



## Section 3.0: Errata

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# Section 3.0 Errata

## 3.1 Introduction

Changes to Draft EIR No. 521 are noted below. The changes to the Draft EIR do not affect the overall conclusions of the environmental document, and instead represent changes to the Draft EIR that provide clarification, amplification and/or “insignificant modifications” as needed as a result of public comments on the Draft EIR, or due to additional information received during the public review period. These clarifications and corrections do not warrant Draft EIR recirculation pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §15088.5. As set forth further below and elaborated upon in the respective Response to Comments, none of the Errata below reflect a new significant environmental impact, a “substantial increase” in the severity of an environmental impact for which mitigation is not proposed, or a new feasible alternative or mitigation measure that would clearly lessen significant environmental impacts but is not adopted, nor do the Errata reflect a “fundamentally flawed” or “conclusory” Draft EIR.

Changes in this Errata Section are listed by chapter, page, and (where appropriate) by paragraph. Added or modified text from the February through April 2015 Public Review Period is shown by green italics (*example*) while deleted text is shown by green strikethrough (~~example~~).

## ERRATA FOR DRAFT EIR No. 521 VOLUME 1, PART 1 of 2:

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~~Figure 4.9.1 — Southern California Tribal Territories~~ 4.9-13

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*Appendix EIR-12 2014 Draft EIR Public Comment Letters*

### SECTION 1.0, SUMMARY

#### Page 1.0-2, Below 4<sup>th</sup> bullet

*In order to clearly display all of the changes that have been made during the General Plan Update Process, text has been formatted to show changes made in each step of the process. This includes:*

- **Black Text:** General Plan text prior to GPA No. 960 is noted in black text.
- **Red Text:** Textual changes proposed as part of the May 2014 previously circulated document are shown in red text.
- **Blue Text:** Textual changes made to the documents after the May 2014 circulation are shown in blue text.
- **Green Text:** Textual changes made to the documents after the February 2015 recirculation are shown in green text.

*The color coding of the edits allows the reader to distinguish more clearly between the original General Plan text, the previously proposed May 2014 revisions (red) and the new February 2015 proposed revisions to GPA No. 960, EIR No. 521 and the Climate Action Plan.*

### **Page 1.0-2, Paragraph above “1.1 Background on the General Plan Update Project”**

*The color coding of the edits allows the reader to distinguish more clearly between the original General Plan text, the previously proposed May 2014 revisions (red) and the ~~new~~ February 2015 proposed revisions to GPA No. 960, EIR No. 521 and the Climate Action Plan. Changes made to GPA No. 960 and EIR No. 521 after the February 2015 recirculation appear in green text.*

### **Page 1.0-35, under “Policies and/or Mitigation Measures<sup>1</sup>”**

**“NEW Mitigation Measure 4.7.A-N1:** To ensure GHG emissions resulting from new development are reduced to levels necessary to meet state targets, the County of Riverside shall require all new discretionary development to comply with the Implementation Measures of the Riverside County Climate Action Plan or provide comparable custom measures backed by a project GHG study (for example, using CalEEMod modeling) demonstrating achievement of the same target. The target to be met is a GHG emissions reduction of 25% below emissions for the ~~adjusted~~ BAU scenario for residential, commercial, industrial, institutional and mixed-use projects. The ~~adjusted~~ BAU is based upon the 2020 ~~adjusted~~ BAU found in the Final Supplement to the AB 32 Scoping Plan (CARB 2011).”

## **CHAPTER 4.9, GREENHOUSE GASES**

### **Page 4.7-41, First Paragraph**

#### **“2020 Adjusted BAU**

As noted earlier, AB 32 calls for state reductions of GHGs by roughly 15% from current levels by the year 2020. With Riverside County’s BAU scenario for 2020 GHG emissions calculated, it is now possible to establish the GHG reduction measures necessary to reduce 2020 emissions. To accomplish this, Riverside County has prepared a Climate Action Plan (CAP) that details a variety of actions necessary to reduce GHGs across a number of sectors. Key to these measures are a series of IMs that may be used by new development proposals to demonstrate consistency with Riverside County’s CAP (and, hence, AB 32). Alternatively, individual future developments that wish to model and mitigate their projects directly may also do so. Such analyses would also have to show consistency with Riverside County’s CAP by demonstrating a 25% reduction in GHG emissions as compared to the ~~adjusted~~ BAU scenario for residential, commercial, industrial, institutional and mixed-use projects and by including all measures necessary to achieve such reductions in the project’s design (i.e., site plans), Riverside County Conditions of Approval or project-specific CEQA mitigation measures, as applicable. The ~~adjusted~~ BAU is based upon the 2020 ~~adjusted~~ BAU found in the Final Supplement to the AB 32 Scoping Plan (CARB 2011). See the mitigation measures outlined in Section 4.7.6 for additional details.”

**Page 4.7-42, Third Paragraph**

With the incorporation of the CAP's IMs as mitigation for new development, Riverside County is predicted to reduce emissions by 4.23 MMT CO<sub>2</sub>e from the BAU 2020 emissions. As this represents a 25% decrease from emissions from new development compared to the ~~adjusted~~ 2020 BAU and a 15% decrease from 2008 levels, Riverside County's 2020 emissions would be below the AB 32 reduction target. Table 4.7-F (2020 Reduced GHG Emissions Inventory) describes the predicted 2020 inventory with implementation of GPA 960. Figure 4.7.3 (2020 Reduced Scenario – Operational Greenhouse Gas Emissions) is a graphical representation of that same data.

**Page 4.7-47, Table 4.7-I (2060 Operational GHG Emissions- Scenario Comparisons)**

Source Category	Net Total Emissions (Metric tons of CO <sub>2</sub> e) <sup>1</sup>		
	2008	BAU 2060	Reduced 2060
Transportation	2,850,520	10,338,870	<del>10,338,870</del> 5,443,323
Energy	1,577,670	6,084,370	<del>6,084,370</del> 2,958,328
Area Sources	269,180	721,400	<del>721,400</del> 318,463
Water and Wastewater	152,470	382,870	<del>382,870</del> 238,612
Solid Waste	132,670	703,890	<del>703,890</del> 353,115
Agriculture	2,030,430	1,522,820	<del>1,522,820</del> 1,507,220
<b>Totals</b>	<b>7,012,940</b>	<b>19,754,220</b>	<b>10,819,060</b>
<b>AB 32 Target<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>5,960,998</b>	<b>5,960,998</b>	<b>5,960,998</b>
<b>2050 Target<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>1,192,200</b>	<b>1,192,200</b>	<b>1,192,200</b>

**Page 4.7-53, Second Paragraph**

“***NEW* Mitigation Measure 4.7.A-N1:** To ensure GHG emissions resulting from new development are reduced to levels necessary to meet state targets, the County of Riverside shall require all new discretionary development to comply with the Implementation Measures of the Riverside County Climate Action Plan or provide comparable custom measures backed by a project GHG study (for example, using CalEEMod modeling) demonstrating achievement of the same target. The target to be met is a GHG emissions reduction of 25% below emissions for the ~~adjusted~~ BAU scenario for residential, commercial, industrial, institutional and mixed-use projects. The ~~adjusted~~ BAU is based upon the 2020 ~~adjusted~~ BAU found in the Final Supplement to the AB 32 Scoping Plan (CARB 2011).”

**CHAPTER 4.9, CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES****Page 4.9-1, First Paragraph below “Introduction”**

This section assesses the potential impacts on *historic, archaeological, and* cultural resources that could arise from disturbances and impacts resulting from development consistent with the proposed project, General Plan Amendment No. 960 (GPA No. 960). Cultural resources include areas, places, sites (~~particularly archeological sites~~), *landscapes, Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP's)*, buildings, structures, objects, records, or manuscripts associated with history or prehistory. Some specific examples of cultural resources *include but are not limited to* ~~are~~ pioneer homes, buildings, or old wagon roads; structures with unique architecture or designed by a notable architect; prehistoric Native American village sites; pioneering ethnic settlements; historic or prehistoric artifacts or objects; *and* rock inscriptions, human burial sites, *which includes both inhumations<sup>1</sup> and cremations*; battlefields; railroad water towers;

<sup>1</sup> *Inhumation: The practice of burying the deceased.*



prehistoric trails; early mines or important historic industrial sites. Cultural resources may also include places *and landscapes* that have historic or traditional associations or that are important for their natural resources. *Cultural* ~~These~~ resources are important for scientific, historic, ~~and, at times~~ religious *and other identifiable values, reasons* to *traditional* cultures, communities, groups and individuals.

