

#### AIRPORT LAND USE COMMISSION RIVERSIDE COUNTY AGENDA

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

CHAIR Simon Housman Rancho Mirage

Thursday 9:00 A.M., May 14, 2015

VICE CHAIRMAN Rod Ballance Riverside

COMMISSIONERS

Arthur Butler Riverside

Glen Holmes Hemet

> John Lyon Riverside

Riverside

Greg Pettis

Cathedral City

Steve Manos Lake Elsinore

STAFF

Director Ed Cooper

John Guerin Russell Brady Barbara Santos

County Administrative Center 4080 Lemon St, 14th Floor Riverside, CA 92501 (951) 955-5132

www.rcaluc.org

NOTE: If you wish to speak, please complete a "SPEAKER IDENTIFICATION FORM" and give it to the Secretary. The purpose of the public hearing is to allow interested parties to express their concerns. Comments shall be limited to 5 minutes and to matters relevant to the item under 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 previous speaker(s). Also please be aware that the indicated staff recommendation shown below may differ from that presented to the Commission during the public hearing.

Non-exempt materials related to an item on this agenda submitted to the Airport Land Use 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, 14<sup>th</sup> Floor, Riverside, CA 92501 during normal business hours.

In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, if any accommodations are needed, please contact Barbara Santos at (951) 955-5132 or E-mail at <a href="mailto:basantos@rctlma.org">basantos@rctlma.org</a>. Request should be made at least 48 hours or as soon as possible prior to the scheduled meeting.

#### 1.0 INTRODUCTIONS

1.1 CALL TO ORDER

1.2 SALUTE TO FLAG

1.3 ROLL CALL

#### 2.0 PUBLIC HEARING: NEW CASES

#### MARCH AIR RESERVE BASE

2.1 ZAP1116MA15 – Ramona Exp./Perris Inv. (Representative: Blue Peak Engineering) – City of Perris Case No.: CUP15-00010 (Conditional Use Permit). A proposal to construct and operate a fast food restaurant (Del Taco) consisting of a 2,067 square foot building with dining and kitchen areas, an exterior patio dining area, a drive-thru, and 33 parking spaces on a 0.8-acre site located along the southerly side of Ramona Expressway, easterly of Perris Boulevard and directly easterly of the gas station at the southeast corner. The site includes portions of two parcels with a combined area of 4.24 acres within a larger shopping center. (Airport Compatibility Zone C1 of the March Air Reserve Base/Inland Port Airport Influence Area). ALUC Staff Planner: Russell Brady at (951) 955-0549, or e-mail at <a href="mailto:rbrady@rctlma.org">rbrady@rctlma.org</a>

Recommendation: CONSISTENT

#### MARCH AIR RESERVE BASE

2.2 ZAP1112MA15 - Alfa Limited/Clifton S. Jones III (Representative: SDH & Associates, Inc.) - City of Riverside Case Nos.: P14-0683 (General Plan Amendment), P14-0684 (Rezone), P14-0685 (Site Plan Review). P14-0685 is a proposal to develop 220 apartment units within 13 buildings, plus a clubhouse building, fitness building, pool and spa on 12.7 acres within a 30.9-acre area located northerly of Central Avenue and westerly of Quail Run Road in the community of Canyon Crest. P14-0683 is a proposal to amend the City of Riverside General Plan land use designation of an 11.8-acre portion of the site (all of Assessor's Parcel Number [APN] 253-240-020 and portions of APN 253-240-028) from Open Space/Natural Resources (OS/NR) to Medium High Density Residential (MHDR)(maximum 14.5 dwelling units per acre). P14-0684 is a proposal to rezone the same 11.8-acre area (of which 8.7 acres are presently zoned Public Facilities [PF] and 3.1 acres are presently zoned Single Family Residential, 7000 square foot minimum lot size [R-1-7,000]) to Multiple-Family Residential, 3,000 square foot minimum area per dwelling unit (R-3-3,000). (Airport Compatibility Zones D and E of the March Air Reserve Base/Inland Port Airport Influence Area). ALUC Staff Planner: Russell Brady at (951) 955-0549, or e-mail at rbrady@rctlma.org

Staff Recommendation: CONSISTENT

#### FRENCH VALLEY AIRPORT

ZAP1061FV15 – Hennie and Michael Monteleone/The Meadows, Inc. (Representative: Jack Munroe, JMM Consultant) – County Case Nos.: GPA 00928D1 (General Plan Amendment), CZ 07863 (Change of Zone), and CUP 03681 (Conditional Use Permit). The Conditional Use Permit proposes to authorize the continuing use of an existing special events/wedding/reception facility ("Monteleone Meadows") located along the south side of Augie Court, approximately 825 feet westerly of Briggs Road (as it extends northerly from its intersection with Winchester Road) in the unincorporated community of French Valley. GPA 00928D1 is a proposal to amend the General Plan (Southwest Area Plan) land use designation of this 9.09-acre site from Rural: Rural Residential (R:RR) (5 acre minimum) to Community Development: Commercial Tourist (CD:CT). CZ 07863 is a proposal to change the zoning classification of the site from Rural Residential (R-R) to Scenic Highway Commercial (C-P-S). (Airport Compatibility Zones D and E of the French Valley Airport Influence Area). ALUC Staff Planner: Russell Brady at (951) 955-0549, or e-mail at <a href="mailto:rbrady@rctlma.org">rbrady@rctlma.org</a>

Staff Recommendation: CONSISTENT

#### **CORONA MUNICIPAL AIRPORT**

2.4 ZAP1006CO15 – Mike Raahauge Shooting Enterprises (Representative: The Prizm Group, Vincent Kleppe) – County Case No.: CUP 03709 (Conditional Use Permit). The Conditional Use Permit proposes to authorize the continuing use of the existing Mike Raahauge Shooting Enterprises Shooting Range facility, which includes pistol and rifle ranges, shotgun sporting clay ranges and duck ponds, and hosts a duck hunting club, hunters' safety training, shooting sports fair and other special events. The site is located in the Prado Basin, off River Road, northerly of the Santa Ana River, southerly of McCarty Road, and westerly of Hellman Avenue. (Airport Compatibility Zone E of the Corona Municipal Airport Influence Area and outside the Corona Municipal Airport Influence Area). ALUC Staff Planner: Russell Brady at (951) 955-0549, or e-mail at rbrady@rctlma.org

Staff Recommendation: CONSISTENT

#### 3.0 ADMINISTRATIVE ITEMS

3.1 Director's Approvals

#### 4.0 APPROVAL OF MINUTES

April 9, 2015

#### 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:** May 14, 2015

CASE NUMBER: ZAP1116MA15 – Ramona Exp/Perris Inv (Representative:

Blue Peak Engineering)

APPROVING JURISDICTION: City of Perris

JURISDICTION CASE NO: CUP 15-00010 (Conditional Use Permit)

**MAJOR ISSUES: None** 

RECOMMENDATION: Staff recommends a finding of <u>CONSISTENCY</u> for the Conditional Use Permit, subject to the conditions included herein.

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION**: The Conditional Use Permit proposes a fast food restaurant with drive-thru (Del Taco). The proposed fast food restaurant would consist of a 2,067 square foot building with dining and kitchen areas and an exterior patio dining area on an approximately 0.80-net acre site (including the project's paved parking area).

**PROJECT LOCATION:** The site is located southerly of Ramona Expressway, easterly of Perris Boulevard, westerly of Painted Canyon Street, and northerly of Polaris Street, within the City of Perris, approximately 10,260 feet southerly of the southerly end of Runway 14-32 at March Air Reserve Base.

LAND USE PLAN: 2014 March Air Reserve Base/Inland Port Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan

a. Airport Influence Area: March Air Reserve Base

b. Land Use Policy: Zone C1

c. Noise Levels: Below 60 CNEL from aircraft

#### BACKGROUND:

Non-Residential Average Land Use Intensity: Pursuant to the Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan for the March Air Reserve Base/Inland Port Airport, the site is located within Compatibility Zone C1. Zone C1 limits average intensity to 100 people per acre. There are no risk-reduction design bonuses available, as March Air Reserve Base/Inland Port Airport is primarily utilized by large

Staff Report Page 2 of 4

aircraft weighing more than 12,500 pounds.

Pursuant to Appendix C, Table C-1, of the Riverside County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan, and March Air Reserve Base/Inland Port Airport Compatibility Plan Policy 2.4, the following rates were used to calculate the occupancy for each proposed building:

- Dining/serving area 1 person per 15 square feet
- Commercial kitchen 1 person per 200 square feet

Based on the site plan and floor plan provided, the building includes 867 square feet of dining area and 1,100 square feet of kitchen area (with the remaining 100 square feet for bathrooms) for an estimated building occupancy of 63 people. With the 16 seats on the patio and 9 vehicles for the drive-thru queue (1.5 person per vehicle), the total site occupancy would be 92.5 people. As previously noted, the site has a net area of approximately 0.80 acres. However, including the half width along the site's frontage would yield a total gross acreage of 1.27 acres. Based on the gross acreage, the project would result in an average intensity of 73 people per acre, which is compatible with the Zone C1 average acre criterion of 100.

A second method for determining total occupancy involves multiplying the number of parking spaces provided or required (whichever is greater) by average vehicle occupancy (assumed to be 1.5 persons per standard vehicle in the absence of more precise data). Based on the number of parking spaces provided of 33, the total occupancy would be estimated at 49.5 people. Based on the 1.27 gross acres, this results in an average intensity of 39 people per acre, which is also compatible with the Zone C1 average acre criterion of 100.

Non-Residential Single-Acre Land Use Intensity: Compatibility Zone C1 limits maximum single-acre intensity to 250 people. There are no risk-reduction design bonuses available, as March Air Reserve Base/Inland Port Airport is primarily utilized by large aircraft weighing more than 12,500 pounds. Based on the site plan provided and the occupancy as previously noted, the total occupancy would not exceed the single-acre criterion of 250 people.

<u>Prohibited and Discouraged Uses:</u> The applicant does not propose any uses prohibited or discouraged in Compatibility Zone C1.

Noise: The March Air Reserve Base/Inland Port Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan depicts the site as being in an area below the 60 CNEL range from aircraft noise. Therefore, the proposed development would not require special measures to mitigate aircraft-generated noise.

<u>Part 77</u>: The elevation of Runway 14-32 at its southerly terminus is approximately 1488 feet above mean sea level (1488 feet AMSL). At a distance of approximately 10,260 feet from the runway, Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) review would be required for any structures with top of roof exceeding 1590.6 feet AMSL. The project proposes a maximum finished floor elevation of 1454 feet AMSL. The proposed buildings have a maximum height of 23.5 feet for a potential maximum

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building elevation of 1477.5 feet AMSL. Therefore, review by the FAA Obstruction Evaluation Service is not required.

Open Area: None of the Compatibility Zones for the March Air Reserve Base/Inland Port ALUCP require open area specifically.

#### **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, 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, and incinerators.)
  - (d) Any use which would generate electrical interference that may be detrimental to the operation of aircraft and/or aircraft instrumentation.
  - (e) Noise sensitive outdoor nonresidential uses and hazards to flight.
- 3. The attached notice shall be given to all prospective purchasers and/or tenants of the property and shall be recorded as a deed notice.
- 4. Any proposed detention basin(s) on the site (including bioretention areas for water quality treatment) 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(s)

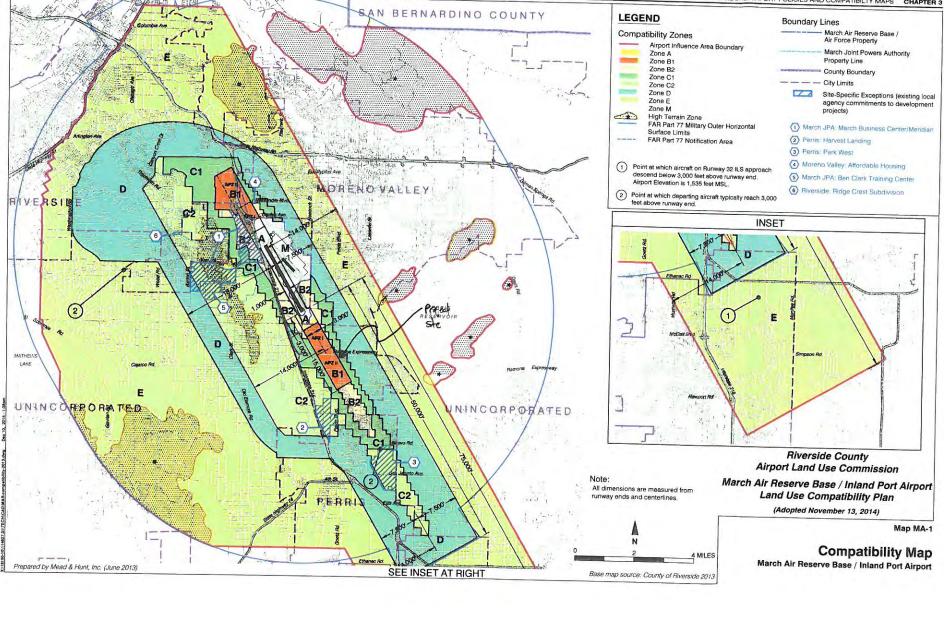
that would provide food or cover for bird species that would be incompatible with airport operations shall not be utilized in project landscaping. Trees shall be spaced so as to prevent large expanses of contiguous canopy, when mature. Landscaping in and around the retention basin(s) shall not include trees that produce seeds, fruits, or berries.

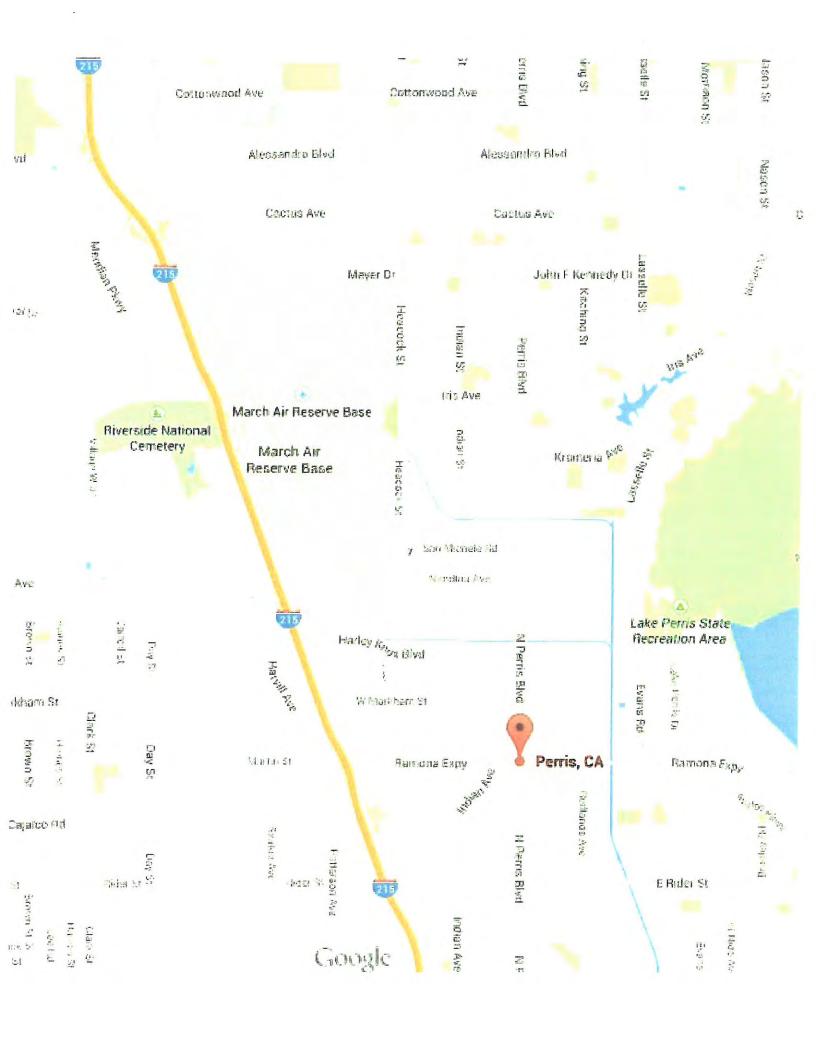
- 5. March Air Reserve Base must be notified of any land use having an electromagnetic radiation component to assess whether a potential conflict with Air Base radio communications could result. Sources of electromagnetic radiation include radio wave transmission in conjunction with remote equipment inclusive of irrigation controllers, access gates, etc.
- 6. The floor plan reviewed by ALUC provides for 867 square feet of dining area. Any future tenant improvements that would increase the dining area to more than 1,100 square feet shall be submitted to ALUC as an amended review.
- 7. This consistency determination applies specifically to use of this building as a restaurant.

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# NOTICE OF AIRPORT IN VICINITY

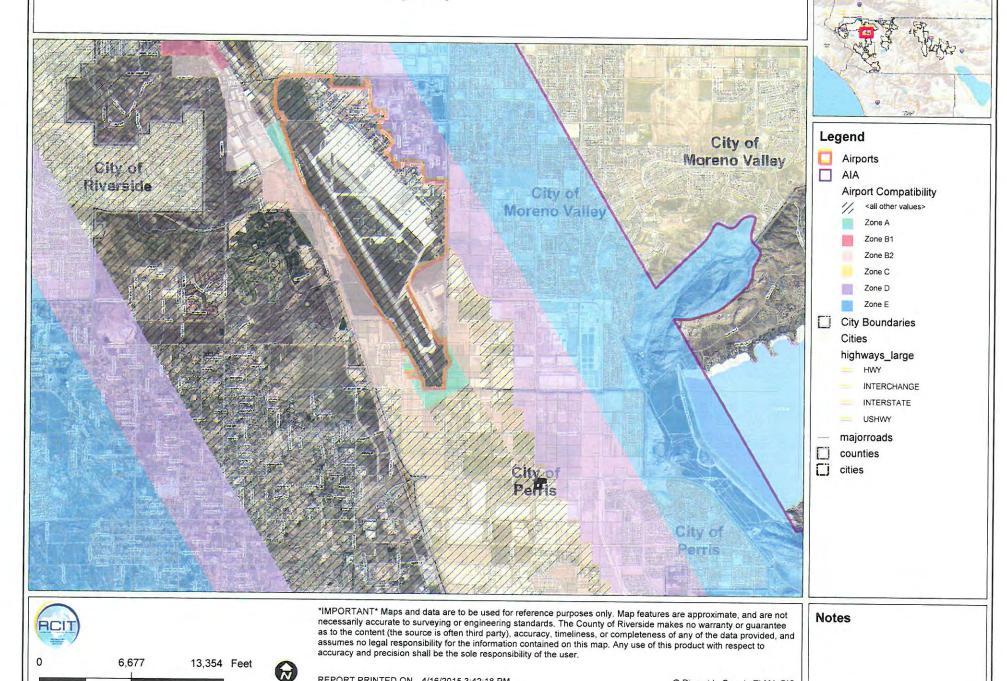
This property is presently located in the vicinity of an airport, within what is known as an airport influence area. For that reason, the property may be subject to some of the annoyances or inconveniences associated with proximity to airport operations (for example: noise, vibration, or odors). Individual 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)



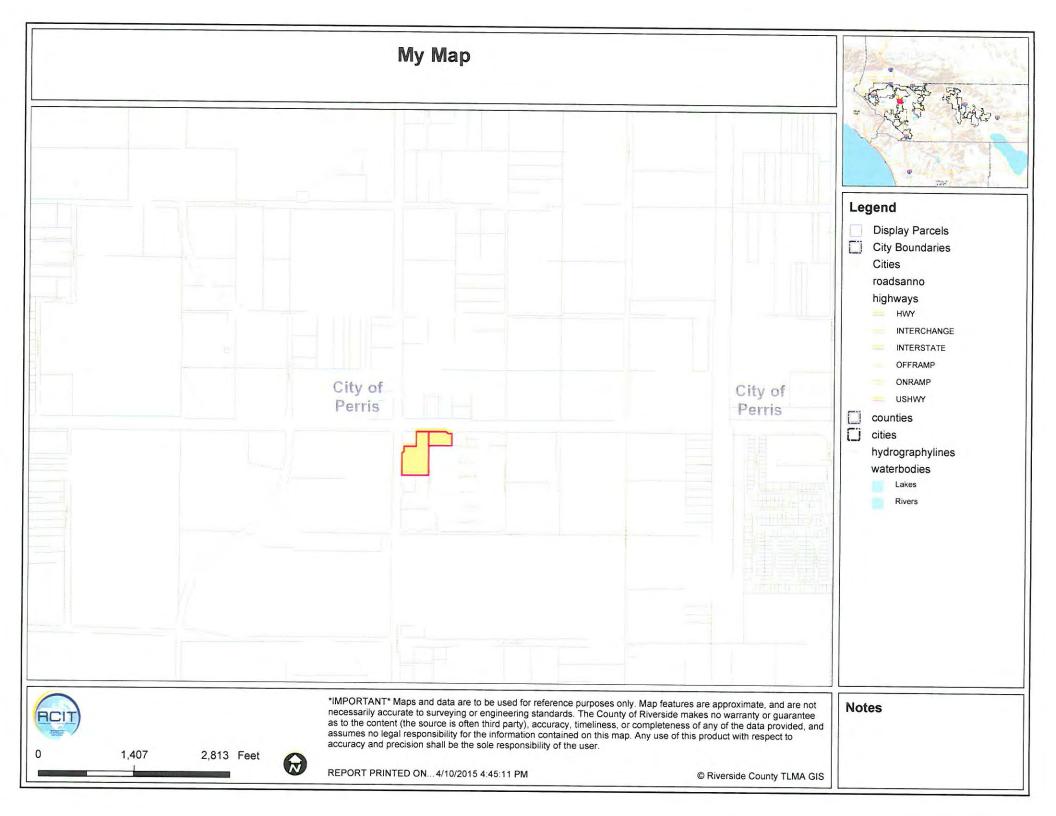


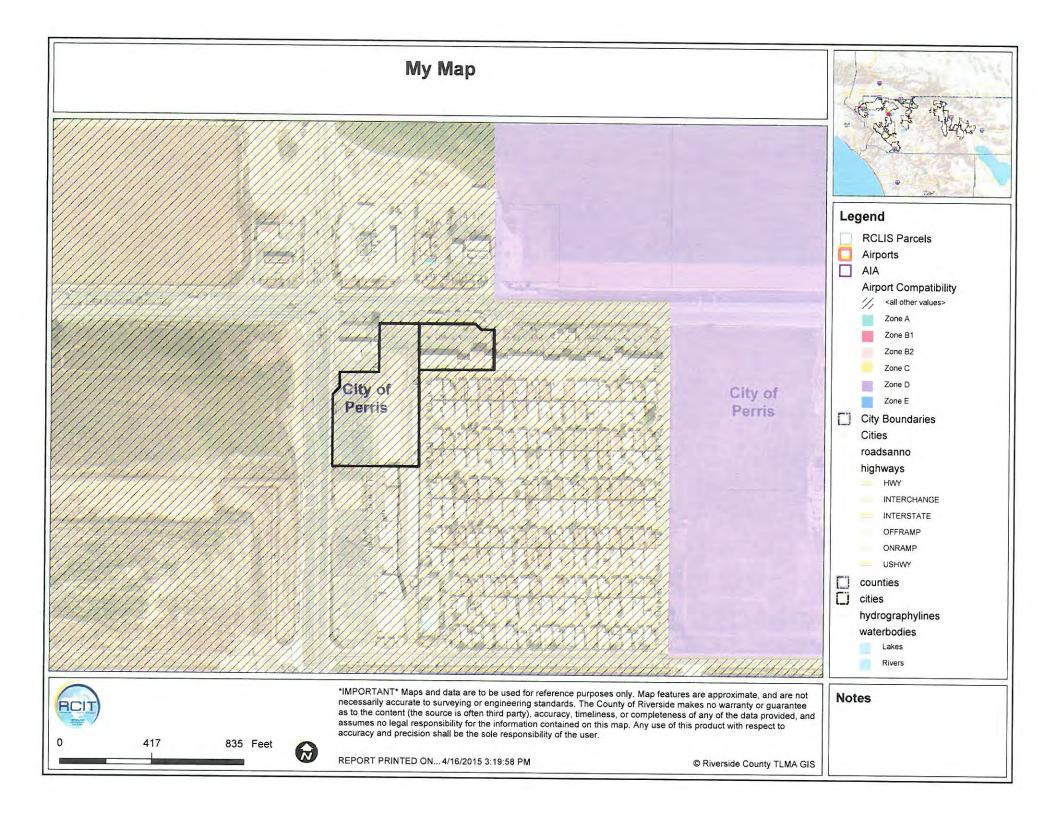
#### My Map

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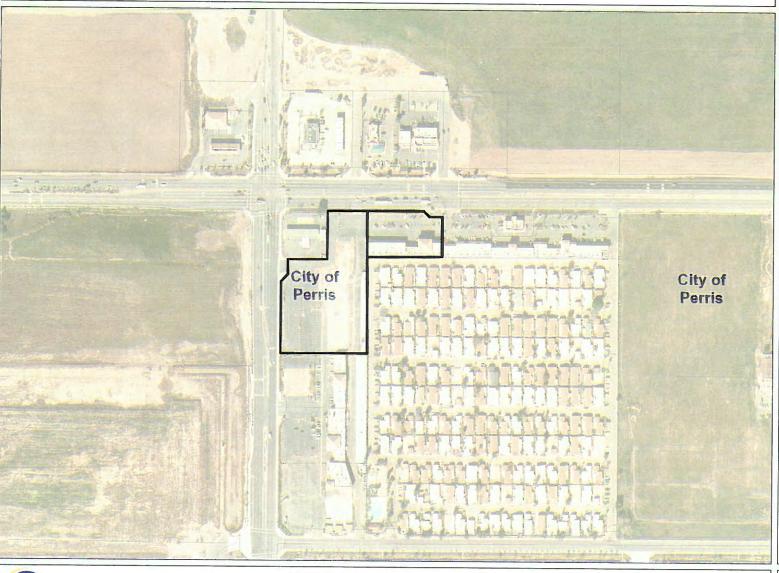


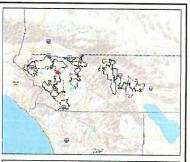
© Riverside County TLMA GIS





#### Му Мар





#### Legend

RCLIS Parcels

City Boundaries

Cities

roadsanno highways

- HWY

INTERCHANGE

INTERSTATE

OFFRAMP

ONRAMP

USHWY

counties

i cities

hydrographylines waterbodies

Lakes

Rivers

417 835 Feet

\*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.

Notes

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#### Му Мар





#### Legend

Display Parcels roadsanno highways

- HWY

INTERCHANGE

INTERSTATE

**OFFRAMP** 

**ONRAMP** 

USHWY

counties

cities

hydrographylines waterbodies

Lakes

Rivers

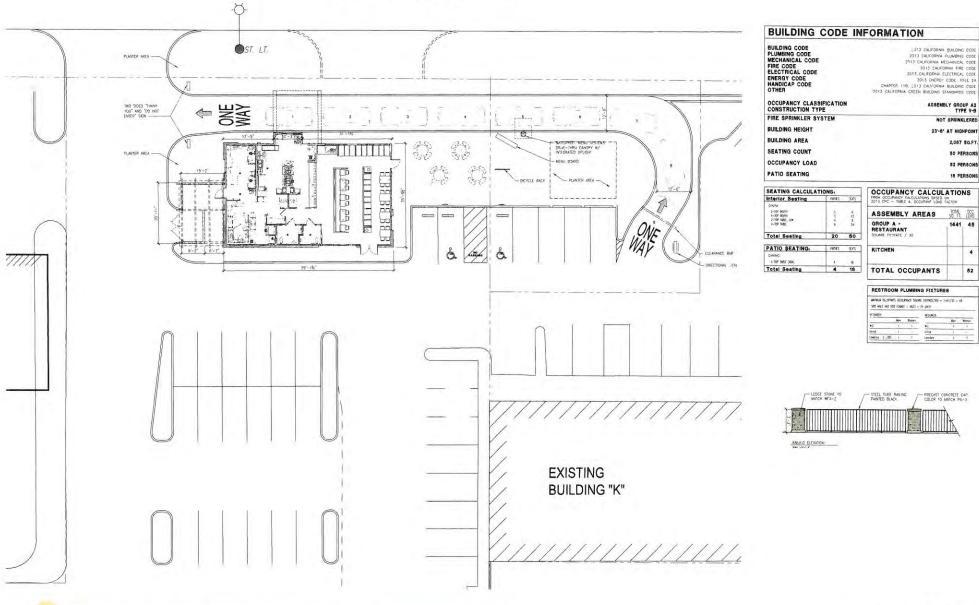
274 548 Feet



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Notes

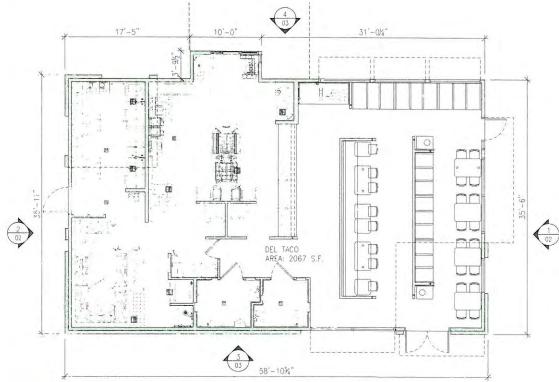
#### RAMONA EXPRESSWAY





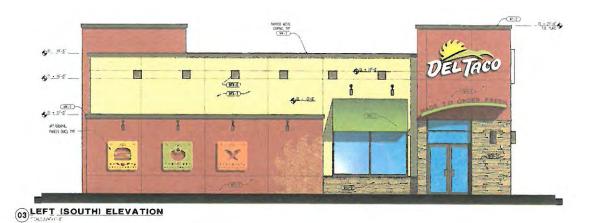






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P#-5	MANACHURER SHERWA WALDARS FRODDOLFFASSE SW #8116 - FEAT COLDE TATAM TAN COMPACE JOHN GASTON, 214.553,3940	
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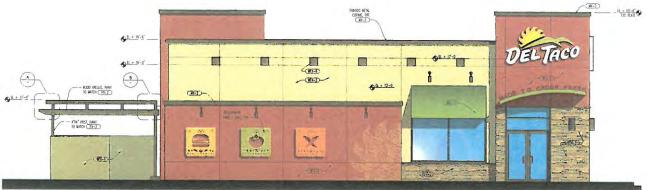
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PX-1	WANDACHPER SHERME MELIANS PRODUCT/FINSH: SN #0057 - FLAI COURC CHARSE RIG COMMER: ANNI CASHAR, 214 353,3940	
24-5	WANDERDOOR SERVIN WELDING PROTEO FAMILIES A JET 16 - FEAT COLOR LANAIL TAN DOWNERS JOHN CASTON, 214 553,3940	
WFX	WALL PHISHES	
WFY-1	WHIGHEOUTE: PRODUCT/THOSE STUCCO W/ HENT SAND FROM FINSH COLOR: PANNED PY-5 ROTES.	
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MFX-5	NOTES  WASTACTURER PRODUCTORS SUCCO W/ MEMY SAMD FLOM FMSH COOKS SAMPED SY-1  MORE	
mfx-6	MANUFACTURES: PRODUCT/INNSH: STUCOD W/ HEAVY SAND FIGHT FINISH COLOR: PANYED PX-2	
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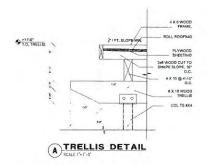


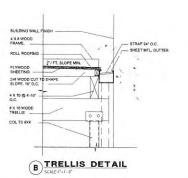






#### 03 LEFT (SOUTH) ELEVATION







PERRIS & RAMONA - PERRIS, CA

TRASH ENCLOSURE

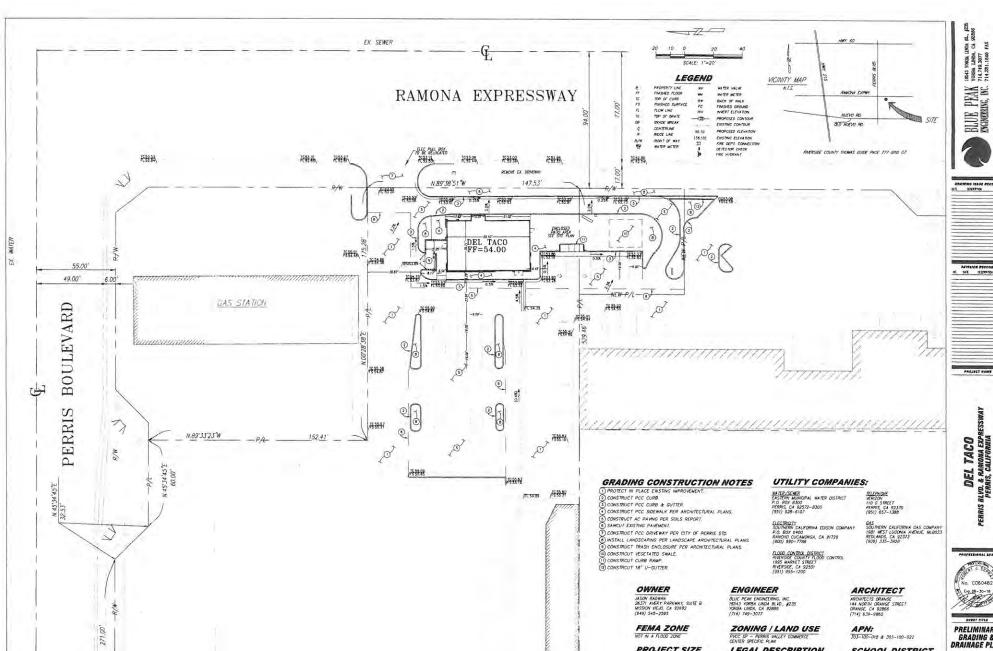
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PX-2	NAMERACIDEE STERMS MILLUNG PRODUCT/FORSE SW \$4000 - 0,005 COLOR: JANA CONTACT: JOHN GASTON: 214-551-3940	
PX-3	WARFACTURER SHERRIN MILLIANS PRODUCT/PARSE SW #6330 - FEAT COLOR: HAMELD COLD CHIRACE JOHN GASTON, 214,553,1940	
PI-4	MANUFACTURER SACREMY WILLIAMS PRODUCT/FANSHS SW #0057 - FLAT COLOR CHRISES RED COMMC: JOHN GASTON, 214,553,3540	
PX-5	WAMERCHER STERMS MILLIUS PRODUCT/THISS SW #6116 - TLAT COURT TANKE TAN CONTACT JOHN (ASTON, 214.553.3940	
WFX	WALL FINISHED	
WEX-1	MANAFACTURE: PRODUCT/THERE STUCCO N/ HEAY SAND FLOAT THESH COURSE PARHED PX-5 ROTES.	
W/X-2	MANUFACTURES CONCORD STONE PROJECT/PRESS ON COUNTY LIDGE COUNC CHARGE CHARGE (M3 CMC JUNE 180/1911, MANUFIC GROUP LINES CONING.	
WfX-3	NOTE: MANUFACTURER PRODUCT/INSP: STUDIO W/ MEANY SAND FLOAT FINISH COLOR: PANNED PX-3	
MIX-4	MODES: WHITE POLICE WHITE POLICE WHITE POLICE W/ MONETEY FRUSH OOGE PROPILE SALCE NUMBER NUMB	
Wfx-5	NAMES CTURES: MANUSCTURES: MANU	
wfx-6	WARTACTURER. PRODUCT/TIMBR STUCCO W/ HERIT SWO FLOAT FINESH COLOR: PARTED PX-2	
AWX	AWRINGS	
ARX-1	WARRESTRIKE, SLOBBELLA PRODUCT/PRIPE TRANSMUC CUIDOR COLOR: CANCO CREEN (1835-0000) NOTES: ANAMESS ARE PROVIDED BY MINING VENDOR (NC)	

(F-L)	WILL FINISH, REFER TO FINISH SCHEDULE
	CULTIMED STONE VENEER, REFER TO FINCH SCHEDULE





PROJECT SIZE

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

LOTS 2 AND 5 OF TRACT 2771, IN THE CITY OF PERRIS, COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, AS SHOWN BY MAP ON FILE IN BOOK 175, PACES BO THROUGH 65, INCLUSIVE OF MAPS, RECORDS OF RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALFORNIA.

FAX 18543 YO YORBA 1 714.749. BLUE PEAK ENGINERRING, INC.



