INITIAL STUDY/MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

for the

HUME SOCAL CAMPGROUND EXPANSION PROJECT

Lead Agency:

County of San Bernardino
Land Use Services Department
385 N. Arrowhead Avenue, 1st Floor
San Bernardino, CA 92415

Applicant:

Hume Lake Christian Camps
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1.0 INTRODUCTION & PURPOSE

1.1 Purpose and Scope of the Initial Study

In accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (California Public Resources Code [PRC] Section 21000 et seq.) and its Guidelines (California Code of Regulations [CCR], Title 14, Section 15000 et seq.), this Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) has been prepared to evaluate the potential environmental effects associated with the construction and operation of the Hume SoCal Campground Expansion Project (Project).

Per State CEQA Guidelines, Section 15070, a public agency shall prepare or have prepared a proposed negative declaration or MND for a project subject to CEQA when:

a) The initial study shows no substantial evidence, in light of the whole record before the agency, that the project may have a significant effect on the environment, or

b) The initial study identifies potentially significant effects, but:

   1) Revisions in the project plans or proposals made by, or agreed to by the applicant before the proposed mitigated negative declaration and initial study are released for public review would avoid the effects or mitigate the effects to a point where clearly no significant effects would occur, and

   2) There is no substantial evidence, in light of the whole record before the agency, that the project as revised may have a significant effect on the environment.

1.2 Summary of Findings

Section 3.0 of this document contains the Environmental Checklist that was prepared for the Project pursuant to CEQA requirements. The Environmental Checklist indicates that the Project would not result in significant impacts with the implementation of mitigation measures, as identified where applicable throughout this document.

1.3 Initial Study Public Review Process

The IS and a Notice of Intent (NOI) to adopt an MND will be distributed to responsible and trustee agencies, other affected agencies, and other parties for a 30-day public review period.

Written comments regarding this MND should be addressed to:

Elena Barragan, Senior Planner
Land Use Services Department
County of San Bernardino
385 North Arrowhead Ave
San Bernardino, CA 92415

1.4 Report Organization

This document has been organized into the following sections:

Section 1.0 – Introduction and Purpose. This section provides an introduction and overview describing the conclusions of the Initial Study.

Section 2.0 – Description of Proposed Project. This section identifies key Project characteristics and includes a list of anticipated discretionary actions.

Section 3.0 – Initial Study Checklist. The Environmental Checklist Form provides an overview of the potential impacts that may or may not result from Project implementation.

Section 4.0 – Environmental Evaluation. This section contains an analysis of environmental impacts identified in the environmental checklist.

Section 5.0 – References. The section identifies resources used to prepare the Initial Study.

2.0 DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED PROJECT

2.1 Project Background, Location, and Setting

The Hume SoCal Campground Expansion Project is a proposal to enlarge the existing Hume SoCal Campground from the existing campground size of approximately 107 acres to approximately 252.1 acres – an addition of approximately 145 acres. The existing Hume SoCal Campground, owned by Calvary Chapel, currently accommodates approximately 300 persons, including both campers, camp staff and facility/office staff. The proposed expansion of Hume SoCal Campground and the increase in camp facilities would allow the Project to accommodate an additional approximately 2,700 persons for a maximum of approximately 3,000 campers, camp staff and facility/office staff.

The County of San Bernardino (the "County") originally approved the Hume SoCal Campground Conditional Use Permit (CUP/90-0027/M322-13) in 1991 for the campground use, and an amendment in 1993, which included permitting requirements for an on-site Natural Lined Pond. The approval of the CUP allowed the owner/ operator ("the applicant") to conduct campground activities with a maximum occupancy of approximately 300 persons. The applicant has been operating continuously since receiving the County's initial approvals.

The Project applicant would continue to use the existing campground structures during the development of the additional phases of development and buildout of the campground recreational structures within the Project site. The new campground facilities proposed for the Project would be developed in five phases. Each phase would include the development of expanded infrastructure, additional amenities, support structures, and buildings necessary to accommodate expanded camper capacity, paved parking areas, and access roadways. It is important to note that roads, camp and support structures, and parking areas have been specifically designed and clustered out of sensitive habitat areas, and to reduce impacts to stream beds or natural waterways, to preserve open space within the Project site. The unique character of the Project site and relationship with the natural open space is what guides the development and design standards (i.e., lighting standards, architecture style of the buildings, etc.), to enhance the campers' experience with nature.

To implement the Project, an amendment to rescind and replace the previously approved Planned Development Permit (PDP) with a new Preliminary Development Plan, Final Development Plan (FDP), and a Lot Line Adjustment/Lot Merger are required to be prepared and submitted to the County for review and approval. Per the County's Development Code (Chapter 85.10), PDPs are appropriate on and prepared for sites with unique site characteristics, such as difficult topography (i.e., varied terrain, steep slopes, etc.), to establish enhanced development standards that will be applied to the Project to enable more efficient land use of the Project site. Implementing these standards will ensure a consistent quality in design throughout the established community. The County has determined that an updated PDP is appropriate for the Project site.

Historical Background

At the start of the 20th century, the Green Valley Lake Christian Camp at the existing Hume SoCal Campground site was initially utilized as a logging camp called Lightning Dale. Much of the timber from the property was used to build crates for orange groves and provide wood for the Town of San Bernardino. In the 1940s, the grounds were home to Larry's Boys Camp because of its scenic hiking trails in the San

Bernardino National Forest. During this time, springs and wells still on-site were built. The Boy Scouts of America purchased the property and utilized the grounds for their Boy Scout camp from 1950-1980.

Over time, the camp was abandoned and left in disrepair until the 1980s. Then on November 7, 1983 the Board of Supervisors approved a request by the Orange County Boy Scouts of America for an amendment to the Mountain Map and the Consolidated General Plan from Rural Conservation (RCN) to Hilltop Planned Development – 1/40(HT/PD-1/40) for a Preliminary Development Plan (PDP) to establish Camp Ahwahnee (PROJ Record PUD/82-0097) for up to 335 residential units on approximately 455 acres. On December 3, 1990, the Board of Supervisors approved a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) for Calvary Chapel of Costa Mesa and Boy Scouts of America to expand the campground facilities as part of the purchase of the campground facility. Later, in 1991, the Green Valley Camp was formed. In 2002, Calvary Chapel partnered with Hume Lake Christian Camps. The Land Use designation at the time remained within the HT/PD-1/40 designation that was established within the PUD/82-0097 Project. At present, Hume Lake Christian Camps are leasing the property in harmony with Calvary Chapel of Costa Mesa under the name "Hume SoCal." A portion of the site is currently developed with improvements that support the existing Hume SoCal Campground facilities. The remaining surrounding area, which includes the total approximate 252.1-acre campground, contains forest land.

The County of San Bernardino updated the Comprehensive General Plan in 2007 and amended the land use designation from HT/PD-1/40 to – Hilltop Special Development - Residential (HT/SD-RES). In 2020, the County went to a two-map system for the General Plan and zoning map, establishing the General Plan Land Use Designation as Rural Living, and retaining the zoning HT/SD-RES.

Project Setting

Project Location

The Project site is in the Green Valley Lake Community, an unincorporated community of the County's Mountain Region; refer to **Figure 1: Regional Location Map**. The Project site consists of Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs) 0328-071-05, -07, -10, 0328-121-40, and -42. The Project site is approximately 14 miles north of downtown San Bernardino, approximately 50 miles northeast of central Orange County, and approximately 60 miles northeast of downtown Los Angeles. Green Valley Lake Road, the main access road to the Green Valley Lake Community, runs through the northeastern portion of the Project site. The Project site is approximately 0.4-mile northwest of State Route 18 (SR-18); refer to **Figure 2: Local Vicinity Map**.

As depicted by **Figure 2**, the Project site and its surrounding land uses are contained within an area confined within the San Bernardino Mountains in the San Bernardino National Forest with several surrounding lakes nearby. These lakes include the Green Valley Lake to the northeast, Big Bear Lake to the east, and Lake Arrowhead to the west. Deep Creek is located to the south, west, and northwest of the Project site and is state-designated as Wild Trout Waters. The U.S. Forest Service considers Deep Creek eligible for National Wild and Scenic River status in recognition of its scenic, recreational, cultural, historical, ecological, and wildlife values.

The area surrounding the Project site primarily encompasses public and private land. Surrounding the entirety of the Project site is the San Bernardino National Forest. The unincorporated communities of Green Valley Lake, Arrowbear Lake, Running Springs, and Skyforest are all within approximately five miles of the Project site. There are two privately owned campgrounds, Camp Pondo and Camp Cedar Crest, both located approximately one mile to the east, while the Green Valley Lake Recreation area is approximately

two miles to the northeast. Charles Hoffman Elementary School, in Running Springs, is the closest school to the Project site, at approximately two miles south of the Project site. This school is in the Rim of the World Unified School District (RIMSD).

According to the County's Development Code and the Countywide Plan (CWP), the Project site has a land use designation and zoning of Special Development Residential (SD-RES). This land use designation and zoning "provides sites for a combination of residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural, open space, and recreation uses." The Project would be consistent with this land use designation and zoning as the existing campground and proposed campground expansion qualifies as a recreation use. The Project site's land use category within the Hilltop (HT)/SD-RES zoning and designation is Rural Living (RL) per the Development Code of the CWP. The RL land use category primarily allows for the development of residential development. Typical uses within RL areas include residential uses, public and quasi-public facilities, parks, religious facilities, and schools.

The Project site is also in the Mountain Region of the County – and is in one of the County's 35 Community Plan areas – specifically the Hilltop Community Action Guide(HCAG) area. The primary purpose of the HCAG area is to guide the future use and development of land within the HCAG area in a manner that preserves the character and independent identity of the community. By setting goals and policies for the Hilltop community that are distinct from those applied Countywide, the HCAG outlines how the County will manage and address growth while retaining the attributes that make Hilltop unique. The Project would be consistent with established land use designation in the HCAG.

Topography and Geologic Setting

On-site topographic features include steep slopes and valleys, as depicted in **Figure 3: Topographic Map**. The Project area is in southern San Bernardino County within the San Bernardino Mountain range and the greater southern California Transverse Ranges. The San Bernardino Mountains separate the southern Mojave Desert from the inland valleys of southern California. The San Bernardino Mountains of the Transverse Ranges Geomorphic Province consists of east-west trending steep mountain ranges and valleys extending approximately 311 miles from Santa Barbara County to Desert Center in Riverside County. The San Bernardino Mountains are 59 miles long, bounded by Cajon Pass to the west and Morongo Valley near Desert Hot Springs to the east. Most of the mountains are underlain by Mesozoic granitic and volcanic rocks, with a minority consisting of metamorphic rocks from the middle Proterozoic.[1] Quaternary deposits within the mountains are restricted mainly to valleys and large canyons.

The northern part of the Project site is centered on a small upland valley, while the southern area is situated on two peaks. The peaks are approximately 6,640 feet (ft) above mean sea level (amsl), the valley floor is between 6,440 ft and 6,520 ft amsl, and the terrain overall, including the valley floor, is generally sloping. Two small drainages enter the valley from the northeast with channels incised into the valley floor as they transect the Project area and drain into Deep Creek located approximately 0.6 mile to the west.

Underlying bedrock consists of the Cretaceous monzogranite of Keller Peak, a coarse-grained biotite granite rock.[2] Outcrops are common throughout the Project area. Sediment accumulation and soil

[1] Chronical Heritage (formerly PaleoWest). 2023. *Cultural Resources Investigation of the Hume SoCal Campground Project, San Bernardino County, California*, page 9.
[2] Ibid.

development within the Project site is limited to the bench and saddle areas in the southern part of the Project site. Other portions are dominated by eroding colluvial deposits moving downslope into the creek system. The low gradient of the bench and saddle has permitted the formation of soils with thick organic surface horizons and the gradual accumulation of sediments transported into the area by sheet wash and runoff.[3] Soils within portions of the site have been disturbed and compacted by onsite and surrounding development, infrastructure, and dirt and paved roads. Most of the Project site consists of campground uses, including human disturbance associated with the existing Hume SoCal Campground use. The Project site includes driveways, landscaping, buildings, structures, pavement, and concrete.

The Mill Creek Fault line passes southeast to northwest approximately eight miles south of the Project site, and the San Andreas Fault line passes southeast to northwest approximately 11 miles south of the Project site. The fault is potentially active, but very little after-shock activity is expected due to the area's bedrock composition. The site is located in the upper portion of the alluvial-filled San Bernardino Mountains on younger alluvium deposited by the Mill Creek Fault, San Andreas Fault, Deep Creek, and Green Valley Creek.

Biological Setting

The Project site resides in the Green Valley Lake Community which is a part of the Hilltop Community Action Guide(HCAG). There are numerous lakes within the HCAG area including Green Valley Lake, Arrowbear Lake, and Deep Creek Lake. Deep Creek Lake is a state-designated Wild Trout Stream and is considered eligible for National Wild and Scenic River status due to its scenic, historical/cultural, recreational, and ecological values.[4]

The HCAG area provides important habitat to many species, including rare species such as the Rubber Boa and Lemon Lily.[5] The HCAG area consists of a biodiverse community of vegetation, fish, birds, reptiles, mammals, and other natural resources such as streams and lakes.

The mountains and foothills of southern California are home to approximately nine native species of fish, 18 amphibians, 61 reptiles, 299 birds, 104 mammals, 2,900 vascular plants, and an unknown number of non-vascular plants and invertebrate species. Wildlife habitat functions are maintained or improved, including primary feeding areas, winter ranges, breeding areas, birthing areas, rearing areas, migration corridors, and landscape linkages. Fish habitat functions are maintained or improved, including spawning areas, rearing areas, and upstream and downstream migration, where possible.

Vegetation

The Project site supports land that has undergone varying degrees of anthropogenic disturbance in association with the active campground onsite. Most of the Project site is undeveloped and undisturbed, and the level of disturbance increases with closer proximity to campground facilities, and roadways and paths that connect these facilities throughout the site. ELMT Consulting, Inc., conducted a Biological Resources Assessment in September 2023, which documents the existing conditions of the Project site.

[3] Ibid.
[4] California Department of Fish and Wildlife. 2022. *Designated Wild and Heritage Trout Waters.* https://wildlife.ca.gov/Fishing/Inland/Trout-Waters. (accessed October 2025).
[5] Ibid.

The Biological Resources Assessment is provided as **Appendix A1: Biological Resources Assessment**. Two vegetation communities were observed on-site: Mixed Conifer Forest and Willow Riparian Woodland. In addition, the site supports two land cover types that would be classified as disturbed and developed. The vegetation communities and land cover types, according to the Biological Resources Assessment, are described in further detail below.

Mixed Conifer Forest

The Mixed Conifer Forest plant community is co-dominated by conifer species such as Jeffry pine (*Pinus jeffreyi*), sugar pine (*Pinus lambertiana*), and bigcone Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga macrocarpa*), and supports lesser dominance of oak species such as California black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*) and canyon live oak (*Quercus chrysolepis*). Understories are variable, with some areas supporting dense understories of shrubs and a dense herbaceous layer, and some areas relatively lacking understories. Other common plant species observed in this plant community include bigberry manzanita (*Arctostaphylos glauca*), Sierra lotus (*Acmispon decumbens*), California false indigo (*Amorpha californica*), coffee berry (*Frangula californica*), diffuse groundsmoke (*Gayophytum diffusum*), California aster (*Corethrogyne filaginifolia*), woollypod milkweed (*Asclepias eriocarpa*), goldenstar (*Bloomeria crocea*), giant red Indian paintbrush (*Castilleja miniate*), mountain gooseberry (*Ribes montigenum*), Grinnell's beardtongue (*Penstemon grinnellii*), Bridge's penstemon (*Penstemon rostriflorus*), snowplant (*Sarcodes sanguinea*), western wallflower (*Erysimum capitatum*), giant wollystar (*Eriastrum densifolium*), yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*), common bracken fern (*Pteridium aquilinum*), woodland strawberry (*Fragaria vesca*), California fuchsia (*Epilobium canum*), and rainbow iris (*Iris hartwegii*).

Willow Riparian Woodland

The Willow Riparian Woodland plant community is consolidated to riparian areas along much of the middle and eastern portions of Drainage 1, where underlying substrates and immediate topography allows associated species to establish. This plant community is dominated by arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*), Pacific willow (*Salix lasiandra*), Scouler willow (*Salix scouleriana*), and typically supports densely vegetated understories with a varied shrub layer and a robust herbaceous layer. Other common species observed in this plant community include yarrow, woodland strawberry, western columbine (*Aquilegia Formosa*), musk monkeyflower (*Erythranthe moschata*), seep monkeyflower (*Erythranthe guttata*), cardinal monkeyflower (*Erythranthe cardinalis*), broadleaf lupine (*Lupinus latifolius*), mountain pink currant (*Ribes nevadense*), silver maple (*Acer saccharinum*), quaking aspen (*Populus tremuloides*), soft rush (*Juncus effusus*), willow dock (*Rumex salicifolius*), watercress (*Nasturtium officinale*), willow herb (*Epilobium ciliatum*), perennial pepperweed (*Lepidium latifolium*), common water weed (*Elodea canadensis*), and fragile sheathed sedge (*Carex fracta*).

Disturbed

Disturbed areas are generally areas that have been subject to a high level of human disturbances from anthropogenic activities and no longer comprise a native plant community. These areas are unpaved and are primarily or entirely devoid of vegetation or support rural/weedy plant species. Disturbed areas observed within the boundaries of the Project site generally occur along roadways and campground recreational areas. Plant species occurring within these disturbed areas include Mediterranean mustard

(*Hirschfeldia incana*), rabbit's foot grass (*Polypogon monspeliensis*), canary grass (*Phalaris canariensis*), and Jimsonweed (*Datura wrightii*).

Developed

Developed areas generally encompass all buildings/structures, parks, and paved, impervious surfaces. Within the boundaries of the Project site, developed areas include campsite facilities such as lodging, administrative offices, recreational-use structures, water towers, roadways, and flood control infrastructure. These areas are largely devoid of vegetation or support only weedy/early successional species adapted to growing in such conditions, in addition to any ornamental vegetation that may be maintained with or without artificial irrigation.

Hydrology

According to Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Panel 06071C8000H (effective August 28, 2008), the Project site is located within "Flood Zone D", which corresponds with areas with possible but undetermined flood hazards.[6]

Existing Land Uses

The majority of the Project site is currently developed with improvements related to the existing Hume SoCal Campground facilities. The remaining surrounding area that includes the approximately 145-acre expansion contains forest land; refer to **Table 1: Existing and Surrounding Land Use**, below.

Table 1: Existing and Surrounding Land Use

Location	Existing Use	General Plan Land Use Category	Zoning	Overlays
Project Site	Existing Hume SoCal Campground	Rural Living (RL)	Hilltop Community Action Guide - Special Development Residential (HT/SD-RES)	Fire Safety (FS-1)
North	San Bernardino National Forest	Open Space (OS)	Hilltop Community Action Guide – Resource Conservation (HT/RC)	Fire Safety (FS-1)
South	San Bernardino National Forest	Open Space (OS)	Hilltop Community Action Guide – Resource Conservation (HT/RC)	Fire Safety (FS-1)
East	San Bernardino National Forest	Open Space (OS); Rural Living (RL)	Hilltop Community Action Guide – Resource Conservation (HT/RC); Hilltop Community Action Guide - Special Development Residential (HT/SD-RES)	Fire Safety (FS-1)
West	San Bernardino National Forest	Open Space (OS)	Hilltop Community Action Guide – Resource Conservation (HT/RC)	Fire Safety (FS-1)

[6] Federal Emergency Management Agency. 2008. *Flood Insurance Rate Panel Map No. 06071C8000H*. Available at https://msc.fema.gov/portal/search. (accessed February 2024).

Source: County of San Bernardino. 2020. *Countywide Plan Policy Map LU-1(A-E) Land Use Map* [Web Map]. Available at https://www.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=f23f04b0f7ac42e987099444b2f46bc2. (accessed February 14, 2024).

Existing General Plan Designations and Zoning Districts

The County approved and adopted an updated General Plan, referred to as the Countywide Plan or CWP, in October 2020. According to the County's CWP Land Use Policy Map (last updated in October 2020) and the HCAG, the Project site and adjacent properties are in the HT/RL land use category with the land use district of HT/SD-RES as determined by the County Land Use Zoning Districts Map which utilizes the standards of the HT/SD-RES land use designation for development. According to the CWP's Land Use Element, the primary purpose of the HT/RL land-use area is to develop residential development. Typical uses within RL land use areas include public and quasi-public facilities such as parks, religious facilities, and schools. The primary purpose of the HT/SD-RES is to allow a mix of residential, commercial, and public/quasi-public uses in rural areas that maximize the utilization of natural and human-generated resources. Typical land uses are for mixed-use development in rural areas and to support specific plans and master-planned development.

As stated above, the Project proposes a Planned Development amendment to rescind and replace the previously approved Planned Development Permit, (PUD/82-0097) for the expansion of campground uses at the existing Hume SoCal Campground to a total approximately 252.1 acres to allow for an additional approximately 2,700 persons. Per the County's Development Code, SD-RES zoned areas require a CUP for campground uses. Hume SoCal is operating under an existing CUP (90-0027/M322-13) that the County approved in 1991. Adjacent land use designations consist of the San Bernardino National Forest, which is a non-County jurisdiction, to the north, west, and south, and Resource Conservation (RC) and SD-RES to the east. To the south of the Project site, in the Arrowbear Lake Community, there are zoning districts as follows: Single-family Residence (RS), General Commercial (CG), Multiple Residence (RM), and some Resource Conservation (RC). To the north of the Project site is Green Valley, which consists of RS, SD-RES, CG, and Floodway (FW) zoning. The Project would be allowed to expand as proposed following the review and approval by the County of the updated new PDP and FDP.

The CWP designates safety overlay zones such as Fire Safety (FS) Overlays and roads and highways that are considered Scenic Roads & Highways. The entirety of the Project site is included in the FS Overlay, which designates areas as being in a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (VHFHSZ). These areas are designated by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. The Project site is specifically designated as Fire Safety Area 1 (FS-1)[7]. Consistent with the CWP and County's Development Code, these areas are subject to additional development standards to provide enhanced public safety protection in fire-prone areas. All proposed projects applications must be submitted to the responsible fire authority in accordance with the provisions of the County's Development Code. Additionally, the Project site is subject to the Scenic Routes & Highways[8] due to SR-18, SR-330, and Green Valley Lake Road/101 Mile Drive being designated as County Scenic Routes. This designation requires an approximately 200-foot buffer along Green Valley Lake Road and the Project would be subject to the CWP development requirements specific to the being near County Scenic Routes.

[7] "HZ-5 Fire Hazard Severity Zone." ArcGIS web application. Accessed December 29, 2023. https://www.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=355f9beb4a8f446e8869459e91d58431.

[8] "NR-3 Scenic Routes & Highways." ArcGIS web application. Accessed December 29, 2023. https://www.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=01c32a4480954deba20af965275b81e7.

The Project has been prepared in conformance with the goals and policies of the CWP and HCAG in providing an expansion of an existing campground, creating new employment opportunities, and developing recreation uses while preserving the natural and scenic features of the surrounding environment. The County's Development Code implements the goals and policies of the CWP by regulating land uses and establishing development standards for each district. As such, the Project will adhere to the County's Development Code.

Utilities and Service Systems

The Project site is for the expansion of the existing Hume SoCal Campground facilities. The Project would require new utility connections, including water, wastewater, stormwater, electricity, natural gas, and telecommunications. Additionally, the utility and public service providers that would serve the Project site are detailed in **Table 2: Service Providers**. Under existing conditions, the Project area receives domestic water from the Crestline Lake Arrowhead Water Agency (CLAWA) and wastewater service from the Running Springs Water District (RSWD). Solid waste collection and disposal in the Project area is conducted by Burrtec. Solid waste generated by the Project would likely be disposed of at the Heaps Peak Transfer Station in Running Springs, approximately 8.3 miles west of the Project site before being transferred to the Mid-Valley Landfill located at 2390 Alder Avenue, Rialto, CA 92377. Electricity utility services are provided by Southern California Edison (SCE). Natural gas utility service is provided by Southern California Gas (SoCal Gas).

Table 2: Service Providers

Service	Provider
Water	Crestline Lake Arrowhead Water Agency (CLAWA)
Wastewater	Running Springs Water District (RSWD)
Stormwater Drainage	San Bernardino County Flood Control District
Electric Service	Southern California Edison (SCE)
Gas Service	Southern California Gas Company (SoCal Gas)
Solid Waste Disposal	Mountain Disposal Burrtec Waste Industries (Burrtec)
Telecommunications	Charter Communications (Spectrum Internet) and Frontier Communications
Fire Protection	County Service Area 79, Running Springs Water District, Arrowbear Park County Water District, and Community Service Area 38.
Police Protection	San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department (Twin Peaks Sheriff Service Agency)
Schools	Rim of the World Unified School District (ROWUSD)

Water Usage

Currently, the water supply to the existing Hume SoCal Campground is sourced from four private, on-site groundwater wells. Of the four wells, only one is utilized to satisfy current domestic demands while the others support non-domestic demands such as irrigation and recreational use.[9] When groundwater cannot satisfy the demand alone, the existing Hume SoCal Campground has the ability to import water from Crestline Lake Arrowhead Water Agency (CLAWA), a California State Water Project (SWP) Contractor

[9] Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc. 2024. *1st Draft Water Supply Assessment Hume SoCal Camp Expansion*.

providing wholesale and retail treated water from Silverwood Lake. CLAWA owns and operates an intake tower at Silverwood Lake, a surface water treatment plant, nine booster stations, 20 tanks, and over 54 miles of waterlines. As of 2023, Hume SoCal Campground is one of more than 20 camps and wholesale supplemental water connections supplied by CLAWA. CLAWA operates with a maximum entitlement from SWP of 5,800 acre-feet per year (AFY), a long-term average allocation of 3,480 AFY, and a baseline supply of 2,500 AFY. Historically, Hume SoCal Campground has not needed to import water from CLAWA.

In fiscal year (FY) 2022, Hume SoCal Campground's domestic water usage was 5,946,099 gallons, or 18.4 AFY. The Hume SoCal Campground's water supply consisted of 100 percent groundwater. The Hume SoCal Campground's 2022 Annual Report to the California State Water Resource Control Board (SWRCB) detailing potable water production and sample reports is included in **Appendix B1: Water Supply Assessment**.

As discussed in **Appendix B1**, Domestic Wells No. 1, 4, and 5 are used to supply the Camp's domestic and irrigation needs. Currently, domestic Well No. 5 is the main producer of domestic water for the Camp. The domestic production is pumped to the Camp's domestic tank and irrigation tank. The combined production of the three active domestic wells is 91,980,000 gallons per year (GPY), or 282.23 AFY. Non-domestic Well No. 2 is utilized to fill and maintain the Camp's lined, recreational pond. Well No. 2 is not included in the domestic and irrigation network and is not tested for water quality.[10]

Wastewater/Sewage Disposal

As discussed in **Appendix B2: Sewer Feasibility Study**, Sewer service is provided by RSWD. The Project site is in a San Bernardino County Special District County Service Area 79 (CSA 79) Green Valley Lake that includes private camps along Green Valley Lake Road, which includes the Project site. The existing sewer system contains 4-, 6-, and 8-inch gravity sewer lines heading southwest through the Camp to an existing pump station located at the southwestern point of the existing property. This pump station has an estimated 5 foot wet well. From the pump station, the sewage is pumped through an existing force main, estimated to be 6 inches in diameter, and discharges into the existing sewer system in Green Valley Road.

Stormwater Drainage

The existing drainage pattern for the Project site is characterized by sheet flow. Under existing conditions, the Project site naturally drains from the peaks of the hills towards the southwest of the Project boundaries down to Deep Creek. The minimal stormwater infrastructure within Green Valley Lake Road consists of a natural curb and gutter providing shallow concentrated flows to the southwest toward existing discharge points. Natural topography helps disperse stormwater and allows for absorption into the natural surroundings. Flows are directed southerly through the topography to natural surroundings such as the Deep Creek and other water sources. These flows are directed further south via natural means. Flows intercepted by Green Valley Lake Road on the northern portion of the Project site are conveyed via a natural curb and gutter, where they are channelized into existing natural surroundings.

Electric Service

The site is served with electric power through aboveground electricity distribution lines. An existing aboveground/overhead 12-kilovolt (kV) distribution power line and wood poles run along the eastern

[10] Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc. 2024. *1st Draft Water Supply Assessment Hume SoCal Camp Expansion*, page 8.

portion of the Project site from the north of Green Valley Lake Road, owned and operated by Southern California Edison (SCE).

Gas Service

The site is served gas by the Southern California Gas Company (SCGC). However, no existing transmission lines or high-pressure distribution lines come out to the region.

Solid Waste Disposal

The Project is expected to generate solid waste during the temporary, short-term construction and operational phase. Trash enclosure standards are addressed in the Planned Development Permit (PDP) as waste facilities, collection, site placement, and standards are unique to the operation of the campground and mountain conditions. The planned trash enclosure differs from the standards identified for nonresidential uses in County Development Code Chapter 84.24.[11] The enclosure is planned as part of Phase 2 Development, to be located next to the Maintenance Building with dimensions of 26 feet in length, 8.5 feet in height, and 8 feet 5 inches in width. The site would be provided solid waste disposal services by Burrtec – Mountain Disposal, which currently serves portions of the County's mountain region. The solid waste generated onsite would be brought to Heaps Peak Transfer Station in Running Springs, approximately 8.3 miles west of the Project site. The Heaps Peak Transfer Station has a maximum permitted throughput of 600 tons daily. As identified by the County, the Heaps Peak Transfer Station will have sufficient capacity for another thirty years or more due to the location being a transfer site before solid waste is taken to the Mid-Valley Landfill located at 2390 Alder Avenue, Rialto, CA 92377.

[11] San Bernardino County. ND. *Chapter 84.24: Solid Waste/Recyclable Materials Storage*. https://codelibrary.amlegal.com/codes/sanbernardino/latest/sanberncty_ca/0-0-0-172033#JD_Chapter84.24. (accessed October 2025)

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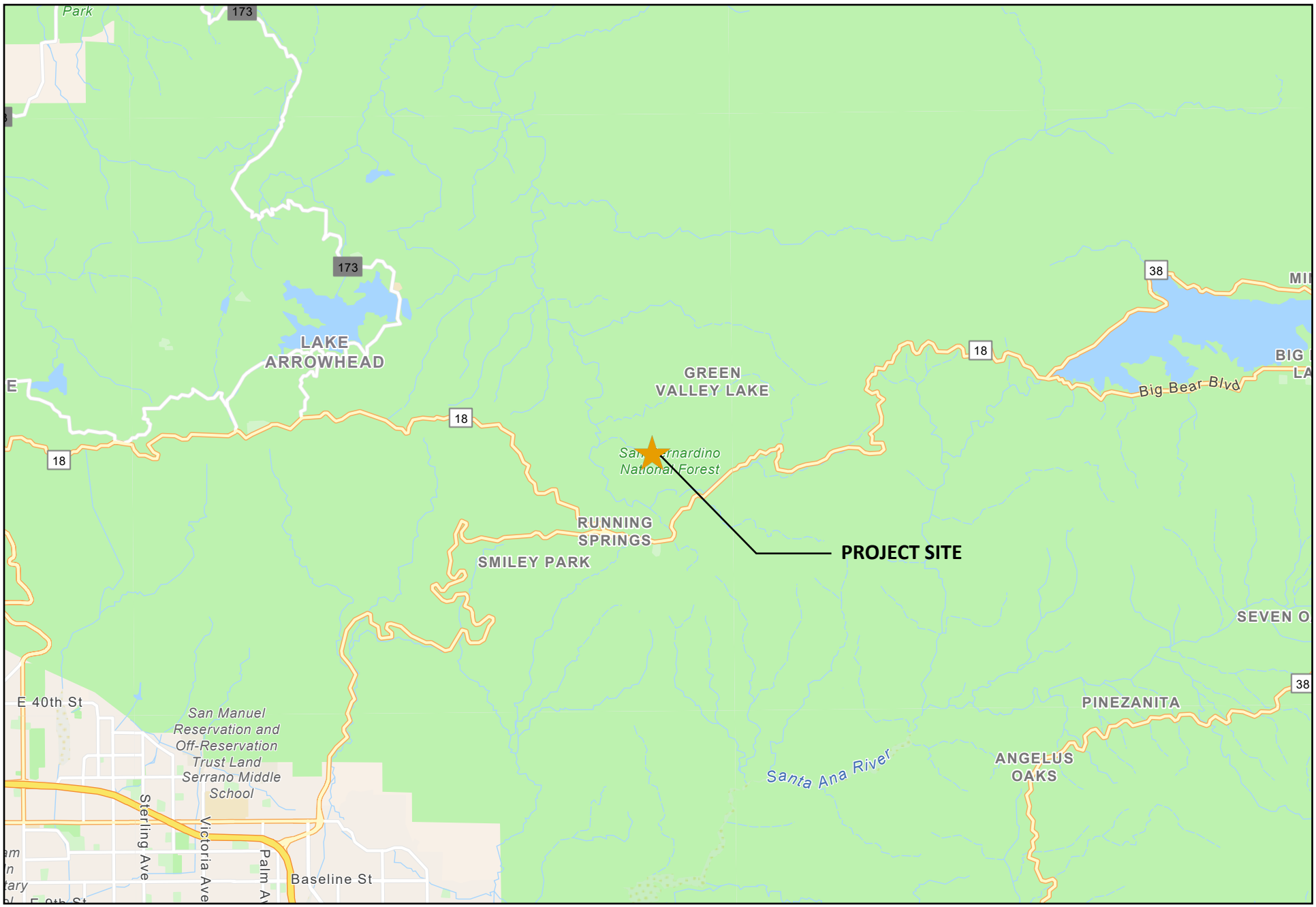

Figure 1: Regional Location Map
Hume SoCal Campground Expansion Project
San Bernardino County

Not to scale

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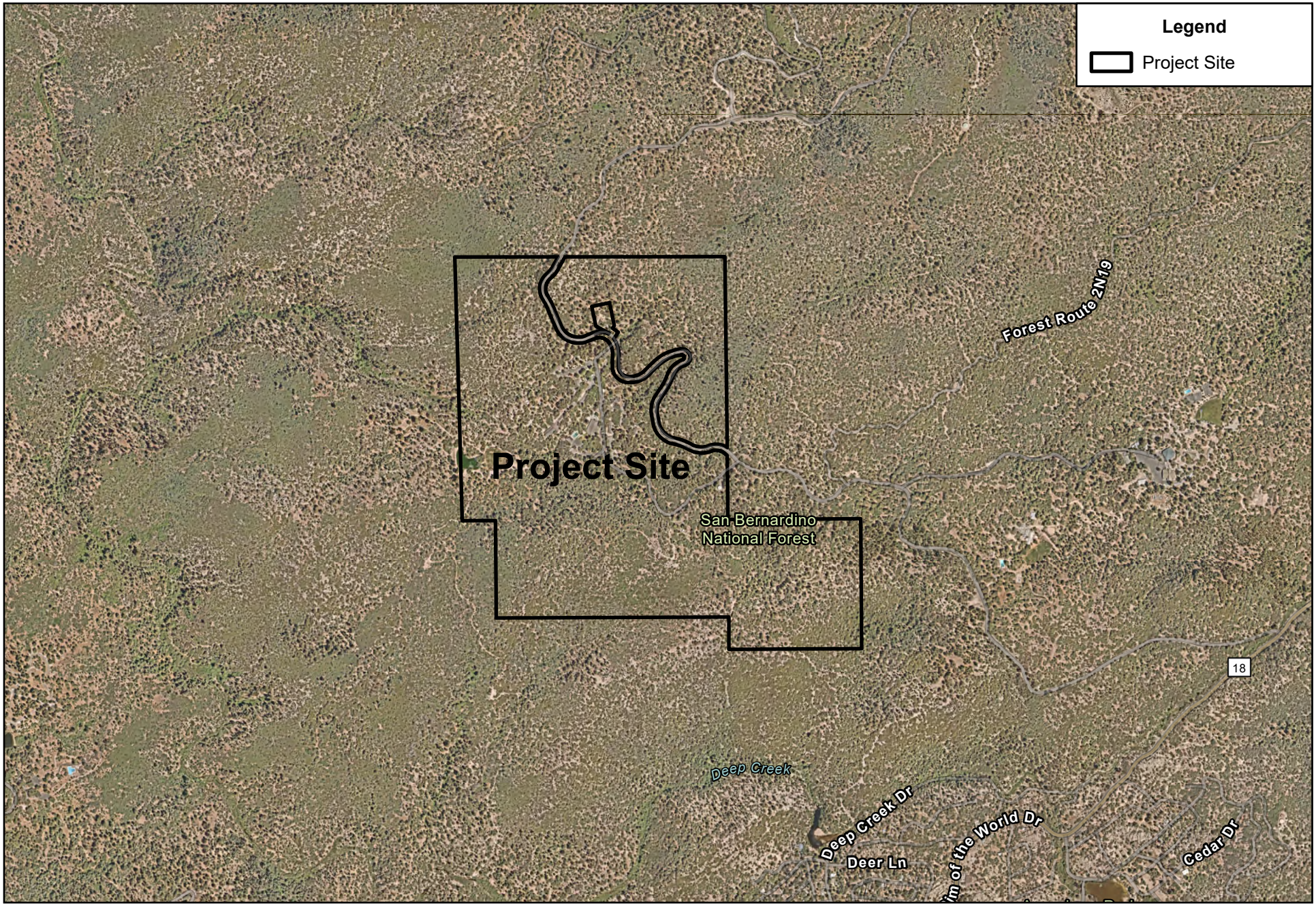

Source: Nearmap, 2023.

Figure 2: Local Vicinity Map
Hume SoCal Campground Expansion Project
San Bernardino County

Not to scale

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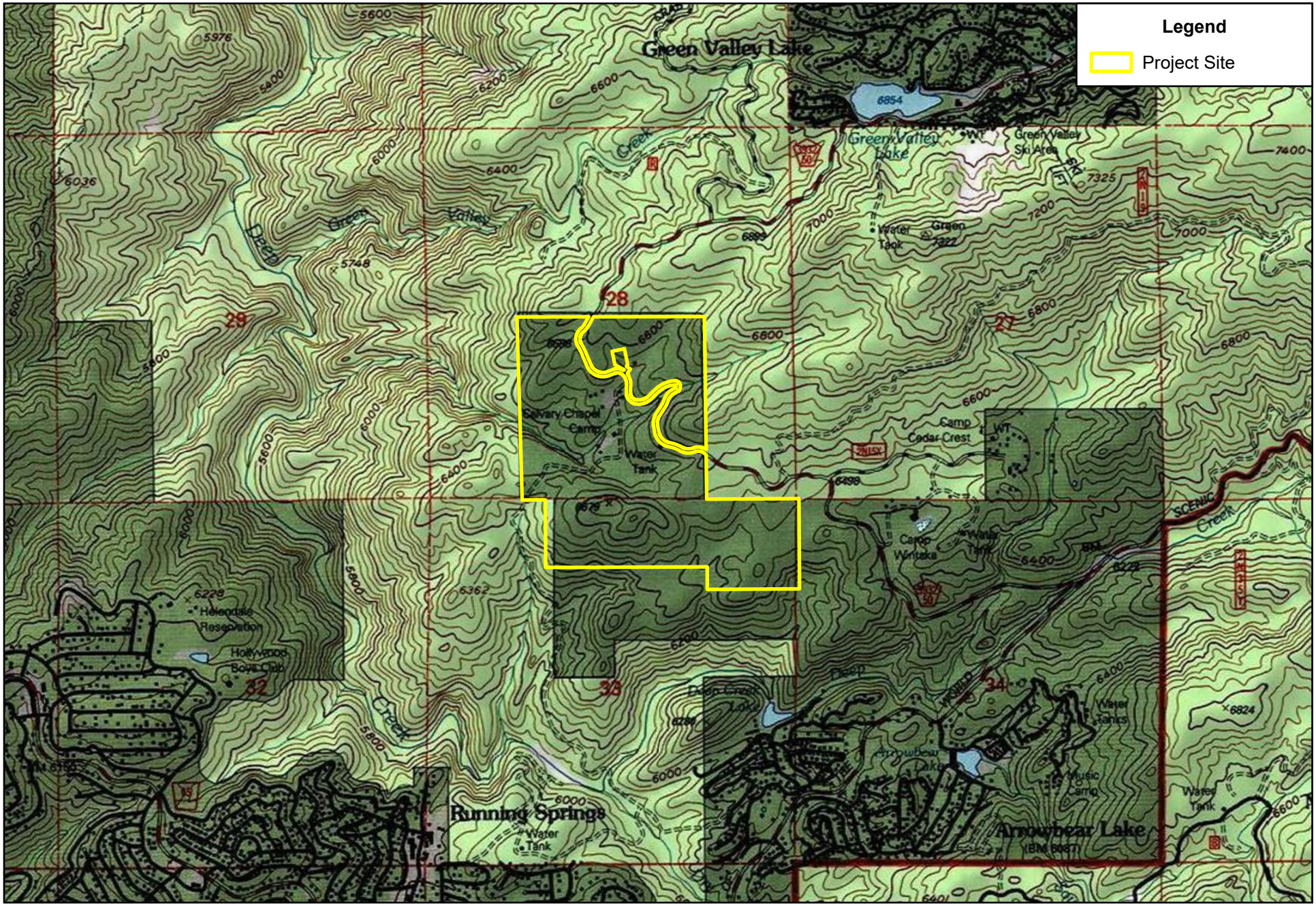

Source: ESRI, 2013.

