, west of March Air Reserve Base, and northwest of the Lake Perris State Recreation Area (see Exhibit A).

Within the Moreno Valley Campus, the proposed LLRC will be located near the center of the RCCD campus at an existing parking lot (Parking Lot B), located east of Lasselle Street, west of Krameria Avenue, south of College Drive, and north of Cahuilla Avenue adjacent to the student Drop-Off on Krameria Street. Regional access to the project site is provided from either Interstate (I) 215 (east on either Ramona Expressway, or Alessandro Boulevard), or Highway 60 (Perris Boulevard south). Within the campus the project is east of Lasselle Street, west of Krameria Avenue, south of College Drive, and north of Cahuilla Avenue adjacent to the student drop-off on Krameria Street (see Exhibit B).

Per the City of Moreno Valley General Plan, the Moreno Valley Campus is designated as Public Facility (P), and zoned as Public Facility (SP 193 CF). The Moreno Valley zoning designation of SP 193 CF is intended to accommodate community facilities such as schools, parks, and other public services. This policy encourages communities to integrate climate resilience and environmental sustainability into their planning processes. The key impacts include; sustainable land use, economic growth, community engagement, and climate resilience.

The City of Moreno Valley General Plan designations for the land surrounding the Moreno Valley Campus include; north - SP 193 ML and multi-family, east – open space, south R5 and R29, and west R10. The City of Moreno Valley Zoning designations for the same land area include; north – SP 193 ML and multi-family, east – SP 193 NOS-A, south – SP 193 – L and multi-family, and west – suburban residential (City of Moreno Valley, 2025)

1.2.2 Project Description

This project proposes to construct a new building which increases space capacity within laboratory, office, library, and audio/visual media space on campus. The project will include updated infrastructure, technology capabilities, accessibility, and energy efficiency. This will be reached by building a new three-story LLRC at MVC. The proposed LLRC will encompass 83,255 Gross Square Feet (GSF) and consist of 55,287 Assignable Square Feet (ASF). Functional space within the building will include 2,257 ASF of classroom, 3,086 ASF of laboratory, 6,811 ASF of office, 27,874 ASF of library, 4,091 ASF of audio/visual, and 7,935 ASF of other support space. The existing Library, Bookstore, and Student Activities Center will be inactivated as a secondary effect of this project. The existing Library is planned to be repurposed as a separate future capital construction project. The Student Activities Center may be utilized as swing space on campus until it is eventually demolished as a separate capital construction project.

The main pedestrian access will be from the north, on the College Drive side of the building. This leads to a small courtyard, and into the lobby/core area between the two main wings of the building. Additional pedestrian access is from the south side of the building and leads into the lobby/core area. The service driveway and service access is planned for the southwest corner of the building. This service driveway is accessed from the south through the existing parking lot, with the closest streets being Cahuilla Drive and Krameria Avenue. Parking would remain on the undisturbed portion of the parking lot, and under the solar panels on the west side of the lot.

Construction activities within the Project area will consist of demolition, site preparation, on-site grading, trenching, building, and architectural coating. Table 1 summarizes the land use description for the Project Site.

Table 1: Land Use Summary

Land Use	Unit Amount	Size Metric
Library	83.255	Thousand Square Feet

1.2.3 Sensitive Receptors

Sensitive receptors are considered land uses or other types of population groups that are more sensitive to air pollution than others due to their exposure. Sensitive population groups include children, the elderly, the acutely and chronically ill, and those with cardio-respiratory diseases. For CEQA purposes, a sensitive receptor would be a location where a sensitive individual could remain for 24-hours or longer, such as residencies, hospitals, and schools (etc).

The closest existing sensitive receptors (to the site area) are the school approximately 132 feet to the west and the residences approximately 620 feet to the south.

1.3 Executive Summary of Findings and Mitigation Measures

The following is a summary of the analysis results:

Construction-Source Emissions
Project construction-source emissions would not exceed applicable regional thresholds of significance established by the SCAQMD. For localized emissions, the project will not exceed applicable Localized Significance Thresholds (LSTs) established by the SCAQMD.

Project construction-source emissions would not conflict with the Basin Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP). As discussed herein, the project will comply with all applicable SCAQMD construction-source emission reduction rules and guidelines. Project construction source emissions would not cause or substantively contribute to violation of the California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS) or National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS).

Established requirements addressing construction equipment operations, and construction material use, storage, and disposal requirements act to minimize odor impacts that may result from construction activities. Moreover, construction-source odor emissions would be temporary, short-term, and intermittent in nature and would not result in persistent impacts that would affect substantial numbers of people. Potential construction-source odor impacts are therefore considered less-than-significant.

Operational-Source Emissions
Project operational-sourced emissions would not exceed regional operational air quality thresholds. Project operational-source emissions would not result in or cause a significant localized air quality impact as discussed in the Operations-Related Local Air Quality Impacts section of this report. Additionally, project-related traffic will not cause or result in CO concentrations exceeding applicable state and/or federal standards (CO "hotspots). Project operational-source emissions would therefore not adversely affect sensitive receptors within the vicinity of the project.

Project operational-source emissions would not conflict with the Basin Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP). The project would not result in a significant cumulative impact. The project does not propose any such uses or activities that would result in potentially significant operational-source odor impacts. Potential operational-source odor impacts are therefore considered less-than significant.

Project-related GHG emissions meet the SCAQMD draft threshold and are also considered to be less than significant. The project also complies with the goals of the WRCOG CAP, CARB Scoping Plan, AB-32, and SB-32**.**

Mitigation Measures

A. <u>Construction Measures</u>

Adherence to SCAQMD Rule 403 is required.

No construction mitigation required.

B. Operational Measures to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions

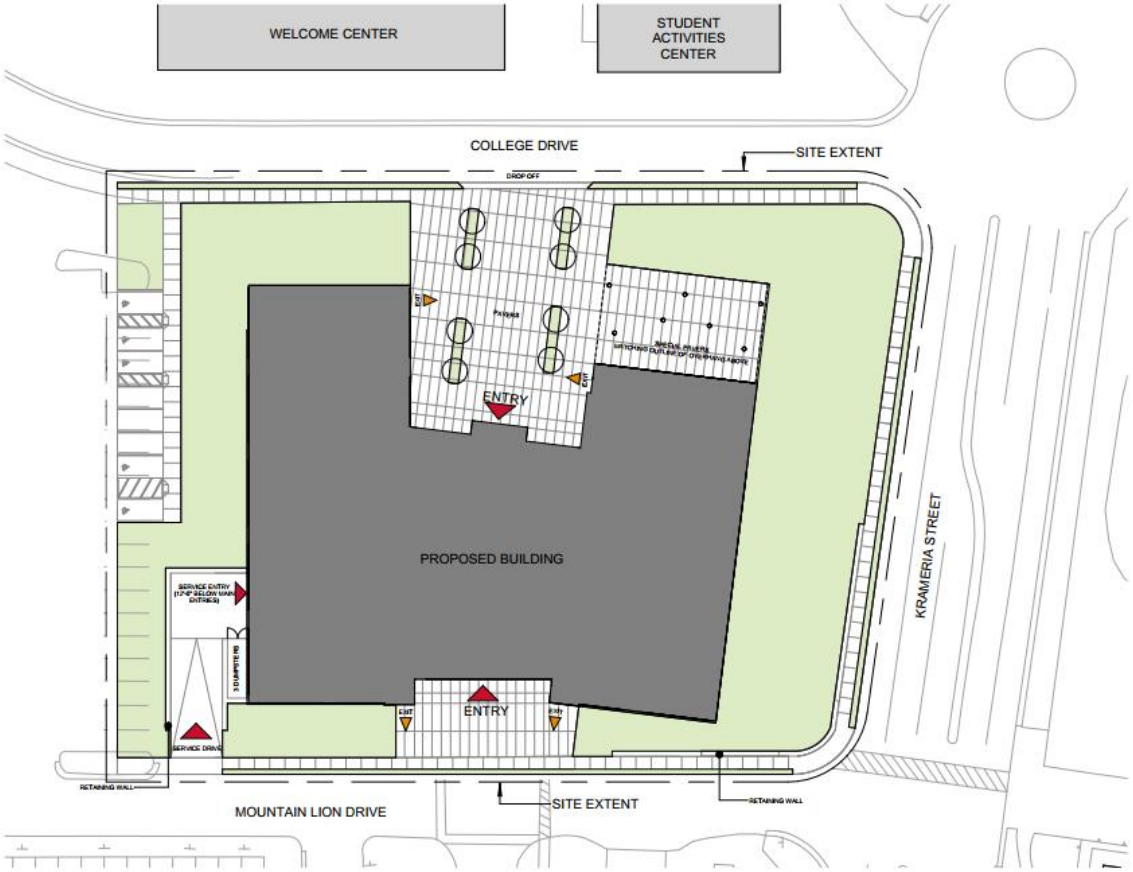
No operational mitigation required.

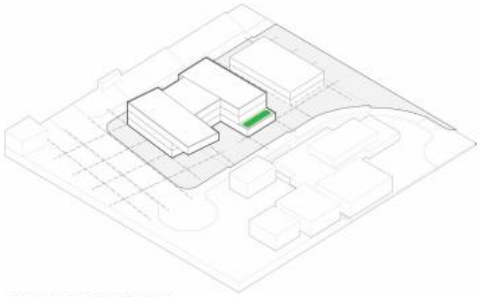
Exhibit A
Location Map



Exhibit B

Site Plan





SITE MASSING DIAGRAM



SITE PLAN GREEN SPACE AND APPROACH DIAGRAM

MORENO VALLEY COLLEGE
Library Learning Resource Center

SITE PLAN AND DIAGRAMS

LIBRARY LEARNING & RESOURCE CENTER | 09/24/25

CANNONDESIGN

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2.0 Regulatory Framework and Background

2.1 Air Quality Regulatory Setting

Air pollutants are regulated at the national, state, and air basin level; each agency has a different level of regulatory responsibility. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulates at the national level. The California Air Resources Board (ARB) regulates at the state level. The South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) regulates at the air basin level.

2.1.1 National and State

The EPA is responsible for global, international, and interstate air pollution issues and policies. The EPA sets national vehicle and stationary source emission standards, oversees approval of all State Implementation Plans, provides research and guidance for air pollution programs, and sets National Air Quality Standards, also known as federal standards. There are six common air pollutants, called criteria pollutants, which were identified from the provisions of the Clean Air Act of 1970.

- Ozone
- Nitrogen Dioxide
- Lead
- Particulate Matter (PM10 and PM2.5)
- Carbon Monoxide
- Particulate Matter
- Sulfur Dioxide

The federal standards were set to protect public health, including that of sensitive individuals; thus, the standards continue to change as more medical research is available regarding the health effects of the criteria pollutants. Primary federal standards are the levels of air quality necessary, with an adequate margin of safety, to project the public health.

A State Implementation Plan is a document prepared by each state describing existing air quality conditions and measures that will be followed to attain and maintain federal standards. The State Implementation Plan for the State of California is administered by the ARB, which has overall responsibility for statewide air quality maintenance and air pollution prevention. California's State Implementation Plan incorporates individual federal attainment plans for regional air districts—air district prepares their federal attainment plan, which sent to ARB to be approved and incorporated into the California State Implementation Plan. Federal attainment plans include the technical foundation for understanding air quality (e.g., emission inventories and air quality monitoring), control measures and strategies, and enforcement mechanisms. See http://www.arb.ca.gov/research/aaqs/aaqs.htm for additional information on criteria pollutants and air quality standards.

The federal and state ambient air quality standards are summarized in Table 2 and can also be found at http://www.arb.ca.gov/research/aaqs/aaqs2.pdf.

Table 2: Ambient Air Quality Standards

Pollutant	Averaging Time	California Standards[1]		National Standards[2]		
		Concentrations[3]	Method[4]	Primary[3,5]	Secondary[3,6]	Method[7]
Ozone (O3)	1-Hour	0.09 ppm	Ultraviolet Photometry	- -	Same as Primary Standard	Ultraviolet Photometry
	8-Hour	0.070 ppm		0.070 ppm (147 µg/m³)		
Respirable Particulate Matter (PM10)[8]	24-Hour	50 µg/m³	Gravimetric or Beta Attenuation	150 µ/m³	Same as Primary Standard	Inertial Separation and Gravimetric Analysis
	Annual Arithmetic Mean	20 µg/m³		- -		
Fine Particulate Matter (PM2.5)[8]	24-Hour	- -	- -	35 µg/m³	Same as Primary Standard	Inertial Separation and Gravimetric Analysis
	Annual Arithmetic Mean	12 µg/m³	Gravimetric or Beta Attenuation	12 µg/m³	15 µg/m³	
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	1-Hour	20 ppm (23 µg/m³)	Non-Dispersive Infrared Photometry (NDIR)	35 ppm (40 µg/m³)	- -	Non-Dispersive Infrared Photometry (NDIR)
	8-Hour	9.0 ppm (10 µg/m³)		9 ppm (10 µg/m³)	- -	
	8-Hour (Lake Tahoe)	6 ppm (7 µg/m³)		- -	- -	
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2)[9]	1-Hour	0.18 ppm (339 µg/m³)	Gas Phase Chemiluminescence	100 ppb (188 µg/m³)	- -	Gas Phase Chemiluminescence
	Annual Arithmetic Mean	0.030 ppm (357 µg/m³)		0.053 ppm (100 µg/m³)	Same as Primary Standard	
Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2)[10]	1-Hour	0.25 ppm (655 µg/m³)	Ultraviolet Fluorescence	75 ppb (196 µg/m³)	- -	Ultraviolet Fluorescence; Spectrophotometry (Pararosaniline Method)
	3-Hour	- -		- -	0.5 ppm (1300 mg/m³)	
	24-Hour	0.04 ppm (105 µg/m³)		0.14 ppm (for certain areas)[10]	- -	
	Annual Arithmetic Mean	- -		0.130ppm (for certain areas)[10]	- -	
Lead[11,12]	30 Day Average	1.5 µg/m³	Atomic Absorption	- -	Same as Primary Standard	High Volume Sampler and Atomic Absorption
	Calendar Qrtr	- -		1.5 µg/m³ (for certain areas)[12]		
	Rolling 3-Month Average	- -		0.15 µg/m³		
Visibility Reducing Particles[13]	8-Hour	See footnote 13	Beta Attenuation and Transmittance through Filter Tape	No National Standards		
Sulfates	24-Hour	25 µg/m³	Ion Chromatography			
Hydrogen Sulfide	1-Hour	0.03 ppm (42 µg/m³)	Ultraviolet Fluorescence			
Vinyl Chloride[11]	24-Hour	0.01 ppm (26 µg/m³)	Gas Chromatography			

Notes:

1. California standards for ozone, carbon monoxide (except 8-hour Lake Tahoe), sulfur dioxide (1 and 24 hour), nitrogen dioxide, and particulate matter (PM10, PM2.5, and visibility reducing particles), are values that are not to be exceeded. All others are not to be equaled or exceeded. California ambient air quality standards are listed in the Table of Standards in Section 70200 of Title 17 of the California Code of Regulations.

2. National standards (other than ozone, particulate matter, and those based on annual arithmetic mean) are not to be exceeded more than once a year. The ozone standard is attained when the fourth highest 8-hour concentration measured at each site in a year, averaged over three years, is equal to or less than the standard. For PM10, the 24 hour standard is attained when the expected number of days per calendar year with a 24-hour average concentration above 150 µg/m³ is equal to or less than one. For PM2.5, the 24 hour standard is attained when 98 percent of the daily concentrations, averaged over three years, are equal to or less than the standard. Contact the U.S. EPA for further clarification and current national policies.

3. Concentration expressed first in units in which it was promulgated. Equivalent units given in parentheses are based upon a reference temperature of 25°C and a reference pressure of 760 torr. Most measurements of air quality are to be corrected to a reference temperature of 25°C and a reference pressure of 760 torr; ppm in this table refers to ppm by volume, or micromoles of pollutant per mole of gas.

4. Any equivalent measurement method which can be shown to the satisfaction of the ARB to give equivalent results at or near the level of the air quality standard may be used.

5. National Primary Standards: The levels of air quality necessary, with an adequate margin of safety to protect the public health.

6. National Secondary Standards: The levels of air quality necessary to protect the public welfare from any known or anticipated adverse effects of a pollutant.

7. Reference method as described by the U.S. EPA. An “equivalent method” of measurement may be used but must have a “consistent relationship to the reference method” and must be approved by the U.S. EPA.

8. On December 14, 2012, the national annual PM2.5 primary standard was lowered from 15 µg/m^3 to 12.0 µg/m^3. The existing national 24-hour PM2.5 standards (primary and secondary) were retained at 35 µg/m^3, as was the annual secondary standard of 15 µg/m^3. The existing 24-hour PM10 standards (primary and secondary) of 150 µg/m^3 also were retained. The form of the annual primary and secondary standards is the annual mean, averaged over 3 years.

9. To attain the 1-hour national standard, the 3-year average of the annual 98th percentile of the 1-hour daily maximum concentrations at each site must not exceed 100 ppb. Note that the national 1-hour standard is in units of parts per billion (ppb). California standards are in units of parts per million (ppm). To directly compare the national 1-hour standard to the California standards the units can be converted from ppb to ppm. In this case, the national standard of 100 ppb is identical to 0.100 ppm.

10. On June 2, 2010, a new 1-hour SO2 standard was established and the existing 24-hour and annual primary standards were revoked. To attain the 1-hour national standard, the 3-year average of the annual 99th percentile of the 1-hour daily maximum concentrations at each site must not exceed 75 ppb. The 1971 SO2 national standards (24-hour and annual) remain in effect until one year after an area is designated for the 2010 standard, except that in areas designated nonattainment for the 1971 standards, the 1971 standards remain in effect until implementation plans to attain or maintain the 2010 standards are approved.

    Note that the 1-hour national standard is in units of parts per billion (ppb). California standards are in units of parts per million (ppm). To directly compare the 1-hour national standard to the California standard the units can be converted to ppm. In this case, the national standard of 75 ppb is identical to 0.075 ppm.

11. The ARB has identified lead and vinyl chloride as 'toxic air contaminants' with no threshold level of exposure for adverse health effects determined. These actions allow for the implementation of control measures at levels below the ambient concentrations specified for these pollutants.

12. The national standard for lead was revised on October 15, 2008 to a rolling 3-month average. The 1978 lead standard (1.5 µg/m^3 as a quarterly average) remains in effect until one year after an area is designated for the 2008 standard, except that in areas designated nonattainment for the 1978 standard, the 1978 standard remains in effect until implementation plans to attain or maintain the 2008 standard are approved.

13. In 1989, the ARB converted both the general statewide 10-mile visibility standard and the Lake Tahoe 30-mile visibility standard to instrumental equivalents, which are "extinction of 0.23 per kilometer" and "extinction of 0.07 per kilometer" for the statewide and Lake Tahoe Air Basin standards, respectively.

Several pollutants listed in Table 2 are not addressed in this analysis. Analysis of lead is not included in this report because the project is not anticipated to emit lead. Visibility-reducing particles are not explicitly addressed in this analysis because particulate matter is addressed. The project is not expected to generate or be exposed to vinyl chloride because proposed project uses do not utilize the chemical processes that create this pollutant and there are no such uses in the project vicinity. The proposed project is not expected to cause exposure to hydrogen sulfide because it would not generate hydrogen sulfide in any substantial quantity.

2.1.2 South Coast Air Quality Management District

The agency for air pollution control for the South Coast Air Basin (basin) is the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD). SCAQMD is responsible for controlling emissions primarily from stationary sources. SCAQMD maintains air quality monitoring stations throughout the basin. SCAQMD, in coordination with the Southern California Association of Governments, is also responsible for developing, updating, and implementing the Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) for the basin. An AQMP is a plan prepared and implemented by an air pollution district for a county or region designated as nonattainment of the federal and/or California ambient air quality standards. The term nonattainment area is used to refer to an air basin where one or more ambient air quality standards are exceeded.

Every three (3) years the SCAQMD prepares a new AQMP, updating the previous plan and having a 20-year horizon.

On March 23, 2017 CARB approved the 2016 AQMP. The 2016 AQMP is a regional blueprint for achieving the federal air quality standards and healthful air.

The 2016 AQMP includes both stationary and mobile source strategies to ensure that rapidly approaching attainment deadlines are met, that public health is protected to the maximum extent feasible, and that the region is not faced with burdensome sanctions if the Plan is not approved or if the NAAQS are not met on time. As with every AQMP, a comprehensive analysis of emissions, meteorology, atmospheric chemistry, regional growth projections, and the impact of existing control measures is updated with the latest data and methods. The most significant air quality challenge in the Basin is to reduce nitrogen oxide (NOx) emissions sufficiently to meet the upcoming ozone standard deadlines. The primary goal of this Air Quality Management Plan is to meet clean air standards and protect public health, including ensuring benefits to environmental justice and disadvantaged communities. Now that the plan has been approved by CARB, it has been forwarded to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for its review. If approved by EPA, the plan becomes federally enforceable

South Coast AQMD adopted the 2022 AQMP on December 2, 2022, to address the attainment of the 2015 8-hour ozone standard (70 ppb) for South Coast Air Basin and Coachella Valley. To meet this standard, the AQMP determined NOx emissions must be reduced by 67% percent more than is required by adopted rules and regulations by 2037. The control strategy for the 2022 AQMP includes aggressive new regulations and the development of incentive programs to support early deployment of advanced technologies. The two key areas for incentive programs are (1) promoting widespread deployment of available zero-emission (ZE) and low NOx technologies and (2) developing new ZE and ultra-low NOx technologies for use in cases where the technology is not currently available. South Coast AQMD will prioritize distribution of incentive funding in environmental justice areas and seek opportunities to focus benefits on the most disadvantaged communities. Cost-effectiveness and affordability will be further considered during the rulemaking or incentive program development process.

South Coast Air Quality Management District Rules

The AQMP for the basin establishes a program of rules and regulations administered by SCAQMD to obtain attainment of the state and federal standards. Some of the rules and regulations that apply to this Project include, but are not limited to, the following:

SCAQMD Rule 402 prohibits a person from discharging from any source whatsoever such quantities of air contaminants or other material which cause injury, detriment, nuisance, or annoyance to any considerable number of persons or to the public, or which endanger the comfort, repose, health or safety of any such persons or the public, or which cause, or have a natural tendency to cause, injury or damage to business or property.

SCAQMD Rule 403 governs emissions of fugitive dust during construction and operation activities. Compliance with this rule is achieved through application of standard Best Management Practices, such as application of water or chemical stabilizers to disturbed soils, covering haul vehicles, restricting vehicle speeds on unpaved roads to 15 miles per hour, sweeping loose dirt from paved site access

roadways, cessation of construction activity when winds exceed 25 mph, and establishing a permanent ground cover on finished sites.

Rule 403 requires that fugitive dust be controlled with best available control measures so that the presence of such dust does not remain visible in the atmosphere beyond the property line of the emission source. In addition, Rule 403 requires implementation of dust suppression techniques to prevent fugitive dust from creating a nuisance off site. Applicable suppression techniques are indicated below and include but are not limited to the following:

- Apply nontoxic chemical soil stabilizers according to manufacturers' specifications to all inactive construction areas (previously graded areas in active for 10 days or more).
- Water active sites at least three times daily.
- Cover all trucks hauling dirt, san, soil, or other loose materials, or maintain at least 2 feet of freeboard in accordance with the requirements of California Vehicle Code (CVC) section 23114.
- Pave construction access roads at least 100 feet onto the site from the main road.
- Reduce traffic speeds on all unpaved roads to 15 mph or less.
- Suspension of all grading activities when wind speeds (including instantaneous wind gusts) exceed 25 mph.
- Bumper strips or similar best management practices shall be provided where vehicles enter and exit the construction site onto paved roads or wash off trucks and any equipment leaving the site each trip.
- Replanting disturbed areas as soon as practical.
- During all construction activities, construction contractors shall sweep on-site and off-iste streets if silt is carried to adjacent public thoroughfares, to reduce the amount of particulate matter on public streets.

SCAQMD Rule 1113 governs the sale, use, and manufacturing of architectural coating and limits the VOC content in paints and paint solvents. This rule regulates the VOC content of paints available during construction. Therefore, all paints and solvents used during construction and operation of project must comply with Rule 1113.

Idling Diesel Vehicle Trucks – Idling for more than 5 minutes in any one location is prohibited within California borders.

Rule 2702. The SCAQMD adopted Rule 2702 on February 6, 2009, which establishes a voluntary air quality investment program from which SCAQMD can collect funds from parties that desire certified GHG emission reductions, pool those funds, and use them to purchase or fund GHG emission reduction projects within two years, unless extended by the Governing Board. Priority will be given to projects that result in co-benefit emission reductions of GHG emissions and criteria or toxic air pollutants within environmental justice areas. Further, this voluntary program may compete with the cap-and-trade program identified for implementation in CARB's Scoping Plan, or a Federal cap and trade program.

2.1.3 Local

Local jurisdictions, such as the City of Moreno Valley, have the authority and responsibility to reduce air pollution through their police power and decision-making authority. Specifically, the City is responsible for the assessment and mitigation of air emissions resulting from its land use decisions. The City is also responsible for the implementation of transportation control measures as outlined in the 2016 AQMP. Examples of such measures include bus turnouts, energy-efficient streetlights, and synchronized traffic signals. In accordance with CEQA requirements and the CEQA review process, the City assesses the air quality impacts of new development projects, requires mitigation of potentially significant air quality impacts by conditioning discretionary permits, and monitors and enforces implementation of such mitigation.

The City relies on the expertise of the SCAQMD and utilizes the SCAQMD CEQA Air Quality Handbook as the guidance document for the environmental review of plans and development proposals within its jurisdiction.

City of Moreno Valley General Plan

The City of Moreno Valley General Plan contains the following air quality related policies and programs that are applicable to the proposed project:

Objective 6.7 Reduce mobile and stationary source air pollutant emissions.

Policies:

6.7.1 Cooperate with regional efforts to establish and implement regional air quality strategies and tactics.

6.7.2 Encourage the financing and construction of park-and-ride facilities.

6.7.3 Encourage express transit service from Moreno Valley to the greater metropolitan areas of Riverside, San Bernardino, Orange and Los Angeles Counties.

6.7.4 Locate heavy industrial and extraction facilities away from residential areas and sensitive receptors.

6.7.5 Require grading activities to comply with South Coast Air Quality Management District's Rule 403 regarding the control of fugitive dust.

6.7.6 Require building construction to comply with the energy conservation requirements of Title 24 of the California Administrative Code.

2.2 Greenhouse Gas Regulatory Setting

2.2.1 International

Many countries around the globe have made an effort to reduce GHGs since climate change is a global issue.

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. In 1988, the United Nations and the World Meteorological Organization established the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change to assess the scientific, technical and socio-economic information relevant to understanding the scientific basis of risk of human-induced climate change, its potential impacts, and options for adaptation and mitigation.

United Nations. The United States participates in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (signed on March 21, 1994). Under the Convention, governments gather and share information on greenhouse gas emissions, national policies, and best practices; launch national strategies for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and adapting to expected impacts, including the provision of financial and technological support to developing countries; and cooperate in preparing for adaptation to the impacts of climate change.

The 2014 UN Climate Change Conference in Lima Peru provided a unique opportunity to engage all countries to assess how developed countries are implementing actions to reduce emissions.

Kyoto Protocol. The Kyoto Protocol is a treaty made under the UNFCCC and was the first international agreement to regulate GHG emissions. It has been estimated that if the commitments outlined in the Kyoto Protocol are met, global GHG emissions could be reduced by an estimated 5 percent from 1990 levels during the first commitment period of 2008 – 2012 (UNFCCC 1997). On December 8, 2012, the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol was adopted. The amendment includes: New commitments for Annex I Parties to the Kyoto Protocol who agreed to take on commitments in a second commitment period from 2013 – 2020; a revised list of greenhouse gases (GHG) to be reported on by Parties in the second commitment period; and Amendments to several articles of the Kyoto Protocol which specifically referenced issues pertaining to the first commitment period and which needed to be updated for the second commitment period.

2.2.2 National

Greenhouse Gas Endangerment. On December 2, 2009, the EPA announced that GHGs threaten the public health and welfare of the American people. The EPA also states that GHG emissions from on-road vehicles contribute to that threat. The decision was based on *Massachusetts v. EPA* (Supreme Court Case 05-1120) which argued that GHGs are air pollutants covered by the Clean Air Act and that the EPA has authority to regulate those emissions.

Clean Vehicles. Congress first passed the Corporate Average Fuel Economy law in 1975 to increase the fuel economy of cars and light duty trucks. The law has become more stringent over time. On May 19, 2009, President Obama put in motion a new national policy to increase fuel economy for all new cars and trucks sold in the United States. On April 1, 2010, the EPA and the Department of Transportation's

National Highway Safety Administration announced a joint final rule establishing a national program that would reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve fuel economy for new cars and trucks sold in the United States.

The first phase of the national program would apply to passenger cars, light-duty trucks, and medium-duty passenger vehicles, covering model years 2012 through 2016. They require these vehicles to meet an estimated combined average emissions level of 250 grams of carbon dioxide per mile, equivalent to 35.5 miles per gallon if the automobile industry were to meet this carbon dioxide level solely through fuel economy improvements. Together, these standards would cut carbon dioxide emissions by an estimated 960 million metric tons and 1.8 billion barrels of oil over the lifetime of the vehicles sold under the program (model years 2012-2016). The second phase of the national program would involve proposing new fuel economy and greenhouse gas standards for model years 2017 – 2025 by September 1, 2011.

On October 25, 2010, the EPA and the U.S. Department of Transportation proposed the first national standards to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve fuel efficiency of heavy-duty trucks and buses. For combination tractors, the agencies are proposing engine and vehicle standards that begin in the 2014 model year and achieve up to a 20 percent reduction in carbon dioxide emissions and fuel consumption by the 2018 model year. For heavy-duty pickup trucks and vans, the agencies are proposing separate gasoline and diesel truck standards, which phase in starting in the 2014 model year and achieve up to a 10 percent reduction for gasoline vehicles and 15 percent reduction for diesel vehicles by 2018 model year (12 and 17 percent respectively if accounting for air conditioning leakage). Lastly, for vocational vehicles, the agencies are proposing engine and vehicle standards starting in the 2014 model year which would achieve up to a 10 percent reduction in fuel consumption and carbon dioxide emissions by 2018 model year.

Mandatory Reporting of Greenhouse Gases. On January 1, 2010, the EPA started requiring large emitters of heat-trapping emissions to begin collecting GHG data under a new reporting system. Under the rule, suppliers of fossil fuels or industrial greenhouse gases, manufacturers of vehicles and engines, and facilities that emit 25,000 metric tons or more per year of greenhouse gas emissions are required to submit annual reports to the EPA.

Climate Adaption Plan. The EPA Plan identifies priority actions the Agency will take to incorporate considerations of climate change into its programs, policies, rules and operations to ensure they are effective under future climatic conditions. The following link provides more information on the EPA Plan: https://www.epa.gov/arc-x/planning-climate-change-adaptation

2.2.3 California

California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 24, Part 6. CCR Title 24, Part 6: California's Energy Efficiency Standards for Residential and Nonresidential Buildings (Title 24) were first established in 1978 in response to a legislative mandate to reduce California's energy consumption. The standards are updated periodically to allow consideration and possible incorporation of new energy efficiency technologies and methods. Although it was not originally intended to reduce GHG emissions,

electricity production by fossil fuels results in GHG emissions and energy efficient buildings require less electricity. Therefore, increased energy efficiency results in decreased GHG emissions.

The Energy Commission adopted 2008 Standards on April 23, 2008 and Building Standards Commission approved them for publication on September 11, 2008. These updates became effective on August 1, 2009. 2013 and 2016 standards have been approved and became effective July 1, 2014 and January 1, 2016, respectively.

California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 24, Part 11. All buildings for which an application for a building permit is submitted on or after January 1, 2023 must follow the 2022 standards. Energy efficient buildings require less electricity; therefore, increased energy efficiency reduces fossil fuel consumption and decreases greenhouse gas emissions. The following links provide more information on Title 24, Part 11:
https://www.dgs.ca.gov/BSC/Codes
https://www.energy.ca.gov/programs-and-topics/programs/building-energy-efficiency-standards/2022-building-energy-efficiency

California Green Building Standards. On January 12, 2010, the State Building Standards Commission unanimously adopted updates to the California Green Building Standards Code, which went into effect on January 1, 2011. The Housing and Community Development (HCD) updated CALGreen through the 2015 Triennial Code Adoption Cycle, during the 2016 to 2017 fiscal year. During the 2022-2023 fiscal year, the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) updated CALGreen through the 2023 Triennial Code Adoption Cycle.

The Code is a comprehensive and uniform regulatory code for all residential, commercial and school buildings. CCR Title 24, Part 11: California Green Building Standards (Title 24) became effective in 2001 in response to continued efforts to reduce GHG emissions associated with energy consumption. CCR Title 24, Part 11 now require that new buildings reduce water consumption, employ building commissioning to increase building system efficiencies, divert construction waste from landfills, and install low pollutant-emitting finish materials. One focus of CCR Title 24, Part 11 is water conservation measures, which reduce GHG emissions by reducing electrical consumption associated with pumping and treating water. CCR Title 24, Part 11 has approximately 52 nonresidential mandatory measures and an additional 130 provisions for optional use. Some key mandatory measures for commercial occupancies include specified parking for clean air vehicles, a 20 percent reduction of potable water use within buildings, a 50 percent construction waste diversion from landfills, use of building finish materials that emit low levels of volatile organic compounds, and commissioning for new, nonresidential buildings over 10,000 square feet.

The CEC estimates that over 30 years the 2022 Energy Code will provide $1.5 billion in consumer benefits and reduce 10 million metric tons of GHG. Changes compared to the 2019 Energy Code include increases to on-site renewable energy generation from solar, increases to electric load flexibility to support grid reliability, reduction of emissions from newly constructed buildings, reduction of air pollution for improved public health, and increased adoption of environmentally beneficial efficient electric technologies.

The California Green Building Standards Code does not prevent a local jurisdiction from adopting a more stringent code as state law provides methods for local enhancements. The Code recognizes that many jurisdictions have developed existing construction and demolition ordinances, and defers to them as the ruling guidance provided, they provide a minimum 50-percent diversion requirement. The code also provides exemptions for areas not served by construction and demolition recycling infrastructure. State building code provides the minimum standard that buildings need to meet in order to be certified for occupancy. Enforcement is generally through the local building official. The following link provides more on CalGreen Building Standards:
http://www.bsc.ca.gov/Home/CALGreen.aspx

Executive Order S-3-05. California Governor issued Executive Order S-3-05, GHG Emission, in June 2005, which established the following targets:

- By 2010, California shall reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 2000 levels;
- By 2020, California shall reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels.
- By 2050, California shall reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 80 percent below 1990 levels.

The executive order directed the secretary of the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) to coordinate a multi-agency effort to reduce GHG emissions to the target levels. To comply with the Executive Order, the secretary of CalEPA created the California Climate Action Team (CAT), made up of members from various state agencies and commissions. The team released its first report in March 2006. The report proposed to achieve the targets by building on the voluntary actions of businesses, local governments, and communities and through State incentive and regulatory programs.

Executive Order S-01-07. Executive Order S-1-07 was issued in 2007 and proclaims that the transportation sector is the main source of GHG emissions in the State, since it generates more than 40 percent of the State's GHG emissions. It establishes a goal to reduce the carbon intensity of transportation fuels sold in the State by at least ten percent by 2020. This Order also directs CARB to determine whether this Low Carbon Fuel Standard (LCFS) could be adopted as a discrete early-action measure as part of the effort to meet the mandates in AB 32.

On April 23, 2009 CARB approved the proposed regulation to implement the low carbon fuel standard. The low carbon fuel standard is anticipated to reduce GHG emissions by about 16 MMT per year by 2020. The low carbon fuel standard is designed to provide a framework that uses market mechanisms to spur the steady introduction of lower carbon fuels. The framework establishes performance standards that fuel producers and importers must meet each year beginning in 2011. Separate standards are established for gasoline and diesel fuels and the alternative fuels that can replace each. The standards are "back-loaded", with more reductions required in the last five years, than the first five years. This schedule allows for the development of advanced fuels that are lower in carbon than today's fuels and the market penetration of plug-in hybrid electric vehicles, battery electric vehicles, fuel cell vehicles, and flexible fuel vehicles. It is anticipated that compliance with the low carbon fuel standard will be based on a combination of both lower carbon fuels and more efficient vehicles.

Reformulated gasoline mixed with corn-derived ethanol at ten percent by volume and low sulfur diesel fuel represent the baseline fuels. Lower carbon fuels may be ethanol, biodiesel, renewable diesel, or blends of these fuels with gasoline or diesel as appropriate. Compressed natural gas and liquefied natural gas also may be low carbon fuels. Hydrogen and electricity, when used in fuel cells or electric vehicles are also considered as low carbon fuels for the low carbon fuel standard.

SB 97. Senate Bill 97 (SB 97) was adopted August 2007 and acknowledges that climate change is a prominent environmental issue that requires analysis under CEQA. SB 97 directed the Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR), which is part of the State Resource Agency, to prepare, develop, and transmit to CARB guidelines for the feasible mitigation of GHG emissions or the effects of GHG emissions, as required by CEQA, by July 1, 2009. The Resources Agency was required to certify and adopt those guidelines by January 1, 2010.

Pursuant to the requirements of SB 97 as stated above, on December 30, 2009 the Natural Resources Agency adopted amendments to the state CEQA guidelines that address GHG emissions. The CEQA Guidelines Amendments changed 14 sections of the CEQA Guidelines and incorporate GHG language throughout the Guidelines. However, no GHG emissions thresholds of significance are provided and no specific mitigation measures are identified. The GHG emission reduction amendments went into effect on March 18, 2010 and are summarized below:

- Climate action plans and other greenhouse gas reduction plans can be used to determine whether a project has significant impacts, based upon its compliance with the plan.
- Local governments are encouraged to quantify the greenhouse gas emissions of proposed projects, noting that they have the freedom to select the models and methodologies that best meet their needs and circumstances. The section also recommends consideration of several qualitative factors that may be used in the determination of significance, such as the extent to which the given project complies with state, regional, or local GHG reduction plans and policies. OPR does not set or dictate specific thresholds of significance. Consistent with existing CEQA Guidelines, OPR encourages local governments to develop and publish their own thresholds of significance for GHG impacts assessment.
- When creating their own thresholds of significance, local governments may consider the thresholds of significance adopted or recommended by other public agencies, or recommended by experts.
- New amendments include guidelines for determining methods to mitigate the effects of greenhouse gas emissions in Appendix F of the CEQA Guidelines.
- OPR is clear to state that "to qualify as mitigation, specific measures from an existing plan must be identified and incorporated into the project; general compliance with a plan, by itself, is not mitigation."
- OPR's emphasizes the advantages of analyzing GHG impacts on an institutional, programmatic level. OPR therefore approves tiering of environmental analyses and highlights some benefits of such an approach.
- Environmental impact reports (EIRs) must specifically consider a project's energy use and energy efficiency potential.

AB 32. The California State Legislature enacted AB 32, the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006. AB 32 requires that greenhouse gases emitted in California be reduced to 1990 levels by the year 2020. "Greenhouse gases" as defined under AB 32 include carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride. ARB is the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of greenhouse gases. AB 32 states the following:

Global warming poses a serious threat to the economic well-being, public health, natural resources, and the environment of California. The potential adverse impacts of global warming include the exacerbation of air quality problems, a reduction in the quality and supply of water to the state from the Sierra snowpack, a rise in sea levels resulting in the displacement of thousands of coastal businesses and residences, damage to marine ecosystems and the natural environment, and an increase in the incidences of infectious diseases, asthma, and other human health-related problems.

The ARB Board approved the 1990 greenhouse gas emissions level of 427 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MMTCO2e) on December 6, 2007 (California Air Resources Board 2007). Therefore, emissions generated in California in 2020 are required to be equal to or less than 427 MMTCO2e. Emissions in 2020 in a "business as usual" scenario are estimated to be 596 MMTCO2e.

Under AB 32, the ARB published its Final Expanded List of Early Action Measures to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions in California. Discrete early action measures are currently underway or are enforceable by January 1, 2010. The ARB has 44 early action measures that apply to the transportation, commercial, forestry, agriculture, cement, oil and gas, fire suppression, fuels, education, energy efficiency, electricity, and waste sectors. Of these early action measures, nine are considered discrete early action measures, as they are regulatory and enforceable by January 1, 2010. The ARB estimates that the 44 recommendations are expected to result in reductions of at least 42 MMTCO2e by 2020, representing approximately 25 percent of the 2020 target.

The ARB's Climate Change Scoping Plan (Scoping Plan) contains measures designed to reduce the State's emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2020 (California Air Resources Board 2008). The Scoping Plan identifies recommended measures for multiple greenhouse gas emission sectors and the associated emission reductions needed to achieve the year 2020 emissions target—each sector has a different emission reduction target. Most of the measures target the transportation and electricity sectors. As stated in the Scoping Plan, the key elements of the strategy for achieving the 2020 greenhouse gas target include:

- Expanding and strengthening existing energy efficiency programs as well as building and appliance standards;
- Achieving a statewide renewables energy mix of 33 percent;
- Developing a California cap-and-trade program that links with other Western Climate Initiative partner programs to create a regional market system;
- Establishing targets for transportation-related greenhouse gas emissions for regions throughout California and pursuing policies and incentives to achieve those targets;

- Adopting and implementing measures pursuant to existing State laws and policies, Including California's clean car standards, goods movement measures, and the Low Carbon Fuel Standard; and
- Creating targeted fees, including a public goods charge on water use, fees on high global warming potential gases, and a fee to fund the administrative costs of the State's long-term commitment to AB 32 implementation.

In addition, the Scoping Plan differentiates between "capped" and "uncapped" strategies. "Capped" strategies are subject to the proposed cap-and-trade program. The Scoping Plan states that the inclusion of these emissions within the cap-and trade program will help ensure that the year 2020 emission targets are met despite some degree of uncertainty in the emission reduction estimates for any individual measure. Implementation of the capped strategies is calculated to achieve a sufficient amount of reductions by 2020 to achieve the emission target contained in AB 32. "Uncapped" strategies that will not be subject to the cap-and-trade emissions caps and requirements are provided as a margin of safety by accounting for additional greenhouse gas emission reductions.[4]

The 2022 Scoping Plan was adopted by CARB in November 2022 and expands upon earlier plans with a target of reducing GHG emissions to 85% below 1990 levels by 2045.

Senate Bill 100. Senate Bill 100 (SB 100) requires 100 percent of total retail sales of electricity in California to come from eligible renewable energy resources and zero-carbon resources by December 31, 2045. SB 100 was adopted September 2018.

The interim thresholds from prior Senate Bills and Executive Orders would also remain in effect. These include Senate Bill 1078 (SB 1078), which requires retail sellers of electricity, including investor-owned utilities and community choice aggregators, to provide at least 20 percent of their supply from renewable sources by 2017. Senate Bill 107 (SB 107) which changed the target date to 2010. Executive Order S-14-08, which was signed on November 2008 and expanded the State's Renewable Energy Standard to 33 percent renewable energy by 2020. Executive Order S-21-09 directed the CARB to adopt regulations by July 31, 2010 to enforce S-14-08. Senate Bill X1-2 codifies the 33 percent renewable energy requirement by 2020.

SB 375. Senate Bill 375 (SB 375) was adopted September 2008 and aligns regional transportation planning efforts, regional GHG emission reduction targets, and land use and housing allocation. SB 375 requires Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPO) to adopt a sustainable communities strategy (SCS) or alternate planning strategy (APS) that will prescribe land use allocation in that MPOs Regional Transportation Plan (RTP). CARB, in consultation with each MPO, will provide each affected region with reduction targets for GHGs emitted by passenger cars and light trucks in the region for the years 2020 and 2035. These reduction targets will be updated every eight years but can be updated every four years if advancements in emissions technologies affect the reduction strategies to achieve the targets. CARB is also charged with reviewing each MPO's sustainable communities strategy or alternate planning strategy for consistency with its assigned targets.

The proposed project is located within the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG), which has authority to develop the SCS or APS. For the SCAG region, the targets set by CARB are at eight percent below 2005 per capita GHG emissions levels by 2020 and 13 percent below 2005 per capita GHG emissions levels by 2035. On April 4, 2012, SCAG adopted the 2012-2035 Regional Transportation Plan / Sustainable Communities Strategy (RTP/SCS), which meets the CARB emission reduction requirements. The Housing Element Update is required by the State to be completed within 18 months after RTP/SCS adoption or by October 2013.

City and County land use policies, including General Plans, are not required to be consistent with the RTP and associated SCS or APS. However, new provisions of CEQA would incentivize, through streamlining and other provisions, qualified projects that are consistent with an approved SCS or APS and categorized as "transit priority projects."

Assembly Bill 939 and Senate Bill 1374. Assembly Bill 939 (AB 939) requires that each jurisdiction in California to divert at least 50 percent of its waste away from landfills, whether through waste reduction, recycling or other means. Senate Bill 1374 (SB 1374) requires the California Integrated Waste Management Board to adopt a model ordinance by March 1, 2004 suitable for adoption by any local agency to require 50 to 75 percent diversion of construction and demolition of waste materials from landfills.

Executive Order S-13-08. Executive Order S-13-08 indicates that "climate change in California during the next century is expected to shift precipitation patterns, accelerate sea level rise and increase temperatures, thereby posing a serious threat to California's economy, to the health and welfare of its population and to its natural resources." Pursuant to the requirements in the order, the 2009 California Climate Adaptation Strategy (California Natural Resource Agency 2009) was adopted, which is the "… first statewide, multi-sector, region-specific, and information-based climate change in California, identifying and exploring strategies to adapt to climate change, and specifying a direction for future research.

Executive Order B-30-15. Executive Order B-30-15, establishing a new interim statewide greenhouse gas emission reduction target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030, was signed by Governor Brown in April 2015.

Executive Order B-29-15. Executive Order B-29-15, mandates a statewide 25% reduction in potable water usage and was signed into law on April 1, 2015.

Executive Order B-37-16. Executive Order B-37-16, continuing the State's adopted water reduction, was signed into law on May 9, 2016. The water reduction builds off the mandatory 25% reduction called for in EO B-29-15.

2.2.4 South Coast Air Quality Management District

The Project is within the South Coast Air Basin, which is under the jurisdiction of the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD). SCAQMD Regulation XXVII currently includes three rules:

- The purpose of Rule 2700 is to define terms and post global warming potentials.
- The purpose of Rule 2701, SoCal Climate Solutions Exchange, is to establish a voluntary program to encourage, quantify, and certify voluntary, high quality certified greenhouse gas emission reductions in the SCAQMD.
- Rule 2702, Greenhouse Gas Reduction Program, was adopted on February 6, 2009. The purpose of this rule is to create a Greenhouse Gas Reduction Program for greenhouse gas emission reductions in the SCAQMD. The SCAQMD will fund projects through contracts in response to requests for proposals or purchase reductions from other parties.

SCAQMD Threshold Development

The SCAQMD has established recommended significance thresholds for greenhouse gases for local lead agency consideration ("SCAQMD draft local agency threshold"). SCAQMD has published a five-tiered draft GHG threshold which includes a 10,000 metric ton of CO_2e per year for stationary/industrial sources and 3,000 metric tons of CO_2e per year significance threshold for residential/commercial projects (South Coast Air Quality Management District 2010c). Tier 3 is anticipated to be the primary tier by which the SCAQMD will determine significance for projects. The Tier 3 screening level for stationary sources is based on an emission capture rate of 90 percent for all new or modified projects. A 90-precent emission capture rate means that 90 percent of total emissions from all new or modified stationary source projects would be subject to CEQA analysis. The 90-percent capture rate GHG significance screening level in Tier 3 for stationary sources was derived using the SCAQMD's annual Emissions Reporting Program.

The current draft thresholds consist of the following tiered approach:

- Tier 1 consists of evaluating whether or not the project qualifies for any applicable exemption under CEQA.
- Tier 2 consists of determining whether or not the project is consistent with a greenhouse gas reduction plan. If a project is consistent with a qualifying local greenhouse gas reduction plan, it does not have significant greenhouse gas emissions.
- Tier 3 consists of screening values, which the lead agency can choose but must be consistent. A project's construction emissions are averaged over 30 years and are added to a project's operational emissions. If a project's emissions are under one of the following screening thresholds, then the project is less than significant:
  - All land use types: 3,000 MTCO2e per year
  - Based on land use types: residential is 3,500 MTCO2e per year; commercial is 1,400 MTCO2e per year; mixed use is 3,000 MTCO2e per year; and industrial is 10,000 MTCO2e per year
- Tier 4 has the following options:
  - Option 1: Reduce emissions from business as usual by a certain percentage; this percentage is currently undefined
  - Option 2: Early implementation of applicable AB 32 Scoping Plan measures

- Option 3: Year 2020 target for service populations (SP), which includes residents and employees: 4.8 MTCO2e/SP/year for projects and 6.6 MTCO2e/SP/year for plans;
- Option 3, 2035 target: 3.0 MTCO2e/SP/year for projects and 4.1 MTCO2e/SP/year for plans

- Tier 5 involves mitigation offsets to achieve target significance threshold.

2.2.5 Local

City of Moreno Valley Climate Action Plan

The City's CAP includes goals to reduce per capita GHG emissions to from 4.17 MTCO2e in 2018 to 3.62 MTCO2e in 2040 through programs primarily targeting transportation, industry, and residential uses. General Plan 2040 seeks to concentrate opportunities for new commercial development in mixed-use areas centrally located within the city. The CAP estimates commercial uses would generate 159,749 MTCO2e in 2040 (12 percent of GHG emissions). The following strategies address further energy efficiency improvements in new and existing commercial buildings and facilities.

Commercial Strategies

C-1: Expand efforts to install energy efficient lighting technologies in new and existing private parking lots.

C-2: Facilitate energy efficiency improvements in nonresidential buildings through incentives and regulations that may include energy performance reports, time of sale upgrades, and/or innovative partnerships such as expansion of utility provider (e.g., MVU, SCE, SoCal Gas) programs to reduce energy use.

C-3: Promote energy efficiency financing programs to medium to large sized commercial facilities.

C-4: Promote Moreno Valley Utility and Southern California Edison direct install energy efficiency programs to help small businesses identify opportunities to save electricity.

C-5: Actively engage with Moreno Valley businesses to identify areas for GHG reduction and financial savings.

Off-Road Strategies

OR-2: Reduce emissions from heavy-duty construction equipment by limiting idling based on South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) requirements and utilizing cleaner fuels, equipment, and vehicles.

- Require provision of clear signage reminding construction workers to limit idling.

- Require project applicants to limit GHG emissions through one or more of the following measures: substitute electrified or hybrid equipment for diesel/gas powered, use alternative-fueled equipment on-site, avoid use of on-site generators.

3.0 Setting

3.1 Existing Physical Setting

The project site is located in the City of Moreno Valley, which is part of the South Coast Air Basin (SCAB) that includes all of Orange County as well as the non-desert portions of Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties. The South Coast Air Basin is located on a coastal plain with connecting broad valleys and low hills to the east. Regionally, the South Coast Air Basin is bounded by the Pacific Ocean to the southwest and high mountains to the east forming the inland perimeter.

3.1.1 Local Climate and Meteorology

Dominant airflows provide the driving mechanism for transport and dispersion of air pollution. The mountains surrounding the region form natural horizontal barriers to the dispersion of air contaminants. Air pollution created in the coastal areas and around the Los Angeles area is transported inland until it reaches the mountains where the combination of mountains and inversion layers generally prevent further dispersion. This poor ventilation results in a gradual degradation of air quality from the coastal areas to inland areas. Air stagnation may occur during the early evening and early morning periods of transition between day and nighttime flows. The region also experiences periods of hot, dry winds from the desert, known as Santa Ana winds. If the Santa Ana winds are strong, they can surpass the sea breeze, which blows from the ocean to the land, and carry the suspended dust and pollutants out to the ocean. If the winds are weak, they are opposed by the sea breeze and cause stagnation, resulting in high pollution events.

The annual average temperature varies little throughout much of the basin, ranging from the low to middle 60s, measured in degrees Fahrenheit (°F). With more pronounced oceanic influence, coastal areas show less variability in annual minimum and maximum temperatures than inland areas where the project site is located. The majority of the annual rainfall in the basin occurs between November and April. Summer rainfall is minimal and is generally limited to scattered thunderstorms in the coastal regions and slightly heavier showers in the eastern portion of the basin along the coastal side of the mountains. Year-to-year patterns in rainfall are unpredictable because of fluctuations in the weather.

Temperature inversions limit the vertical depth through which pollution can be mixed. Among the most common temperature inversions in the basin are radiation inversions, which form on clear winter nights when cold air off mountains sink to the valley floor while the air aloft over the valley remains warm. These inversions, in conjunction with calm winds, trap pollutants near the source. Other types of temperature inversions that affect the basin include marine, subsidence, and high-pressure inversions.

Summers are often periods of hazy visibility and occasionally unhealthful air. Strong temperature inversions may occur that limit the vertical depth through which air pollution can be dispersed. Air pollutants concentrate because they cannot rise through the inversion layer and disperse. These inversions are more common and persistent during the summer months. Over time, sunlight produces photochemical reactions within this inversion layer that creates ozone, a particularly harmful air

pollutant. Occasionally, strong thermal convections occur which allows the air pollutants to rise high enough to pass over the mountains and ultimately dilute the smog cloudtrap pollutants such as automobile exhaust near their source. While these inversions may lead to air pollution "hot spots" in heavily developed coastal areas of the basin, there is not enough traffic in inland valleys to cause any winter air pollution problems. Despite light wind conditions, especially at night and in the early morning, winter is generally a period of good air quality in the project vicinity.

In the winter, light nocturnal winds result mainly from the drainage of cool air off of the mountains toward the valley floor while the air aloft over the valley remains warm. This forms a type of inversion known as a radiation inversion. Such winds are characterized by stagnation and poor local mixing and trap pollutants such as automobile exhaust near their source. While these inversions may lead to air pollution "hot spots" in heavily developed coastal areas of the basin, there is not enough traffic to cause any winter air pollution problems. Despite light wind conditions, especially at night and in the early morning, winter is generally a period of good air quality in the project vicinity.

The temperature and precipitation levels for the Riverside Fire Station 3, the nearest station with available data, are in Table 3. Table 3 shows that August is typically the warmest month and January is typically the coolest month. Rainfall in the project area varies considerably in both time and space. Almost all the annual rainfall comes from the fringes of mid-latitude storms from late November to early April, with summers being almost completely dry.

Table 3: Meteorological Summary

Month	Temperature (˚F)		Average Precipitation (inches)
	Average High	Average Low	
January	66.8	39.1	2.01
February	68.3	41.1	2.2
March	71.3	43.2	1.84
April	75.6	46.7	0.77
May	80	51.1	0.23
June	87	54.8	0.05
July	94.2	59.5	0.04
August	94.4	59.6	0.13
September	90.9	56.2	0.19
October	82.9	50	0.44
November	74.5	42.8	0.84
December	67.8	39.2	1.46
Annual Average	**79.5**	**48.6**	**10.21**

Notes:
[1] Source: https://wrcc.dri.edu/cgi-bin/cliMAIN.pl?ca7470

3.1.2 Local Air Quality

The SCAQMD is divided into 38 air-monitoring areas with a designated ambient air monitoring station representative of each area. The project site is located in the City of Moreno Valley in the Perris Valley Source Receptor Area (SRA 24). The nearest air monitoring station to the project site is the Riverside

Rubidoux Station approximately 11 miles northwest of the site; however this location does not provide all ambient weather data. Therefore, additional data was pulled from the SCAQMD historical data for the Perris Valley Area (Area 24) for both sulfur dioxide and carbon monoxide to provide the existing levels. Table 4 presents the monitored pollutant levels within the vicinity. However, it should be noted that due to the air monitoring station distance from the project site, recorded air pollution levels at the air monitoring station reflect with varying degrees of accuracy, local air quality conditions at the project site.

Table 4: Local Area Air Quality Levels from the Banning Monitoring Stations

Pollutant (Standard)[2]	Year		
	2022	2023	2024
Ozone:			
Maximum 1-Hour Concentration (ppm)	0.122	0.139	0.135
Days > CAAQS (0.09 ppm)	**30**	**48**	**53**
Maximum 8-Hour Concentration (ppm)	0.095	0.106	0.111
Days > NAAQS (0.07 ppm)	**70**	**69**	**98**
Days > CAAQS (0.070 ppm)	**72**	**70**	**102**
Carbon Monoxide:			
Maximum 1-Hour Concentration (ppm)	3.3	1.4	1.8
Days > NAAQS (20 ppm)	0	0	0
Maximum 8-Hour Concentration (ppm)	1.2	1.2	1.4
Days > NAAQS (9 ppm)	0.0	0.0	0
Nitrogen Dioxide:			
Maximum 1-Hour Concentration (ppm)	0.056	0.055	0.062
Days > NAAQS (0.25 ppm)	0	0	0
Sulfur Dioxide:			
Maximum 1-Hour Concentration (ppm)	6.7	3.1	2
Days > CAAQS (0.25 ppm)	*	*	*
Inhalable Particulates (PM10):			
Maximum 24-Hour Concentration (ug/m^3)	153.6	166.5	119.8
Days > NAAQS (150 ug/m^3)	0	1	0
Days > CAAQS (50 ug/m^3)	5	3	8
Annual Average (ug/m^3)	30.0	28.6	34.9
Annual > NAAQS (50 ug/m^3)	No	No	No
Annual > CAAQS (20 ug/m^3)	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**
Ultra-Fine Particulates (PM2.5):			
Maximum 24-Hour Concentration (ug/m^3)	38.5	74.3	63.5
Days > NAAQS (35 ug/m^3)	**1**	**2**	**8**
Annual Average (ug/m^3)	10.8	10.6	12.4
Annual > NAAQS (15 ug/m3)	No	No	No
Annual > CAAQS (12 ug/m^3)	No	No	No

[1.] Source: obtained from https://www.aqmd.gov/home/air-quality/air-quality-data-studies/historical-data-by-year and /or https://www.arb.ca.gov/adam/topfour/topfour1.php
[2] CAAQS = California Ambient Air Quality Standard; NAAQS = National Ambient Air Quality Standard; ppm = parts per million
[3] No data available.

The monitoring data presented in Table 4 shows that ozone is the air pollutant of primary concern in the project area, which are detailed below.

Ozone

During the 2022 to 2024 monitoring period, the State 1-hour concentration standard for ozone has been exceeded between 30 and 53 days each year at the Riverside Rubidoux Station. The State 8-hour ozone standard has been exceeded between 70 and 102 days each year over the past three years at the Riverside Rubidoux Station. The Federal 8-hour ozone standard has been exceeded between 69 and 98 days each year over the past three years at the Riverside Rubidoux Station.

Ozone is a secondary pollutant as it is not directly emitted. Ozone is the result of chemical reactions between other pollutants, most importantly hydrocarbons and NO_2, which occur only in the presence of bright sunlight. Pollutants emitted from upwind cities react during transport downwind to produce the oxidant concentrations experienced in the area. Many areas of the SCAQMD contribute to the ozone levels experienced at the monitoring station, with the more significant areas being those directly upwind.

Carbon Monoxide

CO is another important pollutant that is due mainly to motor vehicles. During the 2022 to 2024 monitoring period, the Federal 1-hour and 8-hour concentration standards for CO were not exceeded.

Nitrogen Dioxide

During the 2022 to 2024 monitoring period, the Federal 1-hour concentration standard for Nitrogen Dioxide has not been exceeded.

Sulfur Dioxide

During the 2022 to 2024 monitoring period, the Federal 1-hour concentration standard for SO_2 was exceeded each year.

Particulate Matter

During the 2022 to 2024 monitoring period, the Federal 24-hour PM10 concentration standard was exceeded one day in 2023 at the Riverside Rubidoux Station. During the same time period, the State 24-hour PM10 concentration standard was exceeded between three and eight days each year at the Riverside Rubidoux Station. The Federal Annual Average PM10 concentration standard was not exceeded and the State Annual Average PM10 concentration was exceeded each year during the same period.

During the same period, the Federal 24-hour standard for PM2.5 was exceeded between one and eight days each year at the Riverside Rubidoux Station. The Federal Annual Average PM2.5 concentration standard and the State Annual Average PM2.5 concentration standard were not exceeded during the same period.

According to the EPA, some people are much more sensitive than others to breathing fine particles (PM10 and PM2.5). People with influenza, chronic respiratory and cardiovascular diseases, and the elderly may suffer worsening illness and premature death due to breathing these fine particles. People with bronchitis can expect aggravated symptoms from breathing in fine particles. Children may

experience decline in lung function due to breathing in PM10 and PM2.5. Other groups considered sensitive are smokers and people who cannot breathe well through their noses. Exercising athletes are also considered sensitive, because many breathe through their mouths during exercise.

3.1.3 Attainment Status

The EPA and the ARB designate air basins where ambient air quality standards are exceeded as "nonattainment" areas. If standards are met, the area is designated as an "attainment" area. If there is inadequate or inconclusive data to make a definitive attainment designation, they are considered "unclassified." National nonattainment areas are further designated as marginal, moderate, serious, severe, or extreme as a function of deviation from standards. Each standard has a different definition, or 'form' of what constitutes attainment, based on specific air quality statistics. For example, the Federal 8-hour CO standard is not to be exceeded more than once per year; therefore, an area is in attainment of the CO standard if no more than one 8-hour ambient air monitoring values exceeds the threshold per year. In contrast, the federal annual $PM_{2.5}$ standard is met if the three-year average of the annual average $PM_{2.5}$ concentration is less than or equal to the standard. Table 5 lists the attainment status for the criteria pollutants in the basin.

Table 5: South Coast Air Basin Attainment Status

Pollutant	Averaging Time	National Standards[1]	Attainment Date[2]	California Standards[3]
1979 1-Hour Ozone[4]	1-Hour (0.12 ppm)	Nonattainment (Extreme)	11/15/2010 (Not attained[4])	Extreme Nonattainment
1997 8-Hour Ozone[5]	8-Hour (0.08 ppm)	Nonattainment (Extreme)	6/15/2024	Nonattainment
2008 8-Hour Ozone	8-Hour (0.075 ppm)	Nonattainment (Extreme)	12/31/2032	
2015 8-Hour Ozone	8-Hour (0.070 ppm)	Designations Pending	~2037	
CO	1-Hour (35 ppm) 8-Hour (9 ppm)	Attainment (Maintenance)	6/11/2007 (Attained)	Maintenance
NO_2[6]	1-Hour (100 ppb) Annual (0.053 ppm)	Attainment (Maintenance)	9/22/1998 (Attained)	Attainment
SO_2[7]	1-Hour (75 ppb)	Designations Pending	Pending	Attainment
	24-Hour (0.14 ppm) Annual (0.03 ppm)	Unclassifiable/ Attainment	3/19/1979 (Attained)	
PM10	24-Hour (150 µg/m^3)	Nonattainment (Serious)[8]	12/31/2006 (Redesignation request submitted)[8]	Nonattainment
PM2.5	24-Hour (35 µg/m^3)	Nonattainment	12/31/2006 (Redesignation request submitted)[8]	Unclassified
Lead	3-Months Rolling (0.15 µg/m^3)	Nonattainment (Partial)[9]	12/31/2015	Nonattainment (Partial)[9]

Notes:
[1] Obtained from Draft 2012 AQMP, SCAQMD, 2012. EPA often only declares Nonattainment areas; everywhere else is listed as Unclassified/Attainment or Unclassifiable.
[2] A design value below the NAAQS for data through the full year or smog season prior to the attainment date is typically required for attainment demonstration.
[3] Obtained from http://www.arb.ca.gov/desig/adm/adm.htm.
[4] 1-hour O_3 standard (0.13 ppm) was revoked, effective June 15, 2005; however, the Basin has not attained this standard based on 2008-2010 data has some continuing obligations under the former standard.
[5] 1997 8-hour O_3 standard (0.08 ppm) was reduced (0.075 ppm), effective May 27, 2008; the 1997 O3 standard and most related implementation rules remain in place until the 1997 standard is revoked by U.S. EPA.
[6] New NO_2 1-hour standard, effective August 2, 2010; attainment designations June, 2013; annual NO_2 standard retained.
[7] The 1971 annual and 24-hour SO_2 standards were revoked, effective August 23, 2010; however, these 1971 standards will remain in effect until one year after U.S. EPA promulgates area designations for the 2010 SO_2 1-hour standard. Area designations expected in 2012, with SSAB designated Unclassifiable/Attainment.
[8] Annual PM10 standard was revoked, effective December 18, 2006; redesignation request to Attainment of the 24-hour PM10 standard is pending with U.S. EPA
[9] Partial Nonattainment designation - Los Angeles County portion of Basin only.

3.2 Greenhouse Gases

Constituent gases of the Earth's atmosphere, called atmospheric greenhouse gases (GHG), play a critical role in the Earth's radiation amount by trapping infrared radiation emitted from the Earth's surface, which otherwise would have escaped to space. Prominent greenhouse gases contributing to this process include carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), ozone, water vapor, nitrous oxide (N_2O), and chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs). This phenomenon, known as the Greenhouse Effect, is responsible for maintaining a habitable climate. Anthropogenic (caused or produced by humans) emissions of these greenhouse gases in excess of natural ambient concentrations are responsible for the enhancement of the Greenhouse Effect and have led to a trend of unnatural warming of the Earth's natural climate, known as global warming or climate change. Emissions of gases that induce global warming are attributable to human activities associated with industrial/manufacturing, agriculture, utilities, transportation, and residential land uses. Transportation is responsible for 41 percent of the State's greenhouse gas emissions, followed by electricity generation. Emissions of CO_2 and nitrous oxide (NO_2) are byproducts of fossil fuel combustion. Methane, a potent greenhouse gas, results from off-gassing associated with agricultural practices and landfills. Sinks of CO_2, where CO_2 is stored outside of the atmosphere, include uptake by vegetation and dissolution into the ocean. Table 6 provides a description of each of the greenhouse gases and their global warming potential.

Additional information is available: https://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/inventory/data/data.htm

<Table 6 on next page>

Table 6: Description of Greenhouse Gases

Greenhouse Gas	Description and Physical Properties	Sources
Nitrous oxide	Nitrous oxide (N_20),also known as laughing gas is a colorless gas. It has a lifetime of 114 years. Its global warming potential is 298.	Microbial processes in soil and water, fuel combustion, and industrial processes. In addition to agricultural sources, some industrial processes (nylon production, nitric acid production) also emit N_20.
Methane	Methane (CH_4) is a flammable gas and is the main component of natural gas. It has a lifetime of 12 years. Its global warming potential is 25.	A natural source of CH_4 is from the decay of organic matter. Methane is extracted from geological deposits (natural gas fields). Other sources are from the decay of organic material in landfills, fermentation of manure, and cattle farming.
Carbon dioxide	Carbon dioxide (CO_2) is an odorless, colorless, natural greenhouse gas. Carbon dioxide's global warming potential is 1. The concentration in 2005 was 379 parts per million (ppm), which is an increase of about 1.4 ppm per year since 1960.	Natural sources include decomposition of dead organic matter; respiration of bacteria, plants, animals, and fungus; evaporation from oceans; and volcanic outgassing. Anthropogenic sources are from burning coal, oil, natural gas, and wood.
Chlorofluorocarbons	CFCs are nontoxic, nonflammable, insoluble, and chemically unreactive in the troposphere (the level of air at the earth's surface). They are gases formed synthetically by replacing all hydrogen atoms in methane or methane with chlorine and/or fluorine atoms. Global warming potentials range from 3,800 to 8,100.	Chlorofluorocarbons were synthesized in 1928 for use as refrigerants, aerosol propellants, and cleaning solvents. They destroy stratospheric ozone, therefore their production was stopped as required by the Montreal Protocol.
Hydrofluorocarbons	Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) are a group of greenhouse gases containing carbon, chlorine, and at least one hydrogen atom. Global warming potentials range from 140 to 11,700.	Hydrofluorocarbons are synthetic manmade chemicals used as a substitute for chlorofluorocarbons in applications such as automobile air conditioners and refrigerants.
Perfluorocarbons	Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) have stable molecular structures and only break down by ultraviolet rays about 60 kilometers above the Earth's surface. They have a lifetime 10,000 to 50,000 years. They have a global warming potential range of 6,200 to 9,500.	Two main sources of perfluorocarbons are primary aluminum production and semiconductor manufacturing.
Sulfur hexafluoride	Sulfur hexafluoride (SF_6) is an inorganic, odorless, colorless, and nontoxic, nonflammable gas. It has a lifetime of 3,200 years. It has a high global warming potential, 23,900.	This gas is manmade and used for insulation in electric power transmission equipment, in the magnesium industry, in semiconductor manufacturing, and as a tracer gas for leak detection.

Notes:
1. Sources: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change 2014a and Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change 2014b. https://www.ipcc.ch/publications_and_data/ar4/wg1/en/ch2s2-10-2.html

4.0 Modeling Parameters and Assumptions

4.1 Construction

Typical emission rates from construction activities were obtained from CalEEMod Version 2022.1.1.35 CalEEMod is a computer model published by the SCAQMD for estimating air pollutant emissions. The CalEEMod program uses the EMFAC2021 computer program to calculate the emission rates specific for the southwestern portion of Riverside County for construction-related employee vehicle trips and the OFFROAD2017 computer program to calculate emission rates for heavy truck operations. EMFAC2021 and OFFROAD2017 are computer programs generated by CARB that calculates composite emission rates for vehicles. Emission rates are reported by the program in grams per trip and grams per mile or grams per running hour. Using CalEEMod, the peak daily air pollutant emissions were calculated and presented below. These emissions represent the highest level of emissions for each of the construction phases in terms of air pollutant emissions.

The analysis assesses the emissions associated with the construction of the proposed project as indicated in Table 1. The project was modeled to be operational in 2029 and begin construction in December 2027. The phases of the construction activities which have been analyzed below are: 1) demolition, 2) site preparation, 3) grading, 4) trenching, 5) building, and 6) architectural coating. For details on construction modeling and construction equipment for each phase, please see Appendix A.

The project will be required to comply with existing SCAQMD rules for the reduction of fugitive dust emissions. SCAQMD Rule 403 establishes these procedures. Compliance with this rule is achieved through application of standard best management practices in construction and operation activities, such as application of water or chemical stabilizers to disturbed soils, managing haul road dust by application of water, covering haul vehicles, restricting vehicle speeds on unpaved roads to 15 mph, sweeping loose dirt from paved site access roadways, cessation of construction activity when winds exceed 25 mph and establishing a permanent, stabilizing ground cover on finished sites. In addition, projects that disturb 50 acres or more of soil or move 5,000 cubic yards of materials per day are required to submit a Fugitive Dust Control Plan or a Large Operation Notification Form to SCAQMD. Based on the size of the Project area (disturbance area of approximately 1.9 acres) and the fact that the project won't export more than 5,000 cubic yards of material a day a Fugitive Dust Control Plan or Large Operation Notification would not be required.

SCAQMD's Rule 403 minimum requirements require that the application of the best available dust control measures are used for all grading operations and include the application of water or other soil stabilizers in sufficient quantity to prevent the generation of visible dust plumes. Compliance with Rule 403 would require the use of water trucks during all phases where earth moving operations would occur. Compliance with Rule 403 is required.

4.2 Operations

Operational or long-term emissions occur over the life of the Project. Both mobile and area sources generate operational emissions. Area source emissions arise from consumer product usage, heaters that consume natural gas, gasoline-powered landscape equipment, and architectural coatings

(painting). Mobile source emissions from motor vehicles are the largest single long-term source of air pollutants from the operation of the Project. Small amounts of emissions would also occur from area sources such as the consumption of natural gas for heating, hearths, from landscaping emissions, and consumer product usage. The operational emissions were estimated using the latest version of CalEEMod.

Mobile Sources
Mobile sources include emissions from the additional vehicle miles generated from the proposed project. The vehicle trips associated with the proposed project are based upon the trip generation rates given in the ITE trip generation manual. Per traffic analysis, as the project will be replacing existing facilities, no additional trips are anticipated to be generated from the proposed project.

Area Sources
Area sources include emissions from consumer products, landscape equipment and architectural coatings. Landscape maintenance includes fuel combustion emissions from equipment such as lawn mowers, rototillers, shredders/grinders, blowers, trimmers, chain saws, and hedge trimmers, as well as air compressors, generators, and pumps. As specifics were not known about the landscaping equipment fleet, CalEEMod defaults were used to estimate emissions from landscaping equipment.

Per SCAQMD Rule 1113 as amended on June 3, 2011, the architectural coatings that would be applied after January 1, 2014 will be limited to an average of 50 grams per liter or less and the CalEEMod model default was utilized as the new model takes this rule into account.

Energy Usage
2022.1.1.35 CalEEMod defaults were utilized.

4.3 Localized Construction Analysis

The SCAQMD has published a "Fact Sheet for Applying CalEEMod to Localized Significance Thresholds" (South Coast Air Quality Management District 2011b). CalEEMod calculates construction emissions based on the number of equipment hours and the maximum daily disturbance activity possible for each piece of equipment. In order to compare CalEEMod reported emissions against the localized significance threshold lookup tables, the CEQA document should contain in its project design features or its mitigation measures the following parameters:

1. The off-road equipment list (including type of equipment, horsepower, and hours of operation) assumed for the day of construction activity with maximum emissions.
2. The maximum number of acres disturbed on the peak day.
3. Any emission control devices added onto off-road equipment.
4. Specific dust suppression techniques used on the day of construction activity with maximum emissions.

The construction equipment showing the equipment associated with the maximum area of disturbance is shown in Table 7.

Table 7: Construction Equipment Assumptions[1]

Activity	Equipment	Number	Acres/8hr-day	Total Acres
Grading	Graders	1	0.5	0.5
	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	0.5	0.5
Total Per Phase				**1.0**

Notes:
[1.] Source: South Coast AQMD, Fact Sheet for Applying CalEEMod to Localized Significance Thresholds. http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/handbook/localized-significance-thresholds/caleemod-guidance.pdf?sfvrsn=2

As shown in Table 7, the maximum number of acres disturbed in a day would be 1.0 acres during grading. As the area of the site to be disturbed is approximately 1.9 acres, maximum daily disturbance has been assumed to be 1 acre.

The local air quality emissions from construction were analyzed using the SCAQMD's Mass Rate Localized Significant Threshold Look-up Tables and the methodology described in Localized Significance Threshold Methodology, prepared by SCAQMD, revised July 2008. The Look-up Tables were developed by the SCAQMD in order to readily determine if the daily emissions of CO, NOx, PM10, and PM2.5 from the proposed project could result in a significant impact to the local air quality. The emission thresholds were based on the Perris Valley source receptor area (SRA 24) and a disturbance of 1 acre per day at a distance of 25 meters (82 feet). The closest receptors are located 40 meters to the west of any construction activity.

4.4 Localized Operational Analysis

For operational emissions, the screening tables for a disturbance area of 1 acre per day, as the project is 1.9 acres, and a distance of 50 meters were used to determine significance. The tables were compared to the project's onsite operational emissions.

5.0 Thresholds of Significance

5.1 Air Quality Thresholds of Significance

5.1.1 CEQA Guidelines for Air Quality

The CEQA Guidelines define a significant effect on the environment as "a substantial, or potentially substantial, adverse change in the environment." To determine if a project would have a significant impact on air quality, the type, level, and impact of emissions generated by the project must be evaluated.

The following air quality significance thresholds are contained in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines. A significant impact would occur if the project would:

a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan;

b) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is nonattainment under an applicable national or state ambient air quality standard;

c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations; or

d) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people.

While the final determination of whether a project is significant is within the purview of the Lead Agency pursuant to Section 15064(b) of the CEQA Guidelines, SCAQMD recommends that its quantitative air pollution thresholds be used to determine the significance of project emissions. If the Lead Agency finds that the project has the potential to exceed these air pollution thresholds, the project should be considered to have significant air quality impacts. There are daily emission thresholds for construction and operation of a proposed project in the basin.

5.1.2 Regional Significance Thresholds for Construction Emissions

The following CEQA significance thresholds for construction emissions are established for the Basin:

- 75 pounds per day (lbs/day) of VOC
- 100 lbs/day of NO_x
- 550 lbs/day of CO
- 150 lbs/day of PM_{10}
- 55 lbs/day of $PM_{2.5}$
- 150 lbs/day of SO_2

Projects in the basin with construction-related emissions that exceed any of the emission thresholds are considered to be significant under SCAQMD guidelines.

5.1.3 Regional Significance Thresholds for Operational Emissions

The daily operational emissions significance thresholds for the basin are as follows:

- 55 pounds per day (lbs/day) of VOC
- 55 lbs/day of NO_x
- 550 lbs/day of CO
- 150 lbs/day of PM_{10}
- 55 lbs/day of $PM_{2.5}$
- 150 lbs/day of SO_2

Local Microscale Concentration Standards The significance of localized project impacts under CEQA depends on whether ambient CO levels in the vicinity of the project are above or below State and federal CO standards. If ambient levels are below the standards, a project is considered to have a significant impact if project emissions result in an exceedance of one or more of these standards. If ambient levels already exceed a State or federal standard, project emissions are considered significant if they increase 1-hour CO concentrations by 1.0 ppm or more or 8-hour CO concentrations by 0.45 ppm or more. The following are applicable local emission concentration standards for CO:

- California State 1-hour CO standard of 20.0 ppm
- California State 8-hour CO standard of 9.0 ppm

5.1.4 Thresholds for Localized Significance

Project-related construction air emissions may have the potential to exceed the State and Federal air quality standards in the project vicinity, even though these pollutant emissions may not be significant enough to create a regional impact to the South Coast Air Basin. In order to assess local air quality impacts the SCAQMD has developed Localized Significant Thresholds (LSTs) to assess the project-related air emissions in the project vicinity. The SCAQMD has also provided Final Localized Significant Threshold Methodology (LST Methodology), June 2003, which details the methodology to analyze local air emission impacts. The Localized Significant Threshold Methodology found that the primary emissions of concern are NO2, CO, PM10, and PM2.5.

The emission thresholds were calculated based on the Perris Valley source receptor area (SRA 24) and a disturbance of 1 acre per day at a distance of 25 meters (82 feet), for construction and 50 meters (164 feet) for operational emissions.

5.2 Greenhouse Gas Thresholds of Significance

5.2.1 CEQA Guidelines for Greenhouse Gas

CEQA Guidelines define a significant effect on the environment as “a substantial, or potentially substantial, adverse change in the environment.” To determine if a project would have a significant impact on greenhouse gases, the type, level, and impact of emissions generated by the project must be evaluated.

The following greenhouse gas significance thresholds are contained in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, which were amendments adopted into the Guidelines on March 18, 2010, pursuant to SB 97. A significant impact would occur if the project would:

(a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment; or

(b) Conflict with any applicable plan, policy or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases.

However, despite this, currently neither the CEQA statutes, OPR guidelines, nor the draft proposed changes to the CEQA Guidelines prescribe thresholds of significance or a particular methodology for performing an impact analysis; as with most environmental topics, significance criteria are left to the judgment and discretion of the Lead Agency. As previously discussed (Section 2.2.4 of this report), SCAQMD has drafted interim thresholds. The screening threshold of 3,000 MTCO2e per year for all land uses was used in this analysis.

6.0 Air Quality Emissions Impact

6.1 Construction Air Quality Emissions Impact

The latest version of CalEEMod was used to estimate the onsite and offsite construction emissions. The emissions incorporate Rule 402 and 403. Rule 402 and 403 (fugitive dust) are not considered mitigation measures as the project by default is required to incorporate these rules during construction.

6.1.1 Regional Construction Emissions

The construction emissions for the project would not exceed the SCAQMD's daily emission thresholds at the regional level as demonstrated in Table 8 and therefore would be considered less than significant.

Table 8: Regional Significance - Construction Emissions (pounds/day)

Activity	Pollutant Emissions (pounds/day)					
	VOC	NOx	CO	SO_2	PM10	PM2.5
Demolition						
On-Site[2]	1.30	12.00	14.00	0.02	0.75	0.47
Off-Site[3]	0.06	0.41	0.92	0.00	0.26	0.07
Total	**1.36**	**12.41**	**14.92**	**0.02**	**1.01**	**0.54**
Site Preparation						
On-Site[2]	1.20	10.00	12.00	0.02	2.87	1.63
Off-Site[3]	0.03	0.03	0.50	0.00	0.10	0.02
Total	**1.23**	**10.03**	**12.50**	**0.02**	**2.97**	**1.65**
Grading						
On-Site[2]	1.40	12.00	14.00	0.02	3.34	1.80
Off-Site[3]	0.05	0.67	0.65	0.00	0.29	0.08
Total	**1.45**	**12.67**	**14.65**	**0.02**	**3.63**	**1.88**
Trenching						
On-Site[2]	0.16	1.20	1.40	0.00	0.04	0.04
Off-Site[3]	0.01	0.01	0.13	0.00	0.03	0.01
Total	**0.17**	**1.21**	**1.53**	**0.00**	**0.07**	**0.05**
Building Construction						
On-Site[2]	0.93	7.90	9.90	0.02	0.23	0.21
Off-Site[3]	0.15	0.56	2.33	0.00	0.58	0.15
Total	**1.08**	**8.46**	**12.23**	**0.02**	**0.81**	**0.36**
Architectural Coating						
On-Site[2]	39.10	0.79	1.10	0.00	0.01	0.01
Off-Site[3]	0.03	0.02	0.40	0.00	0.09	0.02
Total	**39.13**	**0.81**	**1.50**	**0.00**	**0.10**	**0.03**
Total of overlapping phases[4]	**40.38**	**10.48**	**15.26**	**0.02**	**0.98**	**0.44**
SCAQMD Thresholds	**75**	**100**	**550**	**150**	**150**	**55**
Exceeds Thresholds	No	No	No	No	No	No

Notes:
[1] Source: CalEEMod Version 2022.1.1.35
[2] On-site emissions from equipment operated on-site that is not operated on public roads.
[3] Off-site emissions from equipment operated on public roads.

[4] Construction, architectural coatings and paving phases may overlap.

6.1.2 Localized Construction Emissions

The data provided in Table 9 shows that none of the analyzed criteria pollutants would exceed the local emissions thresholds at the nearest sensitive receptors. Therefore, a less than significant local air quality impact would occur from construction of the proposed project.

Table 9: Localized Significance – Construction

Phase	On-Site Pollutant Emissions (pounds/day)[1]			
	NOx	CO	PM10	PM2.5
Demolition	12.00	14.00	0.75	0.47
Site Preparation	10.00	12.00	2.87	1.63
Grading	12.00	14.00	3.34	1.80
Trenching	1.20	1.40	0.04	0.04
Building Construction	7.90	9.90	0.23	0.21
Architectural Coating	0.79	1.10	0.01	0.01
Total of overlapping phases	9.89	12.40	0.28	0.26
SCAQMD Threshold for 25 meters (82 feet) or less[2]	**118**	**602**	**4**	**3**
Exceeds Threshold?	No	No	No	No

Notes:
[1] Source: Calculated from CalEEMod and SCAQMD's Mass Rate Look-up Tables for two acres in Perris Valley Source Receptor Area (SRA 24). Project will disturb a maximum of 1 acre per day (see Table 7).
[2] The nearest sensitive receptor is the elementary school located 40 meters west of construction activities; therefore, the 25-meter threshold has been used.

6.1.3 Odors

Potential sources that may emit odors during construction activities include the application of materials such as asphalt pavement. The objectionable odors that may be produced during the construction process are of short-term in nature and the odor emissions are expected cease upon the drying or hardening of the odor producing materials. Diesel exhaust and VOCs would be emitted during construction of the project, which are objectionable to some; however, emissions would disperse rapidly from the project site and therefore should not reach an objectionable level at the nearest sensitive receptors. Due to the short-term nature and limited amounts of odor producing materials being utilized, no significant impact related to odors would occur during construction of the proposed project.

The SCAQMD recommends that odor impacts be addressed in a qualitative manner. Such an analysis shall determine whether the project would result in excessive nuisance odors, as defined under the California Code of Regulations and Section 41700 of the California Health and Safety Code, and thus would constitute a public nuisance related to air quality.

Potential sources that may emit odors during the on-going operations of the proposed project would include odor emissions from the trash storage areas. Due to the distance of the nearest receptors

from the project site and through compliance with SCAQMD's Rule 402 no significant impact related to odors would occur during the on-going operations of the proposed project.

6.1.4 Construction-Related Toxic Air Contaminant Impact

The greatest potential for toxic air contaminant emissions would be related to diesel particulate emissions associated with heavy equipment operations during construction of the proposed project. The Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) has issued the Air Toxic Hot Spots Program Risk Assessment Guidelines and Guidance Manual for the Preparation of Health Risk Assessments, February 2015 to provide a description of the algorithms, recommended exposure variates, cancer and noncancer health values, and the air modeling protocols needed to perform a health risk assessment (HRA) under the Air Toxics Hot Spots Information and Assessment Act of 1987. Hazard identification includes identifying all substances that are evaluated for cancer risk and/or non-cancer acute, 8-hour, and chronic health impacts. In addition, identifying any multi-pathway substances that present a cancer risk or chronic non-cancer hazard via non-inhalation routes of exposure.

Given the relatively limited number of heavy-duty construction equipment and construction schedule, the proposed project would not result in a long-term substantial source of toxic air containment emissions and corresponding individual cancer risk. Furthermore, construction-based particulate matter (PM) emissions (including diesel exhaust emissions) do not exceed any local or regional thresholds. Therefore, no significant short-term toxic air contaminant impacts would occur during construction of the proposed project.

6.2 Operational Air Quality Emissions Impact

6.2.1 Regional Operational Emissions

The operations-related criteria air quality impacts created by the proposed project have been analyzed through the use of CalEEMod model. The operating emissions were based on year 2029. The summer and winter emissions created by the proposed project's long-term operations were calculated and the highest emissions from either summer or winter are summarized in Table 10.

Table 10: Regional Significance - Unmitigated Operational Emissions (lbs/day)

Activity	Pollutant Emissions (pounds/day)[1]					
	VOC	**NOx**	**CO**	**SO2**	**PM10**	**PM2.5**
Area Sources[2]	2.60	0.03	3.60	0.00	0.01	0.00
Energy Usage[3]	0.05	0.96	0.81	0.01	0.07	0.07
Mobile Sources[4]	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Emissions	**2.55**	**0.94**	**4.37**	**0.01**	**0.08**	**0.07**
SCAQMD Thresholds	**55**	**55**	**550**	**150**	**150**	**55**
Exceeds Threshold?	No	No	No	No	No	No

Notes:
[1] Source: CalEEMod Version 2022.1.1.35
[2] Area sources consist of emissions from consumer products, architectural coatings, and landscaping equipment.
[3] Energy usage consists of emissions from on-site natural gas usage.

[4] Mobile sources consist of emissions from vehicles and road dust. As the project would be replacing existing facilities, no additional trips are anticipated to be generated by the project.

Table 10 provides the Project's unmitigated operational emissions. Table 10 shows that the Project does not exceed the SCAQMD daily emission threshold and regional operational emissions are considered to be less than significant.

6.2.2 Localized Operational Emissions

Table 11 shows the calculated emissions for the proposed operational activities compared with appropriate LSTs. The LST analysis only includes on-site sources; however, the CalEEMod software outputs do not separate on-site and off-site emissions for mobile sources. For a worst-case scenario assessment, the emissions shown in Table 11 include all on-site project-related stationary sources and 10% of the project-related new mobile sources. This percentage is an estimate of the amount of project-related new vehicle traffic that will occur on-site.

Table 11: Localized Significance – Unmitigated Operational Emissions

On-Site Emission Source	On-Site Pollutant Emissions (pounds/day)[1]			
	NOx	**CO**	**PM10**	**PM2.5**
Area Sources[2]	0.03	3.60	0.01	0.00
Energy Usage[3]	0.96	0.81	0.07	0.07
On-Site Vehicle Emissions[4]	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Emissions	**0.99**	**4.41**	**0.08**	**0.07**
SCAQMD Threshold for 100 meters (328 feet)[5]	**148**	**887**	**3**	**1**
Exceeds Threshold?	No	No	No	No

Notes:
[1] Source: Calculated from CalEEMod and SCAQMD's Mass Rate Look-up Tables for one acre in Perris Valley Source Receptor Area (SRA 24). Project will be approximately 1.9 acres.
[2] Area sources consist of emissions from consumer products, architectural coatings, and landscaping equipment.
[3] Energy usage consists of emissions from generation of electricity and on-site natural gas usage.
[4] Mobile sources consist of emissions from vehicles and road dust. As the project would be replacing existing facilities, no additional trips are anticipated to be generated by the project.
[5] The nearest sensitive receptor is the elementary school located 84 meters south; therefore, the 50-meter threshold has been used.

Table 11 indicates that the local operational emission would not exceed the LST thresholds at the nearest sensitive receptors, located adjacent to the project. Therefore, the project will not result in significant Localized Operational emissions.

6.3 CO Hot Spot Emissions

CO is the pollutant of major concern along roadways because the most notable source of CO is motor vehicles. For this reason, CO concentrations are usually indicative of the local air quality generated by a roadway network and are used as an indicator of potential local air quality impacts. Local air quality impacts can be assessed by comparing future without and with project CO levels to the State and Federal CO standards which were presented in above in Section 5.0.

To determine if the proposed project could cause emission levels in excess of the CO standards discussed above in Section 5.0, a sensitivity analysis is typically conducted to determine the potential for CO "hot spots" at a number of intersections in the general project vicinity. Because of reduced speeds and vehicle queuing, "hot spots" potentially can occur at high traffic volume intersections with a Level of Service E or worse.

Micro-scale air quality emissions have traditionally been analyzed in environmental documents where the air basin was a non-attainment area for CO. However, the SCAQMD has demonstrated in the CO attainment redesignation request to EPA that there are no "hot spots" anywhere in the air basin, even at intersections with much higher volumes, much worse congestion, and much higher background CO levels than anywhere in Riverside County. If the worst-case intersections in the air basin have no "hot spot" potential, any local impacts will be below thresholds.

The traffic analysis states that no additional trips are anticipated to be generated by the project. The 1992 Federal Attainment Plan for Carbon Monoxide (1992 CO Plan) showed that an intersection which has a daily traffic volume of approximately 100,000 vehicles per day would not violate the CO standard. The volume of traffic at project buildout would be well below 100,000 vehicles and below the necessary volume to even get close to causing a violation of the CO standard. Therefore no CO "hot spot" modeling was performed and no significant long-term air quality impact is anticipated to local air quality with the on-going use of the proposed project.

6.4 Cumulative Regional Air Quality Impacts

Cumulative projects include local development as well as general growth within the project area. However, as with most development, the greatest source of emissions is from mobile sources, which travel well out of the local area. Therefore, from an air quality standpoint, the cumulative analysis would extend beyond any local projects and when wind patterns are considered, would cover an even larger area. Accordingly, the cumulative analysis for the project's air quality must be generic by nature.

The Project area is out of attainment for both ozone and PM10 particulate matter. Construction and operation of cumulative projects will further degrade the local air quality, as well as the air quality of the South Coast Air Basin. The greatest cumulative impact on the quality of regional air cell will be the incremental addition of pollutants mainly from increased traffic from residential, commercial, and industrial development and the use of heavy equipment and trucks associated with the construction of these projects. Air quality will be temporarily degraded during construction activities that occur separately or simultaneously. However, in accordance with the SCAQMD methodology, projects that do not exceed the SCAQMD criteria or can be mitigated to less than criteria levels are not significant and do not add to the overall cumulative impact. The Project does not exceed any of the thresholds of significance and therefore is considered less than significant.

6.5 Air Quality Compliance

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a discussion of any inconsistencies between a proposed project and applicable General Plans and Regional Plans (CEQA Guidelines Section 15125). The regional plan that applies to the proposed project includes the SCAQMD Air Quality Management

Plan (AQMP). Therefore, this section discusses any potential inconsistencies of the proposed project with the AQMP.

The purpose of this discussion is to set forth the issues regarding consistency with the assumptions and objectives of the AQMP and discuss whether the proposed project would interfere with the region's ability to comply with Federal and State air quality standards. If the decision-makers determine that the proposed project is inconsistent, the lead agency may consider project modifications or inclusion of mitigation to eliminate the inconsistency.

The SCAQMD CEQA Handbook states that "New or amended General Plan Elements (including land use zoning and density amendments), Specific Plans, and significant projects must be analyzed for consistency with the AQMP." Strict consistency with all aspects of the plan is usually not required A proposed project should be considered to be consistent with the AQMP if it furthers one or more policies and does not obstruct other policies. The SCAQMD CEQA Handbook identifies two key indicators of consistency:

(1) Whether the project will result in an increase in the frequency or severity of existing air quality violations or cause or contribute to new violations, or delay timely attainment of air quality standards or the interim emission reductions specified in the AQMP.

(2) Whether the project will exceed the assumptions in the AQMP in 2020 or increments based on the year of project buildout and phase.

Both of these criteria are evaluated in the following sections.

A. Criterion 1 - Increase in the Frequency or Severity of Violations

Based on the air quality modeling analysis contained in this Air Analysis, short-term construction impacts will not result in significant impacts based on the SCAQMD regional and local thresholds of significance. This Air Analysis also found that, long-term operations impacts would not result in significant impacts based on the SCAQMD regional thresholds of significance.

Therefore, the proposed Project is not projected to contribute to the exceedance of any air pollutant concentration standards and is found to be consistent with the AQMP for the first criterion.

B. Criterion 2 - Exceed Assumptions in the AQMP?

Consistency with the AQMP assumptions is determined by performing an analysis of the proposed project with the assumptions in the AQMP. The emphasis of this criterion is to ensure that the analyses conducted for the proposed project are based on the same forecasts as the AQMP. The 2020-2045 Regional Transportation/Sustainable Communities Strategy, prepared by SCAG, 2020, includes chapters on: the challenges in a changing region, creating a plan for our future, and the road to greater mobility and sustainable growth. These chapters currently respond directly to federal and state requirements placed on SCAG. Local governments are required to use these as the basis of their plans for purposes of consistency with applicable regional plans under CEQA. For this project, the City of Moreno Valley Land Use Plans define the assumptions that are represented in the AQMP.

The proposed project would be replacing existing facilities on campus. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in an inconsistency with the land use designation in the City's General Plan. Therefore, the proposed project is not anticipated to exceed the AQMP assumptions for the project site and is found to be consistent with the AQMP for the second criterion.

Based on the above, the proposed Project will not result in an inconsistency with the SCAQMD AQMP. Therefore, a less than significant impact will occur.

7.0 Greenhouse Gas Impact Analysis

7.1 Construction Greenhouse Gas Emissions Impact

The greenhouse gas emissions from project construction equipment and worker vehicles are shown in Table 12. The emissions are from all phases of construction. The total construction emissions amortized over a period of 30 years are estimated at 19.2 metric tons of CO_2e per year. Annual CalEEMod output calculations are provided in Appendix A.

Table 12: Construction Greenhouse Gas Emissions[1]

Year	Emissions ($MTCO_2e$)[2]
2027	92.00
2028	300.00
2029	184.00
Total	576.00
Averaged over 30 years[2]	19.20

Notes:
[1] Source: CalEEMod Version 2022.1.1.35
[2] MTCO2e=metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents (includes carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide).
[3] The emissions are averaged over 30 years because the average is added to the operational emissions, pursuant to SCAQMD.

7.2 Operational Greenhouse Gas Emissions Impact

Operational emissions occur over the life of the project. The operational emissions for the project are 407.15 metric tons of CO_2e per year (see Table 13). These emissions do not exceed the County of Riverside CAP Update and SCAQMD screening threshold of 3,000 metric tons of CO_2e per year. Therefore, the project's GHG emissions are considered to be less than significant.

Table 13: Opening Year Unmitigated Project-Related Greenhouse Gas Emissions

	Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Metric Tons/Year)[1]						
Category	**Bio-CO2**	**NonBio-CO_2**	**CO_2**	**CH_4**	**N_2O**	**R**	**CO_2e**
Area Sources[2]	0.00	1.70	1.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.70
Energy Usage[3]	0.00	354.00	354.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	355.00
Mobile Sources[4]	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Solid Waste[5]	6.80	0.00	6.80	0.68	0.00	0.00	24.00
Water[6]	0.83	3.70	4.53	0.08	0.00	0.00	7.20
Refrigeration	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05
Construction[7]	0.00	19.00	19.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	19.20
Total Emissions	7.63	378.40	386.03	0.79	0.00	0.06	**407.15**
County of Riverside CAP and SCAQMD Draft Screening Threshold							**3,000**
Exceeds Threshold?							**No**

Notes:
[1] Source: CalEEMod Version 2022.1.1.35
[2] Area sources consist of GHG emissions from consumer products, architectural coatings, and landscape equipment.
[3] Energy usage consist of GHG emissions from electricity and natural gas usage.
[4] Mobile sources consist of GHG emissions from vehicles. As the project would be replacing existing facilities, no additional trips are anticipated to be generated by the project.
[5] Solid waste includes the CO_2 and CH_4 emissions created from the solid waste placed in landfills.
[6] Water includes GHG emissions from electricity used for transport of water and processing of wastewater.
[7] Construction GHG emissions based on a 30-year amortization rate.

7.3 Greenhouse Gas Plan Consistency

The proposed project would have the potential to conflict with any applicable plan, policy or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHGs. As stated previously, the City of Moreno Valley has adopted a Climate Action Plan; therefore, the project and its GHG emissions have been compared to the goals of the City of Moreno Valley CAP.

City of Moreno Valley CAP Consistency Analysis

The focus of the City's updated CAP included promoting energy- and water-efficient buildings, smart growth and clean transit, zero waste policies, and increased local energy generation and water resources. Table 14 demonstrates project consistency with the City's CAP through use of the CAP's Consistency Checklist. The project would be consistent with all applicable CAP measures; therefore, the project would not conflict with the CAP.

CARB Scoping Plan Consistency

The ARB Board approved a Climate Change Scoping Plan in December 2008. The Scoping Plan outlines the State's strategy to achieve the 2020 greenhouse gas emissions limit. The Scoping Plan "proposes a comprehensive set of actions designed to reduce overall greenhouse gas emissions in California, improve our environment, reduce our dependence on oil, diversify our energy sources, save energy, create new jobs, and enhance public health" (California Air Resources Board 2008). The measures in the Scoping Plan have been in place since 2012.

This Scoping Plan calls for an "ambitious but achievable" reduction in California's greenhouse gas emissions, cutting approximately 30 percent from business-as-usual emission levels projected for 2020, or about 10 percent from today's levels. On a per-capita basis, that means reducing annual emissions of 14 tons of carbon dioxide for every man, woman and child in California down to about 10 tons per person by 2020.

In May 2014, CARB released its *First Update to the Climate Change Scoping Plan* (CARB 2014). This *Update* identifies the next steps for California's leadership on climate change. While California continues on its path to meet the near-term 2020 greenhouse gas limit, it must also set a clear path toward long-term, deep GHG emission reductions. This report highlights California's success to date in reducing its GHG emissions and lays the foundation for establishing a broad framework for continued emission reductions beyond 2020, on the path to 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050.

In November 2017, CARB release the 2017 Scoping Plan. This Scoping Plan incorporates, coordinates, and leverages many existing and ongoing efforts and identifies new policies and actions to accomplish the State's climate goals, and includes a description of a suite of specific actions to meet the State's 2030 GHG limit. In addition, Chapter 4 provides a broader description of the many actions and proposals being explored across the sectors, including the natural resources sector, to achieve the State's mid and long-term climate goals.

Guided by legislative direction, the actions identified in the 2017 Scoping Plan reduce overall GHG emissions in California and deliver policy signals that will continue to drive investment and certainty in a low carbon economy. The 2017 Scoping Plan builds upon the successful framework established by the Initial Scoping Plan and First Update, while identifying new, technologically feasible, and cost-effective strategies to ensure that California meets its GHG reduction targets in a way that promotes and rewards innovation, continues to foster economic growth, and delivers improvements to the environment and public health, including in disadvantaged communities. The Plan includes policies to require direct GHG reductions at some of the State's largest stationary sources and mobile sources. These policies include the use of lower GHG fuels, efficiency regulations, and the Cap-and Trade Program, which constrains and reduces emissions at covered sources.

As the latest, 2022 Scoping Plan builds upon previous versions, project consistency with applicable strategies of both the 2008 and 2017 Plan are assessed in Table 15. As shown in Table 15, the project is consistent with the applicable strategies and would result in a less than significant impact.

Therefore, the project would not conflict with any applicable plan, policy or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases. Furthermore, the project will also comply with applicable Green Building Standards and City of Moreno Valley's policies regarding sustainability (as dictated by the City's General Plan). With incorporation of regulatory compliance and credit for reductions due to CAPCOA location-based efficiency measures, impacts are considered to be less than significant, further analysis is not warranted.

Table 14: Project Consistency with City of Moreno Valley Climate Action Plan

Measure	Project Consistency
General Plan Land Use Consistency	
Are the proposed land uses in the project consistent with the existing 2040 General Plan land use and zoning designations?	Yes. The site is replacing existing facilities on campus.
CAP Measure Consistency	
If the project includes new residential, commercial, and/or mixed-use development, would the project implement trip reduction programs? (Examples of residential trip reduction programs, or transportation demand management (TDM) strategies include, among others, installing and maintaining on site bicycle parking; providing designated parking spaces for car share operations; offering an annual carshare membership to building residents or employees; posting wayfinding signage near major entrances directing building users to bus stops, bicycle facilities, car sharing kiosks, and other alternative travel options; and unbundling the price of parking from rents or sale of units.)	The project would be replacing existing facilities and is not anticipated to generated additional vehicle trips and would be consistent.
For projects including new construction or major remodeling of residential development, does the project include installation of real-time energy smart meters?	Yes, the project would comply the City's energy code and would include installation of real-time energy smart meters.
During project construction, will clear signage reminding construction workers to limit idling of construction equipment provided?	Yes, clear signage reminding construction workers to limit idling of construction equipment will be provided during construction.

Measure	Project Consistency
During project construction, will the project limit construction related GHG emissions through one or more of the following measures: substituting electrified or hybrid equipment for diesel/gas powered equipment; using alternative-fueled equipment on-site; and avoiding use of on-site diesel/gas powered generators?	Yes, project construction shall avoid use of on-site diesel/gas powered generators.
For any new landscaping to be included as part of the project, does the project incorporate climate-appropriate, water-wise landscaping features, such as those identified in the County of Riverside Guide To California Friendly Landscaping.	Yes, the project would incorporate climate-appropriate, water-wise landscaping features.
Source: City of Moreno Valley Climate Action Plan	

Table 15: Project Consistency with CARB Scoping Plan Policies and Measures[1]

2008 Scoping Plan Measures to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions	Project Compliance with Measure
California Light-Duty Vehicle Greenhouse Gas Standards – Implement adopted standards and planned second phase of the program. Align zero-emission vehicle, alternative and renewable fuel and vehicle technology programs with long-term climate change goals.	Consistent. These are CARB enforced standards; vehicles that access the project that are required to comply with the standards will comply with the strategy.
Energy Efficiency – Maximize energy efficiency building and appliance standards; pursue additional efficiency including new technologies, policy, and implementation mechanisms. Pursue comparable investment in energy efficiency from all retail providers of electricity in California.	Consistent. The project will be compliant with the current Title 24 standards.
Low Carbon Fuel Standard – Develop and adopt the Low Carbon Fuel Standard.	Consistent. These are CARB enforced standards; vehicles that access the project that are required to comply with the standards will comply with the strategy.
Vehicle Efficiency Measures – Implement light-duty vehicle efficiency measures.	Consistent. These are CARB enforced standards; vehicles that access the project that are required to comply with the standards will comply with the strategy.
Medium/Heavy-Duty Vehicles – Adopt medium and heavy-duty vehicle efficiency measures.	Consistent. These are CARB enforced standards; vehicles that access the project that are required to comply with the standards will comply with the strategy.
Green Building Strategy – Expand the use of green building practices to reduce the carbon footprint of California's new and existing inventory of buildings.	Consistent. The California Green Building Standards Code (proposed Part 11, Title 24) was adopted as part of the California Building Standards Code in the CCR. Part 11 establishes voluntary standards, that are mandatory in the 2019 edition of the Code, on planning and design for sustainable site development, energy efficiency (in excess of the California Energy Code requirements), water conservation, material conservation, and internal air contaminants. The project will be subject to these mandatory standards.

High Global Warming Potential Gases – Adopt measures to reduce high global warming potential gases.	Consistent. CARB identified five measures that reduce HFC emissions from vehicular and commercial refrigeration systems; vehicles that access the project that are required to comply with the measures will comply with the strategy.
Recycling and Waste – Reduce methane emissions at landfills. Increase waste diversion, composting, and commercial recycling. Move toward zero-waste.	Consistent. The state is currently developing a regulation to reduce methane emissions from municipal solid waste landfills. The project will be required to comply with City programs, such as City's recycling and waste reduction program, which comply, with the 75 percent reduction required by 2020 per AB 341.
Water – Continue efficiency programs and use cleaner energy sources to move and treat water.	Consistent. The project will comply with all applicable City ordinances and CAL Green requirements.
2017 Scoping Plan Recommended Actions to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions	**Project Compliance with Recommended Action**
Implement Mobile Source Strategy: Further increase GHG stringency on all light-duty vehicles beyond existing Advanced Clean Car regulations.	Consistent. These are CARB enforced standards; vehicles that access the project that are required to comply with the standards will comply with the strategy.
Implement Mobile Source Strategy: At least 1.5 million zero emission and plug-in hybrid light-duty electric vehicles by 2025 and at least 4.2 million zero emission and plug-in hybrid light-duty electric vehicles by 2030.	Consistent. These are CARB enforced standards; vehicles that access the project that are required to comply with the standards will comply with the strategy.
Implement Mobile Source Strategy: Innovative Clean Transit: Transition to a suite of to-be-determined innovative clean transit options. Assumed 20 percent of new urban buses purchased beginning in 2018 will be zero emission buses with the penetration of zero-emission technology ramped up to 100 percent of new sales in 2030. Also, new natural gas buses, starting in 2018, and diesel buses, starting in 2020, meet the optional heavy-duty low-NOX standard.	Consistent. These are CARB enforced standards; vehicles that access the project that are required to comply with the standards will comply with the strategy.
Implement Mobile Source Strategy: Last Mile Delivery: New regulation that would result in the use of low NOX or cleaner engines and the deployment of increasing numbers of zero-emission trucks primarily for class 3-7 last mile delivery trucks in California. This measure assumes ZEVs comprise 2.5 percent of new Class 3–7 truck sales in local fleets starting in 2020, increasing to 10 percent in 2025 and remaining flat through 2030.	Consistent. These are CARB enforced standards; vehicles that access the project that are required to comply with the standards will comply with the strategy.
Implement SB 350 by 2030: Establish annual targets for statewide energy efficiency savings and demand reduction that will achieve a cumulative doubling of statewide energy efficiency savings in electricity and natural gas end uses by 2030.	Consistent. The project will be compliant with the current Title 24 standards.
By 2019, develop regulations and programs to support organic waste landfill reduction goals in the SLCP and SB 1383.	Consistent. The project will be required to comply with City programs, such as City's recycling and waste reduction program, which comply, with the 75 percent reduction required by 2020 per AB 341.

2022 Scoping Plan Recommended Actions to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions	Project Compliance with Recommended Action
Deploy ZEVs and reduce driving demand	Consistent. The project would replace existing facilities on campus and would not affect the driving demand for the area.
Coordinate supply of liquid fossil fuels with declining California fuel demand	Consistent. The project will be compliant with the current Title 24 standards.
Generate clean electricity	Consistent. The project will be compliant with the current Title 24 standards and would not interfere with clean energy generation.
Decarbonize industrial energy supply	Consistent. The project will be compliant with the current Title 24 standards and would be educational, therefore would not interfere with this goal.
Decarbonize buildings	Consistent. The project will be compliant with the current Title 24 standards.
Reduce non-combustion emissions	Consistent. The project will be compliant with the current Title 24 standards.
Notes: [1] Source: CARB Scoping Plan (2008, 2017, and 2022)	

8.0 Energy Analysis

Information from the CalEEMod 2022.1.1.35 Daily and Annual Outputs contained in the air quality and greenhouse gas analyses above was utilized for this analysis. The CalEEMod outputs detail project related construction equipment, transportation energy demands, and facility energy demands.

8.1 Construction Energy Demand

8.1.1 Construction Equipment Electricity Usage Estimates

Electrical service will be provided by Southern California Edison (SCE). Based on the 2017 National Construction Estimator, Richard Pray (2017)[1], the typical power cost per 1,000 square feet of building construction per month is estimated to be $2.32. The project plans to develop the site with 83,255 square feet of new space over the course of approximately 24 months. Based on Table 16, the total power cost of the on-site electricity usage during the construction of the proposed project is estimated to be approximately $4,635.64. As shown in Table 16, the total electricity usage from Project construction related activities is estimated to be approximately 84,284 kWh.[2]

Table 16: Project Construction Power Cost and Electricity Usage

Power Cost (per 1,000 square foot of building per month of construction)	Total Building Size (1,000 Square Foot)[1]	Construction Duration (months)	Total Project Construction Power Cost
$2.32	83.255	24	$4,635.64

Cost per kWh	Total Project Construction Electricity Usage (kWh)
$0.06	84,284

* Assumes the project will be under the GS-1 General Service rate under SCE.

[1] Pray, Richard. 2017 National Construction Estimator. Carlsbad: Craftsman Book Company, 2017.
[2] LADWP's Small Commercial & Multi-Family Service (A-1) is approximately $0.06 per kWh of electricity Southern California Edison (SCE). Rates & Pricing Choices: General Service/Industrial Rates. https://library.sce.com/content/dam/sce-doclib/public/regulatory/historical/electric/2020/schedules/general-service-&-industrial-rates/ELECTRIC_SCHEDULES_GS-1_2020.pdf

8.1.2 Construction Equipment Fuel Estimates

Using the CalEEMod data input, the project's construction phase would consume electricity and fossil fuels as a single energy demand, that is, once construction is completed their use would cease. CARB's 2017 Emissions Factors Tables show that on average aggregate fuel consumption (gasoline and diesel fuel) would be approximately 18.5 hp-hr-gal.[3] As presented in Table 17 below, project construction activities would consume an estimated 40,461 gallons of diesel fuel.

Table 17: Construction Equipment Fuel Consumption Estimates

Phase	Number of Days	Offroad Equipment Type	Amount	Usage Hours	Horse Power	Load Factor	HP hrs/ day	Total Fuel Consumption (gal diesel fuel)[1]
Demolition	20	Concrete/Industrial Saws	1	8	33	0.73	193	208
	20	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	8	367	0.4	1,174	1,270
	20	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	3	8	84	0.37	746	806
Site Preparation	20	Graders	1	8	148	0.41	485	525
	20	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	7	367	0.4	1,028	1,111
	20	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	8	84	0.37	249	269
Grading	30	Graders	1	8	148	0.41	485	787
	30	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	8	367	0.4	1,174	1,904
	30	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	2	7	84	0.37	435	706
Trenching	30	Trenchers	1	8	40	0.5	160	259
Building Construction	400	Cranes	1	6	367	0.29	639	13,807
	400	Forklifts	1	6	82	0.2	98	2,128
	400	Generator Sets	1	8	14	0.74	83	1,792
	400	Welders	3	8	46	0.45	497	10,742
	400	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	6	84	0.37	186	4,032
Architectural Coating	20	Air Compressors	1	6	37	0.48	107	115
CONSTRUCTION FUEL DEMAND (gallons of diesel fuel)								**40,461**

Notes:
[1]Using Carl Moyer Guidelines Table D-21 Fuel consumption rate factors (bhp-hr/gal) for engines less than 750 hp.
(Source: https://www.arb.ca.gov/msprog/moyer/guidelines/2017gl/2017_gl_appendix_d.pdf)

[3] Aggregate fuel consumption rate for all equipment was estimated at 18.5 hp-hr/day (from CARB's 2017 Emissions Factors Tables and fuel consumption rate factors as shown in Table D-21 of the Moyer Guidelines: (https://www.arb.ca.gov/msprog/moyer/guidelines/2017gl/2017_gl_appendix_d.pdf).

8.1.3 Construction Worker Fuel Estimates

It is assumed that all construction worker trips are from light duty autos (LDA) along area roadways. With respect to estimated VMT, the construction worker trips would generate an estimated 276,113 VMT. Vehicle fuel efficiencies for construction workers were estimated in the air quality and greenhouse gas analysis using information generated using CARB's EMFAC model (see Appendix B for details). Table 18 shows that an estimated 10,519 gallons of fuel would be consumed for construction worker trips.

Table 18: Construction Worker Fuel Consumption Estimates

Phase	Number of Days	Worker Trips/Day	Trip Length (miles)	Vehicle Miles Traveled	Average Vehicle Fuel Economy (mpg)	Estimated Fuel Consumption (gallons)
Demolition	20	13.0	18.5	4,810	26.25	183
Site Preparation	20	7.5	18.5	2,775	26.25	106
Grading	30	10.0	18.5	5,550	26.25	211
Trenching	30	2.5	18.5	1,388	26.25	53
Building Construction	400	35.0	18.5	259,000	26.25	9,867
Architectural Coating	20	7.0	18.5	2,590	26.25	99
Total Construction Worker Fuel Consumption						**10,519**

Notes:
[1]Assumptions for the worker trip length and vehicle miles traveled are consistent with CalEEMod 2022.1.1.35 defaults.

8.1.4 Construction Vendor/Hauling Fuel Estimates

Tables 19 and 20 show the estimated fuel consumption for vendor and hauling during building construction and architectural coating. With respect to estimated VMT, the vendor and hauling trips would generate an estimated 64,100 VMT. For the architectural coatings it is assumed that the contractors would be responsible for bringing coatings and equipment with them in their light duty vehicles. Tables 19 and 20 show that an estimated 8,590 gallons of fuel would be consumed for vendor and hauling trips.

Table 19: Construction Vendor Fuel Consumption Estimates (MHD Trucks)[1]

Phase	Number of Days	Vendor Trips/Day	Trip Length (miles)	Vehicle Miles Traveled	Average Vehicle Fuel Economy (mpg)	Estimated Fuel Consumption (gallons)
Demolition	20	0	10.2	0	7.62	0
Site Preparation	20	0	10.2	0	7.62	0
Grading	30	0	10.2	0	7.62	0
Trenching	30	0	10.2	0	7.62	0
Building Construction	400	14.0	10.2	57,120	7.62	7,498
Architectural Coating	20	0	10.2	0	7.62	0
Total Vendor Fuel Consumption						**6,962**

Notes:
[1] Assumptions for the vendor trip length and vehicle miles traveled are consistent with CalEEMod 2022.1.1.35 defaults.

Table 20: Construction Hauling Fuel Consumption Estimates (HHD Trucks)[1]

Phase	Number of Days	Hauling Trips/Day	Trip Length (miles)	Vehicle Miles Traveled	Average Vehicle Fuel Economy (mpg)	Estimated Fuel Consumption (gallons)
Demolition	20	5	20	2,000	6.39	313
Site Preparation	20	0	20	0	6.39	0
Grading	30	8.3	20	4,980	6.39	779
Trenching	30	0	20	0	6.39	0
Building Construction	400	0	20	0	6.39	0
Architectural Coating	20	0	20	0	6.39	0
Total Construction Hauling Fuel Consumption						**1,092**

Notes:
[1]Assumptions for the hauling trip length and vehicle miles traveled are consistent with CalEEMod 2022.1.1.35 defaults.

8.1.5 Construction Energy Efficiency/Conservation Measures

Construction equipment used over the approximately 24-month construction phase would conform to CARB regulations and California emissions standards and is evidence of related fuel efficiencies. In addition, the CARB Airborne Toxic Control Measure limits idling times of construction vehicles to no more than five minutes, thereby minimizing unnecessary and wasteful consumption of fuel due to unproductive idling of construction equipment. Furthermore, the project has been designed in compliance with California's Energy Efficiency Standards and 2022 CALGreen Standards.

Construction of the proposed development would require the typical use of energy resources. There are no unusual project characteristics or construction processes that would require the use of equipment that would be more energy intensive than is used for comparable activities; or equipment that would not conform to current emissions standards (and related fuel efficiencies). Equipment employed in construction of the project would therefore not result in inefficient wasteful, or unnecessary consumption of fuel.

8.2 Operational Energy Demand

Energy consumption in support of or related to project operations would include transportation energy demands (energy consumed by employee and patron vehicles accessing the project site) and facilities energy demands (energy consumed by building operations and site maintenance activities).

8.2.1 Transportation Fuel Consumption

The largest source of operational energy use would typically be vehicle operation of customers. However, as the project would be replacing existing facilities on campus, the project would not be

generating additional vehicle trips per the traffic analysis for the project and would therefore have no additional transportation fuel consumption.

8.2.2 Facility Energy Demands (Electricity and Natural Gas)

The annual natural gas and electricity demands were provided per the CalEEMod output and are provided in Table 21.

Table 21: Project Unmitigated Annual Operational Energy Demand Summary[1]

Natural Gas Demand	kBTU/year
Library	3,575,829
Total	3,575,829
Electricity Demand	**kWh/year**
Library	796,673
Total	796,673

Notes:
[1]Taken from the CalEEMod 2022.1.1.35 annual output.

As shown in Table 21, the estimated electricity demand for the proposed project is approximately 796,673 kWh per year. In 2022, the non-residential sector of the County of Riverside consumed approximately 8,720 million kWh of electricity.[4] In addition, the estimated natural gas consumption for the proposed project is approximately 3,575,829 kBTU per year. In 2022, the non-residential sector of the County of Riverside consumed approximately 147 million therms of gas.[5] Therefore, the increase in both electricity and natural gas demand from the proposed project is insignificant compared to the County's 2022 demand.

8.3 Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Plan Consistency

Regarding federal transportation regulations, the project site is located in an already developed area. Access to/from the project site is from existing roads. These roads are already in place so the project would not interfere with, nor otherwise obstruct intermodal transportation plans or projects that may be proposed pursuant to the ISTEA because SCAG is not planning for intermodal facilities in the project area.

Regarding the State's Energy Plan and compliance with Title 24 CCR energy efficiency standards, the applicant is required to comply with the California Green Building Standard Code requirements for energy efficient buildings and appliances as well as utility energy efficiency programs implemented by the SCE and Southern California Gas Company.

[4] California Energy Commission, Electricity Consumption by County. https://ecdms.energy.ca.gov/elecbycounty.aspx
[5] California Energy Commission, Gas Consumption by County. http://ecdms.energy.ca.gov/gasbycounty.aspx

Regarding the State's Renewable Energy Portfolio Standards, the project would be required to meet or exceed the energy standards established in the California Green Building Standards Code, Title 24, Part 11 (CALGreen). CalGreen Standards require that new buildings reduce water consumption, employ building commissioning to increase building system efficiencies, divert construction waste from landfills, and install low pollutant-emitting finish materials.

9.0 References

The following references were used in the preparing this analysis.

California Air Pollution Control Officers Association
2009 Health Risk Assessments for Proposed Land Use Projects

California Air Resources Board
2008 Resolution 08-43

2008 Recommended Approaches for Setting Interim Significance Thresholds for Greenhouse Gases under the California Environmental Quality Act

2008 ARB Recommended Interim Risk Management Policy for Inhalation-Based Residential Cancer Risk – Frequently Asked Questions

2008 Climate Change Scoping Plan, a framework for change.

2011 Supplement to the AB 32 Scoping Plan Functional Equivalent Document

2013 Revised Emission Factors for Gasoline Marketing Operations at California Gasoline Dispensing Facilities

2014 First Update to the Climate Change Scoping Plan, Building on the Framework Pursuant to AB32, the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006. May.

2018 Historical Air Quality, Top 4 Summary

County of Riverside
2015 County of Riverside General Plan. December 8.

Governor's Office of Planning and Research
2008 CEQA and Climate: Addressing Climate Change Through California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Review

2009 CEQA Guideline Sections to be Added or Amended

Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment
2015 Air Toxics Hot Spots Program Risk Assessment Guidelines

South Coast Air Quality Management District
1993 CEQA Air Quality Handbook

2005 Rule 403 Fugitive Dust

2007 2007 Air Quality Management Plan

2008 Final Localized Significance Threshold Methodology, Revised

2011 Appendix A Calculation Details for CalEEMod

2012 Final 2012 Air Quality Management Plan

2016 Final 2016 Air Quality Management Plan

Appendix A:

CalEEMod Emission Output

Moreno Valley Library Learning Resource Center (LLRC) Project Detailed Report

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1. Basic Project Information

1.1. Basic Project Information

Data Field	Value
Project Name	Moreno Valley Library Learning Resource Center (LLRC) Project
Construction Start Date	9/1/2027
Operational Year	2029
Lead Agency	—
Land Use Scale	Project/site
Analysis Level for Defaults	County
Windspeed (m/s)	2.5
Precipitation (days)	10.0
Location	16130 Lasselle St, Moreno Valley, CA 92551, USA
County	Riverside-South Coast
City	Moreno Valley
Air District	South Coast AQMD
Air Basin	South Coast
TAZ	5584
EDFZ	11
Electric Utility	Moreno Valley Utility
Gas Utility	Southern California Gas
App Version	2022.1.1.35

1.2. Land Use Types

Land Use Subtype	Size	Unit	Lot Acreage	Building Area (sq ft)	Landscape Area (sq ft)	Special Landscape Area (sq ft)	Population	Description
Library	83	1000sqft	1.9	83,255	2,000	—	—	—

1.3. User-Selected Emission Reduction Measures by Emissions Sector

No measures selected

2. Emissions Summary

2.1. Construction Emissions Compared Against Thresholds

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Un/Mit.	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	39	13	15	0.03	0.48	2.5	3.0	0.44	1.2	1.6	—	2,998	2,998	0.11	0.09	2.3	3,026
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	1.4	13	15	0.03	0.55	3.0	3.6	0.51	1.4	1.9	—	3,134	3,134	0.11	0.11	0.06	3,170
Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	2.5	5.8	8.0	0.02	0.16	0.42	0.55	0.15	0.19	0.28	—	1,794	1,794	0.06	0.06	0.66	1,814
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.46	1.1	1.5	< 0.005	0.03	0.08	0.10	0.03	0.03	0.05	—	297	297	0.01	0.01	0.11	300

2.2. Construction Emissions by Year, Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Year	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily - Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2027	1.4	13	15	0.03	0.48	2.5	3.0	0.44	1.2	1.6	—	2,998	2,998	0.11	0.08	1.2	3,026

2028	1.1	8.4	12	0.02	0.24	0.57	0.81	0.22	0.14	0.36	—	2,660	2,660	0.08	0.09	2.3	2,692
2029	39	8.1	12	0.02	0.22	0.57	0.79	0.20	0.14	0.34	—	2,641	2,641	0.08	0.09	2.0	2,672
Daily - Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2027	1.4	13	15	0.03	0.55	3.0	3.6	0.51	1.4	1.9	—	3,134	3,134	0.11	0.11	0.04	3,170
2028	1.1	8.4	12	0.02	0.24	0.57	0.81	0.22	0.14	0.36	—	2,623	2,623	0.09	0.09	0.06	2,652
2029	1.0	8.1	11	0.02	0.22	0.57	0.79	0.20	0.14	0.34	—	2,605	2,605	0.08	0.09	0.05	2,633
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2027	0.27	2.4	2.8	< 0.005	0.10	0.42	0.52	0.09	0.19	0.28	—	550	550	0.02	0.01	0.09	555
2028	0.73	5.8	8.0	0.02	0.16	0.39	0.55	0.15	0.09	0.24	—	1,794	1,794	0.06	0.06	0.66	1,814
2029	2.5	3.4	4.9	0.01	0.09	0.24	0.33	0.08	0.06	0.14	—	1,100	1,100	0.04	0.04	0.37	1,112
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2027	0.05	0.44	0.50	< 0.005	0.02	0.08	0.09	0.02	0.03	0.05	—	91	91	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	92
2028	0.13	1.1	1.5	< 0.005	0.03	0.07	0.10	0.03	0.02	0.04	—	297	297	0.01	0.01	0.11	300
2029	0.46	0.63	0.89	< 0.005	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.03	—	182	182	0.01	0.01	0.06	184

2.4. Operations Emissions Compared Against Thresholds

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Un/Mit.	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	2.6	0.99	4.4	0.01	0.08	0.00	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.08	46	2,172	2,219	4.8	0.02	0.32	2,346
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	2.0	0.96	0.81	0.01	0.07	0.00	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.07	46	2,157	2,204	4.8	0.02	0.32	2,331

Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	2.5	0.98	3.3	0.01	0.08	0.00	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.08	46	2,168	2,214	4.8	0.02	0.32	2,342
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.45	0.18	0.60	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	7.7	359	367	0.80	< 0.005	0.05	388

2.5. Operations Emissions by Sector, Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Sector	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Area	2.6	0.03	3.6	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	15	15	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	15
Energy	0.05	0.96	0.81	0.01	0.07	—	0.07	0.07	—	0.07	—	2,135	2,135	0.17	0.01	—	2,143
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.0	22	27	0.51	0.01	—	44
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	0.00	41	4.1	0.00	—	145
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.32	0.32
Total	2.6	0.99	4.4	0.01	0.08	0.00	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.08	46	2,172	2,219	4.8	0.02	0.32	2,346
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Area	2.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Energy	0.05	0.96	0.81	0.01	0.07	—	0.07	0.07	—	0.07	—	2,135	2,135	0.17	0.01	—	2,143
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.0	22	27	0.51	0.01	—	44
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	0.00	41	4.1	0.00	—	145
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.32	0.32
Total	2.0	0.96	0.81	0.01	0.07	0.00	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.07	46	2,157	2,204	4.8	0.02	0.32	2,331

Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Area	2.4	0.02	2.5	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	10	10	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	10
Energy	0.05	0.96	0.81	0.01	0.07	—	0.07	0.07	—	0.07	—	2,135	2,135	0.17	0.01	—	2,143
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.0	22	27	0.51	0.01	—	44
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	0.00	41	4.1	0.00	—	145
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.32	0.32	
Total	2.5	0.98	3.3	0.01	0.08	0.00	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.08	46	2,168	2,214	4.8	0.02	0.32	2,342
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Area	0.44	< 0.005	0.45	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	1.7	1.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.7
Energy	0.01	0.18	0.15	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	354	354	0.03	< 0.005	—	355
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.83	3.7	4.5	0.09	< 0.005	—	7.2
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.8	0.00	6.8	0.68	0.00	—	24
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.05	0.05	
Total	0.45	0.18	0.60	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	7.7	359	367	0.80	< 0.005	0.05	388

3. Construction Emissions Details

3.1. Demolition (2027) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	1.3	12	14	0.02	0.47	—	0.47	0.43	—	0.43	—	2,494	2,494	0.10	0.02	—	2,502

Demoliti	—	—	—	—	—	0.28	0.28	—	0.04	0.04	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.07	0.68	0.79	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.02	—	0.02	—	137	137	0.01	< 0.005	—	137
Demoliti on	—	—	—	—	—	0.02	0.02	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.12	0.14	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	23	23	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	23
Demoliti on	—	—	—	—	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.05	0.04	0.83	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.04	0.04	—	169	169	< 0.005	0.01	0.53	172
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.01	0.37	0.09	< 0.005	0.01	0.09	0.10	0.01	0.03	0.03	—	335	335	0.01	0.05	0.65	352
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	8.6	8.6	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	8.7

Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	< 0.005	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	18	18	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	19
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.4	1.4	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.4
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	3.0	3.0	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	3.2

3.3. Site Preparation (2027) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	1.2	10	12	0.02	0.47	—	0.47	0.43	—	0.43	—	2,065	2,065	0.08	0.02	—	2,072
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	2.4	2.4	—	1.2	1.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	1.2	10	12	0.02	0.47	—	0.47	0.43	—	0.43	—	2,065	2,065	0.08	0.02	—	2,072
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	2.4	2.4	—	1.2	1.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.07	0.57	0.63	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.02	—	0.02	—	113	113	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	114
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	0.13	0.13	—	0.06	0.06	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.10	0.12	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	19	19	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	19
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.01	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.03	0.03	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.02	0.02	—	102	102	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.32	103
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.03	0.03	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.02	0.02	—	93	93	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	94
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	5.2	5.2	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	5.2
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.86	0.86	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.87
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.5. Grading (2027) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	1.4	12	14	0.02	0.54	—	0.54	0.50	—	0.50	—	2,455	2,455	0.10	0.02	—	2,464
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	2.8	2.8	—	1.3	1.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.11	1.0	1.1	< 0.005	0.04	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.04	—	202	202	0.01	< 0.005	—	203

Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	0.23	0.23	—	0.11	0.11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	0.18	0.21	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	33	33	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	34
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.02	0.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.04	0.04	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.03	0.03	—	124	124	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	126
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.01	0.63	0.15	< 0.005	0.01	0.15	0.16	0.01	0.04	0.05	—	554	554	0.01	0.09	0.03	580
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	10	10	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	10
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	< 0.005	0.05	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	45	45	< 0.005	0.01	0.04	48
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.7	1.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.7
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	7.5	7.5	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	7.9

3.7. Building Construction (2028) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.93	7.9	9.9	0.02	0.23	—	0.23	0.21	—	0.21	—	1,801	1,801	0.07	0.01	—	1,807
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.93	7.9	9.9	0.02	0.23	—	0.23	0.21	—	0.21	—	1,801	1,801	0.07	0.01	—	1,807
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.63	5.4	6.7	0.01	0.16	—	0.16	0.14	—	0.14	—	1,223	1,223	0.05	0.01	—	1,227
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.12	0.98	1.2	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	203	203	0.01	< 0.005	—	203
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Worker	0.14	0.12	2.2	0.00	0.00	0.46	0.46	0.00	0.11	0.11	—	464	464	0.01	0.02	1.3	471
Vendor	0.01	0.40	0.13	< 0.005	0.01	0.12	0.12	0.01	0.03	0.04	—	394	394	0.01	0.06	0.93	413
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.13	0.14	1.6	0.00	0.00	0.46	0.46	0.00	0.11	0.11	—	427	427	0.01	0.02	0.03	432
Vendor	0.01	0.42	0.13	< 0.005	0.01	0.12	0.12	0.01	0.03	0.04	—	394	394	0.01	0.06	0.02	413
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.09	0.09	1.2	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.31	0.00	0.07	0.07	—	294	294	< 0.005	0.01	0.39	298
Vendor	0.01	0.29	0.09	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.08	0.08	< 0.005	0.02	0.03	—	268	268	< 0.005	0.04	0.27	280
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.02	0.02	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.01	0.01	—	49	49	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.06	49
Vendor	< 0.005	0.05	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	44	44	< 0.005	0.01	0.05	46
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.9. Building Construction (2029) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.89	7.6	9.8	0.02	0.21	—	0.21	0.19	—	0.19	—	1,801	1,801	0.07	0.01	—	1,807
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.89	7.6	9.8	0.02	0.21	—	0.21	0.19	—	0.19	—	1,801	1,801	0.07	0.01	—	1,807
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.37	3.2	4.1	0.01	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	751	751	0.03	0.01	—	753
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.07	0.58	0.75	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.01	—	0.01	—	124	124	0.01	< 0.005	—	125
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.13	0.10	2.0	0.00	0.00	0.46	0.46	0.00	0.11	0.11	—	456	456	< 0.005	0.02	1.2	462
Vendor	0.01	0.39	0.13	< 0.005	0.01	0.12	0.12	0.01	0.03	0.04	—	384	384	0.01	0.06	0.83	402
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.11	0.12	1.5	0.00	0.00	0.46	0.46	0.00	0.11	0.11	—	420	420	0.01	0.02	0.03	425
Vendor	0.01	0.40	0.13	< 0.005	0.01	0.12	0.12	0.01	0.03	0.04	—	384	384	0.01	0.06	0.02	401
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.05	0.05	0.67	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.04	0.04	—	177	177	< 0.005	0.01	0.21	179

Vendor	< 0.005	0.17	0.05	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	0.05	< 0.005	0.01	0.02	—	160	160	< 0.005	0.02	0.15	167
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	0.01	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.01	—	29	29	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	30
Vendor	< 0.005	0.03	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	26	26	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	28
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.11. Architectural Coating (2029) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.10	0.79	1.1	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	134	134	0.01	< 0.005	—	134
Architectural Coatings	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.04	0.06	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	7.3	7.3	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	7.3
Architectural Coatings	2.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	1.2	1.2	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.2
Architectural Coatings	0.39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.03	0.02	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.02	0.02	—	91	91	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.24	92
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	4.7	4.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	4.7
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.77	0.77	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.78
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.13. Trenching (2027) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e

Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.16	1.2	1.4	< 0.005	0.04	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.04	—	207	207	0.01	< 0.005	—	208
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.05	0.06	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	9.3	9.3	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	9.4
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	1.5	1.5	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.6
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	0.01	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.01	—	31	31	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	31
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.4	1.4	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.4
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.23	0.23	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.24
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.15. Trenching (2028) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.16	1.2	1.4	< 0.005	0.04	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.04	—	208	208	0.01	< 0.005	—	208
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.04	0.05	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	7.7	7.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	7.7
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	1.3	1.3	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.3

Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	0.01	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.01	—	31	31	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	31
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.2	1.2	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.2
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.19	0.19	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.19
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

4. Operations Emissions Details

4.1. Mobile Emissions by Land Use

4.1.1. Unmitigated

Mobile source emissions results are presented in Sections 2.6. No further detailed breakdown of emissions is available.

4.2. Energy

4.2.1. Electricity Emissions By Land Use - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Library	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	989	989	0.07	0.01	—	994
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	989	989	0.07	0.01	—	994
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Library	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	989	989	0.07	0.01	—	994
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	989	989	0.07	0.01	—	994
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Library	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	164	164	0.01	< 0.005	—	165
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	164	164	0.01	< 0.005	—	165

4.2.3. Natural Gas Emissions By Land Use - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Library	0.05	0.96	0.81	0.01	0.07	—	0.07	0.07	—	0.07	—	1,146	1,146	0.10	< 0.005	—	1,149
Total	0.05	0.96	0.81	0.01	0.07	—	0.07	0.07	—	0.07	—	1,146	1,146	0.10	< 0.005	—	1,149
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Library	0.05	0.96	0.81	0.01	0.07	—	0.07	0.07	—	0.07	—	1,146	1,146	0.10	< 0.005	—	1,149
Total	0.05	0.96	0.81	0.01	0.07	—	0.07	0.07	—	0.07	—	1,146	1,146	0.10	< 0.005	—	1,149
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Library	0.01	0.18	0.15	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	190	190	0.02	< 0.005	—	190
Total	0.01	0.18	0.15	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	190	190	0.02	< 0.005	—	190

4.3. Area Emissions by Source

4.3.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Source	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	1.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	0.21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landscape Equipment	0.59	0.03	3.6	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	15	15	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	15
Total	2.6	0.03	3.6	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	15	15	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	15
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	1.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	0.21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Consumer	0.33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	0.04	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landscape Equipment	0.07	< 0.005	0.45	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	1.7	1.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.7
Total	0.44	< 0.005	0.45	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	1.7	1.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.7

4.4. Water Emissions by Land Use

4.4.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Library	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.0	22	27	0.51	0.01	—	44
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.0	22	27	0.51	0.01	—	44
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Library	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.0	22	27	0.51	0.01	—	44
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.0	22	27	0.51	0.01	—	44
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Library	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.83	3.7	4.5	0.09	< 0.005	—	7.2
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.83	3.7	4.5	0.09	< 0.005	—	7.2

4.5. Waste Emissions by Land Use

4.5.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Library	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	0.00	41	4.1	0.00	—	145
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	0.00	41	4.1	0.00	—	145
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Library	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	0.00	41	4.1	0.00	—	145
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	0.00	41	4.1	0.00	—	145
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Library	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.8	0.00	6.8	0.68	0.00	—	24
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.8	0.00	6.8	0.68	0.00	—	24

4.6. Refrigerant Emissions by Land Use

4.6.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Library	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.32	0.32
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.32	0.32
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Library	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.32	0.32
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.32	0.32
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Library	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.05	0.05
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.05	0.05

4.7. Offroad Emissions By Equipment Type

4.7.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Equipment Type	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.8. Stationary Emissions By Equipment Type

4.8.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Equipment Type	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e

Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.9. User Defined Emissions By Equipment Type

4.9.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Equipment Type	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type

4.10.1. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Vegetation	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10.2. Above and Belowground Carbon Accumulation by Land Use Type - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10.3. Avoided and Sequestered Emissions by Species - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Species	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e

Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

5. Activity Data

5.1. Construction Schedule

Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Days Per Week	Work Days per Phase	Phase Description
Demolition	Demolition	9/1/2027	9/29/2027	5.0	20	—
Site Preparation	Site Preparation	9/30/2027	10/27/2027	5.0	20	—
Grading	Grading	10/28/2027	12/8/2027	5.0	30	—
Building Construction	Building Construction	1/20/2028	8/1/2029	5.0	400	—
Architectural Coating	Architectural Coating	8/2/2029	8/29/2029	5.0	20	—
Trenching	Trenching	12/9/2027	1/19/2028	5.0	30	—

5.2. Off-Road Equipment

5.2.1. Unmitigated

Phase Name	Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Engine Tier	Number per Day	Hours Per Day	Horsepower	Load Factor
Demolition	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	3.0	8.0	84	0.37
Demolition	Rubber Tired Dozers	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.0	367	0.40
Demolition	Concrete/Industrial Saws	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.0	33	0.73
Site Preparation	Graders	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.0	148	0.41
Site Preparation	Rubber Tired Dozers	Diesel	Average	1.00	7.0	367	0.40
Site Preparation	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.0	84	0.37
Grading	Graders	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.0	148	0.41

Grading	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	2.0	7.0	84	0.37
Grading	Rubber Tired Dozers	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.0	367	0.40
Building Construction	Cranes	Diesel	Average	1.00	6.0	367	0.29
Building Construction	Forklifts	Diesel	Average	1.00	6.0	82	0.20
Building Construction	Generator Sets	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.0	14	0.74
Building Construction	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	1.00	6.0	84	0.37
Building Construction	Welders	Diesel	Average	3.0	8.0	46	0.45
Architectural Coating	Air Compressors	Diesel	Average	1.00	6.0	37	0.48
Trenching	Trenchers	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.0	40	0.50

5.3. Construction Vehicles

5.3.1. Unmitigated

Phase Name	Trip Type	One-Way Trips per Day	Miles per Trip	Vehicle Mix
Demolition	Worker	13	19	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Demolition	Vendor	—	10	HHDT,MHDT
Demolition	Hauling	5.0	20	HHDT
Demolition	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Site Preparation	Worker	7.5	19	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Site Preparation	Vendor	—	10	HHDT,MHDT
Site Preparation	Hauling	0.00	20	HHDT
Site Preparation	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Grading	Worker	10.0	19	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Grading	Vendor	—	10	HHDT,MHDT
Grading	Hauling	8.3	20	HHDT
Grading	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Building Construction	Worker	35	19	LDA,LDT1,LDT2

Building Construction	Vendor	14	10	HHDT,MHDT
Building Construction	Hauling	0.00	20	HHDT
Building Construction	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Architectural Coating	Worker	7.0	19	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Architectural Coating	Vendor	—	10	HHDT,MHDT
Architectural Coating	Hauling	0.00	20	HHDT
Architectural Coating	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Trenching	Worker	2.5	19	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Trenching	Vendor	—	10	HHDT,MHDT
Trenching	Hauling	0.00	20	HHDT
Trenching	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT

5.4. Vehicles

5.4.1. Construction Vehicle Control Strategies

Non-applicable. No control strategies activated by user.

5.5. Architectural Coatings

Phase Name	Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Parking Area Coated (sq ft)
Architectural Coating	0.00	0.00	124,883	41,628	—

5.6. Dust Mitigation

5.6.1. Construction Earthmoving Activities

Phase Name	Material Imported (Cubic Yards)	Material Exported (Cubic Yards)	Acres Graded (acres)	Material Demolished (Building Square Footage)	Acres Paved (acres)
Demolition	0.00	0.00	0.00	8,700	0.00
Site Preparation	—	—	19	0.00	0.00

Grading	—	2,000	30	0.00	0.00

5.6.2. Construction Earthmoving Control Strategies

Control Strategies Applied	Frequency (per day)	PM10 Reduction	PM2.5 Reduction
Water Exposed Area	2	61%	61%
Water Demolished Area	2	36%	36%

5.7. Construction Paving

5.8. Construction Electricity Consumption and Emissions Factors

kWh per Year and Emission Factor (lb/MWh)

Year	kWh per Year	CO2	CH4	N2O
2027	0.00	453	0.03	< 0.005
2028	0.00	453	0.03	< 0.005
2029	0.00	453	0.03	< 0.005

5.9. Operational Mobile Sources

5.9.1. Unmitigated

Land Use Type	Trips/Weekday	Trips/Saturday	Trips/Sunday	Trips/Year	VMT/Weekday	VMT/Saturday	VMT/Sunday	VMT/Year
Total all Land Uses	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

5.10. Operational Area Sources

5.10.1. Hearths

Land Use	Hearth Type	Unmitigated (number)	Mitigated (number)
Library	Wood Fireplaces	0	0
Library	Gas Fireplaces	0	0

Library	Propane Fireplaces	0	0
Library	Electric Fireplaces	0	0
Library	No Fireplaces	0	0
Library	Conventional Wood Stoves	0	0
Library	Catalytic Wood Stoves	0	0
Library	Non-Catalytic Wood Stoves	0	0
Library	Pellet Wood Stoves	0	0

5.10.2. Architectural Coatings

—	Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Parking Area Coated (sq ft)
undefined	0.00	0.00	124,883	41,628	—

5.10.3. Landscape Equipment

Season	Unit	Value
Snow Days	day/yr	0.00
Summer Days	day/yr	250

5.11. Operational Energy Consumption

5.11.1. Unmitigated

Electricity (kWh/yr) and CO2 and CH4 and N2O and Natural Gas (kBTU/yr)

Land Use	Electricity (kWh/yr)	CO2	CH4	N2O	Natural Gas (kBTU/yr)
Library	796,673	453	0.0330	0.0040	3,575,829

5.12. Operational Water and Wastewater Consumption

5.12.1. Unmitigated

Land Use	Indoor Water (gal/year)	Outdoor Water (gal/year)
Library	2,604,958	31,711

5.13. Operational Waste Generation

5.13.1. Unmitigated

Land Use	Waste (ton/year)	Cogeneration (kWh/year)
Library	77	0.00

5.14. Operational Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment

5.14.1. Unmitigated

Land Use	Equipment Type	Refrigerant	GWP	Quantity (kg)	Operations Leak Rate	Service Leak Rate	Times Serviced
Library	Household refrigerators and/or freezers	R-134a	1,430	0.02	0.60	0.00	1.00
Library	Other commercial A/C and heat pumps	R-410A	2,088	< 0.005	4.0	4.0	18
Library	Stand-alone retail refrigerators and freezers	R-134a	1,430	< 0.005	1.00	0.00	1.00
Library	Walk-in refrigerators and freezers	R-404A	3,922	< 0.005	7.5	7.5	20

5.15. Operational Off-Road Equipment

5.15.1. Unmitigated

5.16. Stationary Sources

5.16.1. Emergency Generators and Fire Pumps

5.16.2. Process Boilers

5.17. User Defined

5.18. Vegetation

5.18.1. Land Use Change

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Vegetation Land Use Type	Vegetation Soil Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres

5.18.1. Biomass Cover Type

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Biomass Cover Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres

5.18.2. Sequestration

5.18.2.1. Unmitigated

Tree Type	Number	Electricity Saved (kWh/year)	Natural Gas Saved (btu/year)

6. Climate Risk Detailed Report

6.1. Climate Risk Summary

Cal-Adapt midcentury 2040–2059 average projections for four hazards are reported below for your project location. These are under Representation Concentration Pathway (RCP) 8.5 which assumes GHG emissions will continue to rise strongly through 2050 and then plateau around 2100.