No. C060482

PRELIMINARY GRADING & DRAINAGE PLAN

C-01

SCHOOL DISTRICT

## 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, 14<sup>th</sup> Floor, Riverside, California 92501, Monday through Thursday, from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., and by prescheduled appointment on Friday, May 8, from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

PLACE OF HEARING: Riverside County Administration Center

4080 Lemon St., 1st Floor Hearing Room

Riverside, California

DATE OF HEARING: May 14, 2015

TIME OF HEARING: 9:00 A.M.

CASE DESCRIPTION:

ZAP1116MA15 – Ramona Exp./Perris Inv. (Representative: Blue Peak Engineering) – City of Perris Case No.: CUP15-00010 (Conditional Use Permit). A proposal to construct and operate a fast food restaurant (Del Taco) consisting of a 2,067 square foot building with dining and kitchen areas, an exterior patio dining area, a drive-thru, and 33 parking spaces on a 0.8-acre site located along the southerly side of Ramona Expressway, easterly of Perris Boulevard and directly easterly of the gas station at the southeast corner. The site includes portions of two parcels with a combined area of 4.24 acres within a larger shopping center. (Airport Compatibility Zone C1 of the March Air Reserve Base/Inland Port 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 Mr. Nathan Perez of the City of Perris Planning Department, at (951) 943-5003.

# Application for Major Land Use Action Review Riverside County Airport Land Use Commission

ALUC Identification No.

ZAPIII6MAIS

TAIV EIROID				
PROJECT PROPON	ENT (TO BE COMPLETED BY AP	PLICANT)		
Date of Application Property Owner Mailing Address	EMONA CAP/ 26371 AVERT I MISSIEW VICE	Picury, #B	Phone Number	(949) 545-2595
Agent (if any) Mailing Address	BUE PEAK ENG 18543 YERBA L YORBA LINDA	1085-RING- 1-NDA BUD, # 235 CA 92886	Phone Number	C111) 749-3077
	(TO BE COMPLETED BY APPLied map showing the relationship of t	ICANT) the project site to the airport boundary and runwa	ys	
Street Address	SEE SEC RI	AMONA AND PERRIS,	PERRIS. C	Α
Assessor's Parcel No. Subdivision Name Lot Number	303-100-018 TRACT 2177 LOTS 216	AND 022	Parcel Size  Zoning Classification	PVCC SP
If applicable, attach a det	TION (TO BE COMPLETED BY All ailed site plan showing ground eleval description data as needed	PPLICANT)  tions, the location of structures, open spaces and	I water bodies, and the	heights of structures and trees;
Existing Land Use (describe)	PARKING LOT	FOR A RETAIL CENT	TER	
Proposed Land Use (describe)	DRIVE- THRE	DELTACO RESTAUR	MNT	
For Residential Uses For Other Land Uses	Hours of Use 3		-	
(See Appendix C)	Number of People on Site Method of Calculation	Maximum Number S		
Height Data		st Object (including antennas and trees) level) of Any Object or Terrain on Site	33'-6 1477.5	ft.
Flight Hazards	Does the project involve any confusing lights, glare, smoke	characteristics which could create electrical , or other electrical or visual hazards to airc	roft flight?	Yes No
	-			

March

Date Received		Type of Project
Agency Name	CITY OF PERRIS	General Plan Amendment
		Zoning Amendment or Variance
Staff Contact	NATHAN PERCZ	Subdivision Approval
Phone Number	(951) 943-5003	✓ Use Permit
Agency's Project No.	CUP 15-00010	□ 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 ½ 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 the referring agency (City or County). 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 ½ x 11 Vicinity Map
- 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

# COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE AIRPORT LAND USE COMMISSION

#### STAFF REPORT

AGENDA ITEM: 2.2

HEARING DATE: May 14, 2015

CASE NUMBER: ZAP1112MA15 - Alfa Limited/Clifton S. Jones III

(Representative: SDH & Associates, Inc.)

APPROVING JURISDICTION: City of Riverside

JURISDICTION CASE NO: P14-0683 (General Plan Amendment), P14-0684 (Rezone),

P14-0685 (Site Plan Review)

**MAJOR ISSUES: None** 

RECOMMENDATION: Staff recommends that the Commission make a finding of <u>CONSISTENCY</u> for the General Plan Amendment, Change of Zone, and Site Plan Review, subject to the conditions included herein.

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION**: The Site Plan Review proposes to develop 220 apartment units within 13 buildings, plus a clubhouse building, fitness building, pool and spa on 12.7 acres within a 30.9 acre area. The General Plan Amendment is a proposal to amend the City of Riverside General Plan land use designation of 11.8 acres (all of Assessor's Parcel Number 253-240-020 and portions of Assessor's Parcel Number 253-240-028) within the 30.9-acre area from Open Space/Natural Resources (OS/NR) to Medium High Density Residential (MHDR) (maximum 14.5 dwelling units per acre). The Rezone is a proposal to change the zoning classification of the same 11.8-acre area (of which 8.7 acres are presently zoned Public Facilities [PF] and 3.1 acres are presently zoned Single Family Residential, 7,000 square foot minimum [R-1-7,000]) to Multiple Family Residential, 3,000 square foot minimum lot area per dwelling unit.

**PROJECT LOCATION:** The site is located northerly of Central Avenue, westerly of Quail Run Road, easterly of Canyon Crest Drive, and southerly of Bruin Drive, within the City of Riverside, approximately 26,200 feet northwesterly of Runway 14-32 at March Air Reserve Base.

LAND USE PLAN: 2014 March Air Reserve Base/Inland Port Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan

a. Airport Influence Area: March Air Reserve Base/Inland Port Airport

b. Land Use Policy: Zones D and E

c. Noise Levels: below 60 CNEL

#### BACKGROUND:

<u>Residential Density</u>: The site is located within Compatibility Zones D and E, with the majority of the site located within Zone E. Compatibility Zones D and E within this Airport Influence Area do not limit residential density.

<u>Prohibited and Discouraged Uses:</u> The applicant does not propose any uses prohibited or discouraged in Compatibility Zones D and E within the project.

Noise: The March Air Reserve Base/Inland Port Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan depicts the site as being outside the 60 CNEL contour relative to aircraft noise. ALUC's objective is that interior noise levels from aviation-related sources within this Airport Influence Area not exceed CNEL 40 dB. As standard construction for new residential buildings is presumed to provide adequate sound attenuation where the exterior noise exposure is not more than 20 dB greater than the interior standard, the residential development would not require special measures to mitigate aircraft-generated noise.

Part 77: The elevation of Runway 14-32 at its northerly terminus is approximately 1535 feet above mean sea level (1535 feet AMSL). At a distance of approximately 26,200 feet from the runway, Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) review would be required for any structures with top of roof exceeding 1797 feet AMSL. The proposed grading has a maximum finished floor elevation of 1160.67 feet AMSL and a maximum proposed building height of 40 feet 8 inches for a total maximum elevation of 1201.34 feet AMSL, which is below the Runway 14-32 elevation. Therefore, review by the FAA Obstruction Evaluation Service for height/elevation reasons is not required.

Open Area: Within this Airport Influence Area, Compatibility Zone D does not require land to be set aside as open areas.

#### **CONDITIONS:**

- Any outdoor lighting that is installed shall be hooded or shielded so as 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.

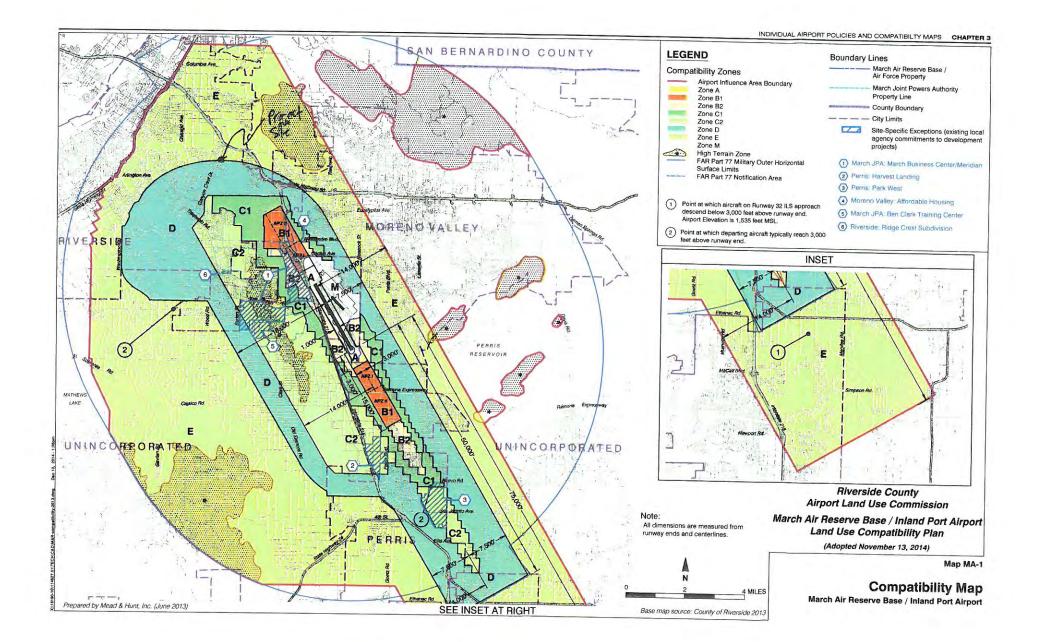
#### Staff Report Page 3 of 3

- (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, wastewater management facilities, composting operations, construction and demolition debris facilities, fly ash disposal, and incinerators.)
- (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 the buildings, and shall be recorded as a deed notice.
- 4. Any ground-level or aboveground water retention or detention basin or facilities shall be designed so as to provide for a detention period for the design storm that does not exceed 48 hours and to remain totally dry between rainfalls. Vegetation in and around such facilities 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.
- March Air Reserve Base must be notified of any land use having an electromagnetic radiation component to assess whether a potential conflict with Air Base radio communications could result. Sources of electromagnetic radiation include radio wave transmission in conjunction with remote equipment inclusive of irrigation controllers, access gates, etc.

Y:\AIRPORT CASE FILES\March\ZAP1112MA15\ZAP1112MA15sr.doc

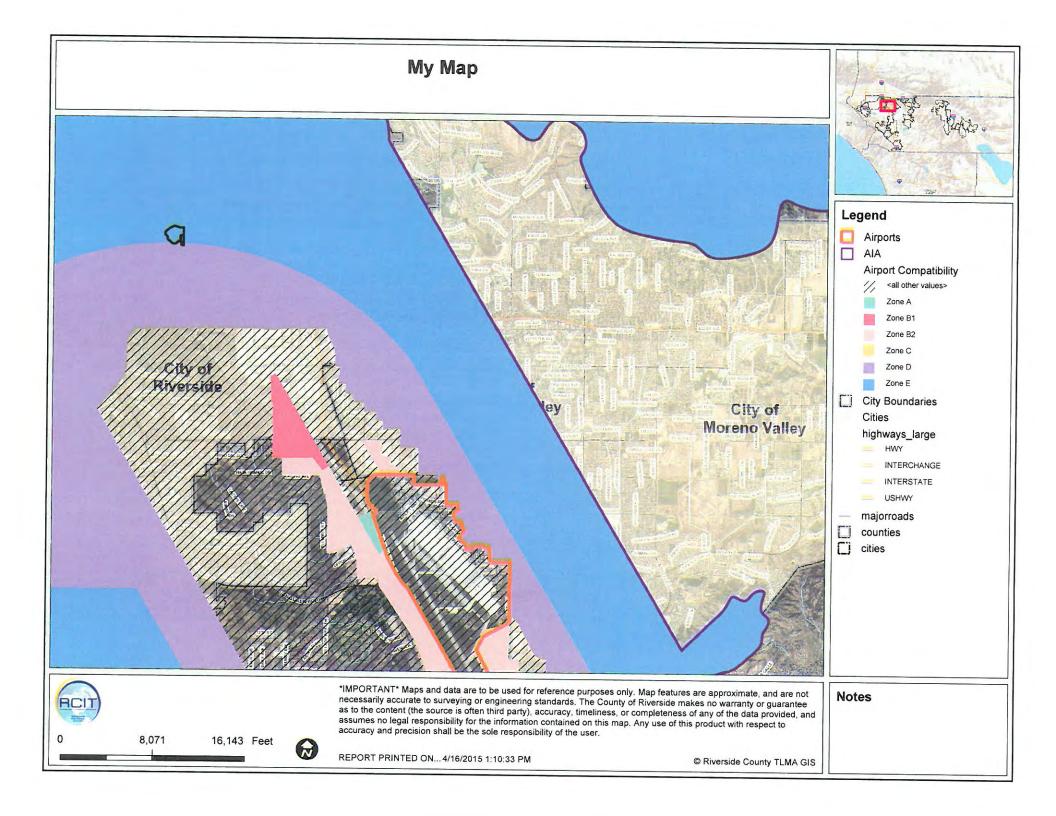
# NOTICE OF AIRPORT IN VICINITY

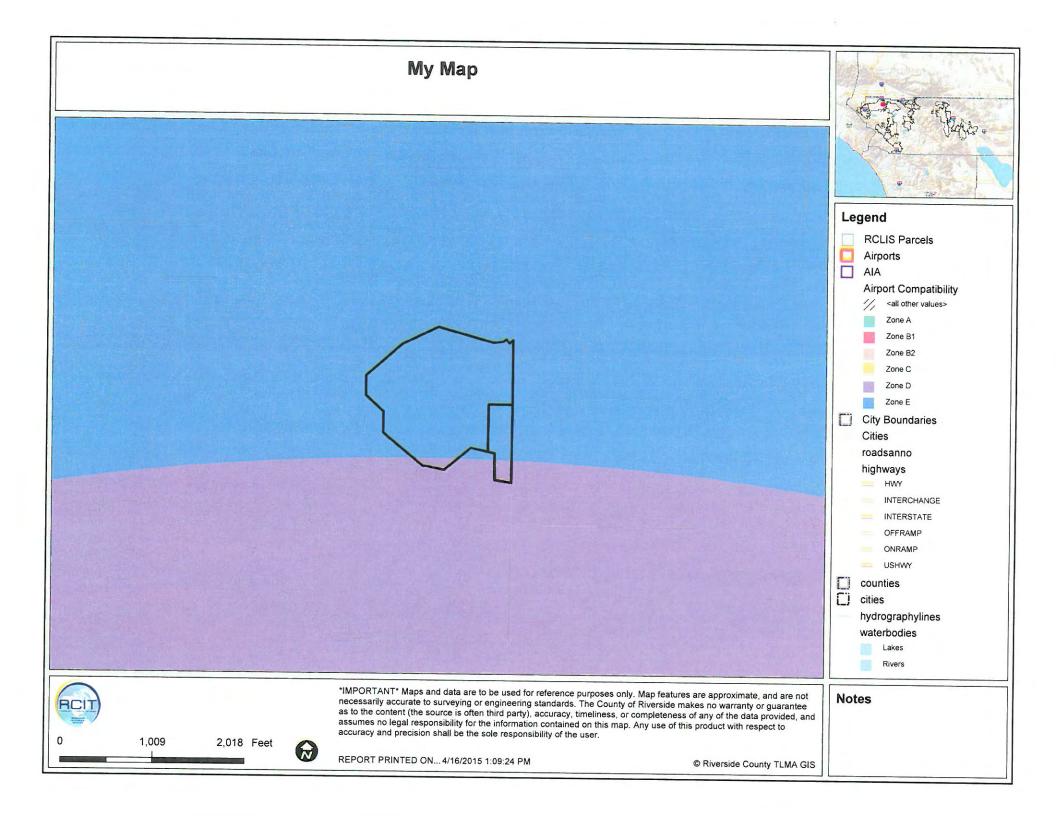
This property is presently located in the vicinity of an airport, within what is known as an airport influence area. For that reason, the property may be subject to some of the annoyances or inconveniences associated with proximity to airport operations (for example: noise, vibration, or odors). Individual 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)



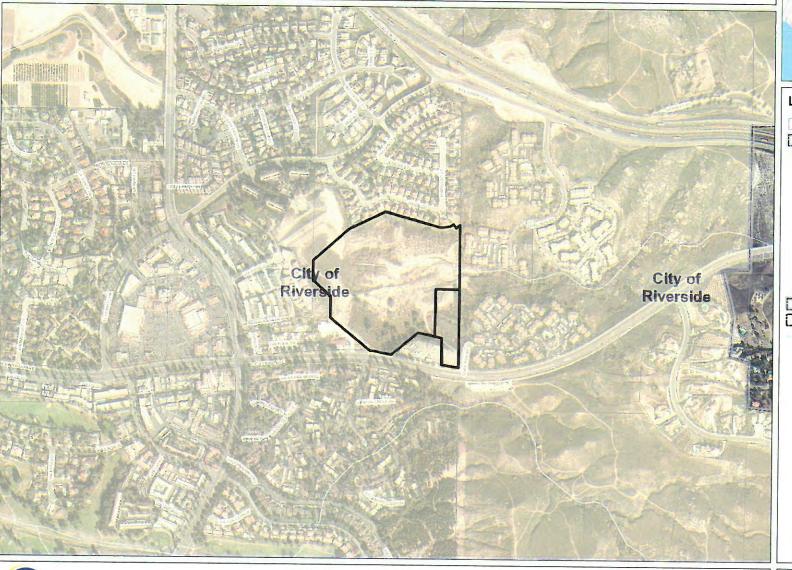
### AIRPORT PROXIMITY EXHIBIT

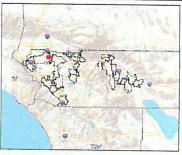






#### My Map





#### Legend

- **RCLIS Parcels**
- City Boundaries Cities
  - roadsanno
  - highways HWY
  - INTERCHANGE
  - INTERSTATE
  - OFFRAMP
  - ONRAMP
  - USHWY
- counties
- cities
  - hydrographylines waterbodies
    - Lakes
    - Rivers

1,009 2.018 Feet

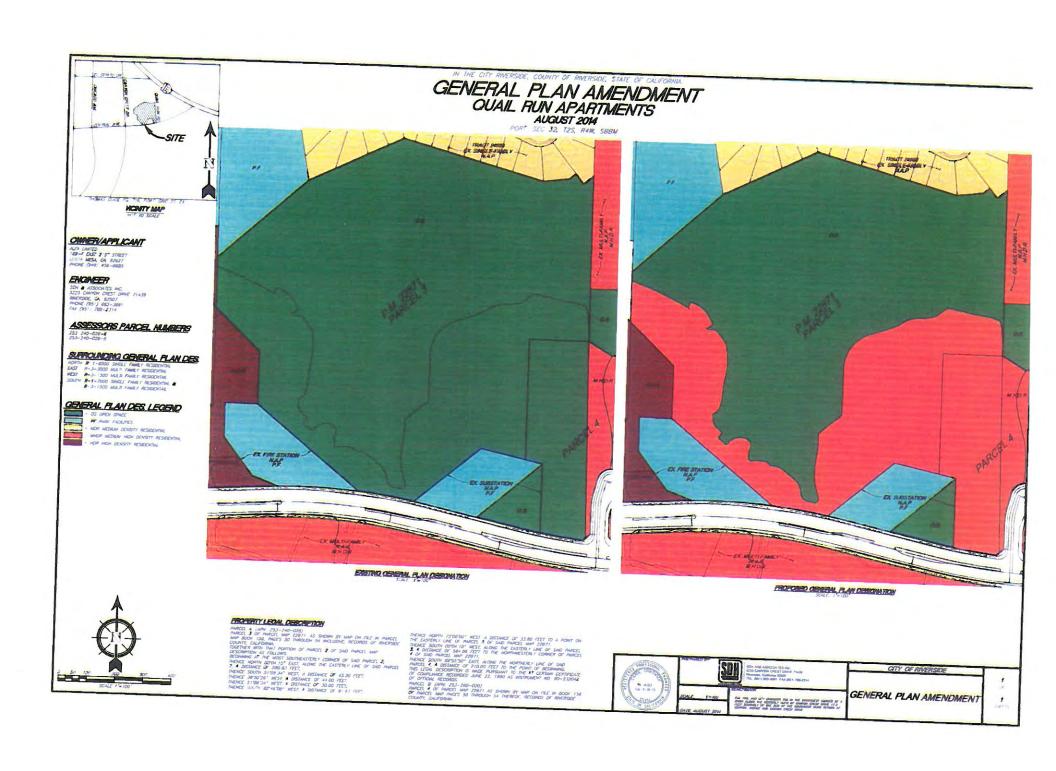


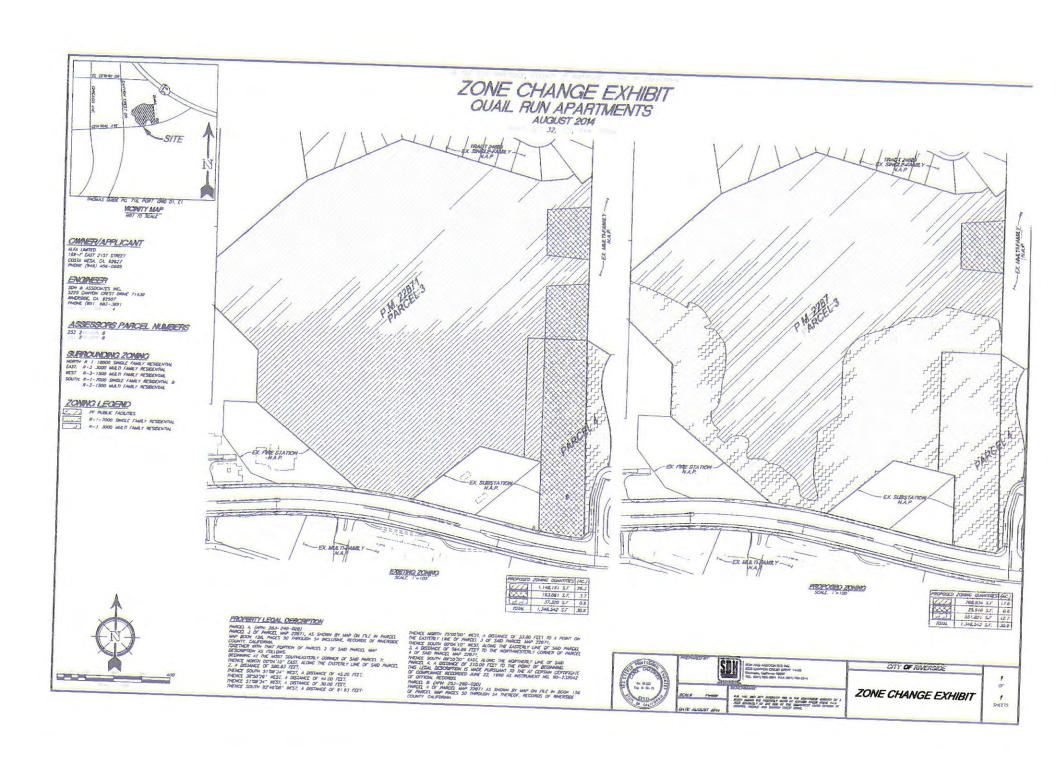
\*IMPORTANT\* Maps and data are to be used for reference purposes only. Map features are approximate, and are not necessarily accurate to surveying or engineering standards. The County of Riverside makes no warranty or guarantee as to the content (the source is often third party), accuracy, timeliness, 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.

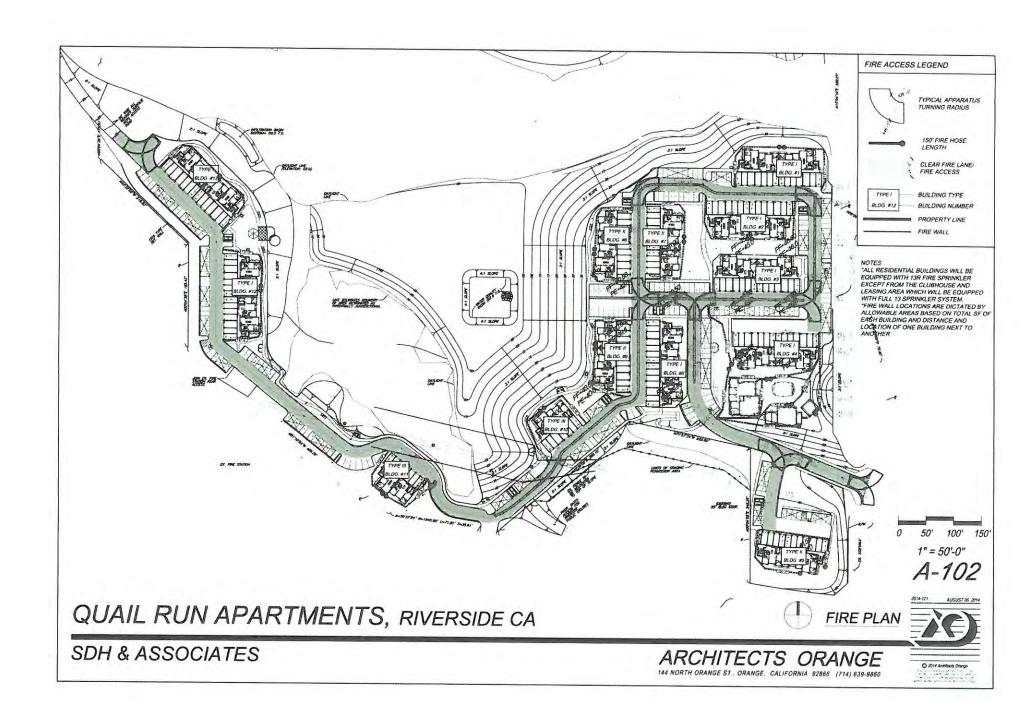
REPORT PRINTED ON...4/16/2015 1:08:57 PM

© Riverside County TLMA GIS

Notes







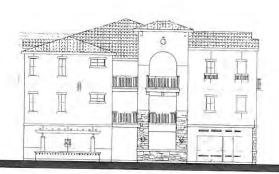


REAR

RIGHT SIDE



**FRONT** 

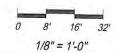


LEFT SIDE

A-203

QUAIL RUN APARTMENTS, RIVERSIDE CA

SDH & ASSOCIATES



BUILDING TYPE I ELEVATIONS



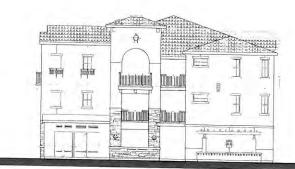
ARCHITECTS ORANGE

144 NORTH ORANGE ST., ORANGE, CALIFORNIA 92866 (714) 639-9860





REAR



RIGHT SIDE



**FRONT** 

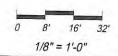


LEFT SIDE

A-208

QUAIL RUN APARTMENTS, RIVERSIDE CA

SDH & ASSOCIATES



BUILDING TYPE II ELEVATIONS



ARCHITECTS ORANGE

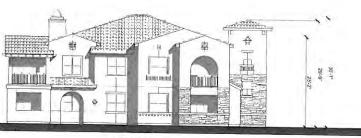
144 NORTH URANGE ST., ORANGE, CALIFORNIA 92866 (714) 639-9860







RIGHT SIDE



**FRONT** 

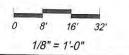


LEFT SIDE

A-208

QUAIL RUN APARTMENTS, RIVERSIDE CA

SDH & ASSOCIATES



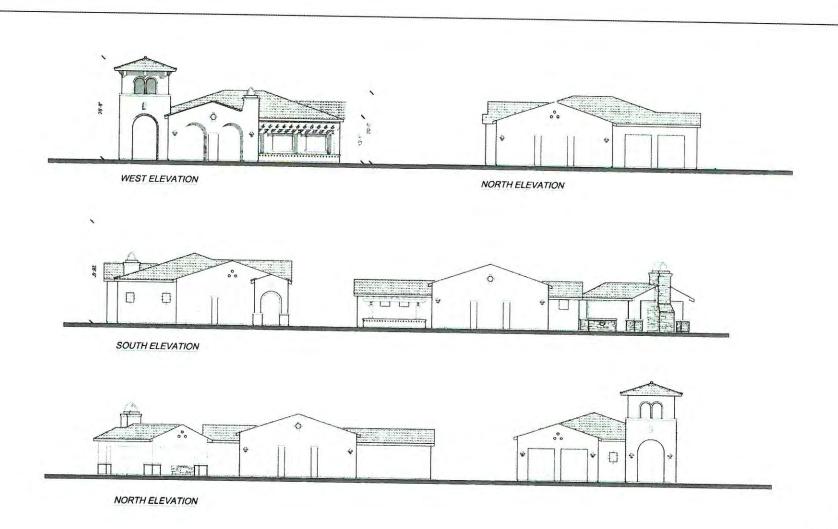
BLDG. #11 - TYPE III ELEVATIONS



ARCHITECTS ORANGE

144 NORTH ORANGE ST., ORANGE, CALIFORNIA 92866 (714) 639-9860





QUAIL RUN APARTMENTS, RIVERSIDE CA

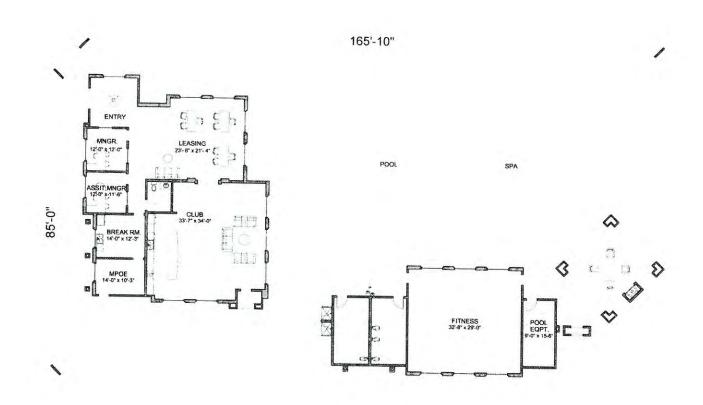
SDH & ASSOCIATES

0 8' 16' 32' 1/8" = 1'-0" CLUBHOUSE ELEVATIONS



ARCHITECTS ORANGE

144 NORTH ORANGE ST., ORANGE, CALIFORNIA 92866 (714) 639-9860



A-209

QUAIL RUN APARTMENTS, RIVERSIDE CA

CLUBHOUSE FLOOR PLAN

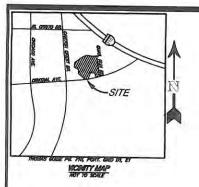
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



SDH & ASSOCIATES

ARCHITECTS ORANGE

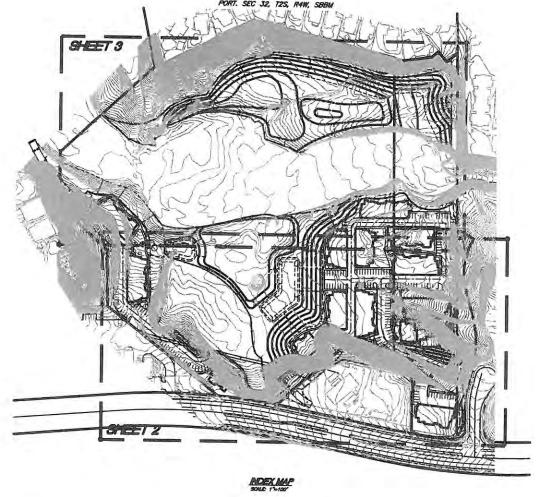
144 NORTH ORANGE ST., ORANGE, CALIFORNIA 92866 (714) 639-986



IN THE CITY RIVERSIDE, COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

# PRELIMINARY GRADING PLAN OUALL RUN APARTMENTS

AUGUST 2014 PORT. SEC 32, T2S, R4W, SBBM





OWNER/APPLICANT
ALFA LISTED
169-F SAST 215T STREET
COSTA LESSA, CA. 090027

SOM & ASSOCIATES MC.
8281 CHMON CREST DAME 71430
INVESTIG, CA. DESDT
PART (851) 283-3801
PAX (851) 780-2814

ASSESSORS PARCEL NUMBERS

SHEET ADEX

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

SOURCE OF TOPOGRAPHY

ZONING AND LAND USE DOSTING ZONGIG - OR S-8-5P FROPOSED ZONGIG - OR S-8-5P

BCHOOL DISTRICT RAGREDI UNIFED SCHOOL DISTRICT

UTILITY PURVEYORS



ARIEA GOSS - JOS AC RET - SOS AC



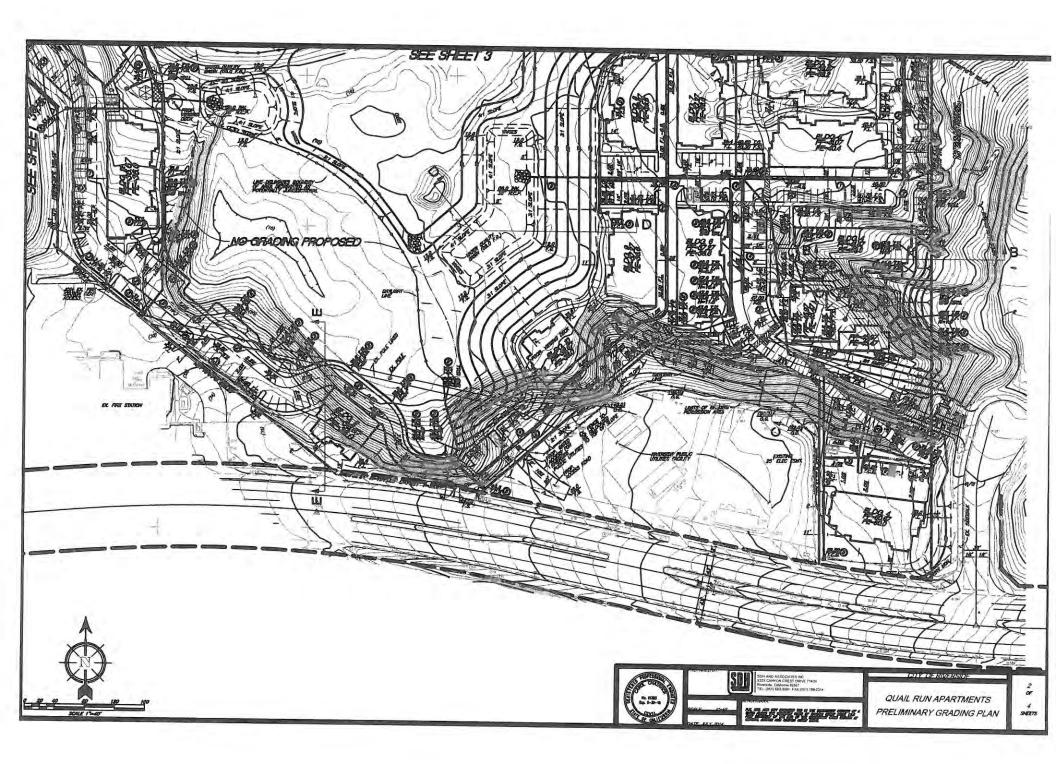


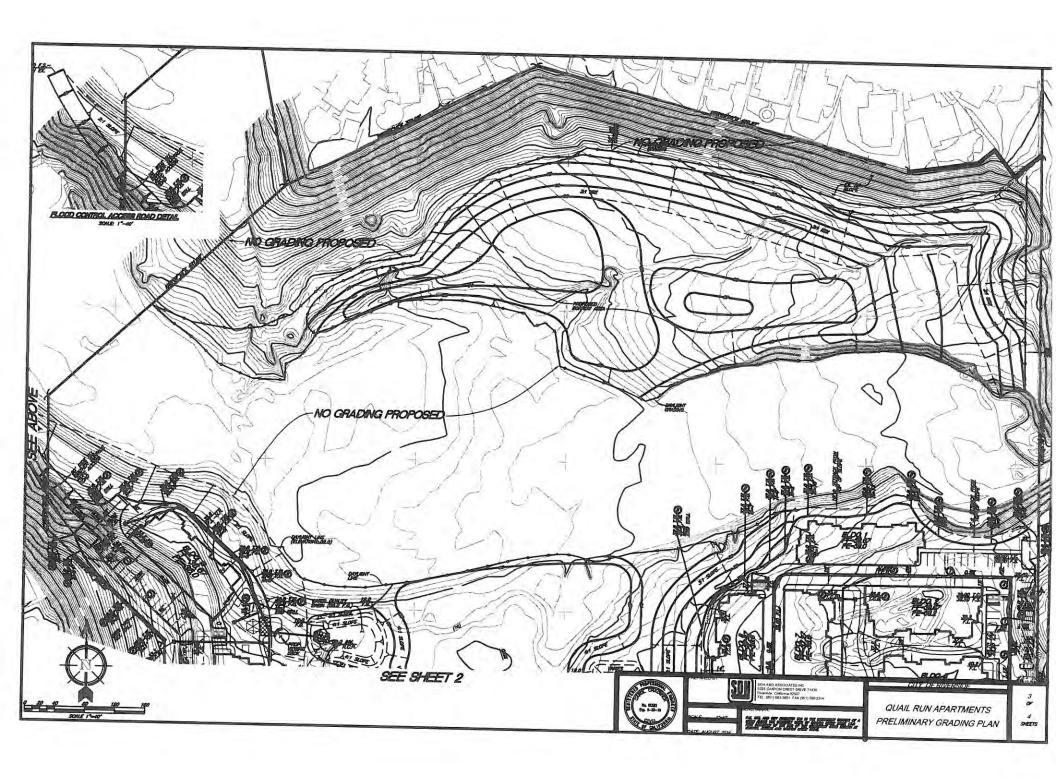


7.13, 157 - 1.14

QUAIL RUN APARTMENTS

TITLE SHEET





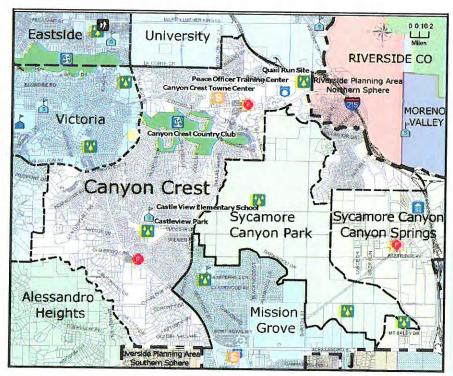


Policy LU-41.2: Ensure that commercial properties are well maintained and compatible with adjacent residential land uses.

