

Introduction



Some of San Jacinto's most valuable assets include its open space areas, the San Jacinto River, agricultural resources, and its hillsides and ridgelines. The Resource Management Element describes the relationship between humans and the natural environment. The focus of this Element is the protection and enhancement of natural resources to ensure a high quality living environment for years to come.

PURPOSE OF THE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ELEMENT

The San Jacinto Resource Management Element meets the State requirements for the Conservation and Open Space Elements as defined in Sections 65302(d) and 65301(e) of the Government Code, respectively. According to these requirements, the Conservation Element must contain goals and policies to protect and maintain natural resources such as water, soils, wildlife and minerals, and prevent wasteful resource exploitation, degradation and destruction. The Open Space Element must contain goals and policies to manage open space areas including undeveloped lands and environmentally constrained areas. Specifically, the Open Space Element must address several open space categories such as those used for the preservation of natural resources and managed production of resources, as well as open space maintained for public health and safety reasons. This last category of open space is addressed in more detail in the Public Safety Element. Although briefly mentioned in this Element, the Community Services and Facilities Element provides a detailed description of the parks, trails and recreational facilities in San Jacinto.



While air quality is not a State-mandated element, the South Coast Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) requires air quality to be addressed in General Plans. Air quality is included as a component of the Resource Management Element in order to fulfill AQMP requirements. The purposes of the air quality component is to identify ways to reduce stationary source, mobile source and energy consumption related pollutant levels.

**SCOPE AND CONTENT
OF THE RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT
ELEMENT**

The Resource Management Element expresses community goals to protect and enhance environmental resources and open space. Resources addressed in this Element include: 1) open space; 2) agricultural lands; 3) natural resources such as mineral resources, water resources and biological resources; 4) scenic resources; 5) hillsides; 6) cultural resources; 7) air quality; and 8) energy use.

The Resource Management Element comprises three sections: 1) this Introduction; 2) Issues, Goals and Policies; and 3) the Resource Management Plan. An Implementation Program is provided as an appendix to this Element. In the Issues, Goals and Policies section, preservation of open space and resource management issues are identified and corresponding goals and policies are established. The goals, which are statements of the City's desires, are comprised of broad statements of purpose and direction. The policies serve as guidelines for enhancing the natural amenities of San Jacinto and minimizing the effects of planned development. The Plan explains how the goals and policies will be achieved and implemented. Specific implementation programs for the Resource Management Element are contained in the appendix of this Element.

**RELATED PLANS
AND PROGRAMS**

There are a number of existing plans and programs that directly relate to the Resource Management Element. These plans and programs have been enacted through federal, state and local action, and are administered by agencies and special districts. Federal laws pertaining to the protection of significant resources include the Endangered Species Act of 1973 and the National Environmental Policy Act. Other related plans and programs are described below.

**California
Environmental
Quality Act**

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) was adopted by the state legislature in response to a public mandate for thorough environmental analysis of projects impacting the environment. The provisions of the law and environmental review procedures are described in the CEQA statutes and CEQA Guidelines. CEQA will continue to be instrumental in ensuring that the environmental impacts associated with local development projects are appropriately assessed and mitigated.

California Endangered Species Act

The California Endangered Species Act (CESA) (Fish & Game Code §§2050, et. seq.) generally parallels the main provisions of the Federal Endangered Species Act and is administered by the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG). CESA prohibits the “taking” of listed species except as otherwise provided in State law. Any future development or redevelopment in San Jacinto that has the potential to affect wildlife will be subject to the restrictions contained in the CESA.

Federal Endangered Species Act

The Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA), administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, applies to federally listed species and habitat occupied by federally listed species. Federally listed species are most likely to occur within riparian habitat areas in the City’s floodplains. ESA Section 9 forbids specified acts that directly or indirectly harm listed species. Section 9 also prohibits “taking” any species of wildlife or fish listed as endangered. These restrictions apply to all federal agencies and all persons subject to United States jurisdiction.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and California Department of Fish and Game Regulations

Both the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and California Department of Fish and Game have regulations to protect wildlife resources. Special permits are required for the alteration, dredging, or any activity in a lake or stream, as well as other activities that may affect fish and game habitat. Both agencies also regulate impacts to sensitive plant and animal species as described above. Future development in San Jacinto that has the potential to affect wildlife habitat will be subject to the regulations of both of these federal and State agencies.

Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP)

The 7,300 square mile Riverside County contains a range of habitat patches and rare and narrow endemic species that require preservation under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP) is one component of an integrated plan that also includes an updated Riverside County General Plan and a Transportation Corridor Plan. The MSHCP provides for the conservation of approximately 160 species on 1.25 million acres of land in a rapidly urbanizing area of Riverside County. The Western Riverside County MSHCP is intended to comply with the guidelines of habitat conservation planning required under Section 10(a) of the ESA. The ultimate goal of the plan is the development and management of preserve areas within the urban landscape. The preserve areas and management techniques contained in the final MSHCP will affect land use planning and development opportunities within the San Jacinto Planning Area.

**County of Riverside
General Plan
Environmental
Hazards and
Resources Element**

The County of Riverside General Plan Environmental Hazards and Resources Element includes an inventory of both natural hazard areas (e.g., seismic hazards, flooding hazards, slope instability) and County-wide natural resources such as open space, vegetation, mineral resources, water quality and air quality. The Element also includes goals, policies and programs for development, management, preservation and conservation of the County's resources. This County of Riverside Element provides sources of regional information affecting San Jacinto and identifies policies and programs that apply to the San Jacinto Planning Area.

**National Pollutant
Discharge
Elimination System
(NPDES)**

Under the NPDES storm water permit issued to the County of Riverside and the City of San Jacinto as a co-permittee, all development and significant redevelopment must be implemented with runoff pollution control measures known as Best Management Practices (BMPs). Proposed development projects (both public and private) within San Jacinto must incorporate structural and non-structural BMPs to preclude significant water quality impact from non-point source pollutants.

**California Regional
Water Quality
Control Board –
Santa Ana
Region – Order
No. 00-65**

Order No. 00-65 identifies watershed-wide waste discharge requirements for discharges of storm water runoff associated with new development in the San Jacinto Watershed. Order No 00-65 requires developers to complete a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to address the specific circumstances of each project site. These SWPPPs must: 1) identify all pollutant sources; 2) identify all non-storm water discharges; 3) implement Best Management Practices (BMPs) to reduce or eliminate pollutants in storm water discharges; and 4) develop a maintenance schedule for BMPs installed during construction. The SWPPP must be submitted and approved by the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board concurrently with the Notice of Intent to comply with the terms of Order No. 00-65 prior to construction activities of one acre or more.

**South Coast Air
Quality
Management Plan**

The South Coast Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) mandates a variety of measures to reduce traffic congestion and improve air quality. These measures include the requirement that each jurisdiction develop an air quality component within its General Plan.

Williamson Act

The Williamson Act, passed by the State Legislature in 1965 seeks to preserve agricultural uses by offering tax relief to large landowners if the owners agree not to change the use of their open space or agricultural lands for a contract period of ten years. The contracts automatically renew each year, thus extending the term, unless the owner files a notice of non-renewal to cancel the contract. Thus, contract expiration is always nine years from the date of filing the notice of non-renewal. Several properties within the Planning Area are under Williamson Act contracts. However, many of these contracts have recently ended or will end in the near future.



**RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER
GENERAL PLAN
ELEMENTS**

The Resource Management Element must be consistent with the other General Plan elements and all elements of the General Plan are interrelated to a degree. Certain goals and policies of each element may also address issues that are the primary subjects of other elements. The integration of overlapping issues throughout the General Plan elements provides a strong basis for the implementation of plans and programs and achievement of community goals. The Resource Management Element most closely relates to the Land Use, Public Safety and Community Services and Facilities Elements.

The Land Use Element provides a planned land use pattern with the following general land use designation categories: Residential, Commercial, Industrial, Public/Institutional, and Open Space. The Open Space and Open Space – Recreation designations are applied to public and private land that is intended for conservation, open space and recreational uses. These designations are typically applied to areas that have an abundance of natural resources, visual resources and/or public safety concerns.

The Public Safety Element relates to the Resource Management Element in that it identifies hazard-prone areas such as floodplains, potentially unstable hillside areas and seismic hazard areas that should be conserved as open space.

The Community Services and Facilities Element relates to the Resource Management Element in that it plans for the conservation and management of parks and open space areas as well as water resources.

Issues, Goals and Policies



San Jacinto possess valuable assets in the form of its natural resources, agricultural resources, and open space. The preservation and enhancement of these resources can be accomplished by addressing certain issues affecting the City.

Six major issues are addressed by the goals, policies and Resource Management Plan in this Element. These major issues include: 1) preserving and protecting natural resources; 2) managing and preserving water resources; 3) preventing incompatible development; 4) improving air quality; 5) protecting agricultural resources; and 6) conserving energy.

NATURAL RESOURCES

San Jacinto contains important natural resources such as the San Jacinto River, mountain views, natural plant and wildlife habitats, and the wildlife that inhabit them. In a region that is subject to substantial growth and urbanization, these resources are constantly under threat of encroachment by new development. To preserve these important resources for future generations and preserve the quality of life in the community, these important resources need to be protected.

Resource Management Goal 1: Conserve and protect natural resources.

Policy 1.1: Conserve important natural resources such as mature trees, rock outcroppings, hills, ridges, and other prominent land forms, as open space.

Policy 1.2: Work closely with the County of Riverside to implement the Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan that meets the goal of preservation, but allows for economic development of the community.

Policy 1.3: Conserve and protect important plant communities and wildlife habitats, such as riparian areas, wetlands, vernal pools, oak woodlands and other significant tree stands, and rare and endangered species.

Policy 1.4: Create a system of hiking, biking and equestrian trails through and adjacent to open space and recreational areas within the City.

Policy 1.5: Require proper soil management and erosion control techniques in new development to reduce erosion, sedimentation, and other soil related problems.

Policy 1.6: Discourage grading of hillside areas and on slopes greater than 25 percent.

Policy 1.7: Encourage the planting of native trees and drought tolerant vegetation.

