

**FINAL
INITIAL STUDY (IS)/
MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION (MND)**

LONG VALLEY MANAGEMENT PLAN



Pathway from Mountain Station to Long Valley

**February 2012
SCH# 201111034**



State of California
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

PROJECT: LONG VALLEY MANAGEMENT PLAN

LEAD AGENCY: California Department of Parks and Recreation

AVAILABILITY OF DOCUMENTS: The Initial Study for this Mitigated Negative Declaration was available for review at:

Inland Empire District Office
California Department of Parks & Recreation
17801 Lake Perris Drive
Perris, CA 92571

Palm Springs Public Library
300 South Sunrise Way
Palm Springs, CA 92262

Idyllwild Branch Library
54185 Pinecrest Avenue
Idyllwild-Pine Cove, CA 92549

Mount San Jacinto State Park Sector Office
25905 Hwy 243
Idyllwild, CA 92549

Palm Springs Aerial Tramway-Valley Station
One Tram Way
Palm Springs, CA. 92262

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

Primary project elements are provided below. Please refer to Chapter 2 of this document as well as the Management Plan for further project detail:

- Move heavily used trails away from Long Valley Meadow.
- Remove one trail crossing across Long Valley Creek
- Relocate the amphitheater and picnic tables away from Long Valley Creek
- Remove existing Adventure Center Facility south of Long Valley Creek
- Construct a new Adventure Center with restroom facilities north of Long Valley Creek
- Construct a multi-purpose outdoor activity area
- ~~Reconstruct~~ Rehabilitate and expand the ranger station
- Provide an informational kiosk for visitors entering Long Valley from the Palm Springs Aerial Tramway
- Small equestrian staging area with corrals and water
- Funicular or electric cart for disabled access and medical transport

The Initial Study is attached. Questions or comments regarding this Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration may be addressed to:

California Luke Serna, Park & Recreation Specialist
 Department of Parks & Recreation
 Southern Service Center
 8885 Rio San Diego Drive, Suite 270
 San Diego, CA 92108

Pursuant to Section 21082.1 of the California Environmental Quality Act, the California Department of Parks and Recreation (CDPR) has independently reviewed and analyzed the Initial Study and Negative Declaration for the proposed project and finds that these documents reflect the independent judgment of CDPR. CDPR, as lead agency, also confirms that the project mitigation measures detailed in these documents are feasible and will be implemented as stated in the Negative Declaration.

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CHAPTER 1

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION AND REGULATORY GUIDANCE

This Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) has been prepared by the California Department of Parks and Recreation (CDPR) to evaluate the potential environmental effects of the proposed Long Valley Management Plan (the Plan) at Mount San Jacinto State Park (the Park), Riverside County, California. This document has been prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resources Code §21000 *et seq.*, and the State CEQA Guidelines, California Code of Regulations (CCR) §15000 *et seq.*

An Initial Study is conducted by a lead agency to determine if a project may have a significant effect on the environment [CEQA Guidelines §15063(a)]. If there is substantial evidence that a project may have a significant effect on the environment, an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) must be prepared, in accordance with CEQA Guidelines §15064(a). However, if the lead agency determines that revisions in the project plans or proposals made by or agreed to by the applicant mitigate the potentially significant effects to a less-than-significant level, a Mitigated Negative Declaration may be prepared instead of an EIR [CEQA Guidelines §15070(b)]. The lead agency prepares a written statement describing the reasons a proposed project would not have a significant effect on the environment and, therefore, why an EIR need not be prepared. This IS/MND conforms to the content requirements under CEQA Guidelines §15071.

1.2 LEAD AGENCY

The lead agency is the public agency with primary approval authority over the proposed project. In accordance with CEQA Guidelines §15051(b)(1), "the lead agency will normally be an agency with general governmental powers, such as a city or county, rather than an agency with a single or limited purpose." The lead agency for the proposed project is CDPR. The contact person for the lead agency is:

Bob Patterson, Project Manager
California Department of Parks & Recreation
8885 Rio San Diego Drive
San Diego, CA 92108
Fax: (619) 220-5489
bpatters@parks.ca.gov

All inquiries regarding environmental compliance for this project, including comments on this environmental document should be addressed to:

Luke Serna, Park & Recreation Specialist
California Department of Parks & Recreation
Southern Service Center
8885 Rio San Diego Drive, Suite 270
San Diego, CA 92108
Fax: (619) 220-5400
lserna@parks.ca.gov

1.3 PURPOSE AND DOCUMENT ORGANIZATION

The purpose of this document is to evaluate the potential environmental effects of the proposed Plan on the Park. Mitigation measures have also been incorporated into the project to eliminate any potentially significant impacts or reduce them to a less-than-significant level.

This document is organized as follows:

- Chapter 1 - Introduction.
The Plan begins with an introduction describing its purpose and organization.
- Chapter 2 - Project Description.
This will describe the reasons for preparing the plan, the scope of the plan, and the plan's objectives.
- Chapter 3 - Environmental Setting, Impacts, and Mitigation Measures.
This chapter identifies the significance of potential environmental impacts, explains the environmental setting for each environmental resource or impact, and evaluates each through the CEQA Environmental (Initial Study) Checklist. Mitigation measures are incorporated, where appropriate, to reduce all potentially significant impacts to a less-than-significant level.
- Chapter 4 - Mandatory Findings of Significance
The overall significance of any potential impacts to natural and cultural resources, cumulative impacts and impacts to humans shall be identified and summarized within this chapter as required by the Initial Study guidelines.
- Chapter 5 - Summary of Mitigation Measures.
This chapter includes the mitigation measures incorporated into the project as a result of the Initial Study.
- Chapter 6 - References.
This chapter identifies the references and sources used in the preparation of this IS/MND..
- Chapter 7 - Report Preparation
This chapter provides a list of those involved in the preparation of this document.
- Chapter 8 – Public and Agency Comment
Summary of the public review process for the IS/MND and comments received.

1.4 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Chapter 3 of this document contains the Environmental (Initial Study) Checklist that identifies potential environmental impacts (by environmental issue) which may result from implementation of the Plan. Avoidance, minimization and/or mitigation measures have been included that result in impacts that are less-than-significant or result in no impact.

This IS/MND serves as a Program level document. It analyzes impacts which may result from development described within the Plan. Development described within this Plan shall be implemented in phases as the need arises and financial opportunity becomes available. A program IS/MND results in several advantage including:

- 1) A more exhaustive consideration of effects than would be examined in individual actions.
- 2) Consider cumulative impacts that may be otherwise ignored by specific projects
- 3) Allow CDPR to consider broad programwide mitigation measures at an early time when there is greater flexibility to address impacts.

Based on the IS and supporting environmental analysis provided in this document, the proposed Plan would result in less-than-significant impacts to the following resources or issues: aesthetics, agricultural resources, air quality, biological resources, cultural resources, geology and soils, hazards and hazardous materials, hydrology and water quality, land use and planning, mineral resources, noise, population and housing, public services, recreation, transportation/traffic, and utilities and service systems.

In accordance with §15064(f) of the CEQA Guidelines, an MND shall be prepared if the proposed project will not have a significant effect on the environment after the inclusion of mitigation measures. Based on the available project information and the environmental analysis presented in this document, there is no substantial evidence that, after the incorporation of mitigation measures, the proposed project would have a significant effect on the environment. It is proposed that a Mitigated Negative Declaration be adopted in accordance with CEQA Guidelines.

CHAPTER 2

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 INTRODUCTION

This IS/MND has been prepared by the CDPR to evaluate the potential environmental effects of the Plan on the Park. The proposed project would establish goals and guidelines for the development of specific facilities within Long Valley.

2.2 PROJECT LOCATION

MOUNT SAN JACINTO STATE PARK

The Park and Wilderness are located in southern California's western Riverside County, along the northern edge of the San Jacinto Mountains, and is almost entirely surrounded by the San Jacinto Wilderness, which is part of the San Bernardino National Forest. The park lies between the communities of Palm Springs and Idyllwild.

The Park and Wilderness are approximately 13,700 acres in size and include the second highest summit in southern California, San Jacinto Peak at an elevation of 10,834 feet.

LONG VALLEY

At an elevation of approximately 8,400 feet above sea level, Long Valley is found in the northeastern corner of the Park, at the base of a 1/4-mile pathway leading from the Mountain Tram Station of the Palm Springs Aerial Tramway (PSAT). Long Valley sits near the edge of one of the steepest escarpments in the nation, which takes a dramatic northeastward plunge from the nearby Mountain Tram Station toward Palm Springs below.

Long Valley Creek enters Long Valley from the west, its upper headwaters beginning at San Jacinto Peak and Jean Peak before flowing through Tamarack Valley and Round Valley. Once in the Valley, Long Valley Creek takes a southward turn then exits the Valley at the southern end before turning eastward and cascading down San Jacinto Mountain toward the Coachella Valley. Further description of the Park and the Long Valley Zone may be found within the Plan

2.3 BACKGROUND AND NEED FOR THE PROJECT

The General Plan(2002) requires preparation of the Plan. The MND assists in providing further detail for sufficient environmental analysis of potential impacts to Long Valley. Existing facilities do not currently accommodate the number of visitors utilizing the Long Valley Zone which serves as the eastern trailhead accessing the Wilderness area beyond Long Valley. It is the highest use zone within the Park, thus requires increased development to safely support current and future visitor levels while improving environmental protections.

2.4 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

1. Provide greater protection to sensitive resources in Long Valley Meadow.
2. Re-locate facilities to Long Valley's north end.
3. Improve visitor experience while transitioning to the Wilderness Area.
4. Add and improve visitor-use and interpretive facilities
5. Improve operations facilities to better accommodate current and future Park uses.
6. Improve visitor's accessibility to and throughout Long Valley

2.5 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Due to the fact that this is a Management Plan that guides the future development and use of the Park, a precise definition of what development will take place is not possible. However, there are definite goals that the Plan describes that should be met. To facilitate the environmental analysis within this IS/MND, the development that best meets the goals of Long Valley and is described within the Plan will be used to determine potential impacts that could occur. Please refer to the Plan for further detail the proposed changes to Long Valley as well as exhibits showing proposed development.

Facility Relocation

- Facilities within Long Valley shall be re-located north of the trail that runs between the ranger station and terminus of the pathway from/to the Mountain Station. They will stay within the Long Valley Gateway Zone as indicated in the Mount San Jacinto General Plan. These relocations will include the current Adventure Center and amphitheater.

Trail Improvements, Accessibility, Resource Protection

- Extension of the Discovery Trail and a new footbridge over Long Valley
- Removal of the existing Discovery Trail footbridge
- Realignment of sections of the Discovery Trail away from the Long Valley Meadow with rest stops to also function as viewpoints
- Screening/fencing to discourage foot traffic within the meadow
- Movement of picnic tables away from the creek, closer to the ranger station and trailheads
- Revegetation with native plant species along Long Valley Creek
- Discovery trail re-route and/or reconstructed to meet CDPR "accessible" trail standards
- Construction of new trail sections connecting the Discovery Trail to the Round Valley Loop Trail and Willow Creek Trail allowing for removal of a section of the Willow Creek Trail as well as a small bridge-type structure (puncheon) crossing the Creek
- Placement of a trail section north of the Creek will allow removal of a portion of

the Round Valley Loop Trail which has a steep grade, deep ruts and is unsustainable.

- Sections of the Desert View Trail will be re-routed to reduce the trail's grade. Sections that can't be re-routed will be reconstructed in place in order to reduce maintenance needs and provide a better trail.

Overlooks

- All six overlooks shall be reconstructed in-place to provide a cleared and level pad area. Low, native rock retaining walls shall be constructed along the view-side of each overlook. Each reconstructed overlook will keep to the same size footprint as the original.

Closed Trail Rehabilitation

- Restoration of closed trail sections shall be conducted to prevent continued and inadvertent use of them. They will be decompacted and/or regraded and downed vegetation may be placed to block or obscure entry to the closed trail sections. Broadcast seeding or container plantings may be used to revegetate them.

Adventure Center

- A new adventure center shall be located at the site of the former equestrian stables (the existing abandoned equestrian stables, barn and storage sheds will be removed). It will continue to function as a snow-play equipment rental concession. When not in use, it may be used for groups by reservation, staff functions and picnicking on its deck. Due to the building site having many feet of unconsolidated fill (decomposed manure), a pier or stem wall foundation that extends through the fill to the underlying native soil below may be required.
- The existing Adventure Center will be demolished. Rehabilitation measures to return the Adventure Center area landscape to a natural setting.

Outdoor Activity Area

- An outdoor activity area is proposed adjacent to the new Adventure Center on the location of the previously disturbed former equestrian stables. It would be a flexible space for winter activities as well as for school group activities, gatherings for educational programs and potential other uses.

Synthetic Ice Rink

- This would be a skating surface for use during the winter season that does not require frozen water to be used. It would be assembled for winter use within the previously mentioned Outdoor Activity Area. It could be disassembled so that its use coincides with winter snow-play activities. It would not require any major permanent utility or equipment infrastructure.

Funicular

- Device to transport people with limited mobility from the Mountain Station to Long Valley.

Restroom Building

- Adjacent to or attached to the Adventure Center would be a restroom building and associated septic tank and leach field for use by visitors to Long Valley

Equestrian Staging Area

- An equestrian staging area with room for up to six horses for visitors to Long Valley on horseback wishing to break from trail riding and rest their horses. The proposed location would be between the new ranger station, Adventure Center and maintenance shop in a cleared open area. It would include a corral, shade ramada, hitching post and watering device. It would be for day-use only and would not include horse washing facilities.