Policy LU-41.3 On the site known as the Van Buren Drive-In, and including the properties located at 3065-3131 Van Buren Boulevard, the line between the Commercial and High Density Residential General Plan land use designations shall be fluid based upon the submittal of a project with the Commercial designation making up at least 2/3 of the project site. The site must be designed and developed as a single project with an emphasis on commercial development with support residential.

## **CANYON CREST**

Like many of Riverside's neighborhoods, Canyon Crest once played an important role in the City's citricultural history. More than 200 acres of



Canyon Crest

the neighborhood once served as the Monte Vista Nursery, where citrus stock was propagated and cultivated, supplying growers in the historic Southern California citrus belt which once extended from

# 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, 14<sup>th</sup> Floor, Riverside, California 92501, Monday through Thursday, from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., and by prescheduled appointment on Friday, May 8, from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

PLACE OF HEARING: Riverside County Administration Center

4080 Lemon St., 1st Floor Hearing Room

Riverside, California

DATE OF HEARING: May 14, 2015

TIME OF HEARING: 9:00 A.M.

CASE DESCRIPTION:

ZAP1112MA15 – Alfa Limited/Clifton S. Jones III (Representative: SDH & Associates, Inc.) – City of Riverside Case Nos.: P14-0683 (General Plan Amendment), P14-0684 (Rezone), P14-0685 (Site Plan Review). P14-0685 is a proposal to develop 220 apartment units within 13 buildings, plus a clubhouse building, fitness building, pool and spa on 12.7 acres within a 30.9-acre area located northerly of Central Avenue and westerly of Quail Run Road in the community of Canyon Crest. P14-0683 is a proposal to amend the City of Riverside General Plan land use designation of an 11.8-acre portion of the site (all of Assessor's Parcel Number [APN] 253-240-020 and portions of APN 253-240-028) from Open Space/Natural Resources (OS/NR) to Medium High Density Residential (MHDR)(maximum 14.5 dwelling units per acre). P14-0684 is a proposal to rezone the same11.8-acre area (of which 8.7 acres are presently zoned Public Facilities [PF] and 3.1 acres are presently zoned Single Family Residential, 7000 square foot minimum lot size [R-1-7,000] to Multi Family Residential, 3,000 square foot minimum area per dwelling unit (R-3-3,000). (Airport Compatibility Zones D and E of the March Air Reserve Base/Inland Port 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 Mr. Brian Norton of the City of Riverside Planning Department, at (951) 826-2308.

# **Advanced Listing Services Inc** Ownership Listings & Radius Maps P.O. Box 2593 • Dana Point, CA • 92624 Office: (949) 361-3921 • Cell: (949) 310-6869

www.Advancedlisting.com denise@advancedlisting.com

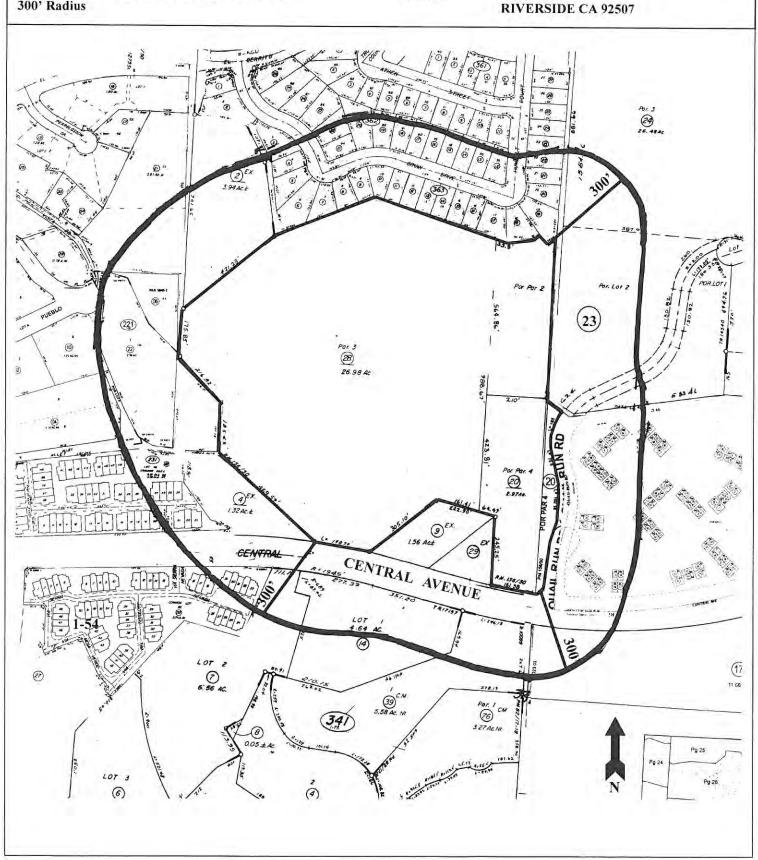
Subject APN:

253-240-020 253-240-028 253-260-020

300' Radius

Address:

Situs N/A



# Application for Major Land Use Action Review Riverside County Airport Land Use Commission

ALUC Identification No.

ZAPIIIZMAIS

PROJECT PROPO	NENT (TO BE COMPLETED BY APPLICANT)			
Date of Application Property Owner Mailing Address	10/22/14 Alfa Limited 5225 Canyon Crest dr. 71439 Riveside CA 92507	Phone Number	951	1 683-3691
Agent (if any) Mailing Address		Phone Number	( <u>-</u>	
	ON (TO BE COMPLETED BY APPLICANT)  aled map showing the relationship of the project site to the airport boundary and runways			
Street Address	Central Ave and Quail Run Rd, R (North West of Introchion)	neside	CA	92507
Assessor's Parcel No	253-240-023-6, 263-240-028-8	Parcel Size	30	.9
Subdivision Name	PM 22871	Zoning		
Lot Number	4	Classification	CB	5-2-SP
Existing Land Use (describe)	t description data as needed  Valory			
Proposed Land Use (describe)	Multi Family Residential			
For Residential Uses	Number of Parcels or Units on Site (exclude secondary units)  Hours of Use	220	units	
(See Appendix C)	Number of People on Site Maximum Number 330	nit		
Height Data	Height above Ground or Tallest Object (including antennas and trees)	46'		ft.
	Highest Elevation (above sea level) of Any Object or Terrain on Site	1205.67	<u> </u>	ft.
Flight Hazards	Does the project involve any characteristics which could create electrical inte- confusing lights, glare, smoke, or other electrical or visual hazards to aircraft	Ctdoill t	Yes No	
	If yes, describe			

Date Received	10/14/14	Type of Project
Agency Name	City of Riverside	General Plan Amendment
		Zoning Amendment or Variance
Staff Contact	Boan Norton 961-826-2308	☐ Subdivision Approval
Phone Number	961-826-2308	☐ Use Permit
Agency's Project No.	P14-0683, P14-0684, P	14-06 □ Public Facility
		35 St Other Plot Plan

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:

Pos	ALUC REVIEW
w.	21122 ======
75-5	

1..... Completed Application Form

§ 1..... Project Site Plan – Folded (8-1/2 x 14 max.) § 1..... Elevations of Buildings - Folded

1 Each . 8 ½ x 11 reduced copy of the above

1..... 8 1/2 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 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

## COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE AIRPORT LAND USE COMMISSION

### STAFF REPORT

AGENDA ITEM: 2.3

HEARING DATE: May 14, 2015

CASE NUMBER: ZAP1061FV15 - Hennie & Michael Monteleone

(Representative: JMM Consultant, Jack Munroe)

APPROVING JURISDICTION: County of Riverside

JURISDICTION CASE NO: CUP03681 (Conditional Use Permit), GPA00928D1 (General

Plan Amendment), CZ07863 (Change of Zone)

MAJOR ISSUES: None

RECOMMENDATION: Staff recommends a finding of <u>CONSISTENCY</u> for the General Plan Amendment and Change of Zone and <u>CONSISTENCY</u> for the Conditional Use Permit, subject to the conditions included herein.

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION**: The Conditional Use Permit proposes to authorize the continuing use of an existing special events/wedding/reception facility ("Monteleone Meadows") comprised of outdoor and enclosed areas including a 4,100 square foot reception center with storage and proposed kitchen, a 340 square foot gazebo, two outdoor BBQ structures, an outdoor bar, a 1,375.5 square foot restroom and changing facility, a 600 square foot restroom facility, a 17,425 square foot pond, a 3,600 square foot caretaker's unit, a 280 square foot office trailer with no restroom facilities, four corrals and 104 parking spaces on a 9.09 acre site. The General Plan Amendment proposes to change the General Plan land use designation of the site from Rural: Rural Residential (R:RR) (5 Acre Minimum) to Community Development: Commercial Tourist (CD:CT). The Change of Zone proposes to change the zoning classification of the site from Rural Residential (R-R) to Scenic Highway Commercial (C-P-S).

**PROJECT LOCATION:** The site is located southerly of Augie Court, approximately 825 feet westerly of Briggs Road (as it extends northerly from its intersection with Winchester Road), and northerly of Raven Court, in the unincorporated community of French Valley, approximately 9,400 feet northwesterly of the northerly terminus of Runway 18-36 at French Valley Airport.

LAND USE PLAN: 2007 French Valley Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan, as amended in 2011

a. Airport Influence Area: French Valley Airport

Staff Report Page 2 of 4

b. Land Use Policy: Zones D and E

c. Noise Levels: Below 55 CNEL from aircraft noise

### **BACKGROUND:**

Non-Residential Average Intensity: Compatibility Zone D limits average intensity to 150 people per acre and Compatibility Zone E does not limit non-residential intensity. Approximately 1.35 acres of the site are located within Compatibility Zone D, with the remaining 7.74 acres located within Compatibility Zone E.

Based on the site plan provided for the project, Zone D would include a 280 square foot storage container and a portion (approximately 105 square feet) of a 432 square foot office building. The remaining area within Zone D would include parking area, a corral area (which accommodates animals and does not typically allow any occupancy), and landscape area that would generally not accommodate any additional people. The storage container and portion of the office building within Compatibility Zone D would result in an occupancy of 2 people. Based on the acreage noted above, this occupancy would result in an average intensity of 1.48 people for Compatibility Zone D, which would not exceed the average acre criteria.

The General Plan Amendment and Change of Zone would allow for commercial land uses (rather than primarily residential land uses with a minimum lot size of ½ acre). This change to commercial land uses would generally be more consistent with Compatibility Zone D residential and non-residential criteria since Zone D would typically prohibit residential densities between 0.2 and 5.0 dwelling units per acre. Beyond the current proposed use by the Conditional Use Permit, the commercial land uses allowed by the proposed General Plan Amendment and Change of Zone would generally be consistent with the applicable Zone D non-residential average intensity criteria. If any expansion or redevelopment of the current use is proposed, it would be subject to further ALUC review under the applicable criteria at that time.

A second method for determining total occupancy involves multiplying the number of parking spaces provided or required (whichever is greater) by average vehicle occupancy (assumed to be 4.0 persons per standard vehicle as a worst case scenario in the absence of more precise data). Based on the number of parking spaces provided of 104, the total site occupancy would be estimated at 416 people. Based on the 9.09 acre site, this results in an average intensity of 46 people per acre, which is also compatible with the Zone D average acre criterion of 150.

Non-Residential Single-Acre Intensity: Compatibility Zone D limits single-acre intensity to 450 people and Compatibility Zone E does not limit non-residential intensity. The most intense single-acre within Compatibility Zone D would include the storage container and portion of office building previously noted. Based on the occupancies as noted previously, this would result in a single-acre intensity of 2 people for Compatibility Zone D, which would not exceed the single-acre criteria.

Staff Report Page 3 of 4

<u>Prohibited and Discouraged Uses:</u> The applicant does not propose any uses prohibited or discouraged in Zone D (highly noise-sensitive outdoor non-residential uses and hazards to flight). The facility includes a 17,425 square foot pond. Staff does not believe that the pond will constitute a hazard to flight or bird attractant. However, staff has included a condition to address potential issues in the future.

<u>Noise</u>: The property lies within the area that would be subject to average exterior noise levels below 55 dBA CNEL under ultimate airport development conditions. Therefore, no special mitigation of noise from aircraft is required to comply with applicable noise thresholds.

<u>Part 77</u>: The elevation of Runway 18-36 at its northerly terminus is approximately 1347 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). At a distance of approximately 9,400 feet from the runway, Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) review would be required for any structures with top of roof exceeding 1441 feet AMSL. The maximum existing on site grade is 1392 feet AMSL and the approximate maximum height of any of the existing buildings is 20 feet for an elevation of 1412 feet AMSL. Therefore, FAA Obstruction Evaluation is not necessary.

Open Area: The site is less than ten acres in area; therefore, the project is not subject to Compatibility Zone D open area requirements.

### CONDITIONS:

- 1. Any 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. Determination of consistency for this Conditional Use Permit is based on the proposed uses and activities noted in the project description. The following uses/activities are not included in the Conditional Use Permit and shall be prohibited at this site, in accordance with Note A on Table 4 of the Southwest Area Plan:
  - (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.

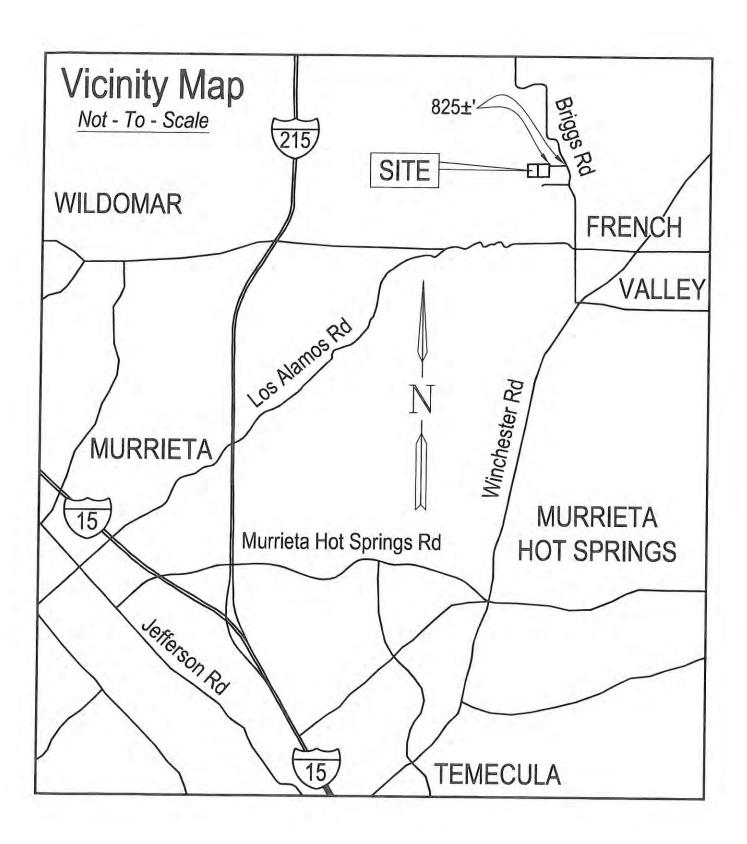
## Staff Report Page 4 of 4

- (d) Any use which would generate electrical interference that may be detrimental to the operation of aircraft and/or aircraft instrumentation.
- The attached notice shall be provided to all potential purchasers of the property and/or tenants of the existing buildings.
- 4. The following uses/activities are specifically prohibited at this location: trash transfer stations that are open on one or more sides; recycling centers containing putrescible wastes; construction and demolition debris facilities; wastewater management facilities; incinerators.
- 5. In the event that any bird strike or incidence of wildlife hazard occurs as a result of the presence of birds utilizing the pond on-site, upon notification to the airport operator (currently the County of Riverside Economic Development Agency) of an incidence, the airport operator shall notify Hennie and Michael Monteleone (or their successors-in-interest) (hereinafter referred to as "Owner") in writing. Within 15 days of written notice, the Owner shall be required to promptly take all measures necessary to minimize wildlife hazard and the potential for bird strike. An "incidence" includes any situation that results in an accident, incident, "near-miss" or specific safety complaint regarding an in-flight experience (with birds) to the airport operator or to federal, state, or county authorities responsible for the safety of air navigation. For each such incidence made known to the Owner, the necessary remediation shall only be considered to have been fulfilled when the airport operator states in writing that the situation has been remediated to the airport operator's satisfaction. If the airport operator or owner are not satisfied with any proposed remediation, the project shall be referred to ALUC for further analysis.

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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)



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Riverside County

City of Murietta

Interstate 215

Hunter R

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E

Airport Influence Area boundary measured from a point 200 feet beyond runway ends in accordance with FAA airspace protection criteria (FAR Part 77). All other dimensions measured from runway ends and centerlines.

See Chapter 2, Table 2A from compatibility criteria associated with this map.

Riverside County Airport Land Use Commission

**Riverside County** Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan **Policy Document** 

(April 2010)

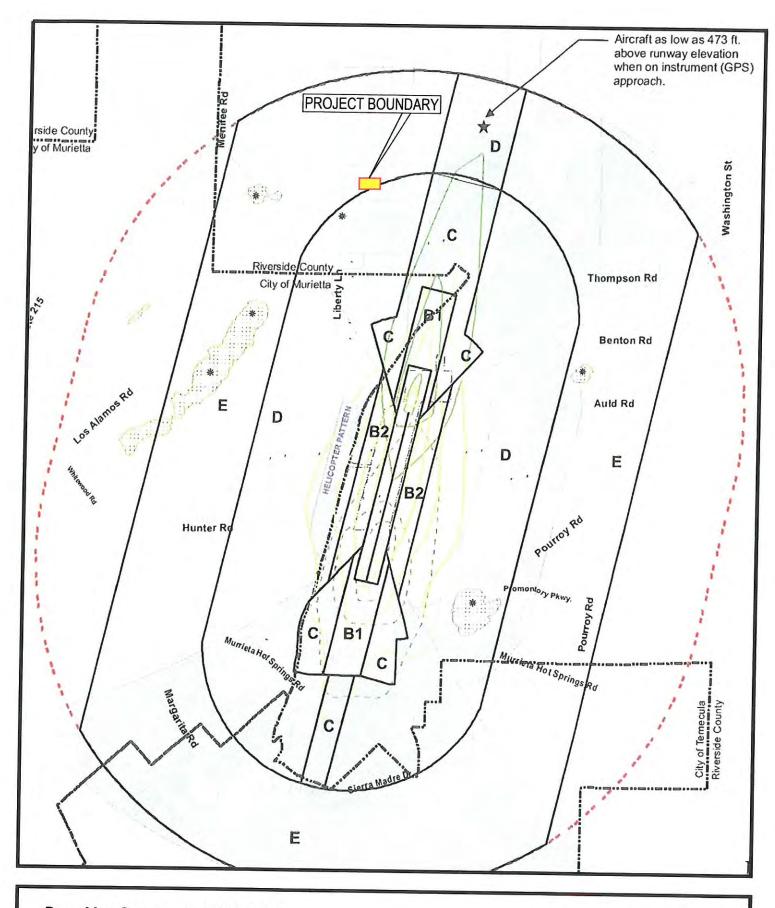
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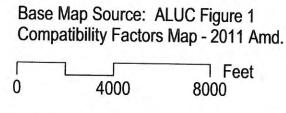
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Map FV-1

Compatibility Map

French Valley Airport

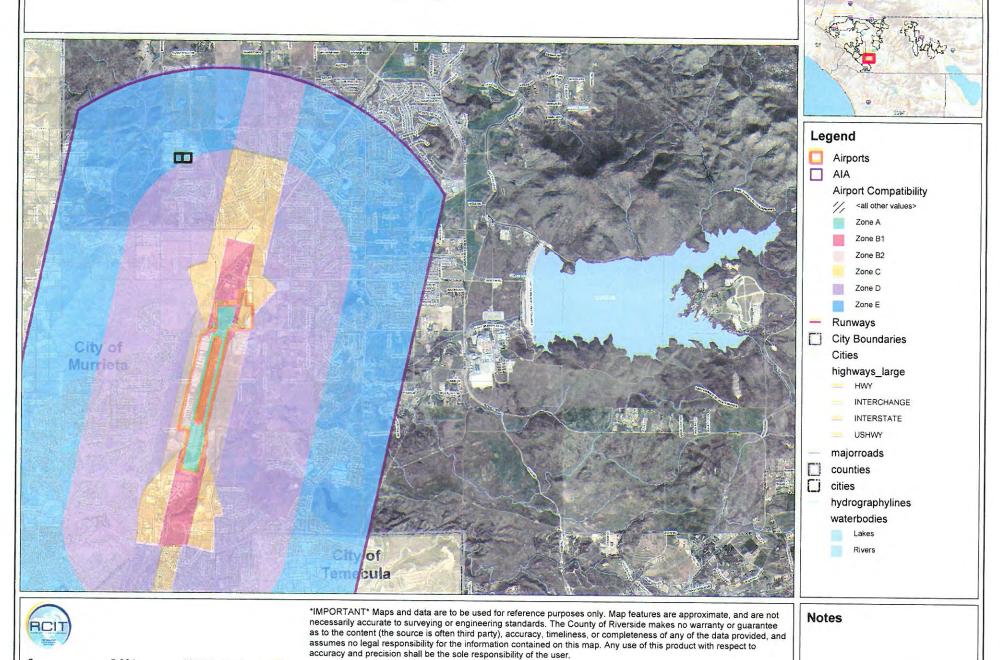






ALUC LOCATION MAP CUP 03681, GPA 00928D1, and CZ 07863 MONTELEONE MEADOWS

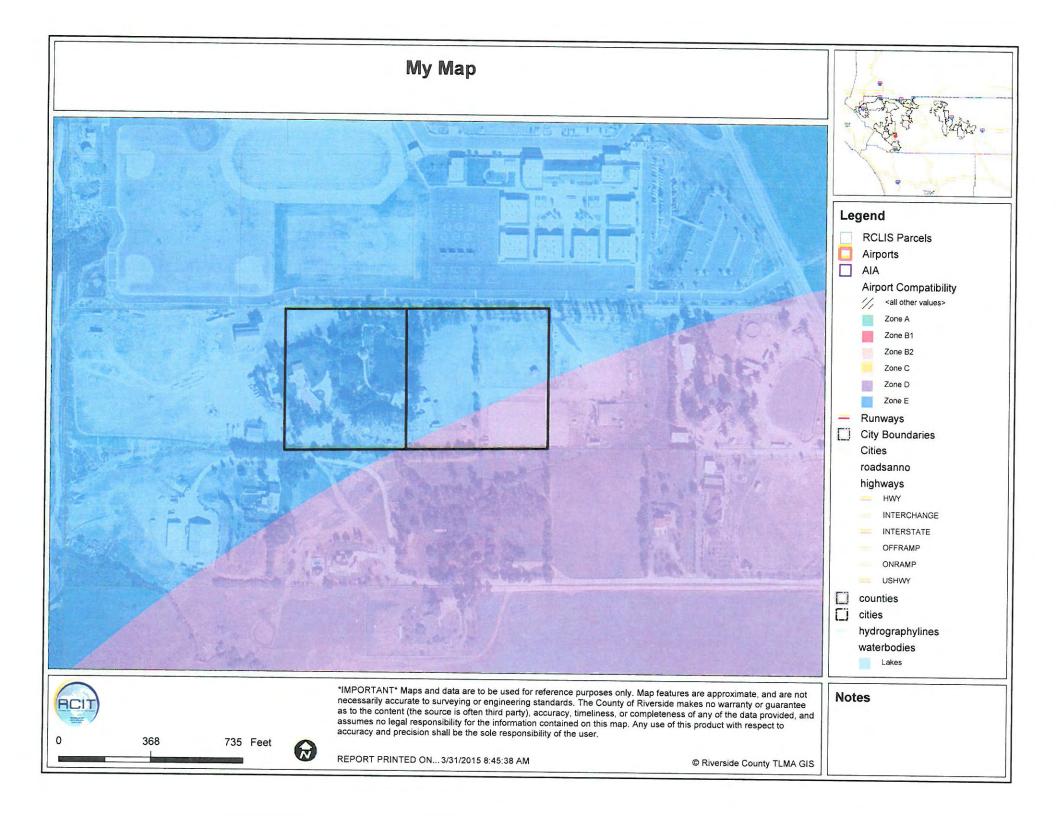
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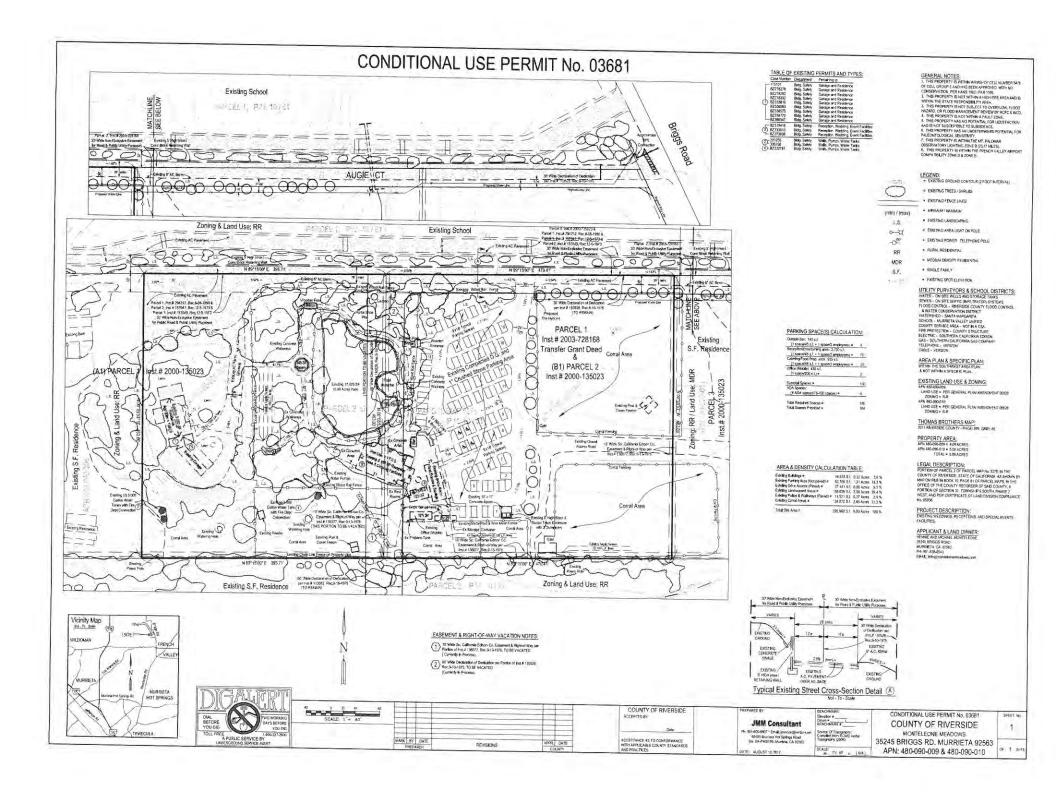


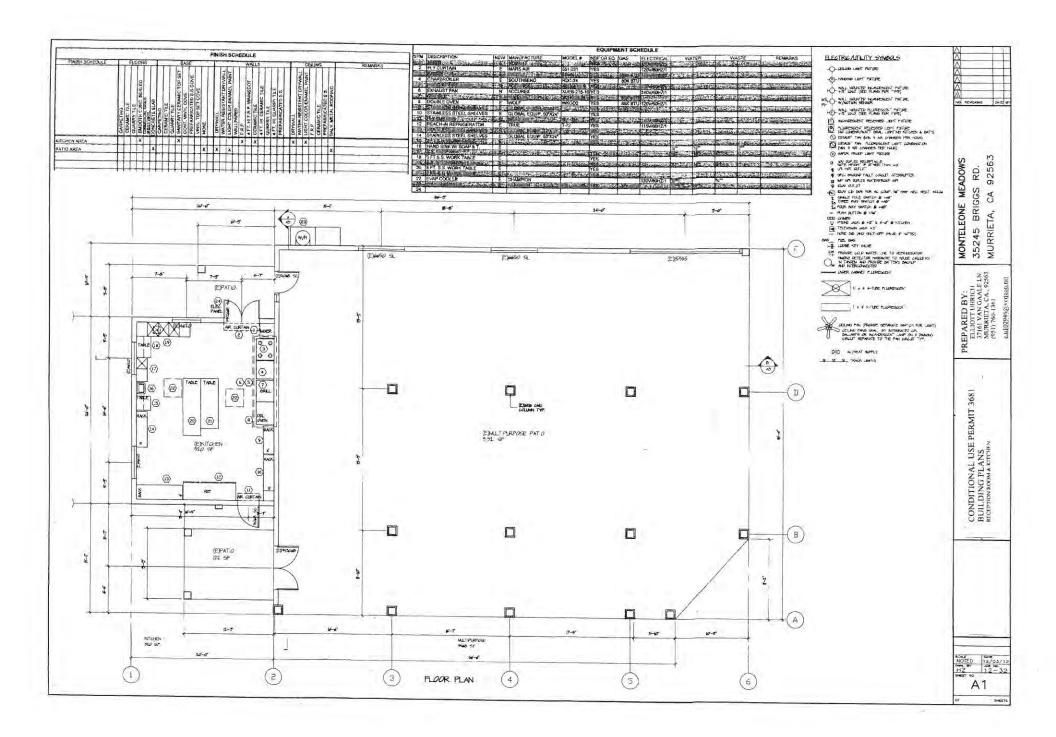
\*IMPORTANT\* Maps and data are to be used for reference purposes only. Map features are approximate, and are not necessarily accurate to surveying or engineering standards. The County of Riverside makes no warranty or guarantee as to the content (the source is often third party), accuracy, timeliness, 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.

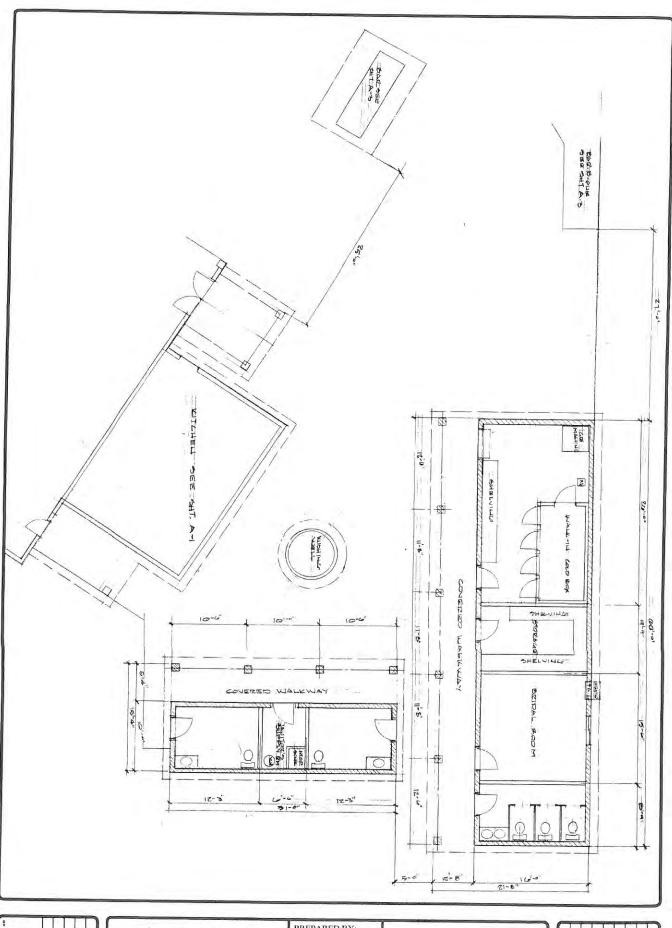
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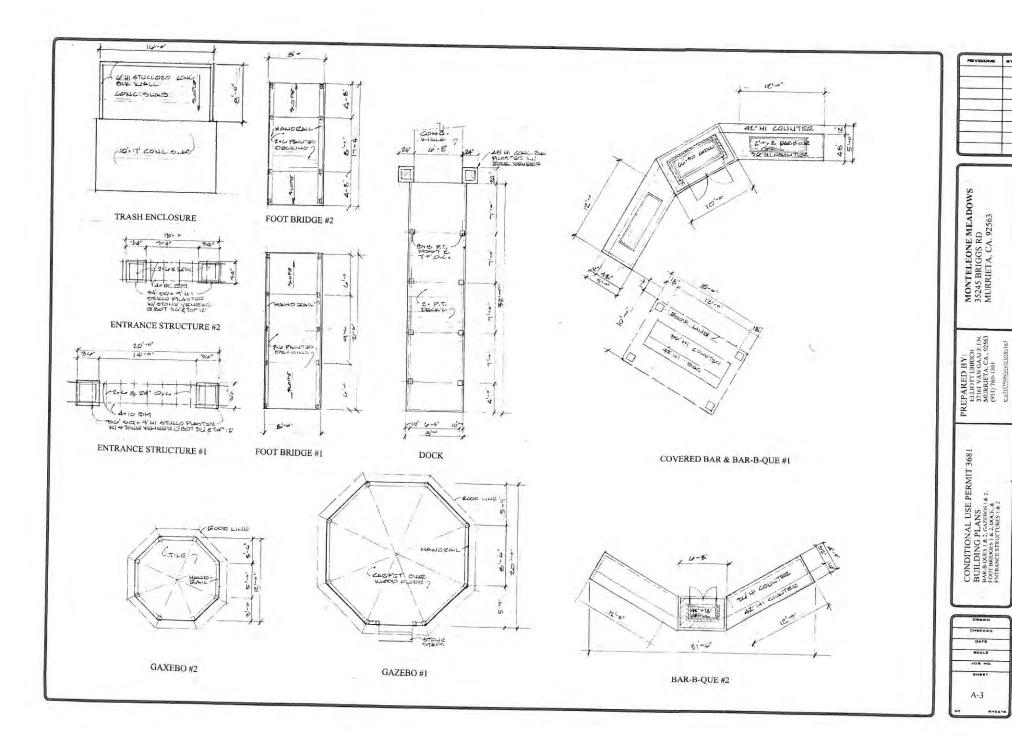


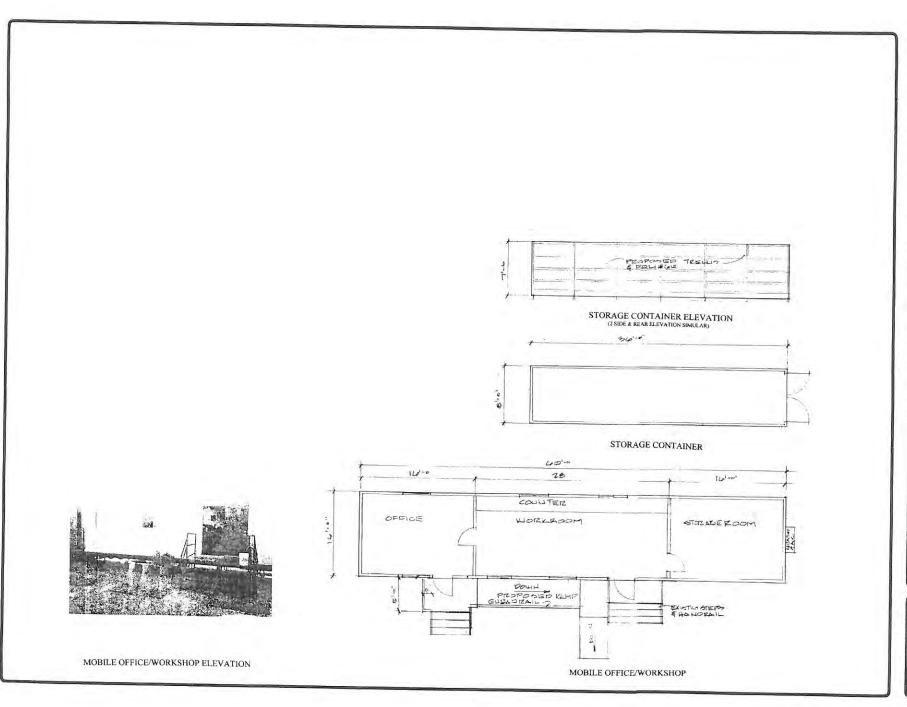
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CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT 3681 BUILDING PLANS BRIDAL ROOM & RESTROOMS PREPARED BY:
ELLIOTT UHRICH
37161 VAN GAALE LN.
MURRIETA, CA., 92563
(951) 760-1361
Entil 9246@-verizonnel

MONTELEONE MEADOWS 35245 BRIGGS RD MURRIETA, CA. 92563







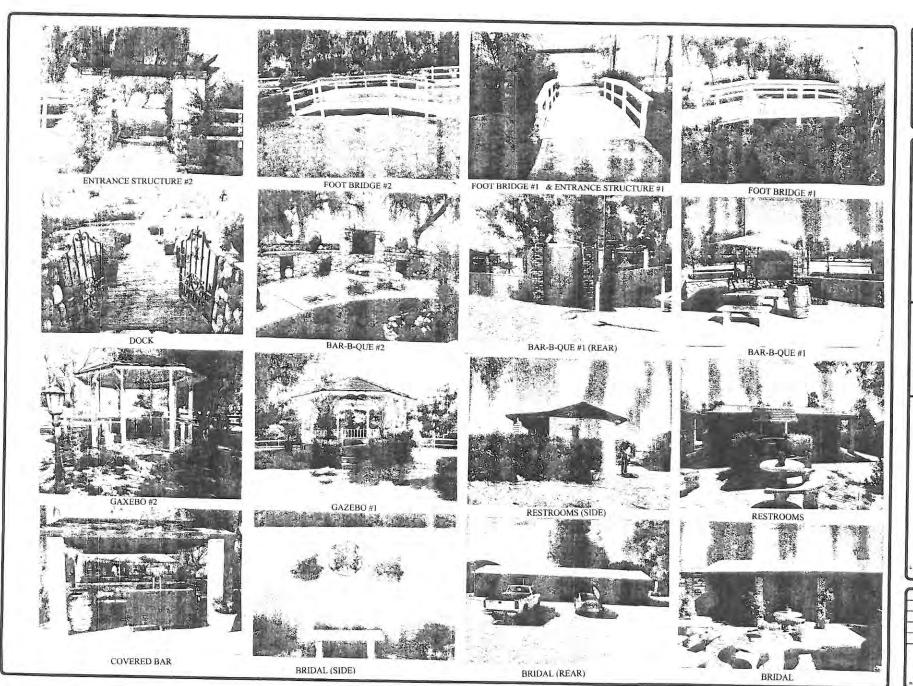
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MONTELEONE MEADOWS 35245 BRIGGS RD MURRIETA, CA. 92563

PREPARED BY:
ELLOTT DHRICH
3716 VAN GAALE IN.
MURRIFA, CA., 92563
(951,766-1361

CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT 3681 BUILDING PLANS & ELEVATIONS MOBIL OFFICT PROPERSTOR & STORAGE CUNTAINER

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CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT 3681 BUILDING ELEVATIONS

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# 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, 14<sup>th</sup> Floor, Riverside, California 92501, Monday through Thursday, from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., and by prescheduled appointment on Friday, May 8, from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

PLACE OF HEARING: Riverside County Administration Center

4080 Lemon St., 1st Floor Hearing Room

Riverside, California

DATE OF HEARING: May 14, 2015

TIME OF HEARING: 9:00 A.M.

