

AIRPORT LAND USE COMMISSION RIVERSIDE COUNTY AGENDA

Riverside County Administration Center 4080 Lemon St., 1st Floor Hearing Room Riverside, California

CHAIR Thursday 9:00 a.m., April 10, 2014 Simon Housman Rancho Mirage NOTE: If you wish to speak, please complete a "SPEAKER IDENTIFICATION FORM" and give it to VICE CHAIRMAN the Secretary. The purpose of the public hearing is to allow interested parties to express their **Rod Ballance** concerns. Comments shall be limited to 5 minutes and to matters relevant to the item under Riverside consideration. Please do not repeat information already given. If you have no additional information, but wish to be on record, simply give your name and address and state that you agree with the COMMISSIONERS previous speaker(s). Also please be aware that the indicated staff recommendation shown below may Arthur Butler differ from that presented to the Commission during the public hearing. Riverside Non-exempt materials related to an item on this agenda submitted to the Airport Land Use Glen Holmes Hemet Commission or its staff after distribution of the agenda packet are available for public inspection in the Airport Land Use Commission's office located at 4080 Lemon Street, 14th Floor, Riverside, CA 92501 John Lyon during normal business hours. Riverside **Greg Pettis** In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, if any accommodations are needed, please Cathedral City contact Barbara Santos at (951) 955-5132 or E-mail at basantos@rctlma.org. Request should be **Richard Stewart** made at least 48 hours or as soon as possible prior to the scheduled meeting. Moreno Valley 1.0 INTRODUCTIONS STAFF CALL TO ORDER 1.1 Director Ed Cooper 1.2 SALUTE TO FLAG John Guerin Russell Brady ROLL CALL 1.3 Barbara Santos County Administrative Center 4080 Lerron St. 14th Floor 2.0 **PUBLIC HEARING: NEW CASE** Riverside, CA 92501 (951) 955-5132 PALM SPRINGS INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT 2.1 ZAP1020PS14 - Spectrum Services, Inc. (Representative: Brett Smirl/Michael Hayes) www.rcaluc.org City of Palm Springs Case Nos. CUP 5.1314 (Conditional Use Permit) and VAR 6.530 (Variance). CUP 5.1314 is a proposal to establish an unmanned telecommunications facility consisting of antennas on a 48-foot high monopalm tower, with associated equipment shelter, on a 900 square foot lease area within a 0.39-acre parcel located at the southeasterly corner of Sahara Road and (North) Cerritos Road in the City of Palm Springs. VAR 6.530 is a proposal to allow the 48-foot high structure in the P (Professional) Zone. Without a variance, the allowable height limit for antennas is 15 feet. (Zone B1 of the Palm Springs International Airport Influence Area). Staff Recommendation: CONSISTENT

3.0 ADMINISTRATIVE ITEMS

- 3.1 Director's Approvals
- 3.2 Compatibility Plan Status Update
- 3.3 2014 California Airport Land Use Consortium Conference

4.0 APPROVAL OF MINUTES March 13, 2014

5.0 ORAL COMMUNICATION ON ANY MATTER NOT ON THE AGENDA

6.0 COMMISSIONER'S COMMENTS

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COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE AIRPORT LAND USE COMMISSION

STAFF REPORT

AGENDA ITEM:	2.1			
HEARING DATE:	April 10, 2014			
CASE NUMBER:	ZAP1020PS14 – Spectrum Services (Representatives: Michael Hayes and Brett Smirl)			
APPROVING JURISDICTION:	City of Palm Springs			
JURISDICTION CASE NO:	CUP 5.1314 (Conditional Use Permit); VAR 6.530 (Variance)			

MAJOR ISSUES: The Countywide Policies of the 2004 Riverside County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan, as carried forth into the 2005 Palm Springs International Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan, cite "critical community infrastructure facilities" as a prohibited use in Airport Compatibility Zone B1. These facilities are listed in Note 12 of Table 2A as including "public communications facilities." Policy 4.2.3.(d) clarifies that such uses are "prohibited unless no other feasible alternative site exists and the facility is designed in a manner that minimizes its susceptibility to damage from an aircraft accident."

City staff has indicated that, although the City does not have specific standards restricting cell towers on or near residential zoned properties, previous proposals to install cell towers near residential land uses have been denied. Two other monopalm cell towers currently exist on the site, and the proposed tower would be clustered with these existing towers within approximately 40 feet. The proposed tower is 48 feet in height, whereas the existing towers are approximately 53 feet and 57 feet in height. Therefore, due to the clustering and existing towers' heights, the proposed tower would not "have a substantial adverse effect on the safe and efficient utilization of the navigable airspace by aircraft," as determined by the Federal Aviation Administration. The applicant and City staff have also indicated a preference to locate the proposed tower near the existing towers in order to avoid creating new visual impacts in other areas as a result of siting the tower either outside Zone B1 or further from the extended runway centerline within Zone B1.

Staff has received propagation maps showing the existing and proposed coverage to indicate the area where coverage is needed and thus where a tower should be located. ALUC staff's review of aerial photos of the area within the radius provided by the applicant indicate that there are a few vacant or underdeveloped areas both within Compatibility Zone C and further from the extended runway centerline within Compatibility Zone B1 that may be feasible alternative sites. However, selection of an alternative site (whether within or outside Compatibility Zone B1) could potentially create a new hazard where one does not currently

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exist (in contrast to use of the current proposed site where obstruction impacts would not be significantly increased).

RECOMMENDATION: Staff recommends that the Commission open the public hearing, consider testimony, and find the project <u>CONSISTENT</u>, subject to the conditions included herein.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

City of Palm Springs Case CUP 5.1314 is a proposal to establish an unmanned telecommunications facility consisting of antennas on a 48-foot high monopalm tower, with associated equipment shelter, on a 900 square foot lease area within a 0.39-acre parcel. VAR 6.530 is a proposal to allow the 48-foot high structure in the P (Professional) Zone. Without a variance, the allowable height limit for antennas is 15 feet.

PROJECT LOCATION:

The site is located northerly of Vista Chino, easterly of North Cerritos Road, and southerly of Sahara Road in the City of Palm Springs, approximately 2,400 feet northwesterly of Runway 13R-31L at Palm Springs International Airport.

LAND USE PLAN: 2005 Palm Springs International Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan

a.	Airport Influence Area:	Palm Springs International Airport		
b.	Land Use Policy:	Compatibility Zone B1		
c.	Noise Levels:	between 60-65 CNEL from aircraft noise		

BACKGROUND:

<u>Prohibited Uses:</u> "Critical community infrastructure facilities" are cited as a prohibited use in Airport Compatibility Zone B1 pursuant to the Countywide Policies of the 2004 Riverside County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan (as carried forth into the 2005 Palm Springs International Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan). These facilities are listed in Note 12 of Table 2A as including "public communications facilities." Policy 4.2.3.(d) clarifies that such uses are "prohibited unless no feasible alternative site exists and the facility is designed in a manner that minimizes its susceptibility to damage from an aircraft accident."

The prohibition likely relates to the role that these facilities play in the maintenance of public safety in an emergency situation. There is no general prohibition of new structures in Airport Compatibility Zone B1. Obviously, as an unmanned facility, the project does not present intensity issues.

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City staff has indicated that, although the City does not have specific standards restricting cell towers on or near residential zoned properties, previous proposals to install cell towers near residential land uses have been denied. Two other monopalm cell towers currently exist on the site, and the proposed tower would be clustered with these existing towers within approximately 40 feet. The proposed tower is 48 feet in height, whereas the existing towers are approximately 53 feet and 57 feet in height. Therefore, due to the clustering and existing towers' heights, the proposed tower would not "have a substantial adverse effect on the safe and efficient utilization of the navigable airspace by aircraft," as determined by the Federal Aviation Administration. The applicant and City staff have also indicated a preference to locate the proposed tower near the existing towers in order to avoid creating new visual impacts in other areas as a result of siting the tower either outside Zone B1 or further from the extended runway centerline within Zone B1.

Staff has received propagation maps showing the existing and proposed coverage to indicate the area where coverage is needed and thus where a tower should be located. ALUC staff's review of aerial photos of the area within the radius provided by the applicant indicate that there are a few vacant or underdeveloped areas both within Compatibility Zone C and further from the extended runway centerline within Compatibility Zone B1 that may be feasible alternative sites.

The applicant has indicated that inquiries had been made as to availability of locations on the commercial sites (located northwest of Sunrise Way and Vista Chino and southwest of Cerritos Drive and Vista Chino), but the owners of these properties were not interested in accommodating a cell tower due to planned development of their properties. Staff has identified a third potential location - a vacant property located west of Sunrise Way, north of Sandalwood Drive. This site, although located within the applicant's search radius, would not meet the applicant's objective to provide coverage to the more northeasterly area, where the current substantial coverage gap occurs. Although other vacant or underdeveloped sites may exist within the area, many of these lie within primarily residential areas, thus limiting the feasibility of these sites. In addition, selection of an alternative site (whether within or outside Compatibility Zone B1), could potentially create a new hazard where one does not currently exist (in contrast to the current proposed site where obstruction impacts would not be significantly increased).

Extended Runway Centerline: Pursuant to Table 2A, structures in Airport Compatibility Zone B1 should be located a "maximum distance from [the] extended runway centerline." This project does not comply with this requirement, as the facility is not located at a maximum distance from the centerline on the subject parcel. The proposed tower would be clustered with the other existing monopalms on site per the City of Palm Springs to limit aesthetic impacts and allow the proposed monopalm to blend in with its surroundings. Unfortunately, this portion of the site is close to the extended runway centerline. Within this parcel, the tower may only be shifted approximately 80 feet further from the extended runway centerline compared to its current proposed location.

<u>Part 77</u>: The property is located approximately 2,400 feet northwesterly of Runway 13R-31L. Based on this distance and the approximate runway elevation of 474.4 feet above mean sea level (AMSL), any structure exceeding 498.4 feet AMSL would require FAA Obstruction Evaluation review. The site has an elevation of approximately 504 feet AMSL, and the project proposes a structure height of

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48 feet for a total elevation of 552 feet AMSL. Submittal to FAA was made for Obstruction Evaluation and was assigned an Aeronautical Study Number (ASN) of 2013-AWP-7273-OE.

The aeronautical study determined that the structure exceeds Section 77.17(a)(3) obstruction standards in that it would penetrate the PSP RWY 31L 40:1 departure obstacle clearance surface (OCS) in the Initial Climb Area (ICA) by 14 feet. However, the proposed structure height would not require an increase in the existing published instrument departure climb gradient, nor would it require an increase in departure weather minimums.

The study noted the presence of structures of similar height adjacent to the proposed site. The Obstruction Evaluation Service did not attempt to negotiate a lower height, since existing obstacles and terrain control the development of future approach and departure Terminal Instrument Procedures for the PSP landing area.

As the structure would qualify as a "low close-in" obstacle penetration, upon its development, a note will be added to the Take-off Minimums and (Obstacle) Departure Procedures in the U.S. Terminal Procedures publication. Additionally, it was determined that the structure shall be red obstruction lighted to provide conspicuity for aircraft operators flying in VFR weather conditions at night.

A Determination of No Hazard to Air Navigation was issued, based on a finding "that the structure would have no substantial adverse effect on the safe and efficient utilization of the navigable airspace by aircraft or on the operation of air navigation facilities."

<u>Noise</u>: Average noise levels on this site from aircraft operations would be between 60 and 65 dB CNEL. As a non-noise sensitive use, no special mitigation measures are necessary.

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CONDITIONS:

- 1. Prior to issuance of a building permit for the proposed telecommunications facilities, the property owner shall convey an avigation easement to the City of Palm Springs as owner-operator of Palm Springs International Airport.
- 2. The following uses shall be prohibited:
 - (a) Any use which would direct a steady light or flashing light of red, white, green, or amber colors associated with airport operations toward an aircraft engaged in an initial straight climb following takeoff or toward an aircraft engaged in a straight final approach toward a landing at an airport, other than an FAA-approved navigational signal light or visual approach slope indicator.
 - (b) Any use which would cause sunlight to be reflected towards an aircraft engaged in an initial straight climb following takeoff or towards an aircraft engaged in a straight final approach towards a landing at an airport.

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- (c) Any use which would generate smoke or water vapor or which would attract large concentrations of birds, or which may otherwise affect safe air navigation within the area, including landscaping utilizing water features, aquaculture, livestock operations, production of cereal grains, sunflower, and row crops, artificial marshes, landfills, trash transfer stations that are open on one or more sides, recycling centers containing putrescible wastes, construction and demolition debris facilities, incinerators, fly ash disposal, and wastewater management facilities.
- (d) Any use which would generate electrical interference that may be detrimental to the operation of aircraft and/or aircraft instrumentation.
- (e) Children's schools, day care centers, libraries, hospitals, nursing homes, places of worship, buildings with greater than 2 aboveground habitable floors, highly noise-sensitive outdoor nonresidential uses, aboveground bulk storage of hazardous materials, and hazards to flight.
- 3. Any outdoor lighting that is installed other than FAA-required lighting shall be hooded or shielded to prevent either the spillage of lumens or reflection into the sky.
- 4. Any new retention basins on the site shall be designed so as to provide for a maximum 48hour detention period following the conclusion of the storm event for the design storm (may be less, but not more), and to remain totally dry between rainfalls. Vegetation in and around the retention basin(s) that would provide food or cover for bird species that would be incompatible with airport operations shall not be utilized in project landscaping. Trees shall be spaced so as to prevent large expanses of contiguous canopy, when mature. In the event that a retention basin or detention basin is established on this site, on-site landscaping shall not include trees that produce seeds, fruits, or berries.
- 5. The Federal Aviation Administration has conducted an aeronautical study of the proposed structure (Aeronautical Study No. 2013-AWP-7273-OE), and has determined that lighting of the structure in accordance with FAA Advisory Circular 70/7460-1 K Change 2, Obstruction Marking and Lighting, red lights-Chapters 4, 5 (Red), and 12, will be necessary for aviation safety. Such lighting shall be installed and maintained in accordance therewith for the life of the project.
- 6. The maximum elevation at the top of the proposed structure shall not exceed 552 feet above mean sea level.
- 7. The specific coordinates, height, top point elevation, of the proposed structure, frequencies, and power specified in the Federal Aviation Administration letter dated February 13, 2014, shall not be amended without further review by the Airport Land Use Commission and the Federal Aviation Administration; provided, however that reduction in structure height or elevation shall not require further review by the Airport Land Use Commission.

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- 8. Temporary construction equipment (such as cranes) used during actual construction of the structure shall not exceed the height of the structure or be stationed at coordinates that are closer to the runway than the coordinates specified in the Federal Aviation Administration letter dated February 13, 2014, unless separate notice is provided to the Federal Aviation Administration through the Form 7460-1 process.
- 9. Within five (5) days after construction of structures reaches its greatest height, FAA Form 7460-2 (Part II), Notice of Actual Construction or Alteration, shall be completed by the project proponent or his/her designee and e-filed with the Federal Aviation Administration. (Go to <u>https://oeaaa.faa.gov</u> for instructions.) This requirement is also applicable in the event the project is abandoned.
- 10. The telecommunications facility shall be designed in such a manner as to ensure that spurious emissions signal levels from the proposed transmitter(s) will be less than -104 dBm in the 108-137 and 225-400 MHz frequency bands at a distance of 4,100 feet from the transmitter site, in accordance with the requirements of the Federal Aviation Administration Obstruction Evaluation Service letter dated February 13, 2014, a copy of which is attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference.
- 11. The proposed monopalm tower shall be located within forty feet (40') of the existing monopalm towers on the site to accommodate the clustering of the towers to minimize obstruction hazard.

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NOTICE OF AIRPORT IN VICINITY

This property is presently located in the vicinity of an airport, within what is known as an airport influence area. For that reason, the property may be subject to some of the annoyances or inconveniences associated with proximity to airport operations (for example: noise, vibration, or odors). Individual sensitivities to those annoyances can vary from person to person. You may wish to consider what airport annoyances, if any, are associated with the property before you complete your purchase and determine whether they are acceptable to you. Business & Professions Code Section 11010 (b) 13)(A)



Mail Processing Center Federal Aviation Administration Southwest Regional Office Obstruction Evaluation Group 2601 Meacham Boulevard Fort Worth, TX 76193 Aeronautical Study No. 2013-AWP-7273-OE

Issued Date: 02/13/2014

Jim O'Dowd Verizon Wireless 180 Washington Valley Rd Bedminster, NJ 07921

**** DETERMINATION OF NO HAZARD TO AIR NAVIGATION ****

The Federal Aviation Administration has conducted an aeronautical study under the provisions of 49 U.S.C., Section 44718 and if applicable Title 14 of the Code of Federal Regulations, part 77, concerning:

Structure:	Monopole Desert Park
Location:	Palm Springs, CA
Latitude:	33-50-43.81N NAD 83
Longitude:	116-31-24.26W
Heights:	504 feet site elevation (SE)
	48 feet above ground level (AGL)
	552 feet above mean sea level (AMSL)

This aeronautical study revealed that the structure would have no substantial adverse effect on the safe and efficient utilization of the navigable airspace by aircraft or on the operation of air navigation facilities. Therefore, pursuant to the authority delegated to me, it is hereby determined that the structure would not be a hazard to air navigation provided the following condition(s) is(are) met:

As a condition to this Determination, the structure is marked/lighted in accordance with FAA Advisory circular 70/7460-1 K Change 2, Obstruction Marking and Lighting, red lights - Chapters 4,5(Red),&12.

It is required that FAA Form 7460-2, Notice of Actual Construction or Alteration, be e-filed any time the project is abandoned or:

__X__ At least 10 days prior to start of construction (7460-2, Part 1)

___X___Within 5 days after the construction reaches its greatest height (7460-2, Part 2)

See attachment for additional condition(s) or information.

Any height exceeding 48 feet above ground level (552 feet above mean sea level), will result in a substantial adverse effect and would warrant a Determination of Hazard to Air Navigation.

This determination expires on 08/13/2015 unless:

(a) the construction is started (not necessarily completed) and FAA Form 7460-2, Notice of Actual Construction or Alteration, is received by this office.

- (b) extended, revised, or terminated by the issuing office.
- (c) the construction is subject to the licensing authority of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) and an application for a construction permit has been filed, as required by the FCC, within 6 months of the date of this determination. In such case, the determination expires on the date prescribed by the FCC for completion of construction, or the date the FCC denies the application.

NOTE: REQUEST FOR EXTENSION OF THE EFFECTIVE PERIOD OF THIS DETERMINATION MUST BE E-FILED AT LEAST 15 DAYS PRIOR TO THE EXPIRATION DATE. AFTER RE-EVALUATION OF CURRENT OPERATIONS IN THE AREA OF THE STRUCTURE TO DETERMINE THAT NO SIGNIFICANT AERONAUTICAL CHANGES HAVE OCCURRED, YOUR DETERMINATION MAY BE ELIGIBLE FOR ONE EXTENSION OF THE EFFECTIVE PERIOD.

This determination is subject to review if an interested party files a petition that is received by the FAA on or before March 15, 2014. In the event a petition for review is filed, it must contain a full statement of the basis upon which it is made and be submitted to the Manager, Airspace Regulations & ATC Procedures Group, Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Ave, SW, Room 423, Washington, DC 20591.

This determination becomes final on March 25, 2014 unless a petition is timely filed. In which case, this determination will not become final pending disposition of the petition. Interested parties will be notified of the grant of any review. For any questions regarding your petition, please contact Airspace Regulations & ATC Procedures Group via telephone -- 202-267-8783 - or facsimile 202-267-9328.

This determination is based, in part, on the foregoing description which includes specific coordinates, heights, frequency(ies) and power. Any changes in coordinates, heights, and frequencies or use of greater power will void this determination. Any future construction or alteration, including increase to heights, power, or the addition of other transmitters, requires separate notice to the FAA.