Summer Equipment Rental Seasonal Structure

- A seasonal structure to house summer equipment rental (climbing gear, etc. for use within the Park and north of Long Valley) located in an open area near the outdoor activity area. This would be a temporary structure such as a tent on an elevated platform which can be set up and dismantled.

Concrete Pathway, Handrail, Benches

- The existing concrete pathway from the Mountain Station to Long Valley is deteriorating and poses a slipping hazard in several locations. The pathway would be replaced with pull-out areas for wheelchair users.
- The pathway's handrail would be replaced with a more reliable hand-hold and would be designed to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)
- Benches shall be installed along the pathway at switchbacks and at regular interval for visitors to rest.

Amphitheater with Rustic Stage

- An amphitheater with seating for up to 100 people is proposed to be constructed in a clearing just north of the terminus of the pathway leading from the Mountain Station into Long Valley. It would replace the existing amphitheater. When not in use, the amphitheater may be used for picnicking, resting and observing nature.
- A rustic pavilion with a stage is proposed for conducting school group programs.
- Split logs will serve for seating at the amphitheater.
- Habitat restoration and/or enhancement are proposed for the existing amphitheater site.

Visitor Contact Kiosk

- A small, moveable, kiosk is proposed to meet visitors and provide interpretive materials (maps, Park information, etc.). It would be used intermittently at the terminus of the concrete pathway from the Mountain Station and would be used during busy seasons.

Sign Plan

- A comprehensive sign plan is proposed for trail identification, information and interpretation, regulation communication, way-finding and building identification

Ranger Station

- The existing ~~A new~~ ranger station shall be rehabilitated as part of a new, expanded Ranger Station Complex. ~~is proposed in a single or multiple buildings to replace the existing ranger station.~~ The proposed expanded complex's footprint will be approximately twice the size of the exiting station. It will support a visitor contact area, work station, storage and sleeping quarters.

~~Maintenance Shop, Storage Utility Building, Wood Shed~~

- A new maintenance ~~shop, storage building and wood shed~~ ~~will~~ ~~provide~~ will provide additional space to supplement that of the existing utility building ~~beyond what is currently provided.~~ ~~replace the existing maintenance shed.~~ The new maintenance shop will be enlarged by approximately 1/3.
- A new, smaller building will contain cabinets, racks and shelves to store supplies, chemicals, paint, lubricants, etc.
- A new wood storage shed will store wood and building materials needed for maintenance purposes.
- Fencing surrounding the buildings will provide security

Electrical Service

- Improved electrical lines potentially placed underground
- Solar power for each building
- Connection of electrical lines into auxiliary power at the Mountain Station

Trash & Recycling Enclosures

- Wildlife-proof trash and recycling enclosures installed in an existing fenced area near the terminus of the concrete pathway entering Long Valley from the Mountain Station. The enclosures will additionally be ADA compliant

2.6 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

No projects are currently planned to be implemented immediately. Projects shall be funded through a variety of sources such as ADA programs or state proposition bond funds. As these funding sources become available, the highest priority needs for the Park will be assessed and plans made on how these needs shall be best met.

2.7 VISITATION TO LONG VALLEY

The PSAT had an average annual ridership per year of 390,430 from 1999-2008.

2.8 CONSISTENCY WITH LOCAL PLANS AND POLICIES

The Plan shall comply with the Goals and Guidelines which were established for the Mount San Jacinto State Park General Plan of 2002. The goals include:

1. Promoting and restoring the sustainability of natural ecosystem processes.
2. Perpetuating wildlife assemblages by protecting, restoring and interpreting the native terrestrial and aquatic wildlife in the Park.
3. Protecting all sensitive wildlife species occurring in the Park
4. Protecting, enhancing and restoring the Park's wetlands and hydrologic resources
5. Promoting ecosystem health with the use of prescribed fire while protecting against catastrophic wildfire
6. Establishing, maintaining and protecting buffers adjacent to the Park
7. Enhancing or maintaining the dispersal and movement of native plants and animals through the Park and region.
8. Identifying, protecting and interpreting the archaeological resources at the Park
9. Identifying, protecting and interpreting the ethnographic uses of and resources in the Park
10. Protecting and interpreting the significant historical resources in the Park
11. Preserving and interpreting the regionally unique and significant historical logging sites and features within the Sawmill Flats and Logging Camp Meadow landscape.
12. Preserving, interpreting and restoring Civilian Conservation Corps sites, structures and features within the park, while providing for visitor use and California State Park administrative and/or maintenance use.
13. Expanding visitor's awareness, understanding and appreciation of the Park's significant natural, cultural and aesthetic resources.
14. Providing for collections of natural and cultural artifacts from the Park that support the Declaration of Purpose and the CDPR Mission.
15. Providing for adequate preservation and curation of artifacts, specimens, records, photographs and other collected items of natural and cultural significance.
16. Providing for diverse recreational uses while protecting the wilderness experience and cultural and natural resources.
17. Assessing the current trail system based upon capacity objectives and visitor experiences and make changes where necessary to meet visitors' varied needs.
18. Maintaining a limited number of primitive designated campsites within the wilderness while providing additional overnight opportunities outside of the wilderness.

19. Evaluating and reducing impacts to rock outcrops and cliff-dwelling sensitive species.
20. Reducing the impact of stock use on natural resources and prescribe restoration measures.
21. Consolidating and locating essential visitor services and operation facilities to minimize impacts on the natural environment and to allow better manageability and accessibility.
22. Providing concession opportunities that provide visitors services and products that enhance the recreational and/or educational experiences at the Park while being consistent with the Park's purpose and classification.
23. Evaluating future land acquisitions that include similar natural resources and recreational values similar to those of the Park.

2.9 DISCRETIONARY APPROVALS

Any resource agency permits required for the development of Long Valley Zone shall be coordinated with the agency with jurisdiction before a project enters its construction phase.

2.10 RELATED PROJECTS

Mount San Jacinto State Park Trail Management Plan
Mount San Jacinto State Park Interpretation Master Plan
Mount San Jacinto State Park Resource Management Plan
Mount San Jacinto State Park Wildfire Management Plan

CHAPTER 3
3. ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

PROJECT INFORMATION

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Project Title: | Long Valley Management Plan |
| 2. Lead Agency Name & Address: | California Department of Parks and Recreation |
| 3. Contact Person & Phone Number: | Bob Patterson, Project Manager, (619) 220-5307 |
| 4. Project Location: | Long Valley, Mount San Jacinto State Park |
| 5. Project Sponsor Name & Address: | California Department of Parks and Recreation
Ron Krueper, Inland Empire District Superintendent
Inland Empire District
17801 Lake Perris Drive
Perris, CA 92571 |
| 6. General Plan Designation: | Long Valley Zone |
| 7. Zoning/ Classification: | State Park |
| 8. Description of Project: | Refer to Chapter 2, Section 5 |
| 9. Approval Required from Other
Public Agencies | none |

1. ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED:

The environmental factors checked below would 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.

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aesthetics | <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Air Quality |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biological Resources | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cultural Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Geology/Soils |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hazards & Hazardous Materials | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hydrology/Water Quality | <input type="checkbox"/> Land Use/Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mineral Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Noise | <input type="checkbox"/> Population/Housing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Public Services | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Recreation | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation/Traffic |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Utilities/Service Systems | <input type="checkbox"/> Mandatory Findings of Significance | |

DETERMINATION

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

I find that the proposed project **COULD NOT** have a significant effect on the environment and a **NEGATIVE DECLARATION** will be prepared.

I find that, although the original scope of the proposed project **COULD** have had a significant effect on the environment, there **WILL NOT** be a significant effect because revisions/mitigations to the project have been made by or agreed to by the applicant. A **MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION** will be prepared.

I find that the proposed project **MAY** have a significant effect on the environment and an **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT** or its functional equivalent will be prepared.

I find that the proposed project **MAY** have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated impact" on the environment. However, at least one impact has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document, pursuant to applicable legal standards, and has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis, as described in the report's attachments. An **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT** is required, but it must analyze only the impacts not sufficiently addressed in previous documents.

I find that, although the proposed project could have had a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects have been adequately analyzed in an earlier EIR or Negative Declaration, pursuant to applicable standards, and have been avoided or mitigated, pursuant to an earlier EIR, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, all impacts have been avoided or mitigated to a less-than-significant level and no further action is required.

Luke Serna
Environmental Coordinator

October 27, 2011
Date

EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

1. A brief explanation is required for all answers, except "No Impact", that are adequately supported by the information sources cited. A "No Impact" answer is adequately supported if the referenced information sources show that the impact does not apply to the project being evaluated (e.g., the project falls outside a fault rupture zone). A "No Impact" answer should be explained where it is based on general or project-specific factors (e.g., the project will not expose sensitive receptors to pollutants, based on a project-specific screening analysis).
2. All answers must consider the whole of the project-related effects, both direct and indirect, including off-site, cumulative, construction, and operational impacts.
3. Once the lead agency has determined that a particular physical impact may occur, the checklist answers must indicate whether that impact is potentially significant, less than significant with mitigation, or less than significant. "Potentially Significant Impact" is appropriate when there is sufficient evidence that a substantial or potentially substantial adverse change may occur in any of the physical conditions within the area affected by the project that cannot be mitigated below a level of significance. If there are one or more "Potentially Significant Impact" entries, an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is required.
4. A "Mitigated Negative Declaration" (Negative Declaration: Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated) applies where the incorporation of mitigation measures, prior to declaration of project approval, has reduced an effect from "Potentially Significant Impact" to a "Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation." The lead agency must describe the mitigation measures and briefly explain how they reduce the effect to a less than significant level.
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 (including a General Plan) or Negative Declaration [CCR, Guidelines for the Implementation of CEQA, § 15063(c)(3)(D)]. References to an earlier analysis should:
 - a) Identify the earlier analysis and state where it is available for review.
 - b) Indicate which effects from the environmental checklist were adequately analyzed in the earlier document, pursuant to applicable legal standards, and whether these effects were adequately addressed by mitigation measures included in that analysis.
 - c) Describe the mitigation measures in this document that were incorporated or refined from the earlier document and indicate to what extent they address site-specific conditions for this project.
6. Lead agencies are encouraged to incorporate references to information sources for potential impacts into the checklist or appendix (e.g., general plans, zoning ordinances, biological assessments). Reference to a previously prepared or outside document should include an indication of the page or pages where the statement is substantiated.
7. A source list should be appended to this document. Sources used or individuals contacted should be listed in the source list and cited in the discussion.
8. Explanation(s) of each issue should identify:
 - a) the criteria or threshold, if any, used to evaluate the significance of the impact addressed by each question **and**
 - b) the mitigation measures, if any, prescribed to reduce the impact below the level of significance.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

I. AESTHETICS.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Aesthetic resources within Long Valley are many and varied, but include the strong vertical lines of pine forest stretching upward, grand peaks and ridge lines and quiet meadows. One can walk upon fallen pine needles while taking in the fresh scent of the pine forest as well as sitting atop a ridgeline taking in the numerous scenic vistas.

The Long Valley Zone acts as a gateway into the state wilderness with an opportunity for solitude being an important element as visitors transition from higher use areas into the wilderness.

	<u>POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>NO IMPACT</u>
WOULD THE PROJECT:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

DISCUSSION

- a) Scenic vistas present in Long Valley shall be made more accessible and minor development at each vista will help make visitors aware of what areas are accessible and what areas should not be accessed due to adjacent steep escarpments.
- b) There is potential for trees to be impacted where facilities will be modified or added to. Limited tree impact may also occur due to siting of new facilities including an outdoor classroom and/or outdoor activity area.
- c) The visual character of Long Valley shall not be degraded, but returned to a more natural state by siting development together in areas that have been previously been developed.
- d) Lighting of the ranger station or other buildings would be minimal and would only be placed for safety purposes. This lighting should not affect day or nighttime views.

AVOIDANCE, MINIMIZATION, MITIGATION MEASURES AESTHETIC RESOURCES (AR)
--

AR 1: Tree impacts shall be minimized to the maximum extent practicable when siting new or modified facilities. Any tree removal that need take place for siting of proposed

facilities shall be mitigated for within areas where restoration shall take place following the relocation of Long Valley facilities.

AR 2: The siting of new or modified facilities shall be grouped so as to lessen the impact that development has on the Park and its resources.

AR 3: New development shall be designed to blend with the natural setting to minimize its impact on the aesthetic landscape.

II. AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

No agricultural resources exist within the Long Valley Zone of the Park.

	<u>POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>NO IMPACT</u>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act contract?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

* 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 Department of Conservation as an optional model for use in assessing impacts on agricultural and farmland.

DISCUSSION

No farmlands exist within Long Valley.

III. AIR QUALITY.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Park is found within the South Coast Air Basin which encompasses portions of Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties. The Basin's severe air pollution problem is a consequence of emissions from the nation's second largest urban area and meteorological conditions which are adverse to the dispersion of those emissions. The average wind speed for Los Angeles is the lowest of the nation's ten largest urban areas. In addition, the summertime maximum mixing height (an index of how well pollutants can be dispersed vertically in the atmosphere) in Southern California averages the lowest in the U.S. The Southern California area is also an area with abundant sunshine, which drives the photochemical reactions which form pollutants such as ozone.