Climate Hazard	Result for Project Location	Unit
Temperature and Extreme Heat	28	annual days of extreme heat
Extreme Precipitation	2.0	annual days with precipitation above 20 mm

Sea Level Rise	—	meters of inundation depth
Wildfire	7.8	annual hectares burned

Temperature and Extreme Heat data are for grid cell in which your project are located. The projection is based on the 98th historical percentile of daily maximum/minimum temperatures from observed historical data (32 climate model ensemble from Cal-Adapt, 2040–2059 average under RCP 8.5). Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.
Extreme Precipitation data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The threshold of 20 mm is equivalent to about ¾ an inch of rain, which would be light to moderate rainfall if received over a full day or heavy rain if received over a period of 2 to 4 hours. Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.
Sea Level Rise data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The projections are from Radke et al. (2017), as reported in Cal-Adapt (Radke et al., 2017, CEC-500-2017-008), and consider inundation location and depth for the San Francisco Bay, the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta and California coast resulting different increments of sea level rise coupled with extreme storm events. Users may select from four scenarios to view the range in potential inundation depth for the grid cell. The four scenarios are: No rise, 0.5 meter, 1.0 meter, 1.41 meters
Wildfire data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The projections are from UC Davis, as reported in Cal-Adapt (2040–2059 average under RCP 8.5), and consider historical data of climate, vegetation, population density, and large (> 400 ha) fire history. Users may select from four model simulations to view the range in potential wildfire probabilities for the grid cell. The four simulations make different assumptions about expected rainfall and temperature are: Warmer/drier (HadGEM2-ES), Cooler/wetter (CNRM-CM5), Average conditions (CanESM2), Range of different rainfall and temperature possibilities (MIROC5). Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.

6.2. Initial Climate Risk Scores

Climate Hazard	Exposure Score	Sensitivity Score	Adaptive Capacity Score	Vulnerability Score
Temperature and Extreme Heat	3	0	0	N/A
Extreme Precipitation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sea Level Rise	1	0	0	N/A
Wildfire	1	0	0	N/A
Flooding	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Drought	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Snowpack Reduction	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Air Quality Degradation	0	0	0	N/A

The sensitivity score reflects the extent to which a project would be adversely affected by exposure to a climate hazard. Exposure is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest exposure.
The adaptive capacity of a project refers to its ability to manage and reduce vulnerabilities from projected climate hazards. Adaptive capacity is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest ability to adapt.
The overall vulnerability scores are calculated based on the potential impacts and adaptive capacity assessments for each hazard. Scores do not include implementation of climate risk reduction measures.

6.3. Adjusted Climate Risk Scores

Climate Hazard	Exposure Score	Sensitivity Score	Adaptive Capacity Score	Vulnerability Score
Temperature and Extreme Heat	3	1	1	3

Extreme Precipitation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sea Level Rise	1	1	1	2
Wildfire	1	1	1	2
Flooding	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Drought	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Snowpack Reduction	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Air Quality Degradation	1	1	1	2

The sensitivity score reflects the extent to which a project would be adversely affected by exposure to a climate hazard. Exposure is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest exposure.
The adaptive capacity of a project refers to its ability to manage and reduce vulnerabilities from projected climate hazards. Adaptive capacity is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest ability to adapt.
The overall vulnerability scores are calculated based on the potential impacts and adaptive capacity assessments for each hazard. Scores include implementation of climate risk reduction measures.

6.4. Climate Risk Reduction Measures

7. Health and Equity Details

7.1. CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Scores

The maximum CalEnviroScreen score is 100. A high score (i.e., greater than 50) reflects a higher pollution burden compared to other census tracts in the state.

Indicator	Result for Project Census Tract
Exposure Indicators	—
AQ-Ozone	99
AQ-PM	55
AQ-DPM	28
Drinking Water	10
Lead Risk Housing	15
Pesticides	7.3
Toxic Releases	44
Traffic	26
Effect Indicators	—

CleanUp Sites	38
Groundwater	0.00
Haz Waste Facilities/Generators	60
Impaired Water Bodies	0.00
Solid Waste	0.00
Sensitive Population	—
Asthma	38
Cardio-vascular	53
Low Birth Weights	53
Socioeconomic Factor Indicators	—
Education	66
Housing	17
Linguistic	46
Poverty	27
Unemployment	32

7.2. Healthy Places Index Scores

The maximum Health Places Index score is 100. A high score (i.e., greater than 50) reflects healthier community conditions compared to other census tracts in the state.

Indicator	Result for Project Census Tract
Economic	—
Above Poverty	50.03208007
Employed	22.03259335
Median HI	79.28910561
Education	—
Bachelor's or higher	45.52803798
High school enrollment	14.67984088
Preschool enrollment	75.68330553
Transportation	—

Auto Access	93.63531374
Active commuting	33.7482356
Social	—
2-parent households	87.33478763
Voting	17.75952778
Neighborhood	—
Alcohol availability	97.0101373
Park access	81.35506224
Retail density	61.67073014
Supermarket access	18.63210574
Tree canopy	3.669960221
Housing	—
Homeownership	86.28256127
Housing habitability	84.03695624
Low-inc homeowner severe housing cost burden	92.92955216
Low-inc renter severe housing cost burden	57.62864109
Uncrowded housing	37.66200436
Health Outcomes	—
Insured adults	38.07262928
Arthritis	74.6
Asthma ER Admissions	48.0
High Blood Pressure	39.5
Cancer (excluding skin)	77.2
Asthma	34.7
Coronary Heart Disease	87.2
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	74.0
Diagnosed Diabetes	61.5
Life Expectancy at Birth	46.0

Cognitively Disabled	52.2
Physically Disabled	47.8
Heart Attack ER Admissions	20.6
Mental Health Not Good	43.4
Chronic Kidney Disease	73.0
Obesity	28.2
Pedestrian Injuries	19.6
Physical Health Not Good	55.3
Stroke	70.4
Health Risk Behaviors	—
Binge Drinking	35.4
Current Smoker	40.0
No Leisure Time for Physical Activity	45.8
Climate Change Exposures	—
Wildfire Risk	24.6
SLR Inundation Area	0.0
Children	6.0
Elderly	70.0
English Speaking	64.2
Foreign-born	33.4
Outdoor Workers	41.6
Climate Change Adaptive Capacity	—
Impervious Surface Cover	82.0
Traffic Density	14.0
Traffic Access	23.0
Other Indices	—
Hardship	64.0
Other Decision Support	—

2016 Voting	31.7

7.3. Overall Health & Equity Scores

Metric	Result for Project Census Tract
CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Score for Project Location (a)	29
Healthy Places Index Score for Project Location (b)	51
Project Located in a Designated Disadvantaged Community (Senate Bill 535)	No
Project Located in a Low-Income Community (Assembly Bill 1550)	No
Project Located in a Community Air Protection Program Community (Assembly Bill 617)	No

a: The maximum CalEnviroScreen score is 100. A high score (i.e., greater than 50) reflects a higher pollution burden compared to other census tracts in the state.
b: The maximum Health Places Index score is 100. A high score (i.e., greater than 50) reflects healthier community conditions compared to other census tracts in the state.

7.4. Health & Equity Measures

No Health & Equity Measures selected.

7.5. Evaluation Scorecard

Health & Equity Evaluation Scorecard not completed.

7.6. Health & Equity Custom Measures

No Health & Equity Custom Measures created.

8. User Changes to Default Data

8.1. Justifications

Screen	Justification
Construction: Construction Phases	Trenching

Appendix B:

EMFAC2025 Output

Source: EMFAC2025 (v2.0.0) Emissions Inventory
Region Type: Air District
Region: South Coast AQMD
Calendar Year: 2027
Season: Annual
Vehicle Classification: EMFAC2007 Categories
Units: miles/day for Combustion VMT and Electric VMT, trips/day for Trips, tons/day for Emissions, 1000 gallons/day for Fuel Consumption, kWh/day for Energy Consum

Region	Calendar Year	Vehicle Category	Model Year	Speed	Fuel	Population	Total VMT	Fuel Consumption	**MPG**
South Coast AQMD	2027	HHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	119.9786149	5039.865379	1.292650238	**6.389554723**
South Coast AQMD	2027	HHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	104694.0021	14655111.19	2293.100573	
South Coast AQMD	2027	LDA	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	4365511.132	122279941.4	4660.5255	**26.24952527**
South Coast AQMD	2027	LDA	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	9374.916105	213725.4271	5.984296501	
South Coast AQMD	2027	LDT1	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	459882.6443	13188498.87	592.399392	**22.2628013**
South Coast AQMD	2027	LDT1	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	100.2449672	2123.159791	0.096666669	
South Coast AQMD	2027	LDT2	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	2600590.744	87049580.58	3892.623714	**22.37298592**
South Coast AQMD	2027	LDT2	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	4676.709905	152488.5502	5.026311659	
South Coast AQMD	2027	LHDT1	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	191914.015	6082376.492	432.8421995	**15.68707413**
South Coast AQMD	2027	LHDT1	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	90403.37187	2955380.11	143.2854155	
South Coast AQMD	2027	LHDT2	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	39728.80291	1417530.56	108.3207185	**16.2498921**
South Coast AQMD	2027	LHDT2	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	78414.06531	3287229.466	181.2048979	
South Coast AQMD	2027	MDV	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	1618820.697	53179824.35	2922.694912	**18.34514026**
South Coast AQMD	2027	MDV	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	47020.27838	1818861.373	75.30264779	
South Coast AQMD	2027	MHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	32148.25779	1407853.777	264.8952811	**7.61846648**
South Coast AQMD	2027	MHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	116061.9004	4257281.212	478.7104043	

Appendix B
Habitat Assessment Report

Habitat Assessment Report

Moreno Valley College LLRC Building

Riverside Community College District

Moreno Valley, CA

October 17, 2025

Terracon
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October 17, 2025

Riverside Community College District
3801 Market Street
Riverside, California 92501

Attn: Mr. Mehran Mohtasham
Director, Capital Planning, Facilities Planning and Development
P: (951) 222-8946
E: mehran.mohtasham@rccd.edu

RE: Habitat Assessment Report
Moreno Valley College LLRC Building
16130 Lasselle Street
Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California
Terracon Project No. CB257025

Dear Mr. Mohtasham:

Terracon Consultants, Inc. (Terracon) is pleased to submit this Habitat Assessment Report for the above-referenced site. The following report details our findings and presents an opinion regarding the potential suitable habitat for special-status species on the site. Please feel free to contact us at 310-627-3426 or at rachel.spellenberg@terracon.com if you have any questions or concerns.

Sincerely,
Terracon

Rachel Spellenberg
Senior Staff Scientist

Kayti Christianson
Authorized Project Reviewer
Senior Scientist/Ecologist

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Appendices

Appendix A – Exhibits

Exhibit 1 - Site Diagram

Exhibits 2a & 2b – CNDDB Occurrence Maps

Appendix B – Photograph Log

Appendix C – IPaC Letter Report

Appendix D – CNDDB Query

Executive Summary

The proposed project involves the development of a new Library Learning Resource Center (LLRC) building on Moreno Valley College's campus at 16130 Lasselle Street in the city of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California. The site currently consists of an existing parking lot (Parking Lot B) and a vacant, triangle-shaped disturbed area to the northwest of the College Drive and West Campus Road intersection. The purpose of this assessment is to summarize findings from desktop resources and a site visit regarding biological resources and their observed presence or potential to be present within the project site.

Terracon conducted a desktop review and site visit to evaluate the potential for presence of federally and/or state-listed species within the project site. Terracon's review of readily available species information identified no special-status plant or wildlife species that have the potential to occur on the project site. Migratory nesting bird habitat was identified within the vicinity of the sites. Terracon's resulting recommendation includes conducting pre-construction nesting bird surveys to avoid impacts to migratory birds and their nests during project activities and remain in compliance with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA).

1. Introduction

The project site (Study Area) is located at 16130 Lasselle Street in Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California. The site currently consists of an existing parking lot (Parking Lot B) and a vacant, triangle-shaped disturbed area to the northwest of the College Drive and West Campus Road intersection. The location of the Study Area and adjoining properties are depicted on **Exhibit 1** of **Appendix A**. The Study Area is overlaid over a portion of the Sunnymead, California USGS 7.5-minute series topographic maps (2021) and Perris, California USGS 7.5-minute series topographic maps (2021), and can be viewed in **Exhibit 2a** and **Exhibit 2b**. Terracon performed a site visit on September 26, 2025.

2. Methodology

Terracon reviewed readily available resources to identify potential threatened and endangered species for the Study Area. A desktop review was completed using the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Information, Planning and Conservation (IPaC) service and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife's (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB). The preliminary data analysis assisted Terracon in identifying potential biological resources on the site, as well as the potential for threatened/endangered species habitat.

Additionally, Terracon reviewed applicable Habitat Conservation Plans (HCPs) that the site may be subject to jurisdiction under. The Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (WR-MSHCP) was identified as applicable to the Study Area. The WR-MSHCP is a comprehensive, multi-jurisdictional Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) focusing on conservation of species and their associated habitats in Western Riverside County. The WR-MSHCP encompasses approximately 1.26 million acres and includes all unincorporated Riverside County land west of the crest of the San Jacinto Mountains to the Orange County Line (RCTLMA 2025). This evaluation is informed by the WR-MSHCP which provides guidance on assessing impacts to sensitive species and their habitats.

3. Summary of Findings

3.1 Special-Status Plants

The records search of IPaC and CNDDB identified 11 plant species that have the potential to be present on the project site: Munz's onion (*Allium munzii*), San Diego ambrosia (*Ambrosia pumila*), marsh sandwort (*Arenaria paludicola*), San Jacinto Valley crownscale (*Atriplex coronata var. notatior*), Nevin's barberry (*Berberis nevinii*), thread-leaved brodiaea (*Brodiaea filifolia*), salt marsh bird's-beak (*Chloropyron maritimum* ssp. *maritimum*), slender-horned spineflower (*Dodecahema leptoceras*), Santa Ana river woollystar (*Eriastrum densifolium* ssp. *sanctorum*), Gambel's water cress (*Nasturtium gambelii*), and spreading navarretia (*Navarretia fossalis*). The species and their habitats are summarized in **Table 1** below.

3.2 Special-Status Wildlife

Based on the database review of IPaC and CNDDB, Terracon identified 24 special-status wildlife species (threatened, endangered, or candidate threatened/endangered), 26 California Species of Special Concern or Fully Protected species, and 28 migratory bird species that required evaluation for potential to occur in the Study Area.

The special-status species that required evaluation include southwestern pond turtle (*Actinemys pallida*), tricolored blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*), burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*), Crotch's bumble bee (*Bombus crotchii*), vernal pool fairy shrimp (*Branchinecta lynchi*), Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*), Santa Ana sucker (*Catostomus santaanae*), western yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*), monarch butterfly (*Danaus Plexippus*), San Bernardino kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys merriami parvus*), Stephens' kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys stephensi*), southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*), quino checkerspot butterfly (*Euphydryas editha quino*), bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), California black rail (*Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus*), lesser long-nosed bat (*Leptonycteris yerbabuenae*), steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus* pop. 10), coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*), southern mountain yellow-legged frog (*Rana muscosa*), Delhi Sands flower-loving fly (*Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis*), Santa Ana speckled dace (*Rhinichthys gabrielino*), western spadefoot (*Spea hammondii*), Riverside fairy shrimp (*Streptocephalus woottoni*), and least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*).

The California species listed as Species of Special Concern or Fully Protected that required evaluation include southern California legless lizard (*Anniella stebbinsi*), pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*), golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*), California glossy snake (*Arizona elegans occidentalis*), long-eared owl (*Asio otus*), coastal whiptail (*Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri*), coastal cactus wren (*Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis*), San Diego banded gecko (*Coleonyx variegatus abbotti*), red-diamond rattlesnake (*Crotalus ruber*), white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*), western mastiff bat (*Eumops perotis californicus*), arroyo chub (*Gila orcuttii*), yellow-breasted chat (*Icteria virens*), loggerhead shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*), western yellow bat (*Lasiurus xanthinus*), San Diego desert woodrat (*Neotoma lepida intermedia*), pocketed free-tailed bat (*Nyctinomops femorosaccus*), southern grasshopper mouse (*Onychomys torridus ramona*), Los Angeles pocket mouse (*Perognathus longimembris brevinasus*), coast horned lizard (*Phrynosoma blainvillii*), coast patch-nosed snake (*Salvadora hexalepis virgultea*), yellow warbler (*Setophaga petechia*), American badger (*Taxidea taxus*), two-striped gartersnake (*Thamnophis hammondii*), south coast gartersnake (*Thamnophis sirtalis* pop. 1), and yellow-headed blackbird (*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*).

The migratory bird species that required evaluation include Allen's hummingbird (*Selasphorus sasin*), bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), Belding's savannah sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi*), black swift (*Cypseloides niger*), black tern (*Chlidonias niger surinamenisis*), black-chinned sparrow (*Spizella atrogularis*), Bullock's oriole (*Icterus bullockii*), California gull (*Larus californicus*), California thrasher (*Toxostoma redivivum*), Clark's grebe (*Aechmophorus clarkii*), common yellowthroat (*Geothlypis trichas sinuosa*), golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*), Heermann's gull (*Larus heermanni*), Lawrence's goldfinch (*Spinus lawrencei*), long-eared owl (*Asio otus*), marbled godwit (*Limosa fedoa*), northern harrier (*Circus hudsonius*), Nuttall's woodpecker (*Dryobates nuttallii*), oak titmouse (*Baeolophus inornatus*), olive-sided flycatcher (Contopus cooper*i*), red knot (*Calidris canutus roselaari*), Santa Barbara song sparrow (*Melospiza melodia graminea*), short-billed dowitcher (*Limnodromus griseus*), tricolored blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*), western grebe (*Aechmophorus occidentalis*), western gull (*Larus occidentalis*), willet (*Tringa semipalmata*), and wrentit (*Chamaea fasciata*).

These species and their habitats are listed in **Table 1** and **Table 2** below.

Table 1.

Special-Status Species Potentially Occurring within the Study Area					
Common Name	***Scientific Name***	***Status Fed/CA/ other***	***Habitat and Seasonal Distribution in California***	***Habitat Present/ Absent***	***Likelihood of Occurrence Within the Study Area***
Plants					
Munz's onion	*Allium munzii*	FE/ST/1B.1	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Pinyon and juniper woodland, Valley and foothill grassland. Blooms: March to May Elevation: 375 to 1070 m	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
San Diego ambrosia	*Ambrosia pumila*	FE/--/1B.1	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools Blooms: April to October Elevation: 20 to 415 m	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
Marsh sandwort	*Arenaria paludicola*	FE/SE/1B.1	Marshes and swamps Blooms May to August Elevation: 3 to 170 m	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
San Jacinto Valley crownscale	*Atriplex coronata* var. *notatior*	FE/--/1B.1	Wetlands, Playas, vernal-pools. Alkaline, silty-clay soils. Annual grassland communities, typically flooded by winter rains. Blooms: April to June Elevation: 139 to 500 m	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
Nevin's barberry	*Berberis nevinii*	FE/SE/1B.1	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Riparian scrub Blooms: February to June Elevation: 70 to 825 m	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.

Special-Status Species Potentially Occurring within the Study Area					
Common Name	***Scientific Name***	***Status Fed/CA/ other***	***Habitat and Seasonal Distribution in California***	***Habitat Present/ Absent***	***Likelihood of Occurrence Within the Study Area***
Thread-leaved brodiaea	*Brodiaea filifolia*	FT/SE/1B.1	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Playas, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal Pools Blooms: March to June Elevation: 25 to 1120 m	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
Salt marsh bird's-beak	*Chloropyron maritimum* ssp. *maritimum*	FE/SE/1B.1	Coastal dunes, Marshes and swamps Blooms: May to November Elevation: 0 to 30 m	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
Slender-horned spineflower	*Dodecahema leptoceras*	FE/SE/1B.1	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub Blooms: April to June Elevation: 200 to 760 m	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
Santa Ana river woollystar	*Eriastrum densifolium* ssp. *sanctorum*	FE/SE/1B.1	Chaparral, Coastal scrub Blooms: April to September Elevation: 91 to 610 m	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
Gambel's water cress	*Nasturtium gambelii*	FE/ST/1B.1	Marshes and swamps (brackish, freshwater) Blooms: April to October Elevation: 5 to 330 m	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
Spreading navarretia	*Navarretia fossalis*	FT/--/1B.1	Chenopod scrub, Marshes and swamps, prefer shallow freshwater, Playas, Vernal Pools Blooms: April to June Elevation: 30 to 655 m	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.

Special-Status Species Potentially Occurring within the Study Area					
Common Name	***Scientific Name***	***Status Fed/CA/ other***	***Habitat and Seasonal Distribution in California***	***Habitat Present/ Absent***	***Likelihood of Occurrence Within the Study Area***
Invertebrates					
Crotch's bumble bee	*Bombus crotchii*	--/SC/--	Coastal California east to the Sierra-Cascade crest and south into Mexico. Shrubland and grassland habitat. Food plant genera include milkweeds, lupines, medics, sages, clarkia, poppies, and wild buckwheats.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
Vernal pool fairy shrimp	*Branchinecta lynchi*	FT/--/--	Grasslands; small, clear-water sandstone-depression pools and grassed swale, earth slump, or basalt-flow.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
Monarch butterfly	*Danaus plexippus*	PE/--/--	Grasslands and milkweed plants. Low incidence in California during winter. Critically important wintering areas in Coastal California.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
Quino checkerspot butterfly	*Euphydryas editha quino*	FE/SC/--	Scrub habitats including California sagebrush, chamise and non-native/native grasslands.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
Delhi Sands flower-loving fly	*Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis*	FE/--/--	Found only in areas of the Delhi Sands formation in southwestern San Bernardino and northwestern Riverside counties. Requires fine, sandy soils, often with wholly or partly consolidated dunes and sparse vegetation. Oviposition requires shade.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
Riverside fairy shrimp	*Streptocephalus woottoni*	FE/--/--	Vernal pools or other seasonal pools at least 30 centimeters in depth. Observed January through March in southern California.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.

Special-Status Species Potentially Occurring within the Study Area					
Common Name	***Scientific Name***	***Status Fed/CA/ other***	***Habitat and Seasonal Distribution in California***	***Habitat Present/ Absent***	***Likelihood of Occurrence Within the Study Area***
Mammals					
Pallid bat	*Antrozous pallidus*	--/--/BLMS, SSC	Common species of low elevations in California. It occupies a wide variety of habitats including grasslands, shrublands, woodlands, and forests from sea level up through mixed conifer forests. The species is most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
San Bernardino kangaroo rat	*Dipodomys merriami parvus*	FE/SE/SSC	Alluvial scrub vegetation on sandy loam substrates characteristic of alluvial fans and flood plains, Coastal scrub.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
Stephens' kangaroo rat	*Dipodomys stephensi*	FT/ST/--	Primarily annual and perennial grasslands, but also occurs in coastal scrub and sagebrush with sparse canopy cover.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
Western mastiff bat	*Eumops perotis californicus*	--/--/BLMS, SSC	Desert, Woodland Hardwood, Woodland, Shrubland/chaparral, Cliff, Grassland/herbaceous, Bare rock/talus/scree. Roosts in crevices and shallow caves on the sides of cliffs and rock walls, and occasionally buildings. Roosts high above ground with unobstructed approach.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
Western yellow bat	*Lasiurus xanthinus*	--/--/SSC	Found in valley foothill riparian, desert riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis habitats. Roosts in trees, particularly palms. Forages over water and among trees.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.

Special-Status Species Potentially Occurring within the Study Area					
Common Name	***Scientific Name***	***Status Fed/CA/ other***	***Habitat and Seasonal Distribution in California***	***Habitat Present/ Absent***	***Likelihood of Occurrence Within the Study Area***
Lesser long-nosed bat	*Leptonycteris yerbabuenae*	FD/--/SSC	Arid regions such as desert grasslands and shrub land. Suitable day roosts (caves, mines) and suitable concentrations of food plants (columnar cacti, agaves) are critical resources. No maternity roosts known from California; may only be vagrant.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
San Diego desert woodrat	*Neotoma lepida intermedia*	--/--/SSC	Coastal scrub of Southern California from San Diego County to San Luis Obispo County. Moderate to dense canopies preferred. They are particularly abundant in rock outcrops, rocky cliffs, and slopes.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
Pocketed free-tailed bat	*Nyctinomops femorosaccus*	--/--/SSC	Found in a variety of arid areas in Southern California; pine-juniper woodlands, desert scrub, palm oasis, desert wash, and desert riparian scrub. Rocky areas with high cliffs.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
Southern grasshopper mouse	*Onychomys torridus ramona*	--/--/SSC	Desert areas, especially scrub habitats with friable soils for digging. Prefers low to moderate shrub cover. Feeds almost exclusively on arthropods, specifically scorpions and orthopteran insects.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
Los Angeles pocket mouse	*Perognathus longimembris brevinasus*	--/--/BLMS, SSC	Coastal scrub, Lower elevation grasslands and coastal sage communities in and around the Los Angeles Basin. Open ground with fine, sandy soils. May not dig extensive burrows, hiding under weeds and dead leaves instead.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.

Special-Status Species Potentially Occurring within the Study Area					
Common Name	***Scientific Name***	***Status Fed/CA/ other***	***Habitat and Seasonal Distribution in California***	***Habitat Present/ Absent***	***Likelihood of Occurrence Within the Study Area***
American badger	*Taxidea taxus*	--/--/SSC	Found in a wide variety of habitats, most abundant in drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats, with friable soils. Needs sufficient food, friable soils and open, uncultivated ground. Preys on burrowing rodents.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
Fish					
Santa Ana sucker	*Catostomus santaanae*	FT/--/SSC	Primarily found in small to medium freshwater stream systems.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
Arroyo chub	*Gila orcuttii*	--/--/SSC	Native to streams from Malibu Creek to San Luis Rey River Basin. Introduced into streams in the San Diego River Basin. Slow water stream sections with mud or sand bottoms.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
Steelhead – southern California DPS	*Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus* pop. 10	FE/SE/--	Federal listing refers to populations from Santa Maria River south to southern extent of range (San Mateo Creek in San Diego County). Southern steelhead likely have greater physiological tolerances to warmer water and more variable conditions. Aquatic and South coast flowing waters.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.

Special-Status Species Potentially Occurring within the Study Area					
Common Name	***Scientific Name***	***Status Fed/CA/ other***	***Habitat and Seasonal Distribution in California***	***Habitat Present/ Absent***	***Likelihood of Occurrence Within the Study Area***
Santa Ana speckled dace	*Rhinichthys gabrielino*	PT/--/SSC	Headwaters of the Santa Ana and San Gabriel rivers. May be extirpated from the Los Angeles River system. Requires permanent flowing streams with summer water temps of 17-20 C. Usually inhabits shallow cobble and gravel riffles. Aquatic and South coast flowing waters.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
Amphibians					
Southern mountain yellow-legged frog	*Rana muscosa*	FE/SE/--	Found in San Jacinto Mountains, 1,000 to 12,000 feet in lakes and creeks that stem from springs and snowmelt. Mouth of the canyons of the upper Santa Ana River wash.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
Western spadefoot	*Spea hammondii*	PT/--/SSC	Occurs primarily in grassland, coastal scrub, valley-foothill woodlands, and vernal pool habitats.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
Reptiles					
Southwestern pond turtle	*Actinemys pallida*	PT/--/SSC	Found in ponds, marshes, rivers, streams, and irrigation ditches, usually with aquatic vegetation and in proximity to adequate basking sites.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
Southern California legless lizard	*Anniella stebbinsi*	--/--/SSC	Broadleaved upland forest, Chaparral, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub. Generally south of the Transverse Range, extending to northwestern Baja California. Occurs in sandy or loose loamy soils under sparse vegetation. Disjunct populations in the Tehachapi and Piute Mountains in Kern County.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.

Special-Status Species Potentially Occurring within the Study Area					
Common Name	***Scientific Name***	***Status Fed/CA/ other***	***Habitat and Seasonal Distribution in California***	***Habitat Present/ Absent***	***Likelihood of Occurrence Within the Study Area***
California glossy snake	*Arizona elegans occidentalis*	--/--/SSC	Variety of scrub and grassland habitats, often with loose or sandy soils.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
Coastal whiptail	*Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri*	--/--/SSC	Found in deserts and semi-arid areas with sparse vegetation and open areas. Also found in woodland and riparian areas.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
San Diego banded gecko	*Coleonyx variegatus abbotti*	--/--/SSC	Chaparral, Coastal scrub. Found in granite or rocky outcrops in coastal scrub and chaparral habitats.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
Red-diamond rattlesnake	*Crotalus ruber*	--/--/SSC	Chaparral, Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub. Occurs in rocky areas and dense vegetation. Needs rodent burrows, cracks in rocks or surface cover objects.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
Coast horned lizard	*Phrynosoma blainvillii*	--/--/SSC	Frequents a wide variety of habitats, most common in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered low bushes.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
Coast patch-nosed snake	*Salvadora hexalepis virgultea*	--/--/SSC	Coastal scrub, Brushy or shrubby vegetation in coastal Southern California.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
Two-striped gartersnake	*Thamnophis hammondii*	--/--/SSC	Coastal California from central to Baja. Seal level to 7,000 ft elevation. Highly aquatic, found in or near permanent fresh water. Often along streams with rocky bed and riparian growth.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
South coast gartersnake	*Thamnophis sirtalis* pop. 1	--/--/SSC	Southern California coastal plain from Ventura County to San Diego County, and from sea level to about 850 m. Marsh and upland habitats near permanent water with good strips of riparian vegetation.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.

Special-Status Species Potentially Occurring within the Study Area					
Common Name	***Scientific Name***	***Status Fed/CA/ other***	***Habitat and Seasonal Distribution in California***	***Habitat Present/ Absent***	***Likelihood of Occurrence Within the Study Area***
Birds					
Tricolored blackbird	*Agelaius tricolor*	--/ST/SSC	Typically inhabits freshwater marshes, swamps, and wetlands. Requires open water, protected nesting and foraging area within a few kilometers of the colony.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
Golden eagle	*Aquila chrysaetos*	--/--/BLMS, FP	Rolling foothills, mountain areas, sage-juniper flats, and desert habitats.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
Long-eared owl	*Asio otus*	--/--/SSC	Cismontane woodland, Great Basin scrub, Riparian forest, Riparian woodland, Upper montane coniferous forest. Require adjacent open land, productive of mice and the presence of old nests of crows, hawks, or magpies for breeding.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
Burrowing owl	*Athene cunicularia*	FC/--/SSC, BLMS	Prefer open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts and scrublands. Specifically, creosote bush scrub with flat, sandy soils. They are subterranean nesters, dependent on other burrowing mammals, most notably the ground squirrel.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
Swainson's hawk	*Buteo swainsoni*	--/ST/BLMS	Breeds in grasslands with scattered trees, juniper-sage flats, riparian areas, and agricultural or ranch lands with groves or lines of trees. Requires adjacent suitable foraging areas such as grasslands, or alfalfa fields supporting rodent populations.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.

Special-Status Species Potentially Occurring within the Study Area					
Common Name	***Scientific Name***	***Status Fed/CA/ other***	***Habitat and Seasonal Distribution in California***	***Habitat Present/ Absent***	***Likelihood of Occurrence Within the Study Area***
Coastal cactus wren	*Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis*	--/--/SSC	Tijuana and Valle de las Palomas regions of northwestern Baja California north through San Diego County to San Juan Creek in Orange County, California. In San Diego County, concentrated along the Otay River and its tributaries, near Lake Jennings, in the interior valleys of the San Dieguito River, and near the Santa Margarita River. Mostly within 32 km of the Pacific coast and at elevations below 150 m (but up to 450 m in a few areas).	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
Western yellow-billed cuckoo	*Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*	FT/SE/BLMS	Uses a variety of riparian habitats. Cottonwood and willow trees are important foraging habitat in areas where the species has been studied in California. Appears to require large blocks of riparian habitat for nesting.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
White-tailed kite	*Elanus leucurus*	--/--/BLMS, FP	Rolling foothills and valley margins with scattered oaks and river bottomlands or marshes next to deciduous woodland. Dense-topped trees from nesting and perching.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
Southwestern willow flycatcher	*Empidonax traillii extimus*	FE/SE/--	Inhabits freshwater marshes, wet meadows and shallow margins of saltwater marshes bordering larger bays. Breeds in dense riparian vegetation near surface water or saturated soils in the American Southwest.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.

Special-Status Species Potentially Occurring within the Study Area					
Common Name	***Scientific Name***	***Status Fed/CA/ other***	***Habitat and Seasonal Distribution in California***	***Habitat Present/ Absent***	***Likelihood of Occurrence Within the Study Area***
Bald eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	FD/SE-BLMS, FP	Nests in large, old-growth, or dominant live trees with open branches, especially ponderosa pine. Roosts communally in winter. Ocean shore, lake margins, and rivers for both nesting and wintering. Most nests within 1 mile of water	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
Yellow-breasted chat	*Icteria virens*	--/--/SSC	Found in riparian forests, scrub, and woodlands.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
Loggerhead shrike	*Lanius ludovicianus*	--/--/SSC	Broken woodlands, savannah, pinyon-juniper, Joshua tree, and riparian woodlands, desert oases, scrub and washes. Prefers open country for hunting, with perches for scanning, and fairly dense shrubs and brush for nesting.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
California black rail	*Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus*	--/ST/FP	Inhabits freshwater marshes, wet meadows and shallow margins of saltwater marshes bordering larger bays.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
Coastal California gnatcatcher	*Polioptila californica californica*	FT/--/SSC	Permanent resident of coastal sage scrub below 2500 ft in Southern California population.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
Yellow warbler	*Setophaga petechia*	--/--/SSC	Riparian plant associations in close proximity to water. Also nests in montane shrubbery in open conifer forests in Cascades and Sierra Nevada. Frequently found nesting and foraging in willow shrubs and thickets, and in other riparian plants including cottonwoods, sycamores, ash, and alders.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.

Special-Status Species Potentially Occurring within the Study Area					
Common Name	***Scientific Name***	***Status Fed/CA/ other***	***Habitat and Seasonal Distribution in California***	***Habitat Present/ Absent***	***Likelihood of Occurrence Within the Study Area***
Least Bell's vireo	*Vireo bellii pusillus*	FE/SE/--	Inhabits low-elevation, riparian habitats with a dense shrub understory that is near water. The ideal habitat contains both canopy and shrub layers. They prefer to nest in willows but will also use shrubs, trees, and vines. Most least Bell's vireos are found below 2,000 feet elevation. Their breeding range is primarily coastal southern California, but they also occur at isolated oases in Mojave, Colorado and Vizcaino deserts.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
Yellow-headed blackbird	*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*	--/--/SSC	Marsh, swamp, and wetland habitats. Nests in freshwater emergent wetlands with dense vegetation and deep water. Often along borders of lakes or ponds.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.

SOURCE:

- CDFW Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB), September 2025 for the U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS) 7.5-minute Sunnymead quadrangle and eight surrounding quadrangles.
- California Native Plant Society (CNPS), September 2025 for the U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS) 7.5-minute Sunnymead quadrangle and eight surrounding quadrangles.
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), September 2025 for Riverside County and Project Area coordinates.

a. Status:

Federal

FE	Federally listed as Endangered
FT	Federally listed as Threatened
FPD	Federally Proposed for Delisting
FC	Federal Candidate
FD	Federal Delisted
PE	Proposed Endangered
PT	Proposed Threatened
S	Federally Sensitive
SC	National Marine Fisheries Service or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service designated Species of Concern. Species of Concern status does not carry any procedural or substantive protections under the ESA.

State

SE	State-listed as Endangered
ST	State-listed as Threatened
SPD	State-Proposed for Delisting
S	State Sensitive
SR	State Rare
SC	State Candidate
PE	Proposed Endangered
WL	Watch List
SSC	California Department of Fish and Game designated "Species of Special Concern"

Other

CH	Critical Habitat
FP	California Department of Fish and Game designated "Fully Protected"– Permit required for "take"
CWL	California Department of Fish and Game designated "California Watch List"
SLC	California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Ranking Species of Local Concern
1B	California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Ranking. Defined as plants that are rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere.
2	California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Ranking. Defined as plants that are rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere.
3	California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Ranking. Plants About Which More Information is Needed - A Review List.
BLMS	Bureau of Land Management Sensitive

Recent modifications to the CNPS Ranking System include the addition of a new Threat Code extension to listed species (e.g., List 1B.1, List 2.2 etc.). A Threat Code extension of x.1 signifies that a species is seriously endangered in California; x.2 is fairly endangered in California; and x.3 is not very endangered in California.

b. Likelihood of occurrence evaluations:

A rating of **"High"** indicates that all of the habitat components meeting the species requirements are present and/or most of the habitat on or adjacent to the site is highly suitable. The species has a high potential of being found on the site.

A rating of **"Moderate"** indicates that some of the habitat components meeting the species requirements are present, and/or only some of the habitat on or adjacent to the site is unsuitable. The species has a moderate potential of being found on the site.

A rating of **"Low"** indicates that few of the habitat components meeting the species requirements are present, and/or the majority of habitat on and adjacent to the site is unsuitable or of very poor quality. The species is not likely to be found on the site.

A rating of "**Present"** indicates that the species is observed on the site or has been recorded (e.g., CNDDB, other reports) on the site recently (within the last 5 years).

A rating of "**Not Expected"** indicates that habitat on and adjacent to the site is clearly unsuitable for the species requirements (foraging, breeding, cover, substrate, elevation, hydrology, plant community, site history, disturbance regime). The species is not expected to be found on the site.

3.3 Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (MBTA) decrees that migratory birds and their parts (including eggs, nests, and feathers) are federally protected. The MBTA is the domestic law that affirms, or implements, the United States commitment to four international conventions (with Canada, Japan, Mexico, and Russia) for the protection of a shared migratory bird resource. Each of the conventions protect selected species of birds that are common to these countries (i.e., they occur in these countries at some point during their annual life cycle). Certain birds are protected under the MBTA and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act. Activities that result in a take of migratory birds or eagles is prohibited unless permitted and authorized by the USFWS.

Based on the IPaC and CNDDB database review, Terracon identified the following migratory Bird of Conservation Concern that may require evaluation for potential to occur in the Study Area. The species are listed in **Table 2** below.

Table 2. Migratory Birds with Potential of Presence in Study Area

Species Name	Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC)	Seasonal Occurrence in Study Area
Allen's hummingbird (*Selasphorus sasin*)	Yes	Breeds Feb 1 to Jul 15
bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*)	No	Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31
Belding's savannah sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi*)	Yes	Breeds Apr 1 to Aug 15
black swift (*Cypseloides niger*)	Yes	Breeds Jun 15 to Sep 10
black tern (*Chlidonias niger surinamenisis*)	Yes	Breeds May 15 to Aug 20
black-chinned sparrow (*Spizella atrogularis*)	Yes	Breeds Apr 15 to Jul 31
Bullock's oriole (*Icterus bullockii*)	Yes	Breeds Mar 21 to Jul 25
California gull (*Larus californicus*)	Yes	Breeds Mar 1 to Jul 31
California thrasher (*Toxostoma redivivum*)	Yes	Breeds Jan 1 to Jun 31
Clark's grebe (*Aechmophorus clarkii*)	Yes	Breeds Jun 1 to Aug 31
common yellowthroat (*Geothlypis trichas sinuosa*)	Yes	Breeds May 20 to Jul 31
golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*)	No	Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31
Heermann's gull (*Larus heermanni*)	Yes	Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 31
Lawrence's goldfinch (*Spinus lawrencei*)	Yes	Breeds Mar 20 to Sep 20

long-eared owl (*Asio otus*)	Yes	Breeds Mar 1 to Jul 15
marbled godwit (*Limosa fedoa*)	Yes	Breeds elsewhere
northern harrier (*Circus hudsonius*)	Yes	Breeds Apr 1 to Sep 15
Nuttall's woodpecker (*Dryobates nuttallii*)	Yes	Breeds Apr 1 to Jul 20
oak titmouse (*Baeolophus inornatus*)	Yes	Breeds Mar 15 to Jul 15
olive-sided flycatcher (*Contopus cooperi*)	Yes	Breeds May 20 to Aug 31
red knot (*Calidris canutus roselaari*)	Yes	Breeds elsewhere
Santa Barbara song sparrow (*Melospiza melodia graminea*)	Yes	Breeds Mar 1 to Sep 5
short-billed dowitcher (*Limnodromus griseus*)	Yes	Breeds elsewhere
tricolored blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*)	Yes	Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 10
western grebe (*Aechmophorus occidentalis*)	Yes	Breeds Jun 1 to Aug 31
western gull (*Larus occidentalis)*	Yes	Breeds Apr 21 to Aug 25
willet (*Tringa semipalmata*)	Yes	Breeds elsewhere
wrentit (*Chamaea fasciata*)	Yes	Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 10

Based on a review of readily available documentation for the Study Area including the IPaC report, CNDDB query, and aerial imagery, and the site visit, the Study Area contains suitable habitat for one or more of the above-mentioned migratory birds of concern.

3.4 Compliance with the WR-MSHCP

The purpose of this section is to document existing biological resources, identify general vegetation types, and assess the potential biological and regulatory constraints associated with the proposed Project as outlined by the WR-MSHCP. The following sections summarize the Study Area's relationship with the WR-MSHCP criteria areas and compliance guidelines. The proposed Project is public development by RCCD and therefore is considered a covered activity outside of Criteria Areas.

Criteria Areas

The 3.8-acre Study Area is located entirely within the WR-MSHCP Plan Area. However, the Study Area is not located in a WR-MSHCP Criteria Area, Cell Group, or Linkage Area (WRCRCA 2025). As a result, no Habitat Evaluation, and Acquisition Negotiation Strategy, Joint Project Review, or Criteria Area Consistency Analysis is required.

Criteria Area Species Survey Area

The Study Area does not occur within a predetermined Survey Area for WR-MSHCP criteria area plant species; therefore, no criteria area plant surveys are required (WRCRCA 2025).

The proposed project is compliant with WR-MSHCP Section 6.3.2.

Narrow Endemic Plant Species Survey Area

The Study Area does not occur within a predetermined Survey Area for WR-MSHCP narrow endemic plant species; therefore, no endemic plant surveys are required (WRCRCA 2025).

The proposed project is compliant with WR-MSHCP Section 6.1.3.

Amphibian Species Survey Area

The Study Area does not occur within a predetermined Amphibian Species Survey Area; therefore, no amphibian surveys are required (WRCRCA 2025).

The proposed project is compliant with WR-MSHCP Section 6.3.2 and 6.1.2.

Mammal Species Survey Area

The Study Area does not occur within a Mammal Species Survey Area but is adjacent to a Los Angeles pocket mouse survey area. This area requires surveys if suitable habitat is present for proposed project compliance with the WR-MSHCP. No suitable habitat was observed during the September 26, 2025 site visit within the Study Area, therefore no surveys are required (WRCRCA 2025).

The proposed project is compliant with WR-MSHCP Section 6.3.2.

Burrowing Owl Survey Area

The Study Area does not occur within a predetermined Survey Area for the burrowing owl but is adjacent to one. No suitable habitat was observed within the Study Area during the September 26, 2025 site visit, therefore no surveys are required (WRCRCA 2025).

The proposed project is compliant with WR-MSHCP Section 6.3.2.

WR-MSHCP Riparian/Riverine Areas and Vernal Pools

No riverine features or riparian vegetation represented by WR-MSHCP Section 6.1.2 riverine/riparian resources were observed within the Study Area. Additionally, no vernal pool resources, seasonal depressions, or associated clay substrates were documented on site (USFWS 2025). Therefore, WR-MSHCP Section 6.1.2 resources are not present within the Study Area and a WR-MSHCP Determination of Biologically Equivalent or Superior Preservation (DBESP) will not be required.

The proposed project is compliant with WR-MSHCP Section 6.1.2.

Urban/Wildlands Interface

The WR-MSHCP Urban/Wildlands Interface guidelines presented in Section 6.1.4 are intended to address indirect effects associated with locating commercial, mixed uses and residential developments in

proximity to a WR-MSHCP Conservation Area (existing Public/Quasi-Public Lands). The Study Area is not located within or adjacent to a proposed or existing Public/Quasi-Public Conserved Lands area (WRCRCA 2025). The nearest area is located approximately 0.3 miles to the east.

The proposed project is compliant with WR-MSHCP Section 6.1.4.

Fuels Management

The fuels management guidelines presented in Section 6.4 of the WR-MSHCP are intended to address brush management activities around new development within or adjacent to WR-MSHCP Conservation Areas. The Study Area is not located within or adjacent to a proposed or existing Public/Quasi-Public Conserved Lands area (WRCRCA 2025). The nearest area is located approximately 0.3 miles to the east.

The proposed project is compliant with WR-MSHCP Section 6.4.

4. Results

The proposed Study Area consists of a developed college campus and a vacant, triangle-shaped disturbed area to the northwest of the College Drive and West Campus Road intersection. A site visit was conducted on September 26, 2025, by Terracon biologists to document existing site conditions. Vegetation within the site consisted primarily of ornamental species including century plant (*Agave americana*), foxtail agave (*Agave attenuate*), fountain grass (*Cenchrus setaceus*), camphor tree (*Cinnamomum camphora*), bermuda grass (*Cynodon dactylon*), graceful spurge (*Euphorbia hypericifolia*), spotted spurge (*Euphorbia maculata*), small seed sandmat (*Euphorbia polycarpa*), matted sandmat (*Euphorbia serpens*), blue fescue (*Festuca glauca*), red yucca (*Hesperaloe parviflora*), chaparral yucca (*Hesperoyucca whipplei*), telegraphweed (*Heterotheca grandiflora*), Chinese flame tree (*Koelreuteria bipinnata),* prickly lettuce (*Lactuca serriola*), crape-myrtle *(Lagerstroemia indica),* heart-leaf ice plant (*Mesembryanthemum cordifolium*), deergrass (*Muhlenbergia rigens*), oleander (*Nerium oleander*), pinkladies (*Oenothera speciosa*), olive tree (*Olea europea*), Mexican palo verde (*Parkinsonia aculeata*), blue palo verde (*Parkinsonia florida*), aleppo pine (*Pinus halepensis*), western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), common purslane (*Portulaca oleracea*), canyon live oak (*Quercus chrysolepis*), *Rosa* sp., southern russian thistle (*Salsola australis*), Mexican bush sage (*Salvia leucantha),* rosemary (*Salvia rosmarinus*), common sow-thistle (*Sonchus oleraceus*), California aster (*Symphyotrichum chilense*), Chinese elm (*Ulmus parvifolia*), and Mexican fan palm (*Washingtonia robusta*).

Wildlife species observed during the site visit include Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna),* coyote (*Canis latrans*) skat, American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos)*, house finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*), northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos)*, western fence lizard (Sceloporus occidentalis), lesser goldfinch (*Spinus psaltria*), and mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*).

Photographs taken during the site visit are displayed in **Appendix B**.

5. Recommendations

Due to the potential for migratory bird species to nest near the site, Terracon's resulting recommendation includes conducting pre-construction nesting bird surveys if construction is scheduled to take place during the typical nesting bird season (January 1 – September 15).

No habitat for special-status species was identified within the Study Area. If special-status plant, wildlife, or migratory bird species are observed during the pre-construction surveys, a qualified biologist, in coordination with the appropriate wildlife agency, shall formulate a strategy for avoidance, minimization, or mitigation of impacts to the species present within the project site.

6. Conclusions

Terracon's review of readily available species information identified no suitable habitat present for special-status plant or wildlife species within the Study Area. Terracon recommends conducting pre-construction nesting bird surveys to avoid impacts on potential nests in compliance with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA).

7. Closing

Terracon appreciates the opportunity to submit this report to Riverside Community College District. If you have questions or concerns regarding this assessment, please contact Rachel Spellenberg by phone at 310-627-3426, or via email, at rachel.spellenberg@terracon.com.

8. References

Riverside County Transportation and Land Management Agency (RCTLMA). 2025. *Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan*. Available from: https://planning.rctlma.org/epd/wr-mshcp

United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 2025. *National Wetlands Inventory Surface Waters and Wetlands*. Available from: https://fwsprimary.wim.usgs.gov/wetlands/apps/wetlands-mapper/

Western Riverside County Regional Conservation Authority (WRCRCA). 2025. *RCA MSHCP Information Map*. Available from: https://wrcrca.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=2b9d4520bd5f4d35add35fb58808c1b7

Appendix A – Exhibits

Exhibit 1 – Site Diagram

Exhibit 2a & 2b – CNDDB Occurrence Maps



Legend

Study Area (3.8 acres)



0 100 200 400 Feet

1:2,400 1 inch equals 200 feet

DATA SOURCES:
ESRI WMS - World Aerial Imagery, OpenStreetMap

Project No.:	CB257025
Date:	Oct 2025
Drawn By:	RS
Reviewed By:	KC

Terracon
Explore with us
1355 E. Cooley Drive Colton, CA 92324
PH. (909) 824-7311 terracon.com

SITE DIAGRAM

Biological Habitat Assessment

Moreno Valley College Library Learning Resource Center Building

Moreno Valley, CA

Exhibit

1

C:\Users\rspellenberg\OneDrive - Terracon Consultants Inc\CB257025 RCCD - Moreno Valley College LLRC ISMND - General\07 Working Files\01 Drafts\Technical Studies\Biological\GIS\Maps\Exhibit1_Site_Diagram.aprx



Legend

- Study Area (3.8 acres)

Occurrences (CDFW 2025)

- California black rail
- Crotch's bumble bee
- Delhi Sands flower-loving fly
- Gambel's water cress
- Munz's onion
- Nevin's barberry
- Riverside fairy shrimp
- San Bernardino kangaroo rat
- San Jacinto Valley crownscale
- Santa Ana River woollystar
- Santa Ana speckled dace
- Santa Ana sucker
- Stephens' kangaroo rat
- Swainson's hawk
- bald eagle
- burrowing owl
- coastal California gnatcatcher
- least Bell's vireo
- marsh sandwort
- quino checkerspot butterfly
- salt marsh bird's-beak
- slender-horned spineflower
- southern mountain yellow-legged frog
- southwestern pond turtle
- southwestern willow flycatcher
- spreading navarretia
- steelhead - southern California DPS
- thread-leaved brodiaea
- tricolored blackbird
- western spadefoot
- western yellow-billed cuckoo

0 1 2 4 Miles

1:126,720 1 inch equals 2 miles

DATA SOURCES:
ESRI WMS - World Aerial Imagery, OpenStreetMap
CNDDB (CDFW 2025)

Project No.:	CB257025
Date:	Oct 2025
Drawn By:	RS
Reviewed By:	KC

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CNDDB SPECIAL-STATUS OCCURENCE MAP

Biological Habitat Assessment

Moreno Valley College Library Learning Resource Center Building

Moreno Valley, CA

Exhibit

2a

C:\Users\rspellenberg\OneDrive - Terracon Consultants Inc\CB257025 RCCD - Moreno Valley College LLRC ISMND - General\07 Working Files\01 Drafts\Technical Studies\Biological\GIS\Maps\Exhibit2a_Bio_Resources_Special Status.aprx



Legend

- Study Area (3.8 acres)

Occurrences (CDFW 2025)

- American badger
- California black rail
- California glossy snake
- Los Angeles pocket mouse
- San Bernardino kangaroo rat
- San Diego banded gecko
- San Diego desert woodrat
- Santa Ana speckled dace
- Santa Ana sucker
- Southern California legless lizard
- arroyo chub
- bald eagle
- burrowing owl
- coast horned lizard
- coast patch-nosed snake
- coastal California gnatcatcher
- coastal cactus wren
- coastal whiptail
- golden eagle
- lesser long-nosed bat
- loggerhead shrike
- long-eared owl
- pallid bat
- pocketed free-tailed bat
- red-diamond rattlesnake
- south coast gartersnake
- southern grasshopper mouse
- southwestern pond turtle
- tricolored blackbird
- two-striped gartersnake
- western mastiff bat
- western spadefoot
- western yellow bat
- white-tailed kite
- yellow warbler
- yellow-breasted chat
- yellow-headed blackbird

0 1 2 4 Miles

1:126,720 1 inch equals 2 miles

DATA SOURCES:
ESRI WMS - World Aerial Imagery, OpenStreetMap
CNDDB (CDFW 2025)

Project No.:	CB257025
Date:	Oct 2025
Drawn By:	RS
Reviewed By:	KC

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CNDDB SSC-FP OCCURENCE MAP

Biological Habitat Assessment

Moreno Valley College Library Learning Resource Center Building

Moreno Valley, CA

Exhibit

2b

C:\Users\rispellenberg\OneDrive - Terracon Consultants Inc\CB257025 RGCD - Moreno Valley College LLRC ISMND - General\07 Working Files\01 Drafts\Technical Studies\Biological\GIS\Maps\Exhibit2b_Bio_Resources_FP-SSC.aprx

Appendix B – Photograph Log

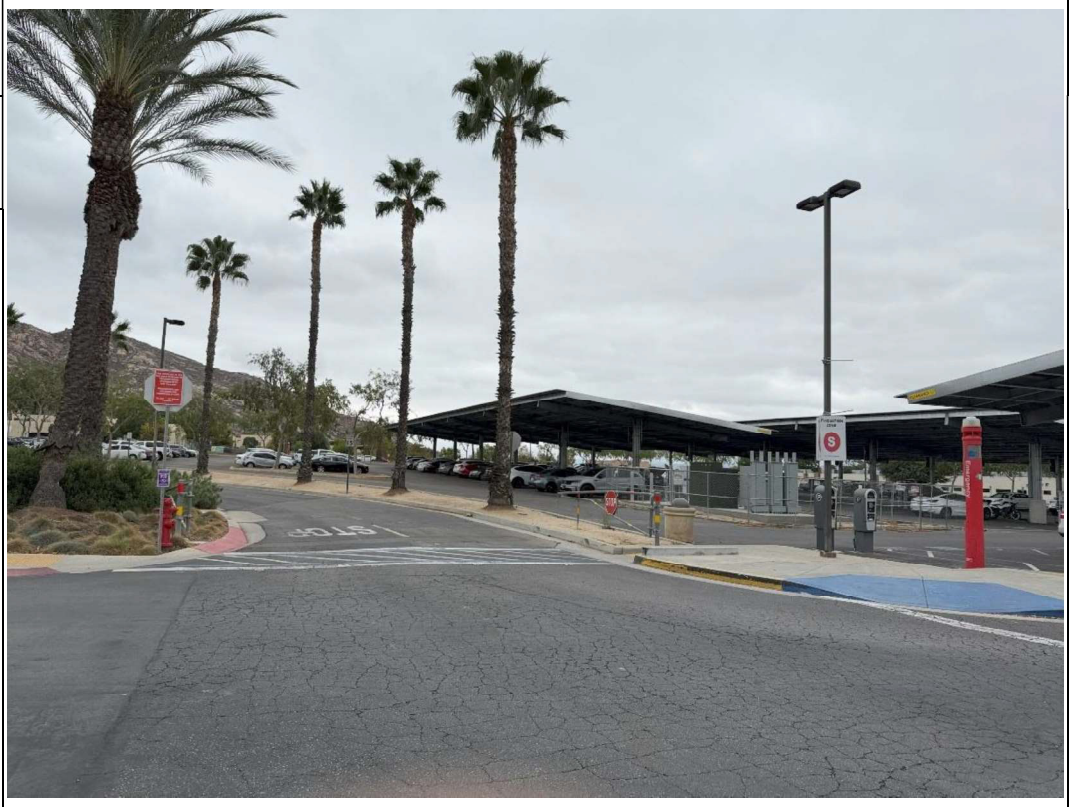
Photo 1	
Date: September 26, 2025	
Description: View from the northwestern boundary facing east near the MVC and Science and Technology building.	
Photo 2	
Date: September 26, 2025	
Description: View of parking lot between site boundary and laydown area from the northwestern boundary facing north.	

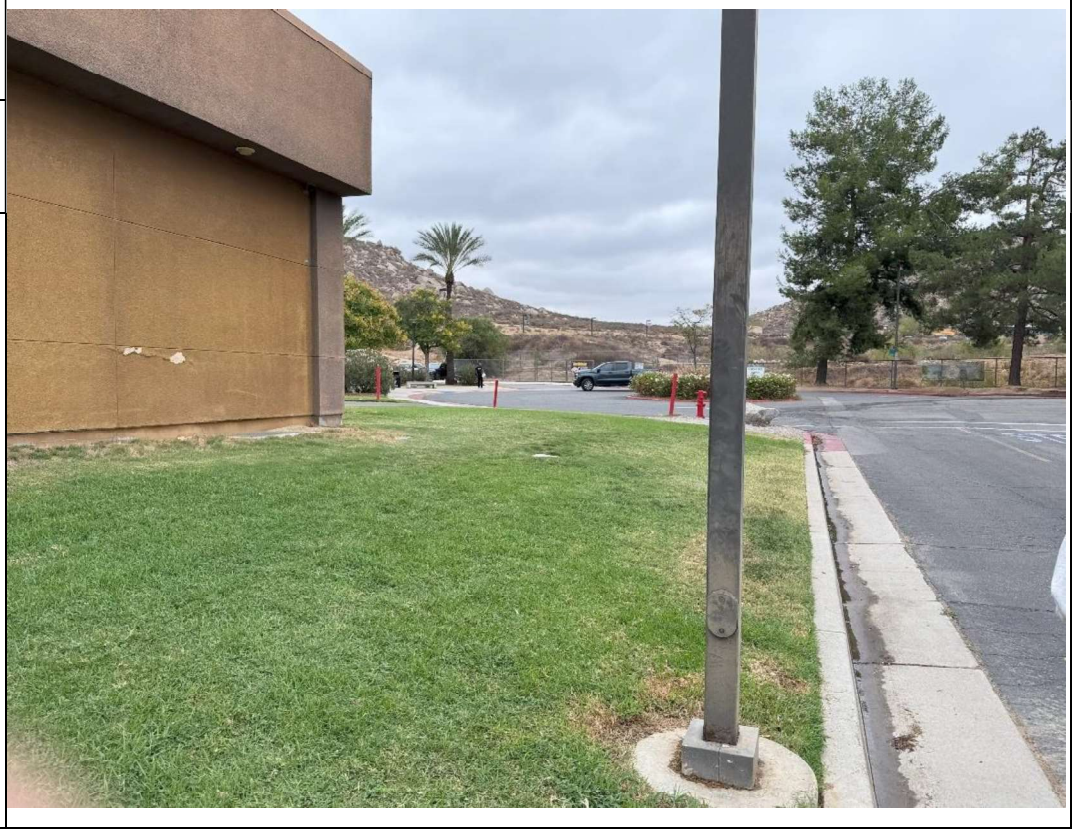
Photo 3	
Date: September 26, 2025	
Description: View of parking lot B along the northern boundary facing east	
Photo 4	
Date: September 26, 2025	
Description: View of roundabout in the northeast corner of the site boundary facing east.	

Photo 5	
Date: September 26, 2025	
Description: Additional view of roundabout in the northeast corner.	
Photo 6	
Date: September 26, 2025	
Description: View of the northeast corner of the site facing northwest.	

Photo 7	
Date: September 26, 2025	
Description: View of parking lot B from the eastern boundary facing north.	
Photo 8	
Date: September 26, 2025	
Description: View of parking lot B from the eastern boundary facing southwest – Canyon live oak and pine trees in median.	

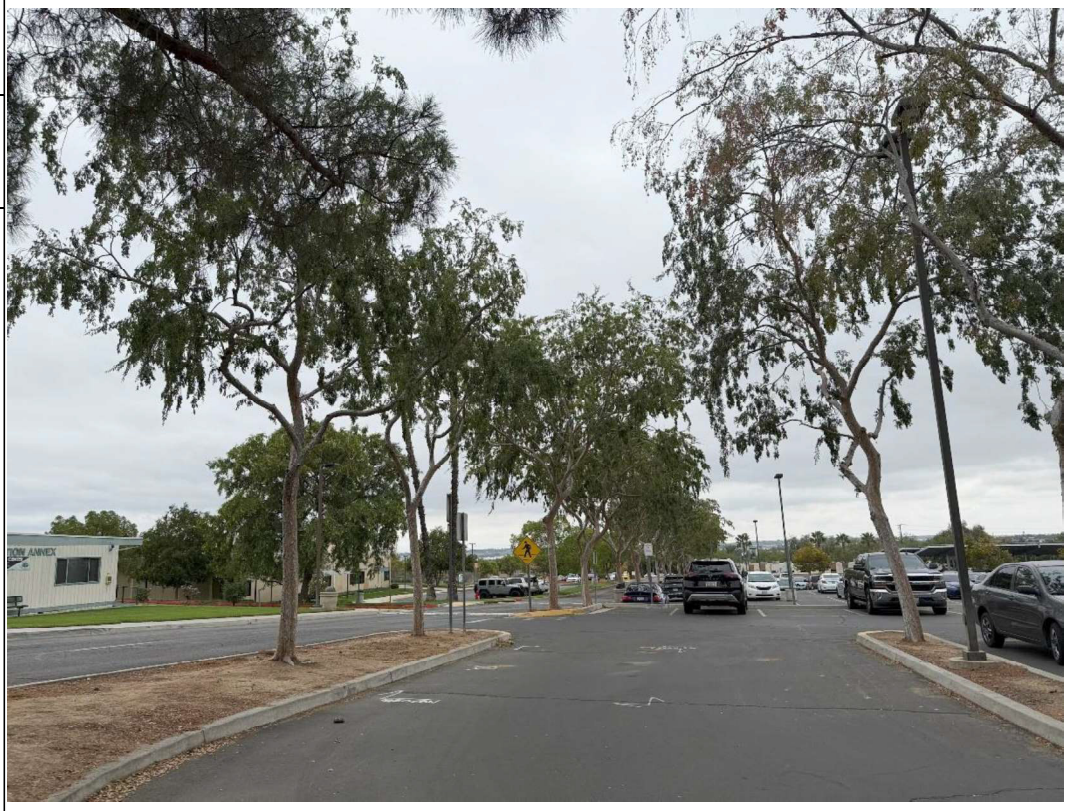
Photo 9	
Date: September 26, 2025	
Description: View of the southeast corner facing west – parking lot and elm trees in median.	
Photo 10	
Date: September 26, 2025	
Description: View of southeast corner of site facing northwest.	

Photo 11	
Date: September 26, 2025	
Description: View of parking lot B along the southern boundary facing north.	
Photo 12	
Date: September 26, 2025	
Description: Additional view of parking lot B from the southern boundary facing north.	

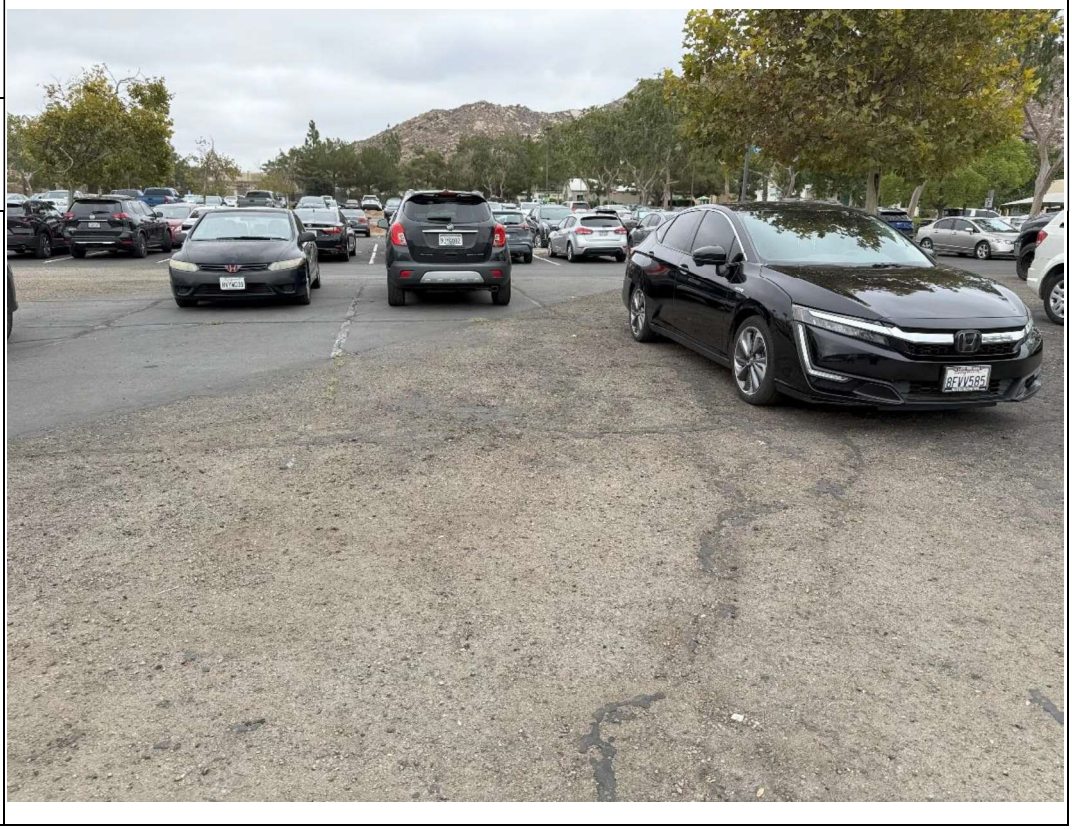
Photo 13	
Date: September 26, 2025	
Description: View of parking lot B from the southwest corner facing west.	
Photo 14	
Date: September 26, 2025	
Description: View of the southwest corner of parking lot B facing east.	

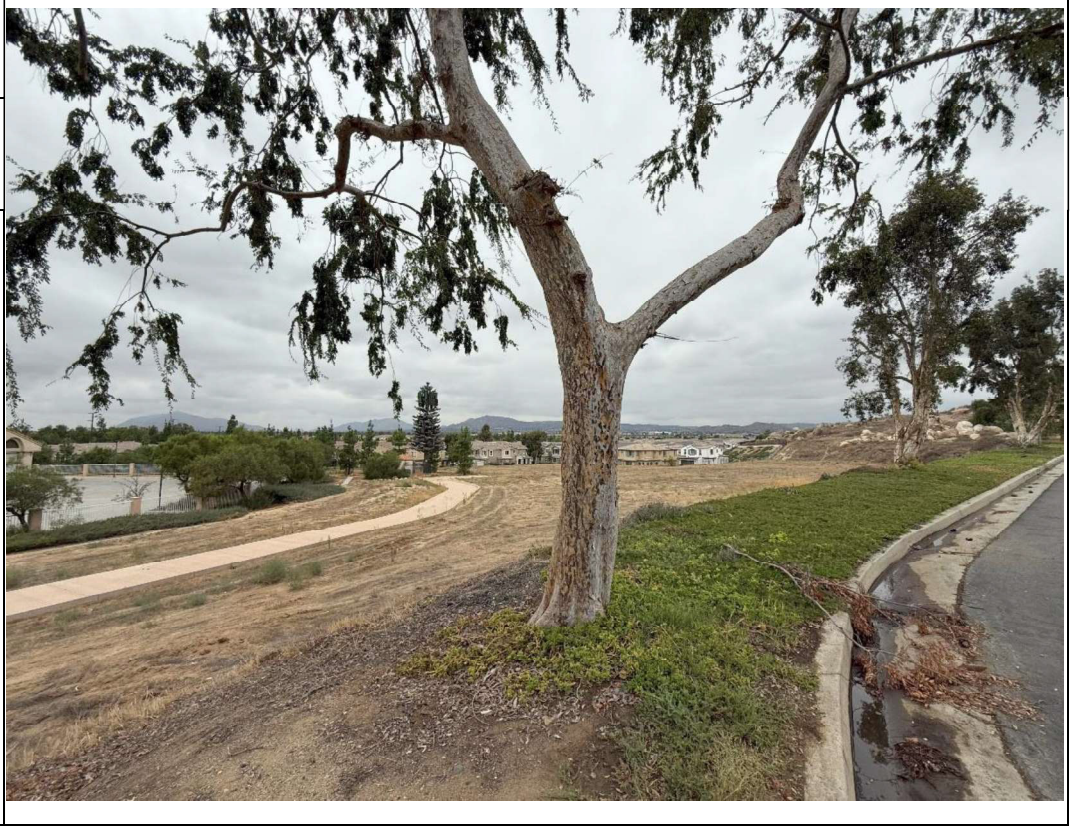
Photo 15	
Date: September 26, 2025	
Description: View of the northwest corner of parking lot B facing southeast.	
Photo 16	
Date: September 26, 2025	
Description: View of the northeast corner of the laydown area located northwest of Parking Lot B and facing north.	

Photo 17 Date: September 26, 2025 Description: View of northeast corner of the laydown area facing west.	
Photo 18 Date: September 26, 2025 Description: View of the center of the laydown area facing south.	

Photo 19	
Date: September 26, 2025	
Description: View of the southwest corner of the laydown area facing south.	
Photo 20	
Date: September 26, 2025	
Description: View of the southwest corner of the laydown area facing south.	

Photo 21	
Date: September 26, 2025	
Description: View of the southwest corner of the laydown area facing northeast.	
Photo 22	
Date: September 26, 2025	
Description: View of the southern boundary of the laydown area facing east.	

Photo 23	
Date: September 26, 2025	
Description: View of the southeast corner of the laydown area facing west.	

Appendix C – IPaC Letter Report

IPaC **U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service**

IPaC resource list

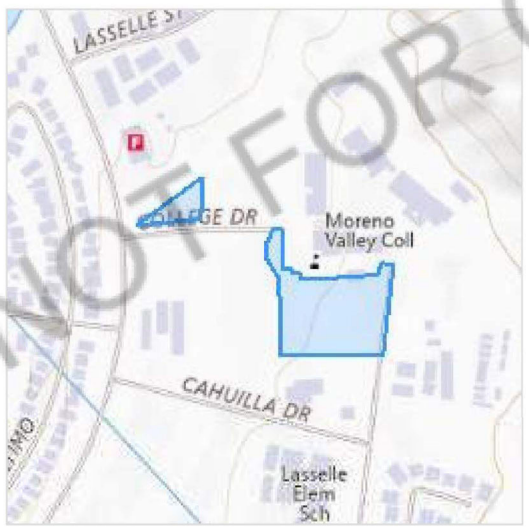
This report is an automatically generated list of species and other resources such as critical habitat (collectively referred to as *trust resources*) under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) jurisdiction that are known or expected to be on or near the project area referenced below. The list may also include trust resources that occur outside of the project area, but that could potentially be directly or indirectly affected by activities in the project area. However, determining the likelihood and extent of effects a project may have on trust resources typically requires gathering additional site-specific (e.g., vegetation/species surveys) and project-specific (e.g., magnitude and timing of proposed activities) information.

Below is a summary of the project information you provided and contact information for the USFWS office(s) with jurisdiction in the defined project area. Please read the introduction to each section that follows (Endangered Species, Migratory Birds, USFWS Facilities, and NWI Wetlands) for additional information applicable to the trust resources addressed in that section.

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

Location

Riverside County, California



Local office

Carlsbad Fish And Wildlife Office

(760) 431-9440
(760) 431-5901

2177 Salk Avenue - Suite 250

Carlsbad, CA 92008-7385

Endangered species

This resource list is for informational purposes only and does not constitute an analysis of project level impacts.

The primary information used to generate this list is the known or expected range of each species. Additional areas of influence (AOI) for species are also considered. An AOI includes areas outside of the species range if the species could be indirectly affected by activities in that area (e.g., placing a dam upstream of a fish population even if that fish does not occur at the dam site, may indirectly impact the species by reducing or eliminating water flow downstream). Because species can move, and site conditions can change, the species on this list are not guaranteed to be found on or near the project area. To fully determine any potential effects to species, additional site-specific and project-specific information is often required.

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act **requires** Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of such proposed action" for any project that is conducted, permitted, funded, or licensed by any Federal agency. A letter from the local office and a species list which fulfills this requirement can **only** be obtained by requesting an official species list from either the Regulatory Review section in IPaC (see directions below) or from the local field office directly.

For project evaluations that require USFWS concurrence/review, please return to the IPaC website and request an official species list by doing the following:

1. Draw the project location and click CONTINUE.
2. Click DEFINE PROJECT.
3. Log in (if directed to do so).
4. Provide a name and description for your project.
5. Click REQUEST SPECIES LIST.

Listed species[1] and their critical habitats are managed by the Ecological Services Program of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the fisheries division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA Fisheries[2]).

Species and critical habitats under the sole responsibility of NOAA Fisheries are **not** shown on this list. Please contact NOAA Fisheries for species under their jurisdiction.

---

1. Species listed under the Endangered Species Act are threatened or endangered; IPaC also shows species that are candidates, or proposed, for listing. See the listing status page for more information. IPaC only shows species that are regulated by USFWS (see FAQ).
2. NOAA Fisheries, also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

The following species are potentially affected by activities in this location:

Mammals

NAME	STATUS
San Bernardino Merriam's Kangaroo Rat Dipodomys merriami parvus Wherever found There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2060	Endangered
Stephens' Kangaroo Rat Dipodomys stephensi (incl. D. cascus) Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3495	Threatened

Birds

NAME	STATUS
Coastal California Gnatcatcher Polioptila californica californica Wherever found There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8178	Threatened
Least Bell's Vireo Vireo bellii pusillus Wherever found There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5945	Endangered
Southwestern Willow Flycatcher Empidonax traillii extimus Wherever found There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6749	Endangered

Reptiles

NAME	STATUS

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

NAME	STATUS
Southwestern Pond Turtle Actinemys pallida Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4768	Proposed Threatened

Amphibians

NAME	STATUS
Western Spadefoot Spea hammondii No critical habitat has been designated for this species.	Proposed Threatened

Insects

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly Danaus plexippus Wherever found There is **proposed** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743	Proposed Threatened

Crustaceans

NAME	STATUS
Riverside Fairy Shrimp Streptocephalus woottoni Wherever found There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8148	Endangered
Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp Branchinecta lynchi Wherever found There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/498	Threatened

Flowering Plants

NAME	STATUS

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

Nevin's Barberry Berberis nevinii — Endangered
Wherever found
There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8025

San Diego Ambrosia Ambrosia pumila — Endangered
Wherever found
There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8287

San Jacinto Valley Crownscale Atriplex coronata var. notatior — Endangered
Wherever found
There is **final** critical habitat for this species. However, no *actual* acres or miles were designated due to exemptions or exclusions. See Federal Register publication for details.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4353

Slender-horned Spineflower Dodecahema leptoceras — Endangered
Wherever found
No critical habitat has been designated for this species.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4007

Spreading Navarretia Navarretia fossalis — Threatened
Wherever found
There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1334

Thread-leaved Brodiaea Brodiaea filifolia — Threatened
Wherever found
There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6087

Critical habitats

Potential effects to critical habitat(s) in this location must be analyzed along with the endangered species themselves.

There are no critical habitats at this location.

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

You are still required to determine if your project(s) may have effects on all above listed species.

Bald & Golden Eagles

Bald and Golden Eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act [2] and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) [1]. Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to Bald or Golden Eagles, or their habitats, should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate avoidance and minimization measures, as described in the various links on this page.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Eagle Management https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds
- Nationwide avoidance and minimization measures for birds https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf
- Supplemental Information for Migratory Birds and Eagles in IPaC https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action

There are Bald Eagles and/or Golden Eagles in your project area.

Measures for Proactively Minimizing Eagle Impacts
For information on how to best avoid and minimize disturbance to nesting bald eagles, please review the National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines. You may employ the timing and activity-specific distance recommendations in this document when designing your project/activity to avoid and minimize eagle impacts. For bald eagle information specific to Alaska, please refer to Bald Eagle Nesting and Sensitivity to Human Activity.

The FWS does not currently have guidelines for avoiding and minimizing disturbance to nesting Golden Eagles. For site-specific recommendations regarding nesting Golden Eagles, please consult with the appropriate Regional Migratory Bird Office or Ecological Services Field Office.

If disturbance or take of eagles cannot be avoided, an incidental take permit may be available to authorize any take that results from, but is not the purpose of, an otherwise lawful activity. For assistance making this determination for Bald Eagles, visit the Do I Need A Permit Tool. For assistance making this determination for golden eagles, please consult with the appropriate Regional Migratory Bird Office or Ecological Services Field Office.

Ensure Your Eagle List is Accurate and Complete

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

If your project area is in a poorly surveyed area in IPaC, your list may not be complete and you may need to rely on other resources to determine what species may be present (e.g. your local FWS field office, state surveys, your own surveys). Please review the Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles, to help you properly interpret the report for your specified location, including determining if there is sufficient data to ensure your list is accurate.

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to bald or golden eagles on your list, see the "Probability of Presence Summary" below to see when these bald or golden eagles are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

Review the FAQs

The FAQs below provide important additional information and resources.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Bald Eagle Haliaeetus leucocephalus This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626	Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31
Golden Eagle Aquila chrysaetos This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1680	Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

Probability of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read "Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles", specifically the FAQ section titled "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (■)

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. (A year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.
2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is 0.25/0.25 = 1; at week 20 it is 0.05/0.25 = 0.2.
3. The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

To see a bar's probability of presence score, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

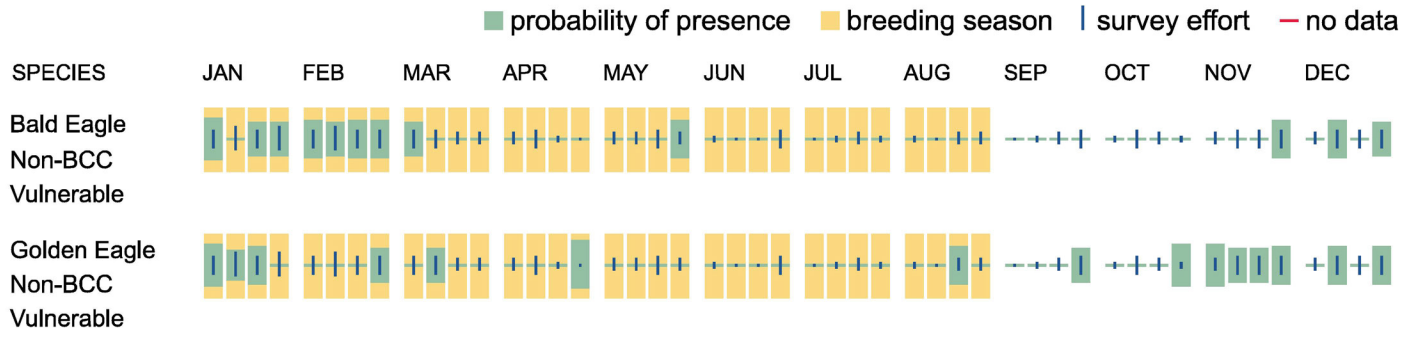
Breeding Season (▪)
Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

Survey Effort (|)
Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

No Data (–)
A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

Survey Timeframe
Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.



NOT FOR CONSULTATION

Bald & Golden Eagles FAQs

What does IPaC use to generate the potential presence of bald and golden eagles in my specified location?

The potential for eagle presence is derived from data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are an eagle (Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act requirements may apply).

Proper interpretation and use of your eagle report

On the graphs provided, please look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical line) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal line). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort line or no data line (red horizontal) means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list and associated information help you know what to look for to confirm presence and helps guide you in knowing when to implement avoidance and minimization measures to eliminate or reduce potential impacts from your project activities or get the appropriate permits should presence be confirmed.

How do I know if eagles are breeding, wintering, or migrating in my area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating, or resident), you may query your location using the RAIL Tool and view the range maps provided for birds in your area at the bottom of the profiles provided for each bird in your results. If an eagle on your IPaC migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it (indicated by yellow vertical bars on the phenology graph in your “IPaC PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY” at the top of your results list), there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

Interpreting the Probability of Presence Graphs

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.

To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is 0.25/0.25 = 1; at week 20 it is 0.05/0.25 = 0.2.

The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

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Breeding Season ()
Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

Survey Effort ()
Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps.

No Data ()
A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

Survey Timeframe
Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.

Migratory birds

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) [1] prohibits the take (including killing, capturing, selling, trading, and transport) of protected migratory bird species without prior authorization by the Department of Interior U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service).

1. The Migratory Birds Treaty Act of 1918.
2. The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Eagle Management https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds
- Nationwide avoidance and minimization measures for birds
- Supplemental Information for Migratory Birds and Eagles in IPaC https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action

Measures for Proactively Minimizing Migratory Bird Impacts

Your IPaC Migratory Bird list showcases birds of concern, including Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC), in your project location. This is not a comprehensive list of all birds found in your project area. However, you can help proactively minimize significant impacts to all birds at your project location by implementing the measures in the Nationwide avoidance and minimization measures for birds document, and any other project-specific avoidance and minimization measures suggested at the link Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds for the birds of concern on your list below.

Ensure Your Migratory Bird List is Accurate and Complete

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If your project area is in a poorly surveyed area, your list may not be complete and you may need to rely on other resources to determine what species may be present (e.g. your local FWS field office, state surveys, your own surveys). Please review the Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles document, to help you properly interpret the report for your specified location, including determining if there is sufficient data to ensure your list is accurate.

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, see the "Probability of Presence Summary" below to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

Review the FAQs

The FAQs below provide important additional information and resources.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Allen's Hummingbird Selasphorus sasin This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9637	Breeds Feb 1 to Jul 15
Bald Eagle Haliaeetus leucocephalus This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626	Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31
Belding's Savannah Sparrow Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8	Breeds Apr 1 to Aug 15
Black Swift Cypseloides niger This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8878	Breeds Jun 15 to Sep 10
Black Tern Chlidonias niger surinamenisis This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3093	Breeds May 15 to Aug 20

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Black-chinned Sparrow Spizella atrogularis — Breeds Apr 15 to Jul 31

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9447

Bullock's Oriole Icterus bullockii — Breeds Mar 21 to Jul 25

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA

California Gull Larus californicus — Breeds Mar 1 to Jul 31

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

California Thrasher Toxostoma redivivum — Breeds Jan 1 to Jul 31

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Clark's Grebe Aechmophorus clarkii — Breeds Jun 1 to Aug 31

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Common Yellowthroat Geothlypis trichas sinuosa — Breeds May 20 to Jul 31

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2084

Golden Eagle Aquila chrysaetos — Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31

This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1680

Heermann's Gull Larus heermanni — Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 31

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Lawrence's Goldfinch Spinus lawrencei — Breeds Mar 20 to Sep 20

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9464

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Long-eared Owl asio otus — Breeds Mar 1 to Jul 15

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3631

Marbled Godwit Limosa fedoa — Breeds elsewhere

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9481

Northern Harrier Circus hudsonius — Breeds Apr 1 to Sep 15

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8350

Nuttall's Woodpecker Dryobates nuttallii — Breeds Apr 1 to Jul 20

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9410

Oak Titmouse Baeolophus inornatus — Breeds Mar 15 to Jul 15

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9656

Olive-sided Flycatcher Contopus cooperi — Breeds May 20 to Aug 31

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3914

Red Knot Calidris canutus roselaari — Breeds elsewhere

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8880

Santa Barbara Song Sparrow Melospiza melodia graminea — Breeds Mar 1 to Sep 5

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5513

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Short-billed Dowitcher Limnodromus griseus This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9480	Breeds elsewhere
Tricolored Blackbird Agelaius tricolor This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3910	Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 10
Western Grebe aechmophorus occidentalis This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6743	Breeds Jun 1 to Aug 31
Western Gull Larus occidentalis This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Apr 21 to Aug 25
Willet Tringa semipalmata This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds elsewhere
Wrentit Chamaea fasciata This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 10

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Probability of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read "Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles", specifically the FAQ section titled "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (■)

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. (A year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.
2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is 0.25/0.25 = 1; at week 20 it is 0.05/0.25 = 0.2.
3. The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

To see a bar's probability of presence score, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

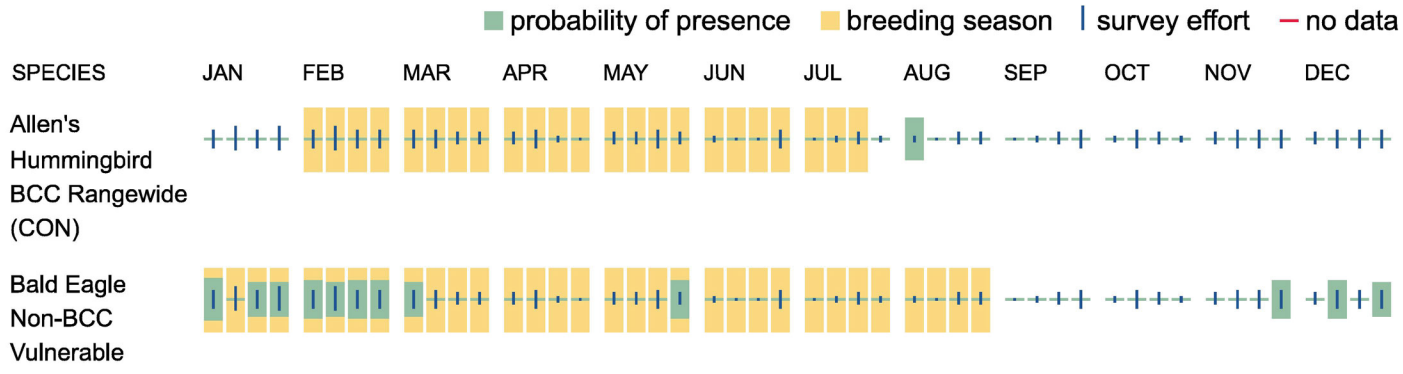
Breeding Season (▪)
Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

Survey Effort (|)
Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

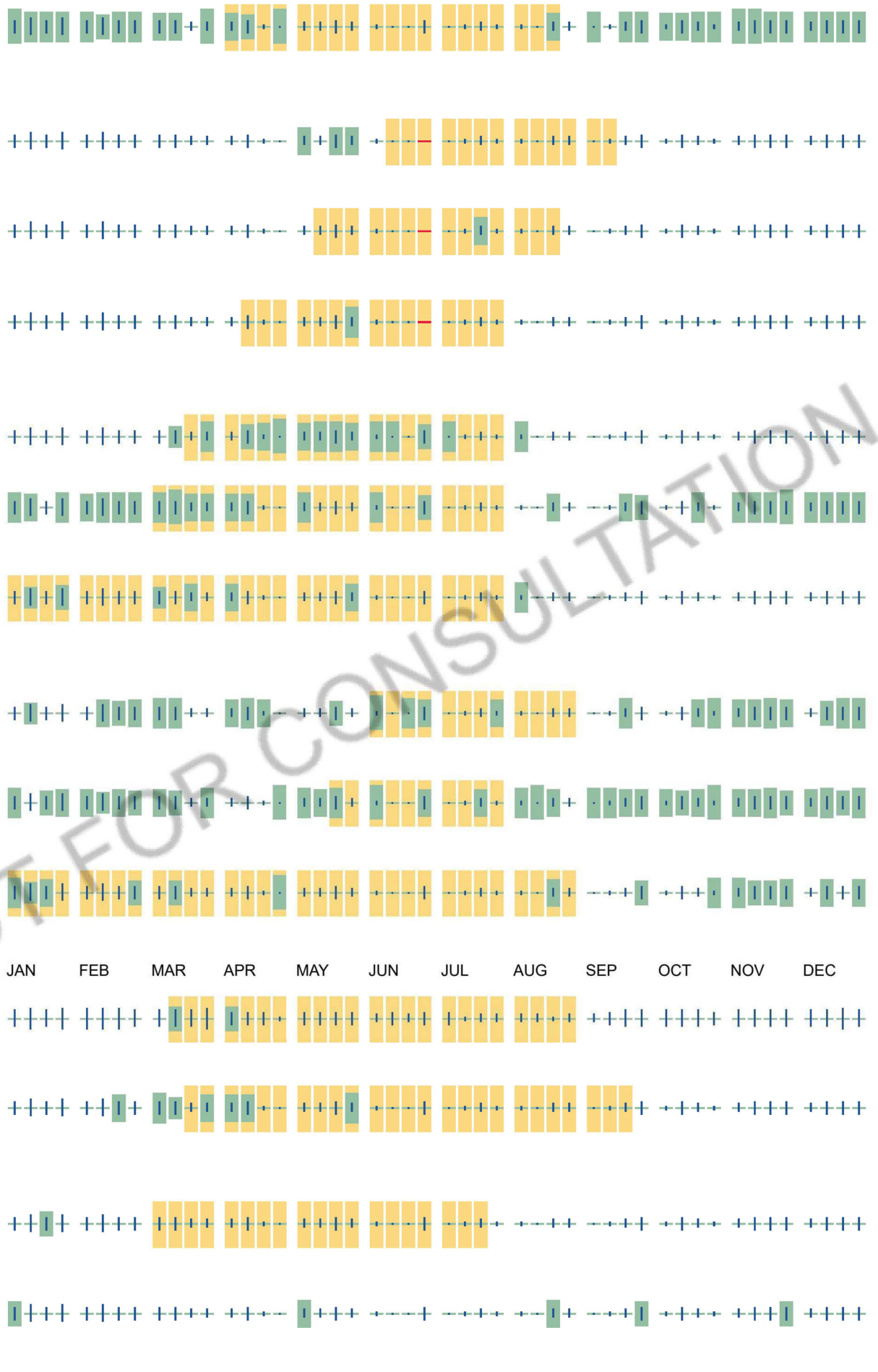
To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

No Data (–)
A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

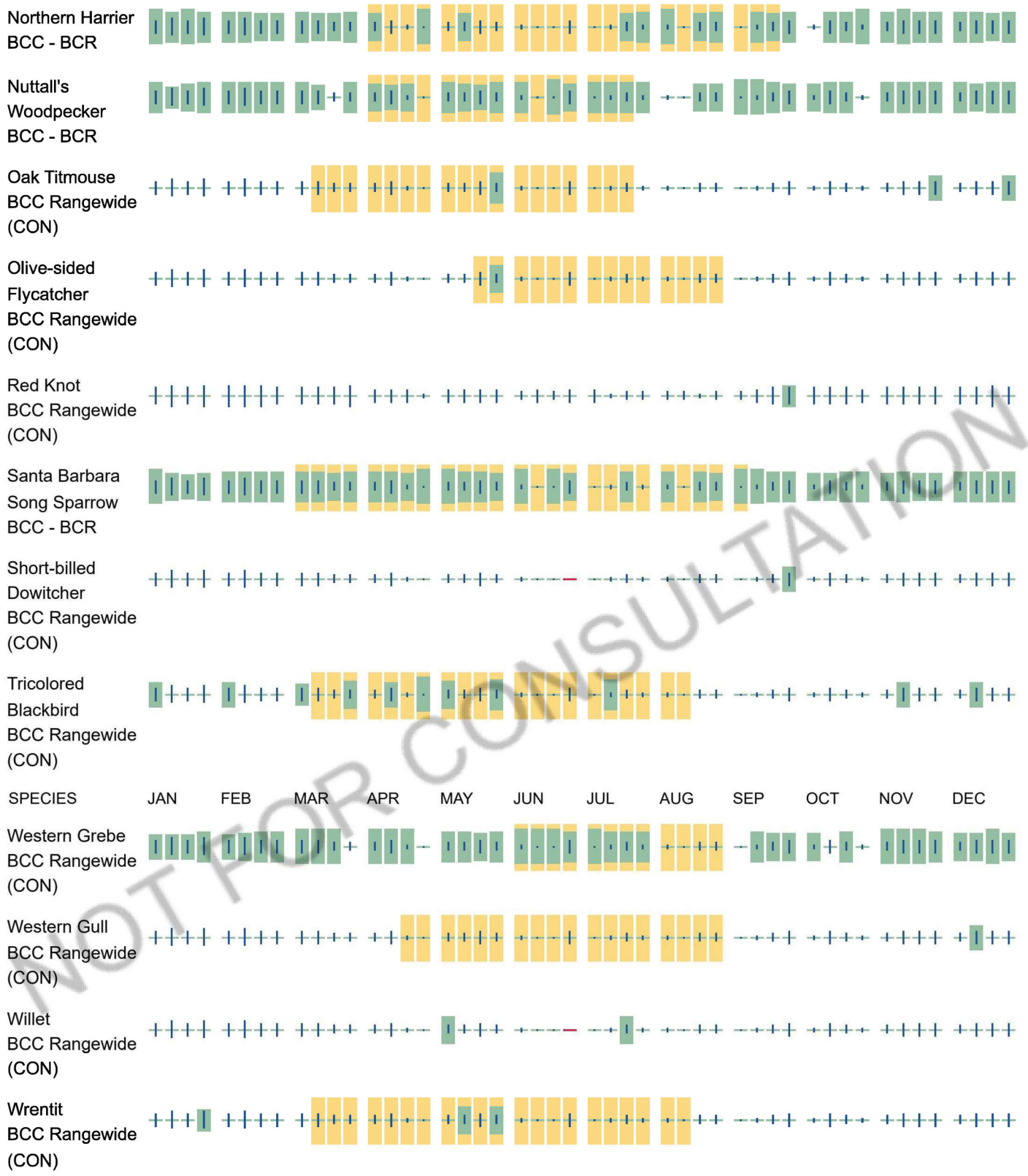
Survey Timeframe
Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.



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Migratory Bird FAQs

Tell me more about avoidance and minimization measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds.

Nationwide Avoidance & Minimization Measures for Birds describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year-round. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is one of the most effective ways to minimize impacts. To see

when birds are most likely to occur and breed in your project area, view the Probability of Presence Summary. Additional measures or permits may be advisable depending on the type of activity you are conducting and the type of infrastructure or bird species present on your project site.

What does IPaC use to generate the list of migratory birds that potentially occur in my specified location?

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location, such as those listed under the Endangered Species Act or the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act and those species marked as "Vulnerable". See the FAQ "What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?" for more information on the levels of concern covered in the IPaC migratory bird species list.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) with which your project intersects. These species have been identified as warranting special attention because they are BCC species in that area, an eagle (Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, and to verify survey effort when no results present, please visit the Rapid Avian Information Locator (RAIL) Tool.

Why are subspecies showing up on my list?

Subspecies profiles are included on the list of species present in your project area because observations in the AKN for **the species** are being detected. If the species are present, that means that the subspecies may also be present. If a subspecies shows up on your list, you may need to rely on other resources to determine if that subspecies may be present (e.g. your local FWS field office, state surveys, your own surveys).

What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs for the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The probability of presence graphs associated with your migratory bird list are based on data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). This data is derived from a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets.

Probability of presence data is continuously being updated as new and better information becomes available. To learn more about how the probability of presence graphs are produced and how to interpret them, go to the Probability of Presence Summary and then click on the "Tell me about these graphs" link.

How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering, or migrating in my area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating, or resident), you may query your location using the RAIL Tool and view the range maps provided for birds in your area at the bottom of the profiles provided for each bird in your results. If a bird on your IPaC migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it (indicated by yellow vertical bars on the phenology graph in

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your “IPaC PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY” at the top of your results list), there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

Migratory birds delivered through IPaC fall into the following distinct categories of concern:

1. "BCC Rangewide" birds are Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) that are of concern throughout their range anywhere within the USA (including Hawaii, the Pacific Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands);
2. "BCC - BCR" birds are BCCs that are of concern only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA; and
3. "Non-BCC - Vulnerable" birds are not BCC species in your project area, but appear on your list either because of the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act requirements (for eagles) or (for non-eagles) potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities (e.g. offshore energy development or longline fishing).

Although it is important to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, efforts should be made, in particular, to avoid and minimize impacts to the birds on this list, especially BCC species. For more information on avoidance and minimization measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts, please see the FAQ “Tell me more about avoidance and minimization measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds”.

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

For additional details about the relative occurrence and abundance of both individual bird species and groups of bird species within your project area off the Atlantic Coast, please visit the Northeast Ocean Data Portal. The Portal also offers data and information about other taxa besides birds that may be helpful to you in your project review. Alternately, you may download the bird model results files underlying the portal maps through the NOAA NCCOS Integrative Statistical Modeling and Predictive Mapping of Marine Bird Distributions and Abundance on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf project webpage.

Proper interpretation and use of your migratory bird report

The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ "What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location". Please be aware this report provides the "probability of presence" of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical line) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal line). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list does not represent all birds present in your project area. It is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list and associated information help you know what to look for to confirm presence and helps guide implementation of avoidance and minimization measures to eliminate or reduce potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn more about avoidance and minimization measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about avoidance and minimization measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds".

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Interpreting the Probability of Presence Graphs
Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:
The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.

To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is 0.25/0.25 = 1; at week 20 it is 0.05/0.25 = 0.2.

The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

Breeding Season ()
Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

Survey Effort ()
Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps.

No Data ()
A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

Survey Timeframe
Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.

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Facilities

National Wildlife Refuge lands

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the National Wildlife Refuge system must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

There are no refuge lands at this location.

Fish hatcheries

There are no fish hatcheries at this location.

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI)

Impacts to NWI wetlands and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District.

This location did not intersect any wetlands mapped by NWI.

NOTE: This initial screening does **not** replace an on-site delineation to determine whether wetlands occur. Additional information on the NWI data is provided below.

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Data limitations

The Service's objective of mapping wetlands and deepwater habitats is to produce reconnaissance level information on the location, type and size of these resources. The maps are prepared from the analysis of high altitude imagery. Wetlands are identified based on vegetation, visible hydrology and geography. A margin of error is inherent in the use of imagery; thus, detailed on-the-ground inspection of any particular site may result in revision of the wetland boundaries or classification established through image analysis.

The accuracy of image interpretation depends on the quality of the imagery, the experience of the image analysts, the amount and quality of the collateral data and the amount of ground truth verification work conducted. Metadata should be consulted to determine the date of the source imagery used and any mapping problems.

Wetlands or other mapped features may have changed since the date of the imagery or field work. There may be occasional differences in polygon boundaries or classifications between the information depicted on the map and the actual conditions on site.

Data exclusions

Certain wetland habitats are excluded from the National mapping program because of the limitations of aerial imagery as the primary data source used to detect wetlands. These habitats include seagrasses or submerged aquatic vegetation that are found in the intertidal and subtidal zones of estuaries and nearshore coastal waters. Some deepwater reef communities (coral or tuberficid worm reefs) have also been excluded from the inventory. These habitats, because of their depth, go undetected by aerial imagery.

Data precautions

Federal, state, and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over wetlands may define and describe wetlands in a different manner than that used in this inventory. There is no attempt, in either the design or products of this inventory, to define the limits of proprietary jurisdiction of any Federal, state, or local government or to establish the geographical scope of the regulatory programs of government agencies. Persons intending to engage in activities involving modifications within or adjacent to wetland areas should seek the advice of appropriate Federal, state, or local agencies concerning specified agency regulatory programs and proprietary jurisdictions that may affect such activities.

Appendix D – CNDDB Query

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH and WILDLIFE **RareFind**

Query Summary:
Quad IS (Sunnymead (3311782) OR Riverside East (3311783) OR San Bernardino South (3411713) OR Redlands (3411712) OR Yucaipa (3411711) OR El Casco (3311781) OR Lakeview (3311771) OR Perris (3311772) OR Steele Peak (3311773))
AND Federal Listing Status IS (Endangered OR Threatened OR Proposed Endangered OR Proposed Threatened OR Candidate) OR State Listing Status IS (Endangered OR Threatened OR Candidate Endangered OR Candidate Threatened)

Print Close

CNDDB Element Query Results

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Group	Element Code	Total Occs	Returned Occs	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	CA Rare Plant Rank	Other Status	Habitats
Actinemys pallida	southwestern pond turtle	Reptiles	ARAAD02032	481	2	Proposed Threatened	None	G2	SNR	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_VU-Vulnerable, USFS_S-Sensitive	null
Agelaius tricolor	tricolored blackbird	Birds	ABPBXB0020	960	17	None	Threatened	G1G2	S2	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_EN-Endangered, USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	Freshwater marsh, Marsh & swamp, Swamp, Wetland
Allium munzii	Munz's onion	Monocots	PMLIL022Z0	21	4	Endangered	Threatened	G1	S1	1B.1	SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Pinon & juniper woodlands, Valley & foothill grassland
Arenaria paludicola	marsh sandwort	Dicots	PDCAR040L0	19	1	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1	SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden	Freshwater marsh, Marsh & swamp, Wetland
Athene cunicularia	burrowing owl	Birds	ABNSB10010	2261	37	None	Candidate Endangered	G4	S2	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_LC-Least Concern, USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	Coastal prairie, Coastal scrub, Great Basin grassland, Great Basin scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub, Valley & foothill grassland
Atriplex coronata var. notatior	San Jacinto Valley crownscale	Dicots	PDCHE040C2	16	15	Endangered	None	G4T1	S1	1B.1	SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	Alkali playa, Valley & foothill grassland, Vernal pool, Wetland
Berberis nevinii	Nevin's barberry	Dicots	PDBER060A0	32	4	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1	SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Riparian scrub
Bombus crotchii	Crotch's bumble bee	Insects	IIHYM24480	786	29	None	Candidate Endangered	G2	S2	null	IUCN_EN-Endangered	null

Brodiaea filifolia	thread-leaved brodiaea	Monocots	PMLIL0C050	141	7	Threatened	Endangered	G2	S2	1B.1	SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, SB_CRES-San Diego Zoo CRES Native Gene Seed Bank	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley & foothill grassland, Vernal pool, Wetland
Buteo swainsoni	Swainson's hawk	Birds	ABNKC19070	2585	2	None	Threatened	G5	S4	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Great Basin grassland, Riparian forest, Riparian woodland, Valley & foothill grassland
Catostomus santaanae	Santa Ana sucker	Fish	AFCJC02190	28	2	Threatened	None	G1	S1	null	AFS_TH-Threatened, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_EN-Endangered	Aquatic, South coast flowing waters
Chloropyron maritimum ssp. maritimum	salt marsh bird's-beak	Dicots	PDSCR0J0C2	26	1	Endangered	Endangered	G4?T1	S1	1B.2	BLM_S-Sensitive, SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, SB_CRES-San Diego Zoo CRES Native Gene Seed Bank, SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden	Coastal dunes, Marsh & swamp, Salt marsh, Wetland
Coccyzus americanus occidentalis	western yellow-billed cuckoo	Birds	ABNRB02022	165	3	Threatened	Endangered	G5T2T3	S1	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, USFS_S-Sensitive	Riparian forest
Dipodomys merriami parvus	San Bernardino kangaroo rat	Mammals	AMAFD03143	76	16	Endangered	Endangered	G5T1	S1	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Coastal scrub
Dipodomys stephensi	Stephens' kangaroo rat	Mammals	AMAFD03100	226	80	Threatened	Threatened	G2	S3	null	IUCN_VU-Vulnerable	Coastal scrub, Valley & foothill grassland
Dodecahema leptoceras	slender-horned spineflower	Dicots	PDPGN0V010	42	8	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1	SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub
Empidonax traillii extimus	southwestern willow flycatcher	Birds	ABPAE33043	75	4	Endangered	Endangered	G5T2	S3	null	null	Riparian woodland
Eriastrum densifolium ssp. sanctorum	Santa Ana River woollystar	Dicots	PDPLM03035	31	21	Endangered	Endangered	G4T1	S1	1B.1	SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	Chaparral, Coastal scrub
Euphydryas editha quino	quino checkerspot butterfly	Insects	IILEPK405L	185	3	Endangered	Candidate Endangered	G4G5T1T2	S1S2	null	null	Chaparral, Coastal scrub
Haliaeetus leucocephalus	bald eagle	Birds	ABNKC10010	334	1	Delisted	Endangered	G5	S3	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDF_S-Sensitive, CDFW_FP-Fully Protected, IUCN_LC-Least Concern, USFS_S-Sensitive	Lower montane coniferous forest, Oldgrowth
Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus	California black rail	Birds	ABNME03041	304	2	None	Threatened	G3T1	S2	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_FP-Fully Protected, IUCN_EN-Endangered	Brackish marsh, Freshwater marsh, Marsh & swamp, Salt marsh, Wetland

Nasturtium gambelii	Gambel's water cress	Dicots	PDBRA270V0	13	1	Endangered	Threatened	G1	S1	1B.1	SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden	Brackish marsh, Freshwater marsh, Marsh & swamp, Wetland
Navarretia fossalis	spreading navarretia	Dicots	PDPLM0C080	82	11	Threatened	None	G2	S2	1B.1	SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, SB_CRES-San Diego Zoo CRES Native Gene Seed Bank	Alkali playa, Chenopod scrub, Marsh & swamp, Vernal pool, Wetland
Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 10	steelhead - southern California DPS	Fish	AFCHA0209J	19	1	Endangered	Endangered	G5T1Q	S1	null	AFS_EN-Endangered	Aquatic, South coast flowing waters
Polioptila californica californica	coastal California gnatcatcher	Birds	ABPBJ08081	1159	55	Threatened	None	G4G5T3Q	S2	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal scrub
Rana muscosa	southern mountain yellow-legged frog	Amphibians	AAABH01330	213	2	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S2	null	CDFW_WL-Watch List, IUCN_EN-Endangered, USFS_S-Sensitive	Aquatic
Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis	Delhi Sands flower-loving fly	Insects	IIDIP05021	36	20	Endangered	None	G1T1	S1	null	null	Interior dunes
Rhinichthys gabrielino	Santa Ana speckled dace	Fish	AFCJB3705K	13	2	Proposed Threatened	None	G1	S1	null	AFS_TH-Threatened, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, USFS_S-Sensitive	Aquatic, South coast flowing waters
Spea hammondii	western spadefoot	Amphibians	AAABF02020	1445	46	Proposed Threatened	None	G2G3	S3S4	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_NT-Near Threatened	Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley & foothill grassland, Vernal pool, Wetland
Streptocephalus woottoni	Riverside fairy shrimp	Crustaceans	ICBRA07010	83	2	Endangered	None	G1G2	S2	null	IUCN_EN-Endangered	Coastal scrub, Valley & foothill grassland, Vernal pool, Wetland
Vireo bellii pusillus	least Bell's vireo	Birds	ABPBW01114	505	31	Endangered	Endangered	G5T2	S3	null	null	Riparian forest, Riparian scrub, Riparian woodland

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH and WILDLIFE **RareFind**

Query Summary:
Quad IS (Sunnymead (3311782) OR Riverside East (3311783) OR San Bernardino South (3411713) OR Redlands (3411712) OR Yucaipa (3411711) OR El Casco (3311781) OR Lakeview (3311771) OR Perris (3311772) OR Steele Peak (3311773))
AND Other Status CONTAINS (CDFW_FP-Fully Protected OR CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern)

Print Close

CNDDB Element Query Results

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Group	Element Code	Total Occs	Returned Occs	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	CA Rare Plant Rank	Other Status	Habitats
Actinemys pallida	southwestern pond turtle	Reptiles	ARAAD02032	481	2	Proposed Threatened	None	G2	SNR	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_VU-Vulnerable, USFS_S-Sensitive	null
Agelaius tricolor	tricolored blackbird	Birds	ABPBXB0020	960	17	None	Threatened	G1G2	S2	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_EN-Endangered, USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	Freshwater marsh, Marsh & swamp, Swamp, Wetland
Anniella stebbinsi	Southern California legless lizard	Reptiles	ARACC01060	427	37	None	None	G3	S3	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, USFS_S-Sensitive	Broadleaved upland forest, Chaparral, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub
Antrozous pallidus	pallid bat	Mammals	AMACC10010	425	1	None	None	G4	S3	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_LC-Least Concern, USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Desert wash, Great Basin grassland, Great Basin scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, Riparian woodland, Sonoran desert scrub, Upper montane coniferous forest, Valley & foothill grassland
Aquila chrysaetos	golden eagle	Birds	ABNKC22010	332	1	None	None	G5	S3	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDF_S-Sensitive, CDFW_FP-Fully Protected, CDFW_WL-Watch List, IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Broadleaved upland forest, Cismontane woodland, Coastal prairie, Great Basin grassland, Great Basin scrub,

												Lower montane coniferous forest, Pinon & juniper woodlands, Upper montane coniferous forest, Valley & foothill grassland
Arizona elegans occidentalis	California glossy snake	Reptiles	ARADB01017	260	15	None	None	G5T2	S2	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	null
Asio otus	long-eared owl	Birds	ABNSB13010	56	2	None	None	G5	S3?	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_LC-Least Concern, USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	Cismontane woodland, Great Basin scrub, Riparian forest, Riparian woodland, Upper montane coniferous forest
Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri	coastal whiptail	Reptiles	ARACJ02143	148	13	None	None	G5T5	S3	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	null
Athene cunicularia	burrowing owl	Birds	ABNSB10010	2261	37	None	Candidate Endangered	G4	S2	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_LC-Least Concern, USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	Coastal prairie, Coastal scrub, Great Basin grassland, Great Basin scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub, Valley & foothill grassland
Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis	coastal cactus wren	Birds	ABPBG02095	157	1	None	None	G5T3Q	S2	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, USFS_S-Sensitive, USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	Coastal scrub
Catostomus santaanae	Santa Ana sucker	Fish	AFCJC02190	28	2	Threatened	None	G1	S1	null	AFS_TH-Threatened, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_EN-Endangered	Aquatic, South coast flowing waters
Coleonyx variegatus abbotti	San Diego banded gecko	Reptiles	ARACD01031	8	1	None	None	G5T5	S1S2	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Chaparral, Coastal scrub
Crotalus ruber	red-diamond rattlesnake	Reptiles	ARADE02090	192	31	None	None	G4	S3	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_LC-Least Concern, USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral, Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub

Dipodomys merriami parvus	San Bernardino kangaroo rat	Mammals	AMAFD03143	76	16	Endangered	Endangered	G5T1	S1	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Coastal scrub
Elanus leucurus	white-tailed kite	Birds	ABNKC06010	190	4	None	None	G5	S3S4	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_FP-Fully Protected, IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Cismontane woodland, Marsh & swamp, Riparian woodland, Valley & foothill grassland, Wetland
Eumops perotis californicus	western mastiff bat	Mammals	AMACD02011	296	6	None	None	G4G5T4	S3S4	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley & foothill grassland
Gila orcuttii	arroyo chub	Fish	AFCJB13120	49	2	None	None	G1	S2	null	AFS_VU-Vulnerable, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_VU-Vulnerable, USFS_S-Sensitive	Aquatic, South coast flowing waters
Haliaeetus leucocephalus	bald eagle	Birds	ABNKC10010	334	1	Delisted	Endangered	G5	S3	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDF_S-Sensitive, CDFW_FP-Fully Protected, IUCN_LC-Least Concern, USFS_S-Sensitive	Lower montane coniferous forest, Oldgrowth
Icteria virens	yellow-breasted chat	Birds	ABPBX24010	101	3	None	None	G5	S4	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Riparian forest, Riparian scrub, Riparian woodland
Lanius ludovicianus	loggerhead shrike	Birds	ABPBR01030	110	4	None	None	G4	S4	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_NT-Near Threatened	Broadleaved upland forest, Desert wash, Joshua tree woodland, Mojavean desert scrub, Pinon & juniper woodlands, Riparian woodland, Sonoran desert scrub
Lasiurus xanthinus	western yellow bat	Mammals	AMACC05070	58	8	None	None	G4G5	S3	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Desert wash
Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus	California black rail	Birds	ABNME03041	304	2	None	Threatened	G3T1	S2	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_FP-Fully Protected, IUCN_EN-Endangered	Brackish marsh, Freshwater marsh, Marsh & swamp, Salt marsh, Wetland
Leptonycteris yerbabuenae	lesser long-nosed bat	Mammals	AMACB03030	2	1	Delisted	None	G3	S1	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special	Mojavean desert scrub,

											Concern, IUCN_NT-Near Threatened	Sonoran desert scrub, Upper Sonoran scrub
Neotoma lepida intermedia	San Diego desert woodrat	Mammals	AMAFF08041	132	5	None	None	G5T3T4	S3S4	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Coastal scrub
Nyctinomops femorosaccus	pocketed free-tailed bat	Mammals	AMACD04010	90	2	None	None	G5	S3	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Joshua tree woodland, Pinon & juniper woodlands, Riparian scrub, Sonoran desert scrub
Onychomys torridus ramona	southern grasshopper mouse	Mammals	AMAFF06022	28	4	None	None	G5T3	S3	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Chenopod scrub
Perognathus longimembris brevinasus	Los Angeles pocket mouse	Mammals	AMAFD01041	70	14	None	None	G5T2	S1S2	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Coastal scrub
Phrynosoma blainvillii	coast horned lizard	Reptiles	ARACF12100	841	28	None	None	G4	S4	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal scrub, Desert wash, Pinon & juniper woodlands, Riparian scrub, Riparian woodland, Valley & foothill grassland
Polioptila californica californica	coastal California gnatcatcher	Birds	ABPBJ08081	1159	55	Threatened	None	G4G5T3Q	S2	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal scrub
Rhinichthys gabrielino	Santa Ana speckled dace	Fish	AFCJB3705K	13	2	Proposed Threatened	None	G1	S1	null	AFS_TH-Threatened, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, USFS_S-Sensitive	Aquatic, South coast flowing waters
Salvadora hexalepis virgultea	coast patch-nosed snake	Reptiles	ARADB30033	34	2	None	None	G5T4	S3	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Coastal scrub
Setophaga petechia	yellow warbler	Birds	ABPBX03010	78	3	None	None	G5	S3	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Riparian forest, Riparian scrub, Riparian woodland
Spea hammondii	western spadefoot	Amphibians	AAABF02020	1445	46	Proposed Threatened	None	G2G3	S3S4	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_NT-Near Threatened	Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley & foothill grassland, Vernal pool, Wetland
Taxidea taxus	American badger	Mammals	AMAJF04010	648	4	None	None	G5	S3	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Alkali marsh, Alkali playa, Alpine, Alpine dwarf scrub, Bog & fen,

												Brackish marsh, Broadleaved upland forest, Chaparral, Chenopod scrub, Cismontane woodland, Closed-cone coniferous forest, Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal dunes, Coastal prairie, Coastal scrub, Desert dunes, Desert wash, Freshwater marsh, Great Basin grassland, Great Basin scrub, Interior dunes, Ione formation, Joshua tree woodland, Limestone, Lower montane coniferous forest, Marsh & swamp, Meadow & seep, Mojavean desert scrub, Montane dwarf scrub, North coast coniferous forest, Oldgrowth, Pavement plain, Redwood, Riparian forest, Riparian scrub, Riparian woodland, Salt marsh, Sonoran desert scrub, Sonoran thorn woodland, Ultramafic, Upper montane coniferous forest, Upper Sonoran scrub, Valley & foothill grassland
Thamnophis hammondii	two-striped gartersnake	Reptiles	ARADB36160	184	6	None	None	G4	S3S4	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_LC-	Marsh & swamp, Riparian scrub, Riparian woodland, Wetland

											Least Concern, USFS_S-Sensitive	
Thamnophis sirtalis pop. 1	south coast gartersnake	Reptiles	ARADB3613F	48	1	None	None	G5T1T2	S1S2	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Artificial standing waters, Marsh & swamp, Riparian scrub, Riparian woodland, South coast flowing waters, South coast standing waters, Wetland
Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus	yellow-headed blackbird	Birds	ABPBXB3010	13	1	None	None	G5	S3	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Marsh & swamp, Wetland

Appendix C
Cultural Resources Assessment

October 29, 2025

Chelsea Robbins, M.S.
Terracon
Laguna Hills, California 92653-1590
831-524-0457

Subject: Cultural Resources Records Search for the RCCD Moreno Valley College Library LLRC Project, Moreno Valley, Riverside County California (BCR Consulting Project TER2509)

Dear Chelsea:

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) was retained by Terracon to complete a cultural resources records search for the RCCD Moreno Valley College Library LLRC Project (project) in the City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California. The project site comprises two non-contiguous properties located in a non-sectioned portion of Township 3 South, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. It is depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Sunnymead, California* (1980) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Attachment B).

Cultural Resources Records Search

BCR Consulting Staff Archaeologist Doug Kazmier, B.A., PGC conducted the cultural resources records search at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University. The records search from the SCIC included a review of all recorded historic-period and prehistoric archaeological sites and built environment resources within one-mile of the project sites. The research also reviewed cultural resource reports completed in the vicinity. Results have revealed that nine cultural resource studies have taken place resulting in 17 cultural resources recorded within one mile of the project sites. Of the previous studies, one (designated RI-1843) has assessed both of the project sites for cultural resources and no cultural resources have been previously identified within its boundaries (Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. 1984). Historic aerial photographs show that the project locations have been subject to mechanical discing for agriculture. The northwestern property has been subject to mechanical grading to contour drainage into a central culvert, and for subsequent demolition and grading associated with removal of the culvert. It has also been used for construction staging. The southwestern property has been subject to excavation, grading, and pavement associated with a modern parking lot (Frame Finder 1938, U.S. Department of Agriculture 1959, 1966, 1980, 2005). The SCIC records search results are summarized in Table A and a records search bibliography is provided in Attachment C.

Table A. Records Search Results (One Mile Radius)

USGS Quad	Cultural Resources (Recorded by/Date)
Sunnymead, California (1980)	P-33-530: Prehistoric Bedrock Milling Site (Ambrose 1972, Desautels 1983, B. Padon and P. Jertbgerg 1988) P-33-531: Prehistoric Bedrock Milling Site (T. Ambrose 1972, J. Desautels 1983, B.

USGS Quad	Cultural Resources (Recorded by/Date)
	Padon and P. Jertbgerg 1988) P-33-532: Prehistoric Bedrock Milling Site (T. Ambrose 1972) P-33-533: Prehistoric Bedrock Milling Site (T. Ambrose 1972, Don Carey 1983) P-33-534: Prehistoric Bedrock Milling Site (T. Ambrose 1972, Don Carey 1983) P-33-535: Prehistoric Bedrock Milling Site (T. Ambrose 1972, Don Carey 1983) P-33-536: Prehistoric Bedrock Milling Site (T. Ambrose 1972, Don Carey 1983) P-33-537: Prehistoric Bedrock Milling Site (T. Ambrose 1972, Don Carey 1983) P-33-538: Prehistoric Bedrock Milling Site (T. Ambrose 1972, Don Carey 1983) P-33-539: Prehistoric Bedrock Milling Site (T. Ambrose 1972, Don Carey 1983) P-33-540: Prehistoric Bedrock Milling Site (T. Ambrose 1972, Don Carey 1983) P-33-541: Prehistoric Bedrock Milling Site (P. Chace and E. Shepard 1963, T. Ambrose 1972, Don Carey 1983) P-33-542: Prehistoric Bedrock Milling Site (T. Ambrose 1972, Don Carey 1983) P-33-715: Prehistoric Bedrock Milling Site (P. Chace and E. Shepard 1963, J. Desautels 1983, B. Padon and P. Jertbert 1988) P-33-2829: Prehistoric Bedrock Milling Site (Ann Cody 1983) P-33-2994: Prehistoric Bedrock Milling Site (Roger Mason 1984) P-33-29118: Historic Period Storm Drain (J. Levanetz 2019, A. Garrison 2020)

Summary and Recommendations

The project site has been subject to one previous cultural resources assessment resulting in no archaeological resources identified within its boundaries. The records search revealed that 16 prehistoric archaeological sites and one historic-period archaeological site have been recorded within a mile of the project site. All previously recorded prehistoric sites located within a one-mile radius of the project site included bedrock milling features and the historic period archaeological site consists of one storm water drain canal. Aerial photographs show that there are no bedrock outcrops within the project site, and that the entire project site has been subject to severe disturbances related to mechanical grading for a parking lot and a temporary construction staging yard. While the general area is sensitive for archaeological resources, the conditions on the site make the likelihood of encountering cultural resources moderate to low. Therefore, BCR Consulting recommends that no additional cultural resources survey is necessary. BCR Consulting also recommends that construction personnel associated with project-related ground disturbance should participate in a Worker Environmental Awareness Program training for the proper identification and treatment of inadvertent discoveries. Additionally, prior to project-related ground disturbance an on-call archaeologist should be retained to conduct spot monitoring and to respond to and address any inadvertent discoveries. Should any inadvertent discovery of cultural resources occur, all construction work should cease within 100 feet of the discovery until the qualified archaeologist and participating representatives of traditionally culturally affiliated consulting tribes can make an assessment and management recommendations. Any cultural resources work should be performed under the supervision of a cultural resource professional that meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for Archaeology and for Architectural History.

If human remains are encountered during activities associated with the proposed project, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur

until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC.

Please contact me by phone at 909/455-8531 or e-mail at josepho@bcrcllc.com with any questions or comments.

Sincerely,



Joseph Orozco, M.A./RPA
Project Manager/Archaeologist

Attachment A: References
Attachment B: Project Map
Attachment C: Records Search Bibliography

Attachment A: References

Frame Finder
1938 *Aerial Photographs of Riverside County.* Electronic Document https://mil.library.ucsb.edu/ap_indexes/FrameFinder/Accessed on 10/23/2025.

Scientific Resource Surveys
1984 *Cultural Resource Survey Report on Wolfskill Ranch.* On File at the CHRIS SCIC. San Diego, California.

United States Department of Agriculture
1959 Aerial Photos of Riverside County. Electronic Document: historicaerials.com. Accessed 10/23/2025.

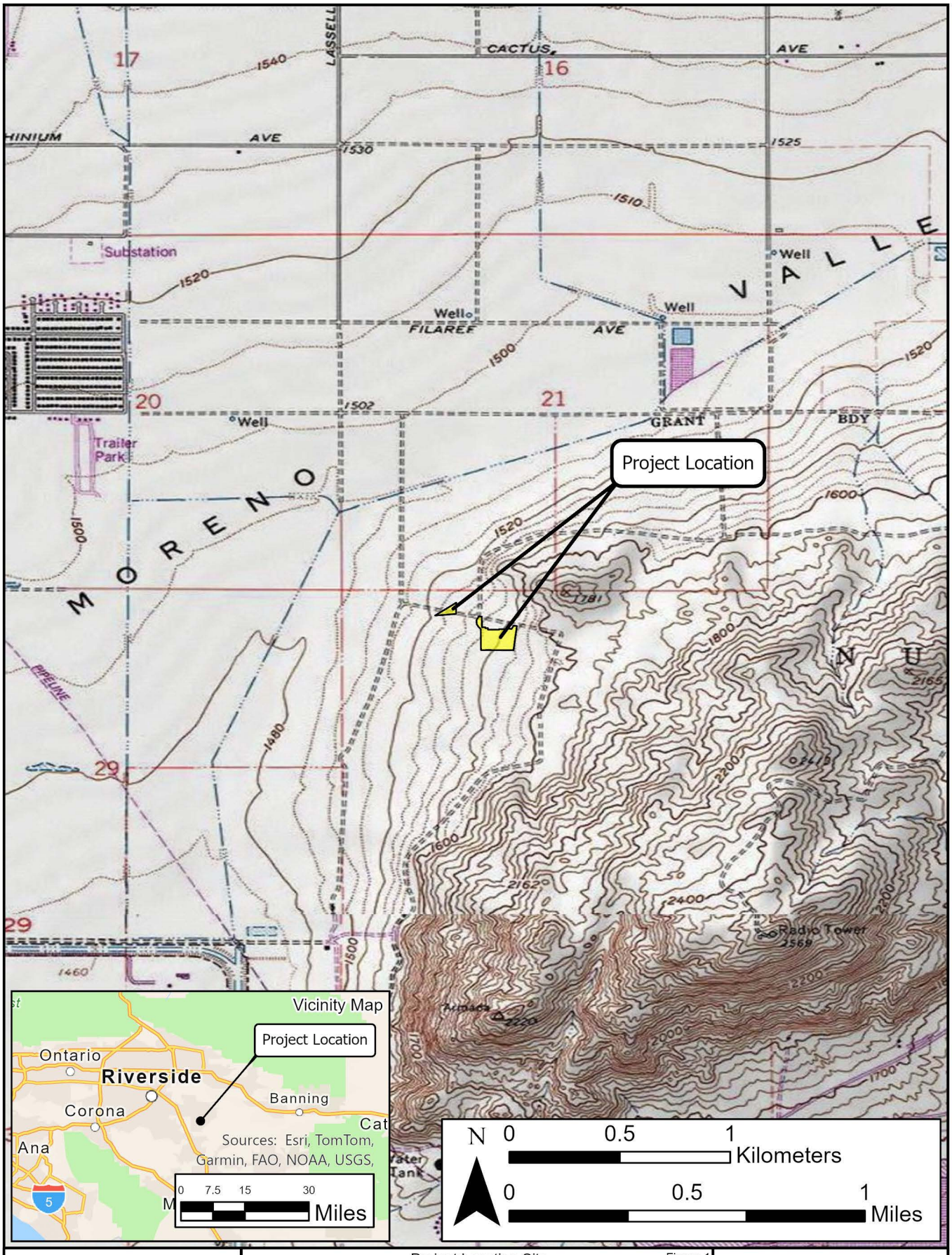
1966 Aerial Photos of Riverside County. Electronic Document: historicaerials.com. Accessed 10/23/2025.

1980 Aerial Photos of Riverside County. Electronic Document: historicaerials.com. Accessed 10/23/2025.

2005 Aerial Photos of Riverside County. Electronic Document: historicaerials.com. Accessed 10/23/2025.

Kry, Linda and Adam Giacinto
2022 *Phase I Archaeological Resources Assessment for the Riverside Community College District Solar Plan Project, Cities of Norco and Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California*. On File at BCR Consulting LLC. Claremont, California

United States Geological Survey
1980 *Sunnymead, California.* 7.5 Minute Topographic Quadrangle.



BCRCONSULTING LLC

Project Location Site

RCCD Moreno Valley College Library LLRC Project

Reference: ESRI; USGS Quad: Sunnymead (1980), California

Figure 1

Terracon

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-00137	NADB-R - 1080155; Voided - MF-0117	1974	James F. O'Conell, Philip J. Wilke, Thomas F,. King, and Carol L. Mix	Perris Reservoir Archaeology, Late Prehistoric Demographic Change in Southeastern California	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside	33-000012, 33-000021, 33-000062, 33-000202, 33-000331, 33-000419, 33-000452, 33-000455, 33-000463, 33-000464
RI-00698	NADB-R - 1080749; Voided - MF-0621	1979	Roger J. Desautels	Archaeological/Paleontological Survey Report on the Proposed Lake Perris Power Plant and Bypass Project Located in the Perris Reservoir of the County of Riverside, W.O. 4-4485	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc., Santa Ana, CA	
RI-01665	NADB-R - 1081956; Voided - MF-1759	1983	Wirth Associates	Devers-Serrano-Villa Park Transmission System Supplement to the Cultural Resources Technical Report - Public Review Document and Confidential Appendices	Wirth Associates	33-002529, 33-002530, 33-002531, 33-002591, 33-002592, 33-013336, 33-013366, 33-013545
RI-01843	NADB-R - 1084680; Voided - MF-2010	1984	SCIENTIFIC RESOURCE SURVEYS, INC.	CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY REPORT ON WOLFSKILL RANCH	SCIENTIFIC RESOURCE SURVEYS, INC.	33-000012, 33-000021, 33-000202, 33-000419, 33-000420, 33-000421, 33-000464, 33-000530, 33-000531, 33-000532, 33-000533, 33-000534, 33-000535, 33-000536, 33-000537, 33-000538, 33-000539, 33-000540, 33-000541, 33-000542, 33-000543, 33-000544, 33-000608, 33-000609, 33-000610, 33-000715, 33-002829, 33-002867, 33-002950, 33-002951, 33-002952, 33-002953, 33-002954, 33-002955, 33-002956, 33-002957, 33-002958, 33-002959, 33-002960, 33-002961, 33-002962, 33-002963, 33-002964, 33-002965, 33-002966, 33-002967, 33-002968, 33-002969, 33-002993, 33-002994, 33-002995, 33-002996
RI-02160	NADB-R - 1082589; Voided - MF-2347	1987	DROVER, C.E.	LETTER REPORT: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF POTENTIAL HOSPITAL SITE IN MORENO VALLEY	AUTHOR(S)	
RI-03693	NADB-R - 1084465; Voided - MF-3996	1991	FOSTER, JOHN M., JAMES J. SCHMIDT, CARMEN A. WEBER, GWENDOLYN R. ROMANI, and ROBERTA S. GREENWOOD	CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION: INLAND FEEDER PROJECT, METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	GREENWOOD & ASSOCIATES	33-000021, 33-000024, 33-000399, 33-000608, 33-001017, 33-001697, 33-002504, 33-002505, 33-002951, 33-003098

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-04788	NADB-R - 1086150	2002	CARVER, LARRYNN	ROCK ART PRESERVATION AND PROTECTION: LAKE PERRIS STATE RECREATION AREA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CA DEPT OF PARKS & RECREATION, LAKE PERRIS STATE RECREATION	33-000012, 33-000021, 33-000062, 33-000331, 33-000419, 33-000421, 33-000452, 33-000464
RI-08235		2001	James E. Workman	Cupules A Type of Petroglyphic Rock Art. A Study of the Pitted Boulders in the San Jacinto Wildlife Area and the Lake Perris State Recreational Area	Indian Rock Art Specialist	33-000012, 33-000062, 33-000202, 33-000331, 33-000395, 33-000419, 33-000421, 33-000428, 33-000452, 33-000464
RI-09934		2005	Wayne H. Bonner and Marnie Aislin-Kay	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate RS-0058-01 (Riverside Community College), 16130 Lasselle Street, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	

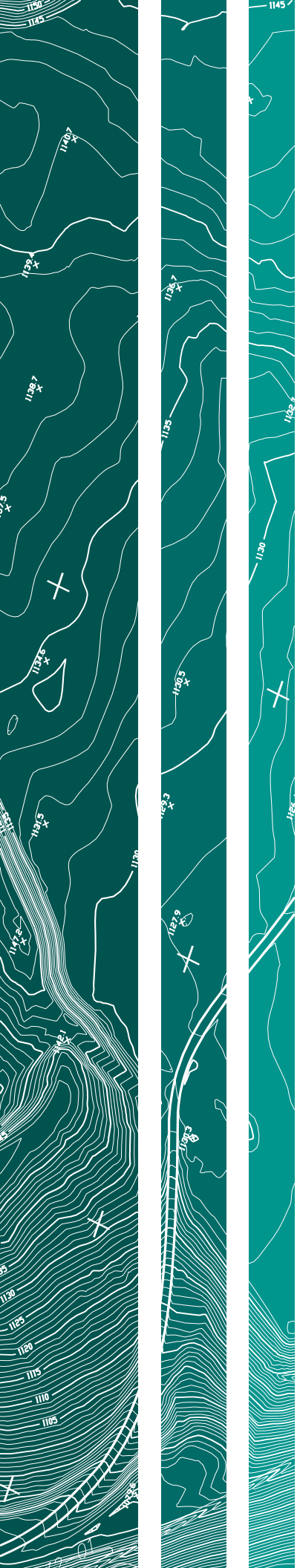
Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-33-000530	CA-RIV-000530	Other - Field Check see ARU# 217	Other	Prehistoric	AP04	1972 (Terry Ambrose, UCR ARU); 1983 (Jackie Desautels, Scientific Resources Surveys, Inc.); 1988 (Beth Padon/Pat Jertberg, LSA Associates, Inc.)	RI-00534, RI-01843
P-33-000531	CA-RIV-000531	Other - ARU # 217	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	1972 (Terry Ambrose, UCR-ARU); 1983 (J. Desautels, Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.); 1988 (Beth Padon/ Pat Jertberg, LSA Associates)	RI-00534, RI-01843
P-33-000532	CA-RIV-000532	Other - ARU # 217	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	1972 (Terry Ambrose, UCR-ARU)	RI-00534, RI-01843
P-33-000533	CA-RIV-000533	Other - ARU # 217	Site	Prehistoric	AP04; AP14	1972 (Terry Ambrose, UCR-ARU); 1983 (Don Carey, Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.)	RI-00534, RI-01843
P-33-000534	CA-RIV-000534	Other - ARU #217	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	1972 (Terry Ambrose, ARU-UCR); 1983 (Don Carey, Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.)	RI-00534, RI-01843
P-33-000535	CA-RIV-000535	Other - ARU #217	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	1972 (Terry Ambrose, UCR-ARU); 1983 (Don Carey, Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.)	RI-00534, RI-01843
P-33-000536	CA-RIV-000536	Other - ARU #217	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	1972 (Terry Ambrose, UCR-ARU); 1983 (Don Carey, Scientific Resource Surveys)	RI-00534, RI-01843
P-33-000537	CA-RIV-000537	Other - ARU #217	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	1972 (Terry Ambrose, UCR-ARU); 1983 (Don Carey, Scientific Resource Surveys)	RI-00534, RI-01843
P-33-000538	CA-RIV-000538	Other - ARU #217	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	1972 (Terry Ambrose, UCR-ARU); 1983 (Don Carey, Scientific Resource Surveys)	RI-00534, RI-01843
P-33-000539	CA-RIV-000539	Other - ARU #217	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	1972 (Terry Ambrose, UCR-ARU)	RI-00534, RI-01843
P-33-000540	CA-RIV-000540	Other - ARU #217	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	1972 (Terry Ambrose, n/a); 1983 (Don Carey, Scientific Resource Surveys)	RI-00534, RI-01843
P-33-000541	CA-RIV-000541	Other - ARU 217	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	1963 (P. Chace & E. Shepard, San Bernardino County Museum); 1972 (Terry Ambrose, UCR-ARU); 1983 (Don Carey, Scientific Resource Surveys)	RI-00534, RI-01843

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-33-000542	CA-RIV-000542	Other - ARU #217	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	1972 (Terry Ambrose, UCR-ARU); 1983 (Don Carey, Scientific Resource Surveys.)	RI-01843
P-33-000715	CA-RIV-000715	Other - SBCM - 590; Other - UCRARU Project #6	Site	Prehistoric	AP04; AP14	1963 (P. Chace & E. Shepard, San Bernardino County Museum); 1983 (Jackie Desautels, Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.); 1988 (Beth Padon/ Pat Jertberg, LSA Associates, Inc.)	RI-00534, RI-01843
P-33-002829	CA-RIV-002829	Other - SRS A	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	1983 (Ann Cody, Scientific Resource Surveys, Huntington Beach, CA.)	RI-01843
P-33-002994	CA-RIV-002994	Other - SRS-D	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	1984 (Roger Mason, Scientific Resource Surveys, Huntington Beach, CA.)	RI-01843, RI-02709
P-33-029118	CA-RIV-013010	Other - Perris Valley Storm Drain; Other - Perris Valley Channel	Structure	Historic	AH06; HP20	2019 (Joel Levanetz, ESA); 2020 (Andrew Garrison, Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.)	RI-11230

Appendix D
Geotechnical Engineering Report



GEOCON

PRELIMINARY GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION

LIBRARY LEARNING RESOURCE CENTER
MORENO VALLEY COLLEGE
MORENO VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

OCTOBER 22, 2025
PROJECT NO. T2875-22-05

PREPARED FOR:
Riverside Community College District
Riverside, California

Project No. T2875-22-05
October 22, 2025

Riverside Community College District
Attn: Carey Demas, Design Manager
3801 Market Street, 3rd Floor
Riverside, CA 92501

Subject: PRELIMINARY GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION
LIBRARY LEARNING RESOURCE CENTER (LLRC)
MORENO VALLEY COLLEGE
MORENO VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

Mr. Demas:

In accordance with your authorization of our proposal dated August 8, 2025, we have performed a preliminary geotechnical investigation for the proposed Library Learning Resource Center (LLRC), located at the Moreno Valley College campus, in the City of Moreno Valley, California. The accompanying report presents the findings of our study and our conclusions and recommendations pertaining to the geotechnical aspects of the proposed design and construction. Based on the results of our investigation, it is our opinion that the site can be developed as proposed, provided the recommendations of this report are followed and implemented during design and construction.

If you have any questions regarding this report, or if we may be of further service, please contact the undersigned.

Very truly yours,

GEOCON WEST, INC.

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GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION

1. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This report presents the results of a preliminary geotechnical investigation for the proposed Library Learning Resource Center (LLRC), located at the Moreno Valley College campus, in the City of Moreno Valley, California (see Vicinity Map, Figure 1). The purpose of the investigation was to evaluate subsurface soil and geologic conditions underlying the site and, based on conditions encountered, to provide conclusions and recommendations pertaining to the geotechnical aspects of the proposed design and construction.

The scope of this investigation included site reconnaissance, field exploration, laboratory testing, engineering analysis, and the preparation of this report. The site was explored on September 15, 2025, by excavating eight 8-inch-diameter borings using a truck-mounted hollow-stem auger drilling machine to depths ranging between 11.5 and 55 feet beneath the ground surface. The approximate locations of the exploratory borings are depicted on the Geologic Map & Site Plan (see Figure 2). A detailed discussion of the field investigation, including boring logs, is presented in Appendix A.

Laboratory tests were performed on selected soil samples obtained during the investigation to determine pertinent physical and chemical soil properties. Appendix B presents a summary of the laboratory test results.

The recommendations presented herein are based on analysis of the data obtained during the investigation and our experience with similar soil and geologic conditions. References reviewed to prepare this report are provided in the *List of References* section.

If project details vary significantly from those described herein, Geocon should be contacted to determine the necessity for review and possible revision of this report.

2. SITE AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The subject site is located at Moreno Valley College in Parking Lot B, in Moreno Valley, California. The site is currently comprised of the main parking lot on campus, which has staff and student parking as well as shaded parking stalls on the west end of the parking lot. The site is bounded by College Drive and an access road adjacent to the Welcome Center and Student Activities Center to the north, by Krameria Street adjacent to the Police and Parking Services complex to the east, by the Early Childhood and Education Center complex to the south, and by West Campus Road and the Dental Education Center complex to the west. The site slopes gently to the northwest, and surface water drainage at the site appears to flow to the city streets. At roughly the center of the site, the latitude and longitude are 33.886126, -117.203037.

The existing parking lot includes five rows of staff parking stalls and six handicapped stalls along the east side of the site, with the remaining stalls designated for student parking. The northwest portion of the lot contains three rows of shaded parking spaces and several electric vehicle charging stalls. Minor alligator cracking was observed in the asphalt pavement throughout the site.

Site elevations range from approximately 1,572 feet at the southeast corner to about 1,544 feet at the northwest corner, with the proposed building pad at roughly 1,564 feet. Because school was in session and Parking Lot B served as the main student parking area, access was limited. As a result, boring B-6 was drilled just outside the proposed building footprint, but is considered representative of site conditions.

Based on the limited information provided by the Client, it is our understanding that the proposed development will consist of the Library Learning Resource Center (LLRC) on the east side of the current parking lot, and the remainder of the site will be the new parking lot area. The proposed LLRC building will consist of a 79,290 square-foot, three-story structure constructed at or near present grade. Plans depicting the proposed improvements are provided on the Geologic Map & Site Plan (see Figure 2).

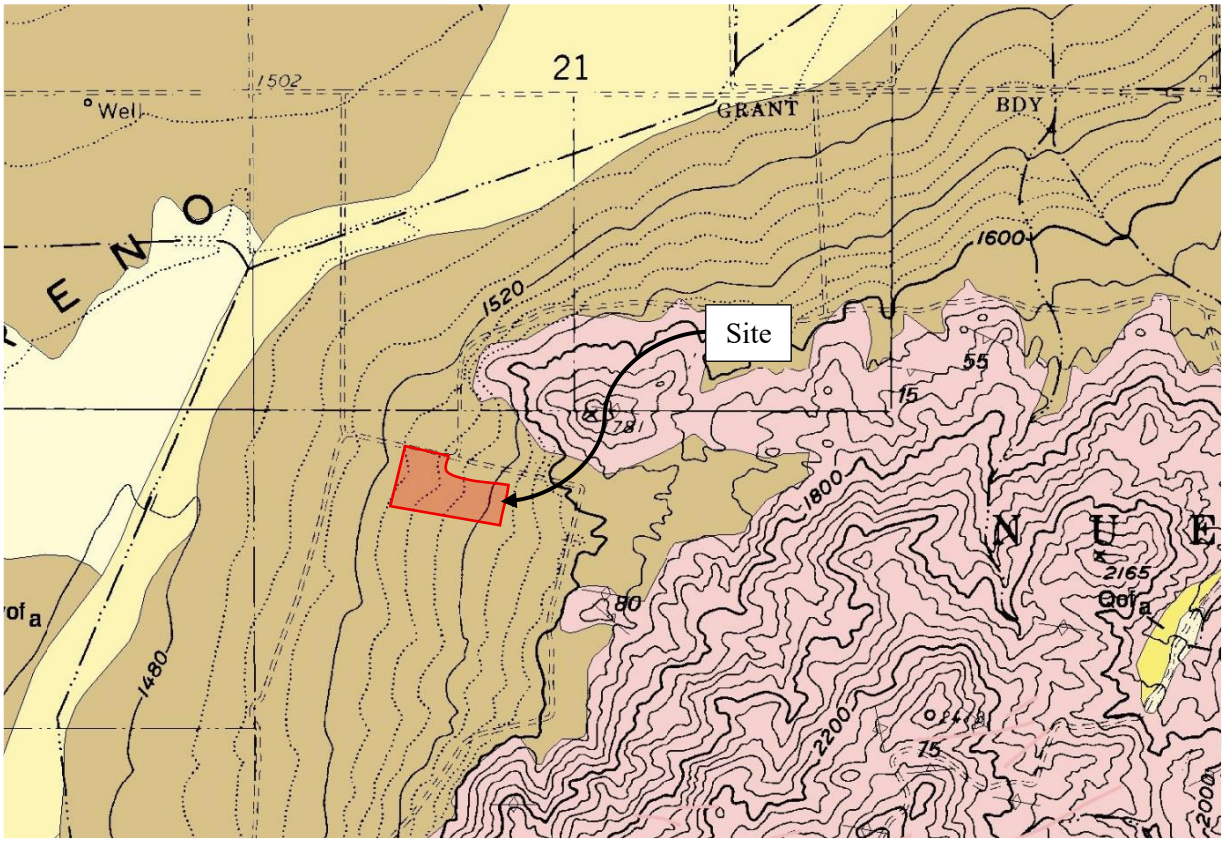
Based on the preliminary nature of the design at this time, wall and column loads were not available. It is anticipated that column loads for the proposed structures will be up to 300 kips, and wall loads will be up to 3 kips per linear foot.

Once the design phase and foundation loading configuration proceeds to a more finalized plan, the recommendations within this report should be reviewed and revised, if necessary. Any changes in the design, location or elevation of any structure, as outlined in this report, should be reviewed by this office. Geocon should be contacted to determine the necessity for review and possible revision of this report.

3. GEOLOGIC SETTING

The site is located within the Perris Block of the Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic Province. The Perris Block is characterized by granitic highlands, which display three elevated erosional surfaces surrounded by alluvial valleys. The Peninsular Ranges are bound by the Transverse Ranges (San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountains) to the north and the Colorado Desert Geomorphic Province to the east. The Peninsular Ranges extend westward into the Pacific Ocean and southward to the tip of Baja California. Overall, the province is characterized by Cretaceous-age granitic rock and a lesser amount of Mesozoic-age metamorphic rock overlain by terrestrial and marine sediments. Locally, the site is located on the southeastern margin of the Moreno Valley, north of Lake Perris. Granitic hills that surround Lake Perris are present approximately 1,000 feet southeast of the site. The entire site is underlain by older alluvium above granitic basement rock.

REGIONAL GEOLOGIC MAP



Source: Morton, D.M., Matti, J.C., Diep, V.M., and Edwards-Howells, Ursula, 2002, Geologic map of the Sunnymead 7.5' quadrangle, Riverside County, California, U.S. Geological Survey, Open-File Report OF-2001-450, 1:24,000.

4. SOIL AND GEOLOGIC CONDITIONS

Based on published geologic maps of the area, geologic units at the site consist of Older Alluvium above Quartz Diorite (granitic bedrock) (Morton, et. Al., 2002). Asphalt covers the site to depths of 5 to 5.5 inches. Six inches of aggregate base was encountered in one boring (B-4). Artificial fill was present beneath the paving materials to depths of 0 to 5 feet. Detailed stratigraphic profiles of the materials encountered at the site are provided on the boring logs in Appendix A.

4.1 Artificial Fill (af)

Artificial fill was encountered in most borings at depths of approximately 3 to 4 feet below the ground surface, extending to a maximum depth of 5 feet in B-6. No fill was observed in B-8. The fill materials generally consist of light brown to dark brown silty sand and poorly graded sand, ranging from dry to moist and medium dense to dense in consistency. It is possible that deeper fill exists between the explored locations or in other portions of the site that were not directly investigated.

4.2 Older Alluvium (Qoa)

Pleistocene-age older alluvium was encountered in all borings, extending to depths between approximately 20 and 36 feet. These deposits generally consist of light brown to dark brown silty sand with lesser amounts of poorly graded sand containing silt. The alluvial soils are dry to moist and range in density from loose to very dense. Loose zones were observed within the alluvium between depths of about 5 and 11 feet below the existing ground surface in Borings B-6, B-7, and B-8, located in the parking lot areas west of the proposed building. Rootlets were also noted in the sample obtained at a depth of 5 feet in B-6.

4.3 Quartz Diorite Bedrock (no map symbol)

Cretaceous-age quartz diorite bedrock (granitic bedrock) was encountered at depths of 20 feet (B-4 and B-6) and 36 feet (B-1). The rock is highly to moderately weathered, hard, and increasingly difficult to excavate, with drilling refusal occurring at approximately 55 feet. Soil-filled joints were observed in the upper, highly weathered zone.