Figure 3: Topographic Map
Hume SoCal Campground Expansion Project
San Bernardino County

Not to scale

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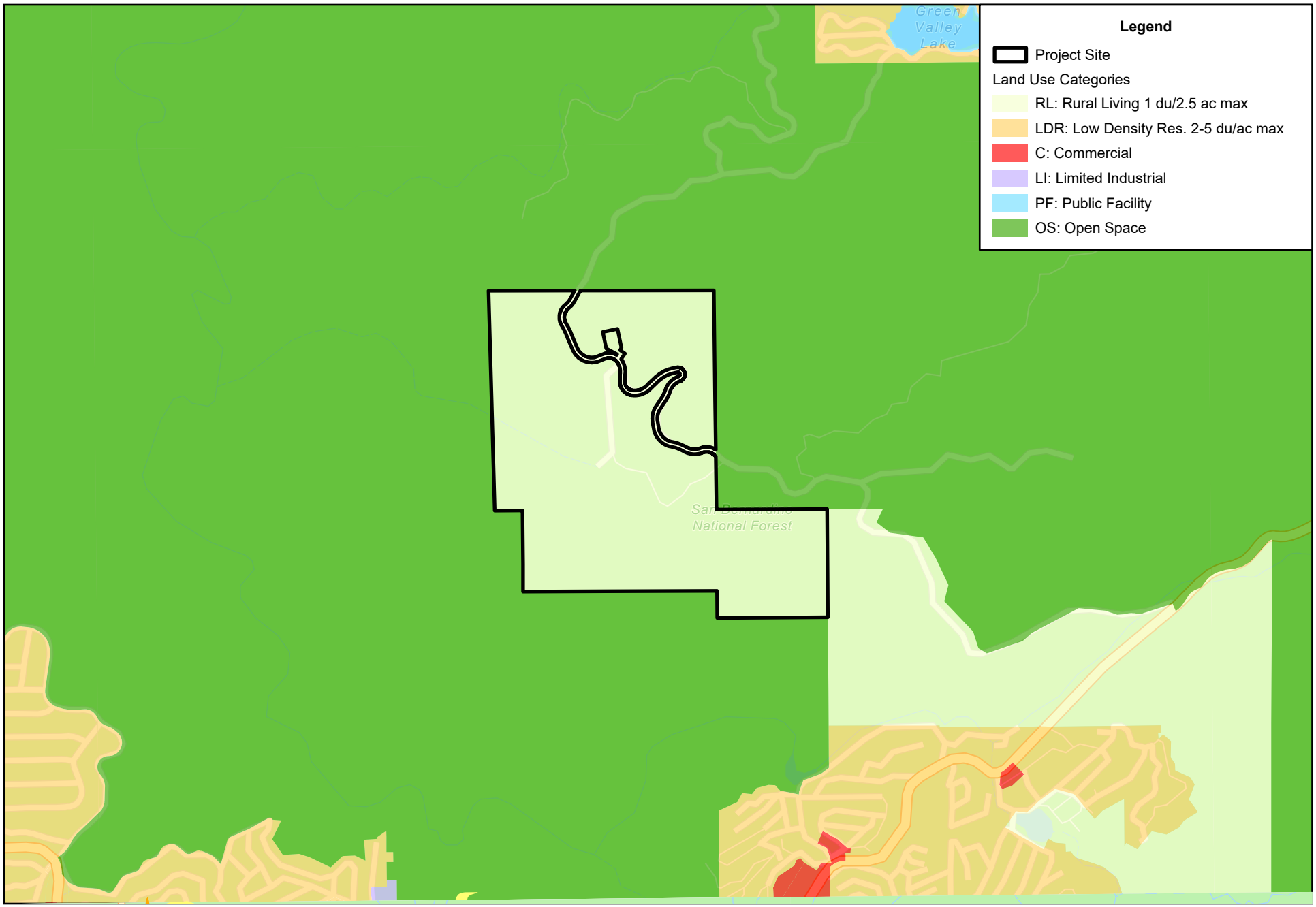

Source: County of San Bernardino, 2020 [Countywide Plan Policy Map LU-1].

Figure 4: Existing General Plan Land Use Map
Hume SoCal Campground Expansion Project
San Bernardino County

Not to scale

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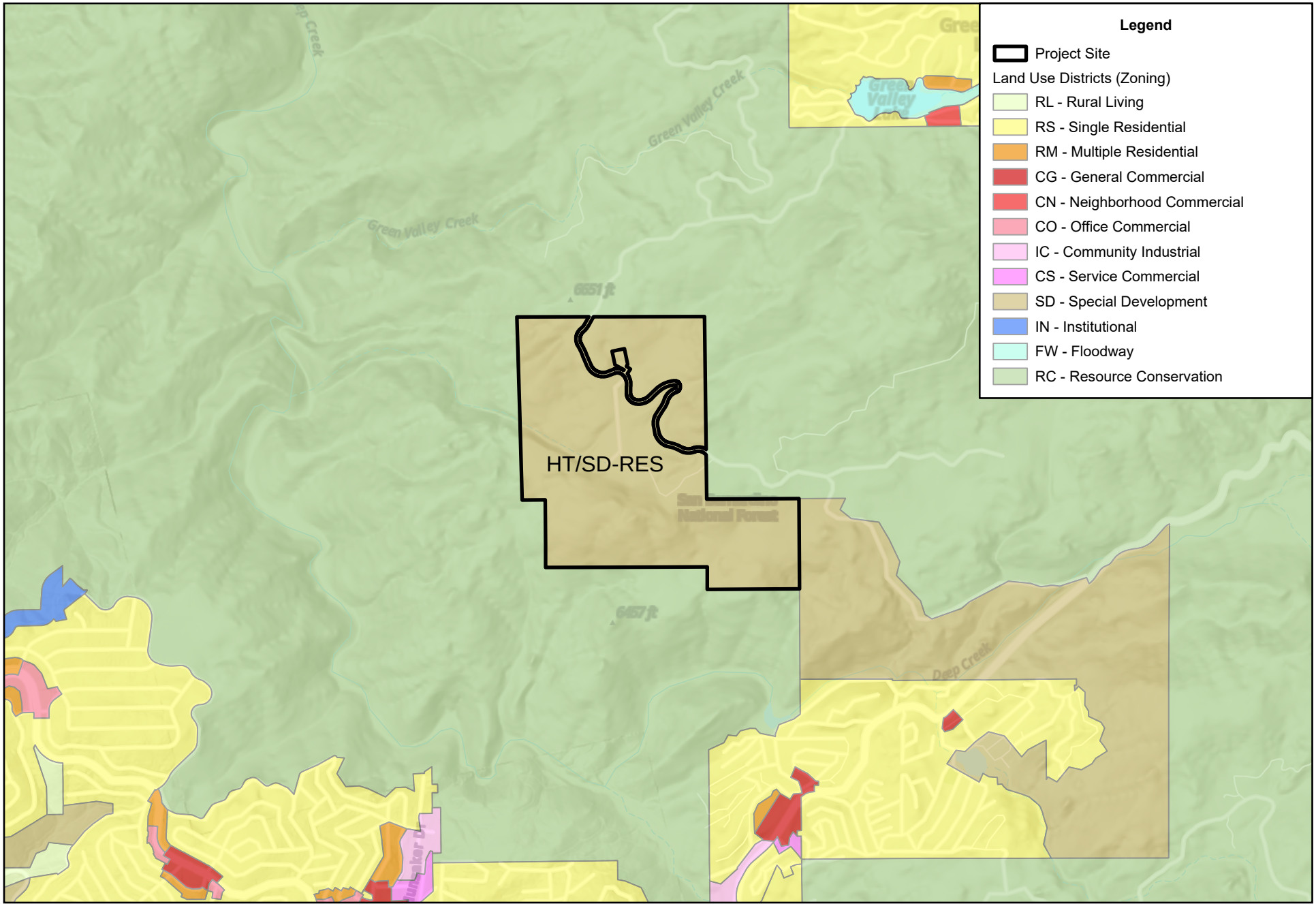

Source: County of San Bernardino, 2020 [Countywide Plan Policy Map LU-1].

Figure 5: Existing Zoning Map
Hume SoCal Campground Expansion Project
San Bernardino County

Not to scale

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Proposed Project

The Project involves the expansion of the existing Hume SoCal Campground from the existing campground size of approximately 107 acres to approximately 252.1 acres – an addition of approximately 145 acres. The existing Hume SoCal Campground, owned by Calvary Chapel, currently accommodates approximately 300 persons, including both campers, camp staff and facility/office staff. The proposed expansion of Hume SoCal Campground and the increase in camp facilities would allow the Project to accommodate an additional approximately 2,700 persons for a maximum of approximately 3,000 campers, camp staff and facility/office staff. Expansion of the campground would involve the construction/installation of new camp structures including residential dorms and semi-permanent tents, staff housing, dining/meeting halls, and indoor/outdoor recreational facilities and campground infrastructure (internal roads, pedestrian trails, etc.), and the addition of recreational activities and programming. The existing campground's structures, facilities, and amenities will continue to be used. The Project would be implemented in five phases.

Project Objectives

The purpose of the Hume SoCal Campground Expansion is to implement the vision laid out in the Project objectives by expanding the campground to be able to accommodate an additional approximately 2,700 guests/users/visitors (a maximum of 3,000 persons) through the continued use of existing campground structures and the development of additional campground and recreational structures. The Project would further the goals of the County's CWP on a currently underutilized site by enhancing the County's outdoor recreation/hospitality economy and increasing local employment opportunities. This updated PDP produces an economically efficient land use and will ensure compatibility between existing and proposed land uses.

The objectives of the Hume SoCal Campground Expansion Project are as follows:

- Reinforce Hume SoCal Campground as a premier campground and regional outdoor recreation destination.
- Provide new campground expansion development that would accommodate and serve an additional approximately 2,700 guests/maximum 3,000 persons including campers and staff.
- Provide new quality amenities and facilities to support outdoor recreation.
- Establish Green Valley Lake Community as an economically sound enclave of specialized outdoor recreation and campground venues. Provide up to approximately 227 acres of open space by clustering the proposed development area for the future campground facilities within approximately 15 acres that limits impacts to sensitive habitats and identified waters of the state/ federal waters.

Construction Phasing

Construction of the Project is divided into five phases within the five parcels that comprise the overall Project site; refer to **Figure 6a: Hume SoCal Campground Expansion Overall Site Plan**. Phases 1 through 5 of the Project would involve the development of residential and recreational facilities to be utilized for campground activity, as depicted in **Figure 6b: Phase I Site Plan** through **Figure 6f: Phase 5 Site Plan**. Construction of the Hume SoCal Campground expansion is not required to be completed within a specific timeline. New construction would include grading, road and utility infrastructure, paving, building construction, architectural coating, landscaping, and the applicable off-site improvements conditioned by

the County. Each phase of the Project would include the development of expanded infrastructure, additional amenities, support structures, and buildings necessary to accommodate the expanded campground's physical area and guest capacity. New construction also includes paved parking areas and paved access roadways.

Phase 1 would include the development of Camp Middle School which would raise campsite capacity by approximately 484 occupants from 300 to 784 occupants; refer to **Figure 6b**. Implementation of Phase 1 would involve the facilities listed below and would be constructed over approximately 1-5 years with capacity slowly rising from 300 occupants to 784 occupants at the end of the last year of construction. Phase 1 would involve the following facilities:

Existing Structures (Modifications)

1. Welcome Center and Restrooms
    a. The existing Welcome Center and Restrooms would be expanded from 825 square feet (sf) to approximately 2,073 sf to accommodate a greater volume of guests. Current utilities including plumbing, electricity, and natural gas would be utilized.
2. Snack Shop
    a. The existing 3,152 sf Rec Building/ Snack Shop will be relocated. This will be repurposed as a Snack Shop would allow optimized land uses while still providing Snack Shop amenities to guests. A new Snack Shop Building would be considered. Current utilities including plumbing, electricity, and natural gas would be utilized.
3. Multipurpose Facility
    a. The existing Multipurpose facility would be expanded from its current 5,521 sf to 7,521 sf. This expansion would allow for greater capacity and increased floor space for activities and events. Current utilities including plumbing, electricity, and natural gas would be utilized.
4. Staff Housing/Medical
    a. This existing 2,556 sf. Staff Housing building will be converted to a Medical Facility which will allow for greater capacity and a larger medical facility to treat a greater capacity of individuals. Current utilities including electricity, plumbing, and natural gas would be utilized.
5. Dining/Meeting Hall
    a. The existing dining facility in the central area of the Project site would be altered from approximately 8,816 sf to 15,648 sf to allow for a greater range of space uses while expanding to accommodate 784 occupants. The Dining/Meeting Hall would provide an indoor gathering space for dining and for large meetings. An expansion of the food service kitchen will be included. Utilities included at the current facility such as plumbing, electricity, and gas would be required for the expanded Dining/Meeting Hall.
6. Garage
    a. The Garage would be expanded from approximately 450 sf to 605 sf to allow for greater equipment storage capacity. Electrical utilities would be maintained to serve the garage.

7. Maintenance Building
    a. The existing maintenance facility will be removed to allow for construction of the new Recreation center/Gym.
8. Recreation Pond
    a. A Recreation Pond exists within the western portion of the Phase 1 site. The Recreation Pond allows for aquatic activities within a natural setting. Plumbing would be required to service the recreation pond.

New Structures

1. Director Housing
    a. Director Housing would allow for camp director residency. The Director Housing would construct an approximately 2,400 sf housing unit. The Director Housing would require plumbing, electricity and natural gas services for heating to allow for occupancy.
2. Speakers Housing
    a. Speakers Housing would allow for camp speaker residency. The Speakers Housing would construct an approximately 2,400 sf housing unit. The Speakers Housing would require plumbing, electricity and natural gas services for heating to allow for occupancy.
3. Activity Quads
    a. The Activity Quads would be composed of five separate lawns throughout the Phase 1 site. The Activity Quads would provide outdoor gathering spaces for events and activities throughout the Phase 1 site. Irrigation would be required to service the Activity Quad.
4. Dorm Facilities
    a. Dormitory (Dorm) facilities for campers would be constructed within the northern and central portions of the Phase 1 site. Dorms would be constructed as two different figuration types: 40-bed dorms and 80-bed dorms, which would add lodging capacity in conjunction with the existing 54-bed dorms. Phase One includes (6) new 40-bed dorm facilities would be approximately 3,160 sf each. Phase One includes (2) new 80-bed dorms, which would be approximately 5,462 sf. each. New dorm facilities would allow for greater occupancy of the campground. Electrical, plumbing, and natural gas utilities would be required to service the dorms.
5. Staff Housing
    a. Staff Housing facilities would be constructed within the Phase 1 site to allow for staff accommodations. Staff housing facilities would include (3) Structures of approximately 6,336 sf each. Utilities including electrical, plumbing, and natural gas would be required to service staff housing.
6. Recreation Center/Gym
    a. The Recreation Center would be a 28,500-sf recreation center for camper activities. This might include Basketball, Volleyball and related summertime indoor activities such as a climbing wall, snack area, ping pong etc. Winter activities might include ice skating. New utility connections would be needed.

7. Multipurpose Chapel
    a. The Chapel would be constructed toward the center of the Project site. The new 16,900 sf Chapel facility would have a greater occupancy capacity than the old Chapel. The Chapel would be utilized primarily for worship services and activities. The Chapel would require electrical, plumbing, and natural gas services to allow for occupancy.
8. Restroom and Recreation Equipment
    a. Restrooms and Recreation Equipment storage would be provided near the Recreation Pond to allow for convenient restroom access and recreational equipment access in the western portion of the Phase 1 site. Electrical and plumbing utilities would be required to service the restroom.
9. Maintenance Building 1
    a. To allow for greater maintenance staffing and capacity, Maintenance Building 1 would be constructed at approximately 11,900 sf. Electrical, plumbing, and natural gas utilities would be required to serve the facility.
10. Maintenance Building 2
    a. To allow for greater maintenance staffing and capacity, Maintenance Building 2 would be constructed at approximately 9,475 sf. Electrical, plumbing, and natural gas utilities would be required to serve the facility.
11. Support Facilities/Trash Enclosures
    a. Trash enclosure, screening for air conditioners and utility equipment, and other minor facilities (pool enclosures, etc.) shall be permitted adjacent to structures to support standard operations associated with uses within the buildings/facilities.
    b. Trash enclosures – A 40-cubic-yard trash bin and compactor would be required to be placed on a paved surface or within a parking area adjacent to facilities/buildings that include food service such as kitchens. Alternatively, a Central Trash Collection Area can be placed in the Maintenance Building Area depending on the owner's operations and needs.

Phase 2 will be for the development of Camp High School which would raise campsite capacity by approximately 1,000 occupants from 784 to 1,784 occupants; refer to **Figure 6c: Phase 2 Site Plan**. Implementation of Phase 2 would occur over approximately 5 years with capacity slowly rising from 784 occupants to 1,784 occupants over the 5-year interval. Phase 2 would involve the following facilities:

1. Multipurpose Recreation/Gym
    a. The second Multipurpose Room would be centrally located within the Project site and provide an indoor gathering space for camper events and activities. The facility would be approximately 28,500 square feet (sf) and allow for approximately 1,000 occupants. The Multipurpose Room would require plumbing, electricity and natural gas services for heating to allow for occupancy.
2. Activity Quads
    a. The Activity Quads would be composed of five separate lawns throughout the Phase 2 site, totaling 10 activity lawns including Phase 1. The Activity Quads would provide outdoor gathering spaces for events and activities throughout the Phase 2 site. Irrigation would be required to service the Activity Quads.

3. Staff Housing
    a. Three additional staff housing facilities would be constructed across approximately three structures, each hosting approximately 32 staff members within approximately 6,336 sf. Utilities including electrical, plumbing, and natural gas would be required to service staff housing.
4. Dining Building
    a. A new Dining Building would be constructed in the northern Phase 2 site area at approximately 30,914 sf to accommodate approximately 1,000 guests. The Dining Building would provide an indoor gathering space for dining and for large meetings. Utilities including plumbing, electricity, and natural gas would be required for the Dining Building.
5. 40-Bed and 80-Bed Dorms
    a. Dormitory (Dorm) facilities for campers would be constructed within the eastern and central portions of the Phase 2 site. Approximately 22 Dorm facilities would be constructed as two different figuration types: 40-bed dorms and 80-bed dorms. 40-bed dorm facilities would be approximately 3,160 sf and 80-bed dorms would be approximately 5,462 sf. New dorm facilities would allow for greater occupancy of the campground. Electrical, plumbing, and natural gas utilities would be required to service the dorms.
6. Snack Bar
    a. The Snack Bar would be constructed in the central portion of the Phase 2 site to allow for purchase of food, beverage, and concession items. The Snack Bar would be approximately 3,131 sf and would require plumbing, electrical, and natural gas utilities to be serviced.
7. Multipurpose Chapel
    a. The Chapel would be constructed toward the eastern portion of the Phase 2 site. The Multipurpose Chapel would be constructed at approximately 22,500 sf and allow for 1,000 occupants. The Chapel would be utilized primarily for worship services and activities. The Chapel would require electrical, plumbing, and natural gas services to allow for occupancy.
8. Pool/ Pool House
    a. A Pool/ Pool House would be constructed at the eastern portion of the Phase 2 site at approximately 770 sf. The Pool/ Pool House would allow for aquatic activities within a controlled setting. Plumbing and electricity would be required to service the Pool/ Pool House.
9. Outdoor Amphitheater (Victory Circle)
    a. An additional Outdoor Amphitheater with capacity to host 1,000 guests would be constructed as part of Phase 2. The Outdoor Amphitheater would be approximately 12,000 sf and be located in the southeast portion of the Phase 2 site. Electricity services would be required to operate the Outdoor Amphitheater.
10. Restroom and Recreation Equipment Facility
    a. Restrooms would be provided within multiple site facilities including dining facilities and dormitories; however, an additional restroom would be constructed near the Phase 2

Recreation Pond to allow for convenient restroom access in the western portion of the Phase 2 site. A Recreation Equipment storage facility would also be implemented with the restroom to allow for storage of equipment. Electrical and plumbing utilities would be required to service the facility.

11. Recreation Pond
    a. A natural Recreation Pond would be constructed within the western portion of the Phase 2 site. The Recreation Pond would allow for aquatic activities within a natural setting. Plumbing would be required to service the recreation pond.
12. Support Facilities/Trash Enclosures
    a. Trash enclosure, screening for air conditioners and utility equipment, and other minor facilities (pool enclosures, etc.) shall be permitted adjacent to structures to support standard operations associated with uses within the buildings/facilities.
    b. Trash enclosures – A 40-cubic-yard trash bin and compactor would be required to be placed on a paved surface or within a parking area adjacent to facilities/buildings that include food service such as kitchens. Alternatively, a Central Trash Collection Area can be placed in the Maintenance Building Area depending on the owner's operations and needs.

Phase 3 would include the development of Camp Adult Lodge which would raise campsite capacity by approximately 100-140 occupants from 1,784 to 1,924 occupants; refer to **Figure 6d: Phase 3 Site Plan**. Implementation of Phase 3 would occur over approximately 5 years upon completion of Phase 2 with capacity slowly rising from 1,784 occupants to 1,924 occupants over the 5-year interval. Phase 3 would involve the following facility:

1. Adult Lodge
    a. The Adult Lodge would be centrally located within the Phase 3 site and is the only structure to be implemented during Phase 3. The approximately 18,000 sf facility would contain lodging, dining, and restroom facilities to allow for adult lodging.

Phase 4 would include the development of Camp Elementary which would raise campsite capacity by approximately 250-500 occupants from 1,924 to 2,424 occupants; refer to **Figure 6e: Phase 4 Site Plan**. Implementation of Phase 4 would occur over approximately 5 years upon completion of Phase 3 with capacity slowly rising from 1,924 occupants to 2,424 occupants over the 5-year interval. Phase 4 would involve the following facilities:

1. Restroom and Showers
    a. Restroom and shower facilities would be provided for guests staying within the Seasonal Housing Platform Tents. Two restroom and shower facilities would be constructed at 1,477 sf within the Phase 4 site to allow for adequate restroom and shower access. Electrical and plumbing utilities would be required to service the restroom and shower facilities.
2. Seasonal Housing Platform Tent
    a. Approximately 17 Seasonal Housing Platform Tents would be implemented at 480 sf each to allow for greater campground capacity during peak season. Seasonal Housing Platform Tents would be insulated and house beds for guests to utilize; however, these facilities would not be utilized year-round.

3. 40-Bed Dorm
    a. Dorm facilities for campers would be constructed within the central portion of the Phase 4 site. Approximately eight (8) Dorm facilities would be constructed as one figuration type: 40-bed dorms. 40-bed dorm facilities would be constructed at approximately 3,160 sf. New dorm facilities would allow for greater occupancy of the campground. Electrical, plumbing, and natural gas utilities would be required to service the dorms.
4. Restroom and Recreation Equipment
    a. Located adjacent to the Pool House site, a restroom and Recreation Equipment facility would be constructed at 1,477 sf. The restroom would provide convenient restroom access from the pool site and the Recreation Equipment facility would store recreational equipment such as pool items. Electricity and plumbing utilities would be required to serve the Restroom and Recreation Equipment facility.
5. Outdoor Amphitheater (Victory Circle)
    a. An additional Outdoor Amphitheater with capacity to host 500 guests would be constructed as part of Phase 4. The Outdoor Amphitheater would be approximately 8,000 sf and be located in the southeast portion of the Phase 4 site. Electricity services would be required to operate the Outdoor Amphitheater.
6. Craft Recreation Pavilion
    a. An approximately 579 sf Craft Recreation Pavilion would be constructed to allow for craft activities to take place and have dedicated space. Electricity and plumbing utilities would be required to serve the Craft Pavilion.
7. Dining Pavilion
    a. An additional Dining Pavilion would be constructed as part of Phase 4. The occupancy of the new Dining Pavilion would be approximately 500 individuals utilizing approximately 15,930 sf. The Dining Pavilion would provide dining services and act as a gathering space. Electrical, plumbing, and natural gas utilities would be required for the Dining Pavilion to operate.
8. Pool House and Restrooms
    a. A Pool House and Restroom facility would be constructed in the central portion of the Phase 4 site to allow for aquatic activities and restroom access across 1,750 sf. Electrical and plumbing utilities would be required.
9. Support Facilities/Trash Enclosures
    a. Trash enclosure, screening for air conditioners and utility equipment, and other minor facilities (pool enclosures, etc.) shall be permitted adjacent to structures to support standard operations associated with uses within the buildings/facilities.
    b. Trash enclosures – A 40-cubic-yard trash bin and compactor would be required to be placed on a paved surface or within a parking area adjacent to facilities/buildings that include food service such as kitchens. Alternatively, a Central Trash Collection Area can be placed in the Maintenance Building Area depending on the owner's operations and needs.

Phase 5 would include the development of Camp Wildwood which would raise campsite capacity by approximately 120 occupants from 2,424 to 2,544 occupants; refer to **Figure 6f**. Implementation of

Phase 5 would occur over approximately 5 years with capacity slowly rising from 2,424 occupants to 2,544 occupants over the 5-year interval. Phase 5 would involve the following facilities:

1. Restroom and Showers
    a. A restroom and shower facility would be provided for guests staying within the Seasonal Housing Platform Tents. One restroom and shower facility would be constructed at 1,477 sf within the Phase 5 site to allow for adequate restroom and shower access. Electrical and plumbing utilities would be required to service the restroom and shower facilities.
2. Seasonal Housing Platform Tent
    a. Approximately 8 Seasonal Housing Platform Tents would be implemented at 480 sf each to allow for greater campground capacity during peak season. Seasonal Housing Platform Tents would be insulated and house beds for guests to utilize; however, these facilities would not be utilized year-round.
3. 40-Bed Dorm
    a. Dorm facilities for campers would be constructed within the central portion of the Phase 5 site. Approximately 2 Dorm facilities would be constructed as one figuration type: 40-bed dorms. 40-bed dorm facilities would be constructed at approximately 3,160 sf. New dorm facilities would allow for greater occupancy of the campground. Electrical, plumbing, and natural gas utilities would be required to service the dorms.
4. Restroom and Recreation Equipment
    a. Located adjacent to the Pool House site, a restroom and Recreation Equipment facility would be constructed at 1,477 sf. The restroom would provide convenient restroom access from the pool site and the Recreation Equipment facility would store recreational equipment such as pool items. Electricity and plumbing utilities would be required to serve the restroom and Recreation Equipment facility.
5. Outdoor Amphitheater (Victory Circle)
    a. An additional Outdoor Amphitheater with capacity to host 160 guests would be constructed as part of Phase 5. The Outdoor Amphitheater would be approximately 3,228 sf and be located in the southern portion of the Phase 5 site. Electricity services would be required to operate the Outdoor Amphitheater.
6. Dining Pavilion
    a. An additional Dining Pavilion would be constructed as part of Phase 5. Occupancy of the new Dining Pavilion would be approximately 160 individuals utilizing approximately 3,982 sf. The Dining Pavilion would provide dining services and act as a gathering space. Electrical, plumbing, and natural gas utilities would be required for the Dining Pavilion to operate.
7. Pool House and Restrooms
    a. A Pool House and Restroom facility would be constructed in the central portion of the Phase 5 site to allow for aquatic activities and restroom access across 1,750 sf. Electrical and plumbing utilities would be required.

8. Support Facilities/Trash Enclosures
    a. Trash enclosure, screening for air conditioners and utility equipment, and other minor facilities (pool enclosures, etc.) shall be permitted adjacent to structures to support standard operations associated with uses within the buildings/facilities.
    b. Trash enclosures – A 40-cubic-yard trash bin and compactor would be required to be placed on a paved surface or within a parking area adjacent to facilities/buildings that include food service such as kitchens. Alternatively, a Central Trash Collection Area can be placed in the Maintenance Building Area depending on the owner's operations and needs.

The overall conceptual site plan, shown in **Figure 6a**, is an illustration of the potential configuration of the Project site. The final site plan presented for entitlement approval by the County may differ based on final design.

Site Access and Circulation

Off-site external circulation access to the site is provided by Green Valley Lake Road. Internal circulation is currently provided by Smokey Way and Larry's Campground Road. These roads connect to Green Valley Lake Road at the eastern edge of the existing, developed area of the Hume SoCal Campground site. These internal roads may be eliminated, modified, or enhanced to accommodate vehicle trips anticipated with the Project.

New internal roads are proposed at various locations throughout the Project site, as shown in **Figure 6a**, with the most extensive new network of internal roads proposed in Phases 1 and 2. The dimensions, e.g., width, and surfacing of all internal roads will comply with the relevant County Development Code that may be applicable, for example, for public safety access.

Internal site access would be provided largely via pedestrian access. Facilities within the Project site would be connected via pathways which would traverse the Project site connecting all facilities. A mix of paved and non-paved pathways would be implemented with paved pathways serving all essential areas such as housing, dining, and restroom facilities. Lighting would be provided on paved pathways to allow for safe site access and visibility during nighttime hours.

Project Approvals

The County is the Lead Agency under CEQA and is responsible for reviewing and certifying the adequacy of the IS/MND for the Project. Prior to development of the Project, discretionary permits and approvals must be obtained from local, state, and federal agencies, as listed below. It is expected that these agencies, at a minimum, would consider the data and analyses contained in this IS/MND when making their permit determinations.

The County originally approved the Hume SoCal Campground CUP/90-0027/M322-13 in 1991 with an amendment in 1993 that included permitting requirements for an on-site Natural Lined Pond. The approval of the existing CUP allowed the owner/operator to conduct campground activities with a maximum occupancy of 300 guests. A CUP approval was initially required to allow for the development of campground uses within the Project site. A CUP provides a process for reviewing uses and activities that may be appropriate in an applicable land zoning district, but the effects on the site and surroundings can only be determined after being proposed for a specific site. The CUP process requires the submittal of the

appropriate documentation, a public hearing, and then a review by the Planning Commission for approval of the CUP. The applicant has been operating continuously since receiving the County's initial approval for the existing CUP.

The Project entitlements include an amendment to rescind and replace the existing Planned Development Permit (PDP) with a revised Preliminary Development Plan, a Final Development Plan (FDP), and a Lot Line Adjustment (LLA) to allow for phased development. The PDP includes the uses and activities within the expanded campground, site access, new/modified internal vehicle and pedestrian circulation, and infrastructure related to drainage, water, and sewer. Also included in the updated PDP will be development standards for the different phases within the Project. Each requested approval is discussed in additional detail below.

Planned Development Permit: The Project would be developed in accordance with this updated PDP. The PDP proposes a comprehensive land use plan, internal circulation plan, streetscape plan, infrastructure service plan, grading plan, maintenance plan, phasing plan, design guidelines, development regulations, and implementation measures to guide the development of the total approximately 252.1-acre Project site. Approval of the PDP by the County is required for implementation of the Project to occur on the Project site.

Final Development Plan: The Final Development Plan shall include a detailed site plan that identifies the dimensions and locations of all uses and structures for the Project and comply with the updated PDP. The Project includes a full site plan submittal for each Phase (1-5) of development for consideration by the County and would be developed in accordance with this PDP. The site plans include internal circulation plans, topography, building location, existing and proposed infrastructure and buildings, and other necessary information (parking, building size, etc.). The phasing plan, design guidelines, development regulations, and other requirements have been included in the PDP to guide each Phase of development of campground buildout for the total approximately 252.1-acre Project site. Building plans would be submitted consistent with the design and development standards as outlined in the PDP. Approval of the FDP by the County is required for construction of each Phase of development on the Project site.

Lot Line Adjustment/Lot Merger: Approval of the Project's Lot Line Amendment/Lot Merger, would create the individual legal lots for Project implementation, formalize the parcel boundaries, and provide for the public rights-of-way for access to the Project.

Other permits required for the Project may include but are not limited to the following: issuance of encroachment permits for new construction and installation of utility infrastructure in the public right-of-way; demolition permits; building construction and grading permits; tenant improvement permits; and permits for new utility connections.

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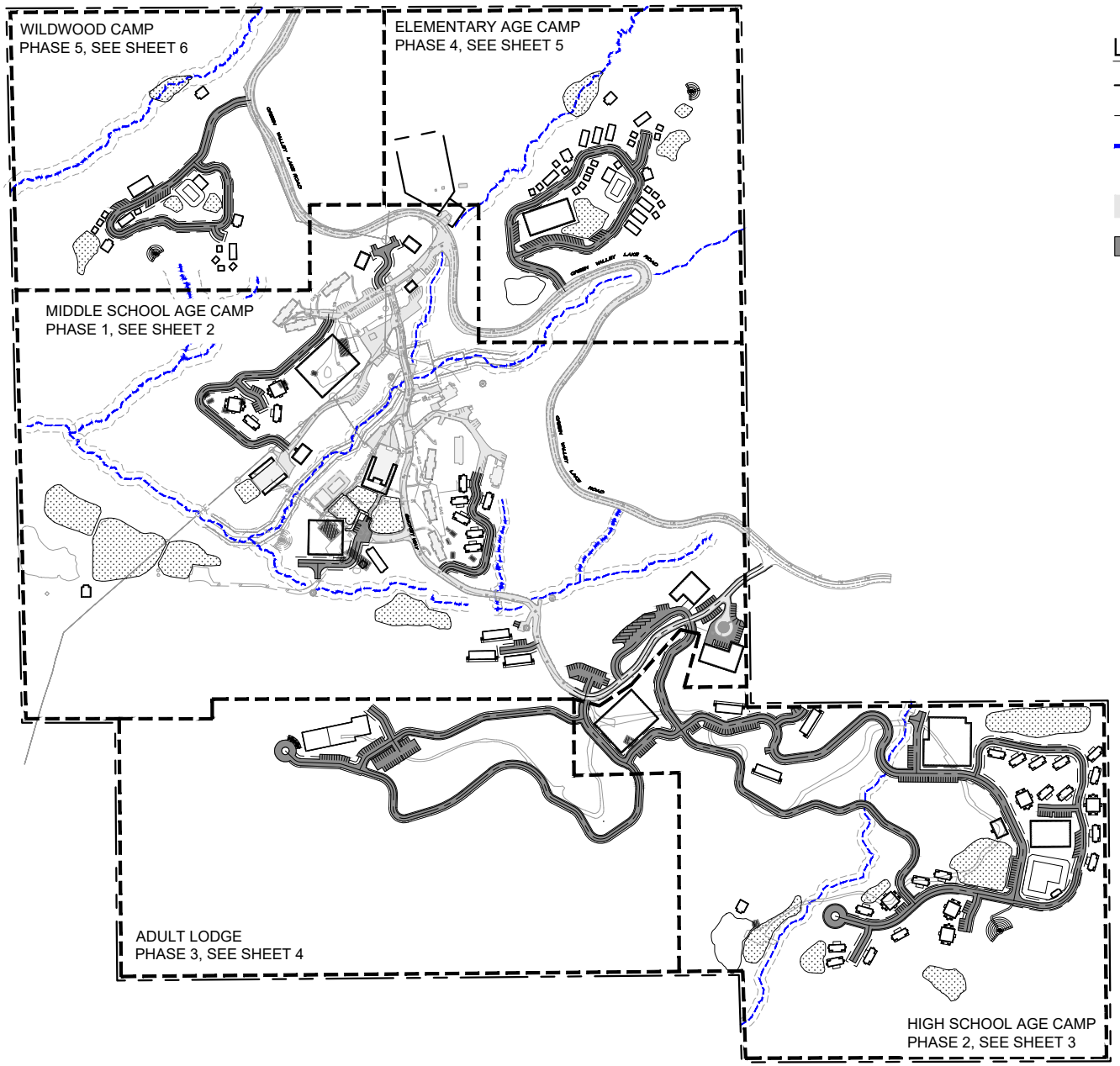

Source: Kimley-Horn, 2025.

Figure 6a: Hume SoCal Campground Expansion Overall Plan Site Plan

Hume SoCal Campground Expansion Project
San Bernardino County

Not to scale

Kimley»Horn

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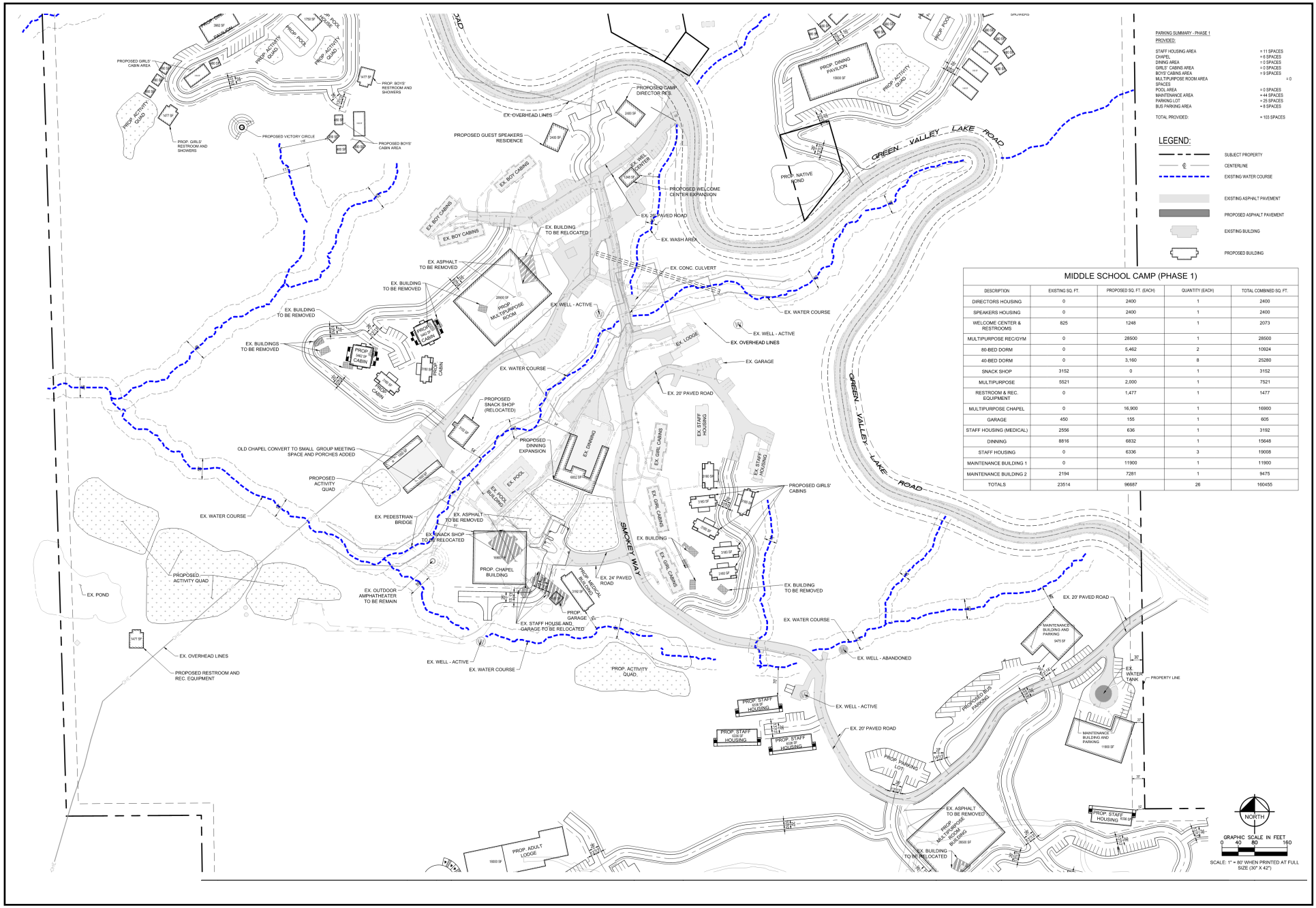

PARKING SUMMARY - PHASE 1

PROVIDED:

STAFF HOUSING AREA	= 11 SPACES
CHAPEL	= 6 SPACES
DINING AREA	= 0 SPACES
GIRLS' CABINS AREA	= 0 SPACES
BOYS' CABINS AREA	= 9 SPACES
MULTIPURPOSE ROOM AREA	= 0 SPACES
POOL AREA	= 0 SPACES
MAINTENANCE AREA	= 44 SPACES
PARKING LOT	= 25 SPACES
BUS PARKING AREA	= 8 SPACES
TOTAL PROVIDED:	= 103 SPACES

LEGEND:

- SUBJECT PROPERTY
- CENTERLINE
- EXISTING WATER COURSE
- EXISTING ASPHALT PAVEMENT
- PROPOSED ASPHALT PAVEMENT
- EXISTING BUILDING
- PROPOSED BUILDING

MIDDLE SCHOOL CAMP (PHASE 1)

DESCRIPTION	EXISTING SQ. FT.	PROPOSED SQ. FT. (EACH)	QUANTITY (EACH)	TOTAL COMBINED SQ. FT.
DIRECTORS HOUSING	0	2400	1	2400
SPEAKERS HOUSING	0	2400	1	2400
WELCOME CENTER & RESTROOMS	825	1248	1	2073
MULTIPURPOSE REC/GYM	0	28500	1	28500
80-BED DORM	0	5,462	2	10924
40-BED DORM	0	3,160	8	25280
SNACK SHOP	3152	0	1	3152
MULTIPURPOSE	5521	2,000	1	7521
RESTROOM & REC. EQUIPMENT	0	1,477	1	1477
MULTIPURPOSE CHAPEL	0	16,900	1	16900
GARAGE	450	155	1	605
STAFF HOUSING (MEDICAL)	2556	636	1	3192
DINNING	8816	6832	1	15648
STAFF HOUSING	0	6336	3	19008
MAINTENANCE BUILDING 1	0	11900	1	11900
MAINTENANCE BUILDING 2	2194	7281	1	9475
TOTALS	23514	96687	26	160455

Source: Kimley-Horn, 2025.

