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Project Report For Project Approval

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Betwe	en 0.3 mile north of Main Street
And	0.3 mile north of El Cerrito Road
	ight-of-way information contained in this report and the right-of-wa and find the data to be complete, current, and accurate:
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Vicinity Map

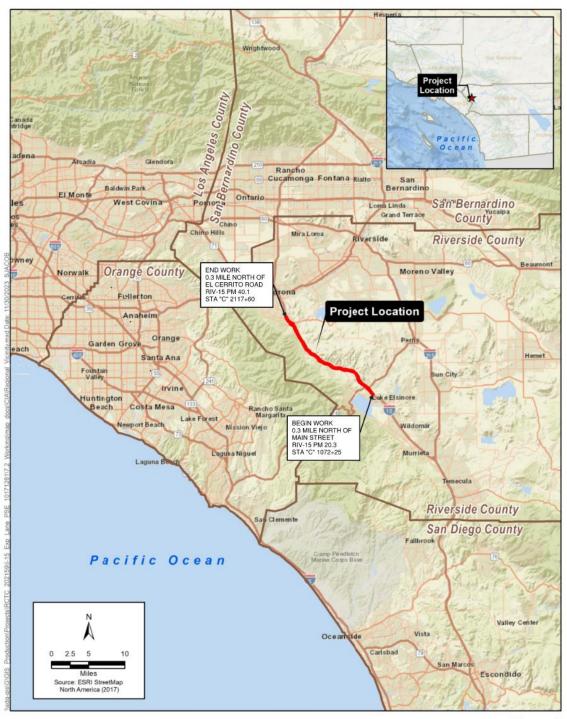


Figure 1
Regional Vicinity
Interstate 15 Express Lanes Project Southern Extension (I-15 ELPSE)

This Project Report has been prepared under the direction of the following registered civil engineer. The registered civil engineer attests to the technical information contained herein and the engineering data upon which recommendations, conclusions, and decisions are based.

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Caltrans District 8

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List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

Acronym	Definition	
AADT	Annual Average Daily Traffic	
AASHTO	American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials	
AB	Assembly Bill, Aggregate Base	
AC	Asphalt Concrete	
ACM	Asbestos Containing Material	
ADT	Average Daily Traffic	
AM	Ante Meridiem	
APS	Advanced Planning Studies	
AS	Aggregate Subbase	
BMPs	Best Management Practices	
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation	
CCP	Construction Contingency Plan	
C-D	Collector-Distributor	
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife	
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act	
CETAP	Community and Environmental Transportation Acceptability Process	
СНР	California Highway Patrol	
CIP	Corridor Improvement Project	
CMAQ	Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program	
CMMP	Contaminated Media Management Plan	
CO	Carbon Monoxide	
ConOps	Concept of Operations	
CPUC	California Public Utilities Commission	
CRP	Conservation Reserve Program	
CTC	California Transportation Commission	
CWA	Clean Water Act	
DBESP	Determination of Biologically Equivalent or Superior Preservation	
DEC	Demand Exceeds Capacity	
DED	Draft Environmental Document	
DPR	Draft Project Report	
DSD	Decision Sight Distance	
EA	Environmental Assessment	
ED	Environmental Document	
EIR	Environmental Impact Report	
EL	Express Lanes	
ELP	Express Lanes Project	
FHSZ	Fire Hazard Severity Zone	
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration	

FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impact		
FPR	Final Project Report		
FTA	Federal Transit Administration		
FTIP	Federal Transportation Improvement Program		
GP	General Purpose		
HASP	Health and Safety Plan		
HIP(CPFCD)	Highway Improvement Program (Community Project		
	Funding/Congressionally Directed)		
HOV	High-Occupancy Vehicle		
HMA-A	Hot Mix Asphalt (Type A)		
I	Interstate		
ICES	Intermodal Corridors of Economic Significance		
ICOP	Interim Corridor Operations Project		
ISA	Initial Site Assessment		
ITSP	Interregional Transportation Strategic Plan		
JPCP	Jointed Plain Concrete Pavement		
JPR	Joint Project Review		
L/R	Left/Right		
LBP	Lead-Based Paint		
LCCA	Life Cycle Cost Analysis		
LOS	Level of Service		
LPR	License Plate Recognition		
LUSTs	Leaking Underground Storage Tanks		
M	Million		
MF	Mixed Flow		
MPH	Miles Per Hour		
MSHCP	Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan		
MV	Million Vehicles		
MVV	Million Vehicle Miles		
NAC	Noise Abatement Criteria		
NADR	Noise Abatement Decision Report		
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act		
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System		
NSR	Noise Study Report		
OC	Overcrossing		
PA&ED	Project Approval and Environmental Document		
PALM	Project Aesthetics and Landscape Master Plan		
PCC	Portland Cement Concrete		
PDPM	Project Development Procedures Manual		
PDT	Project Development Team		
PID	Project Initiation Document		