5. GROUNDWATER

Review of the California Department of Water Resources Water Well Depth Database indicates that the three wells near the site had groundwater measured at depths of 11 to 60 feet below ground surface from 2012 to present.

Groundwater was not encountered in our borings, drilled to a maximum depth of approximately 55 feet below the existing ground surface. Based on the lack of groundwater in our borings and the depth of proposed construction, static groundwater is neither expected to be encountered during construction nor to have a detrimental effect on the project. However, it is not uncommon for groundwater levels to vary seasonally or for groundwater seepage conditions to develop where none previously existed (especially in impermeable fine-grained soils which are heavily irrigated or after seasonal rainfall). Groundwater seepage levels encountered during construction may actually be higher than those encountered during our investigation. In addition, recent requirements for stormwater infiltration could result in shallower seepage conditions in the region. Proper surface drainage of irrigation and precipitation will be critical for the future performance of the project. Recommendations for drainage are provided in the *Surface Drainage* section of this report.

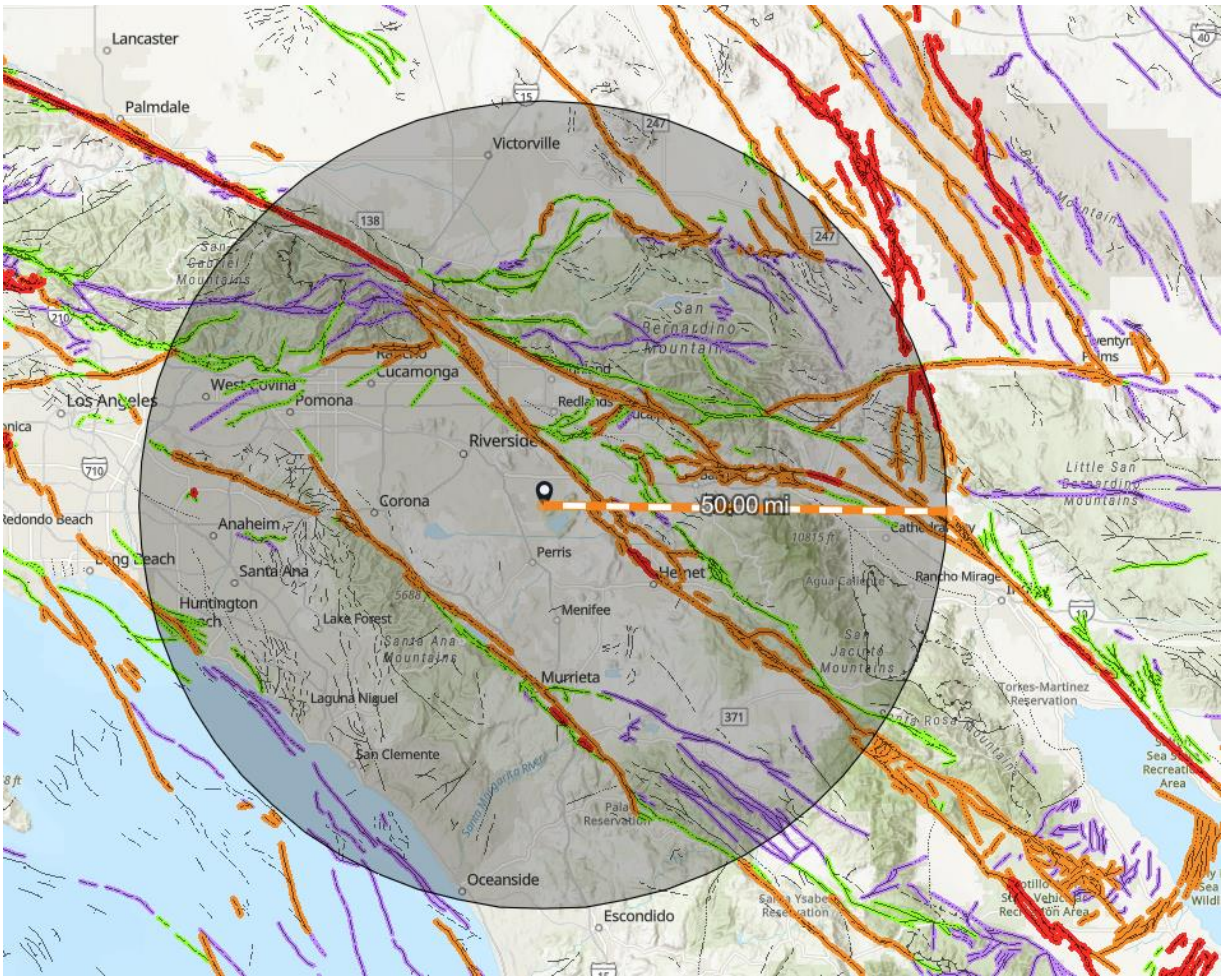
6. GEOLOGIC HAZARDS

6.1 Surface Fault Rupture

The numerous faults in Southern California include Holocene-active, pre-Holocene, and inactive faults. The criteria for these major groups are based on criteria developed by the California Geological Survey (CGS, formerly known as CDMG) for the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone Program (CGS, 2018). By definition, a Holocene-active fault is one that has evidence of surface displacement within Holocene time (about the last 11,700 years). A pre-Holocene fault has demonstrated surface displacement during Quaternary time (approximately the last 1.6 million years) but has had no known Holocene movement. Faults that have not moved in the last 1.6 million years are considered inactive.

The site is not within a state-designated Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone (CGS, 2025a; 2025b; 2017; Riverside County Map My County 2025) for surface fault rupture hazards. No Holocene-active or pre-Holocene faults with the potential for surface fault rupture are known to pass directly beneath the site. Therefore, the potential for surface rupture due to faulting occurring beneath the site during the design life of the proposed development is considered low. However, the site is located in the seismically active Southern California region, and could be subjected to moderate to strong ground shaking in the event of an earthquake on one of the many active Southern California faults. The faults in the vicinity of the site are shown on the following Regional Fault Map.

REGIONAL FAULT MAP



Source: Jennings, C. W. and Bryant, W. A., 2010, Fault Activity Map of California, California Geological Survey Geologic Data Map No. 6.

The closest surface trace of an active fault to the site is the San Jacinto Fault, located approximately 5 miles to the northeast. Other nearby active faults are the Casa Loma Fault, located approximately 5.5 miles east of the site, and the Elsinore fault, located 16 miles southwest. The active San Andreas Fault Zone is located approximately 16 miles east of the site (Bryant, 2010).

6.2 Seismicity

As with all of Southern California, the site has experienced historic earthquakes from various regional faults. The seismicity of the region surrounding the site was formulated based on research of an electronic database of earthquake data.

A partial list of moderate to major magnitude earthquakes that have occurred in the Southern California area within the last 100 years is included in the following table.

LIST OF HISTORIC EARTHQUAKES

Earthquake (Oldest to Youngest)	Date of Earthquake	Magnitude	Distance to Epicenter (Miles)	Direction to Epicenter
Long Beach	March 10, 1933	6.4	48	WSW
Tehachapi	July 21, 1952	7.5	129	NW
San Fernando	February 9, 1971	6.6	77	WNW
Whittier Narrows	October 1, 1987	5.9	52	WNW
Sierra Madre	June 28, 1991	5.8	52	WNW
Landers	June 28, 1992	7.3	49	ENE
Big Bear	June 28, 1992	6.4	31	NE
Northridge	January 17, 1994	6.7	79	WNW
Hector Mine	October 16, 1999	7.1	73	NE
Ridgecrest China Lake Fault	July 5, 2019	7.1	132	NNW

The site could be subjected to strong ground shaking in the event of an earthquake. However, this hazard is common in Southern California, and the effects of ground shaking can be minimized if the proposed structures are designed and constructed in conformance with current building codes and engineering practices.

6.3 Seismic Design Criteria

The seismic provisions of the 2025 California Building Code (CBC) are based on the American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE)/Structural Engineering Institute (SEI) publication: ASCE/SEI 7-22, *Minimum Design Loads and Associated Criteria for Buildings and Other Structures* (ASCE 7-22). For seismic design purposes, sites are classified based on the average shear wave velocity, $\bar{v}_s$, from the ground surface to a depth of 100 feet. The following table presents the Site Classifications.

SITE CLASSIFICATION

Site Class	Average Shear Wave Velocity, $\bar{v}_s$ (Feet/Second)
A – Hard Rock	5,000+
B – Medium Hard Rock	3,000 to 5,000
BC – Soft Rock	2,100 to 3,000
C – Very Dense Sand or Hard Clay	1,450 to 2,100
CD – Dense Sand or Very Stiff Clay	1,000 to 1,450
D – Medium Dense Sand or Stiff Clay	700 to 1,000
DE – Loose Sand or Medium Stiff Clay	500 to 700
E – Very Loose Sand or Soft Clay	Less Than 500
F – Soils Requiring Site Response Analysis	n/a

Where shear wave velocity is not directly measured at the project site, appropriate generalized correlations between shear wave velocity and standard penetration test (SPT) blow counts, Cone Penetration Test (CPT) data, shear strength, or other geotechnical parameters can be used to estimate the shear wave velocity profile.

Seismic design parameters based on estimated values of shear wave velocity shall be derived using the range of $\bar{v}_s$, $\bar{v}_s$ /1.3, and 1.3 $\bar{v}_s$ in accordance with ASCE 7-22 Section 20.3. The following table presents a summary of the calculated shear wave velocities and corresponding Site Classes.

ESTIMATED SITE CLASSIFICATION

$\bar{v}s$ Parameter	Estimated Shear Wave Velocity, $\bar{v}_s$ (Feet/Second)	Site Class
Estimated $\bar{v}_s$	1,334	**CD** – Dense Sand or Very Stiff Clay
Lower Bound Estimated $\bar{v}_s$ ($\bar{v}_s$ /1.3)	1,027	**CD** – Dense Sand or Very Stiff Clay
Upper Bound Estimated v_s (1.3$\bar{v}_s$)	1,735	**C** – Very Dense Sand or Hard Clay

If the estimated shear wave velocity ($\bar{v}_s$), lower bound estimate ($\bar{v}_s$ /1.3), and upper bound estimate (1.3 $\bar{v}_s$) result in different Site Classes (e.g. Site Classes C, CD, and D), the seismic design parameters shall be based on the most critical spectral response acceleration at each period.

We used the online ASCE Hazard Tool (https://ascehazardtool.org) to evaluate the code-based seismic design parameters in accordance with ASCE 7-22. The results are summarized in the following table. Appendix C presents the output generated by the ASCE Hazard Tool.

SEISMIC DESIGN PARAMETERS

Parameter		Value			ASCE 7-22 Reference
Site Class		C	CD	**Controlling**	Table 20.1-1
S_S	MCE_R 5% Damped Spectral Response Acceleration at a Period of 0.2 Seconds for Site Class BC	1.91g	1.91g	**1.91g**	USGS Seismic Design Geodatabase
S_1	MCE_R 5% Damped Spectral Response Acceleration at a Period of 1 Second for Site Class BC	0.67g	0.67g	**0.67g**	
S_{MS}	MCE_R 5% Damped Spectral Response Acceleration at Short Periods Adjusted for Site Class	2.01g	2.14g	**2.14g**	
S_{M1}	MCE_R 5% Damped Spectral Response Acceleration at a Period of 1 Second Adjusted for Site Class	0.96g	1.33g	**1.33g**	
S_{DS}	Design, 5% Damped Spectral Response Acceleration at Short Periods	1.34g	1.43g	**1.43g**	Equation 11.4-1
S_{D1}	Design, 5% Damped Spectral Response Acceleration at a Period of 1 Second	0.64g	0.89g	**0.89g**	Equation 11.4-2
PGA_M	Maximum Considered Earthquake Geometric Mean (MCE_G) Peak Ground Acceleration	0.74g	0.76g	**0.76g**	USGS Seismic Design Geodatabase

If required for structural design, the multi-period MCE_R response spectra are provided in Appendix C and are based on the ASCE Hazard Tool. The two-period MCE_R response spectra may be constructed based on ASCE 7-22 Section 11.4.5.2 using the values in the table above.

Conformance to the criteria in this section for seismic design does not constitute any kind of guarantee or assurance that significant structural damage or ground failure will not occur in the event of a large earthquake. The primary goal of seismic design is to protect life, not to avoid all damage, since such a design may be economically prohibitive.

6.4 Liquefaction Potential & Dry Seismic Settlement

Liquefaction is a phenomenon in which loose, saturated, relatively cohesionless soil deposits lose shear strength during strong ground motions. Primary factors controlling liquefaction include intensity and duration of ground motion, gradation characteristics of the subsurface soils, in-situ stress conditions, and the depth to groundwater. Liquefaction is typified by a loss of shear strength in the liquefied layers due to rapid increases in pore water pressure generated by earthquake accelerations.

The current standard of practice, as outlined in the "Recommended Procedures for Implementation of DMG Special Publication 117, Guidelines for Analyzing and Mitigating Liquefaction in California" and "Special Publication 117A, Guidelines for Evaluating and Mitigating Seismic Hazards in California" requires liquefaction analysis to a depth of 50 feet below the lowest portion of the proposed structure. Liquefaction typically occurs in areas where the soils below the water table are composed of poorly consolidated, fine- to medium-grained, primarily sandy soil. In addition to the requisite soil conditions, the ground acceleration and duration of the earthquake must also be of a sufficient level to induce liquefaction.

The Riverside County Mapping Portal website indicates that the site is located in an area designated as having a low susceptibility for liquefaction, noted with "no groundwater data but sediments susceptible to liquefaction".

Groundwater was not encountered in our borings to a maximum depth of 55 feet. However, a review of available records indicates that historical groundwater levels in the site vicinity range from 11 to 60 feet below ground surface.

Disaggregation of the MCE peak ground acceleration was performed using the USGS online Earthquake Hazard Toolbox, NSHM Conterminous U.S. 2018 edition. The result of the disaggregation analysis indicates that the predominant earthquake contributing to the MCE peak ground acceleration is characterized as an 8.1 magnitude event occurring at a hypocentral distance of 8.72 kilometers from the site.

We performed a liquefaction analysis of the soils underlying the site using the spreadsheet template LIQ2_30.WQ1 developed by Thomas F. Blake (1996). This program utilizes the 1996 NCEER method of analysis. The liquefaction potential evaluation was performed by utilizing a historic high groundwater depth of 11 feet, a Maximum Considered Earthquake (MCE) modal magnitude of 8.10 based on a 2,475-year return period (2% in 50 years), and a Maximum Considered Earthquake Geometric Mean (MCE_G) Peak Ground Acceleration of 0.76g for the site.

Our evaluation of liquefaction indicates the alluvium below the planned improvements and anticipated engineered fill depth would not be prone to liquefaction. Additionally, we opine that seismically induced "dry-sand" settlement is not a design consideration (≤ 1/4-inch). An analysis of liquefaction and seismically induced "dry-sand" settlement is included in Appendix C.

6.5 Slope Stability

The topography at the site is relatively level and the topography in the immediate site vicinity slopes very gently to the northwest. Riverside General Safety Plan indicates the site is not within an area identified as having a potential for slope instability (RCTLMA, 2021). Additionally, the site is not within an area identified as having potential for seismic slope instability (CGS 2025a, 2025b). There are no known landslides near the site, nor is the site in the path of any known or potential landslides (USGS, 2025). Therefore, the potential for slope stability hazards to adversely affect the proposed development is considered low.

6.6 Rock Fall

The site is located approximately 1,200 feet away from the toe of the slope of the Berlesconi Hills with College Park and several structures between the site and the toe of slope. Therefore, the rock fall hazard at the site is low.

6.7 Earthquake-Induced Flooding

Earthquake-induced flooding is inundation caused by the failure of dams or other water-retaining structures due to earthquakes. Based on a review of the USGS dam inundation database, the site is not located within a potential inundation area for an earthquake-induced dam failure of the Perris or other reservoirs. Therefore, the probability of earthquake-induced flooding is considered very low.

6.8 Tsunamis, Seiches, and Flooding

The site is not located within a coastal area. Therefore, tsunamis are not considered a significant hazard at the site.

Seiches are large waves generated in enclosed bodies of water in response to ground shaking. A large ridge is present between the site and Perris Reservoir, which will direct any overflow within the lake to the southwest in front of the dam and away from the site location. Therefore, flooding resulting from a seismically induced seiche is considered unlikely.

The site is within an area of minimal flooding (Zone X) as defined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA, 2025).

6.9 Oil Fields & Methane Potential

Based on a review of the California Geologic Energy Management Division (CalGEM) Well Finder Website, the site is not located within an oil field, and oil or gas wells are not documented within ½-mile of the site (CalGEM, 2025). However, due to the voluntary nature of record reporting by the oil well drilling companies, wells may be improperly located or not shown on the location map, and undocumented wells could be encountered during construction. Any wells encountered during construction will need to be properly abandoned in accordance with the current requirements of CalGEM.

Since the site is not located within the boundaries of a known oil field, the potential for the presence of methane or other volatile gases at the site is considered low. However, should it be determined that a methane study is required for the proposed development, it is recommended that a qualified methane consultant be retained to perform the study and provide mitigation measures as necessary.

6.10 Subsidence

Subsidence occurs when a large portion of land is displaced vertically, usually due to the withdrawal of groundwater, oil, or natural gas. Soils that are particularly subject to subsidence include those with high silt or clay content. The site is not located within an area of known ground subsidence (RCIT, 2025; USGS, 2025) and is underlaid by granitic bedrock. No large-scale extraction of groundwater, gas, oil, or geothermal energy is occurring or planned at the site or in the general vicinity. There appears to be little or no potential for ground subsidence due to the withdrawal of fluids or gases at the site.

7. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 General

7.1.1 Soil or geologic conditions were not encountered during the investigation that would preclude the construction of the proposed improvements, provided the recommendations presented herein are followed and implemented during construction.

7.1.2 Potential geologic hazards at the site include seismic shaking. Based on our investigation and available geologic information, active, potentially active, or inactive faults are not present underlying or trending toward the site.

7.1.3 The site is located approximately 5 miles from the nearest active fault. Based on our background research, potentially active or inactive faults do not extend across the site. Risks associated with seismic activity consist of the potential for moderate to strong seismic shaking.

7.1.4 Our field investigation indicates the site is underlain by artificial fill, older alluvium, and granitic bedrock. The undocumented fill and upper portion of the alluvial material are not considered suitable for the support of compacted fill, pavements, and settlement-sensitive structures. Remedial grading is required as recommended herein. The existing site soils are suitable for re-use as engineered fill provided the recommendations in the Grading section of this report are followed.

7.1.5 Soil samples tested for hydrocompression exhibit some collapse potential that can be minimized by the recommended remedial grading of the near-surface soils.

7.1.6 The laboratory tests indicate that the site soils should be considered to have a “very low” expansion potential, and are thus considered not to be expansive. If expansive soils are encountered at the site, they should be exported from the site or selectively graded and placed in the deeper fill areas to allow for the placement of less expansive material at the finish pad grade.

7.1.7 We did not encounter groundwater during our investigation and do not expect groundwater would impact site improvements. However, wet conditions and seepage could affect proposed construction if grading and improvement operations occur during or shortly after a rain event.

7.1.8 Foundations for the proposed structure and associated ancillary structures such as block walls or planter walls (if proposed), may be supported on a shallow conventional foundation system following remedial grading. Over-excavation and compaction of site soils must be observed and approved by a representative of Geocon.

7.1.9 As a minimum, it is recommended that the upper 5 feet of existing earth materials within the proposed building footprint areas be excavated and properly compacted for foundation and slab support. Deeper excavations should be conducted as needed to remove any existing fill or soft soils as necessary at the direction of the Geotechnical Engineer (a representative of Geocon). Where space permits, the excavation should extend laterally a minimum distance of 3 feet beyond the building footprint areas, including building appurtenances, or a distance equal to the depth of fill below the foundation, whichever is greater. The limits of soil removal will be verified by the Geocon representative during the site grading activities.

7.1.10 Subsequent to the recommended grading, the proposed structure may be supported on conventional shallow spread foundations, deriving support on at least 3 feet of newly placed engineered fill. All foundation excavations must be observed and approved in writing by the Geotechnical Engineer (a representative of Geocon), prior to placing steel or concrete.

7.1.11 Due to the granular nature of soils and potential for caving, the contractor should be prepared to form foundation excavations, if necessary.

7.1.12 It is anticipated that stable excavations for the recommended grading associated with the proposed structures can be achieved with sloping measures. Excavations up to 5 feet are expected during grading operations (exclusive of remedial grading) and utility installation. Excavations should be performed in conformance with OSHA requirements. Some site soils may have little to no cohesion and may be subject to caving in un-shored excavations. The contractor's competent person should evaluate the necessity for the layback of vertical cut areas or the use of shoring.

7.1.13 Proper drainage should be maintained in order to preserve the design properties of the fill in the sheet-graded pad and slope areas.

7.1.14 Changes in the design, location, or elevation of improvements, as outlined in this report, should be reviewed by this office. Once final grading plans become available, they should be reviewed by this office to evaluate the necessity for review and possible revision of this report.

7.2 Soil and Excavation Characteristics

7.2.1 The in-situ soils and weathered bedrock can be excavated with moderate effort using conventional excavation equipment. Due to the granular nature of the soils, moderate caving should be anticipated in vertical excavations. In addition, the contractor should also be aware that formwork may be required to prevent caving of shallow spread foundation excavations.

7.2.2 Excavations up to 5 feet are expected during grading operations and utility installation. Excavations should be performed in conformance with OSHA requirements. Some site soils may have little to no cohesion and may be subject to caving in un-shored excavations. The contractor's competent person should evaluate the necessity for the layback of vertical cut areas as well as the use of formwork and shoring.

7.2.3 Based on laboratory testing, the upper 5 feet of soils at the site generally possess a "very low" expansion potential (expansion index (EI) of 0) and are considered "non-expansive" as defined by 2025 CBC Section 1803.5.3. The following table presents soil classifications based on the EI.

SOIL CLASSIFICATION BASED ON EXPANSION INDEX

Expansion Index (EI)	Expansion Classification	2022 CBC Expansion Classification
0 – 20	**Very Low**	**Non-Expansive**
21 – 50	Low	Expansive
51 – 90	Medium	
91 – 130	High	
Greater Than 130	Very High	

7.2.4 Laboratory testing was performed on samples of the site materials to evaluate the percentage of water-soluble sulfate content. Appendix B presents the results of the laboratory water-soluble sulfate content tests. The test results indicate the on-site materials at the locations tested possess a sulfate content of 0.016 percent, equating to an exposure class of "S0" as defined by 2025 CBC Section 1904.3 and ACI 318-19 (Chapter 19).

REQUIREMENTS FOR CONCRETE EXPOSED TO SULFATE-CONTAINING SOLUTIONS

Exposure Class	Water-Soluble Sulfate (SO4) Percent by Weight	Cement Type (ASTM C150)		Maximum Water to Cement Ratio by Weight[1]	Minimum Compressive Strength (psi)
S0	**SO_4<0.10**	**No Type Restriction**		**n/a**	**2,500**
S1	0.10≤SO_4<0.20	II		0.50	4,000
S2	0.20≤SO_4≤2.00	V		0.45	4,500
S3	SO_4>2.00	Option 1	V+Pozzolan or Slag	0.45	4,500
		Option 2	V	0.40	5,000

[1] Maximum water-to-cement ratio limits do not apply to lightweight concrete.

7.2.5 The presence of water-soluble sulfates is not a visually discernible characteristic; therefore, other soil samples from the site could yield different concentrations. Additionally, landscaping activities along the access roads or from nearby developments (i.e., addition of fertilizers and other soil nutrients) may affect the concentration over time.

7.2.6 According to Caltrans *Corrosion Guidelines* (Version 3.2; May 2021), soils are considered corrosive to buried concrete and steel structures if one or more of the following conditions exist: chloride concentration is 500 parts per million (ppm) or greater, or sulfate concentration is 1,500 ppm or greater, or the potential of hydrogen (pH) is 5.5 or less. Resistivity serves as an indicator parameter for the possible presence of soluble salts and is not included as a parameter to define a corrosive area for structures. A minimum resistivity value for soil and/or water less than 1,500 ohm-centimeters may indicate the presence of high quantities of soluble salts and a higher propensity for corrosion.

7.2.7 Laboratory testing indicates the site soils have a minimum electrical resistivity of 960 ohm-cm, possess 45 ppm chloride, less than 10 ppm sulfate, and a pH of 8.3. As shown in the table below, the site would be classified as “corrosive” to buried metallic improvements, in accordance with the Caltrans *Corrosion Guidelines* (Version 3.2; May 2021).

CALTRANS CORROSION GUIDELINES

Corrosion Exposure	Resistivity (ohm-cm)	Chloride (ppm)	Sulfate (ppm)	pH
Corrosive	**<1,500**	500 or greater	1,500 or greater	5.5 or less

7.2.8 Geocon does not practice in the field of corrosion engineering. Therefore, further evaluation by a corrosion engineer may be performed if improvements that could be susceptible to corrosion are planned.

7.3 Grading

7.3.1 Earthwork should be observed, and compacted fill tested by representatives of Geocon.

7.3.2 Grading should be performed in accordance with the recommendations provided in this report and the grading ordinances of Moreno Valley.

7.3.3 A preconstruction conference should be held at the site prior to the beginning of grading operations with a qualified representative of Riverside Community College District, contractor, civil engineer, and geotechnical engineer in attendance. Special soil handling requirements can be discussed at that time.

7.3.4 The site soils are suitable for re-use as an engineered fill provided oversize material (greater than 6 inches) and deleterious debris are removed. Deleterious debris must not be mixed with the fill soils. Asphalt and concrete should not be mixed with the fill soils unless approved by the geotechnical engineer. Existing underground improvements planned for removal should be completely excavated and the resulting depressions properly backfilled in accordance with the procedures described herein.

7.3.5 Site preparation should commence with the removal of existing improvements from the area to be graded. The areas to receive compacted fill shall be stripped of vegetation, existing artificial fill, loose or disturbed soils, and deleterious material. Loose or disturbed soils encountered at the excavation bottom should be properly compacted for the support of the proposed structures. Excavation bottoms must be observed and approved in writing by a representative of Geocon prior to placing backfill.

7.3.6 Artificial fill and the upper portion of the alluvial material within a 1:1 (h:v) projection of the limits of grading should be removed to expose competent alluvial soil having a minimum of 85 percent relative compaction. Where space permits, the excavation should extend laterally a minimum distance of 3 feet beyond the building footprint areas, including building appurtenances, or a distance equal to the depth of fill below the foundation, whichever is greater. Removals for the building pad area should extend to a depth of 5 feet below the existing grade, and all foundations should be underlain by a minimum of 3 feet of newly placed engineered fill. Removals in pavement areas and walkway areas should extend at least 2 feet beneath the pavement or flatwork subgrade elevation.

7.3.7 Areas of loose, dry, or compressible soils will require deeper excavation and processing prior to fill placement. Excavated site soils should be thoroughly blended and moisture conditioned prior to placement and compaction. The actual depth of removal should be evaluated by a representative of Geocon during grading operations. Where over-excavation and compaction is to be conducted, the excavations should be extended laterally a minimum distance of 5 feet beyond the structure footprint. The bottom of the excavation should be scarified to a depth of at least 6 inches, moisture conditioned to approximately 2 percent above optimum moisture content, and properly compacted to 90 percent of the maximum dry density as determined by ASTM D1557.

7.3.8 Import fill (if necessary) should consist of granular materials with a “very low” expansion potential (EI of 20 or less), be non-corrosive, generally free of deleterious material and contain no rock fragments larger than 6 inches. Geocon should be notified of the proposed import soil source so that geotechnical laboratory testing can be performed to evaluate its suitability for use as fill material prior to delivery to the site. In addition, the project environmental consultant should perform environmental testing of the import soil in accordance with Riverside Community College District requirements before the material is brought to the site.

7.3.9 Fill and backfill soils should be placed in horizontal loose layers no thicker than will allow for adequate bonding and compaction (approximately 6 to 8 inches thick), moisture conditioned to approximately 2 percent above optimum moisture content, and compacted to at least 90 percent of the maximum dry density, as determined by ASTM D1557. Fill materials placed below the moisture content recommended will require additional moisture conditioning prior to placing additional fill.

7.4 Earthwork Grading Factors

7.4.1 Estimates of shrinkage factors are based on empirical judgments comparing the material in its existing or natural state as encountered in the exploratory excavations to a compacted state. Variations in natural soil density and in compacted fill density render shrinkage value estimates very approximate. As an example, the contractor can compact the fill to a dry density of 90 percent or higher of the laboratory maximum dry density. Thus, the contractor has an approximately 10 percent range of control over the fill volume. Due to the variations in the actual shrinkage/bulking factors, a balance area should be provided to accommodate variations.

7.5 Utility Trench Backfill

7.5.1 Utility trenches should be properly backfilled in accordance with the requirements of the City of Moreno Valley and the latest edition of the *Standard Specifications for Public Works Construction* (Greenbook). The pipes should be bedded with well-graded crushed rock or clean sands (Sand Equivalent greater than 20) to a depth of at least 1 foot over the pipe. The use of well-graded crushed rock is only acceptable if used in conjunction with filter fabric to prevent the gravel from having direct contact with soil. The remainder of the trench backfill may be derived from onsite soil or approved import soil, compacted as necessary, until the required compaction is obtained. Backfill of utility trenches should not contain rocks greater than 3 inches in size. The use of 2-sack slurry and controlled low strength material (CLSM) are also acceptable as backfill. However, consideration should be given to the possibility of differential settlement where the slurry ends and earthen backfill begins. These transitions should be minimized and additional stabilization should be considered at these transitions.

7.5.2 Utility trench backfill should be placed in layers no thicker than will allow for adequate bonding and compaction. Utility backfill should be compacted to a dry density of at least 90 percent of the laboratory maximum dry density and moisture conditioned of approximately 2 percent above optimum moisture content as determined by ASTM D1557. The upper 12 inches of subgrade for new pavements should be compacted to at least 95 percent of the maximum dry density.

7.6 Foundation Design

7.6.1 Subsequent to the recommended grading, the proposed structure may be supported on conventional shallow spread foundations, deriving support on at least 3 feet of newly placed engineered fill.

7.6.2 Due to the granular nature of soils and potential for caving, the contractor should be prepared to form foundation excavations, if necessary.

7.6.3 Conventional shallow spread foundations for the proposed structure should consist of continuous strip footings and/or isolated spread footings and should be designed using the parameters in the following table.

SUMMARY OF FOUNDATION RECOMMENDATIONS

Parameter	Value
Minimum Continuous Foundation Width	18 Inches
Minimum Isolated Foundation Width	24 Inches
Minimum Foundation Depth	18 Inches Below Lowest Adjacent Grade
Minimum Steel Reinforcement	4 No. 4 Bars, 2 Top and 2 Bottom
Allowable Bearing Capacity – Continuous Foundation	2,500 psf
Allowable Bearing Capacity – Isolated Foundation	3,000 psf
Bearing Capacity Increase	250 psf per Foot of Width
	500 psf per Foot of Depth
Maximum Allowable Bearing Capacity	3,500 psf
Estimated **Static** Total Settlement	1 Inch
Estimated **Static** Differential Settlement	¾ Inch over 20 Feet
Estimated Combined **Static + Seismic** Settlement	1 Inch
Estimated **Static + Seismic** Differential Settlement	¾ Inch over 20 Feet

7.6.4 The above foundation dimensions and minimum reinforcement recommendations are based on soil conditions and building code requirements only and are not intended to be used in lieu of those required for structural purposes.

7.6.5 Once the design and foundation loading configurations for the proposed structures proceed to a more finalized plan, the estimated settlements presented in this report should be reviewed and revised, if necessary. If the final foundation loading configurations are greater than the assumed loading conditions, the potential for settlement should be reevaluated by this office.

7.6.6 No special subgrade presaturation is required before placing concrete. However, the foundation subgrade should be lightly sprinkled as needed to maintain a uniformly moist condition at the time of concrete placement, preventing excessive water loss from the concrete due to plastic shrinkage.

7.6.7 Foundation excavations should be observed and approved in writing by the Geotechnical Engineer (a representative of Geocon), prior to the placement of reinforcing steel and concrete, to verify that the excavations and exposed soil conditions are consistent with those anticipated. If unanticipated soil conditions are encountered, foundation modifications may be required.

7.6.8 This office should be provided with a copy of the final construction plans so that the excavation recommendations presented herein can be properly reviewed and revised if necessary.

7.7 Miscellaneous Foundations

7.7.1 Foundations for small outlying structures, such as block walls up to 6 feet in height, planter walls or trash enclosures, which will not be tied to the proposed structure, may be supported on conventional foundations deriving support on a minimum of 12 inches of newly placed engineered fill, which extends laterally at least 12 inches beyond the foundation area. Where excavation and compaction cannot be performed, foundations may derive support directly in the competent undisturbed alluvial soils at and below a depth of 24 inches and should be deepened as necessary to maintain a minimum 12-inch embedment into the recommended bearing materials.

7.7.2 If the soils exposed in the excavation bottom are soft, compaction of the soft soils will be required prior to placing steel or concrete. Compaction of the foundation excavation bottom is typically accomplished with a compaction wheel or mechanical whacker and must be observed and approved by a Geocon representative. Miscellaneous foundations may be designed for a bearing value of 1,500 psf and should be a minimum of 12 inches in width, 24 inches in depth below the lowest adjacent grade, and 12 inches into the recommended bearing material. The allowable bearing pressure may be increased by up to one-third for transient loads due to wind or seismic forces.

7.7.3 Foundation excavations should be observed and approved in writing by the Geotechnical Engineer (a representative of Geocon), prior to the placement of reinforcing steel and concrete, to verify that the excavations and exposed soil conditions are consistent with those anticipated.

7.8 Lateral Design

7.8.1 Resistance to lateral loading may be provided by friction acting at the base of foundations, slabs, and by passive earth pressure. An allowable coefficient of friction of 0.4 may be used with the dead load forces in the newly placed engineered fill or undisturbed older alluvial soils.

7.8.2 Passive earth pressure for the sides of foundations and slabs poured against newly placed engineered fill or undisturbed older alluvial soils may be computed as an equivalent fluid having a density of 270 pounds per cubic foot (pcf) with a maximum earth pressure of 2,700 psf. When combining passive and friction for lateral resistance, the passive component should be reduced by one-third. A one-third increase in the passive value may be used for wind or seismic loads.

7.9 Concrete Slabs-on-Grade

7.9.1 Concrete slabs-on-grade subject to vehicle loading, if any, should be designed in accordance with the recommendations in the *Preliminary Pavement Recommendations* section of this report.

7.9.2 Unless designed by a qualified structural engineer, concrete slabs-on-grade for structures, not subject to vehicle loading, should be a minimum of 5 inches thick, and minimum slab reinforcement should consist of No. 3 steel reinforcing bars placed 18 inches on center in both horizontal directions. Steel reinforcing should be positioned vertically near the slab midpoint.

7.9.3 Slabs-on-grade at the ground surface that may receive moisture-sensitive floor coverings or may be used to store moisture-sensitive materials should be underlain by a vapor retarder placed directly beneath the slab. The vapor retarder and acceptable permeance should be specified by the project architect or developer based on the type of floor covering that will be installed. The vapor retarder selection and design should be consistent with the guidelines presented in Section 9.3 of the American Concrete Institute's (ACI) Guide for Concrete Slabs that Receive Moisture-Sensitive Flooring Materials (ACI 302.2R-06) as well as ASTM E1745

and should be installed in general conformance with ASTM E1643 (latest edition) and the manufacturer's recommendations. A minimum thickness of 15 mils of extruded polyolefin plastic is recommended; vapor retarders that contain recycled content or woven materials are not recommended. The vapor retarder should have a permeance of less than 0.01 perms demonstrated by testing before and after mandatory conditioning is recommended. The vapor retarder should be installed in direct contact with the concrete slab with a proper perimeter seal. If the California Green Building Code requirements apply to this project, the vapor retarder should be underlain by 4 inches of clean aggregate. It is important that the vapor retarder be puncture-resistant since it will be in direct contact with angular gravel. As an alternative to the clean aggregate suggested in the Green Building Code, it is our opinion that the concrete slab-on-grade may be underlain by a vapor retarder over 4 inches of clean sand (sand equivalent greater than 30), since the sand will serve as a capillary break and may reduce the potential for punctures and damage to the vapor barrier.

7.9.4 For seismic design purposes, a coefficient of friction of 0.4 may be utilized between concrete slabs and subgrade soils without a moisture barrier, and 0.15 for slabs underlain by a moisture barrier.

7.9.5 Exterior slabs for walkways and flatwork, not subject to traffic loads, should be at least 4 inches thick and reinforced with No. 3 steel reinforcing bars placed 18 inches on center in both horizontal directions, positioned near the slab midpoint. Prior to the construction of slabs, the upper 12 inches of subgrade should be moistened to approximately 2 percent above optimum moisture content and properly compacted to at least 95 percent relative compaction, as determined by ASTM Test Method D1557 (latest edition). Crack control joints should be spaced at intervals not greater than 10 feet and should be constructed using saw-cuts or other methods as soon as practical following concrete placement. Crack control joints should extend a minimum depth of one-fourth the slab thickness. Construction joints should be designed by the project structural engineer.

7.9.6 No special subgrade presaturation is required before placing concrete. However, the slab subgrade should be lightly sprinkled as needed to maintain a uniformly moist condition at the time of concrete placement, preventing excessive water loss from the concrete due to plastic shrinkage.

7.9.7 The recommendations of this report are intended to reduce the potential for cracking slabs due to settlement. However, even with the incorporation of the recommendations presented herein, foundations, stucco walls, and slabs-on-grade may exhibit some cracking due to minor soil movement and/or concrete shrinkage. The occurrence of concrete shrinkage cracks is independent of the supporting soil characteristics. Their occurrence may be reduced and/or controlled by limiting the slump of the concrete, proper concrete placement and curing, and by the placement of crack control joints at periodic intervals.

7.10 Pavement Design

7.10.1 The final pavement sections for roadways should be based on the R-value of the subgrade soils encountered at final subgrade elevation. The civil engineer should evaluate the traffic index for pavements. Pavements should be designed in accordance with the City of Moreno Valley's 2022 *Standard Plans, Street Improvements (Section 1)*, when final Traffic Indices and R-value test results of subgrade soil are completed.

Based on preliminary testing, the upper soils from boring B8 were found to have an R-value of 71. An assumed R-value of 50 was used in our preliminary evaluation of pavements. Calculated preliminary flexible pavement sections are presented in the following table (these sections are based on City of Moreno Valley minimum requirements).

PRELIMINARY FLEXIBLE PAVEMENT SECTIONS

Location	Traffic Index	Assumed Subgrade R-Value	Asphalt Concrete (inches)	Aggregate Base (inches)
Local Street / Modified Local Street	6	50	3.3	4.0
Collector	7		3.9	4.0

7.10.2 Prior to the construction of new pavement sections, remedial grading should be performed in accordance with the *Grading* section in this report.

7.10.3 The upper 12 inches of the subgrade soil should be compacted to a dry density of at least 95 percent of the laboratory maximum dry density, at 2 percent above optimum moisture content (ASTM D1557).

7.10.4 The crushed aggregate base and asphalt concrete materials should conform to Section 200-2.2 and Section 203-6, respectively, of the latest edition of the *Standard Specifications for Public Works Construction* (Greenbook). Aggregate base materials should be compacted to a dry density of at least 95 percent of the laboratory maximum dry density, at 2 percent above optimum moisture content. Asphalt concrete should be compacted to a density of 95 percent of the laboratory Hveem density in accordance with ASTM D1561.

7.10.5 A rigid Portland cement concrete (PCC) pavement section should be placed in roadway aprons and cross gutters. We calculated the rigid pavement section in general conformance with the procedure recommended by the American Concrete Institute report ACI 330-21 *Commercial Concrete Parking Lots and Site Paving Design and Construction – Guide*. The following table provides the traffic categories and design parameters used for the calculations for 20-year design life.

TRAFFIC CATEGORIES

Traffic Category	Description	Reliability (%)	Slabs Cracked at End of Design Life (%)
A	Car Parking Areas and Access Lanes	60	15
B	Entrance and Truck Service Lanes	60	15
C	School or City Buses (Excluding Large Articulated Buses)	75	15
D	Heavy Duty Trucks (Gross Weight of 80 Kips)	75	15
E	Garbage or Fire Truck Lane	75	15

7.10.6 We used the parameters presented in the following table to calculate the pavement design sections. We should be contacted to provide updated design sections, if necessary.

RIGID PAVEMENT DESIGN PARAMETERS

Design Parameter	Design Value
Modulus of subgrade reaction, k	100 pci
Modulus of rupture for concrete, M_R	500 psi
Concrete Compressive Strength	3,000 psi
Concrete Modulus of Elasticity, E	3,150,000

7.10.7 Based on the criteria presented herein, the PCC pavement sections should have a minimum thickness as presented in the following table.

RIGID VEHICULAR PAVEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Traffic Category	Trucks Per Day	Portland Cement Concrete, T (Inches)
A = Car Parking Areas and Access Lanes	10	5½
B = Entrance and Truck Service Lanes	10	6
	50	6½
	100	6½
C = School or City Buses	50	9½
	100	9½
D = Heavy Duty Trucks	50	6½
	100	7
E = Garbage or Fire Truck Lanes	5	6½
	10	7

7.10.8 The PCC vehicular pavement should be placed over subgrade soil that is compacted to a dry density of at least 95 percent of the laboratory maximum dry density, at 2 percent above optimum moisture content.

7.10.9 Adequate joint spacing should be incorporated into the design and construction of the rigid pavement in accordance with the following table.

MAXIMUM JOINT SPACING

Pavement Thickness, T (Inches)	Maximum Joint Spacing (Feet)
$5 \leq T < 6$	12.5
$6 \leq T$	15

7.10.10 The rigid pavement should also be designed and constructed, incorporating the parameters presented in the following table.

ADDITIONAL RIGID PAVEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Subject	Value
Thickened Edge	1.2 Times Slab Thickness Adjacent to Structures
	1.5 Times Slab Thickness Adjacent to Soil
	Minimum Increase of 2 Inches
	4 Feet Wide
Crack Control Joint Depth	Early Entry Sawn = T/6 to T/5, 1.25 Inch Minimum
	Conventional (Tooled or Conventional Sawing) = T/4 to T/3
Crack Control Joint Width	¼-Inch for Sealed Joints and Per Sealer Manufacturer's Recommendations
	$^{1}/_{16}$- to $^{1}/_{4}$-Inch is Common for Unsealed Joints

7.10.11 Reinforcing steel will not be necessary within the concrete for geotechnical purposes, with the possible exception of dowels at construction joints as discussed herein.

7.10.12 To control the location and spread of concrete shrinkage cracks, crack-control joints (weakened plane joints) should be included in the design of the concrete pavement slab. Crack-control joints should be sealed with an appropriate sealant to prevent the migration of water through the control joint to the subgrade materials. The depth of the crack-control joints should be in accordance with the referenced ACI guide.

7.10.13 To provide load transfer between adjacent pavement slab sections, a butt-type construction joint should be constructed. The butt-type joint should be thickened by at least 20 percent at the edge and taper back at least 4 feet from the face of the slab.

7.10.14 Concrete curb/gutter should be placed on soil subgrade compacted to a dry density of at least 95 percent of the laboratory maximum dry density, at 2 percent above optimum moisture content. Cross-gutters that receive vehicular traffic should be placed on subgrade soil compacted to a dry density of at least 95 percent of the laboratory maximum dry density near to slightly above optimum moisture content. Base materials should not be placed below the curb/gutter, or cross-gutters so water is not able to migrate from the adjacent parkways to the pavement sections. Where flatwork is located directly adjacent to the curb/gutter, the concrete flatwork should be structurally connected to the curbs to help reduce the potential for offsets between the curbs and the flatwork.

7.11 Retaining Wall Design

7.11.1 The recommendations presented below are generally applicable to the design of rigid concrete or masonry retaining walls having a maximum height of 5 feet. If walls higher than 5 feet are planned, Geocon should be contacted for additional recommendations.

7.11.2 Retaining wall foundations may be designed in accordance with the recommendations provided in the *Foundation Design* sections of this report.

7.11.3 Retaining walls with a level backfill surface that are not restrained at the top should be designed utilizing a triangular distribution of pressure (active pressure). Restrained walls are those that are not allowed to rotate more than 0.001H (where H equals the height of the retaining portion of the wall in feet) at the top of the wall. Where walls are restrained from movement at the top, walls may be designed utilizing a triangular distribution of pressure (at-rest pressure). The table below presents recommended pressures to be used in retaining wall design, assuming that proper drainage will be maintained.

RETAINING WALL WITH LEVEL BACKFILL SURFACE

HEIGHT OF RETAINING WALL (Feet)	ACTIVE PRESSURE EQUIVALENT FLUID PRESSURE (Pounds Per Cubic Foot)	AT-REST PRESSURE EQUIVALENT FLUID PRESSURE (Pounds Per Cubic Foot)
Up to 5	34	58

7.11.4 The wall pressures provided above assume that the proposed retaining walls will support engineered fill or relatively undisturbed alluvial soils with an Expansion Index of 50 or less.

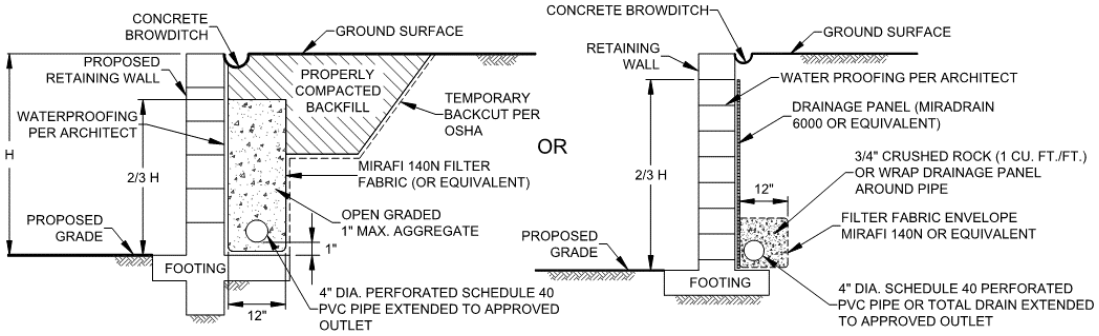
7.11.5 The wall pressures provided above assume that the retaining wall will be properly drained preventing the buildup of hydrostatic pressure. If retaining wall drainage is not implemented, the equivalent fluid pressure to be used in design of undrained walls is 92 pcf. The value includes hydrostatic pressures plus buoyant lateral earth pressures.

7.11.6 Additional active pressure should be added for a surcharge condition due to sloping ground, vehicular traffic or adjacent structures and should be designed for each condition as the project progresses.

7.11.7 In addition to the recommended earth pressure, the upper 5 feet of the retaining wall adjacent to the street or driveway areas should be designed to resist a uniform lateral pressure of 100 psf, acting because of an assumed 300 psf surcharge behind the wall due to normal street traffic. If the traffic is kept back at least 5 feet from the wall, the traffic surcharge may be neglected.

7.12 Retaining Wall Drainage

7.12.1 Retaining walls not designed for hydrostatic pressures should be provided with a drainage system extended at least two-thirds the height of the wall. At the base of the drain system, a subdrain covered with a minimum of 12 inches of gravel should be installed, and a compacted fill blanket or other seal placed at the surface. An image depicting typical retaining wall drainage is provided below. The clean bottom and subdrain pipe, behind a retaining wall, should be observed by the Geotechnical Engineer (a representative of Geocon), prior to placement of gravel or compacting backfill.



Typical Retaining Wall Drainage Detail

7.12.2 As an alternative, a plastic drainage composite such as Miradrain or equivalent may be installed in continuous, 4-foot-wide columns along the entire back face of the wall, at 8 feet on center. The top of these drainage composite columns should terminate approximately 18 inches below the ground surface, where either hardscape or a minimum of 18 inches of relatively cohesive material should be placed as a cap. These vertical columns of drainage material would then be connected at the bottom of the wall to a collection panel or a 1-cubic-foot rock pocket drained by a 4-inch subdrain pipe.

7.12.3 Subdrainage pipes at the base of the retaining wall drainage system should outlet to an acceptable location via controlled drainage structures. Drainage should not be allowed to flow uncontrolled over descending slopes.

7.12.4 Moisture affecting below grade walls is one of the most common post-construction complaints. Poorly applied or omitted waterproofing can lead to efflorescence or standing water. Care should be taken in the design and installation of waterproofing to avoid moisture problems, or actual water seepage into the structure through any normal shrinkage cracks which may develop in the concrete walls, floor slab, foundations and/or construction joints. The design and inspection of the waterproofing is not the responsibility of the geotechnical engineer. A waterproofing consultant should be retained to recommend a product or method which would provide protection to subterranean walls, floor slabs and foundations.

7.13 Elevator Pit Design

7.13.1 The elevator pit slab and retaining wall should be designed by the project structural engineer. Elevator pit walls may be designed in accordance with the recommendations in the *Foundation Design* and *Retaining Wall Design* sections of this report.

7.13.2 Additional active pressure should be added for a surcharge condition due to sloping ground, vehicular traffic or adjacent foundations and should be designed for each condition as the project progresses.

7.13.3 If retaining wall drainage is to be provided, the drainage system should be designed in accordance with the *Retaining Wall Drainage* section of this report.

7.13.4 Subdrainage pipes at the base of the retaining wall drainage system should outlet to a location acceptable to the building official.

7.13.5 It is suggested that the exterior walls and slab be waterproofed to prevent excessive moisture inside of the elevator pit. Waterproofing design and installation are not the responsibility of the geotechnical engineer.

7.14 Elevator Piston

7.14.1 If a plunger-type elevator piston is installed for this project, a deep drilled excavation will be required. It is important to verify that the drilled excavation is not situated immediately adjacent to a foundation, or the drilled excavation could compromise the existing foundation, especially if the drilling is performed subsequent to the foundation construction.

7.14.2 The site soils are granular and subject to caving. Casing may be required if caving is experienced in the drilled excavation. The contractor should be prepared to use casing and should have it readily available at the commencement of drilling activities. Continuous observation of the drilling and installation of the elevator piston by the Geotechnical Engineer (a representative of Geocon West, Inc.) is required.

7.14.3 The annular space between the piston casing and drilled excavation wall should be filled with a minimum of 1½-sack slurry pumped from the bottom up. As an alternative, pea gravel may be utilized. The use of soil to backfill the annular space is not acceptable.

7.15 Temporary Excavations

7.15.1 Excavations on the order of 5 feet in height may be required during grading and construction operations. The excavations are expected to expose fill and alluvial soils, which may be subject to caving. The contractor should be prepared for caving soils in open excavations, and formwork may be required in foundation excavations. Vertical excavations up to 5 feet in height may be attempted where not surcharged; however, the contractor should be prepared for caving, sloughing, and raveling in open excavations.

7.15.2 Vertical excavations greater than 5 feet or where surcharged by existing structures will require sloping or shoring measures in order to provide a stable excavation. We anticipate that stable excavations for the construction of the proposed improvements can be achieved and maintained with sloping measures. Where sufficient space is available, temporary unsurcharged embankments could be sloped. The inclination should be selected by the contractor's competent person based on the soils exposed in the excavation in accordance with OSHA regulations.

7.15.3 Where temporary construction slopes are utilized, the top of the slope should be barricaded to prevent vehicles and storage loads at the top of the slope within a horizontal distance equal to the height of the slope. If the temporary construction slopes are to be maintained during the rainy season, berms are suggested along the tops of the slopes where necessary to prevent runoff water from entering the excavation and eroding the slope faces.

7.15.4 Performing continuous vertical excavations along property lines or adjacent to an existing structure could remove support from the property and/or structure, which is not acceptable. Excavations in close proximity to an adjacent property line or structure will require special excavation measures, such as shoring. Shoring recommendations will be provided under separate cover, if necessary.

7.16 Surface Drainage

7.16.1 Proper surface drainage is critical to the future performance of the project. Uncontrolled infiltration of excess irrigation and storm runoff into the soils can adversely affect the performance of the planned improvements. Saturation of a soil can cause it to lose internal shear strength and increase its compressibility, resulting in a change in the original designed engineering properties. Proper drainage should be maintained at all times.

7.16.2 All site drainage should be collected and controlled in non-erosive drainage devices. Drainage should not be allowed to pond anywhere on the site, and especially not against any foundation or retaining wall. The site should be graded and maintained such that surface drainage is directed away from structures in accordance with 2025 CBC 1804.4 or other applicable standards. In addition, drainage should not be allowed to flow uncontrolled over any descending slope. Discharge from downspouts, roof drains, and scuppers is not recommended onto unprotected soils within 5 feet of the building perimeter. Planters that are located adjacent to foundations should be sealed to prevent moisture intrusion into the soils that provide foundation support. Planters that saturate the subsurface or stormwater infiltration structures should not be used within 20 feet of the proposed buildings or other on-grade improvements. Landscape irrigation is not recommended within 5 feet of the building perimeter footings except when enclosed in protected planters.

7.16.3 Positive site drainage should be provided away from structures, pavement, and the tops of slopes to swales or other controlled drainage structures. Localized surface settlement should be expected in the vicinity of the stormwater infiltration structures or other areas where water is allowed to infiltrate to the subsurface.

7.16.4 Landscaping planters immediately adjacent to paved areas are not recommended due to the potential for surface or irrigation water to infiltrate the pavement's subgrade and base course. Either a subdrain, which collects excess irrigation water and transmits it to drainage structures, or impervious above-grade planter boxes should be used. In addition, where landscaping is planned adjacent to the pavement, it is recommended that consideration be given to providing a cutoff wall or an impermeable geosynthetic along the edge of the pavement that extends at least 12 inches below the base material.

7.17 Plan Review

7.17.1 Grading and foundation plans should be reviewed by the Geotechnical Engineer (a representative of Geocon), prior to finalization to verify that the plans have been prepared in substantial conformance with the recommendations of this report and to provide additional analyses or recommendations.

LIMITATIONS AND UNIFORMITY OF CONDITIONS

1. The firm that performed the geotechnical investigation for the project should be retained to provide testing and observation services during construction to provide continuity of geotechnical interpretation and to check that the recommendations presented for geotechnical aspects of site development are incorporated during site grading, construction of improvements, and excavation of foundations. If another geotechnical firm is selected to perform the testing and observation services during construction operations, that firm should prepare a letter indicating their intent to assume the responsibilities of project geotechnical engineer of record. A copy of the letter should be provided to the regulatory agency for their records. In addition, that firm should provide revised recommendations concerning the geotechnical aspects of the proposed development, or a written acknowledgement of their concurrence with the recommendations presented in our report. They should also perform additional analyses deemed necessary to assume the role of Geotechnical Engineer of Record.

2. The recommendations of this report pertain only to the site investigated and are based upon the assumption that the soil conditions do not deviate from those disclosed in the investigation. If any variations or undesirable conditions are encountered during construction, or if the proposed construction will differ from that anticipated herein, Geocon Incorporated should be notified so that supplemental recommendations can be given. The evaluation or identification of the potential presence of hazardous or corrosive materials was not part of the scope of services provided by Geocon Incorporated.

3. This report is issued with the understanding that it is the responsibility of the owner or his representative to ensure that the information and recommendations contained herein are brought to the attention of the architect and engineer for the project and incorporated into the plans, and the necessary steps are taken to see that the contractor and subcontractors carry out such recommendations in the field.

4. The findings of this report are valid as of the present date. However, changes in the conditions of a property can occur with the passage of time, whether they be due to natural processes or the works of man on this or adjacent properties. In addition, changes in applicable or appropriate standards may occur, whether they result from legislation or the broadening of knowledge. Accordingly, the findings of this report may be invalidated wholly or partially by changes outside our control. Therefore, this report is subject to review and should not be relied upon after a period of three years.

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0’ 25,000’ 50,000’

SCALE: 1” = 25,000’

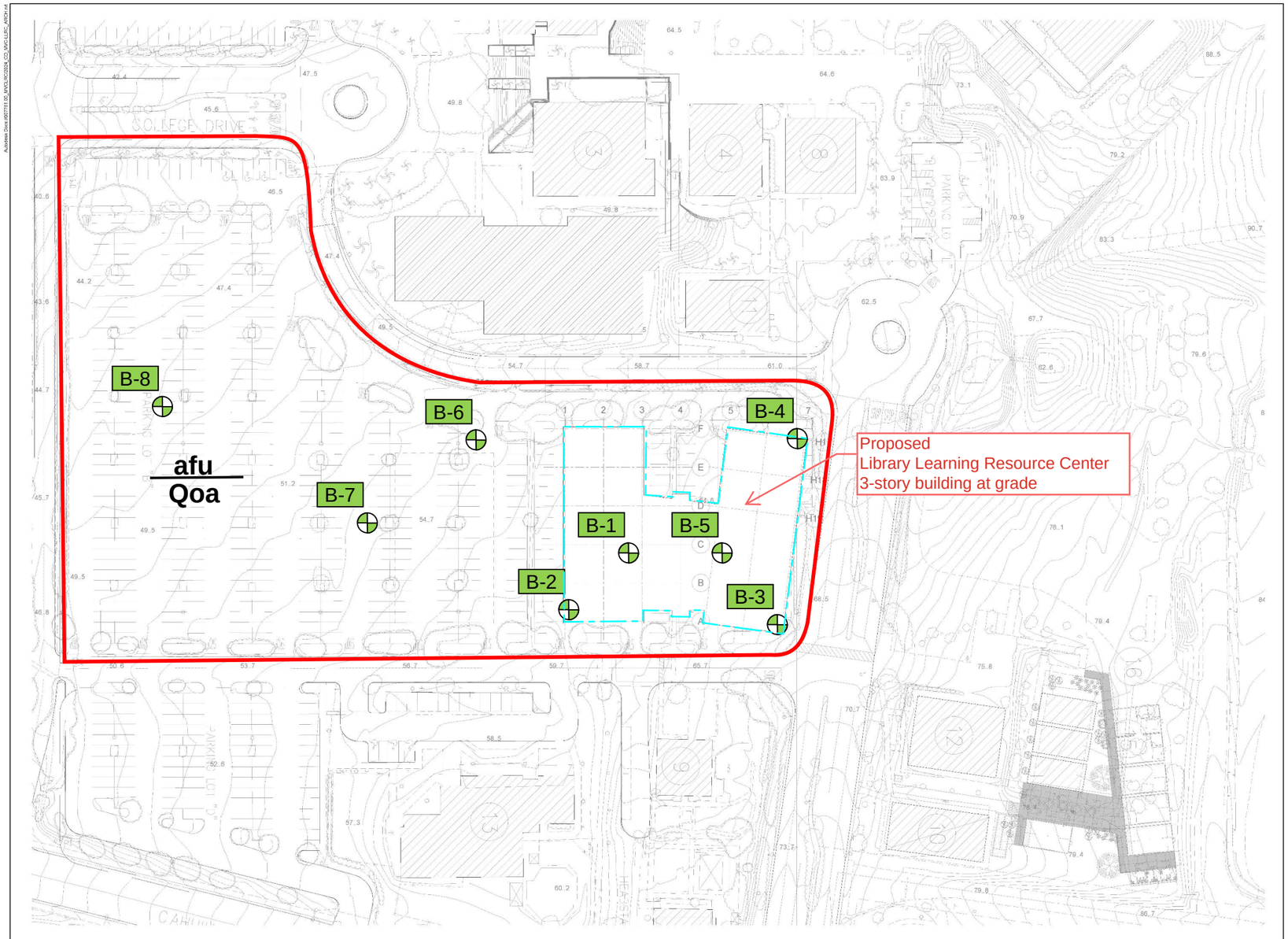
SOURCE: California Sunnymead Quadrangle, U.S. Geological Survey, 2021

VICINITY MAP

GEOCON WEST, INC.
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PHONE 951-304-2300 www.geoconinc.com

MORENO VALLEY COLLEGE – LLRC
SW OF LA SALLE STREET & COLLEGE DRIVE
MORENO VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

DRAFTED BY: HD	REVIEWED BY: LAB	OCTOBER 2025	PROJECT NO. T2875-22-05	FIG. 1



1 SITE_BORING LOCATIONS
1" = 30'-0"

Source: CANNONDESIGN, *Site Plan – Boring Locations*, Sheet A0051, 8/25/2025

N

Moreno Valley College
Library Learning
Resource Center (LLRC)

CANNONDESIGN
2170 Whitehaven Road
Grand Island, New York 14072
T: 716.773.6600
F: 716.773.6609

No. Description Date

Drawing Title:
SITE PLAN - BORING LOCATIONS

Project No.: [000000.00] Checked by: Checker

A0051

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GEOCON LEGEND

Locations are approximate

B-8 ..... GEOTECHNICAL BORING

afu ..... UNDOCUMENTED ARTIFICIAL FILL

Qoa ..... OLDER ALLUVIUM

..... LIMITS OF THIS INVESTIGATION

0’ 100’ 200’

SCALE: 1” = 100’

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DRAFTED BY: HD | REVIEWED BY: LAB

GEOLOGIC MAP & SITE PLAN

MORENO VALLEY COLLEGE – LLRC
SW OF LA SALLE STREET & COLLEGE DRIVE
MORENO VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

OCTOBER 2025 | PROJECT NO. T2875-22-05 | FIG. 2

APPENDIX A

APPENDIX A
FIELD INVESTIGATION

The site was explored on September 15, 2025, by excavating eight 8-inch-diameter borings using a truck-mounted hollow-stem auger drilling machine to depths ranging between 11.5 and 55 feet beneath the ground surface. Representative and relatively undisturbed samples were obtained by driving a 3-inch, O. D., California Modified Sampler into the "undisturbed" soil mass with blows from a 140-pound auto-hammer falling 30 inches. The California Modified Sampler was equipped with 1-inch by $2\frac{3}{8}$-inch diameter brass sampler rings to facilitate soil removal and testing. Bulk samples were also obtained.

The soil conditions encountered in the borings were visually examined, classified and logged in general accordance with the Unified Soil Classification System (USCS). The logs of the borings are presented on Figures A1 through A8. The logs depict the soil and geologic conditions encountered and the depth at which samples were obtained. The logs also include our interpretation of the conditions between sampling intervals. Therefore, the logs contain both observed and interpreted data. We determined the lines designating the interface between soil materials on the logs using visual observations, penetration rates, excavation characteristics and other factors. The transition between materials may be abrupt or gradual. Where applicable, the logs were revised based on subsequent laboratory testing. The approximate locations of the borings are shown on Figure 2.

GEOCON

Soil Boring Number: B-1

PROJECT NAME Moreno Valley College LLRC | **LOGGED BY** KD

PROJECT NUMBER T2875-22-05 | **LATITUDE / LONGITUDE** 33.886064, -117.202500

BORING DATE 09/15/2025 | **FIGURE NUMBER** A-1 | **DEPTH** 56.5' | **SURFACE ELEVATION** ~1563'

LOCATION Moreno Valley | **CLIENT NAME** RCCD

DRILLING FIRM 2R DRILLING | **COMPLETED** 09/15/2025 | **EQUIPMENT** CME-75 | -

METHOD Cal-Mod / SPT | **BORING DIAMETER** 8 in | **HAMMER TYPE** Auto | **NOTES** -

HAMMER WEIGHT / DROP 140 / 30

Depth (ft)	Elevation (ft)	USCS	Material Description	Sample Number	Blow Counts/6"	Dry Density (pcf)	Moisture Content (%)
	1563		**ASPHALT**, 5"	B-1@0-5'			
2	1560	SM	**ARTIFICIAL FILL** (**af**) **Silty SAND**, dense, slightly moist, dark brown, fine to coarse, micaceous, slightly cemented				
4				B-1@2.5'	5 11 40	123.9	10.5
		SM	**OLDER ALLUVIUM** (**Qoa**) **Silty SAND**, medium dense, slightly moist, dark brown, fine to coarse, with some gravel, micaceous, slightly porous	B-1@5'	10 19 22		8.2
6			cemented				
8	1555		some porosity, trace gravels, up to 1"	B-1@7.5'	22 29 21	116.0	7.3
10				B-1@10'	9 11 10		9.1
12	1550						
14							
16			very dense, brown, pinhole porosity, slightly cemented	B-1@15'	20 50/6"	134.5	8.5
18	1545						
20			medium dense	B-1@20'	9 12 13		8.6
22	1540						
24							
26		SM	**Silty SAND**, dense, moist, brown, fine to coarse, micaceous, cemented	B-1@25'	14 37 34	133.8	9.1
28	1535		increase in fine				

NOTE: THE LOG OF SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS SHOWN HEREON APPLIES ONLY AT THE SPECIFIC BORING OR TRENCH LOCATION AND AT THE DATE INDICATED. IT IS NOT WARRANTED TO BE REPRESENTATIVE OF SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS AT OTHER LOCATIONS AND TIMES. THE STRATIFICATION LINES PRESENTED HEREIN REPRESENT THE APPROXIMATE BOUNDARY BETWEEN EARTH TYPES; THE TRANSITIONS MAY BE GRADUAL.

GEOCON

SOIL BORING: B-1

Depth (ft)	Elevation (ft)	Water Levels	Graphic Log	USCS	Material Description	Bulk	Driven	Sample Number	Blow Counts/6"	Dry Density (pcf)	Moisture Content (%)
32	1530			SM	dense, moist, dark brown, fine to coarse, micaceous, cemented			B-1@30'	18 28 23		8.0
36					**QUARTZ DIORITE** (**Qdx**) hard, highly weathered			B-1@35'	18 25 30	119.1	15.1
38	1525										
40					light gray, in filled joint			B-1@40'	50/4"		4.2
42	1520										
44					extremely hard, moderately weathered, drilling slowed water added to help drilling						
46								B-1@45'	50/3"	118.3	2.9
48	1515										
50					very hard drilling			B-1@50'	50/4"		1.6
52	1510										
54											
56					No recovery on sampler			B-1@55'	50/2"		

Total Depth: 55' 2" (Refusal)
No groundwater encountered
Backfilled with cuttings and capped with AC

NOTE: THE LOG OF SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS SHOWN HEREON APPLIES ONLY AT THE SPECIFIC BORING OR TRENCH LOCATION AND AT THE DATE INDICATED. IT IS NOT WARRANTED TO BE REPRESENTATIVE OF SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS AT OTHER LOCATIONS AND TIMES. THE STRATIFICATION LINES PRESENTED HEREIN REPRESENT THE APPROXIMATE BOUNDARY BETWEEN EARTH TYPES; THE TRANSITIONS MAY BE GRADUAL.

GEOCON

Soil Boring Number: B-2

PROJECT NAME Moreno Valley College LLRC
LOGGED BY KD
PROJECT NUMBER T2875-22-05
LATITUDE / LONGITUDE 33.885899, -117.202575
BORING DATE 09/15/2025
FIGURE NUMBER A-2
DEPTH 21.5'
SURFACE ELEVATION ~1566'
LOCATION Moreno Valley
CLIENT NAME RCCD
DRILLING FIRM 2R DRILLING
COMPLETED 09/15/2025
EQUIPMENT CME-75 -
METHOD Cal-Mod / SPT
BORING DIAMETER 8 in
HAMMER TYPE Auto
NOTES -
HAMMER WEIGHT / DROP 140 / 30

Depth (ft)	Elevation (ft)	USCS	Material Description	Bulk	Driven	Sample Number	Blow Counts/6"	Dry Density (pcf)	Moisture Content (%)
	1566								
	1565	SM	**ASPHALT**, 5"			B-2@0-5'			
2			**ARTIFICIAL FILL** (**af**) **Silty SAND**, loose, slightly moist, dark brown, fine to medium, few coarse sand						
		SM	**OLDER ALLUVIUM** (**Qoa**)						
4			**Silty SAND**, medium dense, dry, light brown, fine to medium, some coarse sand, mottled coloring, pinhole porosity, micaceous			B-2@2.5'	7 8 8	116.0	3.2
	1560								
6						B-2@5'	6 8 10	114.1	2.3
8									
						B-2@7.5'	5 7 9	110.1	2.5
10	1555								
						B-2@10'	7 10 10	115.5	2.2
12									
14									
	1550	SP-SM	**Poorly Graded SAND w/ Silt**, medium dense, slightly moist, light brown, fine to coarse, micaceous			B-2@15'	5 8 12	104.8	4.1
16									
18									
20									
	1545							109.7	2.4
		SM	**Silty SAND**, medium dense, dry, dark brown with light brown mottling, fine to coarse, micaceous, slightly laminated			B-2@20'	7 12 10		

Total Depth: 21.5'
No groundwater encountered
Backfilled with cuttings and capped with AC

NOTE: THE LOG OF SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS SHOWN HEREON APPLIES ONLY AT THE SPECIFIC BORING OR TRENCH LOCATION AND AT THE DATE INDICATED. IT IS NOT WARRANTED TO BE REPRESENTATIVE OF SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS AT OTHER LOCATIONS AND TIMES. THE STRATIFICATION LINES PRESENTED HEREIN REPRESENT THE APPROXIMATE BOUNDARY BETWEEN EARTH TYPES; THE TRANSITIONS MAY BE GRADUAL.

GEOCON

Soil Boring Number: B-3

PROJECT NAME Moreno Valley College LLRC
LOGGED BY KD
PROJECT NUMBER T2875-22-05
LATITUDE / LONGITUDE 33.885883, -117.202056
BORING DATE 09/15/2025
FIGURE NUMBER A-3
DEPTH 21.5'
SURFACE ELEVATION ~1572'
LOCATION Moreno Valley
CLIENT NAME RCCD
DRILLING FIRM 2R DRILLING
COMPLETED 09/15/2025
EQUIPMENT CME-75 -
METHOD Cal-Mod / SPT
BORING DIAMETER 8 in
HAMMER TYPE Auto
NOTES -
HAMMER WEIGHT / DROP 140 / 30

Depth (ft)	Elevation (ft)	USCS	Material Description	Bulk	Driven	Sample Number	Blow Counts/6"	Dry Density (pcf)	Moisture Content (%)
	1572		**ASPHALT**, 5.5"						
2	1570	SM	**ARTIFICIAL FILL** (**af**) **Silty SAND**, very dense, slightly moist, dark brown, fine to medium sand, few coarse sand, pinhole porosity, moderately cemented, micaceous			B-3@0-5'			
4		SM	**OLDER ALLUVIUM** (**Qoa**) **Silty SAND**, very dense, slightly moist, dark brown, fine to coarse, slightly porous, calcium carbonate stringers, cemented, micaceous			B-3@2.5'	30 50/5"	130.2	5.8
6	1565					B-3@5'	40 50/6"	116.9	4.7
8						B-3@7.5'	40 35 50	116.0	3.3
10									
12	1560					B-3@10'	26 40 50/3"	116.8	3.3
14									
16		SP	**Poorly Graded SAND**, very dense, slightly moist, light brown, fine to coarse, few calcium carbonate stringers, micaceous			B-3@15'	23 33 48	121.9	3.1
18	1555								
20		SM	**Silty SAND**, very dense, slightly moist, light brown to dark brown, fine to coarse, slightly cemented, calcium carbonate stringers, micaceous			B-3@20'	49 50/6"	124.7	5.4

Total Depth: 21.5'
No groundwater encountered
Backfilled with cuttings and capped with AC

NOTE: THE LOG OF SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS SHOWN HEREON APPLIES ONLY AT THE SPECIFIC BORING OR TRENCH LOCATION AND AT THE DATE INDICATED. IT IS NOT WARRANTED TO BE REPRESENTATIVE OF SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS AT OTHER LOCATIONS AND TIMES. THE STRATIFICATION LINES PRESENTED HEREIN REPRESENT THE APPROXIMATE BOUNDARY BETWEEN EARTH TYPES; THE TRANSITIONS MAY BE GRADUAL.

GEOCON

Soil Boring Number: B-4

PROJECT NAME Moreno Valley College LLRC | **LOGGED BY** KD

PROJECT NUMBER T2875-22-05 | **LATITUDE / LONGITUDE** 33.886336, -117.201977

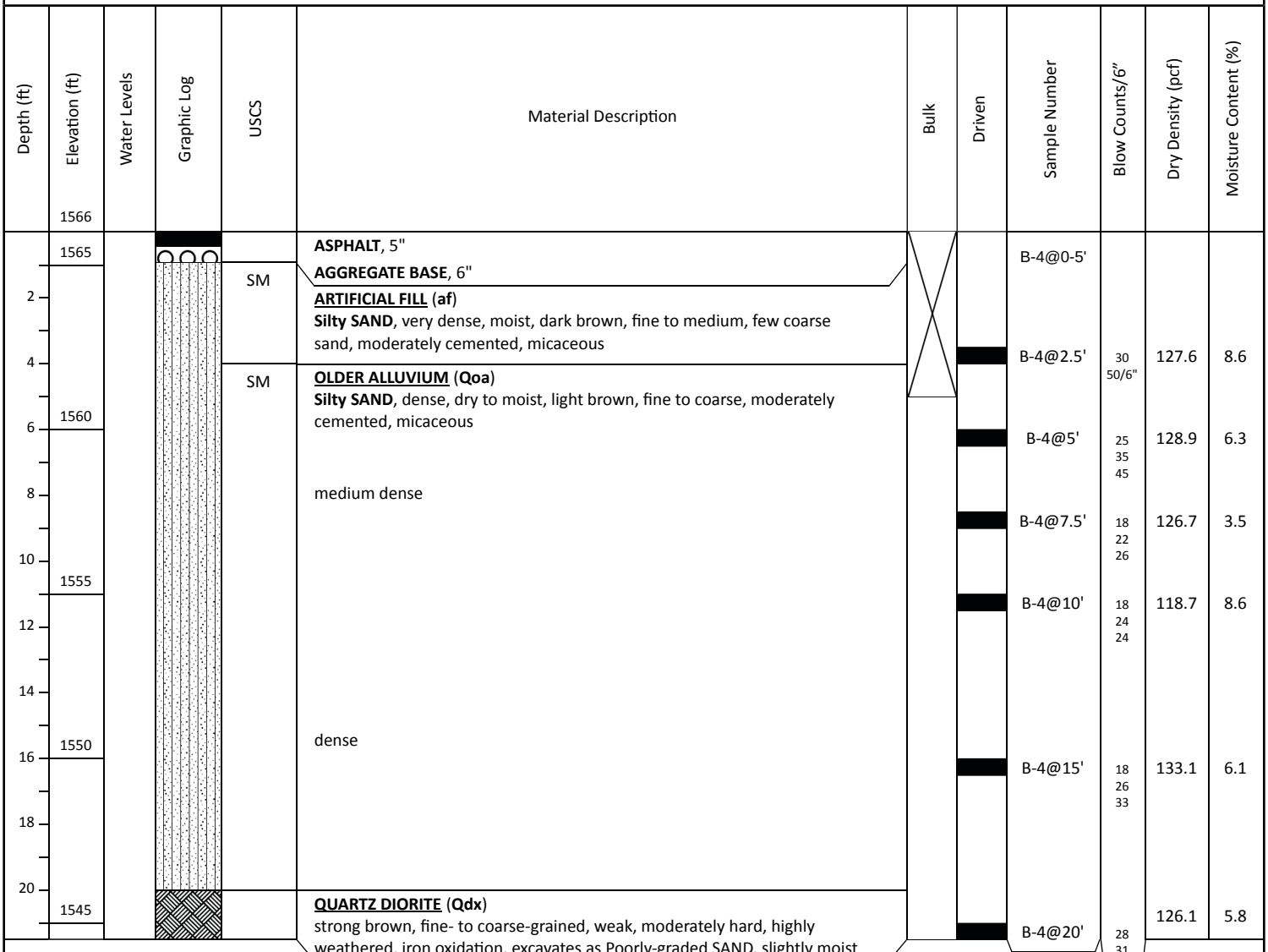
BORING DATE 09/15/2025 | **FIGURE NUMBER** A-4 | **DEPTH** 21.5' | **SURFACE ELEVATION** ~1566'

LOCATION Moreno Valley | **CLIENT NAME** RCCD

DRILLING FIRM 2R DRILLING | **COMPLETED** 09/15/2025 | **EQUIPMENT** CME-75 | -

METHOD Cal-Mod / SPT | **BORING DIAMETER** 8 in | **HAMMER TYPE** Auto | **NOTES** -

HAMMER WEIGHT / DROP 140 / 30



Depth (ft)	Elevation (ft)	USCS	Material Description	Bulk	Driven	Sample Number	Blow Counts/6"	Dry Density (pcf)	Moisture Content (%)
	1566								
	1565		**ASPHALT**, 5"			B-4@0-5'			
		SM	**AGGREGATE BASE**, 6"						
2			**ARTIFICIAL FILL** (**af**) **Silty SAND**, very dense, moist, dark brown, fine to medium, few coarse sand, moderately cemented, micaceous						
4						B-4@2.5'	30 50/6"	127.6	8.6
		SM	**OLDER ALLUVIUM** (**Qoa**) **Silty SAND**, dense, dry to moist, light brown, fine to coarse, moderately cemented, micaceous						
6	1560					B-4@5'	25 35 45	128.9	6.3
8			medium dense			B-4@7.5'	18 22 26	126.7	3.5
10	1555					B-4@10'	18 24 24	118.7	8.6
12									
14									
16	1550		dense			B-4@15'	18 26 33	133.1	6.1
18									
20	1545		**QUARTZ DIORITE** (**Qdx**) strong brown, fine- to coarse-grained, weak, moderately hard, highly weathered, iron oxidation, excavates as Poorly-graded SAND, slightly moist			B-4@20'	28 31 28	126.1	5.8

Total Depth: 21.5'
No groundwater encountered
Backfilled with cuttings and capped with AC

NOTE: THE LOG OF SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS SHOWN HEREON APPLIES ONLY AT THE SPECIFIC BORING OR TRENCH LOCATION AND AT THE DATE INDICATED. IT IS NOT WARRANTED TO BE REPRESENTATIVE OF SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS AT OTHER LOCATIONS AND TIMES. THE STRATIFICATION LINES PRESENTED HEREIN REPRESENT THE APPROXIMATE BOUNDARY BETWEEN EARTH TYPES; THE TRANSITIONS MAY BE GRADUAL.

GEOCON

Soil Boring Number: B-5

PROJECT NAME Moreno Valley College LLRC | **LOGGED BY** KD

PROJECT NUMBER T2875-22-05 | **LATITUDE / LONGITUDE** 33.886040, -117.202168

BORING DATE 09/15/2025 | **FIGURE NUMBER** A-5 | **DEPTH** 21.5' | **SURFACE ELEVATION** ~1566'

LOCATION Moreno Valley | **CLIENT NAME** RCCD

DRILLING FIRM 2R DRILLING | **COMPLETED** 09/15/2025 | **EQUIPMENT** CME-75 | -

METHOD Cal-Mod / SPT | **BORING DIAMETER** 8 in | **HAMMER TYPE** Auto | **NOTES** -

HAMMER WEIGHT / DROP 140 / 30

Depth (ft)	Elevation (ft)	USCS	Material Description	Bulk	Driven	Sample Number	Blow Counts/6"	Dry Density (pcf)	Moisture Content (%)
	1566								
	1565		**ASPHALT**, 5"						
		SP-SM	**ARTIFICIAL FILL** (**af**) **Poorly Graded SAND w/ Silt**, dense, moist, light brown, fine to medium sand, moderately cemented, micaceous, oxidation staining			B-5@0-5'			
2									
		SP	**OLDER ALLUVIUM** (**Qoa**) **Poorly Graded SAND**, dense, slightly moist, brown with oxidation staining, fine to coarse, slightly cemented, micaceous			B-5@2.5'	23 35 45	129.5	6.2
4									
	1560		brown mottles			B-5@5'	33 36 50	136.3	7.1
6									
8						B-5@7.5'	19 25 33	125.0	9.4
10									
	1555		very dense			B-5@10'	21 35 50	129.6	9.4
12									
14									
	1550		becomes medium dense						
16						B-5@15'	28 21 23	132.5	5.5
18									
20									
	1545	SM	**Silty SAND**, dense, moist, dark brown, fine to medium, trace pinhole porosity, moderately cemented, micaceous			B-5@20'	15 25 38	130.6	7.5

Total Depth: 21.5'
No groundwater encountered
Backfilled with cuttings and capped with AC

NOTE: THE LOG OF SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS SHOWN HEREON APPLIES ONLY AT THE SPECIFIC BORING OR TRENCH LOCATION AND AT THE DATE INDICATED. IT IS NOT WARRANTED TO BE REPRESENTATIVE OF SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS AT OTHER LOCATIONS AND TIMES. THE STRATIFICATION LINES PRESENTED HEREIN REPRESENT THE APPROXIMATE BOUNDARY BETWEEN EARTH TYPES; THE TRANSITIONS MAY BE GRADUAL.

GEOCON

Soil Boring Number: B-6

PROJECT NAME Moreno Valley College LLRC | **LOGGED BY** KD

PROJECT NUMBER T2875-22-05 | **LATITUDE / LONGITUDE** 33.886336, -117.202648

BORING DATE 09/15/2025 | **FIGURE NUMBER** A-6 | **DEPTH** 21.5' | **SURFACE ELEVATION** ~1562'

LOCATION Moreno Valley | **CLIENT NAME** RCCD

DRILLING FIRM 2R DRILLING | **COMPLETED** 09/15/2025 | **EQUIPMENT** CME-75 | -

METHOD Cal-Mod / SPT | **BORING DIAMETER** 8 in | **HAMMER TYPE** Auto | **NOTES** -

HAMMER WEIGHT / DROP 140 / 30

Depth (ft)	Elevation (ft)	USCS	Material Description	Bulk	Driven	Sample Number	Blow Counts/6"	Dry Density (pcf)	Moisture Content (%)
	1562		**ASPHALT**, 5"						
		SM	**ARTIFICIAL FILL** (**af**) **Silty SAND**, medium dense, dry, dark brown, fine to medium, few coarse sand, slightly cemented, micaceous, laminated	X		B-6@0-5'			
2	1560								
4					■	B-6@2.5'	9 23 18	125.4	2.8
		SP-SM	**OLDER ALLUVIUM** (**Qoa**) **Poorly Graded SAND w/ Silt**, loose, slightly moist to moist, dark brown, fine to medium, some coarse sand, micaceous, some rootlets		■	B-6@5'	5 6 9	91.4	3.9
6	1555								
8					■	B-6@7.5'	5 6 9	104.4	8.9
10		SM	**Silty SAND**, loose, dry, dark brown, fine to coarse, micaceous, porous		■	B-6@10'	6 6 8	113.8	2.8
12	1550								
14			becomes medium dense						
16					■	B-6@15'	7 12 16	113.3	4.9
	1545								
18									
20			**QUARTZ DIORITE** (**Qdx**) strong brown, fine- to coarse-grained, weak, highly weathered, micaceous, excavates as Poorly-graded SAND, dry, sample disturbed		■	B-6@20'	25 50/6"	97.4	1.3

Total Depth: 21.5'
No groundwater encountered
Backfilled with cuttings and capped with AC

NOTE: THE LOG OF SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS SHOWN HEREON APPLIES ONLY AT THE SPECIFIC BORING OR TRENCH LOCATION AND AT THE DATE INDICATED. IT IS NOT WARRANTED TO BE REPRESENTATIVE OF SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS AT OTHER LOCATIONS AND TIMES. THE STRATIFICATION LINES PRESENTED HEREIN REPRESENT THE APPROXIMATE BOUNDARY BETWEEN EARTH TYPES; THE TRANSITIONS MAY BE GRADUAL.

GEOCON

Soil Boring Number: B-7

PROJECT NAME Moreno Valley College LLRC
LOGGED BY KD
PROJECT NUMBER T2875-22-05
LATITUDE / LONGITUDE 33.886302, -117.202870
BORING DATE 09/15/2025
FIGURE NUMBER A-7
DEPTH 11.5'
SURFACE ELEVATION ~1557'
LOCATION Moreno Valley
CLIENT NAME RCCD
DRILLING FIRM 2R DRILLING
COMPLETED 09/15/2025
EQUIPMENT CME-75 -
METHOD Cal-Mod / SPT
BORING DIAMETER 8 in
HAMMER TYPE Auto
NOTES -
HAMMER WEIGHT / DROP 140 / 30

Depth (ft)	Elevation (ft)	Water Levels	Graphic Log	USCS	Material Description	Bulk	Driven	Sample Number	Blow Counts/6"	Dry Density (pcf)	Moisture Content (%)
	1557				**ASPHALT**, 5"						
				SM	**ARTIFICIAL FILL** (**af**) **Silty SAND**, medium dense, moist, dark brown, fine to medium, some coarse sand, trace pinhole porosity, micaceous			B-7@0-5'			
2	1555										
4				SP-SM	**OLDER ALLUVIUM** (**Qoa**) **Poorly Graded SAND w/ Silt**, loose, slightly moist, dark brown, fine to coarse, micaceous			B-7@2.5'	6 10 11	127.4	7.4
6	1550							B-7@5'	3 5 6	111.3	4.3
8				SP	**Poorly Graded SAND**, loose, dry, dark brown, medium to coarse			B-7@7.5'	6 7 8	119.5	3.2
10								B-7@10'	5 7 10	113.5	3.5

Total Depth: 11.5'
No groundwater encountered
Backfilled with cuttings and capped with AC

NOTE: THE LOG OF SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS SHOWN HEREON APPLIES ONLY AT THE SPECIFIC BORING OR TRENCH LOCATION AND AT THE DATE INDICATED. IT IS NOT WARRANTED TO BE REPRESENTATIVE OF SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS AT OTHER LOCATIONS AND TIMES. THE STRATIFICATION LINES PRESENTED HEREIN REPRESENT THE APPROXIMATE BOUNDARY BETWEEN EARTH TYPES; THE TRANSITIONS MAY BE GRADUAL.

GEOCON

Soil Boring Number: B-8

PROJECT NAME Moreno Valley College LLRC
LOGGED BY KD
PROJECT NUMBER T2875-22-05
LATITUDE / LONGITUDE 33.886402, -117.203759
BORING DATE 09/15/2025
FIGURE NUMBER A-8
DEPTH 11.5'
SURFACE ELEVATION ~1550'
LOCATION Moreno Valley
CLIENT NAME RCCD
DRILLING FIRM 2R DRILLING
COMPLETED 09/15/2025
EQUIPMENT CME-75 -
METHOD Cal-Mod / SPT
BORING DIAMETER 8 in
HAMMER TYPE Auto
NOTES -
HAMMER WEIGHT / DROP 140 / 30

Depth (ft)	Elevation (ft)	Water Levels	Graphic Log	USCS	Material Description	Bulk	Driven	Sample Number	Blow Counts/6"	Dry Density (pcf)	Moisture Content (%)
	1550				**ASPHALT**, 5"						
				SP-SM	**OLDER ALLUVIUM** (**Qoa**) **Poorly Graded SAND w/ Silt**, medium dense, slightly moist, brown to dark brown, fine to coarse, micaceous, slightly cemented			B-8@0-5'			
2					loose						
4								B-8@2.5'	10 7 7	125.3	7.1
	1545										
6								B-8@5'	5 6 5	121.5	7.5
8					very dense						
								B-8@7.5'	19 38 50	130.0	7.5
10	1540										
								B-8@10'	28 38 36	130.4	5.9

Total Depth: 11.5'
No groundwater encountered
Backfilled with cuttings and capped with AC

NOTE: THE LOG OF SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS SHOWN HEREON APPLIES ONLY AT THE SPECIFIC BORING OR TRENCH LOCATION AND AT THE DATE INDICATED. IT IS NOT WARRANTED TO BE REPRESENTATIVE OF SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS AT OTHER LOCATIONS AND TIMES. THE STRATIFICATION LINES PRESENTED HEREIN REPRESENT THE APPROXIMATE BOUNDARY BETWEEN EARTH TYPES; THE TRANSITIONS MAY BE GRADUAL.

APPENDIX B

APPENDIX B
LABORATORY TESTING

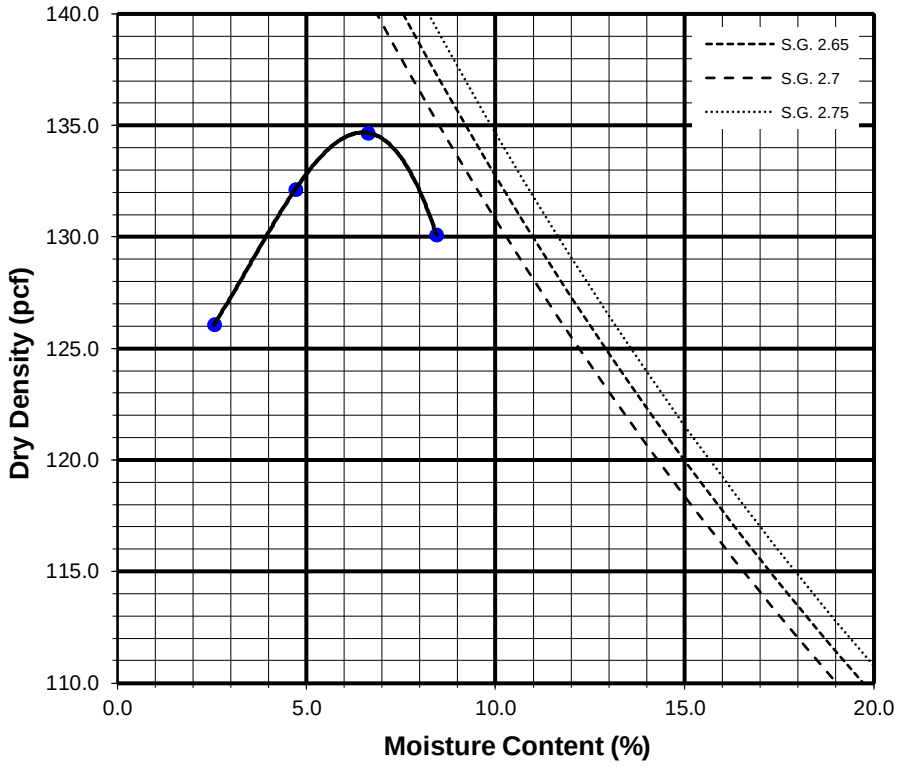
We performed laboratory tests in accordance with generally accepted test methods of the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) or other suggested procedures. We tested selected soil samples for in-place dry density/moisture content, maximum density/optimum moisture, expansion index, water-soluble sulfate, pH, resistivity, water-soluble chloride ion content, grain size analysis, consolidation, direct shear strength, and R-value. The in-place dry density and moisture content of the samples tested are presented on the boring logs, Appendix A.

Sample No:

B2@0-5'	Silty Sand (SM)

TEST NO.		1	2	3	4	5	6
Wt. Compacted Soil + Mold	(g)	6195	6332	6411	6373		
Weight of Mold	(g)	4242	4242	4242	4242	4242	
Net Weight of Soil	(g)	1953	2090	2169	2131	-4242	
Wet Weight of Soil + Cont.	(g)	648.3	677.7	618.0	615.4		
Dry Weight of Soil + Cont.	(g)	638.6	658.8	595.6	587.6		
Weight of Container	(g)	259.3	257.7	257.7	258.1		
Moisture Content	(%)	2.6	4.7	6.6	8.4		
Wet Density	(pcf)	129.3	138.4	143.6	141.1	-280.8	
Dry Density	(pcf)	126.1	132.1	134.7	130.1		

Maximum Dry Density (pcf)	**135.0**	**Optimum Moisture Content (%)**	**6.5**



Preparation Method: A

GEOCON

COMPACTION CHARACTERISTICS USING MODIFIED EFFORT TEST RESULTS

ASTM D-1557

Checked by: KG

Project No.: T2875-22-05

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MORENO VALLEY COLLEGE
MORENO VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

October 2025 Figure B1

B3@0-5'

MOLDED SPECIMEN		BEFORE TEST	AFTER TEST
Specimen Diameter	(in.)	4.0	4.0
Specimen Height	(in.)	1.0	1.0
Wt. Comp. Soil + Mold	(gm)	631.2	647.5
Wt. of Mold	(gm)	196.7	196.7
Specific Gravity	(Assumed)	2.7	2.7
Wet Wt. of Soil + Cont.	(gm)	473.7	647.5
Dry Wt. of Soil + Cont.	(gm)	453.8	405.7
Wt. of Container	(gm)	173.7	196.7
Moisture Content	(%)	7.1	11.1
Wet Density	(pcf)	131.1	135.8
Dry Density	(pcf)	122.4	122.2
Void Ratio		0.4	0.4
Total Porosity		0.3	0.3
Pore Volume	(cc)	56.7	56.2
Degree of Saturation	(%) [S_{meas}]	51.2	80.2

Date	Time	Pressure (psi)	Elapsed Time (min)	Dial Readings (in.)
9/24/2025	10:00	1.0	0	0.3243
9/24/2025	10:10	1.0	10	0.3243
Add Distilled Water to the Specimen				
9/25/2025	10:00	1.0	1430	0.3219
9/25/2025	11:00	1.0	1490	0.3219

Expansion Index (EI meas) =	-2.4
Expansion Index (Report) =	**0**

Expansion Index, EI_{50}	CBC CLASSIFICATION *	UBC CLASSIFICATION **
0-20	Non-Expansive	Very Low
21-50	Expansive	Low
51-90	Expansive	Medium
91-130	Expansive	High
>130	Expansive	Very High

* Reference: 2022 California Building Code, Section 1803.5.3

** Reference: 1997 Uniform Building Code, Table 18-I-B.

GEOCON

EXPANSION INDEX TEST RESULTS

ASTM D-4829

Checked by: KG

Project No.: T2875-22-05

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MORENO VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

October 2025 Figure B2

SUMMARY OF LABORATORY
POTENTIAL OF HYDROGEN (pH) AND RESISTIVITY TEST RESULTS
AASHTO T289 ASTM D4972 and AASHTO T288 ASTM G187

Sample No.	pH	Resistivity (ohm centimeters)
B3@0-5'	8.3	960

SUMMARY OF LABORATORY CHLORIDE CONTENT TEST RESULTS
AASHTO T291 ASTM C1218

Sample No.	Chloride Ion Content (%)
B3@0-5'	0.045

SUMMARY OF LABORATORY WATER SOLUBLE SULFATE TEST RESULTS
AASHTO T290 ASTM C1580

Sample No.	Water Soluble Sulfate (% SO_4)	Sulfate Exposure
B3@0-5	0.016	S0

GEOCON

CORROSIVITY TEST RESULTS

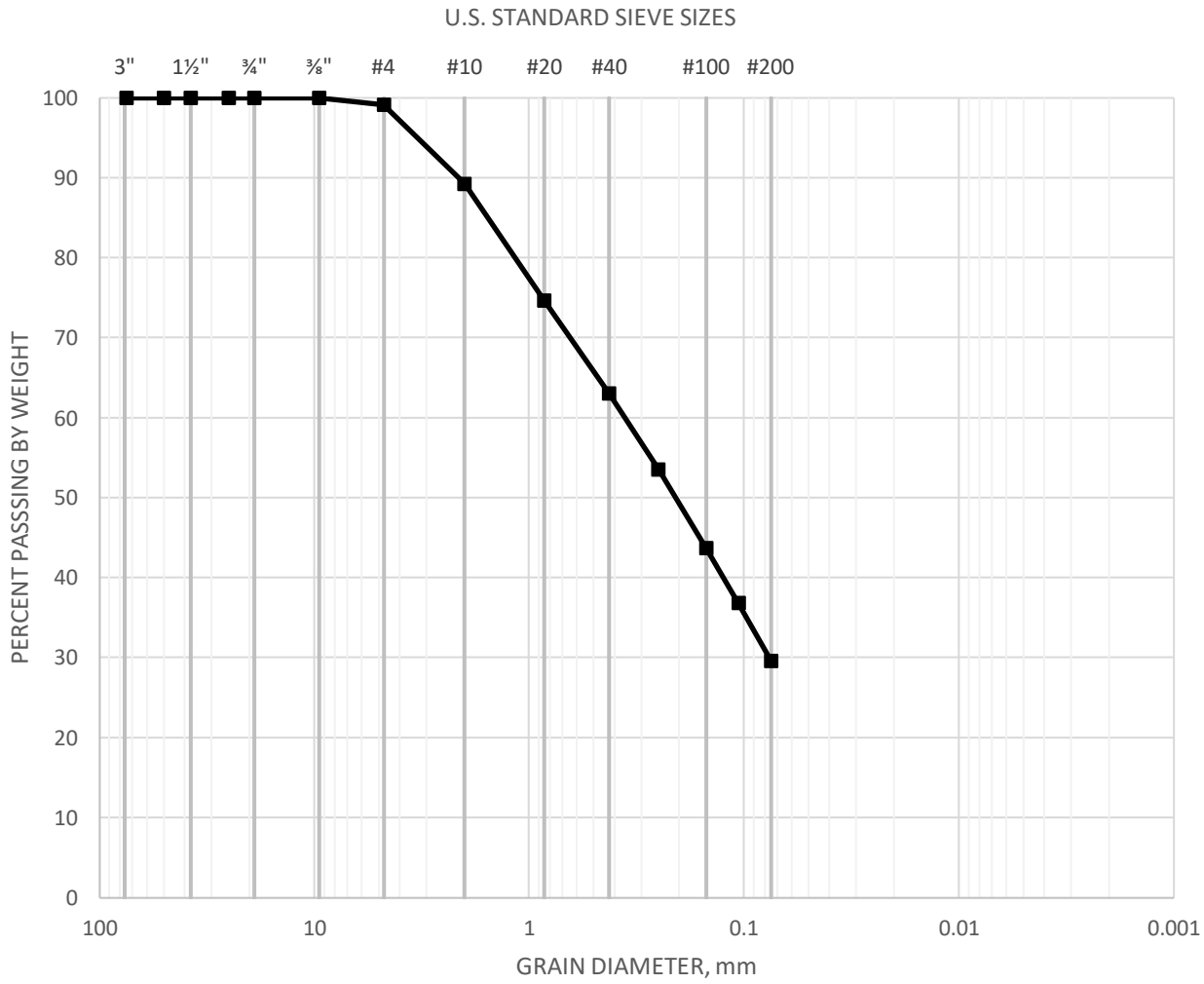
Checked by: KG

Project No.: T2875-22-05

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MORENO VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

October 2025 Figure B3

GRAVEL		SAND			SILT AND CLAY
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	



SAMPLE	CLASSIFICATION	D60	D30	D10
B1@10'	Silty Sand (SM)	0.36	0.075	0.075

GEOCON

GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION

ASTM D 6913

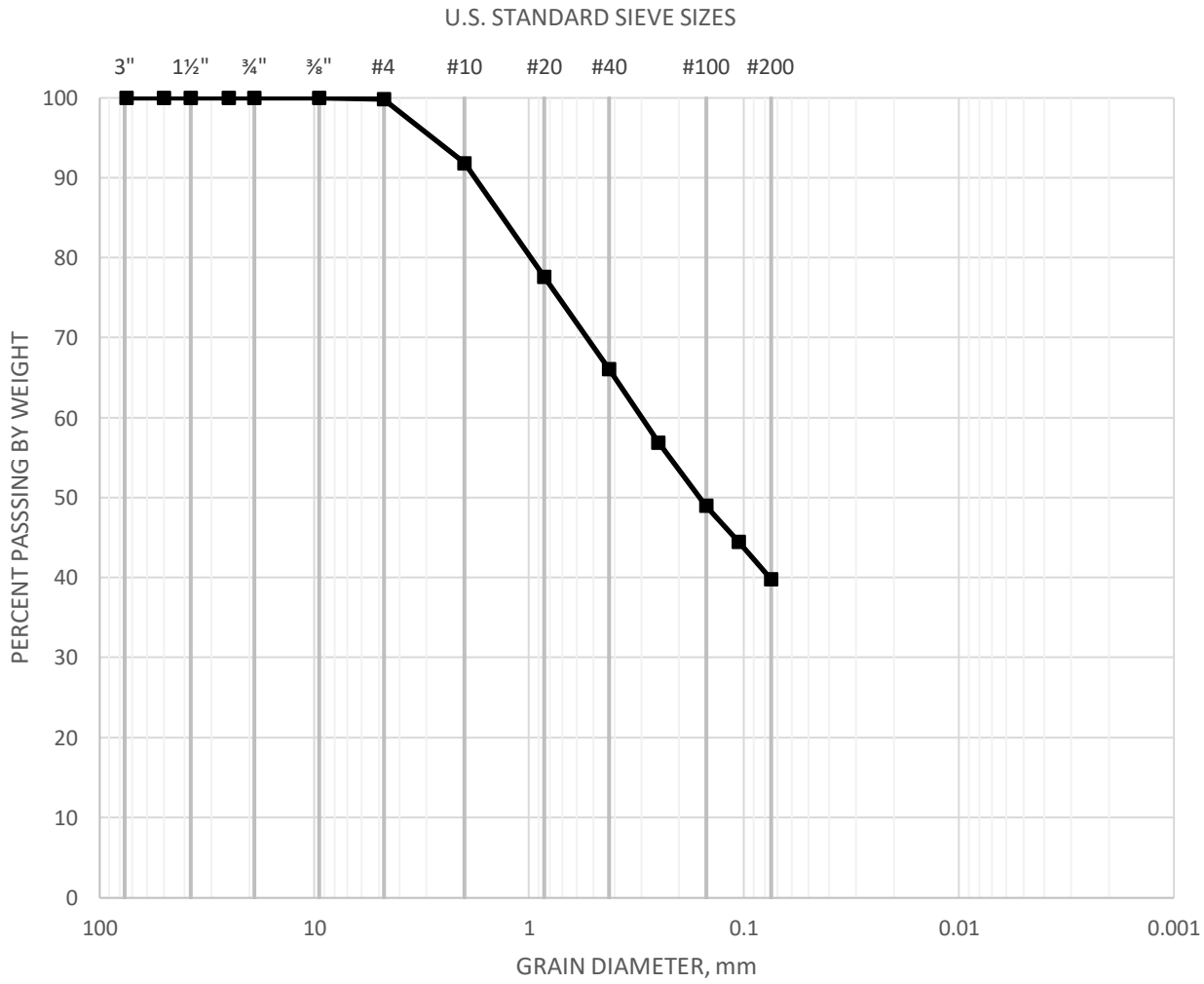
Checked by: KG

Project No.: T2875-22-05

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MORENO VALLEY COLLEGE
MORENO VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

Oct 25 Figure B4

GRAVEL		SAND			SILT AND CLAY
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	



SAMPLE	CLASSIFICATION	D60	D30	D10
B1@25'	Silty Sand (SM)	0.3	0.075	0.075

GEOCON

GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION

ASTM D 6913

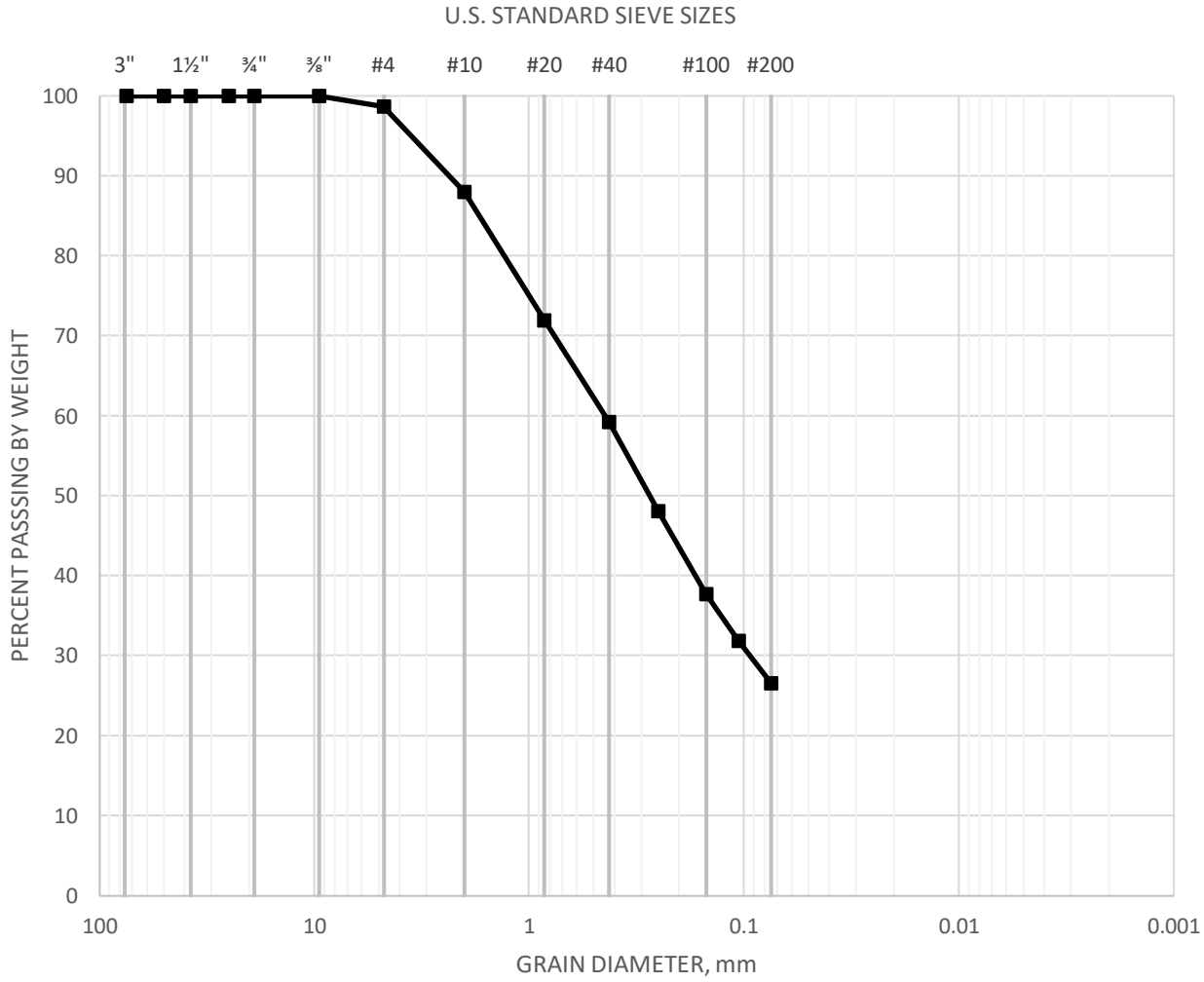
Checked by: KG

Project No.: T2875-22-05

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MORENO VALLEY COLLEGE
MORENO VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

Oct 25 Figure B5

GRAVEL		SAND			SILT AND CLAY
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	



SAMPLE	CLASSIFICATION	D60	D30	D10
B1@30'	Silty Sand (SM)	0.43	0.093	0.075

GEOCON

GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION

ASTM D 6913

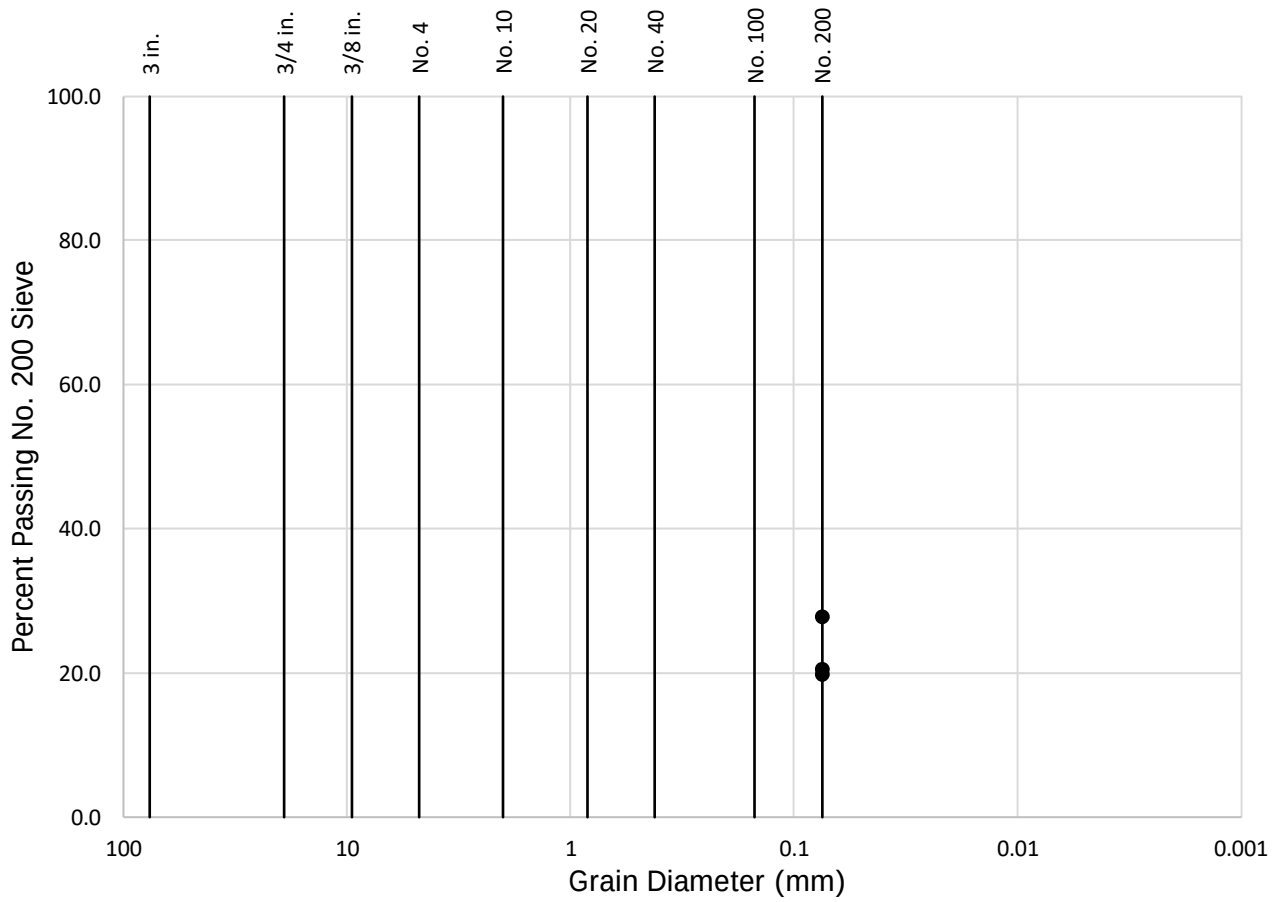
Checked by: KG

Project No.: T2875-22-05

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MORENO VALLEY COLLEGE
MORENO VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

Oct 25 Figure B6

GRAVEL		SAND			SILT AND CLAY
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	



Sample No.	Percent Passing No. 200 Sieve
B3 @ 10'	20.5
B4 @ 5'	27.8
B6 @ 10'	19.8

GEOCON

GRAIN SIZE ANALYSIS

ASTM D-1140

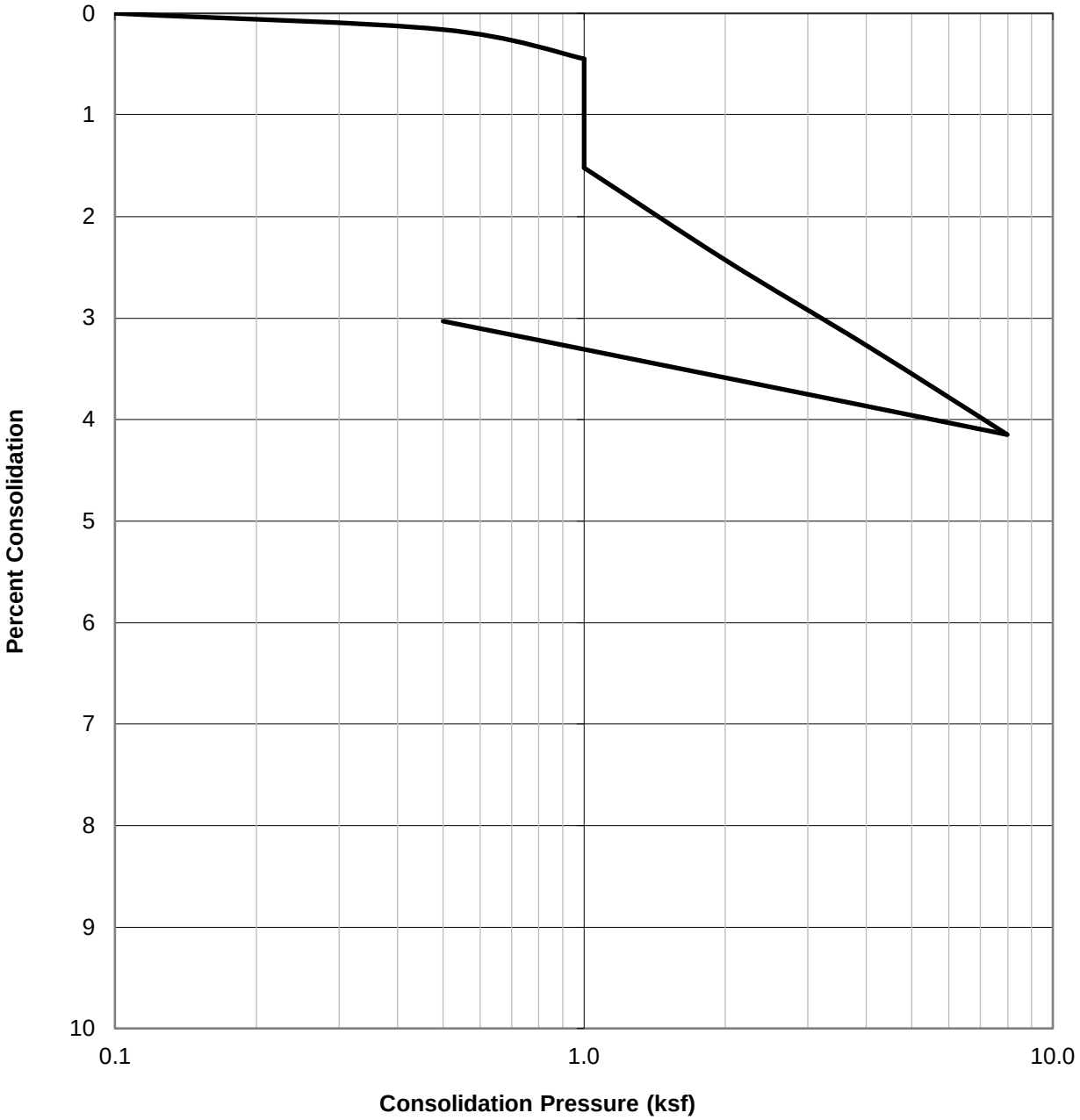
Checked by: KG

Project No.: T2875-22-05

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MORENO VALLEY COLLEGE
MORENO VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

October 2025 Figure B7

WATER ADDED AT 1.0 KSF



SAMPLE ID.	SOIL TYPE	DRY DENSITY (PCF)	INITIAL MOISTURE (%)	FINAL MOISTURE (%)
B3@7.5	Silty SAND (SM), yellowish brown	116.6	3.3	11.9

GEOCON

CONSOLIDATION TEST RESULTS

ASTM D-2435

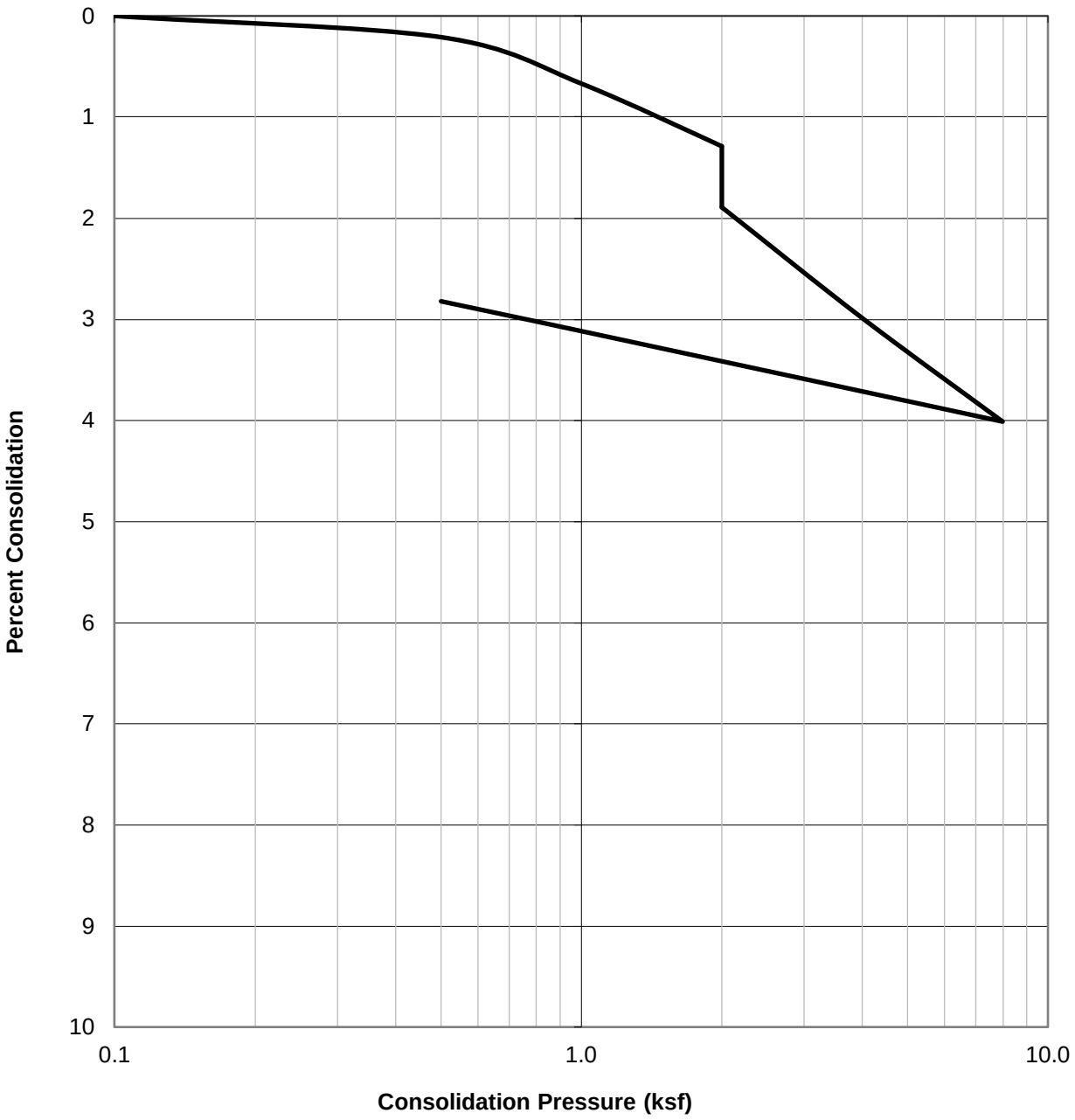
Checked by: KG

Project No.: T2875-22-05

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MORENO VALLEY COLLEGE
MORENO VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

October 2025 Figure B8

WATER ADDED AT 2.0 KSF



SAMPLE ID.	SOIL TYPE	DRY DENSITY (PCF)	INITIAL MOISTURE (%)	FINAL MOISTURE (%)
B3@15	Silty SAND (SM), yellowish brown	109.9	3.1	13.2

GEOCON

CONSOLIDATION TEST RESULTS

ASTM D-2435

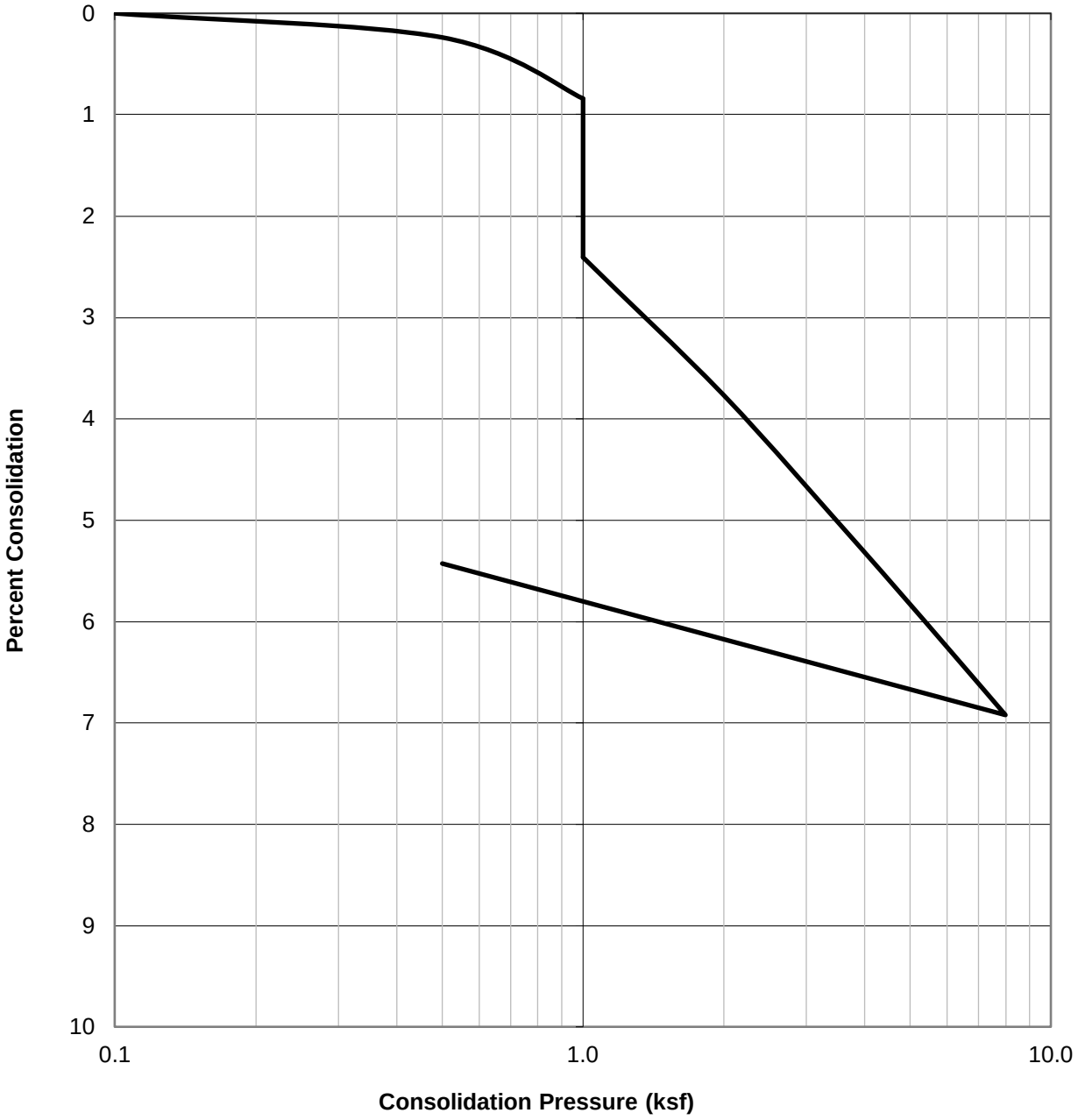
Checked by: KG

Project No.: T2875-22-05

LIBRARY LEARNING RESOURCE CENTER
MORENO VALLEY COLLEGE
MORENO VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

October 2025 Figure B9

WATER ADDED AT 1.0 KSF



SAMPLE ID.	SOIL TYPE	DRY DENSITY (PCF)	INITIAL MOISTURE (%)	FINAL MOISTURE (%)
B6@5	Silty SAND (SM), yellowish brown	99.8	3.8	15.8

GEOCON

CONSOLIDATION TEST RESULTS

ASTM D-2435

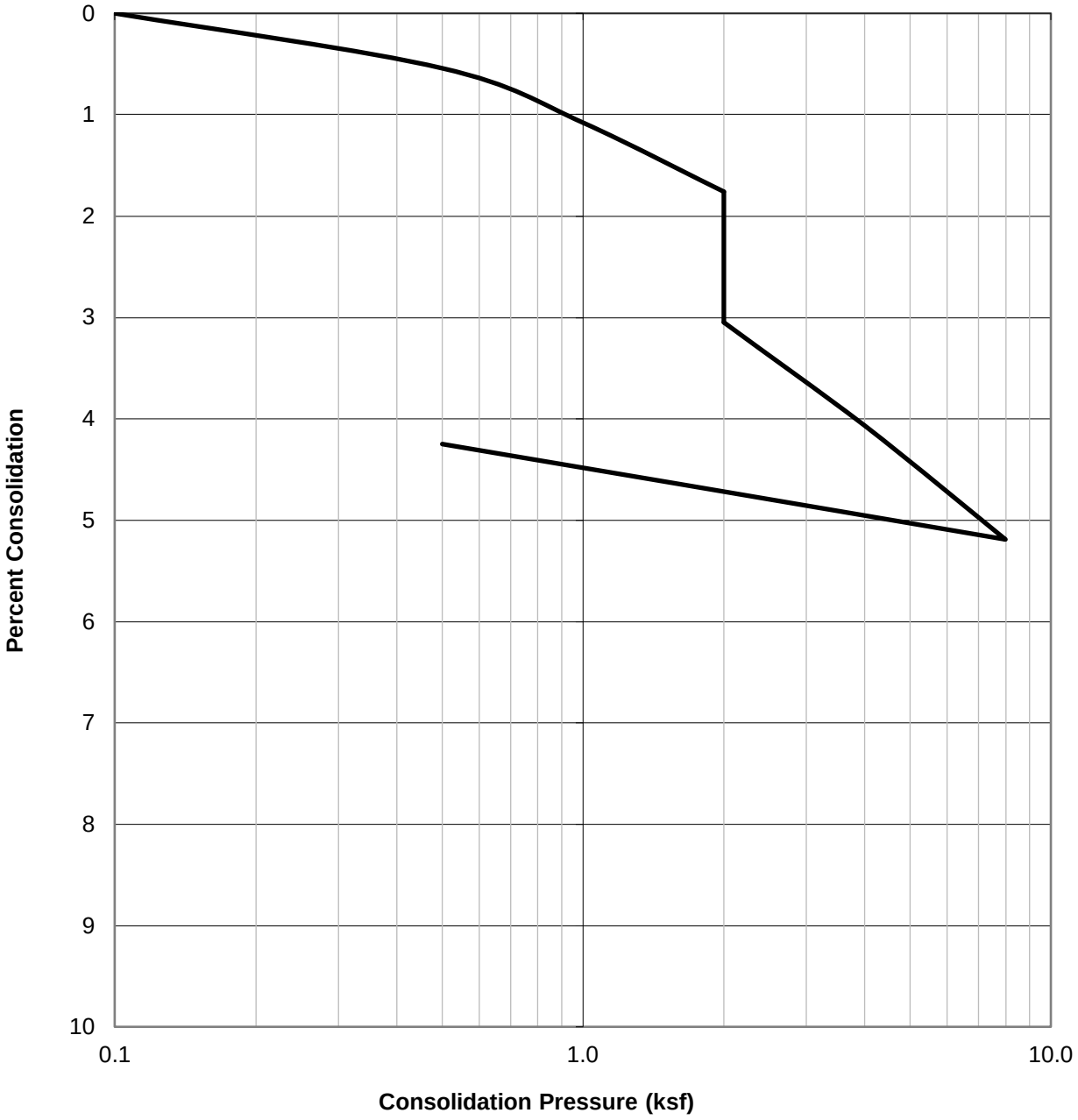
Checked by: KG

Project No.: T2875-22-05

LIBRARY LEARNING RESOURCE CENTER
MORENO VALLEY COLLEGE
MORENO VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

October 2025 Figure B10

WATER ADDED AT 2.0 KSF



SAMPLE ID.	SOIL TYPE	DRY DENSITY (PCF)	INITIAL MOISTURE (%)	FINAL MOISTURE (%)
B6@10	Silty SAND (SM), yellowish brown	106.6	3.1	14.7

GEOCON

CONSOLIDATION TEST RESULTS

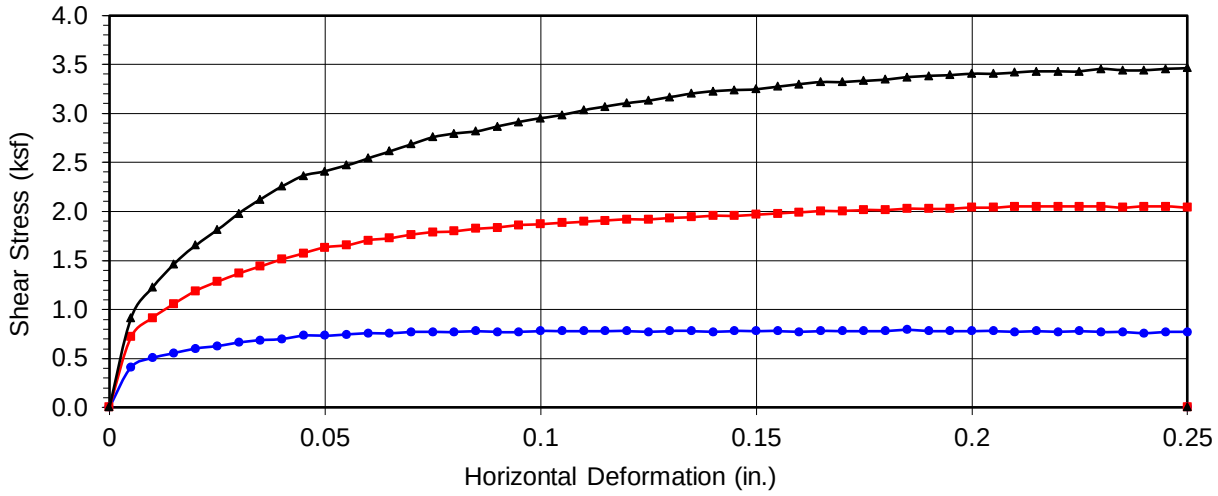
ASTM D-2435

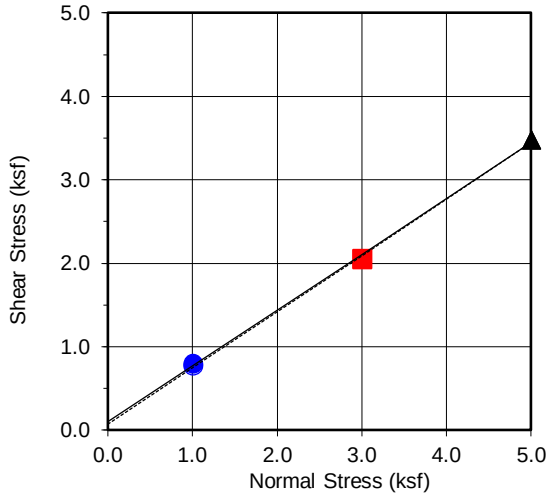
Checked by: KG

Project No.: T2875-22-05

LIBRARY LEARNING RESOURCE CENTER
MORENO VALLEY COLLEGE
MORENO VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

October 2025 Figure B11





Boring No.	**B2**
Sample No.	**B2@0-5'**
Depth (ft)	**0-5'**
Sample Type:	Ring

Soil Identification:

Silty SAND (SM), strong brown

Strength Parameters

	C (psf)	ϕ (^{o})
Peak	97	34
Ultimate	67	34

Normal Stress (kip/ft2)	1	3	5
Peak Shear Stress (kip/ft²)	● 0.79	■ 2.05	▲ 3.47
Shear Stress @ End of Test (ksf)	○ 0.77	□ 2.04	△ 3.47
Deformation Rate (in./min.)	0.005	0.005	0.005
Initial Sample Height (in.)	1.0	1.0	1.0
Ring Inside Diameter (in.)	2.375	2.375	2.375
Initial Moisture Content (%)	6.4	6.4	6.4
Initial Dry Density (pcf)	121.4	121.5	121.6
Initial Degree of Saturation (%)	44.3	44.8	44.5
Soil Height Before Shearing (in.)	1.2	1.2	1.2
Final Moisture Content (%)	12.3	11.6	11.3

GEOCON

DIRECT SHEAR TEST RESULTS

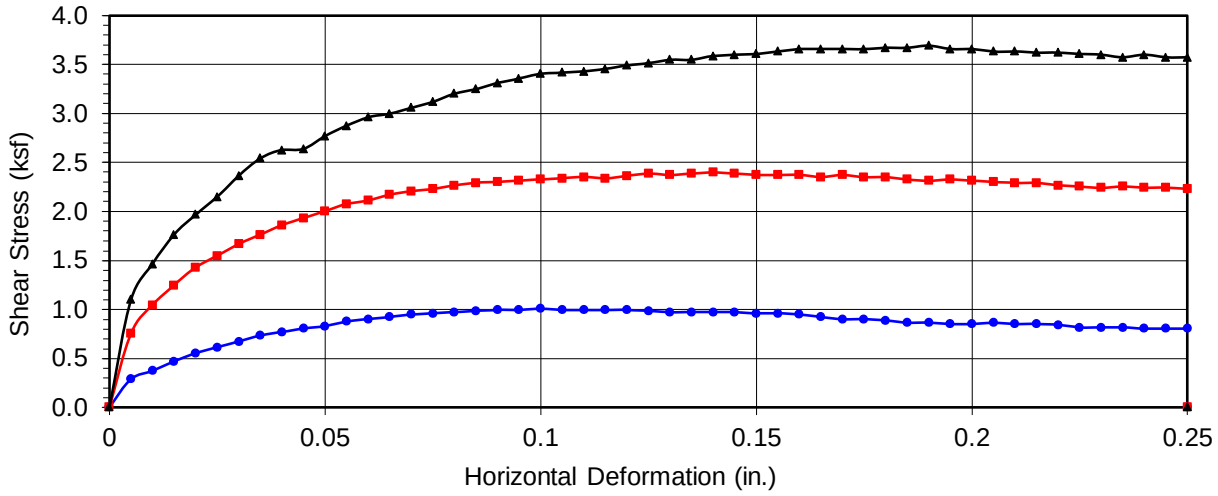
Consolidated Drained ASTM D-3080

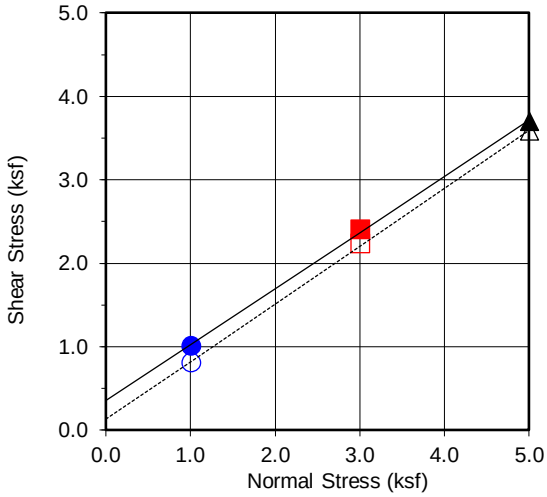
Checked by: KG

Project No.: T2875-22-05

LIBRARY LEARNING RESOURCE CENTER
MORENO VALLEY COLLEGE
MORENO VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

October 2025 Figure B12





Boring No.	**B6**
Sample No.	**B6@7.5'**
Depth (ft)	**7.5**
Sample Type:	Ring

Soil Identification:		
Silty SAND (SM), brown		
Strength Parameters		
	C (psf)	ϕ (°)
Peak	352	34
Ultimate	125	35

Normal Stress (kip/ft2)	1	3	5
Peak Shear Stress (kip/ft²)	● 1.01	■ 2.40	▲ 3.70
Shear Stress @ End of Test (ksf)	○ 0.80	□ 2.23	△ 3.58
Deformation Rate (in./min.)	0.005	0.005	0.005
Initial Sample Height (in.)	1.0	1.0	1.0
Ring Inside Diameter (in.)	2.375	2.375	2.375
Initial Moisture Content (%)	8.9	10.3	6.8
Initial Dry Density (pcf)	91.9	93.6	93.7
Initial Degree of Saturation (%)	28.8	34.8	22.8
Soil Height Before Shearing (in.)	1.2	1.2	1.2
Final Moisture Content (%)	17.2	17.0	15.6

GEOCON

DIRECT SHEAR TEST RESULTS

Consolidated Drained ASTM D-3080

Checked by: KG

Project No.: T2875-22-05

LIBRARY LEARNING RESOURCE CENTER
MORENO VALLEY COLLEGE
MORENO VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

October 2025 Figure B13

SUMMARY OF LABORATORY R-VALUE TEST RESULTS

Sample No.	Soil Description	R-Value
B8@0-5'	Silty SAND (SM), dark brown	71

GEOCON

R-VALUE TEST RESULTS

ASTM D-2844

Checked by: KG

Project No.: T2875-22-05

LIBRARY LEARNING RESOURCE CENTER
MORENO VALLEY COLLEGE
MORENO VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

October 2025 Figure B14

APPENDIX C

APPENDIX C

SEISMIC ANALYSES

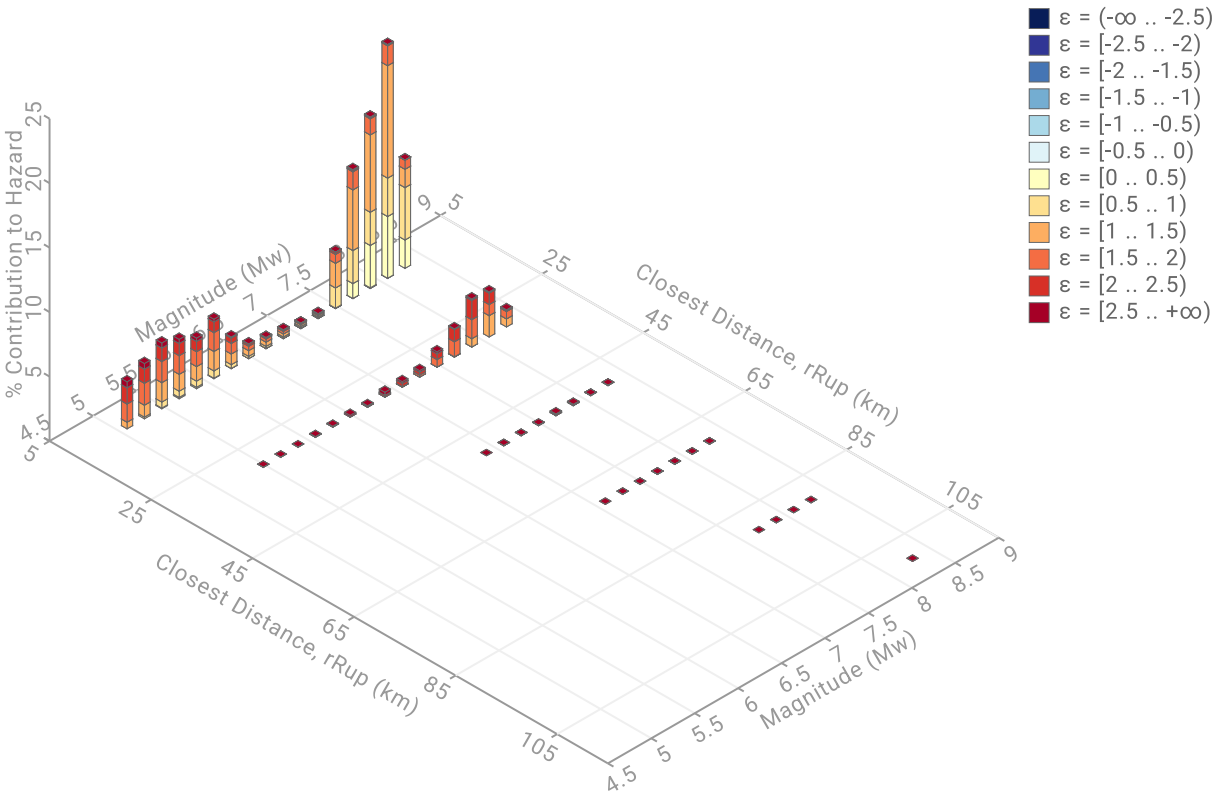
FOR

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MORENO VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

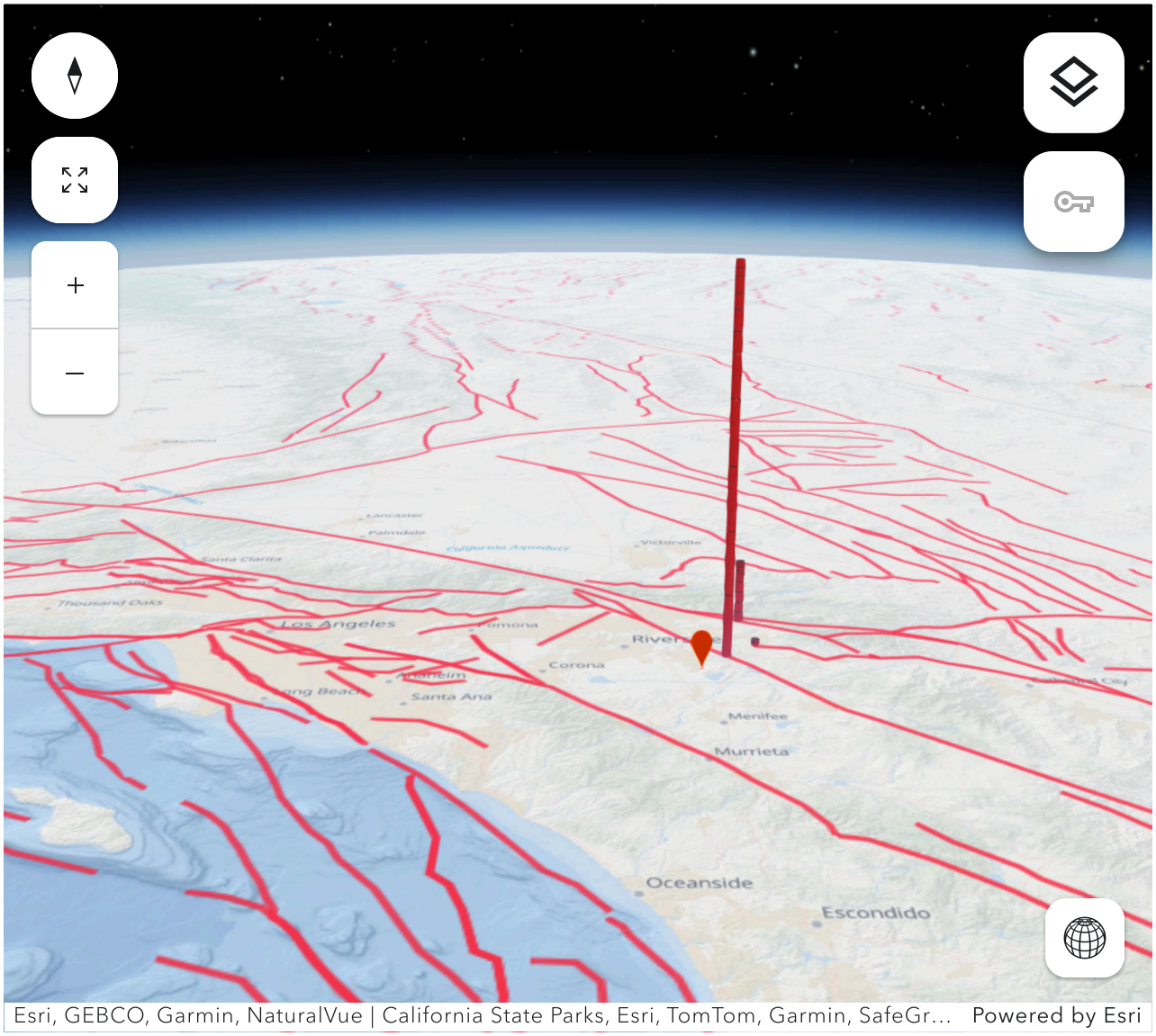
PROJECT NO. T2875-22-05

Disaggregation Report

Disaggregation



Geographical Disaggregation



Parameter Summary

Model: NSHM Conterminous U.S. 2018

Latitude: 33.886126 °

Longitude: -117.203037 °

Site Class: CD (Vs30 365)

Intensity Measure Type: PGA

Return Period: 2475 (2% in 50)

Component: Total

Disaggregation Summary: Total

Disaggregation targets

Return period : 2475 yrs

Exceedance rate : 4.040e-4 yr^{-1}

PGA ground motion : 8.551e-1 g

Recovered targets

Return period : 2394.4895 yrs

Exceedance rate : 4.176e-4 yr^{-1}

Totals

Binned : 100 %

Residual : 0 %

Trace : 0.09 %

Mean (over all sources)

m : 7.24

r : 11.46 km

ε_0 : 1.33 σ

Mode (largest m-r bin)

m : 8.1

r : 8.74 km

ε_0 : 0.9 σ

Contribution : 18.13 %

Mode (largest m-r-ε_0 bin)

m : 8.1

r : 8.72 km

ε_0 : 1.11 σ

Contribution : 8.72 %

Discretization

r : min = 0.0, max = 1000.0, Δ = 20.0 km

m : min = 4.4, max = 9.4, Δ = 0.2

ε : min = -3.0, max = 3.0, Δ = 0.5 σ

Epsilon keys

ε0 : [-∞ .. -2.5)

ε1 : [-2.5 .. -2.0)

ε2 : [-2.0 .. -1.5)

ε3 : [-1.5 .. -1.0)

ε4 : [-1.0 .. -0.5)

ε5 : [-0.5 .. 0.0)

ε6 : [0.0 .. 0.5)

ε7 : [0.5 .. 1.0)

ε8 : [1.0 .. 1.5)

ε9 : [1.5 .. 2.0)

ε10 : [2.0 .. 2.5)

ε11 : [2.5 .. +∞]

Disaggregation Contributions: Total

Source Set ↳ Source	Type	r	m	ε_0	lon	lat	az	%
UCERF3 Fault Model 3.1	FaultSystem							34.14
San Jacinto (San Jacinto Valley) (2)		8.65	7.99	0.93	117.138°W	33.942°N	43.66	24.7
San Andreas (San Bernardino, south) (2)		26.11	7.89	1.85	117.090°W	34.101°N	23.48	4.16
San Gorgonio Pass (2)		17.67	7.67	1.63	117.064°W	33.995°N	46.66	1.06
UCERF3 Fault Model 3.2	FaultSystem							34.11
San Jacinto (San Jacinto Valley) (2)		8.65	7.98	0.93	117.138°W	33.942°N	43.66	24.64
San Andreas (San Bernardino, south) (2)		26.11	7.88	1.85	117.090°W	34.101°N	23.48	4.21
UCERF3 Fault Model 3.1 (opt)	Grid							15.88
UCERF3 Fault Model 3.2 (opt)	Grid							15.87

Application Metadata

Application: Disaggregation
URL: https://earthquake.usgs.gov/nshmp/hazard/disagg

Repository: nshmp-apps
Version: 20.8.0
URL: https://code.usgs.gov/ghsc/nshmp/nshmp-apps

Repository : nshmp-haz
Version: 2.6.18
URL: https://code.usgs.gov/ghsc/nshmp/nshmp-haz

Repository : nshmp-lib
Version: 1.7.14
URL: https://code.usgs.gov/ghsc/nshmp/nshmp-lib

Repository : nshm-conus
Version: 5.2.4
URL: https://code.usgs.gov/ghsc/nshmp/nshms/nshm-conus.git

October 19, 2025, 09:07 PM

Period	Site Class C	Site Class CD	Controlling
0.00	0.73	0.74	0.74
0.01	0.73	0.75	0.75
0.02	0.74	0.75	0.75
0.03	0.79	0.78	0.79
0.05	0.96	0.89	0.96
0.08	1.19	1.08	1.19
0.10	1.37	1.24	1.37
0.15	1.61	1.50	1.61
0.20	1.72	1.68	1.72
0.25	1.73	1.82	1.82
0.30	1.66	1.89	1.89
0.40	1.53	1.82	1.85
0.50	1.38	1.73	1.80
0.75	1.06	1.41	1.57
1.00	0.82	1.14	1.39
1.50	0.54	0.77	1.01
2.00	0.40	0.57	0.78
3.00	0.27	0.38	0.53
4.00	0.20	0.29	0.39
5.00	0.16	0.23	0.31
7.50	0.10	0.14	0.18
10.00	0.07	0.09	0.12

Values are from https://ascehazardtool.org/

GEOCON

Project Name : Proposed LLRC Moreno Valley College
Project No : T2875-22-05
Boring : B-1

EMPIRICAL ESTIMATION OF LIQUEFACTION POTENTIAL
MAXIMUM CONSIDERED EARTHQUAKE

NCEER (1996) METHOD W 2001 UPDATES

EARTHQUAKE INFORMATION:

Earthquake Magnitude:	8.10
Peak Horiz. Acceleration PGA_M (g):	0.760
Magnitude Scaling Factor:	0.821
Historic High Groundwater:	11.0
Groundwater Depth During Exploration:	100.0

ENERGY & ROD CORRECTIONS:

Energy Correction (CE) for N60:	1.25
Rod Len.Corr.(CR) (0-no or 1-yes):	1
Bore Dia. Corr. (CB):	1.00
Sampler Corr. (CS):	1.20
Use Ksigma (0-no or 1-yes):	1

LIQUEFACTION CALCULATIONS:

Unit Wt. Water (pcf): 62.4

Depth to Base (ft)	Total Unit Wt. (pcf)	Water (0 or 1)	Field SPT (N)	Depth of SPT (ft)	Liq.Sus. (0 or 1)	-200 (%)	Est. Dr (%)	CN Factor	Corrected (N1)60cs	Eff. Unit Wt. (psf)	Resist. CRR 7.5	rd Factor	Induced CSR	Liquefac. Safe.Fact.
1.0	136.9	0	32	2.5	1	40	129	1.700	78.7	136.9	Infin.	1.000	0.494	--
2.0	136.9	0	32	2.5	1	40	129	1.700	78.7	136.9	Infin.	0.998	0.493	--
3.0	136.9	0	32	2.5	1	40	129	1.700	78.7	136.9	Infin.	0.996	0.492	--
4.0	136.9	0	32	2.5	1	40	129	1.700	78.7	136.9	Infin.	0.994	0.491	--
5.0	136.9	0	41	5.0	1	40	138	1.700	99.1	136.9	Infin.	0.991	0.490	--
6.0	136.9	0	41	5.0	1	40	138	1.665	97.2	136.9	Infin.	0.989	0.489	--
7.0	136.9	0	41	5.0	1	40	138	1.532	89.8	136.9	Infin.	0.987	0.487	--
8.0	124.5	0	32	7.5	1	40	112	1.430	65.8	124.5	Infin.	0.985	0.486	--
9.0	124.5	0	32	7.5	1	40	112	1.350	62.4	124.5	Infin.	0.982	0.485	--
10.0	124.5	0	21	10.0	1	30	88	1.282	39.6	124.5	Infin.	0.980	0.484	--
11.0	124.5	0	21	10.0	1	30	88	1.224	38.0	124.5	Infin.	0.978	0.483	--
12.0	124.5	1	21	10.0	1	30	88	1.173	36.6	62.1	Infin.	0.976	0.492	Non-Liq.
13.0	124.5	1	21	10.0	1	30	88	1.127	35.3	62.1	Infin.	0.974	0.510	Non-Liq.
14.0	124.5	1	21	10.0	1	30	88	1.087	34.2	62.1	Infin.	0.972	0.527	Non-Liq.
15.0	145.9	1	45	15.0	1	20	121	1.048	64.8	83.5	Infin.	0.970	0.541	Non-Liq.
16.0	145.9	1	45	15.0	1	20	121	1.010	62.6	83.5	Infin.	0.967	0.554	Non-Liq.
17.0	145.9	1	45	15.0	1	20	121	0.975	60.6	83.5	Infin.	0.965	0.565	Non-Liq.
18.0	145.9	1	45	15.0	1	20	121	0.945	58.8	83.5	Infin.	0.963	0.575	Non-Liq.
19.0	145.9	1	45	15.0	1	20	121	0.916	57.1	83.5	Infin.	0.961	0.585	Non-Liq.
20.0	145.9	1	25	20.0	1	20	86	0.891	35.9	83.5	Infin.	0.958	0.593	Non-Liq.
21.0	145.9	1	25	20.0	1	20	86	0.867	35.0	83.5	Infin.	0.956	0.600	Non-Liq.
22.0	145.9	1	25	20.0	1	20	86	0.845	34.2	83.5	Infin.	0.953	0.607	Non-Liq.
23.0	145.9	1	25	20.0	1	20	86	0.825	33.5	83.5	Infin.	0.950	0.612	Non-Liq.
24.0	145.9	1	25	20.0	1	20	86	0.806	32.8	83.5	Infin.	0.947	0.617	Non-Liq.
25.0	146.0	1	45	25.0	1	40	109	0.788	65.6	83.6	Infin.	0.944	0.622	Non-Liq.
26.0	146.0	1	45	25.0	1	40	109	0.772	64.3	83.6	Infin.	0.940	0.626	Non-Liq.
27.0	146.0	1	45	25.0	1	40	109	0.756	63.1	83.6	Infin.	0.936	0.629	Non-Liq.
28.0	146.0	1	45	25.0	1	40	109	0.741	62.0	83.6	Infin.	0.932	0.632	Non-Liq.
29.0	146.0	1	45	25.0	1	40	109	0.727	61.0	83.6	Infin.	0.928	0.634	Non-Liq.
30.0	146.0	1	51	30.0	1	40	112	0.714	70.6	83.6	Infin.	0.923	0.635	Non-Liq.
31.0	146.0	1	51	30.0	1	40	112	0.702	69.4	83.6	Infin.	0.918	0.636	Non-Liq.
32.0	146.0	1	51	30.0	1	40	112	0.690	68.4	83.6	Infin.	0.912	0.636	Non-Liq.
33.0	146.0	1	51	30.0	1	40	112	0.679	67.3	83.6	Infin.	0.907	0.636	Non-Liq.
34.0	146.0	1	51	30.0	1	40	112	0.668	66.3	83.6	Infin.	0.900	0.636	Non-Liq.
35.0	146.0	1	51	35.0	1	40	107	0.658	65.4	83.6	Infin.	0.894	0.635	Non-Liq.
36.0	121.7	1	35	35.0	1	60	88	0.649	45.5	59.3	Infin.	0.887	0.634	Non-Liq.
37.0	121.7	1	35	35.0	1	60	88	0.641	45.0	59.3	Infin.	0.880	0.633	Non-Liq.
38.0	121.7	1	35	35.0	1	60	88	0.634	44.5	59.3	Infin.	0.872	0.632	Non-Liq.
39.0	121.7	1	35	35.0	1	60	88	0.626	44.1	59.3	Infin.	0.864	0.630	Non-Liq.
40.0	150.0	1	100	40.0	1	100	146	0.619	116.3	87.6	Infin.	0.855	0.627	Non-Liq.
41.0	150.0	1	100	40.0	1	100	146	0.610	114.8	87.6	Infin.	0.846	0.622	Non-Liq.
42.0	150.0	1	100	40.0	1	100	146	0.602	113.4	87.6	Infin.	0.837	0.618	Non-Liq.
43.0	150.0	1	100	40.0	1	100	146	0.595	112.0	87.6	Infin.	0.828	0.613	Non-Liq.
44.0	150.0	1	100	40.0	1	100	146	0.587	110.7	87.6	Infin.	0.818	0.608	Non-Liq.
45.0	150.0	1	100	40.0	1	100	146	0.580	109.4	87.6	Infin.	0.808	0.602	Non-Liq.
46.0	150.0	1	100	40.0	1	100	146	0.573	108.2	87.6	Infin.	0.798	0.596	Non-Liq.
47.0	150.0	1	100	40.0	1	100	146	0.566	107.0	87.6	Infin.	0.788	0.590	Non-Liq.
48.0	150.0	1	100	40.0	1	100	146	0.560	105.8	87.6	Infin.	0.778	0.584	Non-Liq.
49.0	150.0	1	100	40.0	1	100	146	0.554	104.7	87.6	Infin.	0.768	0.578	Non-Liq.
50.0	150.0	1	100	50.0	1	100	135	0.548	103.6	87.6	Infin.	0.757	0.572	Non-Liq.

