# RI. RIVERSIDE MUNICIPAL AIRPORT

# **RI.1** Compatibility Map Delineation

- 1.1 Airport Master Plan Status: The most recent airport master plan was adopted by the City of Riverside in November 1999. The airport layout plan drawing was subsequently updated in January 2001.
- 1.2 Airfield Configuration: The Airport Master Plan proposes an easterly 750-foot extension of Runway 9-27. Establishment of a straight-in nonprecision instrument approach to Runway 27 also is contemplated. The compatibility map for Riverside Municipal Airport takes into account the traffic patterns associated with both the existing and future runway ends and approach types.
- 1.3 Airport Activity: For the purposes of the Compatibility Plan, the Master Plan forecasts have been extended to a level anticipated to have a time horizon of 20+ years. Specifically, a projection of 220,000 annual operations, almost double the current level, is assumed. Essentially all of this growth is expected to be in operations by turboprop aircraft, business jets, and helicopters; single-engine airplane activity is projected to remain roughly constant.
- 1.4 Airport Influence Area: The instrument approach route and typical extent of the airport traffic pattern define the of the airport influence area boundary for Riverside Municipal Airport. To the east and west, this boundary mostly coincides with the outer edge of the airport's FAR Part 77 conical surface. A westward extension encompasses locations where aircraft on a precision instrument approach are lower than 1,000 feet above the airport elevation.

# **RI.2** Additional Compatibility Policies

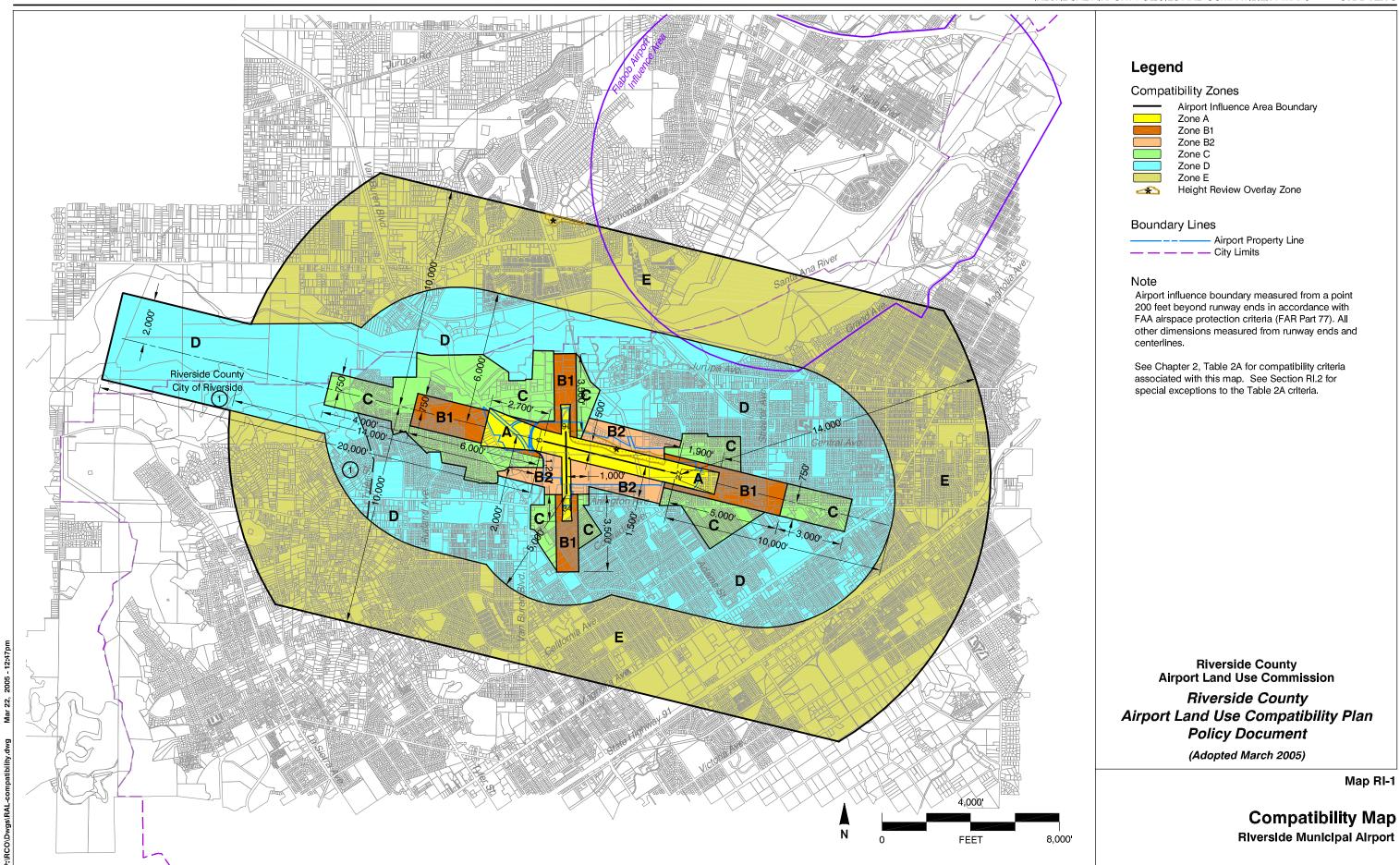
- 2.1 Noise Exposure in Residential Areas: The limit of 60 dB CNEL set by Countywide Policy 4.1.4 as the maximum noise exposure considered normally acceptable for new residential land uses shall not be applied to the environs of Riverside Municipal Airport. For this airport, the criterion shall instead be 65 dB CNEL. This higher threshold recognizes that ambient noise conditions in the area are relatively high because of other major noise sources, particularly railroads and freeways. Dwellings may require incorporation of special noise level reduction measures into their design to ensure that the interior noise limit of 45 dB CNEL (Countywide Policy 4.1.6) is not exceeded.
- 2.2 Zone B2 Building Height: Notwithstanding the limitation of two aboveground habitable floors indicated in Table 2A of Chapter 2, any nonresidential building in Compatibility Zone B2 at Riverside Municipal Airport may have up to three aboveground habitable floors provided that no such building or attachments thereto shall penetrate the airspace protection surfaces defined for the airport in accordance with Federal Aviation Regulations Part 77.
- 2.3 Zone D Residential Densities: The criteria set forth in Countywide Policy 3.1.3(b) and the Basic Compatibility Criteria matrix (Table 2A) notwithstanding, the residential