#### Page 4.9-1 to 4.9-2, First Paragraph below “A. Cultural/ Ethnological Resources”

The cultural history of Riverside County is divided into two ~~general broad~~ chronological units: ~~prehistory~~ *prehistoric* and ~~the~~ historic time periods which include ethnohistoric information. “Prehistory” encompasses the *earliest* period of *earliest* human activities prior to *the introduction of European settlement on the landscape* ~~keeping of written records and spans over 99% of the total extent of human society. Due to the lack of written sources for this period, archeological study is key to its understanding.~~ In Southern California, the prehistoric period refers ~~only~~ to Native American traditions, beginning with the settlement of the Southern California region *which is estimated by archaeological theory to be* at least 10,000 to 12,000 years ago and extending forward through time to initial Euro-American settlement in the late 18th century when the mission system was established. *The mission system greatly, disrupting* ~~disrupted~~ native life ways *and dramatically changed the cultural landscape of Southern California.* Nearly a century later, between 1875 and 1891, ~~at least ten six~~ *Indian* Native American reservations (*Cabazon, Cabuilla, Morongo, Pechanga, Soboba, and Torres-Martinez*) were set aside in Riverside County ~~and nearby vicinities.~~ *Five additional Native American reservations were created between 1893 and 1907 (Agua Caliente, Augustine, Ramona, Santa Rosa, and Twenty-Nine Palms). The earliest reservation was created in 1865 for the Colorado River Indian Tribes.* Most indigenous tribal people ~~natives~~ were *forcibly* moved to these reservations, further disrupting ~~and largely ending, the persistence of~~ traditional Native American life ways. The historic era began around 1774 with the exploratory expeditions of Juan Bautista de Anza and continued to 45 years before the present day, ~~(currently 1966)~~ as defined by CEQA.

#### Page 4.9-2, Section below “1. Prehistory”

Riverside County environmental conditions during the late Pleistocene and Holocene periods fostered an ecologically rich region for human settlement. This ~~14,000-year~~ period of human occupation was marked by an overall trend toward increasing aridity and warmer temperatures, with some temporary reversals as well as periods of climatic stability. As environmental conditions changed, Native American populations adapted with modifications in settlement patterns, subsistence practices, social organization and technology.

Three primary geomorphic provinces are found in Riverside County: the Mojave Desert, the Colorado Desert and the Peninsular Ranges. The diverse prehistoric landscape and habitats of the internally drained basins and pluvial (landlocked) lakes of the Mojave Desert region, the fresh water lakes of the Colorado Desert and the prominent ranges of the Peninsular Range were used by ancient and indigenous groups of people, leaving a rich archeological *and cultural* heritage. The following artifacts and features are characteristic of the Prehistoric Period: ceramics, projectile points of many types, grinding implements (mortars and pestles, metates and manos), ~~enigmatic~~ cogstones, shell, bone, clay beads and pendants, *and* evidence of big game hunting. Additional background information on these types of artifacts may be found in Section 4.7 of EIR No. 441, the EIR associated with the 2003 RCIP General Plan. The EIR No. 441 section also contains an extensive introduction to the cultural timelines associated with the Prehistoric Period.

Due to the thousands of years spanned by the Prehistoric Period, the impermanence of many indigenous material goods and the widely scattered and varying ~~itinerant~~ patterns of settlement, the prehistoric ~~archeological~~ record tends to be less clearly defined and more sporadically preserved than that of later eras. Nevertheless, a large number of prehistoric resources are known or expected to occur within Riverside County. When uncovered as a result of an archeological investigation or development activities, such resources are, at minimum, documented and entered into a statewide recording system (CHRIS, the California Historical Resources Information System). These records

are archived and maintained by the Eastern Information Center (EIC) located at the University of California at Riverside (UCR), a branch of the California Office of Historical Preservation. Of these recorded sites within Riverside County, a few have been designated as federal, state and/or county cultural resources as shown in Table 4.9-A (Cultural Resources of Riverside County), below. A number of sites, however, are protected in the confidential archives of the EIC and are not publicly accessible to protect and preserve their scientific and cultural value. *Documentation and records of archaeological sites and cultural resources are also maintained by the Native American tribes within Riverside County. As these records are not required to be housed at the Information Center(s) and often the information is confidential and specific to each tribe, consultation with the tribes is important so that formally undocumented sites, landscapes, villages, and other important resources can be protected for future generations.*

### Page 4.9-2 to 4.9-3, First Paragraph below “2. Ethnohistory”

## 2. ETHNOHISTORY/HISTORY

The Ethnohistoric/*Historic* Period of Riverside County at the time of Euro-American contact was distinguished by eight distinct resident cultural groups of Native Americans: Cahuilla (~~primarily~~), Gabrielino, Juaneño, Luiseño, Quechan, Halichidhoma, Chemehuevi and Serrano. ~~These groups occupied territories across Southern California generally as indicated in Figure 4.9.1 (Southern California Tribal Territories).~~ It should be noted that territorial boundaries did change for some tribal groups throughout time. The majority of ~~western~~ eastern Riverside County was occupied by the Cahuilla who spoke a Cupan language within the Takic family of the Uto-Aztecan language stock. The western part of the county, ~~in the vicinity to the west~~ of the ~~Santa Ana~~ San Jacinto Mountains fell within the territory of the Gabrielinos, Juaneños and Luiseños. ~~The Juaneños and the Luiseños who also~~ spoke Cupan languages. These three populations had territories that extended from the coast eastward and northeastward across the Santa Ana and Palomar mountains, encompassing Temescal Valley and Lake Elsinore, and extending *northwards towards Corona, Riverside, Moreno Valley and the contemporary cities located in between, then proceeded eastward* toward the foothills of the San Jacinto and Santa Rosa Mountains.

### Page 4.9-8, First Paragraph

As with the Prehistoric Period, a large number of ethnohistorical resources are also known or expected to occur within Riverside County. When uncovered as a result of an archeological investigation, such resources are, at minimum, documented and entered into the statewide recording system maintained by the EIC. In many cases, when artifacts can be tied to a specific cultural group, such as a Tribe or Band, they may be returned to that tribe for final disposition, if they are not curated. Of the known ethnohistorical sites that occur within Riverside County, a few have been listed for special protections, as shown in Table 4.9-A and depicted in Figure 4.9.2 (Historical Resources). The locations of most sites, however, are ~~not publicly available~~ *protected under California Public Records Act (Cal. Govt. C. 6254(r)) in order* to protect them from disturbance and preserve their scientific and cultural values.

### Page 4.9-13, Figure 4.9.1

*Note: Figure 4.9.1 was deleted from the Cultural and Paleontological Resources Section of Draft EIR No. 521.*

### Page 4.9-28, First Paragraph

Subsequently, the Native American Heritage Commission shall identify the “Most Likely Descendant.” The Most Likely Descendant shall then make recommendations and engage in consultation with ~~the County of Riverside and~~ the property owner concerning the treatment of the remains as provided in Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. Human remains from other ethnic/cultural groups with recognized historical associations to the project area shall

also be subject to consultation between appropriate representatives from that group and the Riverside County Planning Director.

#### **Page 4.9-33, First Paragraph under Multi-purpose Open Space (OS) Element Policies**

**Policy OS 19.2** The County of Riverside shall establish a ~~e~~Cultural ~~†~~Resources ~~p~~Program in consultation with Tribes and the professional cultural resources consulting community ~~that —Such a program shall~~, at a minimum, ~~would~~ address each of the following: ~~application of the Cultural Resources Program to projects subject to environmental review;~~ ~~government-to-government consultation;~~ application processing requirements; information database(s); confidentiality of site locations; content and review of technical studies; professional consultant qualifications and requirements; site monitoring; examples of preservation and mitigation techniques and methods; ~~curation~~ and the descendant community consultation requirements of local, state and federal law. (AI 144)

#### **Page 4.9-47, First Paragraph**

Because most uncovered human remains and/or associated burial artifacts are of historical or prehistoric eras, they tend to be handled in a manner similar to archeological resources. In this aspect, the regulatory measures outlined for impacts to historical and archeological resources for Impacts 4.9.1 and 4.9.2, above, also apply for buried human remains. At the federal level, this includes the NHPA and, in particular, NAGPRA, which would ensure that any human remains or funerary artifacts associated with a Native American descendant, are handled appropriately. This includes protecting known burial sites from disturbance and ensuring careful control over the removal of any Native American human remains or related objects, as well as appropriate coordination between Riverside County and Tribes. ~~Projects within Riverside County needing federal action (such as, issuance of a federal Clean Water Act Section 404 permit by the ACOE), would trigger application of these federal standards.~~

### **CHAPTER 4.11, FLOOD AND DAM INUNDATION HAZARDS**

#### **Page 4.11-7, Third Paragraph**

Additionally, many of the smaller drainages throughout the county, particularly those running through the alluvial fans that flank Riverside County's hillsides, are susceptible to smaller-scale floods and also flash-flooding. Figure 4.11.1 (~~100 Year Flood Hazard Zones Within Riverside County~~ *Special Flood Hazard Areas*) shows the areas of Riverside County considered potentially at risk for flooding based on information from FEMA mapping, plus DWR and County of Riverside data.