Figure C2

GEOCON

Proposed LLRC Moreno Valley College
T2875-22-05
B-1

LIQUEFACTION SETTLEMENT ANALYSIS
MAXIMUM CONSIDERED EARTHQUAKE

NCEER (1996) METHOD W 2001 UPDATES
EARTHQUAKE INFORMATION:

Earthquake Magnitude:	8.10
PGA_M (g):	0.760
Magnitude Scaling Factor:	0.821
Historic High Groundwater:	11.0
Groundwater @ Exploration:	100.0

DEPTH TO BASE	BLOW COUNT N	WET DENSITY (PCF)	TOTAL STRESS O (TSF)	EFFECT STRESS O' (TSF)	REL. DEN. Dr (%)	ADJUST BLOWS (N1)60	Tav/σ'$_o$	LIQUEFACTION SAFETY FACTOR	VOL. STRAIN [e_{15}] (%)	EQ. SETTLE. Pe (in.)
1.0	32	136.9	0.034	0.034	129	79	0.494	--	0.00	0.00
2.0	32	136.9	0.103	0.103	129	79	0.494	--	0.00	0.00
3.0	32	136.9	0.171	0.171	129	79	0.494	--	0.00	0.00
4.0	32	136.9	0.240	0.240	129	79	0.494	--	0.00	0.00
5.0	41	136.9	0.308	0.308	138	99	0.494	--	0.00	0.00
6.0	41	136.9	0.377	0.377	138	97	0.494	--	0.00	0.00
7.0	41	136.9	0.445	0.445	138	90	0.494	--	0.00	0.00
8.0	32	124.5	0.510	0.510	112	66	0.494	--	0.00	0.00
9.0	32	124.5	0.573	0.573	112	62	0.494	--	0.00	0.00
10.0	21	124.5	0.635	0.635	88	40	0.494	--	0.00	0.00
11.0	21	124.5	0.697	0.697	88	38	0.494	--	0.00	0.00
12.0	21	124.5	0.759	0.744	88	37	0.504	Non-Liq.	0.00	0.00
13.0	21	124.5	0.821	0.775	88	35	0.524	Non-Liq.	0.00	0.00
14.0	21	124.5	0.884	0.806	88	34	0.542	Non-Liq.	0.00	0.00
15.0	45	145.9	0.951	0.842	121	65	0.558	Non-Liq.	0.00	0.00
16.0	45	145.9	1.024	0.884	121	63	0.572	Non-Liq.	0.00	0.00
17.0	45	145.9	1.097	0.926	121	61	0.586	Non-Liq.	0.00	0.00
18.0	45	145.9	1.170	0.967	121	59	0.598	Non-Liq.	0.00	0.00
19.0	45	145.9	1.243	1.009	121	57	0.609	Non-Liq.	0.00	0.00
20.0	25	145.9	1.316	1.051	86	36	0.619	Non-Liq.	0.00	0.00
21.0	25	145.9	1.389	1.093	86	35	0.628	Non-Liq.	0.00	0.00
22.0	25	145.9	1.462	1.134	86	34	0.637	Non-Liq.	0.00	0.00
23.0	25	145.9	1.535	1.176	86	33	0.645	Non-Liq.	0.00	0.00
24.0	25	145.9	1.608	1.218	86	33	0.652	Non-Liq.	0.00	0.00
25.0	45	146.0	1.681	1.260	109	66	0.659	Non-Liq.	0.00	0.00
26.0	45	146.0	1.754	1.302	109	64	0.666	Non-Liq.	0.00	0.00
27.0	45	146.0	1.827	1.343	109	63	0.672	Non-Liq.	0.00	0.00
28.0	45	146.0	1.900	1.385	109	62	0.678	Non-Liq.	0.00	0.00
29.0	45	146.0	1.973	1.427	109	61	0.683	Non-Liq.	0.00	0.00
30.0	51	146.0	2.046	1.469	112	71	0.688	Non-Liq.	0.00	0.00
31.0	51	146.0	2.119	1.511	112	69	0.693	Non-Liq.	0.00	0.00
32.0	51	146.0	2.192	1.552	112	68	0.698	Non-Liq.	0.00	0.00
33.0	51	146.0	2.265	1.594	112	67	0.702	Non-Liq.	0.00	0.00
34.0	51	146.0	2.338	1.636	112	66	0.706	Non-Liq.	0.00	0.00
35.0	51	146.0	2.411	1.678	107	65	0.710	Non-Liq.	0.00	0.00
36.0	35	121.7	2.478	1.713	88	45	0.714	Non-Liq.	0.00	0.00
37.0	35	121.7	2.539	1.743	88	45	0.719	Non-Liq.	0.00	0.00
38.0	35	121.7	2.600	1.773	88	45	0.724	Non-Liq.	0.00	0.00
39.0	35	121.7	2.660	1.802	88	44	0.729	Non-Liq.	0.00	0.00
40.0	100	150.0	2.728	1.839	146	116	0.733	Non-Liq.	0.00	0.00
41.0	100	150.0	2.803	1.883	146	115	0.735	Non-Liq.	0.00	0.00
42.0	100	150.0	2.878	1.927	146	113	0.738	Non-Liq.	0.00	0.00
43.0	100	150.0	2.953	1.971	146	112	0.740	Non-Liq.	0.00	0.00
44.0	100	150.0	3.028	2.014	146	111	0.743	Non-Liq.	0.00	0.00
45.0	100	150.0	3.103	2.058	146	109	0.745	Non-Liq.	0.00	0.00
46.0	100	150.0	3.178	2.102	146	108	0.747	Non-Liq.	0.00	0.00
47.0	100	150.0	3.253	2.146	146	107	0.749	Non-Liq.	0.00	0.00
48.0	100	150.0	3.328	2.190	146	106	0.751	Non-Liq.	0.00	0.00
49.0	100	150.0	3.403	2.233	146	105	0.753	Non-Liq.	0.00	0.00
50.0	100	150.0	3.478	2.277	135	104	0.755	Non-Liq.	0.00	0.00

TOTAL SETTLEMENT = 0.0 INCHES

Figure C3

GEOCON

Project Name : Proposed LLRC Moreno Valley College
Project No : T2875-22-05
Boring : B-1

TECHNICAL ENGINEERING AND DESIGN GUIDES AS ADAPTED FROM THE US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, NO. 9
EVALUATION OF EARTHQUAKE-INDUCED SETTLEMENTS IN DRY SANDY SOILS
MAXIMUM CONSIDERED EARTHQUAKE

MCE EARTHQUAKE INFORMATION:

Earthquake Magnitude:	8.10
Peak Horiz. Acceleration (g):	0.760

Depth of Base of Strata (ft)	Thickness of Layer (ft)	Depth of Mid-point of Layer (ft)	Soil Unit Weight (pcf)	Overburden Pressure at Mid-point (tsf)	Mean Effective Pressure at Mid-point (tsf)	Average Cyclic Shear Stress [Tav]	Field SPT [N]	Correction Factor [Cer]	Relative Density [Dr] (%)	Correction Factor [Cn]	Corrected [N1]60	rd Factor	Maximum Shear Mod. [Gmax] (tsf)	[yeff]*[Geff] [Gmax]	yeff Shear Strain	[yeff]*100%	Volumetric Strain M7.5 [E15] (%)	Number of Strain Cycles [Nc]	Corrected Vol. Strains [Ec]	Estimated Settlement [S] (inches)
1.0	1.0	0.5	136.9	0.03	0.02	0.017	32.13	1.25	128.7	1.7	78.7	1.0	290.1	5.77E-05	7.80E-05	0.008	1.51E-03	21.4	1.77E-03	0.00
2.0	1.0	1.5	136.9	0.10	0.07	0.051	32.13	1.25	128.7	1.7	78.7	1.0	502.5	9.80E-05	1.90E-04	0.019	3.67E-03	21.4	4.30E-03	0.00
3.0	1.0	2.5	136.9	0.17	0.11	0.084	32.13	1.25	128.7	1.7	78.7	1.0	648.8	1.24E-04	1.70E-04	0.017	3.28E-03	21.4	3.85E-03	0.00
4.0	1.0	3.5	136.9	0.24	0.16	0.118	32.13	1.25	128.7	1.7	78.7	1.0	767.6	1.44E-04	1.70E-04	0.017	3.28E-03	21.4	3.85E-03	0.00
5.0	1.0	4.5	136.9	0.31	0.21	0.152	41	1.25	137.6	1.7	99.1	1.0	939.7	1.48E-04	1.50E-04	0.015	2.20E-03	21.4	2.58E-03	0.00
6.0	1.0	5.5	136.9	0.38	0.25	0.185	41	1.25	137.6	1.7	97.2	1.0	1032.1	1.62E-04	1.50E-04	0.015	2.25E-03	21.4	2.64E-03	0.00
7.0	1.0	6.5	136.9	0.44	0.30	0.219	41	1.25	137.6	1.5	89.8	1.0	1092.9	1.77E-04	1.50E-04	0.015	2.47E-03	21.4	2.90E-03	0.00
8.0	1.0	7.5	124.5	0.51	0.34	0.251	31.5	1.25	112.3	1.4	65.8	1.0	1055.3	2.07E-04	4.50E-04	0.045	1.08E-02	21.4	1.26E-02	0.00
9.0	1.0	8.5	124.5	0.57	0.38	0.281	31.5	1.25	112.3	1.4	62.4	1.0	1098.2	2.19E-04	4.50E-04	0.045	1.15E-02	21.4	1.35E-02	0.00
10.0	1.0	9.5	124.5	0.63	0.43	0.311	21	1.25	88.1	1.3	39.6	1.0	993.2	2.63E-04	4.50E-04	0.045	1.99E-02	21.4	2.33E-02	0.01
11.0	1.0	10.5	124.5	0.70	0.47	0.341	21	1.25	88.1	1.2	38.0	1.0	1026.6	2.75E-04	4.50E-04	0.045	2.09E-02	21.4	2.45E-02	0.01
12.0	1.0	11.5	124.5	0.76	0.51	0.370	21	1.25	88.1	1.2	36.6	1.0	1058.2	2.85E-04	3.70E-04	0.037	1.79E-02	21.4	2.10E-02	0.00
13.0	1.0	12.5	124.5	0.82	0.55	0.400	21	1.25	88.1	1.1	35.3	1.0	1088.2	2.95E-04	3.70E-04	0.037	1.87E-02	21.4	2.19E-02	0.00
14.0	1.0	13.5	124.5	0.88	0.59	0.429	21	1.25	88.1	1.1	34.2	1.0	1116.8	3.03E-04	7.10E-04	0.071	3.72E-02	21.4	4.37E-02	0.00
15.0	1.0	14.5	145.9	0.95	0.64	0.460	44.73	1.25	121.1	1.0	64.8	1.0	1433.4	2.50E-04	3.70E-04	0.037	9.03E-03	21.4	1.06E-02	0.00
16.0	1.0	15.5	145.9	1.02	0.69	0.494	44.73	1.25	121.1	1.0	62.6	1.0	1470.2	2.58E-04	3.70E-04	0.037	9.41E-03	21.4	1.10E-02	0.00
17.0	1.0	16.5	145.9	1.10	0.74	0.528	44.73	1.25	121.1	1.0	60.6	1.0	1505.3	2.65E-04	3.70E-04	0.037	9.78E-03	21.4	1.15E-02	0.00
18.0	1.0	17.5	145.9	1.17	0.78	0.561	44.73	1.25	121.1	0.9	58.8	1.0	1539.0	2.72E-04	3.70E-04	0.037	1.01E-02	21.4	1.19E-02	0.00
19.0	1.0	18.5	145.9	1.24	0.83	0.594	44.73	1.25	121.1	0.9	57.1	1.0	1571.3	2.78E-04	3.70E-04	0.037	1.05E-02	21.4	1.23E-02	0.00
20.0	1.0	19.5	145.9	1.32	0.88	0.626	25	1.25	85.8	0.9	35.9	1.0	1384.5	3.29E-04	7.10E-04	0.071	3.52E-02	21.4	4.13E-02	0.00
21.0	1.0	20.5	145.9	1.39	0.93	0.659	25	1.25	85.8	0.9	35.0	1.0	1410.9	3.35E-04	7.10E-04	0.071	3.62E-02	21.4	4.25E-02	0.00
22.0	1.0	21.5	145.9	1.46	0.98	0.690	25	1.25	85.8	0.8	34.2	1.0	1436.4	3.41E-04	7.10E-04	0.071	3.73E-02	21.4	4.37E-02	0.00
23.0	1.0	22.5	145.9	1.54	1.03	0.722	25	1.25	85.8	0.8	33.5	0.9	1461.2	3.46E-04	5.20E-04	0.052	2.80E-02	21.4	3.28E-02	0.00
24.0	1.0	23.5	145.9	1.61	1.08	0.753	25	1.25	85.8	0.8	32.8	0.9	1485.3	3.51E-04	5.20E-04	0.052	2.87E-02	21.4	3.37E-02	0.00
25.0	1.0	24.5	146.0	1.68	1.13	0.783	44.73	1.25	109.4	0.8	65.6	0.9	1913.4	2.80E-04	3.00E-04	0.030	7.21E-03	21.4	8.45E-03	0.00
26.0	1.0	25.5	146.0	1.75	1.18	0.814	44.73	1.25	109.4	0.8	64.3	0.9	1941.7	2.83E-04	3.00E-04	0.030	7.38E-03	21.4	8.66E-03	0.00
27.0	1.0	26.5	146.0	1.83	1.22	0.843	44.73	1.25	109.4	0.8	63.1	0.9	1969.3	2.86E-04	3.00E-04	0.030	7.55E-03	21.4	8.85E-03	0.00
28.0	1.0	27.5	146.0	1.90	1.27	0.873	44.73	1.25	109.4	0.7	62.0	0.9	1996.3	2.89E-04	3.00E-04	0.030	7.72E-03	21.4	9.05E-03	0.00
29.0	1.0	28.5	146.0	1.97	1.32	0.901	44.73	1.25	109.4	0.7	61.0	0.9	2022.5	2.92E-04	3.00E-04	0.030	7.88E-03	21.4	9.24E-03	0.00
30.0	1.0	29.5	146.0	2.05	1.37	0.930	51	1.25	111.7	0.7	70.6	0.9	2162.8	2.79E-04	3.00E-04	0.030	6.61E-03	21.4	7.75E-03	0.00
31.0	1.0	30.5	146.0	2.12	1.42	0.958	51	1.25	111.7	0.7	69.4	0.9	2189.1	2.81E-04	3.00E-04	0.030	6.74E-03	21.4	7.90E-03	0.00
32.0	1.0	31.5	146.0	2.19	1.47	0.985	51	1.25	111.7	0.7	68.4	0.9	2214.9	2.83E-04	3.00E-04	0.030	6.86E-03	21.4	8.05E-03	0.00
33.0	1.0	32.5	146.0	2.26	1.52	1.012	51	1.25	111.7	0.7	67.3	0.9	2240.1	2.84E-04	3.00E-04	0.030	6.99E-03	21.4	8.20E-03	0.00
34.0	1.0	33.5	146.0	2.34	1.57	1.038	51	1.25	111.7	0.7	66.3	0.9	2264.8	2.86E-04	3.00E-04	0.030	7.12E-03	21.4	8.34E-03	0.00
35.0	1.0	34.5	146.0	2.41	1.62	1.064	51	1.25	107.3	0.7	65.4	0.9	2289.0	2.88E-04	3.00E-04	0.030	7.24E-03	21.4	8.49E-03	0.00
36.0	1.0	35.5	121.7	2.48	1.66	1.087	34.65	1.25	88.4	0.6	45.5	0.9	2055.9	3.24E-04	5.20E-04	0.052	1.94E-02	21.4	2.27E-02	0.00
37.0	1.0	36.5	121.7	2.54	1.70	1.107	34.65	1.25	88.4	0.6	45.0	0.9	2073.5	3.25E-04	5.20E-04	0.052	1.97E-02	21.4	2.30E-02	0.00
38.0	1.0	37.5	121.7	2.60	1.74	1.126	34.65	1.25	88.4	0.6	44.5	0.9	2090.9	3.25E-04	5.20E-04	0.052	1.99E-02	21.4	2.33E-02	0.00
39.0	1.0	38.5	121.7	2.66	1.78	1.145	34.65	1.25	88.4	0.6	44.1	0.9	2108.0	3.25E-04	5.20E-04	0.052	2.01E-02	21.4	2.36E-02	0.00
40.0	1.0	39.5	150.0	2.73	1.83	1.166	100	1.25	145.9	0.6	116.3	0.9	2950.4	2.35E-04	3.00E-04	0.030	3.63E-03	21.4	4.25E-03	0.00
41.0	1.0	40.5	150.0	2.80	1.88	1.190	100	1.25	145.9	0.6	114.8	0.8	2977.7	2.36E-04	3.00E-04	0.030	3.68E-03	21.4	4.32E-03	0.00
42.0	1.0	41.5	150.0	2.88	1.93	1.213	100	1.25	145.9	0.6	113.4	0.8	3004.6	2.36E-04	3.00E-04	0.030	3.74E-03	21.4	4.38E-03	0.00
43.0	1.0	42.5	150.0	2.95	1.98	1.236	100	1.25	145.9	0.6	112.0	0.8	3031.1	2.37E-04	3.00E-04	0.030	3.79E-03	21.4	4.45E-03	0.00
44.0	1.0	43.5	150.0	3.03	2.03	1.258	100	1.25	145.9	0.6	110.7	0.8	3057.1	2.38E-04	1.00E-02	1.000	1.28E-01	21.4	1.50E-01	0.00
45.0	1.0	44.5	150.0	3.10	2.08	1.280	100	1.25	145.9	0.6	109.4	0.8	3082.7	2.38E-04	1.00E-02	1.000	1.30E-01	21.4	1.53E-01	0.00
46.0	1.0	45.5	150.0	3.18	2.13	1.301	100	1.25	145.9	0.6	108.2	0.8	3107.9	2.39E-04	1.00E-02	1.000	1.32E-01	21.4	1.55E-01	0.00
47.0	1.0	46.5	150.0	3.25	2.18	1.321	100	1.25	145.9	0.6	107.0	0.8	3132.7	2.39E-04	1.00E-02	1.000	1.34E-01	21.4	1.57E-01	0.00
48.0	1.0	47.5	150.0	3.33	2.23	1.342	100	1.25	145.9	0.6	105.8	0.8	3157.2	2.39E-04	1.00E-02	1.000	1.35E-01	21.4	1.59E-01	0.00
49.0	1.0	48.5	150.0	3.40	2.28	1.361	100	1.25	145.9	0.6	104.7	0.8	3181.3	2.40E-04	1.00E-02	1.000	1.37E-01	21.4	1.61E-01	0.00
50.0	1.0	49.5	150.0	3.48	2.33	1.380	100	1.25	135.3	0.5	103.6	0.8	3205.1	2.40E-04	1.00E-02	1.000	1.39E-01	21.4	1.63E-01	0.00

TOTAL SETTLEMENT = **0.02**

Figure C4

Appendix E
Noise and Vibration Impact Study

Library Learning Resource Center

Noise and Vibration Impact Study

City of Moreno Valley, CA

Prepared for:

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Prepared by:

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Date: 12/9/2025

MD ACOUSTICS
Sound Solutions for Planning and Design

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of Analysis and Study Objectives

This noise assessment was prepared to evaluate the potential noise impacts for the project study area and to recommend noise mitigation measures, if necessary, to minimize the potential noise impacts. The assessment was conducted and compared to the noise standards set forth by the Federal, State, and Local agencies. Consistent with the City's Noise Guidelines, the project described below must demonstrate compliance to the applicable noise criteria as outlined within the City of Moreno Valley Noise Element and City Code.

The following is provided in this report:

- A description of the study area and the proposed project;
- Information regarding the fundamentals of noise;
- A description of the local noise guidelines and standards;
- An analysis of traffic noise impacts to the sensitive receptors and the project site; and
- An analysis of construction noise impacts.

1.2 Site Location and Study Area

The Riverside Community College District (RCCD) - Moreno Valley Campus is located within the western Riverside County sub-region of southern California. This area is generally in the southeastern area of the City of Morena Valley, west of March Air Reserve Base, and northwest of the Lake Perris State Recreation Area (see Exhibit A).

Within the Moreno Valley Campus, the proposed LLRC will be located near the center of the RCCD campus at an existing parking lot (Parking Lot B), located east of Lasselle Street, west of Krameria Avenue, south of College Drive, and north of Cahuilla Avenue adjacent to the student Drop-Off on Krameria Street. Regional access to the project site is provided from either Interstate (I) 215 (east on either Ramona Expressway, or Alessandro Boulevard), or Highway 60 (Perris Boulevard south). Within the campus the project is east of Lasselle Street, west of Krameria Avenue, south of College Drive, and north of Cahuilla Avenue adjacent to the student drop-off on Krameria Street (see Exhibit B).

Per the City of Moreno Valley General Plan, the Moreno Valley Campus is designated as Public Facility (P), and zoned as Public Facility (SP 193 CF). The Moreno Valley zoning designation of SP 193 CF is intended to accommodate community facilities such as schools, parks, and other public services. This policy encourages communities to integrate climate resilience and environmental sustainability into their planning processes. The key impacts include; sustainable land use, economic growth, community engagement, and climate resilience.

The City of Moreno Valley General Plan designations for the land surrounding the Moreno Valley Campus include; north - SP 193 ML and multi-family, east – open space, south R5 and R29, and west R10. The City of Moreno Valley Zoning designations for the same land area include; north – SP 193 ML and multi-

family, east – SP 193 NOS-A, south – SP 193 – L and multi-family, and west – suburban residential (City of Moreno Valley, 2025)

1.3 Proposed Project Description

This project proposes to construct a new building which increases space capacity within laboratory, office, library, and audio/visual media space on campus. The project will include updated infrastructure, technology capabilities, accessibility, and energy efficiency. This will be reached by building a new three-story LLRC at MVC. The proposed LLRC will encompass 83,255 Gross Square Feet (GSF) and consist of 55,287 Assignable Square Feet (ASF). Functional space within the building will include 2,257 ASF of classroom, 3,086 ASF of laboratory, 6,811 ASF of office, 27,874 ASF of library, 4,091 ASF of audio/visual, and 7,935 ASF of other support space. The existing Library, Bookstore, and Student Activities Center will be inactivated as a secondary effect of this project. The existing Library is planned to be repurposed as a separate future capital construction project. The Student Activities Center may be utilized as swing space on campus until it is eventually demolished as a separate capital construction project.

The main pedestrian access will be from the north, on the College Drive side of the building. This leads to a small courtyard, and into the lobby/core area between the two main wings of the building. Additional pedestrian access is from the south side of the building and leads into the lobby/core area. The service driveway and service access is planned for the southwest corner of the building. This service driveway is accessed from the south through the existing parking lot, with the closest streets being Cahuilla Drive and Krameria Avenue. Parking would remain on the undisturbed portion of the parking lot, and under the solar panels on the west side of the lot.

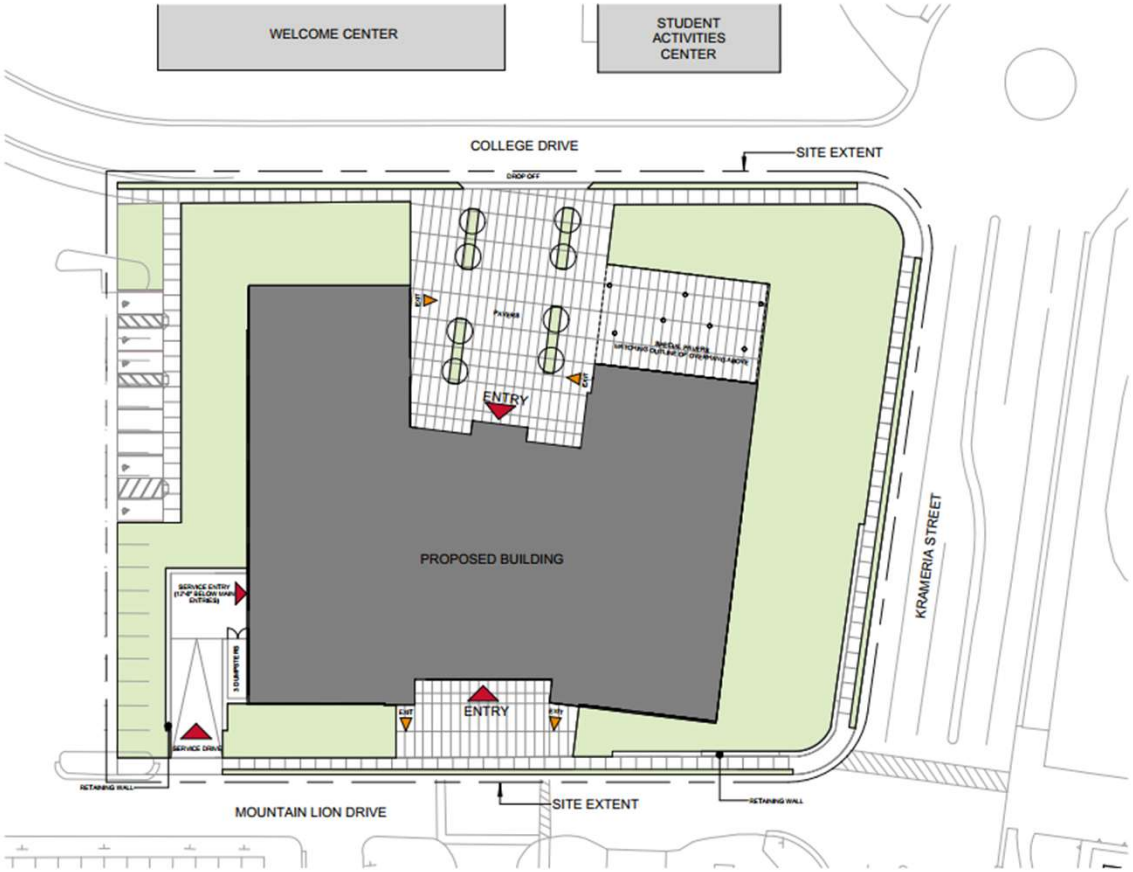
Exhibit A

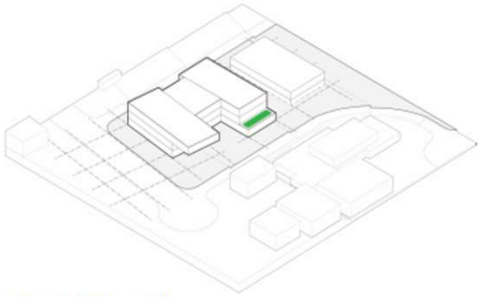
Location Map



Exhibit B

Site Plan





SITE MASSING DIAGRAM



SITE PLAN GREEN SPACE AND APPROACH DIAGRAM

MORENO VALLEY COLLEGE
Library Learning Resource Center

SITE PLAN AND DIAGRAMS

LIBRARY LEARNING & RESOURCE CENTER | 09/24/25

CANNONDESIGN

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2.0 Fundamentals of Noise

This section of the report provides basic information about noise and presents some of the terms used within the report.

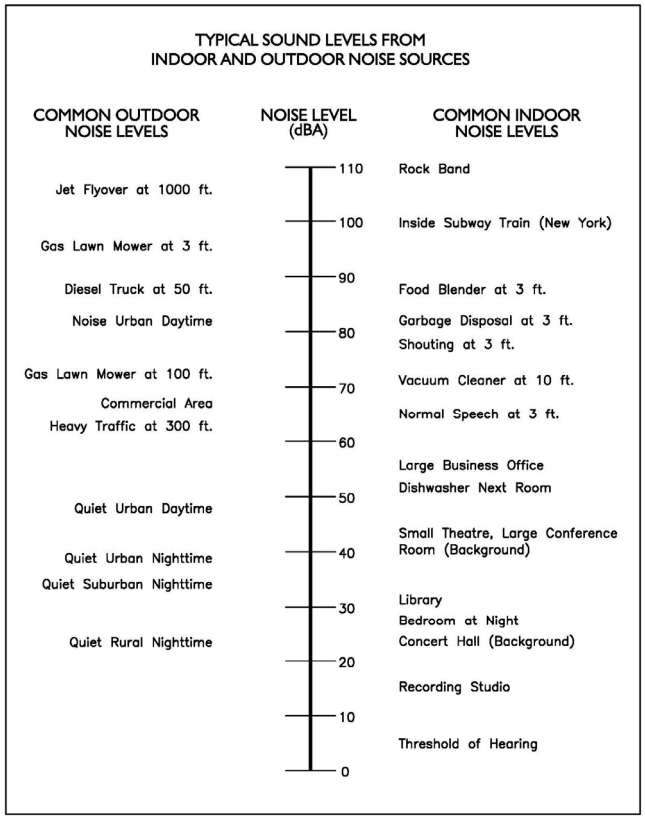
2.1 Sound, Noise, and Acoustics

Sound is a disturbance created by a moving or vibrating source and is capable of being detected by the hearing organs. Sound may be thought of as the mechanical energy of a moving object transmitted by pressure waves through a medium to a human ear. For traffic or stationary noise, the medium of concern is air. *Noise* is defined as sound that is loud, unpleasant, unexpected, or unwanted.

2.2 Frequency and Hertz

A continuous sound is described by its *frequency* (pitch) and its *amplitude* (loudness). Frequency relates to the number of pressure oscillations per second. Low-frequency sounds are low in pitch (bass sounding), and high-frequency sounds are high in pitch (squeak). These oscillations per second (cycles) are commonly referred to as Hertz (Hz). The human ear can hear from the bass pitch starting at 20 Hz to the high pitch of 20,000 Hz.

Exhibit C: Typical A-Weighted Noise Levels



2.3 Sound Pressure Levels and Decibels

The *amplitude* of a sound determines its loudness. The loudness of sound increases or decreases as the amplitude increases or decreases. Sound pressure amplitude is measured in units of micro-Newton per square inch meter (N/m2), also called micro-Pascal (µPa). One µPa is approximately one hundred billionths (0.00000000001) of normal atmospheric pressure. Sound pressure level (SPL or L_p) is used to describe in logarithmic units the ratio of actual sound pressures to a reference pressure squared. These units are called decibels, abbreviated dB. Exhibit C illustrates reference sound levels for different noise sources.

2.4 Addition of Decibels

Because decibels are on a logarithmic scale, sound pressure levels cannot be added or subtracted by simple plus or minus addition. When two sounds or equal SPL are combined, they will produce an SPL 3 dB greater than the original single SPL. In other words, sound energy must be doubled to produce a 3 dB increase. If two sounds differ by approximately 10 dB, the higher sound level is the predominant sound.

2.5 Sensitive Receptors

Noise-sensitive land uses include residential (single and multi-family dwellings, mobile home parks, dormitories, and similar uses); transient lodging (including hotels, motels, and similar uses); hospitals, nursing homes, convalescent hospitals, and other facilities for long-term medical care; public or private educational facilities, libraries, churches, and places of public assembly.

2.6 Human Response to Changes in Noise Levels

In general, the healthy human ear is most sensitive to sounds between 1,000 Hz and 5,000 Hz, (A-weighted scale) and it perceives a sound within that range as being more intense than a sound with a higher or lower frequency with the same magnitude. For purposes of this report as well as with most environmental documents, the A-scale weighting is typically reported in terms of A-weighted decibel (dBA). Typically, the human ear can barely perceive a change in noise level of 3 dB. A change in 5 dB is readily perceptible, and a change in 10 dB is perceived as being twice or half as loud. As previously discussed, a doubling of sound energy results in a 3 dB increase in sound, which means that a doubling of sound energy (e.g. doubling the volume of traffic on a highway) would result in a barely perceptible change in sound level.

Table 1: Decibel Changes and Loudness

Changes in Intensity Level, dBA	Changes in Apparent Loudness
1	Not perceptible
3	Just perceptible
5	Clearly noticeable
10	Twice (or half) as loud
Source: https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environMent/noise/regulations_and_guidance/polguide/polguide02.cfm	

2.7 Noise Descriptors

Noise in our daily environment fluctuates over time. Some noise levels occur in regular patterns, others are random. Some noise levels are constant while others are sporadic. Noise descriptors were created to describe the different time-varying noise levels.

A-Weighted Sound Level: The sound pressure level in decibels as measured on a sound level meter using the A-weighted filter network. The A-weighting filter de-emphasizes the very low and very high-frequency components of the sound in a manner similar to the response of the human ear. This is a numerical method of rating human judgment of loudness.

Ambient Noise Level: The composite of noise from all sources, near and far. In this context, the ambient noise level constitutes the normal or existing level of environmental noise at a given location.

Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL): The average equivalent A-weighted sound level during a 24-hour day, obtained after the addition of five (5) decibels to sound levels in the evening from 7:00 to 10:00 PM and ten (10) decibels to sound levels in the night before 7:00 AM and after 10:00 PM.

Decibel (dB): A unit for measuring the amplitude of a sound pressure wave. The range of sound audible to the average human (from the quietest to the loudest perceptible sound) is difficult to measure on a linear scale: imagine trying to measure something from inches to miles with the same ruler. Therefore, the convention is to use a logarithmic scale, measured in decibels. A decibel is a logarithmic expression comparing a pressure to a reference pressure (20 micro-pascals) that provides a useful way to compare sounds of differing amplitudes.

dB(A): A-weighted sound level (see definition above).

Equivalent Sound Level (LEQ): The sound level corresponding to a steady noise level over a given sample period with the same amount of acoustic energy as the actual time-varying noise level. The energy average noise level during the sample period.

Habitable Room: Any room meeting the requirements of the Uniform Building Code or other applicable regulations which is intended to be used for sleeping, living, cooking, or dining purposes, excluding such enclosed spaces as closets, pantries, bath or toilet rooms, service rooms, connecting corridors, laundries, unfinished attics, foyers, storage spaces, cellars, utility rooms, and similar spaces.

L(n): The A-weighted sound level exceeded during a certain percentage of the sample time. For example, L10 in the sound level exceeded 10 percent of the sample time. Similarly, L50, L90, and L99, etc.

Noise: *A*ny unwanted sound or sound which is undesirable because it interferes with speech and hearing, or is intense enough to damage hearing, or is otherwise annoying. The State Noise Control Act defines noise as "...excessive undesirable sound...".

Outdoor Living Area: Outdoor spaces that are associated with residential land uses typically used for passive recreational activities or other noise-sensitive uses. Such spaces include patio areas, barbecue areas, jacuzzi areas, etc. associated with residential uses; outdoor patient recovery or resting areas associated with hospitals, convalescent hospitals, or rest homes; outdoor areas associated with places of worship which have a significant role in services or other noise-sensitive activities; and outdoor school facilities routinely used for educational purposes which may be adversely impacted by noise. Outdoor areas usually not included in this definition are: front yard areas, driveways, greenbelts, maintenance areas and storage areas associated with residential land uses; exterior areas at hospitals that are not used for patient activities; outdoor areas associated with places of worship and principally used for short-term social gatherings; and, outdoor areas associated with school facilities that are not typically associated with educational uses prone to adverse noise impacts (for example, school play yard areas).

Percent Noise Levels: See L(n).

Sound Level (Noise Level): The weighted sound pressure level obtained by use of a sound level meter having a standard frequency filter for attenuating part of the sound spectrum.

Sound Level Meter: An instrument, including a microphone, an amplifier, an output meter, and frequency weighting networks for the measurement and determination of noise and sound levels.

Single Event Noise Exposure Level (SENEL): The dB(A) level which, if it lasted for one second, would produce the same A-weighted sound energy as the actual event.

2.8 Traffic Noise Prediction

Noise levels associated with traffic depend on a variety of factors: volume of traffic, the speed of traffic, auto, medium truck (2-axle), and heavy truck percentage (3-axle and greater), and sound propagation. Higher traffic volume, speeds, and truck percentages equate to a louder volume in noise. A doubling of the Average Daily Traffic (ADT) along a roadway will increase noise levels by approximately 3 dB; reasons for this are discussed in the sections above.

2.9 Sound Propagation

As sound propagates from a source, it spreads geometrically. Sound from a small, localized source (i.e., a point source) radiates uniformly outward as it travels away from the source in a spherical pattern. The sound level attenuates at a rate of 6 dB per doubling of distance. The movement of vehicles down a roadway makes the source of the sound appear to propagate from a line (i.e., line source) rather than a point source. This line source results in the noise propagating from a roadway in a cylindrical spreading, versus a spherical spreading that results from a point source. The sound level attenuates for a line source at a rate of 3 dB per doubling of distance.

As noise propagates from the source, it is affected by the ground and atmosphere. Noise models use hard site (reflective surfaces) and soft site (absorptive surfaces) to help calculate predicted noise levels. Hard site conditions assume no excessive ground absorption between the noise source and the receiver. Soft site conditions such as grass, soft dirt, or landscaping attenuate noise at a rate of 1.5 dB per doubling of distance. When added to the geometric spreading, the excess ground attenuation results in an overall noise attenuation of 4.5 dB per doubling of distance for a line source and 7.5 dB per doubling of distance for a point source.

Research has demonstrated that atmospheric conditions can have a significant effect on noise levels when noise receivers are located 200 feet from a noise source. Wind, temperature, air humidity, and turbulence can further impact have far sound can travel.

3.0 Ground-Borne Vibration Fundamentals

3.1 Vibration Descriptors

Ground-borne vibrations consist of rapidly fluctuating motions within the ground that have an average motion of zero. The effects of ground-borne vibrations typically only cause a nuisance to people, but at extreme vibration levels, damage to buildings may occur. Although ground-borne vibration can be felt outdoors, it is typically only an annoyance to people indoors where the associated effects of the shaking of a building can be notable. Ground-borne noise is an effect of ground-borne vibration and only exists indoors since it is produced from noise radiated from the motion of the walls and floors of a room and may also consist of the rattling of windows or dishes on shelves.

Several different methods are used to quantify vibration amplitude.

PPV – Known as the peak particle velocity (PPV) which is the maximum instantaneous peak in vibration velocity, typically given in inches per second.

RMS – Known as root mean squared (RMS) can be used to denote vibration amplitude.

VdB – A commonly used abbreviation to describe the vibration level (VdB) for a vibration source.

3.2 Vibration Perception

Typically, developed areas are continuously affected by vibration velocities of 50 VdB or lower. These continuous vibrations are not noticeable to humans whose threshold of perception is around 65 VdB. Outdoor sources that may produce perceptible vibrations are usually caused by construction equipment, steel-wheeled trains, and traffic on rough roads, while smooth roads rarely produce perceptible ground-borne noise or vibration. To counter the effects of ground-borne vibration, the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) has published guidance relative to vibration impacts. According to the FTA, fragile buildings can be exposed to ground-borne vibration levels of 0.3 inches per second without experiencing structural damage. Although ground borne vibration is sometimes noticeable in outdoor environments, it is almost never annoying to people who are outdoors; therefore, the vibration level threshold is assessed at occupied structures. Therefore, all vibration impacts are assessed at the structure of an affected property.

There are three main types of vibration propagation: surface, compression, and shear waves. Surface waves, or Rayleigh waves, travel along the ground's surface. These waves carry most of their energy along an expanding circular wavefront, similar to ripples produced by throwing a rock into a pool of water. P-waves, or compression waves, are body waves that carry their energy along an expanding spherical wavefront. The particle motion in these waves is longitudinal (i.e., in a "push-pull" fashion). P-waves are analogous to airborne sound waves. S-waves, or shear waves, are also body waves that carry energy along an expanding spherical wavefront. However, unlike P-waves, the particle motion is transverse, or side-to-side and perpendicular to the direction of propagation. As vibration waves propagate from a source, the vibration energy decreases in a logarithmic nature and the vibration levels typically decrease by 6 VdB per doubling of the distance from the vibration source. As stated above, this

drop-off rate can vary greatly depending on the soil but has been shown to be effective enough for screening purposes to identify potential vibration impacts that may need to be studied through actual field tests.

4.0 Regulatory Setting

The proposed project is located in the City of Moreno Valley, California, and noise regulations are addressed through the efforts of various federal, state, and local government agencies. The agencies responsible for regulating noise are discussed below.

4.1 Federal Regulations

The adverse impact of noise was officially recognized by the federal government in the Noise Control Act of 1972, which serves three purposes:

- Publicize noise emission standards for interstate commerce
- Assist state and local abatement efforts
- Promote noise education and research

The Federal Office of Noise Abatement and Control (ONAC) originally was tasked with implementing the Noise Control Act. However, it was eventually eliminated, leaving other federal agencies and committees to develop noise policies and programs. Some examples of these agencies are as follows: The Department of Transportation (DOT) assumed a significant role in noise control through its various agencies. The Federal Aviation Agency (FAA) is responsible for regulating noise from aircraft and airports. The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) is responsible for regulating noise from the interstate highway system. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) is responsible for the prohibition of excessive noise exposure to workers. The United States Housing and Urban Development (HUD) is responsible for establishing noise regulations as they relate to exterior/interior noise levels for new HUD-assisted housing developments near high noise areas.

The federal government advocates that local jurisdictions use their land use regulatory authority to arrange new developments in such a way that "noise sensitive" uses are either prohibited from being constructed adjacent to a highway or that the developments are planned and constructed in such a manner that potential noise impacts are minimized.

Since the federal government has preempted the setting of standards for noise levels that can be emitted by the transportation source, the City is restricted to regulating the noise generated by the transportation system through nuisance abatement ordinances and land use planning.

4.2 State Regulations

Established in 1973, the California Department of Health Services Office of Noise Control (ONC) was instrumental in developing regulatory tools to control and abate noise for use by local agencies. One significant model is the "Land Use Compatibility for Community Noise Environments Matrix." The matrix allows the local jurisdiction to delineate the compatibility of sensitive uses with various incremental levels of noise.

The State of California has established noise insulation standards as outlined in Title 24 and the California Building Code (CBC) which in some cases requires acoustical analyses to outline exterior noise levels and to ensure interior noise levels do not exceed the interior threshold. The State mandates that the legislative body of each county and city adopt a noise element as part of its comprehensive general plan.

The local noise element must recognize the land use compatibility guidelines published by the State Department of Health Services. The guidelines rank noise land use compatibility in terms of normally acceptable, conditionally acceptable, normally unacceptable, and clearly unacceptable.

4.3 City of Moreno Valley Noise Regulations

The City of Moreno Valley outlines their noise regulations and standards within the Noise Element from the General Plan and Chapter 11.80 from the City Code.

City of Moreno Valley General Plan

Table N-1 (Exhibit D of this report) identifies noise level compatibility standards and interior noise standards to be used to guide land use planning decisions within a given contour.

Exhibit D: Land Use Compatibility Guidelines

Table N-1: Community Noise Compatibility Matrix

Land Use Category	*Community Noise Exposure (CNEL)* 55	60	65	70	75	80
Residential – Low Density Single Family, Duplex, Mobile Homes	A		B	C	D	
Residential – Multiple Family	A		B	C	D	
Transient Lodging: Hotels and Motels	A		B	C		D
Schools, Libraries, Churches, Hospitals, Nursing Homes	A			C		D
Auditoriums, Concert Halls, Amphitheaters	B			C		
Sports Arena, Outdoor Spectator Sports	B				C	
Playground, Neighborhood Parks	A			B	C	
Golf Courses, Riding Stables, Water Recreation, Cemeteries	A				C	D
Office Buildings, Businesses, Commercial and Professional	A			B	C	
Industrial, Manufacturing, Utilities, Agricultural	A				B	C

A — Normally Acceptable: Specified land use is satisfactory, based upon the assumption that any buildings involved are of normal conventional construction, without any special noise insulation requirements.

B — Conditionally Acceptable: New construction or development should be undertaken only after a detailed analysis of the noise reduction requirement is made and needed noise insulation features included in the design. Conventional construction, but with closed windows and fresh air supply systems or air conditioning will normally suffice.

C — Normally Unacceptable: New construction or development should generally be discouraged. If new construction or development does proceed, a detailed analysis of the noise reduction requirements must be made and needed noise insulation features included in the design.

D — Clearly Unacceptable: New construction or development should generally not be undertaken.

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Research 2017.

Goals, Policies, and implementation

Goal N-1: Design for a pleasant, healthy sound environment conducive to living and working.

Policies:

N.1-1: Protect occupants of existing and new buildings from exposure to excessive noise, particularly adjacent to freeways, major roadways, the railroad, and within areas of aircraft overflight.

N.1-2: Guide the location and design of transportation facilities, industrial uses, and other potential noise generators to minimize the effects of noise on adjacent land uses.

N.1-3: Apply the community noise compatibility standards (Table N-1) to all new development and major redevelopment projects outside the noise and safety compatibility zones established in the March Air Reserve Base/ Inland Port Airport Land Use Compatibility (ALUC) Plan in order to protect against the adverse effects of noise exposure. Projects within the noise and safety compatibility zones are subject to the standards contained in the ALUC Plan.

N.1-4: Require a noise study and/or mitigation measures if applicable for all projects that would expose people to noise levels greater than the "normally acceptable" standard and for any other projects that are likely to generate noise in excess of these standards.

N.1-5: Noise impacts should be controlled at the noise source where feasible, as opposed to at receptor end with measures to buffer, dampen, or actively cancel noise sources. Site design, building orientation, building design, hours of operation, and other techniques, for new developments deemed to be noise generators shall be used to control noise sources.

N.1-6: Require noise buffering, dampening, or active cancellation, on rooftop or other outdoor mechanical equipment located near residences, parks, and other noise sensitive land uses.

N.1-7: Developers shall reduce the noise impacts on new development through appropriate means (e.g. double-paned or soundproof windows, setbacks, berming, and screening). Noise attenuation methods should avoid the use of visible sound walls where possible.

Implementation:

N.1-A: Continue to review proposed projects for conformance with the March Air Reserve Base/Inland Port Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan, including consideration of the Compatibility Zone Factors shown in Table MA-1 and the Basic Compatibility Criteria shown in Table MA-2, as may be amended.

N.1-B: Require dedication of an aviation easement as a condition of development approval for projects within the noise and safety compatibility zones identified by the March Air Reserve Base/Inland Port Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan, as may be amended. The intention of this action is to alert interested individuals, including property buyers and developers, to the proximity of aircraft operations and related noise and safety compatibility protections.

N.1-C: Study the feasibility of using alternative pavement materials such as rubberized asphalt pavements on roadways to reduce noise generation. Update City standards as appropriate.

Goal N-2: Ensure that noise does not have a substantial, adverse effect on the quality of life in the community

Policies:

N.2-1: Use the development review process to proactively identify and address potential noise compatibility issues.

N.2-2: Continue to work with community members and business owners to address noise complaints and ensure voluntary resolution of issues through the enforcement of Municipal Code provisions.

N.2-3: Limit the potential noise impacts of construction activities on surrounding land uses through noise regulations in the Municipal Code that address allowed days and hours of construction, types of work, construction equipment, and sound attenuation devices.

N.2-4: Collaborate with the March Joint Powers Authority, March Inland Port Airport Authority, Riverside County Airport Land Use Commission, and other responsible agencies to formulate and apply strategies to address noise and safety compatibility protection from airport operations.

N.2-5: Encourage residential development heavily impacted by aircraft-related noise to transition to uses that are more compatible.

Implementation:

N.2-A: Continue to maintain performance standards in the Municipal Code to ensure that noise generated by proposed projects is compatible with surrounding land uses.

N.2-B: Update the Municipal Code to establish controls on outdoor noise in public places, such as outdoor dining terraces in commercial mixed use areas, public plazas, or parks. Controls may include limits on noise levels or hours of operation.

City of Moreno Valley Code of Ordinances

Chapter 11.80 – Noise Regulation

11.80.020 Definitions.

"Noise disturbance" means any sound which:

1. Disturbs a reasonable person of normal sensitivities;

2. Exceeds the sound level limits set forth in this chapter; or

3. Is plainly audible as defined in this section. Where no specific distance is set forth for the determination of audibility, references to noise disturbance shall be deemed to mean plainly audible at a distance of 200 feet from the real property line of the source of the sound, if the sound occurs on privately owned property, or from the source of the sound, if the sound occurs on public right-of-way, public space or other publicly owned property.

11.80.030 Prohibited acts.

A. General Prohibition. It is unlawful and a violation of this chapter to maintain, make, cause, or allow the making of any sound that causes a noise disturbance, as defined in Section 11.80.020.

B. Sound causing permanent hearing loss.

1. Sound level limits. Based on statistics from the Center for Disease Control and Prevention and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, Table 1 and Table 1-A specify sound level limits which, if exceeded, will have a high probability of producing permanent hearing loss in anyone in the area where the sound levels are being exceeded. No sound shall be permitted within the city which exceeds the parameters set forth in Tables 11.80.030-1 and 11.80.030-1-A of this chapter:

Table 2: Maximum Continuous Sound Levels

Table 11.80.030-1 MAXIMUM CONTINUOUS SOUND LEVELS*	
Duration per Day Continuous Hours	**Sound level [dB(A)]**
8	90
6	92
4	95
3	97
2	100
1.5	102
1	105
0.5	110
0.25	115

Notes:

* When the daily sound exposure is composed of two or more periods of sound exposure at different levels, the combined effect of all such periods shall constitute a violation of this section if the sum of the percent of allowed period of sound exposure at each level exceeds 100 percent

Table 3: Maximum Impulsive Sound Levels

Table 11.80.030-1A MAXIMUM IMPULSIVE SOUND LEVELS	
Number of Repetitions per 24-Hour Period	**Sound level [dB(A)]**
1	145
10	135
100	125

2. Exemptions. No violation shall exist if the only persons exposed to sound levels in excess of those listed in Tables 11.80.030-1 and 11.80.030-1A are exposed as a result of:

   a. Trespass;

   b. Invitation upon private property by the person causing or permitting the sound; or

   c. Employment by the person or a contractor of the person causing or permitting the sound.

C. Nonimpulsive Sound Decibel Limits. No person shall maintain, create, operate or cause to be operated on private property any source of sound in such a manner as to create any nonimpulsive sound which exceeds the limits set forth for the source land use category (as defined in Section 11.80.020) in Table 11.80.030-2 when measured at a distance of 200 feet or more from the real property line of the source of the sound, if the sound occurs on privately owned property, or from the source of the sound, if the sound occurs on public right-of-way, public space or other publicly owned property. Any source of sound in violation of this subsection shall be deemed prima facie to be a noise disturbance.

Table 4: Sound Level Limits

Table 11.80.030-2 MAXIMUM SOUND LEVELS (IN dB(A)) FOR SOURCE LAND USES			
Residential		**Commercial**	
Daytime	**Nighttime**	**Daytime**	**Nighttime**
60	55	65	60

D. Specific Prohibitions. In addition to the general prohibitions set out in subsection A of this section, and unless otherwise exempted by this chapter, the following specific acts, or the causing or permitting thereof, are regulated as follows:

1. Motor Vehicles. No person shall operate or cause to be operated a public or private motor vehicle, or combination of vehicles towed by a motor vehicle, that creates a sound exceeding the sound level limits in Table 11.80.030-2 when the vehicle(s) are not otherwise subject to noise regulations provided for by the California Vehicle Code.

7. Construction and Demolition. No person shall operate or cause the operation of any tools or equipment used in construction, drilling, repair, alteration or demolition work between the hours of eight p.m. and seven a.m. the following day such that the sound there from creates a noise disturbance, except for emergency work by public service utilities or for other work approved by the city manager or designee. This section shall not apply to the use of power tools as provided in subsection (D)(9) of this section.

9. Power Tools. No person shall operate or permit the operation of any mechanically, electrically or gasoline motor-driven tool during nighttime hours so as to cause a noise disturbance across a residential real property boundary.

10. Pumps, Air Conditioners, Air-Handling Equipment and Other Continuously Operating Equipment. Notwithstanding the general prohibitions of subsection a of this section, no person shall operate or permit the operation of any pump, air conditioning, air-handling or other continuously operating motorized equipment in a state of disrepair or in a manner which otherwise creates a noise disturbance distinguishable from normal operating sounds.

E. Exemptions. The following uses and activities shall be exempt from the sound level regulations except the maximum sound levels provided in Tables 11.80.030-1 and 11.80.030-1A:

1. Sounds resulting from any authorized emergency vehicle when responding to an emergency call or acting in time of an emergency.

2. Sounds resulting from emergency work as defined in Section 11.80.020

3. Any aircraft operated in conformity with, or pursuant to, federal law, federal air regulations and air traffic control instruction used pursuant to and within the duly adopted federal air regulations; and any aircraft operating under technical difficulties in any kind of distress, under emergency orders of air traffic control, or being operated pursuant to and subsequent to the declaration of an emergency under federal air regulations.

4. All sounds coming from the normal operations of interstate motor and rail carriers, to the extent that local regulation of sound levels of such vehicles has been preempted by the Noise Control Act of 1972 (42 U.S.C. § 4901 et seq.) or other applicable federal laws or regulations

5. Sounds from the operation of motor vehicles, to the extent they are regulated by the California Vehicle Code.

6. Any constitutionally protected noncommercial speech or expression conducted within or upon a any public right-of-way, public space or other publicly owned property constituting an open or a designated public forum in compliance with any applicable

reasonable time, place and manner restrictions on such speech or expression or otherwise pursuant to legal authority.

7. Sounds produced at otherwise lawful and permitted city-sponsored events, organized sporting events, school assemblies, school playground activities, by permitted fireworks, and by permitted parades on public right-of-way, public space or other publicly owned property.

8. An event for which a temporary use permit or special event permit has been issued under other provisions of this code, where the provisions of Section 11.80.040 are met, the permit granted expressly grants an exemption from specific standards contained in this chapter, and the permittee and all persons under the permittee's reasonable control actually comply with all conditions of such permit. Violation of any condition of such a permit related to sound or sound equipment shall be a violation of this chapter and punishable as such.

5.0 Study Method and Procedure

The following section describes the noise modeling procedures and assumptions used for this assessment.

5.1 Noise Measurement Procedure and Criteria

Noise measurements are taken to determine the existing noise levels. A noise receiver or receptor is any location in the noise analysis in which noise might produce an impact. The following criteria are used to select measurement locations and receptors:

- Locations expected to receive the highest noise impacts, such as the first row of houses
- Locations that are acoustically representative and equivalent of the area of concern
- Human land usage
- Sites clear of major obstruction and contamination

All measurements equipment meets American National Standards Institute (ANSI) specifications for sound level meters (S1.4-1983 identified in Chapter 19.68.020.AA). MD noise measurement procedures are presented below:

- The sound level meter was calibrated (Piccolo-II) before and after the measurement
- Following the calibration of equipment, a windscreen was placed over the microphone
- Frequency weighting was set on “A” and slow response
- Results of the noise measurements were recorded on field data sheets
- Temperature and sky conditions were observed and documented

5.2 Noise Measurement Locations

The noise monitoring location was selected to obtain a baseline of the existing noise environment. Two (2) long-term noise measurements were conducted at the Project site. Appendix A includes photos, the field sheet, and measured noise data. Exhibit E illustrates the location of the measurement.

5.3 Stationary Noise Modeling

SoundPLAN (SP) acoustical modeling software was utilized to model future worst-case stationary noise impacts to the adjacent land uses. SP is capable of evaluating multiple stationary noise source impacts at various receiver locations. SP's software utilizes algorithms (based on the inverse square law and reference equipment noise level data) to calculate noise level projections. The software allows the user to input specific noise sources, spectral content, sound barriers, building placement, topography, and sensitive receptor locations. See Appendix B for inputs and outputs.

The future worst-case daytime noise level projections were modeled using referenced sound level data for the various stationary on-site sources (HVAC, parking). The SP model assumes that every noise source is operating simultaneously (worst-case scenario) when the noise will, in reality, be intermittent and

lower in noise level. Measured and referenced sound level data was utilized to model the various stationary on-site noise sources associated with project operation as shown in Table 5 (see Appendix C).

Parking was modeled using the SoundPLAN parking tool. Daytime vehicle movements per hour for each parking lot area were estimated from the trip generation assessment (provided by Integrated Engineering Group) for the proposed project (i.e., 1 movement per parking spot per hour). A total of 13 HVAC units are assumed for Library Learning Resource Center, each with a capacity of 12.5 tons. Each HVAC unit will have a sound power level of 83 dBA. The units were modeled as point sources located on the rooftop in an enclosure and on the rooftops. As a worst-case scenario, the model assumes that all HVAC units are operating simultaneously and continuously. Appendix B provides the SoundPLAN inputs and outputs.

Table 5: SoundPLAN Modeling Assumptions

Noise Source	Source Type	Reference Level	Descriptor
12.5-Ton HVAC Unit	Point Source	83	dBA, Lw
Parking	Area (Parking Tool)	1	Movements per hr
Source: See Appendix B.			

5.4 Traffic Noise Impact

Per the project's trip generation assessment, as prepared by Integrated Engineering Group, the project is not expected to generate more than 100 new vehicle trips. Therefore, the project is not expected to result in an increase in traffic and qualifies for an exemption from preparing a Transportation Impact Analysis by the City of Moreno Valley. Thus, the traffic noise level projections were not analyzed for this project.

5.5 FHWA Roadway Construction Noise Model

The construction noise analysis utilizes the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Roadway Construction Noise Model (RCNM), together with several key construction parameters. Key inputs include distance to the sensitive receiver, equipment usage, % usage factor, and baseline parameters for the project site.

The project was analyzed based on the different construction phases. The construction noise calculation output worksheet is in Appendix D.

6.0 Existing Noise Environment

Two (2) 24-hour noise measurements were conducted at the project site to document the existing noise environment. The measurements include the 1-hour Leq, Lmin, Lmax, and other statistical data (e.g. L2, L8). The results of the noise measurements are presented in Tables 6 and 7. Noise measurement field sheets are provided in Appendix A.

Table 6: Long-Term Noise Measurement Data for NM1 (dBA)[1]

Date	Start Time	Stop Time	1-Hour dB(A)							
			L_{EQ}	L_{MAX}	L_{MIN}	L_2	L_8	L_{25}	L_{50}	L_{90}
11/6/2025	9:00 AM	10:00 AM	60	78.9	42.7	70.7	62.1	57.5	54	48.6
11/6/2025	10:00 AM	11:00 AM	56.2	80.8	43.2	62.6	57.9	53.6	51	48
11/6/2025	11:00 AM	12:00 PM	54	74.3	44.9	63.7	55.6	52.8	50	47.9
11/6/2025	12:00 PM	1:00 PM	54.1	71.2	43	60	58	55.2	52.1	47.9
11/6/2025	1:00 PM	2:00 PM	51	65.5	43.8	53.6	53.1	52.1	50.3	48.2
11/6/2025	2:00 PM	3:00 PM	51.6	68.7	43.1	57.6	53.9	52.5	50.4	46.6
11/6/2025	3:00 PM	4:00 PM	57.3	78.3	44	66.7	59.7	53.4	51.8	49.2
11/6/2025	4:00 PM	5:00 PM	54.9	79.3	44.5	62.2	55.3	52.5	51.1	48.9
11/6/2025	5:00 PM	6:00 PM	54.1	68.3	45	57.5	56.3	54.6	53.7	49.9
11/6/2025	6:00 PM	7:00 PM	51.7	67.5	42.5	56.6	55.1	51.4	50.6	47.8
11/6/2025	7:00 PM	8:00 PM	50.6	71.1	43.1	55.5	53.3	50.2	48.6	46.8
11/6/2025	8:00 PM	9:00 PM	57.2	75.6	44	66.7	61.7	55.3	51.2	47.7
11/6/2025	9:00 PM	10:00 PM	49.4	66.7	41.9	52.6	51.7	50.5	48.9	46.7
11/6/2025	10:00 PM	11:00 PM	47.8	60.5	41.6	52.7	49.9	48.6	46.6	45
11/6/2025	11:00 PM	12:00 AM	46.5	61.4	41.4	50.3	48.3	47.2	45.9	44.3
11/7/2025	12:00 AM	1:00 AM	44.3	51.9	40.1	46.4	46	45.1	44	42.4
11/7/2025	1:00 AM	2:00 AM	46	70.5	39.8	50.1	48.2	45.8	44.1	42.5
11/7/2025	2:00 AM	3:00 AM	45.7	66.4	39.8	48.7	47.5	44.9	43.8	42.1
11/7/2025	3:00 AM	4:00 AM	47.3	58.6	41.7	50.4	49.4	48.3	47.1	44.7
11/7/2025	4:00 AM	5:00 AM	49	64.1	43.2	51.8	50.6	49.8	48.7	47.1
11/7/2025	5:00 AM	6:00 AM	51.5	65.7	46.8	54.3	53.5	52.5	51	49.1
11/7/2025	6:00 AM	7:00 AM	55.5	77.6	48.3	62.9	58.4	53.8	52.6	50.9
11/7/2025	7:00 AM	8:00 AM	53.8	65.9	48.2	56.8	55.6	54.5	53.3	51.3
11/7/2025	8:00 AM	9:00 AM	53.8	68.3	46.4	58.9	56.4	54.4	53	50.2
CNEL			57.8							

Notes:
[1] Long-term noise monitoring location (NM1) is illustrated in Exhibit E. The quietest hourly daytime noise interval is highlighted in yellow. The quietest nighttime noise interval is highlighted in green.

Table 7: Long-Term Noise Measurement Data for NM2 (dBA)[1]

Date	Start Time	Stop Time	1-Hour dB(A)							
			L_{EQ}	L_{MAX}	L_{MIN}	L_2	L_8	L_{25}	L_{50}	L_{90}
10/29/2025	12:00 PM	1:00 PM	52.1	72	40.7	58.8	56.1	52.6	50.7	45.7
10/29/2025	1:00 PM	2:00 PM	48.3	70.2	40.9	54.8	50.6	47.1	45.7	44.2
10/29/2025	2:00 PM	3:00 PM	52.4	66.4	40.4	59.6	57.9	52	49.3	45.2
10/29/2025	3:00 PM	4:00 PM	53.9	75.3	42.9	61	56.9	54	51.4	47.9
10/29/2025	4:00 PM	5:00 PM	54.8	80.3	42.6	62.7	60.1	52.5	50.7	47.8
10/29/2025	5:00 PM	6:00 PM	53.2	80.6	42.6	62.2	52.6	49.7	48	45.8
10/29/2025	6:00 PM	7:00 PM	50.7	65.4	40.7	56.2	54.7	51.3	48.2	45.3
10/29/2025	7:00 PM	8:00 PM	50.9	65.7	41	55.6	53.6	51.9	50.1	48.1
10/29/2025	8:00 PM	9:00 PM	51.8	71.6	43.3	59.4	53.3	51.1	49.9	47.9
10/29/2025	9:00 PM	10:00 PM	55.1	71.9	41.8	60.9	60	55.6	50.6	46.8
10/29/2025	10:00 PM	11:00 PM	49.1	67.8	38.8	55.2	51.3	48.6	47	42.9
10/29/2025	11:00 PM	12:00 AM	52.4	59.2	37.4	58.9	58.8	47	45.1	41
10/30/2025	12:00 AM	1:00 AM	46.7	74.7	37.4	56	47.7	45.5	44	41.2
10/30/2025	1:00 AM	2:00 AM	43.8	56.4	38.9	48.1	45.7	44.2	43.3	41.7
10/30/2025	2:00 AM	3:00 AM	47.1	66	38.5	52.4	50.2	47.6	45.6	41.9
10/30/2025	3:00 AM	4:00 AM	48.5	67	40	53.6	50.9	48.9	47.5	44.8
10/30/2025	4:00 AM	5:00 AM	51.9	65	46.9	55	53.5	52.4	51.4	49.9
10/30/2025	5:00 AM	6:00 AM	53.5	66.3	46.7	58.7	55.3	54	52.6	50.7
10/30/2025	6:00 AM	7:00 AM	55.1	73.4	48.4	60.3	57.5	55.1	54.3	52.5
10/30/2025	7:00 AM	8:00 AM	56.1	75.9	50	61.2	59.4	55.9	55.1	53
10/30/2025	8:00 AM	9:00 AM	51.5	67.6	45.2	55.6	54	52.2	50.8	48.2
10/30/2025	9:00 AM	10:00 AM	53.3	71	45.2	59.6	55.4	53.3	52.5	47.5
10/30/2025	10:00 AM	11:00 AM	57.2	83.1	44.4	66.7	60.4	55.3	54.1	47.9
10/30/2025	11:00 AM	12:00 PM	58.3	84	43.2	67.1	65.6	54.6	50.1	45.9
CNEL			58.4							

Notes:
[1.] Long-term noise monitoring location (NM1) is illustrated in Exhibit E. The quietest hourly daytime noise interval is highlighted in yellow. The quietest nighttime noise interval is highlighted in green.

The data presented in Tables 6 and 7 and the field notes provided in Appendix A, indicate that ambient noise levels in the project vicinity range between 44 and 58 dBA Leq. The total noise level was between 57.8 and 58.4 dBA CNEL. The quietest daytime levels of 49.4 and 48.3 dBA Leq are highlighted in yellow and occurred at 9 PM and at 1 PM. The quietest nighttime levels of 44.3 and 43.8 dBA Leq are highlighted in green and occurred at 12 AM and 1 AM. The field data indicates that traffic along Krameria Avenue and noise from the college are the dominant noise sources.

Exhibit E

Measurement Locations

X = Long-term Measurement location



7.0 Future Noise Environment Impacts and Mitigation

This assessment analyzes future noise impacts to sensitive receptors and the project and compares the results to the City's Noise Standards. The analysis details the estimated exterior noise levels associated with traffic from adjacent roadway sources. The City has established different significance thresholds for different types of noise impacts.

7.1 Future Off-Site Exterior Noise

The exterior noise level off-site of the project will be impacted by transportation-related sources and stationary sources from the site. The following outlines the impacts associated with exterior noise levels.

7.1.1 Noise Impacts to Off-Site Receptors Due to Stationary Sources

Sensitive receptors that may be affected by project operational noise include existing residences to the north, a specialty care center to the west, and a church to the south. The worst-case stationary noise was modeled using SoundPLAN acoustical modeling software. Worst-case assumes that all equipment is always operational, when in reality, the noise will be intermittent and cycle on/off depending on customer usage. The model includes the existing 8-foot-tall CMU wall to the north of the project site.

A total of two (2) receptors were modeled to evaluate the proposed project's operational impact. Exhibit F shows the projected levels at these receptors. A receptor is denoted by a yellow dot. Receptor 1 represents the nearby residential use. Receptor 2 represents the elementary school.

This study compares the Project's operational plus ambient noise levels to the ambient only condition during daytime hours since the proposed building will be closed during nighttime hours.

Project-Only Levels

Exhibit F shows the daytime "Project-Only" noise levels and contours at the nearest sensitive receptors. Daytime operation assumes that HVAC equipment is operating simultaneously and continuously, and that the peak hour project-generated trips occur in each parking area.

The model indicates that the project-only noise levels during daytime operation are 46 dBA at the existing elementary school and 42 dBA at the closest existing residential uses. The project-only noise level thus meets the City's daytime exterior noise level limit of 60 dBA Leq for noise-sensitive uses (i.e. residential receptors).

Project Plus Ambient Operational Noise Levels

Table 8 presents the ambient noise level, the project's noise level, and the combined project plus ambient noise level condition for daytime hours. As a worst-case scenario, MD compared the project operational noise level to the quietest existing daytime hourly noise level (48 dBA Leq at 1 PM) to show the maximum potential noise impact due to the project.

Table 8: Worst-Case Predicted Daytime Operational Leq Noise Levels (dBA)

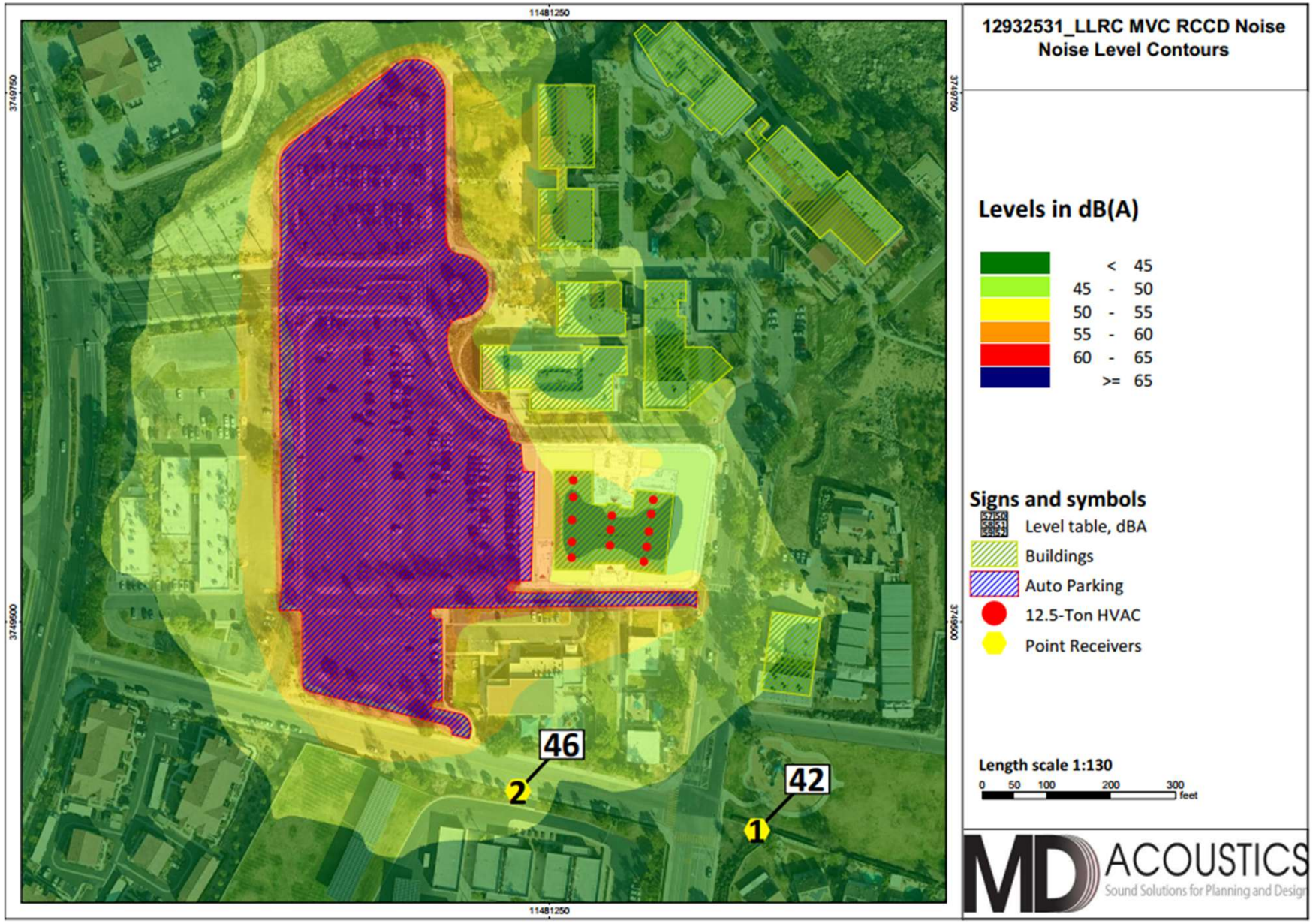
Receptor[1]	Existing Ambient Noise Level (dBA, Leq)[2]	Project Noise Level (dBA, Leq)[3]	Maximum Permitted Daytime Noise Level (dBA, Leq)[4]	Total Combined Noise Level (dBA, Leq)	Change in Noise Level as Result of Project
1	48	42	**60**	49	1
2	48	46	**60**	50	2

Notes:
[1.] Receptor 1 represents a nearby residential use. Receptor 2 represents an elementary school.
[2.] See Appendix A for the ambient noise measurement.
[3.] See Exhibit F for the daytime operational noise level projections at said receptors.
[4.] See Table VII-2 of the Noise Element in the City's General Plan.

As shown in Tables 8 project-only noise levels will meet the daytime exterior noise limits for sensitive uses as defined in Table 11.80.030-2 of the City's municipal code (Table 4 of this report). Project plus ambient noise will increase the existing ambient levels up to 2 dB. See Table 1 (Section 2 of this report) for the characteristics associated with changes in noise levels. It takes a change of 3 dB for the human ear to perceive a difference. Therefore, the change in noise level would be "Not Perceptible" at all receptors.

Exhibit F

Daytime Operational Noise Level Contours



8.0 Construction Noise and Vibration Impacts

The degree of construction noise may vary for different areas of the project site and also vary depending on the construction activities. Project construction will occur in six (6) phases: demolition, site preparation, grading, building construction, architectural coating, and trenching. This section summarizes and discusses noise and ground-borne vibration modeling efforts, impact analysis, and mitigation, if necessary.

8.1 Construction Noise

Typical construction equipment noise levels are presented in Table 9.

Table 9: Typical Construction Equipment Noise Levels[1]

EQUIPMENT POWERED BY INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES

Type	Noise Levels (dBA) at 50 Feet
Earth Moving	
Compactors (Ground)	80
Front Loaders	80
Backhoes	80
Tractors	84
Scrapers, Graders	85
Pavers	85
Trucks	84
Materials Handling	
Concrete Mixers	85
Concrete Pumps	82
Cranes	85
Stationary	
Pumps	77
Generators	82
Compressors	80

Notes:
[1] Referenced Noise Levels from the FHWA Construction Noise Handbook

Construction noise associated with each phase of the project was calculated at nearby sensitive receptors utilizing methodology presented in the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Construction Noise Model together with several key construction parameters including distance to each sensitive receiver, equipment usage, percent usage factor, and baseline parameters for the project site. Construction was modeled from the center of the proposed LLRC building to the nearest residential uses to the southeast. The trenching phase was modeled from the center of the closest trenching site to the nearest residential uses to the west.

Construction activities are anticipated to include six (6) phases: demolition, site preparation, grading, building construction, architectural coating, and trenching. Noise levels associated with each phase are shown in Table 10. The construction noise calculation output worksheet is located in Appendix D.

Table 10: Construction Noise Level by Phase (dBA, Leq)

Location	Phase	Construction Noise Level (dBA, Leq)
Southeast Residential	Demo	66.6
	Site Prep	63.8
	Grade	65
	Build	62.5
	Arch Coat	53.1
West Residential	Trenching	61.4

As shown in Table 10, project construction noise will range between 53 to 67 dBA Leq at the nearest sensitive receptor, which is the residential uses southeast of the project. Noise levels at other sensitive receptors are lower due to increased distance.

The Project will be required to adhere to Section 11.80.030 of the City of Moreno Valley Noise Ordinance which outlines the allowed times for construction. Therefore, the impact is less than significant.

8.2 Construction Vibration

Construction activities can produce vibration that may be felt by adjacent land uses. The construction of the proposed project would not require the use of equipment such as pile drivers, which are known to generate substantial construction vibration levels. The primary vibration source during construction may be from a bulldozer. A bulldozer has a vibration impact of 0.089 inches per second peak particle velocity (PPV) at 25 feet which is perceptible and can be a risk to nearby extremely fragile structures.

The fundamental equation used to calculate vibration propagation through average soil conditions and distance is as follows:

$$PPV_{equipment} = PPV_{ref} (25/D_{rec})^{n}$$

Where: PPV_{ref} = reference PPV at 25 ft.
D_{rec} = distance from equipment to receiver in ft.
n = 1.1 (the value related to the attenuation rate through the ground)

The thresholds from the Caltrans Transportation and Construction Induced Vibration Guidance Manual in Table 11 (below) provides general thresholds and guidelines as to the vibration damage potential from vibratory impacts.

Table 11: Guideline Vibration Damage Potential Threshold Criteria

Structure and Condition	Maximum PPV (in/sec)	
	Transient Sources	Continuous/Frequent Intermittent Sources
Extremely fragile historic buildings, ruins, ancient monuments	0.12	0.08
Fragile buildings	0.2	0.1
Historic and some old buildings	0.5	0.25
Older residential structures	0.5	0.3
New residential structures	1.0	0.5
Modern industrial/commercial buildings	2.0	0.5

Source: Table 19, Transportation and Construction Vibration Guidance Manual, Caltrans, Sept. 2013.
Note: Transient sources create a single isolated vibration event, such as blasting or drop balls. Continuous/frequent intermittent sources include impact pile drivers, pogo-stick compactors, crack-and-seat equipment, vibratory pile drivers, and vibratory compaction equipment.

Table 12 gives approximate vibration levels for particular construction activities. This data provides a reasonable estimate for a wide range of soil conditions.

Table 12: Vibration Source Levels for Construction Equipment

Equipment	Peak Particle Velocity (inches/second) at 25 feet	Approximate Vibration Level LV (dVB) at 25 feet
Pile driver (impact)	1.518 (upper range)	112
	0.644 (typical)	104
Pile driver (sonic)	0.734 upper range	105
	0.170 typical	93
Clam shovel drop (slurry wall)	0.202	94
Hydromill	0.008 in soil	66
(slurry wall)	0.017 in rock	75
Vibratory Roller	0.21	94
Hoe Ram	0.089	87
Large bulldozer	0.089	87
Caisson drill	0.089	87
Loaded trucks	0.076	86
Jackhammer	0.035	79
Small bulldozer	0.003	58

Source: Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment, Federal Transit Administration, May 2018.

The nearest existing sensitive use buildings are 132 feet west of the edge of the project site's trenching areas. At this distance, a large bulldozer would yield a worst-case 0.014 PPV (in/sec), which is below the threshold for new residential structures and will not result in architectural damage. Therefore, the impact is not significant. The ground-borne vibration worksheet is provided in Appendix E.

9.0 CEQA Analysis

The California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines (Appendix D) establishes thresholds for noise impact analysis as presented below:

(a) Would the project result in the generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise Code, or applicable standards of other agencies?

Transportation Noise Impacts

Per the project's trip generation assessment, as prepared by Integrated Engineering Group, the project is not expected to generate more than 100 new vehicle trips. Therefore, the project is not expected to result in an increase in traffic and qualifies for an exemption from preparing a Transportation Impact Analysis by the City of Riverside. Thus, the impact is less than significant.

Stationary Noise Sources

Stationary noise impacts would be considered significant if they result in exceedances specified by Table 11.80.030-2 of the City's Municipal Code. Implementation of the proposed project may result in stationary noise related to rooftop HVAC units and parking. All equipment is required to meet the stationary noise limits of 60 dBA Leq at the adjacent sensitive receptors.

Operational noise levels at the sensitive receptors are expected to reach up to 46 dBA Leq during the day. These noise levels meet the City's daytime noise standard of 60 dBA. Therefore, the impact would be less than significant.

Construction Noise and Vibration

Construction noise will not be significant if construction activities follow established hours of operation in accordance with Section 11.80.030 of the City Code.

The on-site demolition construction activities will generate the highest temporary noise levels. The loudest construction equipment on the site will be tractors, graders, scrapers, and dozers. Typical operating cycles for these types of construction equipment may involve 1 or 2 minutes of full power operation followed by 3 or 4 minutes at lower power settings. The maximum Leq level for the loudest phase of construction is expected to be 60 dBA Leq at the nearest existing adjacent residential building. These levels are below the FTA recommended limit of 80 dBA Leq for residential uses (refer to Table 7-3 of the FTA Noise and Vibration Manual).

b) Generate excessive ground-borne vibration or ground-borne noise levels?

There is no operational vibration.

Construction vibration will be significant if vibration exceeds levels that would result in structural damage to existing buildings. Construction activity could occur as close as 132 feet away from the nearest residential buildings, which are west of the project. At 32 feet away, a bulldozer would yield a worst-case 0.014 PPV (in/sec) which is below the threshold of 0.5 PPV (in/sec) for newer residential structures. Thus there is not any risk of damage and the vibration is likely imperceptible. Construction activity is not expected to fall within the limits of structural damage, and therefore, the impact is less than significant.

c) For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?

The project site is located over 8 miles from the nearest airport, Perris Valley Airport-L65. Therefore, no substantial noise exposure from airport noise would occur and it would have no impact.

10.0 References

County of Moreno Valley
2021 General Plan
2025 Municipal Code

California Department of Transportation (Caltrans)
2013 Transportation and Construction Induced Vibration Guidance Manual.
2018 Technical Noise Supplement to the Traffic Noise Analysis Protocol. Sept.

Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)
2006 Construction Noise Handbook

Federal Transit Administration (FTA)
2018 Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment Manual

Governor's Office of Planning and Research
1998 State of California General Plan Guidelines

SoundPLAN International, LLC
2019 SoundPLAN Essential 8.1 Manual.

Appendix A:

Field Measurement Data

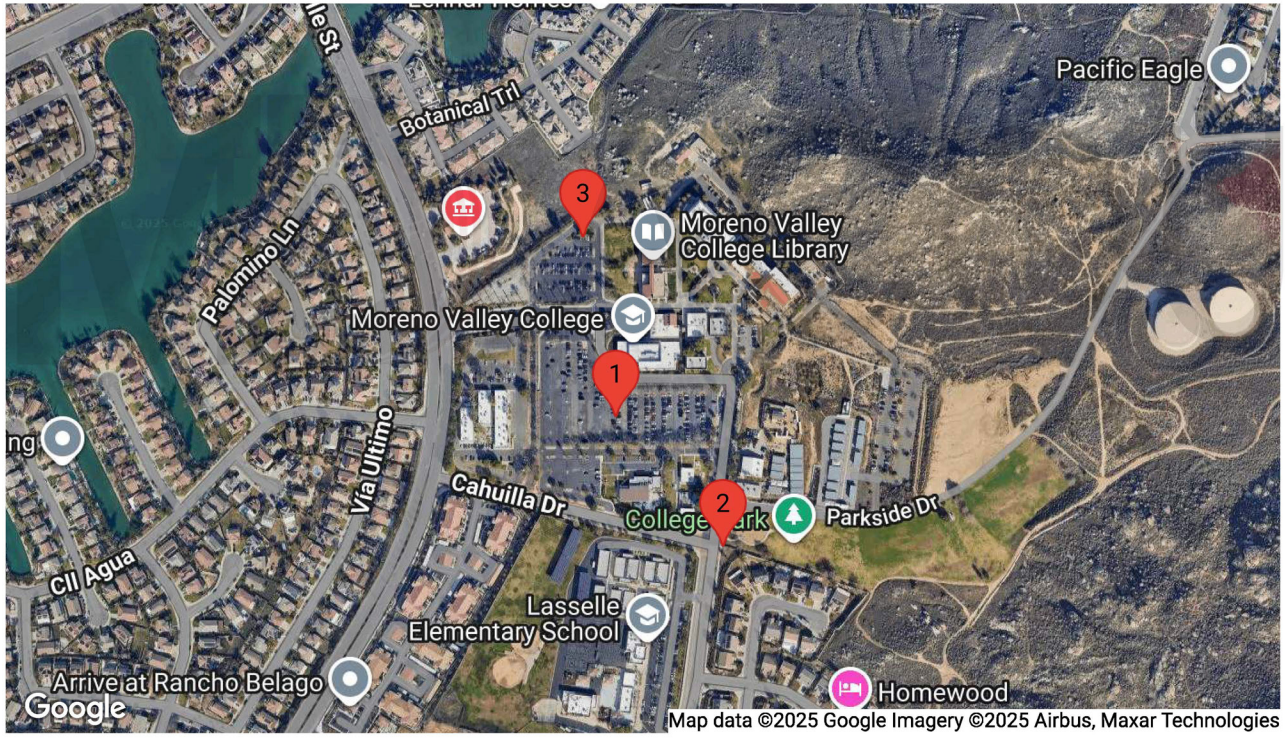
24-Hour Continuous Noise Measurement Datasheet - NM1, NM2, NM3

Project Name:	LLRC MVC RCCD Noise
Project: #/Name:	1293-2025-031
Site Address/Location:	16130 Lasselle St
Date:	10/30/2025
Field Tech/Engineer:	Jason Schuyler / Mark Carlisle

Site Observations:

75F sunny winds 1-3MPH. The Primary noise source for NM1 is traffic, and for NM2, it is college talking noise, mostly talking and playing on the grass hill in front of the college.

Sound Meter:	Piccolo-II, Soft dB	**SN:**	PO221031803
Settings:	A-weighted, slow, 1-min, 24-hour duration		
Site Id:	NM1, NM2, NM3		



STICS

MD ACOUSTICS

24-Hour Continuous Noise Measurement Datasheet - Cont. - NM1, NM2, NM3

Project Name:	LLRC MVC RCCD Noise	**Calibrator:**	Larson Davis Cal 200	
Site Address/Location:	16130 Lasselle St	**Cal Check: Pre-test:**	.02 **Post Test:**	0
Site Id:	NM1, NM2, NM3			

Figure 1: NM1

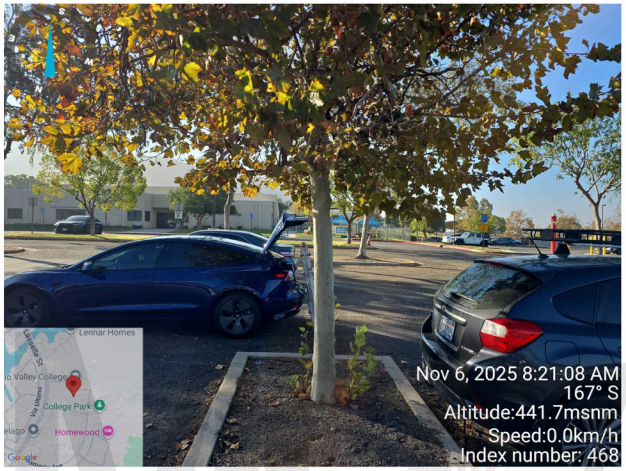


Figure 2: NM2

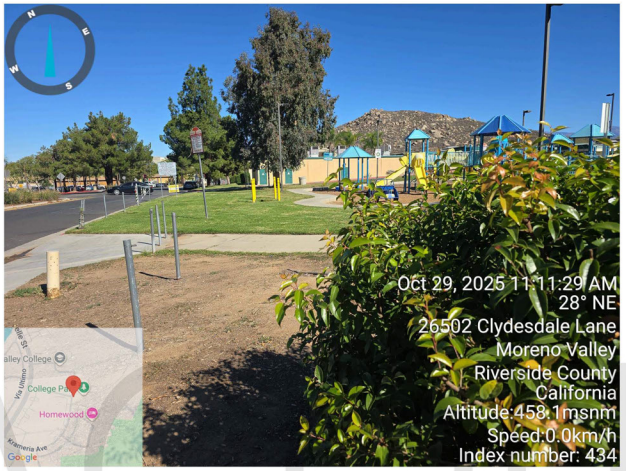
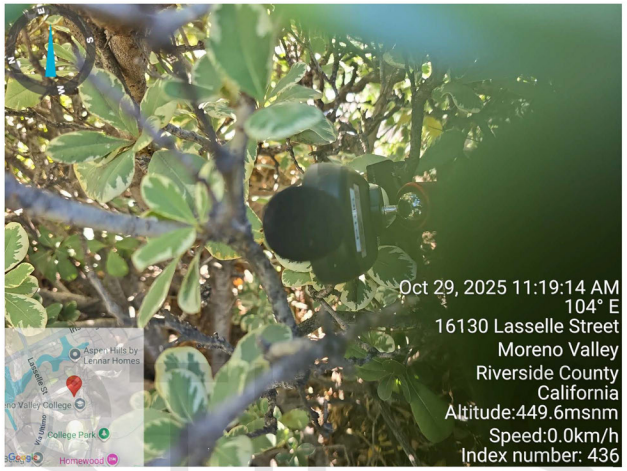


Figure 3: NM3



MD ACOUSTICS

24-Hour Continuous Noise Measurement Datasheet - Cont. - NM1

Project Name:	LLRC MVC RCCD Noise	**Site Topo:**	Open parking lot	**Day:** 1 of 3
Site Address/Location:	16130 Lasselle St		mostly flat	**Noise Source(s) w/ Distance:**
Site Id:	NM1	**Meteorological Cond.:**	74F winds 0-5 MPH	College Noise and parking lot noise
			Sunny	
		Ground Type:	Asphalt and	
			Buildings	

Table 1: Baseline Noise Measurement Summary

Date	Start	Stop	Leq	Lmax	Lmin	L2	L8	L25	L50	L90
11/6/2025	9:00 AM	10:00 AM	60	78.9	42.7	70.7	62.1	57.5	54	48.6
11/6/2025	10:00 AM	11:00 AM	56.2	80.8	43.2	62.6	57.9	53.6	51	48
11/6/2025	11:00 AM	12:00 PM	54	74.3	44.9	63.7	55.6	52.8	50	47.9
11/6/2025	12:00 PM	1:00 PM	54.1	71.2	43	60	58	55.2	52.1	47.9
11/6/2025	1:00 PM	2:00 PM	51	65.5	43.8	53.6	53.1	52.1	50.3	48.2
11/6/2025	2:00 PM	3:00 PM	51.6	68.7	43.1	57.6	53.9	52.5	50.4	46.6
11/6/2025	3:00 PM	4:00 PM	57.3	78.3	44	66.7	59.7	53.4	51.8	49.2
11/6/2025	4:00 PM	5:00 PM	54.9	79.3	44.5	62.2	55.3	52.5	51.1	48.9
11/6/2025	5:00 PM	6:00 PM	54.1	68.3	45	57.5	56.3	54.6	53.7	49.9
11/6/2025	6:00 PM	7:00 PM	51.7	67.5	42.5	56.6	55.1	51.4	50.6	47.8
11/6/2025	7:00 PM	8:00 PM	50.6	71.1	43.1	55.5	53.3	50.2	48.6	46.8
11/6/2025	8:00 PM	9:00 PM	57.2	75.6	44	66.7	61.7	55.3	51.2	47.7
11/6/2025	9:00 PM	10:00 PM	49.4	66.7	41.9	52.6	51.7	50.5	48.9	46.7
11/6/2025	10:00 PM	11:00 PM	47.8	60.5	41.6	52.7	49.9	48.6	46.6	45
11/6/2025	11:00 PM	12:00 AM	46.5	61.4	41.4	50.3	48.3	47.2	45.9	44.3
11/7/2025	12:00 AM	1:00 AM	44.3	51.9	40.1	46.4	46	45.1	44	42.4
11/7/2025	1:00 AM	2:00 AM	46	70.5	39.8	50.1	48.2	45.8	44.1	42.5
11/7/2025	2:00 AM	3:00 AM	45.7	66.4	39.8	48.7	47.5	44.9	43.8	42.1
11/7/2025	3:00 AM	4:00 AM	47.3	58.6	41.7	50.4	49.4	48.3	47.1	44.7
11/7/2025	4:00 AM	5:00 AM	49	64.1	43.2	51.8	50.6	49.8	48.7	47.1
11/7/2025	5:00 AM	6:00 AM	51.5	65.7	46.8	54.3	53.5	52.5	51	49.1
11/7/2025	6:00 AM	7:00 AM	55.5	77.6	48.3	62.9	58.4	53.8	52.6	50.9
11/7/2025	7:00 AM	8:00 AM	53.8	65.9	48.2	56.8	55.6	54.5	53.3	51.3
11/7/2025	8:00 AM	9:00 AM	53.8	68.3	46.4	58.9	56.4	54.4	53	50.2

	DNL	57.3	CNEL	57.8

24-Hour Continuous Noise Measurement Datasheet - Cont. - NM2

Project Name:	LLRC MVC RCCD Noise	**Site Topo:**	Buildings 1-4 stories tall site	**Day:**	2 of 3
Site Address/Location:	16130 Lasselle St			**Noise Source(s) w/ Distance:**	
Site Id:	NM2	**Meteorological Cond.:**	75F Sunny winds 0-7MPH		Road and College Student noise
		Ground Type:	buildings and asphalt on a hillside		

Table 2: Baseline Noise Measurement Summary

Date	Start	Stop	Leq	Lmax	Lmin	L2	L8	L25	L50	L90
10/29/2025	12:00 PM	1:00 PM	52.1	72	40.7	58.8	56.1	52.6	50.7	45.7
10/29/2025	1:00 PM	2:00 PM	48.3	70.2	40.9	54.8	50.6	47.1	45.7	44.2
10/29/2025	2:00 PM	3:00 PM	52.4	66.4	40.4	59.6	57.9	52	49.3	45.2
10/29/2025	3:00 PM	4:00 PM	53.9	75.3	42.9	61	56.9	54	51.4	47.9
10/29/2025	4:00 PM	5:00 PM	54.8	80.3	42.6	62.7	60.1	52.5	50.7	47.8
10/29/2025	5:00 PM	6:00 PM	53.2	80.6	42.6	62.2	52.6	49.7	48	45.8
10/29/2025	6:00 PM	7:00 PM	50.7	65.4	40.7	56.2	54.7	51.3	48.2	45.3
10/29/2025	7:00 PM	8:00 PM	50.9	65.7	41	55.6	53.6	51.9	50.1	48.1
10/29/2025	8:00 PM	9:00 PM	51.8	71.6	43.3	59.4	53.3	51.1	49.9	47.9
10/29/2025	9:00 PM	10:00 PM	55.1	71.9	41.8	60.9	60	55.6	50.6	46.8
10/29/2025	10:00 PM	11:00 PM	49.1	67.8	38.8	55.2	51.3	48.6	47	42.9
10/29/2025	11:00 PM	12:00 AM	52.4	59.2	37.4	58.9	58.8	47	45.1	41
10/30/2025	12:00 AM	1:00 AM	46.7	74.7	37.4	56	47.7	45.5	44	41.2
10/30/2025	1:00 AM	2:00 AM	43.8	56.4	38.9	48.1	45.7	44.2	43.3	41.7
10/30/2025	2:00 AM	3:00 AM	47.1	66	38.5	52.4	50.2	47.6	45.6	41.9
10/30/2025	3:00 AM	4:00 AM	48.5	67	40	53.6	50.9	48.9	47.5	44.8
10/30/2025	4:00 AM	5:00 AM	51.9	65	46.9	55	53.5	52.4	51.4	49.9
10/30/2025	5:00 AM	6:00 AM	53.5	66.3	46.7	58.7	55.3	54	52.6	50.7
10/30/2025	6:00 AM	7:00 AM	55.1	73.4	48.4	60.3	57.5	55.1	54.3	52.5
10/30/2025	7:00 AM	8:00 AM	56.1	75.9	50	61.2	59.4	55.9	55.1	53
10/30/2025	8:00 AM	9:00 AM	51.5	67.6	45.2	55.6	54	52.2	50.8	48.2
10/30/2025	9:00 AM	10:00 AM	53.3	71	45.2	59.6	55.4	53.3	52.5	47.5
10/30/2025	10:00 AM	11:00 AM	57.2	83.1	44.4	66.7	60.4	55.3	54.1	47.9
10/30/2025	11:00 AM	12:00 PM	58.3	84	43.2	67.1	65.6	54.6	50.1	45.9

DNL	58.1	CNEL	58.4	

24-Hour Continuous Noise Measurement Datasheet - Cont. - NM3

Project Name:	LLRC MVC RCCD Noise	**Site Topo:**	Buildings 1-4 stories tall site	**Day:**	3 of 3
Site Address/Location:	16130 Lasselle St			**Noise Source(s) w/ Distance:**	
Site Id:	NM3	**Meteorological Cond.:**	75F Sunny winds 0-7MPH		Road and college student noise
		Ground Type:	buildings and asphalt on a hillside		

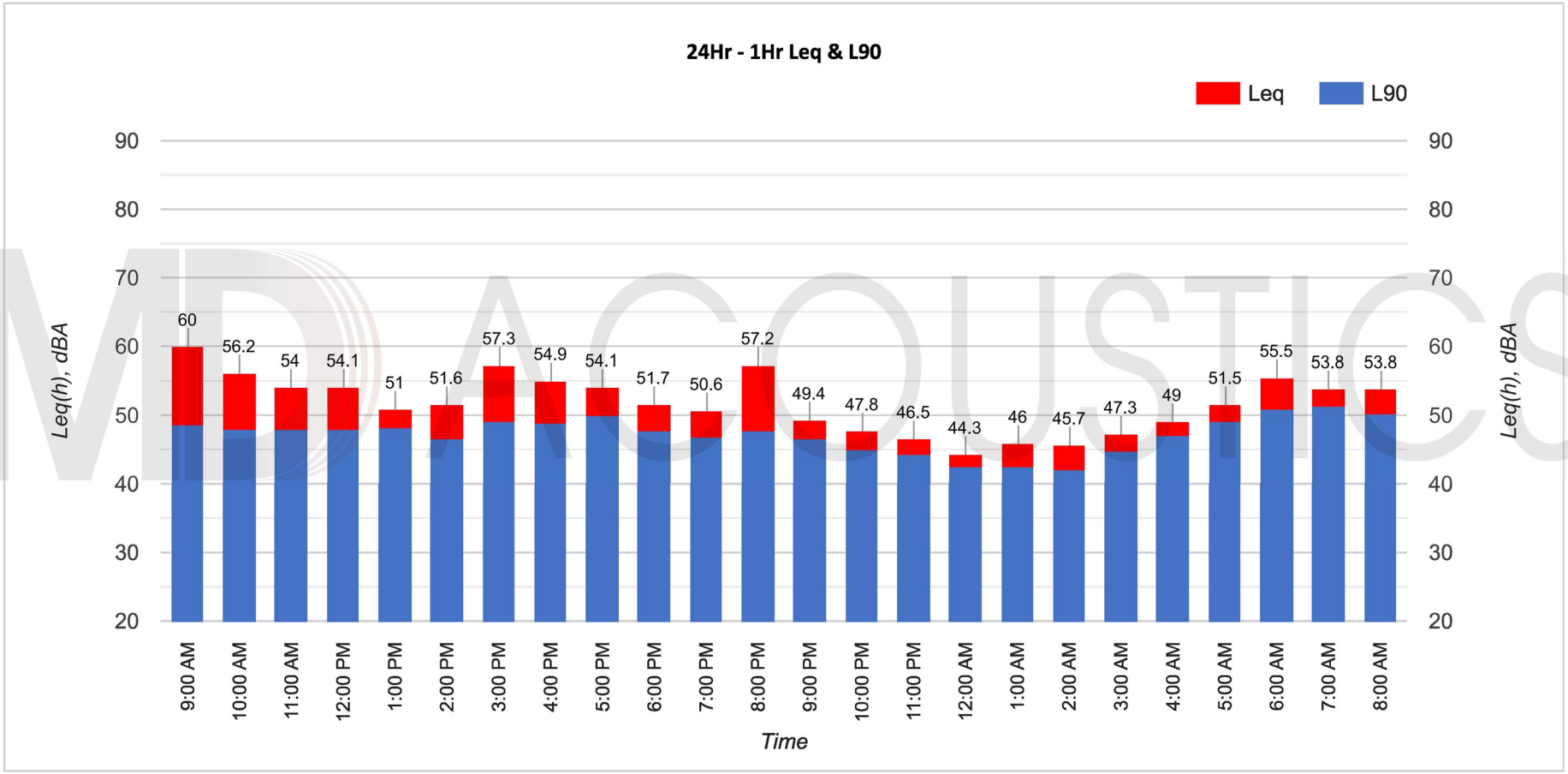
Table 3: Baseline Noise Measurement Summary

Date	Start	Stop	Leq	Lmax	Lmin	L2	L8	L25	L50	L90
10/29/2025	12:00 PM	1:00 PM	55.5	83.4	38.3	62.3	57	53	49.6	44
10/29/2025	1:00 PM	2:00 PM	56.1	84.5	38.5	63.9	57.5	52.1	47.5	43.1
10/29/2025	2:00 PM	3:00 PM	51.6	72.2	39.5	59.1	55.7	51.8	48.9	44.6
10/29/2025	3:00 PM	4:00 PM	55.5	78.3	39.6	64.9	60.7	53.7	49.7	45.9
10/29/2025	4:00 PM	5:00 PM	51.5	76.7	40.5	56.8	53.2	51.3	49.4	46.7
10/29/2025	5:00 PM	6:00 PM	52.4	76.9	42.5	59.1	53.3	51.4	50.2	47.5
10/29/2025	6:00 PM	7:00 PM	50.1	65.3	39	54.3	52.6	50.4	49	45.6
10/29/2025	7:00 PM	8:00 PM	58.5	87.8	38.7	60.7	52.7	51.1	49.5	46.1
10/29/2025	8:00 PM	9:00 PM	49.4	70.1	39.8	55.5	52.4	49	47.2	44.3
10/29/2025	9:00 PM	10:00 PM	46	66.8	36.4	52.2	48.6	47	44.8	41
10/29/2025	10:00 PM	11:00 PM	48.1	71.6	34.4	56.3	53.8	46.2	41.7	37.4
10/29/2025	11:00 PM	12:00 AM	41.1	59.7	34.4	48.1	43	40.5	40.2	37.1
10/30/2025	12:00 AM	1:00 AM	40.9	60	33.6	47	43.6	41	39.4	36.4
10/30/2025	1:00 AM	2:00 AM	42.2	64.5	34.9	50.8	43.8	41.3	40.1	37.8
10/30/2025	2:00 AM	3:00 AM	43.4	63.4	35	49.3	45.9	43.6	41	37.8
10/30/2025	3:00 AM	4:00 AM	45.1	59.1	39.7	48.4	47.8	45.5	44.3	42.9
10/30/2025	4:00 AM	5:00 AM	47.4	58.5	41.4	50	49	48.1	47.3	45.2
10/30/2025	5:00 AM	6:00 AM	49.9	64.9	42.6	54.1	52.5	50.9	49	46.8
10/30/2025	6:00 AM	7:00 AM	51	68.1	43.5	54.5	53.3	51.8	50.5	47.4
10/30/2025	7:00 AM	8:00 AM	55.5	75.3	45.9	61.7	58.7	55.1	54.2	52.5
10/30/2025	8:00 AM	9:00 AM	60.3	84.9	45.1	68.5	66.4	59	55.1	50.8
10/30/2025	9:00 AM	10:00 AM	56.3	83.9	42.8	61.2	55.5	52.9	50.3	46.8
10/30/2025	10:00 AM	11:00 AM	57.8	82.2	40.8	67.4	62	53.3	49.8	45.6
10/30/2025	11:00 AM	12:00 PM	53.4	77.8	39.3	60.5	52.9	50.9	48.4	42.7

DNL	56	CNEL	56.8	

24-Hour Continuous Noise Measurement Datasheet - Cont. - NM1

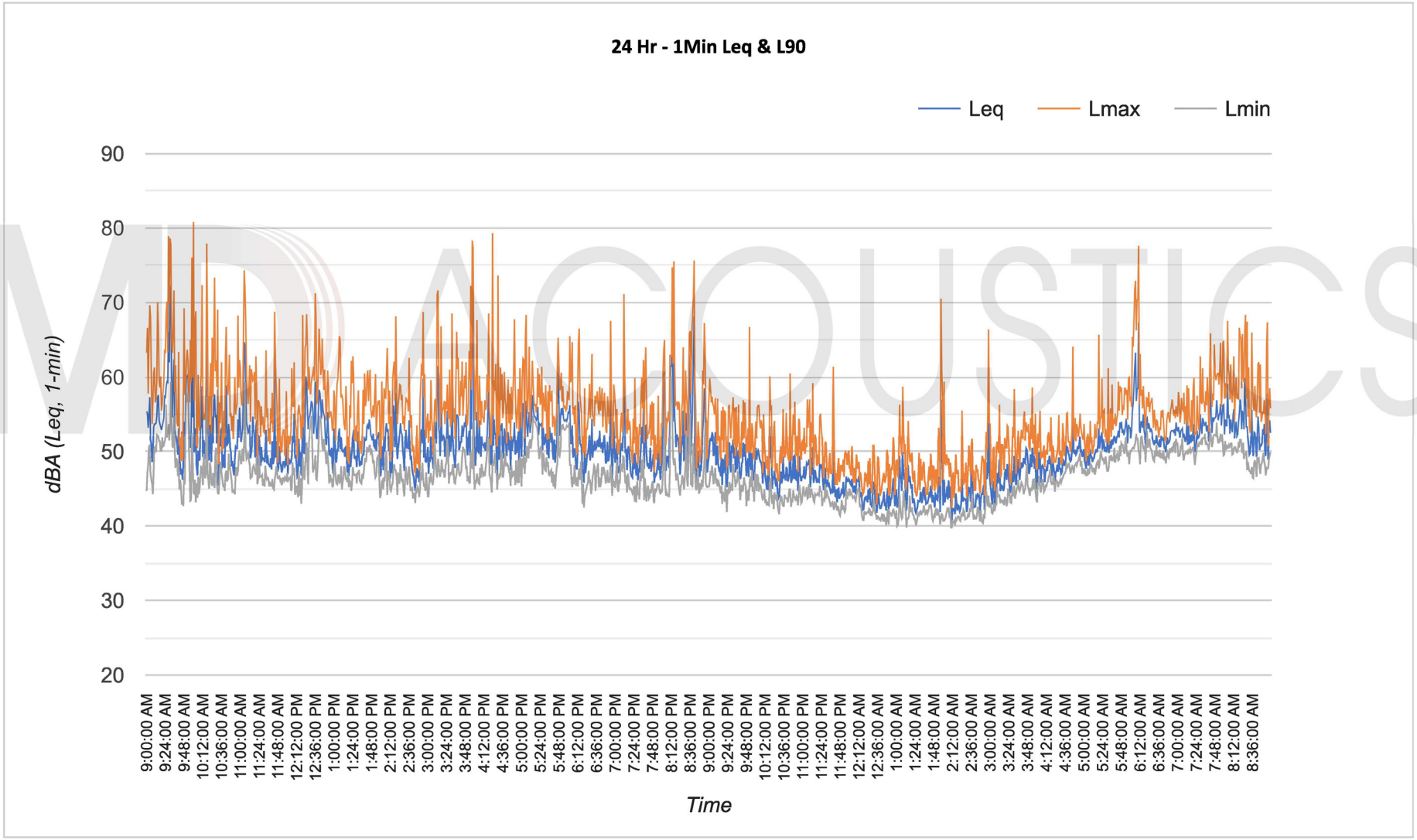
Project Name:	LLRC MVC RCCD Noise	**Site Topo:**	Open parking lot	**Day:** 1 of 3
Site Address/Location:	16130 Lasselle St		mostly flat	**Noise Source(s) w/ Distance:**
Site Id:	NM1	**Meteorological Cond.:**	74F winds 0-5 MPH	College Noise and parking lot noise
			Sunny	
		Ground Type:	Asphalt and	
			Buildings	



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24-Hour Continuous Noise Measurement Datasheet - Cont. - NM1

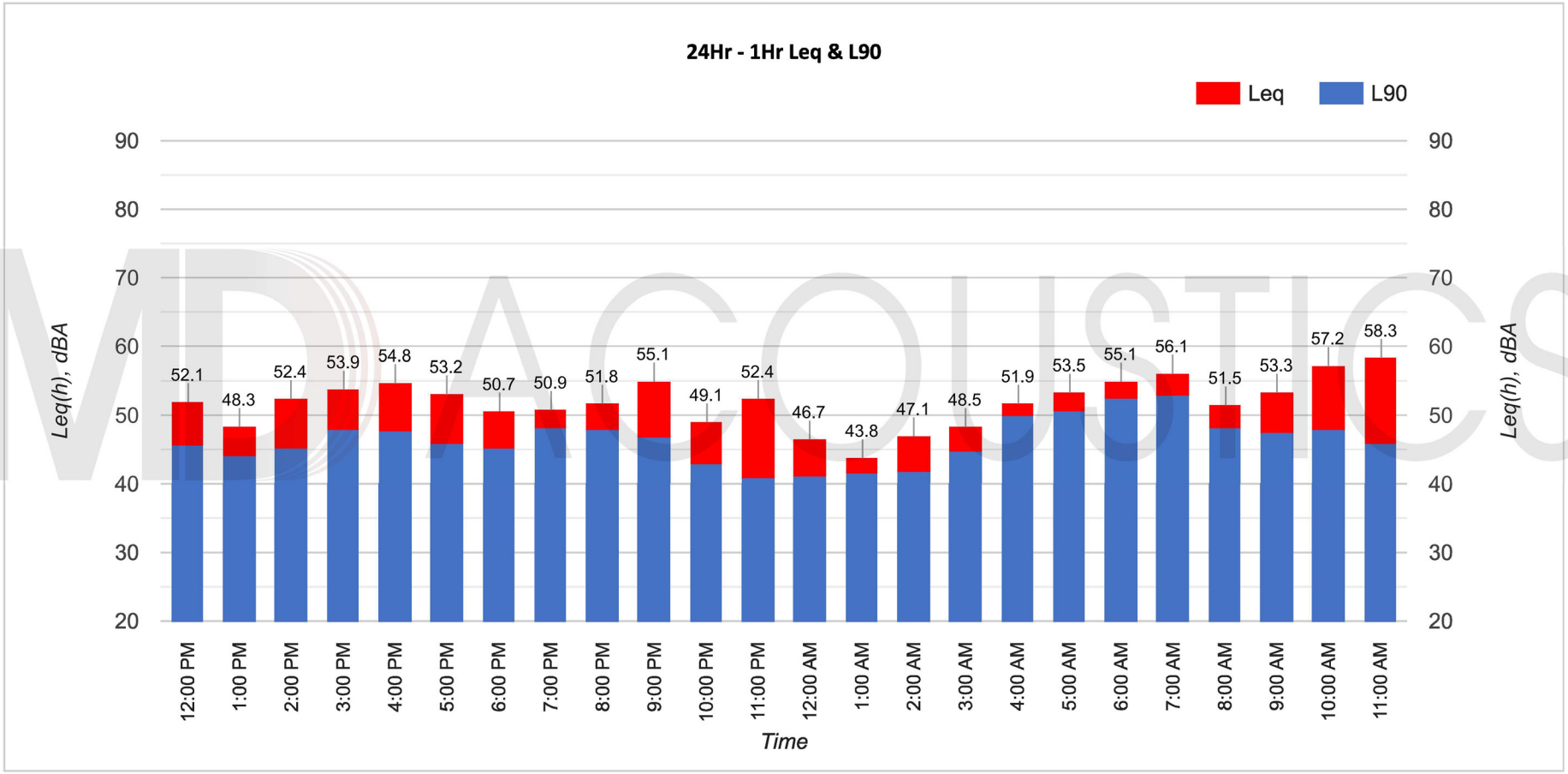
Project Name:	LLRC MVC RCCD Noise	**Site Topo:**	Open parking lot	**Day:** 1 of 3
Site Address/Location:	16130 Lasselle St	mostly flat		**Noise Source(s) w/ Distance:**
Site Id:	NM1	**Meteorological Cond.:**	74F winds 0-5 MPH	College Noise and parking lot noise
		Sunny		
		Ground Type:	Asphalt and	
		Buildings		



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24-Hour Continuous Noise Measurement Datasheet - Cont. - NM2

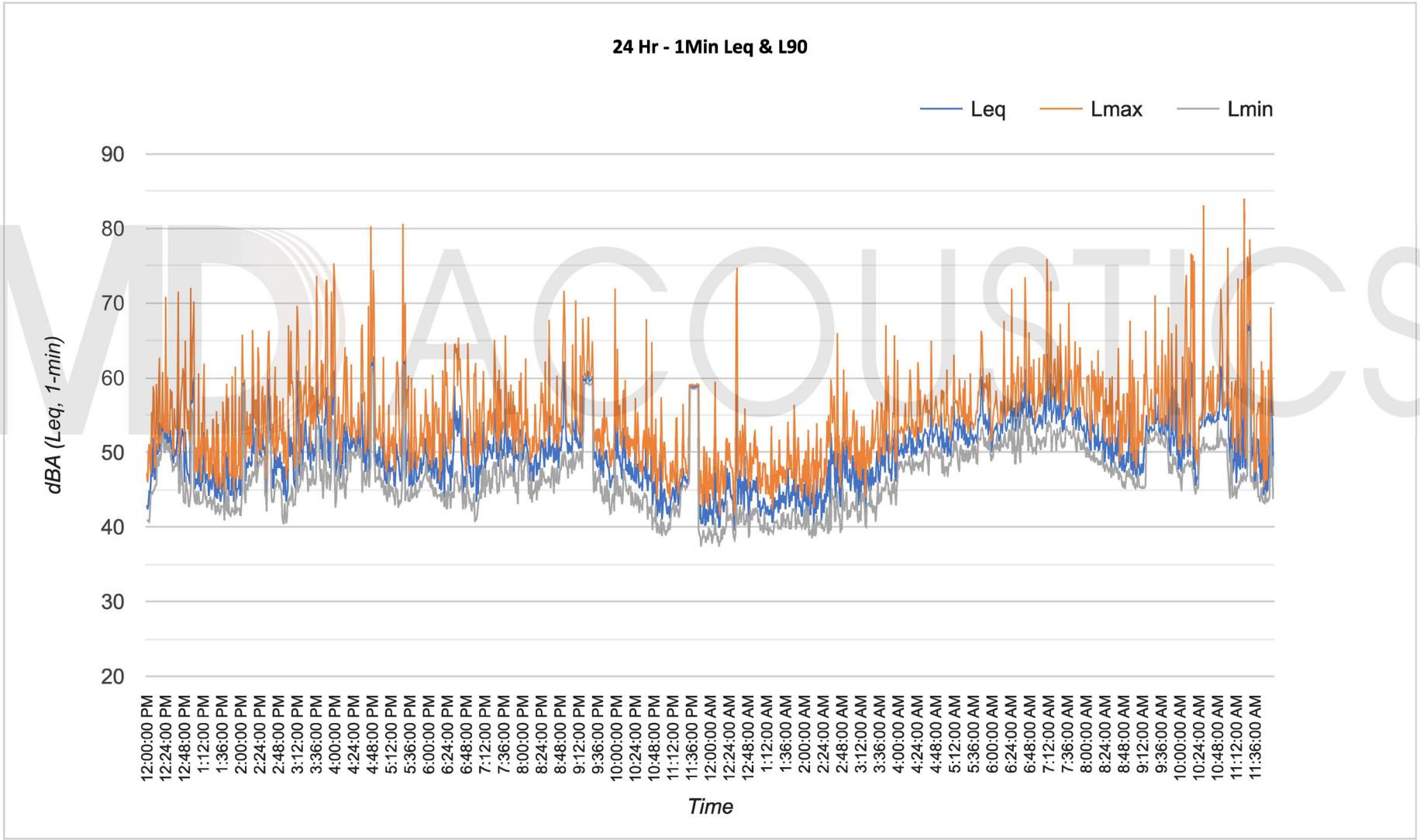
Project Name:	LLRC MVC RCCD Noise	**Site Topo:**	Buildings 1-4 stories tall site	**Day:**	1 of 3
Site Address/Location:	16130 Lasselle St	**Meteorological Cond.:**	75F Sunny winds 0-7MPH	**Noise Source(s) w/ Distance:**	Road and College Student noise
Site Id:	NM2	**Ground Type:**	buildings and asphalt on a hillside		



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24-Hour Continuous Noise Measurement Datasheet - Cont. - NM2

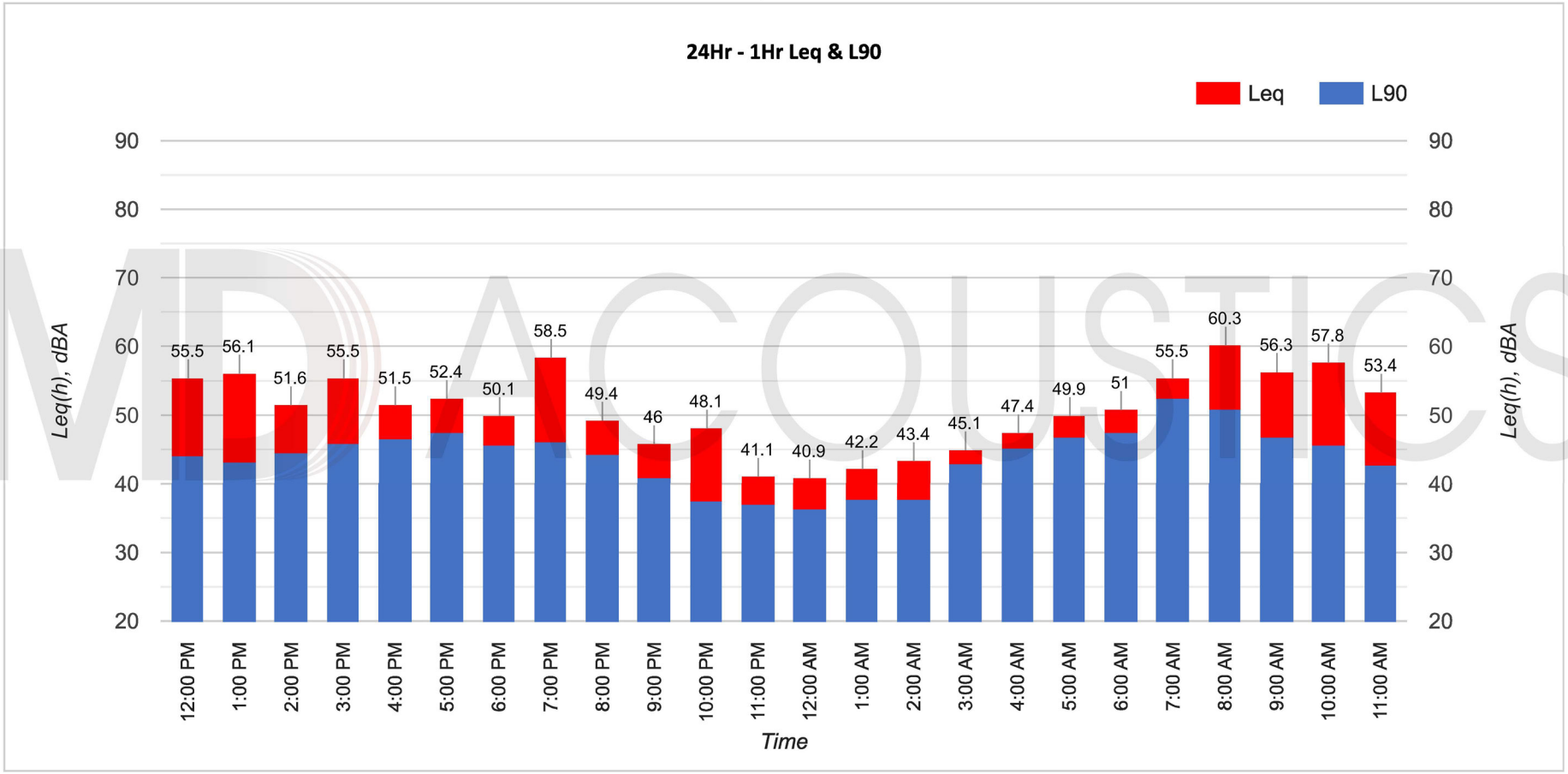
Project Name:	LLRC MVC RCCD Noise	**Site Topo:**	Buildings 1-4 stories tall site	**Day:** 1 of 3
Site Address/Location:	16130 Lasselle St			**Noise Source(s) w/ Distance:**
Site Id:	NM2	**Meteorological Cond.:**	75F Sunny winds 0-7MPH	Road and College Student noise
		Ground Type:	buildings and asphalt on a hillside	



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24-Hour Continuous Noise Measurement Datasheet - Cont. - NM3

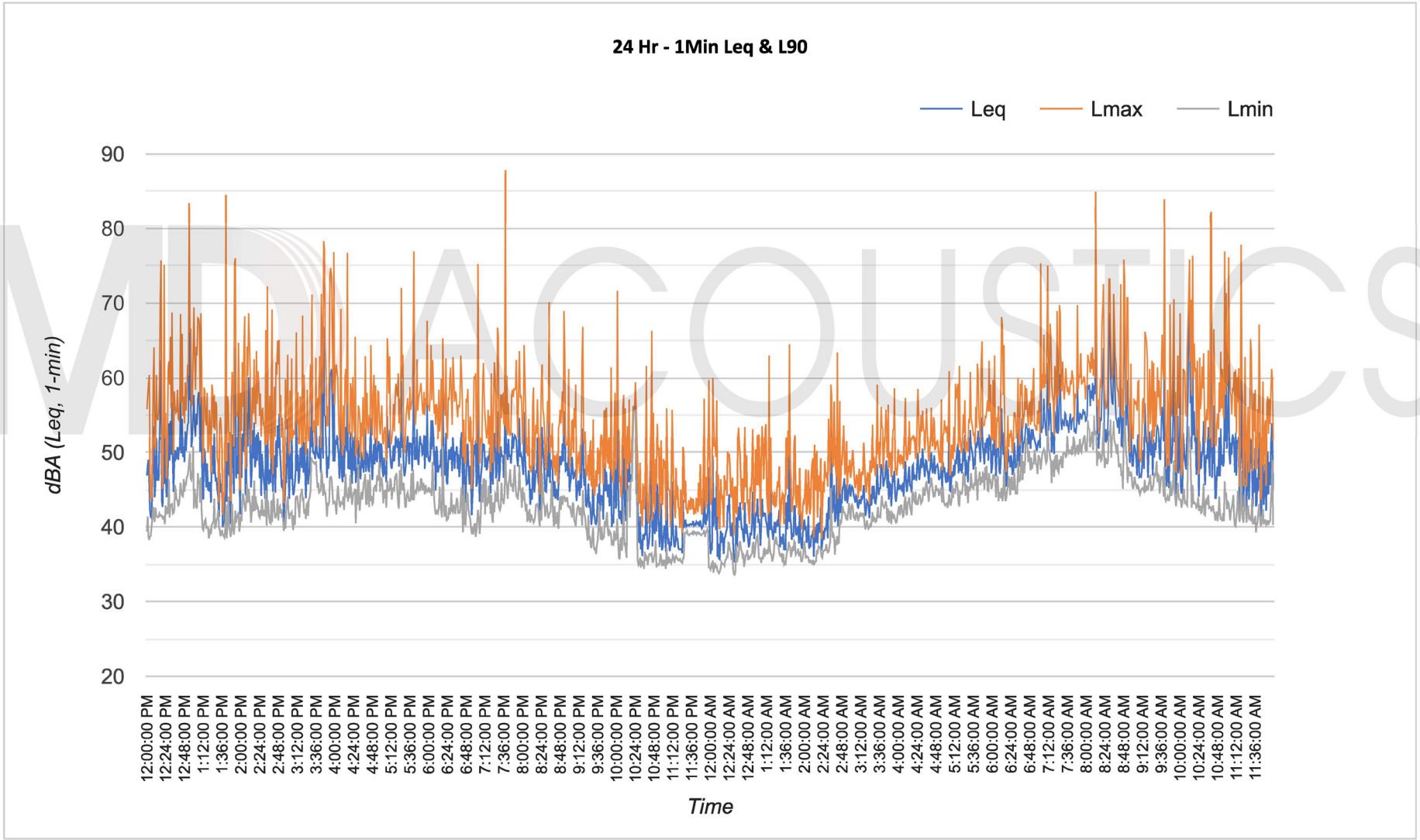
Project Name:	LLRC MVC RCCD Noise	**Site Topo:**	Buildings 1-4 stories tall site	**Day:**	1 of 3
Site Address/Location:	16130 Lasselle St	**Meteorological Cond.:**	75F Sunny winds 0-7MPH	**Noise Source(s) w/ Distance:**	Road and college student noise
Site Id:	NM3	**Ground Type:**	buildings and asphalt on a hillside		



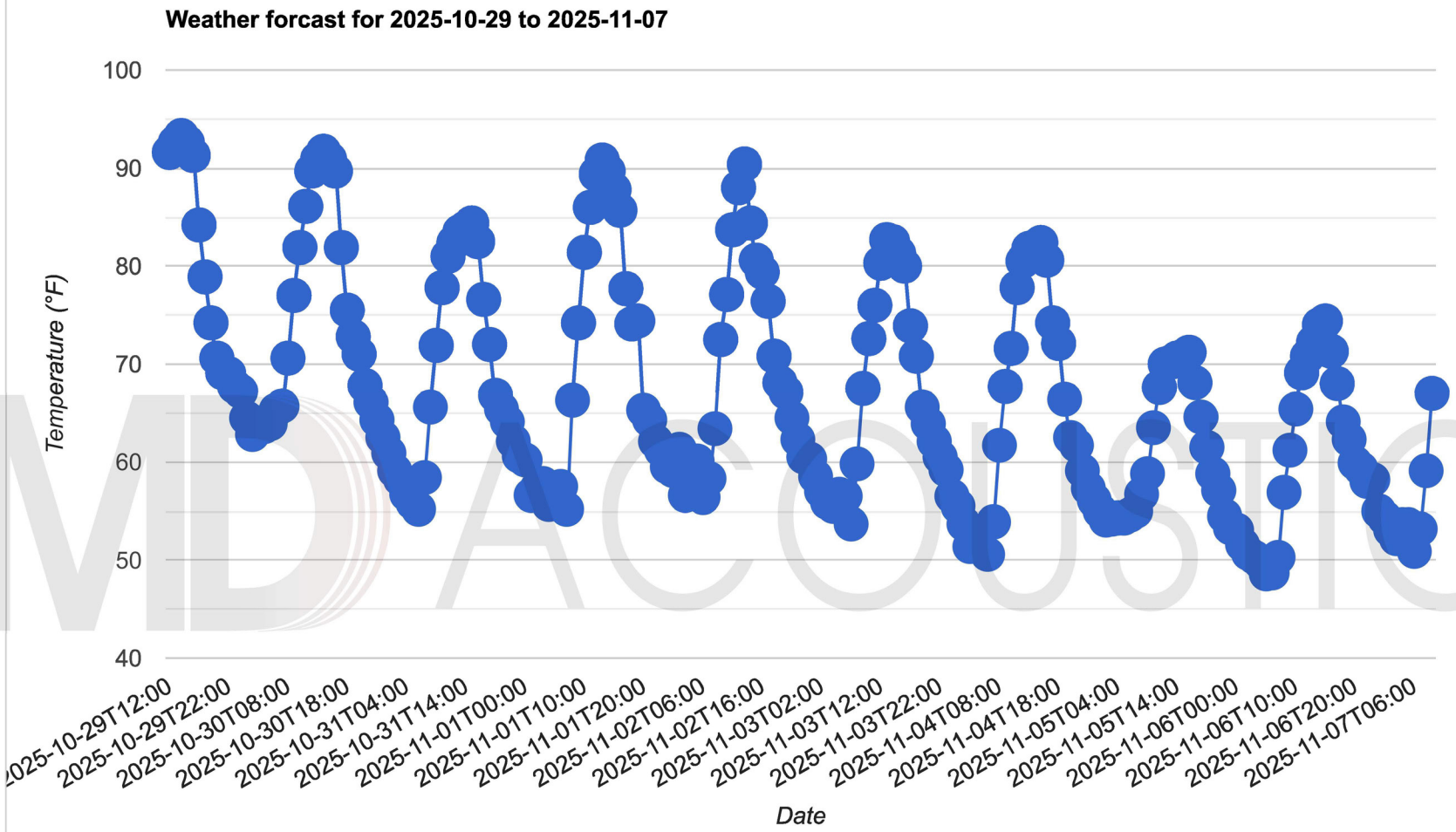
MD ACOUSTICS

24-Hour Continuous Noise Measurement Datasheet - Cont. - NM3

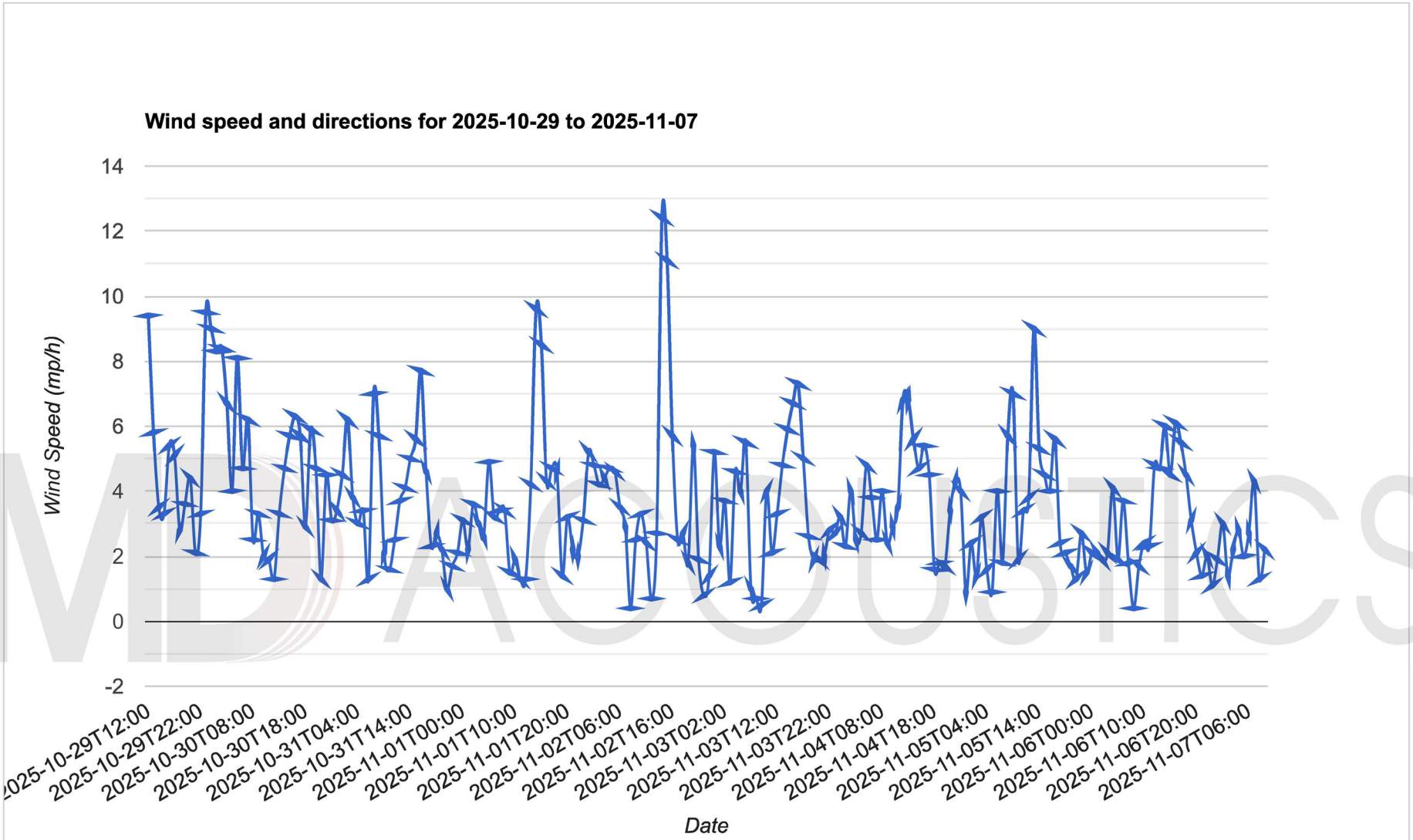
Project Name:	LLRC MVC RCCD Noise	**Site Topo:**	Buildings 1-4 stories tall site	**Day:**	1 of 3
Site Address/Location:	16130 Lasselle St	**Meteorological Cond.:**	75F Sunny winds 0-7MPH	**Noise Source(s) w/ Distance:**	Road and college student noise
Site Id:	NM3	**Ground Type:**	buildings and asphalt on a hillside		



MD ACOUSTICS



Source: Global Forecast System (GFS) weather forcast model



Source: Global Forecast System (GFS) weather forcast model

Appendix B:

SoundPLAN Input/Outputs

LLRC MVC RCCD Noise
Contribution spectra - 001 - LLRC MVC RCCD: Outdoor SP

Time slice	Sum	50Hz	63Hz	80Hz	100Hz	125Hz	160Hz	200Hz	250Hz	315Hz	400Hz	500Hz	630Hz	800Hz	1kHz	1.25kHz	1.6kHz	2kHz	2.5kHz	3.15kHz	4kHz	5kHz	6.3kHz	8kHz	10kHz	12.5kHz	16kHz	20kHz
	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)
Receiver R1 Fl G Lr,lim dB(A) Leq,d 41.6 dB(A)																												
Leq,d	38.5	20.6	20.6	20.6	29.7	29.7	29.7	19.4	19.4	19.4	24.2	24.2	24.2	26.4	26.4	26.4	26.3	26.3	26.3	20.1	20.1	20.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-46.3	-46.3	-46.3
Leq,d	30.1	2.9	2.9	2.9	8.6	8.6	8.6	13.3	13.3	13.3	19.7	19.7	19.7	21.9	21.9	21.9	17.4	17.4	17.4	10.0	10.0	10.0	-8.7	-8.7	-8.7			
Leq,d	29.0	2.3	2.3	2.3	7.7	7.7	7.7	11.5	11.5	11.5	16.5	16.5	16.5	21.5	21.5	21.5	17.0	17.0	17.0	9.5	9.5	9.5	-9.7	-9.7	-9.7			
Leq,d	27.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	7.3	7.3	7.3	10.8	10.8	10.8	15.3	15.3	15.3	19.1	19.1	19.1	16.6	16.6	16.6	8.9	8.9	8.9	-10.9	-10.9	-10.9			
Leq,d	28.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	7.6	7.6	7.6	11.4	11.4	11.4	16.9	16.9	16.9	21.0	21.0	21.0	16.5	16.5	16.5	8.8	8.8	8.8	-11.1	-11.1	-11.1			
Leq,d	27.0	1.4	1.4	1.4	7.0	7.0	7.0	10.4	10.4	10.4	14.9	14.9	14.9	18.7	18.7	18.7	16.0	16.0	16.0	8.2	8.2	8.2	-12.2	-12.2	-12.2			
Leq,d	26.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	6.5	6.5	6.5	9.9	9.9	9.9	14.3	14.3	14.3	17.5	17.5	17.5	15.7	15.7	15.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	-13.2	-13.2	-13.2			
Leq,d	26.9	1.4	1.4	1.4	6.8	6.8	6.8	10.3	10.3	10.3	14.8	14.8	14.8	18.4	18.4	18.4	16.1	16.1	16.1	8.2	8.2	8.2	-12.1	-12.1	-12.1			
Leq,d	26.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	6.4	6.4	6.4	9.6	9.6	9.6	14.0	14.0	14.0	17.5	17.5	17.5	15.2	15.2	15.2	7.1	7.1	7.1	-14.4	-14.4	-14.4			
Leq,d	25.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	5.9	5.9	5.9	9.0	9.0	9.0	13.2	13.2	13.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	14.0	14.0	14.0	6.3	6.3	6.3	-15.9	-15.9	-15.9			
Leq,d	24.3	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	5.5	5.5	5.5	8.6	8.6	8.6	12.8	12.8	12.8	15.6	15.6	15.6	12.8	12.8	12.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	-17.0	-17.0	-17.0			
Leq,d	28.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	6.4	6.4	6.4	9.9	9.9	9.9	17.0	17.0	17.0	19.9	19.9	19.9	16.8	16.8	16.8	8.4	8.4	8.4	-13.0	-13.0	-13.0			
Leq,d	28.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	7.6	7.6	7.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	18.4	18.4	18.4	20.7	20.7	20.7	16.2	16.2	16.2	8.4	8.4	8.4	-11.8	-11.8	-11.8			
Leq,d	27.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	6.9	6.9	6.9	10.3	10.3	10.3	15.0	15.0	15.0	19.6	19.6	19.6	15.8	15.8	15.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	-12.9	-12.9	-12.9			
Leq,d																												
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Receiver R2 Fl G Lr,lim dB(A) Leq,d 46.4 dB(A)																												
Leq,d	45.6	25.9	25.9	25.9	35.9	35.9	35.9	25.8	25.8	25.8	31.1	31.1	31.1	33.8	33.8	33.8	34.5	34.5	34.5	29.7	29.7	29.7	15.6	15.6	15.6	-12.3	-12.3	-12.3
Leq,d	30.9	3.7	3.7	3.7	9.2	9.2	9.2	13.3	13.3	13.3	19.1	19.1	19.1	23.2	23.2	23.2	18.8	18.8	18.8	11.6	11.6	11.6	-6.1	-6.1	-6.1			
Leq,d	27.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	8.3	8.3	8.3	11.7	11.7	11.7	15.8	15.8	15.8	19.2	19.2	19.2	15.4	15.4	15.4	10.0	10.0	10.0	-7.3	-7.3	-7.3			
Leq,d	26.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	7.8	7.8	7.8	11.1	11.1	11.1	15.0	15.0	15.0	18.3	18.3	18.3	13.8	13.8	13.8	6.2	6.2	6.2	-12.9	-12.9	-12.9			
Leq,d	28.8	3.5	3.5	3.5	9.0	9.0	9.0	12.4	12.4	12.4	16.7	16.7	16.7	19.7	19.7	19.7	18.4	18.4	18.4	11.6	11.6	11.6	-6.1	-6.1	-6.1			
Leq,d	26.5	2.9	2.9	2.9	8.4	8.4	8.4	11.6	11.6	11.6	15.5	15.5	15.5	17.7	17.7	17.7	14.2	14.2	14.2	7.0	7.0	7.0	-10.8	-10.8	-10.8			

LLRC MVC RCCD Noise
Contribution spectra - 001 - LLRC MVC RCCD: Outdoor SP

Time slice	Sum	50Hz	63Hz	80Hz	100Hz	125Hz	160Hz	200Hz	250Hz	315Hz	400Hz	500Hz	630Hz	800Hz	1kHz	1.25kHz	1.6kHz	2kHz	2.5kHz	3.15kHz	4kHz	5kHz	6.3kHz	8kHz	10kHz	12.5kHz	16kHz	20kHz	
	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	
Leq,d	25.9	2.5	2.5	2.5	7.9	7.9	7.9	11.1	11.1	11.1	15.0	15.0	15.0	17.1	17.1	17.1	13.5	13.5	13.5	5.8	5.8	5.8	-13.3	-13.3	-13.3				
Leq,d	26.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	7.3	7.3	7.3	10.5	10.5	10.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	17.8	17.8	17.8	13.2	13.2	13.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	-14.6	-14.6	-14.6				
Leq,d	26.4	2.9	2.9	2.9	8.6	8.6	8.6	11.5	11.5	11.5	15.4	15.4	15.4	17.6	17.6	17.6	13.9	13.9	13.9	6.3	6.3	6.3	-12.1	-12.1	-12.1				
Leq,d	25.6	2.2	2.2	2.2	7.9	7.9	7.9	10.8	10.8	10.8	14.7	14.7	14.7	16.9	16.9	16.9	13.2	13.2	13.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	-14.1	-14.1	-14.1				
Leq,d	25.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	8.9	8.9	8.9	11.4	11.4	11.4	14.9	14.9	14.9	16.7	16.7	16.7	12.8	12.8	12.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	-15.5	-15.5	-15.5				
Leq,d	25.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	6.8	6.8	6.8	10.1	10.1	10.1	14.1	14.1	14.1	17.5	17.5	17.5	12.8	12.8	12.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	-15.7	-15.7	-15.7				
Leq,d	31.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	10.1	10.1	10.1	13.8	13.8	13.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	23.7	23.7	23.7	19.3	19.3	19.3	12.5	12.5	12.5	-4.1	-4.1	-4.1				
Leq,d	27.4	3.6	3.6	3.6	9.2	9.2	9.2	12.4	12.4	12.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	18.7	18.7	18.7	14.8	14.8	14.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	-5.5	-5.5	-5.5				
Leq,d																													
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Source group	Source ty	Tr. lane	Leq,d dB(A)	A dB	
Receiver R1 Fl G Lr,lim dB(A) Leq,d 41.6 dB(A)					
Default parking lot noise	PLot		38.5	0.0	
Default industrial noise	Point		24.3	0.0	
Default industrial noise	Point		25.0	0.0	
Default industrial noise	Point		26.1	0.0	
Default industrial noise	Point		27.4	0.0	
Default industrial noise	Point		28.9	0.0	
Default industrial noise	Point		28.2	0.0	
Default industrial noise	Point		26.9	0.0	
Default industrial noise	Point		27.5	0.0	
Default industrial noise	Point		29.0	0.0	
Default industrial noise	Point		30.1	0.0	
Default industrial noise	Point		26.3	0.0	
Default industrial noise	Point		27.0	0.0	
Default industrial noise	Point		28.7	0.0	
Receiver R2 Fl G Lr,lim dB(A) Leq,d 46.4 dB(A)					
Default parking lot noise	PLot		45.6	0.0	
Default industrial noise	Point		25.7	0.0	
Default industrial noise	Point		25.6	0.0	
Default industrial noise	Point		26.4	0.0	
Default industrial noise	Point		27.4	0.0	
Default industrial noise	Point		31.3	0.0	
Default industrial noise	Point		25.6	0.0	
Default industrial noise	Point		26.0	0.0	
Default industrial noise	Point		26.5	0.0	
Default industrial noise	Point		27.5	0.0	
Default industrial noise	Point		30.9	0.0	
Default industrial noise	Point		25.9	0.0	
Default industrial noise	Point		26.5	0.0	
Default industrial noise	Point		28.8	0.0	

LLRC MVC RCCD Noise
Octave spectra of the sources in dB(A) - 001 - LLRC MVC RCCD: Outdoor SP

Name	Source type	l or A	Li	R'w	L'w	Lw	KI	KT	LwMax	DO-Wall	Time histogram	Emission spectrum	63Hz	125Hz	250Hz	500Hz	1kHz	2kHz	4kHz	8kHz	16kHz
		m,m²	dB(A)	dB	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB	dB	dB(A)	dB			dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)
Auto Parking	PLot	26778.60			56.1	100.4	0.0	0.0		0	100%/24h	Typical spectrum	83.7	95.3	87.8	92.3	92.4	92.8	90.1	83.9	71.1
HVAC	Point				83.6	83.6	0.0	0.0		0	100%/24h	HVAC: Lw 83 dBA - Carrier WeatherMaster	62.8	69.9	74.4	77.8	79.0	75.2	71.0	63.9	
HVAC	Point				83.6	83.6	0.0	0.0		0	100%/24h	HVAC: Lw 83 dBA - Carrier WeatherMaster	62.8	69.9	74.4	77.8	79.0	75.2	71.0	63.9	
HVAC	Point				83.6	83.6	0.0	0.0		0	100%/24h	HVAC: Lw 83 dBA - Carrier WeatherMaster	62.8	69.9	74.4	77.8	79.0	75.2	71.0	63.9	
HVAC	Point				83.6	83.6	0.0	0.0		0	100%/24h	HVAC: Lw 83 dBA - Carrier WeatherMaster	62.8	69.9	74.4	77.8	79.0	75.2	71.0	63.9	
HVAC	Point				83.6	83.6	0.0	0.0		0	100%/24h	HVAC: Lw 83 dBA - Carrier WeatherMaster	62.8	69.9	74.4	77.8	79.0	75.2	71.0	63.9	
HVAC	Point				83.6	83.6	0.0	0.0		0	100%/24h	HVAC: Lw 83 dBA - Carrier WeatherMaster	62.8	69.9	74.4	77.8	79.0	75.2	71.0	63.9	
HVAC	Point				83.6	83.6	0.0	0.0		0	100%/24h	HVAC: Lw 83 dBA - Carrier WeatherMaster	62.8	69.9	74.4	77.8	79.0	75.2	71.0	63.9	
HVAC	Point				83.6	83.6	0.0	0.0		0	100%/24h	HVAC: Lw 83 dBA - Carrier WeatherMaster	62.8	69.9	74.4	77.8	79.0	75.2	71.0	63.9	
HVAC	Point				83.6	83.6	0.0	0.0		0	100%/24h	HVAC: Lw 83 dBA - Carrier WeatherMaster	62.8	69.9	74.4	77.8	79.0	75.2	71.0	63.9	
HVAC	Point				83.6	83.6	0.0	0.0		0	100%/24h	HVAC: Lw 83 dBA - Carrier WeatherMaster	62.8	69.9	74.4	77.8	79.0	75.2	71.0	63.9	
HVAC	Point				83.6	83.6	0.0	0.0		0	100%/24h	HVAC: Lw 83 dBA - Carrier WeatherMaster	62.8	69.9	74.4	77.8	79.0	75.2	71.0	63.9	
HVAC	Point				83.6	83.6	0.0	0.0		0	100%/24h	HVAC: Lw 83 dBA - Carrier WeatherMaster	62.8	69.9	74.4	77.8	79.0	75.2	71.0	63.9	
HVAC	Point				83.6	83.6	0.0	0.0		0	100%/24h	HVAC: Lw 83 dBA - Carrier WeatherMaster	62.8	69.9	74.4	77.8	79.0	75.2	71.0	63.9	

Appendix C:

Traffic Information and Noise Modeling Worksheets

INTEGRATED ENGINEERING GROUP
TRANSPORTATION PLANNING AND ENGINEERING

Date: October 27, 2025

To: Mehran Mohtasham, Director of Capital Planning, Riverside Community College District

From: George Ghossain, Principal Engineer, Integrated Engineering Group

Subject: Trip Generation Assessment for The Library Learning Resource Center (LLRC) Project

---

Integrated Engineering Group (IEG) is pleased to submit this trip generation assessment memo for the proposed Library Learning Resource Center (LLRC) project (Project) located at 16130 Lasselle Street in the City of Moreno Valley, California. The proposed LLRC will be located near the center of Moreno Valley College campus at an existing parking lot (Parking Lot B), located east of Lasselle Street, west of Krameria Avenue, south of College Drive, and north of Cahuilla Avenue adjacent to the student Drop-Off on Krameria Street.