Harmful air pollution emissions pose less of a concern within Long Valley due to its elevation and cooler climate in relation to more heavily developed areas within the South Coast Air Basin.

	<u>POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>NO IMPACT</u>
WOULD THE PROJECT*:				
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan or regulation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is in non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations (e.g., children, the elderly, individuals with compromised respiratory or immune systems)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

* Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied on to make these determinations.

DISCUSSION

- a) The development proposed for Long Valley would not obstruct implementation of the South Coast Air Quality Management Plan. Based on the Air Quality model results determined using CalEEMod (refer to Air Quality model, Appendix B), there will be very little introduction of pollutants from the development within Long Valley.

- b) The proposed development would not violate any air quality standards maintained by the South Coast Air Quality Management District.
- c) There shall be no cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the South Coast Air Basin is in non-attainment.
- d) The limited development within Long Valley will not expose visitors to substantial pollutant concentrations
- e) Although there is planned expansion of septic systems to meet current and future demand, they will not create objectionable odors (See Utilities & Services, Section XVI).

AVOIDANCE, MINIMIZATION, MITIGATION MEASURES AIR QUALITY (AQ)
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AQ 1: Standard construction protocols for dust control during demolition and grading shall be implemented These protocols shall be included within Stormwater Pollution Control Plans for future individual projects. The State’s Representative and/or State Environmental Scientist will periodically inspect the work area to ensure that construction-related activities do not generate excessive amounts of dust or cause other disturbances.
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IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

HABITAT TYPES

Montane meadow is the one community deemed sensitive by the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) that is present within the project limits. Other habitat types observed on-site are summarized as follows.

Mixed Conifer Forest

Mixed conifer forest contains a diverse mixture of tall, cone-bearing trees (66-131 ft) that maintain a narrow canopy spread (33-66 ft). Species may include Pacific ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*), Jeffrey pine (*Pinus jeffreyi*), sugar pine (*Pinus lambertiana*), white fir (*Abies concolor*), and/or incense cedar (*Calocedrus decurrens*). These trees may co-exist in many areas of the forest, but the density of each may vary from stand to stand. In the understory, a herbaceous layer is generally absent due to low light penetration and a thick duff layer (i.e., pine needles). At the Park, mixed conifer forest is the dominant vegetation type, occurring from the boundary on the north, south, and west sides to approximately 9,800 ft, before integrating with subalpine forest. On the east side of the park, the habitat can be seen between 7,500 to 8,000 ft where the eastern escarpment reaches higher elevations and becomes less steep.

Mixed conifer forest was distributed throughout the management area, occurring on the hillsides and extending beyond the base of slopes towards the central portion of the valley. Jeffrey pine and white fir comprised the visually dominant trees, with sugar pine and lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta* ssp. *murrayana*) intermixed within the stands. In most areas, bare ground typified the understory; although leaf litter and minimal vegetation (e.g., curl-leaf mountain-mahogany [*Cercocarpus ledifolius*], green-leaf manzanita [*Arctostaphylos patula*]) were also observed in some locations.

Montane Meadow

Montane meadow typically supports a dense growth of sedges and other perennial herbs, usually ranging in height from 1.6-3.3 ft, along with some taller herbs up to 6.6 ft. The main growth period occurs from late spring through summer, but is limited to only summer at higher elevations. Flowering can generally be observed in the summer and subsequently followed by dormancy in the winter; although at higher elevations dormancy can extend from fall through spring. The habitat can be found on fine-textured, more or less permanently moist or wet soils, with the adjacent forest or scrub situated on coarser, better drained soils. Montane meadow is often a successional stage in the filling of lakebeds with soil, and may be characterized by young trees encroaching from the margins.

Within Long Valley, the montane meadow was documented in the lowest-lying areas, in association with the creek. Situated on either side of the drainage, the habitat maintained an overall linear distribution, but could be seen to vary greatly in width, exceeding 100 ft in a few areas. Vegetation was abundant, but appeared somewhat monotypic and limited to sedges

(*Carex* spp.). Mixed conifer forest encroached onto the edge of the meadow and served to define the outer limits of the habitat type.

LISTED/SENSITIVE SPECIES

The California Natural Diversity Database and California Native Plant Society's Inventory contained records on 45 special status species that could potentially occur near the management area. Based on initial review, 28 of the plants/wildlife were unlikely to be found as appropriate habitat types or conditions were not present in the project boundaries. Of the remaining species, one sensitive plant (i.e., shaggy haired alumroot [*Heuchera hirsutissima*]), has recently been confirmed in Long Valley (Chester et al. 2008), although specific details on a precise location were not available. Three other plants (i.e., southern California rock draba [*Draba saxosa*], San Jacinto Mountains bedstraw [*Galium angustifolium* spp. *jacinticum*], and San Jacinto linanthus [*Linanthus jaegeri*]) have previously been observed in the adjoining valleys and could possibly exist on-site. For the last 13 species (i.e., eight plants, two mammals, one amphibian, and two reptiles), the availability of suitable habitat and limited development within the project footprint, would afford favorable conditions to these plants/wildlife. However, owing to the lack of confirmed survey findings and/or anecdotal evidence, their probability of occurrence in the management area would be relatively low. Other special status wildlife, though, have been documented near Long Valley during surveys completed by the San Diego Natural History Museum (2010). Given the likelihood that such species may forage/shelter in adjacent habitat, their presence at the project site would not be unexpected. With respect to other resources, no proposed or designated critical habitat for federally listed species exists in Long Valley.

JURISDICTIONAL WETLANDS/WATERS

Long Valley Creek is the primary drainage found within the boundaries of the management plan. The blue-line stream enters the area from the west, then proceeds in a north-south direction; eventually diverging to the east and down the mountainside. A Freshwater Emergent Wetland (PEMC), identified by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service's National Wetland Inventory, also lies within the central portion of the creek. Due to this designation, and the physical characteristics of the drainage (e.g., defined bed and bank), the resource would likely fall under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, CDFG, and/or California Regional Water Quality Control Board. The management plan, as proposed, would involve work along the creek (i.e., removal of existing crossing and construction of new footbridge in different location). Activities would require limited foot traffic in Long Valley Creek, but overall construction would be confined to the uplands. No mechanized equipment would be operated in the drainage, no removal/filling of wetlands would be allowed, and no hydrologic interruption would occur. As a consequence, impacts to the creek would be minimal and no loss of wetlands/waters would be expected.

PROJECT IMPACTS

The Long Valley Management Plan identifies a series of actions to increase protection of the natural resources and provide visitors with greater recreational opportunities, while fostering an appreciation of the environment. Projects have been described to meet these objectives, but the final designs and defined footprints have yet to be determined. Accordingly, a quantitative assessment of potential impacts cannot be completed. Since sensitive/listed species are

known to either occupy or have the potential to inhabit the valley, measures would need to be implemented, in conjunction with each activity, to ensure that effects to wildlife/plants are avoided and minimized. Preliminary review of the proposed plan would indicate that natural resources would be subject to disturbance, but the impacts would typically be relatively discrete and short-term in nature. Collectively, the work would serve to eliminate ongoing degradation of native/sensitive habitat and promote restoration, revegetation, and enhancement efforts. Thus, projects outlined as part of the Long Valley Management Plan would not be anticipated to cause adverse effects, but would, over the long-term, benefit locally-occurring populations through improvements in habitat structure and function.

	<u>POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>NO IMPACT</u>
WOULD THE PROJECT:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modification, on any species identified as a sensitive, candidate, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands, as defined by §404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

DISCUSSION

- a) Database records indicate that the Long Valley area has historically supported a series of listed/sensitive wildlife and plants. Recent surveys by the San Diego Natural History Museum (2010) have documented several other species of concern in proximity to the project site (e.g., long-eared owl [*Asio otus*], white-headed woodpecker [*Picoides*

albolarvatus], olive-sided flycatcher [*Contopus cooperi*], willow flycatcher [*Empidonax traillii*], Townsend's big-eared bat [*Corynorhinus townsendii*], western mastiff bat [*Eumops perotis californicus*], and pocketed free-tailed bat [*Nyctinomops femorosaccus*]). A floristic review (Chester et al. 2008) has also reconfirmed the existence of the sensitive shaggy-haired alumroot (*Heuchera hirsutissima*) within the valley. As proposed, projects outlined in the Long Valley Management Plan are focused on preserving/enhancing existing resources; however, construction could disturb potential habitat that may be used by locally-occurring populations (e.g., foraging, sheltering). The impacts, though, should be fairly limited in size, short-term in nature, and largely concentrated within a developed area. Consequently, new, future activities would not be expected to have a substantial adverse effect on any species.

- b) The montane wet meadow, which aligns Long Valley Creek, has been identified as a sensitive natural community by the California Natural Diversity Database of the California Department of Fish and Game. Since a primary objective of the management plan concerns protection of the meadow, implementation should not cause a substantial adverse effect, but, actually, contribute to overall improvements in habitat function and structure. As proposed, ongoing impacts to the meadow would be eliminated or minimized through a combination of trail realignments, facilities relocations, natural screening, puncheon removal, and a new/redesigned creek crossing. These projects would serve to redirect foot traffic and encroachment away from the sensitive habitat, and allow for restoration/revegetation in areas that are experiencing severe erosion and soil compaction.
- c) The central portion of the creek, which traverses Long Valley from north to south, has been classified as a Freshwater Emergent Wetland (PEMC) by the National Wetland Inventory (USFWS 2011). No future projects have been proposed at this specific location, although work related to the puncheon removal and construction of a new crossing would be occurring upstream. Minimal impacts to the creek (i.e., limited foot traffic) would likely result from such activities, and no removal/filling of wetlands, hydrologic interruption, or any other substantial disturbance would be anticipated. Additionally, completion of the two footbridge projects would allow for improved flows through the wetland and other downstream portions of the creek, as the new crossing would be designed to accommodate flooding and high waters.
- d) No established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or native wildlife nursery sites exist in Long Valley. However, wildlife occupying the area, either on a year-long or seasonal basis, may experience short-term, localized disruption to their movements due to future, planned construction. The individual projects, though, would: (1) maintain a small or limited footprint, (2) occur over a period of time and in accordance with seasonal/provisional restrictions, and (3) consolidate facilities within the existing, developed portion of the valley and away from sensitive resources. Therefore, even with brief interruptions to wildlife movement, an overall, long-term benefit to species would be expected.
- e) The Department Operations Manual (DOM) for California State Parks recognizes trees as "highly prized" resources, but acknowledges that, at times, trees may need to be removed for purposes such as facility development (DOM Section 0310.6.1). Implementation of the

Long Valley Management Plan would potentially cause the loss of three trees (maximally) during construction of the amphitheater. Any resulting wood/materials would subsequently be repurposed as benches or seating for the future facility. No other trees would be subject to removal as trails placement and building construction would be designed around existing resources/trees. Therefore, the proposed plan does not conflict with any State Parks guidelines, or any other known local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources.

- f) The lands identified as part of the Long Valley Management Plan do not fall within the boundaries of (and, therefore, do not conflict with) any Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan. However, a portion of the Tram Corridor Zone, which abuts the Long Valley Gateway Zone on its northeastern side, is included in the Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan and Natural Community Conservation Plan. The Tram Corridor is not a component of the proposed action, and would not be affected by any future activities associated with the Long Valley Management Plan.

MITIGATION MEASURE BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES (Bio)
Bio 1: Prior to demolition, grading, or construction, areas within and adjacent to the project footprint shall be surveyed for special status species. Any such species found on-site shall be avoided to the maximum extent practical through project redesign, timing/seasonal restrictions, delineated buffers, or other measures deemed necessary by the State Environmental Scientist. Special status species occurring within or near the work limits shall be flagged/denoted and all construction personnel instructed on any precautions that must be followed during operations (General Plan, Biological Resources, Mitigation 5).
Bio 2: Buildings to be demolished shall be surveyed by a State Environmental Scientist before any removal is allowed. If bat roosts are identified or nesting swallows observed, then actions will be taken to either not disturb the species or humanely exclude the individuals per existing State Park guidelines. If nest removal is necessary, then it must be conducted before the nests are largely completed, or eggs are laid, to prevent “take” of any swallow(s).
Bio 3: To the maximum extent feasible, project-related activities within habitat of a special status species shall be conducted outside the breeding season or other critical life phase of the wildlife/plant. If work must occur during this timeframe, then weekly presence/absence surveys by a State Environmental Scientist, or approved, qualified biologist, shall be performed. Should a special status species be detected within 300 feet (1,300 feet for raptor nests) of the work limits, then surveys shall continue throughout construction. If the State Environmental Scientist or approved, qualified biologist determines that operations are impacting the special status species, then activities will be suspended until the potential for harm/harassment has been removed. Sensitive habitat shall be marked/flagged and all construction personnel instructed on any precautions that must be followed during operations (General Plan, Biological Resources, Mitigation 6).
Bio 4: Any areas temporarily disturbed by construction activities shall be restored/revegetated with native plant species derived from the area around Long Valley, or comparable habitats/locations at Mt. San Jacinto State Park, that have been

approved by the State Environmental Scientist. Sites known to support special status species shall be rehabilitated with locally collected native plants that comprise components of the species' preferred habitat (General Plan, Biological Resources, Mitigation 7).