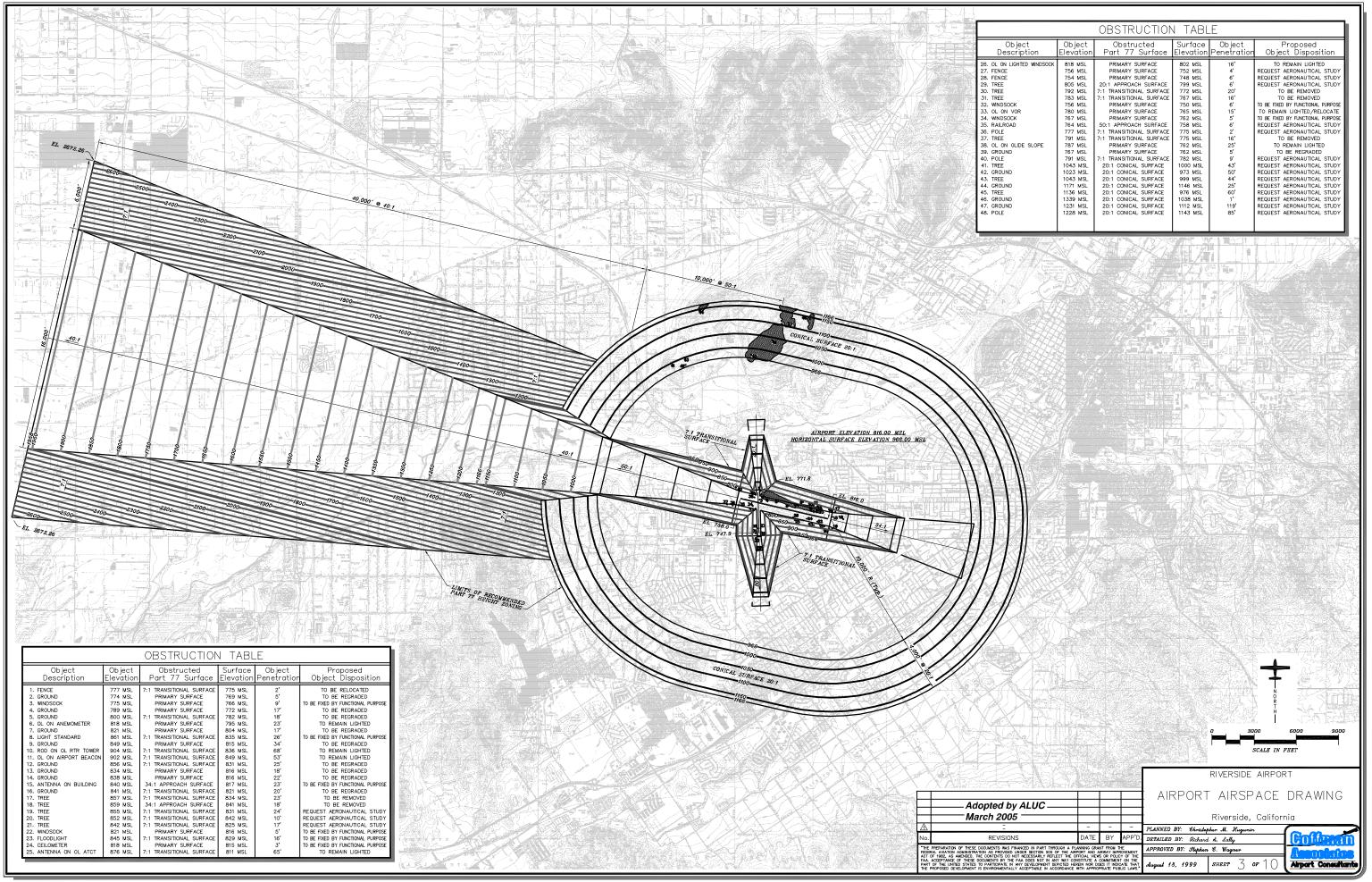
density criteria for that portion of *Compatibility Zone D* at Riverside Municipal Airport lying within the boundary of the City of Riverside shall be as follows:

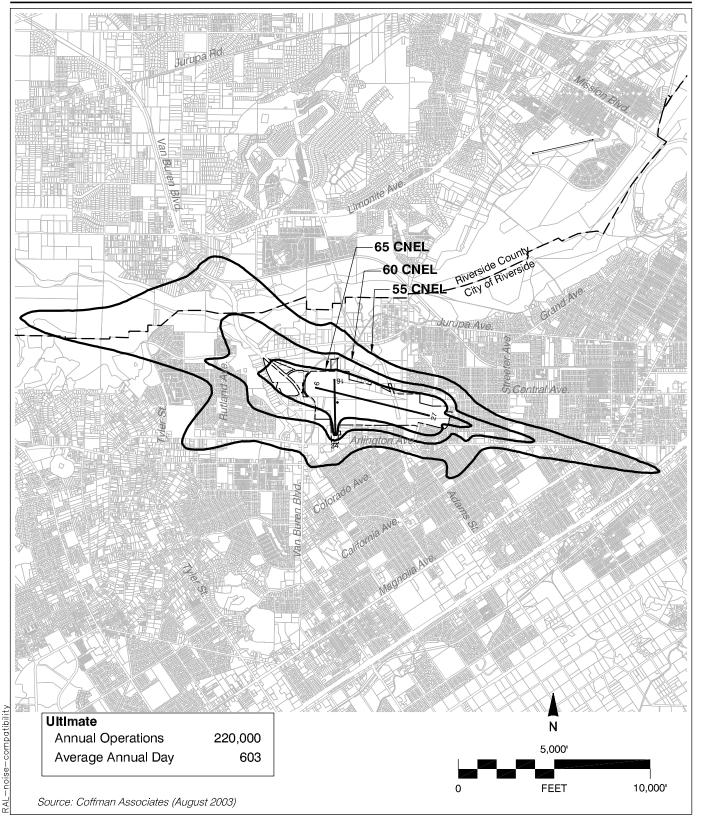
- (a) For all of the zone within the City of Riverside except west of Tyler Street, allow residential densities as low as 4.0 dwelling units per gross acre to the extent that such densities are typical of existing (as of the adoption date of this plan) residential development in nearby areas of the community. It is further noted that the intent of this policy and the high-density option for *Zone D* is not to encourage residential development densities higher than currently planned for the airport environs, only to enable the density of future development to be similar to what now is common in the area.
- (b) For the area within the City of Riverside west of Tyler Street—designated with a (1) on Map RI-1—no restrictions on residential densities shall apply.
- 2.4 Expanded Buyer Awareness Measures: In addition to the requirements for avigation easement dedication or deed notification as indicated in Table 2A, any new single-family or multi-family residential development proposed for construction anywhere within the Riverside Municipal Airport influence area, except for Compatibility Zone E, shall include the following measures intended to ensure that prospective buyers or renters are informed about the presence of aircraft overflights of the property.
  - (a) During initial sales of properties within newly created subdivisions, large airport-related informational signs shall be installed and maintained by the developer. These signs shall be installed in conspicuous locations and shall clearly depict the proximity of the property to the airport and aircraft traffic patterns.
  - (b) An informational brochure shall be provided to prospective buyers or renters showing the locations of aircraft flight patterns. The frequency of overflights, the typical altitudes of the aircraft, and the range of noise levels that can be expected from individual aircraft overflights shall be described (a large-scale illustration of Exhibit RI-7, Compatibility Factors, will suffice).