The objective of the proposed Project is to develop a modernized LLRC facility that aligns with current instructional requirements and student needs. The existing Library, Bookstore, and Student Activities Center will be inactivated as a secondary effect of this project. The existing Library is planned to be repurposed as a separate future capital construction project. The Student Activities Center may be utilized as swing space on campus until it is eventually demolished as a separate capital construction project.

The existing Library lacks the infrastructure and technical support to meet current delivery methods desired by faculty. The facilities lack electrical outlets to support additional computers. Building infrastructure inhibits the flexibility to adapt to technological improvements and educational delivery methods such as live interactive broadcasting. Currently, the library houses the only open computer lab on campus. The 32 computers within this space face constant use with long waitlists. The library faces space shortages for electrical upgrades to expand the computer lab in the library and other buildings on campus. Other computer labs on campus restrict use to dedicated instruction and students must be enrolled in a specific discipline/class to have access. The existing Library cannot accommodate electronic carrels or needed increases to the resource library. Further, space availability in the existing library limits tutoring capacity to only 3 to 4 students. This obstructs the effectiveness of delivering crucial instructional resources to students who need it most. Inadequate acoustics for noise reduction and limited private small study rooms throughout the existing building inhibit students using quiet or private study areas. Most students utilize library resources in between classes and cannot complete their studies due to the lack of these quiet spaces.

The Proposed LLRC project will construct a new 3-story building which increases space capacity within laboratory, office, library, and audio/visual media space on campus. The project will include updated infrastructure, technology

capabilities, accessibility, and energy efficiency. The new LLRC facility will encompass 83,255 Gross Square Feet (GSF) and consist of 55,287 Assignable Square Feet (ASF). Functional space within the building will include 2,257 ASF of classroom, 3,086 ASF of laboratory, 6,811 ASF of office, 27,874 ASF of library, 4,091 ASF of audio/visual, and 7,935 ASF of other support space.

Our goal is to obtain comments from City of Moreno Valley staff, to ensure this scoping agreement addresses the analysis requirements for the project, according to the City of Moreno Valley *Transportation Impact Analysis Preparation Guide for Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) and Level of Service (LOS) Assessment, June 2020 (Guidelines)*.

The preliminary site plan for the Project is shown in **Attachment 1**. It is anticipated that the Project will be constructed in one phase on a 1.5-acre site that is currently designated as Parking Lot B within the Moreno Valley campus. The western portion of this parking lot has solar shade canopies installed. The Parking Lot is accessed from either College Drive, Cahuilla Drive, or Krameria Avenue. Parking Lot B has been determined to be underutilized and would not impact campus parking by losing approximately 160 parking spaces. This area is generally located in the central area of the campus. Additionally, a vacant triangle-shaped project laydown area, for use during construction, will be located at the northeast corner of College Drive and Lassalle Street intersection.

NEED TO COMPLETE LOS AS PART OF THE TIA ANALYSIS

The Guidelines provide activities that would not require a TIA that includes level of service analysis based on land use type or limited trip generation.

TRIP GENERATION

Trip generation is a measure or forecast of the number of trips that begin or end at the project site. The traffic generated is a function of the extent and type of development proposed for the site. These trips will result in some traffic increases on the streets where they occur. Per the Guidelines, trip generation for proposed uses must be calculated based on rates from the *Trip Generation Manual (TGM), 12th Edition*, published by the Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE) and rates that are developed based on the specific project operational information provided by the site operator. The rates were then applied to determine if this Project net trips generation satisfy the thresholds to be exempt from preparing a TIA with LOS.

The proposed project will replace existing aging facilities with a modern building featuring updated technology and infrastructure designed to fully support the needs of Moreno Valley College's faculty and students. This enhancement aims to improve the overall learning environment and student experience.

Since the project will replace aging facilities and primarily serve existing students population who will benefit from the upgraded facility, no additional vehicle trips are anticipated. Therefore, a Level of Service (LOS) analysis is not required, as the project is not expected to generate new trips or result in 100 or more vehicle trips during the peak hour.

INTEGRATED ENGINEERING GROUP
TRANSPORTATION PLANNING AND ENGINEERING

PROJECT TRIP DISTRIBUTION AND ASSIGNMENT

Trip distribution and assignment is the process of identifying the probable destinations, directions and traffic routes that Project related traffic will likely affect. Trip distribution and assignment are not applicable in this case since the project has demonstrated that it will generate less than 100 vehicle trips during peak hours.

INTERSECTION ANALYSIS

Intersection analysis is not applicable in this case since the project has demonstrated that it will generate less than 100 vehicle trips during peak hours.

PROJECT ACCESS

Regional access to the project site is provided from either Interstate I-215 (east on either Ramona Expressway, or Alessandro Boulevard), or Highway 60 (Perris Boulevard south). Within the campus the project is located east of Lasselle Street, west of Krameria Avenue, south of College Drive, and north of Cahuilla Avenue adjacent to the student drop-off on Krameria Street. The main pedestrian access will be from the north, on the College Drive side of the building. This leads to a small courtyard, and into the lobby/core area between the two main wings of the building. Additional pedestrian access is from the south side of the building and leads into the lobby/core area. The service driveway and service access are planned for the southwest corner of the building. This service driveway is accessed from the south through the existing parking lot, with the closest streets being Cahuilla Drive and Krameria Avenue. Parking would remain on the undisturbed portion of the parking lot, and under the solar panels on the west side of the lot.

CONCLUSION

The proposed LLRC project, located within the City of Moreno Valley, involves replacing the existing Library, Bookstore, and Student Activities Center with a new three-story, modern facility designed to fully support the needs of Moreno Valley College's faculty and students. The project aims to enhance the overall learning environment and improve the student learning experience. Since the project will serve the existing faculty and student population and is not anticipated to generate additional traffic, it qualifies for an exemption from preparing a Traffic Impact Analysis (TIA), as supported by the traffic assessment and technical information presented in this memorandum.

Should you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at:
Email: george@intenggroup.com
Phone: (951) 239-1546
Address: 23905 Clinton Keith Road 114-280
Wildomar CA, 92595

Attachment – Project Site Plan

INTEGRATED ENGINEERING GROUP
TRANSPORTATION PLANNING AND ENGINEERING

ATTACHMENT – Project Site Plan

Refined Planning
Floor 1





Refined Planning

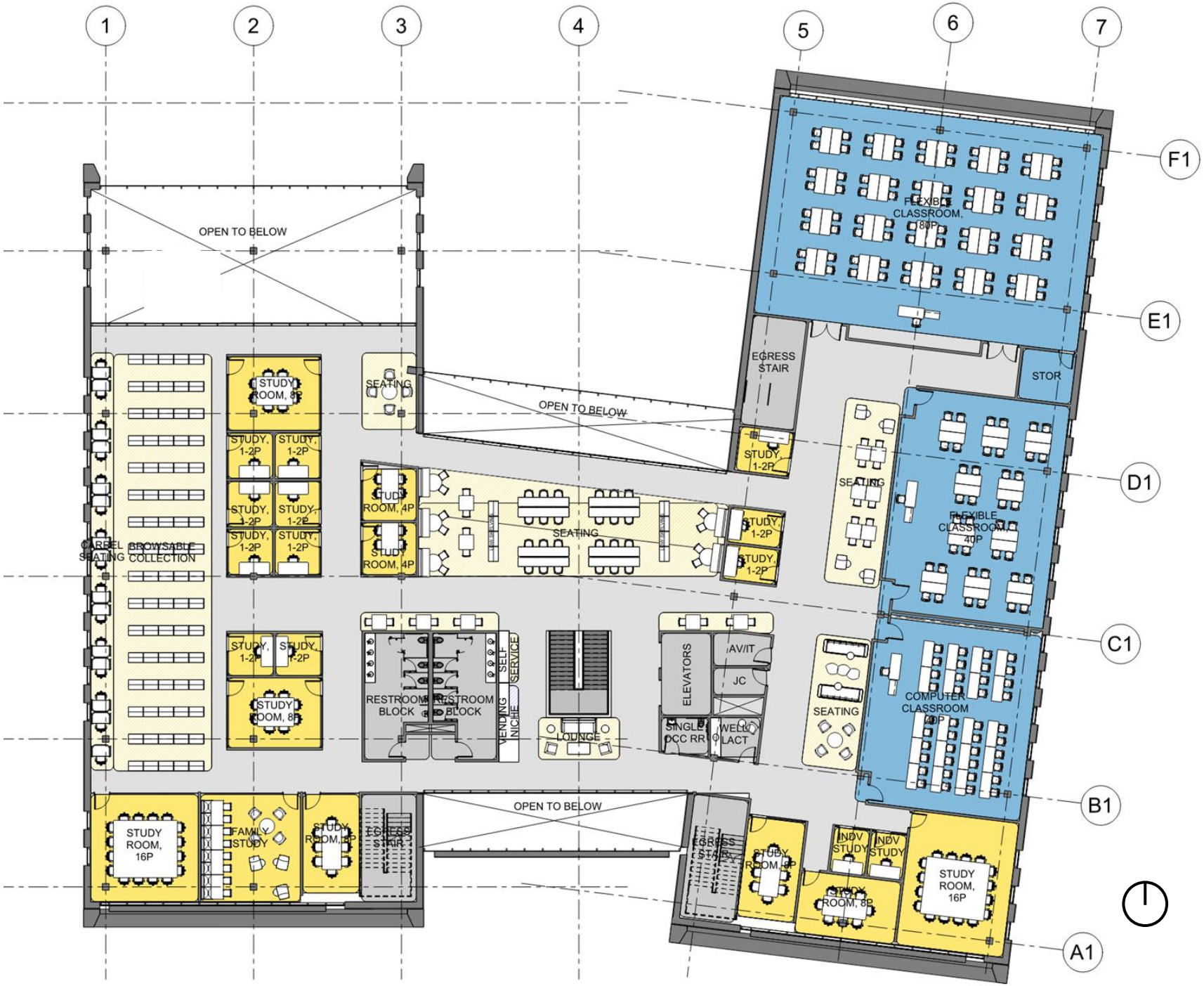
Floor 2





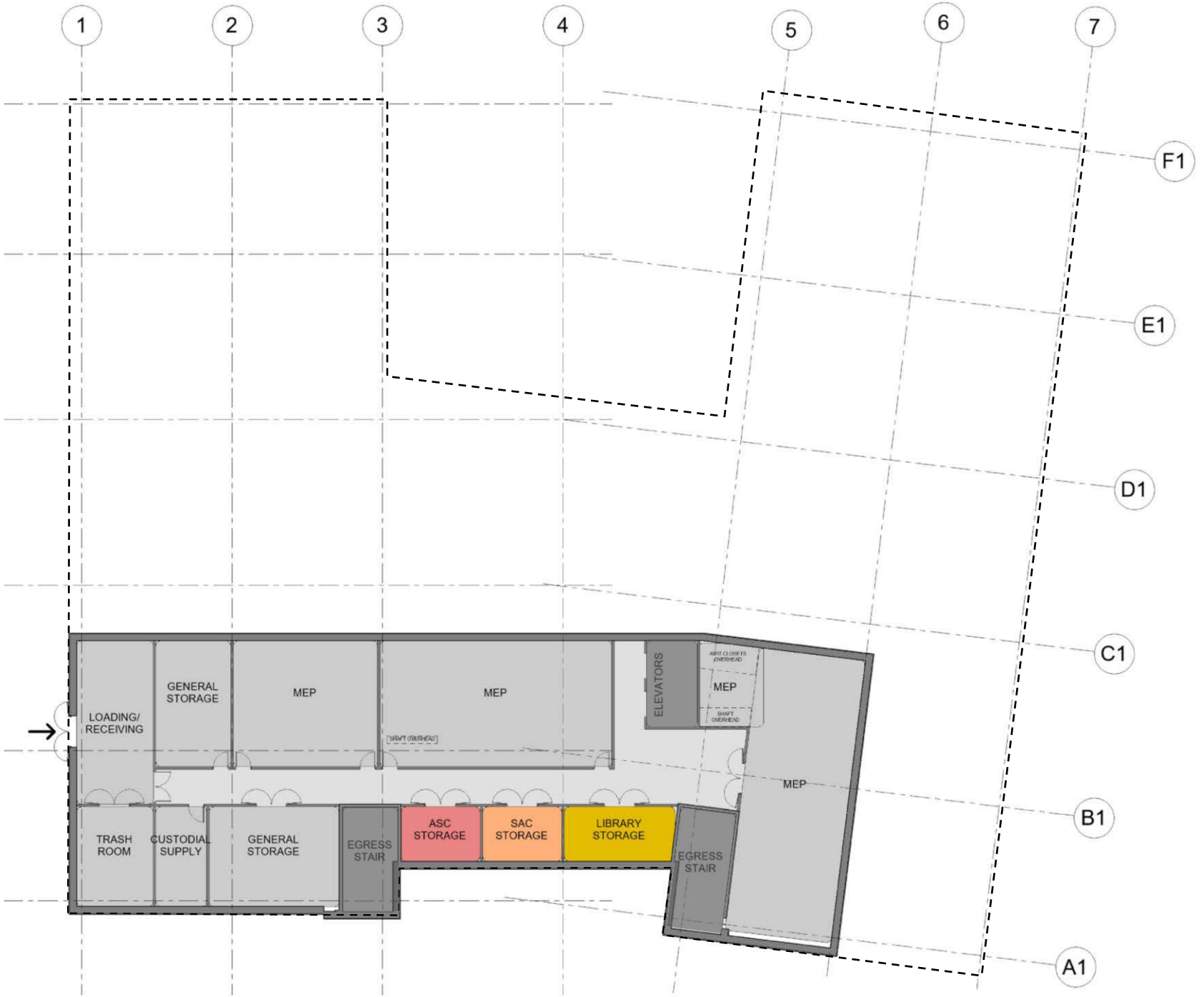
Refined Planning
Floor 3





Refined Planning

Lower Level



Appendix D:

Construction Noise Modeling Output

Receptor - Residences to the South
Trenching Receptor - Residences to the West

Construction Phase Equipment Item	# of Items	Item Lmax at 50 feet, dBA[1]	Edge of Site to Receptor, feet	Center of Site to Receptor, feet	Item Usage Percent[1]	Ground Factor[2]	Usage Factor	Receptor Item Lmax, dBA	Recptor. Item Leq, dBA
DEMOLITION									
Tractor	3	84	392	553	40	0	0.40	66.1	59.1
Dozer	1	82	392	553	40	0	0.40	64.1	57.1
Concrete Saw	1	90	392	553	20	0	0.20	72.1	62.1
							Log Sum	72.1	66.6
SITE PREP									
Tractor	1	84	392	553	40	0	0.40	66.1	59.1
Dozer	1	82	392	553	40	0	0.40	64.1	57.1
Grader	1	85	392	553	40	0	0.40	67.1	60.1
								67.1	63.8
GRADE									
Tractor	2	84	392	553	40	0	0.40	66.1	59.1
Grader	1	85	392	553	40	0	0.40	67.1	60.1
Dozer	1	82	392	553	40	0	0.40	64.1	57.1
								67.1	65.0
BUILD									
Crane	1	81	392	553	16	0	0.16	63.1	52.2
Man lift	1	75	392	553	20	0	0.20	57.1	47.1
Generator	1	81	392	553	50	0	0.50	63.1	57.1
Tractor	1	84	392	553	40	0	0.40	66.1	59.1
Welder/Torch	3	74	392	553	40	0	0.40	56.1	49.1
								66.1	62.5
ARCH COAT									
Compressor (air)	1	78	392	553	40	0	0.40	60.1	53.1
								60.1	53.1
TRENCHING									
Slurry Trenching Machine	1	80	132	300	50	0	0.50	71.6	61.4
								71.6	61.4

[1]FHWA Construction Noise Handbook: Table 9.1 RCNM Default Noise Emission Reference Levels and Usage Factors

Appendix E:

Construction Vibration Modeling Output

VIBRATION LEVEL IMPACT

Project:	Library Learning Resource Center	Date: 11/17/25
Source:	Bulldozer	
Scenario:	Unmitigated	
Location:	Northwest corner of campus	
Address:	16130 Lasselle St.	

PPV = PPVref(25/D)^n (in/sec)

DATA INPUT

Equipment = Type	2	Large Bulldozer	INPUT SECTION IN BLUE
PPVref =	0.089	Reference PPV (in/sec) at 25 ft.	
D =	132.00	Distance from Equipment to Receiver (ft)	
n =	1.10	Vibration attenuation rate through the ground	

Note: Based on reference equations from Vibration Guidance Manual, California Department of Transportation, 2006, pgs 38-43.

DATA OUT RESULTS

PPV =	**0.014**	IN/SEC	OUTPUT IN RED

Appendix F
Phase I Environmental Site Assessment

Phase I Environmental Site Assessment

Moreno Valley College Library Learning Resource Center

16130 Lasselle Street

Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California

October 24, 2025 | Terracon Project No. CB257025

Prepared for:

Riverside Community College District
Riverside, California

Prepared by:

Terracon Consultants, Inc.
Laguna Hills, California

Terracon
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Terracon.com
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Environmental
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Terracon.com

October 24, 2025

Riverside Community College District
3801 Market Street
Riverside, California 92501

Attn: Mr. Mehran Mohtasham
P: (951) 222-8946
E: mehran.mohtasham@rccd.edu

Re: Phase I Environmental Site Assessment
Moreno Valley College Library Learning Resource Center
16130 Lasselle Street
Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California
Terracon Project No. CB257025

Dear Mr. Mohtasham:

Terracon Consultants, Inc. (Terracon) is pleased to submit the enclosed Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) report for the above-referenced subject property (hereinafter known as the "site"). This assessment was performed in accordance with our Proposal dated August 1, 2025 and Consulting Services Agreement, dated September 8, 2025

We appreciate the opportunity to be of service to you on this project. In addition to ESA services, our professionals provide other environmental, geotechnical, construction materials, and facilities services on a wide variety of projects locally, regionally, and nationally. For more detailed information on all of Terracon's services please visit our website at www.terracon.com. If there are any questions regarding this report or if we may be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

Terracon Consultants, Inc.

Baylie R. Zemke
Staff Scientist

Sami Noaman
Manager Regional Services

Tony Mikacich, PG #9918
Senior Geologist

Attachments

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APPENDIX C Historical Documentation and User Questionnaire
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Executive Summary

This Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) was performed in accordance with our Proposal dated August 1, 2025 and Consulting Services Agreement, dated September 8, 2025, and was conducted consistent with the procedures included in ASTM E1527-21, *Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments: Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Process*. The purpose of this ESA was to assist the client in developing information to identify Recognized Environmental Conditions (RECs) in connection with the site as reflected by the scope of this report. The ESA was conducted under the supervision or responsible charge of Sami Noaman, Environmental Professional. Kimberly Buenrostro performed the site reconnaissance on September 26, 2025.

Findings and Opinions

A summary of the findings is provided below. It should be recognized that details were not included or fully developed in this section, and the report must be read in its entirety for a comprehensive understanding of the items contained herein.

Site Description and Use

The site is located at 16130 Lasselle Street, in Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California (part of Riverside County Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs) 308-030-002 and 308-030-001) and consist of two non-contiguous tracts identified herein as Tract 1 and Tract 2. Tract 1 consists of approximately 0.5-acres of vacant graded land utilized as an unpaved parking lot associated with Moreno Valley College. Tract 2 consists of approximately 3.2-acres of land improved with an asphalt-paved parking lot associated with Moreno Valley College. The site is proposed for the development of a new Library Resource Center building. Please refer to Exhibit 2 in Appendix A for a diagram of the site.

Historical Information

Based on a review of the historical information, the site consisted of undeveloped and/or vacant land from as early as 1901 through the late 1990s when with existing asphalt-paved parking lot associated with Moreno Valley College was developed on Tract 2 of the site. Tract 1 has remained vacant graded land.

From as early as 1901 through the late 1990s, the surrounding properties consisted primarily of undeveloped, vacant, or agricultural land. By the late 1990s, Moreno Valley College was developed to the north of Tract 2. In the early 2000s, Riverside County Fire Station 91 was constructed to the north of Tract 1. Additional development occurred in the late 1990s, with Moreno Valley College buildings constructed to the east of both

Tract 1 and Tract 2. Portable classroom buildings were added to the eastern side of Tract 2 in the early 2010s.

To the south, an asphalt-paved parking lot associated with Moreno Valley College was developed by the late 1990s. By the early 2000s, college buildings were also constructed to the south of Tract 2. On the western side, an asphalt-paved parking lot was developed adjacent to Tract 2 in the late 1990s, while residential housing was constructed to the west of Tract 1 in the early 2000s.

No Recognized Environmental Conditions (RECs) were identified in connection with the historical information.

Records Review

Selected federal and state environmental regulatory databases as well as responses from state and local regulatory agencies were reviewed. The site/parent was identified in the regulatory database. It should be noted that the site tracts are not occupied with buildings or facilities and the identified listings for the parent tract are likely associated with adjoining facilities, or with site development activities.

Moreno Valley College Dental Education C, Moreno Valley College Learning Gateway B, Moreno Valley College Lions Parking Lot, Moreno Valley College Solar Panels, Moreno Valley College Welcome Center, RCC Moreno Valley Campus, and Riverside Community College-Moreno Valley (16130 Lasselle Street), the site/parent tract to the site, is listed in the California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS), NPDES Permit Listings (NPDES), California Hazardous Material Incident Report System (CHMIRS), California Environmental Reporting System (CERS), Manifest Data (E MANIFEST), RCRA Non-generator/no longer regulated (RCRA NonGen / NLR), Enforcement and Compliance History (ECHO), Facility Index System (FINDS), Facility and Manifest Data (HAZNET), and Hazardous Waste Tracking System (HWTS) databases. The following summarizes findings of the databases review:

- Based on a review of the CHMIRS database, hazardous drugs were identified on the side of the road by the community college police department.
- Based on a review of the CERS, CIWQS and NPDES database, the site was permitted with stormwater construction in 1994, 2009 and 2012. The site is currently permitted with NPDES for stormwater.
- Based on a review of the FINDS and ECHO databases, no violations were identified. Based on a review of the HWTS, HAZNET, and E MANIFEST database, the following waste streams were identified: laboratory waste (2012-2021), unspecified solvent mixture (2020), unspecified oil-containing waste (2020), empty pesticide containers (2019), and other inorganic solid waste (2013).
- Based on a review of the RCRA NonGen / NLR database, the site was listed in 1993 as a verified non-generator with no violations identified.

Based on the waste streams identified and regulatory status, Moreno Valley College is not a REC to the site.

The remaining facilities listed in the database report do not appear to represent RECs to the site at this time based upon regulatory status, apparent topographic gradient, and/or distance from the site.

Site Reconnaissance

During the site reconnaissance, one storm water drain on Tract 1 and a pad-mounted transformer on Tract 2 were observed. RECs were not observed in connection with the above-mentioned features.

Adjoining Properties

The site is bordered by the following: Tract 1: Moreno Valley College Welcome Center and Student Activities Center to the adjoining north, Moreno Valley College Parkside Complex to the adjoining east, Moreno Valley College Early Childhood Education Center to the adjoining south, and Moreno Valley College Dental Education Center to the adjoining west. Tract 2: Riverside County Fire Department Station 91 to the adjoining north, asphalt-paved parking lot associated with Moreno Valley College to the adjoining east, College Drive followed by Moreno Valley College Dental Education Center to the adjoining south, and Lasselle Street followed by residences to the adjoining east. RECs associated with the site originating from current off-site operations were not identified.

Significant Data Gaps

Significant data gaps (SDGs) were not identified.

Additional Services

As requested by the client, the following additional services were performed

- **Visual Observations for Suspect Asbestos:** No on-site buildings are present, therefore no asbestos-containing materials (ACM) were observed.
- **Naturally Occurring Asbestos:** Terracon reviewed the California Geological Survey to determine if an ultramafic rock unit was mapped within 10 miles of the site. Ultramafic rock units were not located within 10 miles of the site. Therefore, naturally occurring asbestos associated with ultramafic rock unit is not a potential concern for the site.
- **Radon Records Review:** The site is considered to have a low potential for elevated indoor concentrations of radon gas; however, testing would be required to evaluate site-specific concentrations of radon gas.

- **Visual Observations of Suspect Lead-Based Paint (LBP):** No on-site buildings are present; therefore no LBP were observed.
- **Methane and Hydrogen Sulfide Gas:** The site was not identified within an oil/gas field, and landfills were not identified near the site. Sources of methane or hydrogen sulfide gas have not been identified in the vicinity of the site. Based on this information, the site is considered to have a low potential for elevated levels of methane or hydrogen sulfide gas.
- **Organochlorine Pesticides:** The potential for OCPs from termiticide application is not considered an environmental concern to the site.

Conclusions

We have performed a Phase I ESA consistent with the procedures included in ASTM Practice E1527-21 at 16130 Lasselle Street, in Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California (portions of APNs 308-030-002 and 308-030-001), the site. RECs, Controlled RECs (CRECs) and/or SDGs were not identified in connection with the site.

Recommendations

Based on the scope of services, limitations, and conclusions of this assessment, Terracon did not identify RECs, CRECs, or SDGs in connection with the site. As such, no additional investigation is warranted at this time.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Site Description

Site Name	Moreno Valley College Library Learning Resource Center
Site Location/Address	16130 Lasselle Street, in Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California
Parcel Number	Part of Riverside County Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs) 308-030-002 and 308-030-001)
Land Area	Tract 1 consists of approximately 0.5-acres Tract 2 consists of approximately 3.2-acres
Site Improvements	Tract 2 is improved with an asphalt-paved parking lot associated with Moreno Valley College.
Anticipated Future Site Use	Development of a new Library Resource Center building
Reason for the ESA	Construction project – site modernization

The location of the site is depicted on Exhibit 1 of Appendix A, which was reproduced from a portion of the United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute series topographic map. The site and adjoining properties are depicted on the Site Diagram, which is included as Exhibit 2 of Appendix A.

1.2 Scope of Services

This Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) was performed in accordance with our Proposal dated August 1, 2025 and Consulting Services Agreement, dated September 8, 2025, and was conducted consistent with the procedures included in ASTM E1527-21, *Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments: Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Process*. The purpose of this ESA was to assist the client in developing information to identify RECs in connection with the site as reflected by the scope of this report. Recognized environmental conditions are defined by ASTM E1527-21 as "(1) the presence of hazardous substances or petroleum products in, on, or at the subject property due to a release to the environment; (2) the likely presence of hazardous substances or petroleum products in, on, or at the subject property due to a release or likely release to the environment; or (3) the presence of hazardous substances or petroleum products in, on, or at the subject property under conditions that pose a material threat of a future release to the environment." This ESA includes consideration of the movement of hazardous substances and petroleum products in any

form, including migration of vapor in the subsurface. A de minimis condition is not a recognized environmental condition.

This purpose was undertaken through user-provided information, a regulatory database review, historical and physical records review, interviews (including local government inquiries, as applicable), and a visual noninvasive reconnaissance of the site and adjoining properties. Limitations, ASTM deviations, and significant data gaps (if identified) are noted in the applicable sections of the report.

Review of Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

PFAS are a family of compounds which are considered emerging contaminants of concern due to their mobility and longevity in the environment. PFAS has been used in many products, including but not limited to fire-fighting foam, anti-stick coatings, stain and water-repellent coatings, electroplating, and paper products, among others. On July 8, 2024, US EPA designated two PFAS compounds, perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS), including their salts and structural isomers, as hazardous substances under CERCLA; accordingly, PFOA and PFOS was evaluated within the scope of E1527-21. Please note that PFAS compounds are ubiquitous in the environment and this limited review is not to be construed as confirmation that PFAS compounds are not present in, at or under the site.

As requested by the client, the following additional services were performed:

- Visual Observations for Suspect Asbestos
- Naturally Occurring Asbestos
- Radon Records Review
- Visual Observations of Suspect Lead-Based Paint
- Methan and hydrogen sulfide gas

1.3 Standard of Care

This ESA was performed in accordance with generally accepted practices of this profession, undertaken in similar studies at the same time and in the same geographical area. We have endeavored to meet this standard of care, but may be limited by conditions encountered during performance, a client-driven scope of work, or inability to review information not received by the report date. Where appropriate, these limitations are discussed in the text of the report, and an evaluation of their significance with respect to our findings has been conducted.

Phase I ESAs, such as the one performed at this site, are of limited scope, are noninvasive, and cannot eliminate the potential that hazardous, toxic, or petroleum

substances are present or have been released at the site beyond what is identified by the limited scope of this ESA. In conducting the limited scope of services described herein, certain sources of information and public records were not reviewed. It should be recognized that environmental concerns may be documented in public records that were not reviewed. No ESA can wholly eliminate uncertainty regarding the potential for RECs in connection with a property. Performance of this practice is intended to reduce, but not eliminate, uncertainty regarding the potential for RECs. No warranties, express or implied, are intended or made. The limitations herein must be considered when the user of this report formulates opinions as to risks associated with the site or otherwise uses the report for any other purpose. These risks may be further evaluated – but not eliminated – through additional research or assessment. We will, upon request, advise you of additional research or assessment options that may be available and associated costs.

1.4 Additional Scope Limitations, ASTM Deviations, and Data Gaps

Based upon the agreed-on scope of services, this ESA did not include subsurface or other invasive assessments, vapor intrusion assessments or indoor air quality assessments (i.e., evaluation of the presence of vapors within a building structure), business environmental risk evaluations, or other services not particularly identified and discussed herein. Credentials of the company (Statement of Qualifications) have not been included in this report but are available upon request. Pertinent documents are referred to in the text of this report, and a separate reference section has not been included. Reasonable attempts were made to obtain information within the scope and time constraints set forth by the client; however, in some instances, the information requested is not, or was not, received by the issuance date of the report. Information obtained for this ESA was received from several sources that we believe to be reliable; nonetheless, the authenticity or reliability of these sources cannot and is not warranted hereunder. This ESA was further limited by the following:

- The client did not provide the requested User's information as of the issuance date of the report. Based on a review of other historical and regulatory records, this is not considered a significant data gap.
- At the issuance of this report, a response from the owner representative for a historical interview has not been received. Based on a review of the historical information and the regulatory database, the absence of an historical interview does not represent a significant data gap to the site.

An evaluation of the significance of limitations and missing information with respect to our findings has been conducted, and where appropriate, significant data gaps are identified and discussed in the text of the report. However, it should be recognized that an evaluation of significant data gaps is based on the information available at the time of report issuance, and an evaluation of information received after the report issuance

date may result in an alteration of our conclusions, recommendations, or opinions. We have no obligation to provide information obtained or discovered by us after the issuance date of the report, or to perform any additional services, regardless of whether the information would affect any conclusions, recommendations, or opinions in the report. This disclaimer specifically applies to any information that has not been provided by the client.

This report represents our service to you as of the report date and constitutes our final document; its text may not be altered after final issuance. Findings in this report are based upon the site's current utilization; information derived from the most recent reconnaissance and from other activities described herein; such information is subject to change. Certain indicators of the presence of hazardous substances, petroleum products or PFAS compounds may have been latent, inaccessible, unobservable, or not present during the most recent reconnaissance and may subsequently become observable (such as after site renovation or development). Further, these services are not to be construed as legal interpretation or advice.

1.5 Reliance

This ESA report is prepared for the exclusive use and reliance of San Diego Unified School District CA. Use or reliance by any other party is prohibited without the written authorization of San Diego Unified School District CA and Terracon Consultants, Inc. (Terracon).

Reliance on the ESA by the client and all authorized parties will be subject to the terms, conditions and limitations stated in the proposal, ESA report, and Terracon's Agreement for Services. The limitation of liability defined in the Agreement for Services is the aggregate limit of Terracon's liability to the client and all relying parties.

Continued viability of this report is subject to ASTM E1527-21 Section 4.6. If the ESA is used by a different user (third party) than the user for whom the ESA was originally prepared, the third party must also satisfy the user's responsibilities in Section 6 of ASTM E1527-21.

1.6 Client Provided Information

Prior to the site visit, Mr. Carey Demas, client's representative, was asked to provide the following user questionnaire information as described in ASTM E1527-21 Section 6.

Client Questionnaire Responses

Client Questionnaire Item	Client Did Not Respond	Client's Response		
		N/A*	Yes	No
Actual Knowledge of Environmental Liens that may encumber the site.	X			
Actual Knowledge of Activity Use Limitations (AULs) that may encumber the site.	X			
Specialized Knowledge or Experience that is material to a REC in connection with the site.	X			
Actual Knowledge of a Lower Purchase Price because contamination is known or believed to be present at the site.	X			
Commonly Known or Reasonably Ascertainable Information that is material to a REC in connection with the site.	X			
Obvious Indicators of Releases at the site.	X			

*N/A = Not Applicable

The client did not provide the requested User's information as of the issuance date of the report, which represents a data gap. Terracon assumes the client is evaluating the questionnaire information outside the context of Terracon's Phase I ESA scope of work and report.

2.0 Physical Setting

Physical Setting Information		Source
Topography		
Site Elevation	Approximately 1,560 feet above mean sea level (msl).	USGS Topographic Map, Sunnymead, California Quadrangle, dated 2021 (Appendix A)
Topographic Gradient	Gently sloping towards the northwest.	
Closest Surface Water	Unnamed lake, approximately 920 feet northwest of the site.	
Soil Characteristics		

Physical Setting Information		Source
Soil Type	Greenfield sandy loam, Hanford coarse sandy loam, Ramona sandy loam, Ramona sandy loam, and Ramona very fine sandy loam.	Riverside County, CA USDA, Soil Conservation Services Soil Survey issued September 8, 2025
Description	Greenfield sandy loam: Soil is well drained with 2 to 8 percent slopes. Soil profile consists of 0 to 26 inches below ground surface (bgs) sandy loam, 26 to 43 inches bgs fine sandy loam, 43 to 60 inches bgs loam, and 60 to 72 inches bgs stratified loamy sand to sandy loam. Hanford coarse sandy loam: Soil is well drained with 2 to 8 percent slopes. Soil profile consists of 0 to 8 inches bgs coarse sandy loam, 8 to 40 inches bgs fine sandy loam, and 40 to 60 inches bgs stratified loamy sand to coarse sandy loam. Ramona sandy loam: Soil is well drained with 0 to 8 percent slopes. Soil profile consists of 0 to 8 inchs bgs sandy loam, 8 to 17 inches bgs fine sandy loam, 17 to 68 inches bgs sandy clay loam, and 68 to 74 inches bgs gravelly sandy loam. Ramona very fine sandy loam: Soil is well drained with 0 to 8 percent slopes. Soil profile	

Physical Setting Information		Source
	consists of 0 to 14 inches bgs very fine sandy loam, 14 to 23 inches bgs fine sandy loam, 23 to 68 inches bgs sandy clay loam, and 68 to 74 inches bgs gravelly sandy loam.	
Geology/Hydrogeology		
Formation	Mesozoic Plutonic Rocks	California Department of Conservation, Geological Map of California, dated 2015
Description	Mesozoic granite, quartz monzonite, granodiorite, and quartz diorite.	
Estimated Depth to First Occurrence of Groundwater	Estimated to be greater than 30 feet bgs, measured at a facility located 6,400 feet west of site.	GeoTracker.waterboards.ca.gov Global ID: T0606517323 Lust Cleanup Site 15980 Perris Boulevard, Moreno Valley, CA 92551
*Hydrogeologic Gradient	Not known - may be inferred to be parallel to topographic gradient (primarily to the northwest).	

* The groundwater flow direction and the depth to shallow, unconfined groundwater, if present, would likely vary depending upon seasonal variations in rainfall and other hydrogeological features. Without the benefit of on-site groundwater monitoring wells surveyed to a datum, groundwater depth and flow direction beneath the site cannot be directly ascertained.

3.0 Historical Use Information

Terracon reviewed the following historical sources to develop a history of the previous uses of the site and surrounding area. Copies of selected historical documents are included in Appendix C.

3.1 Historical Topographic Maps, Aerial Photographs, and Sanborn Maps

Readily available historical USGS topographic maps, selected historical aerial photographs (at approximately 10-to-15-year intervals) and historical fire insurance maps produced by the Sanborn Map Company were reviewed to evaluate land development and obtain information concerning the history of development on and near the site. Reviewed historical topographic maps and aerial photographs are summarized below.

Historical fire insurance maps produced by the Sanborn Map Company were requested from EDR to evaluate past uses and relevant characteristics of the site and surrounding properties. Based upon inquiries to the above-listed Sanborn provider, Sanborn maps were not available for the site.

- Topographic maps:
  - Elsinore, California, published in **1901** (1:125000)
  - Perris, California, published in **1942** and **1943** (1:62500)
  - Perris, California, published in **1953, 1967, 1973, 1979, 2012, 2015, 2018**, and **2021** (1:24000)
  - Sunnymead, California, published in **1953, 1967, 1973, 1979, 2012, 2015, 2018**, and **2021** (1:24000)
- Aerial photographs:
  - USDA, **1938, 1949, 1953, 1959, 1961, 1967, 1978, 1985**, **1989**, 1”=500’
  - USGS/DOQQ, **1997, 2002**, 1”=500’
  - USDA/NAIP, **2006, 2010, 2014, 2018, 2022**, 1”=500’

Historical Maps and Aerial Photographs

Direction	Description
Site	Undeveloped and/or vacant graded land (1901-1989); developed with existing asphalt-paved parking lot associated with Moreno Valley College (1997-2022).
North	Undeveloped and/or vacant graded land (1901-1989); developed with Moreno Valley College north of Tract 2 (1997); developed with the existing fire department building north of Tract 1 (2002-2018); developed with the existing Moreno Valley College buildings to the immediate adjoining north of Tract 2 (2022).
East	Undeveloped land (1901-1989); developed with Moreno Valley College buildings east of Tract 1 and Tract 2 (1997-2006); developed with the existing portable classroom buildings east of Tract 2 (2010-2022).
South	Undeveloped land (1901-1989); developed with an asphalt paved parking lot associated with Moreno Valley College (1997-2002); developed with the existing Moreno Valley College buildings south of Tract 2 (2006-2022).

Direction	Description
West	Undeveloped land (1901-1985); developed with the existing road (1989); developed with the existing asphalt paved parking lot associated with Moreno Valley College to the west of Tract 2 (1997-2002); residential housing tract developed to the west of Tract 1 (2006-2022).

RECs were not identified in connection with the historical information.

3.2 Historical City Directories

The EDR Digital Archive, Cole Information and Haines Criss-Cross Directory used in this study were made available through EDR (selected years reviewed: 1971-2022) and were reviewed at approximate five-year intervals, if readily available. Street listings not available prior to 1971. The current street address for the site was identified as 16130 Lasselle Street.

Historical City Directories

Direction	Description
Site/Parent tract	**16130 Lasselle Street:** No listings (1976-1999); Riverside Community College District (2000-2022).
North	**16110 Laselle Street:** No listings (1976-2009); Riverside County Fire Department (2010-2022).
South	Parent tract
East	Parent tract
West	Parent tract

Terracon reviewed the above historical city directories for indications of RECs associated with the site. RECs associated with the site were not identified through a review of available historical city directories.

3.3 Site Ownership

Based on a review of information obtained from the City or County assessor's records, the current site owner is Riverside Community College District.

3.4 Title Search

At the direction of the client, a title search was not included as part of the scope of services. Unless notified otherwise, we assume that the client is evaluating this information outside the scope of this report.

3.5 Environmental Liens and Activity and Use Limitations

The EDR regulatory database report included a review of both Federal and State Engineering Control (EC) and Institutional Control (IC) databases. Based on a review of the database report, the site was not listed on the EC or IC databases. Please note that in addition to these federal and state listings, AULs can be recorded at the county and municipal level that may not be listed in the regulatory database report. Environmental lien and activity and use limitation records recorded against the site were not provided by the client. At the direction of the client, performance of a review of these records was not included as part of the scope of services and unless notified otherwise, we assume that the client is evaluating this information outside the scope of this report.

3.6 Interviews Regarding Current and Historical Site Uses

At the issuance of this report, a response from the owner representative for a historical interview has not been received. Based on a review of the historical information and the regulatory database, the absence of an historical interview does not represent a significant data gap to the site.

3.7 Prior Report Review

Terracon requested the client provide any previous environmental reports they are aware of for the site. Previous reports were not provided by the client to Terracon for review.

4.0 Records Review

Regulatory database information was provided by EDR, a contract information services company. The purpose of the records review was to identify RECs in connection with the site. Information in this section is subject to the accuracy of the data provided by the information services company and the date at which the information is updated. The

scope herein did not include confirmation of facilities listed as "unmappable" by regulatory databases.

In some of the following subsections, the words up-gradient, cross-gradient, and down-gradient refer to the topographic gradient in relation to the site. As stated previously, the groundwater flow direction and the depth to shallow groundwater, if present, would likely vary depending upon seasonal variations in rainfall and the depth to the soil/bedrock interface. Without the benefit of on-site groundwater monitoring wells surveyed to a datum, groundwater depth and flow direction beneath the site cannot be directly ascertained.

4.1 Federal and State/Tribal Databases

Terracon reviewed standard federal, state, and tribal environmental record sources within the approximate minimum search distances as required by ASTM E1527-21 and presented in Table 2 of Section 8.0 of The Standard (Types of Government Records to be Reviewed). Further, to enhance and supplement the standard environmental record sources, Terracon reviewed additional federal, state, tribal, local, and proprietary environmental record sources, provided by the database firm, if potentially useful and reasonably ascertainable. Please refer to Appendix D (the environmental regulatory database report) for the number of listings within each database reviewed and database definitions and descriptions.

Due to conversion of address data to location coordinates and the accuracy of government records, the facility locations depicted in the environmental regulatory database report may not match actual physical locations. As such, Terracon attempted to field-verify the actual distances of facilities of concern from the site.

The site is located within the Moreno Valley College. The Moreno Valley College was identified in the regulatory databases.

The following table summarizes the site-specific information provided by the database and/or gathered by this office for identified facilities within 330 feet of the site. Facilities are listed in order of proximity to the site. Additional discussion for selected facilities follows the summary table.

Listed Facilities

Facility Name and Location	Estimated Distance / Direction / Gradient	Database Listings	Findings Summary
16130 Lasselle St	Site/parent tract	CIWQS, NPDES, CHMIRS	Not a REC, discussed below.
Moreno Valley College Dental Education C 16130 Lasselle Street		CIWQS	
Moreno Valley College Learning Gateway B 16130 Lasselle Street		CIWQS	
Moreno Valley College Lions Parking Lot 16130 Lasselle Street		CIWQS	
Moreno Valley College Solar Panels 16130 Lasselle Street		CERS, CIWQS, NPDES	
Moreno Valley College Welcome Center 16130 Lasselle St		CIWQS	
Rcc Moreno Valley Campus 16130 Lasselle St		CIWQS	

Facility Name and Location	Estimated Distance / Direction / Gradient	Database Listings	Findings Summary
Riverside Community College-Moreno Valle 16130 Lasselle Street		E MANIFEST, RCRA NonGen / NLR, ECHO, FINDS, HAZNET, HWTS	
Cdf-Moreno Valley Fire Station #91 16110 Lasselle St	Adjoining / North of Tract 1 / Down-gradient	AST, CERS TANKS, HAZNET, HWTS	Not a REC, discussed below.
New Cingular Wireless Pcs Llc 16106 Lasselle St	Adjoining / North of Tract 1 / Down-gradient	RCRA NonGen / NLR	Not a REC, discussed below.
Lasselle Elementary School Cahuilla Street/Krameria Avenue	330 feet / South / Cross-gradient	ENVIROSTOR, SCH	Not a REC based on distance from the site and topographic cross-gradient relative to the site.

Moreno Valley College Dental Education C, Moreno Valley College Learning Gateway B, Moreno Valley College Lions Parking Lot, Moreno Valley College Solar Panels, Moreno Valley College Welcome Center, RCC Moreno Valley Campus, and Riverside Community College-Moreno Valley (16130 Lasselle Street)

Moreno Valley College Dental Education C (approximately 300 feet south of Tract 1 and west of Tract 2), Moreno Valley College Learning Gateway B, Moreno Valley College Lions Parking Lot, Moreno Valley College Solar Panels (adjoining west of Tract 2), Moreno Valley College Welcome Center (adjoining north of Tract 2), RCC Moreno Valley Campus, and Riverside Community College-Moreno Valley (16130 Lasselle Street), the site/parent tract to the site, is listed in the California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS), NPDES Permit Listings (NPDES), California Hazardous Material Incident Report System

(CHMIRS), California Environmental Reporting System (CERS), Manifest Data (E MANIFEST), RCRA Non-generator/no longer regulated (RCRA NonGen / NLR), Enforcement and Compliance History (ECHO), Facility Index System (FINDS), Facility and Manifest Data (HAZNET), and Hazardous Waste Tracking System (HWTS) databases. The following summarizes findings of the databases review:

- Based on a review of the CHMIRS database, hazardous drugs were identified on the side of the road by the community college police department.
- Based on a review of the CERS, CIWQS and NPDES database, the site was permitted with stormwater construction in 1994, 2009 and 2012. The site is currently permitted with NPDES for stormwater.
- Based on a review of the FINDS and ECHO databases, no violations were identified. Based on a review of the HWTS, HAZNET, and E MANIFEST database, the following waste streams were identified: laboratory waste (2012-2021), unspecified solvent mixture (2020), unspecified oil-containing waste (2020), empty pesticide containers (2019), and other inorganic solid waste (2013).
- Based on a review of the RCRA NonGen / NLR database, the site was listed in 1993 as a verified non-generator with no violations identified.

Based on the waste streams identified and regulatory status, Moreno Valley College is not a REC to the site.

CDF-Moreno Valley Fire Station #91 (16110 Lasselle Street)

California Department of Forestry Moreno Valley Fire Station #91, located to the adjoining north of Tract 1 and in a topographic down-gradient, is listed in the Aboveground Storage Tank (AST), CERS TANKS, HAZNET, and HWTS databases. Based on a review of the databases, the facility is permitted with an aboveground petroleum storage tank. Waste streams consisted of hydrocarbon solvents (2012). Based on the waste streams identified and topographic down-gradient relative to the site, CDF-Moreno Valley Fire Station #91 is not a REC to the site.

New Cingular Wireless Pcs LLC (16106 Lasselle Street)

New Cingular Wireless Pcs LLC located to the adjoining north of Tract 1 and in a topographic down-gradient position relative to the site, is listed in the RCRA NonGen / NLR database. Based on a review of the database, the facility was listed in 2019 as a verified non-generator with no violations identified. Based on the regulatory status and topographic down-gradient relative to the site, New Cingular Wireless Pcs LLC is not a REC to the site.

The remaining facilities listed in the database report do not appear to represent RECs to the site at this time based upon regulatory status, apparent topographic gradient, and/or distance from the site.

Unmapped facilities are those that do not contain sufficient address or location information to evaluate the facility listing locations relative to the site. The report did not list facilities in the unmapped section.

4.2 Local Agency Inquiries

Agency Contacted/ Contact Method	Response
Riverside County Environmental Health Hazardous Materials Records Branch / by online https://riversidecountyca.nextrequest.com/requests/new	On September 30, 2025, the Riverside County Environmental Health Hazardous Materials Records Branch responded that no records were found for the site.
Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) / by e-mail pubreqact@dtsc.ca.gov	On October 2, 2025, Simon Vang from the DTSC responded that no records were found for the site.
Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board (SARWQCB) / by e-mail FileReview8@waterboards.ca.gov	On October 3, 2025, the SARWQCB responded that stormwater information was available for the site, which was previously discussed above in Section 4.1.
South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) / by online http://www.aqmd.gov/nav/online-services/public-records	On October 7, 2025, the SCAQMD responded with the following records for the site/parent tract: ■ Permit for emergency diesel generator (2020) ■ Permit for asbestos removal (2024) The exact location of the emergency generator and asbestos removal within the parent tract was not identified.
Riverside County Building and Safety / by email Records@rivco.org	On October 2, 2025, the Riverside County Building and Safety responded that no records were found for the site.
City of Moreno Valley City Clerk / by online https://moval.org/departments/city-clerk/public-records.html	On October 9, 2025, the City of Moreno Valley City Clerk responded that no records were found for the site.

4.3 Local Area Knowledge

Based on a review of the California Department of Conservation, Geologic Energy Management Division well finder website (CalGEM GIS), the site was identified within the

San Vicente oil field, and there are no active or plugged oil production wells located at the site or adjoining properties.

Based on review of the National Piping Mapping System (NPMS) Public Viewer, pipelines were not identified on-site or at the surrounding properties.

Terracon researched on-line at the State Resources Water Control Board (SRWCB) GeoTracker database – Land Disposal Sites and landfills were not identified on the site and/or in the site vicinity.

5.0 Site Reconnaissance

5.1 General Site Information

Information contained in this section is based on a visual reconnaissance conducted while walking through the site and the accessible interior areas of structures, if any, located on the site. The site and adjoining properties are depicted on the Site Diagram, which is included in Exhibit 2 of Appendix A. Photo documentation of the site at the time of the visual reconnaissance is provided in Appendix B. Credentials of the individuals planning and conducting the site visit are included in Appendix E.

General Site Information

Site Reconnaissance	
Field Personnel	Kimberly Buenrostro
Reconnaissance Date	September 26, 2025
Weather Conditions	Cloudy / 75°F
Site Contact/Title	Terracon was unaccompanied during the site reconnaissance.

5.2 Overview of Current Site Occupants and Operations

The site is currently occupied by an asphalt-paved parking lot associated with Moreno Valley College on Tract 2 and an unpaved parking lot associated with Moreno Valley College on Tract 1.

5.3 Site Observations

The following table summarizes site observations and interviews. Affirmative responses (designated by an "X") are discussed in more detail following the table.

Site Characteristics

Category	Item or Feature	Observed or Identified
Site Operations, Processes, and Equipment	Emergency generators	
	Elevators	
	Air compressors	
	Hydraulic lifts	
	Dry cleaning	
	Photo processing	
	Ventilation hoods and/or incinerators	
	Waste treatment systems and/or water treatment systems	
	Heating and/or cooling systems	
	Paint booths	
	Sub-grade mechanic pits	
	Wash-down areas or carwashes	
	Pesticide/herbicide production or storage	
	Printing operations	
	Metal finishing (electroplating, chrome plating, galvanizing, etc.)	
	Salvage operations	
	Oil, gas, or mineral production	
	Other processes or equipment	
Aboveground Chemical or Waste Storage	Aboveground storage tanks	
	Drums, barrels, and/or containers ≥ 5 gallons	
	MSDS or SDS	
Underground Chemical or Waste Storage, Drainage or Collection Systems	Underground storage tanks or ancillary UST equipment	
	Sumps, cisterns, French drains, catch basins, and/or dry wells	X
	Grease traps	
	Septic tanks and/or leach fields	

Category	Item or Feature	Observed or Identified
	Oil/water separators, clarifiers, sand traps, triple traps, interceptors	
	Pipeline markers	
	Interior floor drains	
Electrical Transformers/ PCBs	Transformers and/or capacitors	X
	Other equipment	
Releases or Potential Releases	Stressed vegetation	
	Stained soil	
	Stained pavement or similar surface	
	Leachate and/or waste seeps	
	Trash, debris, and/or other waste materials	
	Dumping or disposal areas	
	Construction/demolition debris and/or dumped fill dirt	
	Surface water discoloration, odor, sheen, and/or free-floating product	
	Strong, pungent, or noxious odors	
	Exterior pipe discharges and/or other effluent discharges	
Other Notable Site Features	Surface water bodies	
	Quarries or pits	
	Wastewater lagoons	
	Wells	

Underground Chemical or Waste Storage, Drainage or Collection Systems

Sumps, cisterns, French drains, catch basins, and/or dry wells

Terracon observed two stormwater drains on the eastern and western portions of Tract 1, during the visual reconnaissance. No evidence of chemical waste disposal, noxious odors, or other indications of releases were observed in the vicinity of the stormwater drains. Based on site observations, the stormwater drains do not represent a REC to the site.

Electrical Transformers/ PCBs

Transformers and/or capacitors

During Terracon's site visit, a pad-mounted transformer, owned and serviced by Southern California Edison (SCE), was observed on the central-northern portion of Tract 2; however, no information with regard to PCB content of the transformer fluids was observed. Some transformers contain mineral oil which may contain PCBs.

SCE maintains responsibility for the transformer, and if the transformer was "PCB contaminated," SDG&E is not required to replace the transformer fluids until a release is identified. However, evidence of current or prior releases was not observed in the vicinity of the electrical equipment during the site reconnaissance. The date of manufacture and installation of this pad-mounted transformer is unknown.

It should be noted that PCBs soil sampling is required at the Site for transformer installed before January 1, 1979. Based on the development of Moreno Valley College around the 1990s, the potential for PCBs from the electrical transformer does not represent a REC to the site.

6.0 Adjoining Property Reconnaissance

Visual observations of adjoining properties (from site boundaries) are summarized below.

Adjoining Properties

Direction	Description
North	Riverside County Fire Station 91 to the adjoining north of Tract 1 and Moreno Valley College Welcome Center and Student Activities Center to the adjoining north of Tract 2.
East	Moreno Valley College Parkside Complex to the adjoining east of Tract 1 and asphalt-paved parking lot associated with Moreno Valley College to the adjoining east of Tract 2.
South	Moreno Valley College Early Childhood Education Center to the adjoining south of Tract 1 and College Drive followed by Moreno Valley College Dental Education Center to the adjoining south of Tract 2.
West	Lasselle Street is followed by residences to the adjoining east of Tract 1 and Moreno Valley College Dental Education Center to the adjoining west of Tract 2.

RECs associated with the site originating from current off-site operations were not identified.

7.0 Additional Services

Per the agreed scope of services specified in the proposal, the following additional services were conducted.

7.1 Visual Observations for Suspect Asbestos

No on-site buildings are present; therefore, no asbestos-containing materials (ACM) were observed.

7.2 Naturally Occuring Asbestos

Terracon reviewed the California Geological Survey to determine if an ultramafic rock unit was mapped within 10 miles of the site. Naturally occurring asbestos is most often found in ultramafic rock formations. Based on our review, ultramafic rock units were not identified within 10 miles of the site. Therefore, naturally occurring asbestos associated with ultramafic rock unit is not a potential concern for the site.

7.3 Radon Records Review

Radon is a naturally occurring radioactive gas produced through the natural decay of uranium to stable lead. It is odorless, tasteless, and invisible. Elevated concentrations of radon can be found in soils and rocks containing uranium, granite, shale, phosphate, and pitchblende. Locations of these materials are highly unpredictable. Elevated levels of radon may also be found in soils containing certain types of industrial wastes, such as the by-products from uranium or phosphate mining. Radon can accumulate inside structures at concentrations that may pose risks to human health. Indoor radon levels are influenced by building construction and the concentration of radon in the underlying soil.

The average residential radon concentration for the site's zip code, 92555, is >2 pCi/L and <4 pCi/L. The study included tests in 12 homes in zip code 92555, 0% of which exceeded the EPA action level.

Based on this information, the site is considered to have a low potential for elevated indoor concentrations of radon gas. However, testing would be required to evaluate site-specific concentrations of radon gas.

7.4 Visual Observations of Suspect Lead-Based Paint

No on-site buildings are present; therefore, no Lead-Based Paint (LBP) were observed.

7.5 Methane and Hydrogen Sulfide Gas

Based on a review of the CalGEM Well Finder website, and the site was not identified within an oil/gas field. Additionally, based on a review of the State Water Resources Control Board's (SWRCB's) database Geotracker, landfills were not identified near the site. Sources of methane or hydrogen sulfide gas have not been identified in the vicinity of the site.

7.6 Organochlorine Pesticides (OCPs)

No on-site buildings are present. The potential for OCPs from termiticide application is not a REC to the site. It should be noted that OCP soil sampling is required at the Site for structures constructed before January 1, 1989, in accordance with DTSC's Interim Guidance for evaluating schools, dated July 23, 2001.

8.0 Declaration

I, Sami Noaman, declare that, to the best of my professional knowledge and belief, I meet the definition of Environmental Professional as defined in Section 312.10 of 40 CFR 312; and I have the specific qualifications based on education, training, and experience to assess a property of the nature, history, and setting of the site. I have developed and performed the All Appropriate Inquiries in conformance with the standards and practices set forth in 40 CFR Part 312.

DRAFT

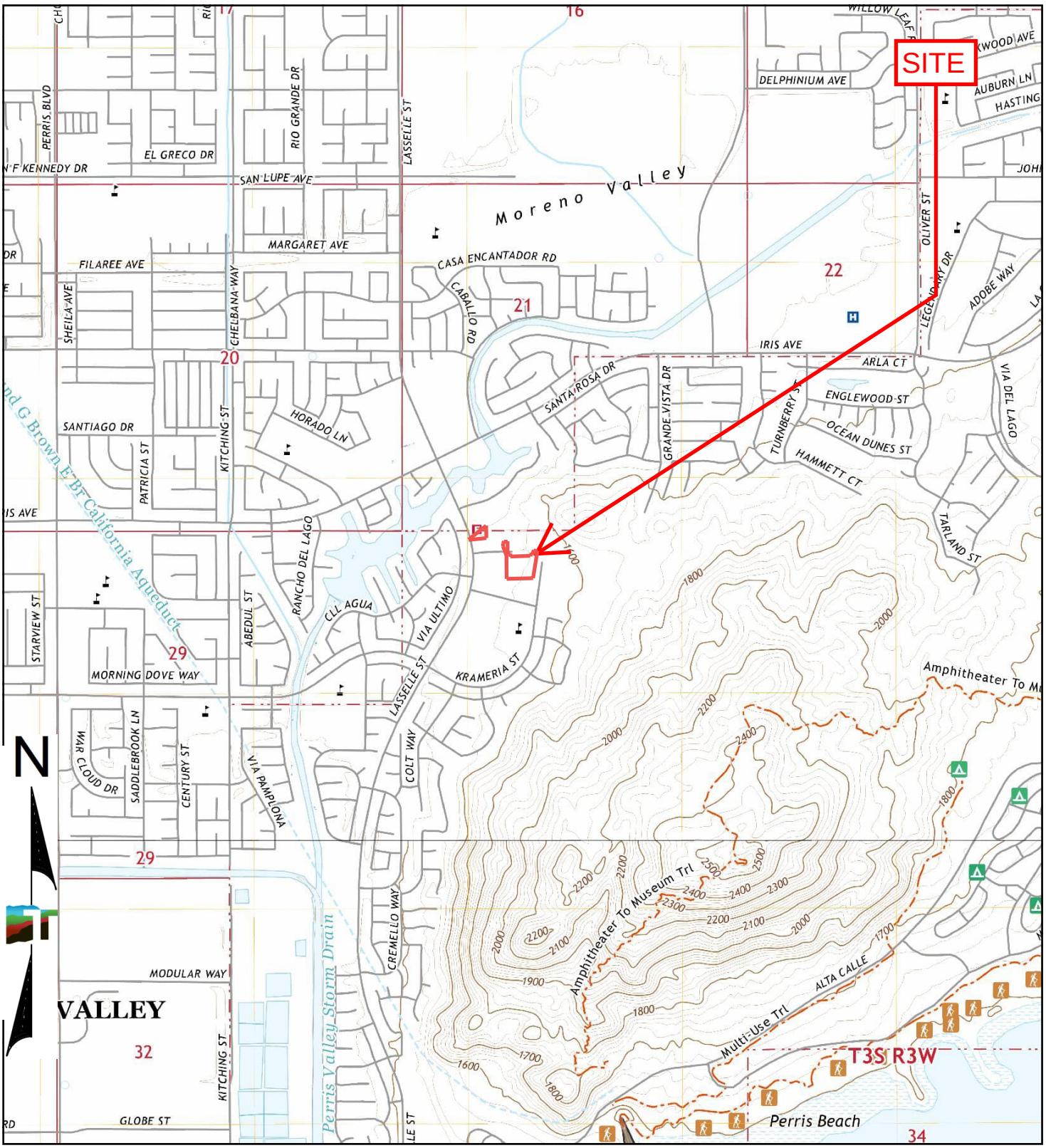


Sami Noaman
Manager Regional Services

APPENDIX A

EXHIBIT 1: TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

EXHIBIT 2: SITE DIAGRAM



TP, Sunnymead, 2021, 7.5-minute
S, Perris, 2021, 7.5-minute

0 Miles 0.25 0.5 1 1.5

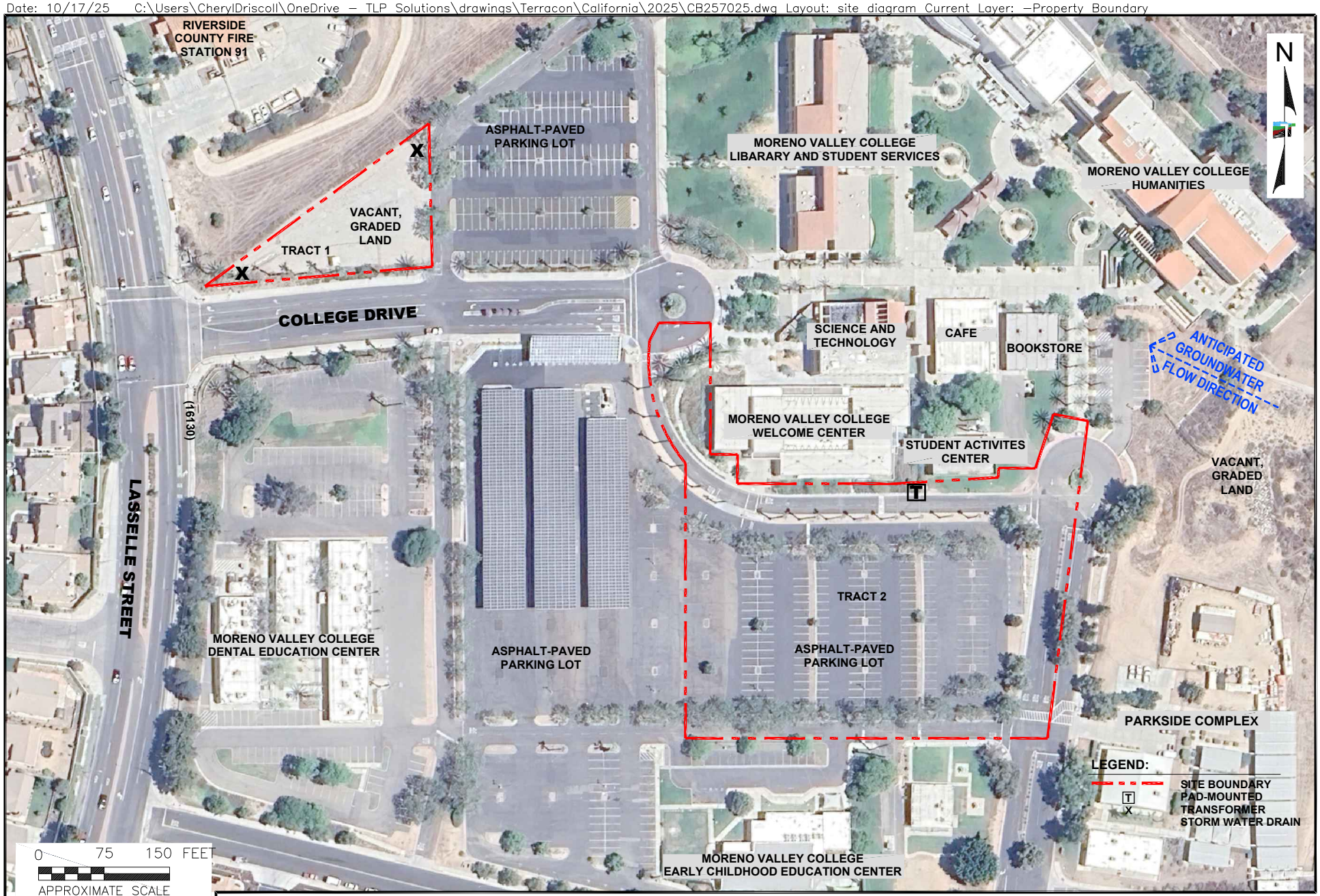
Project Manager: BRZ	Project No. CB257025
Drawn by: IRS	Scale: As Shown
Checked by: IRN	File Name: NA
Approved by: IRN	Date: 2021

Terracon
23041 Avenida De La Carlota, Suite 350
Laguna Hills, California 92653

TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

Moreno Valley College Library Learning Resource Center
16130 Lasselle Street
Moreno Valley, Riverside County California 92555

Exhibit 1



THIS DRAWING SHOULD NOT BE USED SEPARATELY FROM ORIGINAL REPORT.

SOURCE: GOOGLE EARTH, 2025; IMAGERY DATE: 7/18/2025

Project Mngr:	BZ
Drawn By:	CDD
Checked By:	BZ
Approved By:	CAP

Project No.	CB257022
Scale:	AS SHOWN
Date:	10/17/25

Terracon
23041 Avenida de la Carlota, Ste. 350
Laguna Hills, CA 92653

SITE DIAGRAM

MORENO VALLEY COLLEGE LIBRARY LEARNING RESOURCE CENTER
16130 LASSELLE STREET
MORENO VALLEY, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

EXHIBIT 2

APPENDIX B

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

Moreno Valley College Library Learning Resource Center
Project No. CB257025
Photo Date: September 26, 2025



Photo #1 View of the central portion of Tract 1 facing north.



Photo #2 View of the central portion of Tract 1 facing east.



Photo #3 View of the central portion of Tract 1 facing south.



Photo #4 View of the central portion of Tract 1 facing west.



Photo #5 View of storm drain located on the eastern portion of Tract 1.



Photo #6 View of additional storm drain located on the western portion of Tract 1.



Photo #7 View of the northern portion of Tract 2 facing south.



Photo #8 View of the eastern portion of Tract 2 facing west.



Photo #9 View of the southern portion of Tract 2 facing north.



Photo #10 View of the western portion of Tract 2 facing east.



Photo #11 View of the northwestern portion of the Tract 2 facing south.



Photo #12 View of pad-mounted transformer located on the central-northern portion of Tract 2.



Photo #13 View of the Tract 1 northern adjoining Riverside County Fire Department St. 91 (16110 Lasselle Street).



Photo #14 View of the Tract 1 eastern adjoining asphalt-paved parking lot.



Photo #15 View of the Tract 1 southern adjoining College Drive followed by asphalt-paved parking lot.



Photo #16 View of the Tract 1 western adjoining Lasselle Street followed by residential housing tract.



Photo #17 View of the Tract 2 northern adjoining Welcome Center.



Photo #18 View of the Tract 2 northern adjoining Student Activity Center.



Photo #19 View of the Tract 2 eastern adjoining Facilities Warehouse.



Photo #20 View of the Tract 2 southern adjoining Administration Annex.



Photo #21 View of the Tract 2 southern adjoining Early Childhood Education Center.



Photo #22 View of the Tract 2 western adjoining asphalt-paved parking lot.

APPENDIX C

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION AND USER QUESTIONNAIRE

Moreno Valley College
16130 Lasselle Street
Moreno Valley, CA 92555

Inquiry Number: 8124732.4
September 30, 2025

EDR Historical Topo Map Report

with QuadMatch™

6 Armstrong Road, 4th floor
Shelton, CT 06484
Toll Free: 800.352.0050
www.edrnet.com

EDR Historical Topo Map Report

09/30/25

Site Name:

Moreno Valley College
16130 Lasselle Street
Moreno Valley, CA 92555
EDR Inquiry # 8124732.4

Client Name:

Terracon
23041 Avenida De La Carlota Ste 350
Laguna Hills, CA 92653
Contact: Baylie Zemke

EDR Topographic Map Library has been searched by EDR and maps covering the target property location as provided by Terracon were identified for the years listed below. EDR's Historical Topo Map Report is designed to assist professionals in evaluating potential liability on a target property resulting from past activities. EDRs Historical Topo Map Report includes a search of a collection of public and private color historical topographic maps, dating back to the late 1800s.

Search Results:

P.O.# NA

Project: CB257025

Coordinates:

Latitude:	33.886157 33° 53' 10" North
Longitude:	-117.202682 -117° 12' 10" West
UTM Zone:	Zone 11 North
UTM X Meters:	481257.81
UTM Y Meters:	3749551.89
Elevation:	1560.03' above sea level

Maps Provided:

2021
2018
2015
2012
1979, 1980
1973
1967
1953
1943
1942
1901

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Topo Sheet Key

This EDR Topo Map Report is based upon the following USGS topographic map sheets.

2021 Source Sheets



Sunnymead
2021
7.5-minute, 24000



Perris
2021
7.5-minute, 24000

2018 Source Sheets



Sunnymead
2018
7.5-minute, 24000



Perris
2018
7.5-minute, 24000

2015 Source Sheets



Sunnymead
2015
7.5-minute, 24000



Perris
2015
7.5-minute, 24000

2012 Source Sheets



Sunnymead
2012
7.5-minute, 24000



Perris
2012
7.5-minute, 24000

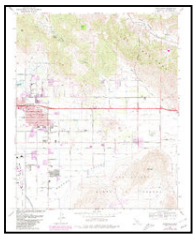
Topo Sheet Key

This EDR Topo Map Report is based upon the following USGS topographic map sheets.

1979, 1980 Source Sheets

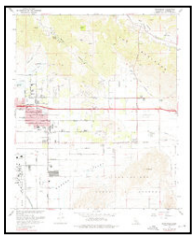


Perris
1979
7.5-minute, 24000
Aerial Photo Revised 1978



Sunnymead
1980
7.5-minute, 24000
Aerial Photo Revised 1978

1973 Source Sheets

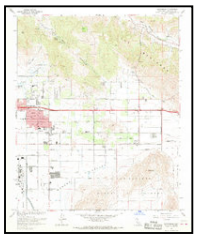


Sunnymead
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7.5-minute, 24000
Aerial Photo Revised 1973

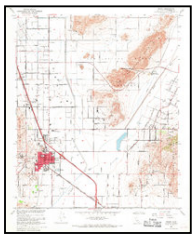


Perris
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7.5-minute, 24000
Aerial Photo Revised 1973

1967 Source Sheets



Sunnymead
1967
7.5-minute, 24000
Aerial Photo Revised 1966

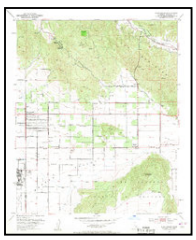


Perris
1967
7.5-minute, 24000
Aerial Photo Revised 1966

1953 Source Sheets



Perris
1953
7.5-minute, 24000
Aerial Photo Revised 1951



Sunnymead
1953
7.5-minute, 24000
Aerial Photo Revised 1951

Topo Sheet Key

This EDR Topo Map Report is based upon the following USGS topographic map sheets.

1943 Source Sheets



PERRIS
1943
15-minute, 62500

1942 Source Sheets

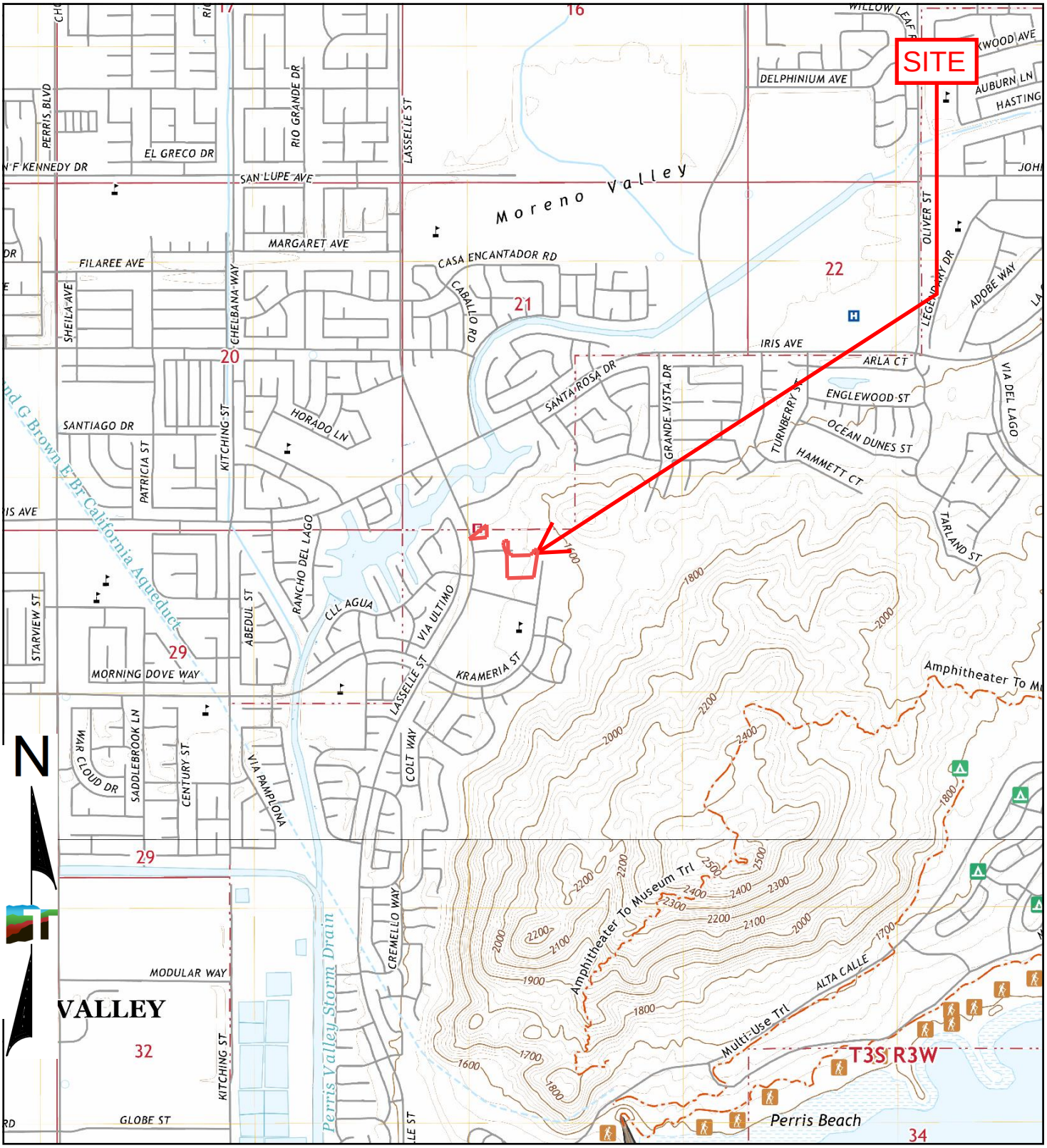


Perris
1942
15-minute, 62500
Aerial Photo Revised 1939

1901 Source Sheets



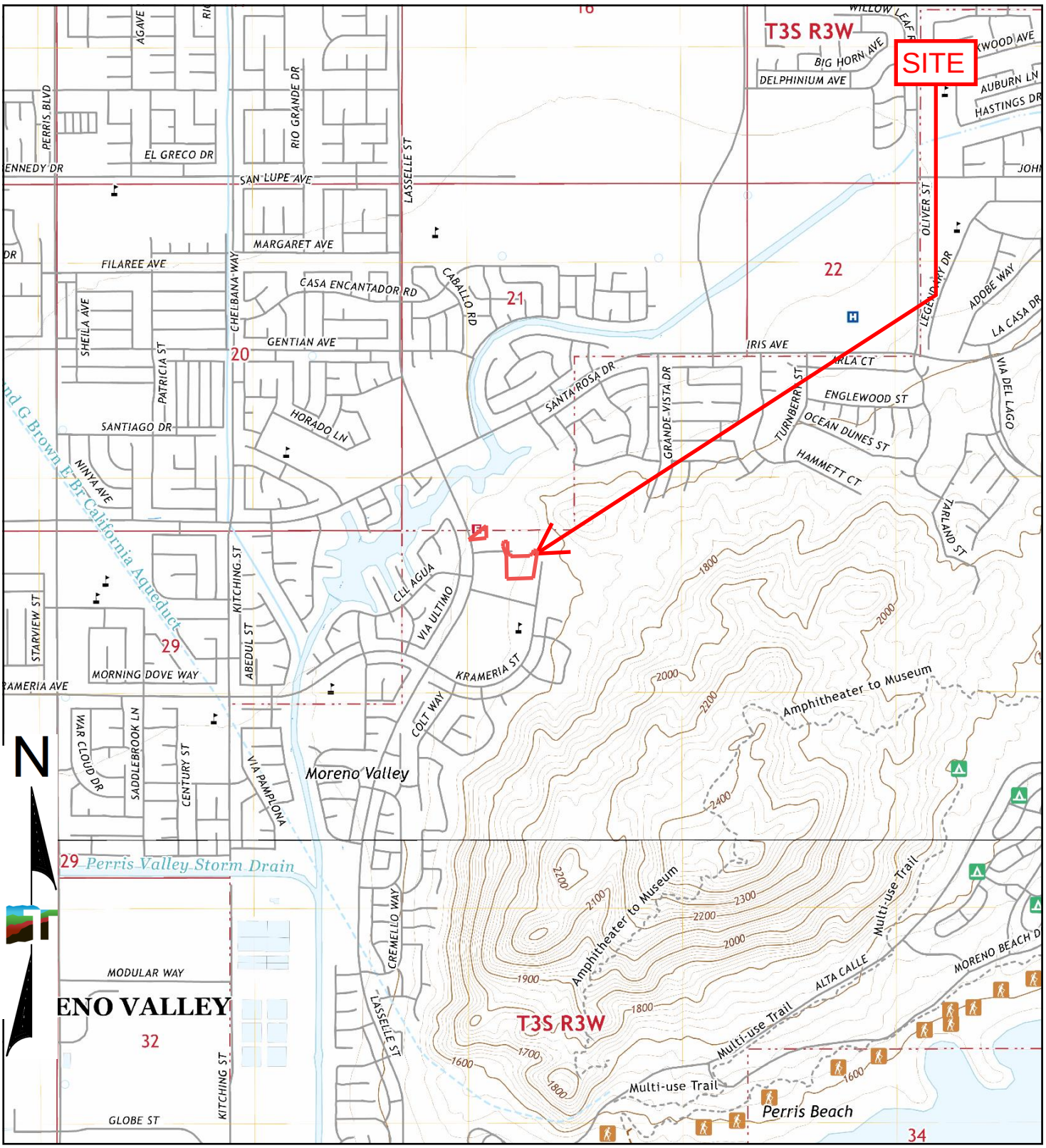
Elsinore
1901
30-minute, 125000



TP, Sunnymead, 2021, 7.5-minute
S, Perris, 2021, 7.5-minute

0 Miles 0.25 0.5 1 1.5

Project Manager:	Project No.	Terracon	2021 TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
Drawn by:	Scale:		Moreno Valley College Library Learning Resource Center
Checked by:	File Name:		Moreno Valley, Riverside County California 92555
Approved by:	Date: 2021		



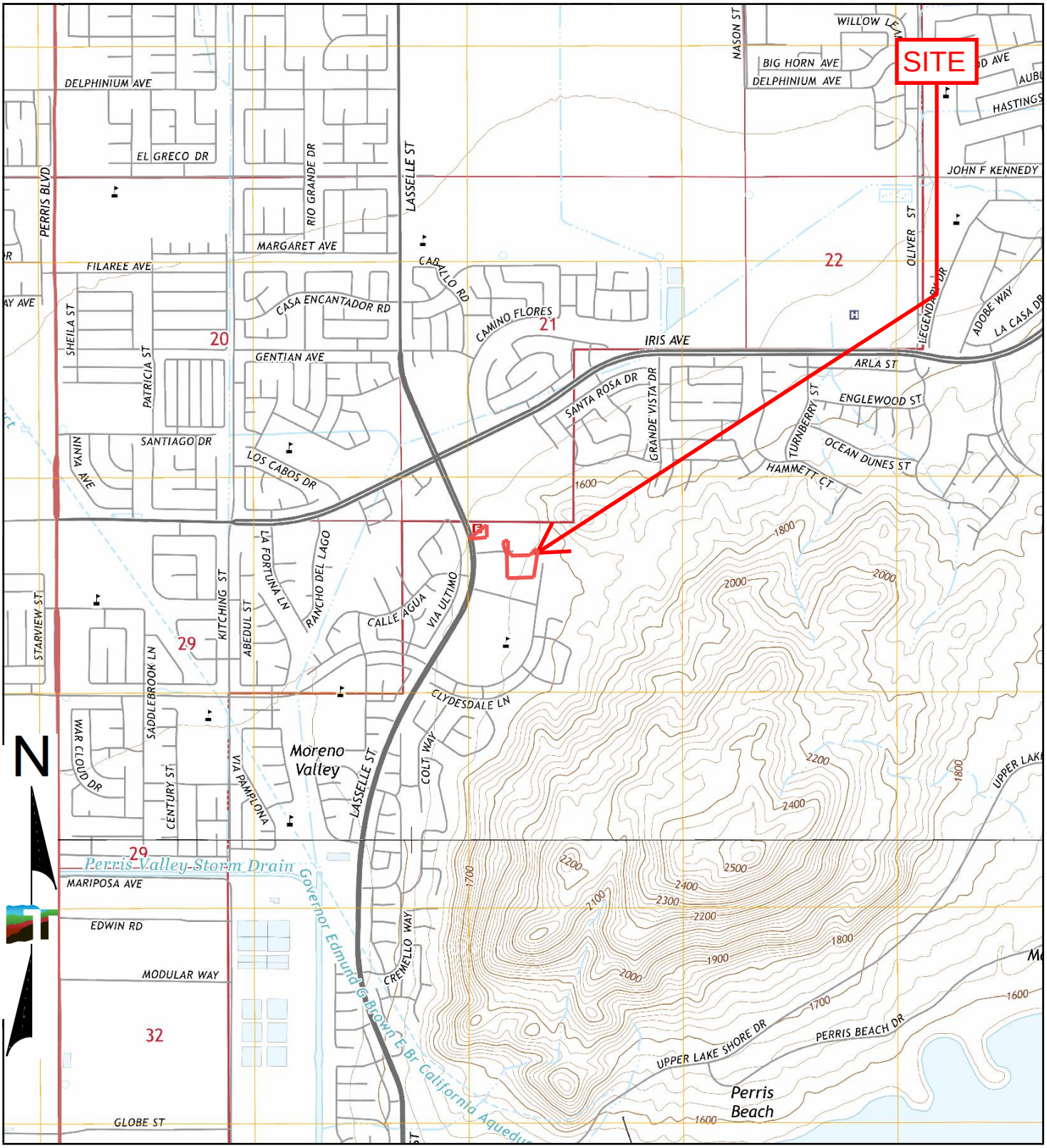
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S, Perris, 2018, 7.5-minute

0 Miles 0.25 0.5 1 1.5

Project Manager:	Project No.	Terracon	2018 TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
Drawn by:	Scale:		Moreno Valley College Library Learning Resource Center
Checked by:	File Name:		Moreno Valley, Riverside County California 92555
Approved by:	Date: 2018		

Topographic Map

2015



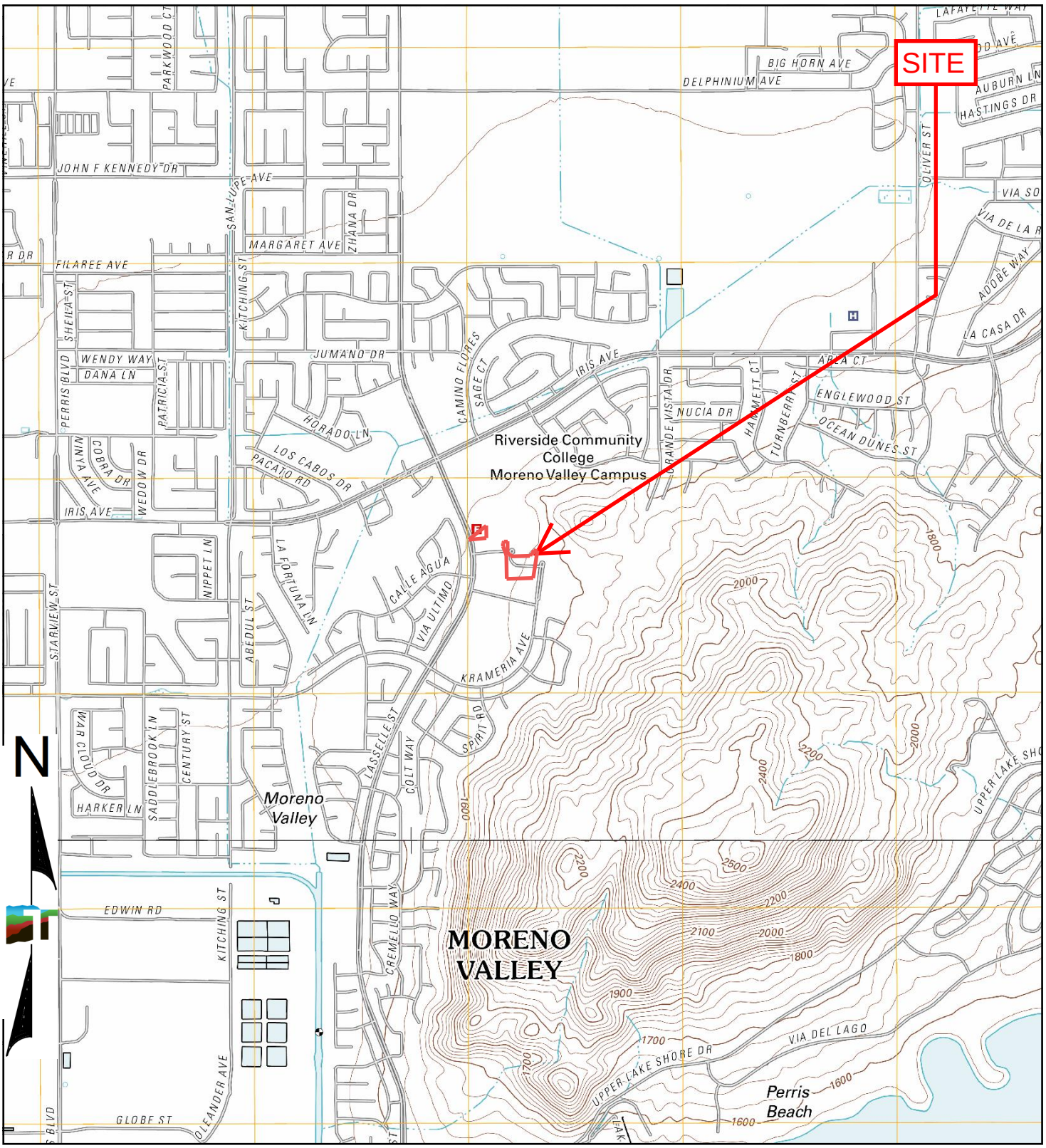
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S, Perris, 2015, 7.5-minute

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Project Manager:	Project No.	Terracon	2015 TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
Drawn by:	Scale:		Moreno Valley College Library Learning Resource Center
Checked by:	File Name:		Moreno Valley, Riverside County California 92555
Approved by:	Date: 2015		

Topographic Map

2012



TP, Sunnymead, 2012, 7.5-minute
S, Perris, 2012, 7.5-minute

0 Miles 0.25 0.5 1 1.5

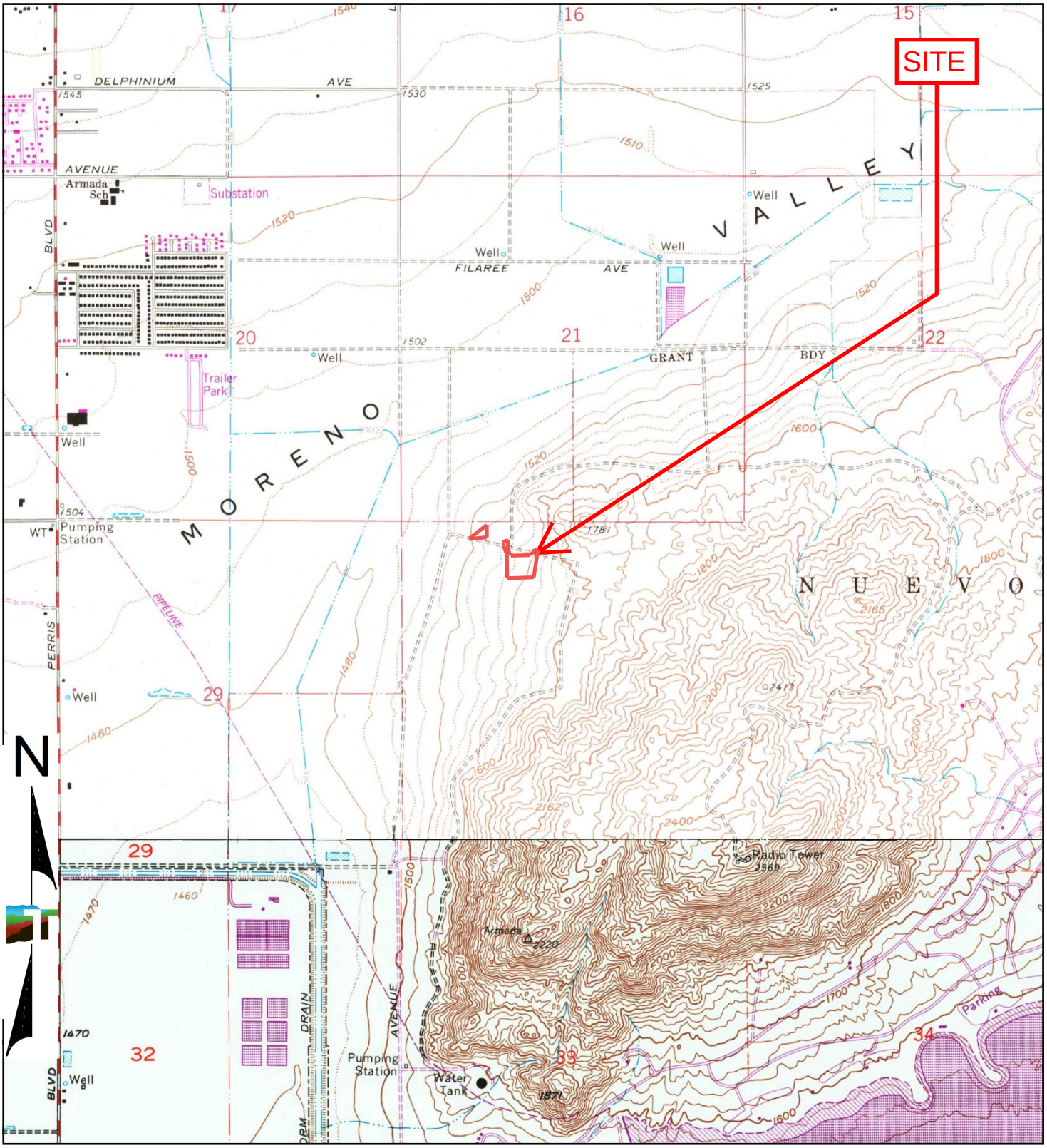
Project Manager:	Project No.
Drawn by:	Scale:
Checked by:	File Name:
Approved by:	Date: 2012

Terracon

2012 TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

Moreno Valley College Library Learning Resource Center

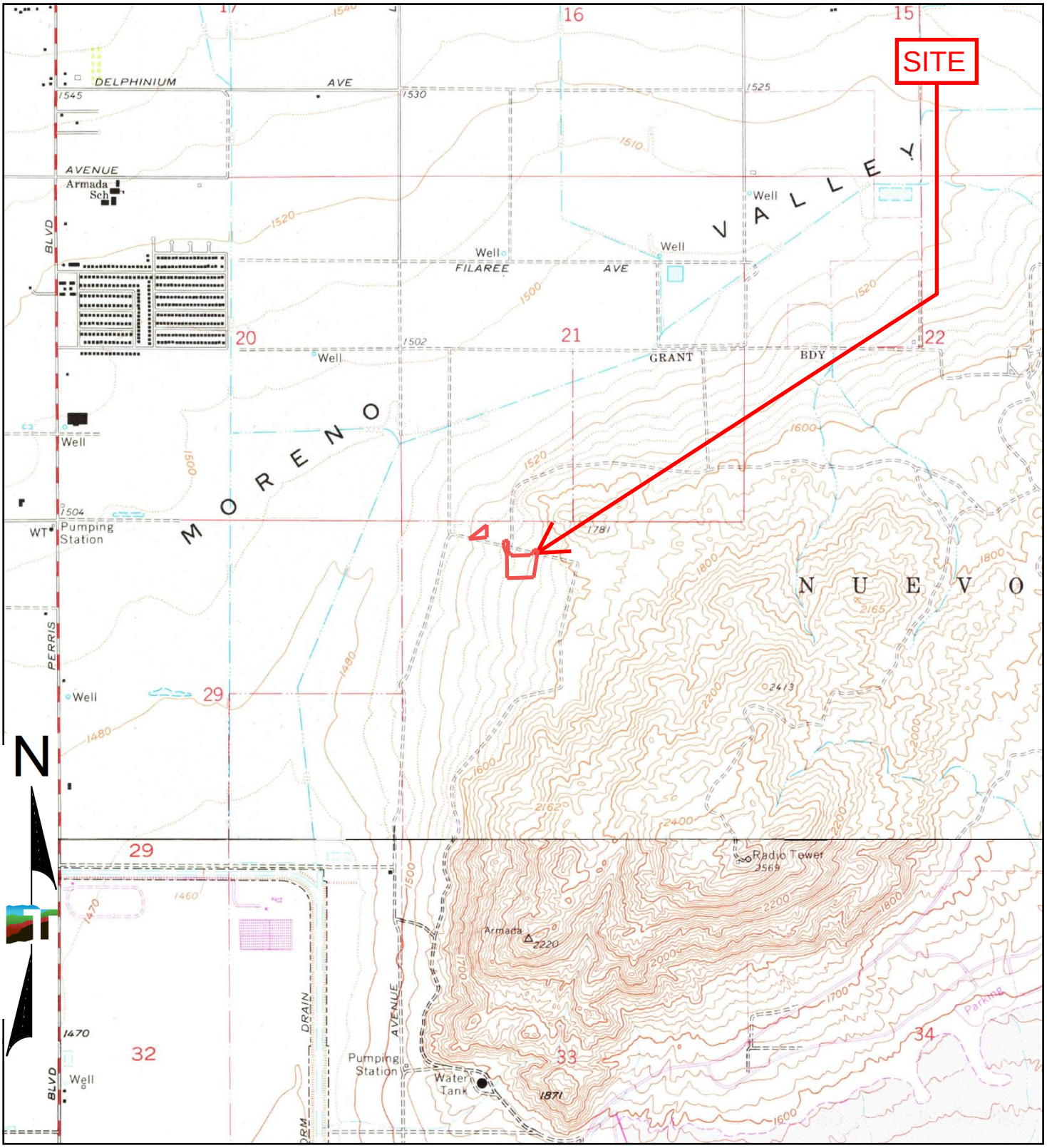
Moreno Valley, Riverside County California 92555



TP, Sunnymead, 1980, 7.5-minute
S, Perris, 1979, 7.5-minute

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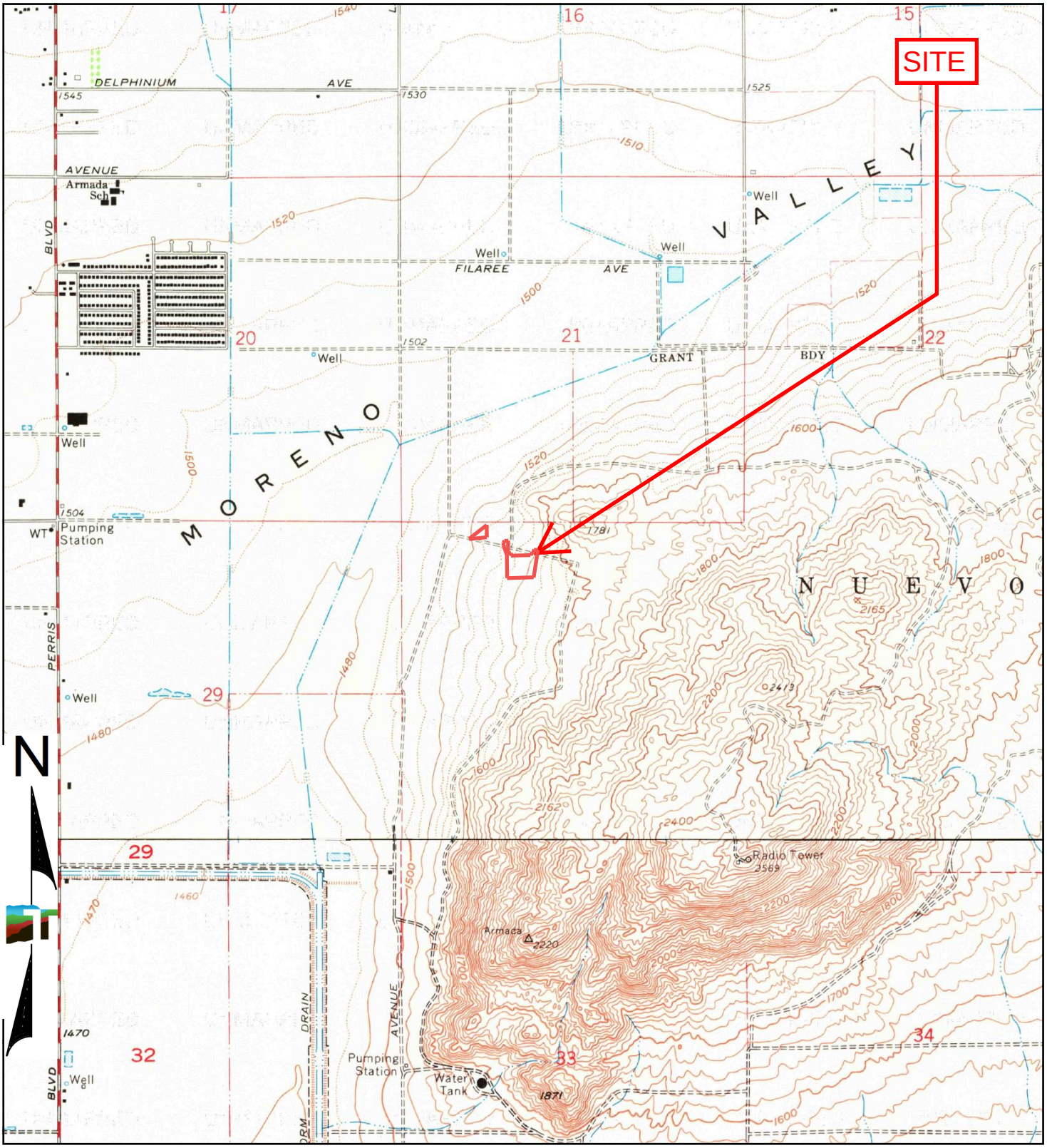
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Drawn by:	Scale:		Moreno Valley College Library Learning Resource Center
Checked by:	File Name:		Moreno Valley, Riverside County California 92555
Approved by:	Date: 1979, 1980		



TP, Sunnymead, 1973, 7.5-minute
S, Perris, 1973, 7.5-minute

0 Miles 0.25 0.5 1 1.5

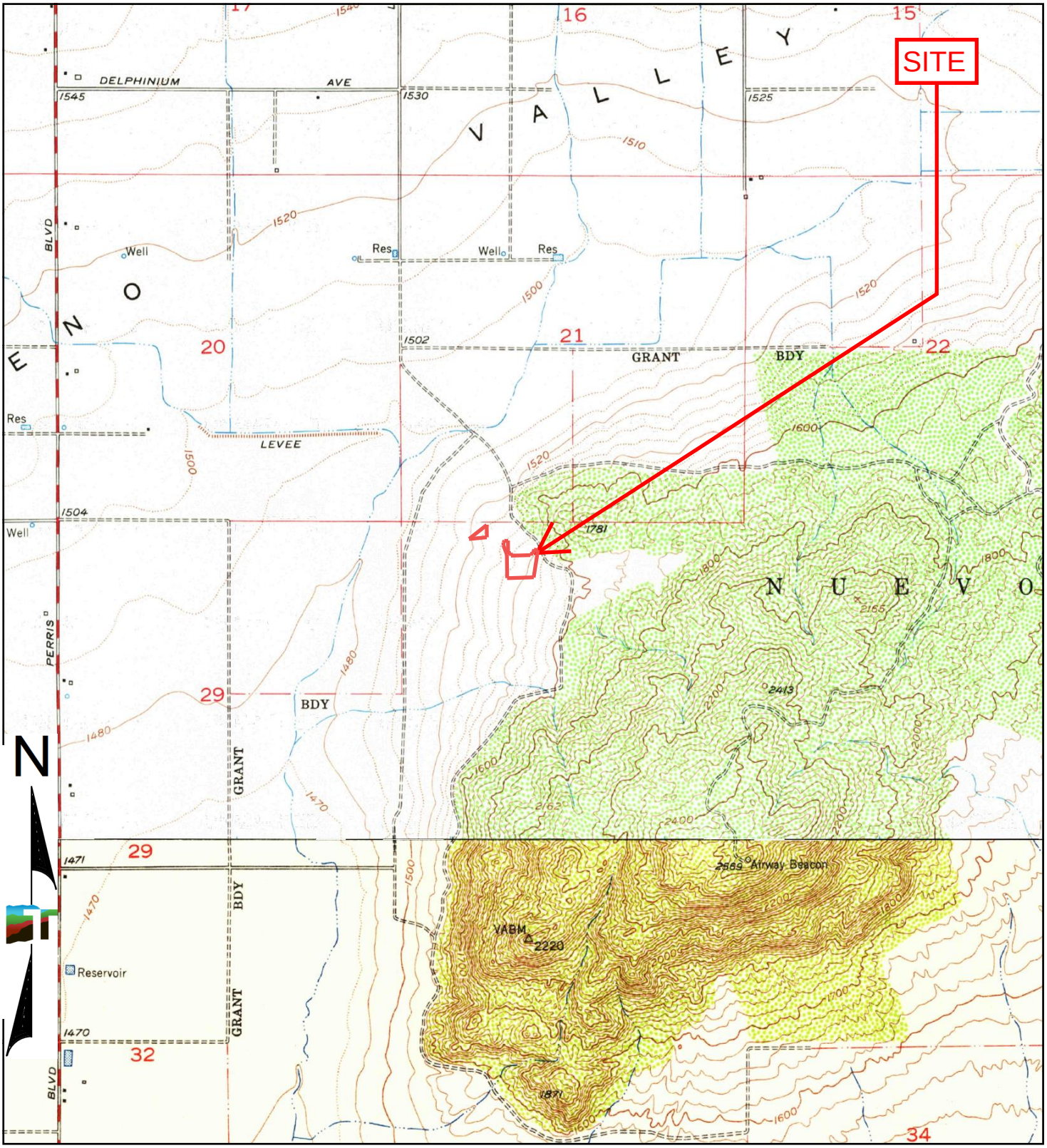
Project Manager:	Project No.	Terracon	1973 TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
Drawn by:	Scale:		Moreno Valley College Library Learning Resource Center
Checked by:	File Name:		Moreno Valley, Riverside County California 92555
Approved by:	Date: 1973		



TP, Sunnymead, 1967, 7.5-minute
S, Perris, 1967, 7.5-minute

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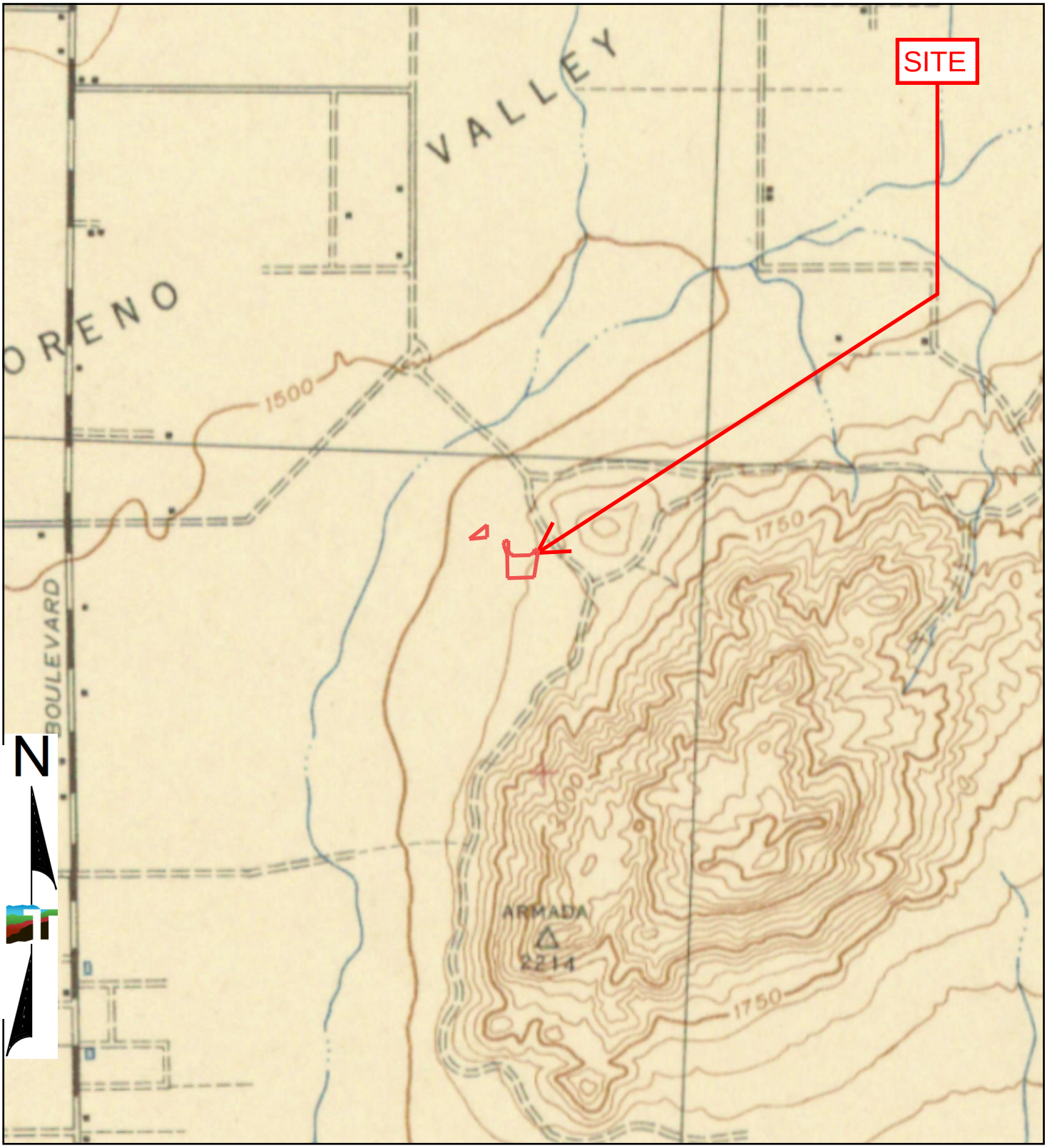
Project Manager:	Project No.	Terracon	1967 TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
Drawn by:	Scale:		Moreno Valley College Library Learning Resource Center
Checked by:	File Name:		Moreno Valley, Riverside County California 92555
Approved by:	Date: 1967		



TP, Sunnymead, 1953, 7.5-minute
S, Perris, 1953, 7.5-minute

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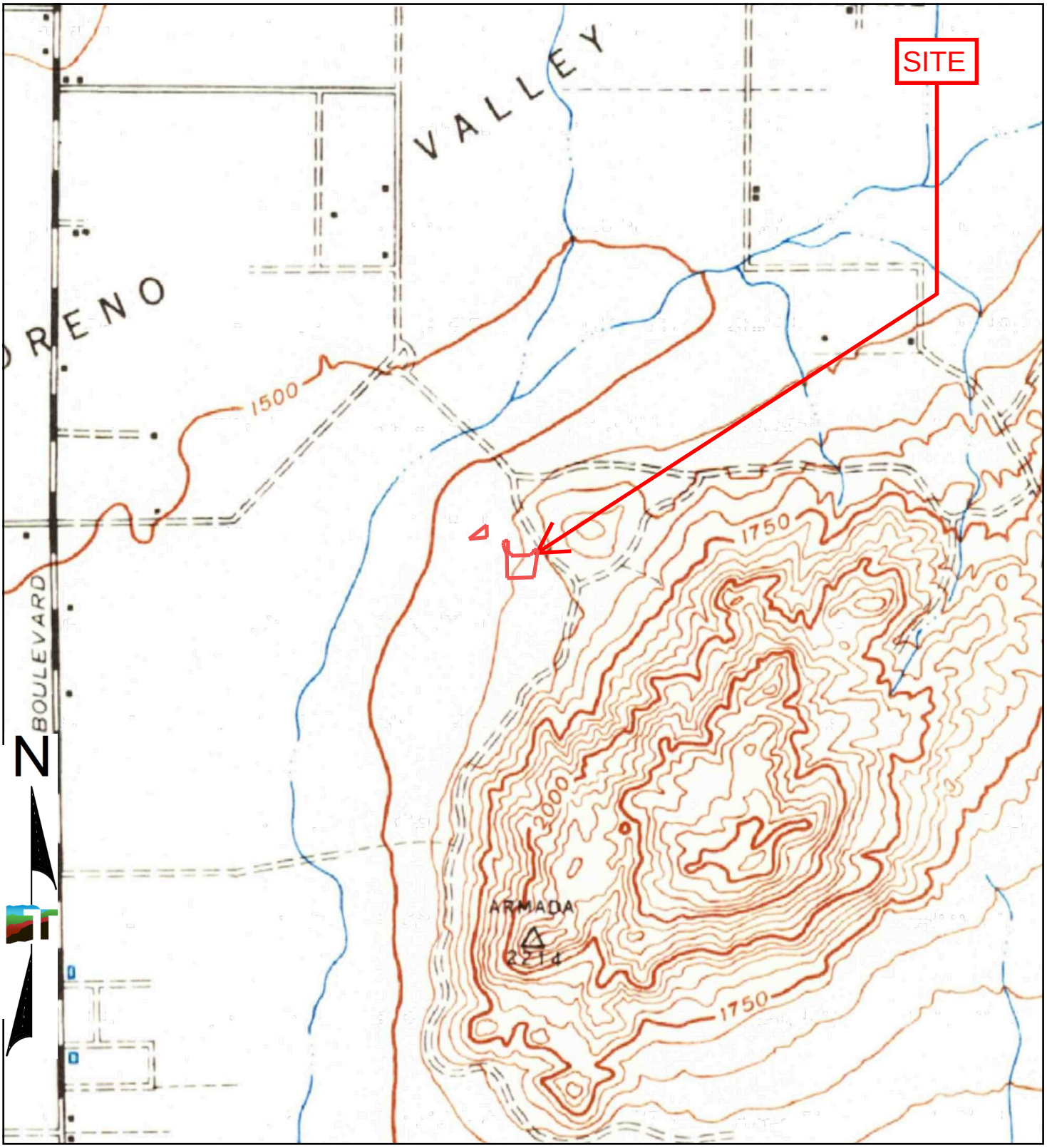
Project Manager:	Project No.	Terracon	1953 TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
Drawn by:	Scale:		Moreno Valley College Library Learning Resource Center
Checked by:	File Name:		Moreno Valley, Riverside County California 92555
Approved by:	Date: 1953		



TP, PERRIS, 1943, 15-minute

0 Miles 0.25 0.5 1 1.5

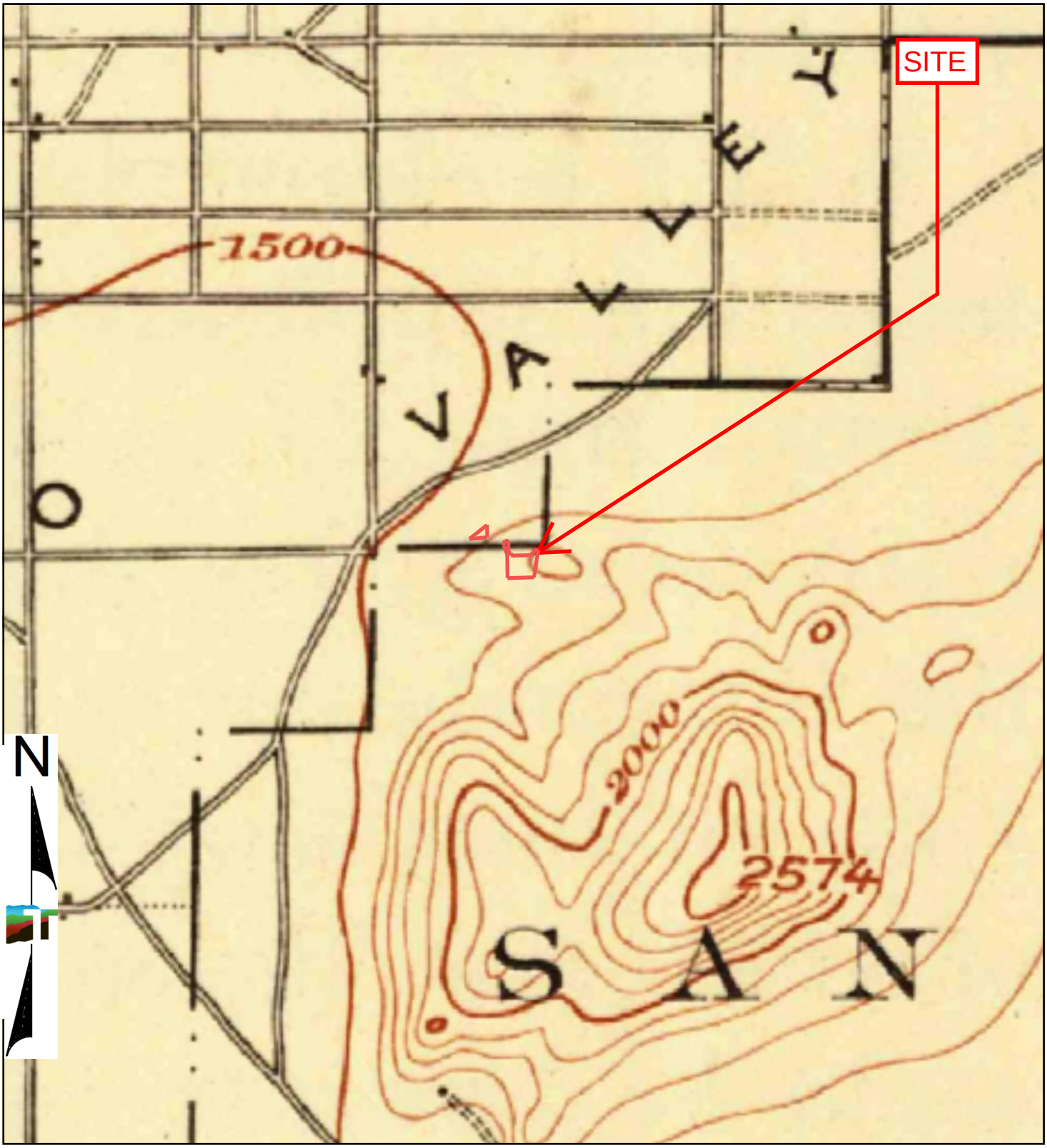
Project Manager:	Project No.	Terracon	1943 TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
Drawn by:	Scale:		Moreno Valley College Library Learning Resource Center
Checked by:	File Name:		Moreno Valley, Riverside County California 92555
Approved by:	Date: 1943		



TP, Perris, 1942, 15-minute

0 Miles 0.25 0.5 1 1.5

Project Manager:	Project No.	Terracon	1942 TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
Drawn by:	Scale:		Moreno Valley College Library Learning Resource Center
Checked by:	File Name:		Moreno Valley, Riverside County California 92555
Approved by:	Date: 1942		



TP, Elsinore, 1901, 30-minute

0 Miles 0.25 0.5 1 1.5

Project Manager:	Project No.	Terracon	1901 TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
Drawn by:	Scale:		Moreno Valley College Library Learning Resource Center
Checked by:	File Name:		Moreno Valley, Riverside County California 92555
Approved by:	Date: 1901		

Moreno Valley College

16130 Lasselle Street

Moreno Valley, CA 92555

Inquiry Number: 8124732.8

September 30, 2025

The EDR Aerial Photo Decade Package

6 Armstrong Road, 4th floor
Shelton, CT 06484
Toll Free: 800.352.0050
www.edrnet.com

EDR Aerial Photo Decade Package

09/30/25

Site Name:

Moreno Valley College
16130 Lasselle Street
Moreno Valley, CA 92555
EDR Inquiry # 8124732.8

Client Name:

Terracon
23041 Avenida De La Carlota Ste 350
Laguna Hills, CA 92653
Contact: Baylie Zemke

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Search Results:

Year	Scale	Details	Source
2022	1"=500'	Flight Year: 2022	USDA/NAIP
2018	1"=500'	Flight Year: 2018	USDA/NAIP
2014	1"=500'	Flight Year: 2014	USDA/NAIP
2010	1"=500'	Flight Year: 2010	USDA/NAIP
2006	1"=500'	Flight Year: 2006	USDA/NAIP
2002	1"=500'	Flight Year: 2002	USGS/DOQQ
1997	1"=500'	Flight Year: 1997	USGS/DOQQ
1989	1"=500'	Flight Date: August 15, 1989	USDA
1985	1"=500'	Flight Date: July 28, 1985	USDA
1978	1"=500'	Flight Date: September 20, 1978	USDA
1967	1"=500'	Flight Date: May 15, 1967	USDA
1961	1"=500'	Flight Date: June 14, 1961	USDA
1959	1"=500'	Flight Date: September 05, 1959	USDA
1953	1"=500'	Flight Date: August 28, 1953	USDA
1949	1"=500'	Flight Date: May 08, 1949	USDA
1938	1"=500'	Flight Date: June 14, 1938	USDA

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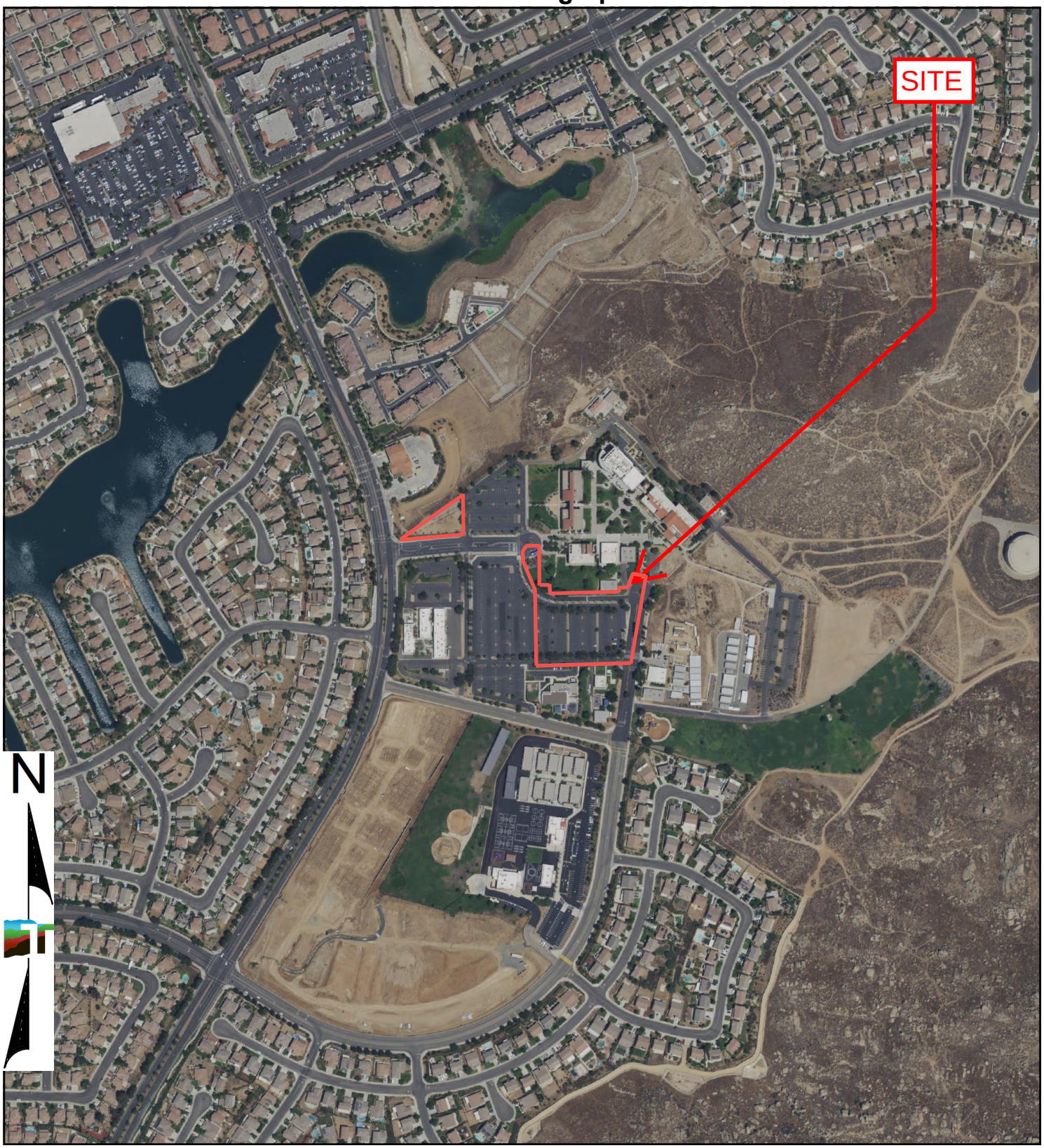
Aerial Photograph

2022



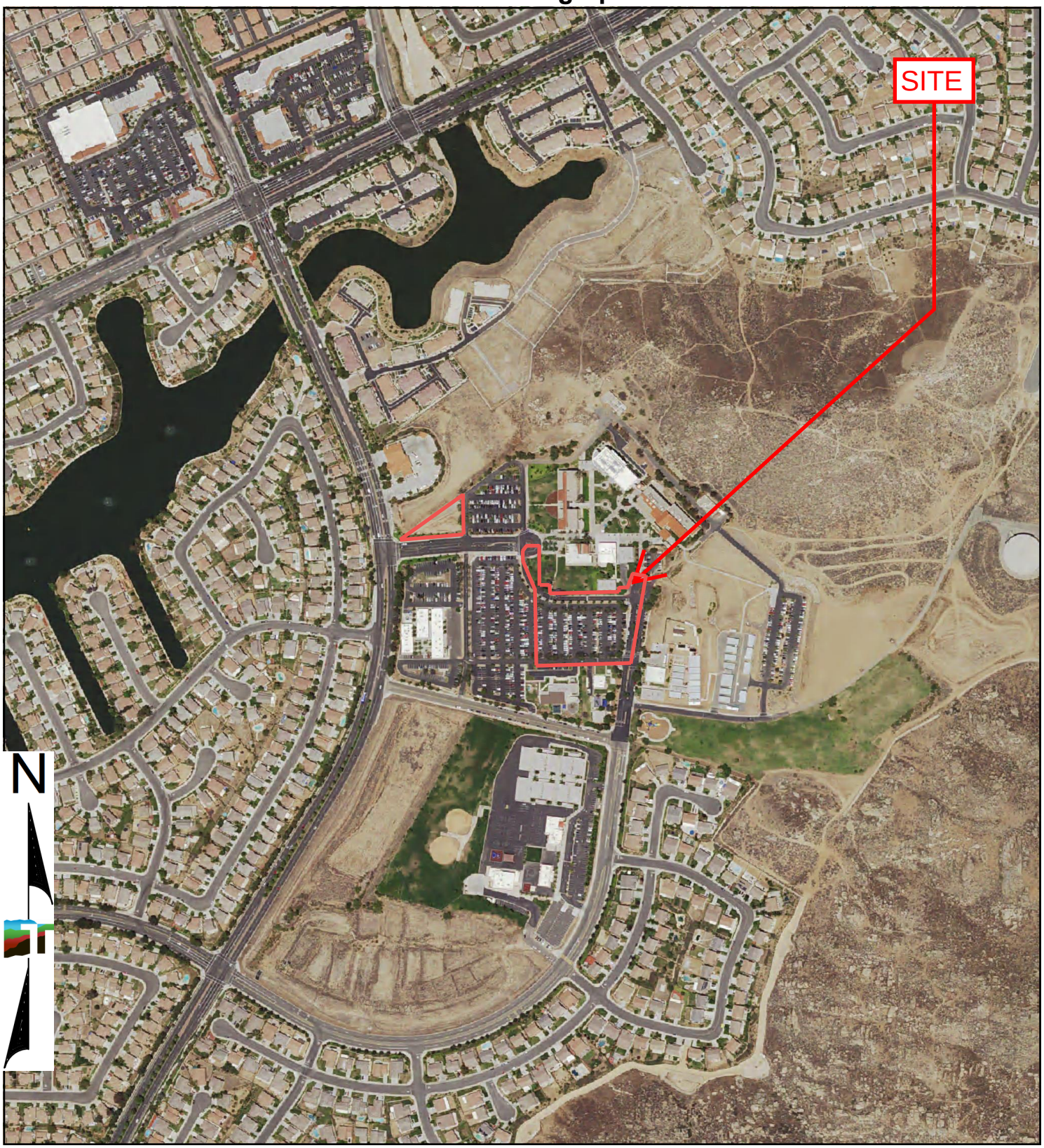
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Project Manager:	Project No:	Terracon	2022 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH
Drawn By:	Scale:		Moreno Valley College Library Learning Resource Center
Checked By:	File Name:		Moreno Valley, Riverside County California 92555
Approved By:	Date: 2022		



0 Feet 500 1000 2000

Project Manager:	Project No:	Terracon	2018 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH
Drawn By:	Scale:		Moreno Valley College Library Learning Resource Center
Checked By:	File Name:		Moreno Valley, Riverside County California 92555
Approved By:	Date: 2018		



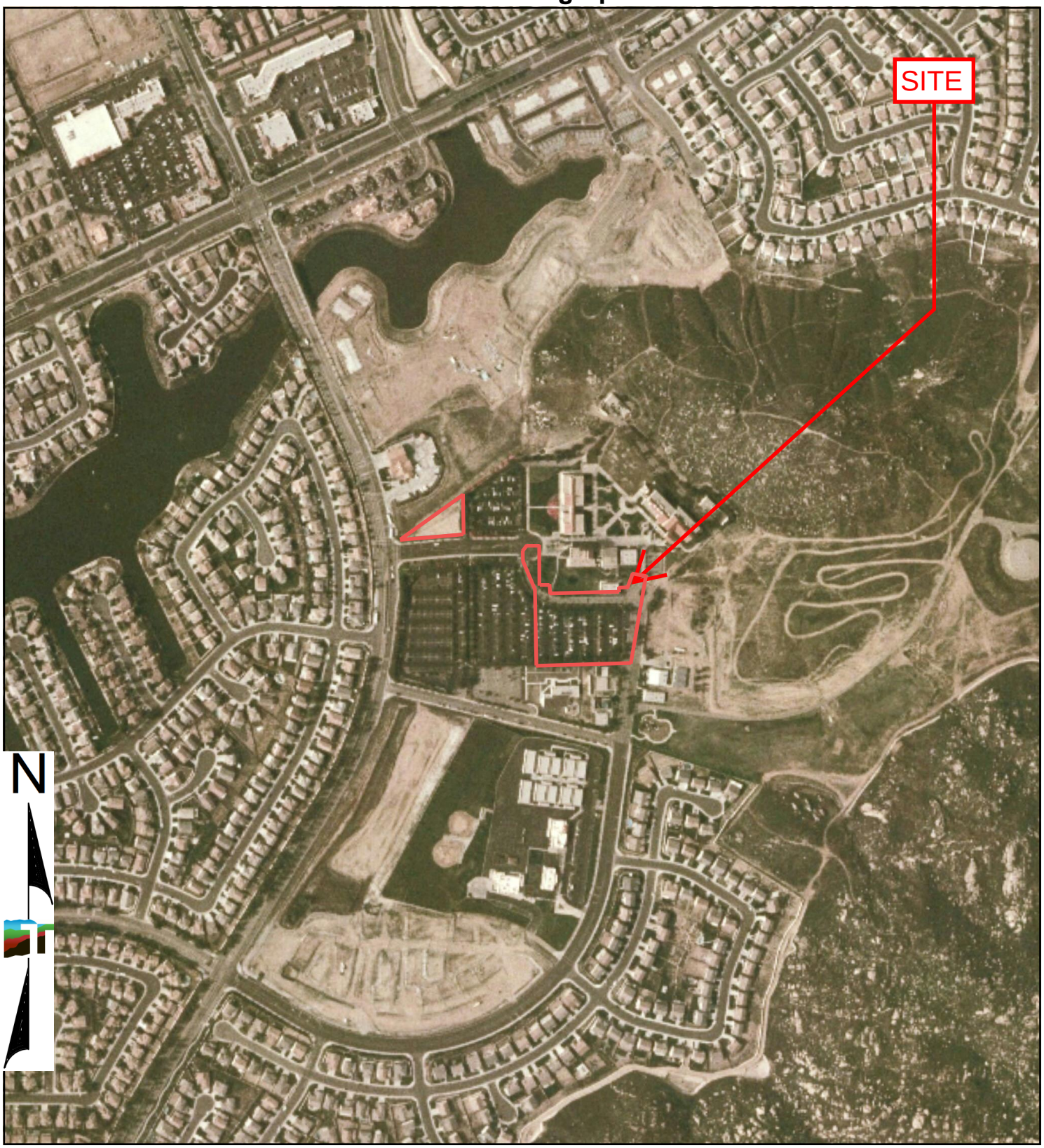
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Project Manager:	Project No:	Terracon	2014 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH
Drawn By:	Scale:		Moreno Valley College Library Learning Resource Center
Checked By:	File Name:		Moreno Valley, Riverside County California 92555
Approved By:	Date: 2014		



0 Feet 500 1000 2000

Project Manager:	Project No:	Terracon	2010 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH
Drawn By:	Scale:		Moreno Valley College Library Learning Resource Center
Checked By:	File Name:		
Approved By:	Date: 2010		



0 Feet 500 1000 2000

Project Manager:	Project No:	Terracon	2006 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH
Drawn By:	Scale:		Moreno Valley College Library Learning Resource Center
Checked By:	File Name:		Moreno Valley, Riverside County California 92555
Approved By:	Date: 2006		



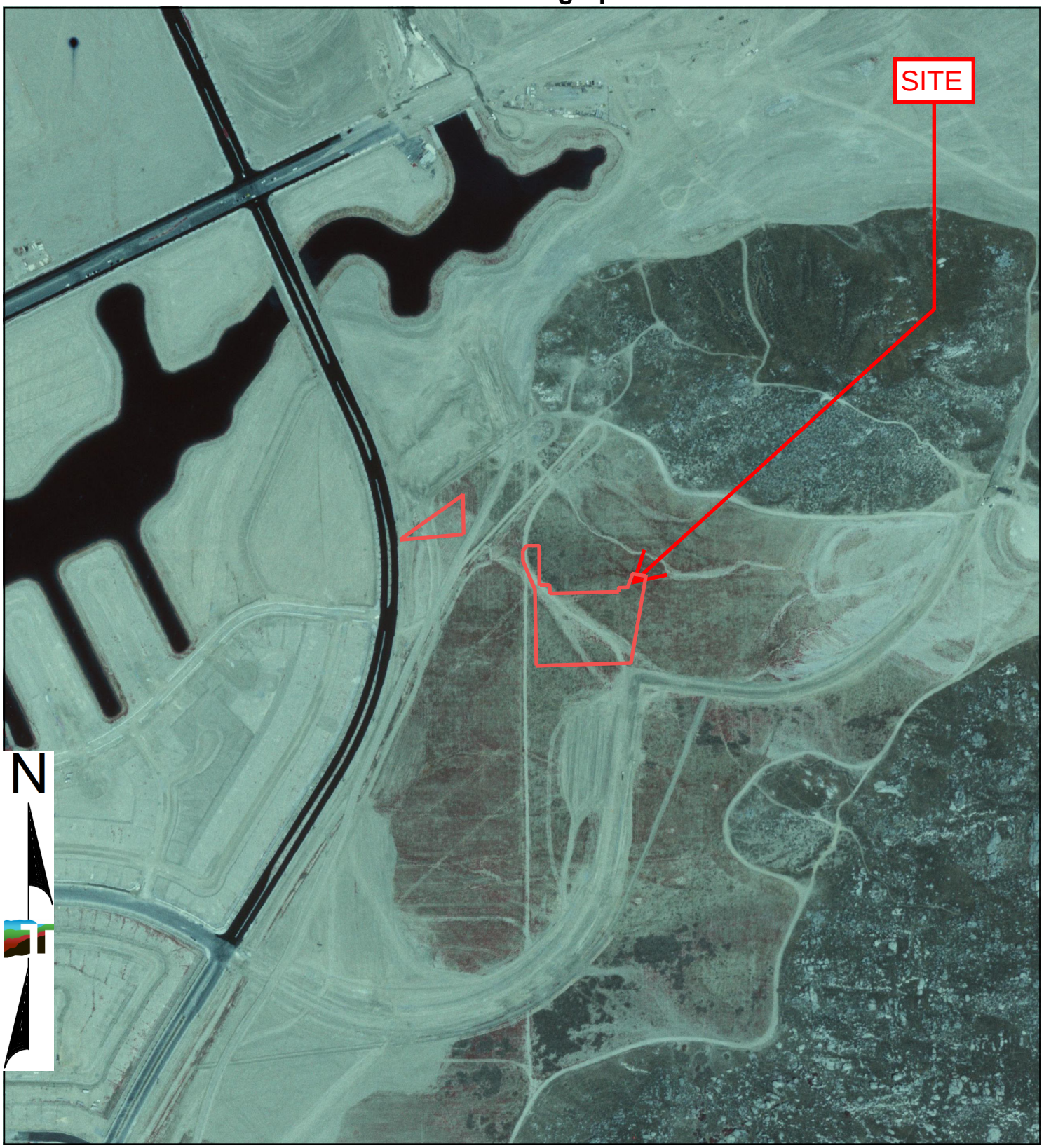
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Project Manager:	Project No:	Terracon	2002 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH
Drawn By:	Scale:		Moreno Valley College Library Learning Resource Center
Checked By:	File Name:		Moreno Valley, Riverside County California 92555
Approved By:	Date: 2002		