#### **Page 4.11-9, Figure 4.11.1**

##### ~~100 Year Flood Zone~~ *Special Flood Hazard Areas*

*Note: Figure 4.11.1 was replaced to reflect the Riverside County Flood Control Special Flood Hazard Areas. Refer to the figure below.*

### **CHAPTER 4.13, HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AND SAFETY**

#### **Page 4.13-47, Figure 4.13.7**

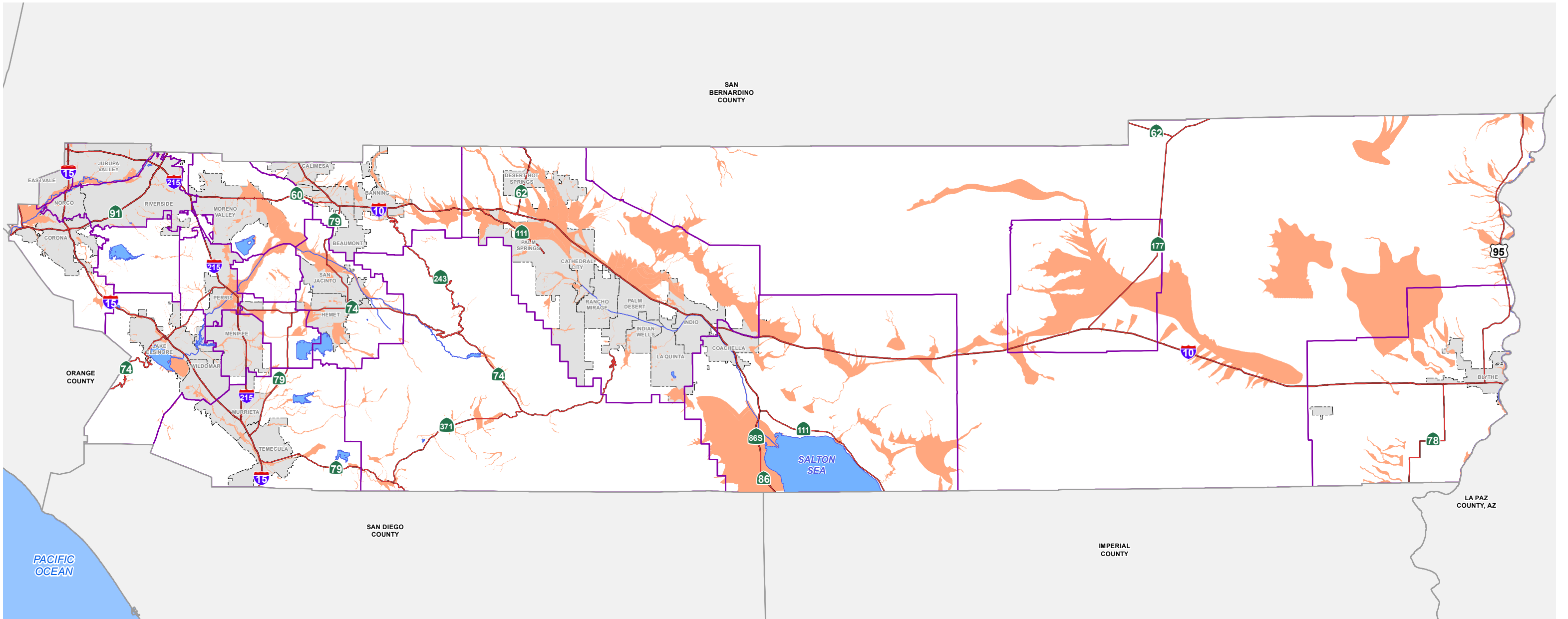
*Note: Figure 4.13-7 was modified to clarify the color scheme of the "Fire Hazard Severity Zones" displayed on the map.*



**CHAPTER 4.16, PARKS AND RECREATION****Page 4.16-20, Second Paragraph**

~~g-~~ Install warning signs indicating the presence of a trail at locations where regional or community trails cross public roads ~~with high amounts of traffic~~. *Design and build trail crossings at intersections with proper signs, signals, pavement markings, crossing islands, and curb extensions to ensure safe crossings by users. Install trail crossing signs at the intersections of trail crossings with public roads to ensure safe crossings by users.*

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2015  
Data Source: Riverside County Flood Control (2013)


-  100-Year Flood Zone
-  Special Flood Hazard Areas
-  Highways
-  Area Plan Boundary
-  City Boundary
-  Waterbodies

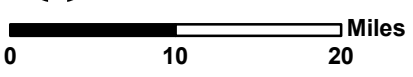
**Disclaimer:**  
The Public Flood Hazard Determination Interactive Map incorporates all of the Special Flood Hazard Areas in the unincorporated County of Riverside as listed in Ordinance No. 458.14 Section 5. It is updated quarterly to include any amendments, revisions or additions thereto that go into effect pursuant to Federal Law, and those that are adopted by resolution by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Riverside after a public hearing.

The flood hazard information is believed to be accurate and reliable. Flood heights and boundaries may be increased by man-made or natural causes. Moreover, this Interactive Map does not imply that land outside the regulated areas or the uses and development permitted within such areas will be free from flooding or flood damages. It is the duty and responsibility of CVWD and RCFC&WCD to make interpretations, where needed, as to the exact location of the boundaries of the special flood hazard areas and whether a property is governed by Ordinance 458. Decisions made by the user based on this Interactive Map are solely the responsibility of the user. RCFC&WCD and CVWD assume no responsibility for any errors and are not liable for any damages of any kind resulting from the use of, or reliance on, the information contained herein without first consulting the respective flood control agency with jurisdiction. If the property of interest is close to a floodplain, users are advised to contact the appropriate flood control agency for additional information and to obtain information regarding building requirements.