Related Resource Management Element Implementation Programs:
RM-1 through RM-7

WATER RESOURCES

The San Jacinto River flows through San Jacinto. The City also depends on ground water resources for agricultural and urban activities. To protect the public safety, as well as these natural resources, the supply and quality of the City's surface and ground water resources need to be properly managed and protected.

Resource Management Goal 2: Conserve and protect surface water, ground water and imported water resources.

Policy 2.1: Coordinate water quality and supply programs with responsible water agencies.

Policy 2.2: Ensure the placement of infrastructure for water supply and treatment to support development in areas designated for urban growth.

Policy 2.3: Ensure sufficient water capacity is available for new development.

Policy 2.4: Protect the aquifer and encourage ground water recharge.

Policy 2.5: Cooperate with federal, State, and county governments, and other agencies on the maintenance and improvement of the quality and quantity of local and regional groundwater resources.

Policy 2.6: Promote water conservation by encouraging the use of reclaimed water, promoting the use of water efficient landscaping and requiring development to utilize water conservation measures such as water efficient plumbing and xeriscape landscaping.

Policy 2.7: Conserve and protect watershed areas, natural drainage channels and creeks by retaining these resources in their natural condition whenever feasible.

Policy 2.8: Conserve and protect wetlands.

Policy 2.9: Encourage the creation of a San Jacinto River Park that includes trails and passive open space areas.

Policy 2.10: Expand the use of reclaimed water, whenever feasible.

Policy 2.11: Assist responsible public agencies in eliminating the discharge of toxic materials and untreated sewage into the Valley drainage and groundwater system.

Related Resource Management Element Implementation Programs:
RM-4, RM-8 through RM-13

**COMPATIBLE
DEVELOPMENT**

Certain areas in San Jacinto are subject to floods, liquefaction, erosion, and landslides, as well as other hazards. Designating these areas for open space or limiting development in these areas can reduce the risk to public health and safety. Areas that contain important historical, visual and ecological resources should also be protected to preserve the heritage and character of the community. Protecting mineral resources for future development also provides economic development opportunities for the community.

Resource Management Goal 3: Prevent incompatible development in areas that should be preserved for scenic, historic, conservation, mineral extraction, or public safety purposes.

Policy 3.1: Ensure incompatible development is avoided in those areas that are designated for scenic, historic, conservation, mineral extraction, or public safety purposes.

Policy 3.2: Conserve hillsides by limiting development on slopes greater than 25 percent and allowing unique planning techniques such as Specific Plans, Planned Unit Developments, and clustered development to reduce grading.

Policy 3.3: Seek dedication, funding, and maintenance of contiguous open space lands for passive and quasi-passive use.

Related Resource Management Element Implementation Programs:
RM-5, RM-14, RM-15

CULTURAL RESOURCES

San Jacinto's rich history has left the City with a great number of significant prehistoric and historic archaeological resources. These resources help define the community and offer opportunities for cultural, educational, and community enrichment. The City encourages the protection and enhancement of these resources for generations to come.

Resource Management Goal 4: Promote cultural awareness through the preservation of the City's historical, archaeological, and paleontological resources.

Policy 4.1: Wherever possible, identify, protect and preserve the historical resources of the City.

Policy 4.2: Encourage historic preservation in the downtown core.

Policy 4.3: Increase public awareness of and accessibility to the City's cultural heritage and resources through educational visitor-oriented programs.

Policy 4.4: Ensure new development is compatible with and complementary to adjacent historic resources.

Related Resource Management Element Implementation Programs: RM-16 through RM-22

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture continues to dominate the landscape of San Jacinto. Large tracts of land in the western portion of the City are used for agricultural activities, which provide revenue sources for the City and its residents. While many of these farms will continue to produce agricultural products, increasing pressures from surrounding new development, incompatibility with new development, and changes in the economy may result in the eventual development of these areas for urban uses. Planning for the eventual conversion of these areas to urban uses, with agriculture providing a revenue producing interim use, will provide short and long-term benefits to the City.

Resource Management Goal 5: Where appropriate, conserve agricultural lands and avoid the premature conversion of agricultural land to urban uses.

Policy 5.1: Encourage continuous agricultural operations.

Policy 5.2: Foster development techniques and agricultural practices that minimize the incompatibility of agricultural activities with urban development while maximizing agricultural production.

Policy 5.3: Protect agricultural lands from premature conversion to urban uses.

Related Resource Management Element Implementation Programs:
RM-23, RM-24

AIR QUALITY

San Jacinto is located in the South Coast Air Basin. Air quality in this basin does not presently meet state and federal standards. Cooperation among all agencies in the basin is necessary to achieve desired improvements to air quality. San Jacinto can participate and contribute its share in those efforts by proper planning for land use, transportation, and energy use.

Resource Management Goal 6: Improve air quality.

- Policy 6.1:** Cooperate with the South Coast Air Quality Management District, Southern California Association of Governments, and the Western Riverside Council of Governments in their efforts to implement the regional Air Quality Management Plan.
- Policy 6.2:** Cooperate and participate in regional air quality management planning, programs, and enforcement measures.
- Policy 6.3:** Achieve a greater balance between jobs and housing in San Jacinto.
- Policy 6.4:** Promote the growth of clean industry as a method of managing and improving air quality.
- Policy 6.5:** Promote energy conservation and recycling by the public and private sectors.
- Policy 6.6:** Encourage alternative modes of transportation to reduce vehicular emissions and improve air quality.
- Policy 6.7:** Encourage pedestrian scale development and pedestrian friendly access to reduce vehicle emissions.
- Policy 6.8:** In appropriate areas, allow mixed use development that combines housing, employment, and retail activities on one site.
- Policy 6.9:** Concentrate higher density development at transportation nodes and areas served by a well-developed vehicular network.
- Policy 6.10:** Support sustainable development patterns and green building standards that reduce energy use.

Related Resource Management Element Implementation Programs:
RM-25 through RM-29

ENERGY CONSERVATION

Future development within the City will result in an increase in the amount of energy used for the operation of businesses, homes, and automobiles. To reduce pollution and ensure that there are energy sources for future generations, conservation methods need to be implemented.

Resource Management Goal 7: Promote the conservation of energy.

Policy 7.1: Encourage the efficient use of energy resources.

Policy 7.2: Promote the use of alternative energy sources.

Policy 7.3: Support the use of energy-efficient building materials, equipment, and design in City facilities and infrastructure.

Policy 7.4: Encourage recycling programs that reduce emissions associated with manufacturing and waste disposal.

Related Resource Management Element Implementation Programs:
RM-30 through RM-33

Resource Management Plan



San Jacinto's location in a valley bordered by mountains to the east and west, and its array of water resources, open space, and agricultural uses create a distinct identity for the City. The Resource Management Plan establishes an approach for the balanced use, management, and conservation of these unique resources. The six resource management issue areas identified in the *Issues, Goals and Policies* section are the focus of this Plan. The related goals and policies are the basis of the Plan and are supported by approaches to protect and enhance natural resources. The Resource Management Implementation Program contained in Appendix A of this General Plan is an extension of this plan and contains specific programs to achieve the City's goals related to natural resources and open space.

NATURAL RESOURCES



Urbanization of the City places an increased importance on the management and conservation of its vast natural resources, including open space resources, natural landforms, biological resources, and mineral resources. Water resources, agricultural resources, air quality, and historic resources are each addressed following the Natural Resources subsection of this Plan.

Open Space Resources

Open space is an important community amenity. Open space provides passive and active recreational opportunities, preserves scenic views, provides for the protection of sensitive biological resources, and acts as a buffer between potentially incompatible land uses. Open space resources in San Jacinto include: 1) privately owned open space and recreational facilities; 2) public parks; 3) publicly owned open space;

4) privately owned golf courses; 5) easements to the City; 6) Valley Wide Regional Park, 7) equestrian facilities; 8) the City's water resources; and 9) agricultural lands. This section of the Resource Management Plan describes the strategy to maintain and enhance open space resources within the Planning Area.

Designated Open Space

Land intended for the preservation of open space and provision of recreational opportunities is included in two Open Space land use designations: General Open Space (OS) and Open Space – Recreation (OS-R). The location of lands designated for open space is depicted in **Figure RM-1**.

The OS designation provides for a variety of open space and recreational uses. The OS-R category allows for the preservation of open space resources and the provision of outdoor recreational facilities such as golf courses and equestrian facilities. Much of the City's natural landforms and open space features, such as fault zones, ridgelines and hillsides are protected under these two open space categories.

In order to preserve and enhance open space resources in the Planning Area, the City implements a program that supports the joint venture use of open space areas to reduce maintenance costs and increase City revenue for maintaining historic resources, open space, and parks and recreational facilities. San Jacinto also coordinates with public and private organizations to provide revenue generating open space uses such as golf courses and environmental banking sites to generate revenue to protect important open space and natural resources.

Designated Parkland

Figure RM-1 identifies the lands within the Planning Area that are designated as Park (P). The Parks designation allows for a variety of passive and active recreation sites operated by private organizations, the City and regional agencies. The Community Services and Facilities Element of this General Plan provides a complete inventory and description of existing and planned parks, equestrian facilities, recreational facilities, and trails within the City. The City's plan to maintain and expand these recreational areas is also described in the Community Services and Facilities Element.

In addition to specifically designated parkland within the community, developers of residential projects will be required to provide adequate parkland equal to five acres per 1,000 residents (0.005 acre per resident), or pay an in-lieu fee prior to occupancy of the project. Developers of non-residential projects will be required to provide parkland equal to 2.5 acres per 1,000 employees (0.0025 acre per employee), or pay an in lieu fee prior to occupancy of the project.

These requirements will ensure adequate new parkland is provided per the Quimby Act.

Valley-Wide Regional Park

Located in San Jacinto, Valley-Wide Regional Park is a 36-acre park that features a 22,000 square foot Sports Center, six lighted tennis courts, seven baseball diamonds, six soccer fields, and picnic areas with barbecues and play equipment. The park also has batting cages, Valley-Wide Recreation and Parks District (VWRPD) administration offices, outside basketball and volleyball courts and six horseshoe pits. The regional park is maintained and operated by the VWRPD. The City monitors the maintenance of the park site and works with the district in providing community services and recreation opportunities at the site.