Figure 6b: Phase 1 Site Plan

Hume SoCal Campground Expansion Project

San Bernardino County

Not to scale

Kimley»Horn

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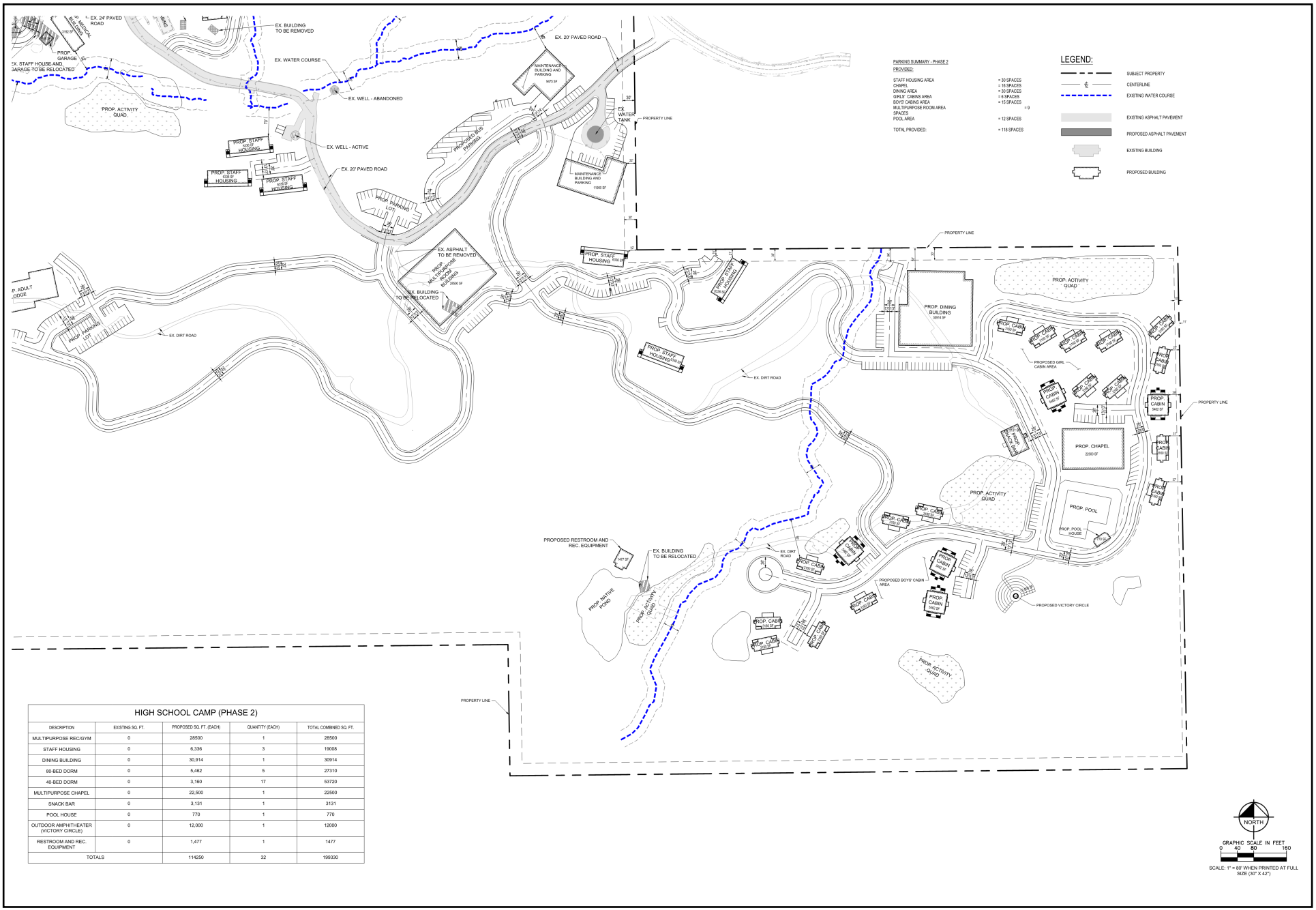

HIGH SCHOOL CAMP (PHASE 2)

DESCRIPTION	EXISTING SQ. FT.	PROPOSED SQ. FT. (EACH)	QUANTITY (EACH)	TOTAL COMBINED SQ. FT.
MULTIPURPOSE REC/GYM	0	28500	1	28500
STAFF HOUSING	0	6,336	3	19008
DINING BUILDING	0	30,914	1	30914
80-BED DORM	0	5,462	5	27310
40-BED DORM	0	3,160	17	53720
MULTIPURPOSE CHAPEL	0	22,500	1	22500
SNACK BAR	0	3,131	1	3131
POOL HOUSE	0	770	1	770
OUTDOOR AMPHITHEATER (VICTORY CIRCLE)	0	12,000	1	12000
RESTROOM AND REC. EQUIPMENT	0	1,477	1	1477
TOTALS		114250	32	199330

Source: Kimley-Horn, 2025.

Figure 6c: Phase 2 Site Plan

Hume SoCal Campground Expansion Project

San Bernardino County

Not to scale

Kimley»Horn

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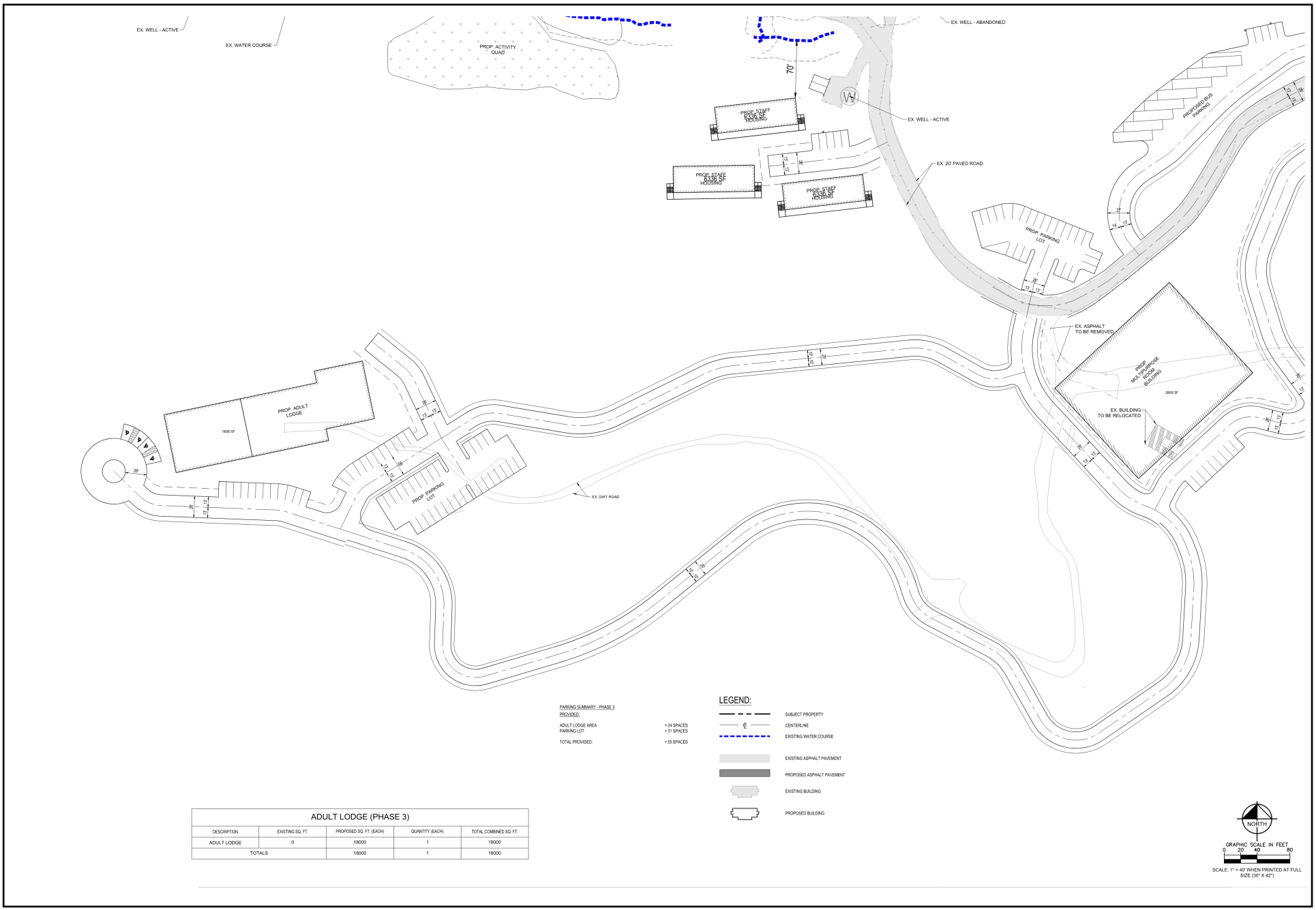

ADULT LODGE (PHASE 3)

DESCRIPTION	EXISTING SQ. FT.	PROPOSED SQ. FT. (EACH)	QUANTITY (EACH)	TOTAL COMBINED SQ. FT.
ADULT LODGE	0	18000	1	18000
TOTALS		18000	1	18000

Source: Kimley-Horn, 2025 X

Figure 6d: Phase 3 Site Plan

Hume SoCal Campground Expansion Project

San Bernardino County

Not to scale

Kimley»Horn

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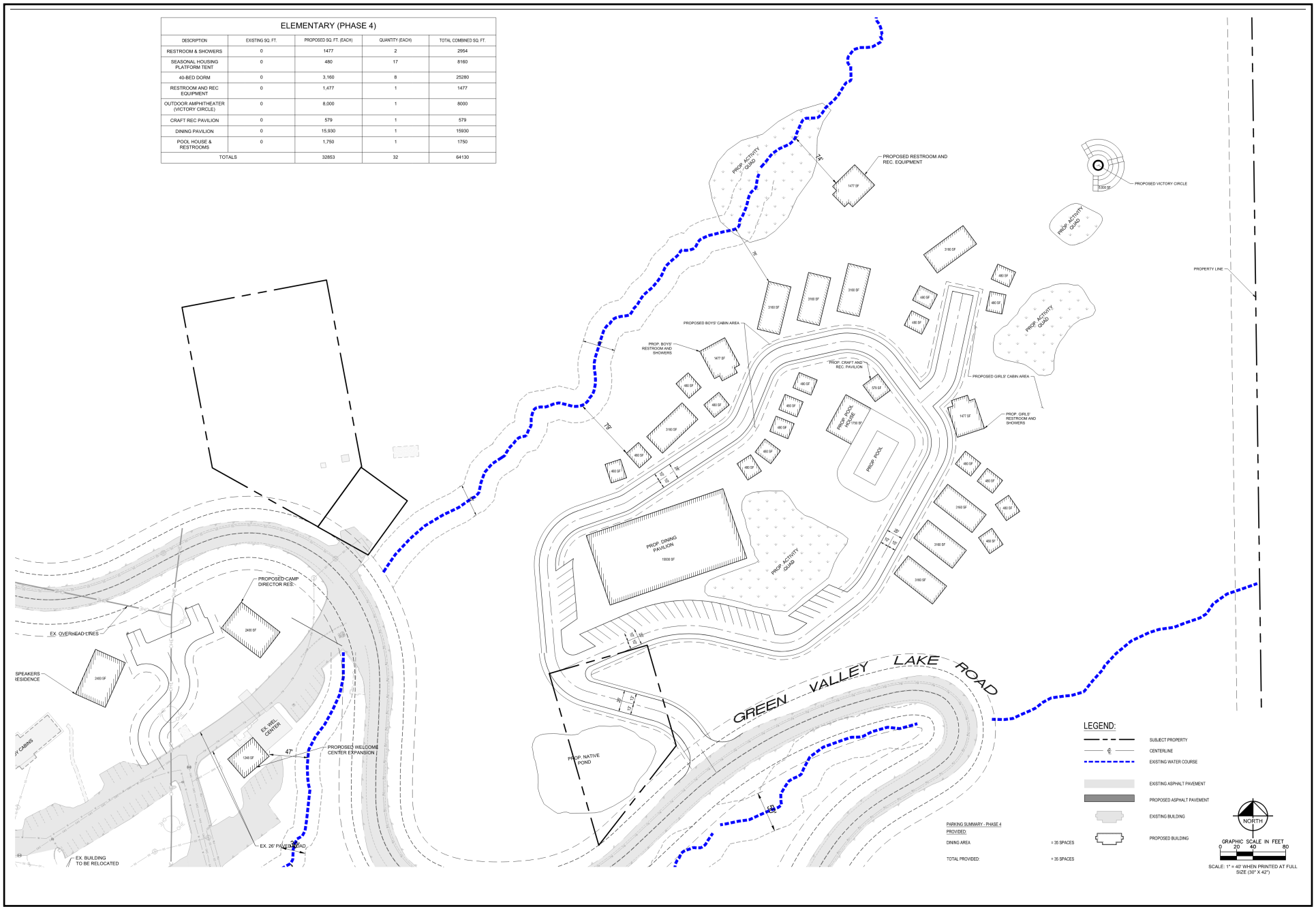

Source: Kimley-Horn, 2025.

Figure 6e: Phase 4 Site Plan

Hume SoCal Campground Expansion Project

San Bernardino County

Not to scale

Kimley»Horn

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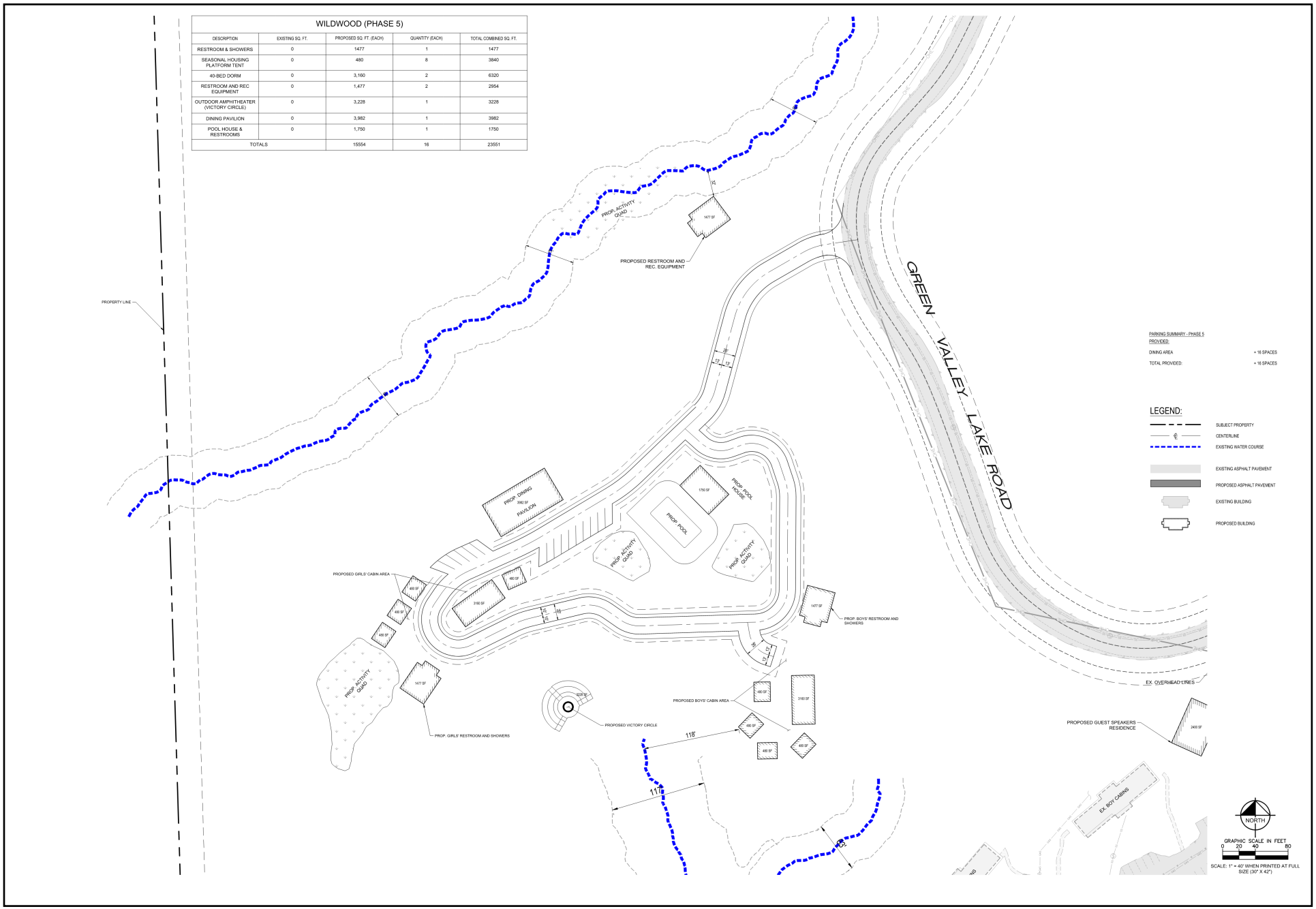

Source: Kimley-Horn, 2025

Figure 6f: Phase 5 Site Plan

Hume SoCal Campground Expansion Project

San Bernardino County

Not to scale

Kimley»Horn

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3.0 INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST

1. **Project title:**

   Hume SoCal Campground Expansion Project (Project)

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

   County of San Bernardino (County)
   385 North Arrowhead Ave,
   San Bernardino, CA 92415

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

   Elena Barragan, Senior Planner
   Land Use Services Department
   (909) 387-8311

4. **Project location:**

   Hume SoCal Campground
   32355 Green Valley Lake Road
   Green Valley Lake, CA 92341

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

   Rick Parkinson
   CEO/President
   Premier Interior Development
   771 Chambers Lane, Unit 300
   Simi Valley, CA 93065

6. **General plan category:**

   Rural Living (RL: 1 dwelling unit/2.5 acre max)

7. **Zoning:**

   Hilltop Special Development Residential (HT/SD-RES)

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

   The Project is the expansion of an existing 107-acre Hume SoCal Campground that currently has a guest capacity of 300 persons and is operated by Hume Lake Christian Camps. The Project will enlarge the area of the campground by approximately 144 acres and increase the number of guests that could be accommodated by up to 2,700 persons. Upon completion of the Project, the total area of the campground would be approximately 252.1 acres and would have a capacity of up to 3,000 persons. The Project would be constructed in up to five phases.

9. Surrounding land uses and setting: Briefly describe the project's surroundings:

The Project site is in a rural, forested mountain area in Green Valley Lake, an unincorporated community in the County's Mountain Region, Hilltop Community (HTC). As the Project site is in a rural area, there is limited development of any kind in the immediate vicinity. It is generally surrounded in all directions by the San Bernardino National Forest. There are several streams that pass through the Project site. The nearest large water feature to the Project site is Green Valley Lake approximately one mile to the northeast. Other unincorporated communities are present within approximately five miles from the Project site – Arrowbear Lake, Running Springs, Snow Valley, and Skyforest. The Project site is approximately 14 miles north of the downtown area of the City of San Bernardino. Road infrastructure in the vicinity is limited. Green Valley Lake Road passes through the northeastern portion of the Project site. The Project site is approximately 0.4 mile northwest of SR-18.

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

Additional approval may be required from the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), and United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) regarding impacts to streams.

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

The County provided written notices to interested California Native American tribes on the list provided by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). Consistent with the NAHC list, California Native American Tribes were contacted pursuant to Assembly Bill (AB) 52. The following tribes were notified: Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians, Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, Cahuilla Band of Indians, Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Indian, Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians, Gabrielino /Tongva Nation, Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council, Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council, Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe, Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians, Morongo Band of Mission Indians, Pala Band of Mission Indians, Pechanga Band of Indians, Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation, Ramona Band of Cahuilla, Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians, San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians, Serrano Nation of Mission Indians, Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians, and Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians. Furthermore, PaleoWest (Cultural Resources Consultant) requested a search on September 2, 2022 of the Sacred Lands File (SFL) from the NAHC to determine if the NAHC had any knowledge of Native American cultural resources within the immediate vicinity of the Project. The NAHC suggested contacting 23 individuals representing 20 Native American tribal groups to find out if they had additional information about the Project area. On November 14, 2022, scoping letters were sent to all of the recommended tribal contact via email or mail. Follow up calls were made on December 2, 2022.A total of nine (9) responses were received and are attached to the Cultural Resources Investigation.

From the County's notice process, as of April 14, 2023, one responses was received from the following tribe: Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation. Please refer to ***Tribal Cultural Resources***, for further details on Tribal Consultation.

NOTE: Conducting consultation early in the CEQA process allows tribal governments, lead agencies, and project proponents to discuss the level of environmental review, identify and address potential adverse impacts to tribal cultural resources, and reduce the potential for delay and conflict in the environmental review process. (See Public Resources Code section 21080.3.2.) Information may also be available from the California Native American Heritage Commission's Sacred Lands File per Public Resources Code section 5097.96 and the California Historical Resources Information System administered by the California Office of Historic Preservation. Please also note that Public Resources Code section 21082.3(c) contains provisions specific to confidentiality.

3.1 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.

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

DETERMINATION:

On the basis of this initial evaluation (check one):

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

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

☐ I find that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.

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

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

CERTIFICATION:

Signature _____ Date _____

4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

AESTHETICS

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

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

Less than Significant Impact. While the Countywide Plan's Policy Plan does not officially designate any scenic vistas near the Project site, the San Gabriel and San Bernardino mountains, along with the Jurupa Hills are still considered a valuable visual resource for the County, adjacent cities, and region. The Project site is located within the Mountain Region of unincorporated County, specifically within the HCAG area. Additionally, the Project would be consistent with the Hilltop/Special Development Residential (HT/SD-RES) zoning, which primarily allows for larger-scale master planned developments. HT/SD-RES zones allow for the development of campground uses, with the approval of a CUP. The Project has been prepared in conformance with the goals and policies of the CWP and HCAG in providing an expanded planned recreational development, creating new opportunities for employment and recreation, while preserving the natural and scenic features of the surrounding environment. Therefore, due to the Project's lack of diminishing effects on scenic vistas, a less-than-significant impact would occur, and no mitigation is required.

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

Less than Significant Impact. There are no State Scenic Highways within or near to the Project site. The closest eligible State Scenic Highway is SR-18 between Big Bear Boulevard and the Crestline

Cutoff.[12] The closest point of this segment is located approximately 0.4 mile to the east of the Project site. The closest officially designated State Scenic Highway to the Project site is State Route 38 (SR-38) between South Fork Campground in Angeles Oaks and State Lane in Big Bear in the San Bernardino Mountains.[13] The closest point of this segment is approximately 15 miles to the southeast of the Project site. Therefore, construction and operation of the Project site would not damage or obstruct a scenic resource (i.e., trees, rock outcroppings, or historic buildings) within a State Scenic Highway. SR-18 and Green Valley Lake Road are each considered a County Scenic Route.[14] As the Project would maintain existing visual character through use of compatible building materials and shielding structure visibility with the heavily forested area, impacts to scenic highways would be less than significant. Additionally, no State Scenic Highways would be impacted by the buildout of the Project. As such, impacts would be less than significant.

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

Less than Significant Impact. The Project is not located in an urbanized area as defined by CEQA Guidelines Section 15191(m)(1). For an unincorporated area, an "urbanized" area must meet the density requirements set forth by CEQA Guidelines Section 15191(m)(1). That is, the unincorporated area must be (i) completely surrounded by one or more incorporated cities, (ii) have a population of at least 100,000 persons either by itself or in combination with the surrounding incorporated city or cities, and (iii) have a population density that at least equals the population density of the surrounding city or cities, or the County Board of Supervisors has prepared a draft document by which the Board would find that the general plan, zoning ordinance, and related policies and programs applicable to the unincorporated area are consistent with principles that: (i) encourage compact development in a manner that promotes efficient transportation systems, economic growth, affordable housing, energy efficiency, and an appropriate balance of jobs and housing, and (ii) protects the environment, open space, and agricultural areas. Based on these criteria, the Project site is not located within an urbanized area. Therefore, the following analysis will evaluate whether the Project would substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings.

The Project would involve the expansion of the existing Hume SoCal Campground to include additional campground and recreational uses in a manner consistent with the existing campground uses. The Project has been prepared in conformance with the goals and policies of the CWP and HCAG in providing an expansion of an existing campground. Additionally, the Project is near the Green Valley Lake Forest Drive County Scenic Route, according to the CWP. Also, the Project has been prepared in conformance with the County Development Code criteria for projects with an

[12] California Department of Transportation. 2021. *State Scenic Highway Map*. Available at https://caltrans.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=465dfd3d807c46cc8e8057116f1aacaa (accessed August 2023).
[13] County of San Bernardino. 2019. *San Bernardino Countywide Plan Draft PEIR Section 5.1 Aesthetics.* Page 5.1-1. Available at https://countywideplan.com/wp-content/uploads/sites/68/2021/01/Ch_05-01-AE.pdf (accessed August 2023).
[14] County of San Bernardino. 2020. *San Bernardino Countywide Policy Plan Map NR-2*. https://countywideplan.com/wp-content/uploads/sites/68/2021/02/NR-3-Scenic-Routes-Highways-201027.pdf (accessed July 2025).

Open Space (OS) Overlay (County Development Code Section 82.19.040 Development Criteria within Scenic Areas).

Construction activities are not anticipated to substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views. Construction activities would be temporary and equipment, vehicles, and materials are expected to be staged within a designated area in the Project site during construction activities. All construction activity and equipment staging would cease upon completion of construction. Furthermore, the surrounding land is predominately vacant, i.e., forest land and uninhabited. Therefore, short-term construction impacts to the existing visual character and quality would be less than significant.

Approximately 107 acres of the Project site is currently developed with improvements related to the existing Hume SoCal Campground facilities. The remaining surrounding area, including the approximately 144-acre expansion area, contains forest land. Due to the rural, mountainous nature of the surrounding area and the forested setting, public views would be limited to those from Green Valley Lake Road, which generally traverses the northeast part of the Project site. The Project would not substantially alter the visual character of the area, as the existing Hume SoCal Campground is located on the same site and does not significantly affect or degrade the views of the surrounding area. The change from the existing conditions to the proposed conditions is minimal as the expansion of the campground would be consistent with, and maintain, the rural, minimally developed character of the existing campground. That is, the proposed improvements to the Project site would not introduce any visually incompatible uses, architectural styles, or otherwise adverse visual elements. Therefore, the change in visual character would not significantly impact the site or the surrounding area. Therefore, the Project is not anticipated to substantially degrade the existing visual character.

Lastly, any improvements associated with the Project would be relatively minimal. Improvements within the undeveloped areas of the Project site would be rural in character typical of campground facilities and integrate with the natural landscape consistent with the CWP and County Development Code to preserve the aesthetic of the Project site. The Project site is subject to the County's Open Space (OS) Overlay, as defined by County Development Code Section 82.19.030 Special Requirements for Natural Resources. As such, development of the Project would be subject to the unique OS Overlay development criteria (Section 82.19.040 Development Criteria within Scenic Areas), which includes (but is not limited to) the following applicable requirements:

- Structure placement and style shall be compatible and not detract from the visual setting or obstruct significant views;
- Land development proposals, including but not limited to residential facilities, commercial activities, and mobile home parks/manufactured homeland-lease communities, shall be designed to blend into the natural landscape and maximize visual attributes of the natural vegetation and terrain. The design of development proposals shall also provide for maintaining a natural open space parallel to and visible from the right-of-way;

- Right-of-way access drives shall be minimized. Developments involving concentrations of commercial activities shall be designed to function as an integral unit with standard parking and right-of-way access drives;
- Removing native vegetation, especially timber, shall be minimized, and replacement vegetation and landscaping shall be compatible with the local environment and, where practicable, capable of surviving with minimum maintenance and supplemental water. Landscaping and plantings shall not obstruct significant views when installed or when they reach mature growth;
- A large-scale development should restrict the number of access points by providing common access roads. Parking and outside storage areas shall be screened from view to the maximum extent feasible, from either the Scenic Highway or the adjacent scenic or recreational resource by existing topography, by the placement of structures, or by landscaping and plantings that are compatible with the local environment and, where practicable, are capable of surviving with a minimum of maintenance and supplemental water;
- Utilities shall be constructed and routed underground except in those situations where natural features prevent the underground siting or where safety considerations necessitate above-ground construction and routing. Above-ground utilities shall be constructed and routed to minimize detrimental effects on the visual setting of the designated area. Where it is practical, above-ground utilities shall be screened from view from either the Scenic Highway or the adjacent scenic or recreational resource by existing topography or by placement of structures;
- The alteration of the site's natural topography shall be minimized and shall avoid detrimental effects on the visual setting of the designated area and the existing natural drainage system. Alterations of the natural topography shall be screened from view from either the Scenic Highway or the adjacent scenic or recreational resource by landscaping and plantings that harmonize with the natural landscape of the designated area and are capable of surviving with a minimum of maintenance and supplemental water;
- Timber harvesting within or adjacent to the right-of-way shall be limited to what is necessary to maintain and enhance the quality of the forest; and
- Wireless telecommunication facilities shall be allowed within a scenic area pursuant to County Development Code Chapter 84.27 (Wireless Telecommunication Facilities) of this Code.

With compliance to all applicable local policies and regulations (i.e., those described above), the Project would not result in a substantial change in visual character such that the site or its surrounding area would be adversely affected. Therefore, the Project would result in a less than significant impact and no mitigation is necessary.

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

Less than Significant Impact. Existing sources of light and glare are minimal to non-existent in the Project's immediate vicinity due to the Project site being in a rural, mountainous area. Existing light sources associated with existing Hume SoCal Campground facilities are similarly minimal due to the purpose of the facilities as a campground. Construction of the Project would be limited to the daytime hours of construction permitted (between the hours of 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. and would

not occur on Sundays or federal holidays as stated in the County Building Code Standards (Section 150.003 Construction: Hours of Construction) (unless otherwise approved by the County), and nighttime lighting would only be required seasonally. Along with the limited use of additional light sources due to daytime construction, light trespass would be negligible as the construction would not introduce substantially brighter light sources during the day. Therefore, no short-term impacts associated with light and glare would occur.

Additionally, the Project would comply with the County Light Trespass Ordinance which was adopted in December 2021. The ordinance requires light fixtures to be designed with shielding to contain lighting spillage within 0.1 footcandle for the Mountain Region.

Once operational, the buildings would use interior and exterior lighting. Consistent with Section 83.07.060 (Glare and Outdoor Lighting – Mountain and Desert Region) of the County's Development Code, all exterior lighting used on the Project site would be subject to the following requirements:

- Be fully shielded.
- Light pollution and trespass would be minimized through the use of directional lighting, fixture location, and height.
- Automated control systems such as motion sensors and timers.
- All outdoor lighting shall be extinguished by 11:00 p.m., close of business, or when people are no longer present in exterior areas, whichever is later.

Therefore, long-term impacts associated with light and glare would be less than significant.

Cumulative Impacts

The cumulative study area for aesthetic impacts is the viewshed of the Project site and surrounding areas. The geographic context for cumulative aesthetic impacts would be viewsheds visible from the Project site. Cumulative developments would be those whose effects would cumulatively impact the San Bernardino mountains. However, the Project area's existing Hume SoCal Campground facilities would minimize potential aesthetic impacts as future development would be less likely to stand out or contrast with established development patterns. Ongoing development within the Project area would have the potential to increase the amount of light and glare present. Each phase of development in the Project area would, however, be required to comply with policies and regulations set forth by the CWP and San Bernardino County Development Code. Consequently, cumulative development would not result in significant cumulative environmental impacts in conflict with aesthetics requirements for preserving visual character, public views, scenic vistas and resources, or requirements for minimizing and controlling potential light and glare. Therefore, the Project would not cause a cumulatively considerable impact on aesthetics, and no mitigation is required.

AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY RESOURCES

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

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

No Impact. Pursuant to California Government Code (CGC) Section 65570, the California Department and Conservation (DOC) Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program compiles important farmland maps for the State. These maps combine soil survey and current land use information to provide an inventory of agricultural resources in each county, based on data from the U.S. Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). The maps

show urbanized lands and a qualitative sequence of agricultural designations. County, State, and Federal Agencies have established the following classifications of important agricultural land based on factors such as soil characteristics, climate, and water supply. Based on review of the California DOC Important Farmland maps, neither the Project site nor any adjacent land is designated as Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance. The Project site and adjacent land area falls outside of the NRCS soil survey and are therefore not mapped by the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP).[15] As such, the Project would not convert any Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland) to a non-agricultural use, and there is no impact.

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

No Impact. The California Land Conservation Act of 1965 (CGC Sections 51200 et. seq.), referred to as the Williamson Act, allows local governments to contract with private landowners for the purpose of restricting specific parcels of land to agricultural or related open space use. In return, landowners receive property tax assessments which are much lower than normal because they are based upon farming and open space uses as opposed to full market value.[16] The California DOC distributes mapping data that depicts the land enrolled in Williamson Act contracts. Based on a review of California DOC's data, which depicts enrolled land as of 2022, the Project site does not contain land enrolled in a Williamson Act contract.[17]

According to the County's Land Use Map, the Project site is not currently designated or zoned for agricultural use.[18,19] The Project site is zoned Hilltop/Special Development Residential (HT/SD-RES). Additionally, the corresponding land use category of the Project site is currently Rural Living (RL). Additionally, the Project site is not currently in use for agricultural activities. Therefore, the Project would not conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act contract and there is no impact.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. Forestland is defined in Public Resources Code Section 12220(g) as: "Land that can support 10 percent native tree cover of any species, including hardwoods, under natural conditions, and that allows for management of one or more forest resources, including timber, aesthetics, fish and wildlife, biodiversity, water quality, recreation, and other public benefits." Timberland is defined in Public Resources Code Section 4526 as: "Land, other than land

[15] California Dept. of Conservation. 2016. *California Important Farmland Finder*. Available at https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/dlrp/ciff/ (accessed June 2023).
[16] California Department of Conservation. 2023. *Williamson Act Program*. Available at https://www.conservation.ca.gov/dlrp/wa (accessed June 2023).
[17] California Department of Conservation. 2023. *California Williamson Act Enrollment 2022* [Dataset]. Available at https://gis.conservation.ca.gov/portal/home/item.html?id=aed46e5566a244fdafc8b276fb3fa791 (accessed January 24, 2024).
[18] County of San Bernardino. 2020. *LU-1 Land Use Map*. Available at https://www.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=f23f04b0f7ac42e987099444b2f46bc2 (accessed June 2023).
[19] County of San Bernardino. 2020. *NR-5 Agricultural Resources.* Available at https://www.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=fcb9bc427d2a4c5a981f97547a0e3688 (accessed September 2021).

owned by the federal government and land designated by the board as experimental forest land, which is available for, and capable of, growing a crop of trees of any commercial species used to produce lumber and other forest products, including Christmas trees." While, the County does not have land use categories specific to these resources, County land use categories that do allow farmland and forest land include Rural Living (RL), Very Low Density Residential (VLDR), Resource/Land Management (RLM), and Open Space (OS). The Open Space (OS) land use category is present in the unincorporated portion of the County where the Project site resides. The Project site is zoned Hilltop/Special Development Residential (HT/SD-RES). Additionally, the corresponding land use category of the Project site is currently Rural Living (RL). The Project is consistent with the existing zoning and land use category of the Project site. Therefore, while the Project site contains forest land, implementation of the Project would not conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land or timberland. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. Refer to ***Impact 2(c)***, above. The Project site contains forest land. According to the Land Cover layer in the California Department of Fish and Wildlife's BIO Viewer[20], the majority of the Project site is classified as evergreen forest. The Project site is subject to the County's Open Space (OS) Overlay, as defined in County Development Code Section 82.19.030 Special Requirements for Natural Resources. As such, development of the Project would be subject to the unique OS Overlay development criteria (Section 82.19.040 Development Criteria within Scenic Areas), which includes limitations on timber harvesting and the removal of native vegetation, especially timber. Therefore, with compliance with applicable local regulations, the Project would not result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use, and a less than significant impact would occur.

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

Less than Significant Impact. As discussed above under ***Impacts 2(a)*** and ***2(b)***, neither the Project site nor this portion of the unincorporated County contain areas designated for agriculture, forest land, or timberland. The County does not have land use categories specific to these resources. County land use categories that do allow farmland and forest land include Rural Living (RL), Very Low Density Residential (VLDR), Resource/Land Management (RLM), and Open Space (OS). The Open Space (OS) land use category is present in the unincorporated portion of the County where the Project site resides, which does not allow agricultural land use. The Project site does not contain existing agricultural uses. Therefore, impacts related to the conversion of farmland or forest land would be less than significant.

[20] California Department of Fish and Wildlife. 2016. *BIOS, NLCD 2016 Land Cover layer*. Available at https://apps.wildlife.ca.gov/bios/?bookmark=940 (accessed February 2024).

Cumulative Impacts

As discussed above, implementation of the Project would have a less than significant impact on agricultural or forestry resources. The Project site is zoned Hilltop (HT)/SD-RES and has a land use designation of Rural Living (RL). Although the Project site is not designated as forest land, the Project site is within forest land and contains permitted land uses within forest land. The Project site is currently developed with campground land uses and would be expanded upon, limiting impacts to forest land as approximately 227 of the 252.1-acre site would be preserved as open space/ forest land. The Project is consistent with the existing zoning and land use category of the Project site. Therefore, while the Project site contains forest land, implementation of the Project would not conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land or timberland. Agricultural land uses are not present or permitted within the Project site. As such, the Project would not contribute to an existing cumulative impact, even when combined with past, present and future projects; thus, the Project's contribution would not be cumulatively considerable.

AIR QUALITY

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

An Air Quality Assessment was conducted by Kimley-Horn (**Appendix C: Air Quality Assessment**), which evaluates the potential construction and operational emissions associated with the Project and determined the level of impact the Project would have on the environment. Additionally, the Air Quality Assessment provides mitigation measures to reduce potentially significant impacts to less than significant levels, where applicable.

1a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?

Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated. As part of its enforcement responsibilities, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) requires each state with nonattainment areas to prepare and submit a State Implementation Plan (SIP) that demonstrates the means to attain the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). The SIP must integrate federal, State, and local plan components and regulations to identify specific measures to reduce pollution in nonattainment areas, using a combination of performance standards and market-based programs. Similarly, under State law, the California Clean Air Act (CCAA) requires an air quality attainment plan to be prepared for areas designated as nonattainment regarding the California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS) and NAAQS. Air quality attainment plans outline emissions limits and control measures to achieve and maintain these standards by the earliest practical date.

The Project is located within the South Coast Air Basin (SCAB), which is under the jurisdiction of the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD). The SCAQMD is required, pursuant to the Federal Clean Air Act (FCAA), to reduce emissions of criteria pollutants for which the SCAB

is in nonattainment. To reduce such emissions, the SCAQMD drafted the 2022 Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) which establishes a program of rules and regulations directed at reducing air pollutant emissions and achieving CAAQS and NAAQS. The 2022 AQMP is a regional and multi-agency effort including the SCAQMD, the California Air Resources Board (CARB), the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG), and the U.S. EPA. The plan's pollutant control strategies are based on the latest scientific and technical information and planning assumptions, including SCAG's Connect SoCal 2024-2050 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (RTP/SCS), updated emission inventory methodologies for various source categories, and SCAG's latest growth forecasts. SCAG's latest growth forecasts were defined in consultation with local governments and with reference to local general plans. The Project is subject to the SCAQMD's AQMP.

Criteria for determining consistency with the AQMP are defined by the following indicators:

- **Consistency Criterion No. 1:** The Project will not result in an increase in the frequency or severity of existing air quality violations, or cause or contribute to new violations, or delay the timely attainment of air quality standards or the interim emissions reductions specified in the AQMP.
- **Consistency Criterion No. 2:** The Project will not exceed the assumptions in the AQMP, or increments based on the years of the Project build-out phase.

According to the SCAQMD's CEQA Air Quality Handbook, the purpose of the consistency finding is to determine if a project is inconsistent with the assumptions and objectives of the regional air quality plans, and thus if it would interfere with the region's ability to comply with CAAQS and NAAQS.

The violations to which Consistency Criterion No. 1 referred are the CAAQS and NAAQS. As shown in **Table 3**, the Project would not exceed construction emission standards with the implementation of **Mitigation Measure (MM) AQ-1**. As shown in **Table 4** and **Table 7**, the Project would not exceed operational emission standards or local significance thresholds. Therefore, the Project would not contribute to an existing air quality violation. Thus, the Project would be consistent with the first criterion.

Concerning Consistency Criterion No. 2, the AQMP contains air pollutant reduction strategies based on SCAG's latest growth forecasts, and SCAG's growth forecasts were defined in consultation with local governments and with reference to local general plans. The Project would not require a General Plan Amendment (GPA) or a Zone Change and the Project would be consistent with the land uses planned for the site. As such, the Project would not result in substantial unplanned growth or unaccounted for growth in the CWP or job growth projections used by the SCAQMD to develop the AQMP. Thus, a less than significant impact would occur, as the Project is also consistent with the second criterion.

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

Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated.

Construction. Project construction activities would generate temporary emissions of criteria air pollutants. The criteria pollutants of primary concern within the Project area are O_3-precursor pollutants (i.e., reactive organic gases [ROG] and NO_X) and PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$. Construction-related emissions are of temporary duration, lasting only as long as construction activities occur, but would be considered a significant air quality impact if the volume of pollutants generated exceeds the SCAQMD's thresholds of significance.

Construction results in the temporary generation of emissions resulting from site grading, road paving, motor vehicle exhaust associated with construction equipment and worker trips, and the movement of construction equipment, especially on unpaved surfaces. Emissions of airborne particulate matter are largely dependent on the amount of ground disturbance associated with site preparation activities as well as weather conditions and the appropriate application of water. Fugitive dust emissions may have a substantial, temporary impact on local air quality. In addition, fugitive dust may be a nuisance to those living and working in the Project vicinity. Uncontrolled dust from construction can become a nuisance and potential health hazard to those living and working nearby.

The Project's construction emissions were calculated using the CalEEMod computer program, which is designed to model emissions for land use development projects, based on typical construction requirements. Refer to the Air Quality Modeling Data provided within **Appendix C** for more information regarding the construction assumptions used in this analysis. Predicted maximum daily construction-generated emissions for the Project are summarized in **Table 3: Construction-Related Emissions**.

Table 3: Construction-Related Emissions

Construction Year	Maximum Pounds Per Day[1]					
	ROG	NO_X	CO	SO_2	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
Unmitigated Emissions						
2025	16.2	141.0	137.0	0.40	44.6	21.0
2026	6.3	19.5	33.2	0.05	2.6	1.1
2027	6.2	18.8	32.5	0.05	2.5	1.1
SCAQMD Threshold	*75*	*100*	*550*	*150*	*150*	*55*
Exceed SCAQMD Threshold?	**No**	**Yes**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**
Mitigated Emissions[2]						
2025	7.3	55.9	137.0	0.40	40.7	17.5
2026	4.8	7.1	35.5	0.05	2.0	0.6
2027	4.8	7.0	34.9	0.05	2.0	0.6
SCAQMD Threshold	*75*	*100*	*550*	*150*	*150*	*55*
Exceed SCAQMD Threshold?	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**

Construction Year	Maximum Pounds Per Day[1]					
	ROG	NO_X	CO	SO_2	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
ROG = Reactive Organic Gases; NO_X = Nitrogen Oxides; CO = Carbon Monoxide; SO_2 = Sulfur Dioxide; PM_{10} = Particulate Matter 10 microns in diameter or less; $PM_{2.5}$ = Particulate Matter 2.5 microns in diameter or less						
1. SCAQMD Rule 403 Fugitive Dust applied. The Rule 403 reduction/credits include the following: properly maintain mobile and other construction equipment; replace ground cover in disturbed areas quickly; water exposed surfaces three times daily; water all haul roads twice daily; and limit speeds on unpaved roads to 15 miles per hour. 2. MM AQ-1 requires off-road equipment 50 horsepower or greater to meet CARB Tier 4 Final standards during construction activities.						
Source: CalEEMod version 2022.1.1.20 Refer to **Appendix C** for model outputs.						

SCAQMD Rules 402 and 403 (prohibition of nuisances, watering of inactive and perimeter areas, track out requirements, etc.), are applicable to the Project and were applied in CalEEMod to minimize fugitive dust emissions. Rule 1113 provides specifications on painting practices and regulates the ROG content of paint. As required by law, all architectural coatings for the Project structures would comply with SCAQMD Rule 1113.

As shown in **Table 3**, unmitigated construction emissions would exceed the SCAQMD threshold for NO_X during the first year of construction. **MM AQ-1** requires all off-road equipment 50 horsepower or greater to meet CARB Tier 4 Final standards, reducing NO_X emissions below the SCAQMD construction standard. With the implementation of **MM AQ-1**, construction emissions would be below the SCAQMD's thresholds, and impacts would be less than significant.