This determination does include temporary construction equipment such as cranes, derricks, etc., which may be used during actual construction of the structure. However, this equipment shall not exceed the overall heights as indicated above. Equipment which has a height greater than the studied structure requires separate notice to the FAA.

This determination concerns the effect of this structure on the safe and efficient use of navigable airspace by aircraft and does not relieve the sponsor of compliance responsibilities relating to any law, ordinance, or regulation of any Federal, State, or local government body.

Any failure or malfunction that lasts more than thirty (30) minutes and affects a top light or flashing obstruction light, regardless of its position, should be reported immediately to (877) 487-6867 so a Notice to Airmen (NOTAM) can be issued. As soon as the normal operation is restored, notify the same number.

This aeronautical study considered and analyzed the impact on existing and proposed arrival, departure, and en route procedures for aircraft operating under both visual flight rules and instrument flight rules; the impact on all existing and planned public-use airports, military airports and aeronautical facilities; and the cumulative impact resulting from the studied structure when combined with the impact of other existing or proposed structures. The study disclosed that the described structure would have no substantial adverse effect on air navigation.

An account of the study findings, aeronautical objections received by the FAA during the study (if any), and the basis for the FAA's decision in this matter can be found on the following page(s).

A copy of this determination will be forwarded to the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) because the structure is subject to their licensing authority.

(DNH)

If we can be of further assistance, please contact Karen McDonald, at (310) 725-6557. On any future correspondence concerning this matter, please refer to Aeronautical Study Number 2013-AWP-7273-OE.

Signature Control No: 202110015-208050179 John Page Manager, Obstruction Evaluation Group

Attachment(s) Additional Information Case Description Frequency Data Map(s)

cc: FCC

Additional information for ASN 2013-AWP-7273-OE

The submitted proposal from Verizon Wireless will construct a 48-foot above ground level (agl) monopole with no appurtenances, in Palm Springs, California.

This site is approximately 1.26 nautical miles northwest of the Palm Springs International (PSP) airport reference point; 2,520 feet direct distance from the Runway 13R physical approach end, the closest civilian public-use landing area.

The PSP Field Elevation (FE) is 477 feet above mean sea level (amsl); Runway 13R physical approach end elevation is 477 feet amsl. The site elevation of this proposed structure is 504 feet amsl.

The structure height exceeds the obstruction standards of Title 14 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 77, as follows:

Section 77.17(a)(3) - (TERPS criteria); would penetrate the PSP RWY 31L 40:1 departure obstacle clearance surface (OCS) in the Initial Climb Area (ICA) by 14 feet (less than 35 feet.) Mitigation: The proposed structure height would not require an increase in the existing published departure climb gradient (cg), nor would it require an increase in departure weather minimums. It qualifies as a 'low close-in' obstacle penetration with climb gradient termination altitude 200 feet or less above DER, and upon receipt from the sponsor of the 7460-2 Part 1, a note will be added to the 'Take-off Minimums and (Obstacle) Departure Procedures in the U.S. Terminal Procedures publication.

Existing ORS # 06-022099 and # 06-002579, structures of similar height, are located adjacent to this proposal.

Details of this proposal were not distributed for public aeronautical comment because current internal FAA Obstruction Evaluation policy exempts structures that would exceed only the above-cited Section 77.17(a)(3) standard by 35 feet or less.

FAA airspace evaluation has found that the adverse effect of this structure is known. The structure height does not require a change to any existing instrument published climb gradient or departure weather minimums and would not have a significant adverse effect on the TERPS criteria. FAA evaluation finds that the proposal would not create substantial adverse effect on visual aeronautical operations or lessen the utility of the navigable airspace overlying the site.

Existing obstacles and terrain control the development of future approach and departure Terminal Instrument Procedures for PSP landing area. Therefore, no further attempt to negotiate the structure to a lower height was considered necessary.

This does not affect the right to petition for review determinations regarding structures which exceed the subject obstruction standards.

AERONAUTICAL STUDY FOR POSSIBLE EFFECT UPON THE OPERATION OF AN AIR NAVIGATION AID:

- At a distance of 4100 feet from transmitter site spurious emissions signal levels from proposed transmitters must be less than -104 dBm in the 108-137, 225-400 MHz frequency bands.

AERONAUTICAL STUDY FOR POSSIBLE INSTRUMENT FLIGHT RULES (IFR) EFFECT DISCLOSED THE FOLLOWING:

- The proposal would have no effect on any existing or proposed IFR arrival/departure routes, operations, or procedures.

- The proposal would have no effect on any existing or proposed IFR en route routes, operations, or procedures.

- The proposal would have no effect on any existing or proposed IFR minimum flight altitudes.

AERONAUTICAL STUDY FOR POSSIBLE VISUAL FLIGHT RULES (VFR) EFFECT DISCLOSED THE FOLLOWING:

- The proposal would have no effect on any existing or proposed VFR arrival or departure routes, operations or procedures.

- The proposal would not conflict with airspace required to conduct normal VFR traffic pattern operations at any known civilian public use or military airports.

- The proposal would not penetrate those altitudes normally considered available to airmen for VFR en route flight.

- The structure shall be appropriately red obstruction lighted to make it more conspicuous to airmen flying in VFR weather conditions at night.

The cumulative impact of the proposed structure, when combined with other existing structures is not considered significant. Study did not disclose any adverse effect on existing or proposed civilian public-use or military airports or navigational facilities. Nor would the proposal affect the capacity of any known existing or planned civilian public-use or military airport.

Therefore, it is determined that the proposed construction would not have a substantial adverse effect on the safe and efficient utilization of the navigable airspace by aircraft or on any air navigation facility and would not be a hazard to air navigation.

This determination, issued in accordance with Part 77, concerns the effect of the proposal on the safe and efficient use of the navigable airspace by aircraft and does not relieve the sponsor of any compliance responsibilities relating to laws, ordinances, or regulations of any Federal, state, or local governmental bodies.

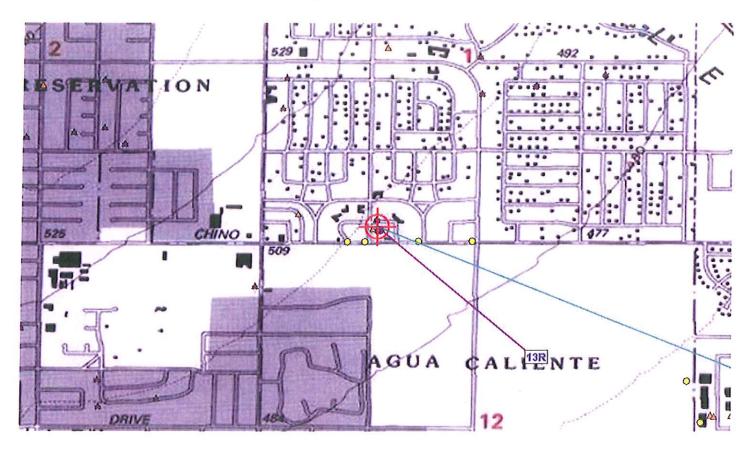
Determinations, which are issued in accordance with Part 77, do not supersede or override any state, county, or local laws, avigation easements, or ordinances, or local zoning maximum heights.

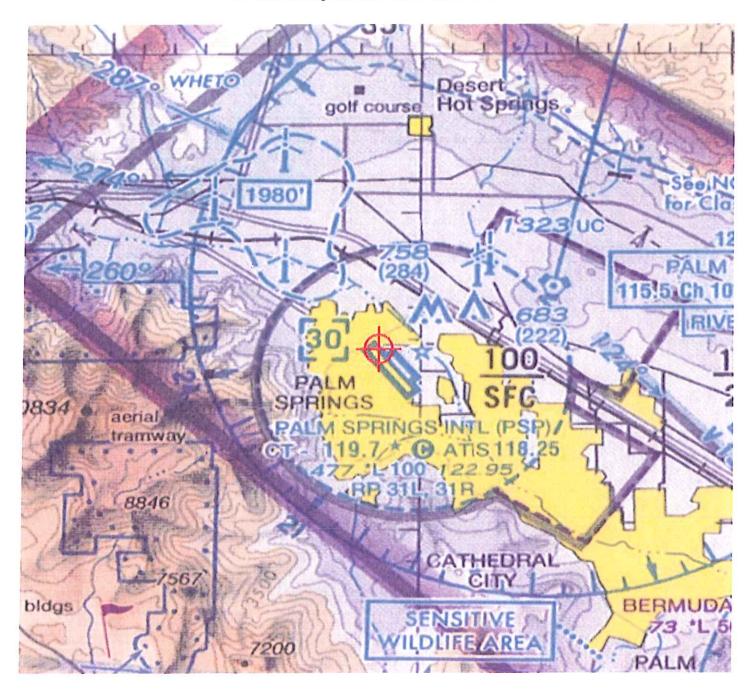
Case Description for ASN 2013-AWP-7273-OE

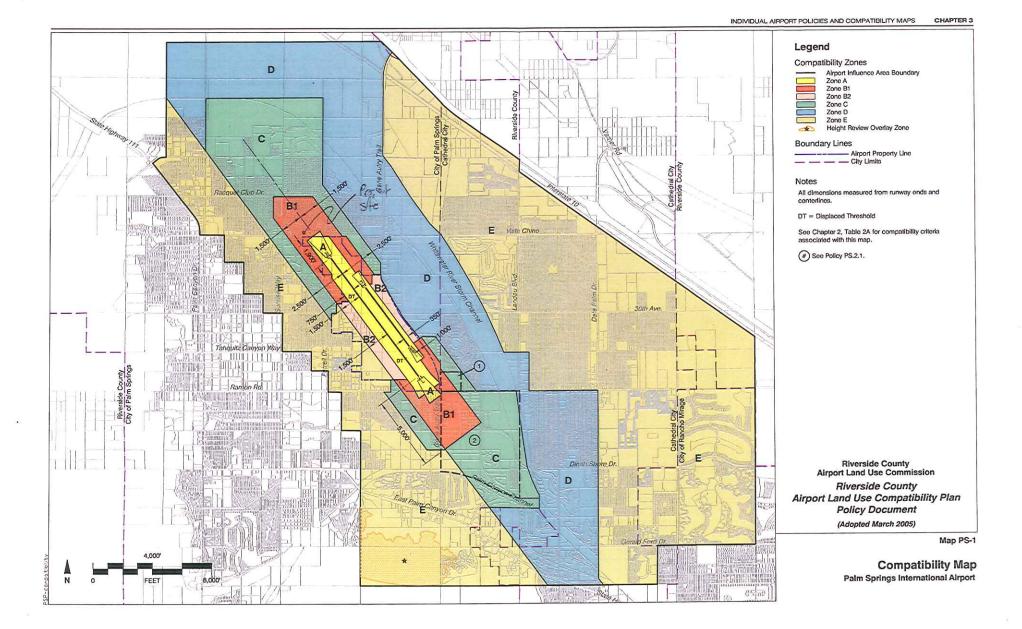
Proposed 48' agl monopole tower. Jim O'Dowd/Verizon Wireless/908-306-7439

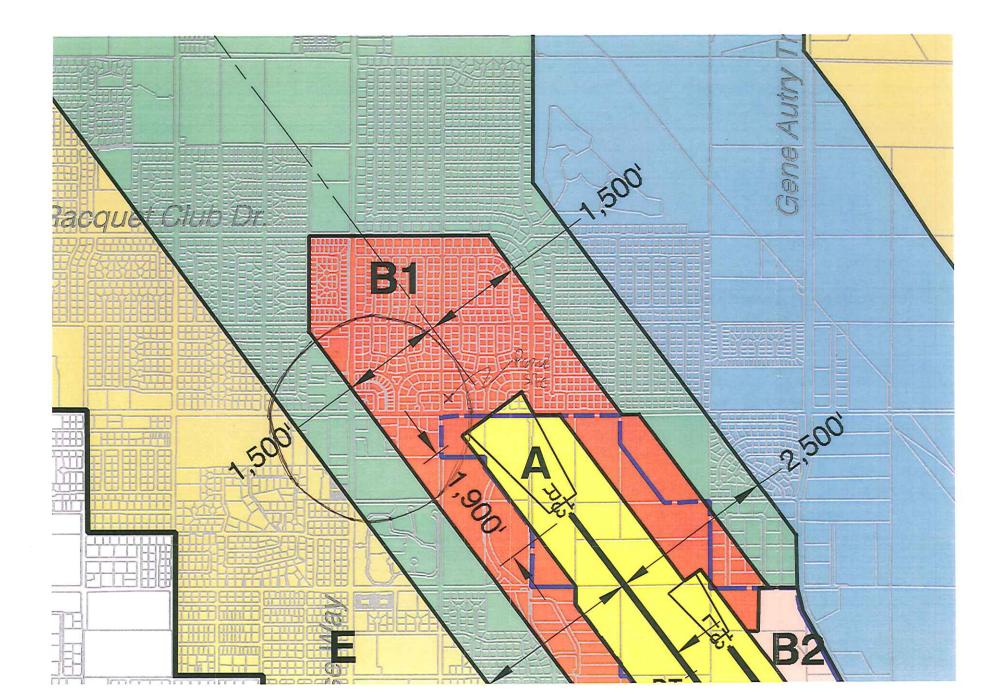
Frequency Data for ASN 2013-AWP-7273-OE

LOW FREQUENCY	HIGH FREQUENCY	FREQUENCY UNIT	ERP	ERP UNIT
698	806	MHz	1000	W
806	824	MHz	500	W
824	849	MHz	500	W
851	866	MHz	500	W
869	894	MHz	500	W
896	901	MHz	500	W
901	902	MHz	7	W
930	931	MHz	3500	W
931	932	MHz	3500	W
932	932.5	MHz	17	dBW
935	940	MHz	1000	W
940	941	MHz	3500	W
1850	1910	MHz	1640	W
1930	1990	MHz	1640	W
2305	2310	MHz	2000	W
2345	2360	MHz	2000	W



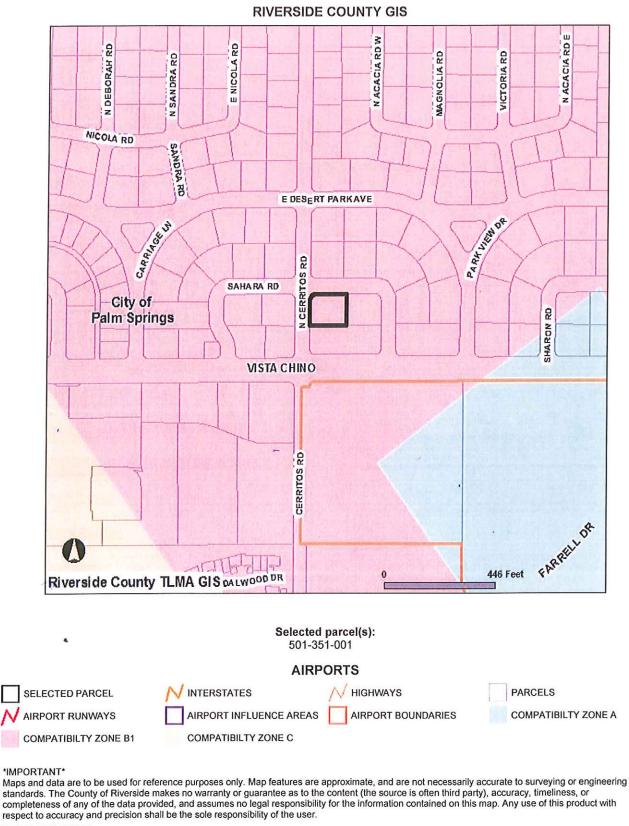






Project In Relationship to Airport (Desert Park)





IMPORTANT

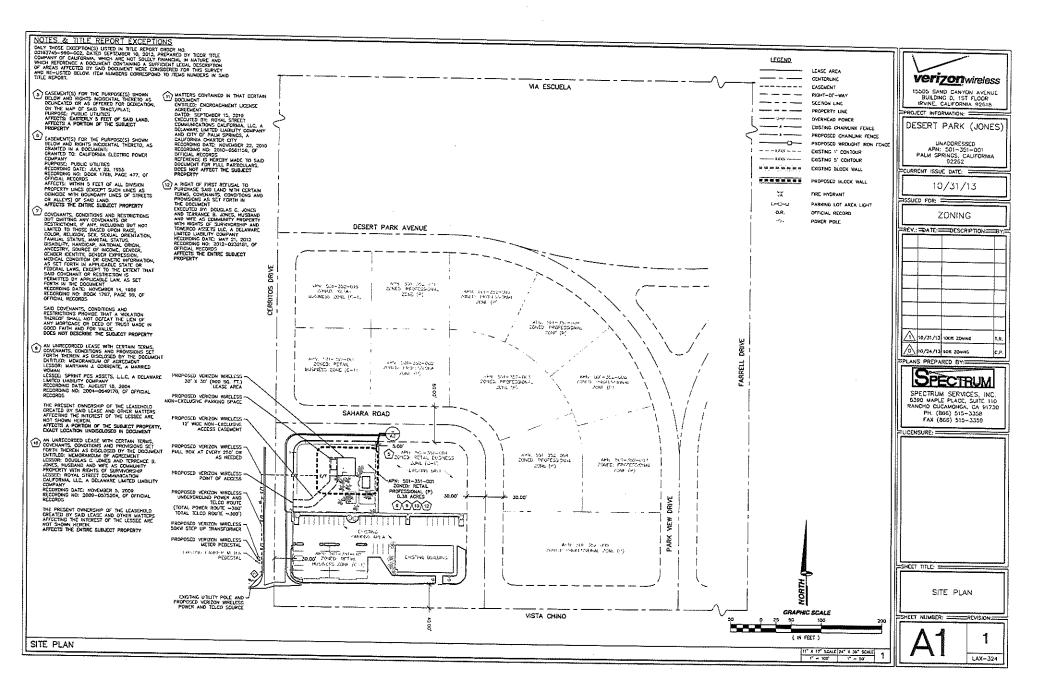
completeness of any of the data provided, and assumes no legal responsibility for the information contained on this map. Any use of this product with respect to accuracy and precision shall be the sole responsibility of the user.