Bio 5: Habitat restoration, revegetation, and/or enhancement will be conducted in areas that have either been removed from usage (e.g., closed trails sections, existing Adventure Center, existing amphitheater, puncheon) or require rehabilitation due to severe encroachment (e.g., degraded banks of Long Valley Creek). Each site will be evaluated by District and Department specialists to determine the extent of disturbance, the techniques/strategies most appropriate in remediating the habitat, and the materials needed to complete the work. Implementation shall be focused on ensuring reestablishment of native habitat over the long-term.

Bio 6: Any populations or aggregate sites of special status species, discovered during project surveys, shall be periodically monitored to determine whether the presence, operation, or maintenance of new facilities has an impact upon population viability or site usage. Should the State Environmental Scientist, or other qualified biologist, detect a marked change in behavior or activity, then action will be undertaken to modify conditions at the facility and alleviate the impact to the species (General Plan, Biological Resources, Mitigation 8).

Bio 7: Any vegetation trimming/removal within a project's footprint shall be performed between September 15 and February 14 to avoid potential impacts to breeding birds. If trimming/removal cannot occur during this timeframe, then a pre-construction survey (one week prior) shall be completed by a State Environmental Scientist to ensure that no breeding/nesting birds are present in the work area. Should a nest site be located, then appropriate measures, as determined by the State Environmental Scientist, shall be implemented to minimize harm/harassment to the species.

Bio 8: Pruning or removal of trees/shrubs shall comply with the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) A300, "Tree, Shrub, and Other Woody Plant Maintenance-Standard Practices".

Bio 9: During trenching/digging, all roots 2 inches in diameter or greater that need to be cleared shall be carefully excavated and cleanly cut to minimize damage to the tree's root system. Such activities shall be supervised/directed by the State's Representative, in coordination with the State Environmental Scientist.

Bio 10: Prior to the start of construction, temporary fencing shall be installed around the project limits. In areas adjoining or requiring access into Long Valley Creek (e.g., puncheon removal, new footbridge construction), silt fencing, or other barrier approved by the State's Representative, shall be placed in a manner that prevents sediments from entering/collecting in the drainage or being transported downstream.

Bio 11: Long Valley Creek, the meadow, and other sensitive habitat, lying outside a project's boundaries, shall be designated Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs) and strictly avoided. All ESAs shall be depicted on project plans and no encroachment (i.e., workers, equipment, materials) will be allowed in these locations at any time. Sensitive vegetation or resources will be marked and protected by temporary fencing (e.g., orange plastic fencing, silt fencing) or other acceptable method. Work areas will be clearly marked in the field and confirmed by the State Environmental Scientist prior to the start of operations. All staked/fenced boundaries will be maintained throughout

the construction period.

Bio 12: Access routes, staging areas, and the total footprint of disturbance shall be limited to the minimum number/size necessary to complete the project. Routes of travel and project boundaries will be configured to avoid unnecessary intrusions into adjoining habitat and/or Long Valley Creek.

Bio 13: A State Environmental Scientist will be made available for both the pre-construction and construction phases to review grading plans, address resource issues, and monitor ongoing work. The State Environmental Scientist shall maintain communications with the State's Representative to ensure that concerns related to sensitive species/habitats are appropriately and lawfully managed.

Bio 14: Any dried plant material, thatch, and/or dead wood within the project limits that could potentially pose a fire hazard will be removed at the beginning of operations, as directed by the State's Representative, in coordination with the State Environmental Scientist.

Bio 15: All heavy equipment shall be outfitted with spark arrestors or turbo-charging, and maintain a fire extinguisher on board. Service vehicles shall park away from flammable materials (e.g., dry grass, brush) to reduce the chance for wildfires.

Bio 16: For reasons of safety, all areas of excavation (e.g., trenches, holes) shall be covered overnight or during periods of inactivity. These locations will be periodically inspected, over the course of the Project, by the State's Representative, in coordination with the State Environmental Scientist, to ensure that no wildlife has become entrapped and that erosion control measures, as appropriate, are implemented.

Bio 17: Any exotic vegetation removed during clearing and grading activities shall be collected and transported to a disposal site within the park. No weedy materials shall be used as mulch on areas temporarily disturbed by construction.

Bio 18: The project footprint shall be kept clear of trash to avoid attracting predators. All food and garbage shall be placed in sealed containers and regularly transported from the site. Following construction, any trash, debris, or rubbish remaining within the work limits shall be collected and hauled off to an appropriate location/facility.

Bio 19: All work shall be performed during daylight hours. No nighttime operations (including lighting) shall be allowed to complete the project.

V. CULTURAL RESOURCES.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Precontact and Ethnographic Information

Southern California's earliest inhabitants migrated into the areas surrounding the San Jacinto Mountains over 9,000 years ago. These early peoples have been classified as hunters with an artifact assemblage that includes leaf-shaped or fluted projectile points, chipped-stone crescents, choppers, hammers, flake scrapers, and a scarcity of groundstone or seed-processing tools. Sometime around 8,000 years ago, more groundstone tools began to appear. The change to a diversified subsistence strategy hunting, fishing, and gathering occurred around 5,000 years ago, which also marks the beginning of a period of increased rainfall in the deserts, increases in population, and the beginning of specialized and selective exploitation of particular environments.

The Park is within the ethnographic territory of the Cahuilla Indians, whose ancestors entered this region of southern California approximately 3,000 years ago. Ethnographers and linguists have divided the Cahuilla into three groups: the Mountain Cahuilla, the Desert Cahuilla, and the Western or Pass Cahuilla. The Cahuilla range once covered much of Riverside County and parts of San Bernardino, San Diego, and Imperial Counties. This territory was bordered on the north by the Serrano and the Chemehuevi, on the east by the Chemehuevi and Quechan Yuma, on the south by the Kumeyaay also called Diegueno, Ipai, Tipai, and Kamia, and on the west by the Gabrielino, Luiseño Juaneño, and Cupeño.

There have been 42 prehistoric and historic archaeological sites and isolated finds recorded within The Park. Of these 42 sites, 7 are located within or adjacent to Long Valley. These include a Native American grinding area, an isolated metate, an isolated flake, a historic rock and cement bench, historic graffiti, a historic rock structure, and historic isolated artifacts.

Historic Information

One of the oldest and largest recreational areas within the California Department of Parks and Recreation (CDPR) system, the Park and Wilderness were dedicated on June 19, 1937, during the height of the Great Depression. The 12,600-plus acre park was the result of the cooperative efforts of the CDPR, the Federal government, and local officials. Designed by National Park Service [NPS] specialists, and constructed by hard-working Civilian Conservation Corps [CCC] crews, such park improvements as trails, bridges, campgrounds, wilderness shelters, and administration buildings, made it possible for the CDPR to develop, preserve, and administer one of the State's most dramatic wilderness areas. Many of these Depression-era facilities, as well as the sites of former CCC camps, survive to this day, serving as historic links to a facility development program that not only improved the park's accessibility, but more importantly provided jobs and hope throughout California during one of the greatest economic crises in the nation's history. Like those found in other state, local, and national parks, these resources have been recognized through CDPR thematic studies as historically significant and potentially eligible for placement on the National Register of Historic Places.

While the Depression-era resources are of primary historical significance, the park contains historical sites and artifacts that are historically linked to a period of time when the area was

exploited by pioneer ranching and lumbering operations, as well as therapeutic health seekers. However, in regards to Long Valley, its primary period of development occurred after World War II, when the postwar development and growth of the Palm Springs area resulted in the construction of the Palm Springs Aerial Tramway. At the time of its completion in 1963, the tramway, which extended up through Chino Canyon, was the largest double-reversible passenger carrying aerial tramway in the world. A magnet for tourists, the tramway attracted thousands of riders. The entire tramway is potentially eligible for placement on both the State and National Register of Historic Places as an architectural and engineering landmark. This would include the Tramway's Mountain Station.

Although the Mount San Jacinto Winter Park Authority (MSJWPA) operates the building, it is located on State Park Property along the eastern ridgeline overlooking Long Valley. The Mountain Station is a key component in the Palm Springs Aerial Tramway's operation. It anchors the tramway to the mountaintop, functions as a visitor center/observation platform, and serves as the gateway to the Park's upper wilderness area via Long Valley. The building's designer, E. Stewart Williams, of Williams, Clark & Frey, A.I.A., is a noted architect. His design combined a sensitive handling of proportion and detail, with a respect for the site's natural features. All of which is similar to his work done in collaboration with noted Palm Springs Modernist Albert Frey, who designed the Tramway's lower Valley Station.

The concrete pathway leading down from the MSJWPA is a historic landscape feature associated with the building's 1963 construction. Due to a series of reconstructions, the pathway's original electrical de-icing heating elements are no longer functioning. However, the pathway along its original tract is still intact. The suggested improvements are compatible with maintaining the pathway's historic structural integrity.

Another structure directly associated with Long Valley's historical development is the Long Valley Ranger Station. Recent studies have revealed that noted California State Parks architect Robert Uhte designed the Ranger Station and a nearby Utility Building in 1962. Both evoke the low gable-roof mass and rusticity of the nearby Mountain Station, except without any extraneous embellishments. ~~The MSJWPA also funded its design and construction in 1963. Recent studies have revealed that the same architectural firm that designed the Tramway's Mountain and Valley Stations designed the Ranger Station. However, there is no evidence that a noted member of the firm was responsible. Its simple, unobtrusive box-like, austere, yet functional utilitarian design is closer in style to the standardized "stripped-down" Park Rustic style CDPR buildings then in vogue.~~

However, unlike most of Uhte's designs, the California Department of Parks and Recreation did not construct the Long Valley Ranger Station. Records indicate that the same architectural firm, Williams, Clark & Frey that designed and built the Palm Springs Aerial Tramway's Mountain Station, slightly modified Uhte's designs and oversaw its construction. Completed in 1964, both the ranger station and nearby utility building are indicative of the relationship between California State Parks and the Aerial Tramway's proponents at the time.

In light of this information, the Long Valley Ranger Station and Utility Building are associated with California State Parks and the Mountain Park Authority's ambitions to turn Long Valley into

a mountain recreation destination.

The structures are also associated with the work of master architect Robert Uhte, as interpreted by the firm of Williams, Clark & Frey. While, on the surface, their individual design components and materials may lack individual distinction, they are representative of the contemporaneous stripped-down utilitarian Park Rustic design then in vogue.

There are three potentially eligible historic resources within the project area: the Concrete Pathway, Long Valley Ranger Station, and Utility Building. The proposed project will introduce activities that could have long-term impacts on their historic use and integrity.

~~While designed without extraneous embellishment to blend in with the surrounding landscape, these structures weren't, as CDPR architect Robert Uhte once stated, intended "to live forever." With, according to Uhte, "a life expectancy of about 30 years," these standardized buildings would have been torn down to meet a park's changing needs over time.~~

~~Although the Long Valley Ranger Station is contemporaneous with the valley's modern development, unlike the Tramway and the Mountain Station, it did not play a major role in that development. Nor, like the latter, is it the architecturally significant work of a master designer. Neither is it a contributor to a potentially eligible historic district. However, its simple, stripped-down Park Rustic design will serve as an inspiration for the proposed new Ranger Station.~~

IMPACT	<u>POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>NO IMPACT</u>
WOULD THE PROJECT:				
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource, as defined in §15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource, pursuant to §15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

DISCUSSION

- a) The determination is based on a series of reports written by a California Department of Parks and Recreation historian's historical background study report and preliminary inventory and evaluation of potentially eligible historic resources within the Park and Wilderness. The historian also used these studies to contribute to the park's 2005 General Plan as well as the proposed Plan. Based on these studies and reports, the Plan would have a less than significant impact on the area's historical resources.
- b) Archeological, historical, and ethnographic resources are known to occur within and adjacent to the project area. These include a Native American bedrock grinding site, a historic bench, a historic rock structure, historic graffiti, and other isolated artifacts. In

addition, there are many places that the Cahuilla and other Tribes hold as sacred or special including mountain peaks, springs, rock outcroppings, and other natural formations. Activities associated with construction, maintenance, and use of proposed State Park facilities, as well as recreational activities in the area could have long-term impacts on significant cultural resources.

c) No human remains have been recorded or reported within the project area.

AVOIDANCE, MINIMIZATION, MITIGATION MEASURES CULTURAL RESOURCES (CR)
CR 1: Prior to any actions that have the potential to disturb an area of possible archeological resources, additional research and testing will be carried out to determine if buried cultural remains exist.
CR 2: New facilities, including trails, will be designed and constructed with input from a State Parks archaeologist, to avoid archaeological and historical resources to the extent possible.
CR 3: If impacts to archaeological remains are unavoidable, then a recovery plan will be developed and implemented.
CR 4: To ensure avoidance of significant impacts to cultural resources a qualified archaeologist will monitor subsurface work (including trenching, grading and excavations) deemed to have the highest potential to disturb or damage archaeological resources.
CR 5: A request for a Native American Monitor shall be made prior to project work deemed to have the highest potential to disturb or damage Native American resources.
CR 6: In the event that previously unknown Native American or historic cultural resources are encountered during project construction, work within the immediate vicinity of the find will stop until a qualified cultural resource specialist has recorded and documented the find, and has implemented appropriate avoidance, preservation, or recovery measures.
AVOIDANCE, MINIMIZATION, MITIGATION MEASURES-HUMAN REMAINS
CR 7: In the unlikely event that human remains are discovered, work will cease immediately in the area of the find and the project manager/site supervisor will notify the appropriate DPR personnel. The DPR Sector Superintendent (or authorized representative) will notify the County Coroner in accordance with §7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code. If the coroner determines the remains represent Native American internment, the Native American Heritage Commission in Sacramento will be consulted to identify the most likely descendants and appropriate disposition of the remains. Work will not resume in the area of the find until proper disposition is complete. (PRC §5097.98)
CR 8 Existing historic resources will be adapted to expand and continue the California Department of Parks and Recreation's mission at Long Valley.
CR 9: A California State Parks historian will be consulted regarding the adaptive reuse of existing historic facilities and the design and construction of new facilities; the design, scale, materials, massing and placement of which will complement, but not mimic that of the existing historic facilities.