PM	Post Mile, Post Meridiem		
PM2.5	Particulate Matter 2.5		
PM10	Particulate Matter 10		
PS&E	Plans, Specifications and Estimate		
PSI	Preliminary Site Investigation		
PSR-PDS	Project Study Report-Project Development Support		
RCTC	Riverside County Transportation Commission		
RECs	Recognized Environmental Conditions		
RIV	Riverside County		
ROW	Right Of Way		
RTA	Riverside Transit Agency		
RTP	Regional Transportation Plan		
SCAG	Southern California Association of Governments		
SCS	Sustainable Communities Strategy		
SEMP	Systems Engineering Management Plan		
SR	State Route		
SRA	State Responsibility Area		
SSD	Stopping Sight Distance		
STAA	Surface Transportation Assistance Act		
STBG	Surface Transportation Block Grant		
STGA	Significant Trash Generating Area		
SWDR	Storm Water Data Report		
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan		
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board		
TASAS	Traffic Accident Surveillance and Analysis System		
TCD	Trash Capture Device		
TCR	Transportation Concept Report		
TIFIA	Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act		
TMP	Transportation Management Plan		
TOAR	Traffic Operations Analysis Report		
TOPD	Traffic Operations Policy Directive		
UC	Undercrossing		
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers		
USDOT	United States Department of Transportation		
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service		
VA	Value Analysis		
VE	Value Engineering		
VHD	Vehicle Hours Delay		
VMT	Vehicle Miles Travelled		
VPPP	Value Pricing Pilot Program		

1. INTRODUCTION

The Riverside County Transportation Commission (RCTC), in cooperation with the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), is proposing to construct new lanes along Interstate 15 (I-15) between Post Mile (PM) 21.2 and PM 38.1 in Riverside County, California for a total length of approximately 16.9 miles. The primary component of the I-15 Express Lanes Project Southern Extension (ELPSE) ("Project") would be the addition of two tolled express lanes in both the northbound (NB) and southbound (SB) directions, for a total of four express lanes, within the median of I-15 from State Route 74 (SR-74) (Central Avenue) (PM 22.3) in the City of Lake Elsinore, through the unincorporated Riverside County community of Temescal Valley, to El Cerrito Road (PM 38.1) in the City of Corona, for a distance of approximately 15.8 miles.

The Project would also add a SB auxiliary lane between both the Main Street (PM 21.2) Off-Ramp and SR-74 (Central Avenue) On-Ramp (approximately 0.75 mile), and the SR-74 (Central Avenue) Off-Ramp and Nichols Road On-Ramp (PM 23.9) (approximately 1 mile). In addition, the Project would convert the existing trap lane between the SB Cajalco On-Ramp and SB Weirick Off-Ramp to an auxiliary lane. Along with the lane additions, which would extend from PM 21.2 to 38.1, the Project would include the widening of 15 bridges, noise barriers, retaining walls, drainage system improvements, and installation of electronic toll collection equipment and signs. In addition, due to the SB express lanes access between the Cajalco Road Interchange and Weirick Road Interchange, the SB I-15 Weirick Road Off-Ramp would be reconfigured as a dual lane exit. Figure 3-1 in Section 3, Background, shows the limits of the I-15 ELPSE improvements. The Project Location Map is included in Attachment A.

Associated improvements for the toll lanes, including advance signage and transition striping, would extend approximately 2 miles from each end of the express lane limits to PM 20.3 in the south and PM 40.1 in the north. The proposed lane additions and supporting infrastructure are anticipated to be constructed within the existing State right of way (ROW).

The Project is anticipated to be open to traffic in 2030. Once built, the Project would improve traffic operations and travel times, increase travel time reliability, manage long-term traffic throughput, provide a cost-effective mobility solution, and expand and maintain compatibility with the regional express lanes network in Riverside, Orange, San Bernardino, Los Angeles, and San Diego Counties.

The Project is subject to both state and federal environmental review requirements because of the use of federal funds. Project documentation has been prepared in compliance with both the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Caltrans is the lead agency under both CEQA and NEPA, as assigned by the FHWA, in accordance with NEPA (42 United States Code [USC] 4321 et seq.) and the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) Regulations implementing NEPA (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 1500-1508). RCTC is the local Project sponsor and would be a CEQA responsible agency. The preliminary studies for the Project were funded by a combination of local, state, and federal funds. Toll and other funding sources would be considered for future phases of the Project, including design and construction.

This Project has been assigned a Project Development Category 4A because it would increase traffic capacity. The Project's category assignment was done in accordance with Chapter 8, Section 5 of the Caltrans Project Development Procedures Manual (PDPM). Attachment H includes the approved Project Category Determination Letter. Table 1-1 provides a summary of the Project information.