Operations. Project operational emissions are those attributed to vehicle trips (mobile emissions), the use of natural gas and electricity (energy source emissions), consumer products, architectural coatings, and landscape maintenance equipment (area source emissions). CalEEMod was used to calculate emissions based on the proposed land uses for the Project and the number of trips generated.

Table 4: Operational Emissions illustrates the operational emissions from the Project. As shown in **Table 4**, Project emissions would not exceed SCAQMD thresholds for any criteria pollutants. As such, the Project would not violate any air quality standards or contribute substantially to an existing air quality violation. Therefore, Project operations would result in a less than significant long-term regional quality impact.

Table 4: Operational Emissions

Construction Year	Maximum Pounds Per Day[1]					
	ROG	NO_X	CO	SO_2	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
Unmitigated Emissions						
Area Source Emissions	6.56	0.08	9.11	<0.01	0.02	0.01
Energy Emissions	0.14	2.52	2.12	0.02	0.19	0.19
Mobile Emissions	0.55	1.03	10.00	0.03	2.58	0.67
Total Emissions	**7.25**	**3.63**	**21.23**	**0.05**	**2.79**	**0.87**
SCAQMD Threshold	*55*	*55*	*550*	*150*	*150*	*55*
Exceeds Threshold?	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**
ROG = Reactive Organic Gases; NO_X = Nitrogen Oxides; CO = Carbon Monoxide; SO_2 = Sulfur Dioxide; PM_{10} = Particulate Matter 10 microns in diameter or less; $PM_{2.5}$ = Particulate Matter 2.5 microns in diameter or less						
Source: CalEEMod version 2022.1.1.20 Refer to **Appendix C** for model outputs.						

Cumulative Construction Impacts. The SCAB is designated nonattainment for O_3, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$ for the CAAQS and nonattainment for O_3 and $PM_{2.5}$ for the NAAQS. Appendix D of the SCAQMD White Paper on Potential Control Strategies to Address Cumulative Impacts from Air Pollution (2003) notes that projects that result in emissions that do not exceed the project specific SCAQMD regional thresholds of significance should result in a less than significant impact on a cumulative basis unless there is other pertinent information to the contrary. The mass-based regional significance thresholds published by the SCAQMD are designed to ensure compliance with both NAAQS and CAAQS and are based on an inventory of projected emissions in the SCAB. Therefore, if a project is estimated to result in emissions that do not exceed the thresholds, the project's contribution to the cumulative air quality impact in the SCAB would not be cumulatively considerable. As shown in **Table 3** above, construction-related emissions, with the incorporation of construction mitigation measure **MM AQ-1,** would not exceed the SCAQMD significance thresholds for criteria pollutants. Therefore, the Project would not generate a cumulatively considerable contribution to air pollutant emissions during construction.

The SCAQMD has developed strategies to reduce criteria pollutant emissions outlined in the AQMP pursuant to the FCAA mandates. The analysis assumed fugitive dust controls would be utilized during construction, including frequent water applications. SCAQMD rules, mandates, and compliance with adopted AQMP emissions control measures would also be imposed on construction projects throughout the SCAB, which would include related projects. Compliance with SCAQMD rules and regulations would further reduce Project construction-related emissions. Therefore, Project-related construction emissions, combined with those from other projects in the area, would not substantially deteriorate local air quality. The Project's construction-related emissions would not result in a cumulatively considerable contribution to significant cumulative air quality.

Cumulative Operational Impacts. The SCAQMD has not established separate significance thresholds for cumulative operational emissions. The nature of air emissions is largely a cumulative impact. As a result, no single project is sufficient in size to, by itself, result in nonattainment of ambient air quality standards. Instead, individual project emissions contribute to existing cumulatively significant adverse air quality impacts. The SCAQMD developed the operational thresholds of significance based on the level above which individual project emissions would result in a cumulatively considerable contribution to the SCAB's existing air quality conditions. Therefore, a project that exceeds the SCAQMD operational thresholds would also be a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact.

As shown in **Table 4** above, the Project's operational emissions would not exceed SCAQMD thresholds. As a result, operational emissions associated with the Project would not result in a cumulatively considerable contribution to significant cumulative air quality impacts. A less than significant impact would occur in this regard.

Plans, Programs, and Policies

Existing requirements based on local, state, or federal regulations or laws are frequently required independently of CEQA review. Typical requirements include compliance with the provisions of the Building Code, California Green Building Standards Code (CalGreen Code), local municipal code, SCAQMD Rules, etc. Because Plans, Programs, and Policies (PPP) are neither Project specific nor a result of development of the Project, they are not considered to be project design features or mitigation measures.

PPP-1 Prior to the issuance of grading permits, the County Engineer shall confirm that the Grading Plan, Building Plans and Specifications require all construction contractors to comply with South Coast Air Quality Management District's (SCAQMD's) Rules 402 and 403 to minimize construction emissions of dust and particulates. The measures include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Portions of a construction site to remain inactive longer than a period of three months will be seeded and watered until grass cover is grown or otherwise stabilized.
- All on-site roads will be paved as soon as feasible or watered periodically or chemically stabilized.
- All material transported off-site will be either sufficiently watered or securely covered to prevent excessive amounts of dust.
- The area disturbed by clearing, grading, earthmoving, or excavation operations will be minimized at all times.
- Where vehicles leave a construction site and enter adjacent public streets, the streets will be swept daily or washed down at the end of the work day to remove soil tracked onto the paved surface.

PPP-2 Pursuant to SCAQMD Rule 1113, the Project applicant shall require by contract specifications that the interior and exterior architectural coatings (paint and primer including parking lot paint) products used would have a volatile organic compound rating of 50 grams per liter or less.

PPP-3 Require diesel powered construction equipment to turn off when not in use per Title 13 of the California Code of Regulations, Section 2449.

Mitigation Measures:

MM AQ-1 Prior to issuance of grading permits, the applicant shall prepare and submit documentation to the County of San Bernardino that demonstrate the following:

- All off-road diesel-powered construction equipment greater than 50 horsepower meets California Air Resources Board Tier 4 Final off-road emissions standards. Requirements for Tier 4 Final equipment shall be included in applicable bid documents and successful contractor(s) must demonstrate the ability to supply such equipment. A copy of each unit's Best Available Control Technology (BACT) documentation (certified tier specification or model year specification), and CARB or SCAQMD operating

permit (if applicable) shall be provided to the County at the time of mobilization of each applicable unit of equipment.

c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

Less Than Significant Impact.

Localized Construction Significance Analysis. To identify impacts to sensitive receptors, the SCAQMD recommends addressing Localized Significance Thresholds (LSTs) for construction. LSTs were developed in response to SCAQMD Governing Boards' Environmental Justice Enhancement Initiative (I-4). The SCAQMD provided the *Final Localized Significance Threshold Methodology* (dated June 2003 [revised 2008]) for guidance. The LST methodology assists lead agencies in analyzing localized impacts associated with Project-specific emissions.

Since CalEEMod calculates construction emissions based on the number of equipment hours and the maximum daily soil disturbance activity possible for each piece of equipment, **Table 5: Equipment-Specific Grading Rates** is used to determine the maximum daily disturbed acreage for comparison to LSTs. The appropriate source receptor area (SRA) for the localized significance thresholds is the Central San Bernardino Mountains (SRA 37) since this area includes the Project. LSTs apply to NO_2, CO, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$. The SCAQMD produced look-up tables for projects that disturb areas less than or equal to 5 acres in size. Project construction is anticipated to disturb a maximum of 4 acres in a single day during the grading phase. As the LST guidance provides thresholds for projects disturbing 1-, 2-, and 5-acres in size and the thresholds increase with size of the site, the LSTs for a 4-acre area were interpolated and utilized for this analysis.

Table 5: Equipment-Specific Grading Rates

Construction Phase	Equipment Type	Equipment Quantity	Acres Graded per 8-Hour Day	Operating Hours per Day	Acres Graded per Day
Grading	Tractors	2	0.5	8	1
	Graders	1	0.5	8	0.5
	Dozers	1	0.5	8	0.5
	Scrapers	2	1	8	2
Maximum Acres Graded per Day					**4**
Source: CalEEMod version 2022.1.1.20. Refer to **Appendix C** for model outputs.					

The SCAQMD's methodology states that "off-site mobile emissions from the Project should not be included in the emissions compared to LSTs." Therefore, only "on-site" emissions included in the CalEEMod outputs were considered. The nearest sensitive receptor to the Project is another campground, Camp Pondo, located approximately 1,200 feet (366 meters) to the east, on the opposite side of Green Valley Lake Road. LST thresholds are provided for distances to sensitive receptors of 25, 50, 100, 200, and 500 meters. Therefore, LSTs for receptors located at 366 meters were interpolated and utilized in this analysis. **Table 6: Localized Significance of Construction Emissions**, presents the results of localized emissions during construction. **Table 6** shows that Project emissions of these pollutants on the peak day of construction would not exceed SCAQMD

thresholds at the nearest sensitive receptor. Therefore, the Project would result in a less than significant impact concerning LSTs during construction.

Table 6: Localized Significance of Construction Emissions

Construction Activity	Maximum Pounds Per Day			
	NO_X	CO	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
Unmitigated Emissions				
Demolition	4.51	18.2	0.06	0.06
Site Preparation	2.59	28.3	19.8	10.2
Grading	4.43	35.3	9.51	3.8
Building Construction	2.82	14.8	0.08	0.07
Paving	7.45	9.98	0.35	0.32
Architectural Coating	0.65	0.96	0	0
Combined Emissions from Overlapping Phases	22.45	107.54	29.8	14.45
SCAQMD Localized Screening Threshold (adjusted for 4 acres at 366 meters)	*614*	*17,995*	*166*	*78*
Exceed SCAQMD Threshold?	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**
NO_X = Nitrogen Oxides; CO = Carbon Monoxide; PM_{10} = Particulate Matter 10 microns in diameter or less; $PM_{2.5}$ = Particulate Matter 2.5 microns in diameter or less				
Source: CalEEMod version 2022.1.1.20. Refer to **Appendix C** for model outputs.				

Localized Operational Significance Analysis. Interpolated LSTs for receptors located at 1,200 feet for SRA 37 were used in this analysis. The Project site is approximately 252.1 acres, the 5-acre threshold was conservatively used for evaluation of operational emissions. As noted above, the LSTs increase as site acreage increases. Therefore, the 5-acre LSTs are conservative for evaluation of a 252.1-acre site. The LST analysis only includes on-site sources. However, the CalEEMod model outputs do not separate on- and off-site emissions for mobile sources. For a worst-case scenario assessment, the emissions shown in **Table 7: Localized Significance of Operational Emissions** conservatively include one hundred percent of the total mobile emissions.

Table 7: Localized Significance of Operational Emissions

Activity	Maximum Pounds Per Day			
	NO_X	CO	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
Onsite Operational Emissions	3.55	21.2	2.79	0.87
SCAQMD Localized Screening Threshold (adjusted for 5-acre at 366 meters)	*648*	*18,561*	*41*	*20*
Exceed SCAQMD Threshold?	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**
NO_X = Nitrogen Oxides; CO = Carbon Monoxide; PM_{10} = Particulate Matter 10 microns in diameter or less; $PM_{2.5}$ = Particulate Matter 2.5 microns in diameter or less				
Source: CalEEMod version 2022.1.1.20. Refer to **Appendix C** for model outputs.				

Daily on-site operational emissions are compared to the LST thresholds in **Table 7**. **Table 7** shows that the maximum daily emissions of these pollutants during Project operations would not result in significant concentrations of pollutants at nearby sensitive receptors. Therefore, the Project would result in a less than significant impact concerning LSTs during operational activities.

Criteria Pollutant Health Impacts. On December 24, 2018, the California Supreme Court issued an opinion identifying the need to provide sufficient information connecting a project's air emissions to health impacts or explain why such information could not be ascertained (Sierra Club v. County of Fresno [Friant Ranch, L.P.] [2018] Cal.5th, Case No. S219783). The SCAQMD has set its CEQA significance thresholds based on the FCAA, which defines a major stationary source (in extreme O_3 nonattainment areas such as the SCAB) as emitting 10 tons per year. The thresholds correlate with the trigger levels for the federal New Source Review (NSR) Program and SCAQMD Rule 1303 for new or modified sources. The NSR Program was created by the FCAA to ensure that stationary sources of air pollution are constructed or modified in a manner that is consistent with attainment of health-based NAAQS. The NAAQS establish the levels of air quality necessary, with an adequate margin of safety, to protect the public health. Therefore, projects that do not exceed the SCAQMD's LSTs and mass emissions thresholds would not violate any air quality standards or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation and no criteria pollutant health impacts would occur.

NO_X and ROG are precursor emissions that form O_3 in the atmosphere in the presence of sunlight where the pollutants undergo complex chemical reactions. It takes time and the influence of meteorological conditions for these reactions to occur, so O_3 may be formed at a distance downwind from the sources. Breathing ground-level O_3 can result health effects that include reduced lung function, inflammation of airways, throat irritation, pain, burning, or discomfort in the chest when taking a deep breath, chest tightness, wheezing, or shortness of breath. In addition to these effects, evidence from observational studies strongly indicates that higher daily O_3 concentrations are associated with increased asthma attacks, increased hospital admissions, increased daily mortality, and other markers of morbidity. The consistency and coherence of the evidence for effects upon asthmatics suggests that O_3 can make asthma symptoms worse and can increase sensitivity to asthma triggers.

According to the SCAQMD's 2022 AQMP, O_3, NO_X, and ROG have been decreasing in the SCAB since 1975 and are projected to continue to decrease in the future. Although vehicle miles traveled in the SCAB continue to increase, NO_X and ROG levels are decreasing because of the mandated controls on motor vehicles and the replacement of older polluting vehicles with lower-emitting vehicles. NO_X emissions from electric utilities have also decreased due to the use of cleaner fuels and renewable energy. The 2022 AQMP demonstrates how the SCAQMD's control strategy to meet the 8-hour O_3 standard in 2037. In addition, since NO_X emissions also lead to the formation of $PM_{2.5}$, the NO_X reductions needed to meet the O_3 standards will likewise lead to improvement of $PM_{2.5}$ levels and attainment of $PM_{2.5}$ standards.

The SCAQMD's air quality modeling demonstrates that NO_X reductions prove to be much more effective in reducing O_3 levels and will also lead to significant improvement in $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations.

NO_X-emitting stationary sources regulated by the SCAQMD include Regional Clean Air Incentives Market (RECLAIM) facilities (e.g., refineries, power plants, etc.), natural gas combustion equipment (e.g., boilers, heaters, engines, burners, flares) and other combustion sources that burn wood or propane. The 2016 AQMP identifies robust NO_X reductions from new regulations on RECLAIM facilities, non-refinery flares, commercial cooking, and residential and commercial appliances. Such combustion sources are already heavily regulated with the lowest NO_X emissions levels achievable but there are opportunities to require and accelerate replacement with cleaner zero-emission alternatives, such as residential and commercial furnaces, pool heaters, and backup power equipment. The AQMD plans to achieve such replacements through a combination of regulations and incentives. Technology-forcing regulations can drive development and commercialization of clean technologies, with future year requirements for new or existing equipment. Incentives can then accelerate deployment and enhance public acceptability of new technologies.

As previously discussed, localized effects of on-site Project emissions on nearby receptors for the Project would be less than significant (refer to **Table 6** and **Table 7**). The LSTs represent the maximum emissions from a project that are not expected to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the most stringent applicable state or federal ambient air quality standard. The LSTs were developed by the SCAQMD based on the ambient concentrations of that pollutant for each SRA and distance to the nearest sensitive receptor. The ambient air quality standards establish the levels of air quality necessary, with an adequate margin of safety, to protect public health, including protecting the health of sensitive populations. However, as discussed above, neither the SCAQMD nor any other air district currently have methodologies that would provide Lead Agencies and CEQA practitioners with a consistent, reliable, and meaningful analysis to correlate specific health impacts that may result from a proposed project's mass emissions. Information on health impacts related to exposure to O_3 and PM emissions published by the U.S. EPA and CARB have been summarized and discussed in the Air Quality Assessment. Health studies are used by these agencies to set the NAAQS and CAAQS.

The NAAQS and CAAQS were developed to protect the most susceptible population groups from adverse health effects and were established in terms of parts per million or micrograms per cubic meter for the applicable emissions. As stated earlier, the mass emission thresholds were established primarily in conjunction with federal permitting "major source" thresholds. If emissions were below these "de minimis" emission rates, then the Project is presumed to conform with the NAAQS. While based on the status of an air basin level of attainment of the health-based NAAQS, emissions in excess of the mass emission thresholds from one project does not mean the air basin would experience measurably higher ground level concentrations, or more frequent occurrences of ground level concentrations in exceedance of standards or delay timely attainment of a particular NAAQS.

Ozone concentrations are dependent upon a variety of complex factors, including the presence of sunlight and precursor pollutants, natural topography, nearby structures that cause building downwash, atmospheric stability, and wind patterns. Because of the complexities of predicting ground-level O_3 concentrations in relation to the NAAQS and CAAQS, none of the health-related

information can be directly correlated to the pounds/day or tons/year of emissions estimated from a single, proposed project. It should also be noted that this analysis identifies health concerns related to PM, CO, O_3, and NO_2. The Air Quality Assessment includes a list of criteria pollutants and summarizes common sources and effects. Thus, this analysis is reasonable and intended to foster informed decision making.

Diesel Particulate Matter. Exhaust from diesel engines contains a mixture of gases and solid particles. These solid particles are known as diesel particulate matter (DPM). DPM contains hundreds of different chemicals, many of which are harmful to human health. During the grading phase of construction, diesel trucks hauling soil and other material will make approximately 447 one-way trips (refer to **Appendix C** for CalEEMod outputs), to and from the site each workday. Trips from the Project site travel along Green Valley Lake Road to SR-18. Based on CalEEMod estimates, diesel trucks transporting soil and materials to the site would generate approximately 0.39 pound per day of PM_{10} exhaust which is conservatively assumed to be entirely DPM emissions. Based on CalEnviroScreen 4.0 results, the Project is located in an area that falls within the 3rd percentile for California in DPM emissions, meaning the Project is within the lowest range reported 0-10. As such, the Project's emissions would represent a low incremental contribution to the background DPM concentrations.

The amount to which the receptors are exposed (a function of concentration and duration of exposure) is the primary factor used to determine health risk (i.e., potential exposure to toxic air contaminant emission levels that exceed applicable standards). Health-related risks associated with diesel-exhaust emissions are primarily linked to long-term exposure and the associated risk of contracting cancer. The use of diesel-powered construction equipment would be episodic and would occur throughout the Project site.

Section 2485 and Section 2449 of Title 13 of the CCR limits diesel-fueled motor vehicle idling to no more than five minutes. Section 2449 limits idling for off-road diesel-fueled fleets. Section 2485 limits idling for diesel-fueled commercial motor vehicles with gross vehicle weight ratings of greater than 10,000 pounds that are or must be licensed to operate on publicly maintained highways and streets within California. Project construction is subject to and would comply with California regulations limiting the idling of heavy-duty construction equipment to no more than five minutes which would further reduce nearby sensitive receptors' exposure to temporary and variable DPM emissions.

The duration of exposure would be short, and exhaust from construction equipment dissipates rapidly. Current models and methodologies for conducting health risk assessments are associated with longer-term exposure periods of 9, 30, and 70 years, which do not correlate well with the temporary and highly variable nature of construction activities.

As noted above, construction activities would limit idling to no more than five minutes, which would further reduce nearby sensitive receptors' exposure to temporary and variable DPM emissions. Furthermore, even during the most intense period of construction, emissions of DPM would be generated from different locations on the Project site rather than in a single location

because different types of construction activities (e.g., site preparation and building construction) would not occur at the same place at the same time.

Furthermore, SCAQMD's *Multiple Air Toxics Exposure Study* (MATES V) (August 2021) shows that carcinogenic risk from air toxics in the SCAB, based on the average concentrations at the 10 monitoring sites, is approximately 40 percent lower than the monitored average in *MATES IV* (2015) and 84 percent lower than the average in MATES II (2000). The results of SCAQMD's ongoing research in air toxics shows that risk levels are decreasing despite development and vehicle traffic growth. This trend is expected to continue with the implementation of the various statewide policies focused on reducing mobile source emissions. Therefore, the temporary addition of 0.39 pound per day of DPM during the construction grading phase would result in a less than significant impact.

Carbon Monoxide (CO) Hotspots. An analysis of CO "hot spots" is needed to determine whether the change in the level of service of an intersection resulting from the Project would have the potential to result in exceedances of the CAAQS or NAAQS. It has long been recognized that CO exceedances are caused by vehicular emissions, primarily when vehicles are idling at intersections. Vehicle emissions standards have become increasingly stringent in the last 20 years. Currently, the CO standard in California is a maximum of 3.4 grams per mile for passenger cars (requirements for certain vehicles are more stringent). With the turnover of older vehicles, the introduction of cleaner fuels, and implementation of control technology on industrial facilities, CO concentrations have steadily declined. Accordingly, with the steadily decreasing CO emissions from vehicles, even very busy intersections do not result in exceedances of the CO standard.

The SCAB was re-designated as attainment in 2007 and is no longer addressed in the SCAQMD's AQMP. The 2003 AQMP is the most recent version that addresses CO concentrations. As part of the SCAQMD *CO Hotspot Analysis*, the Wilshire Boulevard and Veteran Avenue intersection, one of the most congested intersections in southern California with an average daily traffic (ADT) volume of approximately 100,000 vehicles per day, was modeled for CO concentrations. This modeling effort identified a CO concentration high of 4.6 parts per million (ppm), which is well below the 35-ppm federal standard. The Project considered herein would not produce the volume of traffic required to generate a CO hot spot in the context of SCAQMD's *CO Hotspot Analysis*. As the CO hotspots were not experienced at the Wilshire Boulevard and Veteran Avenue intersection even as it accommodates 100,000 vehicles daily, it can be reasonably inferred that CO hotspots would not be experienced at any vicinity intersections resulting from a maximum of 225 additional vehicle trips on Sundays attributable to the Project. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

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

Less Than Significant Impact.

Construction. Odors that could be generated by construction activities are required to follow SCAQMD Rule 402 to prevent odor nuisances on sensitive land uses. SCAQMD Rule 402, Nuisance, states:

> *A person shall not discharge from any source whatsoever such quantities of air contaminants or other material which cause injury, detriment, nuisance, or annoyance to any considerable number of persons or to the public, or which endanger the comfort, repose, health or safety of any such persons or the public, or which cause, or have a natural tendency to cause, injury or damage to business or property.*

Construction equipment emissions, such as diesel exhaust, and volatile organic compounds from architectural coatings and paving activities, may generate odors. However, these odors would be temporary, are not expected to affect a substantial number of people and would disperse rapidly. Therefore, Project construction activities would not result in objectionable odors that would adversely affect a substantial number of people and impacts would be less than significant.

Operations. The SCAQMD CEQA Air Quality Handbook identifies certain land uses as sources of odors. These land uses include agriculture (farming and livestock), wastewater treatment plants, food processing plants, chemical plants, composting facilities, refineries, landfills, dairies, and fiberglass molding. The Project would not include any of the land uses that have been identified by the SCAQMD as odor sources. Therefore, Project operations would not result in odors that would adversely affect people. A less than significant impact would occur.

Cumulative Impacts

The Project Phases would not conflict with an applicable air quality plan as the Project Phases would be constructed and operated within SCAQMD AQMP regulations as outlined in **MM AQ-1**. The Project Phases would also not exceed criteria air pollutant thresholds and would not make a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact. Additionally, the Project Phases would not expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations as all relevant regulations would be followed to ensure minimize impacts. As such, cumulative impacts would be considered less than significant with the incorporation of **MM AQ-1**.

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS Issues	Potentially Significant Issues	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
4. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES. Would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?		X		
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or US Fish and Wildlife Service?			X	
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?				X
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?			X	
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?			X	
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?				X

A Biological Resources Assessment was conducted by ELMT Consulting, Inc. (**Appendix A1: Biological Resources Assessment**), which evaluates the Project site to establish baseline conditions of the environment and to assess the site for the potential for special-status plants and wildlife species to occur within the Project site that could pose an environmental constraint to implementation of the Project. Additionally, ELMT Consulting, Inc. conducted a Delineation of State and Federal Jurisdictional Waters for the Project, provided as **Appendix A2: Delineation of State and Federal Jurisdictional Waters**, which documents the regulatory authority of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) pursuant to

Section 401 and 404 of the Federal Clean Water Act (CWA), the California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, and Sections 1600 *et. seq.* of the California Fish and Game Code.

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

Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated.

The Project site is not located within federally designated Critical Habitat. The nearest Critical Habitat to the site occurs approximately 2.5 miles to the east for ash-grey paintbrush (*Castilleja cinerea*), 3.2 miles to the north for the southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*), and 3.3 miles to the west for the mountain yellow-legged frog (*Rana muscosa*), refer to **Appendix A1**. Therefore, no impacts to federally designated Critical Habitat would occur from implementation of the Project.

No special-status plant species were observed during the field investigation. Based on habitat requirements for the identified special-status species, known species distributions, and the quality and availability of habitats present, it was determined that the Project site has to the potential to support the following species:

- Coville's dwarf abronia (*Abronia nana* var. *covillei*; CNPS 4.2)
- Palmer's mariposa lily (*Caolochortus palmeri* var. *palmeri*; CNPS 1B.2)
- San Bernardino Mountains owl's clover (*Castilleja lasiorhyncha*; CNPS 1B.2))
- Parish's alumroot (*Heuchera parishii*; CNPS 1B.3)
- Lemon lily (*Lilium parryi*; CNPS 1B.2)
- Silky lupine (*Lupinus elatus*; CNPS 4.3)
- Parish's yampah (*Perideridia parishii* ssp. *parishii*; CNPS 2B.2)
- Laguna Mountains jewelflower (*Strepthanthus bernardinus*; CNPS 4.3)
- Southern jewelflower (*Streptanthus campestris*; CNPS 1B.3)

None of the aforementioned special-status plant species are federally or state listed as endangered or threatened. They are designated with CNPS Rare Plant Ranks 4.2, 4.3, 2B.2, 1B.2, and 1B.3. As such, if any of the aforementioned special-status plant species were observed onsite, their small, isolated populations would not contribute meaningfully to the conservation of their relative species. No focused surveys are recommended.

No special-status animal species were observed during the field investigation. Based on habitat requirements for the identified special-status species, and known distributions, it was determined that the Project site has the potential to support the following special-status wildlife species:

- Cooper's hawk (Accipiter cooperii)

- arroyo toad (Anaxyrus californicus)
- golden eagle (Aquila chrysaetos)
- long-eared owl (*Asio otus*)
- San Bernardino golden-mantled ground squirrel (*Callospermophilus lateralis bernardinus*)
- Southern rubber boa (*Charina umbratica*)
- Olive-sided flycatcher (*Contopus cooperi*)
- San Bernardino flying squirrel (Glaucomys oregonensis californicus)
- Bald eagle (Haliaeetus leucocephalus)
- White-eared pocket mouse (Perognathus alticola alticola)
- Purple martin (*Progne subis*)
- California spotted owl (Strix occidentalis occidentalis)
- Two-striped gartersnake (*Thamnophis hammondii*)

Of the aforementioned species, arroyo toad is listed as federally endangered; golden eagle is federally protected; southern rubber boa is listed as threated in California; and bald eagle is listed as endangered in California and is federally protected.

The tall, mature trees provide suitable nesting habitat for both golden eagle and bald eagle, and the open, disturbed areas scattered throughout the Project site provide hunting opportunities for both raptor species. Additionally, bald eagle has been observed nearby. Neither of these species were observed within the Project site at the time of the investigation. However, out of an abundance of caution, a preconstruction nesting bird clearance survey (**MM BIO-1** and **MM BIO-2**) would be conducted prior to ground disturbance to ensure impacts to golden eagle and bald eagle do not occur as a result of Project implementation.

Based on regional significance and listing status, the potential occurrence of California spotted owl, southern rubber boa, and San Bernardino flying squirrel are described in further detail below and in the Biological Resources Assessment (**Appendix A1**).

Other special-status animal species would be screened for prior to grading and construction activities under **MM BIO-1** to ensure proper protection for special status species.

Arroyo Toad

The arroyo toad has been designated by USFWS as a federally endangered species. Habitat suitable for the arroyo toad is present on the Project site; however, the arroyo toad was not observed on site and indications of its presence were not noted. Therefore, it is assumed to be absent from the Project site; however, **MM BIO-1** would be implemented to ensure proper screening for the arroyo toad prior to Project grading and construction activities.

California Spotted Owl

The California spotted owl has been designated by the CDFW as a species of special concern and is also considered a sensitive species in the San Bernardino National Forest by the U.S. Forest Service. The Project site supports high quality habitat and generally primarily consists of undisturbed forested areas along with areas which have undergone varying levels of disturbance in association with campground development and recreational areas. Therefore, it was determined that there is a high potential for California spotted owl to occur onsite. However, the Project would be constructed adjacent to previously disturbed areas that do not provide as high of quality habitat for spotted owl as the undeveloped areas on the periphery of the Project site. Prior to implementation of each phase of the Project, a clearance survey would be conducted to ensure spotted owl remain absent from the Project site according to **MM BIO-1**. Therefore, impacts to the California spotted owl would be less than significant.

Southern Rubber Boa

The southern rubber boa has been designated by the CDFW as a threatened species under the California Endangered Species Act and is also considered a sensitive species in the San Bernardino National Forest by the U.S. Forest Service. The periphery of the Project site supports rock outcrops suitable for hibernacula and other debris for shelter. Therefore, it was determined that the undisturbed areas on the Project site have a moderate potential to support southern rubber boa.[21] The Project would be constructed adjacent to previously disturbed areas that do not provide as high of quality habitat for southern rubber boa as the undeveloped areas on the periphery of the Project site. The Project would be constructed adjacent to previously disturbed areas, reducing impacts to non-disturbed land which provides suitable habitat for southern rubber boa. To ensure the absence of southern rubber boa from site specific locations prior to grading activities, **MM BIO-1** would be implemented. Therefore, impacts to the southern rubber boa would be less than significant.

San Bernardino Flying Squirrel

The San Bernardino flying squirrel is not a listed species by USFWS or CDFW. However, CDFW has designated San Bernardino flying squirrel a species of special concern. It is also considered a sensitive species in the San Bernardino National Forest by the U.S. Forest Service. The historic distribution of the San Bernardino flying squirrel includes both the San Bernardino and San Jacinto Mountains. The Project site consists primarily of heavily forested, undisturbed areas with a dense canopy with larger, older trees which provide suitable nesting, denning, and gliding habitat for flying squirrels. Additionally, the understory in these areas is composed of adequate woody debris which provides suitable habitat for moss and truffle for flying squirrel to forage. Due to the high quality of onsite habitat and the occurrence of San Bernardino flying squirrel in nearby areas, it was determined that the Project site has a high potential to support San Bernardino flying squirrel.[22] The Project would be constructed adjacent to previously disturbed areas that do not provide as high of quality habitat for San Bernardino flying squirrel as the undeveloped areas on

[21] ELMT Consulting, Inc. 2023. *Hume SoCal Campground Project Biological Resources Assessment*, page 9.
[22] ELMT Consulting, Inc. 2023. *Hume SoCal Campground Project Biological Resources Assessment*, page 10.

the periphery of the Project site. Prior to implementation of each phase of the Project, a clearance survey would be conducted to ensure San Bernardino flying squirrel remain absent from the Project site, in accordance with **MM BIO-1**. Therefore, impacts to the San Bernardino flying squirrel would be less than significant with the implementation of mitigation.

Additionally, in order to ensure no impact to nesting birds, including Cooper's hawk, golden eagle, long-eared owl, olive-sided flycatcher, bald eagle, purple martin, and California spotted owl do not occur, the Project would comply with **MM BIO-2.** After implementation of **MM BIO-1** and **MM BIO-2**, Project impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

MM BIO-1 In order to protect special-status wildlife species such as the arroyo toad (*Bufo californicus*), California spotted owl (*Strix occidentalis occidentalis*), Southern rubber boa (*Charina umbratica*), and San Bernardino flying squirrel (*Glaucomys oregonesis californicus*), a pre-construction clearance survey shall be conducted prior to any ground disturbance or vegetation removal activities that may disrupt the species. The Proposed Project biologist shall ensure that impacts to any special-status wildlife observed during preconstruction clearance surveys are reduced or avoided such that impacts are less than significant (e.g., avoidance buffers, relocation from harm's way, etc.).

MM BIO-2 In order to avoid violation of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the California Fish and Game Code, site-preparation activities (removal of trees and vegetation) for all Projects shall be avoided, to the greatest extent possible, during the nesting season (generally February 1 to August 31) of potentially occurring native and migratory bird species. If Project development is proposed during the nesting/breeding season (February 1 to August 31), a pre-activity field survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist prior to ground disturbance to determine if active nests of species protected by the MBTA or the California Fish and Game Code are present in the construction zone. If active nests are not located within the construction zone during the implementation of the Project and there is a buffer of 500 feet from an active listed species or raptor nest, 300 feet of other sensitive or protected bird nests (nonlisted), or 100 feet of sensitive or protected songbird nests, then construction activity may occur during the nesting/breeding season. However, if active nests are located during the pre-activity field survey, no grading or heavy equipment activity shall take place within at least 500 feet of an active listed species or raptor nest, 300 feet of other sensitive or protected (under MBTA or California Fish and Game Code) bird nests (nonlisted), or within 100 feet of sensitive or protect songbird nests until the nest is no longer active.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. A total of seven drainage features (Drainages 1-7) were observed within the boundaries of the Project site during the field delineation; refer to **Appendix A1**. The

on-site drainage features, after flowing off-site, flow into Deep Creek before ultimately flowing into the Mojave River and support native vegetation such as the Willow Riparian Plant Community. Therefore, the onsite drainage features would qualify as waters of the United States under the jurisdiction of the USACE and would qualify as "waters of the State" under the regulatory authority of the RWQCB and CDFW. Any impacts to the on-site jurisdictional areas will require a USACE Clean Water Act Section 404 Permit, RWQCB CWA Section 401 Water Quality Certification, and a CDFW Section 1602 Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement prior to Project implementation.[23] Acquisition of necessary permits/agreements would reduce impacts regarding jurisdictional features to a level of less than significant.

While observed on other drainage features, the Willow Riparian Woodland plant community is primarily consolidated to riparian areas along much of the middle and eastern portions of Drainage 1, where underlying substrates and immediate topography allows associated species to establish, as depicted by Exhibit 5, Vegetation of the Biological Resources Assessment. As shown on **Figures 6a** through **6f**, Project development would not encroach upon these riparian areas. Therefore, impacts related to riparian habitat would be less than significant.

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

No Impact. To qualify as a wetland, a feature must exhibit all three wetland parameters (i.e., vegetation, soils, and hydrology). Although evidence of hydrology (i.e., scour, changes in substrate, shelving) and open water are present, no hydric soils have been mapped as occurring on-site and no anaerobic conditions were observed. While hydrophytic vegetation was observed in portions of Drainages 1, 4, 5, 6, and 7, flows within these drainage features remain sufficiently consistent to prevent the establishment of wetland conditions. Areas with open water tend to be underlain by exposed bedrock with limited, scattered pockets of silty deposits approximately two to six inches in depth, and surface flows constantly replacing existing open water, preventing the development of hydric soil (anaerobic conditions). As a result, no features on-site meet the USACE, state, or RWQCB's wetland definition to quality as jurisdictional wetlands, and no impact would occur in this regard.

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

Less than Significant Impact. The Project site is within the Green Valley Lake Community which is a part of the Hilltop Community Action Guide. There are numerous lakes within the area including Green Valley Lake, Arrowbear Lake, and Deep Creek Lake. Deep Creek Lake is a state-designated Wild Trout Stream and is considered eligible for National Wild and Scenic River status due to its scenic, historical/cultural, recreational, and ecological values. Deep Creek and its associated valleys have been identified as a Wildlife Corridor or Linkage.[24] Deep Creek Lake is a state-designated Wild

[23] ELMT Consulting, Inc. 2023. *Hume SoCal Campground Project Biological Resources Assessment*, page 10.
[24] ELMT Consulting, Inc. 2023. *Hume SoCal Campground Project Biological Resources Assessment*, page 13.

Trout Stream and is considered eligible for National Wild and Scenic River status due to its scenic, historical/cultural, recreational, and ecological values. While the named portion of Deep Creek occurs approximately 0.5 mile to the west of the Project site, the site supports a tributary to Deep Creek and the site boundaries overlap with the valley that straddles nearby portions of Deep Creek.

Although partially constrained by existing roadways and buildings, the natural habitats on and surrounding the Project site allow for local wildlife to move from the Project site into the undeveloped areas surrounding the Project site in search of food, shelter, or nesting habitat. However, the Project site does not function as a major wildlife movement corridor or linkage. As such, implementation of the proposed Project is not expected to have a significant impact to wildlife movement opportunities or prevent local wildlife movement through the area since there is ample habitat adjacent to the Project site to support wildlife movement opportunities.

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

Less than Significant Impact. The Project would not conflict with County of San Bernardino Code of Ordinances pertaining to plant protection, tree conservation, and riparian plant conservation. As mentioned, the Project site is subject to the County's OS Overlay, as defined by County Development Code Section 82.19.030 Special Requirements for Natural Resources. As such, development of the Project would be subject to the unique OS Overlay development criteria (Section 82.19.040 Development Criteria within Scenic Areas), which includes considerations for the preservation of vegetation and timber harvesting. There are no additional local policies or ordinances related to the protection of biological resources, which are applicable to the Project. Therefore, the Project would not conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources and a less than significant impact would occur.

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?

No Impact. The Project site is not located within an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state Habitat Conservation Plan. Therefore, impacts to any local, regional, or state habitat conservation plans are not expected to occur from development of the proposed Project, and mitigation is not required.

Cumulative Impacts

As discussed above, all potential Project impacts to biological resources would be less than significant in consideration of compliance with existing laws, ordinances, regulations and standards, and implementation of proposed mitigation measures. As with the Project, all cumulative development in the area would undergo environmental and design review on a project-by-project basis pursuant to CEQA, in order to evaluate potential impacts to biological resources and avoid or reduce any impacts. There are special-status animal species with moderate or high potential to occur on the Project site. However, implementation of mitigation would avoid potential impacts to burrowing owl and nesting bird species that have any potential to occur on the Project site.

As discussed above, Project-level impacts to biological resources would be less than significant. Standard regulatory requirements and procedures are required of other present and reasonably foreseeable future projects. As a result, the proposed Project taken in sum with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable projects would not result in cumulatively considerable impacts on biological resources with **MM BIO-1** and **MM BIO-2** included.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS Issues		Potentially Significant Issues	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
5.	**CULTURAL RESOURCES. Would the project:**				
a)	Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?			X	
b)	Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?		X		
c)	Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?		X		

Historically, the term "cultural resources" encompassed archaeological, historical, paleontological, and tribal cultural resources, including both physical and intangible remains, or traces left by historic or prehistoric peoples. However, with the recent changes to the CEQA Appendix G, paleontological resources are now included in the ***Geology and Soils*** analysis. Impacts to tribal cultural resources are discussed in ***Tribal Cultural Resources***.

This analysis is based primarily on Chronical Heritage's (formerly PaleoWest) 2023 Cultural Resources Investigation of the Hume SoCal Campground Project (provided as **Appendix D: Cultural Resources Report**).

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

Less Than Significant Impact.

Construction. Construction of the Project would not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical or archaeological resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5. The Cultural Resources Investigation completed by Chronical Heritage included a South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) cultural resources records search, Native American outreach, archival research, a field survey, and resource evaluations. The records search indicated there are 26 previously recorded cultural resources within a one-mile radius of the Project area.[25] Of these 26 resources, four are mapped within the Project area. The four resources within the Project area consist of one prehistoric site (P-36-002306), one prehistoric isolated artifact (P-36-012233), and two historic period built-environment resources (P-36-004887 and P-36-00749). However, none of the previously recorded resources documented within the Project vicinity meet the criteria for a listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR).

[25] Chronical Heritage (formerly PaleoWest). 2023. *Cultural Resources Investigation of the Hume SoCal Campground Project, San Bernardino County, California,* page 1.

Previously recorded resources within the Project area consisted of P-36-002306 (prehistoric habitation), P-36-004887 (historical railroad grade), P-36-07049 (historical road), and P-36-012233 (prehistoric isolated artifact). As previously stated, one new historic period archaeological resource, an abandoned 1940s pickup truck (22-0563-01H), was documented within the Project area.[26]

- **P-36-002306/CA-SBR-2306: Prehistoric Habitation.** This resource was documented in 1991 by P. Jertberg and J. Marmor as a dispersed scatter of flakes and one bone fragment on the surface outside of an enclosed campfire ring within the Calvary Chapel Youth Camp property. The 1991 site record also mentions a previously documented bedrock mortar that was observed during a previous visit; however, Jertberg and Marmor were not able to relocate the bedrock mortar. The scatter of artifacts was observed within a 50 by 50 meter area and consists of five flakes (siltstone, jasper, chert, metavolcanic, and metasedimentary), one possible biface fragment, and one bone fragment from a medium-sized mammal. Noted disturbances to the site included a dirt road on the south side of the site, a camping area, the campfire circle, and surface disturbances from campground activities.

  The resource was visited and updated in 1992 by Brian D. Dillon who noted that the prehistoric site is located at the old natural amphitheater of Camp Ahwanee, used by the Boy Scouts and others in the 1920s. Dillon noted that previous documentation of the prehistoric archaeological site stated that the site consisted of a single bedrock mortar feature as well as a small surface lithic scatter, but at the time of Dillon's documentation, neither has survived due to repeated disturbance of the area. Additionally, Dillon noted that an area of 40 by 50 meters had been bulldozed. As a result, this resource may no longer be extant.

  This resource was reported as a prehistoric habitation location with a single bedrock mortar and a small lithic scatter. The site has been extensively disturbed by modern development of a recreation center in the same location as the prehistoric site. No signs of the lithic scatter were observed; however, the bedrock mortar was found in addition to a second bedrock mortar. The first mortar is 20 cm in diameter and 11 cm deep on a granite boulder that measures 98 x 60 x 23 cm. The second bedrock mortar is 17 cm in diameter and 11cm deep on a granitic boulder that measures 1.6 x 1 x 0.7 m. The site was updated with the current location of the mortars and a statement on current conditions. The location of the bedrock mortars is the only data remaining at the site. The lithic scatter and any other associated artifacts or features were likely destroyed by the development of a baseball field in the immediate area.

  CA-SBR-2306 is a special-use area likely related to subsistence-based processing activities, such as the milling of native seeds, plant fibers, and/or small mammals. The previously documented lithic scatter was not located and no surface artifacts were identified at the site during the revisit; the area has been extensively disturbed. The absence of surface artifacts suggests that the site lacks substantial buried cultural deposits.