**Figure 4.11.1**

I:\agency\images\Projects\Planning\Safety\Elements\080\Flood for EIR.mxd

 April 1, 2015

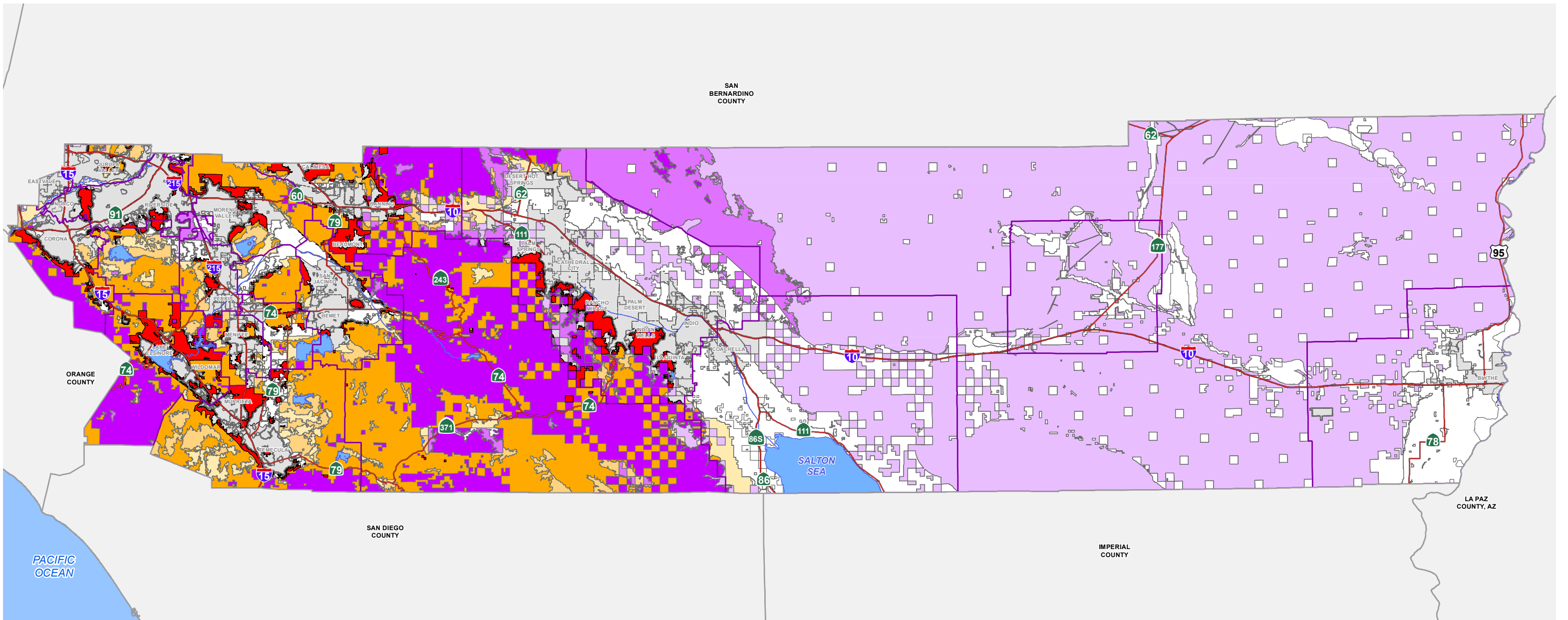


Disclaimer: Maps and data are to be used for reference purposes only. Map features are approximate, and are not necessarily accurate to surveying or engineering standards. The County of Riverside makes no warranty or guarantee as to the content (the source is often third party), accuracy, timeliness, or completeness of any of the data provided, and assumes no legal responsibility for the information contained on this map. Any use of this product with respect to accuracy and precision shall be the sole responsibility of the user.



**SPECIAL FLOOD 100-YEAR FLOOD- HAZARD AREAS HAZARD ZONES**

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Data Source: California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE), (2010)

### Fire Hazard Severity Zones (FHSZ)

#### Local Responsibility Areas

- Very High
- All Others

#### State Responsibility Areas

- Very High
- High
- Moderate

#### Federal Responsibility Areas

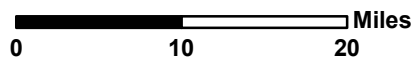
- Very High
- High
- Moderate

- Highways
- Area Plan Boundary
- City Boundary
- Waterbodies

**Figure 4.13.7**



May 4, 2015



Disclaimer: Maps and data are to be used for reference purposes only. Map features are approximate, and are not necessarily accurate to surveying or engineering standards. The County of Riverside makes no warranty or guarantee as to the content (the source is often third party), accuracy, timeliness, or completeness of any of the data provided, and assumes no legal responsibility for the information contained on this map. Any use of this product with respect to accuracy and precision shall be the sole responsibility of the user.



## WILDLAND FIRE HAZARD SEVERITY ZONES



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## ERRATA FOR DRAFT EIR No. 521 VOLUME 1, PART 2 of 2:

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#### Page xxi, Below “Volume 2: Appendices”

*Appendix EIR-12 2014 Draft EIR Public Comment Letters*

### CHAPTER 4.18, TRANSPORTATION AND CIRCULATION

#### Page 4.18-25, Ninth Paragraph

The LOS policy changes presented in GPA No. 960/EIR No. 521, while not written from the standpoint of VMT, are supportive of the new analysis methods for transportation impacts, and are intended to be compliant with the new VMT standards required by OPR ~~once~~ upon their release . As the OPR VMT guidelines move toward final approval, there is nothing at this time in the current General Plan LOS Policies, as proposed, ~~at~~ that would pose a significant conflict with the current draft OPR guidelines.

#### Page 4.18-38, Seventh Paragraph

~~gi-~~Install warning signs indicating the presence of a trail at locations where regional or community trails cross public roads ~~with high amounts of traffic~~. *Design and build trail crossings at intersections with proper signs, signals, pavement markings, crossing islands, and curb extensions to ensure safe crossings by users. Install trail crossing signs at the intersections of trail crossings with public roads to ensure safe crossings by users.*

#### Page 4.18-59, Fourth Paragraph

~~Error!Reference source not found-~~ Table 4.18-O (Baseline to GPA No. 960 Freeway and Expressway Comparison) summarizes the Freeway and State Route Facilities that are projected to operate at an unacceptable LOS E or LOS F, while Table 4.18-P (Baseline to GPA No. 960 Comparison of Segments One Mile or Greater (Arterial Road Network)) summarizes the results of roadway operations on Riverside County facilities. All facilities operating at an unacceptable level, where the LOS is the same or worse than the Baseline Conditions, and where GPA No. 960 is expected to add traffic is identified as a significant impact.

#### Page 4.18-91, Fifth Paragraph

Table 4.18-U contains all of the roadways that are subject to Riverside County’s jurisdiction which Table 4.18-U contains all of the roadways that are subject to Riverside County’s jurisdiction which were also listed in the several comparison Tables 4.18-M through 4.18-P. All of the other roadways listed fall outside the jurisdiction of Riverside County (i.e. State of California and cities). These roadways similarly have impacts which require mitigation measures. However since these roadways are not within the jurisdiction of Riverside County, the impacts may potentially

remain significant unless improved by others to standards that are higher than those modeled. *The County therefore finds and recommends that the affected agencies can and should adopt the mitigation recommendations for their respective agencies.*

**4.18-91, Table 4.18-U Mitigation Recommendations for GPA No. 960 (Build Out)**

Temescal Canyon	Temescal Canyon Rd	Dos Lagos Dr to 0.05 Mi. N Temescal Canyon Rd Cutoff	2.26	Arterial - 4 Lanes	Urban Arterial - 6 Lanes	4, <del>5</del>
Temescal Canyon	Temescal Canyon Rd	El Cerrito Rd to Cajalco Rd	1.12	Arterial - 4 Lanes	Urban Arterial - 8 Lanes	2, 4
Elsinore	W Foothill Pkwy	Mangular Ave to Green River Rd	1.7	Secondary - 4 Lanes	Urban Arterial - 6 Lanes	2, <del>5</del>

**4.18-93, Table 4.18-U Mitigation Recommendations for GPA No. 960 (Build Out)**

Highgrove	Box Springs Rd	I-215 NB Ramps at Fair Isle Dr/Box Springs Rd to 1.01 Mi. W Day St	0.34	Secondary - 4 Lanes	Arterial - 4 Lanes	2, 3, <del>5</del>
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**CHAPTER 4.19, WATER RESOURCES**

**Page 4.19-6, Table 4.19-A**

Coachella Valley ~~Municipal~~ Water District (CVMWD)

**Page 4.19-6, Table 4.19-A**

~~Mecca Sanitary District~~

**Page 4.19-48, Second paragraph below “c. Whitewater River Watershed”**

The *Whitewater River Stormwater Channel (WRSC)/Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel (CVSC)* is the constructed downstream extension of the Whitewater River channel starting near Indio. It serves as a drainage way for irrigation return flows, treated community wastewater and urban runoff. The Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) operates and maintains the *WRSC/CVSC* and the regional subsurface drainage collection system for the Coachella Valley. General information from CVWD 2006-07 Annual Review and Water Quality Report states approximately 245,900 AF of water was provided for irrigation.

**Page 4.19-57, Paragraph below “1. State Water Project (SWP)”**

Like more than two-thirds of California’s residents, much of the drinking water used by Riverside County residents is SWP water originating from the ~~Sacramento~~ ~~San Francisco~~-San Joaquin Bay-Delta (the Delta). First approved in 1959, the SWP is the nation’s largest state-built water and power development and conveyance system. See Figure 4.19.10. Planned, designed, constructed and now operated and maintained by the California DWR, this unique facility provides water supplies for 25 million Californians and 750,000 acres of irrigated farmland. California’s SWP is a water storage and delivery system of reservoirs, aqueducts, power plants and pumping plants. Its main purpose is to store water and distribute it to 29 urban and agricultural water suppliers (State Water Contractors) in Northern California, the San Francisco Bay Area, the San Joaquin Valley, the Central Coast and Southern California. Of the contracted water supply, 70% goes to urban users and 30% goes to agricultural users. In all, the SWP makes deliveries to two-thirds of California’s population. It also is operated to improve water quality in the Delta, control Feather River flood waters and to provide recreation and enhance fish and wildlife throughout the state. Statewide,

the SWP includes 34 storage facilities, reservoirs and lakes, 20 pumping plants, four pumping-generating plants, five hydroelectric power plants and about 701 miles of open canals and pipelines.