VI. GEOLOGY AND SOILS.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The San Jacinto Mountains show evidence of tens of millions of years of geologic activity. These periods include deposition of sediment (Paleozoic or older), granitic intrusion (Jura-Cretaceous) and uplift and faulting (Pleistocene and recent). The recent earthquake activity, during the early 1900s, and geological proximity to the San Andreas Fault would suggest that this region is active.

The bulk of the Park is made up of granitic rock. The outcropping within the Park is a representation of the larger geologic formation known as the California Batholith, which was formed 120–90 million years ago in the mid-Cretaceous Period.

The soils and soil profiles within the Park were identified in a soil survey of the San Bernardino national Forest Area, completed by the United States Department of Agriculture and Soil Conservation Service. The soils within the Park consist of shallow to moderately deep and somewhat excessively drained soils that formed in material from weathered granite. The permeability of the soil ranges from rapid to very rapid and the erosion hazard ranges from moderate to very high.

WOULD THE PROJECT:	<u>POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>NO IMPACT</u>
a) Expose people or structures to 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.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iv) Landslides?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1997),	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

creating substantial risks to life or property?

- e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste 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?

DISCUSSION

- a) The development proposed within the Plan would not expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects including the risk of loss, injury or death due to earthquakes and other related geologic hazards. Review of the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map determined that the development proposed is not located within an Earthquake Fault Zone, thus minimizing the potential for adverse impact due to geologic activity.
- b) Loss of topsoil is likely due to grading activities that will be necessary for the foundations of additions or relocation of buildings within Long Valley. Some soil erosion in this zone of the Park is expected due to the high visitor use that takes place in Long Valley. Site planning has been undertaken to minimize the facilities necessary to provide enjoyment and proper maintenance of the Valley as well as placement of them away from the most sensitive resources including Long Valley Creek and Meadow.
- c) Buildings constructed as part of the Management Plan would not be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable or that could become unstable as a result of the project and potentially result in on or offsite landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse. Previous structures have historically had no problems with unstable foundations.
- d) Soil testing shall be completed for any new structures proposed while being designed. Due to this management plan not approving the construction of individual buildings, no testing shall be completed at this time.
- e) Increase in capacity of existing septic systems and/or construction of new systems shall be implemented as part of the Plan. No systems shall be modified without appropriate soil testing to ensure soils will adequately support new or modified systems.
- f) No unique paleontological resources or unique geologic features shall be directly or indirectly destroyed. Geologic features shall be unaffected by placing development within previously disturbed areas of Long Valley.

AVOIDANCE, MINIMIZATION, MITIGATION MEASURES GEOLOGY & SOILS (GEO)

Geo 1: The most recent revision of the California Building Code shall be implemented for all new and modified structures to mitigate the risk of loss, injury, or death due to geologic hazards.

Geo 2: Any paleontological resources that are unearthed as part of ground disturbing activities would result in stopping work in order to evaluate and potentially recover them.

Geo 3: To the maximum extent feasible, new facilities shall be designed and constructed to conform with the landscape's natural contours, so as to minimize overall topographic change (General Plan, Geologic Resources, Mitigation 1).

VII. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Hazardous waste may be present within construction materials used for Park structures. Appropriate testing of building materials that have potential to contain hazardous materials shall take place to minimize risks to human health.

In general, fire suppression has caused the development of dense woodlands with much downed wood, heavy layers of litter and duff, higher numbers of standing dead and diseased trees and in some locations, the unchecked invasion of exotic weeds. Wildfires fed by these high fuel loads and under dry, hot or windy conditions are a threat to development and human safety. Wildfire management is essential for human safety and to minimize catastrophic fire damage to vegetation, wildlife and other resources within in the Park.

	<u>POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>NO IMPACT</u>
WOULD THE PROJECT:				
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and/or accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials, substances, or waste into the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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, create a significant hazard to the public or environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Be 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? If so, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Be located in the vicinity of a private airstrip? If so, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

- h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death from wildland fires, including areas where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?

DISCUSSION

- a-d) Implementation of the Plan is not anticipated to transport, use or dispose of any hazardous materials, accidentally release hazardous material, substance or waste, emit or handle hazardous waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school or be located on a site which is listed as a hazardous material site
- e-f) The project is not within 2 miles of a public airport, public use airport or private airstrip
- g) Neither emergency response plans or emergency evaluation plans shall be impaired by implementation of the Plan. Existing response plans will remain in place in the case of an emergency.
- h) The Plan shall not expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death from wildland fires. Relatively small increase in development would occur as described within the Plan. None of the changes in development within Long Valley would increase risk of wildland fire. Requirements of the California Building Code shall be implemented to reduce the risk of wildfire impact to visitors, staff and structures.

Actions set forth to minimize risk from wildfire found within the Mount San Jacinto Wildfire Management Plan shall continue to be followed.

AVOIDANCE, MINIMIZATION, MITIGATION MEASURES (HAZ)
Haz 1: In the case that hazardous waste such as lead or asbestos are found within building materials that will be impacted during modification or demolition, appropriate measures will be taken to ensure their safe removal and compliance with appropriate laws and regulations.

VIII. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Park is an “island” surrounded by desert and intensely urban developed areas including the Coachella Valley and other cities of Riverside County. Within the Park, sensitive wetland resources including many plant and wildlife resources depend directly on a group of limited in size, easily-disturbed habitats. A prime example of these habitats is Long Valley Meadow. Runoff from snowpack melting and infiltrating into permeable soils and feeding springs at lower elevations provides the hydrologic system to support the Long Valley and the Park’s ecology.

	<u>POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>NO IMPACT</u>
WOULD THE PROJECT:				
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge, such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level that would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial on- or off-site erosion or siltation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in on- or off-site flooding?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) Substantially degrade water quality?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g) Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area, as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map, or other flood hazard delineation map?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h) Place structures that would impede or redirect flood flows within a 100-year flood hazard area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

	<u>POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>NO IMPACT</u>
i) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death from flooding, including flooding resulting from the failure of a levee or dam?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
j) Result in inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

DISCUSSION

- a) Implementation of the Long Valley Management Plan would be conducted in accordance with all applicable local, State, and/or Federal water quality control standards and waste discharge requirements. Each future project would also incorporate Best Management Practices (BMPs) to ensure that off-site sedimentation and excess erosion is controlled/managed.
- b) Water supplies in Long Valley are primarily derived from on-site tanks, which are restocked via transport by the Palm Springs Aerial Tramway. However, every spring, one water tank dedicated to fire suppression is replenished with water from Long Valley Creek. Consequently, should additional or expanded water supplies be required for wildfire prevention or future waste management, then an evaluation of potential impacts to groundwater supplies/recharge would be needed before construction of new facilities. Initiation of a monitoring program to determine existing conditions, and the status and condition of water resources over the long-term, must be undertaken to ensure that no proposed action would cause a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level.
- c) All work associated with the existing and future creek crossings would be completed by personnel/crews operating alongside, and occasionally within, the margins of the existing drainage. No motorized equipment would be needed or allowed in Long Valley Creek; therefore, impacts would be limited to potential foot traffic. In contrast, trails and facilities construction within the uplands would likely involve ground disturbance that could generate on- and off-site erosion/siltation. However, with the implementation of appropriate BMPs, no substantial effects to existing drainage patterns would be anticipated.
- d) The proposed removal of an existing footbridge, and subsequent construction of a new, redesigned bridge in another location, would actually serve to improve drainage patterns in the area. The current stream crossing maintains inadequate clearance; becoming inundated during high flows, trapping upstream debris, and causing visitors to inadvertently trample nearby, sensitive vegetation. The redesigned footbridge, sited further downstream and more distant from the meadow, would be built with supporting abutments and a causeway that could accommodate high flows. Materials used in construction would also be chosen for durability, low maintenance and compatibility with a forest setting. Accordingly, the potential for on- or off-site flooding should decrease with implementation of the Long Valley Management Plan.

- e) Future projects requiring excavation or grading could create conditions (e.g., bare ground) that contribute to additional runoff during rainfall events. Such sources of pollution would be addressed in an erosion control plan and/or Stormwater Pollution Control Plan that would describe the stabilization of soils throughout construction and provide contingencies during periods of forecasted rains. With adherence to established avoidance/minimization measures, runoff waters, exceeding the capacity of existing or planned stormwater sources of polluted runoff, would not be expected.
- f) Surface-disturbing activities, resulting from projects proposed in the Long Valley Management Plan, would likely increase the availability and/or transport of sediments that could enter surface waters and potentially be conveyed into the creek. In the absence of appropriate BMPs, degradation of water quality could occur. However, all planned improvements shall be accompanied by a series of erosion control techniques that would be designed to prevent undue impacts to waters and the overall environment.
- g) The entire planning area of Long Valley is located outside any 100-year flood hazard area, as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map, or other flood hazard delineation map.
- h) No structures, proposed as part of the Long Valley Management Plan, would impede or redirect flood flows within a 100-year flood hazard area.
- i) No levees or dams exist within the vicinity of Long Valley that could expose people or structures to loss, injury or death.
- j) No risk of seiche, tsunami or mudflow is likely within Long Valley. Large enough water bodies do not exist close enough for threat of either seiche or tsunami. Although large erosion potential is possible, conditions do not exist for a potential for inundation by mudflow.

AVOIDANCE, MINIMIZATION, MITIGATION MEASURES HYDROLOGY/WATER QUALITY (WQ)
WQ 1: Prior to development within the Long Valley Gateway Zone, potential impacts to water resources associated with waste management and fire suppression programs shall be addressed. Future facilities development shall be limited by the site's ability to support these programs. Each project will incorporate avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures to address likely effects to water resources. A monitoring program shall be implemented to assess the state and condition of water resources within Long Valley over the long-term (General Plan, Water Resources, Mitigation 3).
WQ 2: A water monitoring program shall be designed and initiated before any work outlined in the Long Valley Management Plan could proceed. Baseline readings of pH, dissolved oxygen, biological oxygen demand (BOD), temperature, conductivity, turbidity, discharge/flow, and fecal coliform content shall be collected to assess existing conditions. For each future project, measurements of these same parameters will be gathered prior to, during, and subsequent to construction. Should a comparison of data reveal that water quality degradation has occurred, which could impact human health

or other biological resources, then measures shall be implemented to correct the source of pollution. Supplemental water testing shall be conducted, until acceptable water quality levels have been achieved.

WQ 3: New facilities shall be designed to avoid the impairment of natural drainages, including Long Valley Creek. Impacts to the creek and meadow, resulting from trail use and routine maintenance, shall be avoided or minimized (General Plan, Water Resources, Mitigation 4). For the puncture removal or new bridge construction, no motorized equipment shall be needed or allowed within the drainage.

WQ 4: For each project, an erosion control plan, which addresses both the stabilization of soils throughout construction and provides contingencies during rainfall events, shall be prepared and implemented. Approval of the plan must be obtained from the State's Representative prior to the onset of operations. Any excavation and grading shall be limited to the dry season of the year (approximately May 1 –September 30), unless a State-approved erosion control plan is in place and all measures therein are in effect.

WQ 5: Best Management Practices (BMPs) to address erosion and excess sedimentation shall be incorporated into each project. Materials that could be used during construction include, hay bales, fiber rolls, organic erosion control blankets, gravel bags, and any other items deemed appropriate by the State's Representative. Only weed-free products shall be used to minimize the spread of exotics. At all times, sufficient amounts of erosion control materials shall be available on-site to respond to potential emergencies and any rains forecasted within 24 hours.

WQ 6: Any work required along the banks or within the channel of Long Valley Creek shall be conducted during low/no flow conditions (roughly May 1 through September 1) to reduce the potential for water pollution. Some BMPs that will be employed to control potential erosion and sedimentation include, but are not limited, to:

- a) Any construction areas encroaching into a flowing Long Valley Creek shall be equipped with barriers that prevent muddy waters from entering the channel and carried downstream. Installation of the barriers shall be conducted in a manner that minimizes the release of soils/sediments into the watercourse. Barriers shall be maintained until work in the drainage has been concluded or soils along the bed/bank have undergone final recontouring/stabilization.
- b) Silt fencing, fine mesh netting, or fiber rolls will be placed immediately downslope of abutment excavations, and downstream of bridge crossings and any instream earthwork, to restrict excess silt, woody debris, and construction waste from entering the drainage.
- c) Any fill, removed during excavations along the drainage, shall be stored in an upland area approved by the State's Representative, in coordination with the State Environmental Scientist, and maintained in a manner that prevents accidental discharge/entry into Long Valley Creek.

WQ 7: BMPs employed during construction shall comply with all applicable water quality standards and meet the minimum criteria defined in the *California Stormwater Best Management Practices Handbook* (California Stormwater Quality Association 2003). The State's Representative, in coordination with the State Environmental Scientist, will have the ability to make changes to the BMPs, based on existing site conditions and the potential for excess erosion/siltation or hazardous spills.