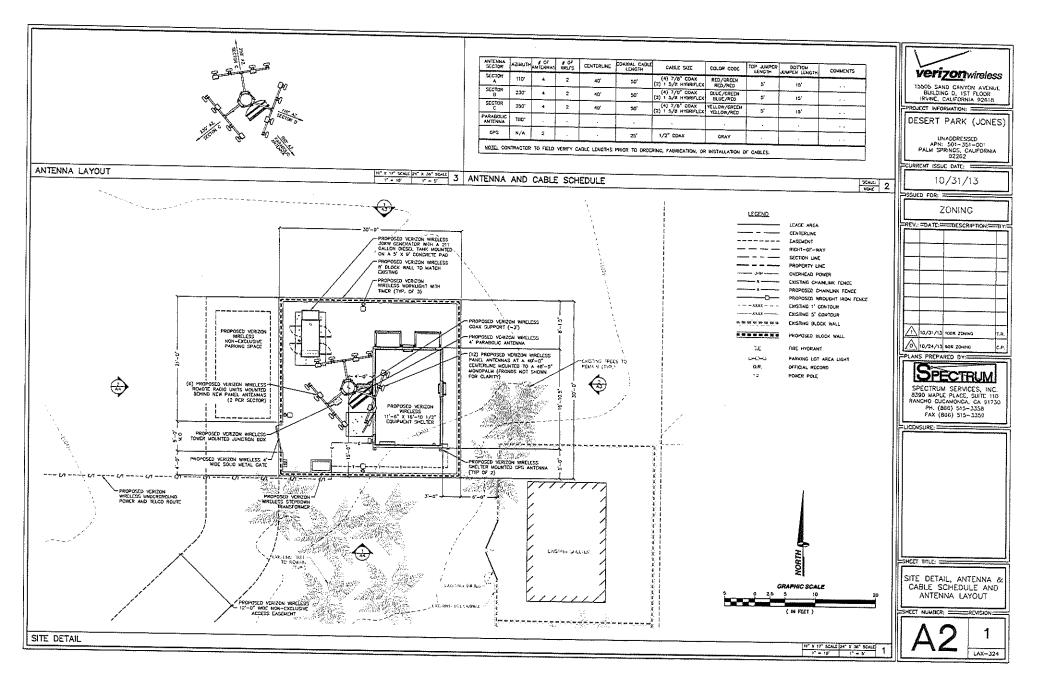
STANDARD REPORT

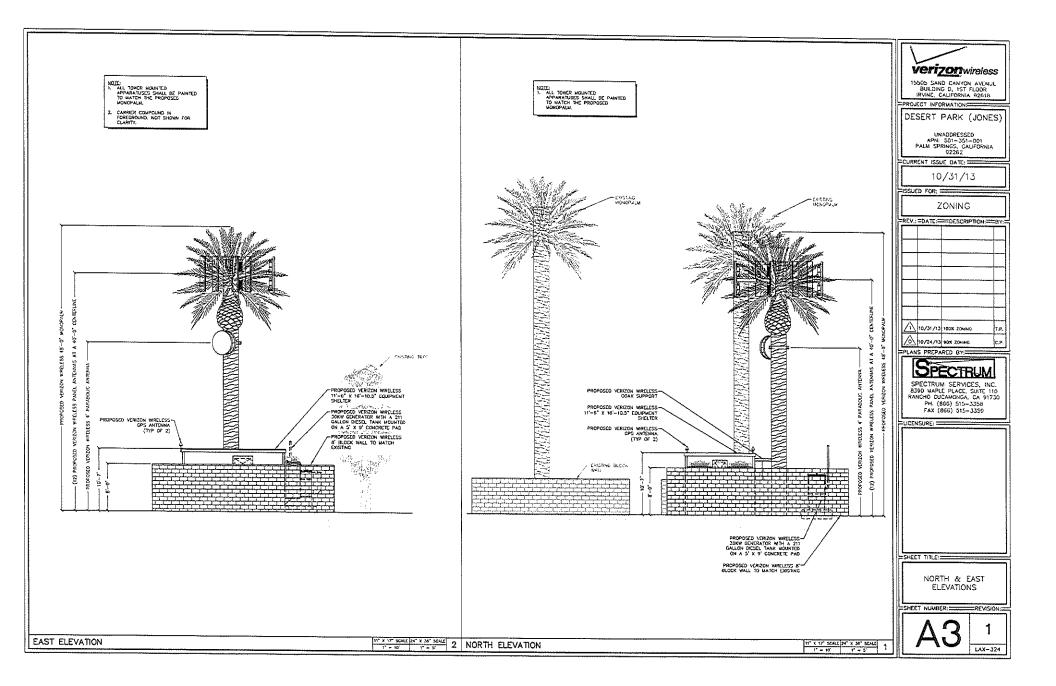
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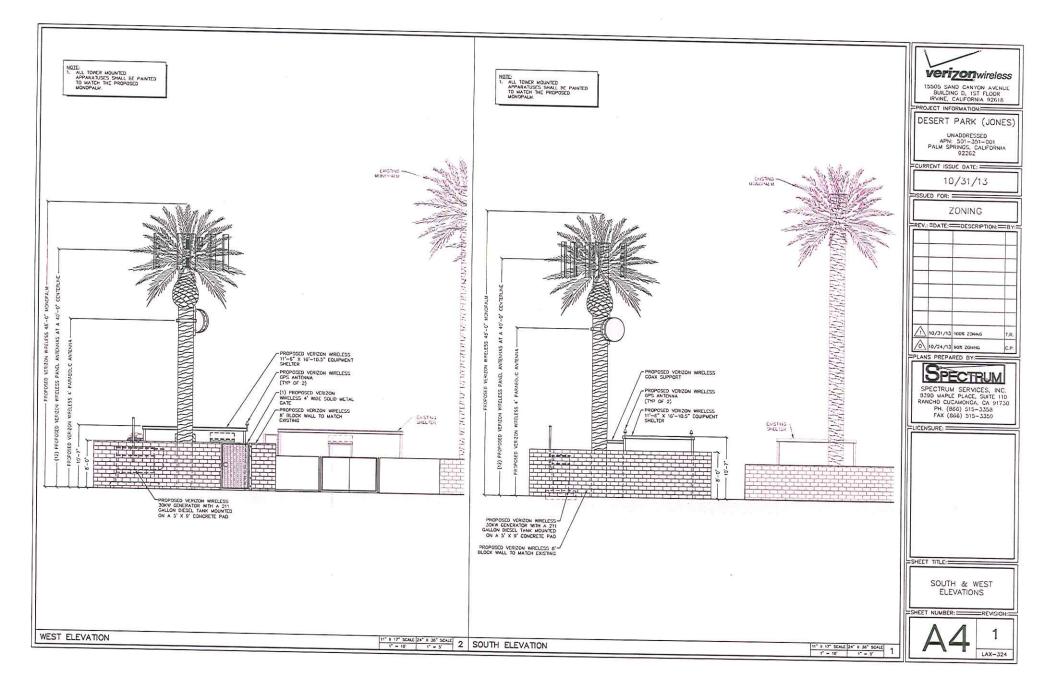
OWNER NAME NOT AVAILABLE ONLINE

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Verī <u>zo</u> i	Sector 1		ADDRESSED 1: 501-351-001	UNADDRESSED APM: 501-351-001 PALM SPRINGS, CALIFORNIA S2302 CURRENT ISSUE DATE: 10/31/13 ISSUED FOR:
15505 SAND CANYON BUILDING D, 1ST I IRVINE, CALIFORNI	LOOR	PALM SPRINC	S, CALIFORNIA 92262	
THE PROPOSED PROJECT INCLUDES: INSTALLATION OF A 500 50. FT. VERIZON WRELESS TELECOMUNICATIONS FACUITY INSTALLATION OF (12) VERIZON WRELESS PAREL ANTENNAS AT A 40' CENTERLINE MOUNTED ON A NEW 45' MONOPALL INSTALLATION OF A VERIZON WRELESS A' PARABOLIC ANTENNA INSTALLATION OF (3) VERIZON WRELESS REMOTE RADIO UNITS (WRUS) MOUNTED DEHND NEW PAREL ANTENNAS (3 FFR SECTOR) INSTALLATION OF A VERIZON WRELESS TOMER MOUNTED JUNCTION BOX INSTALLATION OF A VERIZON WRELESS TOMER MOUNTED JUNCTION BOX INSTALLATION OF VERIZON WRELESS TOMER MOUNTED JUNCTION BOX INSTALLATION OF VERIZON WRELESS TOMER MOUNTED JUNCTION BOX INSTALLATION OF VERIZON WRELESS TOMER MOUNTED AUXIENT SHELTER INSTALLATION OF A VERIZON WRELESS OF ANTENNAS INSTALLATION OF A VERIZON WRELESS A' MOL GOLD METAL GATE INSTALLATION OF A VERIZON WRELESS A' MOL GOLD METAL GATE INSTALLATION OF A VERIZON WRELESS A' MOL GOLD METAL GATE INSTALLATION OF A VERIZON WRELESS SALESS A' MOL GOLD METAL GATE	APPLICANTALESSEE VERIZON WRELESS 15505 SAND CANYON AVENUE BRANKE CONTRACTOR (R45)285-7000 PROPERTY INFORMATION OWNER: DOUDLO C & TORNEE D. JONES DAM SPRACT ON OFFICE PAIN SPRACT OF DOUDLO CONTS PAIN SPRACT OFFICE PROPERTY INFORMATION OWNER: DOUDLO C & TORNEE D. JONES PAIN SPRACT OFFICE PROPERTY INFORMATION OWNER: (760) 275-4379	ALL PORCAND INTERVISE SHALL OF DEPEndence and installation in accompanie with the substant controls of the residence contex as anortho by the local, downing autoentexts where controls the second constrained autoentexts where controlman autoentext code 1 2010 CAUFORMA Administrative code 2 2010 CAUFORMA Administrative code 3 2010 CAUFORMA ELECTRICAL CODE	SHEET DESCRIPTION REV. T1 TILL SHEET 1 A1 SITE PLAN A1 A2 SITE DETAIL ANTENNA & CABLE SCHEDULE AND ANTENNA LAYOUT 11 A3 NORTH & CAST ELEVATIONS 11 A4 SOUTH & WEST ELEVATIONS 11	П0/31/13 100х 20нис 1.и. П0/24/13 100х 20нис 1.и. П0/24/13 100х 20нис с.р. РLANS PREPARED BY: ВУРЕСТВИМ SERVICES, INC. ВЗРС МАРЦЕ РНАСЕ, SUITE 110 РАКОНО СЦСАМОКА, СА 91730 РАКОНО 5155-3359
COADDAL/MYDRIFLEX CAOLE RUNS FROM RADIOS TO ANTENNAS NEW TELEPHONE CONDUIT RUN TO CABLETS NEW 200A DEDICATED DECTRICAL SERVICE TO METER PROJECT DESCRIPTION	OCCUPANCY TYPE: 5-2 CONSTRUCTION TYPE: V-0 CURRENT ZONNIC: PROFESSIONAL (P) JURISDICTION: CITY OF PALM SPRINGS APN: 501-251-001 HANDICAP REQUIREMENTS: PACILITY IS JUNAANNED AND NOT FOR MANUCAP REQUIREMENTS: PACILITY IS JUNAANNED AND NOT FOR MACCESS NOT RECOVER.	SPECTRUM SEMACE, NO. STO MARLE PL. SUITE 110 RNNOM CELEMANA, CARDONAA D1720 PHONE. (DED JOL-J306 CIVIL ENGINEER DECEMBER SEMACE, NO. RNNOM CELEMAN, SUITE 110 RNNOM CELEMAN, SUITE 110 RNNOM CELEMAN, SUITE 110 RNNOM CELEMAN, SUITE 110 PHONE. (SEC) JOL-J306 SIRU/CELEMAN, ENGINEER; 1.8.0.	ISOUED FOR: SHEET INDEX ZONING	
Consider Mar Constants of Const		ELECTRICAL ENGINEER: DGC COMULTING EXAMPLEMENT STEMACE LLC S01 W. CARLESTON BUILTVARD, SUITE 2339 LAS VEGAS, NEVARA BUITY DURK C. STEVERAC PHONE (702) 802-1552 SURVEYDBC LLS VEGAS, NEVARA SURVEYING TOSI SOUTH CHARGEN READ, SUITE A1 LAS VEGAS, NEVARA 85143 TRCHT 4, RECMAN 85143 PHONE (702) 823-3257	TITLE SIGNATURE DATE RF ENGINEER REAL ESTATE PROPERTY OWNER ZONING APPROVAL CONSTRUCTION ORECTOR ADDITIONAL APPROVAL	
	PROJECT SUMMARY	PROJECT TEAM	APPROVAL LIST	

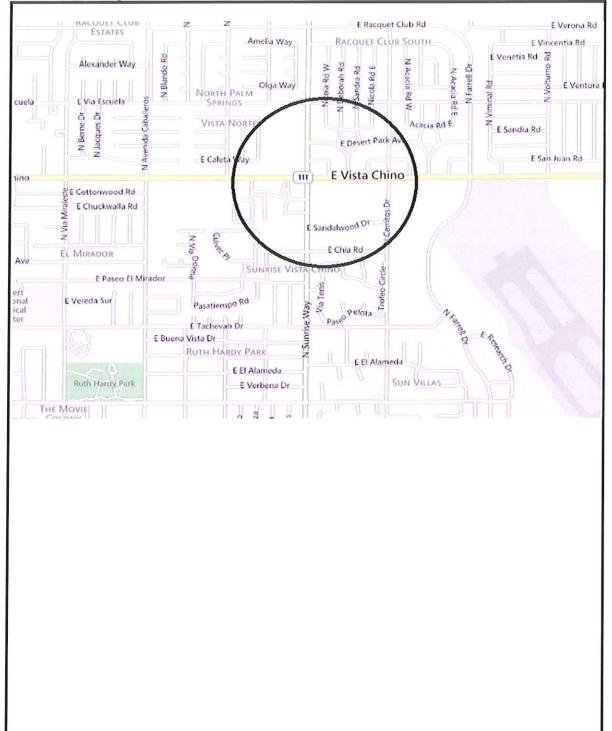


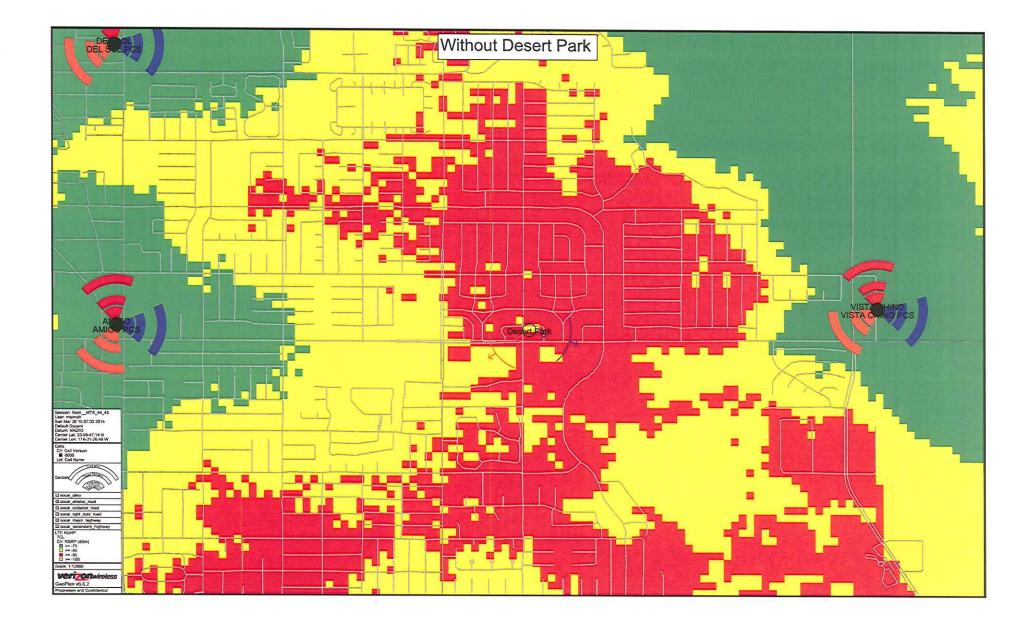


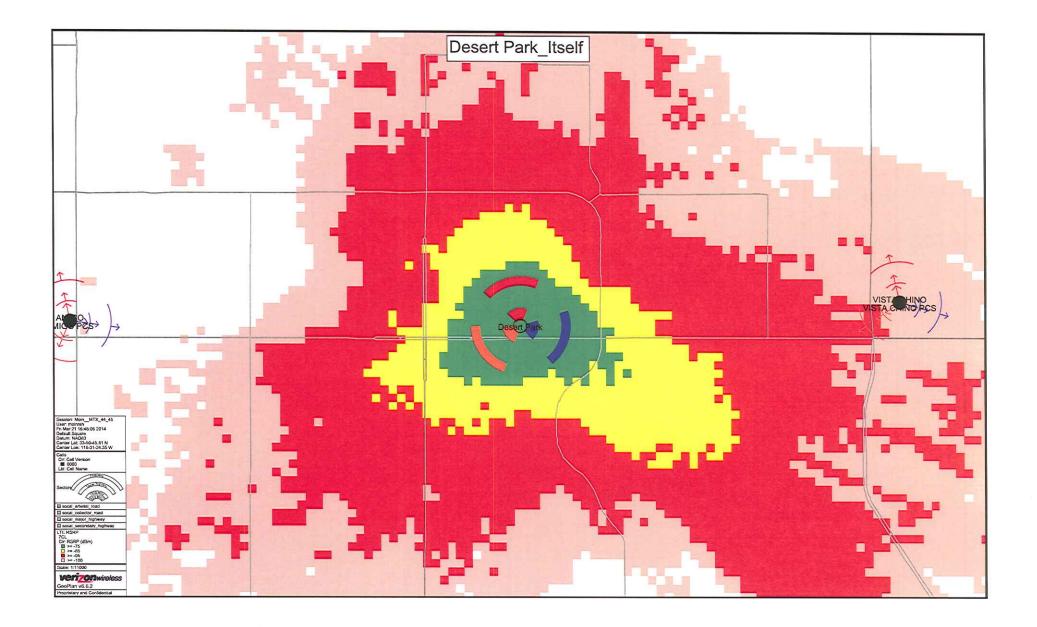


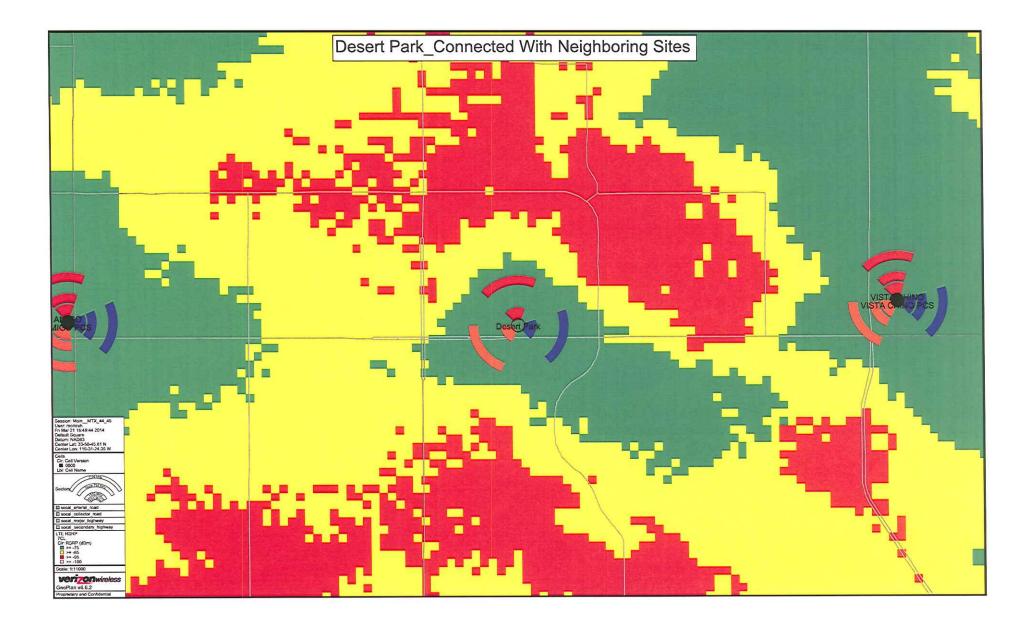


SARF Map









PHOTOGRAPHIC SIMULATION PROPOSED WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS FACILITY

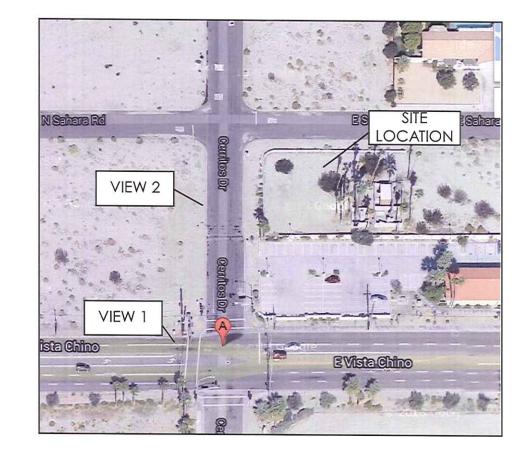
verizon wireless



- SITE NAME: DESERT PARK SITE NUMBER: LAX-324
- SITE ADDRESS: UNADDRESSED CORNER OF CERRITOS RD. AND VISTO CHINO PALM SPRINGS, CA 92262
- DATE: 11/7/2013
- APPLICANT: VERIZON WIRELESS 15505 SAND CANYON AVE. BUILDING D, 1ST FLOOR IRVINE, CA 92618

MICHAEL HAYES, PROJECT MGR. 909-268-3920

SITE LOCATION MAP



2013 ©GOOGLE MAPS

The included Photograph Simulation(s) are intended as visual representations only and should not be used for construction purposes. The materials represented within the included Photograph Simulation(s) are subject to change.