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Map RI-1







Map RI-3

# **Noise Compatibility Contours**

# Background Data: Riverside Municipal Airport and Environs

# INTRODUCTION

Owned and operated by the City of Riverside, Riverside Municipal Airport is situated inside the western portion of the city limits. The airport occupies some 441 acres on the flat lands of the Santa Ana River plain. It has two intersecting runways—the primary runway running roughly east/west and a shorter, crosswind runway aligned north/south. A precision instrument approach procedure is established from the west, although most of the aircraft operations are in the opposite direction. An air traffic control tower serves the airport. Exhibit RI–1 lists other major features of the airport. From a land use compatibility standpoint, the most significant improvement planned for the airport is a 750-foot easterly extension of the runway. Establishment of a nonprecision instrument approach procedure from the east also is planned. These modifications are reflected on the airport layout plan approved by the city in 2001 (Exhibit RI–2).

Updated airport activity forecasts prepared for the city anticipate some 160,000 annual operations in 2025 compared to just over 110,000 in 2002/03 (Exhibit RI–3). Beyond this time frame, the already evident trend toward more use of the airport by turboprop aircraft, business jets, and helicopters is expected to be much stronger. A corresponding "ultimate" forecast of 220,000 annual operations (included in Exhibit RI–3) reflects this trend. The noise impacts associated with each of these activity levels are depicted in Exhibits RI–4, RI-5, and RI–6. Because the noisiest aircraft will be eliminated from the fleet over time, the future noise impact area is about the same as at present even with the projected activity increases. However, the substantially higher jet aircraft activity indicated in the ultimate forecast results in the ultimate noise contours being significantly larger than the other two contour sets. The ultimate activity levels and noise impact area is used as the basis for the Riverside Municipal Airport compatibility map included in Volume 1. These noise contours and other compatibility factors contributing to the compatibility map delineation are depicted in Exhibit RI–7.

The surrounding area is heavily urbanized, especially to the east and south. Much of this development is not in conformance with either the former or new compatibility criteria. The opportunities for additional development in the airport environs are limited, however. Most such development can occur only as either infill or redevelopment. Information regarding local land uses and land use compatibility policies of the City of Riverside and Riverside County is summarized in Exhibit RI–8 and current general plan designations of the two jurisdictions are mapped in Exhibit RI–9. The final exhibit (RI–10) contains a preliminary assessment of inconsistencies between the city and county general plans and the *Compatibility Plan*.

#### **GENERAL INFORMATION**

- ➤ Airport Ownership: City of Riverside
- ➤ Year Opened: c. 1930
- ➤ Property Size
  - > Fee Title: 441 acres
  - Avigation Easements: Required for all development in airport influence area; acreage uncertain
- ➤ Airport Classification: General Aviation
- ➤ Airport Elevation: 818 feet MSL

#### **AIRPORT PLANNING DOCUMENTS**

- ➤ Airport Master Plan
  - > Adopted by Riverside City Council, November 1999
- ➤ Airport Layout Plan Drawing
  - > Last updated January 2001
- ► FAR Part 150 Airport Noise Compatibility Program
  - > Approved by FAA, March 1995

## **RUNWAY/TAXIWAY DESIGN**

## Runway 9-27

- ➤ Critical Aircraft: Small business jet
- ➤ Airport Reference Code: B-II
- ➤ Dimensions: 5,401 ft. long, 100 ft. wide
- ► Pavement Strength (main landing gear configuration)
  - > 48,000 lbs (single wheel)
  - > 70,000 lbs (dual wheel)
  - > 110,000 lbs (dual-tandem wheel)
- ➤ Average Gradient: 1.1% (rising to east)
- ➤ Runway Lighting
  - Medium-intensity edge lights (MIRL)
  - > Runway 9: Approach lights (MALSR)
  - > Runway 27: Runway End Identifier Lights (REILs)
- ➤ Primary Taxiways: Full-length parallel on south

## Runway 16-34

- ➤ Critical Aircraft: Single-engine, piston
- ➤ Airport Reference Code: B-I
- ➤ Dimensions: 2,851 ft. long, 48 ft. wide
- ► Pavement Strength (main landing gear configuration)
  - > 40,000 lbs (single wheel)
  - > 50,000 lbs (dual wheel)
  - > 80,000 lbs (dual-tandem wheel)
- ➤ Average Gradient: 0.8% (rising to north)
- ➤ Runway Lighting
  - > Medium-intensity edge lights (MIRL)
- ➤ Primary Taxiways: Full-length parallel taxiway on west

## TRAFFIC PATTERNS AND APPROACH PROCEDURES

- ➤ Airplane Traffic Patterns
  - > Runways 9, 27, 34: Left traffic
  - > Runway 16: Right traffic
  - Pattern altitude: 1,000 ft. AGL light aircraft; 1,500 ft. AGL jets and others
- ➤ Instrument Approach Procedures (lowest minimums)
  - > Runway 9 ILS:
    - · Straight-in (1/2-mile- visibility; 200 ft. descent height)
    - Circling (1-mile visibility, 442 ft. descent height); no circling north of Runway 9-27
  - > Runway 9 VOR or GPS
    - · Straight-in (1/2-mile visibility; 466 ft. descent height)
    - · Circling (1-mile visibility, 442 ft. descent height)
  - > Two additional procedures provide circling only
- ➤ Standard Inst. Departure Procedures: None
- ➤ Visual Approach Aids
  - > Airport: Rotating beacon
  - > Runway 27: Visual Approach Slope Indicator (3.0°)
  - > Runway 34: Precision Approach Slope Indicator
- ➤ Operational Restrictions / Noise Abatement Procedures
  - > Runway 16-34 usage limited to 12,500-lb aircraft

## **APPROACH PROTECTION**

- ➤ Runway Protection Zones (RPZs)
  - Runway 9: 2,500 ft. long; >3/4 on airport or road r.o.w.
  - > Runway 27: 1,000 ft. long; all on airport property
  - > Runway 16: 1,000 ft. long; 3/4 on airport property
  - → Runway 34: 1,000-ft. long; <¼ on airport property
- ➤ Approach Obstacles: None