WQ 8: If circumstances require that hydroseeding be employed for temporary erosion control, as no other options would be reasonable, then only local native plant species shall be used. Any proposed seed palette shall be reviewed and approved by the State's Representative, in coordination with the State Environmental Scientist. Species with a High or Moderate Rating (Table 1) on the California Invasive Plant Council's, California Invasive Plant Inventory (2006) are prohibited.

WQ 9: Erosion control measures shall be inspected daily during rainfall events and at least weekly throughout construction. Prior to the onset of any precipitation, both active (disturbed) soil areas and stockpiled soils shall be stabilized to prevent sediments from escaping off-site or into Long Valley Creek. Should inspection determine that any BMPs are in disrepair or ineffectual, action shall be immediately taken to fix the deficiency.

WQ 10: A toxic material control and spill-response plan shall be written and submitted to the State's Representative for approval prior to the onset of construction. The plan shall outline techniques that will be used to promptly and effectively respond to any accidental spill. All construction workers will receive instruction regarding spill prevention and methods of containment.

WQ 11: The changing of oil, refueling, and other actions that could result in the release of a hazardous substance shall be restricted to designated areas that are a minimum of 100 feet from any sensitive habitat (e.g., montane meadow) or drainage. Such sites shall be surrounded with berms, sandbags, or other barriers to further prevent the accidental spill of fuel, oil, or chemicals. Any discharges shall be immediately contained, cleaned up, and properly disposed, in accordance with the toxic material control and spill-response plan.

WQ 12: Debris or runoff, generated as the result of a project, shall be directed away from any drainage and/or culverts to prevent deposition into waterways. The disposal of materials must be performed in a manner that will minimize unnecessary effects to the environment.

WQ 13: Storage and staging areas shall be placed a minimum of 100 feet from the banks of Long Valley Creek or any other drainage. The site(s) shall be reviewed and approved by the State's Representative, in coordination with the State Environmental Scientist, and shall be limited to areas of development, disturbance, or nonnative habitat. All locations used for storage/staging shall be kept free from trash and other waste. No project-related items shall be stored outside approved staging areas at any time.

WQ 14: At the conclusion of activities, any erosion control measures that are no longer needed, as determined by the State's Representative, shall be removed and properly disposed off-site. BMPs may remain if the measures are necessary to provide continued stabilization or minimize pollution.

IX. LAND USE AND PLANNING.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

No communities exist within Long Valley or the Park.

	<u>POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>NO IMPACT</u>
WOULD THE PROJECT:				
a) Physically divide an established community?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with the applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of any agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to, a general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

DISCUSSION

- a) No communities exist within Long Valley or the Park
- b) The Plan will not conflict with any other plans being developed for the Park. Other plans such as trail management plans shall be implemented within Long Valley. They will be written to comply with both the Plan and Mount San Jacinto State Park General Plan. The Plan would strive to comply with the goals and guidelines that were established in the 2002 Mount San Jacinto State Park General Plan including applicable avoidance, minimization, mitigation measures indicated within its EIR.
- c) Please refer to Section IV(f)

X. MINERAL RESOURCES.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Mineral resource extraction is not a land use that is compatible with the mission of CDPR.

IMPACT	<u>POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT</u> _____	MITIGA _____	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH TION</u> _____	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u> _____	<u>NO IMPACT</u> _____
WOULD THE PROJECT:					
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that is or would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

DISCUSSION

a-b) No mineral sources of value to the region, residents of the state or locally are known within Long Valley.

XI. NOISE.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Low noise level is a sought after condition by visitors to the Park. The activity level within the Long Valley Gateway has resulted in higher noise levels than are found within other zones of the Park. The combination of snow play activities by families, picnicking, and a higher density of visitors within Long Valley contribute to a higher noise level. Fortunately, those interested in a Park experience without this noise level have ample Park space outside of the Long Valley Zone where noise levels are minimal.

IMPACT	<u>POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT</u> _____ MITIGA	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH TION</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>NO IMPACT</u>
WOULD THE PROJECT:				
a) Generate or expose people to noise levels in excess of standards established in a local general plan or noise ordinance, or in other applicable local, state, or federal standards?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Generate or expose people to excessive groundborne vibrations or groundborne noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Create a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project (above levels without the project)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Create a substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project, in excess of noise levels existing without the project?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Be 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? If so, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Be in the vicinity of a private airstrip? If so, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

DISCUSSION

- a) Implementation of the plan will not expose people or generate noise levels in excess of any standards established by the state.
- b) Implementation of the Plan will not expose people or generate excessive groundborne vibration or noise levels. Some vibration may occur within a small, localized area while construction of facilities is taking place. This vibration shall not significantly intrude on visitors within the Park.

- c-d) The Plan will not create a substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project, in excess of noise levels without the project. The noise of construction equipment and tools shall be localized to only areas where construction is taking place and shall not adversely affect visitors experience within the Park.
- e) The Park is not located within two miles of a public or public use airport.
- f) The Park is not in the vicinity of a private airstrip.

MITIGATION MEASURE NOISE 1

- | |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Noise generated from demolition or construction activities shall be limited to avoid seasons of peak visitation, and time periods when sensitive wildlife species may be significantly impacted. |
|--|

XII. POPULATION AND HOUSING.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

CDPR staff will have the ability to stay overnight in the Ranger Station. This is not a permanent residence for staff. There is no population living within Long Valley.

IMPACT	<u>POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT</u> _____	MITIGA	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH TION</u> _____	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u> _____	<u>NO IMPACT</u> _____
WOULD THE PROJECT:					
a) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

DISCUSSION

- a) Implementation of the Plan would not induce any population growth, but may attract further visitation into the Park. However, facilities proposed within the Park would sufficiently support this increase in visitation.
- b-c) No housing or people would be displaced or as a result of implementation of the Plan.

XIII. PUBLIC SERVICES.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Fire protection is important in an area such as Long Valley that is remote and is provided most of its resources through the PSAT. Previous fire protection to the facilities within Long Valley was sufficient. The limited development proposed within the Plan would not have an impact on public services to Long Valley.

The fire suppression system for the Mountain Station and structures within Long Valley consists of an above-ground, dedicated fire water tank and booster pump system powered by an auxiliary generator. The tank is re-filled every spring with water from Long Valley Creek. The fire suppression system is currently deemed adequate. However, any additional structures added to Long Valley will need to meet current fire codes, be approved by the State Fire Marshal, and may require additional fire suppression resources and facilities.

	<u>POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>NO IMPACT</u>
WOULD THE PROJECT:				
a) Result in significant environmental impacts from construction associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, or the need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any of the public services:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fire protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Police protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Schools?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Parks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other public facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

DISCUSSION

- a) There would be a less than significant impact to fire protection services as a result of further development within Long Valley. New development would maintain a sufficient level of fire protection service by abiding by the latest California Building Code. All development would include review by the State Fire Marshall.

AVOIDANCE, MINIMIZATION, MITIGATION MEASURES PUBLIC SERVICES
Public Services 1: The sufficiency of current fire suppression capacity to meet the demand of expanded development shall be reassessed to determine if further capacity and/or facilities are warranted as specific projects are planned within Long Valley.

XIV. RECREATION.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

One of the most important missions of CDPR is to provide recreational resources to the people of the State of California and elsewhere. These recreational opportunities are planned to be maintained as well as expanded through implementation of the Plan. Some of the recreational opportunities that will continue to exist or expand include hiking, climbing, backpacking, cross-country skiing, equestrian use, snow shoeing, bird watching, astronomy and nature appreciation.

	<u>POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>NO IMPACT</u>
WOULD THE PROJECT:				
a) 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

DISCUSSION

- a) The implementation of the Plan does not induce substantial increased use of the Park. The park would be developed to meet the normal increase in visitation expected due to population increase.
- b) The expansion of facilities at Long Valley would not have adverse impacts on the environment with the inclusion of mitigation proposed within this Plan and included with future site-specific projects.

XV. TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Visitor parking does not exist within Long Valley. Visitors reach Long Valley primarily by the PSAT. The PSAT has the responsibility of providing parking to tram users at the Valley Station before boarding the aerial tramway and reaching Long Valley.

	<u>POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>NO IMPACT</u>
WOULD THE PROJECT:				
a) Cause a substantial increase in traffic, in relation to existing traffic and the capacity of the street system (i.e., a substantial increase in either the number of vehicle trips, the volume to capacity ratio on roads, or congestion at intersections)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Exceed, individually or cumulatively, the level of service standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Cause a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location, that results in substantial safety risks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Contain a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or a dangerous intersection) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment) that would substantially increase hazards?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Result in inadequate emergency access?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Result in inadequate parking capacity?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g) Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation (e.g., bus turnouts, bicycle racks)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

DISCUSSION

- The facilities proposed are not expected to result in substantial increase in traffic to Long Valley.
- The Level of Service standards shall not change based on the development proposed within Long Valley
- There shall be no changes to air traffic patterns as a result of implementation of the Plan
- There shall be no design features or incompatible uses that would increase hazards.

- e) Emergency access shall remain sufficient.
- f) The improvements to the Long Valley Zone shall not substantially increase visitation and therefore, current parking capacity shall remain adequate.
- g) No policies, plans or programs supporting alternative transportation shall be affected by implementation of the Plan. Bus access will remain at the Valley Station of the PSAT.

XVI. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Leach fields that support the current restrooms are inadequate to support the current level of use at Long Valley. New restroom facilities will support the current and future needs of visitors to Long Valley.

Electrical service is supplied by overhead lines from the PSAT Mountain Station. The power available from them is insufficient to supply the needs of the ranger station and other Long Valley infrastructure. An auxiliary generator is currently used to support the additional power requirements.

New electrical lines would be installed underground to acquire additional power from the PSAT Mountain Station. Solar power would be installed in new buildings. This would allow for removal of the auxiliary generator or change in its use to emergency back-up.

	<u>POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>NO IMPACT</u>
WOULD THE PROJECT:				
a) Exceed wastewater treatment restrictions or standards of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Would the construction of these facilities cause significant environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Would the construction of these facilities cause significant environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources or are new or expanded entitlements needed?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Result in a determination, by the wastewater treatment provider that serves or may serve the project, that it has adequate capacity to service the project's anticipated demand, in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations as they relate to solid waste?

DISCUSSION

- a) All regulations in the siting and construction of onsite wastewater systems shall be followed as required by the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board.
- b) New wastewater facilities shall be constructed to support the increased development within Long Valley.
- c) Stormwater drainage facilities do not exist in Long Valley due to the limited development that exists.
- d) Existing water resources will suffice to meet the water demands of visitation to Long Valley.
- e) There is no wastewater treatment provider for Long Valley. All wastewater treatment will be onsite through expanded or newly constructed septic systems.
- f) The development does not propose significantly increased levels of solid waste. The current landfill provides sufficient ability to handle waste generated from Long Valley.
- g) All federal and state statutes shall be complied with for the management of solid waste.

CHAPTER 4

4. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

	<u>POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>NO IMPACT</u>
WOULD THE PROJECT:				
a) Does the project have the potential 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 a rare or endangered plant or animal?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Have the potential to eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? (“Cumulatively considerable” means the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, other current projects, and probable future projects?)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Have environmental effects that will cause substantial adverse effects on humans, either directly or indirectly?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

DISCUSSION

- a) The Plan’s intent is to allow continued visitors use within Long Valley while not causing significant impact to the resources of the Park. This includes some development within areas that have been previously developed to provide visitor services as well as maintenance of those services.
- b) No important examples of California history or prehistory shall be eliminated as a result of implementation of the Plan.
- c) No cumulative impacts are associated with the development that has occurred within Long Valley. Areas that have been historically developed will contain the development that is planned for the future resulting in little to no impact to sensitive natural or cultural resources.
- d) No substantial adverse effects are anticipated to humans from implementation of this Plan. The Park is meant to be a wilderness area with limited human development for visitors to appreciate and recreate within.

CHAPTER 5

5. AVOIDANCE, MINIMIZATION, MITIGATION MEASURES

The following mitigation measures would be implemented by CDPR as part of the Plan.

AESTHETIC RESOURCES (AR)

AR 1: Tree impacts shall be minimized to the maximum extent practicable when siting new or modified facilities

AR 2: The siting of new or modified facilities shall be grouped so as to lessen the impact that development has on the Park and its resources.

AR 3: New development shall be designed to blend with the natural setting to minimize its impact on the aesthetic landscape.

AIR QUALITY (AQ)

AQ 1: Standard construction protocols for dust control during demolition and grading shall be implemented. These protocols shall be included within Stormwater Pollution Control Plans for future individual projects.

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES (BIO)

Bio 1: Prior to demolition, grading, or construction, areas within and adjacent to the project footprint shall be surveyed for special status species. Any such species found on-site shall be avoided to the maximum extent practical through project redesign, timing/seasonal restrictions, delineated buffers, or other measures deemed necessary by the State Environmental Scientist. Special status species occurring within or near the work limits shall be flagged/denoted and all construction personnel instructed on any precautions that must be followed during operations (General Plan, Biological Resources, Mitigation 5).

Bio 2: Buildings to be demolished shall be surveyed by a State Environmental Scientist before any removal is allowed. If bat roosts are identified or nesting swallows observed, then actions will be taken to either not disturb the species or humanely exclude the individuals per existing State Park guidelines. If nest removal is necessary, then it must be conducted before the nests are largely completed, or eggs are laid, to prevent “take” of any swallow(s).