DESERT PARK/ LAX-324



EXISTING -VIEW 1

PHOTOGRAPHIC SIMULATION - VIEW 1



PROPOSED INSTALLATION OF 48' MONOPALM WITH ANTENNA ARRAY, INCLUDING EQUIPMENT COMPOUND WITH SHELTER, GENERATOR, AND 8' BRICK WALL.





DESERT PARK/ LAX-324



EXISTING -VIEW 2

PHOTOGRAPHIC SIMULATION - VIEW 2



PROPOSED INSTALLATION OF 48' MONOPALM WITH ANTENNA ARRAY, INCLUDING EQUIPMENT COMPOUND WITH SHELTER, GENERATOR, AND 8' BRICK WALL.



4.2. Safety

- 4.2.1. *Policy Objective:* The intent of land use safety compatibility criteria is to minimize the risks associated with an off-airport aircraft accident or emergency landing.
 - (a) Risks both to people and property in the vicinity of an airport and to people on board the aircraft shall be considered.
 - (b) The most stringent land use controls shall be applied to the areas with the greatest potential risks.
- 4.2.2. Risks to People on the Ground: The principal means of reducing risks to people on the ground is to restrict land uses so as to limit the number of people who might gather in areas most susceptible to aircraft accidents. The usage intensity criteria cited in Table 2A reflect the risks associated with various locations in the environs of the airports in the county. (Methods for determining the concentration of people for various land uses are provided in Appendix C.)
- 4.2.3. Land Uses of Special Concern: Certain types of land uses represent special safety concerns irrespective of the number of people associated with those uses. Land uses of particular concern include:
 - (a) Uses Having Vulnerable Occupants: Uses in which the occupants have reduced effective mobility or are unable to respond to emergency situations shall be prohibited within all *Compatibility Zones* except *Zone E*. These uses include children's schools and day care centers (with 7 or more children), hospitals, nursing homes, and other uses in which the majority of occupants are children, elderly, and/or handicapped.
 - (1) This general policy may be superseded by airport specific policies (see Chapter 3).
 - (2) Hospitals are medical facilities which include provision for overnight stays by patients. Medical clinics are permitted in *Compatibility Zones C* and *D* provided that these facilities meet the maximum intensity standards listed in the Compatibility Criteria matrix, Table 2A.
 - (b) Multi-story Buildings: In the event of an emergency resulting from an aircraft accident, low-rise buildings can be more readily evacuated than those with more floors. On this basis, the following limitations are established:
 - (1) Within Compatibility Zone A, new occupied structures are not permitted.
 - (2) Within *Compatibility Zones B1* and *B2*, new buildings shall be limited to no more than two occupied floors above ground.
 - (3) Within *Compatibility Zone C*, new buildings shall be limited to no more than three occupied floors above ground.
 - (c) Hazardous Materials Storage: Construction of facilities for the manufacture or storage of fuel, explosives, and other hazardous materials within the airport environs is restricted as follows:
 - (1) Within *Compatibility Zone A*, manufacture or storage of any such substance is prohibited.
 - (2) Within *Compatibility Zones B1* and *B2*, only the following is permitted:Fuel or hazardous substances stored in underground tanks.

- > On-airport storage of aviation fuel and other aviation-related flammable materials.
- > Aboveground storage of less than 6,000 gallons of nonaviation flammable materials (this limit coincides with a break-point used in the Uniform Fire Code to distinguish between different classes of tanks).
- (3) Within *Compatibility Zone C*, manufacture or storage of hazardous materials other than the types listed in Sub-policy (2) above is prohibited unless no other feasible alternative site exists and the facility is designed in a manner that minimizes its susceptibility to damage from an aircraft accident.
- (d) Critical Community Infrastructure: Construction of power plants, electrical substations, public communications facilities, and other critical community infrastructure shall be restricted as follows:
 - (1) Within Compatibility Zone A, all such uses are prohibited.
 - (2) Within *Compatibility Zones B1* and *B2*, such uses are prohibited unless no other feasible alternative site exists and the facility is designed in a manner that minimizes its susceptibility to damage from an aircraft accident.
- 4.2.4. Open Land: In the event that a light aircraft is forced to land away from an airport, the risks to the people on board can best be minimized by providing as much open land area as possible within the airport vicinity. This concept is based upon the fact that the majority of light aircraft accidents and incidents occurring away from an airport runway are controlled emergency landings in which the pilot has reasonable opportunity to select the landing site.
 - (a) To qualify as open land, an area should be:
 - (1) Free of most structures and other major obstacles such as walls, large trees or poles (greater than 4 inches in diameter, measured 4 feet above the ground), and overhead wires.
 - (2) Have minimum dimensions of approximately 75 feet by 300 feet.
 - (b) Roads and automobile parking lots are acceptable as open land areas if they meet the above criteria.
 - (c) Open land requirements for each compatibility zone are to be applied with respect to the entire zone. Individual parcels may be too small to accommodate the minimum-size open area requirement. Consequently, the identification of open land areas must initially be accomplished at the general plan or specific plan level or as part of large (10 acres or more) development projects.
 - (d) Clustering of development, subject to the limitations noted below, and providing contiguous landscaped and parking areas is encouraged as a means of increasing the size of open land areas.
 - (e) Building envelopes and the airport compatibility zones should be indicated on all development plans and tentative maps for projects located within the influence area of airports covered by this *Compatibility Plan*. Portraying this information is intended to assure that individual development projects provide the open land areas identified in the applicable general plan, specific plan, or other large-scale plan.

Guerin, John

From:	Bill Ferra <rezwefttet@gmail.com></rezwefttet@gmail.com>
Sent:	Monday, March 31, 2014 10:05 AM
То:	Guerin, John
Subject:	ZAP1020PS14 -cell/antennas on 48ft monopalm tower, southeast corner Sahara Rd. and
	N Cerritos Rd in Palm Springs

John Guerin - Per our discussion today, we are in favor of the additional cell tower at the above referenced location. We live very close and can see this property unobstructed and endorse this additional cell tower. The maintenance has been very consistent and good as far the the property is concerned. We assume the additional tax revenues will help the city of Palm Springs and therefore we would hope the city would approved the additional tower... we would normally attend these meetings as in the past they were held in the city of Palm Springs, but we have a prior commitment making it impossible for us to attend. John thank you for your attention in this matter, William Ferra and Ron Zimmerman 2101 E. Desert Park Ave. Palm Springs, Ca. 92262.

This email is free from viruses and malware because <u>avast! Antivirus</u> protection is active.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING RIVERSIDE COUNTY AIRPORT LAND USE COMMISSION

A PUBLIC HEARING has been scheduled before the Riverside County Airport Land Use Commission (ALUC) to consider the application described below.

Any person may submit written comments to the ALUC before the hearing or may appear and be heard in support of or opposition to the project at the time of hearing. The proposed project application may be viewed at the Riverside County Administrative Center, 4080 Lemon Street, 14th Floor, Riverside, California 92501, Monday through Thursday from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., and by appointment on Fridays from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

PLACE OF HEARING:	Riverside County Administration Center 4080 Lemon St., 1 st Floor Hearing Room Riverside, California
DATE OF HEARING:	April 10, 2014
TIME OF HEARING:	9:00 A.M.

CASE DESCRIPTION:

<u>ZAP1020PS14 – Spectrum Services, Inc. (Representative: Brett Smirl/Michael Hayes)</u> - City of Palm Springs Case Nos. CUP 5.1314 (Conditional Use Permit) and VAR 6.530 (Variance). CUP 5.1314 is a proposal to establish an unmanned telecommunications facility consisting of antennas on a 48-foot high monopalm tower, with associated equipment shelter, on a 900 square foot lease area within a 0.39-acre parcel located at the southeasterly corner of Sahara Road and (North) Cerritos Road in the City of Palm Springs. VAR 6.530 is a proposal to allow the 48-foot high structure in the P (Professional) Zone. Without a variance, the allowable height limit for antennas is 15 feet. (Zone B1 of the Palm Springs International Airport Influence Area).

FURTHER INFORMATION: Contact Russell Brady at (951) 955-0549 or John Guerin at (951) 955-0982. The ALUC holds hearings for local discretionary permits within the Airport Influence Areas, reviewing for aeronautical safety, noise and obstructions. All other concerns should be addressed to <u>Mr. David</u> Newell of the City of Palm Springs Planning Department, at (760) 323-8245.

Dis. A Park ALUC Identification No. **APPLICATION FOR MAJOR LAND USE ACTION REVIEW** ZAPIOZOPSIU **RIVERSIDE COUNTY AIRPORT LAND USE COMMISSION** PROJECT PROPONENT (TO BE COMPLETED BY APPLICANT) Date of Application Phone Number (260) 275-49179 Property Owner Mailing Address Agent (if any) mit / Phone Number (909 Mailing Address 91730 **PROJECT LOCATION (TO BE COMPLETED BY APPLICANT)** Atlach an accurately scaled map showing the relationship of the project site to the airport boundary and runways 55 C d Street Address ada 501-351-001 Assessor's Parcel No. Parcel Size Subdivision Name Zoning Lot Number Classification PROJECT DESCRIPTION (TO BE COMPLETED BY APPLICANT) If applicable, attach a detailed site plan showing ground elevations, the location of structures, open spaces and water bodies, and the heights of structures and trees; include additional project description data as needed Existing Land Use C350 (describe) Proposed Land Use (describe) aches 13 rilosu For Residential Uses Number of Parcels or Units on Site (exclude secondary units) For Other Land Uses Hours of Use (See Appendix C) Number of People on Site Maximum Number Method of Calculation Height Data Lat Height above Ground or Tallest Object (including antennas and trees) ft. Highest Elevation (above sea level) of Any Object or Terrain on Site ft. **Flight Hazards** Does the project involve any characteristics which could create electrical interference, ☐ Yes confusing lights, glare, smoke, or other electrical or visual hazards to aircraft flight? No No If yes, describe

REFERRING AGEN	CY (APPLICANT OR JURISDICTION TO COMPLETE	:)	
Date Received Agency Name	2-27-14 City of Pulm springs	Type of Project General Plan Amendment Zoning Amendment or Variance	
Staff Contact Phone Number Agency's Project No.	Cup 5-1314 Var 6.530	Subdivision Approval Use Permit Public Facility Other	

A. NOTICE: Failure of an applicant to submit complete or adequate information pursuant to Sections 65940 to 65948 inclusive, of the California Government Code, MAY constitute grounds for disapproval of actions, regulations, or permits.

B. SUBMISSION PACKAGE:

ALUC REVIEW

- 1..... Completed Application Form
- 1..... Project Site Plan Folded (8-1/2 x 14 max.)
- 1..... Elevations of Buildings Folded
- 1 Each . 8 1/2 x 11 reduced copy of the above
- 1..... 8 ½ x 11 reduced copy showing project in relationship to airport.
- 1 Set Floor plans for non-residential projects
- 4 Sets. . Gummed address labels of the Owner and representative (See Proponent).
- 1 Set. Gummed address labels of all property owners within a 300' radius of the project site. If more than 100 property owners are involved, please provide prestamped envelopes (size #10), with ALUC return address.
- 4 Sets. Gummed address labels of the referring agency (City or County).
- 1..... Check for Fee (See Item "C" below)

STAFF REVIEW (Consult with ALUC staff planner as to whether project qualifies)

- 1..... Completed Application Form
- 1 Project Site Plans Folded (8-1/2 x 14 max.)
- 1..... Elevations of Buildings Folded
- 1..... 8 1/2 x 11 Vicinity Map
- 1 Set . Gummed address labels of the Owner and representative (See Proponent).
- 1 Set . Gummed address labels of the referring agency.
- 1.... Check for review-See Below

RIVERSIDE COUNTY AIRPORT LAND USE COMMISSION

STAFF REPORT

ADMINISTRATIVE ITEMS

3.1 <u>Director's Approvals.</u> During the month of March, as authorized pursuant to Section 1.5.2(d) of the 2004 Riverside County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan, ALUC Director Ed Cooper reviewed three non-legislative cases in the Coachella Valley and determined that the proposals were consistent with the applicable Compatibility Plans.

ZAP1021TH14 (Plot Plan No. 25436, unincorporated County area) proposes establishment of interim/temporary facilities at Thermal Motorsports Park (a project previously reviewed by the Commission), including a 4,732 square foot Interim Sales Trailer/Club Facility, an 8,572 square foot Interim Marketing Facility, 17,692 square foot Interim Track Operation Area, and 6,072 square foot Interim Driving Instruction Area. (The project is located in Airport Compatibility Zones B1, C, and D of the Jacqueline Cochran Regional Airport Influence Area.)

ZAP1019PS14 (Conditional Use Permit and Variance, City of Palm Springs Case Nos. 5.0793 CUP and 6.535 VAR) proposes establishment of an unmanned telecommunications facility (antennas on a 43-foot high monopole, with associated equipment shelter) on a 900 square foot lease area within a parcel owned by the City of Palm Springs located southerly of Mesquite Avenue, westerly of Mountain View Drive, and easterly of California Avenue, in Airport Compatibility Zone E of the Palm Springs International Airport Influence Area.

ZAP1054BD14 (Site Development Plan, City of La Quinta Case No. SDP 14-940) proposes single-family residences on each of nineteen lots proposed for recordation through Tract Map No. 31087. The Tract Map was approved in 2004, prior to the adoption of the current Bermuda Dunes Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan. The site is located southerly of Darby Road and easterly of Palm Royale Drive in the City of La Quinta, in Airport Compatibility Zone E of the Bermuda Dunes Airport Influence Area.

Copies of the approval letters and background information are attached, for the Commission's information.

3.2 <u>Compatibility Plan Status Update.</u> March ARB - Work continues to progress toward the preparation of the Draft Environmental Impact Report for the March Air Reserve Base/Inland Port Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan. Staff has met with representatives of the Planning or Community Development Departments of each of the affected jurisdictions and provided them with copies of the displacement analysis applicable to their respective jurisdictions. As of March 27, the jurisdictions were reviewing this information in order to provide input as to whether they consider the impacts to be significant. The next step will be the preparation (by ESA) of the administrative draft of the Environmental Impact Report for review by ALUC

staff and Gatzke, Dillon, and Ballance. Staff has directed ESA to move forward with preparation of the administrative draft and expects receipt by April 24. The administrative draft will be reviewed by ALUC staff, Counsel, and ALUC's CEQA Counsel (Gatzke, Dillon, and Ballance), with corrections and edits provided to ESA and Mead & Hunt. The consultants will then prepare and distribute the Draft EIR. We hope to begin the 45-day public review period before the end of May.

The Commission has previously indicated a desire to consider major items such as Compatibility Plans and City General Plan reviews over the course of two meetings. If we are able to maintain the above schedule, we would provide for an initial presentation of the Compatibility Plan at the Commission's July meeting. Since this would likely be prior to the close of the EIR public review period, the Commission would not be able to take final action at that time. Following the completion of the public review period, ALUC staff, Counsel, and ALUC's CEQA Counsel would review the comments and work with the consultants in the formulation of Responses to Comments, which would be included in the Final EIR document. It is our anticipation that the Final EIR would be completed in August, so as to allow for the 10-day Final EIR public notice to be issued in sufficient time for the Commission to take final action to certify the EIR and adopt the Plan at its September hearing.

If milestones can be met earlier, there is a possibility that a Final EIR could be completed at an earlier date, which could allow possible adoption at a special meeting in August. Staff will be able to advise the Commission at, or prior to, its June meeting if this emerges as a possibility.

Banning Municipal – The Banning City Council has apparently decided not to move forward with providing an allocation of up to \$25,000 for the preparation of an amendment to the non-residential intensity criteria of Zone D, as applicable within the Banning Municipal Airport Influence Area. A more comprehensive amendment to the Banning Municipal Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan remains a high priority for this Commission.

Hemet-Ryan Airport – Staff has invited Economic Development Agency – Aviation Division staff to provide an update to the Commission on possible Airport Layout Plan options for Hemet-Ryan Airport.

3.3 <u>2014 California Airport Land Use Consortium Conference</u> – The 2014 Conference was held in Rohnert Park in Sonoma County. Mead & Hunt joined the San Joaquin Council of Governments as conference sponsors this year, with Ken Brody serving as the primary emcee. Chairman Simon Housman served as a moderator on one panel and a speaker on another. John Guerin was assigned to the first panel addressing the preparation of Airport Land Use Compatibility Plans and provided a presentation regarding guidance from the California Airport Land Use Planning Handbook. Commissioner John Lyon and ALUC Counsel Anna Wang also attended.

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AIRPORT LAND USE COMMISSION RIVERSIDE COUNTY

	March 5, 2014		
CHAIR Simon Housman Rancho Mirage	Mr. Jay Olivas, Urban Regional Planner IV County of Riverside Planning Department		
VICE CHAIRMAN Rod Ballance Riverside	4080 Lemon Street, 12 th Floor Riverside, CA 92501 HAND DELIVERY		
COMMISSIONERS	RE: AIRPORT LAND USE COMMISSION (ALUC) DEVELOPMENT REVIEW		
Arthur Butler Riverside	File No.: ZAP1021TH14		
Glen Holmes Hemet	Related File No.: PP25436 (Plot Plan) APN: 759-180-004; 759-180-005; 759-180-008; 759-180-013		
John Lyon Riverside	Dear Mr. Olivas:		
Greg Pettis Cathedral City	Under the delegation of the Riverside County Airport Land Use Commission (ALUC), staff reviewed the above- referenced proposal for temporary facilities associated with the Thermal Motorsports Park, including a 4,732 square foot Interim Sales Trailer/Club Facility, 8,572 square foot Interim Marketing Facilities, 17,692 square foot Interim Track Operation Area, and 6,072 square foot Interim Driving Instruction Area as noted on the site plan provided. In addition, the project has already been conditioned for those facilities within Compatibility Zone B1 to comply with the 50 people per single-acre criteria and those facilities within Compatibility Zone C to		
Richard Stewart Moreno Valley			
STAFF	comply with the 150 people per single-acre criteria. This review, its finding, and recommended conditions are intended solely for the interim/temporary facilities associated with the Thermal		
Director Ed Cooper	Motorsports Park. All prior reviews, determinations, and recommended conditions are still applicable to permanent and other facilities previously reviewed. The site is located within		
John Guerin Russell Brady Barbara Santos	Airport Compatibility Zones B1, C, and D of the Jacqueline Cochran Regional Airport Influence Area (AIA).		
County Administrative Center 4080 Lemon St., 14th Floor. Riverside, CA 92501 (951) 955-5132	As ALUC Director, I hereby find the above-referenced project <u>CONSISTENT</u> with the 2005 Jacqueline Cochran Regional Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan (amended 2006), subject to the following conditions:		
	CONDITIONS:		
<u>www.rcabuc.org</u>	1. Any outdoor lighting installed shall be hooded or shielded to prevent either the spillage of lumens or reflection into the sky, and shall comply with Riverside County Ordinance No. 655, as applicable. Outdoor lighting plans, if any, shall be transmitted to Riverside County Economic Development Agency – Aviation Division personnel and to the Jacqueline Cochran Regional Airport for review and comment. (Failure to comment within thirty days shall be considered to constitute acceptability on the part of the airport manager.)		
	2. The following uses shall be prohibited:		
	(a) Any use which would direct a steady light or flashing light of red, white, green, or amber colors associated with airport operations, or any type of strobe light,		

toward an aircraft engaged in an initial straight climb following takeoff or toward an aircraft engaged in a straight final approach toward a landing at an airport, other than an FAA-approved navigational signal light or visual approach slope indicator.