## **BUILDING AREA**

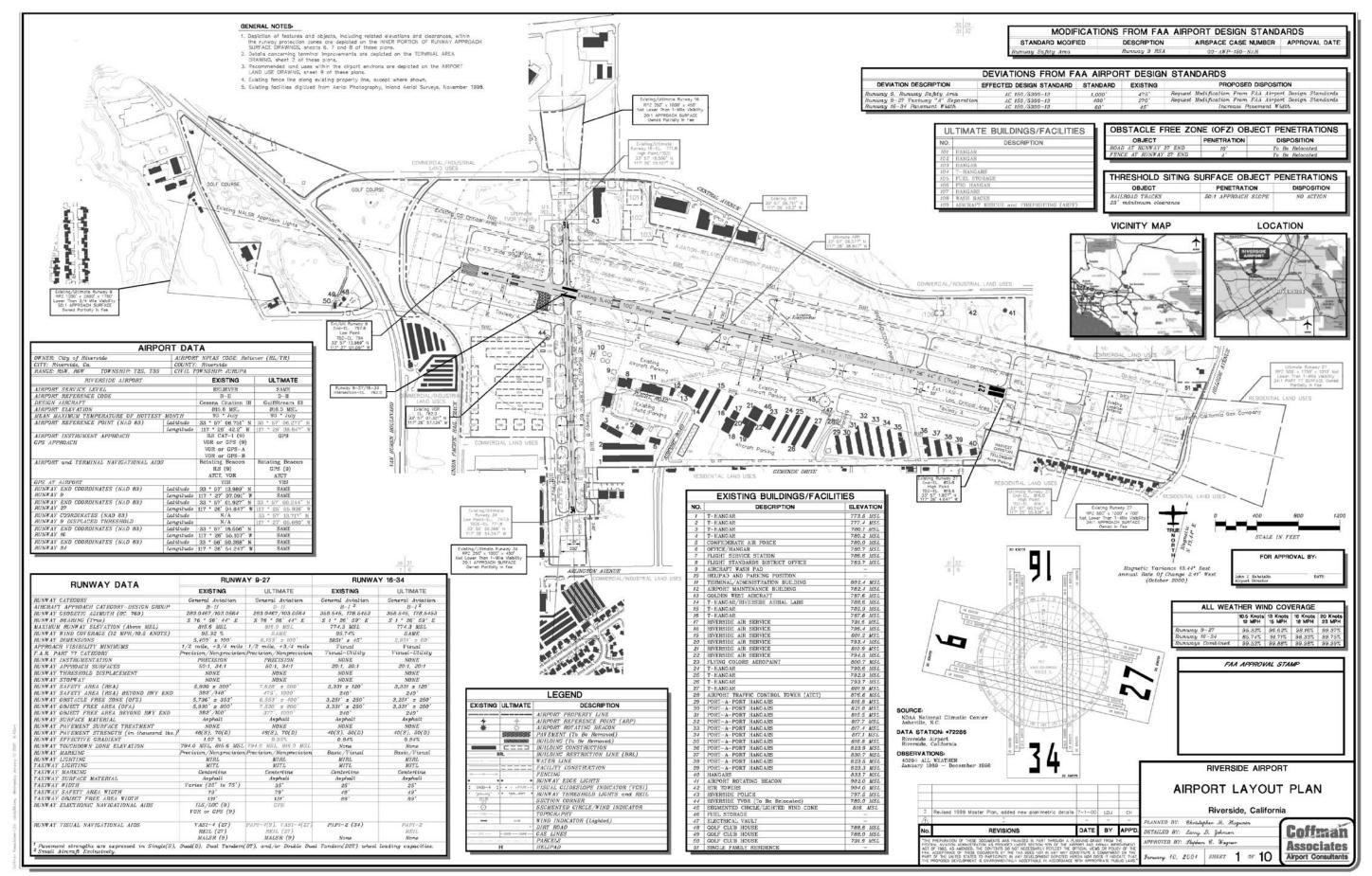
- ➤ Location: Southeast quadrant of airport
- ➤ Aircraft Parking Capacity
  - > Hangar spaces: 137 indiv. units; add'l in large hangars
  - > Tiedowns: Uncertain
- ➤ Other Major Facilities
  - > Air traffic control tower
  - > Lighted helipad southeast of runway intersection
  - Terminal building with pilots' lounge, restaurant
- ➤ Services
  - > Fuel: Jet A, 100LL (by truck)
  - > Other: Aircraft rental & charter; flight instruction

## **PLANNED FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS**

- ➤ Airfield
  - > Extend Rwy 9-27 eastward to 6,153 ft. length
  - > Establish Rwy 27 straight-in nonprecision approach
- ➤ Building Area
  - Increase based aircraft parking
- ▶ Property
  - None