Bio 3: To the maximum extent feasible, project-related activities within habitat of a special status species shall be conducted outside the breeding season or other critical life phase of the wildlife/plant. If work must occur during this timeframe, then weekly presence/absence surveys by a State Environmental Scientist, or approved, qualified biologist, shall be performed. Should a special status species be detected within 300 feet (1,300 feet for raptor nests) of the work limits, then surveys shall continue throughout construction. If the State Environmental Scientist or approved, qualified biologist determines that operations are impacting the special status species, then activities will be suspended until the potential for harm/harassment has been removed. Sensitive habitat shall be marked/flagged and all construction personnel

instructed on any precautions that must be followed during operations (General Plan, Biological Resources, Mitigation 6).

Bio 4: Any areas temporarily disturbed by construction activities shall be restored/revegetated with native plant species derived from the area around Long Valley, or comparable habitats/locations at Mt. San Jacinto State Park, that have been approved by the State Environmental Scientist. Sites known to support special status species shall be rehabilitated with locally collected native plants that comprise components of the species' preferred habitat (General Plan, Biological Resources, Mitigation 7).

Bio 5: Habitat restoration, revegetation, and/or enhancement will be conducted in areas that have either been removed from usage (e.g., closed trails sections, existing Adventure Center, existing amphitheater, puncheon) or require rehabilitation due to severe encroachment (e.g., degraded banks of Long Valley Creek). Each site will be evaluated by District and Department specialists to determine the extent of disturbance, the techniques/strategies most appropriate in remediating the habitat, and the materials needed to complete the work. Implementation shall be focused on ensuring reestablishment of native habitat over the long-term.

Bio 6: Any populations or aggregate sites of special status species, discovered during project surveys, shall be periodically monitored to determine whether the presence, operation, or maintenance of new facilities has an impact upon population viability or site usage. Should the State Environmental Scientist, or other qualified biologist, detect a marked change in behavior or activity, then action will be undertaken to modify conditions at the facility and alleviate the impact to the species (General Plan, Biological Resources, Mitigation 8).

Bio 7: Any vegetation trimming/removal within a project's footprint shall be performed between September 15 and February 14 to avoid potential impacts to breeding birds. If trimming/removal cannot occur during this timeframe, then a pre-construction survey (one week prior) shall be completed by a State Environmental Scientist to ensure that no breeding/nesting birds are present in the work area. Should a nest site be located, then appropriate measures, as determined by the State Environmental Scientist, shall be implemented to minimize harm/harassment to the species.

Bio 8: Pruning or removal of trees/shrubs shall comply with the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) A300, "Tree, Shrub, and Other Woody Plant Maintenance-Standard Practices".

Bio 9: During trenching/digging, all roots 2 inches in diameter or greater that need to be cleared shall be carefully excavated and cleanly cut to minimize damage to the tree's root system. Such activities shall be supervised/directed by the State's Representative, in coordination with the State Environmental Scientist.

Bio 10: Prior to the start of construction, temporary fencing shall be installed around the project limits. In areas adjoining or requiring access into Long Valley Creek (e.g., puncheon removal, new footbridge construction), silt fencing, or other barrier approved by the State's Representative, shall be placed in a manner that prevents sediments from entering/collecting in the drainage or being transported downstream.

Bio 11: Long Valley Creek, the meadow, and other sensitive habitat, lying outside a project's boundaries, shall be designated Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs) and strictly avoided. All ESAs shall be depicted on project plans and no encroachment (i.e., workers, equipment, materials) will be allowed in these locations at any time. Sensitive vegetation or resources will be marked and protected by temporary fencing (e.g., orange plastic fencing, silt fencing) or other acceptable method. Work areas will be clearly marked in the field and confirmed by the State Environmental Scientist prior to the start of operations. All staked/fenced boundaries will be maintained throughout the construction period.

Bio 12: Access routes, staging areas, and the total footprint of disturbance shall be limited to the minimum number/size necessary to complete the project. Routes of travel and project boundaries will be configured to avoid unnecessary intrusions into adjoining habitat and/or Long Valley Creek.

Bio 13: A State Environmental Scientist will be made available for both the pre-construction and construction phases to review grading plans, address resource issues, and monitor ongoing work. The State Environmental Scientist shall maintain communications with the State's Representative to ensure that concerns related to sensitive species/habitats are appropriately and lawfully managed.

Bio 14: Any dried plant material, thatch, and/or dead wood within the project limits that could potentially pose a fire hazard will be removed at the beginning of operations, as directed by the State's Representative, in coordination with the State Environmental Scientist.

Bio 15: All heavy equipment shall be outfitted with spark arrestors or turbo-charging, and maintain a fire extinguisher on board. Service vehicles shall park away from flammable materials (e.g., dry grass, brush) to reduce the chance for wildfires.

Bio 16: For reasons of safety, all areas of excavation (e.g., trenches, holes) shall be covered overnight or during periods of inactivity. These locations will be periodically inspected, over the course of the Project, by the State's Representative, in coordination with the State Environmental Scientist, to ensure that no wildlife has become entrapped and that erosion control measures, as appropriate, are implemented.

Bio 17: Any exotic vegetation removed during clearing and grading activities shall be collected and transported to a disposal site within the park. No weedy materials shall be used as mulch on areas temporarily disturbed by construction.

Bio 18: The project footprint shall be kept clear of trash to avoid attracting predators. All food and garbage shall be placed in sealed containers and regularly transported from the site. Following construction, any trash, debris, or rubbish remaining within the work limits shall be collected and hauled off to an appropriate location/facility.

Bio 19: All work shall be performed during daylight hours. No nighttime operations (including lighting) shall be allowed to complete the project.

CULTURAL RESOURCES (CR)

CR 1: Prior to any actions that have the potential to disturb an area of possible archeological resources, additional research and testing will be carried out to determine if buried cultural remains exist.

CR 2: New facilities, including trails, will be designed and constructed with input from a State Parks archaeologist, to avoid archaeological and historical resources to the extent possible.

CR 3: If impacts to archaeological remains are unavoidable, then a recovery plan will be developed and implemented.

CR 4: To ensure avoidance of significant impacts to cultural resources a qualified archaeologist will monitor subsurface work (including trenching, grading and excavations) deemed to have the highest potential to disturb or damage archaeological resources.

CR 5: A request for a Native American Monitor shall be made prior to project work deemed to have the highest potential to disturb or damage Native American resources.

CR 6: In the event that previously unknown Native American or historic cultural resources are encountered during project construction, work within the immediate vicinity of the find will stop until a qualified cultural resource specialist has recorded and documented the find, and has implemented appropriate avoidance, preservation, or recovery measures.

CR 7: In the unlikely event that human remains are discovered, work will cease immediately in the area of the find and the project manager/site supervisor will notify the appropriate DPR personnel. The DPR Sector Superintendent (or authorized representative) will notify the County Coroner in accordance with §7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code. If the coroner determines the remains represent Native American internment, the Native American Heritage Commission in Sacramento will be consulted to identify the most likely descendants and appropriate disposition of the remains. Work will not resume in the area of the find until proper disposition is complete (PRC §5097.98).

CR 8 Existing historic resources will be adapted to expand and continue the California Department of Parks and Recreation's mission at Long Valley.

CR 9: A California State Parks historian will be consulted regarding the adaptive reuse of existing historic facilities and the design and construction of new facilities; the design, scale, materials, massing and placement of which will complement, but not mimic that of the existing historic facilities.

GEOLOGY AND SOILS (GS)

GS 1: The most recent revision of the California Building Code shall be implemented for all new and modified structures to mitigate the risk of loss, injury, or death due to geologic hazards.

GS 2: Any paleontological resources that are unearthed as part of ground disturbing activities would result in stopping work in order to evaluate the and potentially recover them.

Geo 3: To the maximum extent feasible, new facilities shall be designed and constructed to conform with the landscape's natural contours, so as to minimize overall topographic change (General Plan, Geologic Resources, Mitigation 1).

HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS (HAZARDS)

Haz 1: In the case that hazardous waste such as lead or asbestos are found within building materials that will be impacted during modification or demolition, appropriate measures will be taken to ensure their safe removal and compliance with appropriate laws and regulations.

HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY (WQ)

WQ 1: Prior to development within the Long Valley Gateway Zone, potential impacts to water resources associated with waste management and fire suppression programs shall be addressed. Future facilities development shall be limited by the site's ability to support these programs. Each project will incorporate avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures to address likely affects to water resources. A monitoring program shall be implemented to assess the state and condition of water resources within Long Valley over the long-term (General Plan, Water Resources, Mitigation 3).

WQ 2: A water monitoring program shall be designed and initiated before any work outlined in the Long Valley Management Plan could proceed. Baseline readings of pH, dissolved oxygen, biological oxygen demand (BOD), temperature, conductivity, turbidity, discharge/flow, and fecal coliform content shall be collected to assess existing conditions. For each future project, measurements of these same parameters will be gathered prior to, during, and subsequent to construction. Should a comparison of data reveal that water quality degradation has occurred, which could impact human health or other biological resources, then measures shall be implemented to correct the source of pollution. Supplemental water testing shall be conducted, until acceptable water quality levels have been achieved.

WQ 3: New facilities shall be designed to avoid the impairment of natural drainages, including Long Valley Creek. Impacts to the creek and meadow, resulting from trail use and routine maintenance, shall be avoided or minimized (General Plan, Water Resources, Mitigation 4). For the puncheon removal or new bridge construction, no motorized equipment shall be needed or allowed within the drainage.

WQ 4: For each project, an erosion control plan, which addresses both the stabilization of soils throughout construction and provides contingencies during rainfall events, shall be prepared and implemented. Approval of the plan must be obtained from the State's Representative prior to the onset of operations. Any excavation and grading shall be limited to the dry season of the year (approximately May 1 –September 30), unless a State-approved erosion control plan is in place and all measures therein are in effect.

WQ 5: Best Management Practices (BMPs) to address erosion and excess sedimentation shall be incorporated into each project. Materials that could be used during construction include, hay bales, fiber rolls, organic erosion control blankets, gravel bags, and any other items deemed appropriate by the State's Representative. Only weed-free products shall be used to minimize the spread of exotics. At all times, sufficient amounts of erosion control materials shall be available on-site to respond to potential emergencies and any rains forecasted within 24 hours.

WQ 6: Any work required along the banks or within the channel of Long Valley Creek shall be conducted during low/no flow conditions (roughly May 1 through September 1) to reduce the potential for water pollution. Some BMPs that will be employed to control potential erosion and sedimentation include, but are not limited, to:

- d) Any construction areas encroaching into a flowing Long Valley Creek shall be equipped with barriers that prevent muddy waters from entering the channel and carried downstream. Installation of the barriers shall be conducted in a manner that minimizes the release of soils/ sediments into the watercourse. Barriers shall be maintained until work in the drainage has been concluded or soils along the bed/bank have undergone final recontouring/stabilization.
- e) Silt fencing, fine mesh netting, or fiber rolls will be placed immediately downslope of abutment excavations, and downstream of bridge crossings and any instream earthwork, to restrict excess silt, woody debris, and construction waste from entering the drainage.

Any fill, removed during excavations along the drainage, shall be stored in an upland area approved by the State's Representative, in coordination with the State Environmental Scientist, and maintained in a manner that prevents accidental discharge/entry into Long Valley Creek.

WQ 7: BMPs employed during construction shall comply with all applicable water quality standards and meet the minimum criteria defined in the *California Stormwater Best Management Practices Handbook* (California Stormwater Quality Association 2003). The State's Representative, in coordination with the State Environmental Scientist, will have the ability to make changes to the BMPs, based on existing site conditions and the potential for excess erosion/siltation or hazardous spills.

WQ 8: If circumstances require that hydroseeding be employed for temporary erosion control, as no other options would be reasonable, then only local native plant species shall be used. Any proposed seed palette shall be reviewed and approved by the State's Representative, in coordination with the State Environmental Scientist. Species with a High or Moderate Rating (Table 1) on the California Invasive Plant Council's, California Invasive Plant Inventory (2006) are prohibited.

WQ 9: Erosion control measures shall be inspected daily during rainfall events and at least weekly throughout construction. Prior to the onset of any precipitation, both active (disturbed) soil areas and stockpiled soils shall be stabilized to prevent sediments from escaping off-site or into Long Valley Creek. Should inspection determine that any BMPs are in disrepair or ineffectual, action shall be immediately taken to fix the deficiency.

WQ 10: A toxic material control and spill-response plan shall be written and submitted to the State's Representative for approval prior to the onset of construction. The plan shall outline techniques that will be used to promptly and effectively respond to any accidental spill. All construction workers will receive instruction regarding spill prevention and methods of containment.

WQ 11: The changing of oil, refueling, and other actions that could result in the release of a hazardous substance shall be restricted to designated areas that are a minimum of 100 feet from any sensitive habitat (e.g., montane meadow) or drainage. Such sites shall be surrounded with berms, sandbags, or other barriers to further prevent the accidental spill of fuel, oil, or chemicals. Any discharges shall be immediately contained, cleaned up, and properly disposed, in accordance with the toxic material control and spill-response plan.

WQ 12: Debris or runoff, generated as the result of a project, shall be directed away from any drainage and/or culverts to prevent deposition into waterways. The disposal of materials must be performed in a manner that will minimize unnecessary effects to the environment.