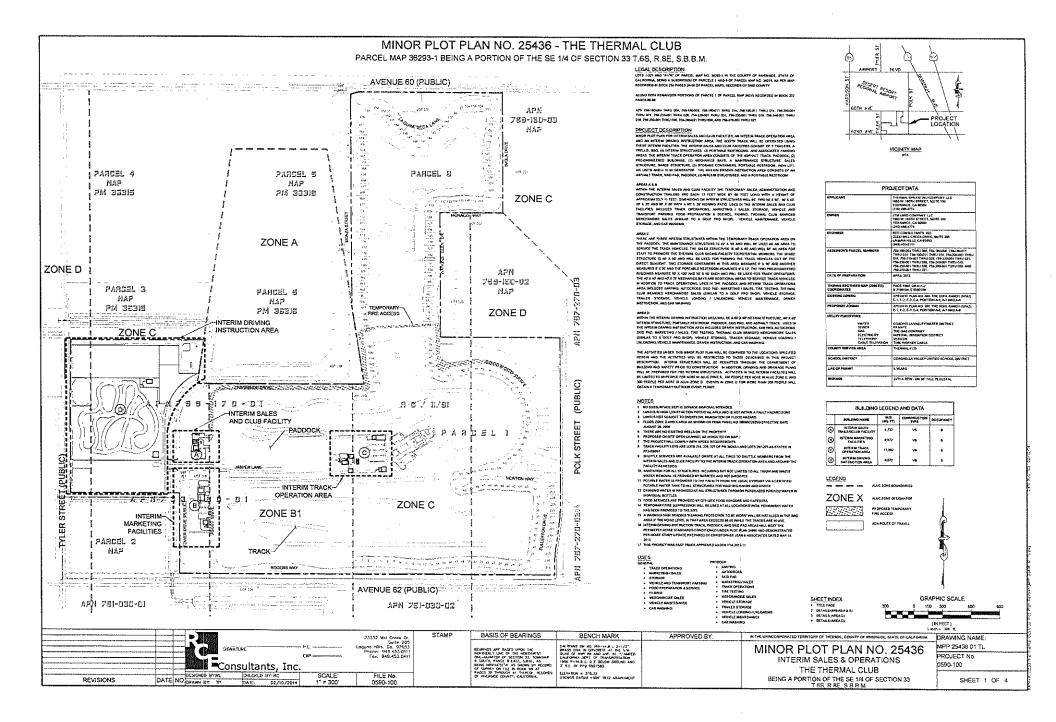
- (b) Any use which would cause sunlight to be reflected towards an aircraft engaged in an initial straight climb following takeoff or towards an aircraft engaged in a straight final approach towards a landing at an airport.
- (c) Any use which would generate smoke or water vapor or which would attract large concentrations of birds, or which may otherwise affect safe air navigation within the area. (Such uses include landscaping utilizing water features, aquaculture, livestock operations, production of cereal grains, sunflower, and row crops, artificial marshes, wastewater management facilities, composting operations, trash transfer stations that are open on one or more sides, recycling centers containing putrescible wastes, construction and demolition debris facilities, fly ash disposal, incinerators, and landfills.)
- (d) Any use which would generate electrical interference that may be detrimental to the operation of aircraft and/or aircraft instrumentation.
- (e) Children's schools, day care centers, libraries, hospitals, nursing homes, places of worship, highly noise-sensitive outdoor nonresidential uses, and aboveground bulk storage of 6,000 gallons or more of hazardous or flammable materials.
- 3. Any detention or retention basin shall be designed so as to provide a maximum 48-hour detention period for the design storm (may be less, but not more), and to remain totally dry between rainfalls. Vegetation in and around the retention basin that would provide food or cover for bird species that would be incompatible with airport operations shall not be utilized in project landscaping.
- 4. Development of the area addressed through Plot Plan No. 25436 shall comply with all nonresidential intensity criteria and open area requirements of the applicable airport compatibility zones.

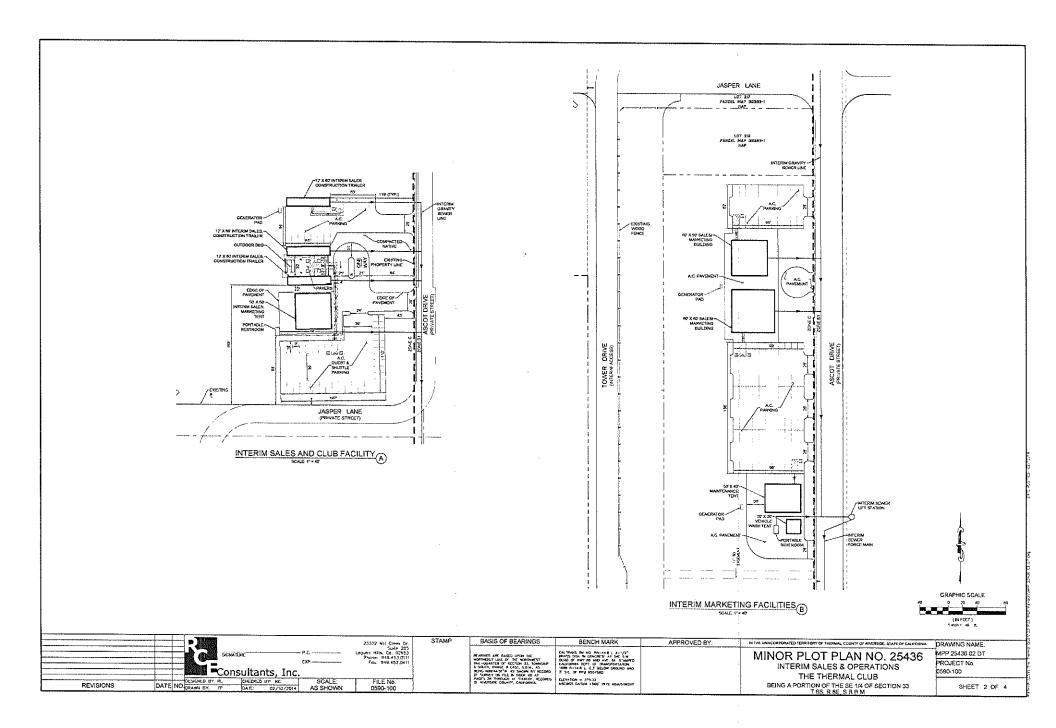
If you have any questions, please contact Russell Brady, Contract Planner, at (951) 955-0549 or John Guerin, Principal Planner, at (951) 955-0982.

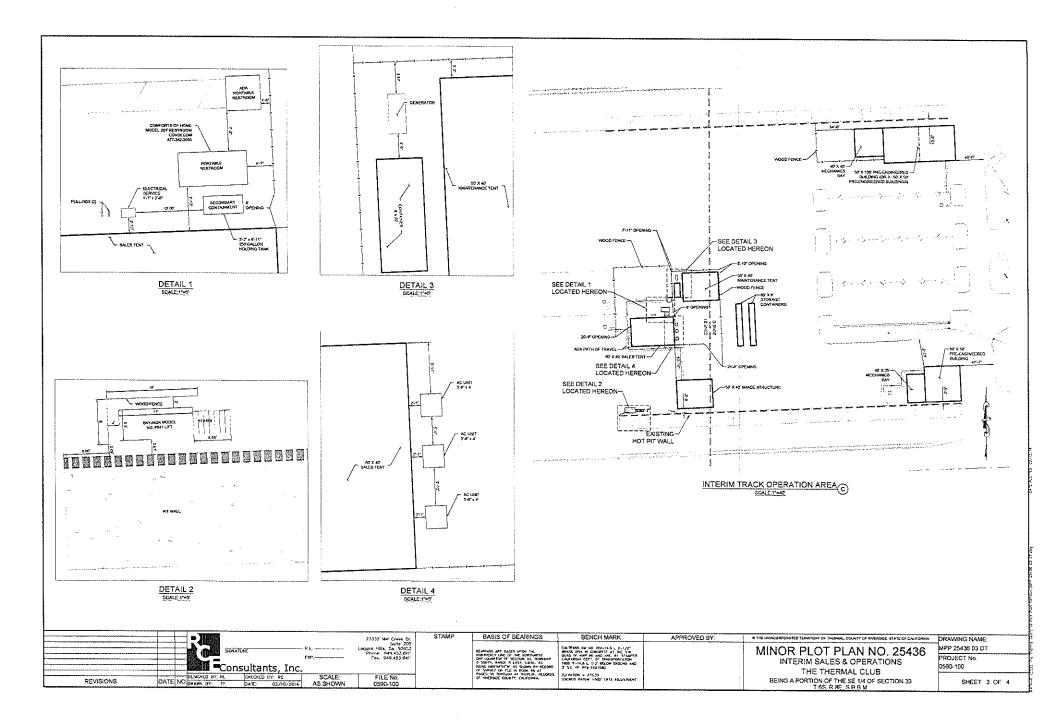
Sincerely, RIVERSIDE COUNTY AIRPORT LAND USE COMMISSION Edward C. Cooper, Director RB:bks Tom Collopy, Discovery Land Company LLC CC: Tim Rogers, Thermal Operating Company Rich Clark, RCE Consultants, Inc. JTM Land Company (owner) Chad Wilshire, Riverside County EDA - Aviation Division

ALUC Staff

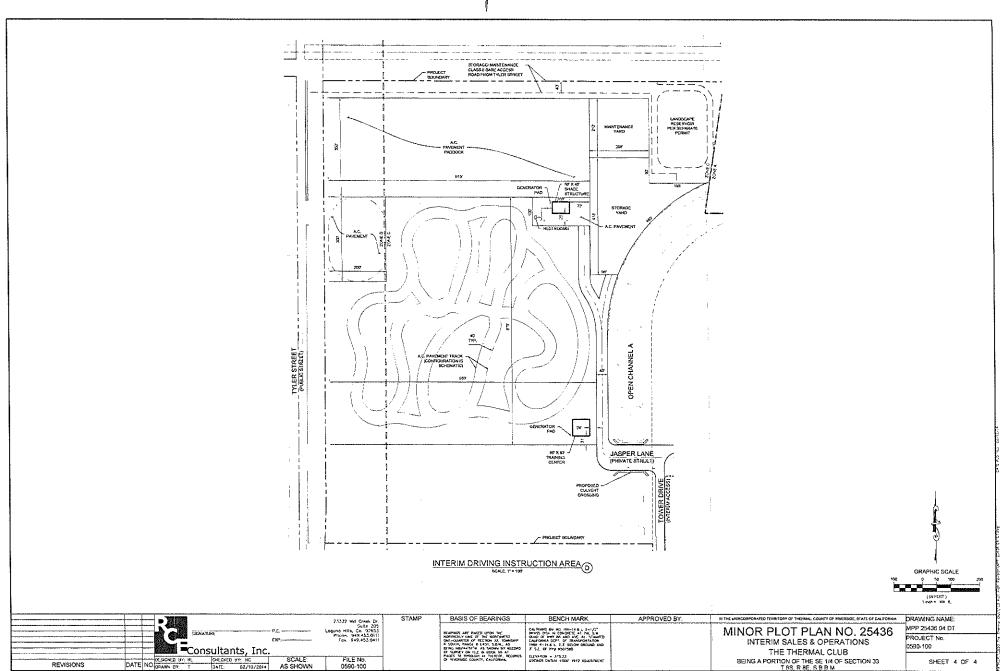
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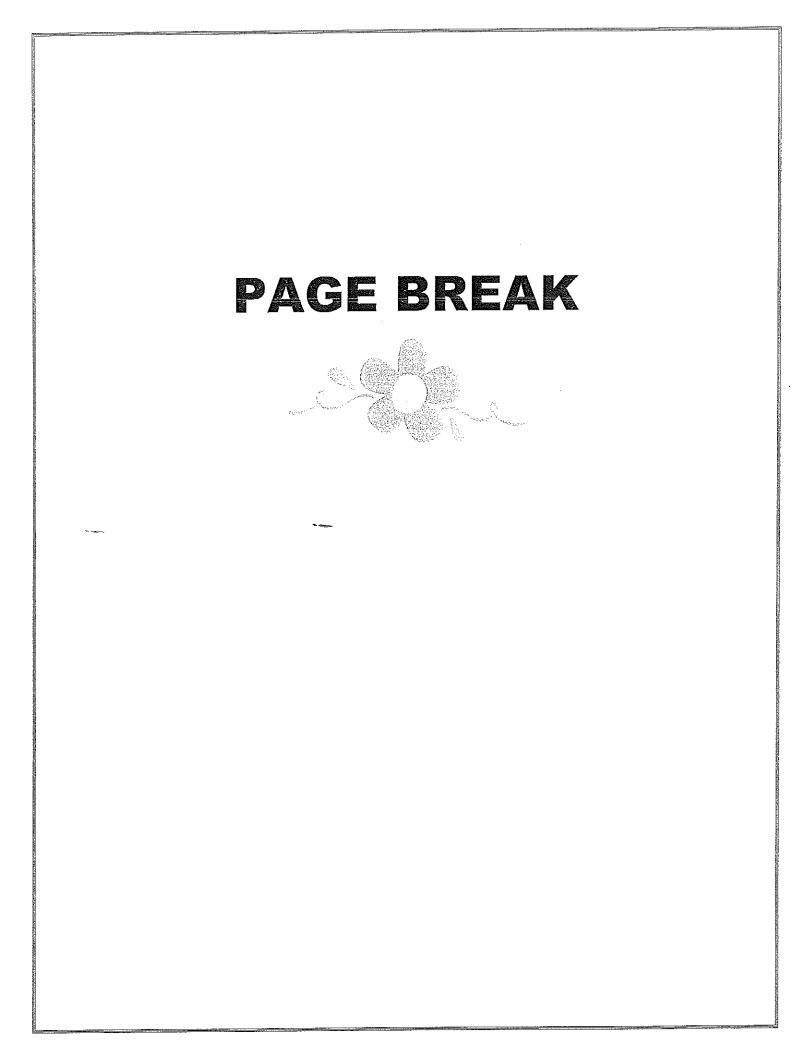




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AIRPORT LAND USE COMMISSION RIVERSIDE COUNTY

March 5, 2014 CHAIR Mr. Glenn Mlaker, Assistant Planner Simon Housman City of Palm Springs Planning Services Department Rancho Mirage 3200 E Tahquitz Canyon Way VICE CHAIRMAN Palm Springs, CA 92262 **Rod Ballance** Riverside **RE: AIRPORT LAND USE COMMISSION (ALUC) DEVELOPMENT REVIEW** COMMISSIONERS Arthur Butler File No.: ZAP1019PS14 Riverside Related File No.: 5.0793 CUP, 6.535 VAR 680-120-032 APN: **Glen Holmes** Hemet Dear Mr. Mlaker: John Lyon Riverside Under the delegation of the Riverside County Airport Land Use Commission (ALUC), staff **Greg Pettis** reviewed the above- referenced proposal for the establishment of an unmanned Cathedral City telecommunications facility consisting of antennas on a 43-foot high monopole, with associated equipment shelter, on a 900 square foot lease area within a 2.65-acre parcel owned by the City of Richard Stewart Moreno Valley Palm Springs located southerly of Mesquite Avenue, westerly of Mountain View Drive, and easterly of California Avenue, in the City of Palm Springs. STAFF The site is located within Airport Compatibility Zone E of the Palm Springs International Airport Influence Area (AIA). Given the site's proximity to the runway (approximately 4,500 feet), the Director Ed Cooper applicant filed Form 7460-1 with the Federal Aviation Administration Obstruction Evaluation Service and obtained a "Determination of No Hazard to Air Navigation." (Therefore, ALUC did John Guerin Russeli Brady not charge an additional fee for review of the variance in this case.) Barbara Santos County Administrative Center As ALUC Director, I hereby find the above-referenced project **CONSISTENT** with the 2005 4080 Lemon St. 14th Floor. Palm Springs International Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan, subject to the following Riverside, CA 92501 (951) 955-5132 conditions: **CONDITIONS:** www.rcaluc.org 1. Any new outdoor lighting that is installed shall be hooded or shielded so as to prevent either the spillage of lumens or reflection into the sky. 2. The following uses shall be prohibited: Any use which would direct a steady light or flashing light of red, white, green, or (a) amber colors associated with airport operations toward an aircraft engaged in an initial straight climb following takeoff or toward an aircraft engaged in a straight final approach toward a landing at an airport, other than an FAA-approved navigational signal light or visual approach slope indicator.

- (b) Any use which would cause sunlight to be reflected towards an aircraft engaged in an initial straight climb following takeoff or towards an aircraft engaged in a straight final approach towards a landing at an airport.
- (c) Any use which would generate smoke or water vapor or which would attract large concentrations of birds, or which may otherwise affect safe air navigation within the area, including but not limited to, composting operations, trash transfer stations that are open on one or more sides, recycling centers containing putrescible wastes, construction and demolition debris facilities, landscaping utilizing water features, aquaculture, production of cereal grains, sunflower, and row crops, artificial marshes, incinerators, and fly ash disposal.
- (d) Any use which would generate electrical interference that may be detrimental to the operation of aircraft and/or aircraft instrumentation.
- 3. The attached notice shall be provided to all potential purchasers of the property and tenants of any habitable buildings thereon.
- 4. The Federal Aviation Administration has conducted an aeronautical study of the proposed structure (Aeronautical Study No. 2013-AWP-8007-OE) and has determined that neither marking nor lighting of the structure is necessary for aviation safety. However, if marking and/or lighting for aviation safety are accomplished on a voluntary basis, such marking and/or lighting (if any) shall be installed in accordance with FAA Advisory Circular 70/7460-1 K Change 2 and shall be maintained in accordance therewith for the life of the project.
- The maximum height of the proposed structure shall not exceed 43 feet above ground level, and the maximum elevation of the proposed structure, including all towers and antennas, shall not exceed 420 feet above mean sea level.
 - 6. The specific coordinates, height, top point elevation of the proposed structure, frequencies, and power shall not be amended without further review by the Airport Land Use Commission and the Federal Aviation Administration; provided, however, that reduction in building height or elevation shall not require further review by the Airport Land Use Commission.
 - 7. Temporary construction equipment used during actual construction of the structure shall not exceed the height of the structure, unless separate notice is provided to the Federal Aviation Administration through the Form 7460-1 process.
 - 8. Within five (5) days after construction of the structure reaches its greatest height, FAA Form 7460-2 (Part II), Notice of Actual Construction or Alteration, shall be completed by the project proponent or his/her designee and e-filed with the Federal Aviation Administration. (Go to <u>https://oeaaa.faa.gov</u> for instructions.) This requirement is also applicable in the event the project is abandoned.

AIRPORT LAND USE COMMISSION

9. The telecommunications facility shall be designed in such a manner as to ensure that spurious emissions signal levels from the proposed transmitters will be less than -104 dBm in the 108-137 and 225-400 MHZ frequency bands at a distance of 9,000 feet from the transmitter site, in accordance with the requirements of the Federal Aviation Administration Obstruction Evaluation Service letter dated January 24, 2014, a copy of which is attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference.

If you have any questions, please contact Russell Brady, Contract Planner, at (951) 955-0549, or John Guerin, Principal Planner, at (951) 955-0982.