## Exhibit RI-1

# **Airport Features Summary**



Aircraft Type			TIME OF DAY DISTRIBUTION $^{\circ}$				BASED AIRCRAFT
Aircraft Type	Future & & Ultimate	Current		Ultimate		Current a	
Single-Engine   205   250   data	& Oilinate		Single-Engine		2025	2002 data	Aire reft True
Twin-Engine Piston	no	80%			050	005	
## Turboprop   24   100   not Business Jets   1   50   available Helicopters / Others   10   50   50   50   50   50   50   50	change		•	data	250	205	
Business Jets   1   50   available   Helicopters / Others   10   50   Total   240   450   Evening   9%   Night   1%	onange		3		100	0.4	
Helicopters   Others   10   50   50   Evening   9%   Night   1%		270	<u> </u>				
Total   240   450   450   Evening   9%   Night   1%	no	90%		avaliable			
Night   1%	change	,-	• •				
Current   2002 data   2025   Current   2002 data   2025   Current   2002 data   2025   Current	onango				450	240	iolai
Total			RUNWAY USE DISTRIBUTION C		<b>-</b> . a	a	AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS
Annual 114,100 b 160,800 220,000 Average Day 312 441 603  Distribution by Aircraft Type Single-Engine 84% 62% 41% Twin-Engine Piston 10% 8% 5% Twin-Engine, Turboprop 2% 11% 23% Business Jet 1% 17% 20% Helicopters / Other 3% 2% 11%  Distribution by Type of Operation C Local (incl. touch-and-goes) Single-Engine Piston 20% Helicopter 45% All Others Total 43% 45% 24% Itinerant Single-Engine Twin-Engine Piston Helicopter 55%  Twin-Engine Piston Business Jets & Turbo Props Day/Evening/Night Takeoffs Runway 9 10% Runway 34 0% Runway 34 0% Runway 9 10% Runway 16 0% Runway 16 0% Runway 16 0% Runway 34 0% Other Airplanes - Day/Evening/Night Takeoffs & Landings Runway 9 9% Runway 9 9% Runway 34 0% Other Airplanes - Day/Evening/Night Takeoffs & Landings Runway 34 0% Other Airplanes - Day/Evening/Night Takeoffs & Landings Runway 34 0% Other Airplanes - Day/Evening/Night Takeoffs & Landings Runway 34 0% Other Airplanes - Day/Evening/Night Takeoffs Runway 9 10% Runway 16 0% Runway 34 0% Other Airplanes - Day/Evening/Night Takeoffs	Future &	Current	HORWAY GGE BIOTHIBOTION	Ultimate °			
Arintal 114,100 160,800 220,000 Average Day 312 441 603  Distribution by Aircraft Type Single-Engine 84% 62% 41% Runway 27 90% Twin-Engine Piston 10% 8% 5% Runway 16 0% Twin-Engine, Turboprop 2% 11% 23% Business Jet 1% 17% 20% Runway 27 90% Helicopters / Other 3% 2% 11% 20% Runway 27 90% Helicopters / Other 3% 2% 11% Runway 34 0%  Distribution by Type of Operation C Local (incl. touch-and-goes) Single-Engine 45% Runway 34 0%  Distribution by Type of Operation C Local (incl. touch-and-goes) Single-Engine 45% Runway 9 9% Twin-Engine Piston 20% Runway 9 9% Helicopter 45% Runway 9 9% All Others 0% Runway 16 1% Runway 9 9% Runway 16 0% Runway 9 9% Runway 9 9% Runway 9 9% Runway 9 9% Runway 16 1% Runway 9 10% Runway 16 0% Runway 34 0%  Other Airplanes — Day/Evening/Night Takeoffs & Landings Runway 9 9% Runway 16 1% Runway 9 10% Runway 16 1% Runway 9 2% FLIGHT TRACK USAGE Data summary not available	& Ultimate		Duning and Jata 9. Trush a Duning				Total
Distribution by Aircraft Type   Single-Engine   84%   62%   41%   Runway 9   10%   Runway 27   90%   Runway 16   0%   Runway 34   0%   Other Airplanes — Day/Evening/Night   Takeoffs & Landings   Runway 34   0%   Other Airplanes — Day/Evening/Night   Takeoffs & Landings   Runway 9   9%   Runway 9   8%   Runway 9   8%   Runway 9   8%   Runway				220,000	160,800	114,100 <sup>b</sup>	Annual
Single-Engine   84%   62%   41%   Runway 27   90%				603	441	312	Average Day
Single-Engine         84%         62%         41%         Runway 16         0%           Twin-Engine Piston         10%         8%         5%         Runway 34         0%           Twin-Engine,         1         17%         23%         Runway 34         0%           Business Jet         1%         17%         20%         Runway 9         10%           Helicopters / Other         3%         2%         11%         Runway 27         90%           Helicopters / Other Airplanes - Other Airplanes - Day/Evening/Night         0%         Runway 34         0%           Distribution by Type of Operation C         45%         Runway 34         0%           Local (incl. touch-and-goes)         Takeoffs & Landings         Runway 34         0%           Twin-Engine Piston         20%         Runway 9         9%           Helicopter         45%         Runway 9         9%           Runway 16         1%         Runway 27         88%           Runway 16         1%         Runway 34         2%           Helicopter         45%         Runway 34         2%    FLIGHT TRACK Usage  Data summary not available	10%	10%	Runway 9			/ne	Distribution by Aircraft To
Twin-Engine Piston         10%         8%         5%         Runway 34         0%           Twin-Engine,         Turboprop         2%         11%         23%         Runway 9         10%           Business Jet         1%         17%         20%         Runway 9         10%           Helicopters / Other         3%         2%         11%         Runway 27         90%           Helicopters / Other Airplanes - Day/Evening/Night         Runway 34         0%         Other Airplanes - Day/Evening/Night           Takeoffs & Landings         Runway 9         9%         Runway 9         9%           Twin-Engine Piston         20%         Runway 9         9%           Runway 9         9%         Runway 9         9%           Runway 9         9%         Runway 9         9%           Runway 9         9%         Runway 9         9%           Runway 16         1%         Runway 16         1%           Runway 17         88%         Runway 16         1%           Runway 16         1%         Runway 16         1%           Runway 27         88%         Runway 34         2%           Runway 34         2%         Runway 34         2%	90%	,-	•	41%	62%		
Twin-Engine,	0%	0%					
Turboprop         2%         11%         23%         Earldings           Business Jet         1%         17%         20%         Runway 9         10%           Helicopters / Other         3%         2%         11%         Runway 27         90%           Runway 16         0%         Runway 34         0%           Distribution by Type of Operation °         All Other Airplanes – Day/Evening/Night         Takeoffs & Landings           Single-Engine         45%         Runway 9         9%           Twin-Engine Piston         20%         Runway 9         9%           Runway 27         88%         Runway 27         88%           Runway 16         1%         Runway 16         1%           Runway 34         2%         Runway 34         2%    FLIGHT TRACK USAGE  Data summary not available	0%	0%		3 /6	0 /0	1076	
Business Jet				23%	11%	2%	
Helicopters / Other   3%   2%   11%   Runway 27   90%   Runway 16   0%   Runway 34   0%   Other Airplanes — Day/Evening/Night   Takeoffs & Landings   Runway 9   9%   Runway 9   88%   Runway 9   88%   Runway 16   1%   Runway 16   1%   Runway 34   2%	50%	10%	,				
Distribution by Type of Operation c Local (incl. touch-and-goes) Single-Engine Twin-Engine Piston All Others Total Single-Engine Total Single-Engine Single-Engine Total Single-Engine Single-Engine Single-Engine Single-Engine Single-Engine Single-Engine Twin-Engine Piston Helicopter Single-Engine Single-Engine Twin-Engine Piston Helicopter Single-Engine Single-Engine Twin-Engine Piston Helicopter Single-Engine Single-En	50%	90%	,				
Distribution by Type of Operation 5         Other Airplanes – Day/Evening/Night           Local (incl. touch-and-goes)         Takeoffs & Landings           Single-Engine         45%         Runway 9         9%           Twin-Engine Piston         20%         Runway 27         88%           Helicopter         45%         Runway 16         1%           All Others         0%         Runway 34         2%           Total         43%         45%         24%           Itinerant         Single-Engine         55%         FLIGHT TRACK USAGE           Twin-Engine Piston         80%         Data summary not available	0%			11/0	2/0	3 /6	rielicopters / Other
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Single-Engine         45%         Runway 9         9%           Twin-Engine Piston         20%         Runway 27         88%           Helicopter         45%         Runway 16         1%           All Others         0%         Runway 34         2%           Total         43%         45%         24%           Itinerant         55%         FLIGHT TRACK USAGE           Twin-Engine Piston         80%         Data summary not available		ght					
Twin-Engine Piston         20%         Runway 27         88%           Helicopter         45%         Runway 16         1%           All Others         0%         Runway 34         2%           Total         43%         45%         24%           Itinerant         55%         FLIGHT TRACK USAGE           Twin-Engine Piston         80%         Data summary not available				450/		a-goes)	
Helicopter	no	9%	Runway 9				
All Others 0% Runway 34 2%  Total 43% 45% 24%  Itinerant Single-Engine 55% Twin-Engine Piston Helicopter 55%  Data summary not available	change	88%	Runway 27			on	
Total 43% 45% 24%  Itinerant Single-Engine Twin-Engine Piston Helicopter  Single-Engine Single-Engin		1%	Runway 16				
Itinerant Single-Engine Twin-Engine Piston Helicopter  FLIGHT TRACK USAGE  Data summary not available		2%	Runway 34	- / -	450/	100/	
Single-Engine 55% Twin-Engine Piston 80% Helicopter 55% Data summary not available				24%	45%	43%	
Twin-Engine Piston 80% Helicopter 55%  Data summary not available			FLIGHT TRACK USAGE	55%			
Helicopter 55% Data summary not available						on	
·			Data summary not available			511	
All Ulliers 100%				100%			All Others
Total 57% 55% 76%					55%	57%	