#### **Page 4.19-110, Fifth Paragraph**

The subbasin has a reported 30 wells used by the CVWD for water level monitoring and 204 wells are used for public water supplies. The subbasin is utilized by both the CVWD and the DWA. The *planning area for the 2010 Coachella Valley Water Management Plan* ~~includes is~~ the Indio Subbasin *(also known as the Whitewater River Subbasin) amongst its management areas. This 35-year plan was developed by CVWD and adopted by CVWD and DWA to eliminate Indio Subbasin Overdraft. It evaluates all municipal, golf and agricultural water demands and supplies and proposes implementation of conservation water importation, and water reuse programs to sustain the groundwater basin. As described previously, this CVWD-DWA joint plan is intended to outline and address the “current issues and management goals and practices pertaining to the area’s groundwater system,” including overdraft of the Indio Subbasin.*

#### **Page 4.19-111, Fifth Paragraph**

The subbasin has a reported five wells used by the MSWD for water level monitoring and 15 wells used for public water supplies. ~~The subbasin is utilized by the MSWD, as well as CVWD and DWA.~~ The subbasin is not adjudicated, but is managed under the *Mission Creek/Garnet Hill Water Management Plan* ~~Coachella Valley Water Management Plan~~. CVWD, DWA and MSWD jointly manage the Mission Creek Subbasin under the terms of the Mission Creek Settlement Agreement (December, 2004). This agreement and the 2003 Mission Creek Groundwater Replenishment Agreement between CVWD and DWA specify that the available SWP water will be allocated between the Mission Creek and Whitewater River subbasins in proportion to the amount of water produced or diverted from each subbasin during the preceding year. Groundwater recharge in the Mission Creek basin has taken place since 2002. In 2009, production from the Mission Creek Subbasin was about 7% of the combined production from these two subbasins. CVWD, MSWD and DWA are jointly developing a water management plan for this subbasin.

#### **Page 4.19-112, Eighth Paragraph**

The CVWD monitors 10-15 wells for water levels, two wells are monitored for water quality pursuant to Title 22 and an unspecified number of hot water wells (supplying non-potable water for resort use) are monitored for bacteria by the Riverside County Department of Health Services. ~~CVWD, DWA and MSWD all use water from this subbasin, which is also addressed in the Coachella Valley Water Management Plan.~~

#### **Page 4.19-126, Third Paragraph**

CVWD, *DWA* and others also utilize recycled wastewater and recognize its significant potential as a local resource that could be expanded to help reduce current local overdraft problems. Continued urban growth in the CVWD service area is generating increased wastewater and is expected to generate more in the future. As areas not currently served by wastewater facilities continue to grow, the agencies serving those areas will need to extend their wastewater collection systems as well. CVWD’s West Valley service area is already using all of its treated municipal wastewater for irrigation or percolation ponds, and the demand for non-potable water is currently greater than the supply. However, little wastewater reuse is occurring in eastern Coachella Valley. According to CVWD’s *2011-2010* Management Plan Update, as population growth continues, significantly more wastewater will be generated, providing an important source of additional water that could be treated and then used to further offset groundwater pumping.

**Page 4.19-131, Below “3. Relationship Amongst Local Water Providers and Water Sources”**

Because water comes from a variety of sources (surface, groundwater, reclaimed) both locally and from imports, understanding the relationship between the various water providers and their sources can be challenging. To simplify these relationships, Riverside LAFCO provided schematics of the water supplies for Western and Eastern (Coachella Valley) Riverside County, as well as the San Gorgonio Pass / San Jacinto Mountain areas of Riverside County. These schematics are provided in Figures 4.19.15, 4.19.16 and 4.19.17, above.

*Five local water agencies, including CVWD, DWA, CWA, IWA, and MSWD, along with Valley Sanitary District, signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in September 2008 to develop and maintain the Coachella Valley Integrated Regional Water Management Plan. The Coachella Valley Integrated Regional Water Management Plan is a collective effort between the five water purveyors and wastewater agency to address the water resources planning needs of the Coachella Valley.*

Likewise, detailed information is provided on the Coachella Valley Water District and *Desert Water Agency*, which ~~is~~ *are* the major water importer and wholesaler for (Colorado River and SWP water) for eastern Riverside County.

**Page 4.19-157, Table 4.19-W (MWD Local Supplies within MWD Service Area, Average Year and Single Dry Year)**

<del>Coachella Canal and</del> All American Canal Lining	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000
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**Page 4.19-206, Paragraph below “1. Coachella Valley Water District”**

Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD), encompassing 995 square miles, extends from San Gorgonio Pass to the Salton Sea. The District provides water to approximately ~~306,250~~ ~~366,500~~ residents, in addition to irrigated farmland and a variety of commercial, resort and industrial users. Services provided by CVWD include the delivery of domestic and irrigation water, water conservation, wastewater reclamation and recycling, stormwater protection, agricultural drainage, groundwater recharge and water education. The management and implementation of CVWD water resources are conducted pursuant to its 2010 Urban Water Management Plan Final Report, dated July 2010 (“UWMP” for this subsection). *In addition, the 2010 Coachella Valley Water Management Plan Update guides the management of all water demands and supplies including agricultural, golf, and municipal for all Coachella Valley water agencies. CVWD water resources are also managed pursuant to the Coachella Valley Integrated Regional Water Management Plan, which addresses the water resources planning needs of the Coachella Valley and is managed by the Coachella Valley Regional Water Management Group.*

**Page 4.19-211, Table 4.19-AQ**

Coachella Water Authority<sup>5</sup> (City of Coachella)

Indio Water Authority<sup>5</sup> (City of Indio)

**Page 4.19-211, Table 4.19-AQ**

5. *Independent water agency from Coachella Valley Water District*

**Page 4.19-212, Table 4.19-AR:**

Import Provider MWD <sup>4,5</sup> 3



**Page 4.19-212, Table 4.19-AR:**

~~4. Pumped from groundwater basin.~~

**Page 4.19-213, First Paragraph below “(1) Groundwater”**

As shown in Figure 4.19.14, groundwater is the principal source of municipal water supply in the Coachella Valley. CVWD obtains groundwater from both Whitewater River and the Mission Creek subbasins. The Whitewater River Subbasin is a common groundwater source, which is shared by CVWD, Desert Water Agency (DWA), Myoma Dunes Mutual Water Company (Myoma), the cities of Indio and Coachella, and numerous private groundwater producers. For purposes of administering a replenishment assessment, CVWD divides the Whitewater River Subbasin into the ~~West Upper~~ and ~~East Lower~~ Whitewater River ‘Areas of Benefit’ (AOBs). Myoma Dunes and the cities of Indio and Coachella obtain water from the ~~East Lower~~ Whitewater River AOB. The Mission Creek Subbasin is also a common water supply that is utilized by CVWD, Mission Springs Water District and private groundwater producers.

**Page 4.19-213, Second Paragraph below “(1) Groundwater”**

Both CVWD and DWA have legal authority (under the 1992 CVWD-DWA Water Management Agreement) to manage the groundwater basins within their respective service areas. Subject to certain legal requirements, each agency may levy an assessment on groundwater pumping to finance the acquisition of imported and recycled water supplies and to recharge the groundwater basins. Towards this end, CVWD has prepared a water management plan (CVWMP, herein) for the Whitewater River Subbasin (7-21.01) and is currently preparing one for the Mission Creek groundwater basin (7-21.02). For details on the legal basis for the water rights involved with these basins, as well as other contractual water rights used by CVWD, refer to the ~~2014 1992~~ CVWD-DWA Water Management Agreement.