Sincerely, RIVERSIDE COUNTY AIRPORT LAND USE COMMISSION

Edward C. Cooper, Director

RB:bks /

Attachments: Notice of Airport in Vicinity FAA Aeronautical Study No. 2013-AWP-8007-OE

cc: Thomas Nolan, Manager, Palm Springs International Airport Brett Smirl, Spectrum Services Spectrum Services, Las Vegas (payee) ALUC Staff

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NOTICE OF AIRPORT IN VICINITY

This property is presently located in the vicinity of an airport, within what is known as an airport influence area. For that reason, the property may be subject to some of the annoyances or inconveniences associated with proximity to airport operations (for example: noise, vibration, or odors). Individual sensitivities to those annoyances can vary from person to person. You may wish to consider what airport annoyances, if any, are associated with the property before you complete your purchase and determine whether they are acceptable to vou. Business & Professions Code Section 11010 (b) 13)(A)



Mail Processing Center Federal Aviation Administration Southwest Regional Office Obstruction Evaluation Group 2601 Meacham Boulevard Fort Worth, TX 76193

Issued Date: 01/24/2014

Jim O'Dowd Verizon Wireless 180 Washington Valley Rd Bedminster, NJ 07921

** DETERMINATION OF NO HAZARD TO AIR NAVIGATION **

The Federal Aviation Administration has conducted an aeronautical study under the provisions of 49 U.S.C., Section 44718 and if applicable Title 14 of the Code of Federal Regulations, part 77, concerning:

Structure:	Monopole Hollyhock
Location:	Palm Springs, CA
Latitude:	33-48-34.88N NAD 83
Longitude:	116-30-29.79W
Heights:	377 feet site elevation (SE)
	43 feet above ground level (AGL)
	420 feet above mean sea level (AMSL)

This aeronautical study revealed that the structure does not exceed obstruction standards and would not be a hazard to air navigation provided the following condition(s), if any, is(are) met:

It is required that FAA Form 7460-2, Notice of Actual Construction or Alteration, be e-filed any time the project is abandoned or:

At least 10 days prior to start of construction (7460-2, Part I) X Within 5 days after the construction reaches its greatest height (7460-2, Part II)

See attachment for additional condition(s) or information.

Based on this evaluation, marking and lighting are not necessary for aviation safety. However, if marking/ lighting are accomplished on a voluntary basis, we recommend it be installed and maintained in accordance with FAA Advisory circular 70/7460-1 K Change 2.

This determination expires on 07/24/2015 unless:

- (a) the construction is started (not necessarily completed) and FAA Form 7460-2, Notice of Actual Construction or Alteration, is received by this office.
- (b) extended, revised, or terminated by the issuing office.
- (c) the construction is subject to the licensing authority of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) and an application for a construction permit has been filed, as required by the FCC, within 6 months of the date of this determination. In such case, the determination expires on the date prescribed by the FCC for completion of construction, or the date the FCC denies the application.

NOTE: REQUEST FOR EXTENSION OF THE EFFECTIVE PERIOD OF THIS DETERMINATION MUST BE E-FILED AT LEAST 15 DAYS PRIOR TO THE EXPIRATION DATE. AFTER RE-EVALUATION OF CURRENT OPERATIONS IN THE AREA OF THE STRUCTURE TO DETERMINE THAT NO SIGNIFICANT AERONAUTICAL CHANGES HAVE OCCURRED, YOUR DETERMINATION MAY BE ELIGIBLE FOR ONE EXTENSION OF THE EFFECTIVE PERIOD.

This determination is based, in part, on the foregoing description which includes specific coordinates, heights, frequency(ies) and power. Any changes in coordinates, heights, and frequencies or use of greater power will void this determination. Any future construction or alteration, including increase to heights, power, or the addition of other transmitters, requires separate notice to the FAA.

This determination does include temporary construction equipment such as cranes, derricks, etc., which may be used during actual construction of the structure. However, this equipment shall not exceed the overall heights as indicated above. Equipment which has a height greater than the studied structure requires separate notice to the FAA.

This determination concerns the effect of this structure on the safe and efficient use of navigable airspace by aircraft and does not relieve the sponsor of compliance responsibilities relating to any law, ordinance, or regulation of any Federal, State, or local government body.

Any failure or malfunction that lasts more than thirty (30) minutes and affects a top light or flashing obstruction light, regardless of its position, should be reported immediately to (877) 487-6867 so a Notice to Airmen (NOTAM) can be issued. As soon as the normal operation is restored, notify the same number.

A copy of this determination will be forwarded to the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) because the structure is subject to their licensing authority.

If we can be of further assistance, please contact our office at (817) 321-7760. On any future correspondence concerning this matter, please refer to Aeronautical Study Number 2013-AWP-8007-OE.

Received and the property of the second state

Signature Control No: 204611566-206185185 Joan Tengowski Technician

Attachment(s) Additional Information Frequency Data Map(s)

cc: FCC

Additional information for ASN 2013-AWP-8007-OE

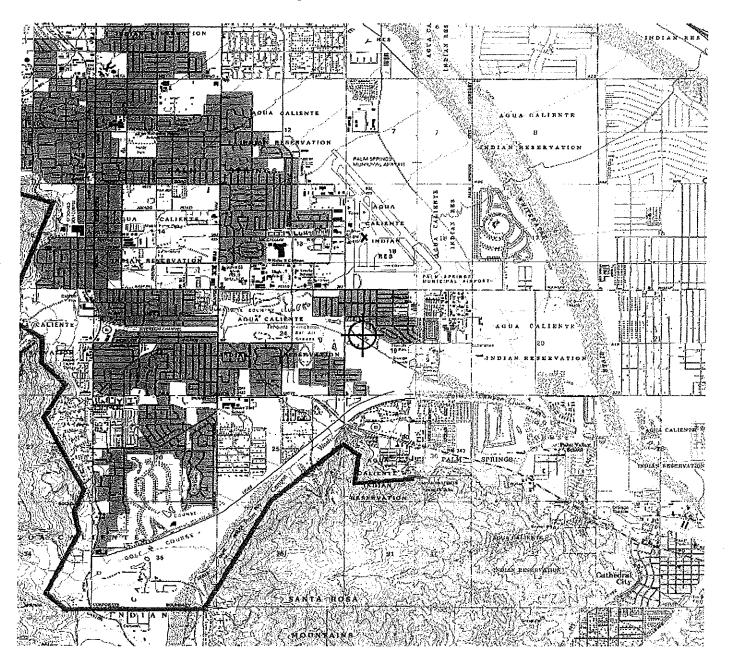
At a distance of 9000 feet from transmitter site spurious emissions signal levels from proposed transmitters must be less than -104 dBm in the 108-137, 225-400 MHz frequency bands.

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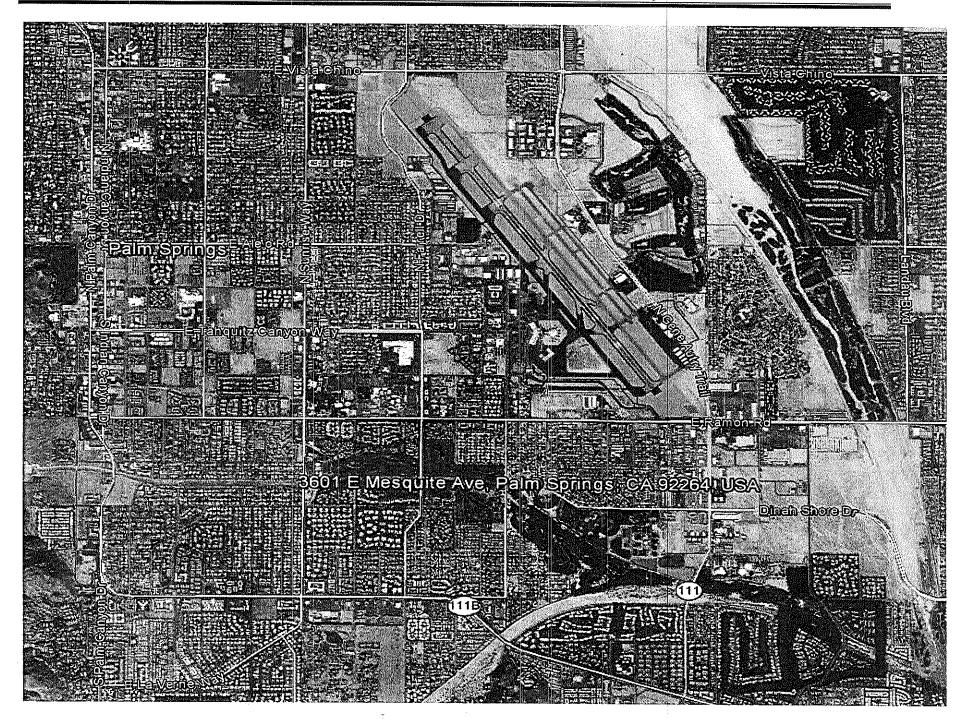
Frequency Data for ASN 2013-AWP-8007-OE

LOW FREQUENCY	HIGH FREQUENCY	FREQUENCY UNIT	ERP	ERP UNIT
698	806	MIL	1000	117
806		MHz	1000	W
	824	MHz	500	W
824	849	MHz	500	W
851	866	MHz	500	W
869	894	MHz	500	W
896	901	MHz	500	W
901	902	MHz	7	W
930	931	MHz	3500	W
931	932	MHz	3500	W
932	932.5	MHz	17	dBW
935	940	MHz	1000	W
940	941	MHz	3500	W
1850	1910	MHz	1640	W
1930	1990	MHz	1640	W
2305	2310	MHz	2000	W
2345	2360	MHz	2000	W

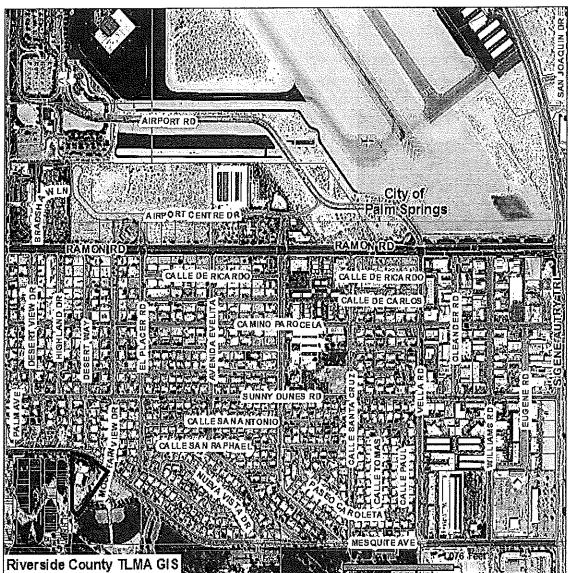
TOPO Map for ASN 2013-AWP-8007-OE



Project In Relationship to Airport Hollyhock)



RIVERSIDE COUNTY GIS



Selected parcel(s): 680-120-032

IMPORTANT

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

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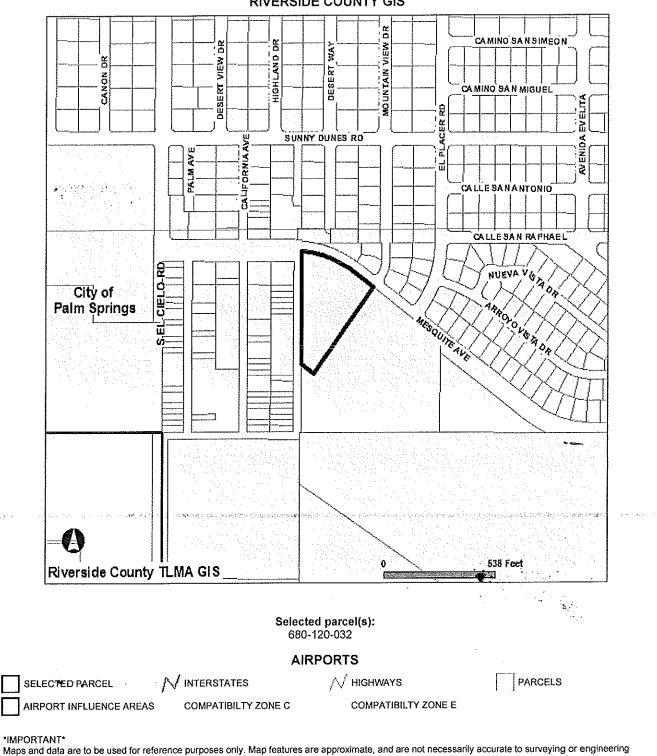
RIVERSIDE COUNTY GIS

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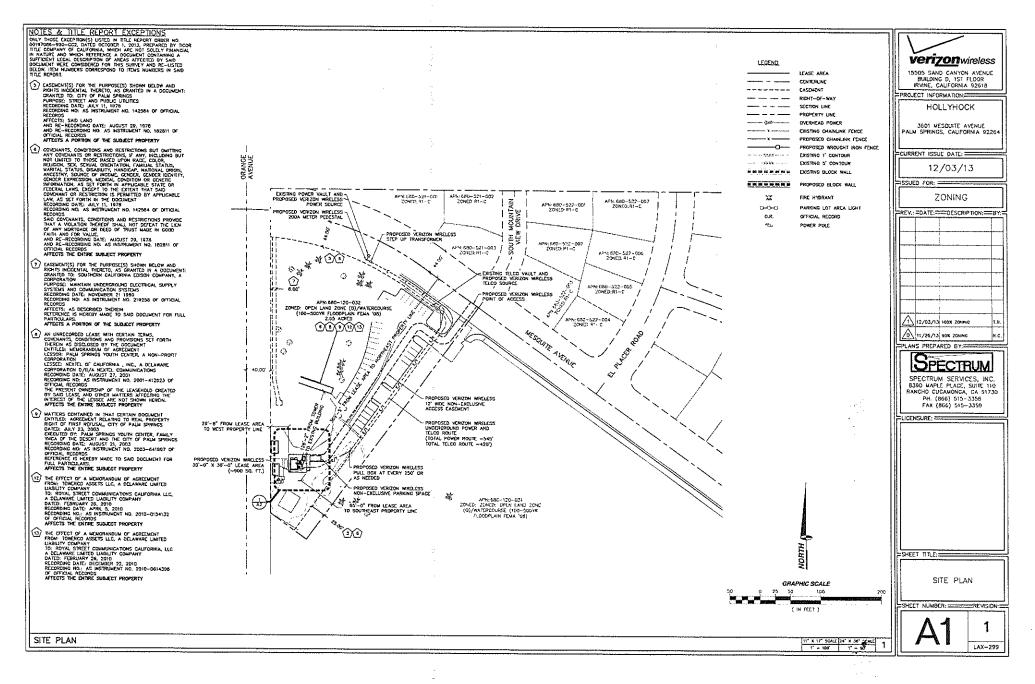


RIVERSIDE COUNTY GIS

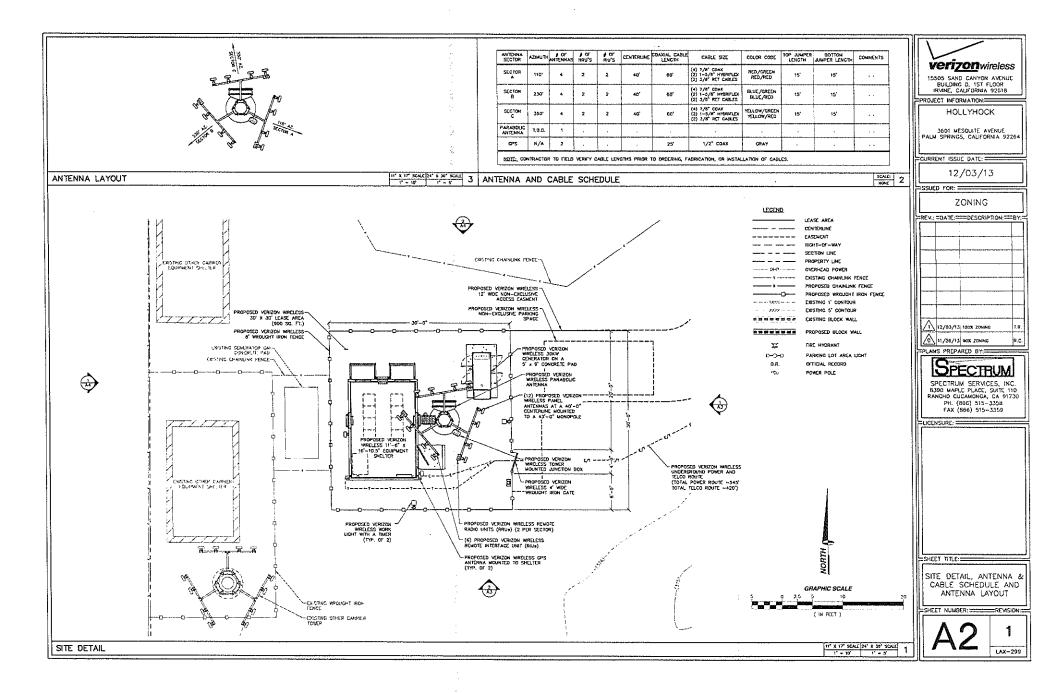
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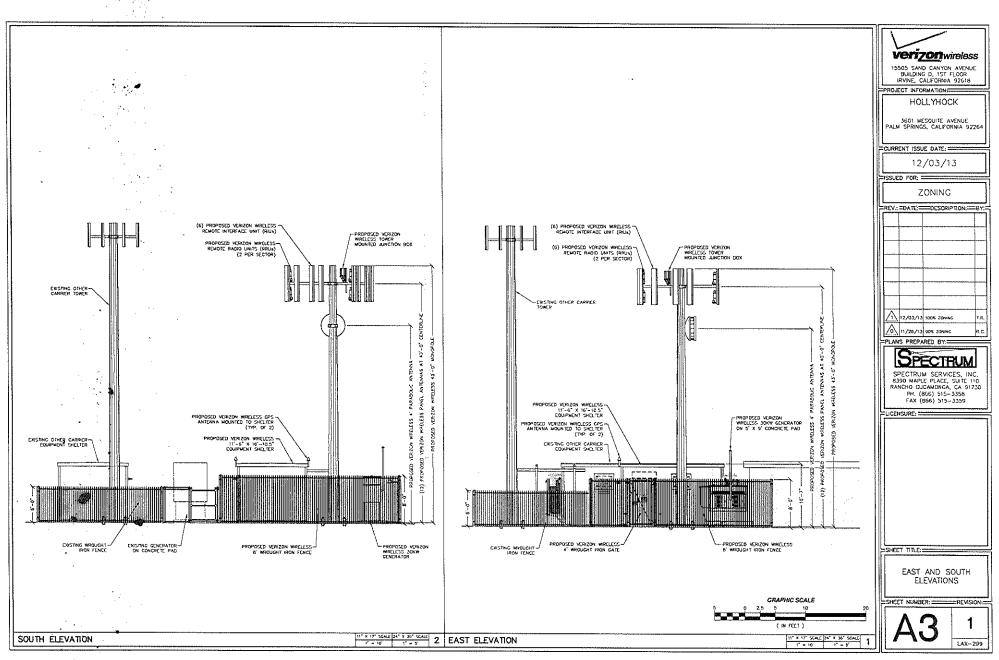
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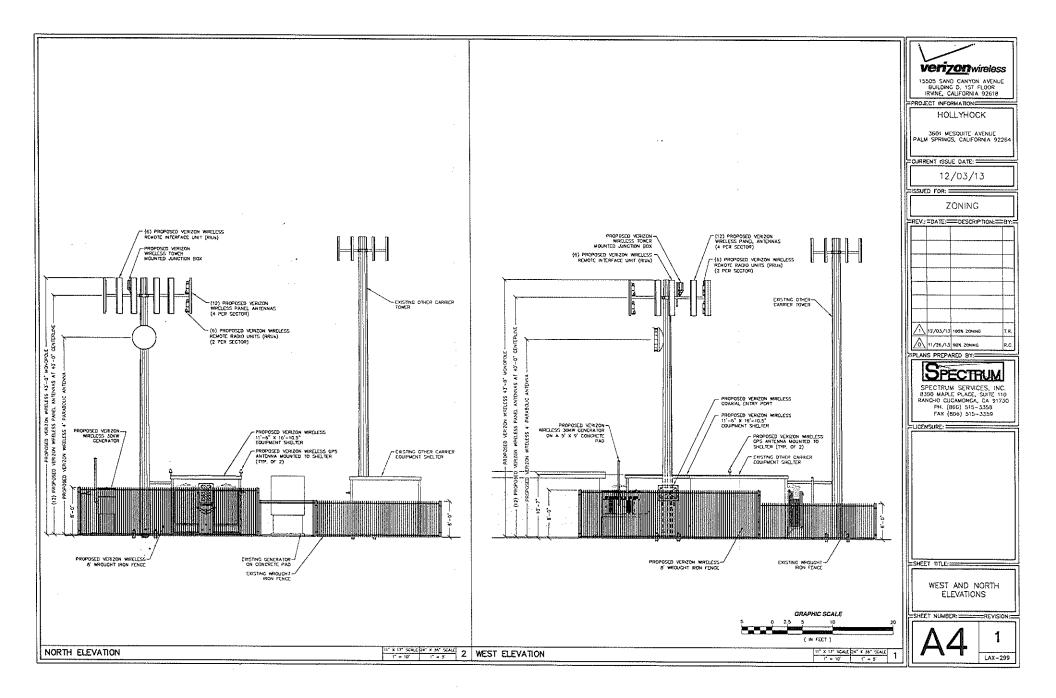
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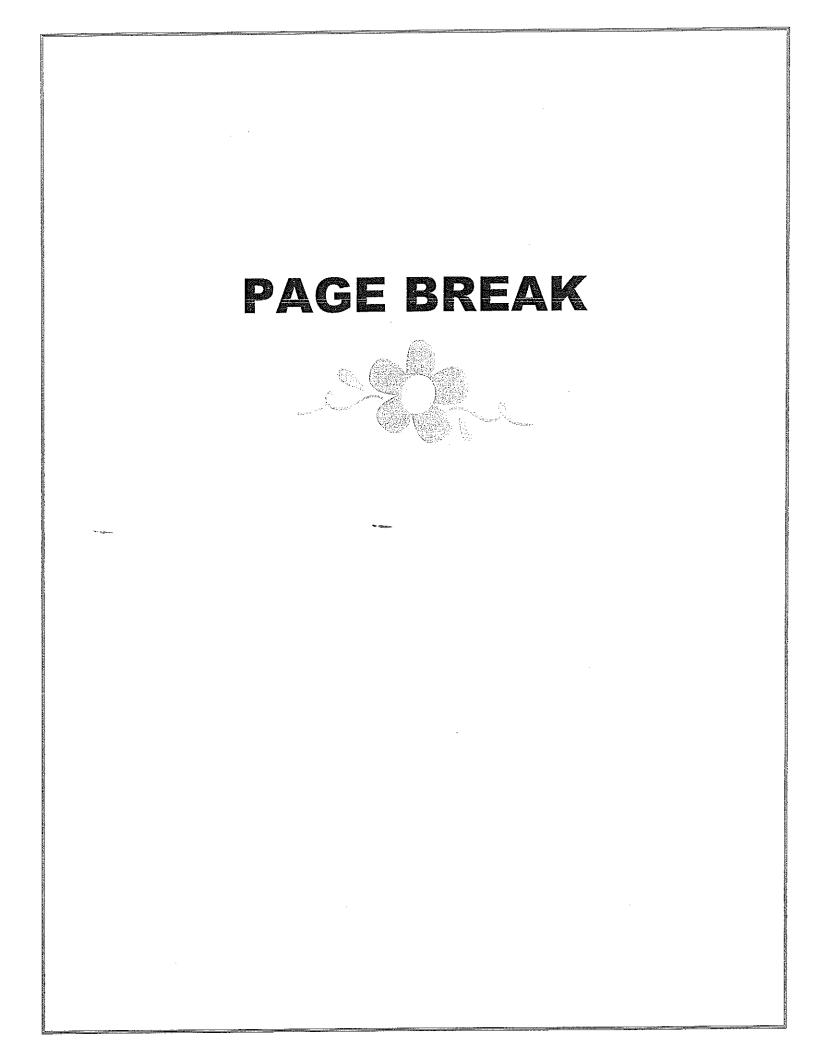