CASE DESCRIPTION:

ZAP1061FV15 - Hennie and Michael Monteleone/The Meadows, Inc. (Representative: Jack Munroe, JMM Consultant) - County Case Nos.: GPA 00928D1 (General Plan Amendment), CZ 07863 (Change of Zone), and CUP 03681 (Conditional Use Permit). The Conditional Use Permit proposes to authorize the continuing use of an existing special events/wedding/reception facility ("Monteleone Meadows") located along the south side of Augie Court, approximately 825 feet westerly of Briggs Road (as it extends northerly from its intersection with Winchester Road) in the unincorporated community of French Valley. GPA 00928D1 is a proposal to amend the General Plan (Southwest Area Plan) land use designation of this 9.09-acre site from Rural: Residential (R:RR) (5 acre minimum) to Community Development: Commercial Tourist (CD:CT). CZ 07863 is a proposal to change the zoning classification of the site from Rural Residential (R-R) to Scenic Highway Commercial (C-P-S). (Airport Compatibility Zones D and E of the French Valley 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 Mr. Matt Straite of the Riverside County Planning Department, at (951) 955-8631.

# Application for Major Land Use Action Review Riverside County Airport Land Use Commission

ALUC Identification No.

PROJECT PROPON	ENT (TO BE COMPLETED BY APPLICANT)	
Date of Application Property Owner Mailing Address	MARCH 30, 2015 HEHNIE & MICHAGE MONTECEONE Phone Number 951-538-6543 32545 BRIGGS ROAD MURRIETA, CA 92563	
RE:	CUP#03681, GPA#00928D1, CZ#07863	
Agent (if any) Mailing Address	Phone Number	
	IN (TO BE COMPLETED BY APPLICANT)  Ied map showing the relationship of the project site to the airport boundary and runways	
Street Address	352 45 BRIGGS ROAD MURDIETA CA 92563	
Assessor's Parcel No. Subdivision Name Lot Number	480-090-009 \$ 480-090-010 Parcel Size 9.09 ACRES  PARCEL MAP No. 5275 PM 10/8/ PORTION OF PARCEL 2 Zoning CZ 07863  Classification PR -> CT	
If applicable, attach a det	PTION (TO BE COMPLETED BY APPLICANT)  railed site plan showing ground elevations, the location of structures, open spaces and water bodies, and the heights of structures and trees; description data as needed  WEDDINGS, RECEPTIONS, AND SPECIAL GVENTS  FACILITIES.	
Proposed Land Use (describe)	- SAME AS ABOVE -	
For Residential Uses For Other Land Uses (See Appendix C)	Number of Parcels or Units on Site (exclude secondary units)  Hours of Use 4:00 PM to 10:00 PM (F. S. 4 S.) Woccasion AL W65 to 0  Number of People on Site Maximum Number 2.50 6:00 PM to 9:  Method of Calculation	
	metrod of Saladadion	
Height Data	Height above Ground or Tallest Object (including antennas and trees)  Highest Elevation (above sea level) of Any Object or Terrain on Site  700:1369  ft.	
Flight Hazards	Does the project involve any characteristics which could create electrical interference, confusing lights, glare, smoke, or other electrical or visual hazards to aircraft flight?  Yes No	

Date Received		Type of Project
Agency Name	RIVERSIDE COUNTY	☑ General Plan Amendment
		Zoning Amendment or Variance
Staff Contact		Subdivision Approval
Phone Number		X Use Permit
Agency's Project No.	GP400928D1 CZ07863	Public Facility
	C4P03601	☐ 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 ½ 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 ½ 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

## COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE AIRPORT LAND USE COMMISSION

## STAFF REPORT

AGENDA ITEM: 2.4

HEARING DATE: May 14, 2015

CASE NUMBER: ZAP1006CO15 – Mike Raahauge Shooting Enterprises

(Representative: Prizm Group, Vincent Kleppe)

APPROVING JURISDICTION: County of Riverside

JURISDICTION CASE NO: CUP03709 (Conditional Use Permit)

MAJOR ISSUES: The project includes the use of existing ponds located partially within the Airport Influence Area that have historically been used to attract ducks for hunting. Based on input received from the Corona Municipal Airport Manager, the ponds primarily not being located beneath the General Traffic Pattern Envelope, and distance from the extended runway centerline, the ponds and ducks are not anticipated to present a hazard to flight.

RECOMMENDATION: Staff recommends a finding of <u>CONSISTENCY</u> for the Conditional Use Permit, subject to the conditions included herein.

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION**: The Conditional Use Permit proposes to authorize the continuing use of the existing Mike Raahauge Shooting Enterprises Shooting Range facility, which includes pistol and rifle ranges, shotgun sporting clay ranges, and duck ponds, and hosts a duck hunting club, hunters' safety training, shooting sports fair and other special events. The duck hunting activities take place on approximately 439.9 acres owned and maintained by the Orange County Water District. The applicant proposes to demolish six existing buildings (located within the shooting facility site) totaling 10,092 square feet and to construct five new buildings totaling 9,775 square feet on 49.6 gross acres, which are located outside of the airport influence area.

**PROJECT LOCATION:** The site is located northerly of the Santa Ana River, easterly of Cucamonga Avenue, southerly of McCarty Road, and westerly of Hellman Avenue, in the unincorporated community of Prado Basin, approximately 4,650 feet northerly of the westerly terminus of Runway 7-25 at Corona Municipal Airport.

LAND USE PLAN: 2004 Corona Muncipal Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan

a. Airport Influence Area: Corona Municipal Airport

b. Land Use Policy: Zone E and outside Airport Influence Area

c. Noise Levels: Below 55 CNEL from aircraft noise

### BACKGROUND:

Non-Residential Intensity: Compatibility Zone E does not limit non-residential intensity. Approximately 68 acres of the site are located within Compatibility Zone E, with the remaining 371.9 acres located outside the Airport Influence Area. Based on the site plan provided for the project, Zone E would include the existing duck ponds, but no buildings or other notable structures.

Prohibited and Discouraged Uses: The duck ponds were originally constructed by Orange County Water District (OCWD) for purposes of water treatment and conservation. The Water District continues to own the property. Subsequently, the ponds and remaining portions of the site were leased by the facility, and ducks were attracted to the ponds with the use of decoys and other methods. Ducks have occupied the site for approximately the past 20 years. Although hunting activities are limited to only a portion of the year and typically occur in early mornings, a few of the ducks typically occupy the ponds throughout the year rather than migrating. These ducks could create a hazard from bird strike to aircraft in flight.

The closest areas of the project site, including the existing ponds, are located approximately 4,500 feet northerly of the extended runway centerline. Excluding an approximately 0.2 acre portion of the site, which includes pond areas, the project site is located outside of the General Traffic Pattern Envelope.

Brief research on bird strike hazard performed by ALUC staff did not identify any conclusive analysis or report regarding effects of bird strike on light aircraft in comparison to jet engine aircraft. However, the brief research (see attached documents) seems to indicate that while bird strike is a hazard for all types of aircraft, it is a more serious hazard to aircraft with jet engines. Jet engine aircraft are more susceptible to serious hazards from bird strike due primarily to their higher speeds (thus increasing the force of impact from bird strikes) and the displacement of jet engine fan blades on impact that can create a cascading failure to the engine. While bird strike remains a hazard, the lesser speed and design of lighter piston engine aircraft could be hypothesized as reducing these catastrophic risks. At Corona Municipal Airport, less than 1% of annual activity is from jet engine aircraft, and 76% of annual activity is from single engine piston aircraft according to the Corona Municipal Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan Background Data (see attached).

Based on data from the FAA Wildlife Strike Database for incidents reported in California, 96.60% of strike incidents on aircraft with reciprocating or turboprop engines reported damage classified as none, minor, uncertain, or less than \$50,000 (military) and strike incidents on aircraft with turbojet or turbofan engines reported damage classified as none, minor, uncertain, or less than \$50,000 (military) 96.29% of the time (see attached). This data on its own would seem to indicate that strike hazards are similar on the basis of damage to aircraft between light piston engine aircraft and jet engine aircraft. However, this data on its own is not sufficiently definitive to draw any conclusions

Staff Report Page 3 of 4

on the comparative hazards.

In discussion with Curtis Showalter, Airport Manager for Corona Municipal Airport, the duck ponds have not historically presented a substantial hazard to aircraft operating out of the airport, and their continued use is not anticipated to present any hazard. Based on information from the FAA Wildlife Strike Database, no wildlife strike incidents have been reported to FAA for Corona Municipal Airport. Therefore, based on the input provided by Corona Municipal Airport, the project site's relation to the general traffic pattern and extended runway centerline, and the predominant use of light aircraft at this airport, staff believes that the proposed use will not constitute a hazard to flight. However, staff has included a condition to address potential issues in the future.

<u>Noise:</u> The property lies within the area that would be subject to average exterior noise levels below 55 dBA CNEL under ultimate airport development conditions. Therefore, no special mitigation of noise from aircraft is required to comply with applicable noise thresholds.

<u>Part 77</u>: As noted, no new structures are proposed within the Airport Influence Area and the project site is approximately 4,650 feet northerly of the westerly end of Runway 7-25 at Corona Municipal Airport. Therefore, FAA Obstruction Evaluation is not necessary.

Open Area: Compatibility Zone E does not have any open area requirements.

### CONDITIONS:

- 1. Any 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. Determination of consistency for the Conditional Use Permit is based on the proposed uses and activities noted in the project description. The following activities are not included in the Conditional Use Permit and shall be prohibited within the portion of the project in the Airport Influence Area, in accordance with Note A on Table 4 of the Temescal Canyon Area Plan:
  - (a) Any activity 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 activity which would cause sunlight to be reflected toward an aircraft engaged in an initial straight climb following takeoff or toward an aircraft engaged in a straight final approach towards a landing at an airport.
  - (c) Any activity which would generate smoke or water vapor, or which may otherwise

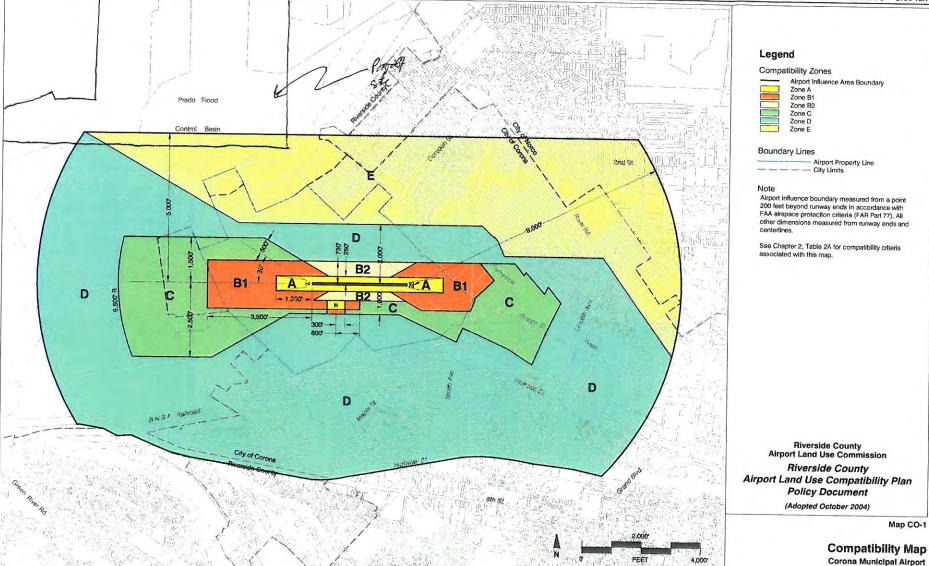
affect safe air navigation within the area.

- (d) Any activity 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.
- 4. In the event that any bird strike or incidence of wildlife hazard occurs as a result of the presence of duck ponds on-site, upon notification to the airport operator (currently the City of Corona Department of Water and Power) of an incidence, the airport operatior shall notify Mike Raahauge Shooting Enterprises (or its successor-in-interest) (hereinafter referred to as "lessee") and the Orange County Water District (hereinafter referred to as "owner") in writing. Within 15 days of written notice, the lessee and/or owner shall be required to promptly take all measures necessary to minimize wildlife hazard and the potential for bird strike. An "incidence" includes any situation that results in an accident, incident, "nearmiss" or specific safety complaint regarding an in-flight experience (with birds) to the airport operator or to federal, state, or city authorities responsible for the safety of air navigation. For each such incidence made known to the lessee and/or owner, the necessary remediation shall only be considered to have been fulfilled when the airport operator states in writing that the situation has been remediated to the airport operator's satisfaction. If the airport operator, lessee, or owner are not satisfied with any proposed remediation, the project shall be referred to ALUC for further analysis.

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# NOTICE OF AIRPORT IN VICINITY

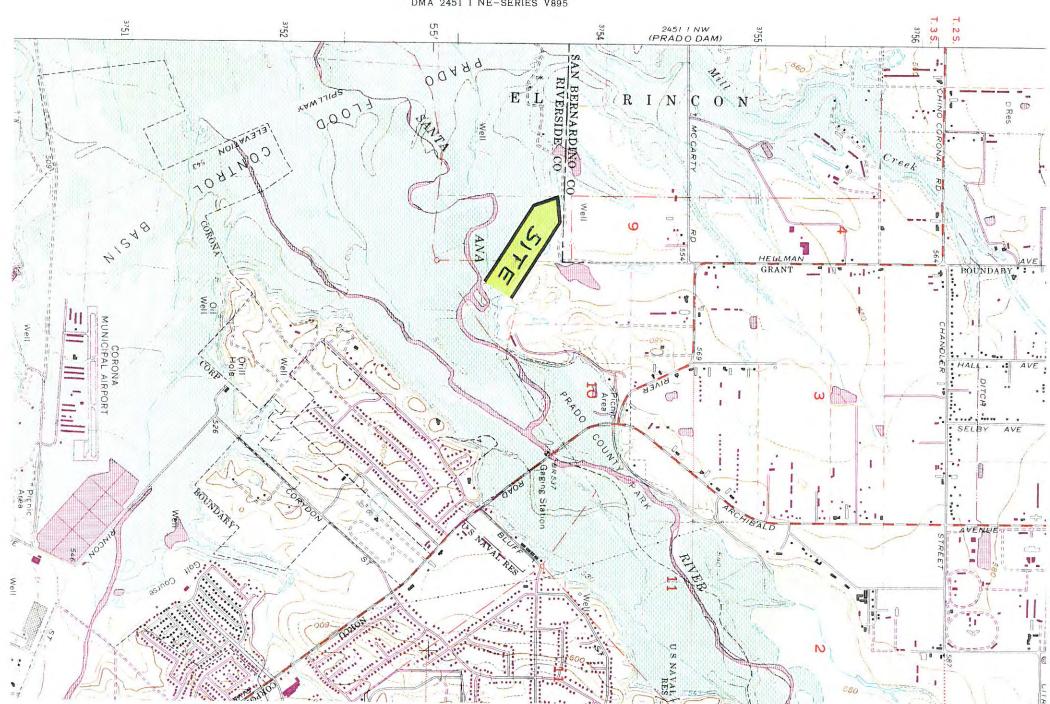
This property is presently located in the vicinity of an airport, within what is known as an airport influence area. For that reason, the property may be subject to some of the annoyances or inconveniences associated with proximity to airport operations (for example: noise, vibration, or odors). Individual 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)



## CORONA NORTH, CALIF.

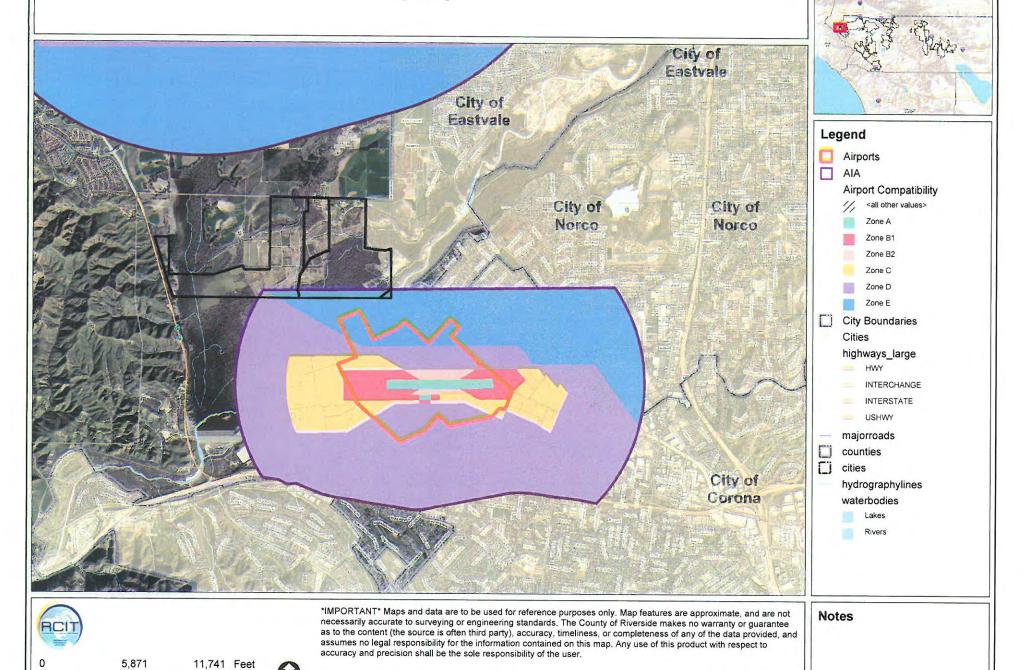
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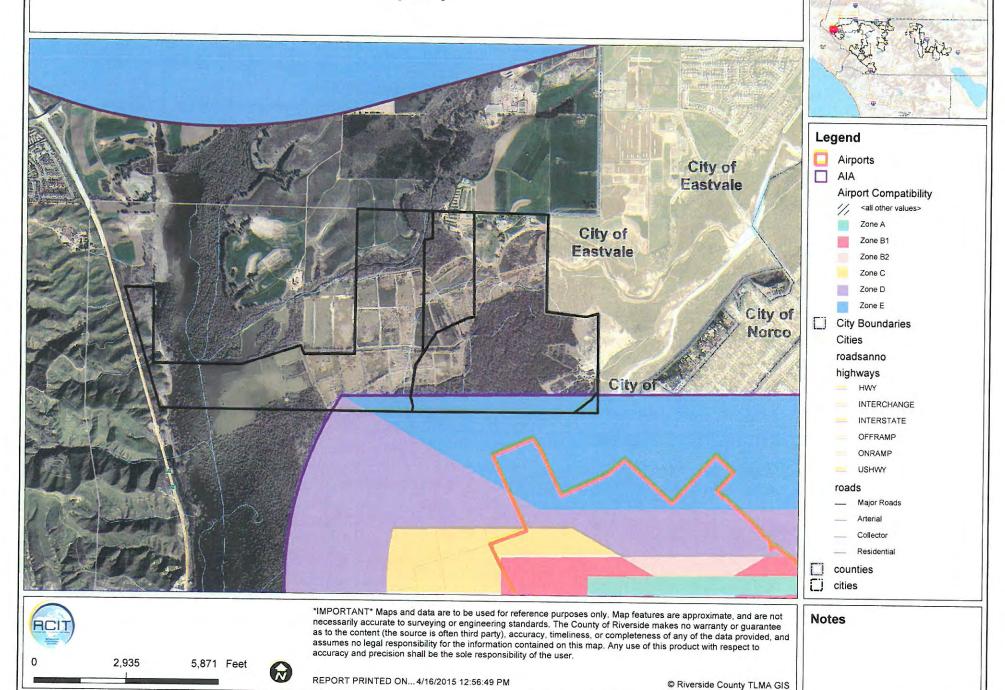
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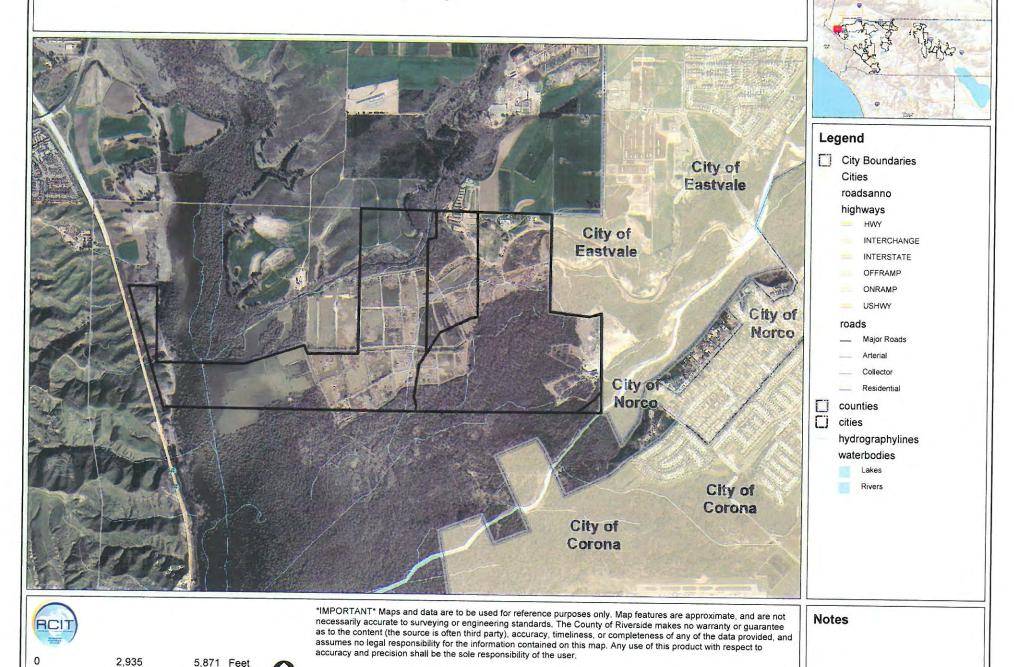
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© Riverside County TLMA GIS

# MIKE RAAHAUGE SHOOTING ENTERPRISES

# Conditional Use Permit Extension

Mike Raahauge Shooting Enterprises was established in Norco, California in 1971 on 1200 acres of land leased from and owned by the Orange County Water District. The original facilities were headquartered on Bluff Street in Norco and operated as a pheasant hunting club.

The existing buildings will be replaced retaining existing uses. Demolition and new construction will commence 12 to 15 months following approval of building permits.

# DESCRIPTION

The sporting clays range and the rifle and pistol range opened in 1987 on property owned by the Orange County Water District. The shooting ranges are the subject of the conditional use permit extension and are located at 14995 River Road in Corona, California.

The project site includes approximately 49.6 acres adjacent to the Prado Flood Control Basin. The overall facilities offer a sporting clays range, rifle and pistol range, picnic facilities and an events meeting and training room. The facilities are open from 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. Monday and Tuesday and 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. Wednesday through Sunday.

The Duck Club meeting area is located within the project site. The Duck Club is used on Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays during the 3 month fall hunting season. The duck ponds include 439.9 acres off site owned and maintained by the Orange County Water District as part of their Prado Wetlands project.

# Parking

# Daily Sporting Clays Parking

Total parking for the Sporting Clays Shotgun Range and is 217 spaces. There is a paved lot at the main office check-in and staging area with striped parking for 15 vehicles including 5 paved handicapped spaces. There are 202 additional unmarked spaces adjacent to the paved parking lot and access road.

Parking demand for the shotgun range is 70 spaces based upon the historic peak hourly use by 120 shooters, assuming 2 shooters per vehicle, plus additional spaces for 10 employees. The additional 157 spaces are available for periodic shooting events and hunter safety instruction and gun safety programs.

# Daily Pistol Range Parking

Total daily parking for the pistol range is 32 spaces. There is also a handicapped access shooting station with additional handicapped parking. Most shooters also park in their own private bays freeing up the overflow parking.

## Special Events Parking

Total parking for special events is 690 spaces which includes 675 regular stalls and 15 handicapped stalls. Parking for the major special events is located in the dirt area north and east of the pistol and rifle range. Parking for vehicles is also available at each of the 30 shooting stations on the perimeter of the shotgun range.

## Staff

The shooting ranges are operated with a staff which includes: general manager, assistant managers, office manager, marketing and sales, front office supervisor, clerical staff, range safety officers, property maintenance personnel, caretaker and security personnel. Mike Raahauge Shooting Enterprises employs a total of 18 full time and part time personnel.

## Security

The areas adjacent to the main office are lighted. There is 24 hour video and audio surveillance, which is recorded. The security office is located at the duck club and a caretaker is on site 24 hours per day. The access road is locked each evening at 8 pm and opened at 6 am in the morning.

## **FACILITIES**

# Sporting Clays Range

The Sporting Clays Range includes opportunities to practice on targets that mirror the flight pattern of game birds or rabbits in their natural habitats. The shooting grounds are laid out in 30 stations with each station representing one type of bird or a combination of game (for example rabbits and quail). Different sizes and colors of targets challenge the shooters abilities.

The sporting clays range encompasses approximately 20.4 acres and includes 30 shooting stations. 15 of the stations are used as warm up or training stations and the remaining 15 stations provide for target flight shooting. The shooting stations are configured to safely shoot to the center of the operation. The shooting stations are surrounded by an existing gravel road that provides all weather access for the shooters. The shooting stations include high flying targets to imitate the flight of ducks, low flying targets to imitate game birds and rolling targets to imitate rabbits.

The sporting clays range regulations require the use of only 7 1/2, 8 or 9 shot in a 2 -3/4 inch shell cartridge. Only two shells may be loaded at a time. Larger shot

sizes may only be used at the Pistol Range. No magnum loads or 3-1/2 inch shells are allowed at the shotgun range. 20 gauge and 12 gauge ammunition is available at the range, as are shotguns for rent.

Two ponds are located within the sporting clays range for shooting over typical duck hunting terrain. One of the ponds is stocked with fish for children and young adults so they can experience catch and release fishing while attending the annual Shooting Sports Fair and Youth Safari Day. Approximately 100 mature trees have been planted around the perimeter to provide both shade and aesthetic landscaping. The landscaping and ponds are regularly maintained by the Raahauge employees.

## Pistol and Rifle Range

The Pistol and Rifle Range provides for public shooting on approximately 4.6 acres northwest of the shotgun range. The Pistol and Rifle Range includes 5 shooting bays in Riverside County. The range has 100 yard outdoor ranges and 35 yard handgun bays. 32 Parking spaces are located on the dirt lot adjacent to the rifle and pistol range. Additional spaces are located adjacent to each shooting bay, with one of the shooting bays also being handicapped accessible.

No exploding targets or tracer bullets are allowed. There is a Range Safety Officer on site during the hours of operation.

A "cowboy" style shooting gallery is located on the San Bernardino portion of the pistol range. It is available for use on Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.

The following summarizes the regulations while shooting:

- 1. Check-in at range office prior to entering shooting range or clays course.
- 2. Be completely familiar with the operation of the weapon you are using.
- 3. At the Pistol Range, check in with the Rangemaster before entering a Bay.
- 4. All persons shall wear Hearing and Eye protection at all times. All spectators shall remain behind and clear of the firing area.
- 6. All weapons shall remain unloaded and pointed safely until ready to fire.
- 7. Approved targets shall be placed at the end of and below the range backstop.
- 8. Incendiaries, explosives, armor-piercing or tracer ammunition are not allowed.
- 9. Only shotgun shells in sizes of 7 ½, 8 or 9 shot are allowed on the shotgun range.
- 10. No alcohol or drugs are permitted on the range or clays course.
- 11. Minors must be accompanied and supervised by an adult.
- 12. Comply with all Rangemaster's instructions and posted signs.
- 13. Use your common sense always. Think Safety!

Ammunition and rifles and pistols are available for rent at the main check-in office. Full time active military personnel can shoot on weekdays for 1/3 of the normal range fee.

## **Ammunition Container**

The ammunition used and sold at the sporting clays range and pistol and rifle range is stored in a separate steel container building adjacent to the check-in office. The inventory is carefully monitored and the container is securely locked. Access is to the container is only by Raahauge authorized personnel. There are no weapons stored in the ammunition container. The container area is lighted at night and is visible from the security office. The area has 24 hour video surveillance cameras.

# Meeting Room and Picnic Area

A meeting room located near the main office, is used for hunter education programs, corporate events, wedding receptions or as a classroom for training by agencies using the range. In the same area is an outdoor, covered barbecue area and picnic tables. On site food handling is typically done by guests or outside vendors. They are allowed to use the outside grills and ovens located in the patio area. Refrigeration units are located inside meeting room for use by the guests.

## Duck Club

The Duck Club is located at the northeastern portion of the site. The Duck Club is utilized during duck hunting season in the fall of each year. The hunters arrive at 2:30 to 3 a.m. on Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays and have normally completed their day's hunting by 8 a.m. The duck hunting is conducted on property separate from the main project construction site. The duck hunting area is owned and maintained by the Orange County Water District.

# Dog Kennel Holding Pens

A fenced enclosure is provided on the north side of the site for use by duck hunters and persons training their dogs for hunting and retrieving. The facilities are used as a holding area and are not used as a kennel.

# Temporary Storage Units

There are 31 cargo containers on site. Seven are used by range personnel to store materials for shooting events, building materials, cardboard and clay targets and office papers and records.

The customer-owned containers are used for miscellaneous items in conjunction with the facility such as duck hunting supplies, storage of all terrain vehicles, golf carts, shooting supplies, targets and target stands. All the containers house items used in conjunction with the use of the facility. They are not used for household or personal storage units and are not charged rent.

# TYPICAL ACTIVITIES

# Annual Shooting Sports Fair

The Shooting Sports Fair is an outdoor sporting show held annually. Many of the major firearm manufacturer representatives bring their California compliant firearms to the show for the public to test fire. Firearm accessories, outdoor specialty products, conservation organizations, politicians seeking election and food booths round out the three-day show. Approximately 1000 visitors attend the fair at any one time.

# **Hunter Safety Courses**

Mike Raahauge Shooting Enterprises provides instruction and testing for anyone in need of the California Hunter Safety Course which is required for the purchase of a California hunting license. Classes are held during the summer months prior to the opening of the fall hunting seasons. Instructors include members of the military and law enforcement communities, as well as professional shooters. The classes have been on-going for over 40 years and are conducted in conjunction with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife utilizing their protocols.

# Youth Shotgun Shoots

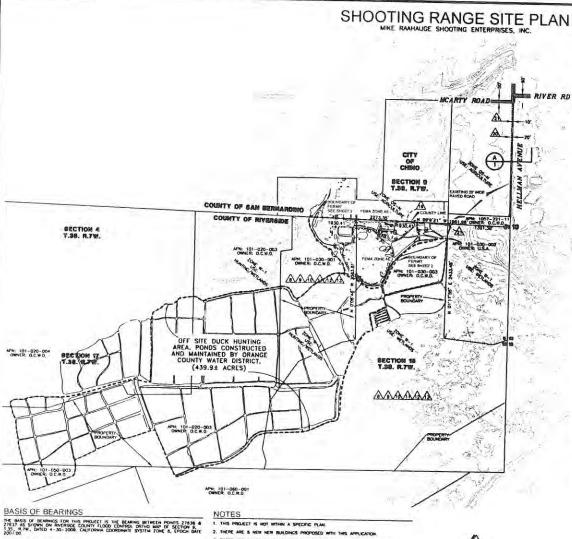
Youth shotgun training is provided to instruct young people in the operation, safety and shooting of shotguns. They are taught how a shotgun works, the different types of shotguns, shotgun shell gauges and safety on and off the range. Emphasis is on etiquette and sportsmanship along with proper behavior on and off the course. Instructors include hunting club members, competitive shooters and military and law enforcement personnel. The youth are provided with free shotguns, shells and instruction. The groups are separated into classes based on age and/or whether the shooters are beginners or are experienced.

# Fun Shoots

Fun Shoots are held monthly at Raahauge. The events are open to the public. Both shotgun and small bore shotgun shooting are available. There are 75 to 100 persons that attend each fun shoot. The Fun Shoots are held on the second Sunday of every month from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. The fun shoots give shooters the opportunity to assess their skills as compared to other recreational shooters in the area.

# Special Training Programs

Special training programs are available for groups such as the Boy Scouts of America. Trainees are instructed as to firearm safety and operation, as well as range and hunting courtesies. They are taught how to fire small bore bolt action and lever action rifles, as well as black powder musket type rifles. Rifles and ammunition are provided by Mike Raahauge Shooting Enterprises and participating organizations and qualified volunteers.