Mount San Jacinto State Park

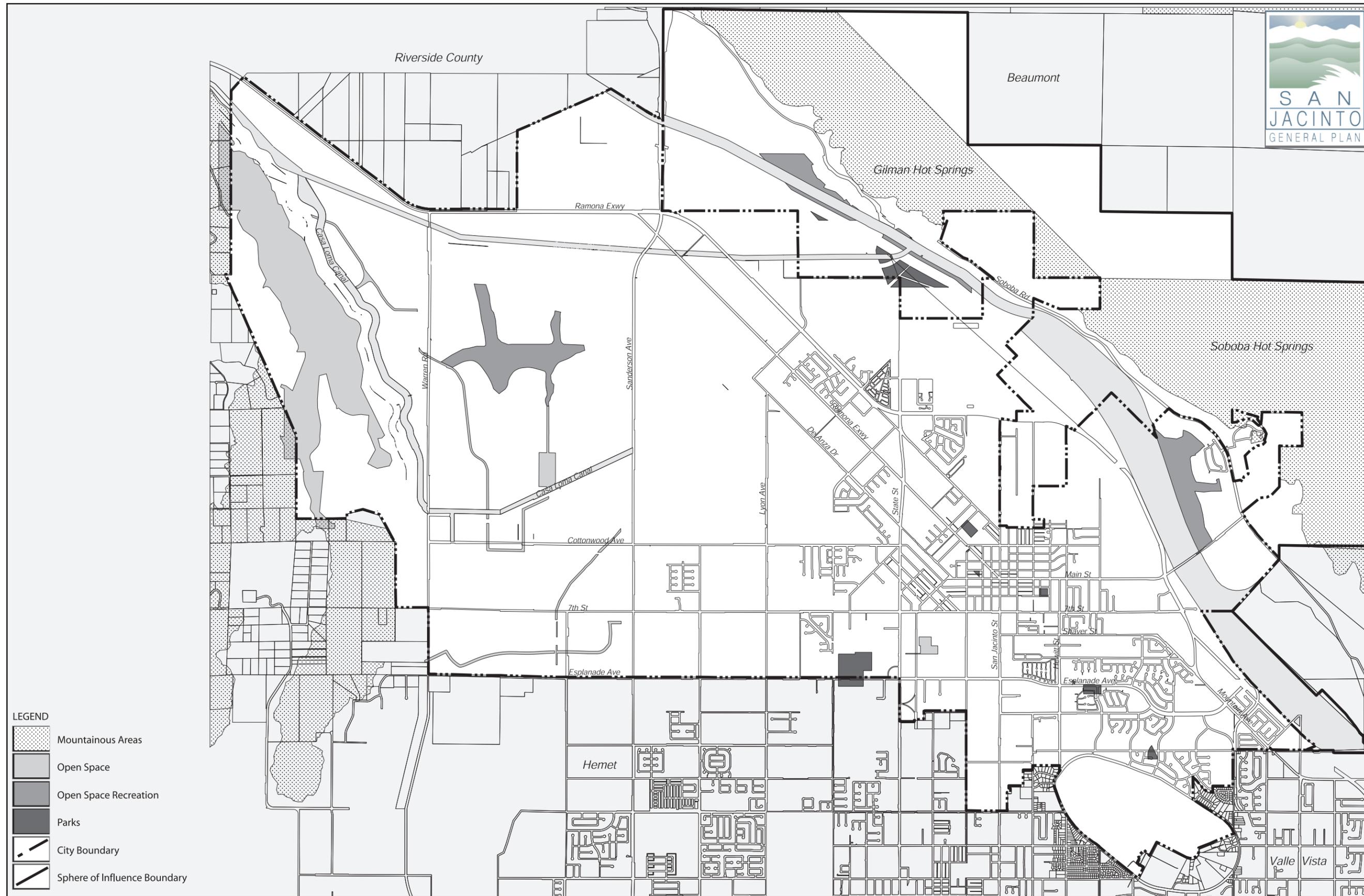
The weathered summit of Mount San Jacinto stands 10,804 feet above sea level, the highest point in the San Jacinto Range and the second highest in southern California. The mountain's granite peaks and subalpine forests provide a majestic scenic vista for the residents of San Jacinto. The nearby 12,000-acre Mount San Jacinto State Park offers rock climbing, nature and hiking trails, camping and picnicking. The Mount San Jacinto State Park General Plan is currently being developed. This document becomes the primary management plan for the California State Parks system, establishing its purpose and management direction for the future. The City of San Jacinto continues to work with the State Park system to ensure that the abundant natural and scenic resources of Mount San Jacinto State Park are maintained.

Natural Landforms

San Jacinto's eastern and western borders are largely defined by steep sloping hillsides and ridgelines associated with the San Jacinto Mountain Range. In order to preserve the scenic and natural resources of these hillsides, a majority of the land in these hillside areas is designated as Open Space (OS), which allows a maximum of 1 dwelling unit per 40 acres or non residential development with a maximum 0.10:1 floor area ratio (FAR). This low level of development discourages incompatible development in these areas and maintains the scenic vistas of these



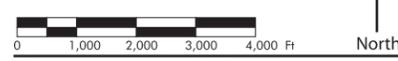
hillsides and ridgelines, while providing opportunities for habitat and species preserve areas. In order to provide additional development opportunities in the vicinity of these hillsides, areas of Estate Residential, Rural Residential (RR) and Open Space – Recreation (OS-R) are planned in the more gently sloped areas at the base of both the eastern and western hillsides.



LEGEND

-  Mountainous Areas
-  Open Space
-  Open Space Recreation
-  Parks
-  City Boundary
-  Sphere of Influence Boundary

Sources: County of Riverside GIS, City of San Jacinto, USGS



Before development is approved in these hillside areas, the City assesses development proposals for potential impacts associated with important geologic and scenic landform features pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act. Important topographical features, ridgelines, scenic vistas, soils and potential erosion problems are considered in these assessments.

Biological Resources

San Jacinto lies within the Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP) as depicted in **Figure RM-2**.

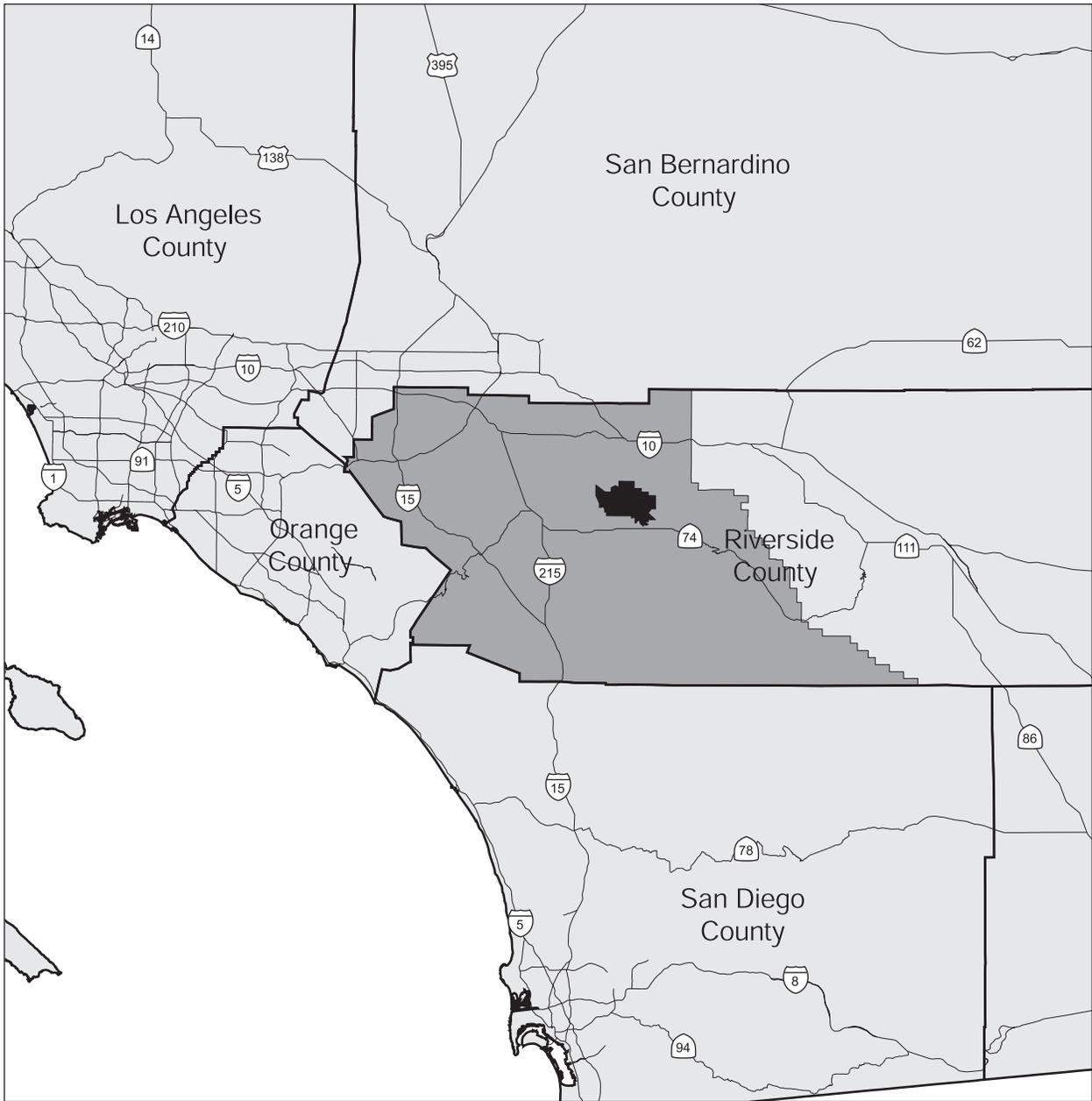
Due to the extensive amount of open space in both the western and easternmost portions of the Planning Areas, the variety of elevations and topography within the Planning Area, and the habitat associated with the San Jacinto River, a variety of biological resources exists in the Planning Area. **Figure RM-3** identifies the vegetation communities located within San Jacinto. Important vegetation communities located within the Planning Area include:

- Riversidean sage scrub in the eastern and western portions of the Planning Area.
- Riversidean alluvial fan sage scrub, disturbed alluvial and riparian forest along the San Jacinto River.
- Riversidean sage scrub and chaparral on the hillsides in the western and eastern portions of the Planning Area.