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AIRPORT LAND USE COMMISSION RIVERSIDE COUNTY

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CHAIR Simon Housman Rancho Mirage			
VICE CHAIRMAN Rod Ballance Riverside	Ma Jon When Accepted Discourse		
COMMISSIONERS			
Arthur Butler Riverside	La Quinta, CA 92253		
John Lyon Riverside	RE:AIRPORT LAND USE COMMISSION (ALUC) DEVELOPMENT REVIEWFile No.:ZAP1054BD14		
Glen Holmes Hemet	Related File No.: SDP 14-940 APN: 609-052-002		
Greg Pettis Cathedral City	Dear Mr. Wuu:		
Richard Stewart Moreno Valley	Under the delegation of the Riverside County Airport Land Use Commission (ALUC), staff		
STAFF	reviewed the above-referenced proposal for a site development plan for 19 single-family residences on 19 lots located southerly of Darby Road and easterly of Palm Royale Drive in the		
Director Ed Cooper	City of La Quinta. The project is associated with Tentative Tract Map No. 31087, which is presently in the final map process, awaiting recordation. Tentative Tract Map No. 31087 was		
John Guerin Russell Brady Barbara Santos	approved in 2004, prior to the adoption of the current Bermuda Dunes Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan.		
County Actinistrative Center 4080 Lemon St., 14* Floor. Riverside, CA 92501 (951) 955-5132	The site is located in Airport Compatibility Zone E of the 2004 Bermuda Dunes Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan. Based on the distance of the parcel to the end of the runway at 7,900 feet and the elevation of the westerly end of the runway at 73.4 feet above mean sea level (AMSL), FAA Obstruction Evaluation review would be required for any structure with a top		
<u>www.rcaluc.oro</u>	point elevation exceeding 152.4 feet AMSL. The maximum building height proposed is 27 feet, 8 inches (27.67 feet). Provided that the pad elevations do not exceed 124.7 feet above mean sea level, the top point elevation of 152.4 feet AMSL will not be exceeded, and FAA Obstruction Evaluation review for height/elevation reasons will not be required.		
	I hereby find the above-referenced project <u>CONSISTENT</u> with the 2004 Bermuda Dunes Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan, subject to the following conditions:		
	CONDITIONS:		
	1. Any outdoor lighting installed shall be hooded or shielded to prevent either the spillage of lumens or reflection into the sky. Outdoor lighting shall be downward facing.		
	2. The following uses shall be prohibited:		

- (a) Any use which would direct a steady light or flashing light of red, white, green, or amber colors associated with airport operations toward an aircraft engaged in an initial straight climb following takeoff or toward an aircraft engaged in a straight final approach toward a landing at an airport, other than an FAA-approved navigational signal light or visual approach slope indicator.
- (b) Any use which would cause sunlight to be reflected towards an aircraft engaged in an initial straight climb following takeoff or towards an aircraft engaged in a straight final approach towards a landing at an airport.
- (c) Any use which would generate smoke or water vapor or which would attract large concentrations of birds, or which may otherwise affect safe air navigation within the area. (Such uses include landscaping utilizing water features, aquaculture, production of cereal grains, sunflower, and row crops, artificial marshes, recycling centers containing putrescible wastes, and construction and demolition debris facilities.)
- (d) Any use which would generate electrical interference that may be detrimental to the operation of aircraft and/or aircraft instrumentation.
- (e) Any highly noise-sensitive outdoor nonresidential uses and hazards to flight.
- 3. The attached "Notice of Airport in Vicinity" shall be provided to all prospective purchasers and/or tenants of the properties.
- 4. The top point elevations of each unit shall not exceed 152.4 feet above mean sea level. In order to assure compliance with this provision, the maximum pad elevation of lots where two-story structures (or other structures 20 feet or greater in height) are proposed shall not exceed 124.7 feet above mean sea level.
- 5. The retention basin shall be designed so as to provide for a maximum 48-hour detention period following the conclusion of the storm event for the design storm (may be less, but not more), and to remain totally dry between rainfalls. Vegetation in and around the retention basin that would provide food or cover for bird species that would be incompatible with airport operations shall not be utilized in project landscaping. On-site landscaping shall not include trees that produce seeds, fruits, or berries. Trees shall be spaced so as to prevent large expanses of contiguous canopy, when mature.

If you have any questions, please contact Russell Brady, Contract Planner, at (951) 955-0549, or John Guerin, Principal Planner, at (951) 955-0982.

Sincerely, RIVERSIDE COUNTY AIRPORT LAND USE COMMISSION

Edward C. Cooper, Director

RB:bks

Attachment: Notice of Airport in Vicinity

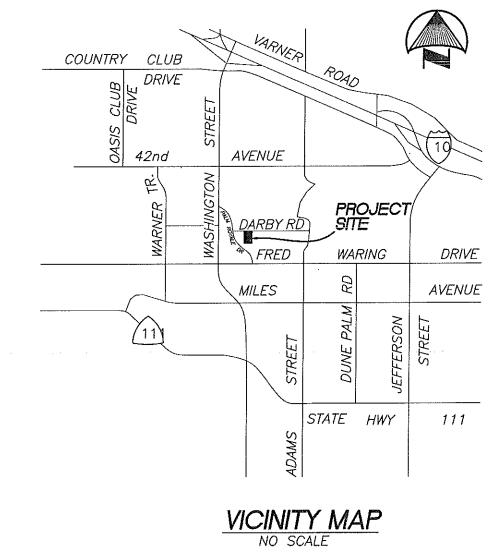
cc: Adom Ventures, Steve Hyman GHA Enterprises, Mario Gonzales Mike Smith, Manager, Bermuda Dunes Executive Airport ALUC Staff

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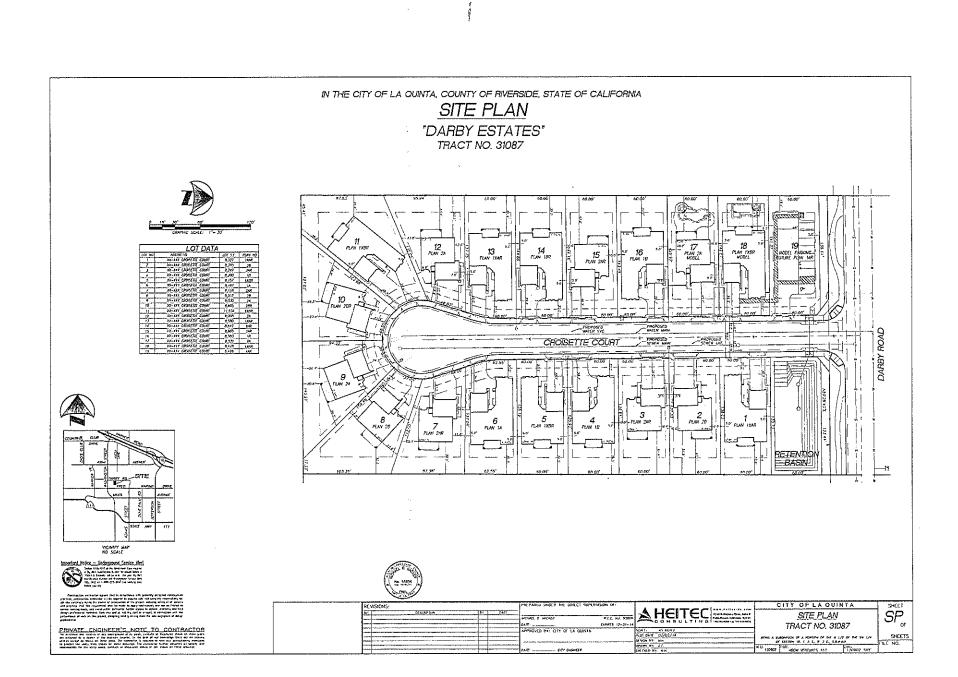
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NOTICE OF AIRPORT IN VICINITY

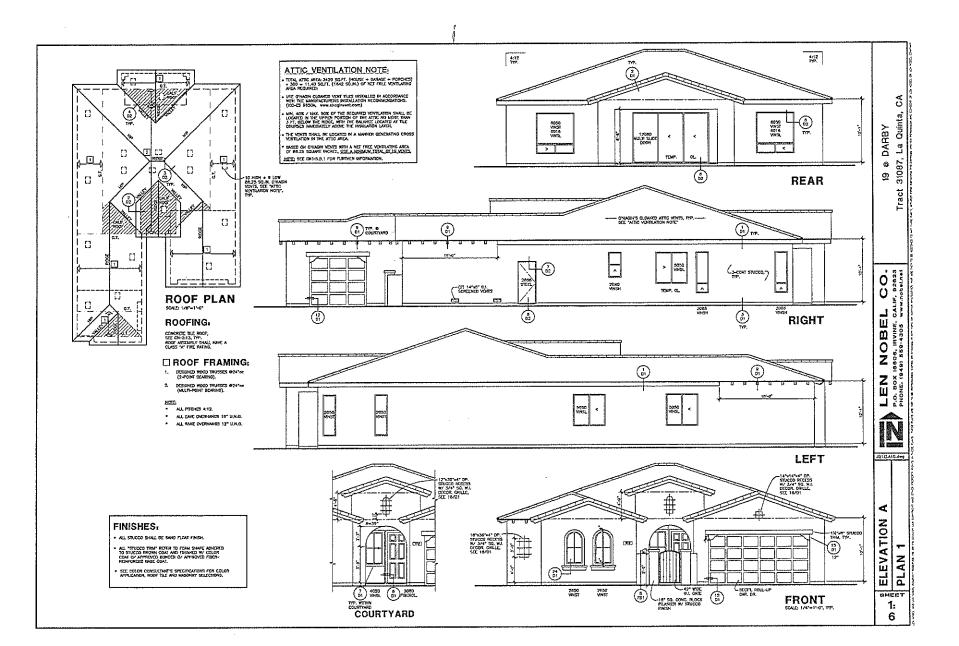
This property is presently located in the vicinity of an airport, within what is known as an airport influence area. For that reason, the property may be subject to some of the annoyances or inconveniences associated with proximity to airport operations (for example: noise, vibration, or odors). Individual sensitivities to those annovances can vary from person to person. You may wish to consider what airport annoyances, if any, are associated with the property before you complete your purchase and determine whether they are acceptable to you. Business & Professions Code Section 11010 (b)

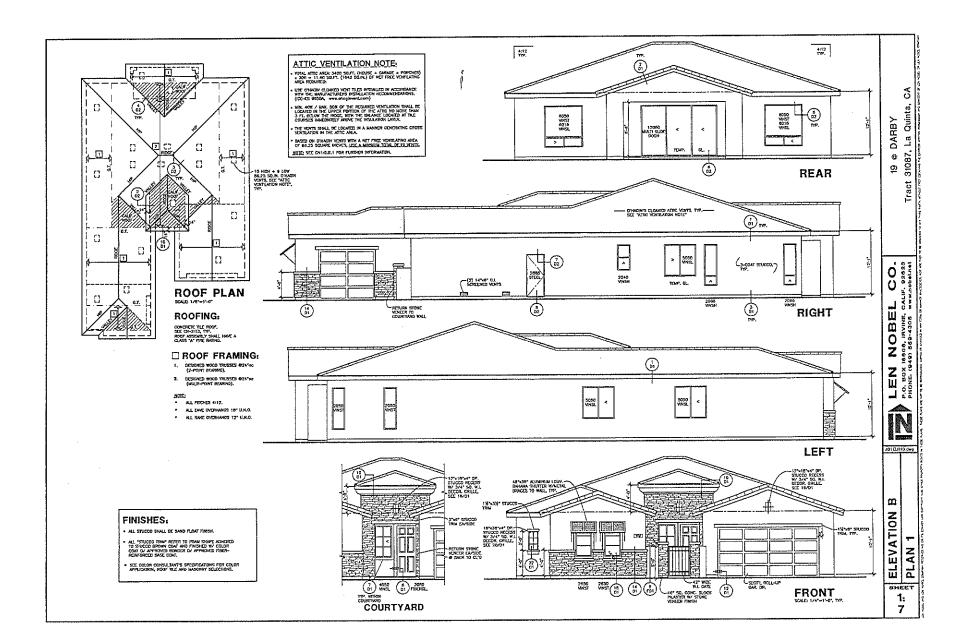


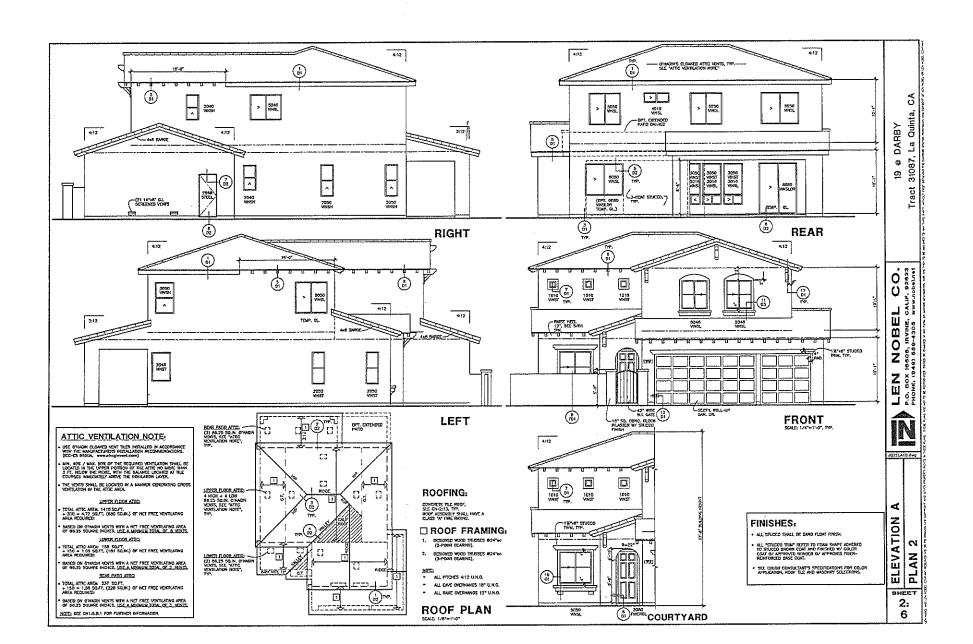
THOMAS BROS. COORDINATES – PG. 819, F–6 2012 EDITION