  Extant data indicates that the site does not meet the criteria for listing on the CRHR. CA-SBR-2306 is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history and therefore is recommended as not eligible for listing under Criterion 1.

[26] Ibid.

It is not associated with the lives of persons significant in the past and therefore is recommended as not eligible for listing under Criterion 2. It also does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and thus is recommended not eligible under Criterion 3. The site does not contain temporally diagnostic artifacts or any materials suitable for chronometric dating. The lack of chronological control and absence of artifacts mean that temporal and cultural components cannot be defined at CA-SBR-2306. Thus, while the site contains data on settlement organization and land use and subsistence practices, these data lack potential to contribute any new information important to regional prehistory or history. Furthermore, it is unlikely that additional investigations at the site will produce sufficient quantities of artifacts from controlled stratigraphic contexts to overcome these deficiencies. For these reasons, the site is recommended not eligible under CRHR Criterion 4.

- **P-36-004887/CA-SBR-4887H: Historical Railroad Grade.** This site includes two segments of Brookings Railroad grade (P-36-004887/CA-SBR-4887H) within the Project area, however these two segments do not meet the criteria for listing on the CRHR. As such, the two segments of the resources within the Project area do not appear to be eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 1 and 2 and are recommended not eligible for listing. The remnants of the two railroad segments were constructed with second-hand materials by temporary laborers and lumbermen and do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and thus is recommended not eligible under Criterion 3. Finally, it is unlikely that these two segments have the potential to broaden our understanding of 20th century railroad construction or lumber activities, or to the history of the San Bernardino Mountains, California, or the United States. Therefore, these segments of P-36-004887/ CA-SBR-4887H do not appear eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 4 and are recommended not eligible for listing.
- **P-36-00749/CA-SBR-7049H: Historic Road.** This site includes a small segment of the historic Rim of the World Drive (P-36-007049/CA-SBR-7049H) located within the Project area. This road segment is currently in use and runs north/south through the campground. This segment of road is paved, in use, and no associated artifacts or evidence of historic period use were observed. Furthermore, this resource extends beyond the Project area. This road segment has been evaluated and recommended eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 1 and was deemed a significant road in southern California history because it opened mountain areas to increased development and recreational use. However, further on this segment was not recommended eligible for listing on either the CRHR or the NRHP due to the road being realigned, rerouted, and resurfaced.

  The segment of the road within the current Project area does not appear to retain historic integrity and is in regular use by the campground and has been subject to modern maintenance and improvements resulting in the loss of integrity. The road appears well maintained and does not exhibit any historical significance outside of the documented alignment. Additionally, the road is not directly associated with an important historical figure, it does not exhibit any architectural or engineering merits, and it does not have the data potential to yield information important to the study of the San Bernardino Mountains,

California, or the United States. As such, the segment of the resource within the current Project area does not appear to meet the criteria for listing on the CRHR.

- **P-36-012233: Prehistoric Isolated Artifact.** This resource is a prehistoric isolated, fragmented, millingstone that was recorded by Sheets and Kile in 2005. Sheets and Kile noted that the core material of the millingstone was a fine-grained, pinkish, igneous rock that appeared to be fire-affected. The millingstone fragments appeared to be incorporated into a modern, one course tall assemblage of granite stones, stacked to augment a natural alcove created by a large granite boulder.

  This resource was documented as a prehistoric isolated metate. The location of the isolated artifact was visited and thoroughly inspected; however, the metate was not located. The isolated artifact may have been destroyed or transported to an unknown location. As this resource appears to be no longer extant, it was not evaluated for listing on the CRHR; however, isolated artifacts are typically not recommended eligible for listing on the CRHR due to lack of data potential.

- **P-22-0563-01H: Historic Period Structure/Site.** The newly identified resource within the Project area consists of a 1940s Chevrolet pickup truck that was abandoned in the forest. This resource does not meet the criteria for listing on the CRHR. The truck is not associated with historic events, is not associated with the lives of persons significant in the past, does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and does not have the potential to broaden the understanding of the 20th century automotive industry.

Operations. Following completion of construction of the Project and disturbances of the site, the Project would include expanded campground uses to accommodate up to 3,000 total occupants. This would be accomplished through the use of existing campground structures as well as the development of additional campground and recreational structures.

Because no historical resources eligible for listing under the CRHR were identified within in the Project site, implementation of the Project would not be expected to cause a substantial adverse change to a historic resource. Therefore, impacts to historical resources would be less than significant.

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

Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated.

Construction. Grading and construction activities could impact unique archaeological resources as defined in PRC Section 21083.2 or state CEQA Guideline Section 15064.5. As defined in PRC Section 21083.2, a "unique" archaeological resource is an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

- Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.

- Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
- Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

As described above, the results of the CRA identified two prehistoric resources and three historic period cultural resources within the Project area; however, none of the previously recorded resources documented within the Project area meet the criteria for listing on the CRHR.

Potential for buried prehistoric sites in this area is generally low. However, the layer of organic material consisting of leaf litter and pine needles would likely obscure most surface sites. Along the creeks, deposits are coarse and high-energy derived from flooding or debris flows. In the southern part of the Project is a bench with a small pond. This low gradient area may be depositional and there is potential for buried sites. Also, there is a saddle near the peaks in the southeast corner of the Project area that is also low gradient and may have the potential to gradually accumulate sediment through sheetwash and organic matter accumulation. Both areas have surfaces that are relatively stable and are only subject to limited amounts of erosion. As such, there is potential for shallowly buried prehistoric sites in these areas.

The previously recorded prehistoric archaeological resources within the Project area consisted of P-36-002306 (prehistoric habitation) and P-36-012233 (prehistoric isolated artifact).

- **P-36-002306: One Prehistoric Site.** This resource is a special-use area likely related to subsistence-based processing activities, such as the milling of native seeds, plant fibers, and/or small mammals. The previously documented lithic scatter was not located, and no surface artifacts were identified at the site during the revisit; the area has been extensively disturbed. The absence of surface artifacts suggests that the site lacks substantial buried cultural deposits. This resource is not recommended eligible for listing on the CRHR.
- **P-36-012233: One Prehistoric Isolated Artifact.** This resource was documented as a prehistoric isolated metate. The location was thoroughly inspected; however, the metate was not found. As this resource appears to be no longer extant, it was not evaluated for listing on the CRHR. Although, isolated artifacts are typically not recommended eligible for listing on the CRHR due to the lack of data potential.

The previously recorded prehistoric archaeological resources documented within the Project area do not meet the criteria for listing on the CRHR. Although the Project site has generally low sensitivity to prehistoric cultural resources, archaeological monitoring would be implemented through **MM CUL-1** to ensure impacts are less than significant.

Operations. Because the prehistoric resources are not eligible for listing under the CRHR, Project implementation would not cause a substantial adverse change to an archaeological resource, with mitigation incorporated.

Mitigation Measures

MM CUL-1 If archaeological resources are exposed during construction of the Project, all ground disturbing activities within 50 feet of the potential resource(s) shall be suspended. A qualified archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards, shall evaluate the significance of the find and determine whether or not additional study is warranted. Depending upon the significance of the find, the archaeologist may simply record the find and allow work to continue. If the discovery proves significant under CEQA, additional work, such as preparation of an archaeological treatment plan, testing, or data recovery, may be warranted and shall be submitted to the Development Services Director or his/her designee. If the resource(s) are determined to be Native American in origin, the Project archaeologist shall notify the appropriate Native American Tribe(s) from a list provided by the County.

MM CUL-2 **Monitoring and Treatment Plan.** A Monitoring and Treatment Plan that is reflective of the project mitigation ("Cultural Resources" and "Tribal Cultural Resources") shall be completed by the archaeologist and submitted to the Lead Agency for dissemination to the Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation Cultural Resources Management Department (YSMN, also known as San Manuel Band of Mission Indians). Once all parties review and approve the plan, it shall be adopted by the Lead Agency – the plan must be adopted prior to permitting for the project. Any and all findings will be subject to the protocol detailed within the Monitoring and Treatment Plan.

MM CUL-3 **Archaeological Monitoring.** Due to the heightened cultural sensitivity of the proposed project area, an archaeological monitor with at least 3 years of regional experience in archaeology shall be present for all ground-disturbing activities that occur within the proposed project area (which includes, but is not limited to, tree/shrub removal and planting, clearing/grubbing, grading, excavation, trenching, compaction, fence/gate removal and installation, drainage and irrigation removal and installation, hardscape installation [benches, signage, boulders, walls, seat walls, fountains, etc.], and archaeological work). A sufficient number of archaeological monitors shall be present each work day to ensure that simultaneously occurring ground disturbing activities receive thorough levels of monitoring coverage.

MM CUL-4 **Worker Environmental Awareness Program.** Prior to project initiation, a qualified archaeologist should be retained to conduct a Worker's Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training on archaeological sensitivity for all construction personnel prior to the commencement of any ground-disturbing activities. The training should be conducted by an archaeologist who meets or exceeds the Secretary of Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology. Tribal representatives from the Consulting Tribes, such as Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation Cultural Resources Management Department (YSMN, also known as San Manuel Band of Mission Indians) will be allowed to attend and/or participate in the WEAP training should they elect to and will be given ten days' notice prior to the training. Archaeological sensitivity training should include a description of the

types of cultural material that may be encountered, cultural sensitivity issues, regulatory issues, and the proper protocol for treatment of the materials in the event of a find.

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

Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.

Construction. The Project site is partially disturbed and developed with the majority of the Project site currently undisturbed and undeveloped. Expansion of the campground would involve ground disturbing activities in the developed and undeveloped portions of the Project site and could potentially lead to the uncovering of human remains. If human remains are discovered, however, those remains would be handled in accordance with applicable laws, including HSC Sections 7050.5-7055 and PRC Section 5097.98 and Section 5097.99.

Specifically, HSC Section 7050.5 prescribes the requirements for the treatment of any human remains that are accidentally discovered during excavation of a site. HSC Section 7050.5 also requires that all activities cease immediately, and a qualified archaeologist and Native American monitor be contacted immediately. As required by state law, the procedures set forth in PRC Section 5087.98 would be implemented, including evaluation by the County Coroner and notification of the NAHC. The NAHC would then designate the Most Likely Descendant of the unearthed human remains.

Furthermore, if human remains are found during excavation, excavation would be halted in the vicinity of the find and would remain undisturbed until the County Coroner has investigated, and appropriate recommendations have been made for the treatment and disposition of the remains. Following compliance with the established regulatory framework (i.e., HSC Sections 7050.5-7055 and PRC Sections 5097.98 and 5097.99) and implementation of **MM CUL-2**, the Project's impacts concerning potential to disturb human remains, would be reduced to a less than significant.

Operations. Operation of the Project would not impact human remains or cause a substantial adverse effect to undiscovered human remains. As such, no impacts would occur.

Mitigation Measures

MM CUL-2 If previously unknown cultural resources, including human remains, are identified during grading activities, a qualified archaeologist shall be retained to assess the nature and significance of the find. If human remains are encountered, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner shall be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner shall notify the NAHC, which shall determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall

complete the inspection within 24 hours of notification by the NAHC. The MLD may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.

Cumulative Impacts

For purposes of cumulative cultural resources impacts analysis, cumulative impacts are considered in connection with the anticipated future development projects. Future cumulative development projects could encounter or impact cultural resources. The analysis above focuses on the Project's potential for resulting in site-specific impact that could contribute to a cumulative loss. Impacts are site-specific and not generally subject to cumulative impacts unless multiple projects impact a common resource, or an affected resource extends off-site across the locations of multiple projects, such as a historic townsite or district. With this consideration, the cumulative analysis for cultural resources considers whether the Project, in combination with the past, present, and reasonably foreseeable projects, could cumulatively affect any common cultural resources. Projects located in an archaeologically sensitive area are required to conduct archaeological monitoring during construction, which would reduce cumulative impacts to a less-than-significant level. In addition, **MM CUL-1** would apply to the Project, ensuring that its contribution to cumulative impacts would not be considerable.

As discussed above, while no archaeological resources are expected on the Project site, the potential exists for undiscovered archaeological resources to be adversely impacted during Project construction. With the implementation of **MM CUL-1**, Project construction would not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of archaeological resources; a less than significant impact would occur. Additionally, implementation of **MM CUL-2** would ensure that unanticipated cultural resources, including human remains, would not be disturbed or substantially affected by development of the Project.

Implementation of future projects in the Project vicinity could involve actions that could damage historical and archaeological resources specific to those project sites. However, all projects would be subject to CEQA review, including studies of historical and archaeological resources that are present or could be present on-site. Where significant or potentially significant impacts are identified, implementation of all feasible mitigation would be required to reduce potentially significant impacts. As with the Project, all cumulative development in the area would undergo environmental and design review on a project-by-project basis pursuant to CEQA, in order to evaluate potential impacts to cultural resources and avoid or reduce any impacts. As discussed above, Project-level impacts to human remains would be less than significant. Standard regulatory requirements and procedures will also apply to other present and reasonably foreseeable future projects, and cumulative impacts would be less than significant.

ENERGY

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

An Energy Assessment was conducted by Kimley-Horn (**Appendix E: Energy Assessment**), which evaluates the potential construction and operational energy consumption associated with the Project and determines the level of impact the Project would have on the environment. The below analysis derives data and findings from the Energy Assessment.

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

Less Than Significant Impact.

Construction. During construction, the Project would consume energy in two general forms: (1) the fuel energy consumed by construction vehicles and equipment; and (2) bound energy in construction materials, such as asphalt, steel, concrete, pipes, and manufactured or processed materials such as lumber and glass.

Fossil fuels used for construction vehicles and other energy-consuming equipment would be used during the demolition, site preparation, grading/infrastructure improvements, paving, and building construction phases. Fuel energy consumed during construction would be temporary in nature and would not represent a significant demand on energy resources. Some incidental energy conservation would occur during construction through compliance with State requirements that equipment not in use for more than five minutes be turned off. Project construction equipment would be required to comply with CARB Tier 4 Final standards that would require all off-road equipment 50 horsepower or greater to meet standards as well as the latest U.S. EPA and CARB standards. These emissions standards require highly efficient combustion systems that maximize fuel efficiency and reduce unnecessary fuel consumption. Due to increasing transportation costs and fuel prices, contractors and owners also have a strong financial incentive to avoid wasteful, inefficient, and unnecessary consumption of energy during construction. Total energy demand from construction is shown in **Table 8: Project Energy Consumption - Construction.**

Table 8: Project Energy Consumption - Construction

Project Source	Annual Construction Energy	San Bernardino County Annual Energy	Percentage Increase Countywide
Electricity Use		**GWh**	
Water Use[1]	0.0042	16,181	0.00003%
Diesel Use		**Gallons**	
On-Road Construction Trips[2]	47,728	280,907,070	0.0108%
Off-Road Construction Equipment[3]	30,204		0.0170%
Construction Diesel Total	77,932		0.0278%
Gasoline		**Gallons**	
On-Road Construction Trips	15,101	846,846,001	0.0018%

1. Energy consumption from water associated with water treatment and transportation during construction is based on acres disturbed per day and estimated water use per acre.
2. On-road mobile source fuel use based on vehicle miles traveled (VMT) from CalEEMod and fleet-average fuel consumption in gallons per mile from EMFAC2021 in San Bernardino County.
3. Construction fuel use was calculated based on CalEEMod emissions outputs and conversion ratios from the Climate Registry.

Source: Kimley-Horn. 2024. *Hume SoCal Camp Expansion Project – Energy Assessment*, page 11.

Substantial reductions in energy inputs for construction materials can be achieved by selecting building materials composed of recycled materials that require substantially less energy to produce than non-recycled materials. The incremental increase in the use of energy bound in construction materials such as asphalt, steel, concrete, pipes and manufactured or processed materials (e.g., lumber and gas) would not substantially increase demand for energy compared to overall local and regional demand for construction materials. It is reasonable to assume that production of building materials such as concrete, steel, etc., would employ all reasonable energy conservation practices in the interest in minimizing the cost of doing business.

As indicated in **Table 8** the annual diesel fuel consumption during construction of the Project would be 77,932 gallons and gasoline consumption would be 15,101 gallons, which would constitute a nominal percentage (0.0278 percent and 0.0018 percent, respectively) of fuel use in the County. As such, Project construction would have a minimal effect on the local and regional energy supplies. It is noted that construction fuel use is temporary and would cease upon completion of construction activities. There are no unusual Project characteristics that would necessitate the use of construction equipment that would be less energy-efficient than at comparable construction sites in the region or state. Therefore, construction fuel consumption would not be any more inefficient, wasteful, or unnecessary than other similar development projects of this nature. A less than significant impact would occur in this regard.

Operations

Transportation Energy Demand. Pursuant to the Federal Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975, the National Highway Traffic and Safety Administration (NTSA) is responsible for establishing additional vehicle standards and for revising existing standards. Compliance with federal fuel

economy standards is not determined for each individual vehicle model. Rather, compliance is determined based on each manufacturer's average fuel economy for the portion of their vehicles produced for sale in the United States. **Table 9: Project Energy Consumption - Operations** provides an estimate of the daily fuel consumed by vehicles traveling to and from the Project site. As indicated in **Table 9**, Project operations are estimated to consume approximately 1,460 gallons of diesel fuel and 59,983 gallons of gasoline fuel per year, which would constitute approximately 0.0005 percent and 0.0072 percent, respectively, of Countywide automotive fuel consumption. The Project would not result in any unusual characteristics that would result in excessive long-term operational fuel consumption. Fuel consumption associated with vehicle trips generated by the Project would not be considered inefficient, wasteful, or unnecessary in comparison to other similar developments in the region.

***Building Energy Demand*.** Operations of the Project would result in an increase of approximately 3.95 GWh of electricity per year and approximately 93,743 therms of natural gas per year. The Project would be required to comply with Title 24 Building Energy Efficiency Standards, which provide efficiency standards related to various building features, including appliances; water, space heating, and cooling equipment; building insulation and roofing; and lighting.

Table 9: Project Energy Consumption - Operations

Project Source	Annual Construction Energy	San Bernardino County Annual Energy[1]	Percentage Increase Countywide
Operational Electricity and Natural Gas			
Electricity			
Project Consumption	3.95 GWh/yr	16,630 GWh/yr	0.0238%
Natural Gas			
Project Consumption	93,743 therms	562,123,065 therms	0.0167%
Automotive Fuel Consumption[2]			
Diesel			
Project	1,460 gallons	281,399,849 gallons	0.0005%
Gasoline			
Project	59,983 gallons	828,612,797 gallons	0.0072%
1. The Project increases in electricity and natural gas consumption are compared with the total consumption in San Bernardino County in 2022. 2. Countywide fuel consumption is from the California Air Resources Board EMFAC2021 model.			
Source: Kimley-Horn. 2024. *Hume SoCal Camp Expansion Project – Energy Assessment*, page 11.			

As indicated in **Table 9: Project Energy Consumption - Operations**, operational energy consumption would represent approximately 0.0238 percent of electricity consumption over the current Countywide usage. The Project would adhere to all federal, state, and local requirements for energy efficiency, including the Title 24 standards. As such, the Project would not result in the inefficient, wasteful, or unnecessary consumption of building energy.

As shown in **Table 9**, the increase in electricity and automotive fuel consumption constitutes a minimal percentage (less than one percent) of existing consumption. For the reasons described

above, the Project would not place a substantial demand on regional energy supply or require significant additional capacity or significantly increase peak and base period electricity demand. Thus, the Project would not cause a wasteful, inefficient, and unnecessary consumption of energy during Project construction, operation, and/or maintenance, or preempt future energy development or future energy conservation. A less than significant impact would occur.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations contains energy efficiency standards for residential and non-residential buildings based on a state mandate to reduce California's energy demand. Specifically, Title 24 addresses a number of energy efficiency measures that impact energy used for lighting, water heating, heating, and air conditioning, including the energy impact of the building envelope such as windows, doors, skylights, wall/floor/ceiling assemblies, attics, and roofs.

Part 6 of Title 24 specifically establishes energy efficiency standards for residential and nonresidential buildings constructed in the State of California in order to reduce energy demand and consumption. The Project would comply with Title 24, Part 6 per state regulations. In accordance with Title 24 Part 6, the Project would have: (a) sensor-based lighting controls— for fixtures located near windows, the lighting would be adjusted by taking advantage of available natural light; and, (b) efficient process equipment—improved technology offers significant savings through more efficient processing equipment.

Title 24, Part 11, contains voluntary and mandatory energy measures that are applicable to the Project under the California Green Building Standards Code. As discussed above, the Project would result in an increased demand for electricity, natural gas, and petroleum. In accordance with Title 24 Part 11 mandatory compliance, the Applicant would have (a) 50 percent of its construction and demolition waste diverted from landfills; (b) mandatory inspections of energy systems to ensure optimal working efficiency; (c) low pollutant emitting exterior and interior finish materials, such as paints, carpets, vinyl flooring and particle boards; and (d) a 20 percent reduction in indoor water use. Compliance with all of these mandatory measures would decrease the consumption of electricity, natural gas, and petroleum.

The San Bernardino County Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program (GHGRP) establishes a series of energy efficiency related goals intended to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions based on the Assembly Bill (AB) 32 Scoping Plan. Those applicable to the Project are Renewables Portfolio Standard for Building Energy Use, AB 1109 Energy Efficiency Standards for Lighting, Electricity Energy Efficiency, and Commercial Energy Efficiency Requirements.

Because the Project would comply with Parts 6 and 11 of Title 24 and with the San Bernardino GHGRP measures, no conflict with existing energy standards and regulations would occur. Therefore, impacts associated with renewable energy or energy efficiency plans would be considered less than significant.

Cumulative Impacts

As discussed above, it is expected that construction energy consumption associated with the Project would not be inefficient, wasteful, or unnecessary. The Project would not substantially affect existing energy or fuel supplies, or resources and new capacity would not be required. Additionally, the Project would also be required adhere to the provisions of CALGreen, which establishes planning and design standards for sustainable site development, energy efficiency (in excess of the California Energy Code requirements), water conservation, material conservation, and internal air contaminants to ensure compliance with air quality regulations. The insulation and design code requirements would minimize wasteful energy consumption. As discussed above, none of the Project energy uses would exceed one percent of Riverside County energy consumption and it is expected that energy consumption associated with the Project would not be inefficient, wasteful, or unnecessary. Therefore, the Project's cumulative contribution of energy use would be less than significant, and the Project's cumulative energy impacts would also be less than cumulatively considerable.

GEOLOGY AND SOILS

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

A Preliminary Geotechnical Report was completed on December 13, 2023, by Leighton and Associates, Inc. to determine the potential impacts to geology and soils associated with the development of the proposed Project (**Appendix F: Preliminary Geotechnical Report**). Relating to paleontological resources, a Cultural Resources Investigation was conducted on February 2, 2024, by Chronical Heritage (formerly

PaleoWest), which included a records search for previously recorded cultural resources within the Project site and its vicinity (provided as **Appendix D**).

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

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

ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?

Less Than Significant Impact. The Project site is within a region that is generally subject to ground motions due to earthquakes, as is all of southern California. The Mill Creek Fault line passes southeast to northwest approximately eight miles south of the Project site, and the San Andreas Fault Line passes southeast to northwest approximately eleven miles south of the Project site. Additionally, the San Jacinto Fault Zone and Johnson Valley Fault Zone are located approximately 15.5 and 36.7 miles from the Project site, respectively.[27] An earthquake along any of these or other similar more distant faults in the southern California area are capable of generating moderate to strong ground shaking at the Project site.

According to the CWP, the Project is not within or in close proximity to an Earthquake Fault Zone, including California Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zones.[28] Therefore, the rupture of a known earthquake fault is unlikely to cause substantial adverse effects to the Project. Additionally, because Southern California is an active fault zone, all structures are subject to adherence to all applicable regulations in the 2022 California Building Code (CBC). With adherence to the latest CBC, the latest California seismic design requirements will be included in the building design and inspected by the County during construction. Conformance with standard engineering practices and design criteria established in the latest CBC would reduce the effects of seismic ground shaking. Therefore, the possibility of significant fault rupture that would incite risk of loss, injury, or death on the Project site is low and potential impacts associated with the rupture of a known earthquake would be less than significant.

iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?

Less Than Significant Impact. Liquefaction is the loss of the strength in generally cohesionless, saturated soils when the pore-water pressure induced in the soil by a seismic event becomes equal to or exceeds the overburden pressure. The primary factors which influence the potential for liquefaction include ground water table elevation, soil type and grain size characteristics, relative density of the soil, initial confining pressure, and intensity and duration of ground shaking. The depth within which the occurrence of liquefaction may impact surface improvements is generally

[27] Leighton and Associates, Inc. 2023. *Preliminary Geotechnical Report Proposed Hume SoCal Campground Redevelopment and Expansion Project*, page 15.

[28] County of San Bernardino. 2020. *Countywide Plan Policy Map HZ-1 Earthquake Fault Zones.* Available at https://www.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=d88e2db7ee5649478d70e95c56b0d62d. (accessed February 19, 2024).

identified as the upper 50 feet below the existing ground surface. Liquefaction potential is greater in saturated, loose, poorly graded fine sands with a mean (d50) grain size in the range of 0.075 to 0.2 mm. Clayey (cohesive) soils or soils which possess clay particles (d<0.005mm) in excess of 20 percent are generally not considered to be susceptible to liquefaction, nor are those soils which are above the historic static groundwater table.

According to the CWP the Project site is not located within a mapped zone for liquefaction potential.[29,30] Additionally, the Geotechnical Report has determined that soil deposits on the Project site are not susceptible to liquefaction. Therefore, impacts associated with liquefaction would be less than significant. Additionally, the Project site is not located in a state-designated Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone, nor is it located in a fault hazard zone depicted by the CWP. Furthermore, no ground rupture has been observed nor is it anticipated on the Project site. Therefore, the rupture of a known earthquake fault is unlikely to cause substantial seismic-related ground failure. Lastly, any structures developed as a part of the Project will be subject to seismic design criteria in accordance with the latest CBC. As such, with compliance with the latest CBC, impacts would be less than significant.

iv) Landslides?

Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated. Although the Project site is not within the San Andreas Earthquake Fault Zone, the Project site is located close to several active faults where historic seismic activities have been observed in the past. The Project site's proximity to faults would increase risks attributed to ground surface rupture. Additionally, the Project site is in an area designated by the County as having low to moderate landslide susceptibility.[31] Consistent with the CWP, the Geotechnical Report concluded that the potential occurrence of landslides at the site is low. Furthermore, any geotechnical recommendations and required mitigation measures would be implemented prior to Project approval and construction initiation (refer to **MM GEO-1** below). Therefore, seismically induced landslides are not of concern for the Project site. In addition, the site is located outside of the seismically induced landslide hazard zone. Therefore, the Project would have no impact related to landslides.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. Erosion refers to the removal of soil from exposed bedrock surfaces by water or wind. The effects of erosion are intensified with an increase in slope (as water moves faster, it gains momentum to carry more debris), the narrowing of runoff channels (which increases the velocity of water), and by the removal of groundcover (which leaves the soil exposed to erosive forces). Surface improvements, such as paved roads and buildings, decrease the potential for erosion on-site but can increase the rate and volume of runoff, potentially causing off-site erosion.

[29] County of San Bernardino. 2020. *Countywide Plan Policy Map HZ-2 Liquefaction and Landslides.* Available at https://www.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=5864a434814c4e53adc74101b34b1905. (accessed February 2, 2024).
[30] Leighton and Associates, Inc. 2023. *Preliminary Geotechnical Report Proposed Hume SoCal Campground Redevelopment and Expansion Project*.
[31] County of San Bernardino. 2020. *Countywide Plan Policy Map HZ-2 Liquefaction and Landslides.* Available at https://www.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=5864a434814c4e53adc74101b34b1905. (accessed February 2, 2024).

The proposed Project would not result in substantial erosion or loss of topsoil with implementation of the County's drainage and water quality standards, as well as best management practice (BMPs), which would be implemented as part of the Project. Erosion Control Plans would be required as a part of the Project-specific drainage plan and would be reviewed and approved by the County. In addition, the SCAQMD and Lahontan RWQCB regulate erosion and loss of topsoil. SCAQMD Rule 403 for control of fugitive dust would reduce or eliminate the potential for soil erosion due to wind. The RWQCB State's General Construction Permit and County Public Works Department would require compliance with storm water runoff for the proposed Project, therefore reducing impacts associated with water erosion and loss of topsoil. Since the Project site is not located within the MS Phase I boundary, there are no proposed BMPs on site since storm water runoff is not required to be treated. There will be off-site drainage conveyed through the site through the various existing streams located within the site limits. The off-site runoff remains unchanged from the existing to the proposed and is not anticipated to cause any negative impacts downstream or to proposed infrastructure. Using the retention volume achieved from routing impervious areas to pervious areas, the proposed development is expected to generate negligible additional run-off downstream for storms up to the 100-year condition when compared to the existing condition as provided in the Drainage Study. With these required measures in place, the Project would have a less than significant impact involving substantial soil erosion or loss of topsoil.

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

Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated. As mentioned, the Project site is not identified as being located on a geologic unit or soil that has been identified as being unstable or having the potential to result in on-site or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse. According to the CWP, the Project site and the immediate area are not within a zone of generalized landslide susceptibility or liquefaction.[32] Further, the Geotechnical Report (**Appendix F**) for the Project site found site conditions not conducive to landslide or liquefaction.[33] The Geotechnical Report further assessed the potential for geologic units on-site to become unstable. These include the potential for seismically-induced soil settlement, seismically-induced lateral displacements, seismically-induced landsliding, rockfall, and debris flow.

Seismically-Induced Soil Settlement. Seismically-induced soil settlement consists of dynamic settlement of unsaturated soil (above groundwater) and liquefaction-induced settlement (below groundwater). These settlements occur primarily within low density sandy soil due to reduction in volume during and shortly after an earthquake event. Given the relatively thin presence of soil deposits on the Project site and intended use of pile foundation and/or grading solutions, the potential for seismically-induced settlement is expected to be negligible.[34]

[32] County of San Bernardino. 2020. *Countywide Plan Policy Map HZ-2 Liquefaction and Landslides*. Available at https://www.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=5864a434814c4e53adc74101b34b1905 (accessed February 2, 2024).
[33] Leighton and Associates, Inc. 2023. *Preliminary Geotechnical Report Proposed Hume SoCal Campground Redevelopment and Expansion Project*.
[34] Ibid, page 10.

Seismically-Induced Lateral Displacements. On sites where a liquifiable soil mass exists, the lateral movement of a non-liquefied soil mass can occur, termed lateral spreading. The direction of mass movement is typically towards a nearby gap in local topography, such as a basin, channel, or valley. As earth deposits on the subject site are not prone to the occurrence of liquefaction, which is instrumental for the occurrence of lateral spreading, the potential for lateral spreading is in turn considered remote.[35]

Seismically-Induced Landsliding. Based on the Countywide Plan's geologic hazard maps, and preponderance of underlying massive igneous bedrock, the potential occurrence of landslides at the site is considered low. According to **MM GEO-1**, proposed slopes, if any, should be engineered and constructed at a gradient of 2:1 (horizontal:vertical) or flatter to facilitate overall stability.

Debris Flows. Debris flows are typically defined as the down-gradient movement of a viscous saturated silt and sand laden slurry like mixture soils laden with cobbles, boulders, vegetation, and other debris. These events are surface phenomenon typically confined to areas with vertical gradients, including slopes, side-hill swales, and valley bottoms where volumes of sediment have accumulated. The impacts of potential debris flow often depend on the type and volume of soil present, water content, and degree of vegetation. Debris flows are common in recent wildfire burn areas where vegetation and root structure have been removed. The loss of soil support leads to the accumulation of moisture in the soil from rain events and a higher potential for structural failure. Debris flows are not exclusive to a post-fire area and can occur as a result of repeated heavy rain storms where soil become increasingly saturated by waters. Debris flows can travel a significant distance from its source area under the right conditions.

The site reconnaissance conducted by Leighton and Associates, Inc. revealed no direct evidence of recent surface scarring or accumulations of relatively thick soils at the toe of slopes relating to possible debris flows. Despite the above, the Geotechnical Report notes that the potential for debris flows is considered a potential hazard at the site as areas surrounding planned improvements will remain undisturbed or subject to little modification.[36] A consideration of this hazard should be evaluated a part of site development, especially where buildings are cited in canyon bottom areas or side-slopes. That is, the mitigation of debris flow hazards can include installation of drainage diversion devices such as sandbags, K-Rails, Hydro Barriers, etc., placed along known flow paths to divert runoff, according to **MM GEO-1**.

Conclusion. The Geotechnical Report (**Appendix F**) includes recommendations to ensure that soils are made appropriate for development of the Project on the Project site. The recommendations are included as a part of **MM GEO-1**, below. Implementation of these geotechnical recommendations, consistent with the requirements of the 2022 CBC, would reduce impacts associated with consolidation and collapse to less than significant.

[35] Ibid, page 10.
[36] Ibid, page 12.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. Expansive soils are common throughout California and can cause damage to foundations and slabs, separation of masonry, or failure of paved surfaces unless properly treated during construction. Expansive soil conditions could cause damage to facility components if they are not designed with proper engineering and grading practices. According to the Geotechnical Report, the hazard for expansive behavior is considered a low risk due to the non-cohesive course-grained nature of on-site soils. Therefore, impacts related to expansive soils are anticipated to be less than significant.

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

No Impact. The proposed Project expansion would connect to the existing sewer system. The existing sewer system contains four-, six-, and eight-inch gravity sewer lines heading southwest through the Hume SoCal Campground to an existing pump station located at the southwestern point of the existing property. This pump station has an estimated five foot wet well. From the pump station, the sewage is pumped through an existing force main, estimated to be six inches in diameter, and discharges into the existing sewer system in Green Valley Lake Road. The capacity of the existing sewer system to serve the Project is further discussed in ***Utilities and Service Systems***. Thus, no septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems would be required. Therefore, the Project would have no impact.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. The Project site is underlain by units or relatively thin surficial deposits including artificial fill and colluvium/alluvium.[37] Granitic bedrock occurs extensively in surface outcrops and at shallow depths below the surface soils. Due to the relatively thin and variable thickness of the surficial units, they are not mappable at the scale of available geologic maps (provided as attachments to **Appendix F**). Because paleontological sensitivity is assigned based on fossil data collected from the entire geologic unit, the paleontological sensitivity of the Project site cannot be determined. While grading activities associated with the Project have the potential to penetrate and disturb these surficial units, the relatively thin thickness of these units makes the accidental discovery of paleontological resources unlikely.

Furthermore, a literature review and records search were conducted at the SCCIC of the California Historical Resources Information System. The records search indicated there are 26 previously recorded cultural resources within a one-mile radius of the Project area, as discussed further in ***Cultural Resources***.[38] Of these 26 resources, no paleontological resources were identified. Furthermore, the Project would comply with CWP policies relating to paleontological resource

[37] Leighton and Associates, Inc. 2023. *Preliminary Geotechnical Report Proposed Hume SoCal Campground Redevelopment and Expansion Project*, page 4.

[38] Chronical Heritage (formerly PaleoWest). 2024. *Cultural Resources Investigation of the Hume SoCal Campground Project, San Bernardino County, California*, page 1.

preservation, should unanticipated paleontological resources be found onsite during construction. Therefore, there would be a less than significant impact relating to paleontological resources.

Mitigation Measures

MM GEO-1 Prior to the issuance of grading permits and/or building permits (where ground disturbing activities greater than 12 inches in depth would occur), the County shall review all Project plans for grading, foundation, structural, infrastructure, and all other relevant construction permits to ensure compliance with the applicable recommendations from the Geotechnical Report and other applicable code requirements. As specified in the Preliminary Geotechnical Report for the Proposed Hume SoCal Campground Redevelopment and Expansion Project by Leighton and Associates, Inc. (Leighton), adverse geologic structure could be exposed during construction, despite a lack of observable signs of adverse geologic structure. Therefore, a qualified Geologist should be present at the time of any temporary or permanent cuts to observe and map exposed geologic structure, as needed. Geotechnical observation and testing should be provided during the following activities:

- Upon completion of site clearing, where applicable;
- During site earthwork;
- Compaction of all fill materials;
- During installation of temporary shoring, wherever needed;
- After foundation excavations and prior to placement of concrete;
- Foundation pile and retaining wall construction;
- Utility trench backfilling and compaction; and
- When any unusual conditions are encountered.

Additionally, during their geologic investigation of the Project site, Leighton observed localized areas of exposed bedrock that pose the potential for rockfall. During the development phase of the Project, a qualified Geologist should examine areas upslope of planned improvements in more detail, and designate boulders posing a potential rockfall hazard. The boulders should be eliminated as part of the construction process, by either removal or breaking the rock in-place.

As noted in the Geotechnical Report, the potential for debris flows is considered a potential hazard at the site as areas surrounding planned improvements will remain undisturbed or subject to little modification. A consideration of this hazard should be evaluated as a part of site development, especially where buildings are cited in canyon bottom areas or side-slopes. The mitigation of debris flow hazards can include installation of drainage diversion devices such as sandbags, K-Rails, Hydro Barriers, etc., placed along known flow paths to divert runoff.

Final Project grading and foundation plans should be reviewed by Leighton as part of the design development process to ensure that Geotechnical Report recommendations are incorporated in Project plans.

Cumulative Impacts

Geology and soils impacts are site-specific and generally do not combine to result in cumulative impacts. Like the Project, future development projects would be required to comply with applicable state and local building regulations, including the most recent 2022 CBC. Site-specific geologic hazards would be addressed in each project's geotechnical report. Further, future developments would be required to comply with environmental analysis and review. Therefore, no significant cumulative impact would occur.

Additionally, other projects in the area would involve ground disturbance and could damage paleontological resources that could be buried in those project sites. As with the Project, other projects would require site-specific paleontological analysis that could lead to mitigation requiring monitoring and recovery, identification, and curation of any resources discovered. Cumulative impacts to paleontological resources would be less than significant, and Project contribution would not be cumulatively considerable with implementation of **MM GEO-1** and recommendations from the Geotechnical Report.

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

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

A Greenhouse Gas Emissions Assessment was conducted by Kimley-Horn in February 2024 (**Appendix H: Greenhouse Gas Emissions Assessment**), which evaluates the potential construction and operational emissions associated with the Project and determines the level of impact the Project would have on the environment.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. Project construction activities would generate direct CO_2, N_2O, and CH_4 emissions from construction equipment, transport of materials, and construction workers commuting to and from the Project site. Total GHG emissions generated during all construction phases were combined and are presented in **Table 10: Construction-Related Greenhouse Gas Emissions.**

Table 10: Construction-Related Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Category	$MTCO_2e$
2025 Construction	1,523
2026 Construction	791
2027 Construction	389
Total Construction	*2,703*
30-Year Amortized Construction	*90.1*
Source: CalEEMod version 2022.1.1.20. Refer to **Appendix H** for model outputs.	

As indicated in **Table 10**, the Project would result in the generation of approximately 2,703 $MTCO_2e$ over the course of construction. Construction GHG emissions are typically summed and amortized over a 30-year period, then added to the operational emissions.[39] The amortized Project

[39] Note: The amortization period is 30 years per the South Coast Air Quality Management District (South Coast Air Quality Management District, Minutes for the GHG CEQA Significance Threshold Stakeholder Working Group #13, August 26, 2009).

construction emissions would be 90.1 $MTCO_2e$ per year. Once construction is complete, construction-related GHG emissions would cease.

Operational Greenhouse Gas Emissions. Operational emissions would occur over the Project's lifetime. GHG emissions would result from direct emissions such as Project generated vehicular traffic, on-site combustion of natural gas, and operation of any landscaping equipment. Operational GHG emissions would also result from indirect sources, such as off-site generation of electrical power, the energy required to convey water to, and wastewater from the Project, the emissions associated with solid waste generated from the Project, and any fugitive refrigerants from air conditioning or refrigerators.

The Project's operational GHG emissions are provided in **Table 11: Project Greenhouse Gas Emissions**. As shown in **Table 11**, the Project would generate approximately 1,939.1 $MTCO_2e$ annually from both construction and operations.

Table 11: Project Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Emissions Source	$MTCO_2e$ per Year
Construction Amortized Over 30 Years	90.1
Area Source	4.26
Energy	1,123
Mobile	464
Waste	172
Water and Wastewater	41.5
Refrigerants	44.6
Total	**1,939.1**
County of San Bernardino Screening Threshold	*3,000*
Exceeds Threshold?	**No**
Source: CalEEMod version 2022.1.1.20. Refer to **Appendix H** for model outputs.	

The San Bernardino County Greenhouse Gas Reduction Plan employs a GHG Development Review Process that specifies a two-step approach in quantifying GHG emissions. First, a screening threshold of 3,000 $MTCO_2e$ per year is used to determine if additional analysis is required. Projects that exceed the 3,000 $MTCO_2e$ per year screening threshold will be required to achieve a minimum 100 points per the Screening Tables or a 31 percent reduction over 2007 emissions levels. Consistent with CEQA guidelines, such projects would be determined to have a less than significant individual and cumulative impact for GHG emissions.

As shown in **Table 11**, the Project would result in approximately 1,939.1 $MTCO_2e$ per year; which would not exceed the screening threshold of 3,000 $MTCO_2e$/yr. As a result, the Project's GHG emissions would be considered less than significant and additional GHG emissions analysis would not be required.

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

Less Than Significant Impact.

County of San Bernardino Greenhouse Gas Reduction Plan. As discussed above, the County's GHG Reduction Plan includes a review standard of 3,000 $MTCO_2e$ per year to identify projects that require the use of Screening Tables or a project-specific technical analysis to quantify and mitigate project emissions. The purpose of the Screening Tables is to provide guidance in measuring the reduction of GHG emissions attributable to certain design and construction measures incorporated into development projects. As noted above, for projects that exceed 3,000 $MTCO_2e$/year of GHG emissions, the applicant may choose to either utilize the Screening Tables or achieve a 31 percent reduction over 2007 emissions levels. **Table 11** shows that the Project would not exceed the 3,000 $MTCO_2e$ per year threshold, therefore the Project would be consistent with the County's GHG emissions reduction plan.

CEQA Guidelines require lead agencies to describe, calculate, or estimate the amount of GHG emissions that would result from a project. CEQA Guidelines (Section 15183.5) also allow individual projects to tier off of a qualified GHG reduction plan. Thus, individual projects do not need to each conduct a GHG analysis to comply with CEQA if they can demonstrate consistency with a qualified plan. Projects in jurisdictions with a qualified plan can be considered less than significant under CEQA if they show consistency with their qualified plan. As such, the additional discussion provided for RTP and CARB Scoping Plan is provided optionally and further demonstrates the project consistency with applicable plan, policy, or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing GHG emissions.

Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy Consistency. The 2020 RTP/SCS is a long-range visioning plan that balances future mobility and housing needs with economic, environmental, and public health goals. The RTP/SCS embodies a collective vision for the region's future and is developed with input from local governments, county transportation commissions, tribal governments, nonprofit organizations, businesses, and local stakeholders in the counties of Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Ventura. SCAG's RTP/SCS establishes GHG emissions goals for automobiles and light-duty trucks for 2020 and 2035 as well as an overall GHG target for the Project region consistent with both the target date of AB 32 and the post-2020 GHG reduction goals of Executive Orders 5-03-05 and B-30-15.

The RTP/SCS contains over 4,000 transportation projects, ranging from highway improvements, railroad grade separations, bicycle lanes, new transit hubs, and replacement bridges. These future investments were included in county plans developed by the six county transportation commissions and seek to reduce traffic bottlenecks, improve the efficiency of the region's network, and expand mobility choices for everyone. The RTP/SCS is an important planning document for the region, allowing project sponsors to qualify for federal funding.

The plan accounts for operations and maintenance costs to ensure reliability, longevity, and cost effectiveness. The RTP/SCS is also supported by a combination of transportation and land use strategies that help the region achieve state GHG emissions reduction goals and FCAA

requirements, preserve open space areas, improve public health and roadway safety, support our vital goods movement industry, and utilize resources more efficiently. GHG emissions resulting from development-related mobile sources are the most potent source of emissions, and therefore Project comparison to the RTP/SCS is an appropriate indicator of whether the Project would inhibit the post-2020 GHG reduction goals promulgated by the state. The Project's consistency with the RTP/SCS goals is analyzed in detail in **Table 12: Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy Consistency.**

Table 12: Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy Consistency

SCAG Goals		Compliance	
Mobility: Build and maintain an integrated multimodal transportation network.			
GOAL 1:	Support investments that are well-maintained and operated, coordinated, resilient and result in improved safety, improved air quality and minimized greenhouse gas emissions.	Consistent:	This measure is to be taken at the regional level. Project implementation would not conflict with the goal. The project would be constructed in accordance with the Title 24 of the California Building Standards Code, Title 20 of the California Code of Regulations, and CALGreen Code standards.
GOAL 2:	Ensure that reliable, accessible, affordable, and appealing travel options are readily available, while striving to enhance equity in the offerings in high-need communities.	Consistent:	This measure is to be taken at the regional level. Project implementation would not conflict with the goal. The Project will use buses to transport approximately 50 student passengers per trip, minimizing the number of vehicles accessing the site and reducing GHG emissions.
GOAL 3:	Support planning for people of all ages, abilities, and backgrounds.	N/A:	This is not a project-specific policy and is therefore not applicable.
Communities: Develop, connect, and sustain communities that are livable and thriving.			
GOAL 4:	Create human-centered communities in urban, suburban, and rural settings to increase mobility options and reduce travel distances.	Consistent:	The Project involves the development of a campground in the San Bernardino Mountains, in a rural area near SR-18. The project will use buses to transport students to the camp, reducing VMT.
GOAL 5:	Produce and preserve diverse housing types in an effort to improve affordability, accessibility, and opportunities for all households.	Consistent:	The Project involves development of a campground but does not include permanent housing. Therefore, this goal is not applicable.
Environment: Create a healthy region for the people of today and tomorrow.			
GOAL 6:	Develop communities that are resilient and can mitigate, adapt to, and respond to chronic and acute stresses and disruptions, such as climate change.	Consistent:	The project would be developed in a rural area near SR-18 however the Project will use buses to transport students to the camp, reducing VMT. The project would be constructed in accordance with Title 24 of the California Building Standards Code, Title 20 of the California Code of Regulations, and CALGreen Code standards. In addition, the project would comply with all applicable efficiency requirements. The project thus promotes GHG-reduction strategies by educating students about the benefits of environmental preservation and is well suited to maintaining resiliency against the effects of climate change.

SCAG Goals		Compliance	
GOAL 7:	Integrate the region's development pattern and transportation network to improve air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions and enable more sustainable use of energy and water.	Consistent:	Although the project does not include transportation improvements, the Project would use buses to transport students to camp, reducing the number of vehicle trips which would reduce GHG and air quality emissions. The reduction of energy use, improvement of air quality, and promotion of more environmentally sustainable development are encouraged through green design techniques for buildings, and other energy-reducing techniques, such as, compliance with the provisions of the California Building Energy Efficiency Standards and the CALGreen Code.
GOAL 8:	Conserve the region's resources.	Consistent:	This Project is a campground located in the mountain area of San Bernardino County. The Project will promote the conservation of natural lands by educating students about the benefits of environmental preservation.
Economy: Support a sustainable, efficient, and productive regional economic environment that provides opportunities for all people in the region.			
GOAL 9:	Improve access to jobs and educational resources.	Consistent:	The expansion of the campground and development of the site would contribute to regional economic prosperity. Therefore, the project location would improve access to job opportunities and would educate students about conservation.
GOAL 10:	Advance a resilient and efficient goods movement system that supports the economic vitality of the region, attainment of clean air and quality of life for our communities.	Consistent:	This measure is to be taken at the regional level. Project implementation would not conflict with the goal. As stated above, the project would result in less than significant air quality and health risk impacts.
Source: Southern California Association of Governments. 2024. *Connect SoCal (2024 - 2050 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy*.			

The goals stated in the RTP/SCS were used to determine consistency with the planning efforts previously stated. As shown in **Table 12**, the Project would be consistent with the stated goals of the RTP/SCS. Therefore, the Project would not result in any significant impacts or interfere with SCAG's ability to achieve the region's post-2020 mobile source GHG reduction targets.

California Air Resource Board Scoping Plan Consistency. Adopted December 15, 2022, CARB's 2022 Scoping Plan for Achieving Carbon Neutrality (2022 Scoping Plan) sets a path to achieve targets for carbon neutrality and reduce anthropogenic GHG emissions by 85 percent below 1990 levels by 2045 in accordance with AB 1279. To achieve the targets of AB 1279, the 2022 Scoping Plan relies on existing and emerging fossil fuel alternatives and clean technologies, as well as carbon capture and storage. Specifically, the 2022 Scoping Plan focuses on zero-emission transportation; phasing out use of fossil gas use for heating homes and buildings; reducing chemical and refrigerants with high global warming potential; providing communities with sustainable options for walking, biking, and public transit; displacement of fossil-fuel fired electrical generation through use of renewable energy alternatives (e.g., solar arrays and wind turbines); and scaling up new options such as green hydrogen. The 2022 Scoping Plan sets one of the most

aggressive approaches to reach carbon neutrality in the world. Unlike the 2017 Scoping Plan, CARB no longer includes a numeric per capita threshold and instead advocates for compliance with a local GHG reduction strategy (i.e., Climate Action Plan) consistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15183.5.

The key elements of the 2022 CARB Scoping Plan focus on transportation. Specifically, the 2022 Scoping Plan aims to rapidly move towards zero-emission (ZE) transportation (i.e., electrifying cars, buses, trains, and trucks), which constitutes California's single largest source of GHGs. The regulations that impact the transportation sector are adopted and enforced by CARB on vehicle manufacturers and are outside the jurisdiction and control of local governments. The 2022 Scoping Plan accelerates development of new regulations as well as amendments to strengthen regulations and programs already in place. Statewide strategies to reduce GHG emissions in the latest 2022 Scoping Plan include:

- Implementing Senate Bill (SB) 100 (achieve 100 percent clean electricity by 2045);
- Achieving 100 percent zero emission vehicle sales in 2035 through Advanced Clean Cars II; and
- Implementing the Advanced Clean Fleets regulation to deploy zero-emission vehicle (ZEV) buses and trucks; and
- Implementing vehicle miles traveled (VMT) reduction initiatives to achieve a 30 percent VMT reduction below 2019 levels by 2045.

The Scoping Plan notes that efforts to support VMT reduction include coordination across state agencies on affordable housing measures. Fostering more compact, transportation-efficient development in infill areas and increasing transportation choices with the goal of reducing VMT not only reduces demand for transportation fuel but also requires less energy for buildings and helps to conserve natural and working lands that sequester carbon. The multiple and often interwoven actions that reduce VMT both reduce emissions from the transportation sector and support reductions needed in other sectors.

Additional transportation policies include the Off-Road Zero-Emission Targeted Manufacturer rule, Clean Off-Road Fleet Recognition Program, In-use Off-Road Diesel-Fueled Fleets Regulation, Clean Off-Road Fleet Recognition Program, and Amendments to the In-use Off-Road Diesel-Fueled Fleets Regulation. The 2022 Scoping Plan would continue to implement SB 375. GHGs would be further reduced through the Cap-and-Trade Program carbon pricing and SB 905. SB 905 requires CARB to create the Carbon Capture, Removal, Utilization, and Storage Program to evaluate, demonstrate, and regulate carbon dioxide removal projects and technology.

As indicated above, GHG reductions are also achieved as a result of State of California energy and water efficiency requirements for new commercial/retail developments. These efficiency improvements correspond to reductions in secondary GHG emissions. For example, in 2021 approximately 38 percent of the total electricity net generation in California was derived from natural gas combustion. Therefore, energy saving measures, such as Title 24, reduce GHG emissions from the power generation facilities by reducing load demand.

As discussed previously, the County of San Bernardino GHG Reduction Plan has adopted a 3,000 $MTCO_2e$ significance threshold to determine if additional analysis is required. As shown in **Table 11**, the Project would not exceed the threshold and is consistent with the San Bernardino GHG Reduction Plan. As noted in *Scoping Plan Appendix D*, consistency with a qualified Climate Action Plan ensures consistency with the Scoping Plan, therefore the Project is consistent with 2022 Scoping Plan.

The Project would be required to comply with applicable regulatory requirements promulgated through the 2022 Scoping Plan and would not conflict with any applicable actions. As such, the Project would be consistent with the 2022 Scoping Plan.

Cumulative Impacts

It is generally the case that an individual project of this size and nature is of insufficient magnitude by itself to influence climate change or result in a substantial contribution to the global GHG inventory. The State CEQA Guidelines generally address GHG emissions as a cumulative impact because of the global nature of climate change. As such, GHG impacts are recognized as exclusively cumulative impacts; there are no non-cumulative GHG emission impacts from a climate change perspective. The additive effect of Project-related GHGs would not result in a reasonably foreseeable cumulatively considerable contribution to global climate change. In addition, the Project as well as other cumulative related projects would also be subject to all applicable regulatory requirements, which would further reduce GHG emissions. The Project would not exceed the SCAQMD's GHG threshold and would be consistent with the 2022 CARB Scoping Plan. The Project's cumulative contribution of GHG emissions would be less than significant and the Project's cumulative GHG impacts would also be less than cumulatively considerable.

HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

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

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

Less than Significant Impact.

Construction. Construction of the Project would occur over five phases. Construction of the Project would involve the transport, use, and disposal of hazardous materials on-site and off-site, which include fuels, paints, mechanical fluids, and solvents, but would not be present in such a quantity or used in such a manner that would pose a significant hazard to the public. Hazardous or toxic

materials transported in association with construction may include items such as asphalt, oils, paints, and fuels. All hazardous materials are required to be utilized and transported in accordance with their labeling pursuant to federal and State law. Routine construction practices include good housekeeping measures to prevent/contain/clean-up spills and contamination from fuels, solvents, concrete wastes, and other waste materials. With implementation of BMPs and compliance with all applicable federal, State, and local regulations including all Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) regulations, there would be a less than significant impact relating to the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials during construction.

Operations. At full buildout, the Project would consist of residential and recreational facilities to be utilized for campground activity. As previously mentioned, this land use is not expected to use significant quantities of hazardous materials or to generate significant quantities of hazardous materials requiring transport. Project operations could result in the use, storage, and disposal of hazardous household materials. These can include, but are not limited to paint solvents, pesticides and fertilizers, and maintenance supplies and equipment (e.g., drain cleaners, floor stripping products, paints, oils, fuels). The California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) does not identify the Project site as a hazardous site.[40] With oversight by the appropriate federal, State, and local agencies, and compliance by the new development with applicable regulations related to the handling, storage and disposal of hazardous materials, the Project to have a less than significant impact.

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

Less than Significant Impact. The Project site does not contain cleanup sites, identified by DTSC, that have undergone remediation or have been recommended for remediation.[41] The Project would consist of residential and recreational facilities to be utilized for campground activity. As previously stated, these land uses are not anticipated to result in the release of hazardous materials into the environment. As discussed in **Impact 9a**, above, the Project would not create a significant impact through the transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials since the facilities are required to comply with all applicable federal, State, and regional regulations which are intended to avoid impacts to the public and the environment. Furthermore, hazardous materials/chemicals such as cleaners, paints, solvents, and fertilizers in low quantities do not pose a significant threat related to the release of hazardous materials into the environment. A less than significant impact would occur in this regard.

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

No Impact. Construction of the Project would involve the transport, use, and disposal of hazardous materials on-site and off-site, which include fuels, paints, mechanical fluids, and solvents, but

[40] California Department of Toxic Substances Control. ND. *EnviroStor* [Database]. Available at https://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/ (accessed January 30, 2024).
[41] Ibid.

would not be present in such a quantity or used in such a manner that would pose a significant hazard to nearby schools. The closest schools to the Project site are Mt. Calvary Lutheran Kids Corner Preschool & Child Care center (private) and Charles Hoffman Elementary School (public) located approximately 1.4 and 1.6 miles south of the Project site, respectively. This would fall outside of the 0.25-mile requirement of this threshold. Additionally, the routine transport, use, and disposal of hazardous materials must adhere to federal, State, and local regulations for transport, handling, storage, and disposal of hazardous substances. Compliance with the regulatory framework would ensure Project construction would not create a significant hazard to nearby schools due to the transport of any hazardous materials on local roadways. No impact would occur.

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

Less than Significant Impact. The Project site is not included on the hazardous sites list compiled pursuant to California Government Code Section 65962.5 (Cortese List).[42] Therefore, no significant adverse impacts relative to Cortese List sites which would occur with Project implementation.

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

Less than Significant Impact. The Project site is not located within an airport land use plan or within two miles of a public airport or public use airport. The nearest airports are Redlands Municipal Airport and Big Bear Airport which are located approximately 10 miles southwest and 14 miles east-northeast of the Project site, respectively.[43] Thus, the Project site is not within any airport influence area, airport safety zone, or airport land use compatibility zone. Therefore, the Project would not result in an airport hazard impact to people residing or working in the area. There would be no impact related to proximity to an airport.

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

Less than Significant Impact. The County adopted its Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP) in 2022.[44] The MJHMP identifies potential hazards that may occur within the County, such as risks associated with earthquakes, terrorism, and climate change. Mitigation is also provided in the MJHMP in order to minimize those identified risks. Project development would be congruent with the land use designations of the Project area and would therefore remain consistent with the analysis provided in the MJHMP. For each construction and operational phase of the five phases of the Project, new internal roads within the Project site and additional access roads connecting to Green Valley Lake Road would be constructed that would improve access to

[42] California Department of Toxic Substances Control. ND. *DTSC's Hazardous Waste and Substances Site List - Site Cleanup (Cortese List).* Available at https://dtsc.ca.gov/dtscs-cortese-list/ (accessed August 2023).
[43] Ibid.
[44] County of San Bernardino. 2022. *San Bernardino County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan*. Available at https://www.sbcounty.gov/uploads/SBCFire/documents/EmergencyServices/Hazard-Mitigation-Plan-202212.pdf (accessed August 2023).

the site for emergency vehicles and exit points in the event of evacuation. Roadway improvements are further discussed in the ***Transportation*** section. The Project would not conflict with adopted emergency response or evacuation plans and would therefore generate a less than significant impact.

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

Less than Significant Impact. Wildfire impacts are further discussed below in the ***Wildfire*** section. According to CAL FIRE's Fire and Resource Assessment Program, FHSZ Viewer, the Project site is located in a State Responsibility Area (SRA).[45] Additionally, the Project site is located on lands classified as Very High FHSZ.[46] However, as discussed in the ***Wildfire*** section during fire emergencies, SR-330, SR-18, Green Valley Lake Road, and Live Oak Drive are the designated evacuation routes within the HCAG area and all evacuation procedures would comply with the County's Emergency Plan. The County is responsible for the dissemination of information about a wildfire emergency to the public to inform them on what has happened and the actions of the emergency response agencies, as well as summarize the expected outcomes of the emergency actions.

Additionally, the Project would comply with CCR Title 14 SRA Fire Safe Regulations which ensures basic emergency access would be provided. The Project would also be in accordance with the Emergency Mutual Aid Agreements system that provides service in the emergency response and recovery efforts at the Southern Regional Emergency Operations Center, local Emergency Operations Centers, the Disaster Field Office, and community service centers. Furthermore, the Project would adhere to the Cal-EMA to prepare a Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) program (Title 19 CCR Section 2400 et seq.), which sets forth measures by which a jurisdiction should handle emergency disasters, and CCR Sections 51175 through 51189 which provides the framework for further preventative measures to decrease wildfire hazards. Therefore, through compliance with all applicable federal, State, and local policies and regulations, the Project would not expose people or structures either directly or indirectly to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires.

Cumulative Impacts

For purposes of hazards and hazardous materials, cumulative impacts are considered within the immediate vicinity surrounding the Project site. As discussed above, the Project would result in less than significant impacts from hazards and hazardous materials based on compliance with existing laws, ordinances, regulations and standards. The ***Transportation*** section discusses roadway impacts, and the ***Wildfire*** section discusses fire hazards associated with Project implementation.

Impacts associated with hazardous materials are often site-specific and localized. This IS/MND evaluates environmental hazards in connection with the Project site and surrounding area. Regarding off-site

[45] County of San Bernardino. 2020. *Countywide Plan Policy Map HZ-6 Fire Responsibility Areas*. Available at https://www.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=1510b4688d8741e8be076d9e25afec2d (accessed August 2023).
[46] California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. 2023. *FHSZ Viewer*. Available at https://osfm.fire.ca.gov/divisions/community-wildfire-preparedness-and-mitigation/wildfire-preparedness/fire-hazard-severity-zones/ (accessed August 2023).

environmental hazards, various governmental databases were searched to identify properties with known or suspected releases of hazardous materials within a search radius of up to one mile from the site. These database searches serve as the basis for defining the cumulative impacts of the Project area.

Cumulative impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials would result from projects that combine to increase exposure to hazards and hazardous materials. The potential for cumulative impacts to occur is limited since the impacts from hazardous materials use on-site would be site-specific. The Project and other cumulative projects would be required to comply with laws and regulations governing hazardous materials and hazardous waste used and generated as described previously. Therefore, cumulative impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials would be less than significant after regulatory compliance.

HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

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

A Preliminary Hydrology Report was prepared by Kimley-Horn for the Project in April 2025, provided as **Appendix G: Preliminary Hydrology Report**.

The Project's Water Supply Assessment (WSA) evaluates various aspects of water demand, supply, and management strategies, particularly in relation to its reliance on CLAWA and the Hume SoCal Campground's groundwater resources. The analysis, considering multiple scenarios of water shortages

and demand, details the Camp's current and future water demand and its impact on available water resources; refer to **Appendix B1**.

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

Less Than Significant Impact.

Construction. The County of San Bernardino is within the Lahontan RWQCB. Pursuant to the Clean Water Act, in 2009, the SWRCB issued a statewide general National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit for stormwater discharges from construction sites (NPDES No. CAS000002). Under this permit, discharges of stormwater from construction sites with a disturbed area of one or more acres must obtain individual National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits or be covered by the General Permit—i.e., by filing a Notice of Intent with the SWRCB and developing and implementing a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).

Additionally, since the Project site is not located within the MS4 Phase I boundary, there are no proposed BMPs on site since storm water runoff is not required to be treated. There will be off-site drainage conveyed through the site through the various existing streams located within the site limits. The off-site runoff remains unchanged from the existing to the proposed and is not anticipated to cause any negative impacts downstream or to proposed infrastructure. Using the retention volume achieved from routing impervious areas to pervious areas, the proposed development is expected to generate negligible additional run-off downstream for storms up to the 100-year condition when compared to the existing condition.

With implementation of the Preliminary Hydrology Study findings and compliance with the NPDES permit requirements, Project construction would not violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements, or otherwise substantially degrade surface or groundwater quality. Therefore, water quality impacts associated with construction activities would be less than significant and no mitigation measures would be required.

Operations. As noted above, since the Project site is not located within the MS4 Phase I boundary, there are no proposed BMPs on site since storm water runoff is not required to be treated. There will be off-site drainage conveyed through the site through the various existing streams located within the site limits. The off-site runoff remains unchanged from the existing to the proposed and is not anticipated to cause any negative impacts downstream or to proposed infrastructure. Using the retention volume achieved from routing impervious areas to pervious areas, the proposed development is expected to generate negligible additional run-off downstream for storms up to the 100-year condition when compared to the existing condition. Therefore, impacts regarding water quality standards and water quality would be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed Project requires the continued use of local groundwater supplies via the existing groundwater wells. Water would be provided by CLAWA and internal wells. CLAWA has been determined to have sufficient water supplies for the Project regarding the water supply for the Camp's future expansions if used in conjunction with internal wells; refer to **Appendix B1**. Neither the Hume SoCal Campground nor CLAWA have prepared an Urban Water Management Plans (UWMP) to aid in future projection of domestic and non-domestic water demand. Therefore, the following analysis makes assumptions for the Camp's groundwater well sustainability and CLAWA allotted domestic water to the Camp. The WSA explores multiple scenarios to determine water supply and sustainability under varying conditions; refer to **Appendix B1**.

As outlined in ***Section 2.0: Description of Proposed Project,*** the FY 2022 domestic water usage of the existing Hume SoCal Campground was 5,946,099 gallons, or 18.4 AFY. The Campground's water supply consisted of 100 percent groundwater, sourced from four private, on-site wells. According to the WSA, the preferred water supply strategy for the Project involves a predominant reliance on CLAWA, complemented by the utilization of its groundwater wells. The approach is aimed at ensuring a consistent and sustainable water supply over the long term. To support and validate this strategy, the WSA advises conducting drawdown and water quality tests on all existing wells. These tests are essential for a technical evaluation of the groundwater wells' sustainability and operational reliability. With the completion of the WSA, the Camp aims to ensure water supply sustainability from existing on-site domestic wells and public water service connections.

Domestic Water Demand. With the proposed expansion, the Camp's capacity is projected to increase by approximately 1,000 percent. This will proportionally increase the number of staff required. The expected increase in domestic water demand, corresponding to the increase in occupants and expansion of facilities, is detailed in **Table 13: Estimated Camp Expansion Water Demand**.

Table 13: Estimated Camp Expansion Water Demand

Occupant Type	Count	Occupancy Duration (% of year)	Equivalent Days	Annual Domestic Demand[1] (Gallons)
Employee				
Full Time Employees	120	100%	365	8,760,000
Part Time Employees	200	50%	182.5	7,300,000
Winter Seasonal	350	17%	63.145	4,420,150
Summer Seasonal	680	17%	63.145	8,587,720
Camper/Guest				
High School Guests	1,000	13%	50	10,000,000

Occupant Type	Count	Occupancy Duration (% of year)	Equivalent Days	Annual Domestic Demand[1] (Gallons)
Middle School Guests	784	13%	50	7,840,000
Adult Lodge	140	13%	50	1,400,000
Elementary Age Guests	500	13%	50	5,000,000
Total Domestic Demand			**54,607,870 Gallons per Year (GPY)**	
			167.58 Acre-Feet per Year (AFY)	
			149,610 Gallons per Day (GPD)	
1. Annual domestic Demand = Equivalent Days *Count* (180 gallons per capita per day [GPCPD] (San Bernardino County, Special Districts Department, Standards for Domestic Water Systems, 2020) + 20 GPCPD (Camp irrigation sourced from domestic wells)				
Source: Kimley-Horn. 2024. *1st Draft Water Supply Assessment Hume SoCal Camp Expansion,* page 6.				

Non-Domestic Water Demand. The Camp's non-domestic water demand is supplied by Well No. 2, primarily used to fill a seasonal 1.5-million-gallon, lined, recreational pond. With the proposed expansion, the addition of three new ponds would necessitate an evaluation of Well No. 2's capacity to determine if it can meet the increased water requirements.

The dimensions and volumes of the proposed recreational ponds are not yet established, but it is assumed the cumulative volume is equivalent to the existing 1.5-million-gallon existing recreational pond, doubling the non-domestic water demand from the existing camp demand. It is recommended to perform a thorough assessment of the well's ability to sustain the additional demand. A network distribution system with adjustable controls and valves is recommended to effectively manage the water distribution to each pond.

FY 2022 flow data for Non-Domestic Well No. 2, retrieved from the Camp's well pumping logs, and proposed post-Project demand are displayed in **Table 14: Summary of Project Water Demand**. The demand accounts for filling of the ponds at the beginning of the summer season and periodic refilling, primarily driven by evaporation.

Table 14: Summary of Project Demand

Demand Type	Existing Demand	Proposed Demand
Domestic[1]	5,946,099 Gallons 18.4 AFY	54,607,870 Gallons 167.6 AFY
Non-Domestic	3,718,190 Gallons 11.4 AFY	7,436,380 Gallons 22.8 AFY
Water Loss[2]	193,286 Gallons 0.6 AFY	1,131,670 Gallons 3.5 AFY
Total Demand	**9,857,575 Gallons 30.2 AFY**	**63,175,920 Gallons 173.3 AFY**
1. Domestic water demand includes irrigation demand 2. Water losses are assumed to be 2 percent of total domestic and non-domestic water demand		
Source: Kimley-Horn. 2024. *1st Draft Water Supply Assessment Hume SoCal Camp Expansion*, page 11.		

The projected Campground water demand is assessed against CLAWA's 2,500 AFY baseline, 3,480 AFY long-term, and 5,800 AFY maximum entitlement allocations to determine the impact of the Camp's potential source scenarios on CLAWA. It is assumed that the Camp's non-domestic demand and water losses are supplied by Camp groundwater wells. The following analysis is based on the future Camp annual domestic demand of 54,607,870 gallons, or 167.6 AFY. Refer to **Table 15: Project Water Demand Compared Against CLAWA's Allocation Levels.**

Table 15: Project Water Demand Compared Against CLAWA's Allocation Levels

Allocation Type	CLAWA Allocation (AFY)	Majority Reliance Camp Demand Impact (125.7 AFY)	Balanced Reliance Camp Demand Impact (83.8 AFY)	Supplementary Reliance Camp Demand Impact (41.9 AFY)
Baseline	2,500	5.03%	3.35%	1.68%
Long-Term	3,480	3.61%	2.41%	1.20%
Maximum	5,800	2.17%	1.44%	0.72%
Source: Kimley-Horn. 2024. *1st Draft Water Supply Assessment Hume SoCal Camp Expansion*, page 13.				

As discussed in **Appendix B1**, CLAWA has implemented a Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) that would go into effect during dry years.[47] The Project would be required to implement conservation efforts during dry year scenarios to mitigate the impact on groundwater and CLAWA's imported water demand.

As mentioned above, multiple strategies were identified for the Camp's water supply, ranging from majority reliance on CLAWA to complete independence on its groundwater wells. Each strategy has been considered for its feasibility, sustainability, and impact on the overall water supply system, including during dry years and drought conditions. The integration of CLAWA as either a primary, supplementary, or emergency water source offers a range of benefits for both the Camp and CLAWA, should the connection need to be utilized. Based on communication with CLAWA, a formalized agreement between the Hume SoCal Campground and CLAWA is required. The Service Agreement outlines CLAWA's supply limitations and establishes a cap on the water provided to the Camp based on the scenarios outlined in the WSA (**Appendix B1**). Based on the analysis presented in **Appendix B1**, the preferred Project strategy leans towards maximizing its reliance on CLAWA, supplemented by its groundwater wells to establish a stable, long-term water supply.

Additionally, it is recommended that the Camp conduct well drawdown tests after the completion of Phase 2 to determine the sustainability and reliability of its groundwater wells; refer to **MM HYD-1**. The results of the tests will provide insights into the capacity of the groundwater wells and will inform the development of an effective water management strategy for the Camp. Therefore, with implementation of WSA recommendations and conditional implementation of CLAWA WSCP requirements, potential impacts associated with the depletion of or interference with groundwater would be less than significant.

[47] Crestline-Lake Arrowhead Water Agency. 2023. *Abridged Water Shortage Contingency Plan.* Available at https://www.clawa.org/_files/ugd/a07b32_7aba90a80ea14a33893bd1a27e98c496.pdf (accessed March 2024).

Mitigation Measures

MM HYD-1 The Applicant shall conduct well drawdown tests upon completion of Phase 2 which shall be submitted to Crestline Lake Arrowhead Water Agency (CLAWA) for review prior to approval of Phase 3 to determine sustainability and reliability of its groundwater wells.

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

i) Result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?

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

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

Less Than Significant Impact. As part of the proposed stormwater system, there would be off-site drainage conveyed through the site through the various existing streams located within the site limits. The off-site runoff remains unchanged from the existing to the proposed condition and is not anticipated to cause any negative impacts downstream or to proposed infrastructure. That is, the grading proposed for all Project parcels would maintain the natural flow pattern of the existing site, draining in the south-west direction, to the maximum extent possible. Proposed grading was completed to maximize the impervious areas flowing to on-site pervious areas and promote on-site infiltration. All Project parcels would continue to ultimately discharge into Deep Creek. Using the retention volume achieved from routing impervious areas to pervious areas, the Project is expected to generate negligible additional run-off downstream for storms up to the 100-year condition when compared to the existing condition. Therefore, the Project would not result in substantial erosion or loss of topsoil as a result of altering the existing drainage pattern of the Project site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces. With implementation of the required County drainage and water quality standards and BMPs proposed as a part of the Project, potential impacts that would result in substantial erosion or loss of topsoil as a result of altering the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, would be less than significant.

iv) Impede or redirect flood flows?

Less Than Significant Impact. The existing condition of the Project site is predominantly vacant, with existing special development-residential buildings encompassing only a minor portion of the Project area. Currently, there is an existing bridge crossing an unnamed tributary, which runs through the middle of the site, and there are a couple existing storm culverts under Green Valley Lake Road that are not anticipated to be impacted by the development of this Project. Under existing conditions, storm water runoff flows in a northeast-southwest direction and discharges

into several unnamed streams through the Project site, then continues west until ultimately discharging into Deep Creek. The existing drainage paths would be maintained for the proposed development.[48]

The existing surrounding adjacent areas are undeveloped and remain undeveloped in the proposed condition. In the existing condition, there are some off-site flows from the east that are conveyed through several existing streams located through the Project site. With implementation of the Project, the off-site flows would continue to be conveyed through the existing streams through the site.[49] Therefore, off-site flows entering the site are not anticipated to negatively impact the proposed development associated with the Project, nor would the Project impede or redirect flood flows.

The Project site is not located within a flood hazard area.[50] On-site stormwater and non-stormwater runoff would be treated with on-site BMPs and then discharged to the existing drainage courses within the site where they extend off-site, retaining the overall drainage pattern of the site, as discussed in ***Hydrology and Water Quality***. Therefore, the Project would not impede or redirect flood flows and there would be a less than significant impact.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. The Project site is located significantly inland from the coast of the Pacific Ocean and is therefore not at risk of tsunamis. According to FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Panel 06071C8000H (effective August 28, 2008), the Project site is located within "Flood Zone D", which corresponds with areas with possible but undetermined flood hazards.[51] No portion of the Project site is located within the special flood hazard area inundated by the 100-year flood.[52] Additionally, the Project site is not located within a flood hazard zone, according to the CWP.[53] The existing and future recreational ponds and pools on the site are considered subject to the occurrence of a seiche hazard in the event of large earthquakes. Due to the limited quantity of water present in the recreation ponds, impacts would be less than significant in the event of a seiche. Therefore, less than significant impacts associated with inundation by flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones would occur.

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

No Impact. As the Project site is not located within the MS Phase I boundary, there are no proposed BMPs on site since storm water runoff is not required to be treated. There will be off-site drainage

[48] Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc. 2024. *Preliminary Hydrology Report Hume SoCal*, page 7-8.
[49] Ibid, page 8.
[50] County of San Bernardino. 2020. *Countywide Plan Policy Map HZ-4 Flood Hazards.* Available at https://www.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=d276e645a4ae4e2bb95694ff06b4f0be (accessed February 2024).
[51] Federal Emergency Management Agency. 2008. *Flood Insurance Rate Panel Map No. 06071C8000H*. Available at https://msc.fema.gov/portal/search (accessed February 2024).
[52] Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc. 2024. *Preliminary Hydrology Report,* page 7.
[53] County of San Bernardino. 2020. *Countywide Plan Policy Map HZ-4 Flood Hazards.* Available at https://www.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=d276e645a4ae4e2bb95694ff06b4f0be (accessed February 2024).

conveyed through the site through the various existing streams located within the site limits. The off-site runoff remains unchanged from the existing to the proposed and is not anticipated to cause any negative impacts downstream or to proposed infrastructure. The Project would maintain compliance with all relevant RWQCB regulations and County regulations. Therefore, no significant impacts are identified or anticipated, and no mitigation measures are required.

Cumulative Impacts

The potential impacts related to hydrology and water quality are generally site-specific. The Project would take the required steps to reduce hydrological and water quality impacts as analyzed above, which determined that the Project would not result in significant impacts with implementation of **MM HYD-1**. As such, the Project would not contribute to a cumulatively significant impact when considering all other potential projects in the general area and with the incorporation of **MM HYD-1**.

LAND USE AND PLANNING

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

a) Physically divide an established community?

No Impact. The Project is the expansion of an existing campground with a current area of approximately 107 acres. It proposes the development of approximately 144 additional acres of forest land for a combined area of approximately 252.1 acres upon the completion of the Project. A portion of the Project site is currently developed with existing campground buildings, internal access roadways, and utility infrastructure associated with current campground operations (300-person capacity, currently).

Projects that are typically considered to have the potential to divide an established community include the construction of new freeways, highways, or roads that physically separate an existing or established neighborhood. As summarized in **Section 2.0: Description of Proposed Project**, a portion of the Project site is developed for current campground operations and is not currently zoned for residential use. Furthermore, the Project site is in a rural, forested mountain area. Greenway Valley Lake Road is the only road in the immediate vicinity of the Project site.

The development of the Project site would not include improvements which would substantially alter Green Valley Lake Road or other existing roadways and transportation corridors in the greater vicinity of the Project site in a manner that would cause the removal or separation of existing adjacent communities from important resources and neighboring units. Internal access roadway improvements associated with the Project would also increase traffic circulation efficiency within the Project site and increase access to Green Valley Lake Road. Therefore, the Project would not physically divide an established community and there would be no impact.

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

No Impact. The Project would be required to comply with any applicable State, regional, and local land use plans, policies, and regulations. Projects should be consistent with applicable policies to promote the efficient, sustainable growth projected in the long-term planning documents.

According to the CWP, the Project's land use designation is Rural Living (RL). The RL land use area primarily allows for development of residential development. The Project site is located within the Mountain Region of unincorporated San Bernardino County, specifically within the Hilltop Community area. According to the HCAG, the Project area contains a Rural Living (RL) land use designation. The Project has been prepared in conformance with the goals and policies of the CWP and HCAG, that emphasize the protection of sensitive resources, the integration of natural vegetation and open space, and development that is scaled and designed to enhance the natural surroundings, by providing an expanded existing campground that creates new opportunities for employment and recreation while preserving the natural and scenic features of the surrounding environment. Therefore, the Project would not cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation.

Cumulative Impacts

For the purposes of land use and planning impact analysis, cumulative impacts are considered for cumulative development in the event that Project development would exacerbate or otherwise significantly influence other nearby projects. Those projects represent past, present, and potential future projects that could lead to cumulative impacts when combined with the proposed Project. The geographic context for the land use and planning cumulative impact analysis includes the jurisdiction of local and regional agencies. The CWP EIR found land use and planning impacts to be less than significant under buildout conditions; therefore, there is no existing cumulatively significant land use impact. The CWP EIR found land use and planning impacts to be less than significant under buildout conditions; therefore, there is no existing cumulatively significant land use impact. Land use impacts would not be cumulatively considerable if the Project, in conjunction with other past, present, reasonably foreseeable future projects, would be designed or otherwise conditioned to maintain consistency with adopted land use plans and ordinances or be amended with the appropriate mitigation and conditions of approval. Implementation of the Project would neither physically divide an established community nor inhibit future development within the County in accordance with the CWP goals and policies. Given the Project's consistency, as well as the requirement for other future projects to be generally consistent with the land use policy framework, overall cumulative land use consistency impacts would be less than significant.

MINERAL RESOURCES

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS Issues		Potentially Significant Issues	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
12.	**MINERAL RESOURCES. Would the project:**				
a)	Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?				X
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?				X

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

No Impact. According to the CWP, which compiles mineral resource mapping data from the California DOC, the Project site is designated MRZ-4, an area of general undetermined mineral resource significance.[54,55] The MRZ-4 designation indicates areas of no known mineral occurrences where geologic information does not rule out either the presence or absence of significant mineral resources. Therefore, the Project site is not designated as land that contains known mineral resources of significance, and any proposed mineral resource extraction would require a CUP from the County. Therefore, the Project would not result in the loss of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the State. As such, there would be no impact from Project implementation.

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

No Impact. According to the County, the Project site is not designated as land that contains known mineral resources of significance.[56] Additionally, the Project site has previously been redeveloped for land uses that do not contain known mineral resources or require extraction of any mineral resources. The majority of the Project site is currently developed with improvements related to the existing Hume SoCal Campground facilities. Therefore, the Project would not result in the loss of availability of any locally important mineral resource recovery site. As such, there would be no impact due to Project implementation.

[54] California Department of Conservation, Division of Mines and Geology. 1995. *Mineral Land Classification of a Part of Southwestern San Bernardino County, California: A Part of the Eastern San Gabriel Mountains and the Western San Bernardino Mountains – Composite Map Showing MRZ's, and Mines, and Prospects.* Available at https://filerequest.conservation.ca.gov/?q=ofr_94-08_west.pdf (accessed September 12, 2022).

[55] County of San Bernardino. 2021. *Policy Map NR-4 Mineral Resources Zones*. Available at https://www.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=9948b9bc78f147fd9ea193c2ce758081 (accessed September 12, 2022).

[56] County of San Bernardino. 2019. *Countywide Plan. Draft Environmental Impact Report, Section 5.11, Mineral Resources, Figure 5.11-1 Mineral Resource Zones 2 & 3 in the Southwest Quadrant of County*. Available at https://countywideplan.com/wp-content/uploads/sites/68/2021/01/Ch_05-11-MIN.pdf (accessed September 12, 2022).

Cumulative Impacts

As the Project does not contain any mineral resources and would not have any impact due to the removal or loss of availability of these resources, the Project would not contribute to any cumulative impact on mineral resources, compared to the CWP EIR, which resulted in significant impact without mitigation. As such, there would be no cumulative impacts as a result of Project implementation.

NOISE

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

An Acoustical Assessment was conducted by Kimley-Horn in February 2024 (**Appendix I: Acoustical Assessment**), which evaluates the potential construction and operational noise and vibration levels associated with the Project and determines the level of impact the Project would have on the environment.

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

Less Than Significant Impact.

Construction. Construction noise typically occurs intermittently and varies depending on the construction activity's nature or phase (e.g., land clearing, grading, excavation, paving). Noise generated by construction equipment, including earth movers, material handlers, and portable generators, can reach high levels. During construction, exterior noise levels could affect noise-sensitive receptors near the construction site. However, the nearest sensitive receptor to the Project site construction area is the existing campground, Camp Pondo, with the nearest building located approximately 1,200 feet east of the Project. However, it is noted that construction activities would occur throughout the Project site and would not be concentrated at a single point near noise-sensitive receptors.

Construction activities would include demolition, site preparation, grading, building construction, paving, and architectural coating. Typical noise levels associated with individual construction equipment are listed in **Table 16: Typical Construction Equipment Noise Levels.**

Table 16: Typical Construction Equipment Noise Levels

Equipment	Typical Noise Level (dBA) at 50 feet from Source	Typical Noise Level (dBA) at 1,200 feet from Source[1]
Air Compressor	80	52
Backhoe	80	52
Compactor	82	54
Concrete Mixer	85	57
Concrete Pump	82	54
Concrete Vibrator	76	48
Crane, Mobile	83	55
Dozer	85	57
Generator	82	54
Grader	85	57
Impact Wrench	85	57
Jack Hammer	88	60
Loader	80	52
Paver	85	57
Pneumatic Tool	85	57
Pump	77	49
Roller	85	57
Saw	76	48
Scraper	85	57
Shovel	82	54
Truck	84	56
1. Calculated using the inverse square law formula for sound attenuation: $dBA_2 = dBA_1+20Log(d_1/d_2)$ Where: dBA_2 = estimated noise level at receptor; dBA_1 = reference noise level; d_1 = reference distance; d_2 = receptor location distance		
Source: Kimley-Horn. 2024. *Acoustical Assessment Hume SoCal Camp Expansion Project County of San Bernardino, California,* page 21-22.		

Typical operating cycles for these types of construction equipment may involve one or two minutes of full power operation followed by three to four minutes at lower power settings. Other primary sources of acoustical disturbance would be random incidents, which would last less than one minute (such as dropping large pieces of equipment or the hydraulic movement of machinery lifts).

Although the construction equipment noise levels in **Table 16** are from the Federal Transit Administration's (FTA's) 2018 *Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment Manual*, the noise levels are based on measured data from a U.S. EPA report which uses data from the 1970s, the Federal Highway Administration Roadway Construction Noise Model which uses data from the early 1990s, and other measured data. Since that time, construction equipment has been required to meet more stringent emissions standards and the additional necessary exhaust systems also reduce noise from what is shown in the table.

Section 83.01.080(G) (Exempt Noise) of the San Bernardino County Development Code exempts noise sources associated with construction activities from the County's established noise standards

as long as the activities only take place between the hours of 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. on weekdays and Saturdays, excluding federal holidays. While the County establishes limits to the hours during which construction activity may take place, it does not identify specific noise level limits for construction noise levels. However, this analysis conservatively uses the FTA's threshold of 80 dBA and 85 dBA (8-hour L_{eq}) to evaluate construction noise impacts for residential and commercial uses, respectively.