Although agricultural uses such as fields and croplands are not considered sensitive vegetation, these areas can provide important foraging opportunities for sensitive raptor species. Additionally, the open ponds associated with some agricultural uses may provide habitat for species associated with fresh water, riparian scrub and freshwater marsh.

Sensitive wildlife species identified or likely to occur in San Jacinto include, but are not limited to: the western spadefoot toad; orange throated whiptail; California gnatcatcher; burrowing owl; loggerhead shrike; white tailed kite; northern harrier; and several species of raptors, such as the golden eagle, ferruginous hawk, and the bald eagle.

The MSHCP provides for the conservation of these sensitive wildlife and vegetation communities. The City is a permittee under the MSHCP and a signatory to the implementing agreement, which allows the City to continue to work with the County of Riverside to enforce the Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan.



Sources: County of Riverside GIS, City of San Jacinto, USGS

LEGEND

-  San Jacinto City/Sphere Boundary
-  MSHCP Planning Area
-  County Boundary

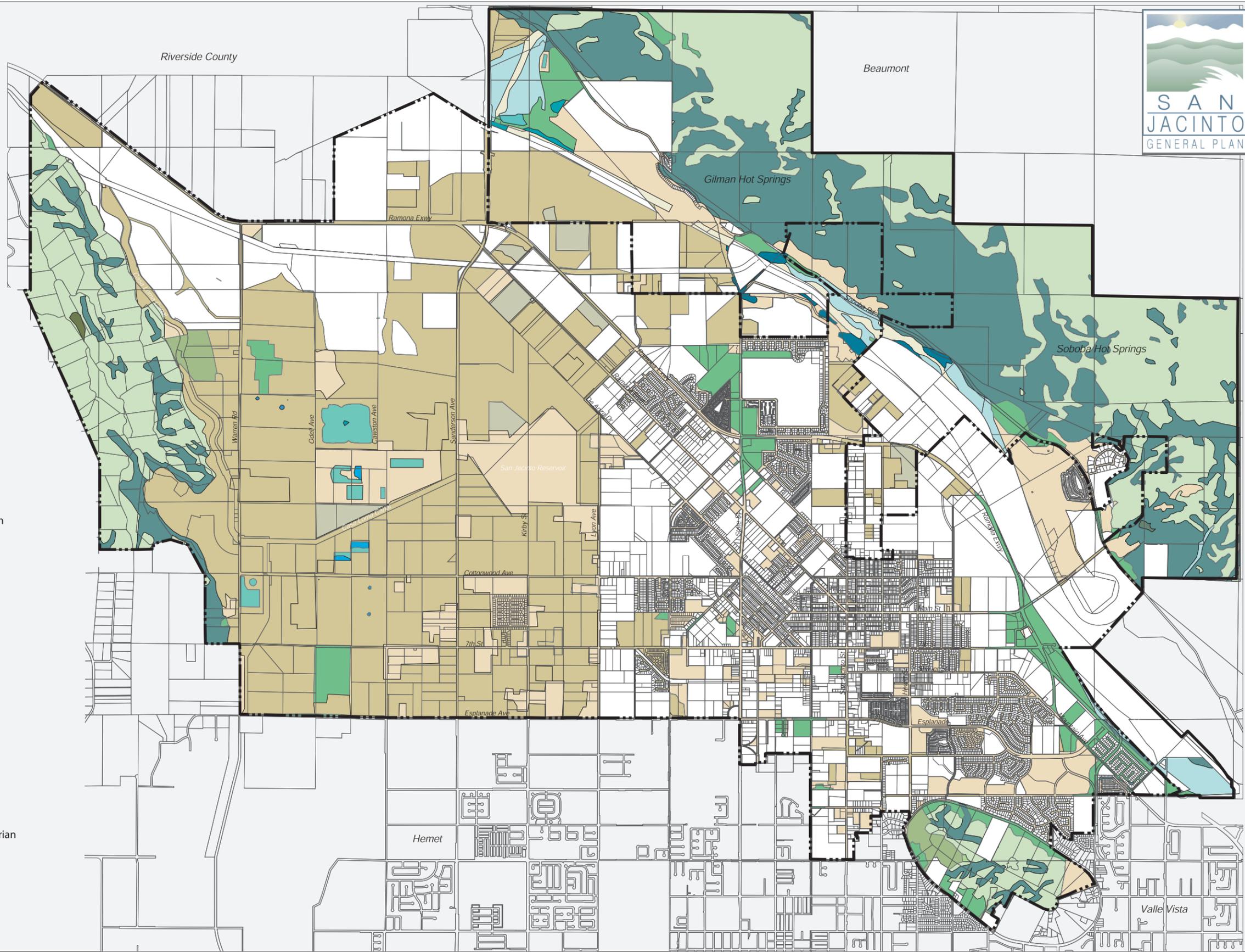


North
Not To Scale

Figure RM-2
MSHCP Planning Area

LEGEND

-  Alkali Playa
-  Chamise Chaparral
-  Chaparral
-  Coast Live Oak Woodland
-  Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh
-  Disturbed Alluvial
-  Dairy & Livestock Feedyards/
Field Croplands/Grove/Orchard
-  Non-native Grassland
-  Oak Woodland
-  Open Water/Reservoir/Pond
-  Ornamental
-  Riparian Forest
-  Riparian Scrub
-  Riversidean Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub
-  Riversidean Sage Scrub
-  Southern Cottonwood/Willow Riparian
-  Vernal Pool
-  City Boundary
-  Sphere of Influence Boundary



Sources: County of Riverside GIS, City of San Jacinto, USGS



Figure RM-3
Vegetation Communities

Mineral Resources No portion of the Planning Area is located in a significant mineral resource area (MRZ-2) as identified on maps prepared by the Department of Conservation Division of Mines and Geology. However, the Riverside County General Plan identifies sand and gravel and limestone resources in the eastern portion of the Planning Area, east of the San Jacinto River. Rock and granite products are also located in the eastern hillsides. The most significant mineral extraction operation in the Planning Area was the Quandt Borrow Pit located on a 160-acre site in the northern portion of the Planning Area along the San Jacinto River; however, the Quandt Borrow Pit is no longer in operation.

WATER RESOURCES Urban growth and agricultural production within the region places continued demand on the City’s groundwater supply. Continued development and agricultural production also contribute to increased erosion and runoff that pollute the City’s surface waters. Management of the water supply and enhancement of water quality is essential to the future of San Jacinto.

Water Supply Both local and regional water resources are important to the City. Urban and agricultural activities in San Jacinto affect regional water resources as well as local sources. San Jacinto is located within the San Jacinto Groundwater Subbasin. The City’s potable water is supplied primarily through water pumped from San Jacinto and Hemet wells operated and managed by the Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD); however the City also purchases blends of imported water and groundwater for distribution. The supply of both groundwater and imported water is limited and conservation efforts are needed to ensure adequate emergency storage and future supply. Water conservation is encouraged by the City in the following ways:

- Implementing aquifer and groundwater recharge programs;
- Participating in water conservation programs operated by the EMWD and the Metropolitan Water District (MWD);
- Establishing water conservation education programs;
- Requiring the use of drought resistant plant species in landscaping for private and public areas, including parks and recreational facilities;
- Expanding the production and use of reclaimed water; and
- Requiring the incorporation of water conservation devices, including low-flush toilets, flow restriction devices and water conserving appliances in both new public and private development projects and rehabilitation projects.

Water Quality The City’s water resources, including the San Jacinto River, the Casa Loma Canal, the Colorado River Aqueduct and the City’s many wells are subject to pollutants and sediment carried in runoff. The pollutants common in San Jacinto’s runoff include landscape and agricultural pesticides and fertilizers, automobile products and degreasers. Urban

and agricultural pollutants degrade water quality and impact wildlife and plants dependent on aquatic habitat.

The City is a co-permittee with the County of Riverside in the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program, which is designed to reduce pollutants in runoff. According to the NPDES permit requirements, all new development projects and substantial rehabilitation efforts are required to incorporate Best Management Practices (BMPs). Implementation of BMPs in accordance with Riverside County's Flood Control and Water Conservation District's NPDES Municipal Stormwater Management Program helps to protect surface water quality in San Jacinto.

The City of San Jacinto also cooperates with the EMWD in the operation and management of the Hemet/San Jacinto Multipurpose Constructed Wetlands Research Facility, which provides additional treatment of secondary wastewater. This facility is an integral component of the Hemet/San Jacinto Regional Water Reclamation Facility, with proven improvement in water quality in the region. The wetlands facility is also a haven for approximately 120 species of migratory and resident waterfowl, shorebirds, songbirds and raptors.

The City also continues to monitor water quality and plans to construct needed infrastructure improvements as identified in the City's Water Master Plan.

**COMPATIBLE
DEVELOPMENT**

Certain areas and resources in the City need to be protected from incompatible development in order to ensure public safety and the protection of natural resources and historic resources. Protecting and enhancing these resources also provides both public and private economic development opportunities.

Public Safety

Certain areas within the Planning Area are subject to hazards associated with seismic events, flooding, fire and geology (e.g., erosion, mudslides and rockslides). Ensuring compatible development in these areas to protect public safety is important. These hazard areas and the Management of these areas is addressed in the Public Safety Element of the General Plan.

Archaeological Resources

San Jacinto includes a great number of prehistoric and historic archaeological resources. Archaeological and historic resources are illustrated in **Figure RM-4**.