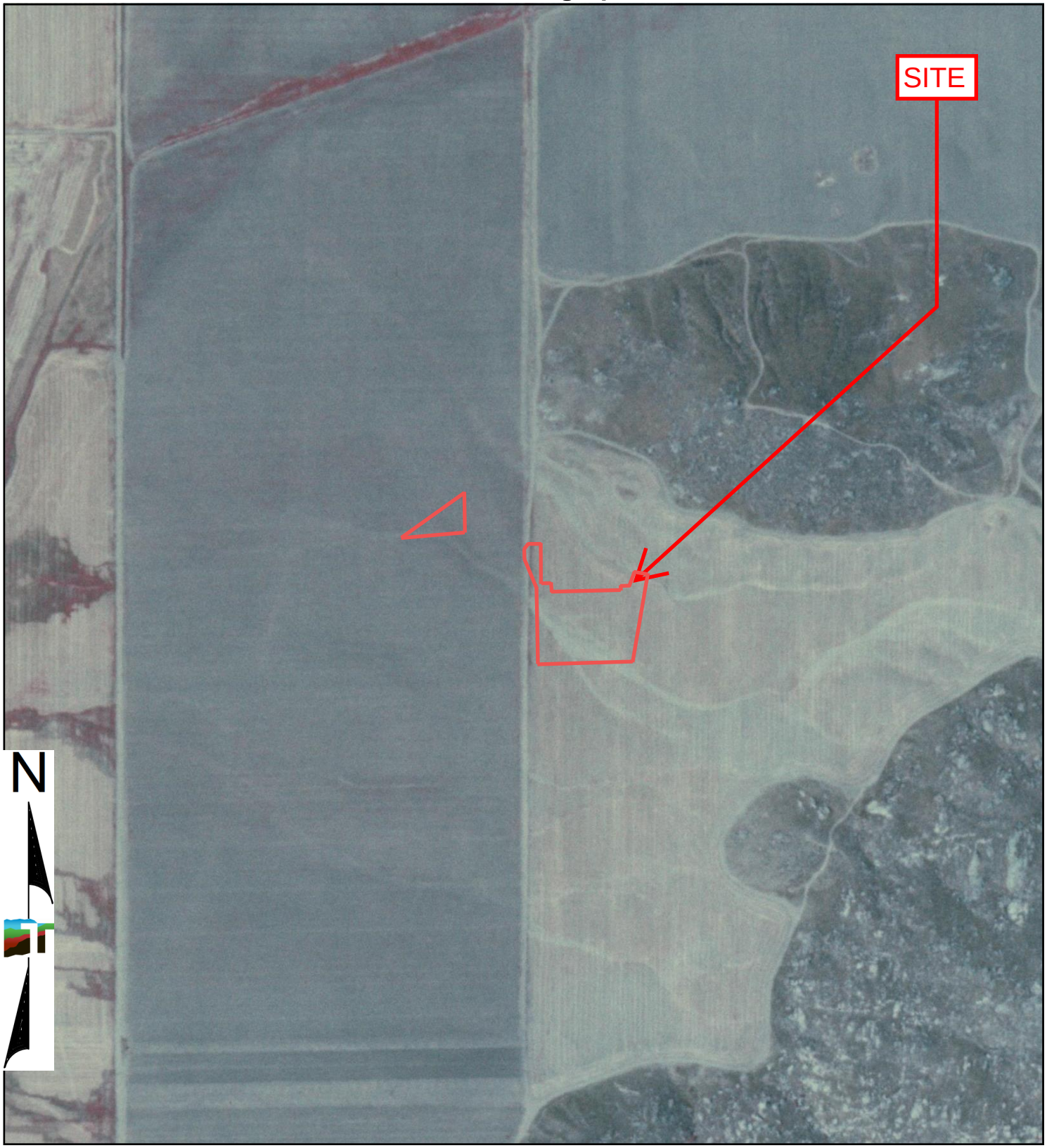
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Drawn By:	Scale:		Moreno Valley College Library Learning Resource Center
Checked By:	File Name:		Moreno Valley, Riverside County California 92555
Approved By:	Date: 1997		



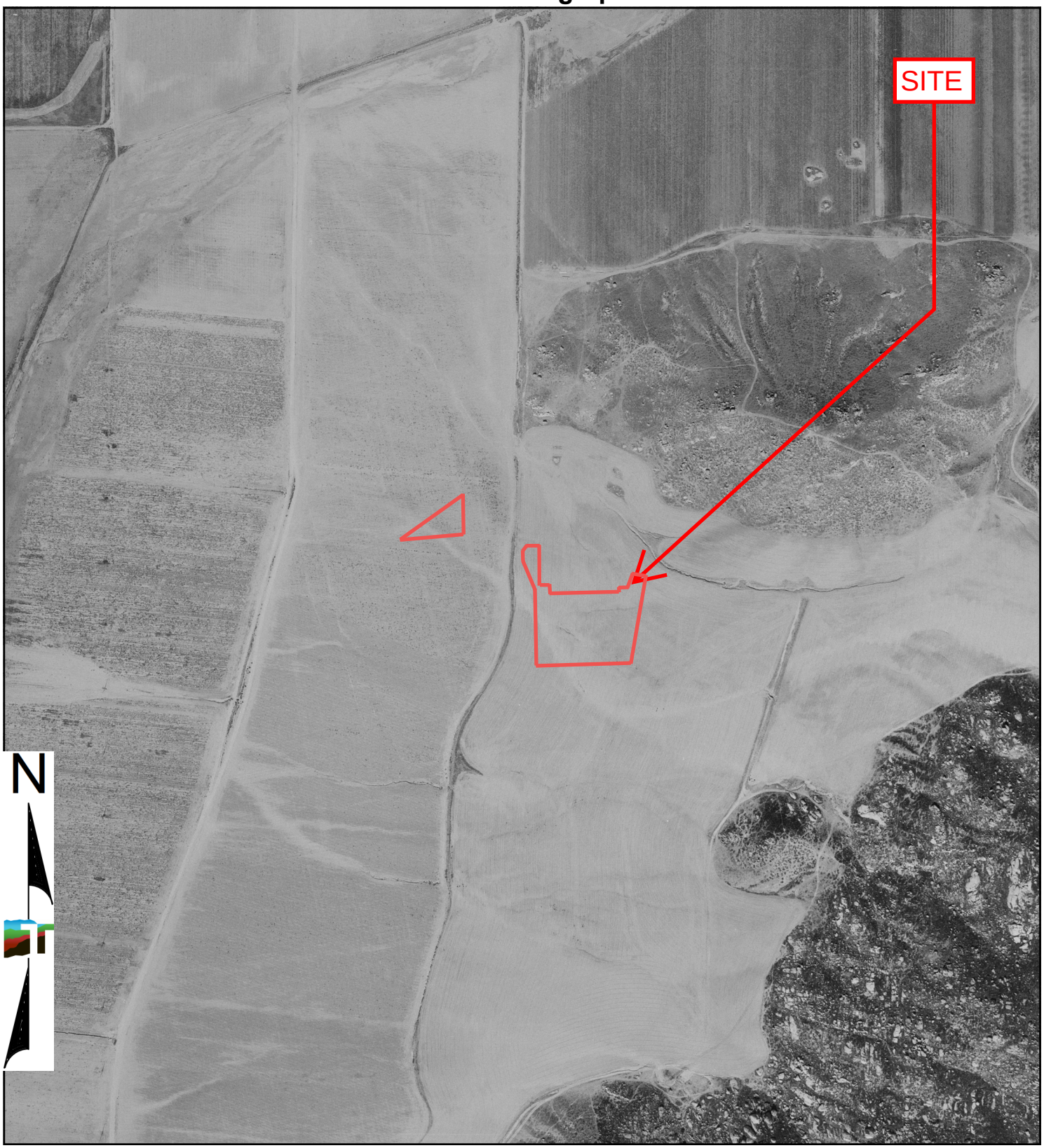
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Drawn By:	Scale:		Moreno Valley College Library Learning Resource Center
Checked By:	File Name:		
Approved By:	Date: 1989		



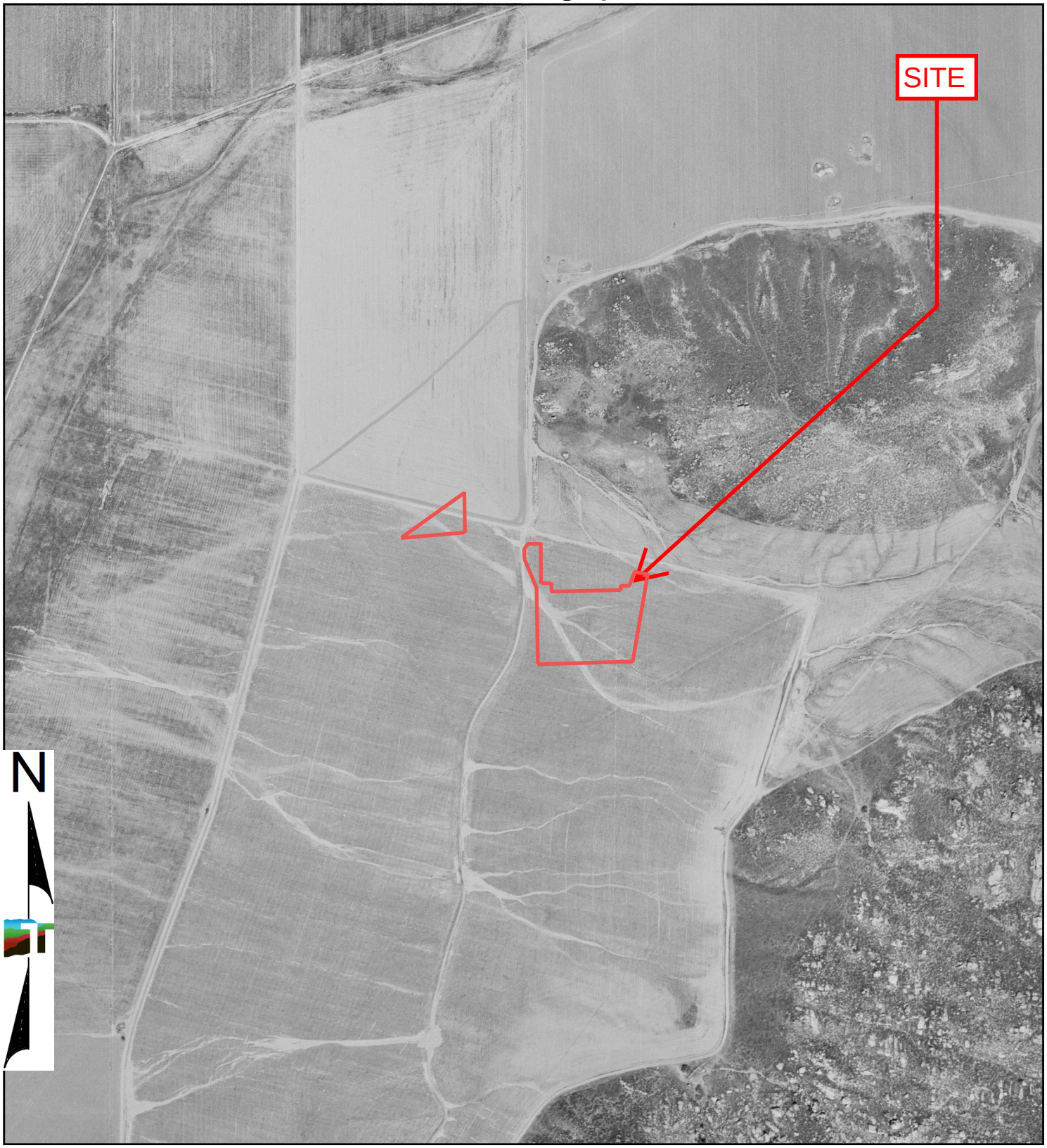
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Project Manager:	Project No:	Terracon	1985 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH
Drawn By:	Scale:		Moreno Valley College Library Learning Resource Center
Checked By:	File Name:		Moreno Valley, Riverside County California 92555
Approved By:	Date: 1985		



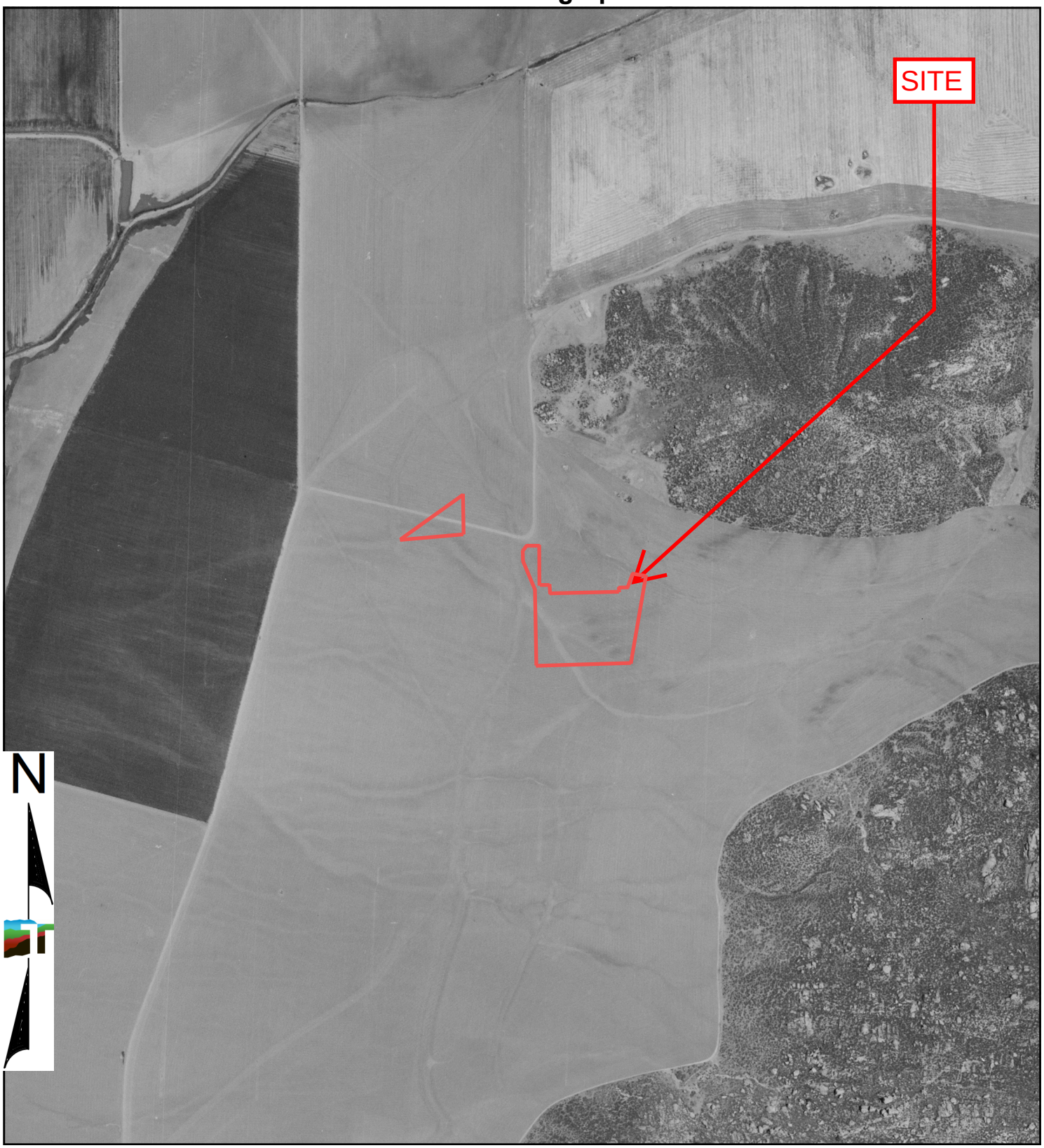
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Project Manager:	Project No:	Terracon	1978 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH
Drawn By:	Scale:		Moreno Valley College Library Learning Resource Center
Checked By:	File Name:		Moreno Valley, Riverside County California 92555
Approved By:	Date: 1978		



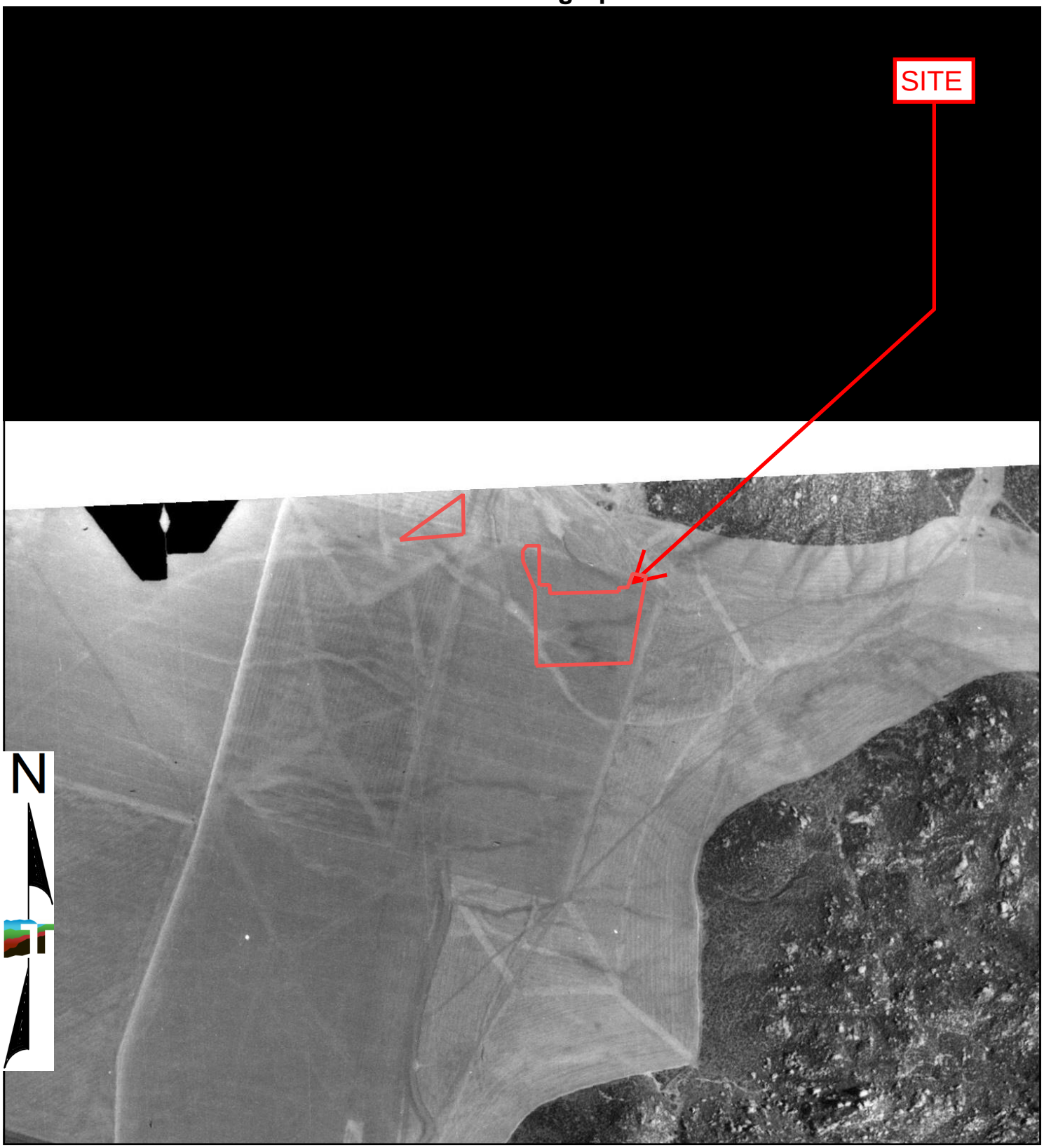
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Project Manager:	Project No:	Terracon	1967 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH
Drawn By:	Scale:		Moreno Valley College Library Learning Resource Center
Checked By:	File Name:		Moreno Valley, Riverside County California 92555
Approved By:	Date: 1967		



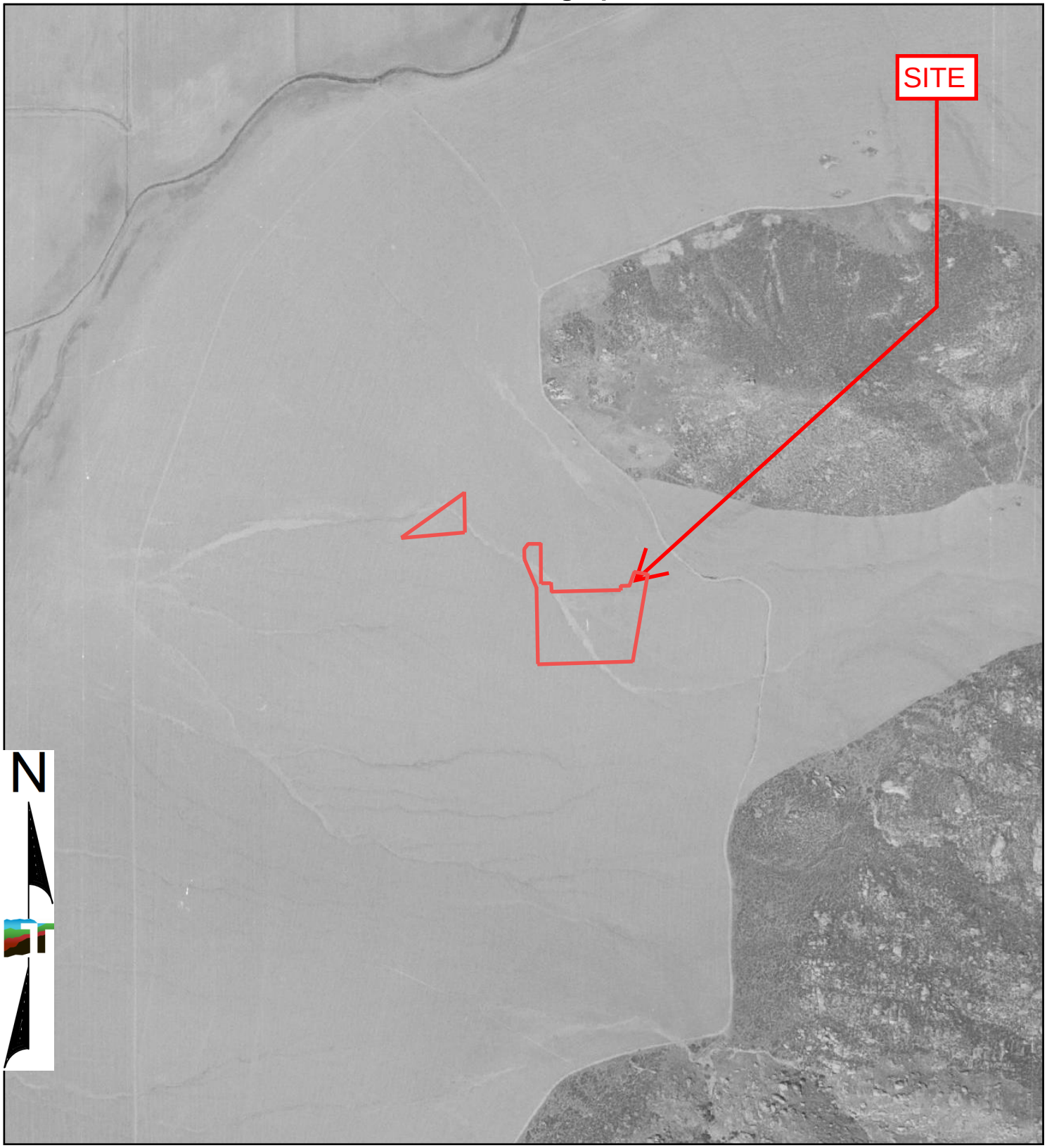
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Project Manager:	Project No:	Terracon	1961 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH
Drawn By:	Scale:		Moreno Valley College Library Learning Resource Center
Checked By:	File Name:		Moreno Valley, Riverside County California 92555
Approved By:	Date: 1961		



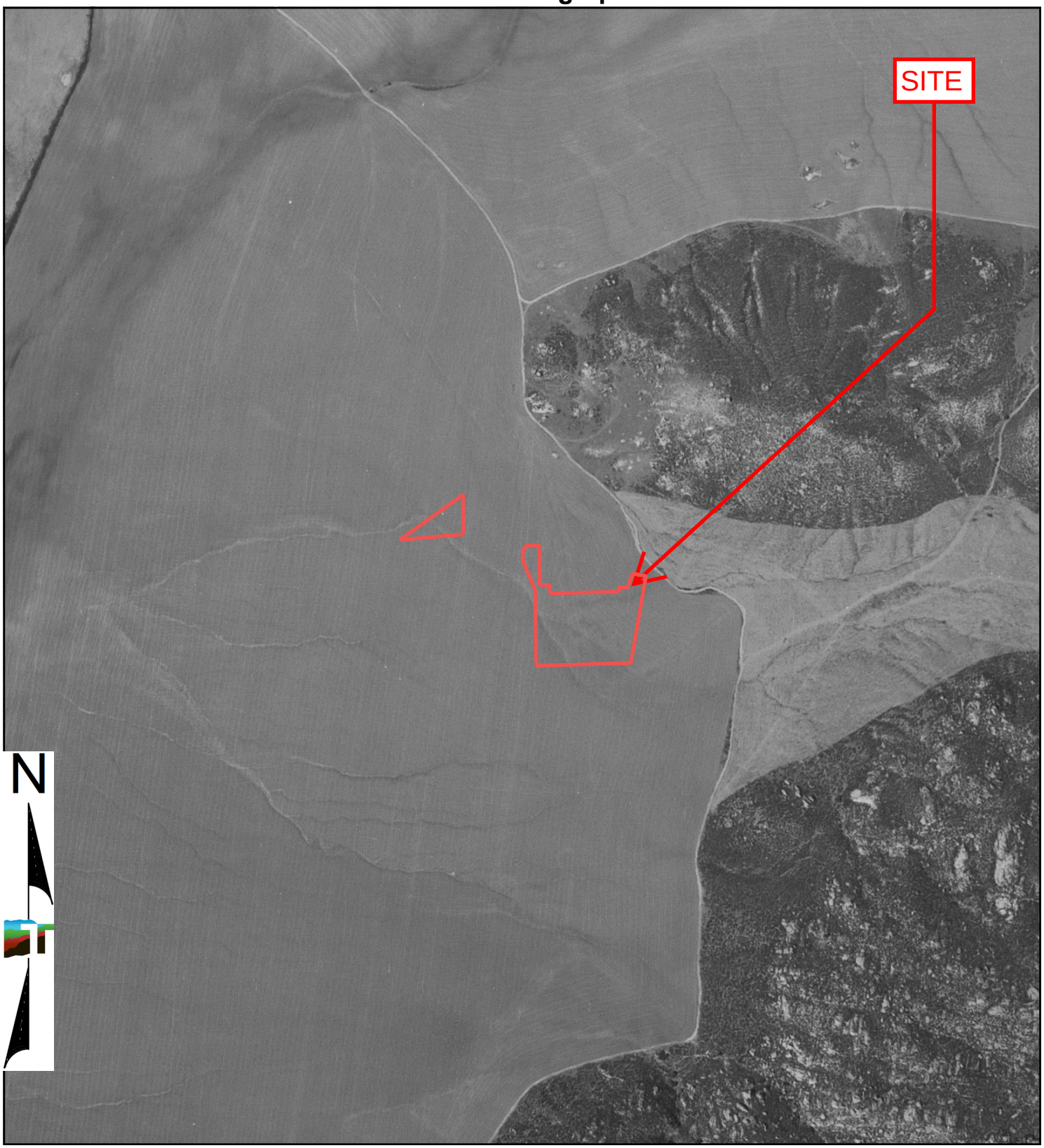
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Project Manager:	Project No:	Terracon	1959 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY
Drawn By:	Scale:		Moreno Valley College Library Learning Resource Center
Checked By:	File Name:		Moreno Valley, Riverside County California 92555
Approved By:	Date: 1959		



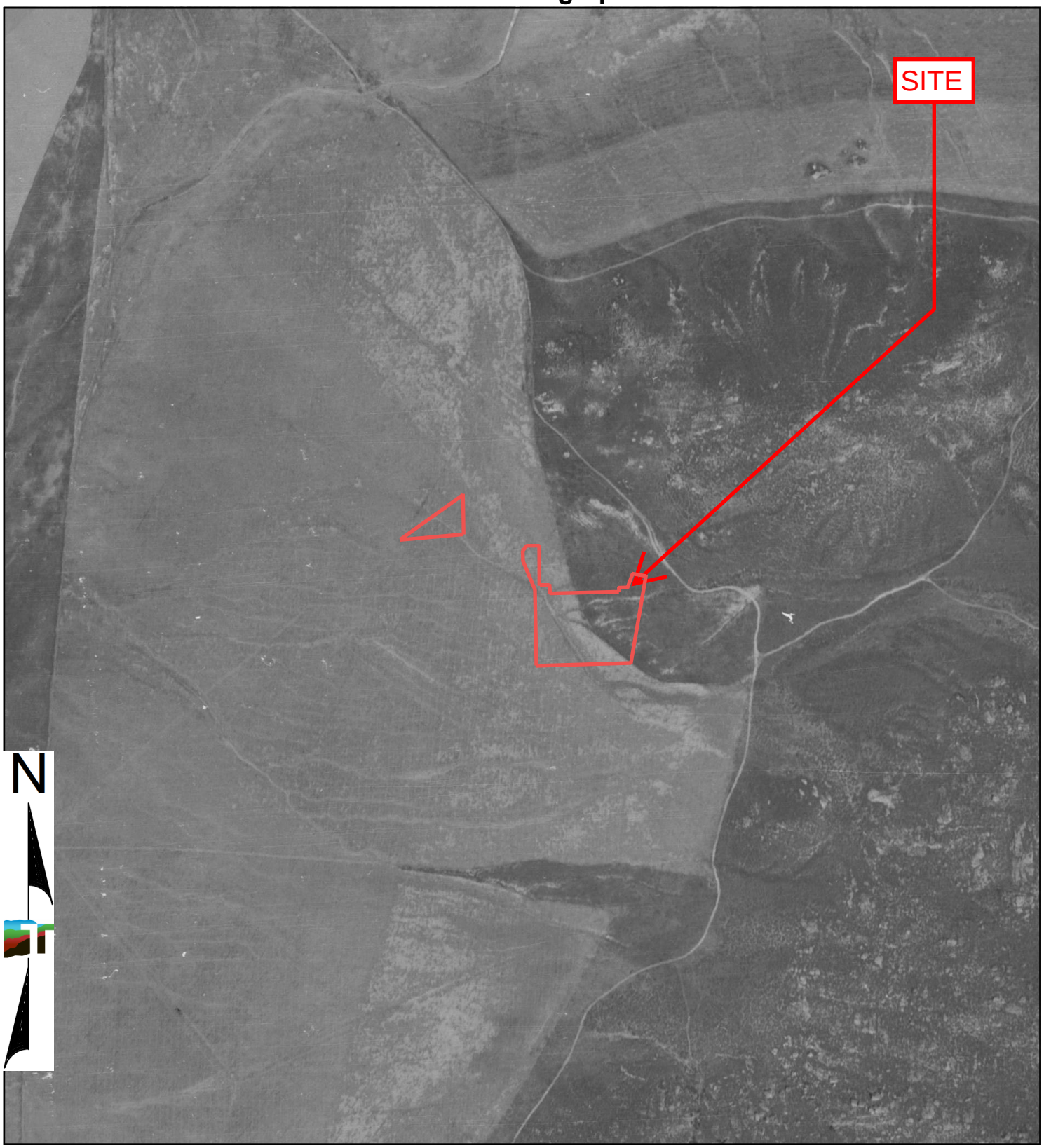
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Project Manager:	Project No:	Terracon	1953 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH
Drawn By:	Scale:		Moreno Valley College Library Learning Resource Center
Checked By:	File Name:		
Approved By:	Date: 1953		



0 Feet 500 1000 2000

Project Manager:	Project No:	Terracon	1949 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH
Drawn By:	Scale:		Moreno Valley College Library Learning Resource Center
Checked By:	File Name:		Moreno Valley, Riverside County California 92555
Approved By:	Date: 1949		



Project Manager:	Project No:	Terracon	1938 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH
Drawn By:	Scale:		Moreno Valley College Library Learning Resource Center
Checked By:	File Name:		Moreno Valley, Riverside County California 92555
Approved By:	Date: 1938		

Moreno Valley College
16130 Lasselle Street
Moreno Valley, CA 92555

Inquiry Number: 8124732.3
September 30, 2025

Certified Sanborn® Map Report

6 Armstrong Road, 4th floor
Shelton, CT 06484
Toll Free: 800.352.0050
www.edrnet.com

Certified Sanborn® Map Report

09/30/25

Site Name:

Moreno Valley College
16130 Lasselle Street
Moreno Valley, CA 92555
EDR Inquiry # 8124732.3

Client Name:

Terracon
23041 Avenida De La Carlota Ste 350
Laguna Hills, CA 92653
Contact: Baylie Zemke

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The Sanborn Library is continually enhanced with newly identified map archives. This report accesses all maps in the collection as of the day this report was generated.

Certified Sanborn Results:

Certification # D9C7-4746-AD2D

PO # NA

Project CB257025

UNMAPPED PROPERTY

This report certifies that the complete holdings of the Sanborn Library, LLC collection have been searched based on client supplied target property information, and fire insurance maps covering the target property were not found.

Sanborn® Library search results

Certification #: D9C7-4746-AD2D

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- ☑ Library of Congress
- ☑ University Publications of America
- ☑ EDR Private Collection

The Sanborn Library LLC Since 1866™

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Moreno Valley College
16130 Lasselle Street
Moreno Valley, CA 92555

Inquiry Number: 8124732.5
October 02, 2025

The EDR-City Directory Image Report

EDR® Environmental Data Resources Inc

6 Armstrong Road
Shelton, CT 06484
800.352.0050
www.edrnet.com

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City Directory Images

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with any questions or comments.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

Environmental Data Resources, Inc.'s (EDR) City Directory Report is a screening tool designed to assist environmental professionals in evaluating potential liability on a target property resulting from past activities. EDR's City Directory Report includes a search of available business directory data at approximately five year intervals.

RECORD SOURCES

The EDR City Directory Report accesses a variety of business directory sources, including Haines, InfoUSA, Polk, Cole, Bresser, and Stewart. Listings marked as EDR Digital Archive access Cole and InfoUSA records. The various directory sources enhance and complement each other to provide a more thorough and accurate report.

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RESEARCH SUMMARY

The following research sources were consulted in the preparation of this report. A check mark indicates where information was identified in the source and provided in this report.

Year	*Target Street*	*Cross Street*	*Source*
2022	☑	☐	EDR Digital Archive
2017	☑	☐	Cole Information
2014	☑	☐	Cole Information
2010	☑	☐	Cole Information
2005	☑	☐	Cole Information
2000	☑	☐	Cole Information
1995	☑	☐	Cole Information
1992	☑	☐	Cole Information
1990	☑	☐	Haines Criss-Cross Directory
1985	☑	☐	Haines Criss-Cross Directory
1980	☑	☐	Haines Criss-Cross Directory
1976	☑	☐	Haines Criss-Cross Directory
1971	☐	☐	Haines Criss-Cross Directory

FINDINGS

TARGET PROPERTY STREET

16130 Lasselle Street
Moreno Valley, CA 92555

Year	*CD Image*	*Source*	
LASSELLE ST			
2022	pg A2	EDR Digital Archive	
2017	pg A16	Cole Information	
2014	pg A24	Cole Information	
2010	pg A32	Cole Information	
2005	pg A40	Cole Information	
2000	pg A41	Cole Information	
1995	pg A42	Cole Information	
1992	pg A45	Cole Information	
1990	pg A46	Haines Criss-Cross Directory	
1990	pg A47	Haines Criss-Cross Directory	
1985	pg A48	Haines Criss-Cross Directory	
1980	pg A49	Haines Criss-Cross Directory	
1976	pg A50	Haines Criss-Cross Directory	
1971	-	Haines Criss-Cross Directory	Street not listed in Source

FINDINGS

CROSS STREETS

No Cross Streets Identified

City Directory Images

Target Street	Cross Street	Source
✓	-	EDR Digital Archive

LASSELLE ST 2022

15150	ALISE CLOUSER
	BADGER SPRINGS MIDDLE SCHOOL
	GEAR UP INLAND EMPIRE
	JENNIFER HARKINS
	JIMENEZ SARAH ANN
	KRISTIN XOLALPA
	MALAIKA PERRIN
	MARY JONES
	MORENO VALLEY UNIFIED SCHL DST
	MORENO VALLEY UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
	SARAH STRAHAN
	TRIMEKA JACKSON
	VISTA DEL LAGO ATHLETICS NEEDS YOUR HELP
	VISTA DEL LAGO HIGH
	VISTA DEL LAGO HIGH SCHOOL
15601	CONNIE PEREZ
	EVELYN HOANG
	LUIS BERNABE
	LUIS GERARDO BERNABE
	NORMA RIVERA
15603	CANDACE HACHE
	GABRIEL SANCHEZ
	JONNEE TRICE
	MARIA BARRO
15605	LATANYA TILLMAN
	RENEE SMITH
	YING QI
15607	ANNIE LUCIANO
	ANTHONY VENTURA
	KI ELAINE
	KRISTAL ROBINSON
15609	BO LI
	GENIKIA GOLDMAS
	LI YOU
	NATHANIEL PALMER
15611	BRYAN RUSSO
	ERIN STINES
	MICHELLE LEONARD
15613	MARIA PRECIADO
	SUSANA GIRON
	YANNA CHENG
15615	JASON ARMATIS
	KRISTIN ARMATIS
	REBECCA LIM
15617	DIANE BOBO
	PALACIO DE ORO NORTH ASSOCIATION
	SHAYLA WILLIAMS
	TANIKA HARDIN
15619	BERTRAM LOMICKA
	CARLA TITTLE

LASSELLE ST 2022 (Cont'd)

15619	GERMAN FERRATT
	LYNDA MUNNFINNELL
	RANDY FINNELL
	ROBBIE LOMICKA
15621	EUNICE AGBONKPOLO
	JASON JACKSON
	KAREN WAITS
	PALACIO DE ORO NORTH ASSOCIATION
	PAUL AGBONKPOLO
	RAVI VERMA
	THERESA JACKSON
	TINA DESANTI
15623	ADAM SANCHEZ
	CAILEY BROWDER
	NICOLLE HADLEY
	THOMAS WHITE
15625	ALEJANDRA BALLESTEROS
	JAVIER PARRA
	JULIAN BALLESTEROS
	ZAYRA HERNANDEZ
15627	BRIANNA SOLOMON
	DENITA MOORE
	EUNICE AGBONKPOLO
	MORRIS DAVIS
	PAUL AGBONKPOLO
15629	BEATRICE BURNETT
	LAURA STURGEON
	YANNA CHENG
15631	ANTOINETTE BURGESS
	AZEB TESFA
	MANUEL DUARTE
	YONAS TESFA
15633	MONICA CONTRERAS
	SUSANA TRIGO
	VICTOR OCASIO
15635	JAMES GRAJEDA
	JENNA POULTER
	LATASHA ETHRIDGE
	MARK POULTER
	STEVEN GRAJEDA
15637	AREANA LOPEZ
	CHAUDHRY HUSSAIN
	ERNEST MARTINEZ
	JAWAIRIAH HUSSAIN
15639	JENA MILLS
	PALACIO DE ORO NORTH ASSOCIATION
15641	BEATRICE ANZURES
	KA FAN
	KARLA ALVAREZ
	PALACIO DE ORO NORTH

LASSELLE ST 2022 (Cont'd)

15643 BIANCA PEREZ
DELACRUZ OSORIO
JESUS OSORIO
JUAN BALTIERREZ
MANUEL DIAZ
NHAN LOPEZ
PALACIO DE ORO NORTH ASSOCIATION
15645 CHENIECE PARKS
MONISHA DENTON
TONJA TURK
TREYVEON PARKS
15647 AMANDA MASON
ARIELL MAYS
CANDICE MAYS
DANIEL GUTIERREZ
JOSE GUTIERREZ
MARIA GUTIERREZ
PALACIO DE ORO NORTH
XIAOHUI XIONG
YICHENG XIE
15649 COLLEEN ESPINO
LATRICIA COLLINS
SONYA WILLIAMS
15651 ARLENE ZARATE
CAROLINA SIDA
GABRIELA VALENCIA
GERARDO VALENCIA
STEVEN ZARATE
15653 JENNIFER CASTELLON
ROGER HANSON
15655 EHAB AHMED
GLORIA MAXIE
HAOTONG BAI
KEVIN MAXIE
NESRIN EMAM
15657 ERICA BETTS
JACOB HULTS
KAYLA HULTS
KEVIN BETTS
MARIBEL MORALES
SHERI LUM
15659 CRYSTAL CORNELL
LAURA PAYTON
MICHAEL MASUMOTO
NICOLE JONES
15660 AHMED BADR
CLORICE PEREZ
DENIZ FIGUEROA
JAVIN HIBBARD
JOHN HOWELLS

LASSELLE ST 2022 (Cont'd)

15660	KIA MARSHALL
	KIMBERLY POWELL
	MARIE BONILLA
	MICHAEL LUCERO
	MICHAEL REYES
	PATRICIA MENDEZ
	RONNIE SANDERS
	SHIRLEY HILL
	VINCE BORROMEO
	WILLARD BARRETT
15661	ECSALDANA RIBBONFLOWER GALLERY
	ELIN SALDANA
	ERIK VELIE
	GENE SALDANA
	JESSICA OAKES
15663	FREDIA DESIANTI
15665	DANA DELANEY
	ELENA ERRO
	RONDELL ERRO
	ROSETTA BECERRA
	TONYA LAMBERT
15667	APRIL SHOULDERS
	BESSIE SHOULDERS
	BREONNA GENTRY
	CHRISTIAN MARION
	LIVING REVOCABLE
	REBECCA CHRISTOPHER
	TERMEL PHILLIPS
15669	ERIN SAHAGIAN
	LARRY HERRING
	NATHAN SAHAGIAN
	TIMOTHY IDOINE
15670	ABLA SECUNDINO
	ALTA MOTIVACION
	BRANDON AGUILERA
	CESAR GRAMAJO
	CORTEZ MC LAUGHLIN
	DIANA COBB
	DWIGHT PEARSON
	IRIS AGUILERA
	JACKIE HALL
	JEAN TOUSIGNANT
	LISA AGUILERA
	LOUISA AGUILERA
	MONICA DOMINGUE
	RACHELL TENNEY
	RAYMOND GALLOWAY
	RAYMOND KLIPFEL
	SAFETYCARE CPR AND FIRST AID LLC
	TERRY RICHARDSON

LASSELLE ST 2022 (Cont'd)

15670 TORIBIO SECUNDINO
VALERIE RICHARDSON
VIVIAN PADILLA
15671 BRIAN YOUNG
JEFFREYIAN CASTRO
LARRY SPLAWN
SCOTT BECKER
15673 CHENG WENG
LEANN GILMER
MICHELLE HOWARD
15675 CATHY NOLAN
ERNEST LAGRIMAS
MICHAEL WILLOUGHBY
UNICE CARO
15677 BRANDON PARKER
CALVIN WILLIAMS
LATARA BOGIN
PALACIO DE ORO NORTH
RAY PARKER
SOSSY HYATT
TERRIE PARKER
TOM HYATT
15679 BERNICE HARRIS
CYNTHIA SOLANO
DORA DECHAIDEZ
JAHNAY PARRISH
JAILA HENSON
JEANETTE HAZELWOOD
JUAN SOLANO
MARIELA CHAIDEZ
15680 ANNETTE FRAZER
BRENT MORGANSR
CLAUDIA NAVARRO
FREDERICK LAWSON
HIEU NGUYEN
JACQUELINE CANCEL
JEANNELLE POWERY
JUAN ROJAS
KARINA NAVARRO
KAYLA PIERCE
LEONARD BARDERE
MARIA MCNEIL
MICHELE SHANNON
MISTI GORY
NATHANIEL BOWMAN
NICOLE DAVIS
OLGA ROJAS
SANDY DELEON
SEIKURA BURTON
SHIANNE WATKINS

LASSELLE ST 2022 (Cont'd)

15680 SKYE NICHOLAS
THE LUXURY COLLECTION
WILLIE RANGEL
YOLANDA LANGDON
15681 AUGUSTIN CHARLES
SANFORD BELL
YVETTE CHARLES
15683 DAYANE VELASCO
HAWATMA AYESH
REBECCA NAVARRO
VALENTIN ORELLANA
VICTORIA ORELLANA
15690 ALISON HENSON
ANNTONIETT LOREDO
ANTHONY ADRIAN
CELANESE TUCKER
CHRISTINA OCHOA
CTHOMAS KYLE
DEBBIE WARD
DELORES KYLE
DOROTHY FURNACE
GERALD WOLFE
GREGORY KYLE
HELAYNE EDER
ILYANA RIOS
IVAN MAY
JASON JORDAN
JENNIFER KYLE
JOSE LANDEROS
JOSE MARTINEZ
JOVONNA PIERFAX
KAYLA WICKMAN
KIM WELLS
MAGDALENA ZAMORA
MARCO FIGUEROA
MARY BALDERRAMA
NELISSE WINDOM
NICHELLE HUGHES
NOAH RICHARDS
PERLA MILIAN
ROBERT GALLEGOS
ROSABETH FURNACE
RUBEN RODRIGUEZ
RUTH BRISCOE
TAMESA BLAND
TAMIKA JEFFERSON
TENEKA RICHARDS
THEA MITCHELL
15700 ALLIANCE RESIDENTIAL COMPANY
LASSELLE PLACE APARTMENTS

LASSELLE ST 2022 (Cont'd)

15700 LAURA WACHSMAN
WARRENS MOVING SERVICES
15710 AARON HARRIS
BRYAN LOGAN
CELESTE MALKIN
CESAR FERNANDEZ
EDGAR DE LA CRUZ
ELEANOR TORIO
ERIC WOOTEN
INDERBEER GILL
JESSIE GEORGE
JOCELYN TORIO
JOSE DAVILA
LISA FERNANDEZ
LORNA FERNANDEZ
MARTHA FRANCO
MELISSA HOLTS
NASEN MAHONE
PATRICK RENINGER
SANNISHA CASTILLO
SHONDA RANDOLPH
SPARK STIMULANT LLC
STEVE FULLER
TRACI HILL
WILLIAM MCMAHAN
YVONNE ESPINOZA
15720 ADAM SINKEWICZ
ALVARO DUQUE
ARTHUR HALDER
CAROLYN STEUBE
DESHAWN HENDERSON
DEVIN ROLAND
DIONNE BACHELIER
DOLORES MORALES
EDEN CHILDRESS
FELIX DANESSI
HENRY PARKER
HERMAN HENDERSON
JAMES EVANS
JAZMYNE TANNER
JESSICA OJEDA
JOHN GUTZMAN
KARINA VILLARREAL
LIL BRIAN
LILIANA PENA
LISSETTE MENA
MELISSA BESS
MYRA BESS
NORMA DANESSI
ROCHELLE WHITE

Target Street	Cross Street	Source
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LASSELLE ST 2022 (Cont'd)

15720	SHARON HENDERSON
	SHERRI CALCOTE
	VANNOY BUNNS
15730	ACE LOPEZ
	ALEJANDRA CHAVEZ
	ANTHONY CAPPUCCITTI
	BEVERLY JONES
	CHARELLE BRUMFIELD
	DAMON ESKRIDGE
	EMERY MILLER
	ERIC HENRY
	GARCIA RIVERA
	JASON FORD
	JEANNINE FREEMAN
	KAREEM MOORE
	MARY SMITH
	MERCEDES RIVERA
	REINA HENRY
	SALVADOR RIVERA
	SARAH RIVERA
	STEPHANIE CULBERSON
	STEVEN RIVERA
	TAYA WADDELL
	WESLEY HEILHECKER
15740	ALEJANDRA MUNOZ
	APRIL SULE
	BOBBY JONES
	BONNY JONES
	BROOKLYNN BRUMLEY
	CARLOS GUERRERO
	CASSANDRA HOLLIS
	CHANTE RATLIFF
	CLAUDIA PHILLIPS
	DAISY LOPEZ
	DANNY GUERRERO
	EDDIE CHATMAN
	HARI ROWLEY
	HERMELINDA SULE
	JAMES HULL
	KEA THOMAS
	KEEPSAFE PREVENTION SERVICE
	MONIQUE HULL
	NAYALIS GUITIERREZ
	RASHID HAMILTON
	REGINALD PHILLIPS
	RONALD NEWMAN
	TANISHA HOLLIS
	VALARIE HUBBARD
15750	CHAMI NADIA
	CHRISTOPHER HUMPHREY

LASSELLE ST 2022 (Cont'd)

15750 EDUARDO RAMIREZ
EDWARD SPRUELL
GYUNG KIM
HEUI KIM
JESSICA VALDEZ
JONATHAN BRIMHALL
JUAN MENDOZA
JUDY LOPEZ
JULUNDA JACKSON
KAMERIE SMITH
KATHLEEN SPRUELL
KAYLEE COSTA
KEEDRA BROWN
KENNETH FLORENCE
KIERRA SMITH
LEONARDO SICAIROS
MARTIN ABADANI
MIGUEL GUTIERREZ
NATALIA FARLEY
PRECIOUS MARSHALL
RAYMOND MURPHY
RONALD RIDGEWAY
ROSALIND GRIFFIN
SERGIO GUTIERREZ
WILLIAM WELLBAUM

15760 ALECIA BRAZELL
AMBER PRATER
ANDERSON JONES
BRITTANY SENEFF
CHRIS HEADRICK
CLIFFORD BURTON
CONSTANCIA JONES
DESIRAEE MORRIS
ELISE JAY
EUGENE BUTLER
FLATBED CAR HAULING LLC
GUADALUPEN NUNEZ
IRENE FISHER
JERMIKA FOSTER
JESUS MARISCAL
JOSEPH MCNEAL
KAMA BURTON
LATASHA WOODS
LORETTA JAMES
LUCINDA BROWNING
MARCUS MENDEZ
MAURICE SIMPSON
OLIVIA JOHNSON
PATRICIA WALLER
RICHARD CLEMONS-SR

LASSELLE ST 2022 (Cont'd)

15760 ROBERT BLADES
SHATERRA DOMINGUEZ
TIMOTHY KAY
TONY SARGENT
TYLER ANDERSON
15770 AMAN KAUR
ANGELINA MORRIS
ANNA VALLEY
ASHLEY RICHARD
CHRISTIAN RODRIGUEZ
COREY MCKINNEY
ELVA SILVA
GABRIEL MORONES
JAMES ALEXANDER
LORENA WATKINS
LUIS GONZALEZ
MARLENE ALARID
MAUREEN MCALLEN
MICHELLE MCKINNEY
NICHOLE DOMINGUEZ
PRECIOUS BUTLER
TALVIN WATKINS
TANYA MORALES
TYLER MCKINNEY
WESLEY MORRIS
YOLANDA LUJAN
ZAYNA YOUSEF
15780 AARON CAPITAL INC
ALEJANDRA GARCIAHARO
ALICIA TAMAYO
CARISA SHOBEY
CARLTON NASH
CHRIS RAMOS
DAVID DUNLAP
DAVID WOLFE
DENISSE ARZATE
JEFFERY BROWN
JOE MORGAN
JOI YOUNG
JULIE TSVETKOFSKI
KARLA RAMIREZ
KEVIN WILLIAMS
KEVIN YOUNG
MARIA MC NEIL
MICHELLE GRAHAM
15790 BRENDA PINEDO
CASSANDRA RAY
COLUMBUS DYE
DEMAR MATTHEWS
DEON MATTHEWS

LASSELLE ST 2022 (Cont'd)

15790 DIANA RAMOS
ETHEL MATTHEWS
GERMAN MIRAMONTES
KAREEM DYE
KEISHA MATTHEWS
LISA GRIFFIN
LUISA JONES
NANETTE NOEL
STEVEN CONLEY
TRINA WASHINGTON
15800 AMELIA ARIAS
ARTHUR POLLARD
DEON THOMAS
FRANK DAVIS
JANIERRE MURRIETA
JELYSE THOMAS
JONATHAN URIBE
JOSHUA BUFFALO
KENDRA HOLLAND
MARQUIS BATTLE
PATRICK PATTERSON
QUISCUTZ
RAMON ARIAS
RANDY JACKSON
RENALDO BRUMFIELD
RHONDA HAYMAN
RICHARD BLUMLEIN
SABRINA JOHNSON
STEPHANIE NORMAN
TALISA MCCLAIN
WILL ELLIS
15850 CRYSTAL BRITT
DARNELL THOMPSON
HOWARD THOMPSON
IBILOLA EDORDU
JESSICA JAMES-JONES
RARE FIND DESIGNZ
15856 CATHY KIJIKA
GARCIA MARIA
JOHN KIJIKA
QUAN CHENG
ROBERT CHOU
RYAN ADAMES
YANNA CHENG
15868 ADRIAN JIMENEZ
ALEXIS PRUITT
CHUN QIAO
ERNESTO MAURICIO
EVANTHIA CONSTANTELLOS
JIM NG

LASSELLE ST 2022 (Cont'd)

15868 ROSALINDA MAURICIO
15874 AUDREY BOWMAN
AUSTIN BOWMAN
DIMAS SEDA
DORIE BOWMAN
DOROTEA BOWMAN
JOHN AWABDY
KENNY BLUE
SCOTT BOWMAN
STEPHEN CHOW
XINGCHEN GUO
15880 BARB QUERY
CAMELIA FOWLER
HAOLUN TANG
MITCHELL CAFFEY
15886 CATHY HUANG
HSIAO SU
MARK SLAUGHTER
NENAD MARKOVICH
ROBERT HUANG
RUSSELLE BUELA
15892 DONALD ODEN
ELIZABETH ODEN
FAUSTINO MAURILIO
NATHAN GREEN
PHILLIP ING
SHARON STRIBLLNG
15898 AMADOR ALFARO
OSWALDO NORIEGA
SHERRY MENDOZA
TRACY ALFARO
WILLIAM PENN
15904 BRITNEY TENNER
HONGXIA JIANG
15910 DANI LEE
JASHAN MALIK
LAWRENCE HALL
YAN LI
ZHI YUN
15916 BETTY ANDERSON
JUANA TOVAR
YU YANG
16110 ANGELA LEVINSON
LINEAR TECHNOLOGY
POLLING PLACE
RIVERSIDE COUNTY
RIVERSIDE COUNTY FIRE DEPARTMENT
STAN LAKE
16130 ASHLEE WALCOTT
CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY COLLEGE CO

Target Street	Cross Street	Source
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LASSELLE ST 2022 (Cont'd)

16130	CARLA NEUSS
	CODY EAVES
	DAVID ERHART
	ERIC SPEYER
	FELICIA ELLIS
	JACQUELINE JAMES
	JOANNA WERNER-FRACZEK
	KARYL SHERMAN
	KASEY NGUYEN
	KATHY GERKE
	KIANTE MCKINLEY
	LAURENS THURMAN
	LORI KEELER
	MARGIE SNOW
	MARGIE SNOW APPRAISAL SERVICE
	MATTHEW FAST
	MICHELLE HAECKEL
	MORENO VALLEY COLLEGE
	MORENO VALLEY COLLEGE, RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE
	MOUNT VERNON COLLEGE
	OAK GROVE CENTER
	PATRICIA WORSHAM
	PAUL PARNELL
	RCCD DEVELOPMENT CORP
	RCCD INFORMATION SERVICES
	RIVERSIDE CCD
	RIVERSIDE CITY COLLEGE
	RIVERSIDE CMNTY COLLEGE DST
	RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE
	RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE - FACILITIES
	RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT
	RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT - MORENO VALLEY CAMPUS LIBRARY
	RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE MORENO VALLEY CAMPUS
	STEM INC
	TERRIE HAWTHORNE
	THE TRITECH SBDC
	YOUR COMPANY
16200	ARLEY ATEHORTUA
	KATHERINE THOMAS
	PORSHA CARTER
16210	JERICHO LAWSON
	LISA BOLASKY
	TANNER BOLASKY
16220	DARLINE BROOKS
	LEROY BROOKS
16250	DARREN HERD
	LEXI PERMANN
	LUIS TORRES
	MARIA GUTIERREZ
	NAHEEDA DUGAWALLA

Target Street	Cross Street	Source
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LASSELLE ST 2022 (Cont'd)

16250	YESENIA TORRES
16260	DEKESHIA STAMPS
	DENISE GARCIA
	JINJU LEE
	LAVONDE BROWN
	SAMANTHA TAYLOR
	SARA HARO
16270	CHRISTINA LUCAS
	MARIA RUIZ
16310	ALLAN SINGLETON
	AMBER TURNER
	IVAN LARA
16320	GREGORY WYATT
	IVAN GONZALEZ
	KATHY WYATT
	MONIQUE CARRILLO
	SABRINA WYATT
	SIMON DURAN
17750	ALINE BENITEZ
	ALLYSON HUNTSMAN
	CITRUS HILL HIGH SCHOOL
	LAURIE MORALES
	MARIE DURON
	MERECEDES APONTE
	RANCHO VERDE ATHLETICS NEEDS YOUR HELP
	RANCHO VERDE HIGH SCHOOL
	SCOTT PORTER
	TIMOTHY NELSON
	VAL VERDE UNIFIED SCH DIS
	VAL VERDE UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
	VAL VERDE USD
	VAL. VERDE UNIFIED SCH. DIS.

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LASSELLE ST 2017

15150	MORENO VALLEY UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRIC
	VISTA DEL LAGO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
15601	GEE, CAMILO
	WAINNRIGHT, JONATHAN A
15603	BARRO, MARIA
	BARRO, MARIO
	TAYLOR, KAMYRA J
15605	RANSOM, JASMINE
	SMITH, MARISSA
	TILLMAN, LATANYA
15607	LUCIANO, ANNIE
	PADILLA, RAMONA
	ROBINSON, KRISTAL
15609	SEERY, CHARLI
	SWAIM, AMNADA S
15611	HERNANDEZVALENZUELAJ, C
	SMITH, U
15613	GIRON, SUSANA G
	RIAHI, CHERRYL
15615	GARDNER, SHANA
	WANG, GANG
15617	BOBO, DIANE M
	HARDIN, TANIKA T
	PALACIO DE ORO NORTH ASSOCIATION
	WILLIAMS, SHAYLA
15621	JACKSON, ARTHUR A
	PALACIO DE ORO NORTH ASSOCIATION
	VERMA, RAVI K
15623	HADLEY, NICOLLE
15625	ENGLISH, SHAWNEE
	RODRIGUEZ, JUAN
	TULYASUWAN, LAPA
15627	DAVIS, MORRIS E
	SOLOMON, BRIANNA
15629	BURNETT, BEATRICE J
	PARRISH, TAMMY L
15631	ATKINSON, STEVEN K
	BUSTAMANTE, EDDIE
	TESFA, YONAS
15633	GIRALDO, SHANTEL
	OCASIO, VICTOR
	TRIGO, ROMAN
15635	ETHRIDGE, LATASHA
	HERRINGTON, OTIS
	POULTER, MARK R
15637	HOLGUIN, ADAM M
	MILLER, BRAD
	POWELL, MELBA S
	TROTTER, TERA
15639	CABALDA, MARLO K

LASSELLE ST 2017 (Cont'd)

15639 GIBBONS, JERI
MILLS, JENA Q
PALACIO DE ORO NORTH ASSOCIATION
15641 CURRY, GLORIETTA
LEE, SUK F
PALACIO DE ORO NORTH
RIVERA, HIMELDA
15643 KEMP, R
OSORIO, JESUS D
PALACIO DE ORO NORTH ASSOCIATION
ZUBIATE, MONICA
15645 GUZMAN, SHEILA
JACKSON, MERCEDES M
TURK, TONJA L
15647 GUTIERREZ, JOSE G
LIGGINS, EDWARD M
PALACIO DE ORO NORTH
VALDIVIA, MARICELA R
15649 ESPINO, GEORGE L
FISHER, TREVON
PALACIO DE ORO NORTH ASSOCIATION
15651 IVONNE, ELIZARRAZ
VALENCIA, GABRIELA
15653 MORENO, MEGAN
THOMAS, BENJAMIN
15655 MAXIE, KEVIN B
VINSON, KATHY A
YANG, YAN
15657 ARBELAEZ, RODRIGO
MCKINLEY, CHANDRA
MORALES, MARIBEL
15659 BONNER, TANYIKA
LUCIANO, DAVINA
PAYTON, LAURA
15660 ADAMS, JUSTIN
ALEXANDER, STEPHENIE
BA, AHMED A
BECERRA, ROSETTA
BONILLA, ROSE
BROWNLEE, TAMARA
CAMPBELL, PATRICIA
ESPINOZA, DENIZ
FIGUEROA, DENIZ
FLORES, YVETTE I
GAINES, K
HOWELLS, JOHN D
MALCOM, RICHARD
MENDEZ, PATRICIA
POWELL, RICHARD
REGHU, RAJ

Target Street	Cross Street	Source
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LASSELLE ST 2017 (Cont'd)

15660	REYES, MICHAEL P
15661	EDGAR, ALCANTAR
	VELIE, ERIK
15663	BANNER, DESTINY
	GRAY, BRENT M
	JOHNSON, CATINA
15665	BALISTRERI, STEPHANIE L
	BELL, DIONNA C
15667	DILLARD, TAMAR
	MOYE, ANDRE M
	NOEL, CHRISTOPHER R
15669	HERRING, MARIA I
	TANG, STANLEY K
15670	BENNETT, JONNI
	CHUNG, SAMUEL
	CONNER, SHEILA
	GUEVARA, MARTIN M
	MAQSOOD, A
	MAYER, DAWN
	MCLAUGHLIN, CORTEZ
	NORIEGA, AMILCAR E
	OBENGDEI-BENNETT-ATK, FAYE
	PEARSON, DWIGHT H
	SECUNDINO, TORIBIO
15671	SPLAWN, LARRY D
	TAPSCOTT, DARION L
15673	AUSTIN, NICOLE Y
	GILMER, LEANN R
	MONTGOMERY, D
	SHERER, CODY
15675	DAVIS, VESTA
	LAGRIMAS, ERNEST Y
	ROMERO, MIGUEL
15677	ORTEGA, ALVARO
	PALACIO DE ORO NORTH
	PARKER, BRANDON M
	PARKER, TERRIE
15679	HARRIS, BERNICE S
	PALACIO DE ORO NORTH ASSOCIATION
	YOUNG, SHAESHA
15680	ALEXANDER, TALEEB
	ANDERSON, A
	BARDERE, LEON A
	BRITT, CRYSTAL
	BURNAZ, MIRANDA L
	CANCEL, JACQUELINE
	CARR, CYNTHIA
	DOYLE, RYAN
	FRAZER, ANNETTE
	GIBSON, A

LASSELLE ST 2017 (Cont'd)

15680 GREEN, ARRID
HARRIS, WYKIN
KETHINEDI, NAVYA
LAWSON, FREDERICK
MARTIN, ADADANI
ORTIZ, SITLALI
QUIJANO, YVETT R
ROJAS, JUAN R
WILLIAMS, GWEN

15681 BRAZIER, NINNETTE A
CREWS, JUANITA
WILLIAMS, MICHEL J

15683 CHURCHILL, WILLIAM D
ORELLANA, VALENTIN H

15690 ADRIAN, ANTHONY
ALLEN, ANDREA M
ALLEN, MARQUIS
ARREDONDO, NICOLE
BAYNE, KATHRYN
BLAND, TAMESA A
DAVIS, BARBARA J
ECHOLS, JANAY C
GARCIA, ANTONIO
HAWKINS, AERICKA
IRVING, MADELYN
JIMENEZ, NICK
JONES, MAEGAN E
KYLE, GREGORY N
KYLE, NORMA
LYNCH, AMBER
THELANDER, CLIFFORD A
TURNER, LEVON
WOLFE, GERALD L

15700 BROADSTONE LASSELLE LLC
LASSELLE PLACE APARTMENTS

15710 ALLEN, THOMAS
DAVILA, JOSE
HARRIS, DEBORAH D
HOCKETT, DENISE M
HURTADO, GIOVANNI
JONES, JASON
MAHONE, NASEN
MALKIN, CELESTE
PEREZ, YASIR G
PERKINS, ALVIN
PINCKNEY, OCTAVIA M
RANDOLPH, SHONDA R
SORIANO, RONALD
TORIO, JOCELYN A
VASQUEZ, GASIEL

Target Street	Cross Street	Source
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LASSELLE ST 2017 (Cont'd)

15720 ACKERMAN, BARBARA C
AMEZCUA, LEONOR
BOWMAN, DELLRAY
BROOKS, D J
CALCOTE, SHERRI
DELGADO, VALERIA
DUQUE, CAROLINE D
ESTRELLA, ASPACIA
FARIAS, HECTOR J
HENDERSON, HERMAN M
JOHNSON, DAMON B
LANDROVE, MICHELLE
NIWBERN, MICHELLE
PAQUETTE, LYNDA
ROARK, DAVID O
SMITH, A
WASHINGTON, ANDREW D
WILLIAMS, KODY

15730 BARNES, YOLANDA R
BERMUDEZ, MARIEL P
CHAHAL, INDERJIT
CHAVIS, YAKISHA
DANG, C
DIMESORO, OGECHUKWU
FRANCOIS, TREMAYNE
HEILHECKER, BRADLEY
MCBRIDE, NEITRA
MILLER, EMERY M
MORRIS, YOLANDA R
PEDERSEN, BRANDON
RODRIGUEZ, MARIA
SANCHEZ, MARIA
SIAL, KASHIF
STEPHENSON, MITCHELL
WOODARD, MARY

15740 BALLOUT, FADI
BEAN, WANDA
CHATMAN, EDDIE
COOPER, JESSICA
CULPEPPER, DANIEL
CURRY, TAMARA N
FOSTER, LAUREL Z
GUITIERREZ, NAYALIS
HILL, TAMARA
JONES, BOBBY L
LINT, GINA
MUNOZ, ALEJANDRA
NADIR, SADIA
NEWBERN, MICHELLE
PHILLIPS, REGINALD J

Target Street	Cross Street	Source
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LASSELLE ST 2017 (Cont'd)

15740 RHODES, JULIE
RILEY, YVONNE
TURNER, L
TURNER, TROY

15750 CABATBAT, MILFER
COLEMAN, CAROL
COLEMAN, MARION
GASTELUM, JOHN
JONES, TONYA
KING, WILLIAM
LOPEZ, JUDY A
LUZ, NANCY D
MCGILL, MARKEELA N
REYES, BRIANA
RIDWAY, RONALD
SALAZAR, ALINA
SWIFT, BARBARA
VINLUAN, RAYMUNDO G

15760 ACKAH, M
BECERRA, JERRY
BLADES, ROBERT W
BUTLER, EUGENE
BUTLER, EUGENE T
COBB, COUREY L
FLORES, EUNICE S
JAMES, LOVETTA
KEETER, NATHAN
LAMBERT, TONYA M
LOUNNIVONGSA, DIANNA
MACIAS, DANIEL
MARTINEZ, IRENE
MARTINEZ, MERCEDEZ
MENDEZ, MARCUS
NUNEZ, GUADALUPE
SENEFF, BRITTANY
WHITE, BRYAN

15770 BOLANOS, SYLVIA
BOUHAMIDI, SELIM C
CANN, B
DIAZ, M
FOSTER, KAYLA
GARCIA, JOSE
HOLMAN, MELANIE D
JOHNSON, BERNARD
LIRA, VIVIAN
MCKINNEY, TYLER
MONTERO, ALFONSO
MORALES, TANYA
MORGAN, DIAMOND
OUANO, MARY

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LASSELLE ST 2017 (Cont'd)

15770 RASCH, LISA M
RICHARD, ASHLEY R
SMILEY, PAMELA A
TELEKE, SERAY
WILLIAMS, JASON E
YATES, JASON
ZAMBONI, JULIA S

15780 APODACA, JUNIOR
BROWN, HUGH
CASTREJON, DANNIEL D
DIAZ, GUILLERMO F
GARCIA, IRMA
HAYES, RACHEL
MARTINEZ, ANTONIO
MCNEIL, MARIA D
MOSBY, ANA E
TURNER, THELL
YOUNG, KEVIN L

15790 BOOTH, DAWN M
CROCKER, JUDITH M
CUMMINGS, NAOMI
GORDON, TRAVIS L
HAMEL, DOUGLAS T
HILLARY, M
HUTTON, TYEREE
JONES, LUISA M
LEWIS, LATESHIA
LOPEZ, A
MCFADDEN, KEUNDRA
PHAN, PHUONG C
SWAN, RODDY L
TAYLOR, TONITA B

15800 BACHMAN, RYAN
BRUMFIELD, RENALDO
DAVIS, FRANK
FAMBRO, DEBORAH
HART, JASEN
HOLLAND, KENDRA
JAMES, BRONSHEA
LACY, CHARLAYNE A
MELENDREZ, MAYRA
MORINGLANE, TAMMY M
MORRIS, WESLEY
PORRAS, SAMUEL M
TORRES, DAVID W
WELLS, BRITTANY

15850 MUHAMMAD, GEORGETTE
PERDUE, MICHAEL L

15856 ADAMES, VALEREE
MARIA, GARCIA

15868 ASPEN HOUSE COMMUNITY ASSOC
ENRIQUEZ, ARMANDO
GOOD, DALE E
MILES, JOE D
15874 CHINLOY, KARLENE
HARPER, OATHER L
SEDA, DIMAS
15880 BALCHACK, DEBRA L
FOWLER, CAMELIA L
UDEZE, I
WHITE, KATHY
15886 GRIFFIN, JOHN W
WYNN, WIILLARD
15892 CARWELL, PETRINA R
MOORE, SPENCER
ODEN, DONALD R
15898 MENDOZA, SHERRY L
MYRICK, SHEKEMA
NORIEGA, OZZIE
PACHECO, CRISTY
15904 JACKSON, KAREEM
LAZDANO, GREGORY
WILLIAMS, MELISSA
15910 BOWMAN, SCOTT M
HALL, LAWRENCE
RINCON, SALVADOR J
15916 FUNDERBURK, RASHAD
HENDERSON, RICHARD
16130 PACBELL
RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE MORENO
WELLS FARGO ATM

Target Street	Cross Street	Source
✓	-	Cole Information

LASSELLE ST 2014

15150 MORENO VALLEY UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRIC
VISTA DEL LAGO ELEMENTARY
15601 JHONES, MARIA
SINCLAIR, TENIQUA
VILLATORO, CLAUDIA
15603 LEE, SUKFAN
TAYLOR, KAMYRA J
15605 QI, YING
SMITH, MARISSA
TILLMAN, LATANYA
15607 MOSES, DEBRA P
ROBINSON, KRISTAL
WHITTAKER, ERIKKA M
15609 SANCHEZ, ESTHER
TREJO, CARISSA M
WHITE, APRIL
15611 HERNANDEZVALENZUELAJ, C
LOVE, ALICE M
TRUJILLO, JUAN C
15613 AGRUSA, MARCELLA L
GIRON, SUSANA G
15615 ARMATIS, JASON
ARNOLD, WILLIAM E
SEO, BRIAN W
15617 BOBO, DIANE M
HARDIN, TANIKA T
WILLIAMS, SHAYLA
15619 LOPEZ, ALEJANDRO C
WILLIS, SUMMER
15621 JACKSON, ARTHUR A
VERMA, RAVI K
WAITS, KAREN K
15623 BROWDER, CAILEY A
HADLEY, NICOLLE
15625 BENNETT, SHAWNEE
FUNCHESS, MARCUS K
RODRIGUEZ, JEFFREY
15627 DAVIS, MORRIS E
SOLOMON, BRIANNA
15629 BRYANT, ROBERT
PARRISH, TAMMY
STURGEON, LAURA R
15631 BALEANU, GABRIEL D
BHAROOCHA, AZAM A
BURGESS, ANTOINETTE
GONZALEZ, ELIAS M
15633 MCSWAIN, JEANETTE D
OCASIO, VICTOR
15635 HERRINGTON, OTIS
KIMBRO, JEFFERY

Target Street	Cross Street	Source
✓	-	Cole Information

LASSELLE ST 2014 (Cont'd)

15635 POULTER, MARK R
15637 MARTINEZ, ERNEST A
TROTTER, TERA
WEISS, JUANITA I
15639 ARGUELLO, CRISTINA
CABALDA, MARLO K
MILLS, JENA O
PALACIO DE ORO NORTH ASSOCIATION
15641 LEE, SUK F
MILLER, CLEOTHIS K
RIVERA, HIMELDA
15643 BRAVO, DENISE
LUGO, ISIDORO C
OSORIO, JESUS D
15645 BLACKMAN, WILLIAM R
TURK, TONJA L
15647 LIGGINS, EDWARD M
15649 COLLINS, LATRICIA
ESPINO, GEORGE L
LEE, CHERYL L
15651 CARPENTER, MARI D
HE, NIANDONG
ZARATE, STEVEN
15653 MORENO, MEGAN
15655 COLACCHIO, MARK W
MAXIE, KEVIN B
VINSON, KATHY A
15657 BETTS, KEVIN
LHERISSE, KAYLA
MORALES, MARIBEL
15659 DELATTE, MARK D
LUCIANO, DAVINA
MOODY, SUMITRA
15660 ADAMS, JUSTIN
ALLRED, LAURYNDA
ANDERSON, GARVIN
BA, AHMED A
BRAVO, ELVIS
DIAZ, MICHAEL
FLORES, YVETTE
MADLANSACAY, RODOLFO V
MENDEZ, PATRICIA
MOUDATIR, JEANPIERRE
REYES, MICHAEL P
SMITH, NELLIE C
VALENZUELA, MONICA
VENTURA, ARTURO N
15661 QUIRONG, JENNIFER M
VELIE, ERIK
15663 GRAY, BRENT M

Target Street	Cross Street	Source
✓	-	Cole Information

LASSELLE ST 2014 (Cont'd)

15663 HOUGHTON, BILL M
MOATS, JAMES M
15665 BALISTRERI, STEPHANIE
BELL, DIONNA C
LIN, JONATHAN
15667 MOYE, ANDRE M
NOEL, CHRISTOPHER R
RUFF, DONALD M
15669 LASCURAIN, NANCY M
WASHINGTON, ERIC B
15670 APODACIA, JESSICA
GALLOWAY, MICHELLE
GUEVARA, MARTIN A
KOFANOVA, YELENA
MCLAUGHLIN, CORTEZ
NORIEGA, AMILCAR E
STEWART, DELWIN
TURNER, RAASHAUD J
15671 BECKER, TIMOTHY C
SPLAWN, LARRY D
15673 ESTRADA, JONATHAN
MOODY, DOROTHY M
WENG, CHENGHANG
15675 DAVIS, V
RICHARDSON, LATOYA D
VELIE, JACQUELINE G
15677 GAME, GENEVEE
PALACIO DE ORO NORTH
PARKER, BRANDON
15679 BAIOA-SAKHUJA, TANYA
HAZELWOOD, JEANETTE
HOLGUIN, ADRIANNA P
15680 ABADANI, MARTIN
ARREDONDO, MARIA
BARDERE, LEONARD A
BRITT, CRYSTAL
BRIZUELA, LAURA S
DENMAN, LARRY E
DOWELL, TIMOTHY M
GREEN, ANGEL
MARTIN, ADADANI
MAYS, JAMES
MUNOZ, MELINA
NAVARRO, KARINA
RICHARDSON, SHENEKA
ROJAS, JUAN R
SHEPARD, KOURTNEY
STEIN, LINDSAY
TEMES, ROBERT
15681 BRAZIER, NINNETTE A

Target Street	Cross Street	Source
✓	-	Cole Information

LASSELLE ST 2014 (Cont'd)

15681 MILES, MALIK
RUIZ, JUAN C
WILLIAMS, MICHEL J
15683 CHURCHILL, WILLIAM D
ORELLANA, VALENTIN H
15690 CASTILLO, SOBEYDA
CLAVON, SEMAJ E
CRUMP, JAMES T
DRISCOLL, CRISTIN
ECHOLS, LINDA J
ESCALANTE, ASTER
GARCIA, SANDRA
GONZALES, ELSA S
GREEN, TAKELLA S
HENDRIX, A
JARAMILLO, ART
MEDINA, RAFAEL
REBOLLAR, MIGUEL R
TUCKER, CELANESE
WILLIES, MANDIE S
15700 FREY, KOURTNEY
LASSELLE PLACE APARTMENTS
15710 ADAMS, DAVID C
BAERGA, JENNIFER
CLAYTON, TINA M
FARRIS, CHRISTINE D
FERNANDEZ, CESAR M
GUSMAN, KELSEY
HOWARD, RICHARD
MAYA, MARTHA E
PATTON, CHRISTOPHER L
PINCKNEY, OCTAVIA M
RASMUSSEN, CRAIG A
VALLE, JOHN P
15720 AMEZCUA, LEONOR
BRIAN, LIL
BRISTOW, DONNA
BROOKS, D J
DANESSI, FELIX R
FARIAS, MINERVA H
GUTZMAN, JOHN M
HARDSEY, CINDY L
HENDERSON, HERMAN M
LACAVA, GREGORY J
MENA, LISSETTE
OMRANI, BAKR K
PATTON, MAURICE
REYES, ZULY
SCOTT, CHANISE
SINKEWICZ, ADAM S

Target Street	Cross Street	Source
✓	-	Cole Information

LASSELLE ST 2014 (Cont'd)

15720 TANNER, JAZMYNE
TILLIS, TEARS
VILLANUEVA, ROBERT
WHITE, BRYAN

15730 BERMUDEZ, MARIEL P
CHAVEZ, XOCHITL I
CUMMINGS, MARGARET
DIMESORO, OGECHUKWU
ESPARZA-SOSA, LUZ
FIERRO, ELIZABETH
GIORDANO, MARIE D
GOMEZ, LORRAINE
HEILHECKER, BRADLEY
HERNANDEZ, SHIRLEY
MCBRIDE, DONTE
PARSONS, DAVID N
RHODES, ROBYN

15740 ARZATE, HECTOR M
COOPER, JESSICA
FOSTER, LAUREL Z
GLORIA, SIMPSON
GOMEZ, GIAN C
HOWARD, BRITNEY
HUBBARD, VALERIE
KUNZI, TRENISHA
LABIB, AKRAM M
MCKENZIE, RUSSELL A
PHILLIPS, REGINALD J
RATLIFF, SIREYA C
REDMOND, LORETTA
RILEY, YVONNE
VIGIL, ALYSSA

15750 AMADOR, EDILBERTO E
BACON, ANGELA
BECERRA, SERGIO
CABATBAT, MILFER
CHATMAN, D
COLEMAN, CAROL
GONZALEZ, SANDY J
GUTIERREZ, MIGUEL
INZUNZA, ISELA
LOPEZ, JUDY A
LOWERY, MICHELLE
MEJIA, EDUARDO R
MIMMS, TERRENCE J
ROBINSON, ANNETT
SPRUELL, EDWARD C
SPURELL, EDWARD
VEGA, MARIA T
VELASCO, OSCAR F

LASSELLE ST 2014 (Cont'd)

15750 VOGEL, ERIN D
15760 ACKAH, JOHN
AROCHE, MARIA E
CLEMONS, RICHARD C
DOMINGUEZ, SHATERRA
DOUGLAS, JAMES
GUTIERREZ, VANESSA
HERNANDEZ, MARCUS A
HERNANDEZ, MARLENE
HUFFMAN, CHRISTINE
JAY, ELISE
JONES, HARRY A
KENNEDY, SYLVIA
KNOOP, KATRINA
LARUE, BRIAN W
MACIAS, DANIEL
MAGANA, CISCO
MAHONE, NASEN
MARTINEZ, LETICIA N
SENEFF, BRITTANY
URIAS, ANGEL J
WEBB, JAY
WOODALL, EUGENE
WOODS, STEVEN D
YOUNGE, CORONDA
15770 ARROYO, MARGARITA
AUBREY, DARRYL
CANN, B
ELIZARRARAS, ANGELICA
HAMILTON, ROBERT E
MONTERO, ALFONSO
MORGAN, ALEXANDER D
WILLIAMS, JASON
WOODARD, JAMES
15780 APODACA, JUNIOR
CARR, CYNTHIA
CROFT, AMBER
DUNLAP, DAVID
JONES, ALEXANDRA
LUCCA, ASHLEY
NASH, CARLTON
RAMIREZ, KARLA
SERATO, JOSEFEAN
TAMAYO, ALICIA C
VARGAS, FERNANDO R
WRIGHT, MARQUINN
YOUNG, KEN
15790 ALLEN, FELECIA G
MATHEWS, WILLETTE L
MCFADDEN, KEUNDRA

LASSELLE ST 2014 (Cont'd)

15790 NELSON, KIMBERLY K
PARKS, SHALEY
RACHAL, RONIKA
RAMIREZ, JORGE
RAMOS, DIANA L
THOMAS, BOBBY T
15800 GARDNER, KENISE
HAYMAN, DORIS L
LACY, CHARLAYNE
QUINN, GINA R
SANCHEZ, MARGARITA
WEATHERSBY, R
WELLS, BRITTANY
15850 DIEP, DAWIN
JAMES-JONES, JESSICA
MUHAMMAD, GEORGETTE
15856 ADAMES, VALEREE
INMAN, ALISSA
JACSON, ANNE K
TITUS, TODD A
15868 CONSTANTELLOS, EVANTHIA
ENRIQUEZ, DIANA
EVANS, NYKEE
QIAO, CHUN M
WATTERSON, ZEANNA
15870 HUDSON, DEIDRE
15874 CASTRO, RICARDO
GORDON, TRAVIS L
GUO, JOHN S
HARPER, OATHER L
NORMAN, LEWIS A
WANG, WEI
15880 FLOTTE, MARIO
FOK, DIANE
HOSINO, GEORGETTA
15886 GRAVENBERG, ROSHAN A
GRIFFIN, JOHN W
HUANG, HUI M
15892 FERNANDEZ, CECILY
GARCIA, MICHAEL A
HARRIS, NIKKOLE
ODEN, ELIZABETH
15898 MARSHALL, WALDEN
MENDOZA, SHERRY L
MYRICK, SHEKEMA
15904 BARRETT, VINCENT A
SCATES, JUOWON C
15910 BALLESTEROS, TRACY
BETHUNE, OSCAR F
GUI, JUN

Target Street	Cross Street	Source
✓	-	Cole Information

LASSELLE ST 2014 (Cont'd)

15910	JONES, CHARLES
	KOWALKE, JOSHUA J
	VASQUEZ, JENNIFER
15916	HENDERSON, RICHARD
	LIU, FULI
	PUTMAN, TIKIE
16110	COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE
16130	RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT
17750	RANCHO VERDE HIGH SCHOOL

Target Street	Cross Street	Source
✓	-	Cole Information

LASSELLE ST 2010

15150	VISTA DEL LAGO ELEMENTARY SCHL
	VISTA DEL LAGO HIGH SCHOOL
15601	AGNELLO, MARK E
	CAMPOS, MARISELDA O
	GEE, MONICA
	LLAMAS, MARISELA
	WAINWRIGHT, JONATHAN A
15603	HACHE, CANDACE
	RODRIGUEZ, JOSE
	WILSON, SEAN R
15605	ABDULAZIZ, ISA
	SMITH, MARISSA
	TILLMAN, LATANYA
15607	MOSES, DEBRA P
	REYNOSA, JESSICA Y
	ROBINSON, KRISTAL
15609	CLAYTON, ERONICA
	CROSBIE, CHRIS
	EAGAN, CLINT
	GE, QUANSHAN
15611	ASTUDILLO, JULIAN
	GROVER, ERIC R
	HERNANDEZVALENZUELAJ, C
15613	ALMANZOR, ROSE C
	ZLAKET, GINA M
15615	ARMATIS, JASON
	CHAVEZ, ERIC
15617	BOBO, DIANE M
	HARDIN, TANIKA T
15619	HARGRAVE, PAMELA M
15621	JACKSON, ARTHUR W
	WAITS, KAREN K
15623	MORROW, LISETTE
	SANCHEZ, ADAM
	SUAREZ, NELSON
15625	HERNANDEZ, ZAYRA V
	JOHNSON, CHANEL P
	RODRIGUEZ, JUAN
15627	BELL, JOSHUA R
	DAVIS, MORRIS
15629	PARRISH, TAMMY
	STINSON, DENIKEA
	STURGEON, LAURA
15631	BALEANU, GABRIEL D
	BHAROOCHA, AZAM A
	GONZALEZ, ELIAS M
15633	CONTRERAS, MONICA
	FLORENCE, BRANDY
	OCASIO, VICTOR
15635	FISHER, KENNETH

Target Street	Cross Street	Source
✓	-	Cole Information

LASSELLE ST 2010 (Cont'd)

15635 HERNANDEZ, CRISTOPHER
HERRINGTON, OTIS
15637 ROLDAN, ERIC S
TROTTER, TERA
WOODS, KRYSTEN
15639 BERNAL, SAID
CABALDA, MARLO K
CHEFNEY, SANDRA J
15641 CRUZ, WILLIAM F
DOWNS, MOZELL
MILLER, CLEOTHIS K
15643 BALTIERREZ, JUAN C
BRAVO, DENISE
OSORIO, JESUS D
15645 BONAPARTE, CHARMAINE L
CONTRERAS, ANDRES
MALONE, AARON
TURK, TONJA L
15647 BROWN, EBONY J
GUTIERREZ, JOSE G
LIGGINS, EDWARD M
15649 COLLINS, LATRICIA
ESPINO, GEORGE L
LEE, RAMOD A
15651 BITZ, LAURI A
COLE, KRISTINE M
MCDOUGLE, LAKITA A
15653 LEWIS, TIFFANY
15655 MAXIE, GLORIA A
SMITH, HOLLY L
VINSON, KATHY A
15657 BELL, CAMRON Y
LUM, SHERI
15659 HOPKINS, CULLY C
MASUMOTO, MICHAEL T
PETERSON, BARBARA J
15660 ARREGUIN, CRISTINA S
BALISTRERI, FLORENCE
BARRETT, WILLARD H
BORROMEO, ESTRELLA
COLEMAN, RENAEE
GLEASON, RACHEL M
GONZALEZ, F N
HILL, SHIRLEY A
LANE, DANYA
MADLANSACAY, RODOLFO V
MARSHALL, DORIS
MOORE, ROSEMARIE S
NUNEZ, GONZALEZ F
ROCHA, SERGIO

Target Street	Cross Street	Source
✓	-	Cole Information

LASSELLE ST 2010 (Cont'd)

15660 SEWELL, RICHARD T
VALENZUELA, MONICA
15661 QUIRONG, JENNIFER M
SALDANA, GENE J
VELIE, ERIK
15663 BARTLEY, PAUL L
MOATS, JAMES M
SMITH, DENNIS W
15665 BALISTRERI, STEPHANIE
BELL, DIONNA C
KEGLER, DOROTHY E
15667 CHRISTOPHER, REBECCA M
MOYE, ANDRE M
NOEL, CHRISTOPHER R
15669 IDOINE, TIMOTHY E
LASCURAIN, GILBERT J
WASHINGTON, ERIC B
15670 GARRETT, J
LACSON, STEPHANIE
MCLAUGHLIN, CORTEZ D
PAGE, JACQUELYN
PANIKAI, CONIDA
STEPTER, JVONNE
TOUSIGNANT, RUSSELL
WEBB, SUSAN
WELLS, DOUGLAS E
15671 BECKER, SCOTT A
MCVEIGH-BECKER, NICOLE
ROBINSON, ZENIA L
SPLAWN, LARRY D
15673 ANDREWS, KEITH
FEIGE, ERNEST W
15675 ANTONIO, JACQUELINE G
DAVIS, VERNEE Y
RICHARDSON, LATOYA D
SIMPSON, SHELIA
15677 HYATT, TOM
NARY, JEFFERY L
15679 HARRIS, BERNICE R
HOLGUIN, ADRIANNA
K HOVNANIAN HOMES
PALACIO DE ORO NORTH
SAKHUJA, VINEET
15680 ALCARAZ, GLORIA
CARRANZA, EVELYN P
DELACRUZ, ROBERTO D
FLEMING, MARINA
FUNTEZ, MARIO
HOOKS, MICHAEL
LABIB, AKRAM

Target Street	Cross Street	Source
✓	-	Cole Information

LASSELLE ST 2010 (Cont'd)

15680 MARTINEZ, DELILAH
MILLER, PATRICK S
MIRAMONTES, SALVADOR
NICHOLAS, SKYE A
PAREDES, PEDRO
PORRAS, SAMUEL
RAYMOND, WILLIE
RIVERA, JOE R
RODRIGUEZ, RENE
RODRINGEZ, MARIA
SANCHEZ, CYNTHIA
TEMES, ROBERT

15681 BRAZIER, NINNETTE A
DUNN, DEREK B
WILLIAMS, MICHEL
WILLIAMS, RANDY J

15683 NEAL, EDWIN E
ORELLANA, VALENTIN H
VELASCO, BENJAMIN

15690 BEED, LAKEISHA
BRAVO, ELVIS O
BUSTAMONTE, IVONNE
CASTILLO, SOBEYDA
DIAZ, A
DIVKOVIC, ZORAN
FIGUEROA, ANA F
GALLOWAY, RAY D
GREEN, TAKELLA S
HENDRIX, A
JORDAN, JASON R
LAVIERA, STEVE
MANALILI, ROMEO S
RICHARDS, NOAH
ROBINSON, IVORY D
SILVA, OMAR
TUCKER, CELANESE
WATTS, MYRON S
WRIGHT, JENNIFER

15700 CARTER, DARRYL L
LASSELLE PLACE APARTMENTS
MULVERHILL, JEREMY T

15710 CARRANZA, YESENIA
DRYDEN, JENNIFER J
ELAZAROV, FELICIA
FORD, KIM
GRAY, T
JACKSON, FANNIE
LEYVA, NOEMI
MARQUEZ, MARIA G
MAYA, MARTHA E

LASSELLE ST 2010 (Cont'd)

15710 NORTON, MARGARET
ORME, GINGER D
RASMUSSEN, CRAIG A
SAIZ, FERNANDO M
SANCHEZ, CHRISTIAN
SPIGNER, CAMIELLE
TORRES, ENRIQUE
WARD, MARCUS
WILCOX, LEE C

15720 BECERRA, RAMON
CAIN, GREGORY A
CREASY, PATRICK
DENIER, REYANNA
GALVAN, JENEENE
HART, PHILLIP
JARAMILLO, ISAIAH
LOPEZ, CESAR
MCGINNIS, NICOLE
MEZA, VERONICA
MONTELS, KEVIN
NELSON, ROBERT G
PEIFFER, JUANITA
SARGENT, TONY
SCOTT, CRYSTAL
VANSICKLER, STEVE
VEACH, KARL
YOKUM, KYLE

15730 ALSHIKHIL, QAISS
ARDON, JOSE A
BENAVIDEZ, MELISSA
CARTER, CARLA
COLLINS, ANGELA
DUKES, TIFFANY
DURST, KARL T
EVANS, KAVALYN
FIERRO, ELIZABETH
FOWLER, CARLTON
GREEN, TAKELLA
HINOJOS, PAUL S
MCBRIDE, CHRISTOPHER M
ONEAL, FRANTZ A
ORTEGA, ART
PINTO, DONALD D
RODRIGUEZ, JONATHAN
RUSSELL, JAYLEEN
SUTTLE, AMBER
VENTURA, ARTURO N
WILKES, KALIA
ZEPEDA, DOLORES

15740 BARRALES, ROBERT

LASSELLE ST 2010 (Cont'd)

15740 BEGUM, RUKHSANA
CARRETE, MIRIAM
CHIEN, ROGER W
DAY, ALFREADY
LOPEZ, DAISY
MARTINEZ, PAULA E
PETTIES, CHAD W
PHILLIPS, CLAUDIA M
QUINTERO, TRACY D
ROWLEY, HARI
TICE, AIMEE J
TORRES, SOPHIA
VANBUSKIRK, MARIA
VANN, FRANK
WEST, KENDRA

15750 ABADANI, MARTIN R
AVENDANO, JOSE
EDGAR, KARA
GRIFFIN, AJA
GUTIERREZ, MIGUEL A
HARDESTY, CINDY L
KOCIS, GEORGE
LAM, MARIA G
MARTIN, ADADANI
MOFFET, JEREMY
NEVAREZ, INES
SPRUELL, EDWARD C

15760 ALLEN, FELECIA G
AMARO, JOSE
DAVIDSON, JAMES
DELGADO, JUAN
DOUGLAS, JAMES
HERNANDEZ, MARLENE
HOLLAND, DANAE
JANES, LOVETT
JOHNSON, OLIVIA
JONES, CONSTANCIA V
KAY, TIMOTHY A
LEON, KARLA
MARTINEZ, IRENE
RANDLE, BRIAN
REYES, JOSE
VARGAS, PEDRO V
WEBB, SUSAN C
WISE, DENISE W

15770 BALLOU, ERICA
BANK, ERIKA
BROOKS, JONATHAN D
BROWN, STANLEY O
DIXON, JAMES E

LASSELLE ST 2010 (Cont'd)

15770 GOMEZ, J
HADDRILL, CHRISTOPHER
HAMILTON, ROBERT E
HARRIS, ANTONIO D
MARBLE, AARON
NORTON, JESSE
PHILLIPS, LISA A
QUAM, ROSS C
RODRIGUEZ, JESUS
RYAN, JASON
SMITH, TED S
TREJO, RAUL
WALSH, HEATHER
WATKINS, TALVIN R
WILLIAMS, SHAWNDRA

15780 AGUIRRE, KARLA
AZAR, FAISAL M
BEAUREGARD, WHITNEY
BONILLA, ROSALBA
BRIGGS, MARY L
CARR, CYNTHIA
CHAVIRA, GLORIA
CROFT, AMBER
DAVIDSON, CARA
FISHER, NATALIE F
GONZALEZ, MARIA M
GRISSOM, JOI H
JANKINS, TERRIS
KERNOT, STEPHEN
MUNOZ, RUBY
PENA, JOSE
PHILLIPS, DARNELL
SMITH, JAMIE
WILLIAMS, KEISHA
YOUNG, JOI

15784 FERNANDEZ, PATRICIA L

15790 ALOSI, JOANNE J
BROUSSARD, JOANNA
CORDERO, EDSON
GALIANO, RICARDO
IUWAU, JEANNIE A
VILLALPANDO, JESSICA

15800 BARBOSA, NUBIA
GAMBOA, CORRINA
HAYMAN, DORIS L
KROON, RACHELLE
LOGGINS, JACKIE A
MACIAS, MODESTA J
NORMAN, STEPHANIE
SAMANO, ROBERT A

Target Street	Cross Street	Source
✓	-	Cole Information

LASSELLE ST 2010 (Cont'd)

15800 TURNER, SHERRI
WELLS, MICHAEL D
15850 PIPER, MATTHEW M
RYAN, MICHEAL T
THOMPSON, DOMINIQUE R
ZUBER, WARREN T
15856 ADAMES, VALEREE
DUAN, HONGWEI
EVANS, JOHN
JACKSON, ANNE K
PELLEY, DEVIN
15870 HUDSON, DEIDRE
15874 BECK, REX G
HARPER, OATHER L
15880 BRACKINS, SANDRA
CHANCE, JERRY L
KYLES, KENNETH W
SALDANA, STELLA
15886 BUSCH, JOAN
SU, HSIAO L
15892 ESTRADA, ROBERT C
ODEN, DONALD R
PAGE, EULANDA L
15898 BANKSTON, ANTHONY
DANIELY, B
MENDOZA, SHERRY L
NORIEGA, OSWALDO F
15904 CANNON, JAMAAL E
PAYAN, LILIAN
WALLACE, MONIQUE Y
15910 BONAFEDE, RHONDA
HALL, LAWRENCE
JONES, BRANDY
15916 HENDERSON, RICHARD
16110 RIVERSIDE COUNTY FIRE DEPT
16130 RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE
17750 RANCHO VERDE HIGH SCHOOL

Target Street	Cross Street	Source
✓	-	Cole Information

LASSELLE ST 2005

15150	VISTA DEL LAGO HIGHSCHOOL
15660	ALLEN, DEBBIE P
	MARSHALL, KIA
	MUNOZ, ALFREDO
	RUIZ, MARCO A
	SERNA, OTILIO
	SERRATOS, ADRIANA
15670	EILERS, CYNDI M
	GARCIA, KAREN M
	RUTLEDGE, LYNN
15680	MADRID, RUTH M
	WALLIN, JAMES J
15690	BRISCOE, RUTH A
	CALDWELL, DAMIEN K
	FINLEY, SAM
	GRUBBS, BRADLEY A
	GURODE, PATRICIA J
	SCHARWARK, THOMAS D
15710	BATTERSBY, BARNEY J
15720	SOBERANES, PATRICIA E
15740	ALLUMS, BENNY R
	HENDERSON, ROBERT L
	MARION, GARY L
16130	BARNES NBLE COLLEGE BOKSTRS
	BARNHART DOUGLAS E INC
	RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT
17750	RANCHO VERDE HIGH SCHOOL

Target Street	Cross Street	Source
✓	-	Cole Information

LASSELLE ST 2000

13551 BEASLEY, DANIEL A
13591 EVANS, JANE
13621 LOGUE, PENNY L
16130 RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT
17750 RANCHO VERDE HIGH SCHOOL
VAL VERDE UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

Target Street	Cross Street	Source
✓	-	Cole Information

LASSELLE ST 1995

11235	TATE, LEILA
11247	DELL, ARIO J
11261	MARTONE, TERESA
11275	OCCUPANT UNKNOWNN
11303	MORENO VALLEY MOVING & STORAGE
	TRITT, REBECCA
11331	OCCUPANT UNKNOWNN
11336	TEGLEY, RICAHRD L
11360	BAKKE, CHARLES R
11363	TEGLEY, RICHARD L
11371	OCCUPANT UNKNOWNN
11380	MATTHEWS, ED
11400	OCCUPANT UNKNOWNN
11415	PAGANDBAND, MERLE
11420	OCCUPANT UNKNOWNN
11460	SMITH, WILLIAM C
11545	SKARECKY, DUANE
11565	TURNER, NORMAN M
11575	CROCKETT, O V
11603	SHUCK, GARY W
11633	BAIROS, JOHN
11665	MIDLAND, MARK
11760	DORMACK, RICHARD
11780	SPINELLI, JERRY
11800	ABUSHABAKEH, ANTOINE S
11820	MARTINSON, DENNIS
11840	CAHOON, B G
11860	OCCUPANT UNKNOWNN
11880	ARCINIEGA, ALFRED
11900	KELLEY, BOBBIE
11930	OCCUPANT UNKNOWNN
11960	CONNELLY, M
12013	MACINTOSH, WILLIAM
12028	POTTER, EDITH
12035	OCCUPANT UNKNOWNN
12042	CHILTON, STEVE
12058	GARCIA, STANLEY V
12059	MARTIN, PAUL D
12073	PETERS, HAROLD W
12087	GREEN, EARDIS L
12098	RUELAS, RUBEN R
12101	CIRIACO, MANUELA B
12112	MAUSER, PAUL R
12115	MCKINNON, WILBERT L
12122	ALMERIA, ARNULFO S
12140	THIGPEN, BERTHA
12141	BERRY, MAGGIE B
12149	BOWERS, PORCHA
	JONES JANITORIAL
12150	LEAL, THOMAS C

Target Street	Cross Street	Source
✓	-	Cole Information

LASSELLE ST 1995 (Cont'd)

12157 OCCUPANT UNKNOWNN
12165 OCCUPANT UNKNOWNN
12168 FOLGHERAITER, MIKE
12173 OCCUPANT UNKNOWNN
12176 HOLLINGSWORTH, HOWARD
12181 NEWMAN, R
12189 LEE, VINCENT
12197 OCCUPANT UNKNOWNN
12205 OCCUPANT UNKNOWNN
12213 SWITZER, RICHARD
12221 BRAUN, JEFFREY T
12279 THOMPSON, OTIS
12291 OCCUPANT UNKNOWNN
12292 PORTS, GEORGE R
12300 MARAMBA, RAMON A
12303 BOSQUEZ, MICHAEL
12314 OCCUPANT UNKNOWNN
12315 ONTIVEROS, HENRY M
12324 OCCUPANT UNKNOWNN
12327 VALENZUELA, F
12336 ROCHA, JOSE
12339 ROSE, ED
12340 OCCUPANT UNKNOWNN
12350 HENDERSON, SMITTY
12351 SIVOLA, ROBERT T
12360 TILLERY, RODNEY
12363 OCCUPANT UNKNOWNN
12370 OCCUPANT UNKNOWNN
12375 MORRIS, LONNIE G
12380 PETREY, BILL
12381 RICHARD, JESSE M
12600 REUTEBUCH, ARTHUR
12617 PICKARD, ROBERT JR
PINKARD, ROBERT JR
12633 KNUTZEN, JEFFREY M
12649 BRANCH, ROSE
12667 LONDON, CHARLES
12683 RUBIO, J A
12717 COLWELL, STEVE
12733 GURNICK, LANCE
12791 ESPARZA, CLAUDIA
12803 RITTO, LANCE
12815 CAMPBELL, WAYNE
12827 FORD, GLEN P
12839 OCCUPANT UNKNOWNN
12851 KROEMER, HERMAN
12863 DELGADILLO, ALFRED J
12875 PHAN, ANH Q
12880 STILES, JAMES
12887 OCCUPANT UNKNOWNN

Target Street	Cross Street	Source
✓	-	Cole Information

LASSELLE ST 1995 (Cont'd)

12889	ROSE, EDWARD E
12899	OCCUPANT UNKNOWNN
12900	LEBLANC, BETTY
12910	OCCUPANT UNKNOWNN
12911	SHEAHAN, DENNIS H
12920	OCCUPANT UNKNOWNN
	P & S TRUCKING
12923	BRUTON, EARSIE
12930	OCCUPANT UNKNOWNN
12935	LAIRD, BRIAN
12940	OCCUPANT UNKNOWNN
12947	JANRHETT, C S
12950	OCCUPANT UNKNOWNN
12959	MASURA, PAUL E
12960	JOHNSON, ANDREA
12971	BUCKLEY, JOHN J
12983	SLATTEN, DENNIS
12995	MARTINEZ, JOSE E
13256	COUNTS, JAMES
	MULLINS, MARY L
	SUMAHIT, JOANNE
13268	HUTSON, C
	JOHANSSON, JEFF M
	SCOTT, STEVE
	VANDERGOORE, ANTHONY P
13274	HOLLAND, DOROTHY L
	MERCADO, MARY
	REYES, E
	SCHATZ, JERRY
13281	CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST LDS
13292	VILLAS AT MORENO VALLEY
13395	KIRSCH, ANNA R
13425	OCONNELL, KATHRYN A
13465	THOMAS, OLIVER
13551	SPEARMAN, IDEZ
13591	CLAYTON, JOHN W
13621	LOGUE, PENNY
17750	RANCHO VERDE HIGH SCHOOL

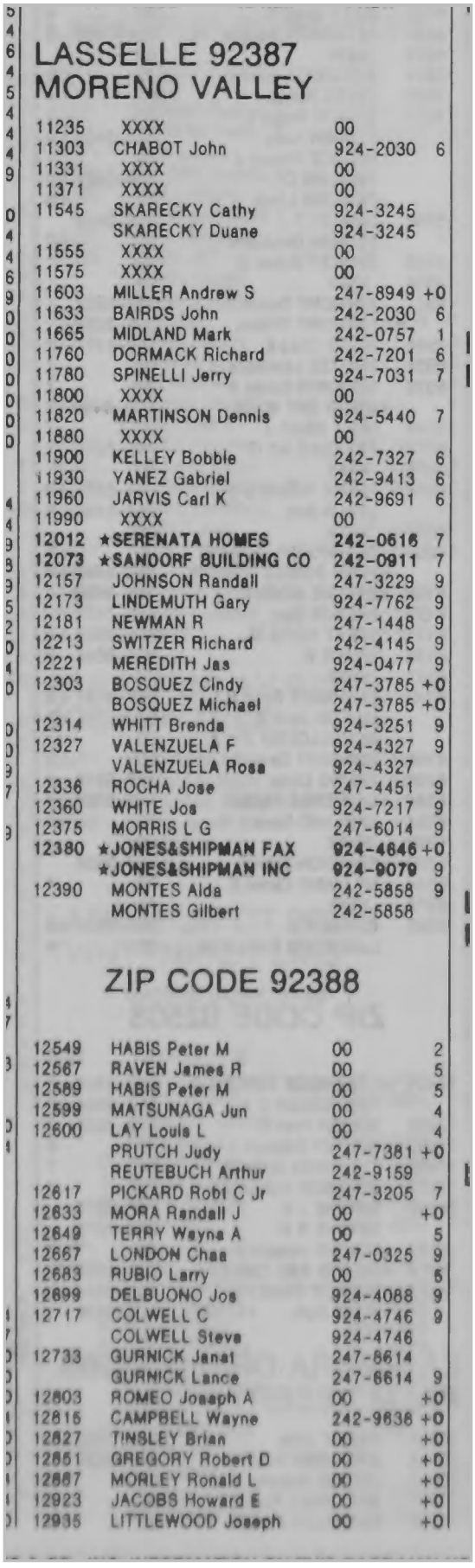
Target Street	Cross Street	Source
✓	-	Cole Information

LASSELLE ST 1992

11247	DELLARIO, JOSEPH J
11303	CHABOT, JOHN
11363	TEGLEY, RICHARD L
11371	DAY, RICHARD R
11415	PAGANGPANG, MERLE
11460	SMITH, WILLIAM C
11545	SKARECKY, DUANE
11603	SHUCK, GARY W
11633	BAIROS, JOHN
11665	MIDLAND, MARK
11780	SPINELLI, JERRY
11820	MARTINSON, DENNIS
11880	ARCINIEGA, ALFRED
11900	KELLEY, BOBBIE
11930	YANEZ, GABRIEL
11960	JARVIS, CARL K
12028	POTTER, EDITH
12058	GARCIA, STANLEY V
12168	FINCH, THOMAS
12173	LINDEMUTH, GARY
12181	NEWMAN, R
12213	SWITZER, RICHARD
12303	BOSQUEZ, MICHAEL
12314	WHITT, BRENDA
12327	VALENZUELA, F
12336	ROCHA, JOSE
12339	ROSE, ED
12360	TILLERY, RODNEY
12375	MORRIS, LONNIE G
12380	TSCHUDIN GRNDNG SYS
12717	COLWELL, STEVE
12815	CAMPBELL, WAYNE
12827	TINSLEY, BRIAN
12839	MARTINEZ, LARRY
12880	STILES, JAMES
12900	LEBLANC, BETTY
12920	P&S TRUCKING
12935	LAIRD, BRIAN
12960	CHAREST, DEANN
12995	MARTINEZ, JOSE E
13281	CHURCH JESUS CHRIST
13591	CLAYTON, JOHN W
13621	LOGUE, JOHN
17750	DOUGLAS E BARNHART
	VAL VERDE RNCHO HI

Target Street	Cross Street	Source
✓	-	Haines Criss-Cross Directory

LASSELLE ST 1990



LASSELLE 92387
MORENO VALLEY

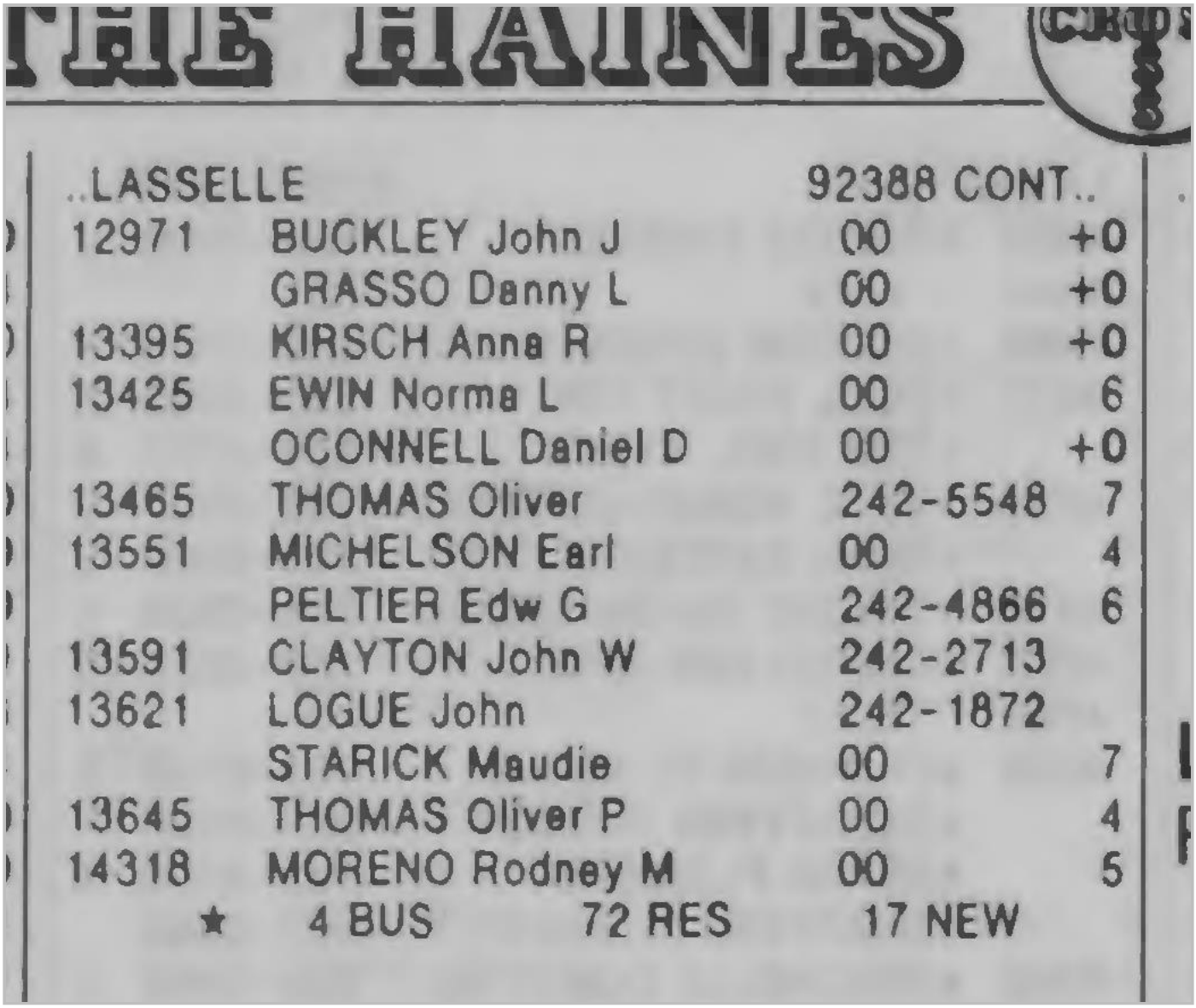
11235	XXXX	00	
11303	CHABOT John	924-2030	6
11331	XXXX	00	
11371	XXXX	00	
11545	SKARECKY Cathy	924-3245	
	SKARECKY Duane	924-3245	
11555	XXXX	00	
11575	XXXX	00	
11603	MILLER Andrew S	247-8949	+0
11633	BAIRDS John	242-2030	6
11665	MIDLAND Mark	242-0757	1
11760	DORMACK Richard	242-7201	6
11780	SPINELLI Jerry	924-7031	7
11800	XXXX	00	
11820	MARTINSON Dennis	924-5440	7
11880	XXXX	00	
11900	KELLEY Bobbie	242-7327	6
11930	YANEZ Gabriel	242-9413	6
11960	JARVIS Carl K	242-9691	6
11990	XXXX	00	
12012	★SERENATA HOMES	242-0616	7
12073	★SANDORF BUILDING CO	242-0911	7
12157	JOHNSON Randall	247-3229	9
12173	LINDEMUTH Gary	924-7762	9
12181	NEWMAN R	247-1448	9
12213	SWITZER Richard	242-4145	9
12221	MEREDITH Jas	924-0477	9
12303	BOSQUEZ Cindy	247-3785	+0
	BOSQUEZ Michael	247-3785	+0
12314	WHITT Brenda	924-3251	9
12327	VALENZUELA F	924-4327	9
	VALENZUELA Rosa	924-4327	
12336	ROCHA Jose	247-4451	9
12360	WHITE Jos	924-7217	9
12375	MORRIS L G	247-6014	9
12380	★JONES&SHIPMAN FAX	924-4646	+0
	★JONES&SHIPMAN INC	924-9079	9
12390	MONTES Alda	242-5858	9
	MONTES Gilbert	242-5858	

ZIP CODE 92388

12549	HABIS Peter M	00	2
12567	RAVEN James R	00	5
12589	HABIS Peter M	00	5
12599	MATSUNAGA Jun	00	4
12600	LAY Louis L	00	4
	PRUTCH Judy	247-7381	+0
	REUTEBUCH Arthur	242-9159	
12617	PICKARD Robt C Jr	247-3205	7
12633	MORA Randall J	00	+0
12649	TERRY Wayne A	00	5
12667	LONDON Chas	247-0325	9
12683	RUBIO Larry	00	5
12699	DELBUONO Jos	924-4088	9
12717	COLWELL C	924-4746	9
	COLWELL Steve	924-4746	
12733	GURNICK Janet	247-8614	
	GURNICK Lance	247-8614	9
12803	ROMEO Joseph A	00	+0
12815	CAMPBELL Wayne	242-9838	+0
12827	TINSLEY Brian	00	+0
12851	GREGORY Robert D	00	+0
12887	MORLEY Ronald L	00	+0
12923	JACOBS Howard E	00	+0
12935	LITTLEWOOD Joseph	00	+0

Target Street	Cross Street	Source
✓	-	Haines Criss-Cross Directory

LASSELLE ST 1990



THE HAINES

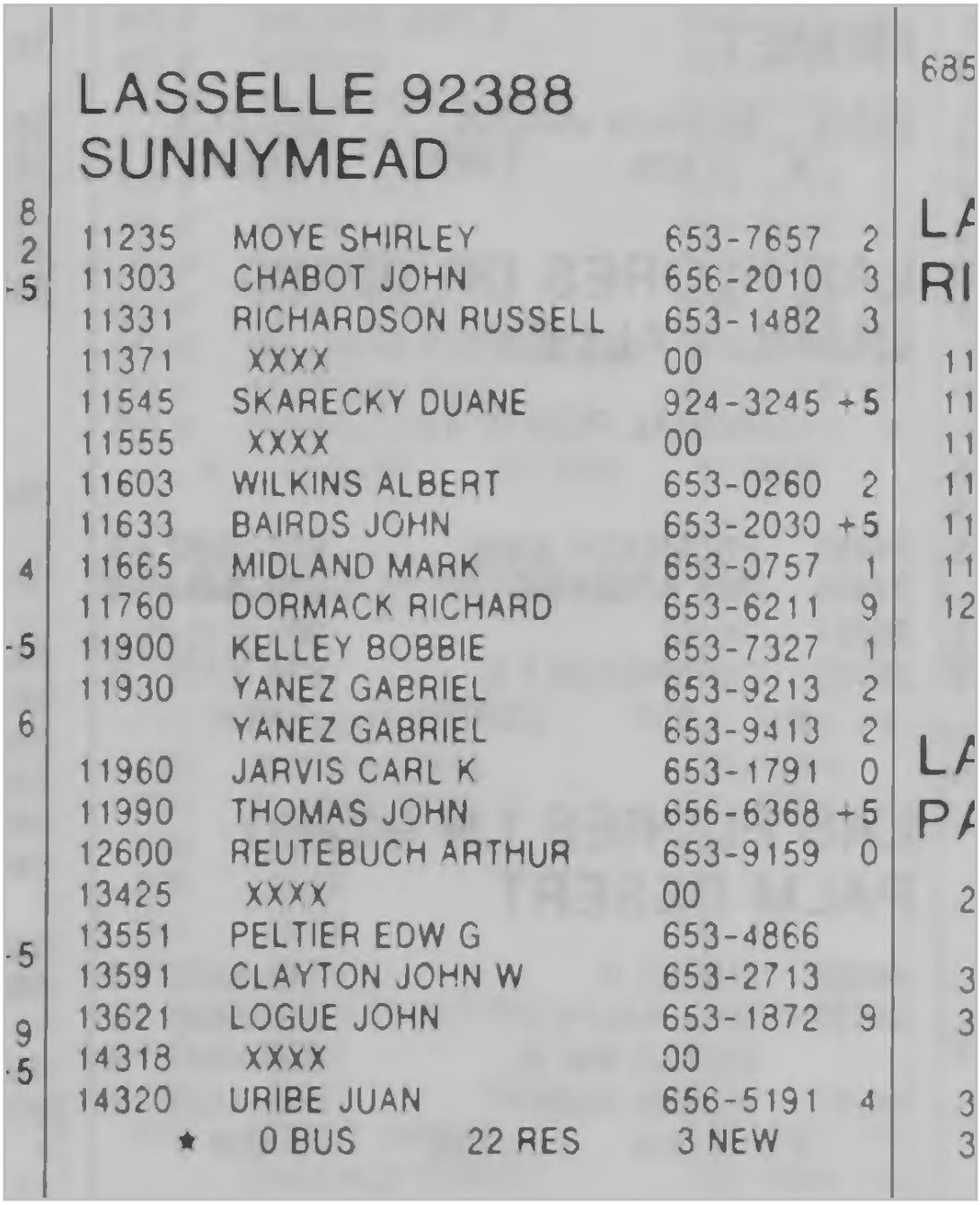
..LASSELLE 92388 CONT..

12971	BUCKLEY John J	00	+0
	GRASSO Danny L	00	+0
13395	KIRSCH Anna R	00	+0
13425	EWIN Norma L	00	6
	OCONNELL Daniel D	00	+0
13465	THOMAS Oliver	242-5548	7
13551	MICHELSON Earl	00	4
	PELTIER Edw G	242-4866	6
13591	CLAYTON John W	242-2713	
13621	LOGUE John	242-1872	
	STARICK Maudie	00	7
13645	THOMAS Oliver P	00	4
14318	MORENO Rodney M	00	5

★ 4 BUS 72 RES 17 NEW

Target Street	Cross Street	Source
✓	-	Haines Criss-Cross Directory

LASSELLE ST 1985



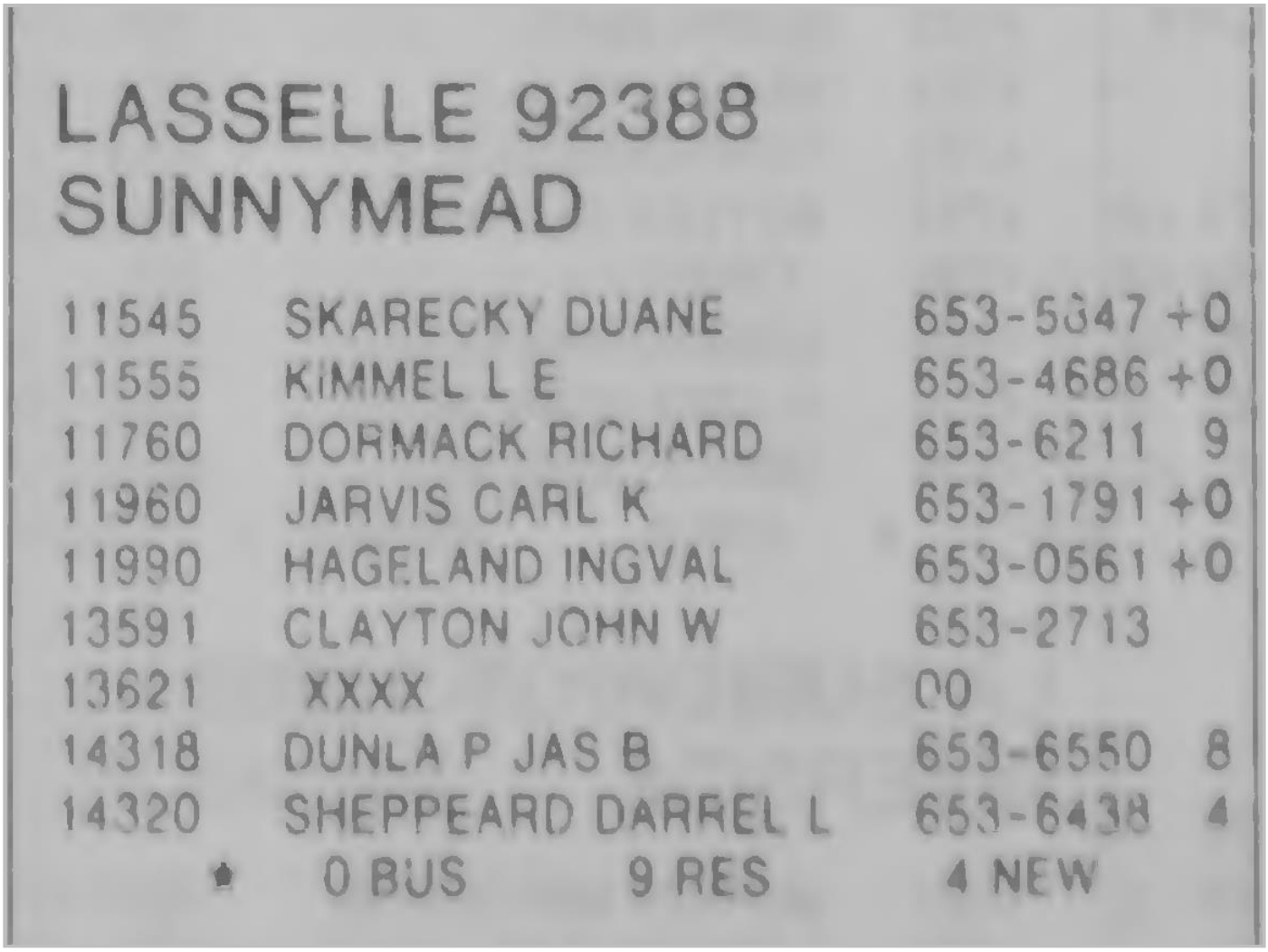
LASSELLE 92388
SUNNYMEAD

11235	MOYE SHIRLEY	653-7657	2	
11303	CHABOT JOHN	656-2010	3	
11331	RICHARDSON RUSSELL	653-1482	3	
11371	XXXX	00		
11545	SKARECKY DUANE	924-3245	+5	
11555	XXXX	00		
11603	WILKINS ALBERT	653-0260	2	
11633	BAIRDS JOHN	653-2030	+5	
11665	MIDLAND MARK	653-0757	1	
11760	DORMACK RICHARD	653-6211	9	
11900	KELLEY BOBBIE	653-7327	1	
11930	YANEZ GABRIEL	653-9213	2	
	YANEZ GABRIEL	653-9413	2	
11960	JARVIS CARL K	653-1791	0	
11990	THOMAS JOHN	656-6368	+5	
12600	REUTEBUCH ARTHUR	653-9159	0	
13425	XXXX	00		
13551	PELTIER EDW G	653-4866		
13591	CLAYTON JOHN W	653-2713		
13621	LOGUE JOHN	653-1872	9	
14318	XXXX	00		
14320	URIBE JUAN	656-5191	4	

★ 0 BUS 22 RES 3 NEW

Target Street	Cross Street	Source
✓	-	Haines Criss-Cross Directory

LASSELLE ST 1980



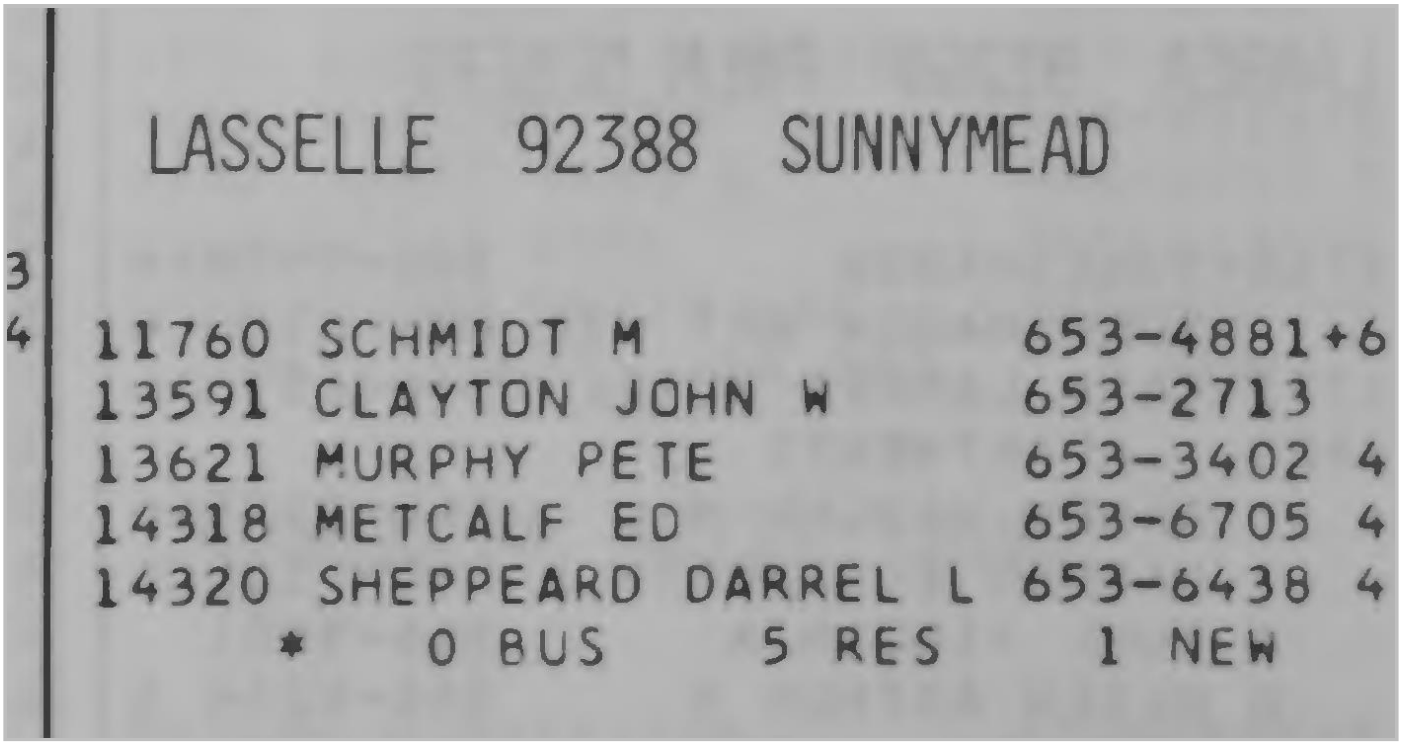
LASSELLE 92388
SUNNYMEAD

11545	SKARECKY DUANE	653-5347 +0
11555	KIMMEL L E	653-4686 +0
11760	DORMACK RICHARD	653-6211 9
11960	JARVIS CARL K	653-1791 +0
11990	HAGELAND INGVAL	653-0561 +0
13591	CLAYTON JOHN W	653-2713
13621	XXXX	00
14318	DUNLA P JAS B	653-6550 8
14320	SHEPPEARD DARREL L	653-6438 4

0 BUS 9 RES 4 NEW

Target Street	Cross Street	Source
✓	-	Haines Criss-Cross Directory

LASSELLE ST 1976



LASSELLE 92388 SUNNYMEAD

3
4

11760	SCHMIDT M	653-4881 +6
13591	CLAYTON JOHN W	653-2713
13621	MURPHY PETE	653-3402 4
14318	METCALF ED	653-6705 4
14320	SHEPPEARD DARREL L	653-6438 4

* 0 BUS 5 RES 1 NEW

APPENDIX D

ENVIRONMENTAL DATABASE INFORMATION

Moreno Valley College
16130 Lasselle Street
Moreno Valley, CA 92555

Inquiry Number: 8124732.2s
September 30, 2025

The EDR Radius Map™ Report with GeoCheck®

6 Armstrong Road, 4th floor
Shelton, CT 06484
Toll Free: 800.352.0050
www.edrnet.com

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Map Findings Summary	4
Map Findings	9
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Government Records Searched/Data Currency Tracking	GR-1

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Physical Setting SSURGO Soil Map	A-5
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Physical Setting Source Records Searched	PSGR-1

Thank you for your business.
Please contact EDR at 1-800-352-0050
with any questions or comments.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A search of available environmental records was conducted by Environmental Data Resources, Inc. (EDR).
The results of this search follow:

TARGET PROPERTY ADDRESS

MORENO VALLEY COLLEGE
16130 LASSELLE STREET
MORENO VALLEY, CA 92555
Elevation: 1561 ft.
EDR Inquiry Number: 8124732.2s

STANDARD ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS

ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS

| TARGET PROPERTY SEARCH RESULTS
Site | Map ID
Direction
Distance
Distance ft.
Elevation ft. | NPL | Proposed NPL | NPL LIENS | Delisted NPL | FEDERAL FACILITY | SEMS | SEMS-ARCHIVE | CORRACTS | RCRA-TSDF | RCRA-LQG | RCRA-SQG | RCRA-VSQG | LUCIS | US ENG CONTROLS | US INST CONTROLS | ERNS | RESPONSE | ENVIROSTOR | SWF/LF | LUST | INDIAN LUST | CPS-SLIC | FEMA UST | UST | AST | INDIAN UST | VCP | INDIAN VCP | BROWNFIELDS | US BROWNFIELDS | WMUDS/SWAT | SWRCY | HAULERS | INDIAN ODI | DEBRIS REGION 9 | ODI | IHS OPEN DUMPS | US HIST CDL | HIST Cal-Sites | SCH | CDL | Toxic Pits | CERS HAZ WASTE | US CDL | SWEEPS UST | HIST UST | CERS TANKS | CA FID UST | LIENS | LIENS 2 | DEED | HMIRS | CHMIRS | LDS | MCS | SPILLS 90 | RCRA NonGen / NLR | FUDS | DOD | SCRD DRYCLEANERS | US FIN ASSUR | EPA WATCH LIST | 2020 COR ACTION | TSCA | TRIS | SSTS | ROD | RMP | RAATS | PRP | PADS | ICIS | FTTS | MLTS | COAL ASH DOE | COAL ASH EPA | PCB TRANSFORMER | RADINFO | HIST FTTS | DOT OPS | CONSENT | INDIAN RESERV | FUSRAP | UMTRA | LEAD SMELTERS | US AIRS | US MINES | ABANDONED MINES | MINES MRDS | FINDS | ECHO | DOCKET HWC | UXO | FUELS PROGRAM | PFAS NPL | PFAS FEDERAL SITES | PFAS TSCA | PFAS TRIS | PFAS RCRA MANIFEST | PFAS ATSDR |
|---|---|---

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

TARGET PROPERTY ADDRESS

MORENO VALLEY COLLEGE
16130 LASSELLE STREET
MORENO VALLEY, CA 92555
Elevation: 1561 ft.
EDR Inquiry Number: 8124732.2s

STANDARD ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS

ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS

| **TARGET PROPERTY SEARCH RESULTS** Site | Map ID Direction Distance Distance ft. Elevation ft. | NPL | Proposed NPL | NPL LIENS | Delisted NPL | FEDERAL FACILITY | SEMS | SEMS-ARCHIVE | CORRACTS | RCRA-TSDF | RCRA-LQG | RCRA-SQG | RCRA-VSQG | LUCIS | US ENG CONTROLS | US INST CONTROLS | ERNS | RESPONSE | ENVIROSTOR | SWF/LF | LUST | INDIAN LUST | CPS-SLIC | FEMA UST | UST | AST | INDIAN UST | VCP | INDIAN VCP | BROWNFIELDS | US BROWNFIELDS | WMUDS/SWAT | SWRCY | HAULERS | INDIAN ODI | DEBRIS REGION 9 | ODI | IHS OPEN DUMPS | US HIST CDL | HIST Cal-Sites | SCH | CDL | Toxic Pits | CERS HAZ WASTE | US CDL | SWEEPS UST | HIST UST | CERS TANKS | CA FID UST | LIENS | LIENS 2 | DEED | HMIRS | CHMIRS | LDS | MCS | SPILLS 90 | RCRA NonGen / NLR | FUDS | DOD | SCRD DRYCLEANERS | US FIN ASSUR | EPA WATCH LIST | 2020 COR ACTION | TSCA | TRIS | SSTS | ROD | RMP | RAATS | PRP | PADS | ICIS | FTTS | MLTS | COAL ASH DOE | COAL ASH EPA | PCB TRANSFORMER | RADINFO | HIST FTTS | DOT OPS | CONSENT | INDIAN RESERV | FUSRAP | UMTRA | LEAD SMELTERS | US AIRS | US MINES | ABANDONED MINES | MINES MRDS | FINDS | ECHO | DOCKET HWC | UXO | FUELS PROGRAM | PFAS NPL | PFAS FEDERAL SITES | PFAS TSCA | PFAS TRIS | PFAS RCRA MANIFEST | PFAS ATSDR |
|---|---|---

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

TARGET PROPERTY ADDRESS

MORENO VALLEY COLLEGE
16130 LASSELLE STREET
MORENO VALLEY, CA 92555
Elevation: 1561 ft.
EDR Inquiry Number: 8124732.2s

STANDARD ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS

ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS

| SURROUNDING PROPERTY SEARCH RESULTS
Site | Map ID
Direction
Distance
Distance ft.
Elevation ft. | NPL | Proposed NPL | NPL LIENS | Delisted NPL | FEDERAL FACILITY | SEMS | SEMS-ARCHIVE | CORRACTS | RCRA-TSDF | RCRA-LQG | RCRA-SQG | RCRA-VSQG | LUCIS | US ENG CONTROLS | US INST CONTROLS | ERNS | RESPONSE | ENVIROSTOR | SWF/LF | LUST | INDIAN LUST | CPS-SLIC | FEMA UST | UST | AST | INDIAN UST | VCP | INDIAN VCP | BROWNFIELDS | US BROWNFIELDS | WMUDS/SWAT | SWRCY | HAULERS | INDIAN ODI | DEBRIS REGION 9 | ODI | IHS OPEN DUMPS | US HIST CDL | HIST Cal-Sites | SCH | CDL | Toxic Pits | CERS HAZ WASTE | US CDL | SWEEPS UST | HIST UST | CERS TANKS | CA FID UST | LIENS | LIENS 2 | DEED | HMIRS | CHMIRS | LDS | MCS | SPILLS 90 | RCRA NonGen / NLR | FUDS | DOD | SCRD DRYCLEANERS | US FIN ASSUR | EPA WATCH LIST | 2020 COR ACTION | TSCA | TRIS | SSTS | ROD | RMP | RAATS | PRP | PADS | ICIS | FTTS | MLTS | COAL ASH DOE | COAL ASH EPA | PCB TRANSFORMER | RADINFO | HIST FTTS | DOT OPS | CONSENT | INDIAN RESERV | FUSRAP | UMTRA | LEAD SMELTERS | US AIRS | US MINES | ABANDONED MINES | MINES MRDS | FINDS | ECHO | DOCKET HWC | UXO | FUELS PROGRAM | PFAS NPL | PFAS FEDERAL SITES | PFAS TSCA | PFAS TRIS | PFAS RCRA MANIFEST | PFAS ATSDR |
|---|---|---

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

TARGET PROPERTY ADDRESS

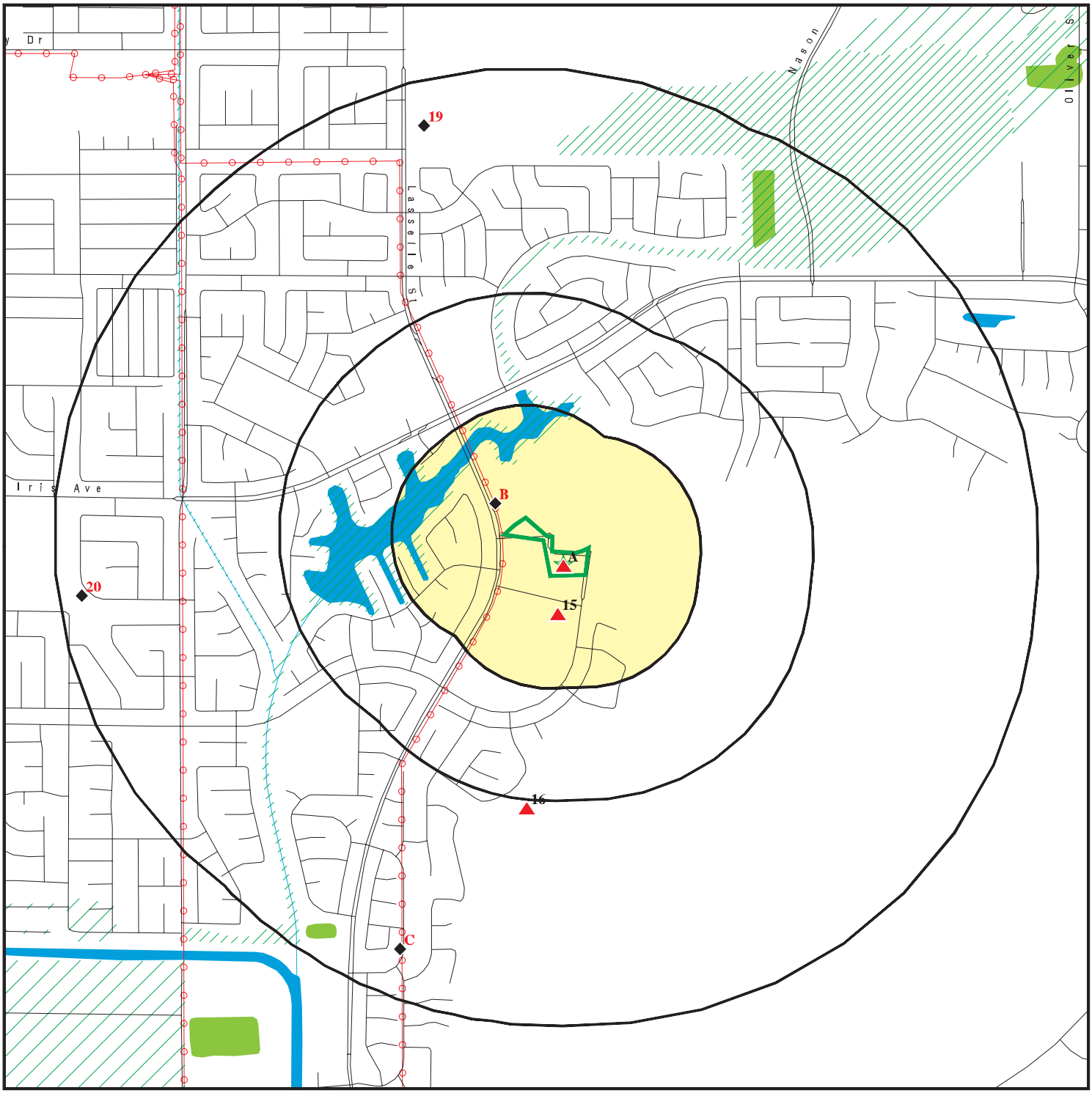
MORENO VALLEY COLLEGE
16130 LASSELLE STREET
MORENO VALLEY, CA 92555
Elevation: 1561 ft.
EDR Inquiry Number: 8124732.2s

STANDARD ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS

ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS

| **SURROUNDING PROPERTY SEARCH RESULTS** Site | Map ID Direction Distance Distance ft. Elevation ft. | NPL | Proposed NPL | NPL LIENS | Delisted NPL | FEDERAL FACILITY | SEMS | SEMS-ARCHIVE | CORRACTS | RCRA-TSDF | RCRA-LQG | RCRA-SQG | RCRA-VSQG | LUCIS | US ENG CONTROLS | US INST CONTROLS | ERNS | RESPONSE | ENVIROSTOR | SWF/LF | LUST | INDIAN LUST | CPS-SLIC | FEMA UST | UST | AST | INDIAN UST | VCP | INDIAN VCP | BROWNFIELDS | US BROWNFIELDS | WMUDS/SWAT | SWRCY | HAULERS | INDIAN ODI | DEBRIS REGION 9 | ODI | IHS OPEN DUMPS | US HIST CDL | HIST Cal-Sites | SCH | CDL | Toxic Pits | CERS HAZ WASTE | US CDL | SWEEPS UST | HIST UST | CERS TANKS | CA FID UST | LIENS | LIENS 2 | DEED | HMIRS | CHMIRS | LDS | MCS | SPILLS 90 | RCRA NonGen / NLR | FUDS | DOD | SCRD DRYCLEANERS | US FIN ASSUR | EPA WATCH LIST | 2020 COR ACTION | TSCA | TRIS | SSTS | ROD | RMP | RAATS | PRP | PADS | ICIS | FTTS | MLTS | COAL ASH DOE | COAL ASH EPA | PCB TRANSFORMER | RADINFO | HIST FTTS | DOT OPS | CONSENT | INDIAN RESERV | FUSRAP | UMTRA | LEAD SMELTERS | US AIRS | US MINES | ABANDONED MINES | MINES MRDS | FINDS | ECHO | DOCKET HWC | UXO | FUELS PROGRAM | PFAS NPL | PFAS FEDERAL SITES | PFAS TSCA | PFAS TRIS | PFAS RCRA MANIFEST | PFAS ATSDR |
|---|---|---

OVERVIEW MAP - 8124732.2S



Target Property

Sites at elevations higher than or equal to the target property

Sites at elevations lower than the target property

Manufactured Gas Plants

National Priority List Sites

Dept. Defense Sites

0 1/4 1/2 1 Miles

Indian Reservations BIA

Power transmission lines

Special Flood Hazard Area (1%)

0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard

National Wetland Inventory

State Wetlands

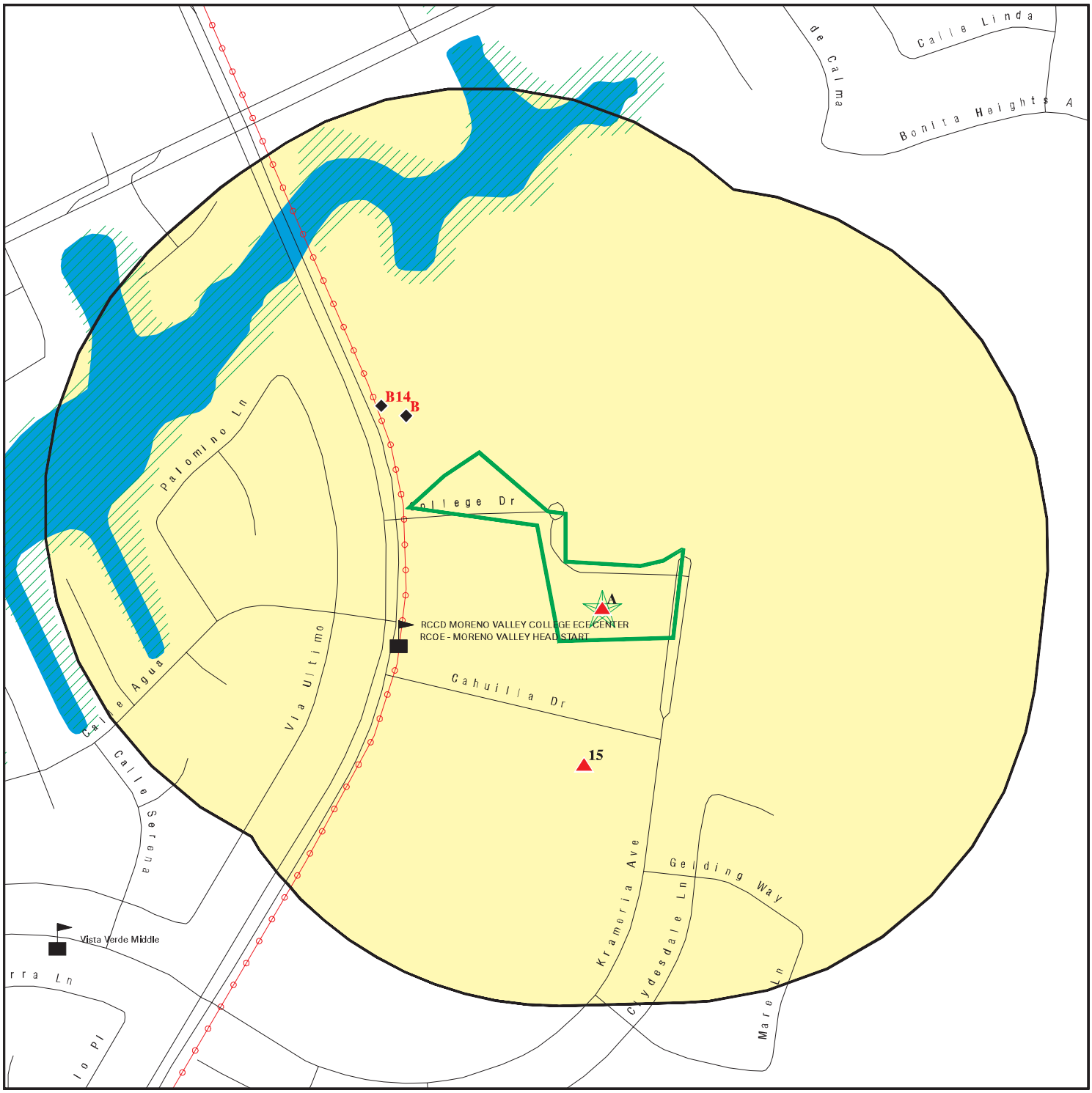
Areas of Concern

This report includes Interactive Map Layers to display and/or hide map information. The legend includes only those icons for the default map view.