**Page 4.19-213, Third Paragraph below “(1) Groundwater”**

The Whitewater River Subbasin is not adjudicated. For oversight purposes, it is divided into two management areas, the ~~West Upper~~ and ~~East Lower~~ Whitewater River Subbasin AOBs. The ~~West Upper~~ Whitewater River Subbasin AOB is jointly managed by CVWD and DWA under the terms of the 1976 Water Management Agreement, while the ~~East Lower~~ Subbasin AOB is managed only by CVWD. DWA and CVWD jointly operate groundwater replenishment programs wherein groundwater pumpers within designated areas of benefit pay a per-acre-foot charge that is used to fund water importation and aquifer recharge. The Whitewater River Subbasin is further divided into the Palm Springs, Thermal, Thousand Palms and the Oasis subareas.

**Page 4.19-218, Third Paragraph**

**Rosedale-Rio Bravo Transfer:** In 2008, CVWD executed an agreement with Rosedale-Rio Bravo Water Storage District (Rosedale) in Kern County for a one-time transfer of 10,000 AF of banked Kern River flood water that is exportable to CVWD. Per the Rosedale agreement, deliveries to CVWD began in 2008 and were completed by December 31, 2010. Similar transfers could be executed in future years based on water availability.

*Glorious Lands Corporation/ Rosedale Water Transfer: In 2012, CVWD entered into an Assignment Agreement with the Glorious Lands Corporation which transferred the existing Amended Water Supply Agreement between Rosedale and GLC to CVWD. This water transfer allows for CVWD to receive a fixed annual quantity of 9,500 AF of Rosedale water through 2035.*

**Page 4.19-219, First Paragraph below “Water Quality”**

**Water Quality:** The Water Quality Control Plan for the Colorado River Basin (Region 7) (Basin Plan) was prepared and adopted by the Colorado River Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQB) in 1993. The planning area includes the Coachella Valley. ~~The Basin Plan was updated with subsequent amendments and was readopted by the RWQCB in June 2006. The Coachella Valley water agencies will keep tracking proposed changes to the Basin Plan and will actively participate in development of new policies. Additional monitoring, increased treatment and implementation of best management practices (BMPs) can also help limit discharges to the CVSC and Salton Sea which could otherwise conflict with the Basin Plan. CVWD and DWA are working with local stakeholders to complete a Salt and Nutrient Management Plan in compliance with the State Water Resources Control Board Recycled Water Policy. This Plan identifies sources and sinks of TDS and Nitrates, and also identifies best management strategies to reduce water quality impacts to the groundwater basin.~~

**Page 4.19-219, Fifth Paragraph below Water Quality**

Discharges from agricultural lands can affect water quality by transporting pollutants from fields to surface waters. The State and Regional Water Quality Control Boards can conditionally waive waste discharge requirements if it is in the best interest of the public and such waivers are generally given on the condition that the discharges not cause violations of water quality objectives. ~~CVWD’s existing waivers for these discharges have expired; the RWQCB must develop a water quality control policy to address potential or actual impacts of these discharges on the waters of the region. The State’s statewide waiver for discharges from irrigated agricultural lands was allowed to sunset in 2003. Since that time, Regional Boards throughout the state have been developing regulatory programs for these discharges. The Colorado River Basin Regional Water Quality Control Board approved a conditional waiver for discharges from Coachella Valley irrigated agricultural lands in June 2014.~~

**Page 4.19-220, First Paragraph below “Invasive Species”**

The non-mollusk known as the Quagga mussel has been found in the Colorado River system, which could significantly affect Coachella Valley’s water quality, aquatic ecosystems and water delivery systems. Quagga mussels were first discovered in Lake Mead in January 2007 and have infested the CRA by way of Lake Havasu. They have been found at Imperial Dam, but have not been detected in the Coachella Canal. CVWD has been proactively working to prevent infestation and spread by chlorinating Coachella Canal water downstream of the turnout from the All-American Canal and turbulence is generated by keeping the gate partially closed. *The hot climate of the Coachella Valley also deters potential colonization of Quagga mussels.*

**Page 4.19-222 to 4.19-223, Third Paragraph**

The elements of the CVWMP implementation plan are being carried out by CVWD in conjunction with the region’s Indian Tribes and other valley water districts. *The CVWMP identifies all Whitewater River Subbasin (Indio Subbasin) supplies and demands, including those beyond the boundaries of the CVWD boundaries.* The plan calls for completion of key measures between 2010 and 2020. The central themes of these elements are balance and flexibility, with the minimization of costs as feasible. Currently, due to groundwater overdraft and full use of existing developed supplies, there is no supply buffer. Development of the additional supplies to provide a buffer may also provide an opportunity to reduce overdraft earlier and store water in the basin for future use. Under the implementation plan, a supply buffer will be achieved by establishing increased planning targets for urban water conservation, desalinated drain water, recycled water and water transfers and taking the actions to implement these higher targets, if and when needed. Pursuant to the plan, in 2011 the supply buffer should be about 68,000 AFY and should gradually increase with demand until a buffer of around 89,000 AFY is achieved by 2045.

**Page 4.19-225, First Paragraph below “g. CVWD Sewer and Wastewater Treatment Services”**

CVWD operates six wastewater reclamation plants (WRPs), three of which (plants 7, 9 and 10) currently generate recycled water for irrigation of golf courses and large landscaped areas. WRP-4 serves communities from La Quinta to Mecca, although its effluent is not currently recycled. However, *it is anticipated that WRP-4 effluent will be recycled to meet future water demands. it will be recycled in the future when the demand for recycled water develops and tertiary treatment is constructed.* The City of Palm Springs operates the Palm Springs Wastewater Treatment Plant. The DWA provides tertiary treatment to effluent from this plant and delivers recycled water to golf courses and parks in the Palm Springs area. There is also potential for obtaining *additional* recycled water from the reclamation plants operated by the City of Coachella and Valley Sanitary District, but water from these sources is not currently recycled. CVWD plans to expand the non-potable water delivery systems described below in the future. The existing wastewater treatment plants treat 35,900 AF *on average, 19,300 AF* annually and with expansions will have a projected treatment capability of just under 89,700 AFY.

**Page 4.19-225, Second Paragraph below “g. CVWD Sewer and Wastewater Treatment Services”**

**Water Reclamation Plant 1 (WRP 1):** WRP-1 serves the Bombay Beach community near the Salton Sea. It has a *design permitted plant* capacity of 150,000 gallons per day and consists of two *mechanically aerated* concrete-lined (*one aerated*) oxidation basins, *two unlined six* stabilization basins and *six one* evaporation-*infiltration* basins. Currently all of the effluent from this facility is disposed by *percolation and* evaporation-*infiltration*. CVWD has no plans to recycle effluent from this facility because of the low flow and lack of potential uses near the plant.

**Page 4.19-225, Third Paragraph below “g. CVWD Sewer and Wastewater Treatment Services”**

**Water Reclamation Plant 2 (WRP 2):** WRP-2 serves housing in the North Shore community. *with two types of treatment facilities: an activated sludge treatment plant capable of providing secondary treatment of up to 180,000 gpd and an oxidation treatment basin with a design* It has a *permitted plant* capacity of 33,000 gpd *0.033 million gallons per day (MGD) and consists of one lined (one aerated) oxidation basin, two stabilization and evaporation basins and one overflow basin.* The oxidation treatment basin is mechanically aerated and lined with a single synthetic liner. *The activated sludge treatment plant is used only when the maximum daily flow exceeds 33,000 gpd, otherwise the oxidation basin is used for treatment. WRP-2 is currently discharging an average of 18,000 gpd of treated secondary effluent into four evaporation-infiltration basins for final disposal. Currently, all of the effluent from this facility is disposed by percolation and evaporation.* CVWD has no plans to recycle effluent from this facility because of the low flow and lack of potential uses near the plant.