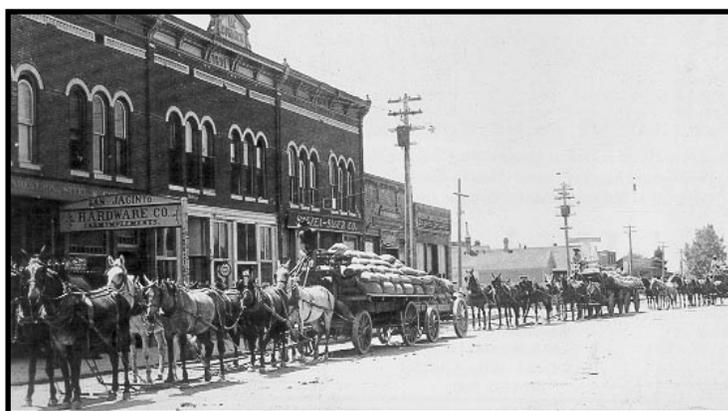
Prehistoric Archaeological Areas

The City jurisdiction includes many important prehistoric sites in the Lakeview Mountains and one in Massacre Canyon. Rock art, including the locally famous “Ramona Maze Stone”, is located in the Lakeview Mountain area. Other types of prehistoric sites in the Lakeview area include rock shelters, open camps, and acorn and seed milling areas.

According to legend, Massacre Canyon was once the site of the ancient Indian village of *Ivah*. This area may thus have prehistoric and historic significance.

Historic Resources

The San Jacinto Valley was first settled by the native Cahuilla peoples, many of whose descendants still live in the valley. The San Jacinto valley area was first seen by Europeans when Juan Bautista explored the valley in 1774. In the early 1800s it became a cattle ranch for Mission San Luis Rey and was named for Saint Hyacinth, or San Jacinto. At this time, Rancho San Jacinto extended from the San Jacinto mountains to present day Corona. When the mission system was broken up, approximately 35,500 acres of land in the valley was granted to the Estudillo family in 1842. As families began to move into the area, Don Jose Antonio Estudillo sold off portions of his holdings and decided to begin a town.



The City was founded in 1870 and incorporated in 1888, making San Jacinto the oldest incorporated city in Riverside County. For more than 100 years the fertile valley of the Planning Area has supported businesses and ranches with jobs, good resources and bumper crops such as grains apricots, peaches walnuts and citrus. In the early 1900s, the local hot springs and mild climate attracted many visitors and new residents to the area.

Being the oldest incorporated city in Riverside County, San Jacinto contains many late 19th and early 20th century homes, including a number of Victorian houses and California bungalows. In addition, the City contains several late 19th and early 20th century commercial structures in the downtown area. Some of these historic buildings and properties include the:

- Estudillo Mansion
- Hotel Vosberg
- Pioneer Hotel
- The Hogan
- Scherman Home
- Dunham House
- Geiser Home
- Hyacinth Inn

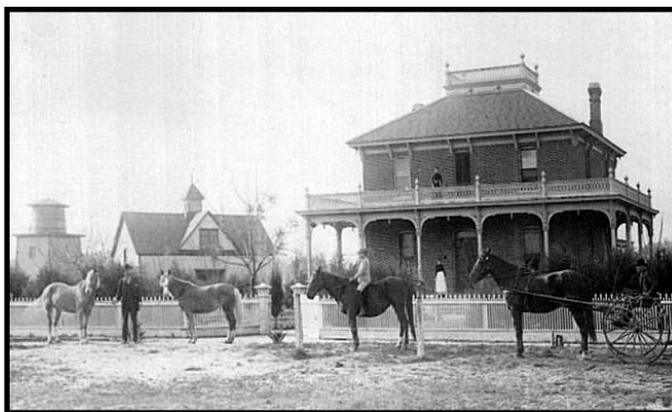
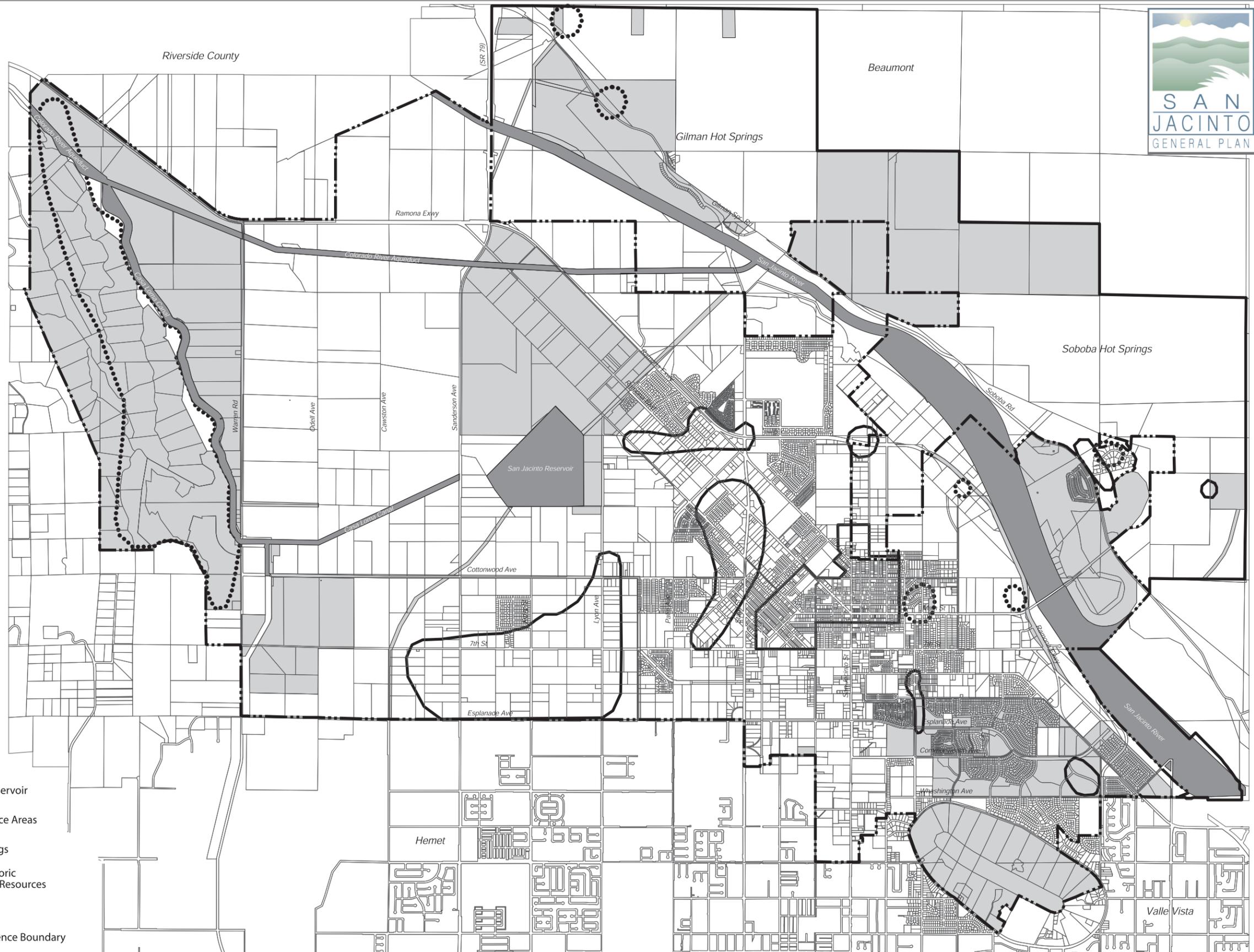


Photo: Estudillo Mansion circa 1890.

The 1885 Estudillo Mansion, located at Main and Seventh streets is the oldest and most significant historical building in the San Jacinto Valley. The history of the mansion links San Jacinto Valley's present to the Mission Era of Spanish rule in California through the Mexican California era through the settlement of the valley by American and European settlers. Tours of the mansion promote tourism and the learning of local history. The site can also be used for business opportunities such as, weddings, private parties, and other receptions. Preservation of the site and protection of the site from incompatible development enhances the historic and economic value of the site to the community.



- Legend**
-  River/Canal/Reservoir
 -  Cultural Resource Areas
 -  Historic Buildings
 -  Prehistoric/Historic Archaeological Resources
 -  City Boundary
 -  Sphere of Influence Boundary

Sources: County of Riverside GIS, City of San Jacinto, USGS

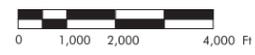


Figure RM-4
Cultural Resources

Other notable historic resources in the community include:

- Brick blocks in “Old San Jacinto” located on the two blocks between Hewitt Avenue and Evans Street;
- Lime kilns and quarry at Massacre Canyon;
- Historic trash dumps located along the western bank of the San Jacinto River, just east of the existing City boundary;
- A portion of the historic 1,600 mile route of the 1777 De Anza Expedition;
- The 1934 landing site of the Soviet Trans-polar Airship, which is now identified by a marker on Cottonwood Avenue, between Sanderson Avenue and Warren Road; and
- The San Jacinto High School Bell Tower.

San Jacinto reviews all discretionary development proposals for potential impacts related to incompatible development. Additionally, any development that could impact a historic or archaeological resource is subject to environmental review under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

AIR QUALITY

The City of San Jacinto is located within the South Coast Air Basin, a non-attainment area for federal and state air quality standards for ozone and state standards for particulate matter less than ten microns in diameter (PM10). The Planning Area lies within the South Coast Air Quality Management District Source Receptor Area 28. Since 1997, there has been no active monitoring station in Area 28 because information gathered in Area 28 was consistently redundant with information gathered in Area 24 – Perris Valley, which is located just west of Area 28. Therefore, since 1997, the City uses information gathered from Area 24 to assess PM10 and ozone emissions affecting the Planning Area. No other pollutant is monitored in Area 24 due to the consistently low levels of other pollutant emissions (e.g., carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, and sulfur dioxide) identified in the area in the 1980s and 1990s.

Motor vehicles are the primary source of regional ozone and particulate matter emissions throughout the air basin and within San Jacinto. Agricultural uses and construction activities that cause soil disturbance and the release of dust are also contributors to particulate matter emissions. The City works with the South Coast Air Quality Management District and implements the requirements of the most recent Air Quality Management Plan in order to improve regional air quality. Energy conservation, discussed in the Energy Conservation subsection of this Plan, also helps to reduce localized and regional air quality impacts.