SITE NAME:	Moreno Valley College	CLIENT:	Terracon
ADDRESS:	16130 Lasselle Street Moreno Valley CA 92555	CONTACT:	Baylie Zemke
		INQUIRY #:	8124732.2s
LAT/LONG:	33.886157 / 117.202682	DATE:	September 30, 2025 11:09 am

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DETAIL MAP - 8124732.2S



0 1/16 1/8 1/4 Miles

- Target Property
- Sites at elevations higher than or equal to the target property
- Sites at elevations lower than the target property
- Manufactured Gas Plants
- Sensitive Receptors
- National Priority List Sites
- Dept. Defense Sites
- Indian Reservations BIA
- Power transmission lines
- Special Flood Hazard Area (1%)
- 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard
- Areas of Concern

This report includes Interactive Map Layers to display and/or hide map information. The legend includes only those icons for the default map view.

SITE NAME: Moreno Valley College	CLIENT: Terracon
ADDRESS: 16130 Lasselle Street Moreno Valley CA 92555	CONTACT: Baylie Zemke INQUIRY #: 8124732.2s
LAT/LONG: 33.886157 / 117.202682	DATE: September 30, 2025 11:12 am

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MAP FINDINGS SUMMARY

Database	Search Distance (Miles)	Target Property	< 1/8	1/8 - 1/4	1/4 - 1/2	1/2 - 1	> 1	Total Plotted
STANDARD ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS								
Lists of Federal NPL (Superfund) sites								
NPL	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
Proposed NPL	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
NPL LIENS	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
Lists of Federal Delisted NPL sites								
Delisted NPL	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
Lists of Federal sites subject to CERCLA removals and CERCLA orders								
FEDERAL FACILITY	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
SEMS	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
Lists of Federal CERCLA sites with NFRAP								
SEMS-ARCHIVE	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
Lists of Federal RCRA facilities undergoing Corrective Action								
CORRACTS	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
Lists of Federal RCRA TSD facilities								
RCRA-TSDF	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
Lists of Federal RCRA generators								
RCRA-LQG	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
RCRA-SQG	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
RCRA-VSQG	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
Federal institutional controls / engineering controls registries								
LUCIS	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
US ENG CONTROLS	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
US INST CONTROLS	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
Federal ERNS list								
ERNS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
Lists of state- and tribal (Superfund) equivalent sites								
RESPONSE	1.000		0	0	0	1	NR	1
Lists of state- and tribal hazardous waste facilities								
ENVIROSTOR	1.000		1	0	0	3	NR	4
Lists of state and tribal landfills and solid waste disposal facilities								
SWF/LF	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0

MAP FINDINGS SUMMARY

Database	Search Distance (Miles)	Target Property	< 1/8	1/8 - 1/4	1/4 - 1/2	1/2 - 1	> 1	Total Plotted
Lists of state and tribal leaking storage tanks								
LUST	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
INDIAN LUST	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
CPS-SLIC	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
Lists of state and tribal registered storage tanks								
FEMA UST	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
UST	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
AST	0.250		1	0	NR	NR	NR	1
INDIAN UST	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
Lists of state and tribal voluntary cleanup sites								
VCP	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
INDIAN VCP	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
Lists of state and tribal brownfield sites								
BROWNFIELDS	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS								
Local Brownfield lists								
US BROWNFIELDS	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
Local Lists of Landfill / Solid Waste Disposal Sites								
WMUDS/SWAT	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
SWRCY	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
HAULERS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
INDIAN ODI	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
DEBRIS REGION 9	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
ODI	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
IHS OPEN DUMPS	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
Local Lists of Hazardous waste / Contaminated Sites								
US HIST CDL	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
HIST Cal-Sites	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
SCH	0.250		1	0	NR	NR	NR	1
CDL	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
Toxic Pits	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
CERS HAZ WASTE	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
US CDL	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
Local Lists of Registered Storage Tanks								
SWEEPS UST	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
HIST UST	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
CERS TANKS	0.250		1	0	NR	NR	NR	1
CA FID UST	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
Local Land Records								
LIENS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0

MAP FINDINGS SUMMARY

Database	Search Distance (Miles)	Target Property	< 1/8	1/8 - 1/4	1/4 - 1/2	1/2 - 1	> 1	Total Plotted
LIENS 2	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
DEED	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
Records of Emergency Release Reports								
HMIRS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
CHMIRS	TP	1	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	1
LDS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
MCS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
SPILLS 90	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
Other Ascertainable Records								
RCRA NonGen / NLR	0.250	1	1	0	NR	NR	NR	2
FUDS	1.000		0	0	0	1	NR	1
DOD	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
SCRD DRYCLEANERS	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
US FIN ASSUR	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
EPA WATCH LIST	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
2020 COR ACTION	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
TSCA	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
TRIS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
SSTS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
ROD	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
RMP	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
RAATS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
PRP	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
PADS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
ICIS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
FTTS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
MLTS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
COAL ASH DOE	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
COAL ASH EPA	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
PCB TRANSFORMER	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
RADINFO	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
HIST FTTS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
DOT OPS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
CONSENT	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
INDIAN RESERV	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
FUSRAP	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
UMTRA	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
LEAD SMELTERS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
US AIRS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
US MINES	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
ABANDONED MINES	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
MINES MRDS	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
FINDS	TP	1	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	1
ECHO	TP	1	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	1
DOCKET HWC	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
UXO	1.000		0	0	0	1	NR	1
FUELS PROGRAM	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
PFAS NPL	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
PFAS FEDERAL SITES	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0

MAP FINDINGS SUMMARY

Database	Search Distance (Miles)	Target Property	< 1/8	1/8 - 1/4	1/4 - 1/2	1/2 - 1	> 1	Total Plotted
PFAS TSCA	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
PFAS TRIS	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
PFAS RCRA MANIFEST	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
PFAS ATSDR	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
PFAS WQP	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
PFAS PROJECT	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
PFAS NPDES	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
PFAS ECHO	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
PFAS ECHO FIRE TRAIN	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
PFAS PT 139 AIRPORT	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
AQUEOUS FOAM NRC	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
BIOSOLIDS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
UST FINDER	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
UST FINDER RELEASE	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
E MANIFEST	0.250	1	0	0	NR	NR	NR	1
PFAS	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
AQUEOUS FOAM	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
CA BOND EXP. PLAN	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
CHROME PLATING	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
Cortese	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
CUPA Listings	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
DRYCLEANERS	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
EMI	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
ENF	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
Financial Assurance	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
ICE	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
HIST CORTESE	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
HWP	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
HWT	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
HWTS	TP	1	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	1
HAZNET	TP	1	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	1
MINES	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
MWMP	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
NPDES	TP	2	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	2
PEST LIC	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
PROC	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
Notify 65	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
HAZMAT	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
UIC	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
UIC GEO	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
WASTEWATER PITS	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
WDS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
WIP	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
MILITARY PRIV SITES	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
PROJECT	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
WDR	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
CIWQS	TP	7	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	7
CERS	TP	1	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	1
NON-CASE INFO	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
OTHER OIL GAS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
PROD WATER PONDS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0

MAP FINDINGS SUMMARY

Database	Search Distance (Miles)	Target Property	< 1/8	1/8 - 1/4	1/4 - 1/2	1/2 - 1	> 1	Total Plotted
SAMPLING POINT	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
WELL STIM PROJ	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
EDR HIGH RISK HISTORICAL RECORDS								
EDR Exclusive Records								
EDR MGP	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
EDR Hist Auto	0.125		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
EDR Hist Cleaner	0.125		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
EDR RECOVERED GOVERNMENT ARCHIVES								
Exclusive Recovered Govt. Archives								
RGA LF	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
RGA LUST	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
- Totals --		17	5	0	0	6	0	28

NOTES:

TP = Target Property

NR = Not Requested at this Search Distance

Sites may be listed in more than one database

A1 **MORENO VALLEY COLLEGE LEARNING GATEWAY BUILDING** **CIWQS** **S121656939**
Target **16130 LASSELLE STREET** **N/A**
Property **MORENO VALLEY, CA 92551**

Site 1 of 11 in cluster A

Actual: **1561 ft.**

CIWQS:

Name:	Moreno Valley College Learning Gateway Building
Address:	16130 LASSELLE STREET
City,State,Zip:	MORENO VALLEY, CA 92551
Agency:	Riverside Community College District
Agency Address:	3845 Market Street, Riverside, CA 92501
Place/Project Type:	Construction - Other: Educational
Region:	8
Program:	CONSTW
Regulatory Measure Status:	Terminated
Regulatory Measure Type:	Storm water construction
Order Number:	2009-0009-DWQ
WDID:	8 33C360146
NPDES Number:	CAS000002
Effective Date:	01/05/2011
Termination Date:	02/17/2012
Enforcement Actions within 5 years:	0
Violations within 5 years:	0
Latitude:	33.887482
Longitude:	-117.203672

A2 **MORENO VALLEY COLLEGE WELCOME CENTER** **CIWQS** **S125494542**
Target **16130 LASSELLE ST** **N/A**
Property **MORENO VALLEY, CA 92551**

Site 2 of 11 in cluster A

Actual: **1561 ft.**

CIWQS:

Name:	Moreno Valley College Welcome Center
Address:	16130 LASSELLE ST
City,State,Zip:	MORENO VALLEY, CA 92551
Agency:	Riverside Community College District
Agency Address:	3801 Market Street, Riverside, CA 92501
Place/Project Type:	Construction
Region:	8
Program:	CONSTW
Regulatory Measure Status:	Terminated
Regulatory Measure Type:	Storm water construction
Order Number:	2009-0009-DWQ
WDID:	8 33C388966
NPDES Number:	CAS000002
Effective Date:	12/16/2019
Termination Date:	01/25/2022
Enforcement Actions within 5 years:	1
Violations within 5 years:	1
Latitude:	33.8867
Longitude:	-117.2026

A3 **MORENO VALLEY COLLEGE DENTAL EDUCATION CENTER** **CIWQS** **S121656938**
Target **16130 LASSELLE STREET** **N/A**
Property **MORENO VALLEY, CA 92551**

Site 3 of 11 in cluster A

Actual: **1561 ft.**

CIWQS:

Name:	Moreno Valley College Dental Education Center
Address:	16130 LASSELLE STREET
City,State,Zip:	MORENO VALLEY, CA 92551
Agency:	Riverside Community College District
Agency Address:	3845 Market Street, Riverside, CA 92501
Place/Project Type:	Construction - Other: College
Region:	8
Program:	CONSTW
Regulatory Measure Status:	Terminated
Regulatory Measure Type:	Storm water construction
Order Number:	2009-0009-DWQ
WDID:	8 33C360842
NPDES Number:	CAS000002
Effective Date:	04/19/2011
Termination Date:	01/27/2012
Enforcement Actions within 5 years:	0
Violations within 5 years:	0
Latitude:	33.886047
Longitude:	-117.204635

A4 **MORENO VALLEY COLLEGE SOLAR PANELS** **NPDES** **S132096692**
Target **16130 LASSELLE STREET** **CIWQS** **N/A**
Property **MORENO VALLEY, CA 92551** **CERS**

Site 4 of 11 in cluster A

Actual: **1561 ft.**

NPDES:

Name:	MORENO VALLEY COLLEGE SOLAR PANELS
Address:	16130 LASSELLE STREET
City,State,Zip:	MORENO VALLEY, CA 92551
Facility Status:	Active
NPDES Number:	CAS000002
Region:	8
Agency Number:	0
Regulatory Measure ID:	571547
Order Number:	2009-0009-DWQ
WDID:	8 33C403482
Regulatory Measure Type:	Enrollee
Program Type:	Construction
Effective Date Of Regulatory Measure:	04/02/2024
Discharge Address:	3845 Market St
Discharge Name:	Riverside Community College Dist
Discharge City:	Riverside
Discharge State:	California
Discharge Zip:	92501

Name:	MORENO VALLEY COLLEGE SOLAR PANELS
Address:	16130 LASSELLE STREET
City,State,Zip:	MORENO VALLEY, CA 92551
WDID:	8 33C403482
Regulatory Measure Type:	Construction
Status:	Active
Status Date:	04/02/2024

MORENO VALLEY COLLEGE SOLAR PANELS (Continued) **S132096692**

Operator Name:	Riverside Community College Dist
Operator Address:	3845 Market St
Operator City:	Riverside
Operator State:	California
Operator Zip:	92501

CIWQS:

Name:	Moreno Valley College Solar Panels
Address:	16130 LASSELLE STREET
City,State,Zip:	MORENO VALLEY, CA 92551
Agency:	Riverside Community College Dist
Agency Address:	3845 Market St, Riverside, CA 92501
Place/Project Type:	Construction - Other Linear: Solar
Region:	8
Program:	CONSTW
Regulatory Measure Status:	Active
Regulatory Measure Type:	Storm water construction
Order Number:	2009-0009-DWQ
WDID:	8 33C403482
NPDES Number:	CAS000002
Effective Date:	04/02/2024
Enforcement Actions within 5 years:	0
Violations within 5 years:	0
Latitude:	33.88678
Longitude:	-117.20366

CERS:

Name:	MORENO VALLEY COLLEGE SOLAR PANELS
Address:	16130 LASSELLE STREET
City,State,Zip:	MORENO VALLEY, CA 92551
Site ID:	937908
CERS ID:	920476
CERS Description:	Construction Storm Water

A5 **RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE** **HWTS** **S113064359**
Target **16130 LASSELLE ST** **HAZNET** **N/A**
Property **MORENO VALLEY, CA 92551**

Site 5 of 11 in cluster A

Actual: 1561 ft.

HWTS:

Name:	RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE
Address:	16130 LASSELLE ST
City,State,Zip:	MORENO VALLEY, CA 92551
EPA ID:	CAL000113052
Create Date:	03/25/1993
Mailing Address:	16130 LASSELLE ST
Mailing Address 2:	CA
Mailing City,State,Zip:	MO 925512045
Owner Name:	RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE DIST
Owner Address:	3801 MARKET STREET
Owner City,State,Zip:	RIVERSIDE, CA 925012010
Contact Name:	TONY RUIZ
Contact Address:	16130 LASSELLE STREET
City,State,Zip:	MORENO VALLEY, CA 925510000
Facility Status:	Active
Facility Type:	PERMANENT

RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE (Continued) **S113064359**

Category: STATE
Latitude: 33.88584
Longitude: -117.20514

NAICS:
EPA ID: CAL000113052
Create Date: 2002-03-14 16:36:28.000
NAICS Code: 61121
NAICS Description: Junior Colleges
Issued EPA ID Date: 1993-03-25 00:00:00
Facility Name: RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE
Facility Address: 16130 LASSELLE ST
Facility City: MORENO VALLEY
Facility State: CA
Facility Zip: 925512045

HAZNET:
Name: RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE
Address: 16130 LASSELLE ST
City,State,Zip: MORENO VALLEY, CA 925512045
Contact: TONY RUIZ
Telephone: 9515716943
Mailing Address: 16130 LASSELLE ST

Year: 2024
Gepaid: CAL000113052
CA Waste Code: -
Disposal Method: -

Year: 2021
Gepaid: CAL000113052
TSD EPA ID: NED981723513
CA Waste Code: 551 - Laboratory waste chemicals
Disposal Method: H040 - Incineration--Thermal Destruction Other Than Use As A Fuel
Tons: 0.0105

Year: 2021
Gepaid: CAL000113052
TSD EPA ID: NED981723513
CA Waste Code: 551 - Laboratory waste chemicals
Disposal Method: H141 - Storage, Bulking, And/Or Transfer Off Site--No Treatment/Reovery (H010-H129) Or (H131-H135)
Tons: 0.0225

Year: 2020
Gepaid: CAL000113052
TSD EPA ID: CAD008252405
CA Waste Code: 214 - Unspecified solvent mixture
Disposal Method: H061 - Fuel Blending Prior To Energy Recovery At Another Site
Tons: 0.375

Year: 2020
Gepaid: CAL000113052
TSD EPA ID: CAD008252405
CA Waste Code: 214 - Unspecified solvent mixture
Disposal Method: H141 - Storage, Bulking, And/Or Transfer Off Site--No

RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE (Continued) **S113064359**

	Treatment/Reovery (H010-H129) Or (H131-H135)
Tons:	0.005
Year:	2020
Gepaid:	CAL000113052
TSD EPA ID:	CAD008252405
CA Waste Code:	223 - Unspecified oil-containing waste
Disposal Method:	H141 - Storage, Bulking, And/Or Transfer Off Site--No Treatment/Reovery (H010-H129) Or (H131-H135)
Tons:	1
Year:	2019
Gepaid:	CAL000113052
TSD EPA ID:	CAD044429835
CA Waste Code:	511 - Empty pesticide containers 30 gallons or more
Disposal Method:	H141 - Storage, Bulking, And/Or Transfer Off Site--No Treatment/Reovery (H010-H129) Or (H131-H135)
Tons:	0.01500
Year:	2019
Gepaid:	CAL000113052
TSD EPA ID:	AZR000520478
CA Waste Code:	291 - Latex waste
Disposal Method:	H141 - Storage, Bulking, And/Or Transfer Off Site--No Treatment/Reovery (H010-H129) Or (H131-H135)
Tons:	1.08420
Year:	2019
Gepaid:	CAL000113052
TSD EPA ID:	CAD028409019
CA Waste Code:	551 - Laboratory waste chemicals
Disposal Method:	H141 - Storage, Bulking, And/Or Transfer Off Site--No Treatment/Reovery (H010-H129) Or (H131-H135)
Tons:	0.07100
Year:	2019
Gepaid:	CAL000113052
TSD EPA ID:	AZR000520478
CA Waste Code:	135 - Unspecified aqueous solution
Disposal Method:	H141 - Storage, Bulking, And/Or Transfer Off Site--No Treatment/Reovery (H010-H129) Or (H131-H135)
Tons:	0.00750

Click this hyperlink while viewing on your computer to access
39 additional CA HAZNET: record(s) in the EDR Site Report.

Additional Information:

Year:	2024
Shipment Date:	6/28/2024
Shipment Date:	6/28/2024
Receipt Date:	7/5/2024
Manifest Number:	026356919JJK
Generator EPA ID:	CAL000113052
Name:	RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE
Address:	16130 LASSELLE ST
City,State,Zip:	MORENO VALLEY, CA 925512045

RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE (Continued) **S113064359**

Contact:	RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE
Contact Telephone:	9515716943
Contact Email:	TONY.RUIZ@MVC.EDU
Transporter 1 EPA ID:	CAR000183574
Transporter Name:	ENVIRONMENTAL MNGMT TECHNOLOGIES INC
Transporter 1 Emergency Number:	8005796834
TSDF EPA ID:	NVT330010000
TSDF Name:	US ECOLOGY NEVADA
TSDF Address 1:	HWY 95 11 MI S OF BEATTY
TSDF City,State,Zip:	BEATTY, NV 890030000
TSDF Telephone:	7755532203
Waste Code Description:	551 - Not reported
RCRA Code:	D001
Meth Code:	H132 - Not reported
Quantity Tons:	0.0025
Waste Quantity:	5
Quantity Unit:	P

Year:	2024
Shipment Date:	6/28/2024
Shipment Date:	6/28/2024
Receipt Date:	7/5/2024
Manifest Number:	026356919JJK
Generator EPA ID:	CAL000113052
Name:	RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE
Address:	16130 LASSELLE ST
City,State,Zip:	MORENO VALLEY, CA 925512045
Contact:	RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE
Contact Telephone:	9515716943
Contact Email:	TONY.RUIZ@MVC.EDU
Transporter 1 EPA ID:	CAR000183574
Transporter Name:	ENVIRONMENTAL MNGMT TECHNOLOGIES INC
Transporter 1 Emergency Number:	8005796834
TSDF EPA ID:	NVT330010000
TSDF Name:	US ECOLOGY NEVADA
TSDF Address 1:	HWY 95 11 MI S OF BEATTY
TSDF City,State,Zip:	BEATTY, NV 890030000
TSDF Telephone:	7755532203
Waste Code Description:	551 - Not reported
RCRA Code:	D002
Meth Code:	H039 - Not reported
Quantity Tons:	0.0025
Waste Quantity:	5
Quantity Unit:	P

Year:	2024
Shipment Date:	6/28/2024
Shipment Date:	6/28/2024
Receipt Date:	7/5/2024
Manifest Number:	026356919JJK
Generator EPA ID:	CAL000113052
Name:	RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE
Address:	16130 LASSELLE ST
City,State,Zip:	MORENO VALLEY, CA 925512045
Contact:	RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE
Contact Telephone:	9515716943
Contact Email:	TONY.RUIZ@MVC.EDU

RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE (Continued) **S113064359**

Transporter 1 EPA ID:	CAR000183574
Transporter Name:	ENVIRONMENTAL MNGMT TECHNOLOGIES INC
Transporter 1 Emergency Number:	8005796834
TSDF EPA ID:	NVT330010000
TSDF Name:	US ECOLOGY NEVADA
TSDF Address 1:	HWY 95 11 MI S OF BEATTY
TSDF City,State,Zip:	BEATTY, NV 890030000
TSDF Telephone:	7755532203
Waste Code Description:	551 - Not reported
RCRA Code:	D001
Meth Code:	H141 - Not reported
Quantity Tons:	0.0075
Waste Quantity:	15
Quantity Unit:	P

Year:	2024
Shipment Date:	6/27/2024
Shipment Date:	6/27/2024
Receipt Date:	7/2/2024
Manifest Number:	026356909JJK
Generator EPA ID:	CAL000113052
Name:	RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE
Address:	16130 LASSELLE ST
City,State,Zip:	MORENO VALLEY, CA 925512045
Contact:	RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE
Contact Telephone:	9515716943
Contact Email:	TONY.RUIZ@MVC.EDU
Transporter 1 EPA ID:	CAR000183574
Transporter Name:	ENVIRONMENTAL MNGMT TECHNOLOGIES INC
Transporter 1 Emergency Number:	8005796834
TSDF EPA ID:	AZR000520478
Waste Code Description:	181 - Not reported
Meth Code:	H141 - Not reported
Quantity Tons:	0.05
Waste Quantity:	100
Quantity Unit:	P

Year:	2024
Shipment Date:	6/27/2024
Shipment Date:	6/27/2024
Receipt Date:	7/1/2024
Manifest Number:	026356908JJK
Generator EPA ID:	CAL000113052
Name:	RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE
Address:	16130 LASSELLE ST
City,State,Zip:	MORENO VALLEY, CA 925512045
Contact:	RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE
Contact Telephone:	9515716943
Contact Email:	TONY.RUIZ@MVC.EDU
Transporter 1 EPA ID:	CAR000183574
Transporter Name:	ENVIRONMENTAL MNGMT TECHNOLOGIES INC
Transporter 1 Emergency Number:	8005796834
TSDF EPA ID:	CAD028409019
TSDF Name:	CROSBY & OVERTON
TSDF Address 1:	1630 W 17TH ST
TSDF City,State,Zip:	LONG BEACH, CA 908130000
TSDF Telephone:	5624325445

RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE (Continued) **S113064359**

Waste Code Description: 551 - Not reported
RCRA Code: D001
Meth Code: H141 - Not reported
Quantity Tons: 0.025
Waste Quantity: 50
Quantity Unit: P

Additional Information:
Year: 2021
Shipment Date: 6/3/2020
Shipment Date: 6/3/2020
Receipt Date: 6/3/2020
Manifest Number: 013934167FLE
Generator EPA ID: CAL000113052
Name: RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE
Address: 16130 LASSELLE ST
City,State,Zip: MORENO VALLEY 92551-2045
Contact: BJ CAIN
Contact Telephone: 951-571-6943
Transporter 1 EPA ID: CAR000245050
TSDF EPA ID: CAD008252405
TSDF Name: PACIFIC RESOURCE RECOVERY SERVICES INC
TSDF Address 1: EAST PICO BLVD
TSDF City,State,Zip: LOS ANGELES 90023-0000
Waste Code Description: - Not reported
Meth Code: - Not reported

Year: 2021
Shipment Date: 6/3/2020
Shipment Date: 6/3/2020
Receipt Date: 6/3/2020
Manifest Number: 013934167FLE
Generator EPA ID: CAL000113052
Name: RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE
Address: 16130 LASSELLE ST
City,State,Zip: MORENO VALLEY 92551-2045
Contact: BJ CAIN
Contact Telephone: 951-571-6943
Transporter 1 EPA ID: CAR000245050
TSDF EPA ID: CAD008252405
TSDF Name: PACIFIC RESOURCE RECOVERY SERVICES INC
TSDF Address 1: EAST PICO BLVD
TSDF City,State,Zip: LOS ANGELES 90023-0000
Waste Code Description: - Not reported
Meth Code: - Not reported

Year: 2021
Shipment Date: 6/3/2020
Shipment Date: 6/3/2020
Receipt Date: 6/3/2020
Manifest Number: 013934167FLE
Generator EPA ID: CAL000113052
Name: RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE
Address: 16130 LASSELLE ST
City,State,Zip: MORENO VALLEY 92551-2045
Contact: BJ CAIN
Contact Telephone: 951-571-6943

RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE (Continued) **S113064359**

Transporter 1 EPA ID: CAR000245050
TSDF EPA ID: CAD008252405
TSDF Name: PACIFIC RESOURCE RECOVERY SERVICES INC
TSDF Address 1: EAST PICO BLVD
TSDF City,State,Zip: LOS ANGELES 90023-0000
Waste Code Description: - Not reported
Meth Code: - Not reported

Additional Information:
Year: 2020
Shipment Date: 6/3/2020
Shipment Date: 6/3/2020
Receipt Date: 6/3/2020
Manifest Number: 013934167FLE
Generator EPA ID: CAL000113052
Name: RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE
Address: 16130 LASSELLE ST
City,State,Zip: MORENO VALLEY 92551-2045
Contact: BJ CAIN
Contact Telephone: 951-571-6943
Transporter 1 EPA ID: CAR000245050
TSDF EPA ID: CAD008252405
TSDF Name: PACIFIC RESOURCE RECOVERY SERVICES INC
TSDF Address 1: EAST PICO BLVD
TSDF City,State,Zip: LOS ANGELES 90023-0000
Waste Code Description: - Not reported
Meth Code: - Not reported

Year: 2020
Shipment Date: 6/3/2020
Shipment Date: 6/3/2020
Receipt Date: 6/3/2020
Manifest Number: 013934167FLE
Generator EPA ID: CAL000113052
Name: RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE
Address: 16130 LASSELLE ST
City,State,Zip: MORENO VALLEY 92551-2045
Contact: BJ CAIN
Contact Telephone: 951-571-6943
Transporter 1 EPA ID: CAR000245050
TSDF EPA ID: CAD008252405
TSDF Name: PACIFIC RESOURCE RECOVERY SERVICES INC
TSDF Address 1: EAST PICO BLVD
TSDF City,State,Zip: LOS ANGELES 90023-0000
Waste Code Description: - Not reported
Meth Code: - Not reported

Year: 2020
Shipment Date: 6/3/2020
Shipment Date: 6/3/2020
Receipt Date: 6/3/2020
Manifest Number: 013934167FLE
Generator EPA ID: CAL000113052
Name: RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE
Address: 16130 LASSELLE ST
City,State,Zip: MORENO VALLEY 92551-2045
Contact: BJ CAIN

RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE (Continued) **S113064359**

Contact Telephone:	951-571-6943
Transporter 1 EPA ID:	CAR000245050
TSDF EPA ID:	CAD008252405
TSDF Name:	PACIFIC RESOURCE RECOVERY SERVICES INC
TSDF Address 1:	EAST PICO BLVD
TSDF City,State,Zip:	LOS ANGELES 90023-0000
Waste Code Description:	- Not reported
Meth Code:	- Not reported

Additional Information:

Year:	2019
EM Manifest ID:	5752e170-3830-4aba-9418-9ea343ed5bb6
Shipment Date:	2/27/2019
Shipment Date:	2/27/2019
Receipt Date:	3/1/2019
Manifest Number:	018528433JJK
Generator EPA ID:	CAL000113052
Name:	RCC-MORENO VALLEY CAMPUS
Address:	16130 LASSELLE ST
City,State,Zip:	MORENO VALLEY 92551
Telephone:	800-483-3718
Contact:	BJ Cain
Contact Telephone:	951-571-6943
Transporter 1 EPA ID:	CAR000183574
Transporter 2 EPA ID:	MAD039322250
TSDF EPA ID:	CAD044429835
TSDF Name:	Clean Harbors Wilmington LLC
TSDF Address 1:	1737 East Denni Street
TSDF City,State,Zip:	Wilmington 90744
TSDF Telephone:	800-483-3718
Waste Code Description:	- Not reported
Meth Code:	- Not reported

Federal:

Year:	2019
EM Manifest ID:	5752e170-3830-4aba-9418-9ea343ed5bb6
Generator EPA ID:	CAL000113052
Shipment Date:	2019-02-27
Manifest Number:	018528433JJK
Line Number:	1
Method Code:	H141
Quantity Tons:	0.02500
Quantity Waste:	50.000000
Quantity Unit:	P
Number of Containers:	1
Type of Container:	Fiberboard or plastic drums, barrels, kegs
Quantity Type:	Pounds
Federal Code:	D002

State:

Year:	2019
EM Manifest ID:	5752e170-3830-4aba-9418-9ea343ed5bb6
Generator EPA ID:	CAL000113052
Shipment Date:	2019-02-27
Manifest Number:	018528433JJK
Line Number:	1
Method Code:	H141

RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE (Continued) **S113064359**

Quantity Tons:	0.02500
Quantity Waste:	50.000000
Quantity Unit:	P
Number of Containers:	1
Type of Container:	Fiberboard or plastic drums, barrels, kegs
Quantity Type:	Pounds
State Code:	551

Additional Information:

Year:	2018
EM Manifest ID:	016092171JJK20170517_D_1
Shipment Date:	5/17/2017
Shipment Date:	5/17/2017
Receipt Date:	6/5/2017
Manifest Number:	016092171JJK
Generator EPA ID:	CAL000113052
Name:	RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE MORENO VALLEY
Transporter 1 EPA ID:	CAR000183574
Transporter 2 EPA ID:	CAD983649880
TSDF EPA ID:	NVD980895338
TSDF Name:	21ST CENTURY ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
Waste Code Description:	- Not reported
Meth Code:	- Not reported

Federal:

Year:	2018
EM Manifest ID:	016092171JJK20170517_D_1
Generator EPA ID:	CAL000113052
Shipment Date:	2017-05-17
Manifest Number:	016092171JJK
Line Number:	1
Method Code:	H070
Quantity Tons:	0.01000
Quantity Waste:	20.000000
Quantity Unit:	P
Number of Containers:	1
Type of Container:	NULL
Quantity Type:	NULL
Federal Code:	D001

Year:	2018
EM Manifest ID:	016092171JJK20170517_D_1
Generator EPA ID:	CAL000113052
Shipment Date:	2017-05-17
Manifest Number:	016092171JJK
Line Number:	1
Method Code:	H070
Quantity Tons:	0.01000
Quantity Waste:	20.000000
Quantity Unit:	P
Number of Containers:	1
Type of Container:	NULL
Quantity Type:	NULL
Federal Code:	D002

Year:	2018

RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE (Continued) **S113064359**

EM Manifest ID:	016092171JJK20170517_D_1
Generator EPA ID:	CAL000113052
Shipment Date:	2017-05-17
Manifest Number:	016092171JJK
Line Number:	2
Method Code:	H141
Quantity Tons:	0.00250
Quantity Waste:	5.000000
Quantity Unit:	P
Number of Containers:	1
Type of Container:	NULL
Quantity Type:	NULL
Federal Code:	D001

Year:	2018
EM Manifest ID:	016092171JJK20170517_D_1
Generator EPA ID:	CAL000113052
Shipment Date:	2017-05-17
Manifest Number:	016092171JJK
Line Number:	2
Method Code:	H141
Quantity Tons:	0.00250
Quantity Waste:	5.000000
Quantity Unit:	P
Number of Containers:	1
Type of Container:	NULL
Quantity Type:	NULL
Federal Code:	F003

Year:	2018
EM Manifest ID:	016092171JJK20170517_D_1
Generator EPA ID:	CAL000113052
Shipment Date:	2017-05-17
Manifest Number:	016092171JJK
Line Number:	3
Method Code:	H121
Quantity Tons:	0.00150
Quantity Waste:	3.000000
Quantity Unit:	P
Number of Containers:	1
Type of Container:	NULL
Quantity Type:	NULL
Federal Code:	D002

Year:	2018
EM Manifest ID:	016092171JJK20170517_D_1
Generator EPA ID:	CAL000113052
Shipment Date:	2017-05-17
Manifest Number:	016092171JJK
Line Number:	4
Method Code:	H141
Quantity Tons:	0.00150
Quantity Waste:	3.000000
Quantity Unit:	P
Number of Containers:	1
Type of Container:	NULL
Quantity Type:	NULL

RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE (Continued) **S113064359**

Federal Code:	D001
Year:	2018
EM Manifest ID:	016092171JJK20170517_D_1
Generator EPA ID:	CAL000113052
Shipment Date:	2017-05-17
Manifest Number:	016092171JJK
Line Number:	4
Method Code:	H141
Quantity Tons:	0.00150
Quantity Waste:	3.000000
Quantity Unit:	P
Number of Containers:	1
Type of Container:	NULL
Quantity Type:	NULL
Federal Code:	U001
Year:	2018
EM Manifest ID:	016092171JJK20170517_D_1
Generator EPA ID:	CAL000113052
Shipment Date:	2017-05-17
Manifest Number:	016092171JJK
Line Number:	5
Method Code:	H121
Quantity Tons:	0.01500
Quantity Waste:	30.000000
Quantity Unit:	P
Number of Containers:	1
Type of Container:	NULL
Quantity Type:	NULL
Federal Code:	D005
Year:	2018
EM Manifest ID:	016092171JJK20170517_D_1
Generator EPA ID:	CAL000113052
Shipment Date:	2017-05-17
Manifest Number:	016092171JJK
Line Number:	6
Method Code:	H141
Quantity Tons:	0.00100
Quantity Waste:	2.000000
Quantity Unit:	P
Number of Containers:	1
Type of Container:	NULL
Quantity Type:	NULL
Federal Code:	D001
Year:	2018
EM Manifest ID:	016092171JJK20170517_D_1
Generator EPA ID:	CAL000113052
Shipment Date:	2017-05-17
Manifest Number:	016092171JJK
Line Number:	6
Method Code:	H141
Quantity Tons:	0.00100
Quantity Waste:	2.000000
Quantity Unit:	P

RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE (Continued) **S113064359**

Number of Containers: 1
Type of Container: NULL
Quantity Type: NULL
Federal Code: D003

State:
Year: 2018
EM Manifest ID: 016092171JJK20170517_D_1
Generator EPA ID: CAL000113052
Shipment Date: 2017-05-17
Manifest Number: 016092171JJK
Line Number: 1
Method Code: H070
Quantity Tons: 0.01000
Quantity Waste: 20.000000
Quantity Unit: P
Number of Containers: 1
Type of Container: NULL
Quantity Type: NULL
State Code: 551

Year: 2018
EM Manifest ID: 016092171JJK20170517_D_1
Generator EPA ID: CAL000113052
Shipment Date: 2017-05-17
Manifest Number: 016092171JJK
Line Number: 2
Method Code: H141
Quantity Tons: 0.00250
Quantity Waste: 5.000000
Quantity Unit: P
Number of Containers: 1
Type of Container: NULL
Quantity Type: NULL
State Code: 551

Year: 2018
EM Manifest ID: 016092171JJK20170517_D_1
Generator EPA ID: CAL000113052
Shipment Date: 2017-05-17
Manifest Number: 016092171JJK
Line Number: 3
Method Code: H121
Quantity Tons: 0.00150
Quantity Waste: 3.000000
Quantity Unit: P
Number of Containers: 1
Type of Container: NULL
Quantity Type: NULL
State Code: 551

Year: 2018
EM Manifest ID: 016092171JJK20170517_D_1
Generator EPA ID: CAL000113052
Shipment Date: 2017-05-17
Manifest Number: 016092171JJK
Line Number: 4

RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE (Continued) **S113064359**

Method Code: H141
Quantity Tons: 0.00150
Quantity Waste: 3.000000
Quantity Unit: P
Number of Containers: 1
Type of Container: NULL
Quantity Type: NULL
State Code: 551

Year: 2018
EM Manifest ID: 016092171JJK20170517_D_1
Generator EPA ID: CAL000113052
Shipment Date: 2017-05-17
Manifest Number: 016092171JJK
Line Number: 5
Method Code: H121
Quantity Tons: 0.01500
Quantity Waste: 30.000000
Quantity Unit: P
Number of Containers: 1
Type of Container: NULL
Quantity Type: NULL
State Code: 551

Year: 2018
EM Manifest ID: 016092171JJK20170517_D_1
Generator EPA ID: CAL000113052
Shipment Date: 2017-05-17
Manifest Number: 016092171JJK
Line Number: 7
Method Code: H141
Quantity Tons: 0.00500
Quantity Waste: 10.000000
Quantity Unit: P
Number of Containers: 1
Type of Container: NULL
Quantity Type: NULL
State Code: 551

Year: 2018
EM Manifest ID: 017548191JJK20180315_D_1
Shipment Date: 3/15/2018
Shipment Date: 3/15/2018
Receipt Date: 3/22/2018
Manifest Number: 017548191JJK
Generator EPA ID: CAL000113052
Name: RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE MORENO VALLEY
Transporter 1 EPA ID: CAR000183574
Transporter 2 EPA ID: MNS000110924
TSDF EPA ID: CAD983649880
TSDF Name: RHO-CHEM
Waste Code Description: - Not reported
Meth Code: - Not reported

Federal:
Year: 2018
EM Manifest ID: 017548191JJK20180315_D_1

RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE (Continued) **S113064359**

Generator EPA ID:	CAL000113052
Shipment Date:	2018-03-15
Manifest Number:	017548191JJK
Line Number:	1
Method Code:	H141
Quantity Tons:	0.02500
Quantity Waste:	50.000000
Quantity Unit:	P
Number of Containers:	1
Type of Container:	NULL
Quantity Type:	NULL
Federal Code:	D005

Year:	2018
EM Manifest ID:	017548191JJK20180315_D_1
Generator EPA ID:	CAL000113052
Shipment Date:	2018-03-15
Manifest Number:	017548191JJK
Line Number:	2
Method Code:	H141
Quantity Tons:	0.04500
Quantity Waste:	90.000000
Quantity Unit:	P
Number of Containers:	1
Type of Container:	NULL
Quantity Type:	NULL
Federal Code:	D001

Year:	2018
EM Manifest ID:	017548191JJK20180315_D_1
Generator EPA ID:	CAL000113052
Shipment Date:	2018-03-15
Manifest Number:	017548191JJK
Line Number:	3
Method Code:	H141
Quantity Tons:	0.01500
Quantity Waste:	30.000000
Quantity Unit:	P
Number of Containers:	1
Type of Container:	NULL
Quantity Type:	NULL
Federal Code:	D001

Year:	2018
EM Manifest ID:	017548191JJK20180315_D_1
Generator EPA ID:	CAL000113052
Shipment Date:	2018-03-15
Manifest Number:	017548191JJK
Line Number:	3
Method Code:	H141
Quantity Tons:	0.01500
Quantity Waste:	30.000000
Quantity Unit:	P
Number of Containers:	1
Type of Container:	NULL
Quantity Type:	NULL
Federal Code:	D002

RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE (Continued) **S113064359**

Year: 2018
EM Manifest ID: 017548191JJK20180315_D_1
Generator EPA ID: CAL000113052
Shipment Date: 2018-03-15
Manifest Number: 017548191JJK
Line Number: 3
Method Code: H141
Quantity Tons: 0.01500
Quantity Waste: 30.000000
Quantity Unit: P
Number of Containers: 1
Type of Container: NULL
Quantity Type: NULL
Federal Code: F003

State:
Year: 2018
EM Manifest ID: 017548191JJK20180315_D_1
Generator EPA ID: CAL000113052
Shipment Date: 2018-03-15
Manifest Number: 017548191JJK
Line Number: 1
Method Code: H141
Quantity Tons: 0.02500
Quantity Waste: 50.000000
Quantity Unit: P
Number of Containers: 1
Type of Container: NULL
Quantity Type: NULL
State Code: 551

Year: 2018
EM Manifest ID: 017548191JJK20180315_D_1
Generator EPA ID: CAL000113052
Shipment Date: 2018-03-15
Manifest Number: 017548191JJK
Line Number: 2
Method Code: H141
Quantity Tons: 0.04500
Quantity Waste: 90.000000
Quantity Unit: P
Number of Containers: 1
Type of Container: NULL
Quantity Type: NULL
State Code: 551

Year: 2018
EM Manifest ID: 017548191JJK20180315_D_1
Generator EPA ID: CAL000113052
Shipment Date: 2018-03-15
Manifest Number: 017548191JJK
Line Number: 3
Method Code: H141
Quantity Tons: 0.01500
Quantity Waste: 30.000000
Quantity Unit: P
Number of Containers: 1

RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE (Continued) **S113064359**

Type of Container:	NULL
Quantity Type:	NULL
State Code:	551

Additional Information:

Year:	2016
Gen EPA ID:	CAL000113052
Shipment Date:	20150618
Creation Date:	9/3/2015 22:15:34
Receipt Date:	20150626
Manifest ID:	013433369JJK
Trans EPA ID:	CAR000183574
Trans Name:	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT TECHNOLOGIES
Trans 2 EPA ID:	CAD983649880
Trans 2 Name:	PSC ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES OF POMONA LP
TSDF EPA ID:	CAD983649880
Trans Name:	RHO-CHEM LLC
Waste Code Description:	551 - Laboratory waste chemicals 561 Detergent and soap
RCRA Code:	D002
Meth Code:	H141 - Storage, Bulking, And/Or Transfer Off Site--No Treatment/Reovery (H010-H129) Or (H131-H135)
Quantity Tons:	0.045
Waste Quantity:	90
Quantity Unit:	P
Additional Code 1:	D001
Shipment Date:	20150618
Creation Date:	9/3/2015 22:15:34
Receipt Date:	20150626
Manifest ID:	013433369JJK
Trans EPA ID:	CAR000183574
Trans Name:	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT TECHNOLOGIES
Trans 2 EPA ID:	CAD983649880
Trans 2 Name:	PSC ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES OF POMONA LP
TSDF EPA ID:	CAD983649880
Trans Name:	RHO-CHEM LLC
Waste Code Description:	551 - Laboratory waste chemicals 561 Detergent and soap
RCRA Code:	D001
Meth Code:	H141 - Storage, Bulking, And/Or Transfer Off Site--No Treatment/Reovery (H010-H129) Or (H131-H135)
Quantity Tons:	0.0025
Waste Quantity:	5
Quantity Unit:	P
Shipment Date:	20150618
Creation Date:	9/3/2015 22:15:34
Receipt Date:	20150626
Manifest ID:	013433369JJK
Trans EPA ID:	CAR000183574
Trans Name:	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT TECHNOLOGIES
Trans 2 EPA ID:	CAD983649880
Trans 2 Name:	PSC ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES OF POMONA LP
TSDF EPA ID:	CAD983649880
Trans Name:	RHO-CHEM LLC
Waste Code Description:	551 - Laboratory waste chemicals 561 Detergent and soap

RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE (Continued) **S113064359**

Meth Code:	H141 - Storage, Bulking, And/Or Transfer Off Site--No Treatment/Reovery (H010-H129) Or (H131-H135)
Quantity Tons:	0.002
Waste Quantity:	4
Quantity Unit:	P
Shipment Date:	20150618
Manifest ID:	013433369JJK
Trans EPA ID:	CAR000183574
Trans Name:	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT TECHNOLOGIES
Trans 2 EPA ID:	CAD983649880
Trans 2 Name:	PSC ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES OF POMONA LP
TSDF EPA ID:	CAD983649880
Trans Name:	RHO-CHEM LLC
Waste Code Description:	551 - Laboratory waste chemicals 561 Detergent and soap
Meth Code:	H141 - Storage, Bulking, And/Or Transfer Off Site--No Treatment/Reovery (H010-H129) Or (H131-H135)
Quantity Tons:	0.005
Waste Quantity:	10
Quantity Unit:	P
Shipment Date:	20150618
Manifest ID:	013433369JJK
Trans EPA ID:	CAR000183574
Trans Name:	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT TECHNOLOGIES
Trans 2 EPA ID:	CAD983649880
Trans 2 Name:	PSC ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES OF POMONA LP
TSDF EPA ID:	CAD983649880
Trans Name:	RHO-CHEM LLC
Waste Code Description:	551 - Laboratory waste chemicals 561 Detergent and soap
RCRA Code:	F002
Meth Code:	H141 - Storage, Bulking, And/Or Transfer Off Site--No Treatment/Reovery (H010-H129) Or (H131-H135)
Quantity Tons:	0.003
Waste Quantity:	6
Quantity Unit:	P
Shipment Date:	20150618
Manifest ID:	013433369JJK
Trans EPA ID:	CAR000183574
Trans Name:	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT TECHNOLOGIES
Trans 2 EPA ID:	CAD983649880
Trans 2 Name:	PSC ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES OF POMONA LP
TSDF EPA ID:	CAD983649880
Trans Name:	RHO-CHEM LLC
Waste Code Description:	551 - Laboratory waste chemicals 561 Detergent and soap
RCRA Code:	D009
Meth Code:	H141 - Storage, Bulking, And/Or Transfer Off Site--No Treatment/Reovery (H010-H129) Or (H131-H135)
Quantity Tons:	0.002
Waste Quantity:	4
Quantity Unit:	P
Shipment Date:	20150618
Creation Date:	9/3/2015 22:15:34
Receipt Date:	20150626
Manifest ID:	013433369JJK

RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE (Continued) **S113064359**

Trans EPA ID:	CAR000183574
Trans Name:	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT TECHNOLOGIES
Trans 2 EPA ID:	CAD983649880
Trans 2 Name:	PSC ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES OF POMONA LP
TSDF EPA ID:	CAD983649880
Trans Name:	RHO-CHEM LLC
Waste Code Description:	551 - Laboratory waste chemicals 561 Detergent and soap
Meth Code:	H141 - Storage, Bulking, And/Or Transfer Off Site--No Treatment/Reovery (H010-H129) Or (H131-H135)
Quantity Tons:	0.002
Waste Quantity:	4
Quantity Unit:	P

Additional Information:

Year:	2015
Gen EPA ID:	CAL000113052
Shipment Date:	20150618
Creation Date:	9/3/2015 22:15:34
Receipt Date:	20150626
Manifest ID:	013433369JJK
Trans EPA ID:	CAR000183574
Trans Name:	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT TECHNOLOGIES
Trans 2 EPA ID:	CAD983649880
Trans 2 Name:	PSC ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES OF POMONA LP
TSDF EPA ID:	CAD983649880
Trans Name:	RHO-CHEM LLC
Waste Code Description:	551 - Laboratory waste chemicals 561 Detergent and soap
RCRA Code:	D002
Meth Code:	H141 - Storage, Bulking, And/Or Transfer Off Site--No Treatment/Reovery (H010-H129) Or (H131-H135)
Quantity Tons:	0.045
Waste Quantity:	90
Quantity Unit:	P
Additional Code 1:	D001
Shipment Date:	20150618
Creation Date:	9/3/2015 22:15:34
Receipt Date:	20150626
Manifest ID:	013433369JJK
Trans EPA ID:	CAR000183574
Trans Name:	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT TECHNOLOGIES
Trans 2 EPA ID:	CAD983649880
Trans 2 Name:	PSC ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES OF POMONA LP
TSDF EPA ID:	CAD983649880
Trans Name:	RHO-CHEM LLC
Waste Code Description:	551 - Laboratory waste chemicals 561 Detergent and soap
RCRA Code:	D001
Meth Code:	H141 - Storage, Bulking, And/Or Transfer Off Site--No Treatment/Reovery (H010-H129) Or (H131-H135)
Quantity Tons:	0.0025
Waste Quantity:	5
Quantity Unit:	P
Shipment Date:	20150618
Creation Date:	9/3/2015 22:15:34
Receipt Date:	20150626

RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE (Continued) **S113064359**

Manifest ID:	013433369JJK
Trans EPA ID:	CAR000183574
Trans Name:	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT TECHNOLOGIES
Trans 2 EPA ID:	CAD983649880
Trans 2 Name:	PSC ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES OF POMONA LP
TSDF EPA ID:	CAD983649880
Trans Name:	RHO-CHEM LLC
Waste Code Description:	551 - Laboratory waste chemicals 561 Detergent and soap
Meth Code:	H141 - Storage, Bulking, And/Or Transfer Off Site--No Treatment/Reovery (H010-H129) Or (H131-H135)
Quantity Tons:	0.002
Waste Quantity:	4
Quantity Unit:	P

Shipment Date:	20150618
Manifest ID:	013433369JJK
Trans EPA ID:	CAR000183574
Trans Name:	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT TECHNOLOGIES
Trans 2 EPA ID:	CAD983649880
Trans 2 Name:	PSC ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES OF POMONA LP
TSDF EPA ID:	CAD983649880
Trans Name:	RHO-CHEM LLC
Waste Code Description:	551 - Laboratory waste chemicals 561 Detergent and soap
Meth Code:	H141 - Storage, Bulking, And/Or Transfer Off Site--No Treatment/Reovery (H010-H129) Or (H131-H135)
Quantity Tons:	0.005
Waste Quantity:	10
Quantity Unit:	P

Shipment Date:	20150618
Manifest ID:	013433369JJK
Trans EPA ID:	CAR000183574
Trans Name:	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT TECHNOLOGIES
Trans 2 EPA ID:	CAD983649880
Trans 2 Name:	PSC ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES OF POMONA LP
TSDF EPA ID:	CAD983649880
Trans Name:	RHO-CHEM LLC
Waste Code Description:	551 - Laboratory waste chemicals 561 Detergent and soap
RCRA Code:	F002
Meth Code:	H141 - Storage, Bulking, And/Or Transfer Off Site--No Treatment/Reovery (H010-H129) Or (H131-H135)
Quantity Tons:	0.003
Waste Quantity:	6
Quantity Unit:	P

Shipment Date:	20150618
Manifest ID:	013433369JJK
Trans EPA ID:	CAR000183574
Trans Name:	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT TECHNOLOGIES
Trans 2 EPA ID:	CAD983649880
Trans 2 Name:	PSC ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES OF POMONA LP
TSDF EPA ID:	CAD983649880
Trans Name:	RHO-CHEM LLC
Waste Code Description:	551 - Laboratory waste chemicals 561 Detergent and soap
RCRA Code:	D009
Meth Code:	H141 - Storage, Bulking, And/Or Transfer Off Site--No Treatment/Reovery (H010-H129) Or (H131-H135)

RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE (Continued) **S113064359**

Quantity Tons:	0.002
Waste Quantity:	4
Quantity Unit:	P
Shipment Date:	20150618
Creation Date:	9/3/2015 22:15:34
Receipt Date:	20150626
Manifest ID:	013433369JJK
Trans EPA ID:	CAR000183574
Trans Name:	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT TECHNOLOGIES
Trans 2 EPA ID:	CAD983649880
Trans 2 Name:	PSC ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES OF POMONA LP
TSDF EPA ID:	CAD983649880
Trans Name:	RHO-CHEM LLC
Waste Code Description:	551 - Laboratory waste chemicals 561 Detergent and soap
Meth Code:	H141 - Storage, Bulking, And/Or Transfer Off Site--No Treatment/Reovery (H010-H129) Or (H131-H135)
Quantity Tons:	0.002
Waste Quantity:	4
Quantity Unit:	P

Additional Information:

Year:	2014
Gen EPA ID:	CAL000113052
Shipment Date:	20140821
Manifest ID:	012868751JJK
Trans EPA ID:	CAR000183574
Trans Name:	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT TECHNOLOGIES
Trans 2 EPA ID:	CAD983649880
Trans 2 Name:	PSC ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES OF POMONA LP
TSDF EPA ID:	CAD983649880
Trans Name:	RHO-CHEM LLC
Waste Code Description:	551 - Laboratory waste chemicals 561 Detergent and soap
Meth Code:	H141 - Storage, Bulking, And/Or Transfer Off Site--No Treatment/Reovery (H010-H129) Or (H131-H135)
Quantity Tons:	0.004
Waste Quantity:	8
Quantity Unit:	P
Shipment Date:	20140821
Manifest ID:	012868751JJK
Trans EPA ID:	CAR000183574
Trans Name:	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT TECHNOLOGIES
Trans 2 EPA ID:	CAD983649880
Trans 2 Name:	PSC ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES OF POMONA LP
TSDF EPA ID:	CAD983649880
Trans Name:	RHO-CHEM LLC
Waste Code Description:	551 - Laboratory waste chemicals 561 Detergent and soap
Meth Code:	H141 - Storage, Bulking, And/Or Transfer Off Site--No Treatment/Reovery (H010-H129) Or (H131-H135)
Quantity Tons:	0.003
Waste Quantity:	6
Quantity Unit:	P
Shipment Date:	20140821
Manifest ID:	012868751JJK

RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE (Continued) **S113064359**

Trans EPA ID:	CAR000183574
Trans Name:	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT TECHNOLOGIES
Trans 2 EPA ID:	CAD983649880
Trans 2 Name:	PSC ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES OF POMONA LP
TSDF EPA ID:	CAD983649880
Trans Name:	RHO-CHEM LLC
Waste Code Description:	551 - Laboratory waste chemicals 561 Detergent and soap
Meth Code:	H141 - Storage, Bulking, And/Or Transfer Off Site--No Treatment/Reovery (H010-H129) Or (H131-H135)
Quantity Tons:	0.0055
Waste Quantity:	11
Quantity Unit:	P
Shipment Date:	20140821
Creation Date:	12/3/2014 22:15:08
Receipt Date:	20140829
Manifest ID:	012868751JJK
Trans EPA ID:	CAR000183574
Trans Name:	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT TECHNOLOGIES
Trans 2 EPA ID:	CAD983649880
Trans 2 Name:	PSC ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES OF POMONA LP
TSDF EPA ID:	CAD983649880
Trans Name:	RHO-CHEM LLC
Waste Code Description:	551 - Laboratory waste chemicals 561 Detergent and soap
RCRA Code:	D002
Meth Code:	H141 - Storage, Bulking, And/Or Transfer Off Site--No Treatment/Reovery (H010-H129) Or (H131-H135)
Quantity Tons:	0.004
Waste Quantity:	8
Quantity Unit:	P
Shipment Date:	20140821
Creation Date:	12/3/2014 22:15:08
Receipt Date:	20140829
Manifest ID:	012868751JJK
Trans EPA ID:	CAR000183574
Trans Name:	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT TECHNOLOGIES
Trans 2 EPA ID:	CAD983649880
Trans 2 Name:	PSC ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES OF POMONA LP
TSDF EPA ID:	CAD983649880
Trans Name:	RHO-CHEM LLC
Waste Code Description:	551 - Laboratory waste chemicals 561 Detergent and soap
RCRA Code:	F003
Meth Code:	H061 - Fuel Blending Prior To Energy Recovery At Another Site
Quantity Tons:	0.02
Waste Quantity:	40
Quantity Unit:	P
Additional Code 1:	D001
Shipment Date:	20140821
Creation Date:	12/3/2014 22:15:08
Receipt Date:	20140829
Manifest ID:	012868751JJK
Trans EPA ID:	CAR000183574
Trans Name:	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT TECHNOLOGIES
Trans 2 EPA ID:	CAD983649880
Trans 2 Name:	PSC ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES OF POMONA LP

RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE (Continued) **S113064359**

TSDF EPA ID: CAD983649880
Trans Name: RHO-CHEM LLC
Waste Code Description: 551 - Laboratory waste chemicals 561 Detergent and soap
Meth Code: H141 - Storage, Bulking, And/Or Transfer Off Site--No Treatment/Reovery (H010-H129) Or (H131-H135)
Quantity Tons: 0.0125
Waste Quantity: 25
Quantity Unit: P

Shipment Date: 20140821
Creation Date: 12/3/2014 22:15:08
Receipt Date: 20140829
Manifest ID: 012868751JJK
Trans EPA ID: CAR000183574
Trans Name: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT TECHNOLOGIES
Trans 2 EPA ID: CAD983649880
Trans 2 Name: PSC ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES OF POMONA LP
TSDF EPA ID: CAD983649880
Trans Name: RHO-CHEM LLC
Waste Code Description: 551 - Laboratory waste chemicals 561 Detergent and soap
RCRA Code: D008
Meth Code: H141 - Storage, Bulking, And/Or Transfer Off Site--No Treatment/Reovery (H010-H129) Or (H131-H135)
Quantity Tons: 0.06
Waste Quantity: 120
Quantity Unit: P
Additional Code 1: D001

Additional Information:
Year: 2013
Gen EPA ID: CAL000113052

Shipment Date: 20130815
Creation Date: 1/7/2014 22:15:06
Receipt Date: 20130826
Manifest ID: 012107588JJK
Trans EPA ID: CAR000183574
Trans Name: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT TECHNOLOGIES
Trans 2 EPA ID: CAR000177576
Trans 2 Name: DOUBLE BARREL ENVIRONMENTAL
TSDF EPA ID: NVT330010000
Trans Name: US ECOLOGY
Waste Code Description: 135 - Unspecified aqueous solution
RCRA Code: D011
Meth Code: H132 - Landfill Or Surface Impoundment That Will Be Closed As Landfill(To Include On-Site Treatment And/Or Stabilization)
Quantity Tons: 0.126
Waste Quantity: 30
Quantity Unit: G

Shipment Date: 20130815
Creation Date: 1/7/2014 22:15:06
Receipt Date: 20130826
Manifest ID: 012107588JJK
Trans EPA ID: CAR000183574
Trans Name: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT TECHNOLOGIES
Trans 2 EPA ID: CAR000177576

RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE (Continued) **S113064359**

Trans 2 Name:	DOUBLE BARREL ENVIRONMENTAL
TSDF EPA ID:	NVT330010000
Trans Name:	US ECOLOGY
Waste Code Description:	181 - Other inorganic solid waste Organics
RCRA Code:	D008
Meth Code:	H132 - Landfill Or Surface Impoundment That Will Be Closed As Landfill(To Include On-Site Treatment And/Or Stabilization)
Quantity Tons:	0.0025
Waste Quantity:	5
Quantity Unit:	P
Shipment Date:	20130801
Creation Date:	10/17/2013 22:15:18
Receipt Date:	20130812
Manifest ID:	012107541JJK
Trans EPA ID:	CAR000183574
Trans Name:	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT TECHNOLOGIES
Trans 2 EPA ID:	CAD983649880
Trans 2 Name:	PSC ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES OF POMONA LP
TSDF EPA ID:	CAD983649880
Trans Name:	RHO-CHEM LLC
Waste Code Description:	551 - Laboratory waste chemicals 561 Detergent and soap
RCRA Code:	D001
Meth Code:	H061 - Fuel Blending Prior To Energy Recovery At Another Site
Quantity Tons:	0.0235
Waste Quantity:	47
Quantity Unit:	P
Shipment Date:	20130801
Manifest ID:	012107541JJK
Trans EPA ID:	CAR000183574
Trans Name:	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT TECHNOLOGIES
Trans 2 EPA ID:	CAD983649880
Trans 2 Name:	PSC ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES OF POMONA LP
TSDF EPA ID:	CAD983649880
Trans Name:	RHO-CHEM LLC
Waste Code Description:	551 - Laboratory waste chemicals 561 Detergent and soap
Meth Code:	H141 - Storage, Bulking, And/Or Transfer Off Site--No Treatment/Reovery (H010-H129) Or (H131-H135)
Quantity Tons:	0.018
Waste Quantity:	36
Quantity Unit:	P
Shipment Date:	20130801
Creation Date:	10/17/2013 22:15:18
Receipt Date:	20130812
Manifest ID:	012107541JJK
Trans EPA ID:	CAR000183574
Trans Name:	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT TECHNOLOGIES
Trans 2 EPA ID:	CAD983649880
Trans 2 Name:	PSC ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES OF POMONA LP
TSDF EPA ID:	CAD983649880
Trans Name:	RHO-CHEM LLC
Waste Code Description:	551 - Laboratory waste chemicals 561 Detergent and soap
RCRA Code:	D002
Meth Code:	H141 - Storage, Bulking, And/Or Transfer Off Site--No Treatment/Reovery (H010-H129) Or (H131-H135)

RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE (Continued) **S113064359**

Quantity Tons: 0.009
Waste Quantity: 18
Quantity Unit: P

Shipment Date: 20130801
Creation Date: 10/17/2013 22:15:18
Receipt Date: 20130812
Manifest ID: 012107541JJK
Trans EPA ID: CAR000183574
Trans Name: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT TECHNOLOGIES
Trans 2 EPA ID: CAD983649880
Trans 2 Name: PSC ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES OF POMONA LP
TSDF EPA ID: CAD983649880
Trans Name: RHO-CHEM LLC
Waste Code Description: 551 - Laboratory waste chemicals 561 Detergent and soap
RCRA Code: D002
Meth Code: H141 - Storage, Bulking, And/Or Transfer Off Site--No Treatment/Reovery (H010-H129) Or (H131-H135)
Quantity Tons: 0.06
Waste Quantity: 120
Quantity Unit: P

Shipment Date: 20130801
Creation Date: 10/17/2013 22:15:18
Receipt Date: 20130812
Manifest ID: 012107541JJK
Trans EPA ID: CAR000183574
Trans Name: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT TECHNOLOGIES
Trans 2 EPA ID: CAD983649880
Trans 2 Name: PSC ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES OF POMONA LP
TSDF EPA ID: CAD983649880
Trans Name: RHO-CHEM LLC
Waste Code Description: 551 - Laboratory waste chemicals 561 Detergent and soap
RCRA Code: D007
Meth Code: H141 - Storage, Bulking, And/Or Transfer Off Site--No Treatment/Reovery (H010-H129) Or (H131-H135)
Quantity Tons: 0.0405
Waste Quantity: 81
Quantity Unit: P
Additional Code 1: D001

Additional Information:
Year: 2012
Gen EPA ID: CAL000113052

Shipment Date: 20120831
Creation Date: 11/6/2012 22:15:10
Receipt Date: 20120911
Manifest ID: 009922607JJK
Trans EPA ID: CAR000183574
Trans Name: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT TECHNOLOGIES
Trans 2 EPA ID: CAD983649880
Trans 2 Name: PSC ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES OF POMONA LP
TSDF EPA ID: CAD983649880
Trans Name: RHO-CHEM LLC
Waste Code Description: 331 - Off-specification, aged, or surplus organics
RCRA Code: D001

RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE (Continued) **S113064359**

Meth Code:	H061 - Fuel Blending Prior To Energy Recovery At Another Site
Quantity Tons:	0.0175
Waste Quantity:	35
Quantity Unit:	P
Shipment Date:	20120831
Creation Date:	11/6/2012 22:15:10
Receipt Date:	20120911
Manifest ID:	009922607JJK
Trans EPA ID:	CAR000183574
Trans Name:	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT TECHNOLOGIES
Trans 2 EPA ID:	CAD983649880
Trans 2 Name:	PSC ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES OF POMONA LP
TSDF EPA ID:	CAD983649880
Trans Name:	RHO-CHEM LLC
Waste Code Description:	551 - Laboratory waste chemicals 561 Detergent and soap
Meth Code:	H141 - Storage, Bulking, And/Or Transfer Off Site--No Treatment/Reovery (H010-H129) Or (H131-H135)
Quantity Tons:	0.0125
Waste Quantity:	25
Quantity Unit:	P
Shipment Date:	20120822
Creation Date:	10/29/2012 22:15:06
Receipt Date:	20120828
Manifest ID:	009922579JJK
Trans EPA ID:	CAR000183574
Trans Name:	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT TECHNOLOGIES
Trans 2 EPA ID:	CAD983649880
Trans 2 Name:	PSC ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES OF POMONA LP
TSDF EPA ID:	CAD983649880
Trans Name:	RHO-CHEM LLC
Waste Code Description:	551 - Laboratory waste chemicals 561 Detergent and soap
RCRA Code:	D002
Meth Code:	H141 - Storage, Bulking, And/Or Transfer Off Site--No Treatment/Reovery (H010-H129) Or (H131-H135)
Quantity Tons:	0.0415
Waste Quantity:	83
Quantity Unit:	P
Additional Code 1:	D001
Shipment Date:	20120822
Creation Date:	10/29/2012 22:15:06
Receipt Date:	20120828
Manifest ID:	009922579JJK
Trans EPA ID:	CAR000183574
Trans Name:	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT TECHNOLOGIES
Trans 2 EPA ID:	CAD983649880
Trans 2 Name:	PSC ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES OF POMONA LP
TSDF EPA ID:	CAD983649880
Trans Name:	RHO-CHEM LLC
Waste Code Description:	551 - Laboratory waste chemicals 561 Detergent and soap
RCRA Code:	D001
Meth Code:	H061 - Fuel Blending Prior To Energy Recovery At Another Site
Quantity Tons:	0.0245
Waste Quantity:	49
Quantity Unit:	P

RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE (Continued) **S113064359**

Shipment Date:	20120822
Manifest ID:	009922579JJK
Trans EPA ID:	CAR000183574
Trans Name:	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT TECHNOLOGIES
Trans 2 EPA ID:	CAD983649880
Trans 2 Name:	PSC ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES OF POMONA LP
TSDF EPA ID:	CAD983649880
Trans Name:	RHO-CHEM LLC
Waste Code Description:	551 - Laboratory waste chemicals 561 Detergent and soap
Meth Code:	H141 - Storage, Bulking, And/Or Transfer Off Site--No Treatment/Reovery (H010-H129) Or (H131-H135)
Quantity Tons:	0.0055
Waste Quantity:	11
Quantity Unit:	P

Shipment Date:	20120822
Manifest ID:	009922579JJK
Trans EPA ID:	CAR000183574
Trans Name:	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT TECHNOLOGIES
Trans 2 EPA ID:	CAD983649880
Trans 2 Name:	PSC ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES OF POMONA LP
TSDF EPA ID:	CAD983649880
Trans Name:	RHO-CHEM LLC
Waste Code Description:	551 - Laboratory waste chemicals 561 Detergent and soap
Meth Code:	H141 - Storage, Bulking, And/Or Transfer Off Site--No Treatment/Reovery (H010-H129) Or (H131-H135)
Quantity Tons:	0.002
Waste Quantity:	4
Quantity Unit:	P

Shipment Date:	20120822
Manifest ID:	009922579JJK
Trans EPA ID:	CAR000183574
Trans Name:	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT TECHNOLOGIES
Trans 2 EPA ID:	CAD983649880
Trans 2 Name:	PSC ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES OF POMONA LP
TSDF EPA ID:	CAD983649880
Trans Name:	RHO-CHEM LLC
Waste Code Description:	551 - Laboratory waste chemicals 561 Detergent and soap
Meth Code:	H141 - Storage, Bulking, And/Or Transfer Off Site--No Treatment/Reovery (H010-H129) Or (H131-H135)
Quantity Tons:	0.0415
Waste Quantity:	83
Quantity Unit:	P

Shipment Date:	20120822
Manifest ID:	009922579JJK
Trans EPA ID:	CAR000183574
Trans Name:	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT TECHNOLOGIES
Trans 2 EPA ID:	CAD983649880
Trans 2 Name:	PSC ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES OF POMONA LP
TSDF EPA ID:	CAD983649880
Trans Name:	RHO-CHEM LLC
Waste Code Description:	551 - Laboratory waste chemicals 561 Detergent and soap
Meth Code:	H141 - Storage, Bulking, And/Or Transfer Off Site--No Treatment/Reovery (H010-H129) Or (H131-H135)

RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE (Continued) **S113064359**

Quantity Tons:	0.0035
Waste Quantity:	7
Quantity Unit:	P
Shipment Date:	20120822
Creation Date:	10/29/2012 22:15:06
Receipt Date:	20120828
Manifest ID:	009922579JJK
Trans EPA ID:	CAR000183574
Trans Name:	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT TECHNOLOGIES
Trans 2 EPA ID:	CAD983649880
Trans 2 Name:	PSC ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES OF POMONA LP
TSDF EPA ID:	CAD983649880
Trans Name:	RHO-CHEM LLC
Waste Code Description:	551 - Laboratory waste chemicals 561 Detergent and soap
RCRA Code:	D002
Meth Code:	H141 - Storage, Bulking, And/Or Transfer Off Site--No Treatment/Reovery (H010-H129) Or (H131-H135)
Quantity Tons:	0.0415
Waste Quantity:	83
Quantity Unit:	P
Additional Code 1:	D001
Shipment Date:	20120822
Creation Date:	10/29/2012 22:15:06
Receipt Date:	20120828
Manifest ID:	009922579JJK
Trans EPA ID:	CAR000183574
Trans Name:	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT TECHNOLOGIES
Trans 2 EPA ID:	CAD983649880
Trans 2 Name:	PSC ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES OF POMONA LP
TSDF EPA ID:	CAD983649880
Trans Name:	RHO-CHEM LLC
Waste Code Description:	551 - Laboratory waste chemicals 561 Detergent and soap
RCRA Code:	D002
Meth Code:	H141 - Storage, Bulking, And/Or Transfer Off Site--No Treatment/Reovery (H010-H129) Or (H131-H135)
Quantity Tons:	0.06
Waste Quantity:	120
Quantity Unit:	P
Additional Code 1:	D001

A6 **16130 LASSELLE ST** **NPDES** **S117692747**
Target **16130 LASSELLE ST** **CIWQS** **N/A**
Property **MORENO VALLEY, CA 92551**

Site 6 of 11 in cluster A

Actual:
1561 ft.

NPDES:

Name:	16130 LASSELLE ST
Address:	16130 LASSELLE ST
City,State,Zip:	MORENO VALLEY, CA 92551
WDID:	8 33C303090
Regulatory Measure Type:	Construction
Status:	Terminated
Status Date:	01/12/1994
Operator Name:	Riverside Community College Dist
Operator Address:	3845 Market St

16130 LASSELLE ST (Continued) **S117692747**

Operator City:	Riverside
Operator State:	California
Operator Zip:	92501

NPDES as of 03/2018:

Region:	8
Regulatory Measure ID:	283054
Regulatory Measure Type:	Construction
WDID:	8 33C303090
Received Date:	05/09/2008
Processed Date:	01/12/1994
Status:	Terminated
Status Date:	01/12/1994
Place Size:	5
Place Size Unit:	Acres
Operator Name:	Riverside Community College Dist
Operator Address:	3845 Market St
Operator City:	Riverside
Operator State:	California
Operator Zip:	92501
Operator Contact:	Aan Tan
Operator Contact Phone:	951-222-2180
Operator Type:	Other
Developer:	Blake Construction
Developer Address:	8554 Commerce Ave
Developer City:	San Diego
Developer State:	California
Developer Zip:	92121
Developer Contact:	Ken Carlson
Constype Commertial Ind:	Y
Receiving Water Name:	Do Not Know

CIWQS:

Name:	16130 Lasselle St
Address:	16130 LASSELLE ST
City,State,Zip:	MORENO VALLEY, CA 92551
Agency:	Riverside Community College Dist
Agency Address:	3845 Market St, Riverside, CA 92501
Place/Project Type:	Construction - Commercial
Region:	8
Program:	CONSTW
Regulatory Measure Status:	Terminated
Regulatory Measure Type:	Storm water construction
Order Number:	2009-0009-DWQ
WDID:	8 33C303090
NPDES Number:	CAS000002
Effective Date:	01/12/1994
Enforcement Actions within 5 years:	0
Violations within 5 years:	0

A7 **RCC MORENO VALLEY CAMPUS** **CIWQS** **S121666967**
Target **16130 LASSELLE ST** **N/A**
Property **MORENO VALLEY, CA 92551**

Site 7 of 11 in cluster A

Actual: **1561 ft.**

CIWQS:

Name:	Rcc Moreno Valley Campus
Address:	16130 LASSELLE ST
City,State,Zip:	MORENO VALLEY, CA 92551
Agency:	Riverside Community College Dist
Agency Address:	3845 Market St, Riverside, CA 92501
Place/Project Type:	Construction
Region:	8
Program:	CONSTW
Regulatory Measure Status:	Terminated
Regulatory Measure Type:	Storm water construction
Order Number:	99-08DW
WDID:	8 33C351746
NPDES Number:	CAS000002
Effective Date:	05/08/2008
Termination Date:	05/07/2009
Enforcement Actions within 5 years:	0
Violations within 5 years:	0

A8 **CHMIRS** **S106393387**
Target **16130 LA SALLE STREET, RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE DIST** **N/A**
Property **MORENO VALLEY, CA**

Site 8 of 11 in cluster A

Actual: **1561 ft.**

CHMIRS:

Address:	16130 LA SALLE STREET, RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE DIST
City,State,Zip:	MORENO VALLEY, CA
OES Incident Number:	9-2815
OES notification:	07/03/1999
Waterway Involved:	No
Cleanup By:	Contractor
Year:	1999
Agency:	Riverside Co Fire Dept
Incident Date:	7/3/199912:00:00 AM
Admin Agency:	Riverside County Environmental Health
Contained:	Yes
Site Type:	School
Substance:	Hazardous Drug Lab Waste
Gallons:	35
Unknown:	0
Evacuations:	0
Number of Injuries:	0
Number of Fatalities:	0
Description:	Found on side of the road by Community College PD in a planter on College Property

A9
Target
Property

RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE
16130 LASSELLE ST
MORENO VALLEY, CA 92551

FINDS **1024657507**
ECHO **N/A**

Site 9 of 11 in cluster A

Actual:
1561 ft.

FINDS:
Registry ID: 110070445895

Click Here for FRS Facility Detail Report:

Environmental Interest/Information System:
The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Information System (RCRAInfo) is EPA's comprehensive information system in support of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. It tracks many types of information about generators, transporters, treaters, storers, and disposers of hazardous waste.

Click this hyperlink while viewing on your computer to access additional FINDS: detail in the EDR Site Report.

ECHO:
Envid: 1024657507
Registry ID: 110070445895

DFR URL:
Name: RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE
Address: 16130 Lasselle St
City,State,Zip: MORENO VALLEY, CA 92551

A10
Target
Property

MORENO VALLEY COLLEGE LIONS PARKING LOT AND ACCESS
16130 LASSELLE STREET
MORENO VALLEY, CA 92551

CIWQS **S108217995**
N/A

Site 10 of 11 in cluster A

Actual:
1561 ft.

CIWQS:
Name: Moreno Valley College Phase Iii Student Academic Services
Address: 16130 LASSELLE STREET
City,State,Zip: MORENO VALLEY, CA 92551
Agency: Riverside Community College District
Agency Address: 3845 Market Street, Riverside, CA 92501
Place/Project Type: Construction - Other: College
Region: 8
Program: CONSTW
Regulatory Measure Status: Terminated
Regulatory Measure Type: Storm water construction
Order Number: 2009-0009-DWQ
WDID: 8 33C363748
NPDES Number: CAS000002
Effective Date: 05/29/2012
Termination Date: 02/04/2014
Enforcement Actions within 5 years: 0
Violations within 5 years: 0
Latitude: 33.531659
Longitude: -117.120704

Name: Moreno Valley College Lions Parking Lot And Access Road
Address: 16130 LASSELLE STREET
City,State,Zip: MORENO VALLEY, CA 92551

MORENO VALLEY COLLEGE LIONS PARKING LOT AND ACCESS ROAD (Continued) **S108217995**

Agency:	Riverside Community College District
Agency Address:	3845 Market Street, Riverside, CA 92501
Place/Project Type:	Construction - Other: College
Region:	8
Program:	CONSTW
Regulatory Measure Status:	Terminated
Regulatory Measure Type:	Storm water construction
Order Number:	2009-0009-DWQ
WDID:	8 33C360147
NPDES Number:	CAS000002
Effective Date:	01/05/2011
Termination Date:	04/29/2013
Enforcement Actions within 5 years:	0
Violations within 5 years:	0
Latitude:	33.887482
Longitude:	-117.203672

A11 **RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE-MORENO VALLEY** **RCRA NonGen / NLR** **1024791870**
Target **16130 LASSELLE STREET** **E MANIFEST** **CAL000113052**
Property **MORENO VALLEY, CA 92551**

Site 11 of 11 in cluster A

Actual: **1561 ft.**

RCRA Listings:

Date Form Received by Agency:	19930325
Handler Name:	Riverside Community College
Handler Address:	16130 Lasselle St
Handler City,State,Zip:	MORENO VALLEY, CA 92551-2045
EPA ID:	CAL000113052
Contact Name:	BJ CAIN
Contact Address:	16130 LASSELLE ST
Contact City,State,Zip:	MORENO VALLEY, CA 92551
Contact Telephone:	951-571-6943
Contact Email:	MONICA.ESQUEDA@RCCD.EDU
EPA Region:	09
Federal Waste Generator Description:	Not a generator, verified
Active Site Indicator:	Handler Activities
Mailing Address:	16130 LASSELLE ST
Mailing City,State,Zip:	MORENO VALLEY, CA 92551-2045
Owner Name:	Riverside Community College Dist
Owner Type:	Other
Operator Name:	Bj Cain
Operator Type:	Other
Short-Term Generator Activity:	No
Importer Activity:	No
Mixed Waste Generator:	No
Transporter Activity:	No
Transfer Facility Activity:	No
Recycler Activity with Storage:	No
Small Quantity On-Site Burner Exemption:	No
Smelting Melting and Refining Furnace Exemption:	No
Underground Injection Control:	No
Off-Site Waste Receipt:	No
Universal Waste Indicator:	Yes
Universal Waste Destination Facility:	Yes
Federal Universal Waste:	No
Active Site State-Reg Handler:	---
Hazardous Secondary Material Indicator:	N

RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE-MORENO VALLEY (Continued) **1024791870**

2018 GPRA Permit Baseline:	Not on the Baseline
2018 GPRA Renewals Baseline:	Not on the Baseline
202 GPRA Corrective Action Baseline:	No
Subject to Corrective Action Universe:	No
Non-TSDFs Where RCRA CA has Been Imposed Universe:	No
Corrective Action Priority Ranking:	No NCAPS ranking
Environmental Control Indicator:	No
Institutional Control Indicator:	No
Human Exposure Controls Indicator:	N/A
Groundwater Controls Indicator:	N/A
Significant Non-Complier Universe:	No
Unaddressed Significant Non-Complier Universe:	No
Addressed Significant Non-Complier Universe:	No
Significant Non-Complier With a Compliance Schedule Universe:	No
Handler Date of Last Change:	20180905
Recognized Trader-Importer:	No
Recognized Trader-Exporter:	No
Importer of Spent Lead Acid Batteries:	No
Exporter of Spent Lead Acid Batteries:	No
Recycler Activity Without Storage:	No
Manifest Broker:	No
Sub-Part P Indicator:	No

Handler - Owner Operator:

Owner/Operator Indicator:	Owner
Owner/Operator Name:	RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE DIST
Legal Status:	Other
Owner/Operator Address:	4800 MAGNOLIA AVE
Owner/Operator City,State,Zip:	RIVERSIDE, CA 92506-1201
Owner/Operator Telephone:	951-222-8000

Owner/Operator Indicator:	Operator
Owner/Operator Name:	BJ CAIN
Legal Status:	Other
Owner/Operator Address:	16130 LASSELLE ST
Owner/Operator City,State,Zip:	MORENO VALLEY, CA 92551
Owner/Operator Telephone:	951-571-6943

Historic Generators:

Receive Date:	19930325
Handler Name:	RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE
Federal Waste Generator Description:	Not a generator, verified
Large Quantity Handler of Universal Waste:	No
Recognized Trader Importer:	No
Recognized Trader Exporter:	No
Spent Lead Acid Battery Importer:	No
Spent Lead Acid Battery Exporter:	No
Current Record:	Yes

List of NAICS Codes and Descriptions:

NAICS Code:	61121
NAICS Description:	Junior Colleges

Facility Has Received Notices of Violations:

RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE-MORENO VALLEY (Continued) **1024791870**

Violations: No Violations Found

Evaluation Action Summary:
Evaluations: No Evaluations Found

E MANIFEST:

Manifest Tracking Number:	026356908JJK
Last Updated Date:	20240718
Shipped Date:	20240627
Received Date:	20240701
Manifest Status:	Signed
Submission Type:	DataImage5Copy
Origin Type:	Service
Generator EPA ID:	CAL000113052
Generator Name:	Riverside Community College - Moreno Valley
Generator Location Street 1:	16130 LASSELLE ST.
Generator Location City:	MORENO VALLEY
Generator Location State:	CA
Generator Location Zip:	92551
Generator Mail Street 1:	16130 LASSELLE ST.
Generator Mail City:	MORENO VALLEY
Generator Mail Zip:	92551
Generator Mail State:	CA
Designated Facility EPA ID:	CAD028409019
Designated Facility Name:	Crosby & Overton
Designated Facility Mail Street Number:	1630
Designated Facility Mail Street 2:	W. 17TH STREET
Designated Facility Mail City:	LONG BEACH
Designated Facility Mail Zip:	90813
Designated Facility Mail State:	CA
Designated Facility Location Street Number:	1630
Designated Facility Location Street 1:	W. 17TH STREET
Designated Facility Location City:	LONG BEACH
Designated Facility Location Zip:	90813
Designated Facility Location State:	CA
Manifest Residue Indicator:	N
Rejection Indicator:	N

Manifest Tracking Number:	026356909JJK
Last Updated Date:	20250220
Shipped Date:	20240627
Received Date:	20240702
Manifest Status:	Signed
Submission Type:	DataImage5Copy
Origin Type:	Web
Generator EPA ID:	CAL000113052
Generator Name:	Riverside Community College
Generator Location Street 1:	16130 LASSELLE ST
Generator Location City:	MORENO VALLEY
Generator Location State:	CA
Generator Location Zip:	92551-2045
Generator Mail Street 1:	16130 LASSELLE ST
Generator Mail City:	MORENO VALLEY
Generator Mail Zip:	92551-2045
Generator Mail State:	CA

RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE-MORENO VALLEY (Continued) **1024791870**

Designated Facility EPA ID:	AZR000520478
Designated Facility Name:	Environmental Waste Solutions, Inc.
Designated Facility Mail Street 2:	PO BOX 626
Designated Facility Mail City:	LOMA LINDA
Designated Facility Mail Zip:	92354
Designated Facility Mail State:	CA
Designated Facility Location Street 1:	31915 INDUSTRIAL LANE
Designated Facility Location City:	PARKER
Designated Facility Location Zip:	85344
Designated Facility Location State:	AZ
Manifest Residue Indicator:	N
Rejection Indicator:	N

Manifest Tracking Number:	026356919JJK
Last Updated Date:	20240722
Shipped Date:	20240628
Received Date:	20240705
Manifest Status:	Signed
Submission Type:	DataImage5Copy
Origin Type:	Service
Generator EPA ID:	CAL000113052
Generator Name:	Riverside Community College
Generator Location Street 1:	16130 LASSELLE ST
Generator Location City:	MORENO VALLEY
Generator Location State:	CA
Generator Location Zip:	92551
Generator Mail Street 1:	16130 LASSELLE ST
Generator Mail City:	MORENO VALLEY
Generator Mail Zip:	92551
Generator Mail State:	CA
Designated Facility EPA ID:	NVT330010000
Designated Facility Name:	Us Ecology Nevada, Inc.
Designated Facility Mail Street 2:	HWY 95 11 MILES S. OF BEATTY
Designated Facility Mail City:	BEATTY
Designated Facility Mail Zip:	89003
Designated Facility Mail State:	NV
Designated Facility Location Street 1:	HWY 95 11 MILES S. OF BEATTY
Designated Facility Location City:	BEATTY
Designated Facility Location Zip:	89003
Designated Facility Location State:	NV
Manifest Residue Indicator:	N
Rejection Indicator:	N

Manifest Tracking Number:	018528433JJK
Last Updated Date:	20190828
Shipped Date:	20190227
Received Date:	20190301
Manifest Status:	Corrected
Submission Type:	DataImage5Copy
Origin Type:	Service
Generator EPA ID:	CAL000113052
Generator Name:	Rcc-Moreno Valley Campus
Generator Location Street 1:	16130 LASSELLE ST
Generator Location City:	MORENO VALLEY
Generator Location State:	CA
Generator Location Zip:	92551
Generator Mail Street 1:	16130 Lasselle St

RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE-MORENO VALLEY (Continued) **1024791870**

Generator Mail City:	Moreno Valley
Generator Mail Zip:	92551
Generator Mail State:	CA
Designated Facility EPA ID:	CAD044429835
Designated Facility Name:	Clean Harbors Wilmington Llc
Designated Facility Mail Street 2:	1737 East Denni Street
Designated Facility Mail City:	Wilmington
Designated Facility Mail Zip:	90744
Designated Facility Mail State:	CA
Designated Facility Location Street 1:	1737 East Denni Street
Designated Facility Location City:	Wilmington
Designated Facility Location Zip:	90744
Designated Facility Location State:	CA
Manifest Residue Indicator:	N
Rejection Indicator:	N

Manifest Tracking Number:	018528435JJK
Last Updated Date:	20191104
Shipped Date:	20190227
Received Date:	20190305
Manifest Status:	Signed
Submission Type:	DataImage5Copy
Origin Type:	Web
Generator EPA ID:	CAL000113052
Generator Name:	Riverside Community College
Generator Location Street 1:	16130 LASSELLE ST
Generator Location City:	MORENO VALLEY
Generator Location State:	CA
Generator Location Zip:	92551-2045
Generator Mail Street 1:	16130 LASSELLE ST
Generator Mail City:	MORENO VALLEY
Generator Mail Zip:	92551-2045
Generator Mail State:	CA
Designated Facility EPA ID:	AZR000520478
Designated Facility Name:	Environmental Waste Solutions, Inc.
Designated Facility Mail Street 2:	PO BOX 626
Designated Facility Mail City:	LOMA LINDA
Designated Facility Mail Zip:	92354-0626
Designated Facility Mail State:	CA
Designated Facility Location Street 1:	31915 INDUSTRIAL LANE
Designated Facility Location City:	PAKER
Designated Facility Location Zip:	85344
Designated Facility Location State:	AZ
Manifest Residue Indicator:	N
Rejection Indicator:	N

Manifest Tracking Number:	018528436JJK
Last Updated Date:	20201123
Shipped Date:	20190227
Received Date:	20190313
Manifest Status:	Corrected
Submission Type:	DataImage5Copy
Origin Type:	Service
Generator EPA ID:	CAL000113052
Generator Name:	Riverside Community College
Generator Location Street 1:	16130 LASSELLE ST
Generator Location City:	MORENO VALLEY

RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE-MORENO VALLEY (Continued) **1024791870**

Generator Location State:	CA
Generator Location Zip:	92551-2045
Generator Mail Street 1:	16130 LASSELLE ST
Generator Mail City:	MORENO VALLEY
Generator Mail Zip:	92551-2045
Generator Mail State:	CA
Designated Facility EPA ID:	NVT330010000
Designated Facility Name:	Us Ecology Nevada, Inc
Designated Facility Mail Street 2:	PO BOX 578
Designated Facility Mail City:	BEATTY
Designated Facility Mail Zip:	89003
Designated Facility Mail State:	NV
Designated Facility Location Street 1:	HWY 95 11 MI S OF BEATTY
Designated Facility Location City:	BEATTY
Designated Facility Location Zip:	89003
Designated Facility Location State:	NV
Manifest Residue Indicator:	N
Rejection Indicator:	N

Manifest Tracking Number:	013934167FLE
Last Updated Date:	20200702
Shipped Date:	20200603
Received Date:	20200603
Manifest Status:	Signed
Submission Type:	DataImage5Copy
Origin Type:	Web
Generator EPA ID:	CAL000113052
Generator Name:	Riverside Community College
Generator Location Street 1:	16130 LASSELLE ST
Generator Location City:	MORENO VALLEY
Generator Location State:	CA
Generator Location Zip:	92551-2045
Generator Mail Street 1:	16130 LASSELLE ST
Generator Mail City:	MORENO VALLEY
Generator Mail Zip:	92551-2045
Generator Mail State:	CA
Designated Facility EPA ID:	CAD008252405
Designated Facility Name:	Pacific Resource Recovery Services Inc
Designated Facility Mail Street Number:	3150
Designated Facility Mail Street 1:	CA90023 CA037US 3150
Designated Facility Mail Street 2:	EAST PICO BLVD
Designated Facility Mail City:	LOS ANGELES
Designated Facility Mail Zip:	90023
Designated Facility Mail State:	CA
Designated Facility Location Street Number:	3150
Designated Facility Location Street 1:	EAST PICO BLVD
Designated Facility Location City:	LOS ANGELES
Designated Facility Location Zip:	90023-0000
Designated Facility Location State:	CA
Manifest Residue Indicator:	N
Rejection Indicator:	N

Manifest Tracking Number:	022461230JJK
Last Updated Date:	20210426
Shipped Date:	20210318
Received Date:	20210405
Manifest Status:	Signed

RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE-MORENO VALLEY (Continued) **1024791870**

Submission Type:	DataImage5Copy
Origin Type:	Service
Generator EPA ID:	CAL000113052
Generator Name:	Riverside Community College-Moreno Valley
Generator Location Street 1:	16130 LASSELLE STREET
Generator Location City:	MORENO VALLEY
Generator Location State:	CA
Generator Location Zip:	92551
Generator Mail Street 1:	16130 LASSELLE STREET
Generator Mail City:	MORENO VALLEY
Generator Mail Zip:	92551
Generator Mail State:	CA
Generator Contact Company Name:	RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE-MORENO VALLEY
Designated Facility EPA ID:	NED981723513
Designated Facility Name:	Clean Harbors Environmental Services, Inc.
Designated Facility Mail Street 2:	2247 South Highway 71
Designated Facility Mail City:	Kimball
Designated Facility Mail Zip:	69145
Designated Facility Mail State:	NE
Designated Facility Location Street 1:	2247 South Highway 71
Designated Facility Location City:	Kimball
Designated Facility Location Zip:	69145
Designated Facility Location State:	NE
Manifest Residue Indicator:	N
Rejection Indicator:	N

Manifest Tracking Number:	023790941JJK
Last Updated Date:	20220301
Shipped Date:	20220126
Received Date:	20220201
Manifest Status:	Signed
Submission Type:	DataImage5Copy
Origin Type:	Web
Generator EPA ID:	CAL000113052
Generator Name:	Riverside Community College
Generator Location Street 1:	16130 LASSELLE ST
Generator Location City:	MORENO VALLEY
Generator Location State:	CA
Generator Location Zip:	92551-2045
Generator Mail Street 1:	16130 LASSELLE ST
Generator Mail City:	MORENO VALLEY
Generator Mail Zip:	92551-2045
Generator Mail State:	CA
Designated Facility EPA ID:	CAD028409019
Designated Facility Name:	Crosby & Overton
Designated Facility Mail Street Number:	1630
Designated Facility Mail Street 1:	CA90813 CA037US 1630
Designated Facility Mail Street 2:	W. 17TH STREET
Designated Facility Mail City:	LONG BEACH
Designated Facility Mail Zip:	90813
Designated Facility Mail State:	CA
Designated Facility Location Street Number:	1630
Designated Facility Location Street 1:	W. 17TH STREET
Designated Facility Location City:	LONG BEACH
Designated Facility Location Zip:	90813-0000
Designated Facility Location State:	CA
Manifest Residue Indicator:	N

RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE-MORENO VALLEY (Continued) **1024791870**

Rejection Indicator:	N
Manifest Tracking Number:	025980256JJK
Last Updated Date:	20240110
Shipped Date:	20231130
Received Date:	20231204
Manifest Status:	Signed
Submission Type:	DataImage5Copy
Origin Type:	Web
Generator EPA ID:	CAL000113052
Generator Name:	Riverside Community College
Generator Location Street 1:	16130 LASSELLE ST
Generator Location City:	MORENO VALLEY
Generator Location State:	CA
Generator Location Zip:	92551-2045
Generator Mail Street 1:	16130 LASSELLE ST
Generator Mail City:	MORENO VALLEY
Generator Mail Zip:	92551-2045
Generator Mail State:	CA
Designated Facility EPA ID:	AZR000520478
Designated Facility Name:	Environmental Waste Solutions, Inc.
Designated Facility Mail Street 2:	PO BOX 626
Designated Facility Mail City:	LOMA LINDA
Designated Facility Mail Zip:	92354
Designated Facility Mail State:	CA
Designated Facility Location Street 1:	31915 INDUSTRIAL LANE
Designated Facility Location City:	PARKER
Designated Facility Location Zip:	85344
Designated Facility Location State:	AZ
Manifest Residue Indicator:	N
Rejection Indicator:	N
Manifest Tracking Number:	025980257JJK
Last Updated Date:	20240103
Shipped Date:	20231130
Received Date:	20231207
Manifest Status:	Signed
Submission Type:	DataImage5Copy
Origin Type:	Service
Generator EPA ID:	CAL000113052
Generator Name:	Riverside Community College - Moreno Valley
Generator Location Street 1:	16130 LASSELLE ST
Generator Location City:	MORENO VALLEY
Generator Location State:	CA
Generator Location Zip:	92551
Generator Mail Street 1:	16130 LASSELLE ST
Generator Mail City:	MORENO VALLEY
Generator Mail Zip:	92551
Generator Mail State:	CA
Designated Facility EPA ID:	CAD028409019
Designated Facility Name:	Crosby & Overton
Designated Facility Mail Street Number:	1630
Designated Facility Mail Street 2:	W. 17TH STREET
Designated Facility Mail City:	LONG BEACH
Designated Facility Mail Zip:	90813
Designated Facility Mail State:	CA
Designated Facility Location Street Number:	1630

RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE-MORENO VALLEY (Continued) **1024791870**

Designated Facility Location Street 1:	W. 17TH STREET
Designated Facility Location City:	LONG BEACH
Designated Facility Location Zip:	90813
Designated Facility Location State:	CA
Manifest Residue Indicator:	N
Rejection Indicator:	N

Transporter:

Manifest Tracking Number:	025980258JJK
Transporter Line Number:	1
Transporter EPA ID:	CAR000183574
Transporter Name:	Environmental Management Techologies

Waste Line:

Manifest Tracking Number:	025980258JJK
Waste Line Number:	1
U.S. DOT Hazardous Indicator:	Y
U.S. DOT ID Number:	UN3264
U.S. DOT Description:	Un3264, Waste Corrosive Liquid, Acidic, Inorganic Nos, (Hydrochloric Acid, Sulfuric Acid), 8, Pg Iii
Number of Containers:	1
Container Type Code:	DF
Container Type Description:	Fiberboard or plastic drums, barrels, kegs
Waste Quantity:	30
Quantity Unit of Measure Code:	P
Quantity Unit of Measure Description:	Pounds
Waste Quantity, in Tons:	0.015
Acute Waste Quantity, in Tons:	0
Non-Acute Waste Quantity, in Tons:	0.015
Waste Quantity, in Kilograms:	13.60545
Acute Waste Quantity, in Kilograms:	0
Non-Acute Waste Quantity, in Kilorgrams:	13.60545
Management Method Code:	H039
Management Method Description:	OTHER RECOVERY OR RECLAMATION FOR REUSE
Waste Residue Indicator:	N
Quantity Discrepancy Indicator:	N
Waste Type Discrepancy Indicator:	N
EPA Waste Indicator:	Y
Federal Waste Codes:	D002
Quantity Haz Kg:	13.60545
Quantity Haz Tons:	0.015
State Waste Codes:	CA-551

Manifest Tracking Number:	025980258JJK
Waste Line Number:	2
U.S. DOT Hazardous Indicator:	Y
U.S. DOT ID Number:	UN3266
U.S. DOT Description:	Un3266, Waste Corrosive Liquid,Basic,Inorganic, (Sodiumhydroxide,Potassium Hydroxide), 8, Pg Iii
Number of Containers:	1
Container Type Code:	DF
Container Type Description:	Fiberboard or plastic drums, barrels, kegs
Waste Quantity:	6
Quantity Unit of Measure Code:	P
Quantity Unit of Measure Description:	Pounds
Waste Quantity, in Tons:	0.003

RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE-MORENO VALLEY (Continued) **1024791870**

Acute Waste Quantity, in Tons:	0
Non-Acute Waste Quantity, in Tons:	0.003
Waste Quantity, in Kilograms:	2.72109
Acute Waste Quantity, in Kilograms:	0
Non-Acute Waste Quantity, in Kilorgrams:	2.72109
Management Method Code:	H039
Management Method Description:	OTHER RECOVERY OR RECLAMATION FOR REUSE
Waste Residue Indicator:	N
Quantity Discrepancy Indicator:	N
Waste Type Discrepancy Indicator:	N
EPA Waste Indicator:	Y
Federal Waste Codes:	D002
Quantity Haz Kg:	2.72109
Quantity Haz Tons:	0.003
State Waste Codes:	CA-551

Manifest Tracking Number:	025980258JJK
Waste Line Number:	3
U.S. DOT Hazardous Indicator:	Y
U.S. DOT ID Number:	UN1993
U.S. DOT Description:	Un1993, Waste Flammable Liquids,Nos, (Toulene, Hexane), 3, Pg Iii
Number of Containers:	1
Container Type Code:	DF
Container Type Description:	Fiberboard or plastic drums, barrels, kegs
Waste Quantity:	6
Quantity Unit of Measure Code:	P
Quantity Unit of Measure Description:	Pounds
Waste Quantity, in Tons:	0.003
Acute Waste Quantity, in Tons:	0
Non-Acute Waste Quantity, in Tons:	0.003
Waste Quantity, in Kilograms:	2.72109
Acute Waste Quantity, in Kilograms:	0
Non-Acute Waste Quantity, in Kilorgrams:	2.72109
Management Method Code:	H141
Management Method Description:	STORAGE, BULKING AND/OR TRANSFER OFF SITE
Waste Residue Indicator:	N
Quantity Discrepancy Indicator:	N
Waste Type Discrepancy Indicator:	N
EPA Waste Indicator:	Y
Federal Waste Codes:	D001
Quantity Haz Kg:	2.72109
Quantity Haz Tons:	0.003
State Waste Codes:	CA-551

Click this hyperlink while viewing on your computer to access
10 additional US EManifest: record(s) in the EDR Site Report.

B12 **CDF-MORENO VALLEY FIRE STATION #91** **AST** **A100418574**
NW **16110 LASSELLE ST** **N/A**
< 1/8 **MORENO VALLEY, CA 92555**
0.048 mi.
256 ft. **Site 1 of 3 in cluster B**

Relative: AST:
Lower

Name:	CDF-MORENO VALLEY FIRE STATION #91
Address:	16110 LASSELLE ST
City/Zip:	MORENO VALLEY,92555
Owner:	County of Riverside/CDF

Actual:
1526 ft.

CDF-MORENO VALLEY FIRE STATION #91 (Continued) **A100418574**

CERSID:	10323727
Business Name:	CDF-Moreno Valley Fire Station #91
Phone:	9519242714
Mailing Address:	210 W San Jacinto
Mailing Address City:	Perris
Mailing Address State:	CA
Mailing Address Zip Code:	92570
Operator Name:	County of Riverside/CDF
Operator Phone:	9519242714
Owner Phone:	9519242714
Owner Mail Address:	210 W San Jacinto
Owner State:	CA
Owner Zip Code:	92570
Owner Country:	United States

B13 **CDF-MORENO VALLEY FIRE STATION #91** **CERS TANKS** **S113799493**
NW **16110 LASSELLE ST** **HWTS** **N/A**
< 1/8 **MORENO VALLEY, CA 92555** **HAZNET**
0.048 mi. **CERS**
256 ft. **Site 2 of 3 in cluster B**

Relative: **Lower**

Actual: **1526 ft.**

CERS TANKS:

Name:	CDF-MORENO VALLEY FIRE STATION #91
Address:	16110 LASSELLE ST
City,State,Zip:	MORENO VALLEY, CA 92555
Site ID:	389577
CERS ID:	10323727
CERS Description:	Aboveground Petroleum Storage

HWTS:

Name:	FIRE STATION 91 MORENO VALLEY FIRE DEPT
Address:	16110 LASSELLE ST
City,State,Zip:	MORENO VALLEY, CA 92551
EPA ID:	CAL000363453
Inactive Date:	06/30/2013
Create Date:	05/06/2011
Mailing Address:	22850 CALLE SAN JUAN DE LOS LAGOS
Mailing Address 2:	CA
Mailing City,State,Zip:	MO 925539045
Owner Name:	CITY OF MORENO VALLEY
Owner Address:	14177 FREDERICK ST
Owner City,State,Zip:	MORENO VALLEY, CA 925539014
Contact Name:	BRAD CASADY
Contact Address:	16110 LASSELLE ST
City,State,Zip:	MORENO VALLEY, CA 925512045
Facility Status:	Inactive
Facility Type:	PERMANENT
Category:	STATE
Latitude:	33.88594
Longitude:	-117.20511

NAICS:

EPA ID:	CAL000363453
Create Date:	2011-05-06 14:33:28.040
NAICS Code:	99999
NAICS Description:	Not Otherwise Specified
Issued EPA ID Date:	2011-05-06 14:33:28.02300
Inactive Date:	2013-06-30 00:00:00

CDF-MORENO VALLEY FIRE STATION #91 (Continued) **S113799493**

Facility Name: FIRE STATION 91 MORENO VALLEY FIRE DEPT
Facility Address: 16110 LASSELLE ST
Facility City: MORENO VALLEY
Facility State: CA
Facility Zip: 925512045

HAZNET:
Name: FIRE STATION 91 MORENO VALLEY FIRE DEPT
Address: 16110 LASSELLE ST
City,State,Zip: MORENO VALLEY, CA 925512045
Contact: BRAD CASADY
Telephone: 9519242714
Mailing Address: 22850 CALLE SAN JUAN DE LOS LAGOS

Year: 2012
Gepaid: CAL000363453
TSD EPA ID: CAT000613893
CA Waste Code: 213 - Hydrocarbon solvents (benzene, hexane, Stoddard, Etc.)
Disposal Method: H141 - Storage, Bulking, And/Or Transfer Off Site--No Treatment/Reovery (H010-H129) Or (H131-H135)
Tons: 0.075

Additional Information:
Year: 2012
Gen EPA ID: CAL000363453

Shipment Date: 20120220
Creation Date: 8/22/2012 22:15:08
Receipt Date: 20120223
Manifest ID: 002631927SKS
Trans EPA ID: TXR000050930
Trans Name: SAFETY-KLEEN SYSTEMS INC
TSDF EPA ID: CAT000613893
Trans Name: SAFETY-KLEEN SYSTEMS INC
Waste Code Description: 213 - Hydrocarbon solvents (benzene, hexane, Stoddard, etc.
RCRA Code: D018
Meth Code: H141 - Storage, Bulking, And/Or Transfer Off Site--No Treatment/Reovery (H010-H129) Or (H131-H135)
Quantity Tons: 0.075
Waste Quantity: 150
Quantity Unit: P
Additional Code 1: D008
Additional Code 2: D001

CERS:
Name: CDF-MORENO VALLEY FIRE STATION #91
Address: 16110 LASSELLE ST
City,State,Zip: MORENO VALLEY, CA 92555
Site ID: 389577
CERS ID: 10323727
CERS Description: Chemical Storage Facilities

Violations:
Site ID: 389577

CDF-MORENO VALLEY FIRE STATION #91 (Continued) **S113799493**

Site Name:	CDF-Moreno Valley Fire Station #91
Violation Date:	10-08-2021
Citation:	Un-Specified
Violation Description:	Business Plan Program - Administration/Documentation - General Local Ordinance
Violation Notes:	Returned to compliance on 10/08/2021. OBSERVATION: No emergency contact posting was observed. CORRECTIVE ACTION: Owner/operator shall post emergency contact information in a conspicuous location and shall include but not be limited to all of the following: 911; local appropriate hospital name and phone number; primary facility emergency contact person s name and phone number; Riverside County Environmental Health Hazardous Materials Program name and phone number; California Office of Emergency Services name and phone number; National Response Center name and phone number; Poison Control Center name and phone number; and if applicable the name and phone number of a licensed hazardous materials cleanup contractor and location of fire extinguishers, spill control materials, and fire alarm. Will be posted prior to end of inspection.
Violation Division:	Riverside County Department of Env Health
Violation Program:	HMRRP
Violation Source:	CERS,

Site ID:	389577
Site Name:	CDF-Moreno Valley Fire Station #91
Violation Date:	08-04-2021
Citation:	HSC 6.95 25508(a)(3) - California Health and Safety Code, Chapter 6.95, Section(s) 25508(a)(3)
Violation Description:	Failure to establish and electronically submit an adequate emergency response plan and procedures for a release or threatened release of a hazardous material.
Violation Notes:	Returned to compliance on 09/03/2021. OBSERVATION: No emergency response plans and procedures were submitted with the most recent business plan information in the statewide information management system (CERS) at http://cers.calepa.gov. CORRECTIVE ACTION: Owner/operator shall update the emergency response plans and procedures. The following must be included: immediate notification contacts to the appropriate local emergency response personnel and to the unified program agency, procedures for the mitigation of a release or threatened release to minimize any potential harm or damage to persons, property, or the environment, and evacuation plans and procedures that includes immediate notice for the business site
Violation Division:	Riverside County Department of Env Health
Violation Program:	HMRRP
Violation Source:	CERS,

Site ID:	389577
Site Name:	CDF-Moreno Valley Fire Station #91
Violation Date:	10-08-2021
Citation:	HSC 6.95 25508(a)(3) - California Health and Safety Code, Chapter 6.95, Section(s) 25508(a)(3)
Violation Description:	Failure to complete and electronically submit a site map with all required content.
Violation Notes:	Returned to compliance on 10/08/2021. OBSERVATION: No site map submitted into the statewide information management system. CORRECTIVE ACTION: Owner/operator shall complete an annotated site map which includes all elements outlined in CA Health and Safety Code: north orientation, loading areas, internal roads, adjacent streets, storm

CDF-MORENO VALLEY FIRE STATION #91 (Continued) **S113799493**

and sewer drain, access and exit points, emergency shut offs, evacuation staging areas, hazardous material handling and storage areas, and emergency response equipment. Submit site map into the statewide information management system (e.g. CERS) at http://cers.calepa.ca.gov. CERs assistance granted at time of inspection and violation corrected onsite.

Violation Division: Riverside County Department of Env Health
Violation Program: HMRRP
Violation Source: CERS,

Site ID: 389577
Site Name: CDF-Moreno Valley Fire Station #91
Violation Date: 08-04-2021
Citation: HSC 6.95 25508(a)(3) - California Health and Safety Code, Chapter 6.95, Section(s) 25508(a)(3)
Violation Description: Failure to complete and electronically submit hazardous material inventory information for all reportable hazardous materials on site at or above reportable quantities.
Violation Notes: Returned to compliance on 09/03/2021. OBSERVATION: The most recent business plan submission in the statewide information management system (CERS) failed to contain a chemical inventory submission. CORRECTIVE ACTION: Owner/operator shall complete a chemical inventory page for all reportable hazardous materials on site and submit to the statewide information management system (e.g. CERS) at http://cers.calepa.ca.gov.
Violation Division: Riverside County Department of Env Health
Violation Program: HMRRP
Violation Source: CERS,

Site ID: 389577
Site Name: CDF-Moreno Valley Fire Station #91
Violation Date: 10-08-2021
Citation: Un-Specified
Violation Description: Business Plan Program - Operations/Maintenance - General Local Ordinance
Violation Notes: Returned to compliance on 03/03/2022. OBSERVATION: Observed Propane with faded product labels. CORRECTIVE ACTION: Owner/operator shall ensure all hazardous materials containers are labeled with a product name. Provide propane tank relabeled PROPANE. Submit photos to this department.
Violation Division: Riverside County Department of Env Health
Violation Program: HMRRP
Violation Source: CERS,

Site ID: 389577
Site Name: CDF-Moreno Valley Fire Station #91
Violation Date: 10-08-2021
Citation: HSC 6.95 25508.2 - California Health and Safety Code, Chapter 6.95, Section(s) 25508.2
Violation Description: Failure to annually review and electronically certify that the business plan is complete and accurate on or before the annual due date.
Violation Notes: Returned to compliance on 10/08/2021. OBSERVATION: The annual business plan certification submitted in the statewide information management system was rejected. No resubmission was observed. CORRECTIVE ACTION: Owner/Operator shall submit an updated business plan in the statewide information management system (e.g. CERS) at

CDF-MORENO VALLEY FIRE STATION #91 (Continued) **S113799493**

	http://cers.calepa.ca.gov. Business plans shall be reviewed and certified on at least an annual basis. CERs assistance granted at time of inspection and violation corrected onsite.
Violation Division:	Riverside County Department of Env Health
Violation Program:	HMRRP
Violation Source:	CERS,
Site ID:	389577
Site Name:	CDF-Moreno Valley Fire Station #91
Violation Date:	07-05-2017
Citation:	HSC 6.95 25508(a)(1) - California Health and Safety Code, Chapter 6.95, Section(s) 25508(a)(1)
Violation Description:	Failure to annually review and electronically certify that the business plan is complete and accurate on or before the annual due date.
Violation Notes:	Returned to compliance on 04/10/2018.
Violation Division:	Riverside County Department of Env Health
Violation Program:	HMRRP
Violation Source:	CERS,
Site ID:	389577
Site Name:	CDF-Moreno Valley Fire Station #91
Violation Date:	10-08-2021
Citation:	HSC 6.95 25505(c) - California Health and Safety Code, Chapter 6.95, Section(s) 25505(c)
Violation Description:	Failure to have a business plan readily available to personnel of the business or the unified program facility with responsibilities for emergency response or training.
Violation Notes:	Returned to compliance on 10/08/2021. OBSERVATION: Facility personnel were unable to access/locate a current copy of the business plan during the inspection. CORRECTIVE ACTION: Owner/operator shall ensure a current copy of the hazardous materials business plan is readily available on site at all times when the facility is staffed. CERs assistance granted at time of inspection and violation corrected onsite.
Violation Division:	Riverside County Department of Env Health
Violation Program:	HMRRP
Violation Source:	CERS,
Site ID:	389577
Site Name:	CDF-Moreno Valley Fire Station #91
Violation Date:	10-08-2021
Citation:	HSC 6.95 25508(a)(3) - California Health and Safety Code, Chapter 6.95, Section(s) 25508(a)(3)
Violation Description:	Failure to complete and electronically submit hazardous material inventory information for all reportable hazardous materials on site at or above reportable quantities.
Violation Notes:	Returned to compliance on 10/08/2021. OBSERVATION: The most recent business plan submission in the statewide information management system (CERS) failed to contain a chemical inventory description pages for diesel, gas, and propane. CORRECTIVE ACTION: Owner/operator shall complete a chemical inventory page for all reportable hazardous materials on site and submit to the statewide information management system (e.g. CERS) at http://cers.calepa.ca.gov. CERs assistance granted at time of inspection and violation corrected onsite.
Violation Division:	Riverside County Department of Env Health
Violation Program:	HMRRP

CDF-MORENO VALLEY FIRE STATION #91 (Continued) **S113799493**

Violation Source: CERS,

Site ID: 389577
Site Name: CDF-Moreno Valley Fire Station #91
Violation Date: 10-08-2021
Citation: HSC 6.67 25270.4.5 (a) - California Health and Safety Code, Chapter 6.67 , Section(s) 25270.4.5 (a)
Violation Description: Failure to have management or a professional engineer certify the SPCC Plan and comply with certification requirements at a qualified facility.
Violation Notes: Returned to compliance on 10/08/2021.
Violation Division: Riverside County Department of Env Health
Violation Program: APSA
Violation Source: CERS,

Site ID: 389577
Site Name: CDF-Moreno Valley Fire Station #91
Violation Date: 10-08-2021
Citation: HSC 6.95 25508(a)(1) - California Health and Safety Code, Chapter 6.95, Section(s) 25508(a)(1)
Violation Description: Failure to complete and electronically submit a business plan when storing/handling a hazardous material at or above reportable quantities.
Violation Notes: Returned to compliance on 10/08/2021. OBSERVATION: Owner/operator has previously submitted a business plan into the statewide information management system which had one or more sections rejected. Specifically, [list sections] were rejected for not meeting minimum standards. CORRECTIVE ACTION: Owner/operator shall review the rejection comments attached to the previously submitted business plan, make required corrections, and resubmit corrected sections into the statewide information management system (e.g. CERS) at http://cers.calepa.ca.gov. CERs assistance granted at time of inspection and violation corrected onsite.
Violation Division: Riverside County Department of Env Health
Violation Program: HMRRP
Violation Source: CERS,

Site ID: 389577
Site Name: CDF-Moreno Valley Fire Station #91
Violation Date: 10-08-2021
Citation: HSC 6.95 25508(a)(3) - California Health and Safety Code, Chapter 6.95, Section(s) 25508(a)(3)
Violation Description: Failure to establish and electronically submit an adequate emergency response plan and procedures for a release or threatened release of a hazardous material.
Violation Notes: Returned to compliance on 10/08/2021. OBSERVATION: No emergency response plans and procedures were submitted with the most recent business plan information in the statewide information management system (CERS) at http://cers.calepa.gov. CORRECTIVE ACTION: Owner/operator shall update the emergency response plans and procedures. The following must be included: immediate notification contacts to the appropriate local emergency response personnel and to the unified program agency, procedures for the mitigation of a release or threatened release to minimize any potential harm or damage to persons, property, or the environment, and evacuation plans and procedures that includes immediate notice for the business site. CERs assistance granted at time of inspection and violation corrected

CDF-MORENO VALLEY FIRE STATION #91 (Continued) **S113799493**

	onsite.
Violation Division:	Riverside County Department of Env Health
Violation Program:	HMRRP
Violation Source:	CERS,
Site ID:	389577
Site Name:	CDF-Moreno Valley Fire Station #91
Violation Date:	10-08-2021
Citation:	Un-Specified
Violation Description:	Business Plan Program - Operations/Maintenance - General Local Ordinance
Violation Notes:	Returned to compliance on 03/03/2022. OBSERVATION: Required NFPA-704 signs were not posted at main gate. CORRECTIVE ACTION: Owner/operator shall research chemical safety data sheets and post proper NFPA-704 signs. Signs shall be posted at main entrance gate to facility. Placard should be a combined placard of 4-red, 2-blue, 0-yellow. Submit photos to this department.
Violation Division:	Riverside County Department of Env Health
Violation Program:	HMRRP
Violation Source:	CERS,
Site ID:	389577
Site Name:	CDF-Moreno Valley Fire Station #91
Violation Date:	08-04-2021
Citation:	Un-Specified
Violation Description:	Business Plan Program - Operations/Maintenance - General Local Ordinance
Violation Notes:	Returned to compliance on 03/03/2022. OBSERVATION: Observed propane with faded product labels. CORRECTIVE ACTION: Owner/operator shall ensure all hazardous materials containers are labeled with a product name. Provide relabeled PROPANE. Submit photos to this department to jzelon@rivco.org.
Violation Division:	Riverside County Department of Env Health
Violation Program:	HMRRP
Violation Source:	CERS,
Site ID:	389577
Site Name:	CDF-Moreno Valley Fire Station #91
Violation Date:	08-04-2021
Citation:	HSC 6.95 25508(a)(3) - California Health and Safety Code, Chapter 6.95, Section(s) 25508(a)(3)
Violation Description:	Failure to report program data electronically.
Violation Notes:	Returned to compliance on 09/03/2021. OBSERVATION: The owner/operator page submitted with the most recent hazardous materials business plan was rejected. See notes in rejection notice from CERS. CORRECTIVE ACTION: Owner/operator shall complete and submit an updated owner/operator page in the statewide information management system (e.g. CERS) at http://cers.calepa.ca.gov.
Violation Division:	Riverside County Department of Env Health
Violation Program:	HMRRP
Violation Source:	CERS,
Site ID:	389577
Site Name:	CDF-Moreno Valley Fire Station #91
Violation Date:	10-08-2021
Citation:	HSC 6.67 25270.4.5(a) - California Health and Safety Code, Chapter 6.67, Section(s) 25270.4.5(a)

CDF-MORENO VALLEY FIRE STATION #91 (Continued) **S113799493**

Violation Description:	Failure to comply with one or more of the following requirements: 1. Have record of inspections and tests, including integrity tests, signed by the appropriate supervisor or inspector. 2. Keep written procedures and records of inspections and tests, including integrity tests, for at least three years. 3. Keep comparison records.
Violation Notes:	Returned to compliance on 10/08/2021.
Violation Division:	Riverside County Department of Env Health
Violation Program:	APSA
Violation Source:	CERS,
Site ID:	389577
Site Name:	CDF-Moreno Valley Fire Station #91
Violation Date:	10-08-2021
Citation:	HSC 6.67 25270.6(a)(1), 25270.6(a)(2) - California Health and Safety Code, Chapter 6.67, Section(s) 25270.6(a)(1), 25270.6(a)(2)
Violation Description:	Failure to submit a tank facility statement on or before January 1 annually unless a current Business Plan has been submitted.
Violation Notes:	Returned to compliance on 10/08/2021.
Violation Division:	Riverside County Department of Env Health
Violation Program:	APSA
Violation Source:	CERS,
Site ID:	389577
Site Name:	CDF-Moreno Valley Fire Station #91
Violation Date:	08-04-2021
Citation:	Un-Specified
Violation Description:	Business Plan Program - Operations/Maintenance - General Local Ordinance
Violation Notes:	Returned to compliance on 03/03/2022. OBSERVATION: Observed incorrectly posted NFPA-704 signs located at diesel fuel tank 3/1/0 and propane 4/1/0. Observed also entrance gate not posted with NFPA 704 placard as required. CORRECTIVE ACTION: Owner/operator shall research chemical safety data sheets and replace incorrect NFPA-704 signs. Propane NFPA 704 is 4-red, 2-blue, 0-yellow and diesel is 2-red, 1-blue, 0-yellow. Placard at gate should be 4-red, 2-blue, 0-yellow. Submit photos to this department at jzelon@rivco.org.
Violation Division:	Riverside County Department of Env Health
Violation Program:	HMRRP
Violation Source:	CERS,
Site ID:	389577
Site Name:	CDF-Moreno Valley Fire Station #91
Violation Date:	08-04-2021
Citation:	HSC 6.95 25505(c) - California Health and Safety Code, Chapter 6.95, Section(s) 25505(c)
Violation Description:	Failure to have a business plan readily available to personnel of the business or the unified program facility with responsibilities for emergency response or training.
Violation Notes:	Returned to compliance on 09/03/2021. OBSERVATION: Facility personnel were unable to access/locate a current copy of the business plan during the inspection. CORRECTIVE ACTION: Owner/operator shall ensure a current copy of the hazardous materials business plan is readily available on site at all times when the facility is staffed. Once accepted ensure a copy of HMBP is maintained onsite.
Violation Division:	Riverside County Department of Env Health
Violation Program:	HMRRP
Violation Source:	CERS,

CDF-MORENO VALLEY FIRE STATION #91 (Continued) **S113799493**

Site ID:	389577
Site Name:	CDF-Moreno Valley Fire Station #91
Violation Date:	10-08-2021
Citation:	Un-Specified
Violation Description:	Business Plan Program - Operations/Maintenance - General Local Ordinance
Violation Notes:	Returned to compliance on 03/03/2022. OBSERVATION: Observed incorrectly posted NFPA-704 signs located at propane tank and diesel tank. Specifically, the numbers 1-4-0 for propane and 3-1-0 for diesel were incorrect based on the chemicals observed during the inspection. CORRECTIVE ACTION: Owner/operator shall research chemical safety data sheets and replace incorrect NFPA-704 signs. Submit photos to this department. Diesel is 2-red, 1-blue, 0-yellow. Propane 4-red, 2-blue, 0-yellow. Main gate should also be posted with combined placard of 4-red, 2-blue, 0-yellow.
Violation Division:	Riverside County Department of Env Health
Violation Program:	HMRRP
Violation Source:	CERS,

Site ID:	389577
Site Name:	CDF-Moreno Valley Fire Station #91
Violation Date:	08-04-2021
Citation:	Un-Specified
Violation Description:	Business Plan Program - Operations/Maintenance - General Local Ordinance
Violation Notes:	Returned to compliance on 03/03/2022. See violation number 15.
Violation Division:	Riverside County Department of Env Health
Violation Program:	HMRRP
Violation Source:	CERS,

Site ID:	389577
Site Name:	CDF-Moreno Valley Fire Station #91
Violation Date:	08-04-2021
Citation:	HSC 6.95 25508.2 - California Health and Safety Code, Chapter 6.95, Section(s) 25508.2
Violation Description:	Failure to annually review and electronically certify that the business plan is complete and accurate on or before the annual due date.
Violation Notes:	Returned to compliance on 09/03/2021. OBSERVATION: The annual business plan certification submitted in the statewide information management system was partially submitted and rejected. No resubmission or complete submission was observed. CORRECTIVE ACTION: Owner/Operator shall submit an updated business plan in the statewide information management system (e.g. CERS) at http://cers.calepa.ca.gov. Business plans shall be reviewed and certified on at least an annual basis.
Violation Division:	Riverside County Department of Env Health
Violation Program:	HMRRP
Violation Source:	CERS,

Site ID:	389577
Site Name:	CDF-Moreno Valley Fire Station #91
Violation Date:	11-28-2017
Citation:	HSC 6.95 25508(a)(1) - California Health and Safety Code, Chapter 6.95, Section(s) 25508(a)(1)
Violation Description:	Failure to annually review and electronically certify that the business plan is complete and accurate on or before the annual due date.

CDF-MORENO VALLEY FIRE STATION #91 (Continued) **S113799493**

Violation Notes:	Returned to compliance on 04/10/2018.
Violation Division:	Riverside County Department of Env Health
Violation Program:	HMRRP
Violation Source:	CERS,
Site ID:	389577
Site Name:	CDF-Moreno Valley Fire Station #91
Violation Date:	10-08-2021
Citation:	HSC 6.95 25508(a)(3) - California Health and Safety Code, Chapter 6.95, Section(s) 25508(a)(3)
Violation Description:	Failure to report program data electronically.
Violation Notes:	Returned to compliance on 10/08/2021. OBSERVATION: The owner/operator page submitted with the most recent hazardous materials business plan was incorrect. Specifically, was missing required information. CORRECTIVE ACTION: Owner/operator shall complete and submit an updated owner/operator page in the statewide information management system (e.g. CERS) at http://cers.calepa.ca.gov. CERs assistance granted at time of inspection and violation corrected onsite.
Violation Division:	Riverside County Department of Env Health
Violation Program:	HMRRP
Violation Source:	CERS,
Site ID:	389577
Site Name:	CDF-Moreno Valley Fire Station #91
Violation Date:	08-04-2021
Citation:	HSC 6.95 25508(a)(1) - California Health and Safety Code, Chapter 6.95, Section(s) 25508(a)(1)
Violation Description:	Failure to complete and electronically submit a business plan when storing/handling a hazardous material at or above reportable quantities.
Violation Notes:	Returned to compliance on 09/03/2021. OBSERVATION: Owner/operator has previously submitted a business plan into the statewide information management system which had one or more sections rejected. Specifically, the facility information page was rejected for not meeting minimum standards. Other sections were not submitted. CORRECTIVE ACTION: Owner/operator shall review the rejection comments attached to the previously submitted business plan, make required corrections, and resubmit corrected sections into the statewide information management system (e.g. CERS) at http://cers.calepa.ca.gov.
Violation Division:	Riverside County Department of Env Health
Violation Program:	HMRRP
Violation Source:	CERS,
Site ID:	389577
Site Name:	CDF-Moreno Valley Fire Station #91
Violation Date:	04-24-2024
Citation:	HSC 6.95 25508.2 - California Health and Safety Code, Chapter 6.95, Section(s) 25508.2
Violation Description:	Failure to annually review and electronically certify that the business plan is complete and accurate on or before the annual due date.
Violation Division:	Riverside County Department of Env Health
Violation Program:	HMRRP
Violation Source:	CERS,
Site ID:	389577

CDF-MORENO VALLEY FIRE STATION #91 (Continued) **S113799493**

Site Name:	CDF-Moreno Valley Fire Station #91
Violation Date:	08-09-2017
Citation:	HSC 6.95 25508(a)(1) - California Health and Safety Code, Chapter 6.95, Section(s) 25508(a)(1)
Violation Description:	Failure to annually review and electronically certify that the business plan is complete and accurate on or before the annual due date.
Violation Notes:	Returned to compliance on 04/10/2018.
Violation Division:	Riverside County Department of Env Health
Violation Program:	HMRRP
Violation Source:	CERS,
Site ID:	389577
Site Name:	CDF-Moreno Valley Fire Station #91
Violation Date:	08-04-2021
Citation:	Un-Specified
Violation Description:	Business Plan Program - Administration/Documentation - General Local Ordinance
Violation Notes:	Returned to compliance on 09/03/2021. OBSERVATION: No emergency contact posting was observed. CORRECTIVE ACTION: Owner/operator shall post emergency contact information in a conspicuous location and shall include but not be limited to all of the following: 911; local appropriate hospital name and phone number; primary facility emergency contact person s name and phone number; Riverside County Environmental Health Hazardous Materials Program name and phone number; California Office of Emergency Services name and phone number; National Response Center name and phone number; Poison Control Center name and phone number; and if applicable the name and phone number of a licensed hazardous materials cleanup contractor and location of fire extinguishers, spill control materials, and fire alarm. Template emailed to facility.
Violation Division:	Riverside County Department of Env Health
Violation Program:	HMRRP
Violation Source:	CERS,
Site ID:	389577
Site Name:	CDF-Moreno Valley Fire Station #91
Violation Date:	08-04-2021
Citation:	HSC 6.95 25508(a)(3) - California Health and Safety Code, Chapter 6.95, Section(s) 25508(a)(3)
Violation Description:	Failure to complete and electronically submit a site map with all required content.
Violation Notes:	Returned to compliance on 09/03/2021. OBSERVATION: No site map submitted into the statewide information management system for recent submittal. CORRECTIVE ACTION: Owner/operator shall complete an annotated site map which includes all elements outlined in CA Health and Safety Code: north orientation, loading areas, internal roads, adjacent streets, storm and sewer drain, access and exit points, emergency shut offs, evacuation staging areas, hazardous material handling and storage areas, and emergency response equipment. Submit site map into the statewide information management system (e.g. CERS) at http://cers.calepa.ca.gov.
Violation Division:	Riverside County Department of Env Health
Violation Program:	HMRRP
Violation Source:	CERS,
Site ID:	389577

CDF-MORENO VALLEY FIRE STATION #91 (Continued) **S113799493**

Site Name: CDF-Moreno Valley Fire Station #91
Violation Date: 10-08-2021
Citation: HSC 6.67 25270.4.5 (a) - California Health and Safety Code, Chapter 6.67, Section(s) 25270.4.5 (a)
Violation Description: Failure to complete a review and evaluation of the SPCC Plan at least once every five years, document the completion of the review, and sign a statement as to whether the SPCC Plan will be amended.
Violation Notes: Returned to compliance on 10/08/2021.
Violation Division: Riverside County Department of Env Health
Violation Program: APSA
Violation Source: CERS,

Evaluation:
Eval General Type: Other/Unknown
Eval Date: 11-28-2017
Violations Found: Yes
Eval Type: Other, not routine, done by local agency
Eval Division: Riverside County Department of Env Health
Eval Program: HMRRP
Eval Source: CERS,

Eval General Type: Compliance Evaluation Inspection
Eval Date: 12-02-2015
Violations Found: No
Eval Type: Routine done by local agency
Eval Division: Riverside County Department of Env Health
Eval Program: HMRRP
Eval Source: CERS,

Eval General Type: Other/Unknown
Eval Date: 04-24-2024
Violations Found: Yes
Eval Type: Other, not routine, done by local agency
Eval Division: Riverside County Department of Env Health
Eval Program: HMRRP
Eval Source: CERS,

Eval General Type: Compliance Evaluation Inspection
Eval Date: 10-08-2021
Violations Found: Yes
Eval Type: Routine done by local agency
Eval Division: Riverside County Department of Env Health
Eval Program: APSA
Eval Source: CERS,

Eval General Type: Other/Unknown
Eval Date: 07-05-2017
Violations Found: Yes
Eval Type: Other, not routine, done by local agency
Eval Division: Riverside County Department of Env Health
Eval Program: HMRRP
Eval Source: CERS,

Eval General Type: Other/Unknown
Eval Date: 08-09-2017
Violations Found: Yes
Eval Type: Other, not routine, done by local agency

CDF-MORENO VALLEY FIRE STATION #91 (Continued) **S113799493**

Eval Division: Riverside County Department of Env Health
Eval Program: HMRRP
Eval Source: CERS,

Eval General Type: Other/Unknown
Eval Date: 10-08-2021
Violations Found: Yes
Eval Type: Other, not routine, done by local agency
Eval Notes: Reinspection conducted in conjunction with CERS assistance.
Eval Division: Riverside County Department of Env Health
Eval Program: HMRRP
Eval Source: CERS,

Eval General Type: Compliance Evaluation Inspection
Eval Date: 12-02-2015
Violations Found: No
Eval Type: Routine done by local agency
Eval Notes: Inspection
Eval Division: Riverside County Department of Env Health
Eval Program: APSA
Eval Source: CERS,

Eval General Type: Compliance Evaluation Inspection
Eval Date: 08-04-2021
Violations Found: Yes
Eval Type: Routine done by local agency
Eval Notes: Routine inspection of fire station with diesel fuel 1000 gal, 1000 gal gasoline, and 500 gal propane. APSA inspection will be done at reinpection. Discussed SPCC plan. Onsite Captain Potter said that the Station Captain Lomeli will be back from vacation 8/14/21. Note: Reach out for assistance following 8/14/21 via email to jorge.lomeli@fire.ca.gov.
Eval Division: Riverside County Department of Env Health
Eval Program: HMRRP
Eval Source: CERS,

Affiliation:
Affiliation Type Desc: Legal Owner
Entity Name: County of Riverside
Affiliation Address: 210 W San Jacinto
Affiliation City: Perris
Affiliation State: CA
Affiliation Country: United States
Affiliation Zip: 92570
Affiliation Phone: (951) 940-6900,

Affiliation Type Desc: Document Preparer
Entity Name: Daniel Potter
Affiliation Phone: ,

Affiliation Type Desc: Environmental Contact
Entity Name: STATION CAPTAIN
Affiliation Address: 16110 Lasselle Street
Affiliation City: Moreno Valley
Affiliation State: CA
Affiliation Zip: 92553
Affiliation Phone: ,

CDF-MORENO VALLEY FIRE STATION #91 (Continued) **S113799493**

Affiliation Type Desc:	CUPA District
Entity Name:	Riverside Cnty Env Health
Affiliation Address:	4065 County Circle Drive, Room 104
Affiliation City:	Riverside
Affiliation State:	CA
Affiliation Zip:	92503
Affiliation Phone:	(951) 358-5055,
Affiliation Type Desc:	Facility Mailing Address
Entity Name:	Mailing Address
Affiliation Address:	210 W San Jacinto
Affiliation City:	Perris
Affiliation State:	CA
Affiliation Zip:	92570
Affiliation Phone:	,
Affiliation Type Desc:	Identification Signer
Entity Name:	Daniel Potter
Entity Title:	Fire Captain
Affiliation Phone:	,
Affiliation Type Desc:	Parent Corporation
Entity Name:	CDF-Moreno Valley Fire Station #91
Affiliation Phone:	,
Affiliation Type Desc:	Operator
Entity Name:	FIRE CAPTAIN
Affiliation Phone:	(951) 924-2714,
Affiliation Type Desc:	Property Owner
Entity Name:	City of Moreno Valley
Affiliation Address:	16110 Lasselle Street
Affiliation City:	Moreno Valley
Affiliation State:	CA
Affiliation Country:	United States
Affiliation Zip:	92551
Affiliation Phone:	(951) 924-2714,

B14 **NEW CINGULAR WIRELESS PCS LLC** **RCRA NonGen / NLR** **1025871365**
NW **16106 LASSELLE ST** **CAL000444477**
< 1/8 **MORENO VALLEY, CA 92551**
0.064 mi.
340 ft. **Site 3 of 3 in cluster B**

Relative: **Lower**

Actual: **1523 ft.**

RCRA Listings:

Date Form Received by Agency:	20190318
Handler Name:	New Cingular Wireless Pcs Llc
Handler Address:	16106 Lasselle St
Handler City,State,Zip:	MORENO VALLEY, CA 92551
EPA ID:	CAL000444477
Contact Name:	EH&S WASTE TEAM
Contact Address:	308 S. AKARD ST ROOM 1700
Contact City,State,Zip:	DALLAS, TX 75202-0000
Contact Telephone:	214-741-0464
Contact Fax:	214-464-1424
Contact Email:	DR1429@ATT.COM
EPA Region:	09

NEW CINGULAR WIRELESS PCS LLC (Continued) **1025871365**

Federal Waste Generator Description:		Not a generator, verified
Active Site Indicator:		Handler Activities
Mailing Address:		308 S. AKARD ST. 17TH FLOOR
Mailing City,State,Zip:		DALLAS, TX 75202-0000
Owner Name:	New Cingular Wireless Pcs, Llc	
Owner Type:		Other
Operator Name:	Eh&S Waste Team	
Operator Type:		Other
Short-Term Generator Activity:		No
Importer Activity:		No
Mixed Waste Generator:		No
Transporter Activity:		No
Transfer Facility Activity:		No
Recycler Activity with Storage:		Yes
Small Quantity On-Site Burner Exemption:		No
Smelting Melting and Refining Furnace Exemption:		No
Underground Injection Control:		No
Off-Site Waste Receipt:		No
Universal Waste Indicator:		Yes
Universal Waste Destination Facility:		Yes
Federal Universal Waste:		No
Active Site State-Reg Handler:		---
Hazardous Secondary Material Indicator:		N
2018 GPRA Permit Baseline:		Not on the Baseline
2018 GPRA Renewals Baseline:		Not on the Baseline
202 GPRA Corrective Action Baseline:		No
Subject to Corrective Action Universe:		No
Non-TSDFs Where RCRA CA has Been Imposed Universe:		No
Corrective Action Priority Ranking:		No NCAPS ranking
Environmental Control Indicator:		No
Institutional Control Indicator:		No
Human Exposure Controls Indicator:		N/A
Groundwater Controls Indicator:		N/A
Significant Non-Complier Universe:		No
Unaddressed Significant Non-Complier Universe:		No
Addressed Significant Non-Complier Universe:		No
Significant Non-Complier With a Compliance Schedule Universe:		No
Handler Date of Last Change:		20190628
Recognized Trader-Importer:		No
Recognized Trader-Exporter:		No
Importer of Spent Lead Acid Batteries:		No
Exporter of Spent Lead Acid Batteries:		No
Recycler Activity Without Storage:		No
Manifest Broker:		No
Sub-Part P Indicator:		No

Handler - Owner Operator:

Owner/Operator Indicator:	Operator
Owner/Operator Name: EH&S WASTE TEAM	
Legal Status:	Other
Owner/Operator Address:	308 S. AKARD ST ROOM 1700
Owner/Operator City,State,Zip:	DALLAS, TX 75202-0000
Owner/Operator Telephone:	214-741-0464
Owner/Operator Indicator:	Owner
Owner/Operator Name: NEW CINGULAR WIRELESS PCS, LLC	

NEW CINGULAR WIRELESS PCS LLC (Continued) **1025871365**

Legal Status: Other
Owner/Operator Address: 308 S. AKARD ST. ROOM 1700
Owner/Operator City,State,Zip: DALLAS, TX 75202-0000
Owner/Operator Telephone: 214-741-0464

Historic Generators:
Receive Date: 20190318
Handler Name: NEW CINGULAR WIRELESS PCS LLC
Federal Waste Generator Description: Not a generator, verified
Large Quantity Handler of Universal Waste: No
Recognized Trader Importer: No
Recognized Trader Exporter: No
Spent Lead Acid Battery Importer: No
Spent Lead Acid Battery Exporter: No
Current Record: Yes

List of NAICS Codes and Descriptions:
NAICS Code: 517911
NAICS Description: Telecommunications Resellers

Facility Has Received Notices of Violations:
Violations: No Violations Found

Evaluation Action Summary:
Evaluations: No Evaluations Found

15
South
< 1/8
0.085 mi.
448 ft.

LASSELLE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **ENVIROSTOR** **S118756718**
CAHUILLA STREET/KRAMERIA AVENUE **SCH** **N/A**
MORENO VALLEY, CA 92555

Relative:
Higher

Actual:
1566 ft.

ENVIROSTOR:
Name: LASSELLE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Address: CAHUILLA STREET/KRAMERIA AVENUE
City,State,Zip: MORENO VALLEY, CA 92555
Facility ID: 33010087
Status: No Action Required
Status Date: 10/28/2003
Site Code: 404475
Site Type: School Investigation
Site Type Detailed: School
Acres: 12
NPL: NO
Regulatory Agencies: DTSC
Lead Agency: DTSC
Supervisor: Shahir Haddad
Division Branch: Southern California Schools & Brownfields Outreach
Assembly: 60
Senate: 31
Restricted Use: NO
Site Mgmt Req: NONE SPECIFIED
Funding: School District
Latitude: 33.88460
Longitude: -117.2029

LASSELLE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL (Continued) **S118756718**

APN: NONE SPECIFIED
Past Use: AGRICULTURAL - ROW CROPS
Potential COC: NONE SPECIFIED No Contaminants found
Confirmed COC: NONE SPECIFIED
Potential Description: NMA
Alias Name: LASSELLE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Alias Type: Alternate Name
Alias Name: VAL VERDE UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
Alias Type: Alternate Name
Alias Name: VAL VERDE USD-LASSELLE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Alias Type: Alternate Name
Alias Name: 404475
Alias Type: Project Code (Site Code)
Alias Name: 33010087
Alias Type: Envirostor ID Number

Completed Info:
Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE
Completed Document Type: Phase 1
Completed Date: 10/28/2003

Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE
Completed Document Type: Site Inspections/Visit (Non LUR)
Completed Date: 09/04/2003

Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE
Completed Document Type: Cost Recovery Closeout Memo
Completed Date: 10/28/2003

SCH:

Name: LASSELLE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Address: CAHUILLA STREET/KRAMERIA AVENUE
City,State,Zip: MORENO VALLEY, CA 92555
Facility ID: 33010087
Site Type: School Investigation
Site Type Detail: School
Site Mgmt. Req.: NONE SPECIFIED
Acres: 12
National Priorities List: NO
Cleanup Oversight Agencies: DTSC
Lead Agency: DTSC
Lead Agency Description: * DTSC
Supervisor: Shahir Haddad
Division Branch: Southern California Schools & Brownfields Outreach
Site Code: 404475
Assembly: 60
Senate: 31
Status: No Action Required
Status Date: 10/28/2003
Restricted Use: NO
Funding: School District
Latitude: 33.88460
Longitude: -117.2029
APN: NONE SPECIFIED
Past Use: AGRICULTURAL - ROW CROPS

LASSELLE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL (Continued) **S118756718**

Potential COC:	NONE SPECIFIED, No Contaminants found
Confirmed COC:	NONE SPECIFIED
Potential Description:	NMA
Alias Name:	LASSELLE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Alias Type:	Alternate Name
Alias Name:	VAL VERDE UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
Alias Type:	Alternate Name
Alias Name:	VAL VERDE USD-LASSELLE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Alias Type:	Alternate Name
Alias Name:	404475
Alias Type:	Project Code (Site Code)
Alias Name:	33010087
Alias Type:	Envirostor ID Number

Completed Info:

Completed Area Name:	PROJECT WIDE
Completed Document Type:	Phase 1
Completed Date:	10/28/2003
Completed Area Name:	PROJECT WIDE
Completed Document Type:	Site Inspections/Visit (Non LUR)
Completed Date:	09/04/2003
Completed Area Name:	PROJECT WIDE
Completed Document Type:	Cost Recovery Closeout Memo
Completed Date:	10/28/2003

16
South
1/2-1
0.519 mi.
2740 ft.

MARCH AFB - POORMAN GUNNERY RANGE **RESPONSE** **S110711878**
2 MILES EAST OF MARCH AIR RESERVE BASE NEAR LAKE PERRIS, IN **ENVIROSTOR** **N/A**
MORENO VALLEY, CA 92555

Relative:
Higher

Actual:
1598 ft.