S. THERE ARE NO PROPOSED RIGHT OF WAY DEDICATIONS WITH THIS APPLICATION.

4. ALL STORM MATER FLOWS OVERLAND SOUTHERNY HITO THE DRIVINGE DOUGHT WATER DISTRICT PRODO METLANDS PROMES OVER AND MET SITE GRADING IS PROPOSED TO ROUTE RUNNINGE ANGUING THE SPORTING CLAY FIELD WITH RESPECT TO THE EXISTING DRIVINGE PATTERNS.

5. THE SITE IS SUBJECT TO MODERATE LIQUEFACTION AND SUBSIDENCE.

8. THE SITE IS IN THE AC FLOOD ZONE AND IS SUBJECT TO FLOODING TO AN ELEVATION OF 552.0.

#### PERMIT AREA

BENCHMARK

ELEVATION: 560 5 (NAVIDRA)

WQMP FEATURES

MYRISDE COUNTY FLODD CONTROL POINT 27837 AS SHOWN ON DITTHO MAP OF SCCIEDN 9, 1.35. R.T.W., DATED 4-30-2009, CALIFORNIA COORDINATE SYSTEM ZONE B, EPOCH DATE 2007-00

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#### **EASEMENTS**

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AN EASEMENT FOR FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER COMPARATION PURPOSES IN FAVOR OF SAN BERMADING FLOOD CONTROL DESIRCT, PTR DOCUMENT RECORDED MATERIAL 1950 IN BOOK 1133, PACE 9, OFFICIAL RECORDS OF SAN BERMADING COUNTY, SAND RECORD

AN EASEMENT FOR PUBLIC UTILITIES IN FAVOR OF SOUTHERN CALFORNIA EDISON COMPANY PER DOCUMENT RECORDED OCTOBER 21, 1833 IN BOOK 1516, PAGE 405, OFFICIAL RECORDS OF INVERSIDE COUNTY, SAID EASEMENT IS BLANKET IN MATURE.

M EASTWENT FOR INGRESS, EGRESS, AND PIPELINE PURPOSES IN FAVOR OF THE UNITED STATES OF MERCA, PER DOCUMENT RECORDED JUNE 28, 1987 AS INSTRUMENT NO. 1887-83417, OFFICIAL RECORDS OF INVERSIGE COUNTY.

AN LASCULUT FOR PUBLIC UTILITIES IN FAVOR OF SOUTHERN CALFORNIA EDSON OFFICE PROCESSING ALBERT AS AS METRIMENT NO. 1862-204761.

AN EASEMENT FOR ROAD AND STREET PURPOSES IN FAIOR OF DRANGE COUNTY WATER DISTINCT PER DOCUMENT RECORDED AUGUST 10, 1995 AS INSTRUMENT NO. 1995/0275944, OFFICIAL RECORDS OF SAM BERNARDING COUNTY.

AN EASEMENT FOR ROAD AND STREET PURPOSES IN FAVOR OF GRANGE COUNTY WATER DISTRICT PER DOCUMENT RECORDED AUGUST 11, 1998 AS INSTRUMENT No. 287783.

#### LEGAL DESCRIPTION MAIN SITE

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BUILDING AREAS			
BUILDING No.	SQUARE FOOTAGE		
	2130		
2	2130		
3	2000		
4	725		
5	2790		



RIV. CNTY: THOMAS GUIDE PAGE 712, GRID F-6, 2000 EDITION

GENERAL NOTE	2
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APPLICANT: MIKE RASHUGE SHOOTING ENTERPRISES, INC., ATTN: ELAME RASHUGE 14995 RIVER ROAD CORONA, CA 92880 (931) 735-4185

PROPERTY OWNER: (O.C.W.D.) DRANGE COUNTY WATER DISTRICT 18700 WARD AVENUE FOUNTAIN VALEY, CA 92708 (714) 378-3200

PREPARED BY: THE PRIZE GROUP 310 N. COTA ST., SUITE I CORONA, CA 92880 (951) 737-4406

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS PLANT AND TREE PROTECTION SOURCE OF CONTOURS:

FEMA FLOOD PLAIN WASTE DISPOSAL NUMBER OF LINES

EXISTING LAND USE. EXISTING ZONING:

PROPOSED ZONING

PROPOSED PROJECT

SITE ADDRESS 14995 RNER ROAD CORONA, CA 92880

#### UTILITIES

WATERISEWER:
PRIVATE WELL AND SEPTIC SYSTEM

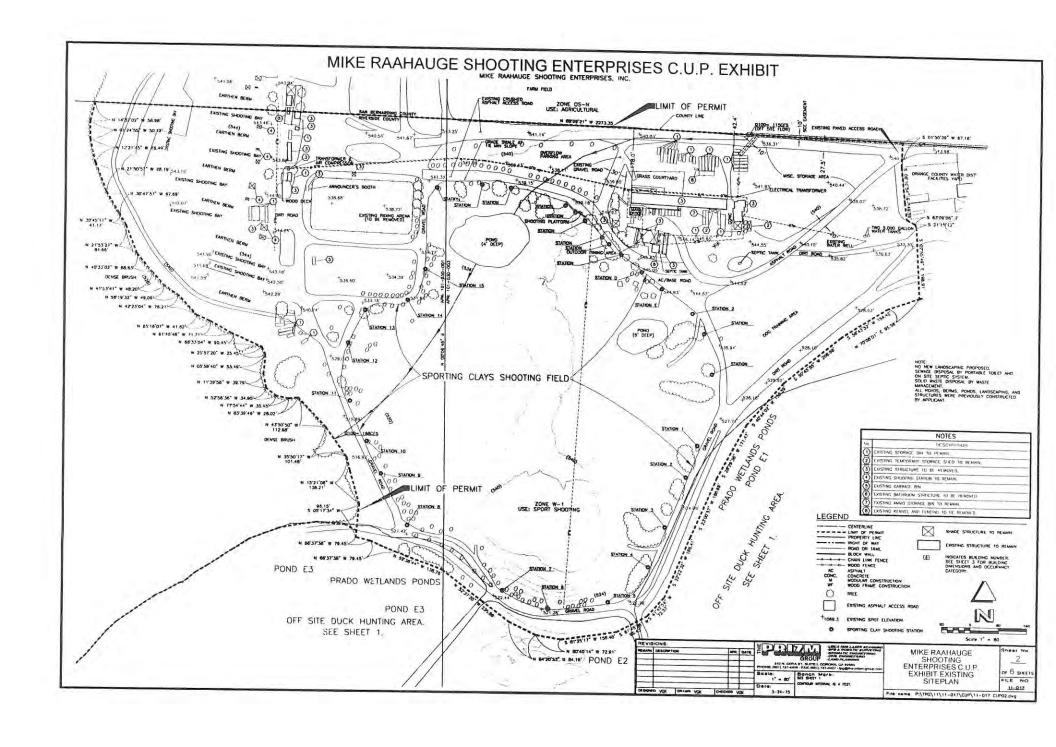
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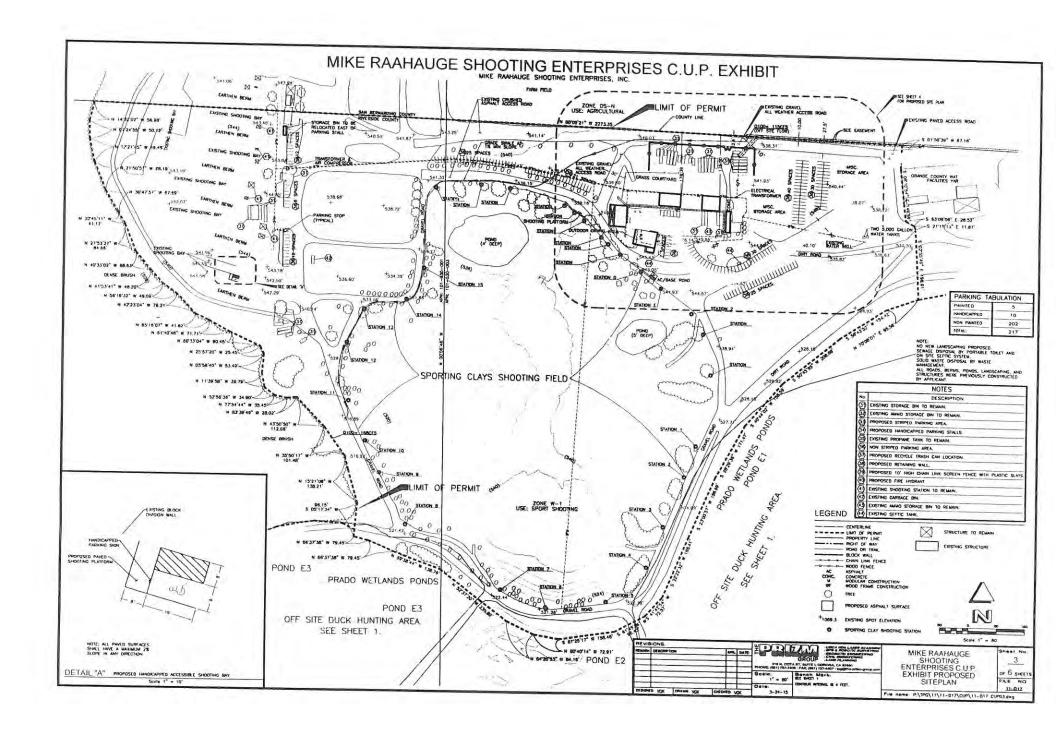
VERIZON AFAT 1785 N. VAN BUREN STREET ANAHEN, CA 97807 (714) 963-6793

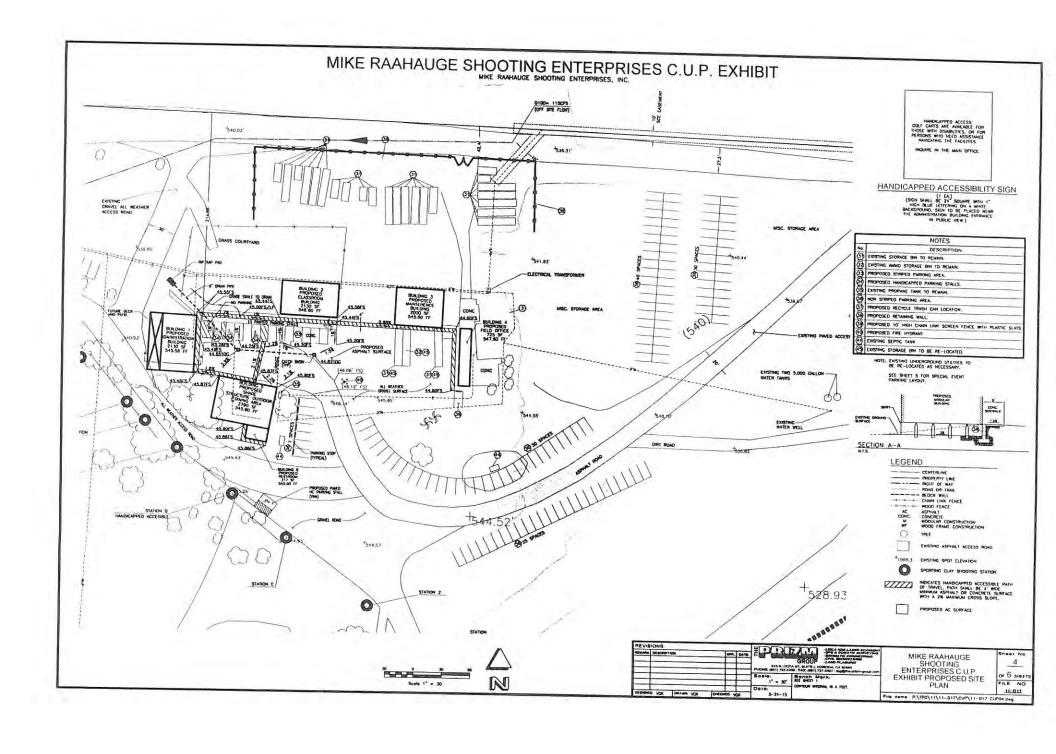
SCHOOL DISTRICT SCHOOL DISTRICT: CORONA-MORCO UNIFED SCHOOL DISTRICT 2820 CLARK AVE NORCO, CA 92850 (951) 738-5000

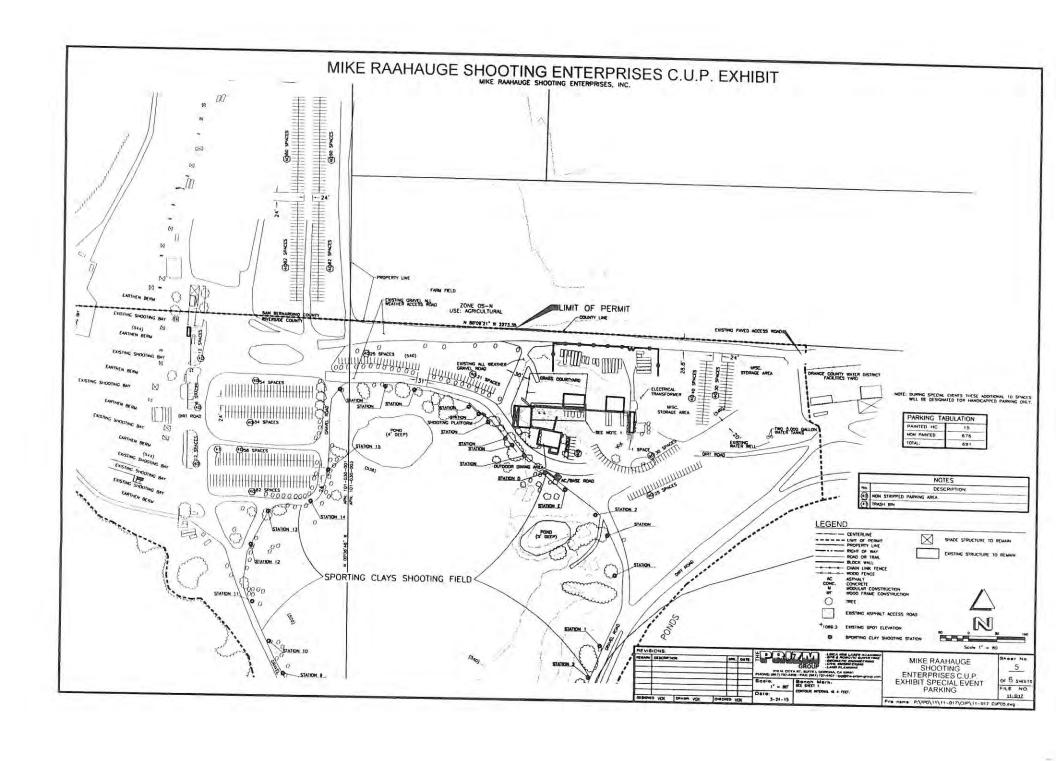
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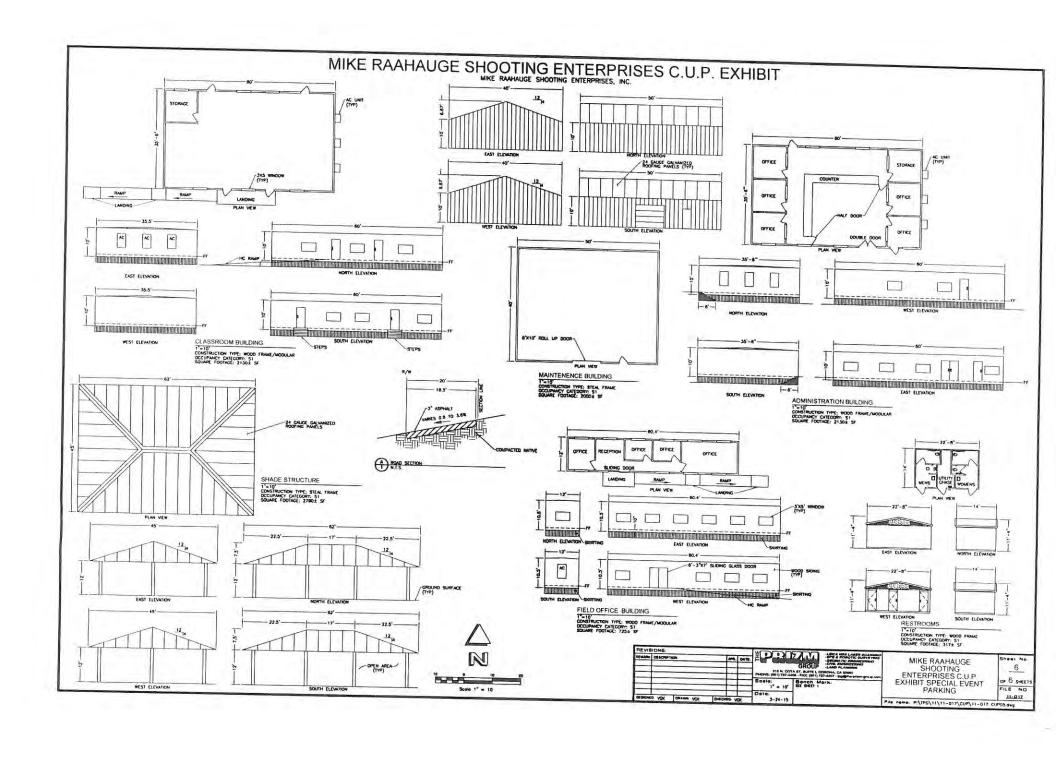
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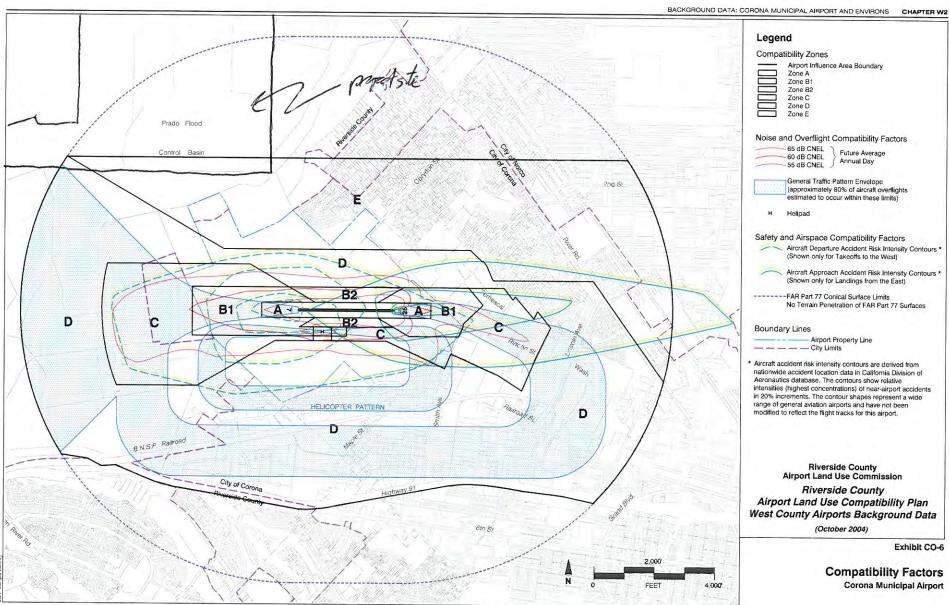


Exhibit CO-6

**Compatibility Factors** Corona Municipal Airport

BASED AIRCRAFT			TIME OF DAY DISTRIBUTION
	Current a	Future b	
	2002/03 data	Ultimate	All Aircraft
Aircraft Type			Day
Single-Engine	330	data	Evening
Twin-Engine, Piston	55	not	Night
Turboprop	5	available	
Turbojet	0		RUNWAY USE DISTRIBUTION
Helicopters	10		TOTAL POLICIAL POLICIA POLICIAL POLICIA PILICIA POLICIA POLICIA POLICIA POLICIA POLICIA POLICIA POLICIA PO
Total	400	500	All Airplanes - Day/Evenir
			Takeoffs & Landings
AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS			Runway 7
	Current	Futuro	Runway 25

A	IRCRAFT OPERATIONS		
		Current 2002/03 data	Future Ultimate
	Total		Ommute
	Annual	64,000 °	100,000 b
	Average Day	175	274
	Distribution by Aircraft Type	d	
	Single-Engine	76%	
	Twin-Engine Piston	12%	no
	Twin-Engine, Turboprop	2%	change
	Business Jet	<1%	3
	Helicopter	10%	
	Distribution by Type of Open	ation <sup>d</sup>	
	Local	35%	30%
	(incl. touch-and-goes	)	
	Itinerant	65%	70%

	Current	Future	
All Aircraft	Guirent	ruture	
Day	96%	no	
Evening	3%	change	
Night	1%		
RUNWAY USE DISTRIBUTION	<b>1</b> d		
	Current	Future	
All Airplanes - Day/Evening	/Night		
Takeoffs & Landings			
Runway 7	10%	no	
Runway 25	90%	change	
Helicopters		3,20	
Takeoffs & Landings			
Helipad 7	10%	no	
Helipad 25	90%	change	

#### FLIGHT TRACK USAGE d

#### **Current and Future**

- > Approaches, Runway 7
  - > 80% right traffic; 20% straight-in
- ➤ Departures, Runway 7
  - > 3%-7% straight-out; remainder along Temescal Wash
- ➤ Approaches, Runway 25
  - > 3%-5% straight-in; remainder along Temescal Wash
- ➤ Departures, Runway 25
  - Single-engine: 30% left crosswind; 40% left 45°; 20% straight-out; 10% right 45°
  - > Twin-engine: 10% left crosswind; 25% left 45°; 60% straight-out; 5% right 45°
- ➤ Touch-and-Goes
  - 100% along Temescal Wash; downwind south of rail line
- ▶ Helicopters
  - All operations to helipad; pattern north of rail line, west of Smith Avenue

#### Notes

- a Source: City records and airport manager's estimates
- b Projections based upon capacity of existing developed area for parking aircraft; time frame is indefinite, but is assumed to be at least 20 years in the future
- <sup>c</sup> Source: California Division of Aeronautics acoustical counter data for 2000 plus estimated helicopter activity
- <sup>d</sup> Source: Mead & Hunt estimates based upon input from airport manager

Exhibit CO-3

# **Airport Activity Data Summary**

Corona Municipal Airport

		Damage										
Engine Type	None, Minor, Uncertain, less than \$50,000	Substantial	\$50,000- \$500,000	\$500,000- \$2,000,000	\$2,000,000+	Destroyed	Total					
Α	742	37	0	0	0	2	781					
A/C	6	0	0	0	0	0	6					
В	7	2	0	0	0	0	9					
B/D	1	0	0	0	0	0	1					
С	930	19	0	1	0	0	950					
D	7255	278	0	0	0	0	7533					
F	17	2	0	0	0	0	19					
Total	8958	338	0	1	0	2	9299					

Engine Type Notes:

A - Reciprocating

B - Turbojet

C - Turboprop

D - Turbofan

E - None (glider)

F - Turboshaft (Helicopter)

Y - Other

	Damage									
Engine Type	None, Minor, Uncertain, less than \$50,000	Substantial	\$50,000- \$500,000	\$500,000- \$2,000,000	\$2,000,000+	Destroyed	Total			
Reciprocating/Turboprop	1678	56	0	1	0	2	1737			
Turbojet/Turbofan	7263	280	0	0	0	0	7543			
Turboshaft (Helicopter)	17	2	0	0	0	0	19			
Total	8958	338	0	1	0	2	9299			

	Damage											
Engine Type	% None, Minor, Uncertain, less than \$50,000 of Engine Type	% None, Minor, Uncertain, less than \$50,000 of All Incidents	% Substantial of Engine Type	% Substantial of All Incidents	% \$500,000- \$2,000,000 of Engine Type	% \$500,000- \$2,000,000 of All Incidents	% Destroyed of Engine Type	% Destroyed of All Incidents				
Α	95.01%	7.98%	4.74%	0.40%	0.00%	0.00%	0.26%	0.02%				
A/C	100.00%	0.06%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%				
В	77.78%	0.08%	22.22%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%				
B/D	100.00%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%				
С	97.89%	10.00%	2.00%	0.20%	0.11%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%				
D	96.31%	78.02%	3.69%	2.99%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	10 To				
F	89.47%	0.18%	10.53%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	The state of the s	0.00%				
Total	96.33%	96.33%	3.63%	3.63%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%				

Engine Type Notes:

A - Reciprocating

B - Turbojet

C - Turboprop

D - Turbofan

E - None (glider)

F - Turboshaft (Helicopter)

Y - Other

				Damage				
Engine Type	% None, Minor, Uncertain, less than \$50,000 of Engine Type	% None, Minor, Uncertain, less than \$50,000 of All Incidents	% Substantial	% Substantial of All Incidents	% \$500,000- \$2,000,000 of Engine Type	% \$500,000- \$2,000,000 of All Incidents	% Destroyed of Engine Type	% Destroyed of All Incidents
Reciprocating/ Turboprop	96.60%	18.04%	3.22%	0.60%	0.06%	0.01%	0.12%	0.02%
Turbojet/ Turbofan	96.29%	78.11%	3.71%	3.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Turboshaft	89.47%	0.18%	10.53%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Total	96.33%	96.33%	3.63%	3.63%	0.01%	0.01%	0.02%	0.02%

# Bird strike

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

A bird strike—sometimes called birdstrike, bird ingestion (for an engine), bird hit, or BASH (for Bird Aircraft Strike Hazard)—is a collision between an airborne animal (usually a bird or bat<sup>[1]</sup>) and a human-made vehicle, especially aircraft. The term is also used for bird deaths resulting from collisions with human-made structures such as power lines, towers and wind turbines (see Bird-skyscraper collisions and Towerkill).<sup>[2]</sup>

Bird strikes are a significant threat to flight safety, and have caused a number of accidents with human casualties.<sup>[3]</sup> The number of major accidents involving civil aircraft is quite low and it has been estimated that there is only about 1 accident resulting in human death in one billion (10<sup>9</sup>) flying hours.<sup>[4]</sup> The majority of bird strikes (65%) cause little damage to the aircraft;<sup>[5]</sup> however the collision is usually fatal to the bird(s) involved.

Most accidents occur when the bird hits the windscreen or flies into the engines. These cause annual damages that have been estimated at \$400 million<sup>[3]</sup> within the United States of America alone and up to \$1.2 billion to commercial aircraft worldwide.<sup>[6]</sup>

Related to this is a bug strike: an impairment of an aircraft/groundcraft or aviator/driver by an airborne insect.



F-16 canopy after a bird strike



Mercedes-Benz 300SL sports car following the impact of a vulture to the windscreen at the 1952 Carrera Panamericana

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- 1 Event description
- 2 Species
- 3 Countermeasures
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    - 3.2.2 Habitat manipulation
    - 3.2.3 Exclusion
    - 3.2.4 Visual repellents
    - 3.2.5 Auditory repellents
    - 3.2.6 Tactile repellents
    - 3.2.7 Chemical repellents
    - 3.2.8 Relocation
    - 3.2.9 Lethal
    - 3.2.10 Reinforcement
    - 3.2.11 Population control
  - 3.3 Flight path
- 4 Incidents

- 5 Bug strikes
- 6 See also
- 7 References
- 8 External links

# **Event description**

Bird strikes happen most often during takeoff or landing, or during low altitude flight. However, bird strikes have also been reported at high altitudes, some as high as 6,000 m (20,000 ft) to 9,000 m (30,000 ft) above the ground. Bar-headed geese have been seen flying as high as 10,175 m (33,383 ft) above sea level. An aircraft over the Ivory Coast collided with a Rüppell's vulture at the astonishing altitude of 11,300 m (37,100 ft), the current record avian height. The majority of bird collisions occur near or on airports (90%, according to the ICAO) during takeoff, landing and associated phases. According to the FAA wildlife hazard management manual for 2005, less than 8% of strikes occur above 900 m (3,000 ft) and 61% occur at less than 30 m (100 ft).

The point of impact is usually any forward-facing edge of the vehicle such as a wing leading edge, nose cone, jet engine cowling or engine inlet.

Jet engine ingestion is extremely serious due to the rotation speed of the engine fan and engine design. As the bird strikes a fan blade, that blade can be displaced into another blade and so forth, causing a cascading failure. Jet engines are particularly vulnerable during the takeoff phase when the engine is turning at a very high speed and the plane is at a low altitude where birds are more commonly found.

The force of the impact on an aircraft depends on the weight of the animal and the speed difference and direction at the impact. The energy of the impact increases with the square of the speed difference. Hence a low-speed impact of a small bird on a car windshield causes relatively little damage. High speed impacts, as with jet aircraft, can cause considerable damage and even catastrophic failure to the vehicle. The energy of a 5 kg (11 lb) bird moving at a relative velocity of 275 km/h (171 mph) approximately equals the energy of a 100 kg (220 lb) weight dropped from a height of 15 metres (49 ft). However, according to the FAA only 15% of strikes (ICAO 11%) actually result in damage to the aircraft.

Bird strikes can damage vehicle components, or injure passengers. Flocks of birds are especially dangerous, and can lead to multiple strikes, and damage. Depending on the damage, aircraft at low altitudes or during take off and landing often cannot recover in time, and thus crash, as in the case of US Airways Flight 1549.

Remains of the bird, termed *snarge*,<sup>[10]</sup> are sent to identification centers where forensic techniques may be used to identify the species involved. These samples need to be taken carefully by trained personnel to ensure proper analysis<sup>[11]</sup> and reduce the risks of zoonoses.<sup>[12]</sup>

The Israeli Air Force has a larger than usual birdstrike risk as Israel is on a major spring and autumn long-distance bird migration route.



View of fan blades of Pratt & Whitney JT8D jet engine after a bird strike



A hawk stuck in the nosecone of a Lockheed C-130 Hercules



Inside of a jet engine after a bird strike

Sacramento International Airport has had more bird strikes (1,300 collisions between birds and jets between 1990 and 2007, causing an estimated \$1.6 million in damage) than any other California airport. Sacramento International Airport has the most bird strikes of any airport in the west and sixth among airports in the US, according to the FAA, as it is located along the Pacific Flyway, a major bird migration path. [13][14]

# **Species**

Most bird strikes involve large birds with big populations, particularly geese and gulls in the United States. In parts of the US, Canada geese and migratory snow geese populations have risen significantly<sup>[15]</sup> while feral Canada geese and greylag geese have increased in parts of Europe, increasing the risk of these large birds to aircraft.<sup>[16]</sup> In other parts of the world, large birds of prey such as *Gyps* vultures and *Milvus* kites are often involved.<sup>[4]</sup> In the US, reported strikes are mainly from waterfowl (30%), gulls (22%), raptors (20%), and pigeons and doves (7%).<sup>[15]</sup> The Smithsonian Institution's Feather Identification Laboratory has identified turkey vultures as the most damaging birds, followed by Canada geese and white pelicans, <sup>[17]</sup> all or which are very large birds. In terms of frequency, the laboratory most commonly finds mourning doves and horned larks involved in the strike.<sup>[17]</sup>

The largest numbers of strikes happen during the spring and fall migrations. Bird strikes above 500 feet (150 m) altitude are about 7 times more common at night than during the day during the bird migration season. [18]

Large land-bound animals, such as deer, can also be a problem to aircraft during takeoff and landing. Over 1,000 civil aircraft collisions with deer were reported in the U.S. between 1990 and 2013, and another 440 civil aircraft collisions with coyotes were reported during that time.<sup>[15]</sup>

An animal hazard reported from London Stansted Airport in England is rabbits: they get run over by ground vehicles and planes, and they pass large amounts of droppings, which attract mice, which attract owls, which become another birdstrike hazard.<sup>[19]</sup>

## Countermeasures

There are three approaches to reduce the effect of bird strikes. The vehicles can be designed to be more *bird resistant*, the birds can be moved out of the way of the vehicle, or the vehicle can be moved out of the way of the birds.



Deer entangled in a landing gear



An ICE 3 high speed train after hitting a bird



A bird control vehicle belonging to Copenhagen Airport Kastrup, equipped with various tools

## Vehicle design

Most large commercial jet engines include design features that ensure they can shut-down after "ingesting" a bird weighing up to 1.8 kg (4 lb). The engine does not have to survive the ingestion, just be safely shut down. This is a 'stand alone' requirement, *i.e.*, the engine, not the aircraft, must pass the test. Multiple strikes (from hitting a bird flock) on twin engine jet aircraft are very serious events because they can disable multiple aircraft systems, requiring emergency action to land the aircraft, as in the January 15, 2009, forced ditching of US Airways Flight 1549.

Modern jet aircraft structures must be able to withstand one 1.8 kg (4 lb) collision; the empennage (tail) must withstand one 3.6 kg (8 lb) bird collision. Cockpit windows on jet aircraft must be able to withstand one 1.8 kg (4 lb) bird collision without yielding or spalling.

At first, bird strike testing by manufacturers involved firing a bird carcass from a gas cannon and sabot system into the tested unit. The carcass was soon replaced with suitable density blocks, often gelatin, to ease testing. Currently testing is mainly conducted with computer simulation, [20] although final testing usually involves some physical experiments (see birdstrike simulator).

Many jet engine manufacturers include white spirals in the centre of their engines. While on the ground this serves as an indicator to crew that the engine is running, in the air it appears as a white circle which discourages birds from flying into the engine.

## Wildlife management

Though there are many methods available to wildlife managers at airports, no single method will work in all instances and with all species. Wildlife management in the airport environment can be grouped into two broad categories: non-lethal and lethal. Integration of multiple non-lethal methods with lethal methods results in the most effective airfield wildlife management strategy.

#### Non-lethal

Non-lethal management can be further broken down into habitat manipulation, exclusion, visual, auditory, tactile, or chemical repellents, and relocation.

#### Habitat manipulation

One of the primary reasons that wildlife is seen on airports is an abundance of food. Food resources on airports can be either removed or made less desirable. One of the most abundant food resources found on airports is turfgrass. This grass is planted to reduce runoff, control erosion, absorb jet wash, allow passage of emergency vehicles, and to be aesthetically pleasing (DeVault et al. 2013<sup>[21]</sup>) However, turfgrass is a preferred food source for species of birds that pose serious risk to aircraft, chiefly the Canada goose (Branta canadensis). Turfgrass planted at airports should be a species that geese do not prefer (e.g. St. Augustine grass) and should be managed in such a way that reduces its attractiveness to other wildlife such as small rodents and raptors (Commander, Naval Installations Command 2010, <sup>[22]</sup> DeVault et al. 2013<sup>[21]</sup>). It has been recommended that turfgrass be maintained at a height of 7-14 inches through regular mowing and fertilization (U.S. Air Force 2004<sup>[23]</sup>).

Wetlands are another major attractant of wildlife in the airport environment. They are of particular concern because they attract waterfowl which have a high potential to damage aircraft (Federal Aviation Administration 2013<sup>[24]</sup>). With large areas of impervious surfaces, airports must employ methods to collect runoff and reduce its flow velocity. These best management practices often involve temporarily ponding runoff. Short of redesigning existing runoff control systems to include non-accessible water such as subsurface flow wetlands (DeVault et al. 2013<sup>[21]</sup>), frequent drawdowns and covering of exposed water with floating covers and wire grids should be employed (International Civil Aviation Organization 1991 <sup>[25]</sup>). The implementation of covers and wire grids must not hinder emergency services.

#### Exclusion

Though excluding birds from the entire airport environment is virtually impossible, it is possible to exclude deer and other mammals that constitute a small percentage of wildlife strikes. Three meter high fences made of chain link or woven wire, with barbed wire outriggers, are the most effective. When used as a perimeter fence, these fences also serve to keep unauthorized persons off of the airport (Seamans 2001<sup>[26]</sup>). Realistically every fence must have gates. Gates that are left open allow deer and other mammals onto the airport. 4.6 meter long cattle guards have been shown to be effective at deterring deer up to 98% of the time (Belant et al. 1998<sup>[27]</sup>).

Hangars with open superstructures often attract birds to nest and roost in. Hangar doors are often left open to increase ventilation especially in the evenings. Birds in hangars are in close proximity to the airfield and their droppings are both a health and damage concern. Netting is often deployed across the superstructure of a hangar denying access to the rafters where the birds roost and nest while still allowing the hangar doors to remain open for ventilation and aircraft movements. Strip curtains and door netting may also be used but are subject to improper use (e.g. tying the strips to the side of the door) by the personnel in the hangar concern (U.S. Air Force 2004, [23] Commander, Naval Installations Command 2010 [221).