# Notes

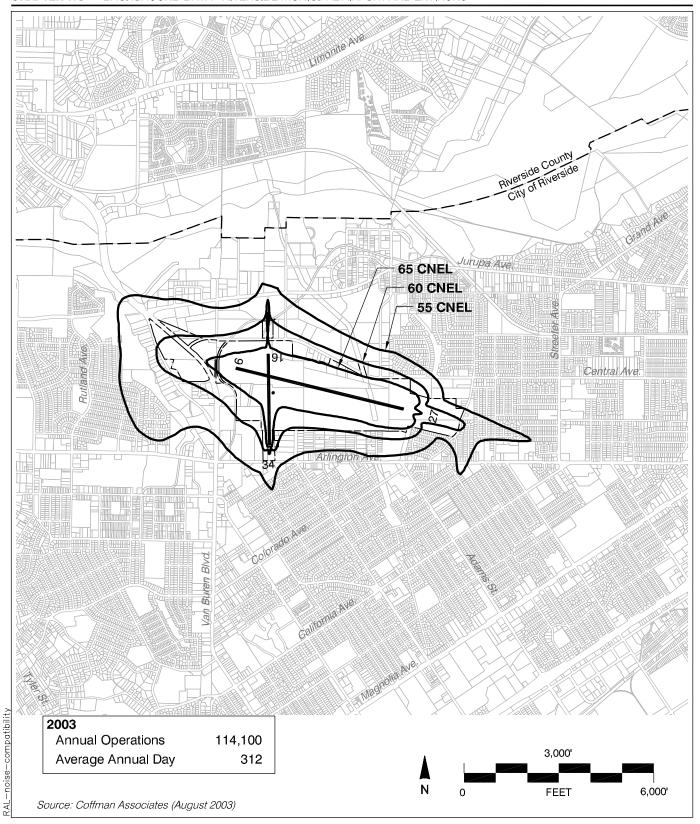
Exhibit RI-3

# **Airport Activity Data Summary**

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Source: Riverside Municipal Airport Forecast Update (2002)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup> Source: Air Traffic Control (ATC) tower counts plus estimated night operations

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>c</sup> Source: Estimated/projected for compatibility planning purposes based on discussion with Airport Manager (February 2004)



**Exhibit RI-4** 

# **Existing Noise Impacts**

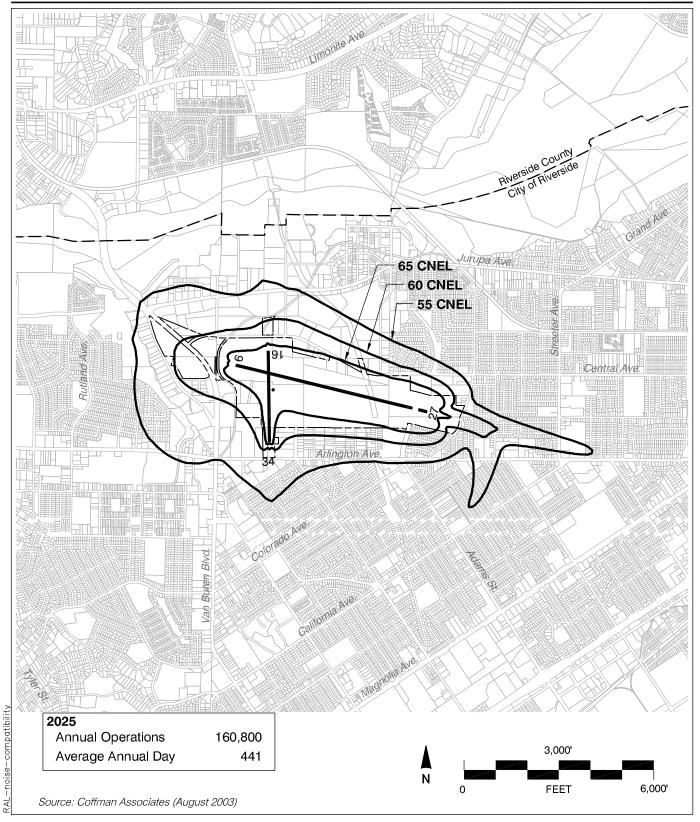
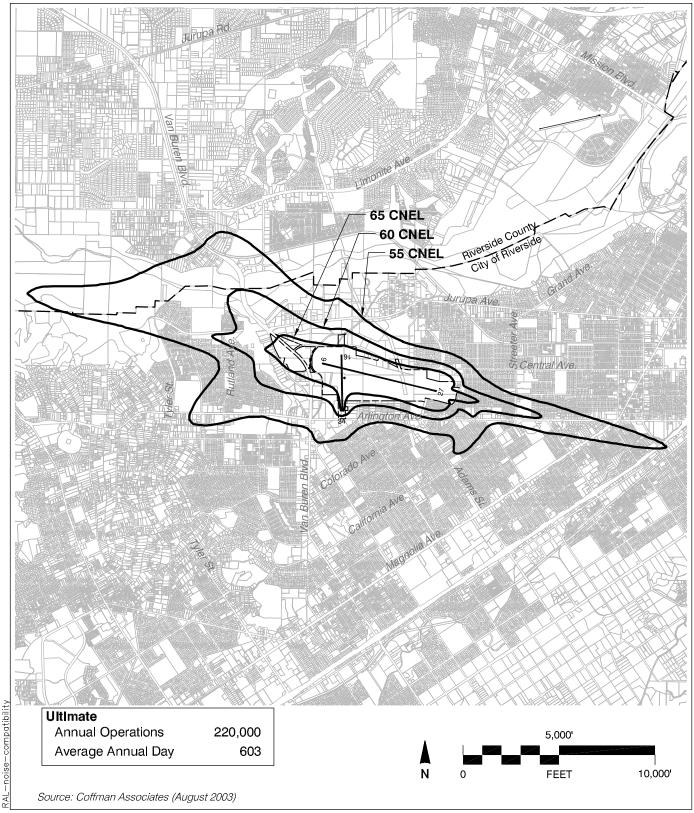