**AGRICULTURAL
RESOURCES**

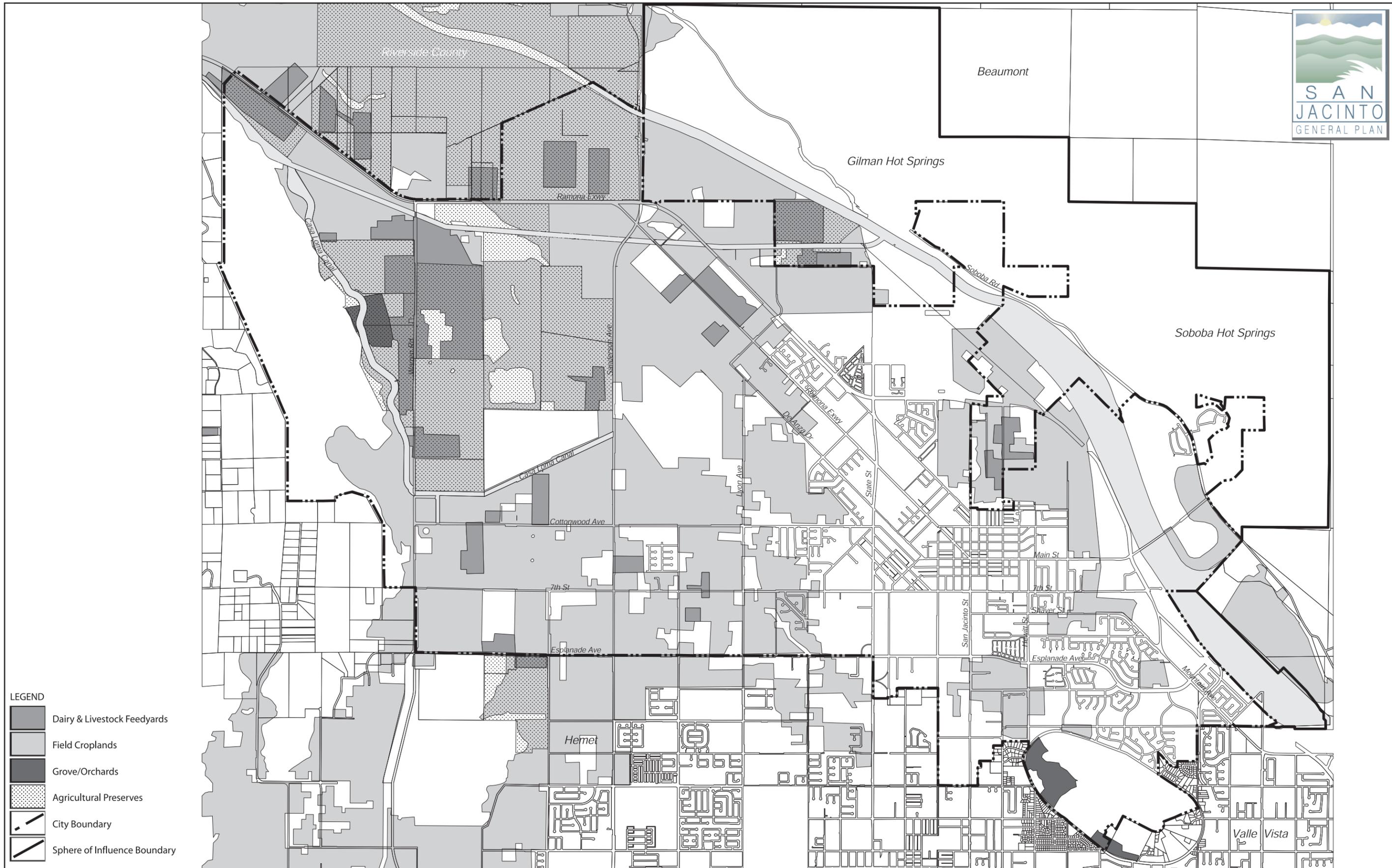
San Jacinto has historically been an agricultural community, with its rich valley soils providing a wide variety of agricultural crops. As depicted in **Figure RM-5**, agricultural uses in the Planning Area include groves and

orchards, field and truck crops, and dairy and livestock feedyards. These agricultural uses provide revenue for the City while preserving rural character and maintaining open space and scenic views. While many of the agricultural uses will continue to operate in the future, increasing pressures from surrounding urban development and changes in the economy will likely result in the development of many of these areas for urban uses. Planning for the eventual conversion of these areas into urban uses, while allowing agricultural areas to remain as an interim use, provides short- and long-term benefits to the City.

Figure RM-5 also depicts the agricultural preserve (Williamson Act contract) areas within San Jacinto. Many of the Williamson Act contracts on these lands will expire in the upcoming years, allowing for development of the areas for non-agricultural uses.



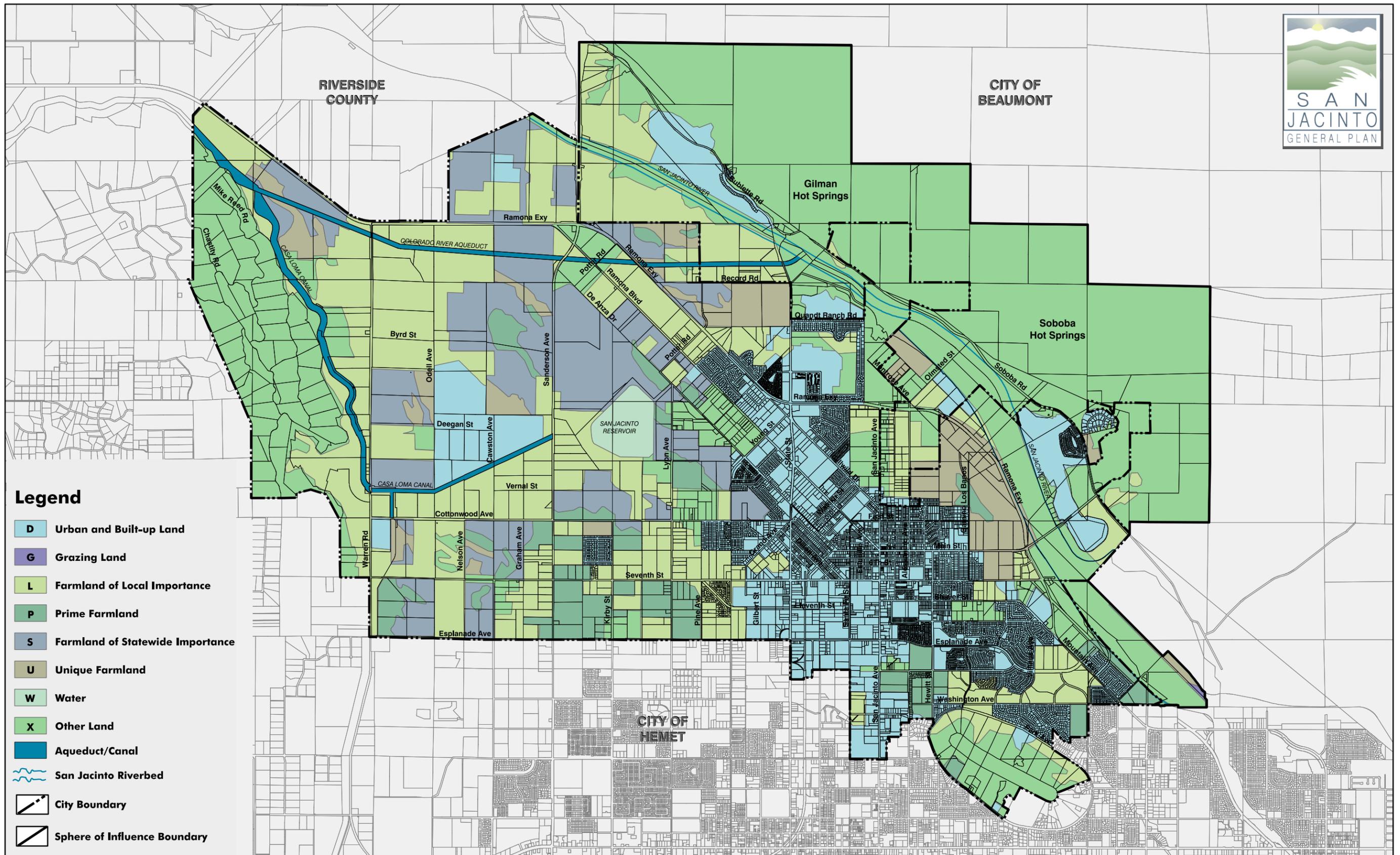
Figure RM-6 depicts the Important Farmlands in San Jacinto as identified by the Department of Conservation. As indicated, a substantial amount of land in the Planning Area is identified as Important Farmland. Any discretionary development proposal that would convert agricultural uses to non-agricultural uses or that has the potential to disturb Prime Farmland, Farmland of Statewide Importance, Unique Farmland or Farmland of Local Importance is subject to review under CEQA.



- LEGEND**
-  Dairy & Livestock Feedyards
 -  Field Croplands
 -  Grove/Orchards
 -  Agricultural Preserves
 -  City Boundary
 -  Sphere of Influence Boundary

Sources: County of Riverside GIS, City of San Jacinto, USGS





Legend

- D** Urban and Built-up Land
- G** Grazing Land
- L** Farmland of Local Importance
- P** Prime Farmland
- S** Farmland of Statewide Importance
- U** Unique Farmland
- W** Water
- X** Other Land
- Aqueduct/Canal**
- San Jacinto Riverbed**
- City Boundary**
- Sphere of Influence Boundary**

Sources: County of Riverside GIS and the City of San Jacinto.



0 1,000 2,000 3,000 4,000 Feet

Figure RM-6
Important Farmland

**ENERGY
CONSERVATION**

A tight energy market and sometimes insufficient power supply highlights the continued need for both private and public energy conservation. Additionally, pollutants are generated by the combustion of fossil fuels to produce electricity and by the combustion of natural gas. Reducing energy usage decreases the amount of pollutants generated. The City supports reducing energy demand through innovative architectural design, energy efficient building materials and construction, structural orientation and landscaping.