#### Visual repellents

There have been a variety of visual repellent and harassment techniques used in airport wildlife management. They include using birds of prey and dogs, effigies, and lasers. Birds of prey have been used with great effectiveness at landfills were there were large populations of feeding gulls (Cook et al. 2008<sup>[28]</sup>). Dogs have also been used with success as visual deterrents and means of harassment for birds at airfields (DeVault et al. 2013<sup>[21]</sup>). However airport wildlife managers must consider the risk of knowingly releasing animals in the airport environment. Both birds of prey and dogs must be monitored by a handler when deployed and must be cared for, when not deployed. Airport wildlife managers must consider the economics of these methods (Seamans 2001<sup>[26]</sup>).

Effigies of both predators and conspecifics have been used with success to disperse gulls and vultures. The effigies of conspecifics are often placed in unnatural positions where they can freely move with the wind. Effigies have been found to be the most effective in situations where the nuisance birds have other options (e.g. other forage, loafing, and roosting areas) available. Time to habituation varies. (Seamans et al. 2007, [29] DeVault et al. 2013[21]).

Lasers have been used with success to disperse several species of birds. However, lasers are species specific as certain species will only react to certain wavelengths. Lasers become more effective as ambient light levels decrease, thereby limiting effectiveness during daylight hours. Some species show a very short time to habituation (Airport Cooperative Research Program, 2011<sup>[30]</sup>). The risks of lasers to aircrews must be evaluated when determining whether or not to deploy lasers on airfields (Federal Aviation Administration 2012<sup>[31]</sup>).

#### **Auditory repellents**

Auditory repellents are commonly used in both agricultural and aviation contexts. Devices such as propane exploders (cannons), pyrotechnics, and bioacoustics are frequently deployed on airports. Propane exploders are capable of creating noises of approximately 130 decibels (Wildlife Control Supplies<sup>[32]</sup>). They can be programmed to fire at designated intervals, can be remote controlled, or motion activated. Due to their stationary and often predictable nature, wildlife quickly become habituated to propane cannons. Lethal control may be used to extend the effectiveness of propane exploders (Washburn et al. 2006).

Pyrotechnics utilizing either an exploding shell or a screamer can effectively scare birds away from runways. They are commonly launched from a 12 gauge shotgun or a flare pistol, and as such, can be aimed allowing control personnel to "steer" the species that is being harassed. Birds show varying degrees of habituation to pyrotechnics. Studies have shown that lethal reinforcement of pyrotechnic harassment has extended its usefulness (Baxter and Allen 2008<sup>[33]</sup>). Screamer type cartridges are still intact at the end of their flight (as opposed to exploding shells that destroy themselves) constituting a foreign object damage hazard and must be picked up. The use of pyrotechnics is considered "take" by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and USFWS must be consulted if federally threatened or endangered species could be affected. Pyrotechnics are a potential fire hazard and must be deployed judiciously in dry conditions (Commander, Naval Installations Command, 2010, [22] Airport Cooperative Research Program 2011<sup>[30]</sup>).

Bioacoustics, or the playing of conspecific distress or predator calls to frighten animals, is widely used. This method relies on the animal's evolutionary danger response (Airport Cooperative Research Program 2011<sup>[30]</sup>). However, bioacoustics are species specific and birds may quickly become habituated to them and they should not be used as a primary means of control (U.S. Air Force 2004, [23] Commander, Naval Installations Command 2010<sup>[22]</sup>).

#### Tactile repellents

Sharpened spikes to deter perching and loafing are commonly used. Generally, large birds require different applications than small birds do (DeVault et al. 2013<sup>[21]</sup>).

#### Chemical repellents

There are only two chemical bird repellents registered for use in the United States. They are methyl anthranilate and anthraquinone. Methyl anthranilate is a primary repellent that produces an immediate unpleasant sensation that is reflexive and does not have to be learned. As such it is most effective for transient populations of birds (DeVault et al. 2013<sup>[21]</sup>). Methyl anthranilate has been used with great success at rapidly dispersing birds from flightlines at Homestead Air Reserve Station (Engeman et al. 2002<sup>[34]</sup>). Anthraquinone is a secondary repellent that has a laxative effect that is not instantaneous. Because of this it is most effective on resident populations of wildlife that will have time to learn an aversive response (Izhaki 2002, <sup>[35]</sup> DeVault et al. 2013<sup>[21]</sup>).

#### Relocation

Relocation of raptors from airports is often considered preferable to lethal control methods by both biologists and the public. There are complex legal issues surrounding the capture and relocation of species protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940. Prior to capture, proper permits must be obtained and the high mortality rates as well as the risk of disease transmission associated with relocation must be weighed. Between 2008 and 2010, U.S. Department of Agriculture Wildlife Services personnel relocated 606 red-tailed hawks from airports in the United States after the failure of multiple harassment attempts. The return rate of these hawks was 6%; however the relocation mortality rate for these hawks was never determined(DeVault et al. 2013<sup>[21]</sup>).

#### Lethal

Lethal wildlife control on airports falls into two categories: reinforcement of other non-lethal methods and population control.

#### Reinforcement

The premise of effigies, pyrotechnics, and propane exploders is that there be a perceived immediate danger to the species to be dispersed. Initially, the sight of an unnaturally positioned effigy or the sound of pyrotechnics or exploders is enough to elicit a danger response from wildlife. As wildlife become habituated to non-lethal methods the culling of small numbers of wildlife in the presence of conspecifics can restore the danger response (Baxter and Allan 2008, Cook et al. 2008, Commander, Naval Installations Command 2010, [22] DeVault et al. 2013[21]).

#### Population control

Under certain circumstances lethal wildlife control is needed to control the population of a species. This control can be localized or regional. Localized population control is often used to control species that are residents of the airfield such as deer that have bypassed the perimeter fence. In this instance sharpshooting would be highly effective, such as is seen at Chicago O'Hare International Airport (DeVault et al. 2013<sup>[21]</sup>).

Regional population control has been used on species that cannot be excluded from the airport environment. A nesting colony of laughing gulls at Jamaica Bay Wildlife Refuge contributed to 98-315 bird strikes per year, from 1979-1992, at adjacent John F. Kennedy International Airport (JFK). Though JFK had an active bird management program that precluded birds from feeding and loafing on the airport, it did not stop them from overflying the airport to other feeding sites. U.S. Department of Agriculture Wildlife Services personnel began shooting all gulls that flew over the airport, hypothesizing that eventually the gulls would alter their flight patterns. They shot 28,352 gulls in two years (approximately half of the

population at Jamaica Bay and 5-6% of the nationwide population per year). Strikes with laughing gulls decreased by 89% by 1992. However this was more a function of the population reduction than the gulls altering their flight pattern (Dolbeer et al. 1993, Dolbeer et al. 2003, DeVault et al. 2013 DeVault

## Flight path

Pilots have very little training in wildlife avoidance nor is training required by any regulatory agency. However, they should not takeoff or land in the presence of wildlife and should avoid migratory routes, [38] wildlife reserves, estuaries and other sites where birds may congregate. When operating in the presence of bird flocks, pilots should seek to climb above 3,000 feet (910 m) as rapidly as possible as most birdstrikes occur below 3,000 feet (910 m). Additionally pilots should slow their aircraft when confronted with birds. The energy that must be dissipated in the collision is approximately the relative kinetic energy ( $E_k$ ) of the bird, defined by the equation  $E_k = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$  where m is the mass and v is the relative velocity (the difference of the velocities of the bird and the plane, resulting in a lower absolute value if they are flying in the same direction and higher absolute value if they are flying in opposite directions). Therefore the speed of the aircraft is much more important than the size of the bird when it comes to reducing energy transfer in a collision. The same can be said for jet engines: the slower the rotation of the engine, the less energy which will be imparted onto the engine at collision.

The body density of the bird is also a parameter that influences the amount of damage caused. [39]

The US Military Avian Hazard Advisory System (AHAS) uses near real time data from the 148 CONUS based National Weather Service Next Generation Weather Radar (NEXRAD or WSR 88-D) system to provide current bird hazard conditions for published military low-level routes, ranges, and military operating areas (MOAs). Additionally AHAS incorporates weather forecast data with the Bird Avoidance Model (BAM) to predict soaring bird activity within the next 24 hours and then defaults to the BAM for planning purposes when activity is scheduled outside the 24-hour window. The BAM is a static historical hazard model based on many years of bird distribution data from Christmas Bird Counts (CBC), Breeding Bird Surveys (BBS), and National Wildlife Refuge Data. The BAM also incorporates potentially hazardous bird attractions such as landfills and golf courses. AHAS is now an integral part of military low-level mission planning, aircrew being able to access the current bird hazard conditions at www.usahas.com. AHAS will provide relative risk assessments for the planned mission and give aircrew the opportunity to select a less hazardous route should the planned route be rated severe or moderate. Prior to 2003, the US Air Force BASH Team bird strike database indicated that approximately 25% of all strikes were associated with low-level routes and bombing ranges. More importantly these strikes accounted for more than 50% of all of the reported damage costs. After a decade of using AHAS for avoiding routes with severe ratings, the strike percentage associated with low-level flight operations has been reduced to 12% and associated costs cut in half.

Avian radar<sup>[40]</sup> is an important tool for aiding in bird strike mitigation as part of overall safety management systems at civilian and military airfields. Properly designed and equipped avian radars can track thousands of birds simultaneously in real-time, night and day, through 360° of coverage, out to ranges of 10 km and beyond for flocks, updating every target's position (longitude, latitude, altitude), speed, heading, and size every 2-3 seconds. Data from these systems can be used to generate information products ranging from real-time threat alerts to historical analyses of bird activity patterns in both time and space. The United States Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and the United States Department of Defense (DOD) have conducted extensive science-based field testing and validation of commercial avian radar systems for civil and military applications, respectively. The FAA used evaluations of commercial 3D avian radar systems developed and marketed by Accipiter Radar<sup>[41]</sup> as the basis for FAA Advisory Circular 150/5220-25<sup>[42]</sup> and a guidance letter<sup>[43]</sup> on using Airport Improvement Program funds to acquire avian radar systems at Part 139 airports. [44] Similarly, the DOD-sponsored Integration and Validation of Avian Radars (IVAR)[45] project evaluated the functional and performance characteristics of Accipiter® avian radars under operational conditions at Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force airfields. Accipiter avian radar systems operating at Seattle-Tacoma International Airport, [46] Chicago O'Hare International Airport, and Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point made significant contributions to the evaluations carried out in the aforementioned FAA and DoD initiatives. Additional scientific and technical papers on avian radar systems are listed below, [47][48][49] and on the Accipiter Radar web site.[50]

A US company, DeTect, in 2003, developed the only production model bird radar in operational use for real-time, tactical bird-aircraft strike avoidance by air traffic controllers. These systems are operational at both commercial airports and military airfields. The system has widely used technology available for bird-aircraft strike hazard (BASH) management and for real time detection, tracking and alerting of hazardous bird activity at commercial airports, military airfields and military training and bombing ranges. After extensive evaluation and on-site testing, MERLIN technology was chosen by NASA and was ultimately used for detecting and tracking dangerous vulture activity during the 22 space shuttle launches from 2006 to the conclusion of the program in 2011. The US Air Force has contracted DeTect since 2003 to provide the Avian Hazard Advisory System (AHAS)previously mentioned.

TNO, a Dutch R&D Institute, has developed the successful ROBIN (Radar Observation of Bird Intensity) for the Royal Netherlands Airforce. ROBIN is a near real-time monitoring system for flight movements of birds. ROBIN identifies flocks of birds within the signals of large radar systems. This information is used to give Air Force pilots warning during landing and take-off. Years of observation of bird migration with ROBIN have also provided a better insight into bird migration behaviour, which has had an influence on averting collisions with birds, and therefore on flight safety. Since the implementation of the ROBIN system at the Royal Netherlands Airforce the number of collisions between birds and aircraft in the vicinity of military airbases has decreased by more than 50%.

There are no civil aviation counterparts to the above military strategies. Some experimentation with small portable radar units has taken place at some airports. However, no standard has been adopted for radar warning nor has any governmental policy regarding warnings been implemented.

### Incidents

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) estimates bird strikes cost US aviation 400 million dollars annually and have resulted in over 200 worldwide deaths since 1988. [15] In the United Kingdom, the Central Science Laboratory estimates [6] that worldwide, the cost of birdstrikes to airlines is around US\$1.2 billion annually. This cost includes direct repair cost and lost revenue opportunities while the damaged aircraft is out of service. Estimating that 80% of bird strikes are unreported, there were 4,300 bird strikes listed by the United States Air Force and 5,900 by US civil aircraft in 2003.

The first reported bird strike was by Orville Wright in 1905. According to the Wright Brothers' diaries, "Orville ... flew 4,751 meters in 4 minutes 45 seconds, four complete circles. Twice passed over fence into Beard's cornfield. Chased flock of birds for two rounds and killed one which fell on top of the upper surface and after a time fell off when swinging a sharp curve." [4]

In 1911 French pilot Eugene Gilbert encountered an angry mother eagle over the Pyrenees Mountains en route from Paris to Madrid during the great aviation race held that year between those two cities. Gilbert, flying an open-cockpit Bleriot XI, was able to ward off the large bird by firing pistol shots at it but did not kill it.<sup>[51]</sup>

The first recorded bird strike fatality was reported in 1912 when aero-pioneer Cal Rodgers collided with a gull which became jammed in his aircraft control cables. He crashed at Long Beach, California, was pinned under the wreckage, and drowned. [3][52]

The greatest loss of life directly linked to a bird strike was on October 4, 1960, when a Lockheed L-188 Electra, flying from Boston as Eastern Air Lines Flight 375, flew through a flock of common starlings during take-off, damaging all four engines. The aircraft crashed into Boston harbor shortly after takeoff, with 62 fatalities out of 72 passengers. [53] Subsequently, minimum bird ingestion standards for jet engines were developed by the FAA.

NASA astronaut Theodore Freeman was killed in 1964 when a goose shattered the plexiglass cockpit canopy of his Northrop T-38 Talon. Shards were ingested by the engines, leading to a fatal crash.

In 1988 Ethiopian Airlines Flight 604 sucked pigeons into both engines during takeoff and then crashed, killing 35 passengers.

In 1995, a Dassault Falcon 20 crashed at a Paris airport during an emergency landing attempt after sucking lapwings into an engine, which caused an engine failure and a fire in the airplane's fuselage; all 10 people on board were killed. [54]

On September 22, 1995, a U.S. Air Force Boeing E-3 Sentry AWACS aircraft (Callsign Yukla 27, serial number 77-0354), crashed shortly after takeoff from Elmendorf AFB. The aircraft lost power in both port side engines after these engines ingested several Canada geese during takeoff. It crashed about two miles (3 km) from the runway, killing all 24 crew members on board. [55]

On November 28, 2004, the nose landing gear of KLM Flight 1673, a Boeing 737-400, struck a bird during takeoff at Amsterdam Airport Schiphol. The incident was reported to air traffic control, the landing gear was raised normally, and the flight continued normally to its destination. Upon touching down at Barcelona International Airport, the aircraft started deviating to the left of the runway centreline. The crew applied right rudder, braking, and the nose wheel steering tiller but could not keep the aircraft on the runway. After it veered off the paved surface of the runway at about 100 knots, the jet went through an area of soft sand. The nose landing gear leg collapsed and the left main landing gear leg detached from its fittings shortly before the aircraft came to a stop perched over the edge of a drainage canal. All 140 passengers and six crew evacuated safely, but the aircraft itself had to be written off. The cause was discovered to be a broken cable in the nose wheel steering system caused by the bird collision. Contributing to the snapped cable was the improper application of grease during routine maintenance which led to severe wear of the cable. [56]



A Sikorsky UH-60 Black Hawk after a collision with a common crane (bird), and resulting failure of the windshield.



The same UH-60, as seen from the inside.

In April 2007, a Thomsonfly Boeing 757 from Manchester Airport to Lanzarote
Airport suffered a bird strike when at least one bird, supposedly a crow, was ingested by the starboard engine. The plane
landed safely back at Manchester Airport a while later. The incident was captured by two plane spotters on opposite sides
of the airport, as well as the emergency calls picked up by a plane spotter's radio.<sup>[53]</sup>

The Space Shuttle Discovery also hit a bird (a vulture) during the launch of STS-114 on July 26, 2005, although the collision occurred soon after lift-off and at low speed, with no obvious damage to the shuttle.<sup>[57]</sup>

On November 10, 2008, Ryanair Flight 4102 from Frankfurt to Rome made an emergency landing at Ciampino Airport after multiple bird strikes caused both engines to fail. After touchdown, the left main landing gear collapsed, and the aircraft briefly veered off the runway. Passengers and crew were evacuated through the starboard emergency exits. [59]

On January 4, 2009, a Sikorsky S-76 helicopter hit a red-tailed hawk in Louisiana. The hawk hit the helicopter just above the windscreen. The impact forced the activation of the engine fire suppression control handles, retarding the throttles and causing the engines to lose power. Eight of the nine persons on board died in the subsequent crash; the survivor, a passenger, was seriously injured. [60]



A humorous take on a serious incident that caused the wreck<sup>[58]</sup> of owner's previous aircraft.

On January 15, 2009, US Airways Flight 1549 from LaGuardia Airport to Charlotte/Douglas International Airport ditched into the Hudson River after experiencing a loss of both turbines. It is suspected that the engine failure was caused by running into a flock of geese at an altitude of about 975 m (3,200 feet), shortly after takeoff. All 150 passengers and 5 crew members were safely evacuated after a successful water landing. [61] On May 28, 2010, the NTSB published its final report into the accident. [62]

## **Bug strikes**

Flying insect strikes, like bird strikes, have been encountered by pilots since aircraft were invented. Future United States Air Force general Henry H. Arnold nearly lost control of his Wright Model B in 1911 after a bug flew into his eye while he was not wearing goggles, distracting him.

In 1986 a Boeing B-52 Stratofortress on a low-level training mission entered a swarm of locusts. The insects' impacts on the aircraft's windscreens rendered the crew unable to see, forcing them to abort the mission and fly using the aircraft's instruments alone. The aircraft eventually landed safely. [63] In 2010 the Australian Civil Aviation Safety Authority (CASA) issued a warning to pilots about the potential dangers of flying through a locust swarm. CASA warned that the insects could cause loss of engine power and loss of visibility, and blocking of an aircraft's pitot tubes, causing inaccurate airspeed readings. [64][65]

Bug strikes can also affect the operation of machinery on the ground, especially motorcycles. The team on the US TV show *Mythbusters* – in a 2010 episode entitled "Bug Special" – concluded that death could occur if a motorist were hit by a flying insect of sufficient mass in a vulnerable part of the body. Anecdotal evidence from motorcyclists supports pain, bruising, soreness, stings, and loss of seat caused by collision with an insect at speed.<sup>[66]</sup>

#### See also

- AEDC Ballistic Range S-3
- Birdstrike simulator
- Foreign object damage
- Stray animals at Indian airports
- Roxie Collie Laybourne

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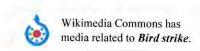
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## **External links**

- A photo gallery of the bird strike consequence between aircraft and birds (http://www.birdcontrol.it/birdstrikegallery-e.html)
- International Bird Strike Committee (http://www.int-birdstrike.org/)
- Bird Strike Committee Canada (http://www.birdstrikecanada.com)
- BSC USA (http://www.birdstrike.org/birds.htm)
- http://www.faa.gov/airports/airport\_safety/wildlife/



- http://wildlife.faa.gov
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- Aviation Hazard Advisory System (http://www.usahas.com/)
- Australian Aviation Wildlife Hazard Group (http://www.aawhg.org/)
- The FlySafe Bird Avoidance Model (FlySafe-BAM) (http://public.flysafe.sara.nl/bambas/index.php)
- List of significant bird strikes (http://www.birdstrike.org/events/signif.htm)
- [1] (http://www.airportwildlife.com)

Retrieved from "http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Bird\_strike&oldid=655787893"

Categories: Aviation risks Bird mortality Bird problems with humans

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#### Brady, Russell

From: Curtis Showalter < Curtis.Showalter@ci.corona.ca.us>

**Sent:** Tuesday, April 07, 2015 4:19 PM

To: Brady, Russell

Subject: RE: ZAP1006CO15 - Mike Raahauge Shooting Enterprises

The Corona Municipal Airport has not noticed any hazards from the operation of the Raahuage Facility including the Duck Ponds. We have no concern with the continued operation of that facility.

Thank you, Curtis

From: Brady, Russell [mailto:rbrady@rctlma.org]

Sent: Tuesday, April 07, 2015 1:23 PM

To: Curtis Showalter

Subject: ZAP1006CO15 - Mike Raahauge Shooting Enterprises

Curtis, per our discussion, can you please confirm whether the Raahuage facility (in particular the duck ponds) has created any notable hazards for the Corona Municipal Airport or if there are any other concerns related to the facility and its continued operation?

**Thanks** 

#### **Russell Brady**

Riverside County Airport Land Use Commission ALUC Planner

4080 Lemon Street, 14<sup>th</sup> Floor Riverside, CA 92501 (951) 955-0549 (951) 955-0923 (fax) rbrady@rctlma.org



#### County of Riverside General Plan

Temescal Canyon Area Plan

Table 4: Land Use Compatibility Guidelines for Airport Safety Zones for French Valley, Desert Center, Blythe, Corona, Chiriaco Summit, Banning, Desert Resorts Regional, and Riverside Airports

Safety Zone	Maximum Population Density	Maximum Coverage by Structures	Land Use
ETZ - Emergency Touchdown Zone	0 1	0 1	No significant obstructions <sup>2</sup>
ISZ - Inner Safety Zone	0 1	0 1	No petroleum or explosive No above-grade powerlines
OSZ - Outer Safety Zone	Uses in structures <sup>3</sup> :  25 persons/ac. (see text in the source document for the Comprehensive Land Use Plan for explanation)  Uses not in structures:  50 persons/ac.	25% of net area	No residential No hotels, motels No restaurants, bars No schools, hospitals, government services No concert halls, auditoriums No stadiums, arenas No public utility stations, plants No public communications facilities No uses involving, as the primary activity, manufacture, storage, or distribution of explosives or flammable materials.
ERC - Extended Runway Centerline Zone	3 du/net acre  Uses in structures <sup>3</sup> : 100 persons/ac.(see text in the source document for the Comprehensive Land Use Plan for explanation)	50% of gross area or 65% of net area whichever is greater	No uses involving, as the primary activity, manufacture, storage, or distribution of explosives or flammable materials. 4
TPC - Traffic Pattern Zone	Not Applicable	50% of gross area or 65% of net area whichever is greater	Discourage schools, auditoriums, amphitheaters, stadiums <sup>5</sup> Discourage uses involving, as the primary activity, manufacture, storage, or distribution of explosives or flammable materials. <sup>4,5</sup>

#### NOTES:

- A. The following uses shall be prohibited in all airport safety zones:
  - (1) Any use which would direct a steady light or flashing light or 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.
  - (2) Any use which would cause sunlight to be reflected 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.
  - (3) Any use which would generate smoke or water vapor or which would attract large concentrations or birds, or which may otherwise affect safe air navigation within the area.
  - (4) Any use which would generate electrical interference that may be detrimental to the operation of aircraft and/or aircraft instrumentation.
- Avigation easements shall be secured through dedication for all land uses permitted in any safety zone.

Source: Extracted from Riverside County Airport Land Use Commission Comprehensive Land Use Plan

Page 30 DATE: 11/24/2014

No structures permitted in ETZ or ISZ.

Significant obstructions include, but are not limited to, large trees, heavy fences and walls, tall and steep berms and retaining walls, non-frangible street light and sign standards, billboards.

<sup>3</sup> A "structure" includes fully enclosed buildings and other facilities involving fixed seating and enclosures limiting the mobility of people, such as sports stadiums, outdoor arenas, and amphitheaters.

This does not apply to service stations involving retail sale of motor vehicle fuel if fuel storage tanks are installed underground.

Within the TPZ safety zone, a variety of land uses are to be discouraged from being developed. When development of these uses is proposed, the Airport Land Use Commission shall require the applicant to show that alternative locations have been considered and are not feasible. The applicant shall then be directed to consider a development plan that will minimize the exposure to hazard as much as possible. This might involve reducing structure heights, reducing lot coverage, or reducing there overall scale of the project, considering satellite locations for some of the proposed functions of the facility.

Land uses described as "uses to be discouraged" which were lawfully established prior to the adoption of the Comprehensive Land Use Plan shall be permitted to be modified or enlarged provided that avigation easements are granted to Riverside County.

# 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, 14<sup>th</sup> Floor, Riverside, California 92501, Monday through Thursday, from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., and by prescheduled appointment on Friday, May 8, from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

PLACE OF HEARING: Riverside County Administration Center

4080 Lemon St., 1st Floor Hearing Room

Riverside, California

DATE OF HEARING: May 14, 2015

TIME OF HEARING: 9:00 A.M.

CASE DESCRIPTION:

ZAP1006CO15 – Mike Raahauge Shooting Enterprises (Representative: The Prizm Group, Vincent Kleppe) – County Case No.: CUP 03709 (Conditional Use Permit). The Conditional Use Permit proposes to authorize the continuing use of the existing Mike Raahauge Shooting Enterprises Shooting Range facility, which includes pistol and rifle ranges, shotgun sporting clay ranges and duck ponds, and hosts a duck hunting club, hunters' safety training, shooting sports fair and other special events. The site is located in the Prado Basin, off River Road, northerly of the Santa Ana River, southerly of McCarty Road, and westerly of Hellman Avenue. (Airport Compatibility Zones D and E of the Corona Municipal Airport Influence Area and outside the Corona Municipal 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 Mr. Paul Rull of the Riverside County Planning Department, at (951) 955-0972.

# APPLICATION FOR MAJOR LAND USE ACTION REVIEW

ALUC Identification No.

RIVERSII	DE COUNTY AIRPORT LAND USE COMMISSION	12	AP 1006 COL
PROJECT PROPO	NENT (TO BE COMPLETED BY APPLICANT)		
Date of Application Property Owner Mailing Address	Orange County Water Districtor 18700 Ward Street Fountain Valley, CA 9270		714-378-320
Agent (if any) Mailing Address	The Prizm Group Ph 310 N. Cota St. Suite I Corona, CA 92880	none Number	951-737-446
PROJECT LOCATION Attach an accurately sca	ON (TO BE COMPLETED BY APPLICANT)  aled map showing the relationship of the project site to the airport boundary and runways		
Street Address	14995 River Road Corona, CA 92880		
Assessor's Parcel No Subdivision Name Lot Number	N/A Zor	rcel Size ning assification	497 acres W-1 (wetlands)
If applicable, attach a de	PTION (TO BE COMPLETED BY APPLICANT)  tailed site plan showing ground elevations, the location of structures, open spaces and water be to description data as needed  Pistol+Rifle Range, Shotgun Sporti	ng Cla	
	Duck Hunting Club, Safety Train Shooting Sports Fair, and Events	J.	
Proposed Land Use (describe)	Pistol + Rifle Range, Shotgun Spo Duck Hunting Club, Safety tra Shooting Sports Fair, and Event	ining	Clays,
For Other Land Uses	Hours of Use 8 Am - 4pm	N/A	
(See Appendix C)	Number of People on Site  Maximum Number  1,000  Method of Calculation  Rough Estimate		
Height Data	Height above Ground or Tallest Object (including antennas and trees)  Highest Elevation (above sea level) of Any Object or Terrain on Site	50'	ft.
Flight Hazards	Does the project involve any characteristics which could create electrical interfere confusing lights, glare, smoke, or other electrical or visual hazards to aircraft flight	+2	Yes No

Corona DJE

Date Received		Type of Project
Agency Name	Riverside County Plannie	General Plan Amendment
and the little		Zoning Amendment or Variance
Staff Contact	Paul Rull	☐ Subdivision Approval
Phone Number	951-955-0972	🔟 Use Permit
Agency's Project No.	CUP 3709	☐ 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 1/2 x 11 reduced copy showing project in relationship to airport. 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). 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



JOB No. 11-017

March 26, 2015

Riverside Co. Airport Land Use Commission

Attn: John Guerin

4080 Lemon Street, 9th Floor

Riverside, CA 92501 Phone: (951) 955-5132 Fax: (951) 955-5177

Subject: CUP 3709

Attn: John

We are submitting our Application for Major Land Use Action Review for CUP 3709.

The portion of our project within the ALUC sphere has no structures on it. It is only an existing wetlands pond constructed and maintained by the Orange County Water District. Only duck hunting occurs there.

We have enclosed the Application for Major Land Use Action Review, required documents, and initial review fee check. Please call if you have questions.

Sincerely,

Vincent Kleppe The Prizm Group

hiret 10egge

### RIVERSIDE COUNTY AIRPORT LAND USE COMMISSION

#### STAFF REPORT

#### ADMINISTRATIVE ITEMS

3.1 <u>Director's Approvals.</u> As authorized pursuant to Section 1.5.2(d) of the 2004 Riverside County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan, during the two-week period of April 10 through April 23, ALUC Director Ed Cooper reviewed four non-legislative cases (three in the March Air Reserve Base/Inland Port Airport Influence Area and one in the Palm Springs International Airport Influence Area) and issued determinations of consistency.

ZAP1027PS15 pertains to a Major Architectural application with the City of Palm Springs proposing development of a 118,686 square foot mini-warehouse facility (including a 2,050 square foot office) on 4.8 acres of a 13.2-acre parcel. The 4.8-acre area is located along the northerly side of Airport Center Road, westerly of a northerly extension of Avenue Evelita and easterly of a northerly extension of El Placer Road, within Airport Compatibility Zone E of the Palm Springs International Airport Influence Area. The maximum elevation at the top point of any building would be limited to 420 feet above mean sea level, as Federal Aviation Administration obstruction evaluation review would be required for higher structures at this location (approximately 1,660 feet from the property line to the closest point of the runway).

ZAP1113MA15 pertains to a Design Review application with the City of Perris proposing development of a 9,861 square foot retail tire store ("Les Schwab Tire Center") with six garage bays on 2.18 acres located along the easterly side of Perris Boulevard, southerly of Hart Lane and northerly of Nuevo Road, within Airport Compatibility Zone D of the March Air Reserve Base/Inland Port Airport Influence Area. The site is located 23,300 feet from the southerly end of the runway at March, and the top point elevation would be lower than the runway elevation. Staff also checked the project relative to Perris Valley Airport, located 10,800 feet from the site, and determined that obstruction evaluation review in relation to that airport would also not be required.

ZAP1114MA15 pertains to Tentative Tract Map No. 36604 (City of Riverside Case No. P13-0905), a proposal to subdivide an 11.61-acre area located along the northerly side of Arlington Avenue, easterly of Hawarden Drive and westerly of Sunset Ranch Drive, into 7 single-family residential lots, plus 5 lots for open space, water detention, and landscaping. The site is located within Airport Compatibility Zones D and E of the March Air Reserve Base/Inland Port Airport Influence Area. The site elevation is more than 400 feet lower than the elevation of the runway at March and is located beyond the 20,000 foot radius from the nearest runway at Riverside Municipal Airport.

Finally, ZAP1115MA15 pertains to Design Review and Tentative Parcel Map applications with the City of Riverside. City Case No. P14-1053 proposes to develop five industrial buildings with a total gross floor area of 569,750 square feet on 13.08 acres located along the northerly side of Dan Kipper Road, westerly of Sycamore Canyon Boulevard, within Airport Compatibility Zone D of the March Air Reserve Base/Inland Port Airport Influence Area. Tentative Parcel Map No. 36871 (City Case No. P14-1054) is a proposal to divide the 13.08-acre site into five parcels (so that each building would be on an individual parcel).

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

Y:\ALUC\ALUC Administrative Items\Admin. 2015\ADmin Item 05-14-15.doc



## AIRPORT LAND USE COMMISSION RIVERSIDE COUNTY

April 21, 2015

CHAIR Simon Housman Rancho Mirage

**VICE CHAIRMAN** 

Rod Ballance Riverside

Mr. Edward Robertson, Principal Planner

City of Palm Springs Department of Planning Services

3200 E. Tahquitz Canyon Way

Palm Springs, CA 92262

COMMISSIONERS

AIRPORT LAND USE COMMISSION (ALUC) DEVELOPMENT REVIEW RE:

**Arthur Butler** File No .:

ZAP1027PS15

Riverside Related File No.:

3.3838 MAJ (Design Review)

APN:

677-530-008

**Glen Holmes** Hemet

John Lyon

Riverside

Dear Mr. Robertson:

**Greg Pettis** Cathedral City

Steve Manos Lake Elsinore

STAFF

Director Ed Cooper

John Guerin Russell Brady Barbara Santos

County Administrative Center 4080 Lemon St., 14th Floor. Riverside, CA 92501 (951) 955-5132

www.rcaluc.org

Under the delegation of the Riverside County Airport Land Use Commission (ALUC), staff reviewed the above referenced proposal to develop a 118,686 square foot mini-warehouse facility, including 2,050 square feet of office and 116,636 square feet of storage on 4.8 acres of a 13.2-acre parcel. The 4.8-acre area is located northerly of Airport Center Road, westerly of a northerly extension of Avenue Evelita, and easterly of a northerly extension of El Placer Road, in the City of Palm Springs.

The project is located in Airport Compatibility Zone E of the 2005 Palm Springs Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan, which does not limit land use intensity. The estimated elevation of Runway 13R-31L at its closest point to the project site (approximately 1,050 feet northerly of the southerly terminus) is approximately 403.78 feet above mean sea level (403.78 feet AMSL). At a distance of approximately 1,660 feet from the runway to the property line, FAA review would be required for any structures with top of roof exceeding 420.38 feet AMSL. The proposed maximum finished floor elevation is 397.10 feet AMSL and the project proposes a maximum building height of 22.5 feet for a total maximum elevation of 419.6 feet AMSL. Therefore, Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) obstruction evaluation review would not be required.

As ALUC Director, I hereby find the above-referenced revised project **CONSISTENT** with the 2005 Palm Springs 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:
  - 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. (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.
- The attached "Notice of Airport in Vicinity" shall be provided to all potential tenants and purchasers.
- 4. Any new retention basins on the site 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(s) that would provide food or cover for bird species that would be incompatible with airport operations shall not be utilized in project landscaping.
- 5. The maximum elevation of any proposed structure at top point, including all roof-mounted appurtenances (if any), shall not exceed 420 feet above mean sea level.