Exhibit RI-5

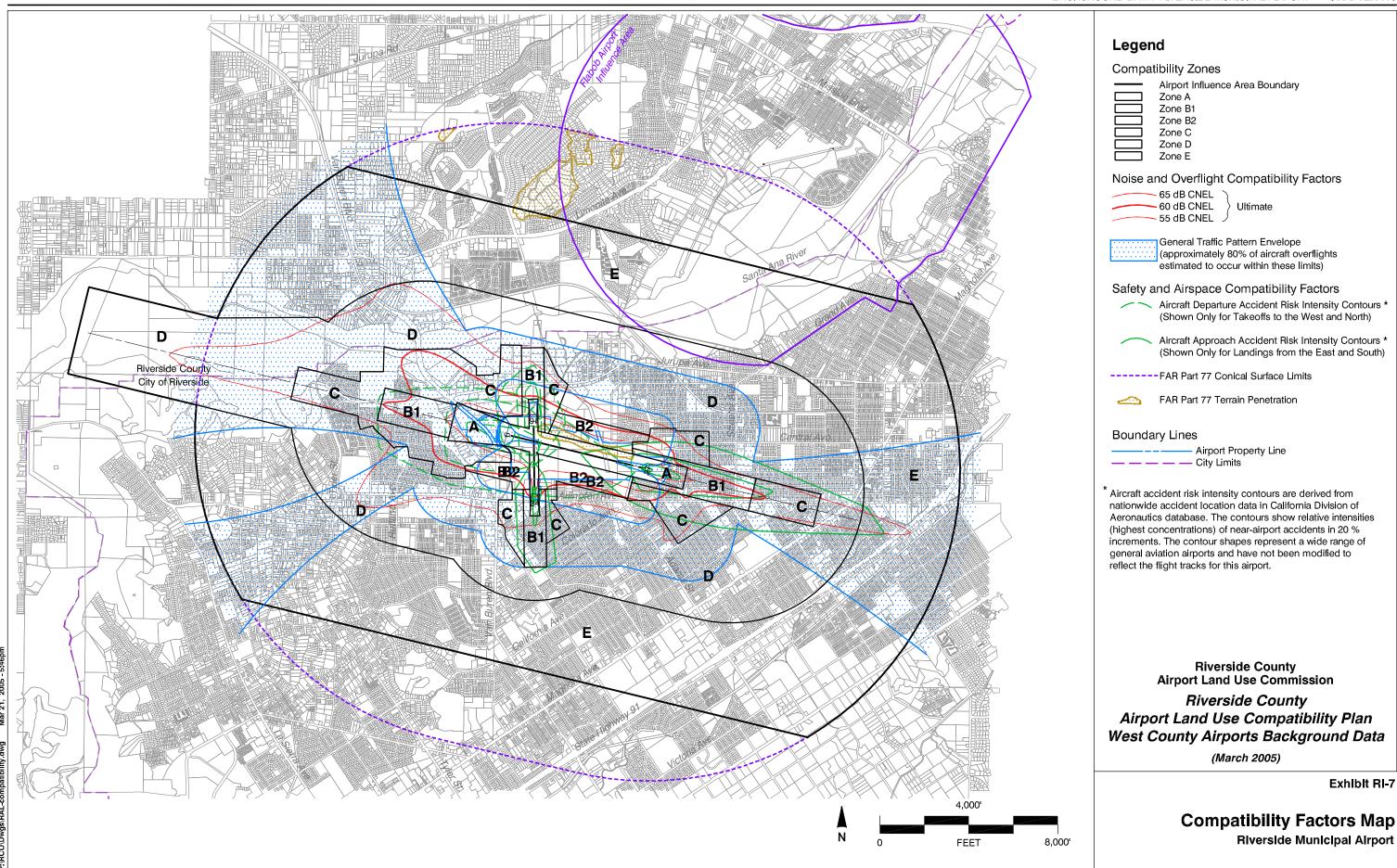
# **Future Noise Impacts**



**Exhibit RI-6** 

# **Ultimate Noise Impacts**

Exhibit RI-7



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#### AIRPORT SITE

- ➤ Location
  - > Western Riverside County
  - > Three miles west of Riverside city center
- ➤ Nearby Terrain
  - > Generally level terrain in immediate area
  - > Santa Ana River 1.0 mile north.
  - Nearby high points include Twin Buttes 3 mi. southwest and Mt. Rubidoux (elev. 1,339 ft.) 4 mi. northeast

## **AIRPORT ENVIRONS LAND USE JURISDICTIONS**

- ➤ County of Riverside
  - > Unincorporated area north of Santa Ana River
- City of Riverside
  - Airport property and lands east, west, and south in city limits

# STATUS OF COMMUNITY PLANS

- ➤ Riverside County
  - General Plan, a portion of Riverside County Integrated Project, adopted by Board of Supervisors Oct. 2003
- ➤ City of Riverside
  - General Plan adopted September 1993

## **EXISTING AIRPORT AREA LAND USES**

- ➤ General Character
  - > Highly urbanized in all directions
- Runway Approaches
  - West (Runway 9): Union Pacific rail line (600 ft. from runway end); Van Buren Blvd. (0.2 mi.); Sky Links Golf Course west of road; residential area (1.0 mile)
  - East (Runway 27): Residential and commercial/business uses (0.4 mi. from runway end); continuous urban beyond
  - North (Runway 16): Central Ave. (400 ft.); industrial area north of road; Santa Ana River (1.0 mi.)
  - South (Runway 34): Arlington Ave. (500 ft.); mini storage south of road; residential area (0.2 miles)

## PLANNED AIRPORT AREA LAND USES

- ➤ Riverside County
  - > North: Open space and industrial uses.
- ➤ City of Riverside
  - > North: Industrial uses
  - > East: Residential and commercial/business uses
  - South: Industrial and commercial uses immediately south of the Airport. These areas are bordered by residential areas.
  - West: Industrial and manufacturing uses bordering the airport. Open space and residential uses are located beyond these areas.