The City promotes energy conservation by implementing State Title 24 energy performance requirements through building codes. In addition, the relationship between project design and future energy requirements is considered when reviewing proposals for new development. Promotion of utility company incentive programs to retrofit existing development with energy efficient lighting, air conditioning and heating systems is also supported by the City.

Appendix: Implementation Program



This Implementation Program provides actions to implement the adopted policies and plans identified in the Resource Management Element. The Resource Management Element Implementation Program is a series of actions, procedures and techniques that includes a description of the responsible agency/department, funding source, time frame and related policies in the Resource Management Element.

Natural Resources

RM-1
Joint Venture Open Space Management

To reduce maintenance costs and increase City revenue for maintaining historic resources, open space, and parks and recreational facilities, support the joint venture use and management of open space areas with other public and private agencies.

Responsible Agency/Department:

Community Development, private entities, school districts, Valley-Wide Recreation and Parks District, State Park System

Funding Source:

General Fund, private fees, state and federal funds

Time Frame:

Ongoing

Related Policies:

1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 2.9

RM-2
Revenue-Generating Open Space Uses

Coordinate with public and private organizations to provide revenue-generating open space uses such as golf courses and environmental banking sites as a way to produce revenue to protect open space and natural resources. Work with the Chamber of Commerce and Valley Economic Development Corporation (VEDC) to advertise potential revenue-generating open space opportunities in San Jacinto. Identify potential sites for revenue-generating open space uses on the City's website.

Responsible Agency/Department:

Community Development, private entities, Chamber of Commerce, VEDC

Funding Source:

General Fund, private entities

Time Frame:

Ongoing

Related Policies:

1.1, 1.2, 1.3

RM-3
Coordination with the Agencies

Work closely with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), and the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) during the discretionary project permitting and CEQA review of any project that may result in the alteration of a stream bed,

involve the removal of vegetation in wetland and riparian habitats, disturb Waters of the United States or otherwise impact sensitive biological resources.

Responsible Agency/Department: Community Development, ACOE, FWS, CDFG
Funding Source: General Fund, development fees
Time Frame: Ongoing
Related Policies: 1.2, 1.3, 2.7, 2.8, 2.9

RM-4
Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP)
 Cooperate with the County of Riverside to develop and manage preserve areas within the urban landscape. During the review of development proposals, use the Western Riverside County MSHCP Habitat Conservation Plan (particularly *Section 3.2.13 San Jacinto Valley Area Plan*) to help assess potential project impacts and mitigation requirements. Development in the City shall be required to comply with the applicable terms of the MSHCP including, but not limited to, the payment of mitigation fees, narrow endemic surveys, riparian/riverine policy, and other applicable surveys. Anyone applying for a discretionary permit for property located in a MSHCP designated Criteria Area/Criteria Cell(s) shall submit a HANS Application to the Riverside County EPD and subsequently to the Western Riverside RCP for JPR.

Responsible Agency/Department: Community Development, County of Riverside
Funding Source: General Fund, development fees
Time Frame: Ongoing
Related Policies: 1.2, 1.3, 2.7, 2.8

RM-5
Hillside Development Guidelines
 Through the City's Hillside Development Guidelines, retain the significant hillsides and ridgelines on San Jacinto's eastern and western borders as Open Space, allowing areas of non-intensive development such as Rural Residential, Estate Residential, and Open Space – Recreation on the more gently sloped areas at the base of the eastern and western hillsides.

Responsible Agency/Department: Community Development
Funding Source: General Fund, development fees
Time Frame: Ongoing
Related Policies: 1.6, 3.2

RM-6
Site Development Flexibility
 During the processing of new development projects, require the use of Planned Unit Developments, Specific Plans, and clustering as a means of preserving significant natural resources and reducing risks associated with hazards related to seismic activities, unstable soils, and landslides.

Responsible Agency/Department: Community Development
Funding Source: General Fund, development fees
Time Frame: Ongoing
Related Policies: 1.1, 1.3

RM-7
Geotechnical Stability

During the development review process, ensure proper geotechnical and soil management techniques are implemented. To enforce this, the City Engineer or Planning Director may request the completion of a survey of soil and geologic conditions by a State licensed Engineering Geologist and Civil Engineer, where appropriate. When potential geologic impacts are identified, require project applicants to mitigate the impacts per the recommendations contained within the survey.

Responsible Agency/Department: Community Development, Public Works, City Engineer
Funding Source: General Fund, project proponent
Time Frame: Ongoing
Related Policies: 1.5, 1.6

Water Resources

RM-8
Water Quality Programs

To reduce soil erosion and pollutants in urban runoff, require new development projects, substantial rehabilitation projects, and ongoing agricultural operations to incorporate Best Management Practices (BMPs) pursuant to the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit to ensure that the City complies with applicable State and federal regulations. As specific development projects are implemented, project proponents will be required to consult with relevant agencies such as the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE), Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), and the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG). Also, ensure that projects of one acre or more complete a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) pursuant to California Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) Santa Ana Region – Order No. 00-65 and the City’s MS4 permit (order no. R8-2002-0011 (NPDES No. CAS 618033)).

Responsible Agency/Department: Community Development, Public Works, City Engineer, RWQCB
Funding Source: General Fund, state and federal funding sources, project proponent
Time Frame: Ongoing
Related Policies: 1.5, 1.7, 2.1, 2.11

RM-9
Reduce Nitrate and Sediment Input to Surface Waters

Cooperate with the Regional Water Quality Control Board to develop a plan to assist agricultural operations to reduce nitrate and sediment input to surface waters. Such a plan will enhance water quality and benefit aquatic plants and wildlife within the planning area as well as downstream.

Responsible Agency/Department: Community Development, Regional Water Quality Control Board
Funding Source: General Fund, private funds, state funds
Time Frame: Ongoing
Related Policies: 2.1, 2.11

RM-10
Recycled Water

In cooperation with the state, regional, and local water agencies and suppliers, participate in programs that seek to expand the availability and use of recycled water for irrigation where feasible and legally permitted. Specifically, support the expansion of the use of recycled water for urban and agricultural irrigation. Cooperate with these agencies to establish standards and regulations for the use of recycled water in development projects.

Responsible Agency/Department: Community Development, local and regional water districts
Funding Source: General Fund, development fees, project proponent
Time Frame: Ongoing
Related Policies: 2.3, 2.6, 2.10

RM-11
Water Conservation

Work with the water districts and private developers to encourage water conservation in the following ways:

- Implementing aquifer and groundwater recharge programs
- Participating in water conservation programs operated by the local and regional water districts
- Establishing water conservation education programs
- Requiring the use of drought resistant plant species in landscaping for public and private areas, including parks and recreational facilities
- Expanding the production and use of reclaimed water
- Requiring the incorporation of water conservation devices, including low flush toilets, flow restriction devices, and water conserving appliances in both new public and private development projects and rehabilitation projects.

Responsible Agency/Department: Community Development, local and regional water districts
Funding Source: General Fund, development fees, project proponent
Time Frame: Ongoing
Related Policies: 1.7, 2.3, 2.6

RM-12
Ensure Sufficient Water Capacity

Through the development review process, require that sufficient water supply and water infrastructure capacity is available to serve the development prior to approval of the project, pursuant to Water Code Section 10910 and Government Code Section 66473.7.

Responsible
Agency/Department: Community Development, local and regional water districts
Funding Source: General Fund, development fees, project proponent
Time Frame: Ongoing
Related Policies: 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5

RM-13
Joint-Use Opportunities
 Whenever feasible, incorporate improved open space and preservation areas and quasi-active recreation facilities in areas used for ground water recharge and/or drainage detention.

Responsible
Agency/Department: Community Development, City Engineer, Public Works
Funding Source: General Fund, development fees, project proponent
Time Frame: Ongoing
Related Policies: 2.1, 2.4, 2.5, 2.9

Compatible Development

RM-14
Open Space and Passive Recreational Areas
 Where feasible, incorporate open space and passive recreational uses into areas identified to have significant hazards related to flooding, geologic conditions, and seismic events.

Responsible
Agency/Department: Community Development, City Engineer, Public Works
Funding Source: General Fund, development fees, project proponent
Time Frame: Ongoing
Related Policies: 3.1, 3.3

RM-15
Local Scenic Routes
 Designate local scenic routes and vistas and develop guidelines for development visible from these scenic routes to minimize impacts to scenic vistas. *This is the same as Implementation Program LU-21.*

Responsible
Agency/Department: Community Development
Funding Source: General Fund, development fees, project proponent
Time Frame: Identify scenic routes and develop guidelines by the end of 2007
Related Policies: 1.1, 3.1, 3.2

Cultural Resources

RM-16
California Environmental Quality Act
 Continue to assess development proposals for potential impacts to sensitive historic, archaeological, and paleontological resources pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

- a. For structures that potentially have historic significance, the City shall require that a study be conducted by a professional archaeologist or historian to determine the actual significance of the structure and potential impacts of the proposed development

in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5. The City may require modification of the project and/or mitigation measures to avoid any impact to a historic structure, when feasible, such as retaining or rehabilitating historic buildings pursuant to City of San Jacinto guidelines. If a historic building cannot be avoided by a project associated with the proposed General Plan, the significant historic building may be relocated to avoid impacting the structure. (See Implementation Program RM-19 below).