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: Ramon Partners Limited Partnership, William Dyer (landowner)

David Gandolfo (representative)

Anthony Federico Holdings, LLC (payee)

Phillip Fomotor, Fomotor Engineering (civil engineer)

# RIVERSIDE COUNTY AIRPORT LAND USE COMMISSION

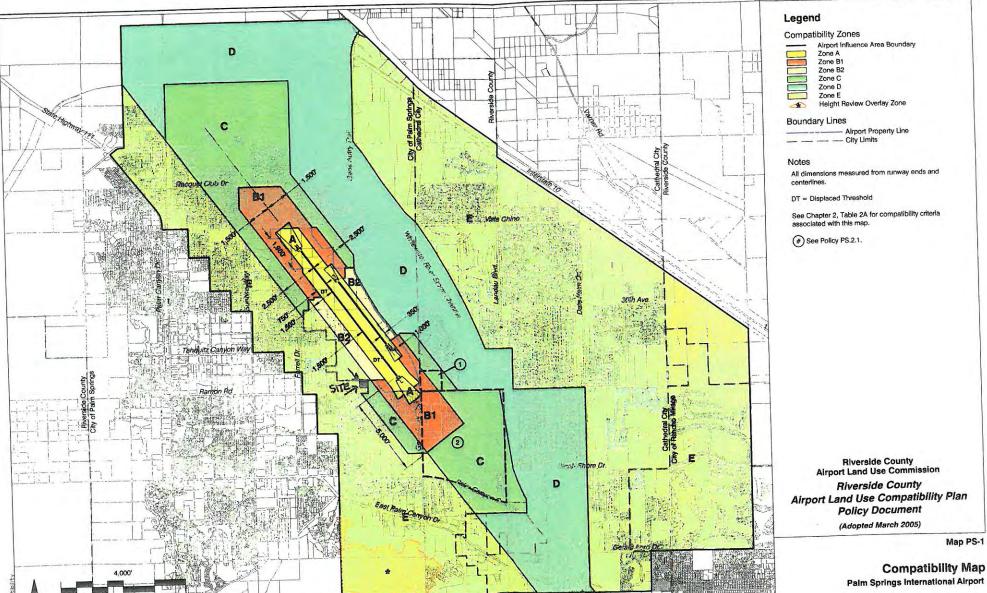
April 21, 2015

David Pick (additional representative)
Ariel Valli (architect)
Thomas Nolan, Executive Director, Palm Springs International Airport
ALUC Case File

Y:\AIRPORT CASE FILES\Palm Springs\ZAP1027PS15\ZAP1027PS15.LTR.doc

# 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)



FEET

N

# IN THE CITY OF PALM SPRINGS, COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

# SITE PLAN

PREPARED AUGUST, 2014

PALM SPRINGS MUNICIPAL AIRPORT







### VANSURVEYING

1775 E, PALM CANYON DR. PAIM Springs, CA 92264 O (760) 323-1047 C (760) 250-4465

Scale:

1" = 100"

Bench Mark:

NOT A PART OF THIS SURVEY

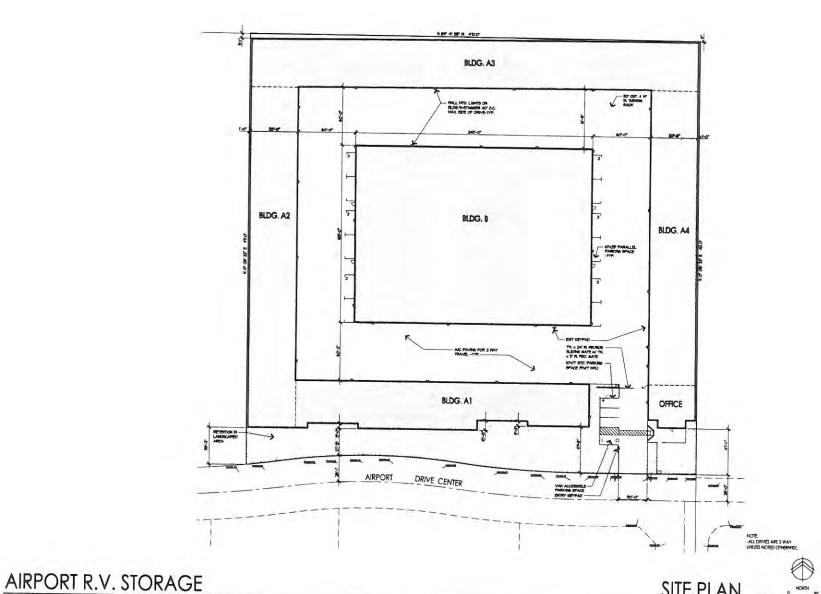
Date: REV. 8/18/14 ELEVATION:

#### GANDOLFO STORAGE

BEING A PORTION OF LOT 8 PARCEL MAP NO. 28907 PM 195/19-20

JOB NUMBER: 14026

SH 1 OF 1



#### OWNER/DEVELOPER

GANDO PROPERTIES
3950 AIRPORT CENTER DRIVE
PAIN SPRINGS, CA 92264
CONTACT, DAVID GANDOUPO
PHONE: 760/272-4936
EMAIL: DAVIDGANDOLFORADLCOM

#### ARCHITECT

VALU ARCHITECTURAL GROUP 12 JOURNEY, SUITE 270 ALSO VIEJO, CA 92656 CONTACT: AREL L VALU PHONE: 949 349-1777 EMAL: AREL®VALUARCH.COM

#### PROJECT DATA

SITE PLAN AREA	209,117 SQ. FT.
BUILDING COVERAGE	[4.8 ] AC. 118,726 SQ. FT. (56.8%)
LANDSCAPE AREA HARDSCAPE AREA	15.918 SQ. FT. (07.8%) 74.473 SQ. FT. (35.6%)

BUILDING A	70,759 SQ. FT.
BLDG, A1	14,425 SQ. FT.
BLDG. AZ	17,735 SQ, FT.
BLDG. AZ	23,400 SQ, FT.
BLDG. A4	15,379 SQ. FT.
BUILDING B	45,877 SQ. FT.
TOTAL STORAGE OFFICE	116,636 SQ. FT.
PROJECT TOTAL	2.050 SQ. FL.

# PARKING REQUIRED: RV/STORAGE TOTAL REQUIRED:

PARKING PROVIDED:		
VAN ACCESSIBLE	1 SPACE	
9×17510.	2 SPACES	
10005 PARALLEL	12 SPACES	
VAN-CAR POOL/CLEAN AIR	1 SPACE	
TOTAL PROVIDED:	16 SPACES	-

#### SHEET INDEX

1	SITE PLAN
2	UNITMIX PLANS
3	ROOF PLANS
4	BUILDING A DIOVA

- 3 ROOF FLANS
  4 BULDING A REVAILONS
  5 BULDING A REVAILONS
  6 BULDING A REVAILONS
  6 BULDING S REVAILONS
  7 SITE PHOTO MERCE PLAN A
  10 CHAP REBLANARY GRADNE PLAN
  10 CHAP REBLANARY HOROCLOFY PLAN
  12 PREI, MANASCAME PLAN
  12 PREI, MANASCAME PLAN
  13 STRAINOR FLAN
  15 STRAINOR FLAN
  15

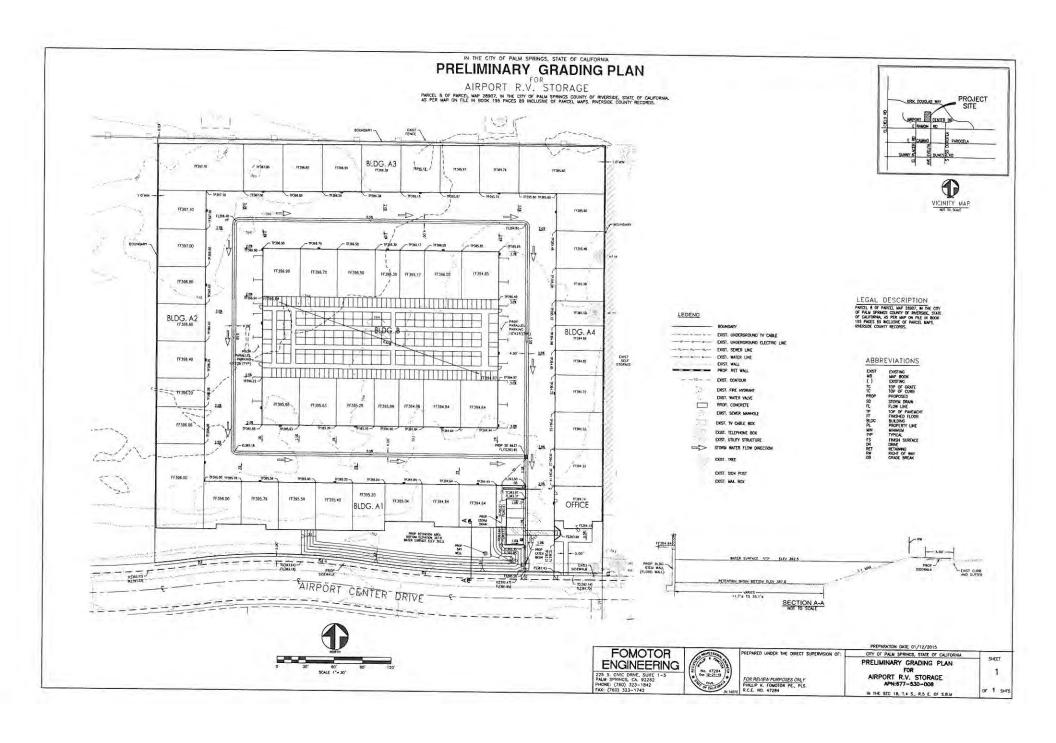
#### VICINITY MAP

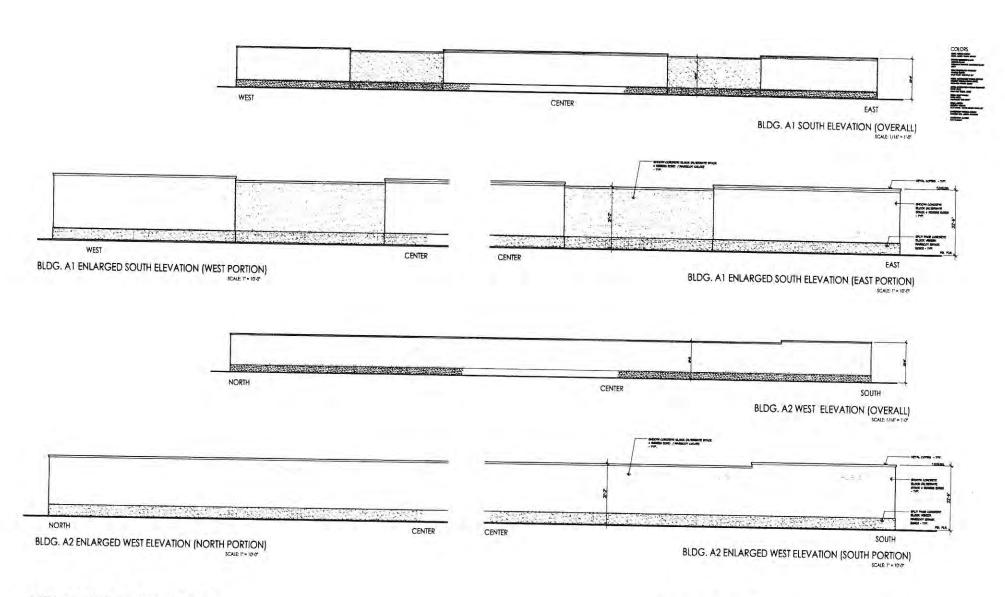




SITE PLAN

01.31.15



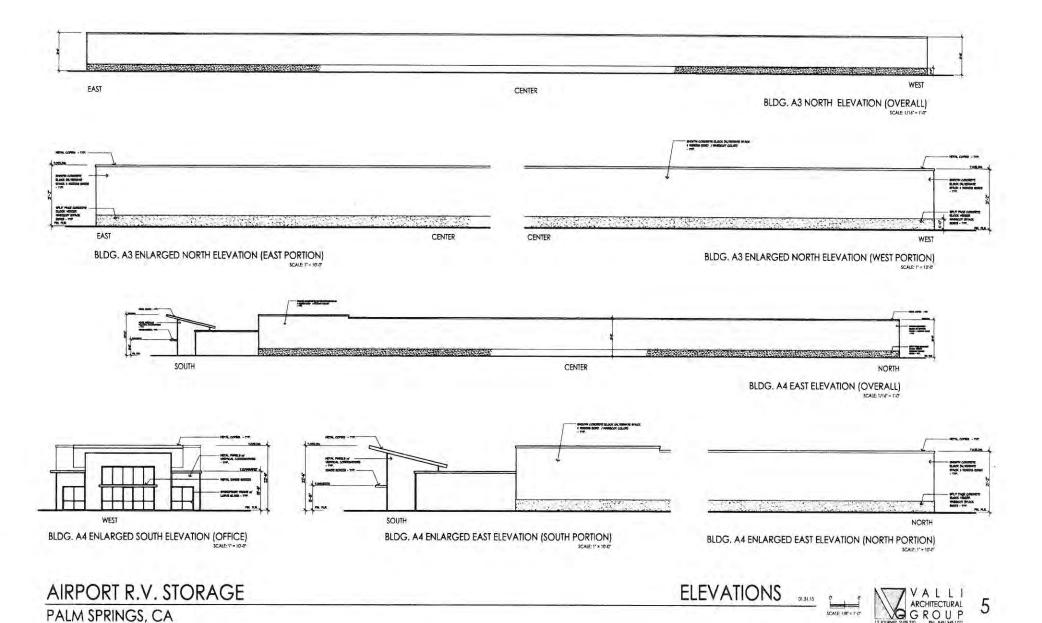


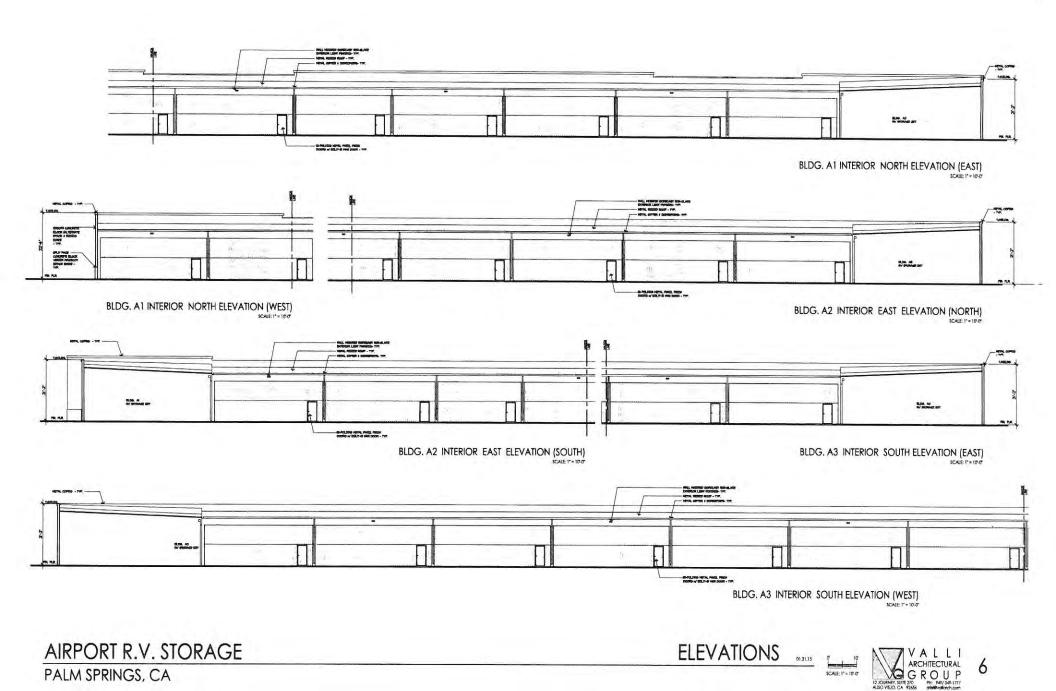
AIRPORT R.V. STORAGE

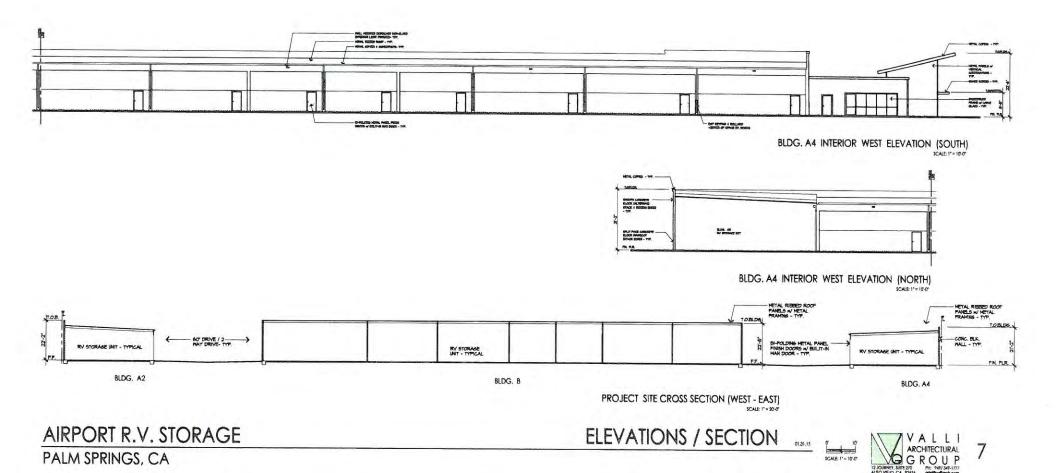
**ELEVATIONS** 

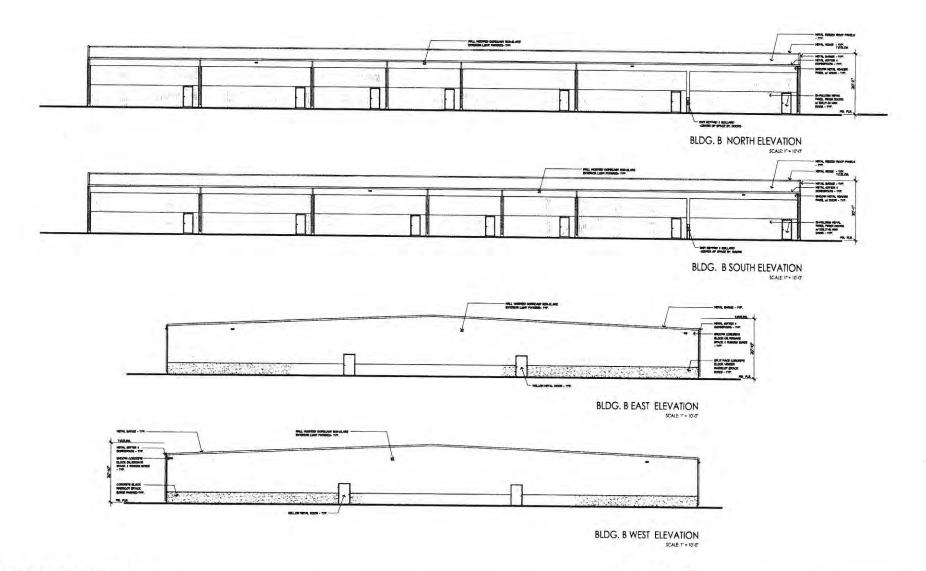












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## ORT LAND USE COMMIS RIVERSIDE COUNTY

Simon Housman Rancho Mirage April 13, 2015

**VICE CHAIRMAN** Rod Ballance Riverside

Mr. Nathan Perez, Associate Planner City of Perris Planning Division

101 N. D Street Perris, C A 92570

COMMISSIONERS

RE: AIRPORT LAND USE COMMISSION (ALUC) DEVELOPMENT REVIEW

Arthur Butler Riverside

File No .:

ZAP1113MA15 Related File No.: P14-00099 (Design Review)

Glen Holmes Hemet

320-250-049

John Lyon Riverside

Dear Mr. Perez:

APNs:

**Greg Pettis** Cathedral City

Under the delegation of the Riverside County Airport Land Use Commission (ALUC), staff reviewed the above-referenced proposal to develop a 9,861 square foot retail tire store with 6 garage bays on 2.18 acres located easterly of Perris Boulevard, southerly of Hart Lane, northerly

Steve Manos Lake Elsinore

of Nuevo Road, and westerly of Ruby Drive, within the City of Perris.

STAFF

Director **Ed Cooper**  The site is located within Airport Compatibility Zone D of the March Air Reserve Base/Inland Port Airport Influence Area (AIA). Within Compatibility Zone D in this AIA, land use intensity is not restricted.

John Guerin Russell Brady Barbara Santos

Riverside, CA 92501 (951) 955-5132

The elevation of Runway 14-32 at March Air Reserve Base/Inland Port Airport at its southerly terminus is approximately 1488 feet above mean sea level (1488 feet AMSL). At a distance of approximately 23,300 feet from the runway to the property line, the site lies outside the 20,000 foot radius review area. In any event, the top point of the proposed building would be lower than the elevation of that runway.

www.rcaluc.org

County Administrative Center 4080 Lemon St., 14th Floor.

> However, the site is located within the 20,000 foot radius review area of Perris Valley Airport. The airport elevation is listed as 1413 feet AMSL. The distance from the airport to this site is approximately 10,800 feet. At this distance, structures with a top point elevation exceeding 1,521 feet AMSL would require notice to the Federal Aviation Administration. The site elevation is 1,440 feet AMSL, and no structures or objects would exceed a height of 40 feet. Therefore, Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) obstruction evaluation review for height/elevation reasons would not be required.

> As ALUC Director, I hereby find the above-referenced project **CONSISTENT** with the 2014 March Air Reserve Base/Inland Port Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan, subject to the following conditions:

#### CONDITIONS:

- 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:
  - (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, 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.
- The attached notice shall be provided to all potential purchasers and tenants, and shall be recorded as a deed notice.
- 4. Any new detention or retention basins on the site 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 detention/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.
- March Air Reserve Base must be notified of any land use having an electromagnetic radiation component to assess whether a potential conflict with Air Base radio communications could result. Sources of electromagnetic radiation include radio wave transmission in conjunction with remote equipment inclusive of irrigation controllers, access gates, etc.

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

cc: Zach Lauterbach, Evergreen Devco, Inc. (Phoenix office) (applicant/representative)

Evergreen Devco, Inc. (Glendale CA office) (payee)

Valley Industrial Properties, Inc. (landowner)

Gary Gosliga, Airport Manager, March Inland Port Airport Authority

Denise Hauser or Sonia Pierce, March Air Reserve Base

ALUC Case File

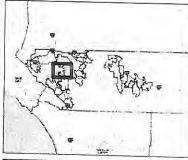
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# NOTICE OF AIRPORT IN VICINITY

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)

# My Map





#### Legend

[ ] City Boundaries



10,162 20,325 Feet

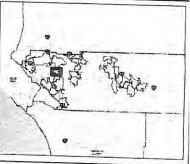


\*IMPORTANT\* Maps and data are to be used for reference purposes only. Map features are approximate, and are not necessarily accurate to surveying or engineering standards. The County of Riverside makes no warranty or guarantee as to the content (the source is often third party), accuracy, timeliness, 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.

Notes

# Му Мар





Legend

City Boundaries



5,081 10,162 Feet

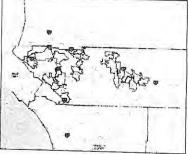


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Notes

# Му Мар





#### Legend

Display Parcels

City Boundaries



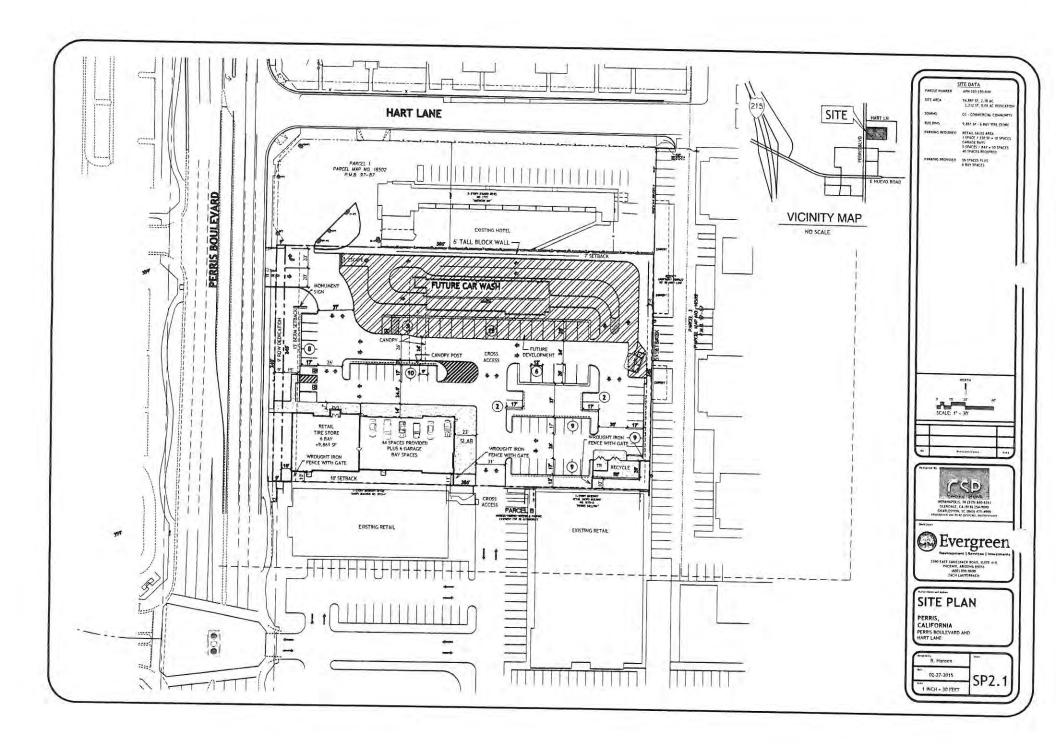
635 1,270 Feet

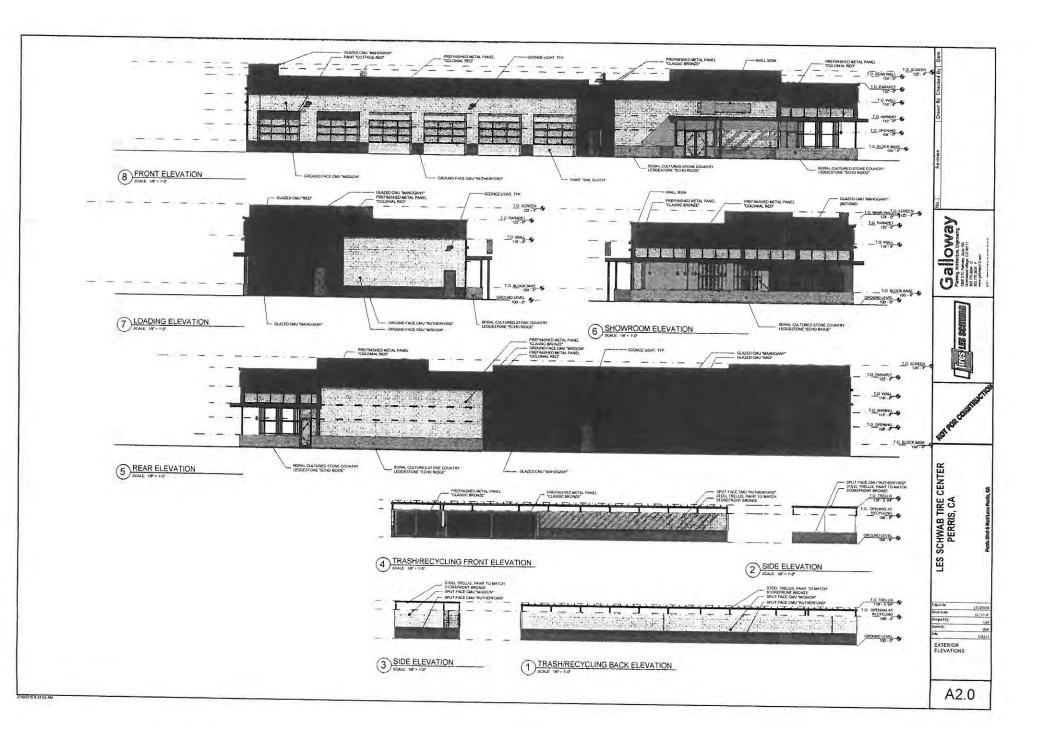


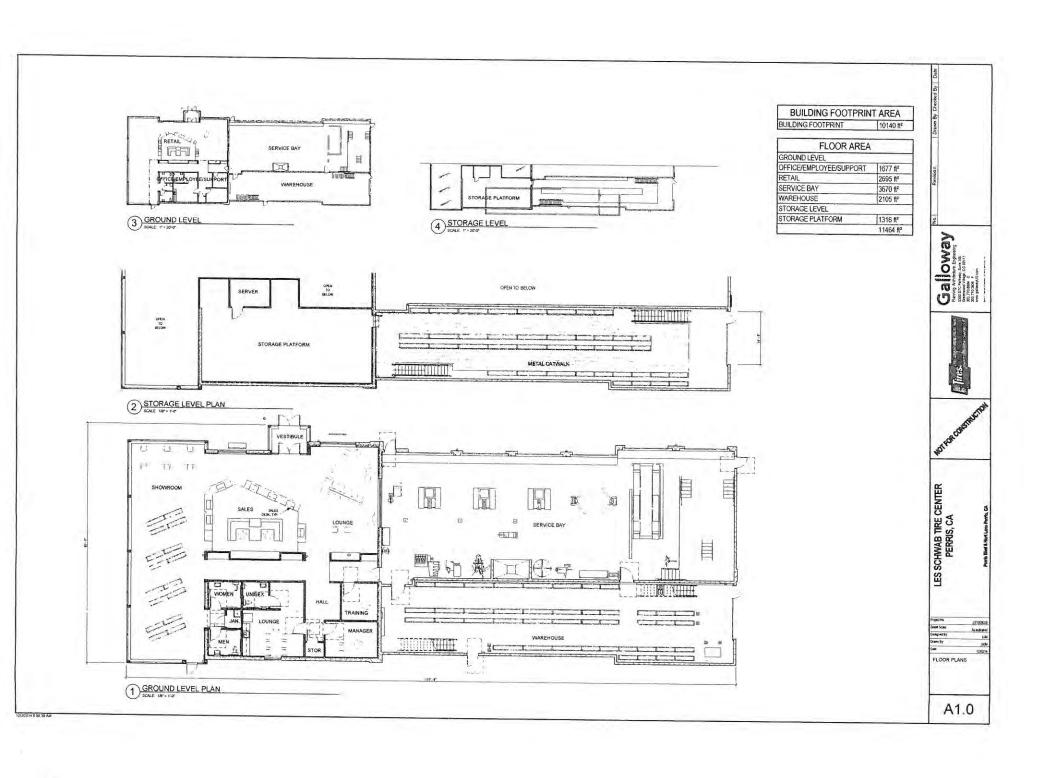
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## AIRPORT LAND USE COMMISSION RIVERSIDE COUNTY

CHAIR Simon Housman Rancho Mirage

April 20, 2015

VICE CHAIRMAN Rod Ballance Riverside

Mr. Kyle Smith, Associate Planner City of Riverside Community Development Department/Planning Division 3900 Main Street, Third Floor

243-020-003

Riverside CA 92522

COMMISSIONERS

RE: AIRPORT LAND USE COMMISSION (ALUC) DEVELOPMENT REVIEW

Glen Holmes Hemet

Riverside

**Arthur Butler** Riverside

> File No .: ZAP1114MA15

Related File No.:

P13-0905 (Tentative Tract Map)

APNs: John Lyon

Dear Mr. Smith:

**Greg Pettis** Cathedral City

Steve Manos Lake Elsinore

Under the delegation of the Riverside County Airport Land Use Commission (ALUC), staff reviewed the above-referenced proposal to subdivide 11.61 acres located northerly of Arlington Avenue, easterly of Hawarden Drive, and westerly of Sunset Ranch Drive in the City of Riverside into 7 single family residential lots and 5 lots for open space, water detention, and landscaping.

STAFF

Director **Ed Cooper**  The site is located within Airport Compatibility Zones D and E of the March Air Reserve Base/Inland Port Airport Influence Area (AIA). Within Compatibility Zones D and E in this AIA, land use intensity is not restricted.

John Guerin Russell Brady Barbara Santos

County Administrative Center 4080 Lemon St., 14th Floor. Riverside, CA 92501

(951) 955-5132

www.rcaluc.org

The elevation of Runway 14-32 at its northerly terminus is approximately 1,535 feet above mean sea level (1535 feet AMSL). At a distance of approximately 18,400 feet from the runway to the property line, FAA review would be required for any structures with top of roof exceeding 1866 feet AMSL. The proposed maximum pad elevation is 1113.0 feet AMSL and the existing Residential Conservation (RC) zone allows a maximum building height of 20 feet for a total maximum elevation of 1133.0 feet AMSL (more than 400 feet lower than the elevation of the runway at March ARB/IPA). Additionally, the site is located beyond the 20,000 foot radius from the nearest runway at Riverside Municipal Airport. Therefore, Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) obstruction evaluation review for height/elevation reasons would not be required.

As ALUC Director, I hereby find the above-referenced project **CONSISTENT** with the 2014 March Air Reserve Base/Inland Port Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan, subject to the following conditions:

#### CONDITIONS:

Any new outdoor lighting that is installed shall be hooded or shielded so as to prevent 1. either the spillage of lumens or reflection into the sky.

- 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, 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 and tenants, and shall be recorded as a deed notice.
- 4. Any new detention or retention basins on the site 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 detention/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.
- 5. March Air Reserve Base must be notified of any land use having an electromagnetic radiation component to assess whether a potential conflict with Air Base radio communications could result. Sources of electromagnetic radiation include radio wave transmission in conjunction with remote equipment inclusive of irrigation controllers, access gates, etc.

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

cc: Lofgren Family Trust (owner)

Keith Christiansen (applicant/payee)

Gary Gosliga, Airport Manager, March Inland Port Airport Authority

Denise Hauser or Sonia Pierce, March Air Reserve Base

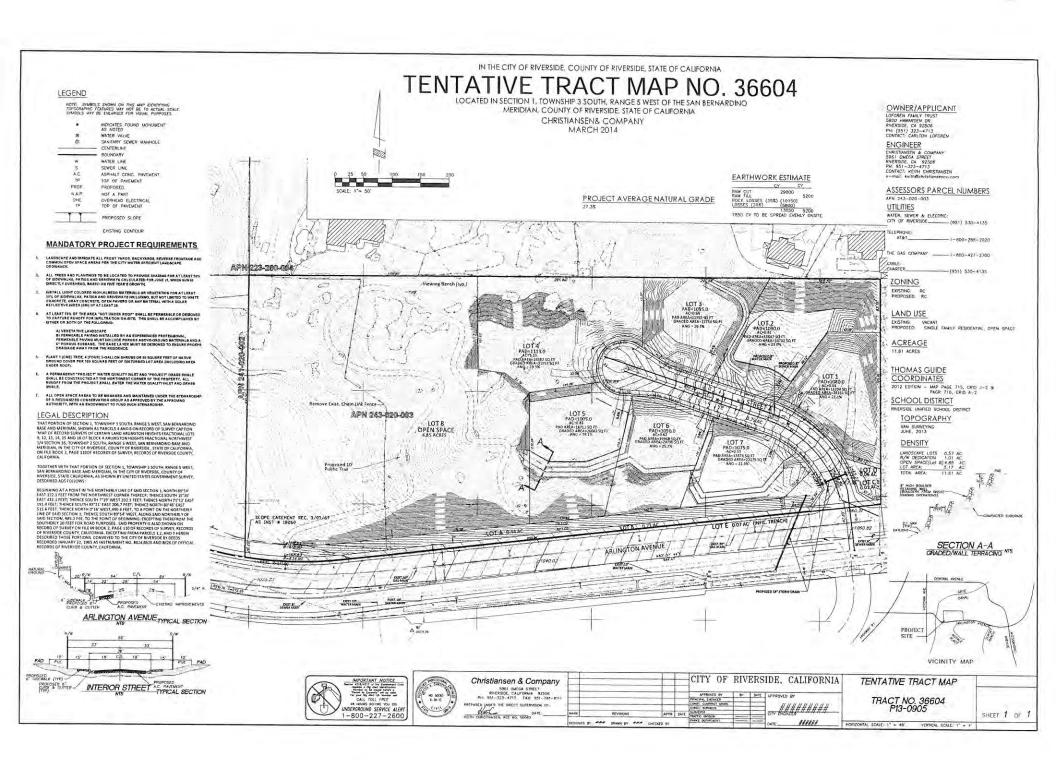
Kim Ellis, Riverside Municipal Airport

ALUC Case File

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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 ou. Business & Professions Code Section 11010 (b)



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### AIRPORT LAND USE COMMISSION RIVERSIDE COUNTY

CHAIR Simon Housman Rancho Mirage April 22, 2015

VICE CHAIRMAN Rod Ballance Riverside Mr. Brian Norton, Associate Planner

City of Riverside Community Development Department/Planning Division

3900 Main Street, Third Floor

Riverside CA 92522

COMMISSIONERS

Arthur Butler

Riverside

RE: AIRPORT LAND USE COMMISSION (ALUC) DEVELOPMENT REVIEW

Glen Holmes

File No.: ZAP1115MA15

Related File No .:

P14-1053 (Design Review), P14-1054 (Tentative Parcel Map)

APNs:

263-020-076, 263-020-077, 263-020-078

John Lyon Riverside

Dear Mr. Norton:

Greg Pettis Cathedral City

Steve Manos

Lake Elsinore

Under the delegation of the Riverside County Airport Land Use Commission (ALUC), staff reviewed the above-referenced proposal to develop 5 industrial buildings totaling 569,750 square feet on 13.08 acres located westerly of Sycamore Canyon Boulevard, northerly of Dan Kipper Road, and southerly of Lochmoor Road, in the City of Riverside, and to divide the site into five lots, so that each building will be located on a separate lot.

STAFF

SIAFF

Director Ed Cooper The site is located within Airport Compatibility Zone D of the March Air Reserve Base/Inland Port Airport Influence Area (AIA). Within Compatibility Zone D in this AIA, land use intensity is not restricted.