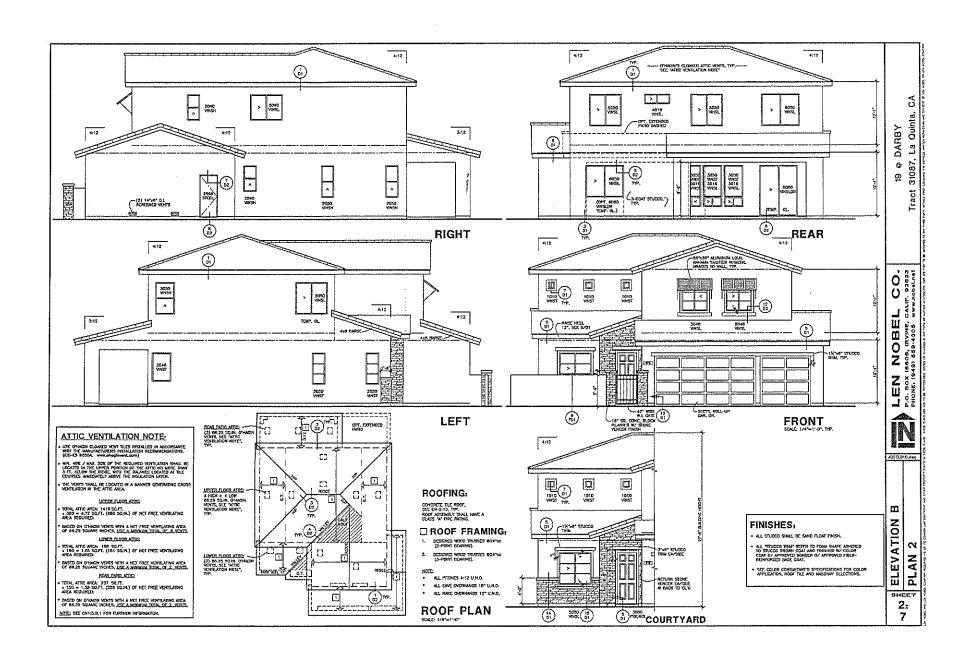


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CALIFORNIA AIRPORT LAND USE CONSORTIUM CONFERENCE PROGRAM

March 19 – 21, 2014 Rohnert Park, California



AGENDA AT A GLANCE

Wednesday, March 19 SESSION 1

1:15 pm - 1:30 pm	Opening Remarks
1:30 pm - 2:45 pm	Preparing an ALUCP
2:45 pm - 3:30 pm	CEQA Issues
3:30 pm - 3:45 pm	Afternoon Break
3:45 pm - 5:00 pm	ALUCP Adoption Process
5:00 pm - 6:00 pm	Welcome Reception with Caltrans Staff

Thursday, March 20

SESSION 2

7:30 am - 8:00 am	Continental Breakfast
8:00 am - 8:15 am	Opening Remarks
8:15 am - 9:45 am	How Airports Affect Their Environs and Vice Versa
9:45 am - 10:00 am	Morning Break
10:00 am - 11:45 am	FAA Guidance on Compatibility Issues
11:45 am - 1:15 pm	Lunch Buffet – Keynote Speaker

SESSION 3

1:15 pm - 2:00 pm	Caltrans Role in Compatibility Planning
2:00 pm - 2:45 pm	ALUC Financial Issues
2:45 pm - 3:00 pm	Afternoon Break
3:00 pm - 4:00 pm	Legal Briefing
4:00 pm - 5:00 pm	The Future – Open Discussion
5:00 pm - 6:00 pm	Reception Hosted by ALUC Consultants

Friday, March 21

SESSION 4

7:30 am - 8:00 am	Continental Breakfast
8:00 am - 8:45 am	Consortium Business
8:45 am - 10:00 am	Compatibility Reviews and ALUCP Implementation – Challenging Issues
10:00 am - 10:30 am	Morning Break
10:30 am - Noon	Compatibility Reviews and ALUCP Implementation - cont'd
Noon - 12:15 pm	Ending Acknowledgements

KEYNOTE SPEAKER LEWIS MICHAELSON



Lewis Michaelson has worked nearly 30 years designing and facilitating consensus-building programs for environmental, planning and impact analysis projects. He is a Senior Vice President and corporate officer of Katz & Associates and leads efforts in their San Diego office.

Using a collaborative problem solving approach, Lewis has facilitated community outreach and consensus for projects and issues involving a wide range of subjects, including transportation planning, energy production and transmission, wastewater and stormwater projects, airport facilities, regional water supply facilities, hazardous waste cleanup, watershed planning, military base closures and expansions and land use management plans. His keynote presentation will focus on how to promote collaboration with your stakeholders for better decisionmaking – and how to move forward if they won't or can't participate in a collaborative process.

In addition to his project and case work, Lewis is the past president of the International Association for Public Participation. As a board member of IAP2, he was instrumental in spearheading the development of the Core Values for the Practice of Public Participation and the IAP2 Code of Ethics. He was also one of the three original developers of the Foundations of Public Participation training courses instituted by IAP2. Lewis is also a qualified member of the U.S. Institute for Environmental Conflict Resolution Roster of Neutrals. He has a BA in sociology and an MS in conflict management.

Conference Agenda



Session 1: Wednesday Afternoon, March 19 – ALUCP PREPARATION AND ADOPTION

1:15 – 1:30	Opening Remarks and Acknowledgements:	Moderator:
	Welcome and Introductions from the Conference Hosts	Ken Brody, Mead & Hunt Speaker:
		Mike Swearingen, San Joaquin Council of Governments
1:30 – 2:45	Session 1A: Preparing an ALUCP Airport Land Use Compatibility Plans have become increas- ingly detailed and complex over the years — what are the steps involved in preparing these plans and what hurdles should be anticipated?	Moderator: Cindy Horvath, Alameda County Airport Land Use Commission Speakers: Dave Fitz, Coffman Associates John Guerin, Riverside County Airport Land Use Commission Adrian Jones, ESA
2:45 - 3:30	Session 1B: CEQA Issues	Moderator:
	The Muzzy Ranch decision dictates that ALUCs prepare a CEQA document prior to adopting or amending an ALUCP — what does this analysis involve?	Mike Swearingen, San Joaquin Council of Governments Speakers: Maranda Thompson, Mead & Hunt Phil Wade, ESA
3:30 - 3:45	Afternoon Break	
3:45 – 5:00	Session 1C: ALUCP Adoption Process A wide range of stakeholders usually have an interest in the content of an ALUCP — what are the requirements and best practices for managing a successful outreach process?	Moderator: Angie Jamison, San Diego County Regional Airport Authority Speakers: Dave Carbone, San Mateo County Airport Land Use Commission Amy Gonzalez, San Diego County Regional Airport Authority Dan Landon, Nevada County Transportation Commission
5:00 - 6:30	Welcome Reception with Cal-ALUC and Caltrans: Casual Reception	on with Appetizers and No-Host Bar

7:30 - 8:00	Continental Breakfast		
8:00 – 8:15	Opening Remarks	Moderator: Ken Brody, Mead & Hunt Speakers: Steve Dial, San Joaquin Council of Governments Gary Cathey, Caltrans Division of Aeronautics	
8:15 – 9:45	Session 2A: How Airports Affect Their Environs and Vice Versa Airports and ALUCPs are inexorably intertwined — what do preparers and users of ALUCPs need to know about how airports are designed and operated?	Moderator: Dave Fitz, Coffman Associates Speakers: Rick Beach, Pilot Dan Card, Fresno County Airport Land Use Commission Austin Wiswell, Pilot	
9:45 - 10:00	Morning Break		
10:00 – 11:45	Session 2B: FAA Guidance on Compatibility Issues The Federal Aviation Administration has a well-defined role in many aspects of airport design and land use compatibility— what do the preparers and users of ALUCPs need to know about the agency's guidance?	Moderator: John Guerin, Riverside County Airport Land Use Commission Speakers: Brian Armstrong/Margie Drilling, FAA Lisa Harmon/Corbett Smith, Mead & Hunt Mark Johnson, Ricondo & Associates Chris Jones, ATAC Corporation	
11:45 - 1:15	Lunch Buffet – provided / Keynote Speaker		
S	ession 3: Thursday Afternoon, March 20 –	LEGAL AND FINANCIAL TOPICS	
1:15 - 2:00	Session 3A: Caltrans Role in Compatibility Planning Through various state statutes and the Handbook guidance, Caltrans plays a central role in airport land use compatibility planning — how does this role need to factor into the compatibility planning process in your county?	Moderator: Lisa Harmon, Mead & Hunt Speakers: Raiyn Bain-Moore, Caltrans Legal Ron Bolyard, Caltrans Division of Aeronautics Derek Kantar, Caltrans Division of Aeronautics	
2:00 – 2:45 Session 3B: ALUC Financial Issues Preparation of ALUCPs and associated CEQA documents are expen- sive endeavors and the review of individual land use projects takes time and money, too — how do we pay for compatibility planning?		Moderator: Mark Bautista, Monterey Peninsula Airport Speakers: Terry Barrie, Caltrans Division of Aeronautics Steve Dial, San Joaquin Council of Governments	
2:45 – 3:00	Afternoon Break		
3:00 – 4:00	Session 3C: Legal Briefing Much of what ALUCs do is determined by statutes and case law — what issues are in the forefront today?	Moderator: Dan Landon, Nevada County Transportation Commission Speakers: Raiyn Bain-Moore, Caltrans Legal Amy Gonzalez, San Diego County Regional Airport Authority Christy Layton, Miller & Owen	
4:00 – 5:00	Session 3D: Airport Land Use Compatibility Planning / Open Discussion It is almost 50 years since ALUCs first came into existence in California — what have we learned and accomplished from this experience and where are we headed in the future?	Moderator: Dave Carbone, San Mateo County Airport Land Use Commission Speakers: Gary Cathey, Caltrans Division of Aeronautics Simon Housman, Riverside County Airport Land Use Commission Angie Jamison, San Diego County Regional Airport Authority	

Conference Agenda



7:30 - 8:00	Continental Breakfast				
8:00 – 8:45	Session 4A: ALUC Consortium Business This is now the second conference of the ALUC Consortium — how do we best keep the ball rolling in the future at conferences and in between?	Moderator: Laural Fawcett, Fresno Council of Governments Speakers: Laura Brunn, San Joaquin Council of Governments Mark Bautista, Monterey Peninsula Airport			
8:45 – 10:00	Session 4B, Part 1: Compatibility Reviews and ALUCP Implementation – Challenging Issues Where the rubber meets the runway in the compatibility planning process is in the review of individual local plans and development proposals — what difficult issues have ALUCs faced and how have they been resolved?	Moderator: Simon Housman, Riverside County Airport Land Use Commission Speakers: Marnie Delgado, City of Dublin Ed Gowens, San Diego County Airport Land Use Commission Cindy Horvath, Alameda County Airport Land Use Commission Nick Johnson, Johnson Aviation Nathan Magsig, Fresno County Airport Land Use Commission Lorena Mejia, City of Ontario Tony Whitehurst, Merced County Airport Land Use Commission			
10:00 - 10:30	Morning Break - and opportunity to check out of your room				
10:30 – 12:00	Session 4B Continued: There is so much to discuss in this topic, that we will continue after the morning break				
12:00 – 12:15	Ending Acknowledgements	Moderator: Ken Brody, Mead & Hunt Speaker: Steve Dial, San Joaquin Council of Governments			







2012 Conference Highlights





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Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan Preparation – Guidance from the Handbook

Session 1A: Preparing an ALUCP



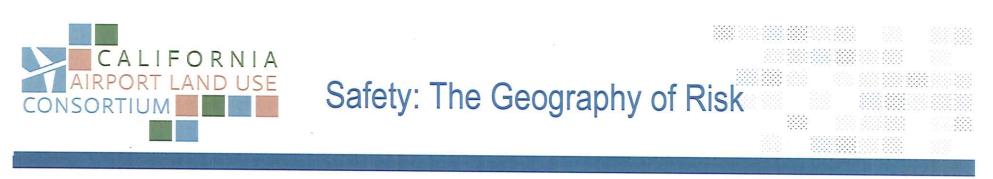
Riverside County Transportation & Land Management Agency Airport Land Use Commission Staff March 19, 2014



Types of Compatibility Concerns

- Safety
- Airspace Protection
- Noise
- Overflight

2



Safety: The Geography of Risk

"Safety is in many respects a more difficult concern to address in compatibility policies than noise [largely because] safety policies address uncertain events that may occur with occasional aircraft operations, whereas noise policies deal with known, more or less predictable events that do occur with every aircraft operation." [page 3-11]

- The boundaries of safety zones are based on the frequency and spatial distribution of aircraft accidents in the vicinity of airports of specific types.
- The compatibility criteria are based on the potential accident consequences, weighed against probabilities of an accident at a given location, and, for some uses, the potential for the severity of the accident to be increased as a result of the character of the land use.



1,000'----

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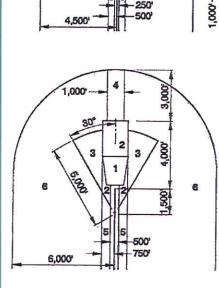
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Example 1: Short General Aviation Runway Assumptions: Length less than 4,000 feet Approach visibility minimums ≥ 1 mile or visual approach only •Zone 1 = 250' x 450' x 1,000' See Note 1. Zone 1: Runway protection zone and within runway object free area adjacent to the runway; Zone 2: Inner approach/departure zone; Zone 3: Inner turning zone; Zone 4: Outer approach/departure zone; ✤ Zone 5: Sideline zone; and Zone 6: Traffic pattern zone (not applicable to large air carrier airports).

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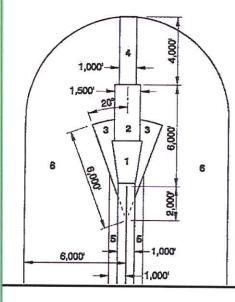
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Example 2: Medium General Aviation Runway

Assumptions: ·Length 4,000 to 5,999 feet Approach visibility minimums ≥ 3/4 mile

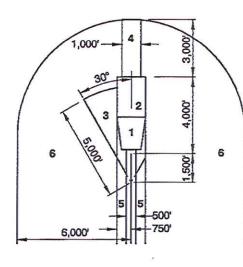
and < 1 mile •Zone 1 = 1,000' x 1,510' x 1,700' See Note 1.





Example 3: Long General Aviation Runway

Assumptions: •Length 5,000 feet or more •Approach visibility minimums < 3/4 mile •Zone 1 = 1,000' x 1,750' x 2,500' See Note 1.



Example 4: General Aviation Runway with

Single-Sided Traffic Pattern

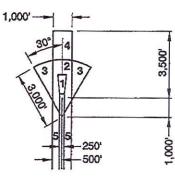
Assumptions:

- •No traffic pattern on right
- •Length 4,000 to 5,999 feet
- Approach visibility minimums ≥ 3/4 mile and < 1 mile
- •Zone 1 = 1,000' x 1,510' x 1,700' See Note 1.

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- Zone 1: Runway protection zone and within runway object free area adjacent to the runway;
- Zone 2: Inner approach/departure zone;
- Zone 3: Inner turning zone;
- Zone 4: Outer approach/departure zone;
- Zone 5: Sideline zone; and
- Zone 6: Traffic pattern zone (not applicable to large air carrier airports).



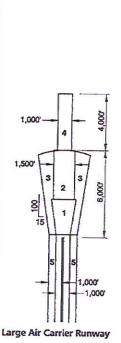


Example 5: Low-Activity General Aviation Runway

Assumptions: •Less than 2,000 takeoffs and landings per year at individual runway end. •Length less than 4,000 feet •Approach visibility minimums ≥ 1 mile or visual approach only •Zone 1 = 250' x 450' x 1,000' See Note 1.

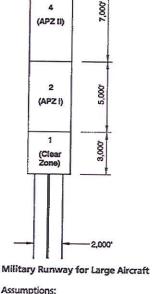
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3,000'



Assumptions:

•Minimal light-aircraft general aviation activity •Predominately straight-in and straight-out flight routes •Approach visibility minimums < 3/4 mile •Zone 1 = 1,000' x 1,750' x 2,500'



- Zone 1: Runway protection zone and within runway object free area adjacent to the runway;
- Zone 2: Inner approach/departure zone;
- Zone 3: Inner turning zone;
- Zone 4: Outer approach/departure zone;
- Zone 5: Sideline zone; and
- Zone 6: Traffic pattern zone (not applicable to large air carrier airports).

Assumptions: • Military airport • Predominately straight-in and straight-out flight routes (must modify for turning routes and traffic pattern activity)



TABLE 3B: ANALYSIS OF SAFETY ZONE EXAMPLES (GENERAL AVIATION RUNWAYS) Example 1: Example 2: Example 3: **Runway Length Runway Length Runway Length** Less than 4,000 Feet 4,000 to 5,999 Feet 6,000 Feet or More % of %1 % of % of %1 %1 Safety Zone Points Acres Acre Points **Points** Acres Acres Acres Acres **All Accident Sites** Primary Surface 18% 15% 13% Zone 1: Runway 21% 8 2.65 21% 49 0.40 20% Protection Zone 79 0.26 Zone 2: Inner Approach/Departure 22% 44 0.50 10% 101 0.10 8% 114 0.07 Zone Zone 3: Inner 4% 50 0.08 7% 151 0.05 7% 131 0.05 **Turning Zone** Zone 4: Outer Approach/Departure 2% 35 0.07 5% 69 0.07 6% 0.07 92 Zone Zone 5: Sideline 5% 5% 3% Zone Zone 6: Traffic 18% 23% 29% Pattern Zone Total: Zones 1-6 + 91% 85% 85% **Primary Surface**



Safety: The Geography of Risk

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Variables Indicating Potential Need to Adjust Safety Zones Being Delineated

- Topography
- Displaced Landing Threshold(s)
- Use by Special-Purpose Aircraft
- Non-Precision Approaches
- Circling Approaches
- Special Flight Procedures or Directives
- Predominant Use in One Direction



Safety Criteria

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Residential Density

For suburban airports, the Handbook recommends the following density limits:

- Zone 1: No new dwelling units (DUs)
- Zone 2: 1 DU per 10 to 20 acres
- Zone 3: 1 DU per 2 to 5 acres
- Zone 4:1 DU per 2 to 5 acres
- Zone 5: 1 DU per 1 to 2 acres
- Zone 6: Not limited by safety; consider noise and overflight.

For rural airports, it is recommended that current zoning be maintained if densities are less than the suburban allowances referenced above.

Land Uses

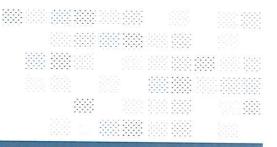
- Normally Allowable
- Limit
- Avoid
- Prohibit



2002 Handbook: Rural/Suburban Airport	NONRESIDENTIAL INTENSITIES	2011 Handbook: Suburban Airport	NONRESIDENTIAL INTENSITIES
AVERAGE INTENSITIES	SINGLE-ACRE INTENSITIES	AVERAGE INTENSITIES	SINGLE-ACRE INTENSITIES
Zone 2: 25 - 40	Zone 2: 50 - 80 RRDB + 50%	Zone 2: 40 - 60	Zone 2: 80 - 120
Zone 3: 60 - 80	Zone 3: 120-160 RRDB +100%	Zone 3: 70 - 100	Zone 3: 210 - 300
Zone 4: 60 - 80	Zone 4: 180-240 RRDB +100%	Zone 4: 100 - 150	Zone 4: 300 - 450
Zone 5: 80 - 100	Zone 5: 160-200 RRDB +100%	Zone 5: 70 - 100	Zone 5: 210 - 300
Zone 6: 150	Zone 6: 450 RRDB +100%	Zone 6: 200 - 300	Zone 6: 600 - 800



Airspace Protection



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Airspace Protection

"Primary responsibility for preventing hazardous obstructions to airport airspace rests with state and local governments and the airport operator." [page 3-28]

- Height and Elevation
- Wildlife Attractant Hazards
- Glint and Glare
- Upward-Directed Lighting
- Smoke or Water Vapor
- Thermal Plumes
- Electrical Interference



RUNWAY LENGTH > 3,200 FEET	RUNWAY LENGTH UP TO 3,200 FEET	HELIPORT
SLOPE: 100:1	SLOPE: 50:1	SLOPE: 25:1
DISTANCE: 20,000 FEET	DISTANCE: 10,000 FEET	DISTANCE: 5,000 FEET



Amending an ALUCP



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Amending the ALUCP

State law limits to once per calendar year. Triggering events may include:

- Change in the Airport Master Plan or Airport Layout Plan affecting aircraft
 operations
- Change in Handbook Guidelines
- Request from Local Jurisdiction
- Initiation by Commission