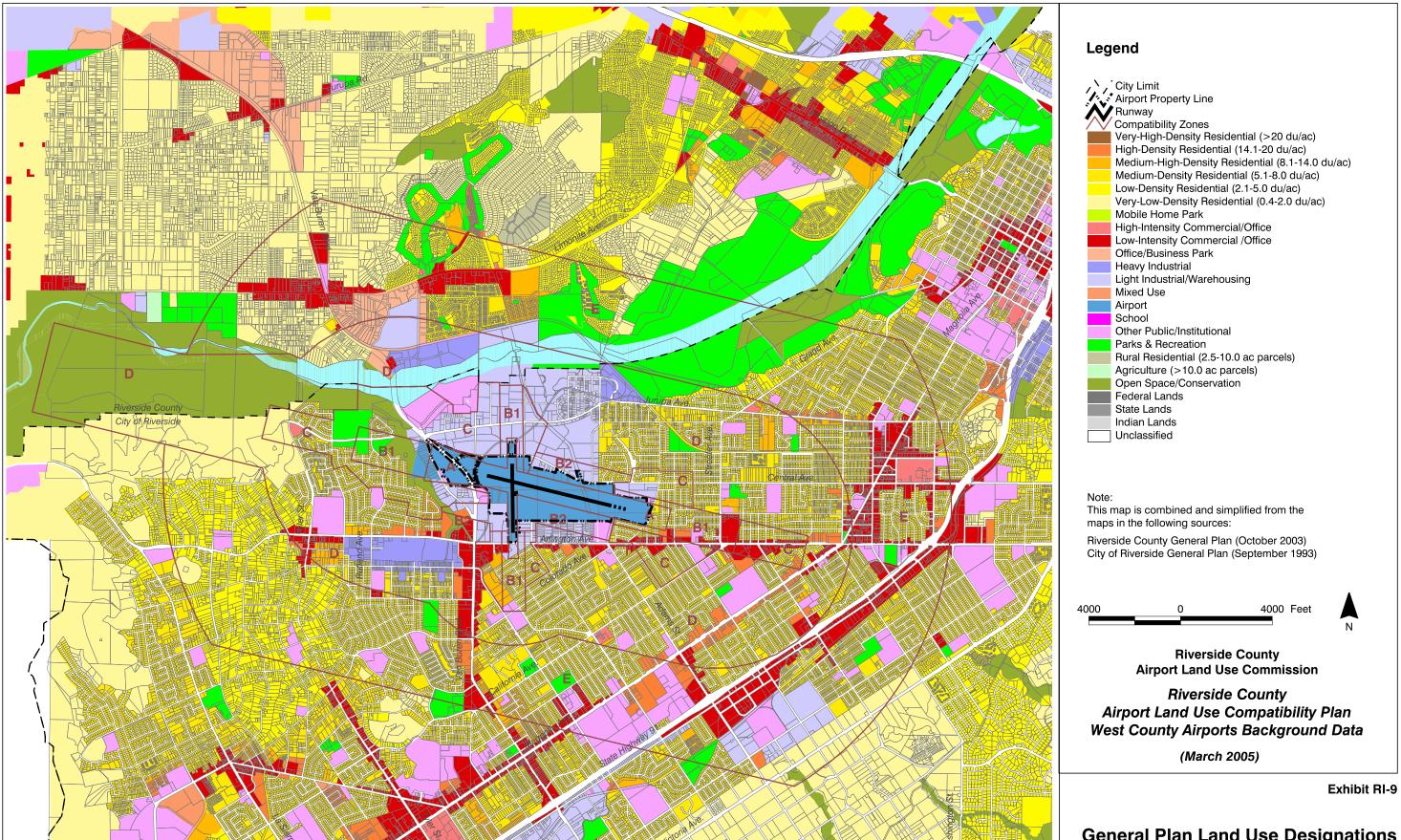
## **ESTABLISHED AIRPORT COMPATIBILITY MEASURES**

- ➤ Riverside County General Plan
  - Prohibit new residential uses, except single-family dwellings on legal residential lots of record, within airports' 60 dB CNEL contour as defined by ALUC (Policy N 7.4)
  - Safety compatibility zones and criteria from previous compatibility plan incorporated into General Plan
  - Review all proposed projects and require consistency with any applicable compatibility plan (LU 14.2)
  - Submit proposed actions and projects to ALUC as required by state law (Policy LU 1.9); other actions may be submitted on voluntary and advisory basis (LU 14.8)

- ➤ City of Riverside General Plan (1993)
  - Residential development deemed conditionally acceptable in 60–70 CNEL range; normally unacceptable at 70–75 CNEL; clearly unacceptable above 75 CNEL
  - Transportation Element Policy T 3.8 states that city "should limit building heights and land use intensities beneath airport approach and departure paths to protect public safety"
- ➤ City of Riverside Zoning Codes
  - Airport zone (AIR) and airport industrial (AI) zone restrict types of uses and heights of structures on and near airport
  - > No FAR Part 77 height limit zoning

Exhibit RI-8

# **Airport Environs Information**



# **General Plan Land Use Designations**

**Riverside Municipal Airport Environs** 

# COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE:

# GENERAL PLAN (2003) AND JURUPA AREA PLAN

## Non-Residential Land Use

- ➤ Compatibility Zone D
  - Potential Conflict: Zone D intensity limits (100 people/acre) apply to the areas designated as Heavy Industrial, Light Industrial/Warehousing, and Office/Business Park north of the airport [R1]

# **Other Policies**

- ➤ General Plan
  - > Acknowledgement of ALUC policies-no conflict
  - Established ALUC 60 dB CNEL noise contour policy for new residential development-no conflict
- ➤ Zoning Codes

No height limit zoning established

Note: This is an initial land use consistency review prepared for the purpose of identifying areas where a conflict exists or potentially exists with ALUC compatibility zone criteria. This review is based upon available general plan documents and does not take into account existing land use. When a conflict between the general plan and compatibility criteria exists, it is not deemed inconsistent when the general plan is merely representing existing development. A more comprehensive analysis is necessary at the time a general plan land modification is presented to the ALUC for review.

Exhibit RI-10

# **General Plan Consistency Review (Preliminary)**

**Riverside Municipal Airport Environs** 

## CITY OF RIVERSIDE:

# GENERAL PLAN (1993), AND ZONING CODES

#### Residential Land Use

- ➤ Compatibility Zone C
  - Residential designations with densities ranging from 0.4 to 2.0 dwelling units/acre west of the airport [CIR1] conflict with Zone C compatibility criteria
- ➤ Compatibility Zone D
  - In accordance with Policy RI.2.3(a), residential densities are unrestricted in this portion of Zone D [CIR2]

# **Other Policies**

- ➤ General Plan
  - No acknowledgment of ALUC coordination
  - Noise policy conditionally allows residential development up to 70 dB CNEL conflicts with Compatibility Plan limit of 60 dB CNEL
- ➤ Zoning Codes
  - > Height limit zoning not established

#### Non-Residential Land Use

- ➤ Compatibility Zone B1
  - Potential Conflict: Zone B1 intensity limits (25 people/acre) apply to the area designated as Heavy Industrial north of the airport [CIR3]
- ➤ Compatibility Zone B2
  - Potential Conflict: Zone B2 Intensity limits (100 people/acre) apply to the areas designated as Light Industrial/Warehousing north, Light Industrial/ Warehousing and Public/Institutional south of the airport [CIR4]
- ➤ Compatibility Zone C
  - Potential Conflict: Zone C intensity limits (75 people/acre) apply to the areas designated as Other Public/Institutional and Light Industrial/Warehousing north of airport and Light Industrial east of the airport [CIR5]
- ➤ Compatibility Zone D
  - Potential Conflict: Zone D intensity limits (100 people/acre) apply to the areas designated as Light Industrial and Other Public/Institutional north of airport and Heavy Industrial/Warehousing south of the airport [CIR6]

Note: This is an initial land use consistency review prepared for the purpose of identifying areas where a conflict exists or potentially exists with ALUC compatibility zone criteria. This review is based upon available general plan documents and does not take into account existing land use. When a conflict between the general plan and compatibility criteria exists, it is not deemed inconsistent when the general plan is merely representing existing development. A more comprehensive analysis is necessary at the time a general plan land modification is presented to the ALUC for review.

# Exhibit RI-10, continued

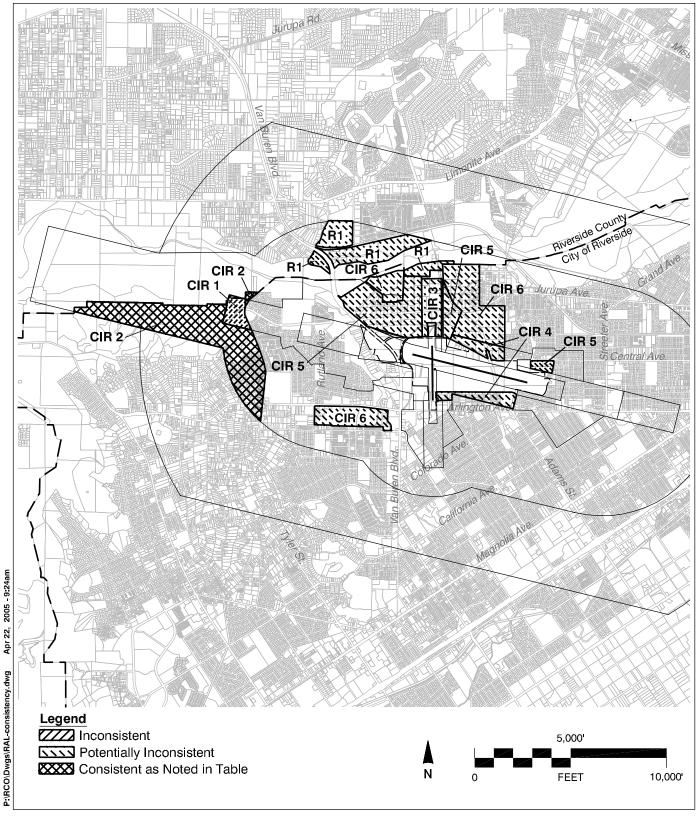


Exhibit RI-10, continued