**Page 4.19-225, Fourth Paragraph below “g. CVWD Sewer and Wastewater Treatment Services”**

**Water Reclamation Plant 4 (WRP 4):** CVWD’s WRP-4 is a 9.9-*million gallons per day (mgd) (MGD) permitted* capacity treatment facility located in Thermal, *with two types of treatment facilities: an activated sludge treatment plant capable of providing secondary treatment of up to 2.9 MGD; and an oxidation treatment system with a design capacity of 7.0 MGD. WRP-4 provides secondary treatment consisting of pre aeration ponds, aeration lagoons, polishing ponds and disinfection.* The treated effluent is discharged to the CVSC pursuant to a NPDES permit. Annual average flow to the facility is approximately 4.75 mgd *4.99 MGD (5,300 5,600 AFY). Effluent from WRP-4 is not currently suitable for water recycling due to the lack of tertiary treatment. However, CVWD plans to add tertiary treatment and reuse effluent from this plant in the future as development occurs. CVWD may recycle effluent from this facility to meet future water demands.*

**Page 4.19-225, Fifth Paragraph below “g. CVWD Sewer and Wastewater Treatment Services”**

**Water Reclamation Plant 7 (WRP 7):** Located in northern Indio, WRP-7 is a 5.0 ~~mgd~~ *MGD permitted capacity* secondary treatment facility with a current tertiary treatment capacity of 2.5 ~~mgd~~ *MGD*. The tertiary-treated wastewater is used for irrigation of golf courses ~~in the Sun City area~~. The average annual flow in 2010 is estimated to be ~~3 mgd~~ *2.44 MGD (3,300 2,700 AFY)*. The plant consists of aeration basins, circular clarifiers, polishing ponds and filtration. Recycled water not used for irrigation is percolated ~~and evaporated~~ at onsite and offsite percolation ponds. ~~A plant expansion is currently under design that will increase the plant capacity to 7.5 mgd.~~

**Page 4.19-225, Sixth Paragraph below “g. CVWD Sewer and Wastewater Treatment Services”**

**Water Reclamation Plant 9 (WRP 9):** ~~Located in Palm Desert, WRP-9 treats approximately 0.33 mgd (370 AFY) of wastewater from the residential~~ *serves the* developments surrounding the Palm Desert Country Club. ~~It has a permitted plant capacity of 0.40 MGD.~~ Treatment units at the plant include: a grit chamber, aeration tanks, secondary clarifiers, chlorine contact chamber, aerobic digester and two infiltration basins. One basin is lined for storage of treated wastewater. ~~Raw wastewater in excess of the design capacity is pumped to WRP-10 for treatment.~~ Secondary effluent from WRP-9 is used to irrigate a portion of the Palm Desert Country Club golf course. ~~During winter months when demand is low, effluent that cannot be recycled is diverted to the infiltration basins for disposal through ground infiltration.~~

**Page 4.19-226, First Paragraph**

**Water Reclamation Plant 10 (WRP 10):** WRP-10 is located in Palm Desert and consists of an activated sludge treatment plant, a tertiary wastewater treatment plant, a lined holding basin, six storage basins and 21 infiltration basins. The plant’s ~~combined secondary wastewater treatment design permitted~~ capacity 18 ~~mgd~~ *MGD*. WRP-10 treats an annual average daily flow of ~~10.8~~ *9.52 MGD mgd* from the activated sludge plant. ~~Approximately 60% of this plant’s effluent receives tertiary treatment for reuse and is delivered to customers through an existing recycled water distribution system. The remaining secondary effluent is piped to a holding basin or one of six storage basins and disposed of by distribution to the 21 infiltration basins.~~ Most of the secondary effluent receives tertiary treatment and is used for ~~irrigation of local golf courses~~. Since 2009, CVWD blends tertiary effluent with Coachella Canal water provided by the Mid-Valley Pipeline for distribution to golf courses, *homeowner’s associations and one school*.

**Page 4.19-263, Third Paragraph below “1. California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act of 1970”**

Among other things, the State Board oversees construction runoff control for projects disturbing 1 acre or more (or less than 1 acre, if part of a larger common plan of development or sale) and requires coverage under the General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activities, Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ ~~or current order~~ or an individual permit for the construction activity). Prior to commencing grading, the NPDES construction stormwater permit also requires preparation (and implementation) of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) that identifies potential pollution sources, runoff controls or best management practices (BMPs) for construction and post-construction activities and monitoring.

**Page 4.19-272, First Paragraph below “2. Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (FCWCD)”**

The FCWCD was created in 1945 by act of state legislature in order to protect the people, property and watersheds of Riverside County from damage or destruction from flood and stormwater, and to conserve, reclaim and save such waters for beneficial use. The District encompasses 2,700 *square* miles of western Riverside County and extends

easterly into the Coachella Valley to include the cities of Palm Springs, Cathedral City and Desert Hot Springs. The FCWCD is governed by a board, comprised of Riverside County’s Board of Supervisors. The District also manages Riverside County’s Master Drainage Plans and Area Drainage Plans. See Section 4.19.2.E.5 for more information on these.

## **ERRATA FOR DRAFT EIR No. 521 VOLUME 2, PART 1 of 2:**

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#### **Page vii, Below “List of Figures”**

~~Figure 4.9.1 Southern California Tribal Territories 4.9-13~~

#### **Page xxi, Below “Volume 2: Appendices”**

*Appendix EIR-12 2014 Draft EIR Public Comment Letters*

#### **Appendix EIR-1: CEQA Items Section E - Draft EIR Notices Item E1 - Draft EIR Notice of Public Availability**

*Note: A copy of the Notice of Availability for the Circulation of the Draft Document, stamped by the Riverside County Clerk, has been added into Appendix EIR-1: CEQA Items.*

## **ERRATA FOR DRAFT EIR No. 521 VOLUME 2, PART 2 of 2:**

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#### **Page xxi, Below “Volume 2: Appendices”**

*Appendix EIR-12 2014 Draft EIR Public Comment Letters*

#### **APPENDIX EIR-12: COMMENT LETTERS RECEIVED DURING THE JUNE 2014 COMMENT PERIOD**

*Note: Appendix EIR-12 was added to Draft EIR No. 521 to incorporate the comment letters received during the June 2014 public review Response to Comments period.*



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RIVERSIDE COUNTY  
PLANNING DEPARTMENT

FILED  
RIVERSIDE COUNTY

FEB 19 2015

PETER ALDANA, CLERK

M. Meyer  
Deputy

COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE – NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY  
FOR A RECIRCULATED DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

Date: February 21, 2015

Project: General Plan Amendment No. 960: General Plan Update (EIR No. 521 / SCH 2009041065)

To: Responsible and Trustee Agencies, Interested Organizations and Individuals

Lead Agency: County of Riverside  
TLMA Planning Department  
4080 Lemon Street, 12<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Riverside, California 92501

Contact Person: Kristi Lovelady  
Phone Number: (951) 955-6892  
Email: [klovelad@rctlma.org](mailto:klovelad@rctlma.org)  
Website: <http://planning.rctlma.org>

COUNTY CLERK  
Neg Declaration/Ntc Determination  
Filed per P.R.C. 21152  
POSTED

FEB 19 2015

Removed: \_\_\_\_\_  
By: \_\_\_\_\_  
County of Riverside, State of California Dept.

Transmittal Date: February 21, 2015

ALL COMMENTS MUST BE RECEIVED NO LATER THAN APRIL 6, 2015.

A REVISED AND RECIRCULATED DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT (Draft EIR) for General Plan Amendment No. 960, the General Plan Update Project, as described below, has been completed and is now available for public review. Due to significant changes in the prior Draft EIR, the EIR is being recirculated for a second round of public review and comment. The recirculated Draft EIR evaluates potentially significant adverse environmental impacts that could be associated with the project and identifies project components, mitigation measures and project alternatives that would avoid, reduce or eliminate significant impacts. The Draft EIR does not set forth policy for the County about the proposed project's desirability. Rather, it is an information document to be used by decision-makers, public agencies and the public.

Project Location: Countywide project scope

Project Description: The Riverside County General Plan serves as a blueprint for the future of Riverside County. The action evaluated by the Draft EIR is the adoption of Riverside County General Plan Amendment (GPA) No. 960, the General Plan Update Project, which proposes a variety of revisions to the current Riverside County General Plan to update existing policies, maps and implementing directions, and provide new information and policies where needed. Various revisions are proposed for nearly all of the General Plan's Elements and Area Plans. Some items affect countywide policies, some items affect specific parcels. Maps and data may be viewed online; see the project mapping link from the project page on the County Planning Department's website (<http://planning.rctlma.org>).