WQ 13: Storage and staging areas shall be placed a minimum of 100 feet from the banks of Long Valley Creek or any other drainage. The site(s) shall be reviewed and approved by the State's Representative, in coordination with the State Environmental Scientist, and shall be limited to areas of development, disturbance, or nonnative habitat. All locations used for storage/staging shall be kept free from trash and other waste. No project-related items shall be stored outside approved staging areas at any time.

WQ 14: At the conclusion of activities, any erosion control measures that are no longer needed, as determined by the State's Representative, shall be removed and properly disposed off-site. BMPs may remain if the measures are necessary to provide continued stabilization or minimize pollution.

NOISE

Noise 1: Noise generated from demolition or construction activities shall be limited to avoid seasons of peak visitation, and time periods when sensitive wildlife species may be significantly impacted.

PUBLIC SERVICES

Public Services 1: The sufficiency of current fire suppression capacity to meet the demand of expanded development shall be reassessed to determine if further capacity and/or facilities are warranted as specific projects are planned within Long Valley.

CHAPTER 6

6. REFERENCES

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CHAPTER 7

7. REPORT PREPARATION

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CHAPTER 8

8. PUBLIC AND AGENCY COMMENT

The IS/MND was circulated for a 30-day public review period, beginning on November 14, 2011 and closing on December 16, 2011. Notices were sent to all known agencies that may have interest in the Plan as well as to interested persons that attended public meetings for the Plan or previous projects that have taken place in Mount San Jacinto State Park. Copies of the document were sent to the State Clearinghouse as required under CEQA §15073. Copies of the Draft IS/MND were made available at 2 local libraries, 2 CDPR offices and the Palms Springs Aerial Tramway.

Responses were received from 2 agencies, the Native American Heritage Commission and Department of Toxic Substances Control. Comments were also received from the Sierra Club and an interested individual. Minor changes were made to the IS/MND and Plan to reflect the comments received.

APPENDICES

A. Sensitive Species List

CNDDDB Record Search

Listed/Sensitive Species and Sensitive Habitat Types Potentially Occurring in the Vicinity of the Proposed Long Valley Management Plan, Mt San Jacinto State Park, Riverside County, California¹.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status ²	General Habitat	Microhabitat
<i>Ambrosia monogyra</i>	Singlewhorl Burrobrush	2	Chaparral, Sonoran desert scrub/sandy.	Sandy soils. 10-500 m.
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	Pallid Bat	SC	Deserts, grasslands, shrublands, woodlands & forests. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting.	Roosts must protect bats from high temperatures. Very sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites.
<i>Arabis johnstonii</i>	Johnston's Rock- cress	1B	Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest.	Granitic soil with Pleistocene, non-marine clay deposits. With <i>Adenostoma</i> , <i>Quercus wislizenii</i> . 1,350-2,150 m.
<i>Calochortus palmeri</i> var. <i>munzii</i>	San Jacinto Mariposa Lily	1B	Lower montane coniferous forest, chaparral, meadows.	Seen in open Jeffrey pine forest, as well as in chaparral. 900-1,640 m.
<i>Carex occidentalis</i>	Western Sedge	2	Lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps.	1900 m.
<i>Castilleja lasiorhyncha</i>	San Bernardino Mountains Owl's- clover	1B	Meadows, pebble plain, upper montane coniferous forest, chaparral.	Mesic to drying soils in open areas of stream and meadow margins or of vernal wet areas. 1,135-2,390 m.
<i>Chaenactis parishii</i>	Parish's Chaenactis 1B		Chaparral.	Rocky sites. 1,300-2,500 m.
<i>Chaetodipus fallax pallidus</i>	Pallid San Diego Pocket Mouse	SC	Desert border areas in eastern San Diego County. In desert wash, desert scrub, desert succulent scrub, pinyon-juniper, etc.	Sandy herbaceous areas, usually in association with rocks or coarse gravel.
<i>Charina umbratica</i>	Southern Rubber Boa	ST	Restricted to the San Bernardino and San Jacinto mountains; found in a variety of montane forest habitats.	Found in vicinity of streams or wet meadows; requires loose, moist soil for burrowing; seeks cover in rotting logs.
<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>parryi</i>	Parry's Spineflower 1B		Coastal scrub, chaparral.	Dry slopes and flats; sometimes at interface of two vegetation types, such as chaparral and oak woodland; dry, sandy soils. 40-1,705 m.
<i>Chorizanthe xanti</i> var. <i>leucotheca</i>	White-bracted Spineflower	1B	Mojavean desert scrub, pinyon-juniper woodland.	300-1,200 m.
<i>Crotalus ruber</i>	Red-diamond Rattlesnake	SC	Chaparral, woodland, grassland, & desert areas from coastal San Diego County to the eastern slopes of the mountains.	Occurs in rocky areas & dense vegetation. Needs rodent burrows, cracks in rocks or surface cover objects.

<i>Cypseloides niger</i>	Black Swift	SC	Coastal belt of Santa Cruz & Monterey counties; central & southern Sierra Nevada; San Bernardino & San Jacinto mountains.	Breeds in small colonies on cliffs behind or adjacent to waterfalls in deep canyons and sea-bluffs above the surf.
<i>Deinandra mohavensis</i>	Mojave Tarplant	SE, 1B	Riparian scrub, chaparral.	Low sand bars in river bed; mostly in riparian areas or in ephemeral grassy areas. 850-1,600 m.
<i>Dendroica petechia brewsteri</i>	Yellow Warbler	SC	Riparian plant associations. Prefers willows, cottonwoods, aspens, sycamores, & alders for nesting & foraging.	Also nests in montane shrubbery in open conifer forests.
<i>Desert Fan Palm Oasis Woodland</i>	Desert Fan Palm Oasis Woodland	----		
<i>Dinacoma caseyi</i>	Casey's June Beetle	FPE	Found only in two populations in a small area of southern Palm Springs.	Found in sandy soils; the females live underground and only come to the ground surface to mate.
<i>Draba saxosa</i>	Southern California Rock Draba	1B	Alpine boulder and rock fields, subalpine coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest.	Rocky sites. 2,440-3,600 m.
<i>Ensatina klauberi</i>	Large-blotched Salamander	SC	Found in conifer and woodland associations.	Found in leaf litter, decaying logs and shrubs in heavily forested areas.
<i>Falco mexicanus</i>	Prairie Falcon	----	Inhabits dry, open terrain, either level or hilly.	Breeding sites located on cliffs. Forages far afield, even to marshlands and ocean shores.
<i>Galium angustifolium ssp. jacinticum</i>	San Jacinto Mountains Bedstraw	1B	Lower montane coniferous forest.	Open mixed forest. 1,630-1,940 m.
<i>Glaucomys sabrinus californicus</i>	San Bernardino Flying Squirrel	SC	Black oak or white fir dominated woodlands between 5,200 – 8,500 ft in the San Bernardino and San Jacinto ranges.	Need cavities in trees/snags for nests & cover. Needs nearby water.
<i>Halictus harmonius</i>	Haromonius Halictid Bee	----	Known only from the foothills of the San Bernardino Mountains, possibly also the San Jacinto Mountains.	
<i>Heuchera hirsutissima</i>	Shaggy-haired Alumroot	1B	Subalpine coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest.	Often near large rocks. 1,500-3,500 m.
<i>Heuchera parishii</i>	Parish's Alumroot	1B	Lower montane coniferous forest, subalpine coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest, alpine boulder & rock field.	Rocky places. 1,500-3,800 m.
<i>Ivesia callida</i>	Tahquitz Ivesia	SPE, 1B	Upper montane coniferous forest.	Steep slopes of decomposed granitic outcrops, often in crevices. 2,390-2,450 m.
<i>Lampropeltis zonata (parvirubra)</i>	California Mountain Kingsnake (San Bernardino population)	SC	Bigcone spruce & chaparral at lower elevations. Black oak, incense cedar, Jeffrey pine & ponderosa pine at higher elevations.	Well-lit canyons with rocky outcrops or rocky talus.

<i>Lilium parryi</i>	Lemon Lily	1B	Lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, riparian forest, upper montane coniferous forest.	Wet, mountainous terrain; generally in forested areas; on shady edges of streams, in open boggy meadows & seeps. 1,300-2,790 m.
<i>Linanthus jaegeri</i>	San Jacinto Linanthus	1B	Subalpine coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest.	Dry rocky granitic outcrops; sheer, vertical habitat. 1,815-3,050 m.
<i>Malaxis monophyllos</i> var. <i>brachypoda</i>	White Bog Adder's-mouth	2	Meadows and seeps, bogs and fens, upper montane coniferous forest.	Hillside bogs and mesic meadows. 2,200-2,700 m.
<i>Meesia uliginosa</i>	Broad-nerved Hump Moss	2	Meadows and seeps, bogs and fens, upper montane coniferous forest.	Moss on damp soil. Often found on the edge of fens or raised above the fen on hummocks/shrub bases. 1,300-2,500 m.
<i>Monardella macrantha</i> ssp. <i>hallii</i>	Hall's Monardella	1B	Broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, cismontane woodland, valley & foothill grassland.	Dry slopes and ridges in openings within the above communities. 695-2,195 m.
<i>Monardella nana</i> ssp. <i>leptosiphon</i>	San Felipe Monardella	1B	Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest.	Sometimes in openings and fuelbreaks or in the understory of forest or chaparral. 1,200-1,855 m.
<i>Neotamias speciosus speciosus</i>	Lodgepole Chipmunk	----	Summits of isolated Piute, San Bernardino, & San Jacinto mountains. Usually found in open-canopy forests.	Habitat is usually lodgepole pine forests in the San Bernardino Mountains & Chinquapin slopes in the San Jacinto Mountains.
<i>Ovis canadensis nelsoni</i> DPS	Peninsular Bighorn Sheep	FE, ST	Open desert slopes below 4,000 ft elevation from San Gorgonio Pass south into Mexico.	Optimal habitat includes steep walled canyons and ridges bisected by rocky or sandy washes, with available water.
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>	Coast Horned Lizard	SC	Frequents a wide variety of habitats, most common in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered low bushes.	Open areas for sunning, bushes for cover, patches of loose soil for burial & abundant supply of ants & other insects.
<i>Potentilla rimicola</i>	Cliff Cinquefoil	2	Subalpine coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest.	Granite crevices; rocky sites. 2,390-3,030 m.
<i>Rana muscosa</i>	Sierra Madre Yellow-legged Frog	FE, SC	Federal listing refers to populations in the San Gabriel, San Jacinto & San Bernardino mountains only.	Always encountered within a few feet of water. Tadpoles may require 2-4 years to complete their aquatic development.
<i>Selaginella eremophila</i>	Desert Spike-moss	2	Chaparral, Sonoran desert scrub (gravelly or rocky).	Shaded sites, gravelly soils; crevices or among rocks. 300-2,425 m.
<i>Sidothea emarginata</i>	White-margined Oxytheca	1B	Lower montane coniferous forest, pinyon and juniper woodland.	Gravelly to rocky soil in the San Jacinto and Santa Rosa mountains. 1,200-2,500 m.
<i>Streptanthus bernardinus</i>	Laguna Mountains Jewel-flower	4	Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest.	Clay or decomposed granite soils; sometimes in disturbed areas such as streamsides or roadcuts. 1,440-2,500 m.
<i>Streptanthus campestris</i>	Southern Jewel-flower	1B	Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, pinyon-juniper woodland.	Open, rocky areas. 600-2,790 m.

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<i>Symphyotrichum defoliatum</i>	San Bernardino Aster	1B	Meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, coastal scrub, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, grassland.	Vernally mesic grassland or near ditches, streams and springs; disturbed areas. 2-2,040 m.
<i>Trichostema austromontanum</i> ssp. <i>compactum</i>	Hidden Lake Bluecurls	FT, 1B	Upper montane coniferous forest.	Seasonally submerged lake margins, decomposed granite. One site known: 2,665 m.
<i>Uma inornata</i>	Coachella Valley Fringe-toed Lizard	FT, SE	Limited to sandy areas in the Coachella Valley, Riverside County.	Requires fine, loose, windblown sand (for burrowing), interspersed with hardpan and widely spaced desert shrubs.
<i>Xerospermophilus tereticaudus chlorus</i>	Palm Springs Round-tailed Ground Squirrel	SC	Restricted to the Coachella Valley. Prefers desert succulent scrub, desert wash, desert scrub, alkali scrub, & levees.	Prefers open, flat, grassy areas in fine-textured, sandy soil. Density correlated with winter rainfall.

¹The CNDDDB record search covered the entire area of the San Jacinto Peak 7.5-Minute Quadrangle and, as such, includes some desert species not known to occur in Long Valley.

²Status: Federally Endangered (FE); Federally Proposed Endangered (FPE); Federally Threatened (FT); State Endangered (SE); State Proposed Endangered (SPE); State Threatened (ST); CDFG Species of Special Concern (SC); CNPS Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and elsewhere (1B); CNPS Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, but more common elsewhere; CNPS Plants of Limited Distribution – A

B. Abbreviations

ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
CalEEMod	California Emissions Estimator Model
CCC	Civilian Conservation Corps
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Database (California Department of Fish and Game)
CDFG	California Department of Fish and Game
CDPR	California Department of Parks and Recreation
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
IS Initial	Study
MSJWPA	Mount San Jacinto Winter Park Authority
MND	Mitigated Negative Declaration
NPS	National Park Service
PRC	Public Resources Code
PSAT	Palm Springs Aerial Tramway
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
WPCP	Water Pollution Control Plan

C. CalEEMod Air Quality Model

See Draft IS/MND