John Guerin Russell Brady Barbara Santos

County Administrative Center 4080 Lemon St.,14th<sup>a</sup> Floor. Riverside, CA 92501

The elevation of Runway 14-32 at its northerly terminus is approximately 1,535 feet above mean sea level (1535 feet AMSL). At a distance of approximately 18,400 feet from the runway to the property line, FAA review would be required for any structures with top of roof exceeding 1719 feet AMSL. The proposed maximum finished floor elevation is 1567.8 feet AMSL and the project includes proposed building elevations with a maximum height of 45 feet for a total maximum elevation of 1612.8 feet AMSL. Therefore, Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) obstruction evaluation review would not be required.

www.rcaluc.org

(951) 955-5132

As ALUC Director, I hereby find the above-referenced project **CONSISTENT** with the 2014 March Air Reserve Base/Inland Port Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan, subject to the following conditions:

#### CONDITIONS:

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.

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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

cc: CTPR Industrial Portfolio, LLC/CTPR Sycamore Canyon, LLC, c/o CT Realty

David Ball (applicant)

Gary Gosliga, Airport Manager, March Inland Port Airport Authority

Denise Hauser or Sonia Pierce, March Air Reserve Base

**ALUC** Case File

Y:\AIRPORT CASE FILES\March\ZAP1115MA15\ZAP1115MA15.LTR.doc

## 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)



#### My Map





#### Legend

[ ] City Boundaries Cities

highways\_large

HWY

INTERCHANGE

INTERSTATE

USHWY

majorroads

counties

cities

\*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.

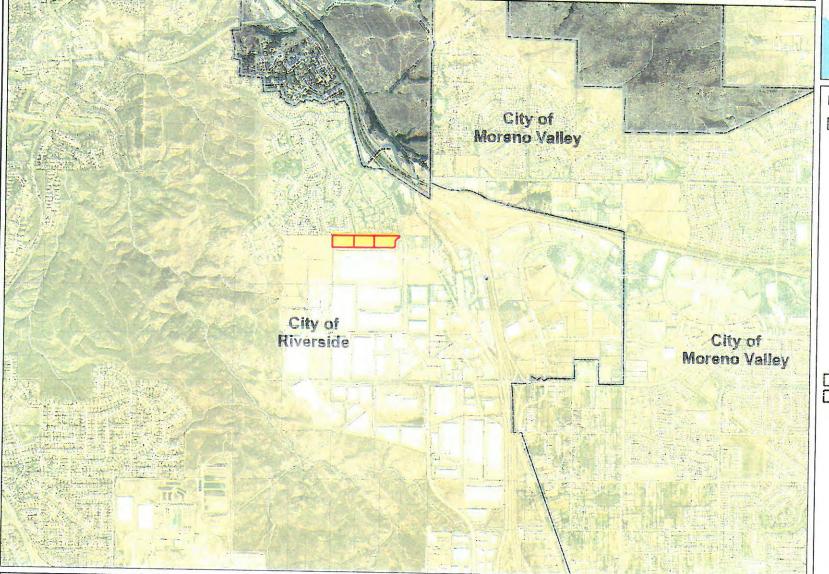
Notes

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## Му Мар





Legend

City Boundaries
Cities

roadsanno

highways

HWY

INTERCHANGE

INTERSTATE

OFFRAMP

ONRAMP

USHWY

roads

— Major Roads

Arterial

Collector

Residential

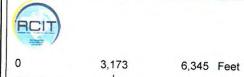
counties

cities

hydrographylines waterbodies

Lakes

Rivers



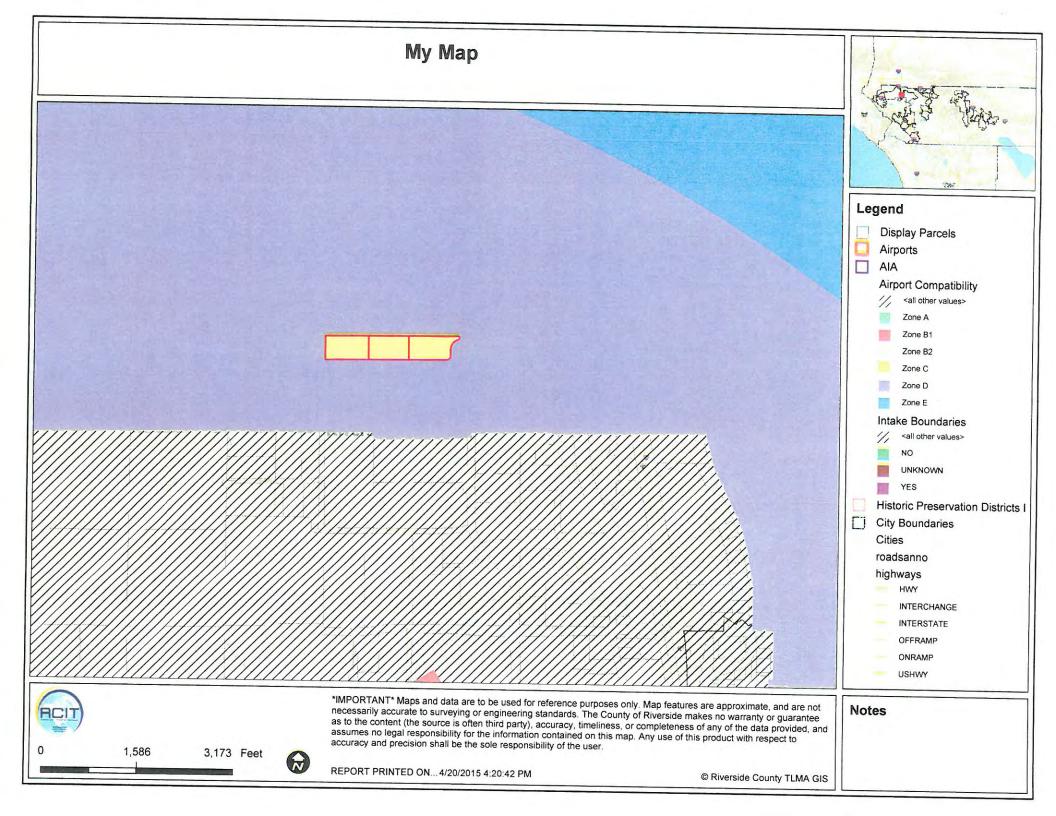
\*IMPORTANT\* Maps and data are to be used for reference purposes only. Map features are approximate, and are not necessarily accurate to surveying or engineering standards. The County of Riverside makes no warranty or guarantee as to the content (the source is often third party), accuracy, timeliness, 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.

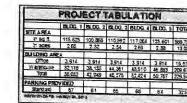
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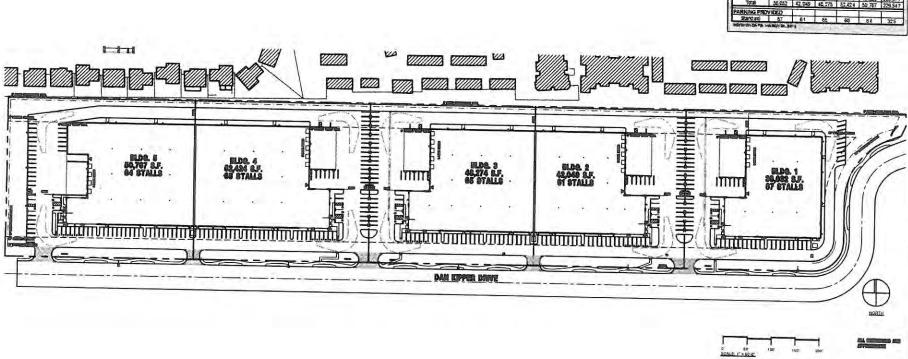
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Notes





MARCH 31, 2015



DATOM



CT REALTY
CT SYCAMORE CENTER
BUILDING ONE RIVERSIDE, CA

no data description

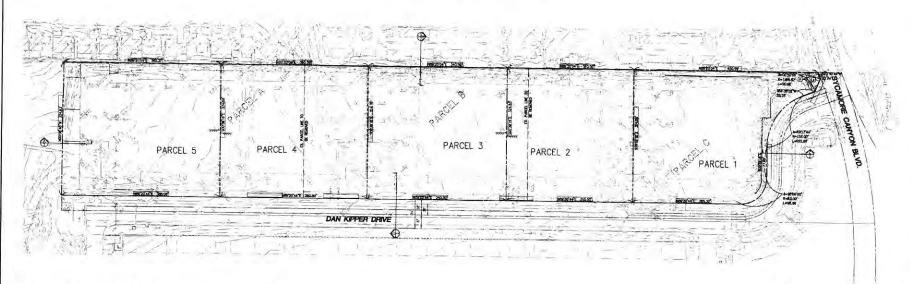
MASTER SITE PLAN



TJL preject no. 14-030.00

### TENTATIVE PARCEL MAP NO. 36871

CTRI - DAN KIPPER DRIVE RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA



#### LEGAL DESCRIPTION

THE LAND REFERRED TO IN THIS COMMITMENT IS SITUATED IN THE CITY OF RIVERSIDE, COUNTY O RIVERSIDE, STATE OF CALEGRIA, AND IS DESCRIBED A FOLLOWS:

#### PARCEL A

PARCEL A. OF LOT LINE ADJUSTMENT NO. POS-15. RECORDED JA,Y 19, 2007 AS INSTRUMENT OF 2007-0470080 OF OFFICIAL RECORDS OF RIVERS COUNTY, CALFORNIA, DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS.

A PORTION OF PARCEL 1 TOCTHER WITH THAT PORTIO OF PARCEL 2 OF PARCEL MAP NO. 24-53, KS SHOWN & PARCEL MAP ON FILE M BOCK 162, PARCES 64 THROUGH 90 OF PARCEL MAPS, RECORDS OF RIVERSIDE COUNT CALIFORNIA, DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

ECONOMIA AT DE NOCHMENT COMER OF SAD PARCE,

LE DECEN MONE DE POSTONI CASE A ROBE DE

CONTROL DE

CONT

#### PARCEL 8:

RECORDED JULY 19, 2007 AS INSTRUMENT NO. 2007-04/0080 OF OFFICIAL RECORDS OF RIMERSDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

PORTION OF PARCELS 3 AND 6 OF PARCEL MAP IN 24535, AS SHOWN BY PARCEL MAP ON FILE IN 800 OF PARCEL MAP IN 600 PARCEL MAP

COMMISSION AT THE CONTINUES CORRESS OF PARCEL
PARCEL TO ME A CONTINUE OF THE CONTINUE OF THE PARCEL TO ME A CONTINUE OF THE

#### PARCEL C

Parcil C of Lot Line Agjustment No. Po6-1831 Recorded July 19, 2007 as instrument No. 2007-0470080 of official records of sherisde County, Caufornia, described as follows:

THAT PORTION OF PARCEL 4 TOCETHER WITH THAT PORTION OF PARCEL 5 OF PARCEL MAP NO, 24535, AS 9HOWN BY PARCEL MAP ON FILE IN BOOK 162, PARCE MAP ON FILE IN BOOK 162, PARCE MAPS, RECORDS OF RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, DESCRIPTO AS FOLLOWS:

THE OWNER OF THE WAS PROPERLY OF THE WAS PROPE

#### TITLE REPORT EASEMEN

THE THILL REPORTATION SHOWN HEREON IS PER COMMITMENT FOR THIS HORSENEY AS NOS-STOYM-SALD ANTEN MAY 18, 2014 AS PREPARED BY THIS THE MAY PROPERLY SHOWN, WINN, CA. (STILL OFFICE) AND PROPERLY SHOWN HAVE AN ADDRESS OF SALD AND ADDRESS OF SALD ADDRESS OF

AN EASEMENT IN FAVOR OF PACIFIC BELL FOR UNDERGROUND
 COMMUNICATION FACULTIES AND INCIDENTAL PURPOSES, RECORDED
 MAY 17, 1993 AS INSTRUMENT NO. 183139 OF OFFICIAL RECORDS:

B) AN EASONENT IN FAXOR OF THE CITY OF RIVERSIDE FOR STOR DRAINFACULTES AND INCIDENTAL PURPOSES, RECORDED NOVEMBER 24, 1999 ASINSTRUMENT NO. 1989—518319 OF

#### UTILITIES

WESTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT 14205 MERIDAN PARKWAY WARCH AIR RESERVE BASE, CA 92508

S : 84 E BOYERSDE PUBLIC UNLITES 3750 UNIVERSITY AVE. 3RD FI RIVERSDE, CA 92501 951-782-0330 CHARTER COMMUNICATION

7337 CENTRAL AVE. RIVERSIDE, CA 92504 619-361-7044

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS COMPANY 1981 W. LUGONIA REFINANCS CA 92375

> &I 55 N YAN BUREN ST. AMEM, CA 92807 1-575-8465

VERIZON 150 SOUTH JUANITA ST: HEMET, CA 92543 AREA SUMMARY

PARCEL 1 2.58 AC PARCEL 2 2.69 AC PARCEL 3 2.54 AC PARCEL 4 2.32 AC PARCEL 5 2.65 AC TOTAL AREA 13.08 AC

ZONING CLASSIFICATION
BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING PAIN USE PLAN
PROJECT LABRUDE - 3376" NORTH
PROJECT LONGRIDE - 11778" WEST

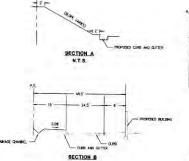
#### OWNER/SUBDIVIDER

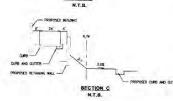
ATC REALTY ONE, LLC. A DELAWARE LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY

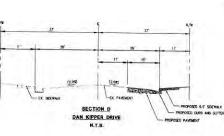
> 63-020-076 63-020-077 63-020-077

#### BASIS OF BEARINGS

THE BEANNESS SHOWN HEREON AIR BASED ON THE CENTRELINE OF STEMANCE CANYON BOLLEVARE AS SHOW ON PARCEL MAP NO. 31139-1 FLEED IN BOOK 27G, PACES THROUGH 11, OF PARCEL MAPS, RECORDS OF RIVERSE COURTY, BEING MORTH 12'50'44" WEST.









SEWER WANHOLD



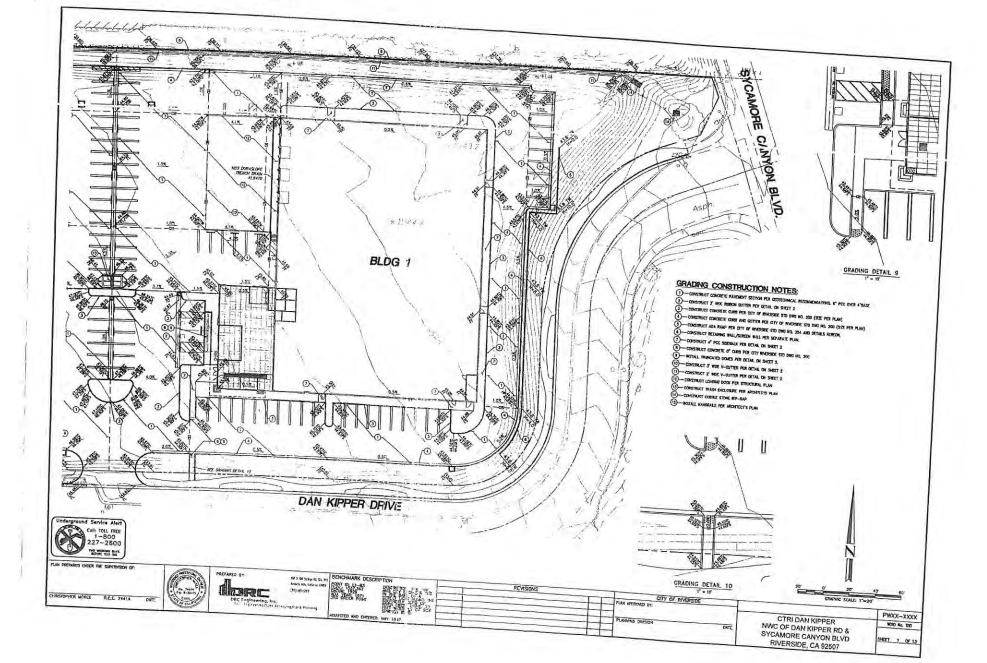


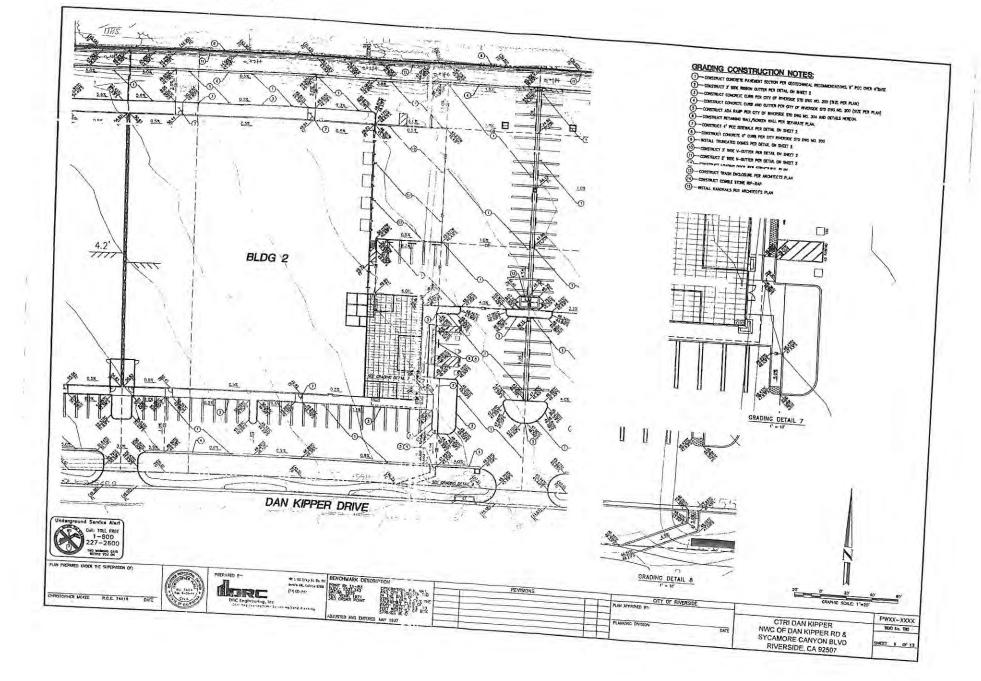
Suite 210 Anabem Hills, C4 9785 Maning 714-685-6350

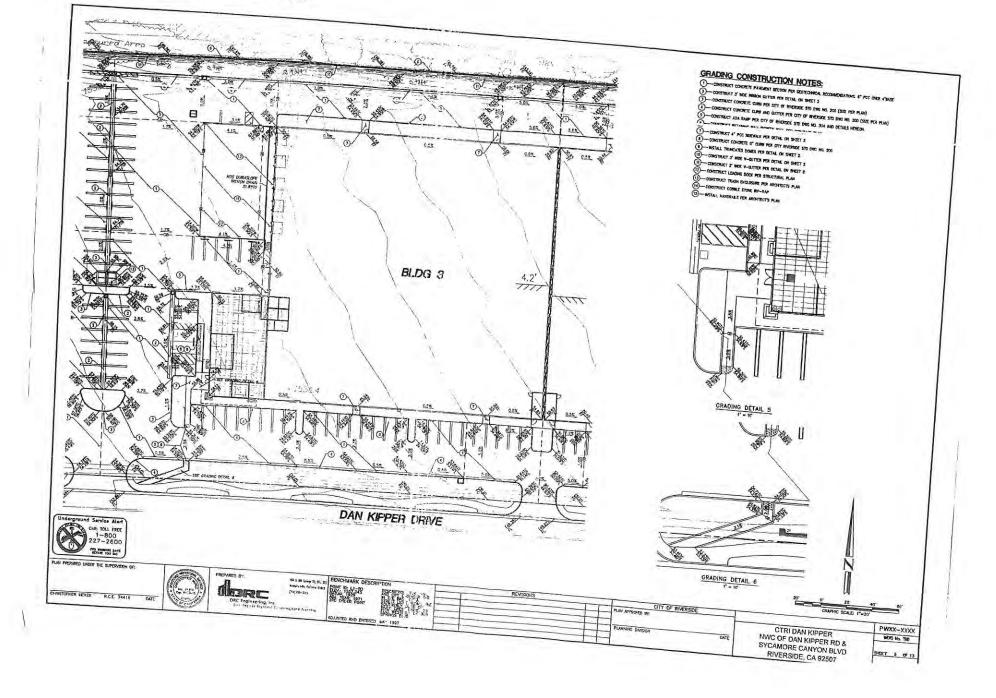


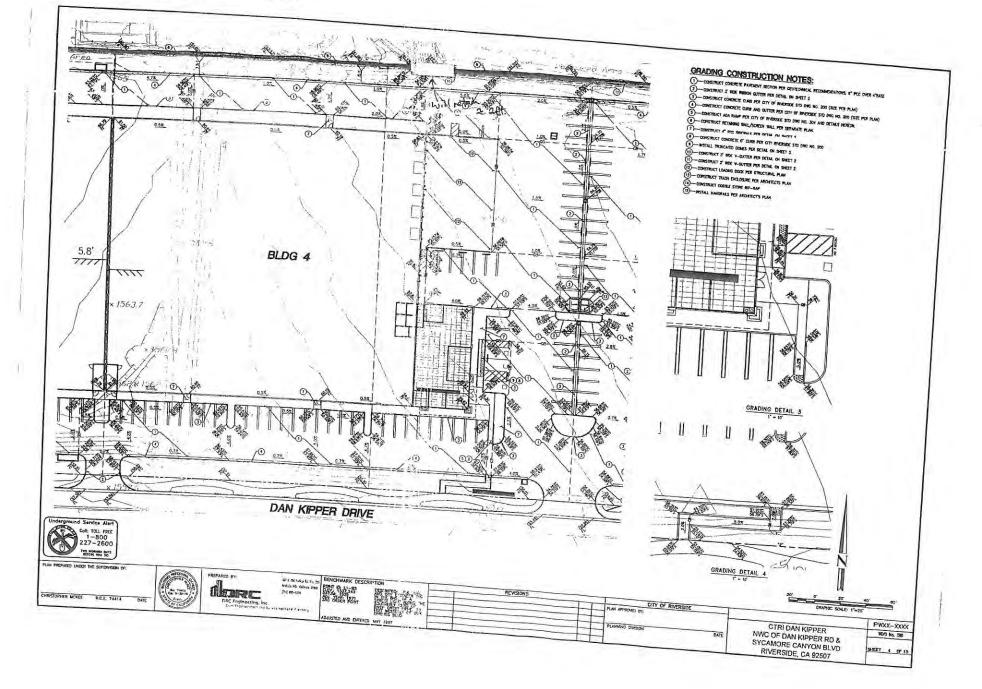


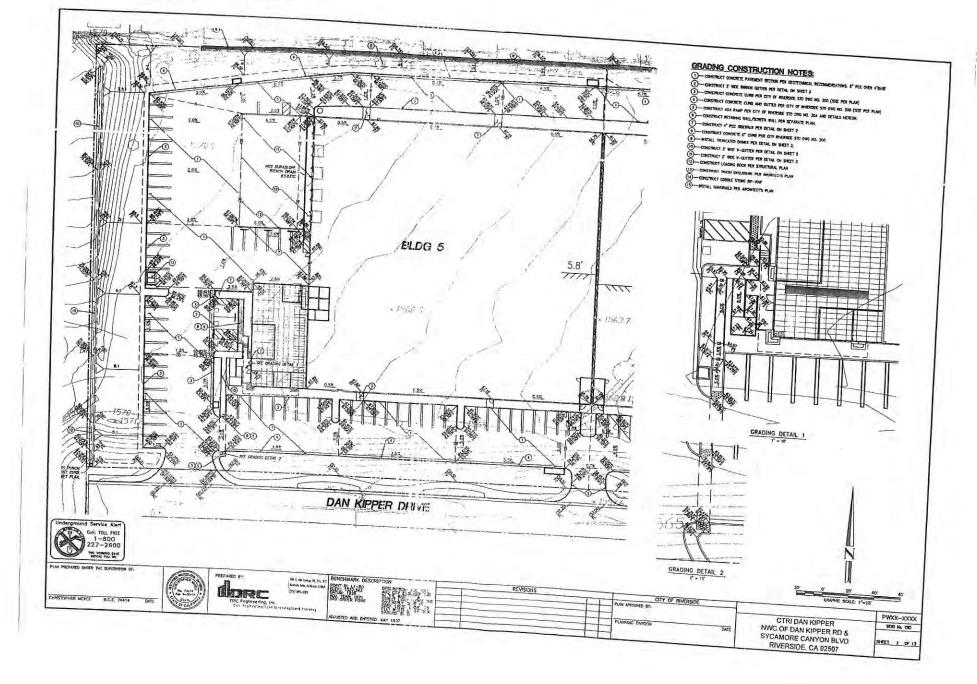
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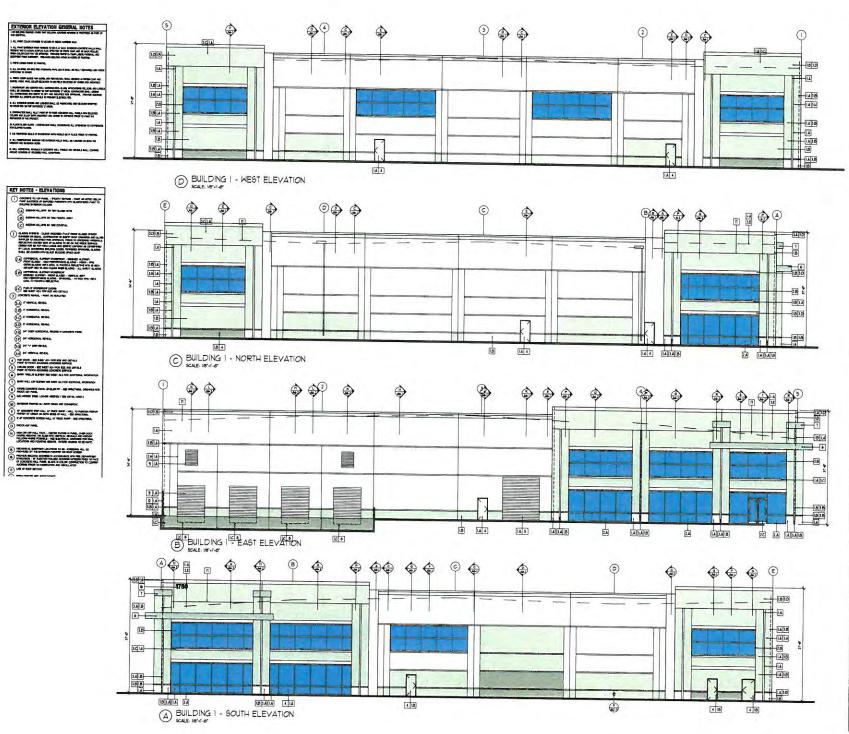












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150 PAULARING AVE • STE D195 COSTA MESA, CA • 92626 949 • 581 • 2255 E-MAIL • dotum@pacbell.net



CT REALTY
CT SYCAMORE CENTER
BUILDING ONE
RIVERSIDE, CA

Issue and revision

no. date description

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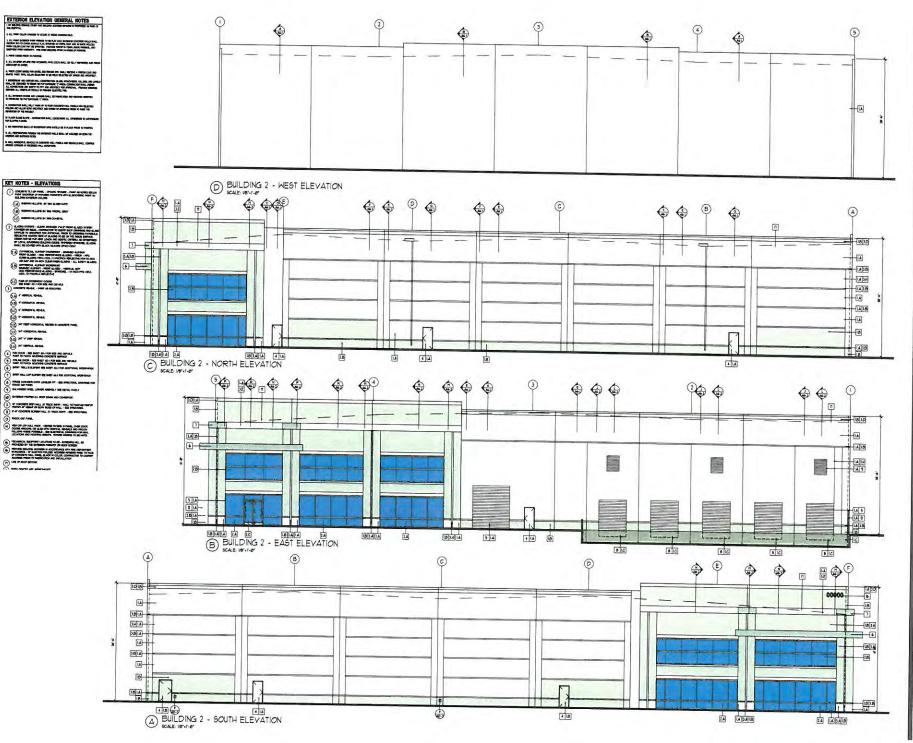
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BUILDING 1
BUILDING ELEVATIONS

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CT REALTY
CT SYCAMORE CENTER
BUILDING TWO

Issue and revision

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9395 building department,

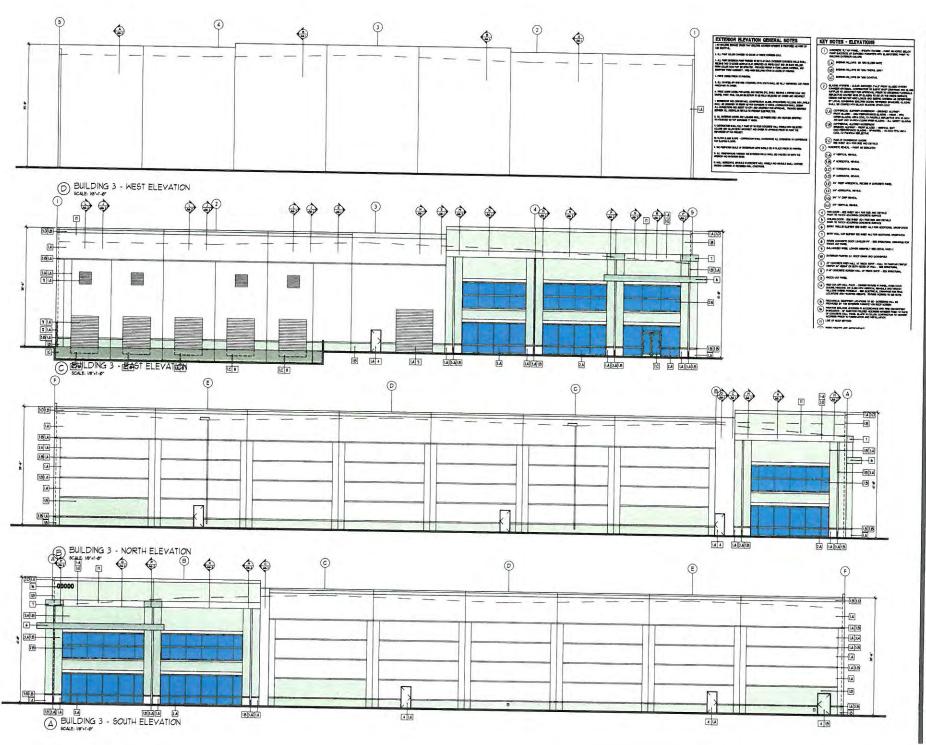
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BUILDING 2
BUILDING ELEVATIONS

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CT REALTY
CT SYCAMORE CENTER
BUILDING THREE RIVERSIDE, CA

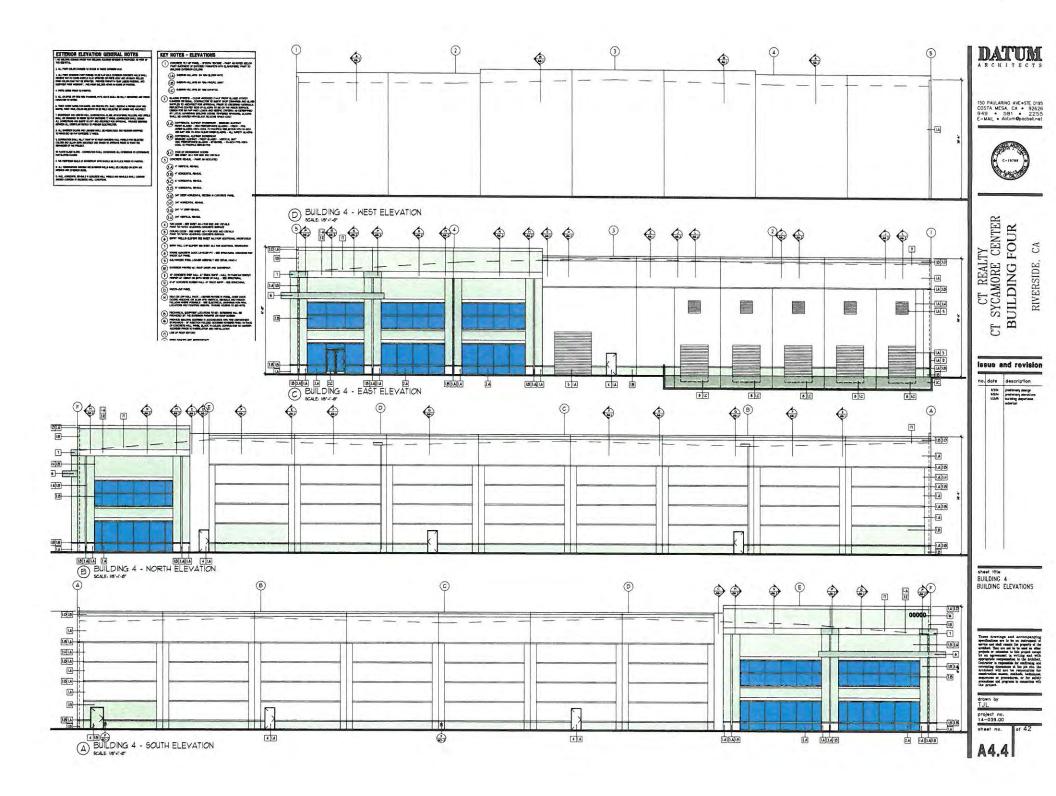
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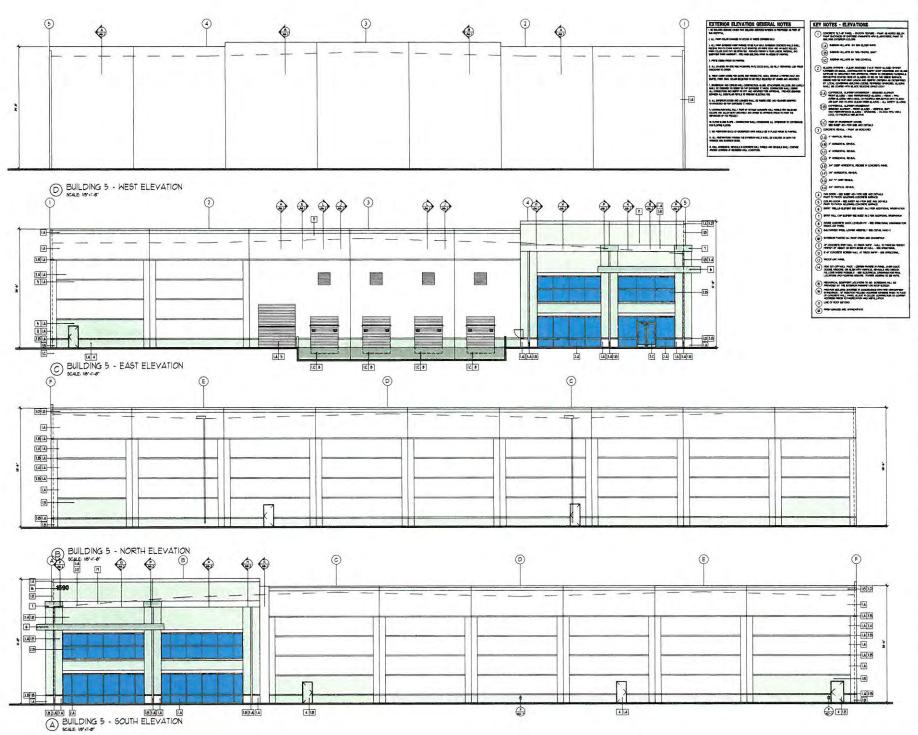
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BUILDING FIVE
1590 DAN KIPPER
RIVERSIDE, CA

issue and revision

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sheet title BUILDING 5 BUILDING ELEVATIONS

drawn by

project no. 14-039.00

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