The proposed revisions will ensure that Riverside County's General Plan continues to provide a clear and consistent set of directions for implementing the County of Riverside's Vision throughout Riverside County over the next eight years and into the future (2035 and beyond). The following discretionary actions will be submitted to the Board of Supervisor as part of the proposed project:

- Adoption of General Plan Amendment No. 960 amending various General Plan maps, Elements, policies and appendices.
- Certification of Program Environmental Impact Report No. 521 pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

Riverside Office · 4080 Lemon Street, 12th Floor  
P.O. Box 1409, Riverside, California 92502-1409  
(951) 955-3200 · Fax (951) 955-1811

Desert Office · 77-588 El Duna Court, Suite H  
Palm Desert, California 92211  
(760) 863-8277 · Fax (760) 863-7555

If GPA No. 960 is approved, it is expected to be used by a number of public agencies in connection with a variety of additional future discretionary decisions, as well as for other planning and long-range forecasting and coordination purposes. EIR No. 521 may also be used as a Program EIR for the review of any resultant implementing projects occurring under GPA No. 960. Such actions may include approval, initiation, funding or contribution to any policies, public facilities or other programs intended to implement the portions of the General Plan, as amended by GPA No. 960. Other actions would also include the eventual processing by the County of Riverside of development-level land use proposals (e.g., specific plans), as well as project-level review and approval of land use maps, such as tract and parcel maps, plot plans, conditional use permits, public use permits and other discretionary Riverside County actions related to land use implementation. Future changes to zoning or other ordinances, as well as the proposal of new ordinances, may also result from the adoption of GPA No. 960.

**Significant Impacts on the Environment Anticipated as a Result of the Proposed Project:** The recirculated Draft EIR identifies the following issues as having one or more significant effects on the environment, despite the incorporation of all feasible mitigation. As a result, adoption of a Statement of Overriding Considerations will be required pursuant to CEQA in order for the project to be approved.

- Cumulative and Project Specific: Agricultural and Forestry Resources
- Cumulative and Project Specific: Air Quality Cumulative and Project Specific: Greenhouse Gases
- Cumulative and Project Specific: Noise
- Cumulative and Project Specific: Transportation and Circulation
- Cumulative and Project Specific: Water Resources
- Cumulative: Aesthetic and Visual Resources
- Cumulative: Cultural and Paleontological
- Cumulative: Energy
- Cumulative: Geology and Soils
- Cumulative: Hazards - Wildland Fire
- Cumulative: Population Growth
- Cumulative: Public Facilities
- Cumulative: Recreational Facilities
- Cumulative: Growth-Inducement
- Cumulative: Irreversible Commitments

**Listed Toxic Sites:** Portions of GPA No. 960 (e.g., Air Quality Element greenhouse gas additions) are countywide in scope. Accordingly, whole-county searches of federal and state databases (i.e., federal Superfund or National Priorities List, State Response and California Environmental Protection Agency "Hazardous Waste and Substances" [Cortese List] sites as per the State of California EnviroStor database) were performed and identified 36 major sites of hazmat contamination in Riverside County. Draft EIR Section 4.13 (Hazardous Materials and Safety) describes and maps these sites in detail. These hazmat sites may represent potentially significant impacts for any areas of future development accommodated by the proposed project, GPA No. 960, if they are on or proximate to these hazmat sites.

In addition, information from the Riverside County Department of Environmental Health (RCDEH) and Planning Department indicates there are nearly 9,000 individual sites in Riverside County permitted to transport, generate, handle or dispose of hazardous materials. Many of these are concentrated along major freeways (e.g., SR-91, I-10, I-215, SR-60, etc.). Many are located within the hundreds of industrial business parks or in the large expanses of land dedicated for medium to heavy industrial uses within the county. According to state records, there are also 15 voluntary cleanup sites, 14 school cleanup sites, 12 corrective action sites and 21 tiered permit sites (some of these include the 36 major sites noted above). Although no specific development and no activities on any of the noted major hazmat sites, is proposed under GPA No. 960, with the extensive distribution of hazmat sites throughout Riverside County, it is reasonable to assume that some of the future development resulting from GPA No. 960 would be on or near sites or facilities where hazardous materials or wastes are present.

**Public Review Period:** The County of Riverside is the Lead Agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and is holding a second public review period of the recirculated Draft EIR, during which time the public and interested parties are invited to comment on the Draft EIR for the proposed project. Comments on the adequacy of the analysis and the appropriateness of the project may be made in writing, indicating the section of concern. Comments may include additional or alternative mitigation measures to those proposed in the document. The project name and number should be noted on all correspondence and the comments should indicate if you would like to be notified of public hearings. At this time, public hearings have not yet been scheduled.

**Please note that the public comment period for the Draft EIR No. 521 is February 21, 2015 to April 6, 2015.** All comments must be submitted in writing to Ms. Kristi Lovelady, Principal Planner, at the address indicated below, and **must be received no**

later than 5:00 pm on April 6, 2015. Comments received late (after April 6, 2015), pursuant to state law, may not be considered. All comments should be written and directed to either the U.S. mail address or the email address, below:

**County of Riverside  
TLMA Planning Department  
Attn: Kristi Lovelady  
4080 Lemon Street, 12<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Riverside, CA 92501**

**Email: [klovelad@rctlma.org](mailto:klovelad@rctlma.org)  
Re: Draft EIR No. 521 Comments**

Although part of the administrative record, comments submitted during the previous Draft EIR public comment period of May 1, 2014 through June 30, 2014 do not require a written response from the County within the Final EIR pursuant to State CEQA Guidelines Section 15088.5 since the entire Draft EIR is being recirculated. Therefore, new comments must be submitted on the revised Draft EIR to be considered by the County of Riverside.

**Locations Where the Draft EIR May be Reviewed:** Draft EIR No. 521 and its technical appendices may be reviewed online at <http://planning.rctlma.org> (see link under *Ongoing Projects*) or viewed in-person at the Riverside County Planning Department offices (4080 Lemon Street, 12<sup>th</sup> Floor, Riverside, CA 92501; or, in eastern Riverside County: 77-588 El Duna Court, Suite H, Palm Desert, CA 92211). The following locations will also have copies of the proposed recirculated General Plan and Draft EIR available for public review via computer compact disc. For directions on obtaining copies of project documents, environmental impact report and technical appendices, see project website at <http://planning.rctlma.org>.

Library Branch	Library Branch	Library Branch	Library Branch
Anza Public Library 57430 Mitchell Road Anza, CA 92539	Beaumont Library 125 East 8 <sup>th</sup> Street Beaumont, CA 92223	Palo Verde Valley District Library 125 W. Chanslor Way Blythe, CA 92225	Corona Public Library 650 South Main Street Corona, CA 92882
Riverside County Public Library 11691 West Drive Desert Hot Springs, CA 92240	Riverside County Public Library 43-880 Lake Tamarisk Drive Desert Center, CA 92239	Riverside County Public Library 54185 Pinecrest Ave. Idyllwild, CA 92549	Riverside County Public Library 200 Civic Center Mall Indio, CA 92201
Glen Avon Library 9244 Galena Jurupa Valley, CA 92509	Riverside County Public Library 91-260 Ave. 66 Mecca, CA 92254	Riverside County Public Library 25480 Alessandro Blvd. Moreno Valley, CA 92553	Riverside County Public Library 29990 Lakeview Nuevo, CA 92567
Palm Desert Library 73-300 Fred Waring Drive Palm Desert, CA 92260	Riverside County Public Library 163 East San Jacinto Perris, CA 92570	Riverside County Public Library 16625 Krameria Avenue Riverside, CA 92504	Riverside City Main Library 3581 Mission Inn Ave Riverside, CA 92501
Riverside County Public Library 500 Idyllwild Dr. San Jacinto, CA 92583	Riverside County Public Library 26982 Cherry Hills Boulevard Sun City, CA 92586	Riverside County Public Library 30600 Pauba Road Temecula, CA 92592	Riverside County Public Library 31189 Robert Road Thousand Palms, CA 92276
Riverside County Public Library 34303 Mission Trail Wildomar, CA 92595			

**Next Steps:** Upon completion of the 45-day public review period, responses to all comments provided on the recirculated Draft EIR will be prepared. Responses to all substantive comments concerning the adequacy of the recirculated Draft EIR will be prepared and incorporated into a Final EIR. Upon completion of the responses to comments to public agencies, the County of Riverside will hold public hearings to consider certification of the Final EIR and the related discretionary actions concerning the project approval. Notification of hearings will be provided at a later date.

**Public Hearing Dates:** To be determined.

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**Appendix EIR-4 Traffic Study, Section B - Level of Service Baseline-Plus Data**

APPENDIX B – Baseline to GPA No. 960 Comparison (Arterial Road Network)			
		Baseline	GPA 960 (Buildout) Baseline Plus Project

**ERRATA FOR DRAFT EIR No. 521 VOLUME 2, PART 2 of 2:**

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