RESPONSE:

Name:	MARCH AFB - POORMAN GUNNERY RANGE
Address:	2 MILES EAST OF MARCH AIR RESERVE BASE NEAR LAKE PERRIS, IN SECTIONS 28, 29, 32 AND 3
City,State,Zip:	MORENO VALLEY, CA 92555
Facility ID:	80001100
Site Type:	State Response
Site Type Detail:	FUDS
Acres:	640
National Priorities List:	NO
Cleanup Oversight Agencies:	SMBRP
Lead Agency Description:	DTSC - Site Cleanup Program
Project Manager:	Daniel Cordero
Supervisor:	* Manny Alonzo
Division Branch:	Cleanup Cypress
Site Mgmt. Req.:	NONE SPECIFIED
Assembly:	60
Senate:	31
Status:	No Further Action
Status Date:	03/05/2012
Restricted Use:	NO
Funding:	DERA
Latitude:	33.87833
Longitude:	-117.2041
APN:	NONE SPECIFIED

MARCH AFB - POORMAN GUNNERY RANGE (Continued) **S110711878**

Past Use:	FIRING RANGE - SMALL ARMS ETC...
Potential COC :	Explosives (UXO, MEC Lead Copper and compounds
Confirmed COC:	30013-NO 30011-NO 30156-NO
Potential Description:	SOIL
Alias Name:	March AFB - Poorman Gunnery Range
Alias Type:	Alternate Name
Alias Name:	CA99799FA42700
Alias Type:	Federal Facility ID
Alias Name:	J09CA7400
Alias Type:	INPR
Alias Name:	80001100
Alias Type:	Envirostor ID Number

Completed Info:

Completed Area Name:	PROJECT WIDE
Completed Document Type:	Preliminary Endangerment Assessment Workplan
Completed Date:	07/06/2010
Comments:	DTSC concurred with document as submitted.
Completed Area Name:	PROJECT WIDE
Completed Document Type:	Other Report
Completed Date:	06/22/2010
Comments:	Approval letter sent, awaiting final document.
Completed Area Name:	PROJECT WIDE
Completed Document Type:	Inventory Project Report (INPR)
Completed Date:	01/20/2000
Completed Area Name:	PROJECT WIDE
Completed Document Type:	Inventory Project Report (INPR)
Completed Date:	06/07/1999
Comments:	INPR concluded that site is eligible the Formerly Used Defense Sites program.
Completed Area Name:	PROJECT WIDE
Completed Document Type:	Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection Report (PA/SI)
Completed Date:	03/05/2012

ENVIROSTOR:

Name:	MARCH AFB - POORMAN GUNNERY RANGE
Address:	2 MILES EAST OF MARCH AIR RESERVE BASE NEAR LAKE PERRIS, IN SECTIONS 28, 29, 32 AND 33 OF TOWNSHIP 3 SOUTH, RANGE 2 WEST, IN RIVERSIDE COUNTY
City,State,Zip:	MORENO VALLEY, CA 92555
Facility ID:	80001100
Status:	No Further Action
Status Date:	03/05/2012
Site Type:	State Response
Site Type Detailed:	FUDS
Acres:	640
NPL:	NO
Regulatory Agencies:	SMBRP
Lead Agency:	SMBRP
Program Manager:	Daniel Cordero
Supervisor:	* Manny Alonzo
Division Branch:	Cleanup Cypress

MARCH AFB - POORMAN GUNNERY RANGE (Continued) **S110711878**

Assembly:	60
Senate:	31
Restricted Use:	NO
Site Mgmt Req:	NONE SPECIFIED
Funding:	DERA
Latitude:	33.87833
Longitude:	-117.2041
APN:	NONE SPECIFIED
Past Use:	FIRING RANGE - SMALL ARMS ETC...
Potential COC:	Explosives (UXO, MEC Lead Copper and compounds
Confirmed COC:	30013-NO 30011-NO 30156-NO
Potential Description:	SOIL
Alias Name:	March AFB - Poorman Gunnery Range
Alias Type:	Alternate Name
Alias Name:	CA99799FA42700
Alias Type:	Federal Facility ID
Alias Name:	J09CA7400
Alias Type:	INPR
Alias Name:	80001100
Alias Type:	Envirostor ID Number

Completed Info:

Completed Area Name:	PROJECT WIDE
Completed Document Type:	Preliminary Endangerment Assessment Workplan
Completed Date:	07/06/2010
Comments:	DTSC concurred with document as submitted.
Completed Area Name:	PROJECT WIDE
Completed Document Type:	Other Report
Completed Date:	06/22/2010
Comments:	Approval letter sent, awaiting final document.
Completed Area Name:	PROJECT WIDE
Completed Document Type:	Inventory Project Report (INPR)
Completed Date:	01/20/2000
Completed Area Name:	PROJECT WIDE
Completed Document Type:	Inventory Project Report (INPR)
Completed Date:	06/07/1999
Comments:	INPR concluded that site is eligible the Formerly Used Defense Sites program.
Completed Area Name:	PROJECT WIDE
Completed Document Type:	Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection Report (PA/SI)
Completed Date:	03/05/2012

C17 **POORMAN GUNNERY RANGE** **UXO** **1024714215**
SSW **N/A**
1/2-1 **MORENO VALLEY, CA**
0.893 mi.
4716 ft. **Site 1 of 2 in cluster C**

Relative:
Lower

Actual:
1496 ft.

UXO:

DoD Component:	FUDS
Installation Name:	MARCH AFB - POORMAN GUNNERY RANGE
Name:	POORMAN GUNNERY RANGE
City,State,Zip:	MORENO VALLEY, CA

POORMAN GUNNERY RANGE (Continued) **1024714215**

Site ID: 01OEW
Site Type: Small Arms Range
Latitude: 33.873798000000001
Longitude: -117.209

C18 SSW 1/2-1 0.893 mi. 4716 ft. **MARCH AFB - POORMAN GUNNERY RANGE** **FUDS** **1009484262 N/A**

MORENO VALLEY, CA

Site 2 of 2 in cluster C

Relative: Lower

Actual: 1496 ft.

FUDS:
EPA Region: 09
Installation ID: CA99799FA42700
Congressional District Number: 41
Name: MARCH AFB - POORMAN GUNNERY RANGE
FUDS Number: J09CA7400
City: MORENO VALLEY
State: CA
County: RIVERSIDE
Object ID: 429
USACE Division: spd
USACE District: spl
Status: Properties with all projects at site closeout
Current Owner: State: Lake Perris State Recreational Area

EMS Map Link:
Eligibility: Eligible
Has Projects: yes
NPL Status: Not on the NPL
Project Required: yes
Feature Description: Based On Documentation, The Range Was Used As A Range And Included A Platform For The Following Types Of Practice: A-Gc Gun Mount, Sperry Ball Turret, Emerson Nose Turret, Machine Gun, And Martin Upper With Steel Sighting Support. He Lease For The 162.84 Acres Was Terminated On 1 December 1946. The Three Licenses Were Terminated On 7 September 1946 And 7 October 1946. Currently, The Property Is Largely Undeveloped. A Small Portion Of The Former Range Is Now Part Of A Local Park And The Del Rey Housing Development.
Latitude: 33.873798
Longitude: -117.209

FUDS Detail as of Jan 2015:
Fiscal Year: 2013
Federal Facility ID: CA9799FA427
Description: he U.S. Army Air Corps acquired 162.84 acres by lease from a private party on 8 May 1944. A total of 3.04 acres were acquired by license from three private individuals between October 1944 and January 1945. Total acquisition was 165.88 acres.The site is located in Moreno Valley in Riverside County, California, approximately 1 mile northwest of Lake Perris. The property is largely undeveloped, but a small portion has been incorporated into a local park and housing development.
History: Based on documentation, the range was used as a range and included a platform for the following types of practice: A-GC gun mount, Sperry ball turret, Emerson nose turret, machine gun, and Martin upper with steel sighting support. he lease for the 162.84 acres was terminated on 1 December 1946. The three licenses were terminated on 7 September

MARCH AFB - POORMAN GUNNERY RANGE (Continued) **1009484262**

1946 and 7 October 1946. Currently, the property is largely undeveloped. A small portion of the former range is now part of a local park and the Del Rey housing development.

CTC: 59.799999999999997
Institutional ID: 63136

MRA:
Inst ID: 63136
FUDS Number: J09CA7400
Facility Name: MARCH AFB - POORMAN GUNNERY RANGE
PHASE: 4
ARC: Y
DIST: SPL
MMRP: Y
MRA ID: J09CA740001R01

MRS:
Inst ID: 63136
FUDS Number: J09CA7400
Facility Name: MARCH AFB - POORMAN GUNNERY RANGE
PHASE: 4
Site ID: 01
DIST: SPL
MMRP: Y
MRA ID: J09CA740001R01
PROJ NO: J09CA740001

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19 **PROPOSED VISTA DEL LAGO HIGH SCHOOL EXPANSION SITE** **ENVIROSTOR** **S118757098**
NNW **15150 LASSELLE STREET** **SCH** **N/A**
1/2-1 **MORENO VALLEY, CA 92555**
0.900 mi.
4752 ft.

Relative:
Lower

Actual:
1517 ft.

ENVIROSTOR:
Name: PROPOSED VISTA DEL LAGO HIGH SCHOOL EXPANSION SITE
Address: 15150 LASSELLE STREET
City,State,Zip: MORENO VALLEY, CA 92555
Facility ID: 60000298
Status: No Action Required
Status Date: 06/02/2006
Site Code: 404707
Site Type: School Investigation
Site Type Detailed: School
Acres: 1.6
NPL: NO
Regulatory Agencies: SMBRP
Lead Agency: SMBRP
Supervisor: Shahir Haddad
Division Branch: Southern California Schools & Brownfields Outreach
Assembly: 47
Senate: 19
Restricted Use: NO
Site Mgmt Req: NONE SPECIFIED
Funding: School District
Latitude: 33.9661
Longitude: -115.844

PROPOSED VISTA DEL LAGO HIGH SCHOOL EXPANSION SITE (Continued) **S118757098**

APN: NONE SPECIFIED
Past Use: AGRICULTURAL - ROW CROPS
Potential COC: NONE SPECIFIED No Contaminants found
Confirmed COC: No Contaminants found
Potential Description: NMA
Alias Name: 404707
Alias Type: Project Code (Site Code)
Alias Name: 60000298
Alias Type: Envirostor ID Number

Completed Info:
Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE
Completed Document Type: Phase 1
Completed Date: 06/02/2006
Comments: Phase I Approved with no further action. DTSC determination letter mailed to district.

Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE
Completed Document Type: Cost Recovery Closeout Memo
Completed Date: 06/02/2006
Comments: CRU Memo completed and sent.

SCH:

Name: PROPOSED VISTA DEL LAGO HIGH SCHOOL EXPANSION SITE
Address: 15150 LASSELLE STREET
City,State,Zip: MORENO VALLEY, CA 92555
Facility ID: 60000298
Site Type: School Investigation
Site Type Detail: School
Site Mgmt. Req.: NONE SPECIFIED
Acres: 1.6
National Priorities List: NO
Cleanup Oversight Agencies: SMBRP
Lead Agency: SMBRP
Lead Agency Description: DTSC - Site Cleanup Program
Supervisor: Shahir Haddad
Division Branch: Southern California Schools & Brownfields Outreach
Site Code: 404707
Assembly: 47
Senate: 19
Status: No Action Required
Status Date: 06/02/2006
Restricted Use: NO
Funding: School District
Latitude: 33.9661
Longitude: -115.844
APN: NONE SPECIFIED
Past Use: AGRICULTURAL - ROW CROPS
Potential COC: NONE SPECIFIED, No Contaminants found
Confirmed COC: No Contaminants found
Potential Description: NMA
Alias Name: 404707
Alias Type: Project Code (Site Code)
Alias Name: 60000298
Alias Type: Envirostor ID Number

PROPOSED VISTA DEL LAGO HIGH SCHOOL EXPANSION SITE (Continued) **S118757098**

Completed Info:

Completed Area Name:	PROJECT WIDE
Completed Document Type:	Phase 1
Completed Date:	06/02/2006
Comments:	Phase I Approved with no further action. DTSC determination letter mailed to district.
Completed Area Name:	PROJECT WIDE
Completed Document Type:	Cost Recovery Closeout Memo
Completed Date:	06/02/2006
Comments:	CRU Memo completed and sent.

20
West
1/2-1
0.947 mi.
5002 ft.

RED MAPLE SCHOOL SITE
RED MAPLE LANE/EBONY AVENUE
MORENO VALLEY, CA 92551

ENVIROSTOR **S118756706**
SCH **N/A**

Relative:
Lower

Actual:
1493 ft.

ENVIROSTOR:

Name:	RED MAPLE SCHOOL SITE
Address:	RED MAPLE LANE/EBONY AVENUE
City,State,Zip:	MORENO VALLEY, CA 92551
Facility ID:	33010052
Status:	No Action Required
Status Date:	11/29/2001
Site Code:	404298
Site Type:	School Investigation
Site Type Detailed:	School
Acres:	13.76
NPL:	NO
Regulatory Agencies:	DTSC
Lead Agency:	DTSC
Supervisor:	Shahir Haddad
Division Branch:	Southern California Schools & Brownfields Outreach
Assembly:	60
Senate:	31
Restricted Use:	NO
Site Mgmt Req:	NONE SPECIFIED
Funding:	School District
Latitude:	33.88519
Longitude:	-117.2213
APN:	NONE SPECIFIED
Past Use:	AGRICULTURAL - ROW CROPS
Potential COC:	NONE SPECIFIED No Contaminants found
Confirmed COC:	NONE SPECIFIED
Potential Description:	NMA
Alias Name:	RED MAPLE SCHOOL SITE (PROPOSED)
Alias Type:	Alternate Name
Alias Name:	VAL VERDE UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
Alias Type:	Alternate Name
Alias Name:	VAL VERDE USD-RED MAPLE ELEM
Alias Type:	Alternate Name
Alias Name:	VAL VERDE USD-RED MAPLE PROPERTY
Alias Type:	Alternate Name
Alias Name:	404295
Alias Type:	Project Code (Site Code)

RED MAPLE SCHOOL SITE (Continued) **S118756706**

Alias Name: 404298
Alias Type: Project Code (Site Code)
Alias Name: 33010052
Alias Type: Envirostor ID Number

Completed Info:
Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE
Completed Document Type: Phase 1
Completed Date: 11/29/2001

Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE
Completed Document Type: Site Inspections/Visit (Non LUR)
Completed Date: 11/08/2001

Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE
Completed Document Type: Cost Recovery Closeout Memo
Completed Date: 11/03/2005
Comments: Two CRU Memos completed for Site Codes 404295 & 404298.

SCH:

Name: RED MAPLE SCHOOL SITE
Address: RED MAPLE LANE/EBONY AVENUE
City,State,Zip: MORENO VALLEY, CA 92551
Facility ID: 33010052
Site Type: School Investigation
Site Type Detail: School
Site Mgmt. Req.: NONE SPECIFIED
Acres: 13.76
National Priorities List: NO
Cleanup Oversight Agencies: DTSC
Lead Agency: DTSC
Lead Agency Description: * DTSC
Supervisor: Shahir Haddad
Division Branch: Southern California Schools & Brownfields Outreach
Site Code: 404298
Assembly: 60
Senate: 31
Status: No Action Required
Status Date: 11/29/2001
Restricted Use: NO
Funding: School District
Latitude: 33.88519
Longitude: -117.2213
APN: NONE SPECIFIED
Past Use: AGRICULTURAL - ROW CROPS
Potential COC: NONE SPECIFIED, No Contaminants found
Confirmed COC: NONE SPECIFIED
Potential Description: NMA
Alias Name: RED MAPLE SCHOOL SITE (PROPOSED)
Alias Type: Alternate Name
Alias Name: VAL VERDE UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
Alias Type: Alternate Name
Alias Name: VAL VERDE USD-RED MAPLE ELEM
Alias Type: Alternate Name
Alias Name: VAL VERDE USD-RED MAPLE PROPERTY

RED MAPLE SCHOOL SITE (Continued) **S118756706**

Alias Type: Alternate Name
Alias Name: 404295
Alias Type: Project Code (Site Code)
Alias Name: 404298
Alias Type: Project Code (Site Code)
Alias Name: 33010052
Alias Type: Envirostor ID Number

Completed Info:
Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE
Completed Document Type: Phase 1
Completed Date: 11/29/2001

Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE
Completed Document Type: Site Inspections/Visit (Non LUR)
Completed Date: 11/08/2001

Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE
Completed Document Type: Cost Recovery Closeout Memo
Completed Date: 11/03/2005
Comments: Two CRU Memos completed for Site Codes 404295 & 404298.

Count: 2 records. ORPHAN SUMMARY

City	EDR ID	Site Name	Site Address	Zip	Database(s)
MORENO VALLEY	S132161808	MORENO VALLEY RANCH PLANNING AREAS	KRAMERIA AVENUE		CIWQS
MORENO VALLEY	1023203984	MORENO VALLEY RANCH PLANNING AREAS	KRAMERIA	92551	FINDS

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

St	Acronym	Full Name	Government Agency	Gov Date	Arvl. Date	Active Date
CA	AQUEOUS FOAM	Former Fire Training Facility Assessments Listing	State Water Resources Control Board	06/02/2025	06/02/2025	08/26/2025
CA	AST	Aboveground Petroleum Storage Tank Facilities	California Environmental Protection Agency	07/06/2016	07/12/2016	09/19/2016
CA	BROWNFIELDS	Considered Brownfieds Sites Listing	State Water Resources Control Board	06/12/2025	06/12/2025	09/05/2025
CA	CA BOND EXP. PLAN	Bond Expenditure Plan	Department of Health Services	01/01/1989	07/27/1994	08/02/1994
CA	CA FID UST	Facility Inventory Database	California Environmental Protection Agency	10/31/1994	09/05/1995	09/29/1995
CA	CDL	Clandestine Drug Labs	Department of Toxic Substances Control	12/31/2022	03/21/2024	06/12/2024
CA	CERS	CalEPA Regulated Site Portal Data	California Environmental Protection Agency	04/14/2025	04/15/2025	07/07/2025
CA	CERS HAZ WASTE	California Environmental Reporting System Hazardous Waste	CalEPA	04/14/2025	04/15/2025	07/07/2025
CA	CERS TANKS	California Environmental Reporting System (CERS) Tanks	California Environmental Protection Agency	04/14/2025	04/15/2025	07/07/2025
CA	CHMIRS	California Hazardous Material Incident Report System	Office of Emergency Services	02/28/2025	04/18/2025	07/09/2025
CA	CHROME PLATING	Chrome Plating Facilities Listing	State Water Resources Control Board	06/02/2025	06/02/2025	08/26/2025
CA	CIWQS	California Integrated Water Quality System	State Water Resources Control Board	05/06/2025	05/06/2025	05/07/2025
CA	CORTESE	"Cortese" Hazardous Waste & Substances Sites List	CAL EPA/Office of Emergency Information	06/12/2025	06/12/2025	09/05/2025
CA	CPS-SLIC	Statewide SLIC Cases (GEOTRACKER)	State Water Resources Control Board	06/02/2025	06/02/2025	07/11/2025
CA	CUPA LIV-PLE	CUPA Facility Listing	Livermore-Pleasanton Fire Department	09/19/2024	11/05/2024	01/31/2025
CA	DEED	Deed Restriction Listing	DTSC and SWRCB	05/23/2025	05/23/2025	08/14/2025
CA	DRYCLEAN AMADOR	Amador Air District Drycleaner Facility Listing	Amador Air Quality Management District	04/26/2023	04/27/2023	07/13/2023
CA	DRYCLEAN AVAQMD	Antelope Valley Air Quality Management District Drycleaner L	Antelope Valley Air Quality Management Distri	05/22/2025	05/22/2025	05/30/2025
CA	DRYCLEAN BAY AREA	Bay Area Air Quality Management District Drycleaner Facility	Bay Area Air Quality Management District	06/05/2025	06/11/2025	08/20/2025
CA	DRYCLEAN BUTTE	Butte County Air Quality Management DistrictDrycleaner Facil	Butte County Air Quality Management District	04/03/2025	05/07/2025	07/29/2025
CA	DRYCLEAN CALAVERAS	Calaveras County Environmental Management Agency Drycleaner	Calaveras County Environmental Management Age	06/17/2019	06/19/2019	05/01/2023
CA	DRYCLEAN EAST KERN	Eastern Kern Air Pollution Control District District Dryclea	Eastern Kern Air Pollution Control District	08/21/2024	08/22/2024	11/05/2024
CA	DRYCLEAN FEATHER RVR	Feather River Air Quality Management District Drycleaner Fac	Feather River Air Quality Management District	03/08/2023	03/09/2023	06/05/2023
CA	DRYCLEAN GLENN	Glenn County Air Pollution Control District Drycleaner Facil	Glenn County Air Pollution Control District	08/26/2024	08/28/2024	11/13/2024
CA	DRYCLEAN GRANT	Grant Recipients List	California Air Resources Board	12/31/2021	01/26/2024	04/16/2024
CA	DRYCLEAN IMPERIAL	Imperial County Air Pollution Control District Drycleaner Fa	Imperial County Air Pollution Control Distric	10/02/2024	10/03/2024	12/20/2024
CA	DRYCLEAN LAKE	Lake County Air Quality Management District Drycleaner Facil	Lake County Air Quality Management District	02/15/2024	02/16/2024	05/02/2024
CA	DRYCLEAN MENDOCINO	Mendocino County Air Quality Management District Drycleaner	Mendocino County Air Quality Management Distr	08/26/2024	09/03/2024	11/13/2024
CA	DRYCLEAN MOJAVE	Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District Drycleaner Fac	Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District	05/02/2025	05/02/2025	07/18/2025
CA	DRYCLEAN MONTERY BAY	Monterey Bay Air Quality Management District Drycleaner Faci	Monterey Bay Air Quality Management District	04/15/2025	05/07/2025	07/29/2025
CA	DRYCLEAN N COAST	North Coast Unified Air Quality Management District Dryclean	North Coast Unified Air Quality Management Di	11/30/2016	04/19/2019	05/01/2023
CA	DRYCLEAN N SIERRA	Northern Sierra Air Quality Management District Drycleaner F	Northern Sierra Air Quality Management Distri	08/22/2024	08/22/2024	11/05/2024
CA	DRYCLEAN N SONOMA	Norther Sonoma County County Air Pollution Control District	Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control Di	08/23/2024	08/26/2024	11/05/2024
CA	DRYCLEAN PLACER	Placer County Air Quality Management District Drycleaner Fac	Placer County Air Quality Management District	05/15/2023	05/17/2023	08/14/2023
CA	DRYCLEAN SACRAMENTO	Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management DistrictDrycl	Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Managemen	09/03/2024	09/05/2024	11/13/2024
CA	DRYCLEAN SAN DIEGO	San Diego County Air Pollution Control District Drycleaner F	San Diego County Air Pollution Control Distri	05/02/2025	05/08/2025	07/28/2025
CA	DRYCLEAN SAN JOAQUIN	San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District District D	San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control Dist	05/05/2025	05/07/2025	07/28/2025
CA	DRYCLEAN SAN LUIS OB	San Luis Obispo County Air Pollution Control District Drycle	San Luis Obispo County Air Pollution Control	05/02/2025	05/07/2025	07/29/2025
CA	DRYCLEAN SANTA BARB	Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District Dryclean	Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control Di	02/19/2019	04/17/2019	05/01/2023
CA	DRYCLEAN SHASTA	Shasta County Air Quality Management District District Drycl	Shasta County Air Quality Management District	08/29/2024	09/05/2024	11/13/2024
CA	DRYCLEAN SOUTH COAST	South Coast Air Quality Management District Drycleaner Listi	South Coast Air Quality Management District	05/14/2025	05/20/2025	08/05/2025
CA	DRYCLEAN TEHAMA	Tehama County Air Pollution Control District Drycleaner Faci	Tehama County Air Pollution Control District	04/24/2019	04/24/2019	05/01/2023
CA	DRYCLEAN VENTURA	Drycleaner Facility Listing	Ventura County Air Pollution Control District	05/05/2025	05/07/2025	07/29/2025
CA	DRYCLEAN YOLO-SOLANO	Yolo-Solano Air Quality Management District Drycleaner Facil	Yolo-Solano Air Quality Management District	05/15/2025	05/15/2025	07/29/2025
CA	DRYCLEANERS	Cleaner Facilities	Department of Toxic Substance Control	05/21/2025	05/28/2025	08/15/2025
CA	EMI	Emissions Inventory Data	California Air Resources Board	12/31/2023	03/11/2025	05/23/2025
CA	ENF	Enforcement Action Listing	State Water Resoruces Control Board	04/14/2025	04/15/2025	06/27/2025

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

St	Acronym	Full Name	Government Agency	Gov Date	Arvl. Date	Active Date
CA	ENVIROSTOR	EnviroStor Database	Department of Toxic Substances Control	04/21/2025	04/22/2025	07/09/2025
CA	FIN ASSURANCE 1	Financial Assurance Information Listing	Department of Toxic Substances Control	04/09/2025	04/10/2025	07/02/2025
CA	FIN ASSURANCE 2	Financial Assurance Information Listing	California Integrated Waste Management Board	05/08/2025	05/13/2025	07/30/2025
CA	HAULERS	Registered Waste Tire Haulers Listing	Integrated Waste Management Board	05/19/2025	05/20/2025	08/05/2025
CA	HAZNET	Facility and Manifest Data	California Environmental Protection Agency	12/31/2024	06/30/2025	08/18/2025
CA	HIST CAL-SITES	Calsites Database	Department of Toxic Substance Control	08/08/2005	08/03/2006	08/24/2006
CA	HIST CORTESE	Hazardous Waste & Substance Site List	Department of Toxic Substances Control	04/01/2001	01/22/2009	04/08/2009
CA	HIST UST	Hazardous Substance Storage Container Database	State Water Resources Control Board	10/15/1990	01/25/1991	02/12/1991
CA	HWP	EnviroStor Permitted Facilities Listing	Department of Toxic Substances Control	05/12/2025	05/13/2025	07/30/2025
CA	HWT	Registered Hazardous Waste Transporter Database	Department of Toxic Substances Control	06/25/2025	06/25/2025	09/18/2025
CA	HWTS	Hazardous Waste Tracking System	Department of Toxic Substances Control	06/26/2025	07/02/2025	08/18/2025
CA	ICE	Inspection, Compliance and Enforcement	Department of Toxic Subsances Control	05/12/2025	05/13/2025	07/30/2025
CA	LDS	Land Disposal Sites Listing (GEOTRACKER)	State Water Qualilty Control Board	06/02/2025	06/02/2025	07/11/2025
CA	LIENS	Environmental Liens Listing	Department of Toxic Substances Control	05/30/2025	05/30/2025	08/18/2025
CA	LUST	Leaking Underground Fuel Tank Report (GEOTRACKER)	State Water Resources Control Board	06/02/2025	06/02/2025	07/11/2025
CA	LUST REG 1	Active Toxic Site Investigation	California Regional Water Quality Control Boa	02/01/2001	02/28/2001	03/29/2001
CA	LUST REG 2	Fuel Leak List	California Regional Water Quality Control Boa	09/30/2004	10/20/2004	11/19/2004
CA	LUST REG 3	Leaking Underground Storage Tank Database	California Regional Water Quality Control Boa	05/19/2003	05/19/2003	06/02/2003
CA	LUST REG 4	Underground Storage Tank Leak List	California Regional Water Quality Control Boa	09/07/2004	09/07/2004	10/12/2004
CA	LUST REG 5	Leaking Underground Storage Tank Database	California Regional Water Quality Control Boa	07/01/2008	07/22/2008	07/31/2008
CA	LUST REG 6L	Leaking Underground Storage Tank Case Listing	California Regional Water Quality Control Boa	09/09/2003	09/10/2003	10/07/2003
CA	LUST REG 6V	Leaking Underground Storage Tank Case Listing	California Regional Water Quality Control Boa	06/07/2005	06/07/2005	06/29/2005
CA	LUST REG 7	Leaking Underground Storage Tank Case Listing	California Regional Water Quality Control Boa	02/26/2004	02/26/2004	03/24/2004
CA	LUST REG 8	Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	California Regional Water Quality Control Boa	02/14/2005	02/15/2005	03/28/2005
CA	LUST REG 9	Leaking Underground Storage Tank Report	California Regional Water Quality Control Boa	03/01/2001	04/23/2001	05/21/2001
CA	MCS	Military Cleanup Sites Listing (GEOTRACKER)	State Water Resources Control Board	06/02/2025	06/02/2025	07/11/2025
CA	MILITARY PRIV SITES	Military Privatized Sites (GEOTRACKER)	State Water Resources Control Board	06/02/2025	06/02/2025	08/26/2025
CA	MILITARY UST SITES	Military UST Sites (GEOTRACKER)	State Water Resources Control Board	06/02/2025	06/02/2025	08/26/2025
CA	MINES	Mines Site Location Listing	Department of Conservation	05/29/2025	05/29/2025	08/18/2025
CA	MWMP	Medical Waste Management Program Listing	Department of Public Health	05/06/2025	05/23/2025	08/15/2025
CA	NON-CASE INFO	Non-Case Information Sites (GEOTRACKER)	State Water Resources Control Board	06/02/2025	06/02/2025	08/26/2025
CA	NOTIFY 65	Proposition 65 Records	State Water Resources Control Board	06/04/2025	06/04/2025	08/27/2025
CA	NPDES	NPDES Permits Listing	State Water Resources Control Board	05/05/2025	05/06/2025	07/28/2025
CA	OTHER OIL GAS	Other Oil & Gas Projects Sites (GEOTRACKER)	State Water Resources Control Board	06/02/2025	06/02/2025	08/26/2025
CA	PEST LIC	Pesticide Regulation Licenses Listing	Department of Pesticide Regulation	05/23/2025	05/23/2025	08/14/2025
CA	PFAS	PFAS Contamination Site Location Listing	State Water Resources Control Board	06/02/2025	06/02/2025	08/28/2025
CA	PROC	Certified Processors Database	Department of Conservation	05/30/2025	05/30/2025	08/18/2025
CA	PROD WATER PONDS	Produced Water Ponds Sites (GEOTRACKER)	State Water Resources Control Board	06/02/2025	06/02/2025	08/26/2025
CA	PROJECT	Project Sites (GEOTRACKER)	State Water Resources Control Board	06/02/2025	06/02/2025	08/26/2025
CA	RESPONSE	State Response Sites	Department of Toxic Substances Control	04/21/2025	04/22/2025	07/09/2025
CA	RGA LF	Recovered Government Archive Solid Waste Facilities List	Department of Resources Recycling and Recover		07/01/2013	01/13/2014
CA	RGA LUST	Recovered Government Archive Leaking Underground Storage Tan	State Water Resources Control Board		07/01/2013	12/30/2013
CA	SAMPLING POINT	Sampling Point ? Public Sites (GEOTRACKER)	State Water Resources Control Board	06/02/2025	06/02/2025	08/26/2025
CA	SAN FRANCISCO AST	Aboveground Storage Tank Site Listing	San Francisco County Department of Public Hea	04/25/2025	05/07/2025	07/29/2025
CA	SAN JOSE HAZMAT	Hazardous Material Facilities	City of San Jose Fire Department	11/03/2020	11/05/2020	01/26/2021
CA	SCH	School Property Evaluation Program	Department of Toxic Substances Control	04/21/2025	04/22/2025	07/09/2025
CA	SLIC REG 1	Active Toxic Site Investigations	California Regional Water Quality Control Boa	04/03/2003	04/07/2003	04/25/2003

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

St	Acronym	Full Name	Government Agency	Gov Date	Arvl. Date	Active Date
CA	SLIC REG 2	Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing	Regional Water Quality Control Board San Fran	09/30/2004	10/20/2004	11/19/2004
CA	SLIC REG 3	Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing	California Regional Water Quality Control Boa	05/18/2006	05/18/2006	06/15/2006
CA	SLIC REG 4	Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing	Region Water Quality Control Board Los Angele	11/17/2004	11/18/2004	01/04/2005
CA	SLIC REG 5	Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing	Regional Water Quality Control Board Central	04/01/2005	04/05/2005	04/21/2005
CA	SLIC REG 6L	SLIC Sites	California Regional Water Quality Control Boa	09/07/2004	09/07/2004	10/12/2004
CA	SLIC REG 6V	Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing	Regional Water Quality Control Board, Victorv	05/24/2005	05/25/2005	06/16/2005
CA	SLIC REG 7	SLIC List	California Regional Quality Control Board, Co	11/24/2004	11/29/2004	01/04/2005
CA	SLIC REG 8	Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing	California Region Water Quality Control Board	04/03/2008	04/03/2008	04/14/2008
CA	SLIC REG 9	Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing	California Regional Water Quality Control Boa	09/10/2007	09/11/2007	09/28/2007
CA	SPILLS 90	SPILLS90 data from FirstSearch	FirstSearch	06/06/2012	01/03/2013	02/22/2013
CA	SWEEPS UST	SWEEPS UST Listing	State Water Resources Control Board	06/01/1994	07/07/2005	08/11/2005
CA	SWF/LF (SWIS)	Solid Waste Information System	Department of Resources Recycling and Recover	05/05/2025	05/06/2025	07/28/2025
CA	SWRCY	Recycler Database	Department of Conservation	05/30/2025	05/30/2025	08/18/2025
CA	TOXIC PITS	Toxic Pits Cleanup Act Sites	State Water Resources Control Board	07/01/1995	08/30/1995	09/26/1995
CA	UIC	UIC Listing	Deaprtment of Conservation	05/29/2025	05/29/2025	08/19/2025
CA	UIC GEO	Underground Injection Control Sites (GEOTRACKER)	State Water Resource Control Board	06/02/2025	06/02/2025	08/26/2025
CA	UST	Active UST Facilities	SWRCB	06/02/2025	06/02/2025	08/27/2025
CA	UST CLOSURE	Proposed Closure of Underground Storage Tank (UST) Cases	State Water Resources Control Board	05/13/2025	05/22/2025	05/27/2025
CA	VCP	Voluntary Cleanup Program Properties	Department of Toxic Substances Control	04/21/2025	04/22/2025	07/09/2025
CA	WASTEWATER PITS	Oil Wastewater Pits Listing	RWQCB, Central Valley Region	02/11/2021	07/01/2021	09/29/2021
CA	WDR	Waste Discharge Requirements Listing	State Water Resources Control Board	05/30/2025	05/30/2025	08/19/2025
CA	WDS	Waste Discharge System	State Water Resources Control Board	06/19/2007	06/20/2007	06/29/2007
CA	WELL STIM PROJ	Well Stimulation Project (GEOTRACKER)	State Water Resources Control Board	06/02/2025	06/02/2025	08/26/2025
CA	WIP	Well Investigation Program Case List	Los Angeles Water Quality Control Board	07/03/2009	07/21/2009	08/03/2009
CA	WMUDS/SWAT	Waste Management Unit Database	State Water Resources Control Board	04/01/2000	04/10/2000	05/10/2000
US	2020 COR ACTION	2020 Corrective Action Program List	Environmental Protection Agency	09/30/2017	05/08/2018	07/20/2018
US	ABANDONED MINES	Abandoned Mines	Department of Interior	05/28/2025	05/28/2025	06/03/2025
US	AQUEOUS FOAM NRC	Aqueous Foam Related Incidents Listing	Environmental Protection Agency	06/23/2025	06/26/2025	08/27/2025
US	BIOSOLIDS	ICIS-NPDES Biosolids Facility Data	Environmental Protection Agency	04/13/2025	04/15/2025	07/08/2025
US	BRS	Biennial Reporting System	EPA/NTIS	12/31/2023	02/19/2025	03/07/2025
US	COAL ASH DOE	Steam-Electric Plant Operation Data	Department of Energy	12/31/2023	10/16/2024	01/14/2025
US	COAL ASH EPA	Coal Combustion Residues Surface Impoundments List	Environmental Protection Agency	01/12/2017	03/05/2019	11/11/2019
US	CONSENT	Superfund (CERCLA) Consent Decrees	Department of Justice, Consent Decree Library	03/31/2025	05/02/2025	07/17/2025
US	CORRACTS	Corrective Action Report	EPA	06/02/2025	06/03/2025	06/16/2025
US	DEBRIS REGION 9	Torres Martinez Reservation Illegal Dump Site Locations	EPA, Region 9	01/12/2009	05/07/2009	09/21/2009
US	DOCKET HWC	Hazardous Waste Compliance Docket Listing	Environmental Protection Agency	05/06/2021	05/21/2021	08/11/2021
US	DOD	Department of Defense Sites	USGS	06/07/2021	07/13/2021	03/09/2022
US	DOT OPS	Incident and Accident Data	Department of Transporation, Office of Pipeli	03/31/2025	04/22/2025	07/17/2025
US	Delisted NPL	National Priority List Deletions	EPA	06/26/2025	07/01/2025	07/17/2025
US	E MANIFEST	Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System	Environmental Protection Agency	06/02/2025	06/04/2025	08/13/2025
US	ECHO	Enforcement & Compliance History Information	Environmental Protection Agency	06/22/2025	06/25/2025	08/27/2025
US	EDR Hist Auto	EDR Exclusive Historical Auto Stations	EDR, Inc.			
US	EDR Hist Cleaner	EDR Exclusive Historical Cleaners	EDR, Inc.			
US	EDR MGP	EDR Proprietary Manufactured Gas Plants	EDR, Inc.			
US	EPA WATCH LIST	EPA Watch List	Environmental Protection Agency	08/30/2013	03/21/2014	06/17/2014
US	ERNS	Emergency Response Notification System	National Response Center, United States Coast	06/10/2025	06/12/2025	06/16/2025
US	FEDERAL FACILITY	Federal Facility Site Information listing	Environmental Protection Agency	05/05/2025	06/20/2025	08/27/2025

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

St	Acronym	Full Name	Government Agency	Gov Date	Arvl. Date	Active Date
US	FEDLAND	Federal and Indian Lands	U.S. Geological Survey	04/02/2018	04/11/2018	11/06/2019
US	FEMA UST	Underground Storage Tank Listing	FEMA	04/08/2025	04/23/2025	04/24/2025
US	FINDS	Facility Index System/Facility Registry System	EPA	04/22/2025	05/05/2025	05/21/2025
US	FTTS	FIFRA/ TSCA Tracking System - FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fu	EPA/Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxi	04/09/2009	04/16/2009	05/11/2009
US	FTTS INSP	FIFRA/ TSCA Tracking System - FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fu	EPA	04/09/2009	04/16/2009	05/11/2009
US	FUDS	Formerly Used Defense Sites	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	07/23/2025	07/23/2025	07/29/2025
US	FUELS PROGRAM	EPA Fuels Program Registered Listing	EPA	05/07/2025	05/13/2025	07/29/2025
US	FUSRAP	Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program	Department of Energy	03/03/2023	03/03/2023	06/09/2023
US	HIST FTTS	FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System Administrative Case Listing	Environmental Protection Agency	10/19/2006	03/01/2007	04/10/2007
US	HIST FTTS INSP	FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System Inspection & Enforcement Case Lis	Environmental Protection Agency	10/19/2006	03/01/2007	04/10/2007
US	HMIRS	Hazardous Materials Information Reporting System	U.S. Department of Transportation	06/11/2025	06/12/2025	06/16/2025
US	ICIS	Integrated Compliance Information System	Environmental Protection Agency	11/18/2016	11/23/2016	02/10/2017
US	IHS OPEN DUMPS	Open Dumps on Indian Land	Department of Health & Human Serivces, Indian	02/07/2024	11/13/2024	11/19/2024
US	INDIAN LUST R1	Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land	EPA Region 1	11/18/2024	01/16/2025	04/07/2025
US	INDIAN LUST R10	Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land	EPA Region 10	11/18/2024	01/16/2025	04/07/2025
US	INDIAN LUST R4	Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land	EPA Region 4	11/18/2024	01/16/2025	04/07/2025
US	INDIAN LUST R5	Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land	EPA, Region 5	11/18/2024	01/16/2025	04/07/2025
US	INDIAN LUST R6	Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land	EPA Region 6	11/18/2024	01/16/2025	04/07/2025
US	INDIAN LUST R7	Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land	EPA Region 7	01/07/2025	01/16/2025	04/07/2025
US	INDIAN LUST R8	Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land	EPA Region 8	11/18/2024	01/16/2025	04/07/2025
US	INDIAN LUST R9	Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land	Environmental Protection Agency	01/07/2025	01/16/2025	04/07/2025
US	INDIAN ODI	Report on the Status of Open Dumps on Indian Lands	Environmental Protection Agency	12/31/1998	12/03/2007	01/24/2008
US	INDIAN RESERV	Indian Reservations	USGS	12/31/2014	07/14/2015	01/10/2017
US	INDIAN UST R1	Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land	EPA, Region 1	11/18/2024	01/16/2025	04/07/2025
US	INDIAN UST R10	Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land	EPA Region 10	11/18/2024	01/16/2025	04/07/2025
US	INDIAN UST R4	Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land	EPA Region 4	11/08/2024	01/16/2025	04/07/2025
US	INDIAN UST R5	Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land	EPA Region 5	11/18/2024	01/16/2025	04/07/2025
US	INDIAN UST R6	Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land	EPA Region 6	11/18/2024	01/16/2025	04/07/2025
US	INDIAN UST R7	Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land	EPA Region 7	01/07/2025	01/16/2025	04/07/2025
US	INDIAN UST R8	Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land	EPA Region 8	11/18/2024	01/16/2025	04/07/2025
US	INDIAN UST R9	Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land	EPA Region 9	10/15/2024	01/16/2025	04/07/2025
US	INDIAN VCP R1	Voluntary Cleanup Priority Listing	EPA, Region 1	07/27/2015	09/29/2015	02/18/2016
US	INDIAN VCP R7	Voluntary Cleanup Priority Lisitng	EPA, Region 7	03/20/2008	04/22/2008	05/19/2008
US	LEAD SMELTER 1	Lead Smelter Sites	Environmental Protection Agency	06/26/2025	07/01/2025	07/17/2025
US	LEAD SMELTER 2	Lead Smelter Sites	American Journal of Public Health	04/05/2001	10/27/2010	12/02/2010
US	LIENS 2	CERCLA Lien Information	Environmental Protection Agency	06/26/2025	07/01/2025	07/17/2025
US	LUCIS	Land Use Control Information System	Department of the Navy	03/11/2025	04/02/2025	06/24/2025
US	MINES MRDS	Mineral Resources Data System	USGS	06/04/2024	11/22/2024	02/18/2025
US	MINES VIOLATIONS	MSHA Violation Assessment Data	DOL, Mine Safety & Health Admi	07/01/2025	07/01/2025	09/24/2025
US	MLTS	Material Licensing Tracking System	Nuclear Regulatory Commission	05/07/2025	05/07/2025	06/03/2025
US	NPL	National Priority List	EPA	06/26/2025	07/01/2025	07/17/2025
US	NPL LIENS	Federal Superfund Liens	EPA	10/15/1991	02/02/1994	03/30/1994
US	ODI	Open Dump Inventory	Environmental Protection Agency	06/30/1985	08/09/2004	09/17/2004
US	PADS	PCB Activity Database System	EPA	07/01/2024	10/02/2024	01/10/2025
US	PCB TRANSFORMER	PCB Transformer Registration Database	Environmental Protection Agency	09/13/2019	11/06/2019	02/10/2020
US	PCS	Permit Compliance System	EPA, Office of Water	12/16/2016	01/06/2017	03/10/2017
US	PCS ENF	Enforcement data	EPA	12/31/2014	02/05/2015	03/06/2015

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

St	Acronym	Full Name	Government Agency	Gov Date	Arvl. Date	Active Date
US	PFAS ATSDR	PFAS Contamination Site Location Listing	Department of Health & Human Services	06/24/2020	03/17/2021	11/08/2022
US	PFAS ECHO	Facilities in Industries that May Be Handling PFAS Listing	Environmental Protection Agency	06/23/2025	06/26/2025	08/27/2025
US	PFAS ECHO FIRE TRAIN	Facilities in Industries that May Be Handling PFAS Listing	Environmental Protection Agency	06/23/2025	06/26/2025	08/27/2025
US	PFAS FEDERAL SITES	Federal Sites PFAS Information	Environmental Protection Agency	06/23/2025	06/26/2025	08/27/2025
US	PFAS NPDES	Clean Water Act Discharge Monitoring Information	Environmental Protection Agency	06/23/2025	06/26/2025	08/27/2025
US	PFAS NPL	Superfund Sites with PFAS Detections Information	Environmental Protection Agency	06/23/2025	06/26/2025	08/27/2025
US	PFAS PROJECT	NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY PFAS PROJECT	Social Science Environmental Health Research	05/15/2024	03/06/2025	06/03/2025
US	PFAS PT 139 AIRPORT	All Certified Part 139 Airports PFAS Information Listing	Environmental Protection Agency	06/23/2025	06/26/2025	08/27/2025
US	PFAS RCRA MANIFEST	PFAS Transfers Identified In the RCRA Database Listing	Environmental Protection Agency	06/23/2025	06/26/2025	09/24/2025
US	PFAS TRIS	List of PFAS Added to the TRI	Environmental Protection Agency	06/23/2025	06/26/2025	08/27/2025
US	PFAS TSCA	PFAS Manufacture and Imports Information	Environmental Protection Agency	06/23/2025	06/26/2025	08/27/2025
US	PFAS WQP	Ambient Environmental Sampling for PFAS	Environmental Protection Agency	06/23/2025	06/26/2025	08/27/2025
US	PRP	Potentially Responsible Parties	EPA	06/26/2025	07/01/2025	07/29/2025
US	Proposed NPL	Proposed National Priority List Sites	EPA	06/26/2025	07/01/2025	07/17/2025
US	RAATS	RCRA Administrative Action Tracking System	EPA	04/17/1995	07/03/1995	08/07/1995
US	RADINFO	Radiation Information Database	Environmental Protection Agency	07/01/2019	07/01/2019	09/23/2019
US	RCRA NonGen / NLR	RCRA - Non Generators / No Longer Regulated	Environmental Protection Agency	06/02/2025	06/04/2025	06/16/2025
US	RCRA-LQG	RCRA - Large Quantity Generators	Environmental Protection Agency	06/02/2025	06/04/2025	06/16/2025
US	RCRA-SQG	RCRA - Small Quantity Generators	Environmental Protection Agency	06/02/2025	06/04/2025	06/16/2025
US	RCRA-TSDF	RCRA - Treatment, Storage and Disposal	Environmental Protection Agency	06/02/2025	06/04/2025	06/16/2025
US	RCRA-VSQG	RCRA - Very Small Quantity Generators (Formerly Conditionall	Environmental Protection Agency	06/02/2025	06/04/2025	06/16/2025
US	RMP	Risk Management Plans	Environmental Protection Agency	04/05/2025	04/11/2025	07/08/2025
US	ROD	Records Of Decision	EPA	07/29/2025	08/04/2025	08/12/2025
US	SCRD DRYCLEANERS	State Coalition for Remediation of Drycleaners Listing	Environmental Protection Agency	07/30/2021	02/03/2023	02/10/2023
US	SEMS	Superfund Enterprise Management System	EPA	06/26/2025	07/01/2025	07/17/2025
US	SEMS-ARCHIVE	Superfund Enterprise Management System Archive	EPA	06/26/2025	07/01/2025	07/17/2025
US	SSTS	Section 7 Tracking Systems	EPA	04/14/2025	04/15/2025	07/08/2025
US	TRIS	Toxic Chemical Release Inventory System	EPA	12/31/2023	02/11/2025	02/18/2025
US	TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act	EPA	12/31/2020	06/14/2022	03/24/2023
US	UMTRA	Uranium Mill Tailings Sites	Department of Energy	05/15/2025	05/15/2025	07/29/2025
US	US AIRS (AFS)	Aerometric Information Retrieval System Facility Subsystem (	EPA	10/12/2016	10/26/2016	02/03/2017
US	US AIRS MINOR	Air Facility System Data	EPA	10/12/2016	10/26/2016	02/03/2017
US	US BROWNFIELDS	A Listing of Brownfields Sites	Environmental Protection Agency	09/09/2024	09/11/2024	12/06/2024
US	US CDL	Clandestine Drug Labs	Drug Enforcement Administration	04/04/2025	06/02/2025	08/12/2025
US	US ENG CONTROLS	Engineering Controls Sites List	Environmental Protection Agency	05/19/2025	05/20/2025	07/29/2025
US	US FIN ASSUR	Financial Assurance Information	Environmental Protection Agency	06/02/2025	06/03/2025	06/16/2025
US	US HIST CDL	National Clandestine Laboratory Register	Drug Enforcement Administration	04/04/2025	06/02/2025	08/12/2025
US	US INST CONTROLS	Institutional Controls Sites List	Environmental Protection Agency	05/19/2025	05/20/2025	07/29/2025
US	US MINES	Mines Master Index File	Department of Labor, Mine Safety and Health A	05/01/2025	05/20/2025	07/29/2025
US	US MINES 2	Ferrous and Nonferrous Metal Mines Database Listing	USGS	04/08/2025	05/20/2025	08/12/2025
US	US MINES 3	Active Mines & Mineral Plants Database Listing	USGS	04/14/2011	06/08/2011	09/13/2011
US	UST FINDER	UST Finder Database	Environmental Protection Agency	06/08/2023	10/04/2023	01/18/2024
US	UST FINDER RELEASE	UST Finder Releases Database	Environmental Protecton Agency	06/08/2023	10/31/2023	01/18/2024
US	UXO	Unexploded Ordnance Sites	Department of Defense	02/14/2025	03/11/2025	06/03/2025

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

St	Acronym	Full Name	Government Agency	Gov Date	Arvl. Date	Active Date
CT	CT MANIFEST	Hazardous Waste Manifest Data	Department of Energy & Environmental Protecti	05/04/2025	05/06/2025	07/21/2025
NJ	NJ MANIFEST	Manifest Information	Department of Environmental Protection	12/31/2018	04/10/2019	05/16/2019
NY	NY MANIFEST	Facility and Manifest Data	Department of Environmental Conservation	12/31/2019	11/30/2023	12/01/2023
PA	PA MANIFEST	Manifest Information	Department of Environmental Protection	06/30/2018	07/19/2019	09/10/2019
RI	RI MANIFEST	Manifest information	Department of Environmental Management	12/31/2020	11/30/2021	02/18/2022
WI	WI MANIFEST	Manifest Information	Department of Natural Resources	05/31/2018	06/19/2019	09/03/2019
US	AHA Hospitals	Sensitive Receptor: AHA Hospitals	American Hospital Association, Inc.			
US	Medical Centers	Sensitive Receptor: Medical Centers	Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services			
US	Nursing Homes	Sensitive Receptor: Nursing Homes	National Institutes of Health			
US	Public Schools	Sensitive Receptor: Public Schools	National Center for Education Statistics			
US	Private Schools	Sensitive Receptor: Private Schools	National Center for Education Statistics			
CA	Daycare Centers	Sensitive Receptor: Licensed Facilities	Department of Social Services			
US	Flood Zones	100-year and 500-year flood zones	Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)			
US	NWI	National Wetlands Inventory	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service			
CA	State Wetlands	Wetland Inventory	Department of Fish and Wildlife			
US	Topographic Map	Current USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Map	U.S. Geological Survey			
US	Oil/Gas Pipelines		Endeavor Business Media			
US	Electric Power Transmission Line Data		Endeavor Business Media			

STREET AND ADDRESS INFORMATION

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GEOCHECK ®- PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE ADDENDUM

TARGET PROPERTY ADDRESS

MORENO VALLEY COLLEGE
16130 LASSELLE STREET
MORENO VALLEY, CA 92555

TARGET PROPERTY COORDINATES

Latitude (North):	33.886157 - 33° 53' 10.17''
Longitude (West):	117.202682 - 117° 12' 9.66''
Universal Tranverse Mercator:	Zone 11
UTM X (Meters):	481257.4
UTM Y (Meters):	3749357.8
Elevation:	1561 ft. above sea level

USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

Target Property Map:	50004758 SUNNYMEAD, CA
Version Date:	2021
South Map:	50004729 PERRIS, CA
Version Date:	2021

EDR's GeoCheck Physical Setting Source Addendum is provided to assist the environmental professional in forming an opinion about the impact of potential contaminant migration.

Assessment of the impact of contaminant migration generally has two principle investigative components:

1. Groundwater flow direction, and
2. Groundwater flow velocity.

Groundwater flow direction may be impacted by surface topography, hydrology, hydrogeology, characteristics of the soil, and nearby wells. Groundwater flow velocity is generally impacted by the nature of the geologic strata.

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

GROUNDWATER FLOW DIRECTION INFORMATION

Groundwater flow direction for a particular site is best determined by a qualified environmental professional using site-specific well data. If such data is not reasonably ascertainable, it may be necessary to rely on other sources of information, such as surface topographic information, hydrologic information, hydrogeologic data collected on nearby properties, and regional groundwater flow information (from deep aquifers).

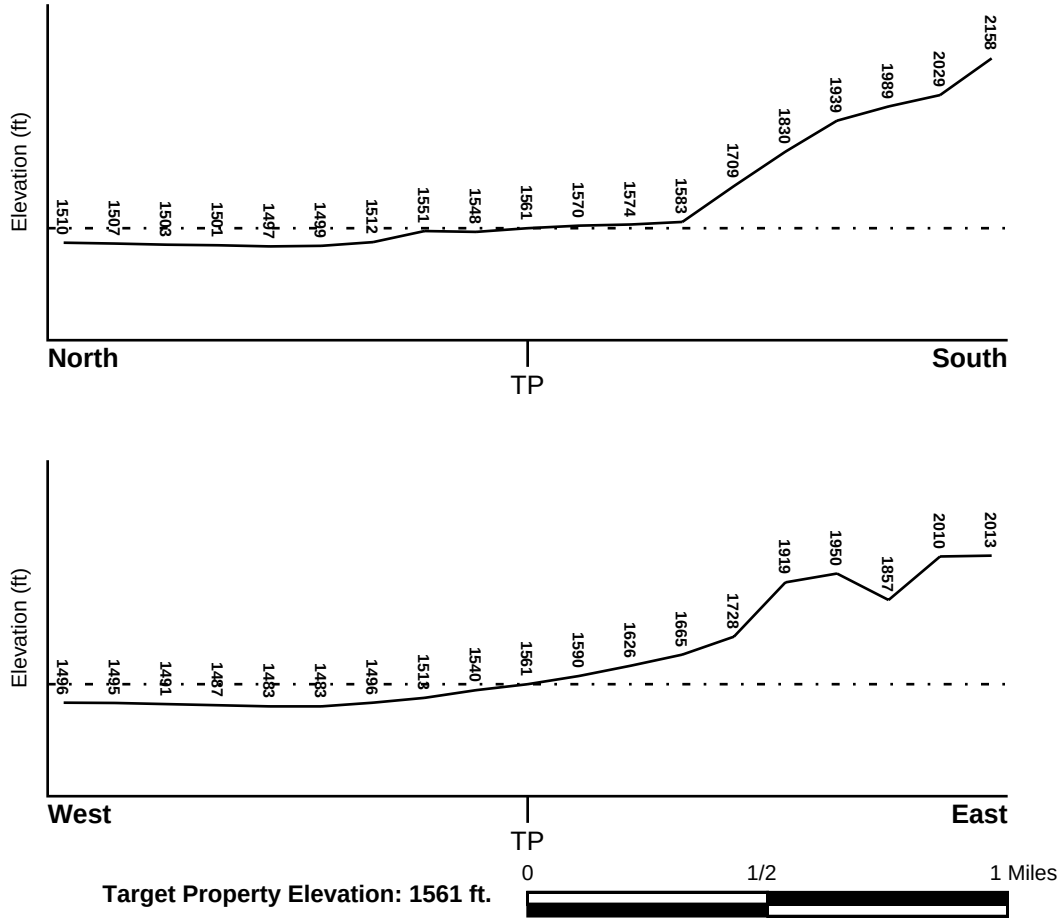
TOPOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Surface topography may be indicative of the direction of surficial groundwater flow. This information can be used to assist the environmental professional in forming an opinion about the impact of nearby contaminated properties or, should contamination exist on the target property, what downgradient sites might be impacted.

TARGET PROPERTY TOPOGRAPHY

General Topographic Gradient: General WNW

SURROUNDING TOPOGRAPHY: ELEVATION PROFILES



Source: Topography has been determined from the USGS 7.5' Digital Elevation Model and should be evaluated on a relative (not an absolute) basis. Relative elevation information between sites of close proximity should be field verified.

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

HYDROLOGIC INFORMATION

Surface water can act as a hydrologic barrier to groundwater flow. Such hydrologic information can be used to assist the environmental professional in forming an opinion about the impact of nearby contaminated properties or, should contamination exist on the target property, what downgradient sites might be impacted.

Refer to the Physical Setting Source Map following this summary for hydrologic information (major waterways and bodies of water).

FEMA FLOOD ZONE

Flood Plain Panel at Target Property	FEMA Source Type
06065C0765G	FEMA FIRM Flood data

Additional Panels in search area:	FEMA Source Type
06065C0770G	FEMA FIRM Flood data
06065C1430H	FEMA FIRM Flood data

NATIONAL WETLAND INVENTORY

NWI Quad at Target Property	NWI Electronic Data Coverage
NOT AVAILABLE	YES - refer to the Overview Map and Detail Map

HYDROGEOLOGIC INFORMATION

Hydrogeologic information obtained by installation of wells on a specific site can often be an indicator of groundwater flow direction in the immediate area. Such hydrogeologic information can be used to assist the environmental professional in forming an opinion about the impact of nearby contaminated properties or, should contamination exist on the target property, what downgradient sites might be impacted.

Site-Specific Hydrogeological Data*:

Search Radius:	1.25 miles
Status:	Not found

AQUIFLOW®

Search Radius: 1.000 Mile.

EDR has developed the AQUIFLOW Information System to provide data on the general direction of groundwater flow at specific points. EDR has reviewed reports submitted by environmental professionals to regulatory authorities at select sites and has extracted the date of the report, groundwater flow direction as determined hydrogeologically, and the depth to water table.

MAP ID	LOCATION FROM TP	GENERAL DIRECTION GROUNDWATER FLOW
Not Reported		

* ©1996 Site−specific hydrogeological data gathered by CERCLIS Alerts, Inc., Bainbridge Island, WA. All rights reserved. All of the information and opinions presented are those of the cited EPA report(s), which were completed under a Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Information System (CERCLIS) investigation.

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

GROUNDWATER FLOW VELOCITY INFORMATION

Groundwater flow velocity information for a particular site is best determined by a qualified environmental professional using site specific geologic and soil strata data. If such data are not reasonably ascertainable, it may be necessary to rely on other sources of information, including geologic age identification, rock stratigraphic unit and soil characteristics data collected on nearby properties and regional soil information. In general, contaminant plumes move more quickly through sandy-gravelly types of soils than silty-clayey types of soils.

GEOLOGIC INFORMATION IN GENERAL AREA OF TARGET PROPERTY

Geologic information can be used by the environmental professional in forming an opinion about the relative speed at which contaminant migration may be occurring.

ROCK STRATIGRAPHIC UNIT

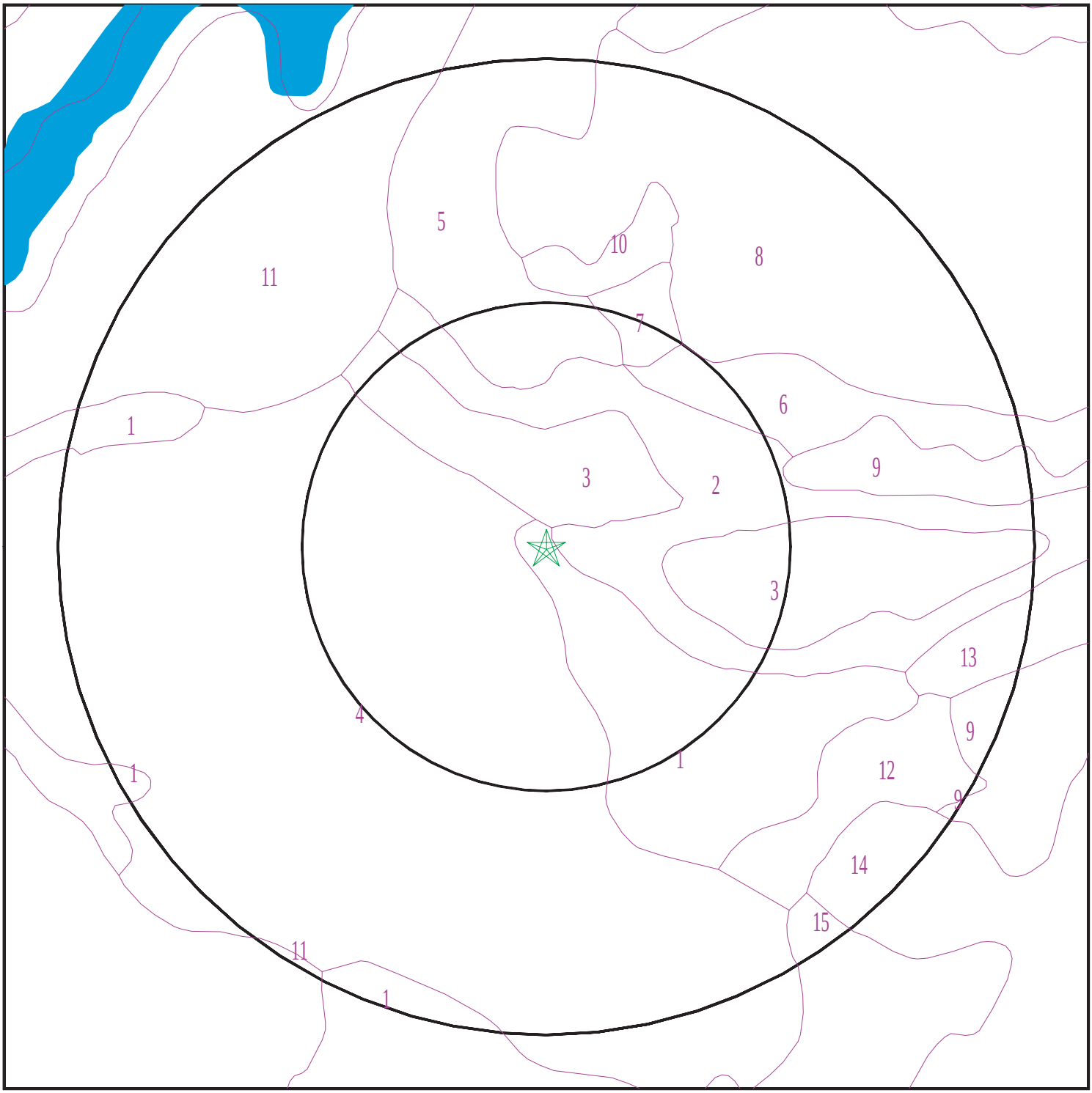
Era:	Mesozoic
System:	Cretaceous
Series:	Cretaceous granitic rocks
Code:	Kg *(decoded above as Era, System & Series)*

GEOLOGIC AGE IDENTIFICATION

Category: Plutonic and Intrusive Rocks

Geologic Age and Rock Stratigraphic Unit Source: P.G. Schruben, R.E. Arndt and W.J. Bawiec, Geology of the Conterminous U.S. at 1:2,500,000 Scale - a digital representation of the 1974 P.B. King and H.M. Beikman Map, USGS Digital Data Series DDS - 11 (1994).

SSURGO SOIL MAP - 8124732.2s



Target Property
SSURGO Soil
Water

0 1/16 1/8 1/4 Miles

N

SITE NAME:	Moreno Valley College	CLIENT:	Terracon
ADDRESS:	16130 Lasselle Street Moreno Valley CA 92555	CONTACT:	Baylie Zemke
LAT/LONG:	33.886157 / 117.202682	INQUIRY #:	8124732.2s
		DATE:	September 30, 2025 11:13 am

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GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

DOMINANT SOIL COMPOSITION IN GENERAL AREA OF TARGET PROPERTY

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Soil Conservation Service (SCS) leads the National Cooperative Soil Survey (NCSS) and is responsible for collecting, storing, maintaining and distributing soil survey information for privately owned lands in the United States. A soil map in a soil survey is a representation of soil patterns in a landscape. The following information is based on Soil Conservation Service SSURGO data.

Soil Map ID: 1

Soil Component Name: HANFORD

Soil Surface Texture: coarse sandy loam

Hydrologic Group: Class B - Moderate infiltration rates. Deep and moderately deep, moderately well and well drained soils with moderately coarse textures.

Soil Drainage Class: Well drained

Hydric Status: Not hydric

Corrosion Potential - Uncoated Steel: Low

Depth to Bedrock Min: > 0 inches

Depth to Watertable Min: > 0 inches

Soil Layer Information							
	Boundary			Classification		Saturated hydraulic conductivity micro m/sec	Soil Reaction (pH)
Layer	Upper	Lower	Soil Texture Class	AASHTO Group	Unified Soil		
1	0 inches	7 inches	coarse sandy loam	Silt-Clay Materials (more than 35 pct. passing No. 200), Silty Soils.	COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Silty Sand.	Max: 141 Min: 42	Max: 7.8 Min: 5.6
2	7 inches	40 inches	fine sandy loam	Silt-Clay Materials (more than 35 pct. passing No. 200), Silty Soils.	COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Silty Sand.	Max: 141 Min: 42	Max: 7.8 Min: 5.6
3	40 inches	59 inches	stratified loamy sand to coarse sandy loam	Silt-Clay Materials (more than 35 pct. passing No. 200), Silty Soils.	COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Silty Sand.	Max: 141 Min: 42	Max: 7.8 Min: 5.6

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

Soil Map ID: 2

Soil Component Name: RAMONA

Soil Surface Texture: sandy loam

Hydrologic Group: Class B - Moderate infiltration rates. Deep and moderately deep, moderately well and well drained soils with moderately coarse textures.

Soil Drainage Class: Well drained

Hydric Status: Not hydric

Corrosion Potential - Uncoated Steel: Moderate

Depth to Bedrock Min: > 0 inches

Depth to Watertable Min: > 0 inches

Soil Layer Information							
	Boundary			Classification		Saturated hydraulic conductivity micro m/sec	Soil Reaction (pH)
Layer	Upper	Lower	Soil Texture Class	AASHTO Group	Unified Soil		
1	0 inches	7 inches	sandy loam	Granular materials (35 pct. or less passing No. 200), Silty, or Clayey Gravel and Sand.	COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Clayey sand. COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Silty Sand.	Max: 4 Min: 1.4	Max: 8.4 Min: 6.6
2	7 inches	11 inches	fine sandy loam	Granular materials (35 pct. or less passing No. 200), Silty, or Clayey Gravel and Sand.	COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Clayey sand. COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Silty Sand.	Max: 4 Min: 1.4	Max: 8.4 Min: 6.6
3	11 inches	68 inches	sandy clay loam	Granular materials (35 pct. or less passing No. 200), Silty, or Clayey Gravel and Sand.	COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Clayey sand. COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Silty Sand.	Max: 4 Min: 1.4	Max: 8.4 Min: 6.6
4	68 inches	74 inches	gravelly sandy loam	Granular materials (35 pct. or less passing No. 200), Silty, or Clayey Gravel and Sand.	COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Clayey sand. COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Silty Sand.	Max: 4 Min: 1.4	Max: 8.4 Min: 6.6

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

Soil Map ID: 3

Soil Component Name: RAMONA

Soil Surface Texture: very fine sandy loam

Hydrologic Group: Class B - Moderate infiltration rates. Deep and moderately deep, moderately well and well drained soils with moderately coarse textures.

Soil Drainage Class: Well drained

Hydric Status: Not hydric

Corrosion Potential - Uncoated Steel: Moderate

Depth to Bedrock Min: > 0 inches

Depth to Watertable Min: > 0 inches

Soil Layer Information

	Boundary			Classification		Saturated hydraulic conductivity micro m/sec	Soil Reaction (pH)
Layer	Upper	Lower	Soil Texture Class	AASHTO Group	Unified Soil		
1	0 inches	14 inches	very fine sandy loam	Silt-Clay Materials (more than 35 pct. passing No. 200), Silty Soils.	COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Clayey sand. COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Silty Sand.	Max: 4 Min: 1.4	Max: 8.4 Min: 6.6
2	14 inches	22 inches	fine sandy loam	Silt-Clay Materials (more than 35 pct. passing No. 200), Silty Soils.	COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Clayey sand. COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Silty Sand.	Max: 4 Min: 1.4	Max: 8.4 Min: 6.6
3	22 inches	68 inches	sandy clay loam	Silt-Clay Materials (more than 35 pct. passing No. 200), Silty Soils.	COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Clayey sand. COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Silty Sand.	Max: 4 Min: 1.4	Max: 8.4 Min: 6.6
4	68 inches	74 inches	gravelly sandy loam	Silt-Clay Materials (more than 35 pct. passing No. 200), Silty Soils.	COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Clayey sand. COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Silty Sand.	Max: 4 Min: 1.4	Max: 8.4 Min: 6.6

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

Soil Map ID: 4

Soil Component Name: RAMONA

Soil Surface Texture: sandy loam

Hydrologic Group: Class B - Moderate infiltration rates. Deep and moderately deep, moderately well and well drained soils with moderately coarse textures.

Soil Drainage Class: Well drained

Hydric Status: Not hydric

Corrosion Potential - Uncoated Steel: Moderate

Depth to Bedrock Min: > 0 inches

Depth to Watertable Min: > 0 inches

Soil Layer Information

	Boundary			Classification		Saturated hydraulic conductivity micro m/sec	Soil Reaction (pH)
Layer	Upper	Lower	Soil Texture Class	AASHTO Group	Unified Soil		
1	0 inches	7 inches	sandy loam	Granular materials (35 pct. or less passing No. 200), Silty, or Clayey Gravel and Sand.	COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Clayey sand. COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Silty Sand.	Max: 4 Min: 1.4	Max: 8.4 Min: 6.6
2	7 inches	16 inches	fine sandy loam	Granular materials (35 pct. or less passing No. 200), Silty, or Clayey Gravel and Sand.	COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Clayey sand. COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Silty Sand.	Max: 4 Min: 1.4	Max: 8.4 Min: 6.6
3	16 inches	68 inches	sandy clay loam	Granular materials (35 pct. or less passing No. 200), Silty, or Clayey Gravel and Sand.	COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Clayey sand. COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Silty Sand.	Max: 4 Min: 1.4	Max: 8.4 Min: 6.6
4	68 inches	74 inches	gravelly sandy loam	Granular materials (35 pct. or less passing No. 200), Silty, or Clayey Gravel and Sand.	COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Clayey sand. COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Silty Sand.	Max: 4 Min: 1.4	Max: 8.4 Min: 6.6

Soil Map ID: 5

Soil Component Name: HANFORD

Soil Surface Texture: coarse sandy loam

Hydrologic Group: Class B - Moderate infiltration rates. Deep and moderately deep, moderately well and well drained soils with moderately coarse textures.

Soil Drainage Class: Somewhat excessively drained

Hydric Status: Not hydric

Corrosion Potential - Uncoated Steel: Low

Depth to Bedrock Min: > 0 inches

Depth to Watertable Min: > 0 inches

Soil Layer Information							
	Boundary			Classification		Saturated hydraulic conductivity micro m/sec	Soil Reaction (pH)
Layer	Upper	Lower	Soil Texture Class	AASHTO Group	Unified Soil		
1	0 inches	7 inches	coarse sandy loam	Silt-Clay Materials (more than 35 pct. passing No. 200), Silty Soils.	COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Silty Sand.	Max: 141 Min: 42	Max: 7.8 Min: 5.6
2	7 inches	40 inches	fine sandy loam	Silt-Clay Materials (more than 35 pct. passing No. 200), Silty Soils.	COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Silty Sand.	Max: 141 Min: 42	Max: 7.8 Min: 5.6
3	40 inches	59 inches	stratified loamy sand to coarse sandy loam	Silt-Clay Materials (more than 35 pct. passing No. 200), Silty Soils.	COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Silty Sand.	Max: 141 Min: 42	Max: 7.8 Min: 5.6

Soil Map ID: 6

Soil Component Name: MONSERATE

Soil Surface Texture: sandy loam

Hydrologic Group: Class C - Slow infiltration rates. Soils with layers impeding downward movement of water, or soils with moderately fine or fine textures.

Soil Drainage Class: Well drained

Hydric Status: Not hydric

Corrosion Potential - Uncoated Steel: Low

Depth to Bedrock Min: > 0 inches

Depth to Watertable Min: > 0 inches

Soil Layer Information							
	Boundary			Classification		Saturated hydraulic conductivity micro m/sec	Soil Reaction (pH)
Layer	Upper	Lower	Soil Texture Class	AASHTO Group	Unified Soil		
1	0 inches	5 inches	sandy loam	Silt-Clay Materials (more than 35 pct. passing No. 200), Silty Soils.	COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Silty Sand.	Max: 14 Min: 4	Max: 8.4 Min: 6.6
2	5 inches	27 inches	sandy clay loam	Silt-Clay Materials (more than 35 pct. passing No. 200), Silty Soils.	COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Silty Sand.	Max: 14 Min: 4	Max: 8.4 Min: 6.6
3	27 inches	44 inches	indurated	Silt-Clay Materials (more than 35 pct. passing No. 200), Silty Soils.	COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Silty Sand.	Max: 14 Min: 4	Max: 8.4 Min: 6.6
4	44 inches	57 inches	cemented	Silt-Clay Materials (more than 35 pct. passing No. 200), Silty Soils.	COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Silty Sand.	Max: 14 Min: 4	Max: 8.4 Min: 6.6
5	57 inches	61 inches	loamy coarse sand	Silt-Clay Materials (more than 35 pct. passing No. 200), Silty Soils.	COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Silty Sand.	Max: 14 Min: 4	Max: 8.4 Min: 6.6

Soil Map ID: 7

Soil Component Name: MONSERATE

Soil Surface Texture: sandy loam

Hydrologic Group: Class D - Very slow infiltration rates. Soils are clayey, have a high water table, or are shallow to an impervious layer.

Soil Drainage Class: Well drained

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

Hydric Status: Not hydric

Corrosion Potential - Uncoated Steel: Low

Depth to Bedrock Min: > 0 inches

Depth to Watertable Min: > 0 inches

Soil Layer Information							
	Boundary			Classification		Saturated hydraulic conductivity micro m/sec	Soil Reaction (pH)
Layer	Upper	Lower	Soil Texture Class	AASHTO Group	Unified Soil		
1	0 inches	9 inches	sandy loam	Silt-Clay Materials (more than 35 pct. passing No. 200), Silty Soils.	COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Silty Sand.	Max: 14 Min: 4	Max: 8.4 Min: 6.6
2	9 inches	18 inches	sandy clay loam	Silt-Clay Materials (more than 35 pct. passing No. 200), Silty Soils.	COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Silty Sand.	Max: 14 Min: 4	Max: 8.4 Min: 6.6
3	18 inches	44 inches	indurated	Silt-Clay Materials (more than 35 pct. passing No. 200), Silty Soils.	COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Silty Sand.	Max: 14 Min: 4	Max: 8.4 Min: 6.6
4	44 inches	57 inches	cemented	Silt-Clay Materials (more than 35 pct. passing No. 200), Silty Soils.	COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Silty Sand.	Max: 14 Min: 4	Max: 8.4 Min: 6.6
5	57 inches	70 inches	loamy coarse sand	Silt-Clay Materials (more than 35 pct. passing No. 200), Silty Soils.	COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Silty Sand.	Max: 14 Min: 4	Max: 8.4 Min: 6.6

Soil Map ID: 8

Soil Component Name: Cieneba

Soil Surface Texture: sandy loam

Hydrologic Group: Class C - Slow infiltration rates. Soils with layers impeding downward movement of water, or soils with moderately fine or fine textures.

Soil Drainage Class: Somewhat excessively drained

Hydric Status: Not hydric

Corrosion Potential - Uncoated Steel: Low

Depth to Bedrock Min: > 0 inches

Depth to Watertable Min: > 0 inches

Soil Layer Information							
	Boundary			Classification		Saturated hydraulic conductivity micro m/sec	Soil Reaction (pH)
Layer	Upper	Lower	Soil Texture Class	AASHTO Group	Unified Soil		
1	0 inches	14 inches	sandy loam	Granular materials (35 pct. or less passing No. 200), Silty, or Clayey Gravel and Sand.	Not reported	Max: 0.42 Min: 0	Max: Min:
2	14 inches	22 inches	weathered bedrock	Granular materials (35 pct. or less passing No. 200), Silty, or Clayey Gravel and Sand.	Not reported	Max: 0.42 Min: 0	Max: Min:

Soil Map ID: 9

Soil Component Name: RAMONA

Soil Surface Texture: sandy loam

Hydrologic Group: Class B - Moderate infiltration rates. Deep and moderately deep, moderately well and well drained soils with moderately coarse textures.

Soil Drainage Class: Well drained

Hydric Status: Not hydric

Corrosion Potential - Uncoated Steel: Moderate

Depth to Bedrock Min: > 0 inches

Depth to Watertable Min: > 0 inches

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

Soil Layer Information							
	Boundary			Classification		Saturated hydraulic conductivity micro m/sec	Soil Reaction (pH)
Layer	Upper	Lower	Soil Texture Class	AASHTO Group	Unified Soil		
1	0 inches	14 inches	sandy loam	Granular materials (35 pct. or less passing No. 200), Silty, or Clayey Gravel and Sand.	COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Clayey sand. COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Silty Sand.	Max: 4 Min: 1.4	Max: 8.4 Min: 6.6
2	14 inches	22 inches	fine sandy loam	Granular materials (35 pct. or less passing No. 200), Silty, or Clayey Gravel and Sand.	COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Clayey sand. COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Silty Sand.	Max: 4 Min: 1.4	Max: 8.4 Min: 6.6
3	22 inches	68 inches	sandy clay loam	Granular materials (35 pct. or less passing No. 200), Silty, or Clayey Gravel and Sand.	COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Clayey sand. COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Silty Sand.	Max: 4 Min: 1.4	Max: 8.4 Min: 6.6
4	68 inches	74 inches	gravelly sandy loam	Granular materials (35 pct. or less passing No. 200), Silty, or Clayey Gravel and Sand.	COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Clayey sand. COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Silty Sand.	Max: 4 Min: 1.4	Max: 8.4 Min: 6.6

Soil Map ID: 10

Soil Component Name: FALLBROOK

Soil Surface Texture: sandy loam

Hydrologic Group: Class C - Slow infiltration rates. Soils with layers impeding downward movement of water, or soils with moderately fine or fine textures.

Soil Drainage Class: Well drained

Hydric Status: Not hydric

Corrosion Potential - Uncoated Steel: Low

Depth to Bedrock Min: > 0 inches

Depth to Watertable Min: > 0 inches

Soil Layer Information							
	Boundary			Classification		Saturated hydraulic conductivity micro m/sec	Soil Reaction (pH)
Layer	Upper	Lower	Soil Texture Class	AASHTO Group	Unified Soil		
1	0 inches	14 inches	sandy loam	Silt-Clay Materials (more than 35 pct. passing No. 200), Silty Soils.	Not reported	Max: 0.42 Min: 0	Max: Min:
2	14 inches	24 inches	sandy clay loam	Silt-Clay Materials (more than 35 pct. passing No. 200), Silty Soils.	Not reported	Max: 0.42 Min: 0	Max: Min:
3	24 inches	27 inches	weathered bedrock	Silt-Clay Materials (more than 35 pct. passing No. 200), Silty Soils.	Not reported	Max: 0.42 Min: 0	Max: Min:

Soil Map ID: 11

Soil Component Name: GREENFIELD

Soil Surface Texture: sandy loam

Hydrologic Group: Class B - Moderate infiltration rates. Deep and moderately deep, moderately well and well drained soils with moderately coarse textures.

Soil Drainage Class: Well drained

Hydric Status: Not hydric

Corrosion Potential - Uncoated Steel: Low

Depth to Bedrock Min: > 0 inches

Depth to Watertable Min: > 0 inches

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

Soil Layer Information							
	Boundary			Classification		Saturated hydraulic conductivity micro m/sec	Soil Reaction (pH)
Layer	Upper	Lower	Soil Texture Class	AASHTO Group	Unified Soil		
1	0 inches	25 inches	sandy loam	Granular materials (35 pct. or less passing No. 200), Silty, or Clayey Gravel and Sand.	COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Silty Sand.	Max: 42 Min: 14	Max: 8.4 Min: 6.6
2	25 inches	42 inches	fine sandy loam	Granular materials (35 pct. or less passing No. 200), Silty, or Clayey Gravel and Sand.	COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Silty Sand.	Max: 42 Min: 14	Max: 8.4 Min: 6.6
3	42 inches	59 inches	loam	Granular materials (35 pct. or less passing No. 200), Silty, or Clayey Gravel and Sand.	COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Silty Sand.	Max: 42 Min: 14	Max: 8.4 Min: 6.6
4	59 inches	72 inches	stratified loamy sand to sandy loam	Granular materials (35 pct. or less passing No. 200), Silty, or Clayey Gravel and Sand.	COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Silty Sand.	Max: 42 Min: 14	Max: 8.4 Min: 6.6

Soil Map ID: 12

Soil Component Name: GORGONIO

Soil Surface Texture: stratified gravelly loamy sand to gravelly loamy fine sand

Hydrologic Group: Class B - Moderate infiltration rates. Deep and moderately deep, moderately well and well drained soils with moderately coarse textures.

Soil Drainage Class: Somewhat excessively drained

Hydric Status: Not hydric

Corrosion Potential - Uncoated Steel: Low

Depth to Bedrock Min: > 0 inches

Depth to Watertable Min: > 0 inches

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

Soil Layer Information							
	Boundary			Classification		Saturated hydraulic conductivity micro m/sec	Soil Reaction (pH)
Layer	Upper	Lower	Soil Texture Class	AASHTO Group	Unified Soil		
1	14 inches	59 inches	stratified gravelly loamy sand to gravelly loamy fine sand	Granular materials (35 pct. or less passing No. 200), Stone Fragments, Gravel and Sand.	COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Silty Sand.	Max: 141 Min: 42	Max: 7.3 Min: 5.6
2	0 inches	14 inches	loamy sand	Granular materials (35 pct. or less passing No. 200), Stone Fragments, Gravel and Sand.	COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Silty Sand.	Max: 141 Min: 42	Max: 7.3 Min: 5.6

Soil Map ID: 13

Soil Component Name: HANFORD

Soil Surface Texture: loamy fine sand

Hydrologic Group: Class B - Moderate infiltration rates. Deep and moderately deep, moderately well and well drained soils with moderately coarse textures.

Soil Drainage Class: Well drained

Hydric Status: Not hydric

Corrosion Potential - Uncoated Steel: Low

Depth to Bedrock Min: > 0 inches

Depth to Watertable Min: > 0 inches

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

Soil Layer Information							
	Boundary			Classification		Saturated hydraulic conductivity micro m/sec	Soil Reaction (pH)
Layer	Upper	Lower	Soil Texture Class	AASHTO Group	Unified Soil		
1	0 inches	7 inches	loamy fine sand	Granular materials (35 pct. or less passing No. 200), Silty, or Clayey Gravel and Sand.	COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Silty Sand.	Max: 141 Min: 42	Max: 7.8 Min: 5.6
2	7 inches	40 inches	fine sandy loam	Granular materials (35 pct. or less passing No. 200), Silty, or Clayey Gravel and Sand.	COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Silty Sand.	Max: 141 Min: 42	Max: 7.8 Min: 5.6
3	40 inches	59 inches	stratified loamy sand to coarse sandy loam	Granular materials (35 pct. or less passing No. 200), Silty, or Clayey Gravel and Sand.	COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Silty Sand.	Max: 141 Min: 42	Max: 7.8 Min: 5.6

Soil Map ID: 14

Soil Component Name: ROCKLAND

Soil Surface Texture: unweathered bedrock

Hydrologic Group: Class B - Moderate infiltration rates. Deep and moderately deep, moderately well and well drained soils with moderately coarse textures.

Soil Drainage Class:
Hydric Status: Not hydric

Corrosion Potential - Uncoated Steel: Not Reported

Depth to Bedrock Min: > 0 inches

Depth to Watertable Min: > 0 inches

Soil Layer Information							
	Boundary			Classification		Saturated hydraulic conductivity micro m/sec	Soil Reaction (pH)
Layer	Upper	Lower	Soil Texture Class	AASHTO Group	Unified Soil		
1	0 inches	59 inches	unweathered bedrock	Not reported	Not reported	Max: Min:	Max: Min:

Soil Map ID: 15

Soil Component Name: GREENFIELD

Soil Surface Texture: sandy loam

Hydrologic Group: Class B - Moderate infiltration rates. Deep and moderately deep, moderately well and well drained soils with moderately coarse textures.

Soil Drainage Class: Well drained

Hydric Status: Not hydric

Corrosion Potential - Uncoated Steel: Low

Depth to Bedrock Min: > 0 inches

Depth to Watertable Min: > 0 inches

Soil Layer Information							
	Boundary			Classification		Saturated hydraulic conductivity micro m/sec	Soil Reaction (pH)
Layer	Upper	Lower	Soil Texture Class	AASHTO Group	Unified Soil		
1	0 inches	25 inches	sandy loam	Granular materials (35 pct. or less passing No. 200), Silty, or Clayey Gravel and Sand.	FINE-GRAINED SOILS, Silts and Clays (liquid limit less than 50%), silt.	Max: 14 Min: 4	Max: 7.8 Min: 6.1
2	25 inches	42 inches	fine sandy loam	Granular materials (35 pct. or less passing No. 200), Silty, or Clayey Gravel and Sand.	FINE-GRAINED SOILS, Silts and Clays (liquid limit less than 50%), silt.	Max: 14 Min: 4	Max: 7.8 Min: 6.1

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

Soil Layer Information							
	Boundary			Classification		Saturated hydraulic conductivity micro m/sec	Soil Reaction (pH)
Layer	Upper	Lower	Soil Texture Class	AASHTO Group	Unified Soil		
3	42 inches	59 inches	loam	Granular materials (35 pct. or less passing No. 200), Silty, or Clayey Gravel and Sand.	FINE-GRAINED SOILS, Silts and Clays (liquid limit less than 50%), silt.	Max: 14 Min: 4	Max: 7.8 Min: 6.1

LOCAL / REGIONAL WATER AGENCY RECORDS

EDR Local/Regional Water Agency records provide water well information to assist the environmental professional in assessing sources that may impact ground water flow direction, and in forming an opinion about the impact of contaminant migration on nearby drinking water wells.

WELL SEARCH DISTANCE INFORMATION

DATABASE	SEARCH DISTANCE (miles)
Federal USGS	1.000
Federal FRDS PWS	Nearest PWS within 1 mile
State Database	1.000

FEDERAL USGS WELL INFORMATION

MAP ID	WELL ID	LOCATION FROM TP
No Wells Found		

FEDERAL FRDS PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM INFORMATION

MAP ID	WELL ID	LOCATION FROM TP
No PWS System Found		

Note: PWS System location is not always the same as well location.

STATE DATABASE WELL INFORMATION

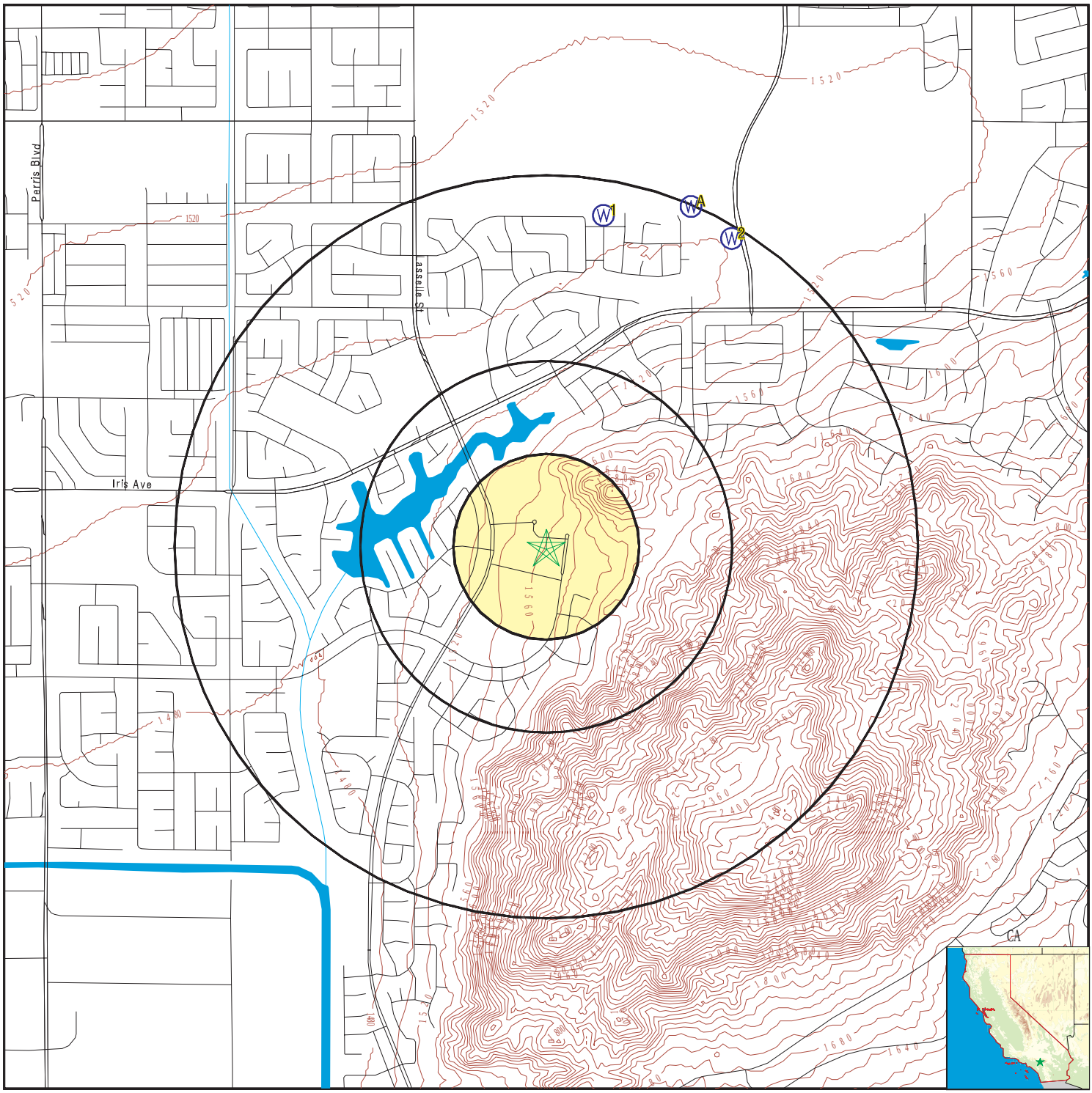
MAP ID	WELL ID	LOCATION FROM TP

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

STATE DATABASE WELL INFORMATION

MAP ID	WELL ID	LOCATION FROM TP
1	CADWR9000006049	1/2 - 1 Mile North
2	CADWR9000006048	1/2 - 1 Mile NNE
A3	CAUSGSN00000346	1/2 - 1 Mile NNE
A4	CADWR9000006051	1/2 - 1 Mile NNE

PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP - 8124732.2s



- County Boundary
- Major Roads
- Contour Lines
- Earthquake Fault Lines
- Earthquake epicenter, Richter 5 or greater
- Water Wells
- Public Water Supply Wells
- Cluster of Multiple Icons
- Groundwater Flow Direction
- GI Indeterminate Groundwater Flow at Location
- GV Groundwater Flow Varies at Location
- HD Closest Hydrogeological Data
- Oil, gas or related wells

SITE NAME:	Moreno Valley College	CLIENT:	Terracon
ADDRESS:	16130 Lasselle Street Moreno Valley CA 92555	CONTACT:	Baylie Zemke
		INQUIRY #:	8124732.2s
LAT/LONG:	33.886157 / 117.202682	DATE:	September 30, 2025 11:13 am

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GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP FINDINGS

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation | Database | EDR ID Number

1
North
1/2 - 1 Mile
Lower

CA WELLS **CADWR9000006049**

State Well #:	Not Reported	Station ID:	48122
Well Name:	EMWD10155	Basin Name:	San Jacinto
Well Use:	Irrigation	Well Type:	Single Well
Well Depth:	750	Well Completion Rpt #:	Not Reported

2
NNE
1/2 - 1 Mile
Lower

CA WELLS **CADWR9000006048**

State Well #:	Not Reported	Station ID:	48123
Well Name:	EMWD25696	Basin Name:	San Jacinto
Well Use:	Irrigation	Well Type:	Single Well
Well Depth:	615	Well Completion Rpt #:	Not Reported

A3
NNE
1/2 - 1 Mile
Lower

CA WELLS **CAUSGSN00000346**

Well ID:	USGS-335358117114501	Well Type:	UNK
Source:	United States Geological Survey		
Other Name:	USGS-335358117114501	GAMA PFAS Testing:	Not Reported
Groundwater Quality Data:	https://gamagroundwater.waterboards.ca.gov/gama/gamamap/public/GamaDataDisplay.asp?dataset=USGSNEW&samp_date=&global_id=&assigned_name=USGS-335358117114501&store_num=		
GeoTracker Data:	Not Reported		

A4
NNE
1/2 - 1 Mile
Lower

CA WELLS **CADWR9000006051**

State Well #:	Not Reported	Station ID:	48120
Well Name:	EMWD10154	Basin Name:	San Jacinto
Well Use:	Observation	Well Type:	Single Well
Well Depth:	450	Well Completion Rpt #:	Not Reported

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP FINDINGS
RADON

AREA RADON INFORMATION

State Database: CA Radon

Radon Test Results

Zipcode	Num Tests	> 4 pCi/L
92555	4	0

Federal EPA Radon Zone for RIVERSIDE County: 2

Note: Zone 1 indoor average level > 4 pCi/L.
: Zone 2 indoor average level >= 2 pCi/L and <= 4 pCi/L.
: Zone 3 indoor average level < 2 pCi/L.

Federal Area Radon Information for RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA

Number of sites tested: 12

Area	Average Activity	% <4 pCi/L	% 4-20 pCi/L	% >20 pCi/L
Living Area - 1st Floor	0.117 pCi/L	100%	0%	0%
Living Area - 2nd Floor	0.450 pCi/L	100%	0%	0%
Basement	1.700 pCi/L	100%	0%	0%

PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE RECORDS SEARCHED

TOPOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

USGS 7.5' Digital Elevation Model (DEM)
Source: United States Geologic Survey
EDR acquired the USGS 7.5' Digital Elevation Model in 2002 and updated it in 2006. The 7.5 minute DEM corresponds to the USGS 1:24,000- and 1:25,000-scale topographic quadrangle maps. The DEM provides elevation data with consistent elevation units and projection.

Current USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Map
Source: U.S. Geological Survey

HYDROLOGIC INFORMATION

Flood Zone Data: This data was obtained from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). It depicts 100-year and 500-year flood zones as defined by FEMA. It includes the National Flood Hazard Layer (NFHL) which incorporates Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) data and Q3 data from FEMA in areas not covered by NFHL.
Source: FEMA
Telephone: 877-336-2627
Date of Government Version: 2003, 2015

NWI: National Wetlands Inventory. This data, available in select counties across the country, was obtained by EDR in 2002, 2005, 2010 and 2015 from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

State Wetlands Data: Wetland Inventory
Source: Department of Fish and Wildlife
Telephone: 916-445-0411

HYDROGEOLOGIC INFORMATION

AQUIFLOW^{R} Information System
Source: EDR proprietary database of groundwater flow information
EDR has developed the AQUIFLOW Information System (AIS) to provide data on the general direction of groundwater flow at specific points. EDR has reviewed reports submitted to regulatory authorities at select sites and has extracted the date of the report, hydrogeologically determined groundwater flow direction and depth to water table information.

GEOLOGIC INFORMATION

Geologic Age and Rock Stratigraphic Unit
Source: P.G. Schruben, R.E. Arndt and W.J. Bawiec, Geology of the Conterminous U.S. at 1:2,500,000 Scale - A digital representation of the 1974 P.B. King and H.M. Beikman Map, USGS Digital Data Series DDS - 11 (1994).

STATSGO: State Soil Geographic Database
Source: Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)
The U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) leads the national Conservation Soil Survey (NCSS) and is responsible for collecting, storing, maintaining and distributing soil survey information for privately owned lands in the United States. A soil map in a soil survey is a representation of soil patterns in a landscape. Soil maps for STATSGO are compiled by generalizing more detailed (SSURGO) soil survey maps.

SSURGO: Soil Survey Geographic Database
Source: Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)
Telephone: 800-672-5559
SSURGO is the most detailed level of mapping done by the Natural Resources Conservation Service, mapping scales generally range from 1:12,000 to 1:63,360. Field mapping methods using national standards are used to construct the soil maps in the Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) database. SSURGO digitizing duplicates the original soil survey maps. This level of mapping is designed for use by landowners, townships and county natural resource planning and management.

PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE RECORDS SEARCHED

LOCAL / REGIONAL WATER AGENCY RECORDS

FEDERAL WATER WELLS

PWS: Public Water Systems
Source: EPA/Office of Drinking Water
Telephone: 202-564-3750
Public Water System data from the Federal Reporting Data System. A PWS is any water system which provides water to at least 25 people for at least 60 days annually. PWSs provide water from wells, rivers and other sources.

PWS ENF: Public Water Systems Violation and Enforcement Data
Source: EPA/Office of Drinking Water
Telephone: 202-564-3750
Violation and Enforcement data for Public Water Systems from the Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS) after August 1995. Prior to August 1995, the data came from the Federal Reporting Data System (FRDS).

USGS Water Wells: USGS National Water Inventory System (NWIS)
This database contains descriptive information on sites where the USGS collects or has collected data on surface water and/or groundwater. The groundwater data includes information on wells, springs, and other sources of groundwater.

OTHER STATE DATABASE INFORMATION

Groundwater Ambient Monitoring & Assessment Program
State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 916-341-5577
The GAMA Program is Californias comprehensive groundwater quality monitoring program. GAMA collects data by testing the untreated, raw water in different types of wells for naturally-occurring and man-made chemicals. The GAMA data includes Domestic, Monitoring and Municipal well types from the following sources, Department of Water Resources, Department of Heath Services, EDF, Agricultural Lands, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Department of Pesticide Regulation, United States Geological Survey, Groundwater Ambient Monitoring and Assessment Program and Local Groundwater Projects.

Water Well Database
Source: Department of Water Resources
Telephone: 916-651-9648

California Drinking Water Quality Database
Source: Department of Public Health
Telephone: 916-324-2319
The database includes all drinking water compliance and special studies monitoring for the state of California since 1984. It consists of over 3,200,000 individual analyses along with well and water system information.

Geothermal Wells Listing
Department of Conservation
Telephone: 916-445-9686
Geothermal well means a well constructed to extract or return water to the ground after it has been used for heating or cooling purposes. Geothermal wells in California (except for wells on federal leases which are administered by the Bureau of Land Management) are permitted, drilled, operated, and permanently sealed and closed (plugged and abandoned) under requirements and procedures administered by the Geothermal Section of the Department of Conservations Geologic Energy Management Division (CalGEM, formerly DOGGR).

California Oil and Gas Well Locations
Source: Dept of Conservation, Geologic Energy Management Division
Telephone: 916-323-1779
Oil and Gas well locations in the state.

PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE RECORDS SEARCHED

California Earthquake Fault Lines
Source: California Division of Mines and Geology
The fault lines displayed on EDR's Topographic map are digitized quaternary fault lines prepared in 1975 by the United State Geological Survey. Additional information (also from 1975) regarding activity at specific fault lines comes from California's Preliminary Fault Activity Map prepared by the California Division of Mines and Geology.

RADON

State Database: CA Radon
Source: Department of Public Health
Telephone: 916-210-8558
Radon Database for California

Area Radon Information
Source: USGS
Telephone: 703-356-4020
The National Radon Database has been developed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and is a compilation of the EPA/State Residential Radon Survey and the National Residential Radon Survey. The study covers the years 1986 - 1992. Where necessary data has been supplemented by information collected at private sources such as universities and research institutions.

EPA Radon Zones
Source: EPA
Telephone: 703-356-4020
Sections 307 & 309 of IRAA directed EPA to list and identify areas of U.S. with the potential for elevated indoor radon levels.

OTHER

Airport Landing Facilities: Private and public use landing facilities
Source: Federal Aviation Administration, 800-457-6656

Epicenters: World earthquake epicenters, Richter 5 or greater
Source: Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

California Earthquake Fault Lines: The fault lines displayed on EDR's Topographic map are digitized quaternary fault lines, prepared in 1975 by the United State Geological Survey. Additional information (also from 1975) regarding activity at specific fault lines comes from California's Preliminary Fault Activity Map prepared by the California Division of Mines and Geology.

STREET AND ADDRESS INFORMATION

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APPENDIX E

CREDENTIALS



EDUCATION

Bachelor of Science, Environmental Biology California State Polytechnic University Pomona, California, 2020.

CERTIFICATIONS

40-Hour OSHA HAZWOPER

Basic Wetland Delineation

WORK HISTORY

Terracon Consultants, Inc. (Laguna Hills, CA). Staff Scientist January 2024 to Present

Terracon Consultants, Inc. (Laguna Hills, CA). Assistant Scientist July 2021 to January 2024

Orange County Coast Keepers. Industrial Stormwater Monitor, October 2020- April 2021

Baylie Zemke

STAFF SCIENTIST

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Ms. Zemke is a Staff Scientist in Terracon's Orange County, California Office. In this office, Ms. Zemke works on preparing Phase I Environmental Site Assessments (ESA) reports. These efforts involve managing all aspects of the project in order to ensure that it is completed on time and within the scope as well as engaging with the Authorized Project Reviewer. Additionally, Ms. Zemke completes field surveys, interviews with property owners, Environmental Data Resource reports, and file reviews at local county and city regulatory offices. As required, each ESA is prepared and finalized in accordance with new ASTM Standards. Her experience ranges from small scale buildings to large scale industrial and commercial properties.

PROJECT EXPERIENCE

COMMERCIAL
Project Manager and Environmental Site Assessment on commercial properties including restaurants and retail spaces.

AUTO DEALERSHIPS/AUTOMOTIVE SERVICE
Project Manager and Environmental Site Assessment on automotive dealerships, automotive maintenance facilities, and automotive collision repair centers.

OFFICE BUILDINGS
Project Manager and Environmental Site Assessment on office properties including multi-story financial, educational, and medical office buildings.

MULTI-FAMILY & SENIOR COMMUNITIES
Project Manager and Environmental Site Assessment on properties including apartment complexes and senior communities.

WAREHOUSE & INDUSTRIAL
Project Manager and Environmental Site Assessment on properties including warehouses and logistical centers.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS
Project Manager and Environmental Site Assessment for telecommunications towers.

ENERGY & UTILITIES
Project Manager and Environmental Site Assessment for solar sites ranging from 300-acres to over 1,000-acres.

AGRICULTURE & LAND DEVELOPMENT
Project Manager and Environmental Site Assessment on projects ranging from 20-acres to over 300-acres.



Islam (Sami) R. Noaman

SENIOR ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANT / PRINCIPAL

EDUCATION

Bachelor of Science, Chemistry/Environmental Chemistry, 2002, City University of New York, City College of New York

Masters in Environmental Engineering (California State University Fullerton - May 2023)

REGISTRATIONS

Certified Engineer in Training (CA) Certification No. EIT 171371

CERTIFICATIONS

40-Hour OSHA Hazardous Waste Operations & Emergency Response Training Course

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Mr. Noaman is a Principal with Terracon and would be a senior consultant on San Bernardino County on-call contract. He is currently supporting our Southern California region with over 20 years of environmental consulting experience. Mr. Noaman oversees teams managing asbestos, industrial hygiene, regulatory compliance, and environmental planning services.

PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Due Diligence Services

Mr. Noaman managed thousands of due diligence projects. His role throughout his career varies from project management, client management, consulting services, and QA/QC reviews. Typical project experience would include, Phase I Environmental Site Assessments (ESAs), Phase II ESAs, Hazardous Materials Assessments, Limited regulatory Compliance Assessments (LECAs), and Limited Environmental Planning and Natural Resources Services.

Stormwater, Wastewater, and Hazardous Materials Regulatory Compliance Services:

Mr. Noaman managed numerous regulatory compliance services for industrial, commercial, and renewable energy projects across Southern California. These services typically included client and agency coordination, implementation of guidelines required by the state of California Water Resources Board (SWRB) and/or Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA), and consultation with clients.

Environmental Planning Services:

Mr. Noaman and his environmental planning team manage services necessary to obtain environmental clearance and entitlement to construct facilities for the County. Our environmental planning services will include the preparation of all documentation necessary to initiate, process, review and ultimately obtain certification of Environmental Impact Reports (or relevant project-specific environmental documents) that will environmentally clear approval and implementation of a specific project/facility in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). If the project is located on federal land and requires clearance from Federal agencies, Mr. Noaman's team has the expertise to navigate through the environmental permitting process in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and obtain certification of Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) or relevant project-specific environmental document.



EDUCATION

Bachelor of Science, Geology, University of California, Riverside, 2023

WORK HISTORY

Terracon Consultants, Inc. (Colton, CA). Assistant Geologist, 2025-Present

Hughes Paleontology Lab, University of California, Riverside (Riverside, CA). Undergraduate Research Assistant, 2022-2023

Kimberly Buenrostro

ASSISTANT GEOLOGIST

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Ms. Buenrostro is an Assistant Geologist in Terracon's Colton, California Office. In this office, Ms. Buenrostro prepares Phase I Environmental Site Assessments (ESA) reports. She manages all aspects of the project and engages with the Authorized Project Reviewer to ensure that it is completed within scope, and on time. Additionally, Ms. Buenrostro oversees field surveys, interviews with property owners, Environmental Data Resource reports, and file reviews at local county and city regulatory offices. As required, each ESA is prepared and finalized in accordance with the current ASTM 1527-21 Standard.

PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Ms. Buenrostro has conducted numerous Phase I ESA's for properties in California in the United States, evaluating present and past land use to locate potential sources of hazardous materials/wastes. Tasks involved consist of reviewing environmental data/records, including aerial photographs, fire insurance maps, topographic maps, historical city directories, environmental database reports, site reconnaissance, personnel interviews, state, and local agencies file reviews.

Tony P. Mikacich, P.G., C.E.M.

SENIOR PROJECT MANAGER | ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Mr. Mikacich is a Professional Geologist in California and Senior Project Manager in the firm with over 25 years of experience managing complex environmental investigations and remediation programs for a variety of industrial, utility and energy-related facilities, military bases, petroleum retailers, and landfill sites in California, and Nevada. Mr. Mikacich's areas of specialty include site characterization, remediation, construction and treatment system oversight, delineation of groundwater contaminant plumes, solid waste characterization, hazardous materials decontamination, and the preparation of technical reports.

Mr. Mikacich also has significant experience in site remediation projects including commercial and retail projects of various sizes in different markets. Mr. Mikacich routinely interacts with state, federal and local regulatory agencies on behalf of clients in obtaining regulatory resolutions to environmental issues and compliance matters.

Mr. Mikacich also has experience in completing regulatory compliance permitting and providing environmental permitting assistance for numerous facilities.

EDUCATION

Bachelor of Science in Geology, California State University, Chico, 2000

LICENSES

Professional Geologist – California #9918

REGISTRATIONS/ CERTIFICATIONS

Nevada Certified Environmental Manager - #EM1859

OSHA HAZWOPER 40-hour certified (1999)

OSHA HAZWOPER 8-hour (current)

CPR/AED/First Aid - Current

WORK HISTORY

Terracon Consultants, Inc. Senior Project Manager, March 2019-Present

PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Environmental Compliance Assessments and Monitoring:

Mr. Mikacich has managed numerous compliance assessment and monitoring projects for private, federal, and utility and energy-related clients. The scope of assessments performed includes assessments of such issues as air quality, groundwater, soil, wastewater generation, hazardous waste generation, and aboveground/underground storage tanks. The scope of compliance monitoring projects include groundwater, air quality, surface water quality, and soil. Mr. Mikacich has worked with industries including utility and energy-related facilities, commercial and industrial facilities, chemical manufacturing, petroleum retailers, and commercial real estate construction/development.

Gasoline Retailer – Multiple Sites in California and Nevada

Mr. Mikacich managed approximately 10 sites with an annual budget in excess of $500,000 located in both California and Nevada for a private client with a portfolio of more than 100 retail gasoline stations. Mr. Mikacich's key responsibilities included managing the groundwater monitoring and sampling, assessment, and remediation of site contaminants including BTEX and MTBE. Remedial designs included; dual-phase extraction, vapor extraction, air sparge, and groundwater pump and treat. Additional remedial actions have included Underground Injection Permits for the application of peroxide. Mr. Mikacich's responsibilities also included authoring conceptual site models, work plans, feasibility studies, CAP's, remedial design, treatment system installation, and O&M of remediation systems.

Former Gasoline Retailer – Isleton California

Mr. Mikacich is currently managing project activities that include the preparation of the scope of work and budget to perform a Limited Site Investigation (LSI) for a former gasoline retailer with a reported release from past operations. Mr. Mikacich was responsible for the preparation and application submittal to the California Ophan Site Cleanup Fund to request financial support for future site assessment and potential remedial action.

Former Gasoline Retailer and Automotive Repair Shop – Stockton California

Mr. Mikacich is currently managing a project that included the preparation of the scope of work and budget to investigate an offsite LUST case and a former onsite automotive repair shop for TPH, VOCs, and metals contaminants in soil and groundwater. A Limited Site Investigation (LSI) was performed at the site to investigate past site use and future redevelopment for a new convenience store and fuel station.

Former Dry Cleaners – Las Vegas, Nevada

Mr. Mikacich managed a former dry cleaner site which had an unauthorized release of tetrachloroethene (PCE) and trichloroethene (TCE) into the subsurface soil and groundwater. Mr. Mikacich's role included submitting a Corrective Action Plan (CAP) to the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP) to address on-site contamination, which included expanding the current Dual-Phase Extraction (DPE) system, and a separate CAP and DPE system to address contaminants which migrated off-site and more than 1,800 feet down-gradient in groundwater. This project which had an annual budget of $300,000 involved the characterization of PCE and TCE, a feasibility study, pilot testing, design and installation of two remedial systems for the clean-up of on- and off-site contaminants. Mr. Mikacich was the primary point of contact to the client and regulatory agencies and was responsible for the implementation of the two CAPs. Mr. Mikacich's responsibilities included providing technical oversight and management of all on-going remediation and monitoring activities to ensure reporting was completed in accordance with all permits and regulatory requirements.

Site Assessment and Hazardous Materials Decontamination Program - Northern California Utility

Mr. Mikacich managed a program that focused on site assessment and decontamination and management of hazardous materials for the Utility to reduce environmental risk and insure worker safety. Mr. Mikacich was responsible for managing the assessment of approximately 50 sites which resulted in the hazardous materials decontamination of 20 of those sites from across all lines of business. Mr. Mikacich's key roles and responsibilities included managing; program-level cost proposals, budgets and invoicing, quality and work products, schedules, staffing, program team update meetings, and communications with the prime contractor and client. The program had an annual budget as high as $650,000.

Environmental Site Assessments/Due Diligence:

Mr. Mikacich has managed due diligence investigations on property types ranging from commercial retail to manufacturing facilities. The investigations include identification of a variety of environmental hazards including hazardous substance and petroleum impacted soils and groundwater, chlorinated solvents, asbestos, PCBs, USTs and other regulatory concerns. Mr. Mikacich has performed or managed due diligence activities at sites in conformance with ASTM and USEPA guidelines and standards.

Mr. Mikacich has coordinated remedial investigation activities including work plan preparation, implementation and generation of final reports. He has been involved with the development of conceptual site models and corrective action designs to successfully remediate impacted sites. Managed Phase I & II investigative projects. These projects included a wide variety of compliance issues and required familiarity with state and local hazardous waste management, water wells, fuel storage tanks, and groundwater and soil impact guidelines and regulations.

Appendix G
Traffic Studies (Trip Generation and VMT Screening Assessments)

INTEGRATED ENGINEERING GROUP
TRANSPORTATION PLANNING AND ENGINEERING

Date: December 16, 2025

To: Mehran Mohtasham, Director of Capital Planning, Riverside Community College District

From: George Ghossain, Principal Engineer, Integrated Engineering Group

Subject: Trip Generation Assessment for The Library Learning Resource Center (LLRC) Project

---

Integrated Engineering Group (IEG) is pleased to submit this trip generation assessment memo for the proposed Library Learning Resource Center (LLRC) project (Project) located at 16130 Lasselle Street in the City of Moreno Valley, California. The proposed LLRC will be located near the center of Moreno Valley College campus at an existing parking lot (Parking Lot B), located east of Lasselle Street, west of Krameria Avenue, south of College Drive, and north of Cahuilla Avenue adjacent to the student Drop-Off on Krameria Street.

The objective of the proposed Project is to develop a modernized LLRC facility that aligns with current instructional requirements and student needs. The existing Library, Bookstore, and Student Activities Center will be inactivated as a secondary effect of this project. The existing Library is planned to be repurposed as a separate future capital construction project. The Student Activities Center may be utilized as swing space on campus until it is eventually demolished as a separate capital construction project.

The existing Library lacks the infrastructure and technical support to meet current delivery methods desired by faculty. The facilities lack electrical outlets to support additional computers. Building infrastructure inhibits the flexibility to adapt to technological improvements and educational delivery methods such as live interactive broadcasting. Currently, the library houses the only open computer lab on campus. The 32 computers within this space face constant use with long waitlists. The library faces space shortages for electrical upgrades to expand the computer lab in the library and other buildings on campus. Other computer labs on campus restrict use to dedicated instruction and students must be enrolled in a specific discipline/class to have access. The existing Library cannot accommodate electronic carrels or needed increases to the resource library. Further, space availability in the existing library limits tutoring capacity to only 3 to 4 students. This obstructs the effectiveness of delivering crucial instructional resources to students who need it most. Inadequate acoustics for noise reduction and limited private small study rooms throughout the existing building inhibit students using quiet or private study areas. Most students utilize library resources in between classes and cannot complete their studies due to the lack of these quiet spaces.

The Proposed LLRC project will construct a new 3-story building which increases space capacity within laboratory, office, library, and audio/visual media space on campus. The project will include updated infrastructure, technology

capabilities, accessibility, and energy efficiency. The proposed LLRC will encompass 83,255 Gross Square Feet (GSF) and consist of 55,287 Assignable Square Feet (ASF). Functional space within the building will include 2,257 ASF of classroom, 3,086 ASF of laboratory, 6,811 ASF of office, 27,874 ASF of library, 4,091 ASF of audio/visual, and 7,935 ASF of other support space.

The preliminary site plan for the Project is shown in **Attachment 1**. It is anticipated that the Project will be constructed in one phase on a 1.5-acre site that is currently designated as Parking Lot B within the Moreno Valley campus. The western portion of this parking lot has solar shade canopies installed. The Parking Lot is accessed from either College Drive, Cahuilla Drive, or Krameria Avenue. Parking Lot B has been determined to be underutilized and would not impact campus parking by losing approximately 160 parking spaces. This area is generally located in the central area of the campus. Additionally, a vacant triangle-shaped project laydown area, for use during construction, will be located at the northeast corner of College Drive and Lassalle Street intersection.

NEED TO COMPLETE LOS AS PART OF THE TIA ANALYSIS

The *City of Moreno Valley Transportation Impact Analysis Preparation Guide for Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) and Level of Service (LOS) Assessment, June 2020 (Guidelines)* provides activities that would not require a TIA that includes level of service analysis based on land use type or limited trip generation.

TRIP GENERATION

Trip generation is a measure or forecast of the number of trips that begin or end at the project site. The traffic generated is a function of the extent and type of development proposed for the site. These trips will result in some traffic increases on the streets where they occur. Per the Guidelines, trip generation for proposed uses must be calculated based on rates from the *Trip Generation Manual (TGM), 12th Edition*, published by the Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE) and rates that are developed based on the specific project operational information provided by the site operator. The rates were then applied to determine if this Project net trips generation satisfy the thresholds to be exempt from preparing a TIA with LOS.

The proposed project will replace existing aging facilities with a modern building featuring updated technology and infrastructure designed to fully support the needs of Moreno Valley College's faculty and students. This enhancement aims to improve the overall learning environment and student experience.

Since the project will replace aging facilities and primarily serve existing students population who will benefit from the upgraded facility, no additional vehicle trips are anticipated. Therefore, a Level of Service (LOS) analysis is not required, as the project is not expected to generate new trips or result in 100 or more vehicle trips during the peak hour.

PROJECT TRIP DISTRIBUTION AND ASSIGNMENT

Trip distribution and assignment is the process of identifying the probable destinations, directions and traffic routes that Project related traffic will likely affect. Trip distribution and assignment are not applicable in this case since the project has demonstrated that it will generate less than 100 vehicle trips during peak hours.

INTERSECTION ANALYSIS

Intersection analysis is not applicable in this case since the project has demonstrated that it will generate less than 100 vehicle trips during peak hours.

PROJECT ACCESS

Regional access to the project site is provided from either Interstate I-215 (east on either Ramona Expressway, or Alessandro Boulevard), or Highway 60 (Perris Boulevard south). Within the campus the project is located east of Lasselle Street, west of Krameria Avenue, south of College Drive, and north of Cahuilla Avenue adjacent to the student drop-off on Krameria Street. The main pedestrian access will be from the north, on the College Drive side of the building. This leads to a small courtyard, and into the lobby/core area between the two main wings of the building. Additional pedestrian access is from the south side of the building and leads into the lobby/core area. The service driveway and service access are planned for the southwest corner of the building. This service driveway is accessed from the south through the existing parking lot, with the closest streets being Cahuilla Drive and Krameria Avenue. Parking would remain on the undisturbed portion of the parking lot, and under the solar panels on the west side of the lot.

CONCLUSION

The proposed LLRC project, located within the City of Moreno Valley, involves replacing the existing Library, Bookstore, and Student Activities Center with a new three-story, modern facility designed to fully support the needs of Moreno Valley College's faculty and students. The project aims to enhance the overall learning environment and improve the student learning experience. Since the project will serve the existing faculty and student population and is not anticipated to generate additional traffic, it qualifies for an exemption from preparing a Traffic Impact Analysis (TIA), as supported by the traffic assessment and technical information presented in this memorandum.

Attachment – Project Site Plan

INTEGRATED ENGINEERING GROUP

TRANSPORTATION PLANNING AND ENGINEERING

ATTACHMENT – Project Site Plan

Refined Planning
Floor 1





Refined Planning

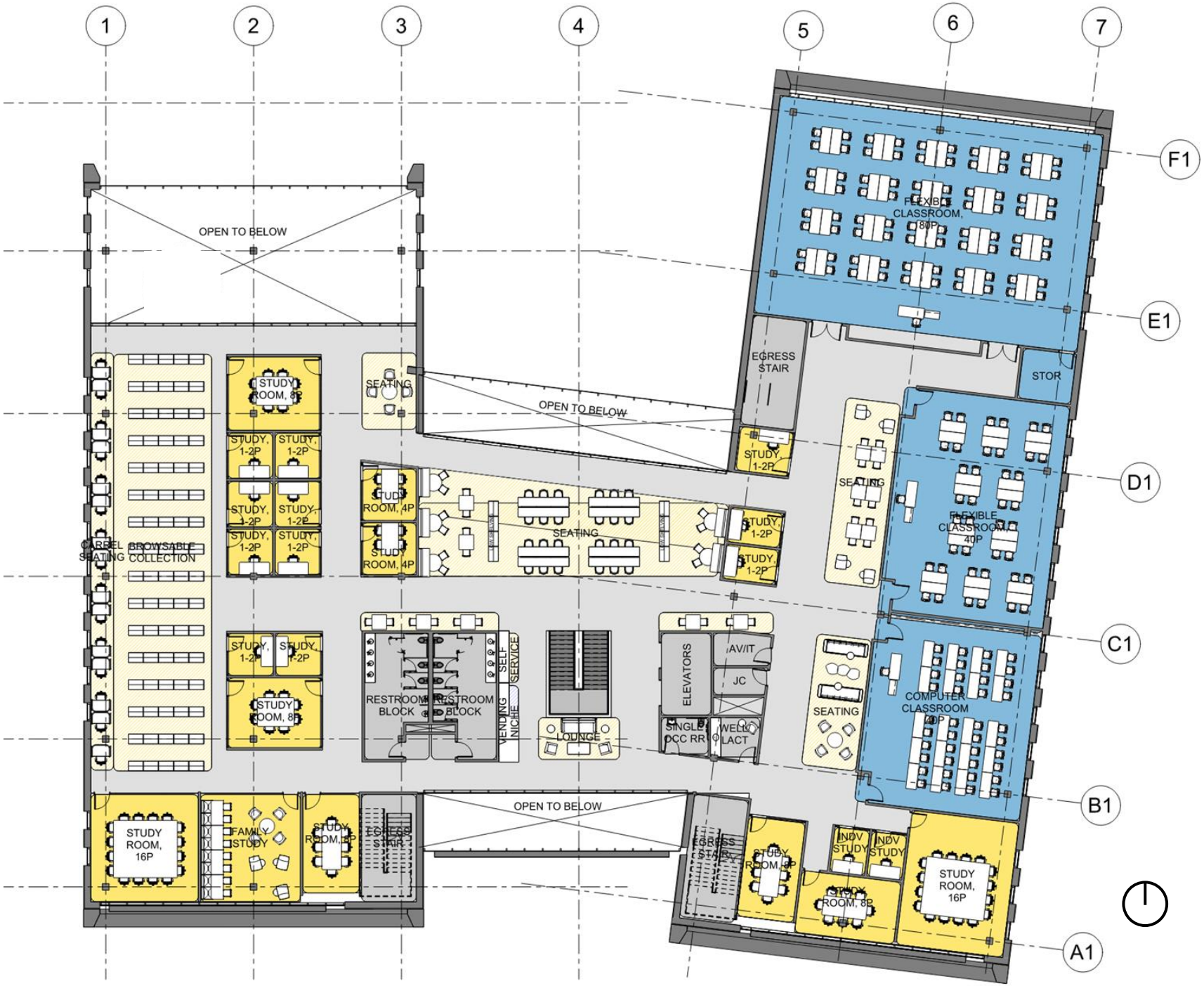
Floor 2





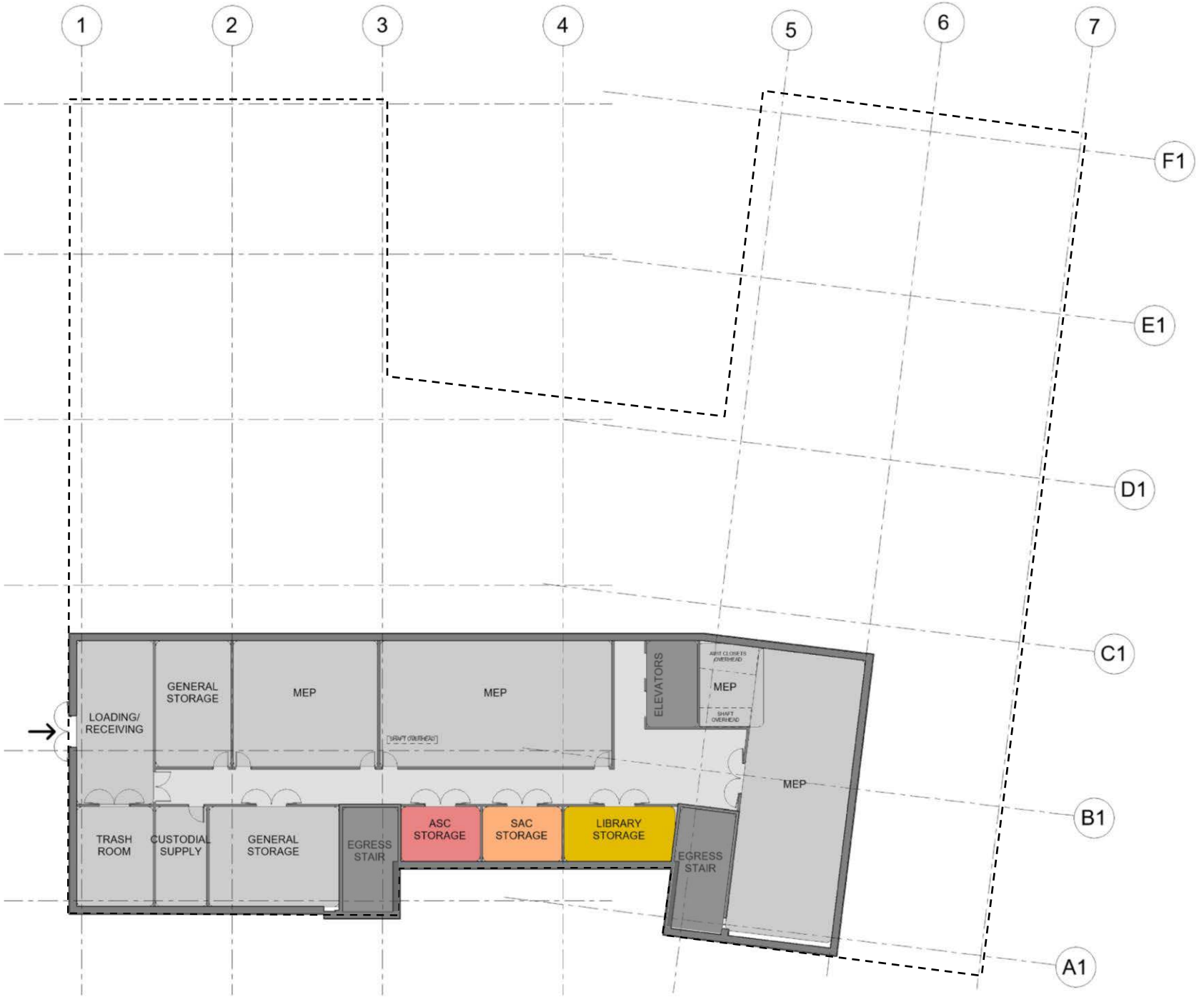
Refined Planning
Floor 3





Refined Planning

Lower Level



Moreno Valley LLRC Building
Vehicle Miles Traveled
Screening Assessment

Prepared for:

Terracon

145 W Walnut Street
Carson, CA 90248

Prepared by:

INTEGRATED ENGINEERING GROUP
TRANSPORTATION PLANNING AND ENGINEERING

23905 Clinton Keith Road 114-280
Wildomar, CA 92595

October 2025

1.0 PROJECT INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to evaluate the Library Learning Resource Center (LLRC) project (Project) vehicle miles traveled (VMT) analysis requirements and compliance with Senate Bill 743 (SB 743) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The objective of the proposed Project is to develop a modernized LLRC facility that aligns with current instructional requirements and student needs. The existing Library, Bookstore, and Student Activities Center will be inactivated as a secondary effect of this project. The existing Library is planned to be repurposed as a separate future capital construction project. The Student Activities Center may be utilized as swing space on campus until it is eventually demolished as a separate capital construction project.

The existing Library lacks the infrastructure and technical support to meet current delivery methods desired by faculty. The facilities lack electrical outlets to support additional computers. Building infrastructure inhibits the flexibility to adapt to technological improvements and educational delivery methods such as live interactive broadcasting. Currently, the library houses the only open computer lab on campus. The 32 computers within this space face constant use with long waitlists. The library faces space shortages for electrical upgrades to expand the computer lab in the library and other buildings on campus. Other computer labs on campus restrict use to dedicated instruction and students must be enrolled in a specific discipline/class to have access. The existing Library cannot accommodate electronic carrels or needed increases to the resource library. Further, space availability in the existing library limits tutoring capacity to only 3 to 4 students. This obstructs the effectiveness of delivering crucial instructional resources to students who need it most. Inadequate acoustics for noise reduction and limited private small study rooms throughout the existing building inhibit students using quiet or private study areas. Most students utilize library resources in between classes and cannot complete their studies due to the lack of these quiet spaces.

The Proposed LLRC project will construct a new 3-story building which increases space capacity within laboratory, office, library, and audio/visual media space on campus. The project will include updated infrastructure, technology capabilities, accessibility, and energy efficiency. The new LLRC facility will encompass 83,255 Gross Square Feet (GSF) and consist of 55,287 Assignable Square Feet (ASF). Functional space within the building will include 2,257 ASF of classroom, 3,086 ASF of laboratory, 6,811 ASF of office, 27,874 ASF of library, 4,091 ASF of audio/visual, and 7,935 ASF of other support space.

Attachment 1 shows the Project site plan.

1.2 SENATE BILL 743

On September 27, 2013, SB 743 was signed into State law and started a process intended to fundamentally change transportation impact analysis as part of the CEQA compliance. The California Natural Resource Agency updated the CEQA transportation analysis guidelines in 2018. In this update automobile delay and LOS metrics are no longer to be used in determining transportation impacts. Instead VMT metrics will serve as the basis in determining impacts. Furthermore, the guidelines stated that after July 1, 2020, transportation analysis under CEQA must use VMT to determine impacts for land use projects.

1.3 GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS

The Project is within the jurisdiction of the City of Moreno Valley. The City has adopted guidance on evaluating VMT for transportation impacts under CEQA. Therefore, the *City of Moreno Valley Transportation Impact Analysis Preparation Guide for Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) and Level of Service (LOS) Assessment* (June 2020[1]), hereafter referred to as Guidelines, will be used for this assessment.

[1] https://www.moval.org/departments/public-works/transportation/TIA-Guidelines.pdf

2.0 ANALYSIS METHODOLGY

The Guidelines require a 4-step process[2] for VMT analysis:

1. Project Screening
2. Assessment of Non-Screened Development
3. Identify VMT Impact Threshold
4. Mitigation Measures

2.1 SCREENING CRITERIA ASSESSMENT

The Guidelines recognize that certain projects based on type, location, size and other contexts could lead to a *presumption of less than significance* (i.e. the Project's VMT would not cause a transportation impact) and would not need additional VMT analysis. The Guidelines provide the following screening criteria[3]:

1. *Transit Priority Area (TPA)* – The project is located within a TPA, has a floor-area ratio (FAR) greater than 0.75, provides parking less than or equal to the City's Municipal Code requirements, is consistent with the applicable Sustainable Communities Strategy, and does not replace any affordable residential units with moderate- or high-income residential units.
2. *Low VMT Area* – Residential, office, other employment related uses, or mixed-use projects located in areas with low VMT. The Western Riverside Council of Governments (WRCOG) VMT Screening Tool can be used to determine whether a land use development project may be screened from a detailed VMT analysis.
3. Project Type Screening -
    - Local serving retail space of less than 50,000 sf
    - Local-serving K-12 schools
    - Local parks
    - Day care centers
    - Local-serving gas stations
    - Local-serving banks
    - Local-serving hotels (e.g. non-destination hotels)
    - Student housing projects
    - Local serving community college that are consistent with the assumptions noted in the RTP/SCS
    - Projects generating less than 400 daily vehicle trips. This generally corresponds to the following:
        i. 42 single family housing units
        ii. 60 multi-family, condominiums, or townhouse housing units
        iii. 41,000 sf office
        iv. 10,500 sf general retail
        v. 57,500 sf of light industrial
        vi. 112,500 sf of warehousing
        vii. 285,700 sf of high cube transload and short-term storage warehouse

[2] Guidelines, Pages 22-27
[3] Guidelines, Pages 22-24

2.2 VMT ANALYSIS

Projects that do not meet any of the screening criteria identified would need to perform a VMT analysis per the Guidelines. The Project would need evaluate the appropriate VMT metrics and compare them to thresholds to determine significance as defined by the Guidelines[4].

2.3 VMT THRESHOLDS

Once a project identifies the appropriate VMT measures for the proposed land uses it would need to be compared to thresholds for those metrics to determine significance under CEQA. The City has chosen to base its thresholds on the following.

The thresholds[5] as defined by the Guidelines are as follows:

- Residential Projects: net VMT per capita exceeds the average VMT per capita for Moreno Valley in the RTP/SCS horizon-year.
- Office and Industrial Projects: net VMT per employee exceeds the average VMT per employee for Moreno Valley in the RTP/SCS horizon year
- All Other Land Development Projects: a net increase in VMT in the RTP/SCS horizon-year.

[4] Guidelines, Page 24-26
[5] Guidelines, Pages 26

3.0 PROJECT ANALYSIS

The proposed LLRC project, located within the City of Moreno Valley, involves replacing the existing Library, Bookstore, and Student Activities Center with a new three-story, modern facility designed to fully support the needs of Moreno Valley College's faculty and students.

3.1 SCREENING ASSESSMENT

TPA – The Project is located in a TPA; however, considering the entire college site, the Project FAR is considered to be less than 0.75 and therefore, the Project **does not qualify for this criterion**.

Low VMT Area Screening – The Project is located within a low VMT area and therefore **does not qualify for this criterion**.

Project Type Screening – The Project is part of a community college that is currently serving the local community. The Project proposes replacing the existing Library, Bookstore, and Student Activities Center with a new three-story modernized facility. **Therefore, the Project may be presumed to have a less than significant impact for VMT as Local-Serving Retail.**

Redevelopment Project – The Project does replace an existing use and therefore **does qualify for this criterion**.

3.2 CONCLUSION

As shown in Section 3.1 the Project is presumed to cause a less than significant VMT impact. Therefore, it is our recommendation that the Project be approved and not be required to conduct a full VMT analysis.

Should you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at:
Email: george@intenggroup.com
Phone: (951) 239-1546
Address: 23905 Clinton Keith Road 114-280
Wildomar CA, 92595

Attachment – 1- Project Site Plan

ATTACHMENT 1 – Project Site Plan



1 CAMPUS PLOT PLAN

1" = 160'-0"

Issue Date: 05/17/2020

CAMPUS SITE PLAN

CANNONDESIGN ALMA strategies

LIBRARY LEARNING CENTER

RCCD RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT

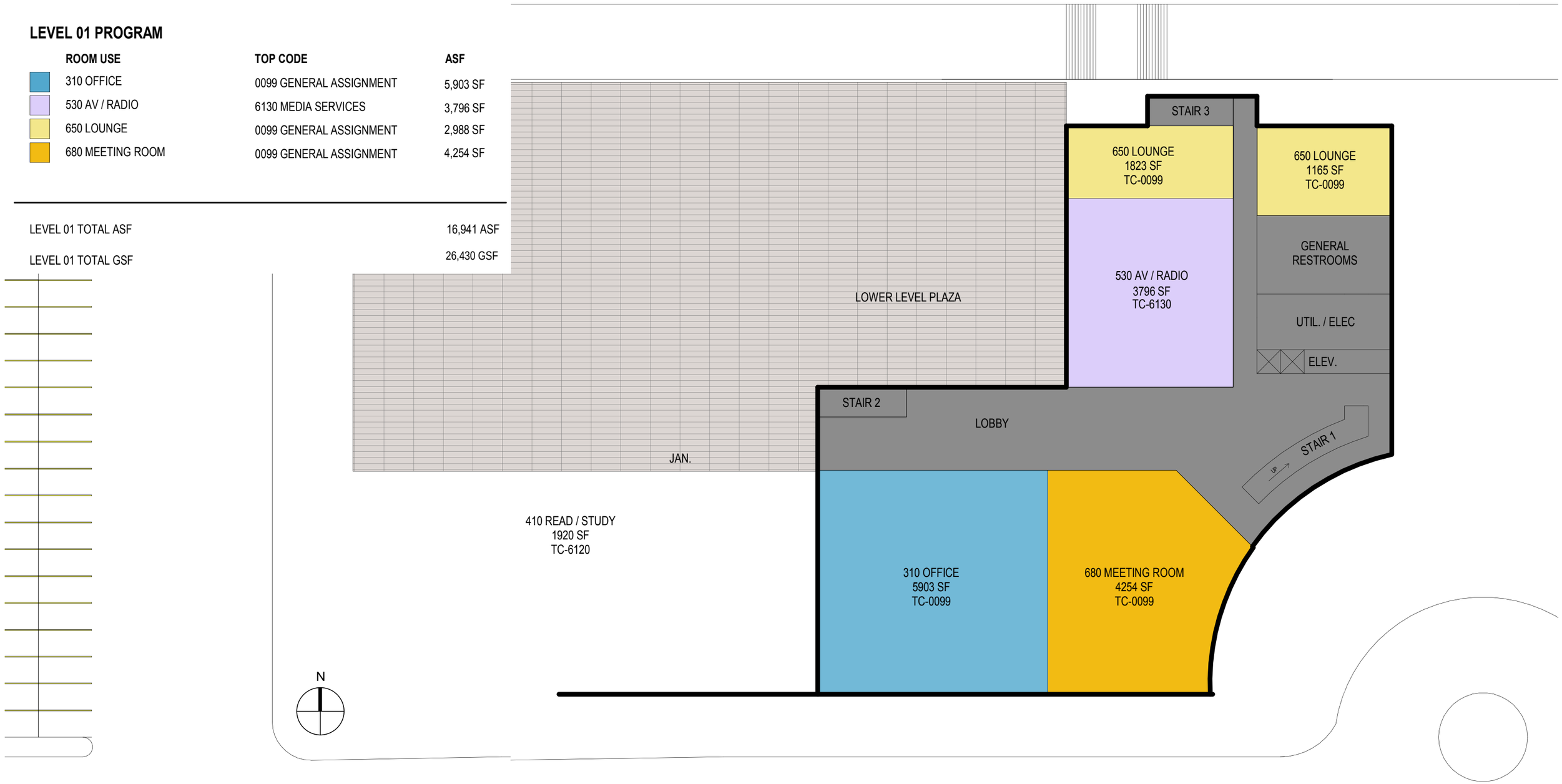
MORENO VALLEY COLLEGE

LEVEL 01 PROGRAM

	ROOM USE	TOP CODE	ASF
	310 OFFICE	0099 GENERAL ASSIGNMENT	5,903 SF
	530 AV / RADIO	6130 MEDIA SERVICES	3,796 SF
	650 LOUNGE	0099 GENERAL ASSIGNMENT	2,988 SF
	680 MEETING ROOM	0099 GENERAL ASSIGNMENT	4,254 SF

LEVEL 01 TOTAL ASF 16,941 ASF

LEVEL 01 TOTAL GSF 26,430 GSF



1 LEVEL 1

1/32" = 1'-0"

Issue Date: 05/17/2020

LEVEL 01 PLAN

CANNONDESIGN ALMA strategies

LIBRARY LEARNING CENTER

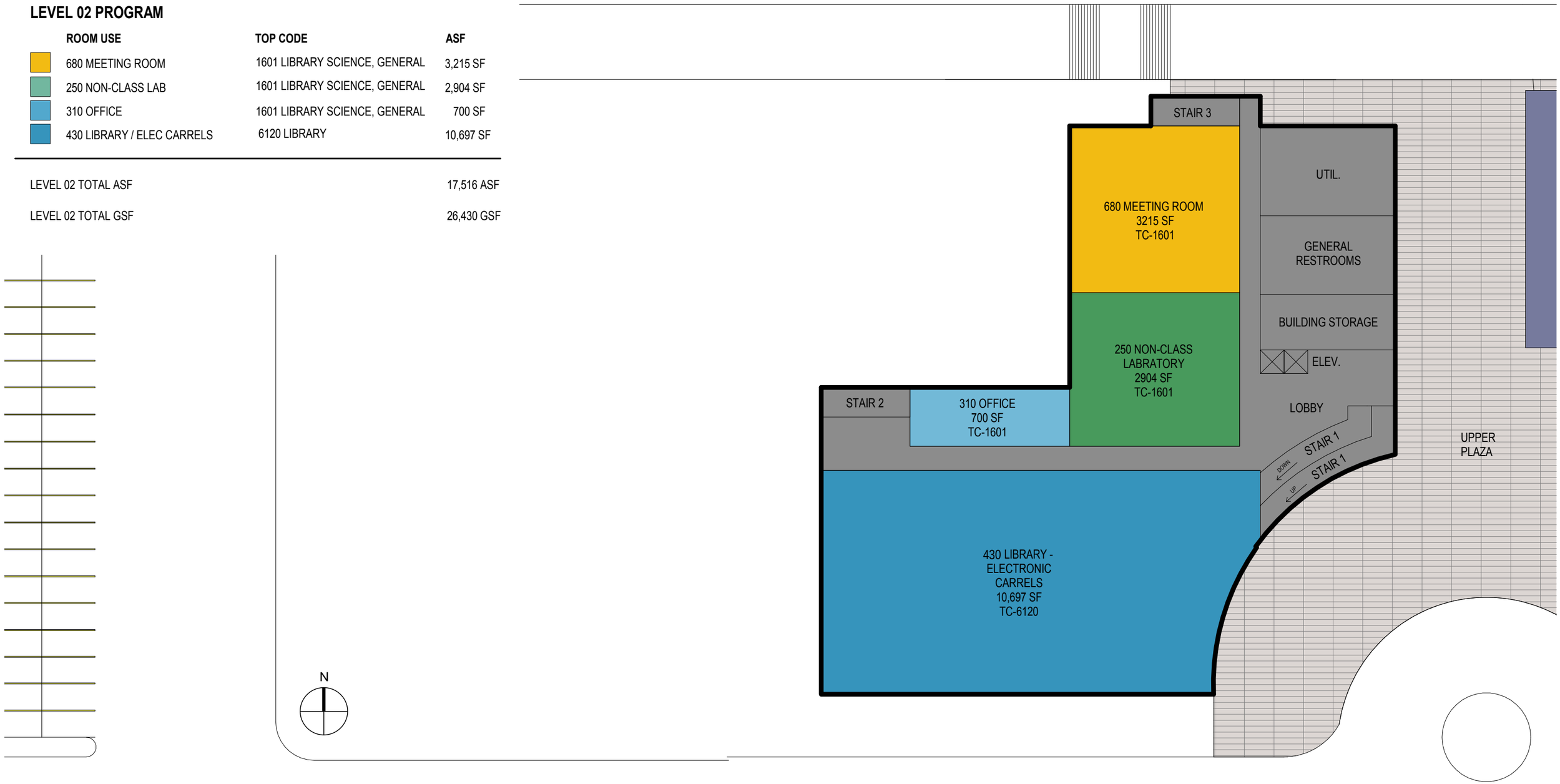
RCCD RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT

MORENO VALLEY COLLEGE

LEVEL 02 PROGRAM

	ROOM USE	TOP CODE	ASF
	680 MEETING ROOM	1601 LIBRARY SCIENCE, GENERAL	3,215 SF
	250 NON-CLASS LAB	1601 LIBRARY SCIENCE, GENERAL	2,904 SF
	310 OFFICE	1601 LIBRARY SCIENCE, GENERAL	700 SF
	430 LIBRARY / ELEC CARRELS	6120 LIBRARY	10,697 SF

LEVEL 02 TOTAL ASF	17,516 ASF
LEVEL 02 TOTAL GSF	26,430 GSF



1 LEVEL 2

1/32" = 1'-0"

Issue Date: 05/17/2020

LEVEL 02 PLAN

CANNONDESIGN ALMA strategies

LIBRARY LEARNING CENTER

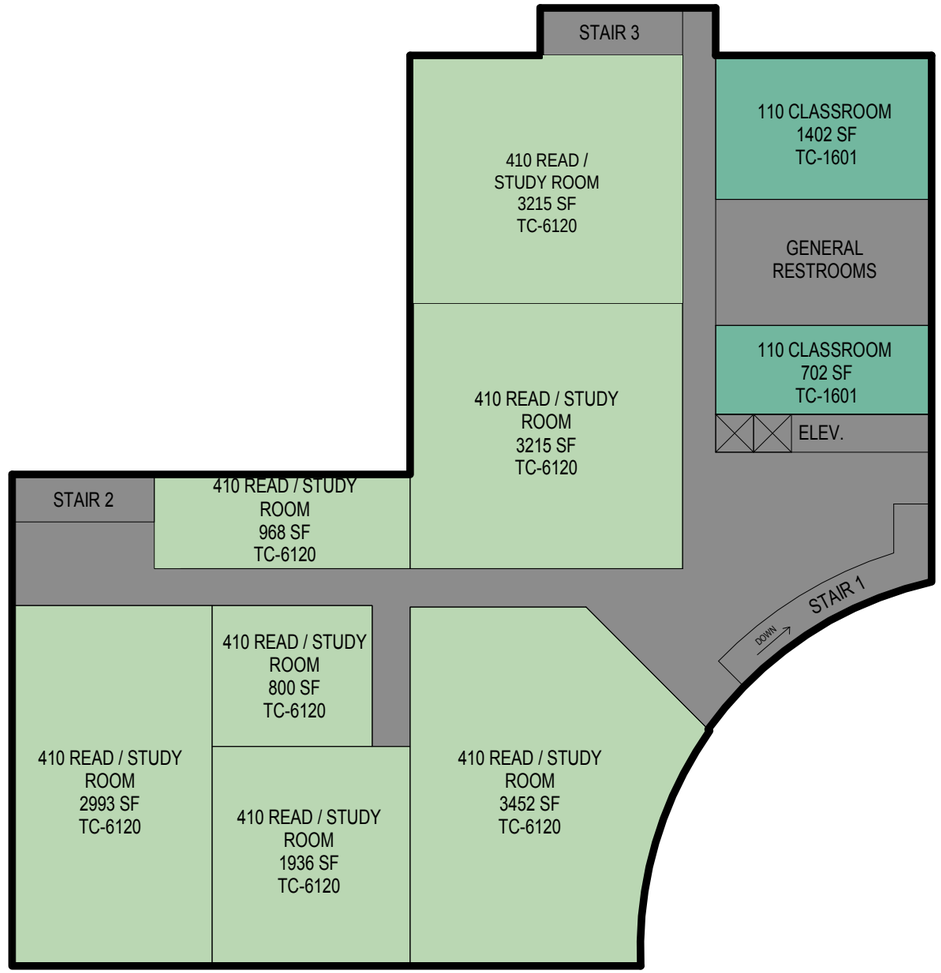
RCCD RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT

MORENO VALLEY COLLEGE

LEVEL 03 PROGRAM

	ROOM USE	TOP CODE	ASF
	110 CLASSROOM	1601 LIBRARY SCIENCE, GENERAL	2,104 SF
	410 READ / STUDY ROOM	6120 LIBRARY	16,579 SF

LEVEL 03 TOTAL ASF	18,683 ASF
LEVEL 03 TOTAL GSF	26,430 GSF



1 LEVEL 3

1/32" = 1'-0"

Issue Date: 05/17/2020

LEVEL 03 PLAN

CANNONDESIGN ALMA strategies

LIBRARY LEARNING CENTER

RCCD RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT

MORENO VALLEY COLLEGE