***Project Construction Noise Levels*.** The noise levels calculated in **Table 17: Construction Noise Levels** show estimated exterior construction noise. Construction noise levels drop off at a rate of about 6 dBA per doubling of distance between the noise source and receptor. Construction equipment would operate throughout the Project site and the associated noise levels would not occur at a fixed location for extended periods of time. The nearest sensitive receptors are located at Camp Pondo, approximately 1,200 feet to the east. There are also single-family residential uses located approximately 1,540 feet to the south; however these residential uses are located on the opposite side of a hill and would be shielded from Project noise. It is noted that construction equipment would move around on-site and not all equipment would operate at the closest point to sensitive receptors to the center of the construction activity area. Therefore, the analysis assumed simultaneous operation of the two loudest pieces of equipment closest to sensitive receptors (1,200 feet) and the remaining equipment at an average distance (1,840 feet). The construction area would encompass a large area and would not concentrate all equipment at the construction area boundary. The nature of construction is such that all equipment is not (1) used simultaneously and (2) not used at the exact same location (because equipment serves different purpose) and equipment is spread across the construction area. This analysis assumes that the noisiest equipment would operate concurrently at the construction boundary closest to the nearest sensitive receptor reflects a conservative analysis. Construction noise levels shown in **Table 17** focus on the closest receptors. Noise levels at receptors further away would be lower.

Table 17 shows that construction noise levels would not exceed the 85-dBA threshold. Additionally, compliance with Section 83.01.080(G) (Exempt Noise) of the County of San Bernardino Development Code would minimize impacts from construction noise, as construction would be limited to daytime hours. Therefore, construction activities would result in a less than significant noise impact.

Table 17: Construction Noise Levels

Construction Activities	Modeled Exterior Construction Noise Level at Nearest Receptor (dBA L_{eq})	Noise Threshold (dBA L_{eq})	Exceed Threshold?	Ambient Noise Level (dBA L_{eq})	Construction + Ambient Combined Noise Level (dBA L_{eq})	Exceed Threshold?
Demolition	57.5	85	No	57.8	60.7	No[1]
Site Preparation	58.0		No		60.9	No[1]
Grading	58.1		No		61.7	No[1]
Construction	58.5		No		61.2	No[1]

Construction Activities	Modeled Exterior Construction Noise Level at Nearest Receptor (dBA L_{eq})	Noise Threshold (dBA L_{eq})	Exceed Threshold?	Ambient Noise Level (dBA L_{eq})	Construction + Ambient Combined Noise Level (dBA L_{eq})	Exceed Threshold?
Paving	51.7		No		58.8	No[1]
Architectural Coating	46.1		No		58.1	No[1]
Combined Activities[2]	64.7		No		65.5	No[1]

1. Combined construction noise and ambient noise levels remain below the 85 dBA construction noise threshold for commercial/non-residential uses.
2. Although the Project construction schedule states that all construction activities will overlap during the early stages of construction, these activities could not all occur in the same geographic location. However, to model a worst-case scenario, this analysis assumes all construction activities would occur simultaneously nearest to the closest receptor.

Source: Kimley-Horn. 2024. *Acoustical Assessment Hume SoCal Camp Expansion Project County of San Bernardino, California,* page 23.

***Construction Traffic Noise*.** Construction noise may be generated by large trucks moving materials to and from the Project site. Grading would require approximately 157,415 cubic yards of export which would result in approximately 224 roundtrip truck hauling trips per day during the grading phase. Construction would result in approximately 171 worker trips per day. Noise generated from construction traffic would increase short-term noise; however, these noise levels are temporary and would cease once construction is complete. The trucks associated with construction would occur during the allowable hours for construction specified in the Development Code (7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. on weekdays and Saturdays, excluding federal holidays). Trucks (including trucks hauling excavated material) would also occur during the allowable daytime hours only. Delivery trucks, haul trucks, and worker vehicles associated with the construction of the Project would vary from day to day, with the highest volumes generally occurring during construction initiation.

Green Valley Lake Road, the access road to the Project is identified in the CWP as a Mountain Secondary Highway. Although traffic for Green Valley Lake Road is not addressed in the Transportation Impact Analysis prepared for the CWP Programmatic Environmental Impact Report (PEIR), other Mountain Secondary Highways range between 656 and 11,534 average daily traffic trips (ADT), with an average ADT of 3,575. In general, a 3-dBA increase in traffic noise is barely perceptible to people, while a 5-dBA increase is readily noticeable. Traffic volumes on Project area roadways would have to approximately double for the resulting traffic noise levels to generate a 3-dBA increase. Assuming Green Valley Lake Road traffic is comparable to the lower end of other Mountain Secondary Highways, construction traffic could result in a barely perceptible 3-dBA increase in traffic noise. This 3-dBA increase when combined with the ambient noise levels recorded on November 1 at a location nearest to a sensitive receptor (refer to *Table 6* of **Appendix I**) would increase noise to 60.8 dBA.

As noted previously, the exterior noise standards for mobile sources near commercial land uses (Camp Pondo) are 60 dBA CNEL. Based on the above calculation, construction traffic noise would attenuate to 51.8 dBA. Therefore, although construction traffic may result in a barely perceptible

increase to traffic noise, noise levels would not exceed the County's standard for mobile sources. As a result, construction traffic noise would be less than significant.

Operations. The Project would expand the existing Hume SoCal Campground to accommodate up to 3,000 persons within a 252.1-acre site. Recreational activities at the Project site would include varied outdoor activities (e.g., zip line, climbing, hiking, craft projects, recreational games, etc.) that would produce nominal noise at the nearest sensitive receptors (Camp Pondo campers located approximately 1,200 feet to the east of the Project boundary and single-family residents located approximately 1,540 feet to the south). Although the nearest single-family residential property is located 1,540 feet as a crow flies, it is located on the opposite side of the hill and would be shielded from Project noises. The primary noise sources associated with the campground would be an outdoor public address (PA) system, live music, campground noise, and off-site traffic noise.

***Public Address System*.** Operations at the campground would include occasional announcements from the PA system, presented through a distributed loudspeaker system located throughout the park. A typical PA system can produce noise levels of approximately 87.5 dBA at 20 feet from the source. The nearest sensitive receptors would be located approximately 1,200 feet from the boundary of the Project site. At this distance, the noise levels generated by the PA system would result in a noise level of approximately 51.9 dBA at the nearest sensitive receptor. As a result, the proposed PA system for announcements, music, etc., would not exceed the County's 60 dBA threshold (daytime and nighttime) for commercial uses (Camp Pondo) from stationary noise sources. Furthermore, additional noise attenuation would be provided by surrounding intervening terrain between the Project site and sensitive receptors. A less than significant impact would occur in this regard.

***Live Music*.** The campground would provide occasional live music events on the Project site. Live music typically generates noise levels of 88 dBA at 20 feet from the source. The nearest sensitive receptors are located approximately 1,200 feet from the boundary of the Project site. At this distance, the noise levels generated by live music would result in a noise level of approximately 52.4 dBA based on distance attenuation alone. As a result, live music at the Project site would not exceed the County's 60 dBA threshold for commercial uses from stationary noise sources. A less than significant impact would occur in this regard.

***Campground Activities*.** Noise associated with the campground would include crowd noise from various outdoor activities. Noise associated with activities at the campground would include conversations, children playing, music, people walking along trails, and periodic maintenance, etc. These activities would generally produce low to moderate levels of noise. The campground noise is approximately 85 dBA at a distance of 20 feet. As the nearest sensitive receptors are approximately 1,200 feet from the campground, noise levels would be approximately 49.4 dBA. As such, campground noise would be below the San Bernardino County's 60 dBA standard for commercial uses from stationary noise sources. A less than significant impact would occur in this regard.

***Off-Site Traffic Noise*.** Project implementation would generate increased traffic volumes along Green Valley Lake Road and Project area roadways. According to the Scope for the Traffic Study and Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) Screening Assessment prepared by Kimley Horn and Associates (Kimley-Horn; June 2023) and the Traffic Analyses prepared by Kimley-Horn in June 2025 (Trip Generation Analysis), the Project would result in 700 average daily vehicle trips per week, with 225 trips occurring on Sundays, and 7-day average of 100 trips per day. The Project's increase in traffic would result in noise increases on Project area roadways.

As discussed previously under **Construction Traffic Noise** above, Green Valley Lake Road, the access road to the Project is identified in the CWP as a Mountain Secondary Highway. Although traffic for Green Valley Lake Road is not addressed in the Transportation Impact Analysis prepared for the CWP EIR, other Mountain Secondary Highways range between 656 and 11,534 ADT. In general, a 3-dBA increase in traffic noise is barely perceptible to people, while a 5-dBA increase is readily noticeable. Traffic volumes on Project area roadways would have to approximately double for the resulting traffic noise levels to generate a 3-dBA increase. Assuming Green Valley Lake Road traffic is comparable to the lower end of other Mountain Secondary Highways, the maximum traffic generated by the Project, 225 ADT on Sundays, would not be sufficient to result in a permanent 3-dBA increase in ambient noise levels. Therefore, noise impacts associated with traffic would be less than significant.

b) Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?

Less Than Significant Impact.

Construction Vibration. Construction can generate varying degrees of ground vibration, depending on the construction procedures and equipment. Operation of construction equipment generates vibrations that spread through the ground and diminish with distance from the source. Construction on the Project site would have the potential to result in varying degrees of temporary groundborne vibration, depending on the specific construction equipment used and the operations involved.

The FTA has published standard vibration velocities for construction equipment operations. The County Development Code Section 83.01.090(A), Vibration Standard, sets a ground vibration standard of 0.2 in/sec peak particle velocity (PPV). No ground vibration shall be allowed that can be felt without the aid of instruments at or beyond the lot line, nor shall any vibration be allowed which produces a particle velocity greater than or equal to 0.2 in/sec PPV measured at or beyond the lot line.

Table 18: Typical Construction Equipment Vibration Levels, lists vibration levels at 25 feet for typical construction equipment. Based on preliminary site plans, construction nearest to the Project boundary would occur in the southeast portion of the Project Site, approximately 25 feet from the Project boundary. As indicated in **Table 18**, based on FTA data, vibration velocities from typical heavy construction equipment operations that would be used during Project construction range from 0.003 to 0.089 in/sec PPV at 25 feet from the source of activity.

Table 18: Typical Construction Equipment Vibration Levels

Equipment	Peak Particle Velocity at 25 Feet (in/sec)
Large Bulldozer	0.089
Caisson Drilling	0.089
Loaded Trucks	0.076
Jackhammer	0.035
Small Bulldozer/Tractors	0.003
Source: Kimley-Horn. 2024. *Acoustical Assessment Hume SoCal Camp Expansion Project County of San Bernardino, California*, page 26.	

Table 18 shows that at the lot line, 25 feet from construction activity, the vibration velocities from construction equipment would not exceed 0.089 in/sec PPV, which is below the County's 0.2 in/sec PPV threshold. It is also acknowledged that construction activities would occur throughout the Project site and would not only be located at the boundary closest to other properties. Therefore, vibration impacts associated with Project construction would be less than significant.

Operational Vibration. Once operational, the Project would not be a significant source of groundborne vibration. Groundborne vibration surrounding the Project currently results from heavy-duty vehicular travel (e.g., refuse trucks, heavy duty trucks, delivery trucks, and transit buses) on the nearby local roadways. Operations of the Project would include activities associated with campgrounds that typically would not cause excessive ground-borne vibrations. Due to the rapid drop-off rate of groundborne vibration and the short duration of the associated events, vehicular traffic-induced groundborne vibration is rarely perceptible beyond the roadway right-of-way, and rarely results in vibration levels that cause damage to buildings in the vicinity. According to the FTA *Noise and Vibration Manual*, trucks rarely create vibration levels that exceed 0.012 in/sec PPV when they are on roadways. Therefore, automobiles accessing the Project site or traveling along surrounding roadways would not exceed the County's vibration threshold. Impacts would be less than significant in this regard.

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

No Impact. The nearest airports to the Project site are the Redlands Municipal Airport and Big Bear Airport located approximately 10 miles southwest and 14 miles to the east-northeast of the Project site, respectively. The Project is not within 2.0 miles of a public airport or within an airport land use plan. Additionally, there are no private airstrips located within the Project vicinity. Therefore, the Project would not expose people residing or working in the Project area to excessive airport- or airstrip-related noise levels and no mitigation is required.

Cumulative Impacts

Cumulative Construction Noise

The Project's construction activities would not result in a substantial temporary increase in ambient noise levels. Construction noise would be periodic and temporary noise impacts that would cease upon completion of construction activities. Construction activities would be required to comply with applicable County rules related to noise and would take place during daytime hours on the days permitted by the applicable Municipal Code, and projects requiring discretionary County approvals would be required to evaluate construction noise impacts, comply with the County's standard conditions of approval, and implement mitigation, if necessary, to minimize noise impacts. Construction noise impacts are by nature localized. Based on the fact that noise dissipates as it travels away from its source, noise impacts would be limited to the Project site and vicinity. Therefore, Project construction would not result in a cumulatively considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts, assuming such a cumulative impact existed, and impacts in this regard are not cumulatively considerable.

Cumulative Mobile Noise

The Project would not generate mobile noise as no additional trips beyond existing conditions are proposed. Therefore, the Project would not contribute to the cumulative mobile noise environment. Thus, cumulative mobile noise impacts from related projects, in conjunction with Project specific noise impacts, would not be cumulatively significant.

Cumulative Stationary Noise

Stationary noise sources of the Project would result in an incremental increase in non-transportation noise sources in the Project vicinity. However, as discussed above, operational noise caused by the Project would be less than significant. Similar to the Project, other planned and approved projects would be required to mitigate for stationary noise impacts at nearby sensitive receptors, if necessary. As stationary noise sources are generally localized, there is a limited potential for other projects to contribute to cumulative noise impacts.

No known past, present, or reasonably foreseeable projects would combine with the operational noise levels generated by the Project to increase noise levels above acceptable standards because each project must comply with applicable County regulations that limit operational noise. Therefore, the Project, together with other projects, would not create a significant cumulative impact, and even if there was such a significant cumulative impact, the Project would not make a cumulatively considerable contribution to significant cumulative operational noises.

Given that noise dissipates as it travels away from its source, operational noise impacts from on-site activities and other stationary sources would be limited to the Project site and vicinity. Thus, cumulative operational noise impacts from related projects, in conjunction with Project specific noise impacts, would not be cumulatively significant.

POPULATION AND HOUSING

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

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

Less Than Significant Impact. The Project would not introduce new population or housing to the Project site aside from minimal temporary/seasonal housing for staff. Development would involve the expansion of campground uses for the existing Hume SoCal Campground to accommodate up to an additional 2,700 persons (an increase from 300 to 3,000 persons). New campground structures proposed for the Project would be developed in five phases. The Project is proposed to be developed on land that has been previously disturbed and developed with existing campground facilities or within areas of the existing campground property that are currently undisturbed forest.

Construction. Construction of the Project would generate temporary employment opportunities, including short-term design, engineering, and construction jobs. Construction related jobs would not result in a significant population increase because those jobs are temporary in nature and are expected to be filled by persons within the local area. This expectation is based, among other things, on the County's 7.2 percent unemployment rate.[57] Furthermore, the small percentage of skilled and managerial construction-related positions could either be filled by the local workforce or by persons from the larger region. Therefore, Project construction would not directly or indirectly induce substantial, unplanned population growth in the County resulting in a less than significant impact.

Operations. Future operation of the Project would include employment of new workers. This would directly impact the area by creating new job opportunities. A majority of the Project would involve the development of residential and recreational facilities to be used for campground activity that is temporary/seasonal. Therefore, it is unlikely the Project would directly or indirectly

[57] United States Census Bureau. 2022. *2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles. Selected Employment Characteristics*. Available at https://data.census.gov/table/ACSDP5Y2022.DP03?t=Employment&g=050XX00US06071 (accessed March 2024).

induce substantial, unplanned population growth in the County. Thus, the impact is less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

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

No Impact. The Project would be developed on a site that has been previously disturbed and developed with existing Hume SoCal Campground facilities or within areas of the existing campground property that are currently undisturbed forest. Additional development on the Project site would not displace people or housing or necessitate the development of new housing elsewhere. While the Project would generate short-term changes in employment during construction activities and long-term operational jobs, these changes would not displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing because the Project site does not include residences aside from minimal seasonal/temporary housing for campground staff or support a residential population. As a result, there would be no impacts related to the displacement of substantial numbers of people or housing and no mitigation is required.

Cumulative Impacts

Project implementation would have a less than significant impact on the County's population and housing resources. Development of the Project would not contribute to a substantial cumulative countywide increase in population and/or housing, as the Project would further improve the jobs-housing balance in the region and would not necessitate a substantial increase in population or housing demand. Therefore, implementation of the Project would not contribute to an existing cumulative impact, resulting in a less than significant cumulative impact.

PUBLIC SERVICES

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

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

A significant impact would result if development of the Project site would result in a significant increase in demand for fire protection services, police protection, schools, parks, or other facilities such that new or physically altered stations, schools, parks, or other facilities or location from which services are provided would be needed. If the construction or operation of such facilities would cause substantial environmental effects due to the expansion or construction of facilities on new sites needed to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives, a potentially significant impact could result.

i) Fire protection?

Less Than Significant Impact. Potential impacts related to fire protection services are reviewed by the San Bernardino County Fire Protection District (SBC Fire) on a project-by-project basis. The Project's land uses, fire-protection related needs, and the Project site recommended response distance, are taken into consideration when evaluating the Project's impact to fire protection services. The Project would include the construction of expanded campground facilities. However,

SBC Fire already provides services for the Project site and has significant resources in place for the Project site. Because of the well-known risk of fires in Southern California, the County has ensured that there is more than adequate fire protection in neighborhoods under its jurisdiction. Since no new housing aside from minimal seasonal/temporary housing for campground staff would be constructed as a result of this Project, and therefore no new permanent residents added to the HCAG area, the Project would not represent a potential need for expanded fire protection in the area or affect service and response times. Additionally, the Project would comply with the County Fire District Standards, California Fire Code (CFC) and CBC, including Project features that aid in fire safety and support fire suppression activities, such as fire sprinklers, paved access, and required aisle widths.

The Running Springs Fire Department (RSFD) covers a 52 square mile area from Lake View Point overlooking the Big Bear Valley, to the Heaps Peak Dump towards Lake Arrowhead, and down to the Lower Passing Lanes of SR-330. The RSFD frequently will respond with surrounding cooperators under a mutual aid agreement. These include SBC Fire, United States Forest Service, CAL FIRE, and Arrowbear Fire. Due to this mutual aid agreement, the Project site would be served by RSFD Stations 50 and 51. The RSFD Station 50, located at 32151 Hunsaker Way in Running Springs, is approximately 1.4 miles south of the Project site, and RSFD Station 51, located at 31250 Hilltop Boulevard in Running Springs, is approximately 1.7 miles southwest of the Project site. The RSFD has a response time of 8:00 minutes to 15:00 minutes depending on weather conditions.[58] Based on the Project site's proximity to two existing fire stations, the Project would be adequately served by fire protection services, and no new or expanded unplanned facilities would be required. Prior to commencement of any construction activities, and pursuant to the San Bernardino County Code of Ordinance Section 85.01, the Project design plans would be reviewed by all applicable local agencies, including the SBC Fire and RSFD, prior to approval of building permits to ensure compliance with the County's Development Codes and Ordinances, the HCAG area, and all applicable emergency response and fire safety requirements of the SBC Fire, RSFD, and the CFC. Overall, the Project would receive adequate fire protection services and would not result in adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of or need for new or physically altered fire protection facilities, and would not adversely affect service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives. Compliance with applicable local and state regulations would ensure that the Project implementation would result in a less than significant impact to fire protection services.

ii) Police protection?

Less Than Significant Impact. The San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department (SBCSD) provides police services for the HCAG area, which includes the Project site. The County does not have a service standard for number of sheriff personnel per population and service is provided through watch stations patrol area radius. The HCAG area is covered by the SBCSD's Twin Peaks Station. The Twin Peaks Station is located at 26010 CA-189 in Twin Peaks and is approximately 8 miles west of the Project site. The Twin Peaks Station covers over 135 square miles of territory, the majority

[58] County of San Bernardino. 2019. *Hilltop Community Action Guide*, page 4. Available at (accessed October 2025).

of it within the San Bernardino National Forest.[59] The patrol area stretches from Lake Silverwood to Lake View Point and includes the towns of Crestline, Lake Arrowhead, Running Springs and numerous smaller communities and neighborhoods. As well as being home to nearly 36,000 regular residents, the popular resort and recreation destination can sometimes have a daily population that swells to over 85,000 persons on weekends and holidays.

According to the SBCSD, in 2022, the Twin Peaks Station had 17 patrol deputies serving the surrounding population of 33,496.[60] This averages to one patrol deputy per 1,970 residents. The station currently has 17 sworn deputies, two detectives, five sergeants, one lieutenant, and one captain, in addition to seven administrative employees.[61] The Twin Peaks Station's service area had a total call volume of 22,288 calls in 2022, a decrease of one percent compared to 2021, and four deputy reports filed, an increase of four percent compared to 2021.[62]

The SBCSD operates under a mutual agreement with police agencies in the surrounding cities and counties via the California Office of Emergency Services.[63] This allows use of up to 50 percent of adjustment agency resources upon request and for automatic responses within zones of mutual aid. The unincorporated areas in the County are served by the SBCSD, which operates from an office at 655 E. Third Street in the City of San Bernardino. The SBCSD and the San Bernardino City Police Department provide mutual backup services upon request within both San Bernardino and unincorporated areas.

The California Highway Patrol (CHP) provides traffic patrols on state highways, which include SR-18, SR 189, SR-173 and SR-330, in the Project vicinity. The CHP also provides emergency response support to the San Bernardino City Police Department and the SBCSD upon request. The closest CHP office to the Project site is located at 31230 CA-18 in Running Springs, approximately 1.6 miles southeast of the site.

The Twin Peaks Station already provides police services to the Project site and, although there is the possibility of increased park usage as a result of the implementation of the proposed improvements, the nature of those services would not change as a result of the proposed physical expansion and increase in guest capacity of the existing campground, and it is unlikely that additional deputies would be needed in the Project area. The need for increased police service within the HCAG area is determined by increases in service calls, demands on existing personnel, crime levels, and population. The gradual increase in population and development associated with the Project would require continued assessment of the adequacy of law enforcement staffing within the HCAG area, by the SBCSD.

[59] San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department. 2022. *Twin Peaks Patrol Station*. Available at https://wp.sbcounty.gov/sheriff/patrol-stations/twin-peaks/ (accessed February 2023).
[60] San Bernardino County Sherriff's Department. 2022. 2022 Workload Summary. Available at https://wp.sbcounty.gov/sheriff/wp-content/uploads/sites/17/2022-Sheriffs-Workload-Summary-082123.pdf?x20231 (accessed March 2024).
[61] County of San Bernardino. 2020. *Hilltop Communities Action Guide*. Available at https://countywideplan.com/wp-content/uploads/sites/68/2020/08/08_Hilltop_CAG_2020-1.pdf (accessed February 2023).
[62] Ibid.
[63] San Bernardino County Sherriff's Department. 2023. *Emergency Operations*. Available at https://wp.sbcounty.gov/sheriff/divisions/emergency-operations/ (accessed February 2023).

Project development would be subject to the SBCSD review, which would ensure that development conforms to the SBCSD emergency access and site/facility security requirements and recommendations, and thereby reduce Project demands on law enforcement services.[64] The Project would not result in adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of or need for new or physically altered police protection facilities. The Project would not substantially affect service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives such that new facilities are required; therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

iii) Schools?

Less Than Significant Impact. The Project site is in ROWUSD. The nearest schools to the Project site are Mt. Calvary Lutheran Kids Corner Preschool & Child Care Center, located at 32054 Hunsaker Way in Running Springs approximately 1.4 miles south of the site, and Charles Hoffman Elementary School, located at 2851 Running Springs School Road in Running Springs approximately 1.6 miles south of the site.

Because the Project is an expansion of campground facilities with no permanent residents, no school-aged individuals (new students) are anticipated to be directly generated by the construction and operation of the Project. It is anticipated that most workers (construction and campground staff) would come from surrounding areas or from currently planned residential developments unrelated to the Project and otherwise located elsewhere. Because no new housing, aside from temporary/seasonal housing for campground staff, would be constructed as a result of this Project, and therefore no new residents added, the Project would have no effect on schools in the area. Project implementation would not result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered school facilities, need for new or physically altered school facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable student/teacher service ratios or other performance objectives. Therefore, a less than significant impact would occur.

iv) Parks?

No Impact. Multiple parks are located within the HCAG area in the vicinity of the Project site. The park nearest the Project site is the Green Valley Lake Community Center/Jim Reid Park at 33659 Green Valley Lake Road in Green Valley Lake, approximately 2.0 miles northeast of the site. As the Project is for the physical expansion and increase in guest capacity of the existing campground, and because of the nature and purpose of the campground, no park facilities/amenities would be utilized. Further details are given on recreational amenities in ***Recreation.***

v) Other public facilities?

Less Than Significant Impact. Other Public Facilities generally refers to libraries and government buildings that serve the population within the jurisdiction. The library nearest the Project site is

[64] San Bernardino County Sherriff's Department. 2022. *2022 Workload Summary.* Available at https://wp.sbcounty.gov/sheriff/wp-content/uploads/sites/17/2022-Sheriffs-Workload-Summary-082123.pdf?x20231 (accessed March 2024).

the Running Springs Branch Library, located at 2677 Whispering Pines Drive in Running Springs, approximately 1.4 miles south of the site.

The Project is an expansion of an existing campground with no permanent residents directly generated by the construction and operation of the Project. Because no new housing, aside from temporary/seasonal housing for campground staff, would be constructed as a result of this Project and, therefore, no new permanent residents would be added, the Project would have no effect on libraries or other public facilities in the area. Project implementation would not result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with a) the provision of new or physically altered public facilities, b) the need for new or physically altered public facilities, and/or c) the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts in order to maintain acceptable service ratios or other performance objectives. Therefore, a less than significant impact would occur.

Cumulative Impacts

The Project is not anticipated to substantially increase the need for public services in the HCAG area. The Project would not result in an overall net increase in the Hilltop community population. Further, no new housing or residents will be added to the area as a result of the implementation of this Project, which would increase the demand for fire or police services or increase the use of schools and libraries. Fire and police protection services as well as schools and libraries within the Hilltop community are currently considered adequate and the Project, in conjunction with other foreseeable development, would not increase the demand such that there would be a need for new or expanded fire or police protection services or stations, or schools or libraries. Therefore, cumulative impacts on fire and police protection services as well as schools and libraries would be considered less than significant.

RECREATION

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

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

No Impact. The Project site is within the Mountain Region of the County. Parks in this region serve unincorporated portions of the County along with Mountain cities. The closest Regional Park to the Project site is Lake Gregory Regional Park, located approximately 10 miles west of the Project site. Lake Gregory Regional Park is a 150-acre park in the unincorporated mountain community of Crestline. This park features a zero-depth water play park, sandy beaches, picnic facilities, and hiking trails. The lake has 84 surface acres for fishing, swimming, boating, an inflatable summer-only water park, kayaking, and other water activities. The park nearest the Project site is the Green Valley Lake Community Center/ Jim Reid Park, a local, unincorporated park located approximately two miles northeast of the Project site.[65] Recreational amenities include fishing and swimming, camping, gardening, hiking trails, and a walkable meadow. The Project involves the expansion of the existing Hume SoCal campground to accommodate up to an additional 2,700 persons (an increase from 300 for a total of 3,000 of persons). This would be accomplished through the enlargement of the campground's physical area and the construction/installation of new camp structures and campground infrastructure, and the addition of recreational activities and programming. The existing campground's structures, facilities, and amenities would continue to be used.

Due to the nature of the Project, which would provide expanded recreational amenities to an increased user group of 3,000 persons, the Project would not increase the use of nearby local, neighborhood, or regional parks such that substantial physical deterioration of the park facilities would occur. Guests of the improved campground would generally be limited to the recreational amenities provided on-site. As the Project is providing for expanded recreational

[65] County of San Bernardino. 2020. *Countywide Plan Policy Map NR-2 Parks and Open Space Resources*. Available at https://www.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=5595acba44fd4509830282e4417f7c9e (accessed February 14, 2024).

facilities/amenities on-site to accommodate an increase in guest capacity of the existing campground, and because of the nature and purpose of the campground, no external park facilities/amenities would be utilized. Therefore, no impact would occur.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. See ***Impact 16a***, above. The Project involves the expansion of the existing Hume SoCal Campground facility dormitories, with the addition of various recreational facilities. The recreational amenities provided would cater to those visiting or residing on the campground. Although the Project would include recreational facilities and it would require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment, the recreational activities are limited on-site due to the defined campsite and the overall size of the existing Hume SoCal Campground facility. As the Project does not include the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that would permit individuals other than campers using the site, and thus, not meet the demands of other existing residential development. The construction of the proposed recreational facilities as well as all other Project features are being considered and evaluated in this IS/MND. Thus, potential impacts from recreational facilities are not anticipated. Therefore, a less than significant impact would occur from the implementation of recreational facilities.

Cumulative Impacts

The Project is not anticipated to substantially increase the need for recreation in the HCAG area. The Project would not result in an overall net increase in the Green Valley Lake Community population. However, as outlined above the Project will increase recreational opportunities which would not result in an increased use of other recreational facilities. Similar to the Project, other cumulative projects would be required to demonstrate their level of impact on recreation; therefore, the past, present, and future projects would not result in a cumulative impact related to the provision of recreation.

TRANSPORTATION

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

A Traffic Analyses for the Project was completed by Kimley-Horn in June 2025; refer to **Appendix J: Traffic Analysis**. The Traffic Analysis prepared for the Project has been conducted in accordance with the San Bernardino County Transportation Impact Study Guidelines (July 2019), and in accordance with the San Bernardino Association of Governments (SANBAG) Congestion Management Program (CMP) requirements. The Traffic Analysis includes a description of existing traffic conditions in the surrounding area, estimated Project trip generation and distribution, future traffic growth, VMT screening, and an assessment of Project-related effects on the roadway system. Where necessary, circulation system improvements have been identified to mitigate significant Project effects at the study locations.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. The Project is not located on a bus route. The closest bus route to the Project site is Mountain Transit's Bus Route 5 on SR-18, and the closest bus stop to the Project site is at the intersection of SR-18 and Arrowbear Drive; approximately one mile southeast of the Project site.[66] Additionally, the Project is not located on a truck route, and is not located on the trail system according to the CWP Transportation and Mobility Element.[67] According to the CWP, the portion of Green Valley Lake Road that runs through the Project site is designated as a Class III Bicycle Route.[68,69] However, the Project does not conflict with the implementation of the CWP and, subsequently the San Bernardino County Transportation Authority Bicycle Plan, as Green Valley

[66] County of San Bernardino. 2020. *Countywide Plan Policy Map TM-2 Transit Network.* Available at https://www.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=879c3c9e1a5e48c99df2a26e76b9b690 (accessed May 28, 2024).
[67] County of San Bernardino. 2020. *Countywide Plan Policy Map TM-5 Goods Movement Network – Draft.* Available at https://www.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=7b6f66759d3844efbfa15d16f738519a (accessed May 28, 2024).
[68] County of San Bernardino. 2020. *Countywide Plan Policy Map TM-4 Bicycle & Pedestrian Planning*. Available at https://www.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=ee080eba63564bdab37de1d8576d46c4 (accessed May 28, 2024).
[69] Class III Bicycle Routes: A generic term for any road, street, path, or way that in some manner is specifically designated for bicycle travel regardless of whether such facilities are designated for the exclusive use of bicycles or are to be shared with other transportation modes.

Lake Road would not be physically altered by Project development. The Project would maintain direct vehicular access via two full-movement unsignalized driveways on Green Valley Lake Road.

Because Project development would be confined to the Project site, the Project would not alter any existing bicycle, public transit, or pedestrian facilities, and would not substantially increase use of such infrastructure. Therefore, there would be a less than significant impact relating to conflicts with a program plan, ordinance, or policy addressing the circulation system including transit, roadway, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities. Any impacts would be less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

b) Would the project conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?

Less Than Significant Impact. CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3(b) provides criteria for potentially significant transportation impacts. For land use projects, vehicle miles traveled (VMT) exceeding an applicable threshold of significance may indicate a significant impact. According to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3(b), a lead agency has discretion to choose the most appropriate methodology to evaluate a project's VMT. Accordingly, the Traffic Analysis prepared for the Project has been conducted in accordance with the San Bernardino County *Transportation Impact Study Guidelines* (July 2019), and in accordance with the SANBAG CMP requirements. The San Bernardino County *Transportation Impact Study Guidelines* (July 2019) provide details on appropriate screening thresholds that can be used to identify when a proposed land use project is anticipated to result in a less-than-significant impact without conducting a more detailed level of analysis: Project Type Screening, Transit Priority Area Screening, and Low VMT Area Screening. Land development projects that meet one or more of these three screening thresholds may be presumed to create a less than significant impact on transportation and circulation. The Project would involve the construction of a summer camp that generates less than 110 average daily trips. Therefore, the Project meets at least one of the screening criteria and would be screened out based on project type.

Based on San Bernardino County VMT Screening thresholds, the Project would screen out of further VMT analysis as the Project would involve the construction of a summer camp that generates less than 110 average daily trips. Approximately 100 average daily vehicle trips would occur, inclusive of bus trips, resulting in minimal traffic impacts as less than 110 average daily trips would occur. The Traffic Analyses has determined that Sundays during peak season may generate up to 225 vehicle trips; however, impacts would remain less than significant as average daily vehicle trips would remain at approximately 100 and a Traffic Signal Warrant Analysis was conducted and determined the Project would not result in traffic generation requiring additional traffic signals in the area. Therefore, the Project would have a less than significant VMT impact and no further VMT analysis is required. No mitigation is required.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. The Project proposes to expand the existing use that would include the construction of new residential structures, outdoor recreation facilities, and expanded infrastructure; refer to Section 2.1: Project Background, Location, and Setting. The Project expansion would include new, paved-asphalt internal roads; refer to **Figures 6a** through **6f**. Because the Project proposes the expansion of an existing use, the Project is compatible with existing campground uses. Additionally, it has been designed so as not to cause any incompatible use or any hazards to the surrounding area or general public. Additionally, there are no sight distances issues as there are no steep grades or obstructive landscaping that are proposed. The Project would maintain direct vehicular access via two full-movement unsignalized driveways on Green Valley Lake Road, and one new full-movement driveway on Green Valley Lake Road (within the Phase 5 area); refer to **Figure 6f**. As proposed, the Project would not increase slopes onto Green Valley Lake Road compared to existing conditions, nor would Project implementation introduce new hazards that exacerbate the existing slope of Green Valley Lake Road. Therefore, the Project would have no impact on increasing hazards through design or incompatible uses either directly, indirectly, or cumulatively.

d) Result in inadequate emergency access?

Less Than Significant Impact. SR-38 interchange will provide regional access to the Project site, providing primary access from SR-38, which will be at the Green Valley Lake Road interchange. Surface street access to the Project will occur primarily from Green Valley Lake Road, with three Project driveways. Emergency services can currently access the site via two driveways on Green Valley Lake Road. The Project would involve the expansion of the existing Hume SoCal Campground to include additional campground and recreational uses in a manner consistent with the existing campground uses. Upon Project development, access to the Project would be from Green Valley Lake Road via three access points; refer to **Figures 6a** through **6f**. The Project would maintain direct vehicular access via two full-movement unsignalized driveways on Green Valley Lake Road as well as provide for the addition of one new full-movement driveway on Green Valley Lake Road (within the Phase 5 area); refer to **Figure 6f**. Furthermore, the design of driveways, circulation areas, and parking stalls for the proposed Project are based on the County Development Code's standards for such designs (Chapter 83.05 and 83.11). Therefore, the Project would incur no impacts related to inadequate emergency access. Any impacts would be less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

Cumulative Impacts

Cumulative impacts are determined on a project-specific basis. As concluded above, all Project impacts concerning transportation would be less than significant in consideration of compliance with existing laws, regulations, and standards. Consistent with the Project, all cumulative projects would be subject to the County's discretionary review process and would comply with existing laws, regulations, and standards, and/or implement mitigation to fully mitigate their contributions concerning transportation. Therefore, there are no significant cumulative impacts anticipated associated with transportation, and the Project's

contribution toward potential future transportation impacts in the County is not cumulatively considerable.

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

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

On September 16, 2025 in compliance with PRC Section 21080.3.1(b), formal notification was provided to California Native American tribal representatives which may have interest in projects within the geographic area traditionally and culturally affiliated with the tribe. Native American groups may have knowledge about cultural resources in the area and may have concerns about adverse effects from development on tribal cultural resources as defined in PRC Section 21074.

A Sacred Lands File (SLF) search request was sent to the NAHC for the Project on September 2, 2022, by PaleoWest. The objective of the search was to determine if the NAHC had any knowledge of Native American cultural resources (e.g., traditional use or gathering area and place of religious or sacred activity) within the immediate vicinity of the Project. A response from the NAHC was received on November 1, 2022, indicating that there are no known Native American cultural resource(s) within the immediate vicinity of the Project area. The NAHC suggested contacting 23 individuals representing 20 Native American tribal groups to find out if they have additional information about the Project area. Scoping letters were sent to all of the recommended tribal contacts via email or mail on November 14, 2022. Follow up calls were made on December 2, 2022. As part of Chronical Heritage (formerly PaleoWest) outreach, nine (9) responses were received.

The SLF results letter, list of recommended contacts, a sample scoping letter, a contact/response matrix, and copies of correspondence are included in **Appendix D: Cultural Resources Report**.

As part of the County's outreach efforts, as of October 24,2025, one response has been received:

TCR-1 Tribal Monitoring Due to the heightened cultural sensitivity of the proposed project area, at the discretion of the consulting tribe(s), Tribal monitor(s) authorized to represent YSMN shall be present for all grounddisturbing activities that occur within the proposed project area (which includes, but is not limited to, tree/shrub removal and planting, clearing/grubbing, grading, excavation, trenching, compaction, fence/gate removal and installation, drainage and irrigation removal and installation, hardscape installation [benches, signage, boulders, walls, seat walls, fountains, etc.], and archaeological work). At the discretion of the consulting tribes, a sufficient number of Tribal monitors shall be present each work day to ensure that simultaneously occurring ground disturbing activities receive thorough levels of monitoring coverage. A Monitoring and Treatment Plan that is reflective of the project mitigation ("Cultural Resources" and "Tribal Cultural Resources") shall be completed by the archaeologist, as detailed within CUL-1, and submitted to the Lead Agency for dissemination to the Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation Cultural Resources Management Department (YSMN). Once all parties review and agree to the plan, it shall be adopted by the Lead Agency – the plan must be adopted prior to permitting for the project. Any and all findings will be subject to the protocol detailed within the Monitoring and Treatment Plan.

TCR-2 Treatment of Cultural Resources During Project Implementation If a pre-contact cultural resource is discovered during project implementation, ground-disturbing activities shall be suspended 60 feet around the resource(s), and an Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) physical demarcation/barrier constructed. The Project Archaeologist shall develop a research design that shall include a plan to evaluate the resource for significance under CEQA criteria. Representatives from YSMN, the Archaeologist, and the Lead Agency shall confer regarding the research design, as well as any testing efforts needed to delineate the resource boundary. Following the completion of evaluation efforts, all parties shall confer regarding the resource's archaeological significance, its potential as a Tribal Cultural Resource (TCR), and avoidance (or other appropriate treatment) of the discovered resource. Removal of any cultural resource(s) shall be conducted with the presence of a Tribal monitor representing the Tribe, unless otherwise decided by YSMN. All plans for analysis shall be reviewed and approved by the applicant and YSMN prior to implementation, and all removed material shall be temporarily curated on-site.

It is the preference of YSMN that removed cultural material be reburied as close to the original find location as possible. However, should reburial within/near the original find location during project implementation not be feasible, then a reburial location for future reburial shall be decided upon by YSMN, the landowner, and the Lead Agency, and all finds shall be reburied within this

location. Additionally, in this case, reburial shall not occur until all ground-disturbing activities associated with the project have been completed, all monitoring has ceased, all cataloguing and basic recordation of cultural resources have been completed, and a final monitoring report has been issued to Lead Agency, CHRIS, and YSMN. All reburials are subject to a reburial agreement that shall be developed between the landowner and YSMN outlining the determined reburial process/location, and shall include measures and provisions to protect the reburial area from any future impacts.

Should it occur that avoidance, preservation in place, and on-site reburial are not an option for treatment, the landowner shall relinquish all ownership and rights to this material and confer with YSMN to identify an American Association of Museums (AAM)-accredited facility within the County that can accession the materials into their permanent collections and provide for the proper care of these objects in accordance with the 1993 CA Curation Guidelines. A curation agreement with an appropriate qualified repository shall be developed between the landowner and museum that legally and physically transfers the collections and associated records to the facility. This agreement shall stipulate the payment of fees necessary for permanent curation of the collections and associated records and the obligation of the Project developer/applicant to pay for those fees.

All draft records/reports containing the significance and treatment findings and data recovery results shall be prepared by the archaeologist and submitted to the Lead Agency and YSMN for their review and comment. After approval from all parties, the final reports and site/isolate records are to be submitted to the local CHRIS Information Center, the Lead Agency, and YSMN.

TCR-3 Inadvertent Discoveries of Human Remains If human remains or funerary objects are encountered during any activities associated with the project, work in the immediate vicinity (within a 100-foot buffer of the find) shall cease and the County Coroner shall be contacted pursuant to State Health and Safety Code §7050.5 and that code enforced for the duration of the project.

A a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is: i) Listed or eligible for listing in the California:

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

Less Than Significant Impact. As of July 2015, California AB 52 was enacted and expands CEQA by defining a new resource category, "Tribal Cultural Resources." AB 52 requires Lead Agencies to evaluate a project's potential to impact tribal cultural resources. Such resources include "[s]ites, features, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American Tribe and is 1) listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR or included in a local register of

historical resources. AB 52 also gives Lead Agencies the discretion to determine, supported by substantial evidence, whether a resource qualifies as a "tribal cultural resource."

As discussed in ***Cultural Resources***, as part of the Cultural Resources Report prepared by Chronical Heritage (formerly PaleoWest) in 2023, two prehistoric resources, and three historic period cultural resources were identified within the Project site. Additionally, a cultural resources review was conducted to determine the eligibility of potential historical resources on the Project site (refer to **Appendix D**). However, all potential resources were determined to be ineligible for listing in the CRHR. Therefore, there would be no anticipated impacts to listed or eligible for listing historical resources, and no mitigation is necessary.

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

Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated. A Cultural Resources Records Search conducted at the SCCIC indicated that there are 26 previously recorded cultural resources within a one-mile radius of the Project area.[70] Additionally, the records search identified one prehistoric resource, one prehistoric isolated resource, and two historic period resources in the Project site.[71] Tasks completed within the scope of the records search included additional research, intensive-level pedestrian cultural resources survey, SLF Search with the Native American Heritage Commission, and a paleontological resources overview, performed in partial fulfillment of CEQA requirements. Additionally, Chronical Heritage (formerly PaleoWest) conducted a pedestrian survey of the Project site on November 7, 2022 and November 19, 2022, and identified one newly recorded historic period resource.[72] The SLF search returned negative results for the Project area; however, during outreach to local Native American tribes, both the Cahuilla Band of Mission Indians and the Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians indicated the area may be sensitive for cultural resources and requested a Native American monitor and an archaeological monitor be present during Project implementation (**MM CUL-1**).