- b. For all development proposals within areas with the potential to contain prehistoric/historic resources, the City shall require a study to be conducted by a professional archaeologist. The objective of the study will be to determine if significant archaeological resources are potentially present and if the project will significantly impact these resources. If significant impacts are identified, the City may require the project to be modified to avoid the impacts, or require mitigation measures to mitigate the impacts. Mitigation may involve archaeological investigation and resources recovery.
- c. The City shall require an assessment of the potential for development proposals to significantly impact paleontological resources pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines. If the project involves earthworks, the City may require a study conducted by a professional paleontologist to determine if paleontological assets are present, and if the project will significantly impact the resources. If significant impacts are identified, the City may require the project to be modified to avoid impacting the paleontological materials, require monitoring of rock units with high potential to contain significant nonrenewable paleontologic resources, or require mitigation measures to mitigate the impacts, such as recovering the paleontological resources for preservation.
- d. The City shall make provisions for archeological resources accidentally discovered during construction, or when the City does not have approval authority over the project, encourage the lead agency to make such provisions. These provisions shall include an immediate evaluation of the find and contingency funding and time allotment sufficient to allow for the recovery of the archeological resource or implement measures to avoid disturbing the resource if the archeological resource is determined to be unique.
- e. In the event of discovery or recognition of any human remains in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, the City shall halt excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains until the County Coroner has been informed and has determined that no

investigation of the cause of death is required. If the remains are of Native American origin, there shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains until the descendants from the deceased Native Americans have made a recommendation to the landowner or the persons responsible for the excavation work, for means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods as provided in Public Resources Code section 5097.98, or the Native American Heritage Commission was unable to identify a descendant or the descendant failed to make a recommendation within 24 hours after being notified by the Commission.

- f. Prior to adopting any general plan, specific plan, or any amendment thereto, the City shall notify appropriate tribes of the opportunity for consultation for the purpose of preserving, or mitigating impacts to, cultural places located on land within the City's jurisdiction that may be affected by the proposed plan or amendment.
- g. Prior to the adoption or substantial amendment of a general plan or specific plan, the City shall refer the proposed action to those tribes that are on the NAHC contact list and have traditional lands located within the City's jurisdiction for a 45 day comment period. In addition, at least 10 days prior to a public hearing, the City shall send notice to tribes that have filed a written request for such notice.
- h. Prior to designating open space, the City shall consult with tribes if the affected land contains a cultural place and if the affected tribe has requested public notice under Government Code section 65092.

Responsible Agency/Department: Community Development
Funding Source: General Fund, development fees
Time Frame: Ongoing
Related Policies: 4.1, 4.4

RM-17 Promote Historic Sites Promote public awareness and encourage tourism in the City by actively identifying and enhancing the community's many historic resources through the location of historic landmark plaques and a Historic Tour Guide. Promote tours of these sites on the City's and other organization's websites.

Responsible Agency/Department: Community Development, Redevelopment Agency, Estudillo Mansion Committee
Funding Source: General Fund, redevelopment funds, private organization funds
Time Frame: Ongoing
Related Policies: 4.3

RM-18
Estudillo Mansion
 Continue to support the improvement and enhancement of the Estudillo Mansion and expand opportunities for public access and use of the historic treasure.

Responsible Agency/Department: Community Development, Redevelopment Agency, Estudillo Mansion Committee
Funding Source: General Fund, redevelopment funds, private organization funds
Time Frame: Ongoing
Related Policies: 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4

RM-19
Downtown Historic Preservation
 Develop and implement architectural standards and historical preservation guidelines for development and redevelopment in the downtown core of the community. Use housing and façade rehabilitation programs to support development and redevelopment activities that preserve and complement historic structures and resources in the downtown.

Responsible Agency/Department: Community Development, Redevelopment Agency
Funding Source: General Fund, redevelopment funds, private organization funds
Time Frame: Ongoing
Related Policies: 4.2

RM-20
Historic Protection Incentive Programs
 Develop and implement programs and/or incentives to private property owners to help preserve, restore, or reuse historic structures while enhancing their historical significance and integrity.

Responsible Agency/Department: Community Development, Redevelopment Agency
Funding Source: General Fund, redevelopment funds, private organization funds
 Develop and begin implementing programs by the end of 2008
Time Frame: 4.1, 4.2, 4.4
Related Policies:

RM-21
Historic Properties Inventory
 Conduct a historic properties inventory that takes into consideration buildings, neighborhoods, and other features of historic, architectural, or cultural significance.

Responsible Agency/Department: Community Development, Redevelopment Agency
Funding Source: General Fund, redevelopment funds, private organization funds
Time Frame: Complete survey by the end of 2007
Related Policies: 4.1

Agricultural Resources

**RM-22
Agricultural
Compatibility** During both redevelopment and the development of new projects, encourage the provision and maintenance of setbacks and buffers, such as roadways, topographic features, and open space, to prevent incompatibilities between agricultural and non-agricultural land uses. A number of factors shall be used to determine the appropriate buffer, including type of agricultural use, topography, and pesticide and machinery use, among others.

Responsible Agency/Department: Community Development
Funding Source: General Fund, project proponent
Time Frame: Ongoing
Related Policies: 5.2

**RM-23
Agricultural
Conservation** Work with property owners and agricultural operations interested in retaining agricultural land to identify feasible ways to maintain the land in agricultural production. Encourage property owners to enroll in and maintain their property in Williamson Act contracts. Apply agricultural conservation easements to land desired by the City and the property owner to remain as agricultural land.

Responsible Agency/Department: Community Development
Funding Source: General Fund, project proponent
Time Frame: Ongoing
Related Policies: 5.1, 5.2, 5.3

Air Quality

**RM-24
Control Fugitive Dust
and Particulate Matter** The City, in cooperation with developers and SCAQMD, shall ensure dust and particulate matter levels are reduced during construction activities. Prior to the issuance of any grading permits, all project applicants shall submit construction plans to the City denoting the proposed schedule and projected equipment use. Construction contractors shall provide evidence that the low emission mobile construction equipment that conforms to the requirements of SCAQMD will be utilized or that their use was investigated and found to be infeasible for the project. All construction shall comply with SCAQMD Rules 402 and 403. Dust and particulate matter can be reduced by implementing fugitive dust control measures such as:

- Reestablish groundcover on the construction site through seeding and watering;
- Schedule activities to minimize the amounts of exposed excavated soil during and after the end of work periods;
- Sweeping streets as necessary if silt is carried over to adjacent public thoroughfares or occurs as a result of hauling;
- Suspending grading operations during high winds;
- Maintaining a minimum 24 inch freeboard on soils, haul trucks, or cover payloads;
- Restricting outdoor storage of fine particulate matter;
- Providing tree buffers between residential and agricultural uses;
- Monitoring construction and agricultural activities and emissions;
- Paving areas used for vehicular maneuvering; and
- Prohibiting parking or vehicle storage in unpaved areas

Responsible Agency/Department: Community Development
Funding Source: General Fund, development fees
Time Frame: Ongoing
Related Policies: 6.1, 6.2

RM-25
South Coast Air Quality Management Plan

Continue to cooperate with the SCAQMD to implement the most recent Air Quality Management Plan to address regional motor vehicle emissions. In particular, coordinate with the SCAQMD and the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG), providing technical assistance and demographic data when available, during the development of future population projections by SCAG and the District.

Responsible Agency/Department: Community Development, South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD), SCAG
Funding Source: General Fund, federal and state funds
Time Frame: Ongoing
Related Policies: 6.1

RM-26
CEQA Review of Projects

Review development proposals for potential regional and local air quality impacts per the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). If potential impacts are identified, mitigation will be required to reduce the impact to a level less than significant, where feasible.

Responsible Agency/Department: Community Development, SCAQMD, SCAG
Funding Source: General Fund, federal and state funds, development fees
Time Frame: Ongoing
Related Policies: 6.2

RM-27
Bicycle and Pedestrian Trail Network

Provide and maintain a network of bicycle and pedestrian trails that link housing, schools, parks, and retail and employment centers to each other.

Responsible Agency/Department: Community Development, Public Works
Funding Source: General Fund, development fees
Time Frame: Ongoing
Related Policies: 6.6

RM-28
Reduce Vehicular Emissions

Reduce vehicular emissions by:

- Improving traffic flow through synchronized traffic signals;
- Increasing non-vehicular modes of transportation by working with the Riverside Transit Agency to develop a local transit system that provide efficient service and is connected to the regional transit system;
- Improving parking design and management in public and private projects.

Responsible Agency/Department: Community Development, Public Works, City Engineer, Riverside Transit Agency, Caltrans
Funding Source: General Fund, State and federal funds, development fees
Time Frame: Ongoing
Related Policies: 6.6

RM-29
Best Available Control Technology (BACT)

Require development and redevelopment activities to comply with applicable SCAQMD rules and to implement BACT for all new, modified, or relocated stationary sources of air pollution.

Responsible Agency/Department: Community Development, Public Works, SCAQMD
Funding Source: General Fund, development fees
Time Frame: Ongoing
Related Policies: 6.1, 6.2, 6.4

Energy Conservation

RM-30
Energy Efficient Public Buildings

Implement energy conservation measures in public buildings through the following actions:

- Promote energy efficient buildings and site design for all new public buildings during the site development permit process; and
- Install energy saving devices in new public buildings and retrofit existing public buildings.

Responsible Agency/Department: Community Development, Public Works, energy providers
Funding Source: General Fund, development fees
Time Frame: Ongoing
Related Policies: 6.5, 6.10, 7.1, 7.3

RM-31
Energy Efficient Building and Site Design Features
 During the development review process, encourage innovative building design, layout, and orientation techniques to minimize energy use by taking advantage of sun/shade patterns, prevailing winds, landscaping and building materials that control energy usage, and solar design.

Responsible
Agency/Department: Development and Permit Services, energy providers
Funding Source: General Fund, utility companies
Time Frame: Ongoing
Related Policies: 6.5, 6.10, 7.1, 7.2

RM-32
Promote Energy Retrofit Programs
 Promote retrofit programs by the City to reduce energy usage and consequently reduce emissions from energy consumption. Encourage utility companies to provide informational literature about available retrofit programs at City offices, the Permit Center, and libraries.

Responsible
Agency/Department: Development and Permit Services, energy providers
Funding Source: General Fund, utility companies
Time Frame: Ongoing
Related Policies: 6.5, 6.10, 7.1

RM-33
Energy Performance Requirements
 Establish, update and implement City energy performance requirements consistent with the requirements established under the California Administrative Code Title 24 Energy Conservation and Insulation Regulations.

Responsible
Agency/Department: Development and Permit Services
Funding Source: General Fund
Time Frame: Ongoing
Related Policies: 7.1