None of the previously recorded resources documented within the Project area meet the criteria for listing on the CRHR. One of the resources, P- 36-012233 (an isolated metate), was not located during the survey effort and is believed to have been destroyed or moved to an unknown location. No additional cultural resource management is recommended for these resources.[73]

Nonetheless, the presence of remains or unanticipated cultural resources under the ground surface is possible. Implementation of **MM CUL-1** and **MM CUL-2** would ensure that impacts due

[70] Chronical Heritage (formerly PaleoWest). 2023. *Cultural Resources Investigation of the Hume SoCal Campground Project, San Bernardino County, California*, page 36.
[71] Ibid.
[72] Ibid, page 1.
[73] Ibid, page 36.

to discovery of unanticipated cultural resources during excavation would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

Cumulative Impacts

The Project would not result in tribal cultural resources impacts beyond what was contemplated for the Project site. To ensure proper handling of unanticipated cultural resources, **MM CUL-1, MM CUL-2,** and **MM TRC 1-3-2** would be implemented. Therefore, less than significant cumulative impacts related to tribal cultural resources would result from Project implementation with mitigation included.

UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

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

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

Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated. The Project site is currently occupied by the Hume SoCal Campground. Upon Project implementation, the Project site would receive water service from CLAWA, wastewater service from RSWD, solid waste disposal from Burrtec, natural gas service from SoCal Gas, and electricity from SCE.

A Water and Sewer Master Plan was prepared for the Project to analyze the capacity of the campground water and sewer infrastructure for the proposed expansion from a capacity of 300 persons to a capacity of approximately 3,000 persons. The Water and Sewer Master Plan is provided as **Appendix B3: Water and Sewer Master Plan**. This would be accomplished through the continued use of existing campground infrastructure as well as the development of additional

campground and recreational water and sewer infrastructure within an approximately 252.1-acre area of the Green Valley Lake community. Development of the Project would require new utility connections, including water, wastewater, stormwater, electricity, and natural gas facilities to serve the Project. All utilities shall be undergrounded where feasible or to the extent possible.

***Sanitary Sewer*.** The public sewer service provider for the Project is the Running Springs Water District. The Project generally proposes new sewer connections to existing lines within Green Valley Lake Road. The existing sewer system contains four-, six-, and eight-inch gravity sewer lines heading southwest through the Camp to an existing pump station located at the southwestern point of the existing property. This pump station has an estimated five-foot diameter wet well. From the pump station, the sewage is pumped through an existing force main, estimated to be six inches in diameter, and discharges into the existing sewer system in Green Valley Lake Road. To accommodate the Camp's expansion, which includes additional accommodations and facilities, significant updates to the existing sewer system are required. Specifically, due to the hilly natural terrain of the camp, a traditional gravity sewer system would not be feasible.

The planning for the expanded sewer system is segmented into three parts, each aimed at servicing the proposed buildings and integrating the proposed sewer system into the existing infrastructure. Detailed layouts for the proposed sewer improvements are provided in **Appendix B3**, with a summary of each phase improvement below:

1. Phases 1, 2, and 3: Improvements in these phases include conveying the sewer generation into the Camp's existing sewer system. A lift station is proposed at the southern edge of Phase 2 to manage the elevation differential across Phases 2 and 3. The sewage would travel by gravity to this lift station, labeled Lift Station 1 in *Appendix B* of **Appendix B3**, where it would be pumped by force main into the existing sewer system near the existing water tank and gravity flow to the existing lift station located in Phase 1. The existing lift station would pump the additional sewage by six-inch force main off-site and discharge into the Running Springs Water District's system in Green Valley Lake Road.
2. Phase 4: Located across Green Valley Lake Road, sewer generation from Phase 4 would connect directly into Running Springs Water District's sewer lift station located along Green Valley Lake Road. Connecting directly into the public lift station eliminates the need for an easement through the Green Valley Lake Road right-of-way. An additional off-site lift station analysis is underway to determine the lift station's capacity and potential point of connection.
3. Phase 5: Sewer from this phase would connect to Running Springs Water District's eight-inch gravity sewer in Green Valley Lake Road by proposed lift station, labeled Lift Station 2 in *Appendix B* of **Appendix B3**, and force main. Lift Station 2 shall be located at the southern end of Phase 5, at the lowest elevation. The force main would connect to a proposed discharge manhole within the Camp property and be conveyed by eight-inch gravity sewer into Running Springs Water District's public system. To connect to the public system, a manhole shall be constructed in Green Valley Lake Road within Running Springs Water District's right-of-way.

Incorporating a segmented sewer system approach overcomes the Camp's topography challenges while meeting sewer design criteria. This approach ensures the sewer infrastructure is adequately planned to support the Camp's future development needs, maintaining operational efficiency and compliance with regulatory standards, which includes the County's design criteria for sanitary sewer. Additionally, **MM UTL-1** would be implemented to ensure proper facility expansion occurs prior to construction of additional phases. Therefore, the Project would require the construction of new wastewater infrastructure the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects. The proposed on-site wastewater facilities are contained within the Project site and therefore associated impacts are addressed within this IS/MND. All Project wastewater facilities would be constructed and operated in accordance with the applicable guidelines and regulations of CLAWA, RSWD, the County, and would also follow applicable IS/MND mitigation measures in each topical area addressed in the IS/MND.

Domestic Water*.** The Project would receive domestic water service from CLAWA. The projected Project water demand, discussed in ***Hydrology and Water Quality and below, would be fulfilled by a combination of CLAWA and groundwater water sources. According to the Water and Sewer Master Plan, the existing 212,000-gallon potable water tank on-site does not satisfy the County's minimum storage requirements under a peak daily demand with fire flow, necessitating an additional 297,300 gallons to reach the minimum required 509,300-gallon storage requirement. To accommodate the Project expansion demand, construction of a 300,000-gallon welded steel tank, including necessary seismic supports and interconnections, is recommended. The proposed supplementary tank is intended not only to increase storage capacity to satisfy the Camp's storage requirements but also to serve as an auxiliary reservoir during maintenance or an emergency. Construction of this new tank has the potential to result in significant environmental effects. All impacts to the environment, including impacts to habitat for fish and wildlife species, fish and wildlife populations, plant and animal communities, rare and endangered plants and animals, and historical and pre-historical resources are evaluated as part of this IS/MND in their respective sections. Where impacts were determined to be potentially significant, mitigation measures have been imposed to reduce those impacts to less than significant levels.

Stormwater*.** The existing drainage pattern for the Project site is characterized by sheet flow. Under existing conditions, the Project site naturally drains from the peaks of the hills towards the southwest of the Project boundaries down to Deep Creek. The minimal stormwater infrastructure within Green Valley Lake Road consists of a natural curb and gutter providing shallow concentrated flows to the southwest toward existing discharge points. Natural topography helps disperse stormwater and allows for absorption into the natural surroundings. Flows are directed southerly through the topography to natural surroundings such as the Deep Creek and other water sources. These flows are directed further south via natural means. Flows intercepted by Green Valley Lake Road on the northern portion of the Project site are conveyed via a natural curb and gutter, where they are channelized into existing natural surroundings. As discussed in ***Hydrology and Water Quality, the Project site would be managed in accordance with the Preliminary Hydrology Report.

Electric Power. Electric power for the Project would continue to be provided by SCE. The Project site is currently served with electric power through above-ground electricity distribution lines. An existing aboveground/overhead 12-kilovolt (kV) distribution power line and wood poles run along the eastern portion of the Project site from the north of Green Valley Lake Road, owned and operated by SCE. The Project would require connections to the existing electrical system. All required improvements and extensions to existing electrical facilities would occur within the existing roadway rights-of-way adjacent to the Project site. Furthermore, this new infrastructure would be completely undergrounded, pursuant to County Development Code criteria (County Development Code Section 82.19.040 Development Criteria within Scenic Areas) and would be installed within the proposed development areas. An analysis of Project energy use is provided in ***Energy***. Additionally, the Project would be constructed in accordance with all applicable CBC regulations, Title 24, and would not require the construction or relocation of electric power facilities.

Natural Gas. The Project site is served gas by the SoCalGas. SoCalGas provides gas services to most of Southern California, including the County. It is anticipated that the Project site would require some amount of natural gas to support future operations. Similar to electricity demands discussed in ***Energy***, it is anticipated that the Project's estimated natural gas demand of approximately 93,743 million therms would not generate a significant increase in the countywide annual demand (0.0167 percent increase, countywide); see **Table 9**. Additionally, it is not anticipated that new or expanded gas supply facilities would be required to serve the site. Thus, no natural gas facilities would have to be constructed or relocated, and a less than significant impact would occur.

Telecommunications Facilities. Cable services, including internet, phone, and television, are provided by Charter Communications (Spectrum Internet), AT&T, and Frontier Communications. The proposed Project would not interfere with the operation of existing or future facilities, and a less than significant impact would occur.

Additionally, the Developer shall pay all Development Impact Fees (DIFs) as required by the County to offset any impacts to public facilities/utility infrastructure, including repayment of infrastructure bonds, public improvements, and public facilities (County drainage Improvements, street improvements, etc.). Environmental impacts associated with the construction of site-specific utility infrastructure and facilities are discussed and disclosed throughout this IS/MND. Construction of the proposed utility system would also follow applicable mitigation measures provided in each topical area that contains potentially significant environmental effects, as addressed in this IS/MND. In consideration of existing requirements and mitigation measures, no significant impacts are anticipated with respect to Project construction. Therefore, in consideration of existing requirements, potential impacts associated with the relocation or construction of utility systems would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

Mitigation Measures

MM UTL-1 It is recommended that the Project initiate preliminary design for pump upgrades and storage expansion at both lift stations, and coordinate with Running Springs

Water District (RSWD) to evaluate near-term and long-term strategies for increasing Wastewater Treatment Facility (WWTP) seasonal capacity. Concurrently, the downstream gravity sewer system should be evaluated for potential bottlenecks under future lift station conditions. These efforts should be aligned with a phased development plan that matches Camp occupancy growth with the completion of required infrastructure improvements.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. The Project would receive domestic water service from CLAWA, which would require an adequate Service Agreement, which acknowledges that the Project's future water demand cannot be met solely by CLAWA. Therefore, a combination of CLAWA's supply and the Camp's groundwater resources would be used. Kimley-Horn conducted a WSA in February 2024 to determine the sufficiency of the Camp's water supplies. Neither the Hume SoCal Campground nor CLAWA have prepared an Urban Water Management Plans (UWMP) to aid in future projection of domestic and non-domestic water demand. Therefore, the following analysis makes assumptions for the Camp's groundwater well sustainability and CLAWA allotted domestic water to the Camp. The WSA explores multiple scenarios to determine water supply and sustainability under varying conditions; refer to **Appendix B1**. The preferred Project scenario would see the Project dependent on CLAWA for 75 percent of its domestic water needs, supplemented by the Camp's groundwater wells for the remaining 25 percent. Previous correspondence with CLAWA indicated a lack of system capacity to fully provide the Camp with adequate water supply, therefore, this scenario is assumed to be the maximum reliance on CLAWA's supply. This scenario ensures a significant portion of the water supply is sourced from CLAWA, mitigating the reliance on groundwater wells, which is particularly beneficial during dry years when groundwater levels might be lower. This approach aligns with the Camp's preference for a majority reliance on CLAWA to alleviate the stress on their groundwater supply and meet long-term water demands.

It is assumed that the Camp's non-domestic demand and water losses are supplied by Camp groundwater wells. According to the WSA, the Camp's domestic water demand is based on San Bernardino County's standard of 180 GPCPD.[74] The expected increase in domestic water demand, corresponding to the increase in occupants and expansion of facilities, is estimated to be 54,607,870 gallons per year (GPY), or 167.58 acre-feet per year (AFY). With the proposed expansion, the Camp's capacity is projected to increase by approximately 1,000 percent. A summary of existing and proposed water demand is provided in **Table 14**. The projected Project water demand, discussed in ***Hydrology and Water Quality***, from CLAWA is assessed against their 2,500 AFY baseline, 3,480 AFY long-term, and 5,800 AFY maximum entitlement allocations to determine the impact of the Camp's potential source scenarios on CLAWA. **Table 19: Analysis of Project Water Demand Against CLAWA's Allocation Levels** compares these baselines to the three water supply scenarios analysis in the WSA.

[74] Kimley-Horn. 2024. *Water Supply Assessment Hume SoCal Camp Expansion*, page 10.

Table 19: Analysis of Project Water Demand Against CLAWA's Allocation Levels

Allocation Type	CLAWA Allocation (AFY)	Preferred Project Scenario: Majority Reliance Camp Demand Impact (125.7 AFY)	Balanced Reliance Camp Demand Impact (83.8 AFY)	Supplementary Reliance Camp Demand Impact (41.9 AFY)
Baseline	2,500	5.03%	3.35%	1.68%
Long-Term	3,480	3.61%	2.41%	1.20%
Maximum	5,800	2.17%	1.44%	0.72%
Source: Kimley-Horn. 2024. *1st Draft Water Supply Assessment Hume SoCal Camp Expansion,* page 13.				

As shown by **Table 19**, Project water demand would comprise, at most, 5.03 percent of CLAWA's 2,500 AFY baseline. Additionally, CLAWA has implemented a WSCP that would go into effect during dry years. The Project would be required to implement similar conservation efforts during dry year scenarios to mitigate the impact on groundwater and CLAWA's imported water demand. As such, Project implementation would not exceed CLAWA water supply sources in combination with groundwater sources. Therefore, a less than significant impact would occur related to insufficient water supplies.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. The Project would continue to be served by RSWD. As determined in **Appendix B2**, RSWD utilizes the RSWD Wastewater Treatment Facility (WWTP), which, as of 2015, had a capacity of 1.0 MGD and an average daily flow of 0.5 MGD.[75] According to the Water and Sewer Master Plan included as **Appendix B2**, the Project would generate approximately 59,844 gpd, or 0.06 MGD. This represents six percent of the current 1.0 MGD treatment capacity. In accordance with the County standards, a peaking factor of 3.4 was applied to average daily demand to determine peak flow for the Camp. The average daily sewer generation and corresponding peak flows for individual occupant types are shown in **Appendix B3**. The Project would generate approximately 203,470 gpd, or 0.20 MGD, total peak sewage flows. This represents 20 percent of the current 1.0 MGD treatment capacity. Flows in excess of the 1.0 MGD may cause the system to overload. However, RSWD is able to defer treatment for up to 9.7 hours until the peak instantaneous flows have subsided to a more manageable rate.[76] Upon completion of Phase 2, pump upgrades and storage expansion at the Deer Lick Lift Station and the Ahwahnee Lift Station would be required, as outlined in **MM UTL-1** which requires implementation of additional wastewater facilities and coordination with RSWD. Therefore, the Project would take adequate measures to ensure the wastewater treatment provider that it has adequate capacity to serve the Project's project demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments. A less than significant impact would occur.

[75] Running Springs Water District. 2019. *Sewer System Management Plan (SSMP),* page 38. Available at https://static1.squarespace.com/static/622be195eea5cc4b83a8fc56/t/642f2a08d80c255efe922709/1680812552898/RSWD+SSMP+%282023%29+-+Web.pdf (accessed March 2024).
[76] Ibid.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. The Project is anticipated to generate solid waste during the temporary, short-term construction phase, as well as the operational phase, but it is not anticipated to result in inadequate landfill capacity. The Project site would be provided solid waste disposal services by Burrtec – Mountain Disposal, which currently serves portions of the County's Mountain Region. The solid waste generation on-site would be brought to Heaps Peak Transfer Station in Running Springs, approximately 8.3 miles west of the Project site. The Heap's Peak Transfer Station has a maximum permitted throughput of 600 tons daily.[77] From the Heap's Peak Transfer Station, the solid waste produced by the Project would be disposed of at one of the two landfills that serve the Mountain Region: the Barstow Sanitary Landfill, Barstow, CA and the Victorville Sanitary Landfill, Victorville, CA.[78] Barstow Sanitary Landfill, located approximately 43 miles north of the Project site, has a daily throughput of 1,500 tons per day.[79] This landfill has a maximum permitted capacity of approximately 80.4 million cubic yards, and the landfill has a remaining capacity of approximately 71.5 million cubic yards.[80] Victorville Sanitary Landfill, located approximately 28 miles north of the Project site, has a daily throughput of 3,000 tons per day.[81] This landfill has a maximum permitted capacity of approximately 93.4 million cubic yards, and the landfill has a remaining capacity of approximately 79.4 million cubic yards.[82]

The Project would generate approximately 7,347 pounds per day, or approximately 3.7 tons per day; refer to **Table 20: Estimated Solid Waste Generation**.[83] That is approximately 0.62 percent of the Heaps Peak Transfer Station's maximum daily throughput, 0.25 percent of the Barstow Sanitary Landfill's maximum daily throughput, and 0.12 percent of the Victorville Sanitary Landfill's maximum daily throughput.

Table 20: Estimated Solid Waste Generation

Occupant Type	Count	Occupancy Duration (% of year)	Equivalent Days	Waste Generation Factor[1]	Waste Generation (lbs/day)	Annual Waste Generation (lbs/day)
Employee						
Full Time Employees	120	100%	365	3.55 lb/emp/day	426	155,490
Part Time Employees	200	50%	182.5	3.55 lb/emp/day	710	129,575

[77] CalRecycle. 2024. *SWIS Facility/Site Summary Heaps Peak Transfer Station (36-AA-0152).* Available at https://www2.calrecycle.ca.gov/SolidWaste/Site/Summary/2690 (accessed March 2024).
[78] San Bernardino County. 2019. *Countywide Plan. Draft Environmental Impact Report, Section 5.18, Utilities and Service Systems*, page 5.18-54. Available at https://countywideplan.com/wp-content/uploads/sites/68/2021/01/Ch_05-18-USS.pdf?x23421 (accessed March 2024).
[79] CalRecycle. 2019. *SWIS Facility/Site Activity Details Barstow Sanitary Landfill (36-AA-0046).* Available at https://www2.calrecycle.ca.gov/SolidWaste/Site/Summary/2653 (accessed March 2024).
[80] Ibid.
[81] CalRecycle. 2019. *SWIS Facility/Site Activity Details Victorville Sanitary Landfill (36-AA-0045).* Available at https://www2.calrecycle.ca.gov/SolidWaste/SiteActivity/Details/1870?siteID=2652 (accessed March 2024).
[82] Ibid.
[83] CalRecycle. 2019. *Estimated Solid Waste Generation Rates*. Available at https://www2.calrecycle.ca.gov/wastecharacterization/general/rates (accessed March 2024).

Occupant Type	Count	Occupancy Duration (% of year)	Equivalent Days	Waste Generation Factor[1]	Waste Generation (lbs/day)	Annual Waste Generation (lbs/day)
Winter Seasonal	350	17%	63.145	3.55 lb/emp/day	1,243	78,458
Summer Seasonal	680	17%	63.145	3.55 lb/emp/day	2,414	152,432
Camper/Guest						
High School Guests	1000	13%	50	1 lb/student/day	1,000	50,000
Middle School Guests	784	13%	50	1 lb/student/day	784	39,200
Adult Lodge	140	13%	50	1 lb/student/day	140	7,000
Elementary Age Guests	500	13%	50	1 lb/student/day	500	25,000
Wildwood Camp	130	13%	50	1 lb/student/day	130	6,500
				Total	***7,347 (3.7 tons/day)***	***643,655 (322 tons/year)***

1. Utilizes CalRecycle waste generation rates for education (3.55 lb/emp/day) and schools (1 lb/student/day).

Source: CalRecycle. 2019. *Estimated Solid Waste Generation Rates*. Available at https://www2.calrecycle.ca.gov/wastecharacterization/general/rates. (accessed March 2024).

The Project would be served by a landfill with sufficient remaining permitted capacity to accommodate the Project's solid waste disposal needs. Therefore, the Project's solid waste disposal needs could be accommodated at one or a combination of the disposal facilities discussed above.

Additionally, the Project, as with all other development in the County, would be required to adhere to County ordinances with respect to waste reduction and recycling. Additionally, Project operational activities would be subject to compliance with all applicable federal and state regulations for solid waste, including those identified under CALGreen and AB 939, which requires that each jurisdiction divert at least 50 percent of its waste stream away from landfill either through waste reduction, recycling, or other means. For these reasons, the Project's solid waste disposal needs could be met by the existing waste management facilities and the impact would be less than significant.

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

No Impact. The Project would comply with all applicable federal, state, and local requirements related to solid waste. The proposed Project would be subject to the building permit process, which requires a construction waste management plan for demolition of existing structures, and compliance with the County's Development Code Chapter 84.19: Recycling Facilities and Chapter 84.24: Solid Waste/Recyclable Materials Storage. The Project's operations would be subject to service and requirements of the County of San Bernardino Solid Waste Management

Division and the County's Development Code. Therefore, there would be no potential impacts associated with noncompliance of federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste.

Cumulative Impacts

Cumulative impacts are determined on a project-specific basis. As concluded above, all Project impacts concerning utilities and service systems would be less than significant in consideration of compliance with existing laws, regulations, and standards. Consistent with the Project, all cumulative projects would be subject to the County's discretionary review process and would comply with existing laws, regulations, and standards, and/or implement mitigation to fully mitigate their contributions concerning utilities and services systems. Therefore, there are no significant cumulative impacts anticipated associated with public utilities and service systems, and the Project's contribution toward potential future utility and service system impacts in the County is not cumulatively considerable.

WILDFIRE

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

An Emergency Plan and Procedures document including an Evacuation Plan and Working Guide has been developed by Hume SoCal in April 2024 and is included as **Appendix K**.

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

Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated. As previously mentioned, the Project is located in an SRA on lands classified as a Very High FHSZ.[84] SR-330, SR-18, Green Valley Lake Road, and Live Oak Drive are the designated as Mountain Secondary Highway and Major Highways and would serve as the evacuation routes within the area. During fire emergencies, specific evacuation routes would be designated, and all evacuation procedures would comply with the County's Emergency Operation Plan and Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP) Management Plan.[85] Additionally, the existing Hume SoCal Camp Emergency Plan and Procedures, last updated April 26, 2024, contains a four-phase plan (HSC Phase Plan) when responding to an evacuation notification by governmental authority (i.e., the County; refer to **Appendix K**).[86] Each phase outlines key steps and emergency response personnel. The phases are as follows:

[84] California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. 2022. *FHSZ Viewer*. Available at https://egis.fire.ca.gov/FHSZ/ (accessed January 2023).
[85] County of San Bernardino. 2019. *San Bernardino County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)*Available at SAN BERNARDINO Prepared By:San Bernardino County Fire Department Office of Emergency ServicesRevised: November 16, 2017 (accessed October 29, 2025).
[86] *Hume SoCal Camp Emergency Plan & Procedures.* April 26, 2024.

- Phase I – Evacuation Warning – Activate Evacuation Plan
- Phase II – Evacuation Order – Alarm Sounds
- Phase III – Evacuation
- Phase IV – Evacuation Location (To be designated by SBCSD)

The County is responsible for the dissemination of information about a wildfire emergency to the public to inform them on what has happened and the actions of the emergency response agencies, as well as summarize the expected outcomes of the emergency actions. The County has various systems in place for disseminating warnings and emergency information to the public including an Emergency Alert System (EAS) which enables the federal, state, and local governments to communicate with the general public through commercial broadcast stations, as well as a Telephone Emergency Notification System (TENS) which includes evacuation notices, shelter in place orders, and/or special instructions for an imminent threat.[87]

Other agencies providing fire protection services and/or fire related information for the Hilltop community include CAL FIRE, the U.S. Forest Service, and the Mountain Area Safety Taskforce (MAST).[88] MAST has successfully implemented and completed numerous programs leading to safer communities. MAST has developed evacuation plans and distributed emergency planning information to the public. MAST also created Emergency Information Visitors brochures and Emergency Response Evacuation maps for the mountain communities. The County of San Bernardino also implemented the "Ready SB" smart phone application for disaster preparedness that includes information related to evacuation areas, where to go, what routes are open, and what resources are available during the current emergency.[89]

Additionally, the Project would comply with CCR Title 14 SRA Fire Safe Regulations which ensures basic emergency access would be provided. The Project would also be operated in accordance with the Emergency Mutual Aid Agreements system which provides service in the emergency response and recovery efforts at the Southern Regional Emergency Operations Center, local Emergency Operations Centers, the Disaster Field Office, and community service centers. Furthermore, the Project would adhere to the Cal-EMA to prepare a SEMS program (Title 19 CCR Section 2400 et seq.), which sets forth measures by which a jurisdiction should handle emergency disasters, and CCR Sections 51175 through 51189 which provides the framework for further preventative measures to decrease wildfire hazards.

The Project would also comply with the Hilltop Community Safety Element and the San Bernardino CWP Hazards Element to ensure adequate emergency services and fire protection would be provided to the Project area. The CWP Hazards Element requires that new development be located outside of environmental hazard areas, such as High or Very High FHSZs, wherever possible

[87] County of San Bernardino. 2018. *Emergency Operations* Plan. Available at https://www.sbcounty.gov/uploads/SBCFire/documents/OES/2018_EOP_Update.pdf (accessed January 2023).
[88] County of San Bernardino. 2007. *Hilltop Community Plan.* Available at https://www.sbcounty.gov/Uploads/lus/CommunityPlans/HilltopCP.pdf (accessed August 22, 2022).
[89] County of San Bernardino. 2018. Emergency Operations Plan. Available at https://www.sbcounty.gov/uploads/SBCFire/documents/OES/2018_EOP_Update.pdf (accessed January 2023).

(Countywide Plan Policy HZ-1.2). For any lot or parcel that does not have sufficient buildable area outside of such hazard areas, such is the case for the Project site, the County requires adequate mitigation, including designs that allow occupants to shelter in place and to have sufficient time to evacuate during times of extreme weather and natural disasters. The adequacy of evacuation routes and emergency access are further discussed in ***Transportation***.

The Project lies within the County's Fire Safety Overlay (FS-1) and is therefore subject to the requirements of County Development Code Section 23.0304 Mountain Area Fire Hazard Abatement. When neighboring persons or properties are especially vulnerable to the effects of fire, including, but not limited to schools, hospitals, mobile home parks, and residential occupancies, it is the responsibility of the property owner to adhere to the provisions of this section when flammable vegetation stands within 100 feet, measured on the ground, of all neighboring structures. Additional clearance may be required at the discretion of the County Fire Chief/Fire Warden or their designee on buildings that may be used as evacuation centers, medical facilities and/or places of public gatherings and/or critical infrastructure (County Development Code Section 23.0304). Additionally, the County requires that all new development in County-designated Fire Safety Overlay (FS-1) and/or CAL FIRE-designated Very High FHSZs meet the requirements of the California Fire Code and the California Building Code as amended by the County Fire Protection District, including Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations fire safety requirements for any new development within an SRA, as well as provide and maintain a Fire Protection Plan or Defensible Space/Fuel Modification Plan and other pre-planning measures in accordance with the County Code of Ordinances (Countywide Plan Policy HZ-1.13). Countywide Plan Policy HZ-1.14 additionally requires proactive vegetation management/hazard abatement to reduce fire hazards on existing private properties, along roadsides of evacuation routes out of wildfire prone areas, and other private/public land where applicable, and requires new development to enter into a long-term maintenance agreement for vegetation management in defensible space, fuel modification, and roadside fuel reduction in the Fire Safety Overlay (FS-1) and/or Very High FHSZs. To this end, a Preliminary Fire Fuel Modification Plan has been prepared for the Project; refer to **Figure 7: Preliminary Fire Fuel Modification Plan**. The Fuel Modification Plan designates Zones A, B, and C, which represent buffer zones around each structure extending to the property line. Zone A extends from the outer edge of the structure or appendage to 20 feet. Zone B extends 80 feet from the edge of Zone A, and Zone C extends up to 200 feet from the edge of Zone B. Each buffer zone includes landscaping, fuel load, and irrigation design considerations that would reduce the severity and progress of wildfire within the Project site.

Additionally, the Evacuation Plan and Working Guide developed by Hume SoCal and based on CAL FIRE's "Ready, Set, Go!" model would be implemented to ensure proper preparedness and response to a wildfire. To ensure the Evacuation Plan and Working Guide are able to adequately address emergency situations, **MM WF-1** would be implemented to ensure the Evacuation Plan is updated upon completion of each Phase of the Project.

Therefore, with compliance to all applicable federal, state, and local policies and regulations, and with the implementation of the Preliminary Fire Fuel Modification Plan and Evacuation Plan

(**MM WF-1**), the Project would not substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan.

MM WF-1 **Evacuation Plan.** An Evacuation Plan and Working Guide strongly implemented by the Southern California Hume Lake Christian Camp ("Hume SoCal") based on CAL FIRE's "Ready, Set, Go!" model has been developed. The Evacuation Plan and Working Guide would be updated and submitted to Land Use Services for review and approval, upon completion of construction activities for each Phase to ensure adequate preparation for higher campground occupancy.

Hume SoCal will also work with local fire agencies and hold annual fire safety and evacuation preparedness informational meetings that will help Hume SoCal Campground guests and employees familiarize themselves with their own "Ready, Set, Go!" evacuation plan.

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

Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated. As previously mentioned, steep terrain results in faster fire spread upslope and flat terrain tends to have little effect on fire spread, resulting in fires that are driven by vegetation and/or wind. The Project site is at an elevation of between approximately from 6,400 feet to 6,600 feet and has a relatively steep slope that could potentially result in faster fire spread and exposing occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrollable spread of a wildfire. Although, the majority of the sites' steeper slopes ascend away from on-site development, the Project site is located on higher ground than lands surrounding the site to the east, south, and north.

Santa Ana winds could potentially increase wildfire risk on the Project site as well. On October 22, 2007, the Slide Fire burned 12,759 acres within the Green Valley Lake Community. This fire was heavily influenced from Santa Ana winds.[90,91] Hot, dry Santa Ana winds typically occur in the fall and are usually from the northeast and can reach speeds of 50 miles per hour (mph) or higher. Santa Ana winds come from the north and flow through the Cajon Pass and then follow the Santa Ana River to the south. High speed winds during Santa Ana conditions could put Project occupants at a higher risk to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire; however, the County has a Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP), which was approved in July 2017, that includes various hazard mitigation, such as the San Bernardino County Fire Hazard Abatement (FHA) Program that reduces the risk of fires within communities through the reduction/removal of flammable materials on properties. The FHA conducts surveys to identify fire hazards throughout the year and mails notices to abate the hazards to the property owners.

[90] California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. 2007. *Slide Fire.* Available at https://www.fire.ca.gov/incidents/2007/10/22/slide-fire/ (accessed January 2024).
[91] *History of Green Valley Lake*. 2013. Available at https://www.green-valley-lake.com/history/# (accessed January 2023).

The property owners are given 30 days to abate the violations before receiving citations, penalties, and/or fees for abatement by the County.[92]

The Project site within a Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) area.[93] The WUI is the zone of transition between unoccupied land and human development. It is the line, area, or zone where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels. Within the Project site, these interface areas are covered in chaparral vegetation.[94] Although high intensity fires are common within these vegetation types, **MM WF-3** would mitigate these risks. The Project would comply with the fire hazard requirements outlined in San Bernardino County Code Section 23.0301-23.0319 conforming with the FHA Program.[95] **MM WF-2** would require a qualified SBC Fire third-party fuel modification zone inspector to permit fuel modification and create adequate firebreaks in areas consisting of flammable vegetation. Additionally, existing flammable vegetation would be reduced by 50 percent on vacant lots prior to construction activities to reduce fuel for fire. Furthermore, **MM WF-3** would ensure landscaping on-site consists of drought-tolerant, fire-resistive plants and be properly maintained and watered.

The Project would also comply with the Fire Fuel Modification Plan (FMP) prepared for the Project. The plan would ensure adequate proactive protection measures are taken to reduce fire risk. The FMP would require low-growing and irrigated vegetation within a 20-foot buffer of all structures to reduce fire risk. The FMP would also require an additional 80-foot buffer zone where vegetation must be thinned, and appropriate plantings must be utilized to reduce fire risk. Additionally, the FMP would require a 100-foot buffer zone from structures requiring thinned vegetation. Multiple new fire hydrants must be installed throughout the Project site to reduce risk of spread. With implementation of the FMP requirements, impacts related to exacerbated wildfire risk would be less than significant.

Additionally, the Project would comply with FS Overlay general development standards (82.13.050) and fire hazard requirements outlined in San Bernardino County Code Section 23.0301-23.0319 conforming with the San Bernardino County Fire Hazard Abatement (FHA) Program. The primary function of this Program is to reduce fire risk by proactively establishing defensible space and reduction/removal of flammable materials on properties. The Program must conduct surveys to identify fire hazards throughout the year and mail the hazards identified to the property owner. The property owner will then have 30 days to abate the violations. Failure to do so will result in penalties, citations, and/or fees for abatement by the County. With implementation of **MMs WF-2** and **WF-3** and compliance with the regulatory framework, impacts related to exacerbated wildfire risk would be less than significant.

[92] County of San Bernardino. 2017. *Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan.* Available at https://www.sbcounty.gov/uploads/SBCFire/documents/EmergencyServices/Hazard-Mitigation-Plan.pdf (accessed March 2023).
[93] California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. 2019. *CalFIRE FRAP, WUI, and Wildfire Hazard Potential* [Web Map]. Available at https://www.arcgis.com/apps/mapviewer/index.html?webmap=64c885ae674744348ad0ebcc16fe02f0f (accessed March 2024).
[94] United States Department of Agriculture. 2011. *San Bernardino National Forest Land Management Plan Monitoring, Evaluation, and Five Year Trend Report*. Available at https://www.fs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/stelprdb5337913.pdf (accessed January 2023)
[95] County of San Bernardino. ND. *San Bernardino County Fire Hazard Abatement Program*. Available at https://lus.sbcounty.gov/fire-hazard-abatement-home/ (accessed January 2023).

Mitigation Measures

MM WF-2 A qualified SBC Fire third-party fuel modification zone inspector hired by the project applicant shall review the plans and construction materials list prior to bringing combustible materials on site. Additionally, adequate firebreaks at least 50 feet wide shall be created around all grading, site work, and additional construction activities in areas consisting of flammable vegetation. Existing flammable vegetation shall be reduced by 50 percent on vacant lots prior to construction.

- All new power lines shall be undergrounded for additional fire safety, and temporary construction power lines may be allowed in areas cleared of combustible vegetation.
- Caution must be used to avoid causing erosion or ground (including slope) instability or water runoff due to vegetation removal, management, or maintenance.

MM WF-3 On-site landscaping must consist of drought-tolerant, fire-resistive plants and be routinely maintained and watered by an automatic irrigation system that will maintain healthy vegetation with high moisture contents that would minimize ignition of embers from a wildfire.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. As previously stated, the Project is located in an SRA and lands classified as a Very High FHSZ. The Project contains various infrastructure improvements that, under the guidance of the Project, would be installed in five phases, as described in **Section 2.0: Description of Proposed Project**. All proposed improvements would be constructed to meet the requirements of the San Bernardino Flood Control District (SBFCD) and would comply with the requirements of the County Development Code and the CWP goals and polices. Thus, the proposed campground structures and recreation facilities within the Project would include fire systems, and fire riser rooms would be located within the building envelope, unless fully integrated into the building architecture. All fire risers and fire-related plumbing would be installed in a fire riser cabinet or meter cabinet.

Furthermore, the Project is subject to the County FS Overlay that includes areas designated as extremely high fire hazard severity zones by CAL FIRE. Due to this, the Project would be subject to additional development standards (such as setback requirements, fuel modification zones, vehicular access, building separation, erosion and sediment control, and other design requirements) to provide greater public safety in these fire-prone areas. Each project located in the FS Overlay that goes through the entitlement process must submit a fuel modification plan that addresses fuel loading, ungraded slopes, maintenance, on-site water availability, and landscaping.

In addition, each proposed development must comply with FS Overlay general development standards (County Development Code Section 82.13.050), including but not limited to[96]:

- Residential density criteria that limit the number of dwelling units per gross acre based on slope percentage;
- Site and emergency access that requires a minimum of two points of ingress and egress, and minimum width of 26 feet of all-weather surface for roads;
- Private driveways or access roadways for residential units that have a 150-foot maximum length;
- Fencing requirements, including a minimum five-foot separation for wood or vinyl fencing and the wall of the nearest structure;
- Cul-de-sac length limits of 350 feet in length;
- Vehicular access to water sources, including ponds, lakes, swimming pools, reservoirs, and water storage tanks; and
- Permanent fuel modification areas around a development projects or portions adjacent or exposed to hazardous fire areas.

All applications must also comply with fire authority standards, including CBC Chapter 7A and California Residential Code Chapter 327. After a project is approved, the code enforcement division is responsible for ensuring compliance with the conditions agreed upon in the approved permit, as well as annually inspecting fuel modification and defensible space. Additionally, as determined by the FMP, infrastructure to support emergency response in the event of a fire would be expanded with the campground expansion as additional fire breaks and fire hydrants would be installed. Therefore, in consideration of the above requirements, the installation and maintenance of associated infrastructure would result in less than significant impacts regarding temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment and no mitigation measures are required.

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

Less Than Significant. As described in ***Section 2.0: Description of Proposed Project,*** the physical expansion of Hume SoCal Campground, the new construction of campground-related structures, features, and infrastructure, and the intensification of its associated uses would allow the existing Hume SoCal Campground to increase the campground's current 300-person capacity to accommodate up to an additional 2,700 persons for a total capacity of 3,000 persons. Thus, the Project has the potential to expose additional people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes. As previously mentioned, the Project is located in an SRA on lands classified as a Very High FHSZ. Additionally, the Project area ranges in elevations from 6,400 feet to 6,600 feet and has a relatively steep slope that could potentially result in faster fire spread and exposing

[96] Office of Planning and Research. 2022. *Fire Safety Overlay Zone: San Bernardino County*. Available at https://opr.ca.gov/docs/20220817-San_Bernadino_County_Case_Study.pdf (accessed February 2024).

occupants to downslope or downstream flooding, or landslides as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes.

Potential impacts regarding flooding, landslides, and drainage are further discussed in **Geology and Soils** and **Hydrology and Water Quality**. With compliance with applicable mitigation measures, the 2022 CBC, and the geotechnical recommendations (**Appendix F**), the Project would result in a less than significant impact to geology and soils and hydrology and water quality. Therefore, while the Project site is subject to regional seismicity and ground disturbing activities which would result in runoff and drainage changes, the Project would not expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides. Therefore, compliance with applicable state and local policies and regulations would ensure that impacts are less than significant, and no mitigation measures are required.

Cumulative Impacts

Projects have the potential to be cumulatively considerable, when evaluated in the context of other past, present, or reasonably foreseeable projects that make a cumulative contribution to impacts. Similar to the Project, cumulative development within the vicinity of the Project site would be located in a Very High FHSZ. Nevertheless, all cumulative projects would be subject to the California Building Standard Codes, including the California Building Code and California Fire Code. Additionally, all cumulative projects would be required to comply with all local regulations and meet the minimum fire safety standards required by the County. Implementation of these plans and policies, in conjunction with compliance with the Fire Code and County standards, would ensure cumulative impacts with respect to wildfire hazards are less than significant. As concluded above, the Project's impact related to wildfire hazards would not be cumulatively considerable.

MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated. The proposed Project would involve the expansion of the existing Hume SoCal Campground to include additional campground and recreational uses in a manner consistent with the existing campground uses. As described in the above sections, the Project could result in several potentially significant project-level impacts including air quality, biological resources, cultural resources, geology and soils, and wildfire. The Project would have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment should Project emissions exceed CAAQS and NAAQS emissions standards, as discussed in ***Air Quality***. The Project would implement **MM AQ-1** that would require all off-road equipment 50 horsepower or greater to meet CARB Tier 4 Final standards as well as the latest Environmental Protection Agency and CARB standards. With implementation of applicable air quality mitigation measures and compliance with federal, state, and local requirements, the Project would not substantially

degrade air quality. Additionally, the Project site does not contain any known historical resources and would implement mitigation to support habitat for any special-status animals or plant communities. However, construction of the Project could result in the short-term disturbance of nesting birds from ground disturbing activities. Implementation of **MM BIO-1** and **MM BIO-2** would reduce impact to biological resources to less than significant. Development of the Project would require ground disturbance which would have the potential to uncover unanticipated cultural resources including tribal cultural resources and archaeological resources; thus, with implementation of **MMs CUL-1** and **CUL-2**, the Project would have a less than significant impact on cultural resources. Additionally, the Project would implement the recommendation included within the Geotechnical Report (**Appendix F**) to ensure that soils are made appropriate for development of the Project on the Project site. The recommendations are included as a part of **MM GEO-1**. Implementation of these geotechnical recommendations, consistent with the requirements of the 2022 CBC, would reduce geological impacts associated with consolidation and collapse to less than significant. Impacts related to wildfire, including the potential for wildfire to exacerbate pollutant concentrations or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire, are deemed to be less than significant with incorporation of **MMs WF-2** and **WF-3**. Accordingly, with incorporation of the mitigation measures recommended throughout this IS/MND, the Project would not substantially degrade the quality of the environment and impacts would be less than significant.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. CEQA Guidelines Section 15064(i) states that a Lead Agency shall consider whether the cumulative impact of a project is significant and whether the effects of the project are cumulatively considerable. The Project would not contribute to cumulative development impacts within the region. Potentially significant impacts of the Project relate to air quality, biological resources, cultural resources, geology and soils, and wildfire. Development of the Project would follow applicable mitigation measures in each topical area addressed in this IS/MND. In consideration of existing requirements and mitigation measures, no significant impacts are anticipated with respect to Project construction. Therefore, in consideration of existing requirements, potential impacts associated with the development of the Project would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated. Potential impacts have been thoroughly evaluated and have been deemed to be neither individually significant nor cumulatively considerable in terms of any adverse effects upon the region, the local community, or its inhabitants.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. All potential impacts have been thoroughly evaluated and have been deemed to be neither individually significant nor cumulatively considerable in terms of any adverse effects upon the region, the local community, or its inhabitants. At a minimum, the Project would be required to meet the conditions of approval for the project to be implemented. It is anticipated that all such conditions of approval would further ensure that no potential for adverse impacts

would be introduced by construction activities, initial or future land uses authorized by the project approval. With required implementation of mitigation measures identified in this IS/MND, construction and operation of the Project would not involve any activities that would result in environmental effects which would cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly.

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