Table 1-1 Project Summary

Project Limits	08- RIV-15 PM 20.3/40.1	
Number of Alternatives	Two: No-Build Alternative, Build Alternative	
	Build Alternative (Preferred)	
	Current Cost	Escalated Cost
	Estimate:	Estimate:
Capital Outlay Support	\$168 M	\$168 M
Capital Outlay Construction	\$470 M	\$557 M
Capital Outlay Right-of-Way	\$0 M \$0 M	
Funding Source	Local, State & Federal	
Funding Year	2027/2028	
Type of Facility	6-Lane Freeway plus 4-Tolled Express Lanes	
Number of Structures	15 Bridge Structures	
Environmental Determination	CEQA: Environmental Impact Report (EIR)	
or Document	NEPA: Environmental Assessment (EA)	
Legal Description	In Riverside County on Route 15 from 0.3 mile	
	north of El Cerrito Road to 0.3 mile north of Main	
	Street	
Project Development Category	4A	

2. RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that this Project Report be approved for the Build Alternative and that the Project proceeds to the final design phase. The Build Alternative was identified as the Preferred Alternative by the Project Development Team (PDT) on January 9, 2025. The affected local agencies have been consulted with respect to the recommended plan, their views have been considered, and they are in general accord with the plans as presented.

3. BACKGROUND

Project History

In 1988, Riverside County voters approved Measure A, a half-cent sales tax for transportation improvements, in response to growing congestion. The \$1 billion raised by Measure A from 1989 to 2009 benefitted virtually every major roadway in the County, as well as commuter rail and public transit. In 2002, Measure A was extended by Riverside County voters through 2039; this 30-year extension included improvements to the I-15 corridor. The 2009–2039 Measure A extension plan was to add a lane in each direction on I-15 from SR-60 to the San Diego County line. In the spring of 2006, RCTC assessed the feasibility of adding tolled express lanes on four freeway corridors in Riverside County and concluded that portions of the State Route 91 (SR-91) and I-15 corridors were generally feasible to toll from a financial, traffic operation, and engineering standpoint.

Throughout 2006, engineering, project scoping, and traffic and revenue study work was performed. A project scope was developed to meet the Measure A commitment to voters and use the revenue from tolling to fund more congestion relief and build more improvements than would have otherwise been possible using Measure A funds and other traditional state and federal freeway funding sources. In December 2006, RCTC approved the 2009 Measure A Western Riverside County Highway 10-Year Delivery Plan to advance the development of the highest priority projects in the 30-year Measure A extension. The 10-Year Delivery Plan called for developing high occupancy toll lanes within the I-15 corridor. RCTC's approval of the 10-Year Delivery Plan also authorized staff to begin environmental and preliminary engineering studies for projects within the plan, including the I-15 corridor.

In 2006, as part of the 10-Year Delivery Plan approval, RCTC also directed staff to include in the I-15 project scope, a general purpose lane in each direction from the San Bernardino County

line to SR-74, a distance of approximately 31 miles. The addition of general purpose lanes added significant costs to the project and reduced its financial feasibility.

The economic downturn of 2008 led to traffic and transportation revenue declines and a change in the transportation bond market affecting the economic feasibility of largescale projects. In Riverside County, Measure A revenue dropped by 29 percent between 2007 and 2009 and revenue forecasts for 2009 through 2019 were less than half the forecast developed in 2006. RCTC concluded that moving forward with the original scope of the project was not financially feasible. RCTC established an ad hoc committee of County Transportation Commissioners from the cities along the I-15 corridor to provide input and direction on the future of the project. The need to maximize the value of improvements by focusing the project on the area with the greatest need for congestion relief and to minimize the need for Measure A funds in the short term emerged as guiding principles.

RCTC undertook a feasibility study to assess the viability of various project options, all of which focused on improving congestion. The feasibility study evaluated the NB and SB time savings value of each option in terms of Measure A cost per minute saved, defined as Measure A dollars required to save each vehicle one minute of travel time. Several qualitative factors were also considered: meeting Measure A commitments to Riverside County voters; ensuring consistency with the regional toll network; constructing future general purpose lanes; fiscal feasibility; feasibility of construction by 2020; and maximizing revenues for other future I-15 projects.

The express lanes option provided the largest fundable capacity increase in the short to medium term and was the only option capable of providing congestion relief. In addition, because construction would largely occur within the I-15 median and existing right of way, fewer environmental impacts would occur. Further, the express lanes option would provide driver choices not currently available including congestion-free travel for a fee and expanded opportunities for existing and future regional express bus operations through the use of express lanes. Currently, high-occupancy vehicle (HOV) 3+ vehicles are provided a discount of 100 percent for tolls. Zero Emission Vehicles displaying a Department of Motor Vehicles-issued Clean Air Vehicle decal defined in California Vehicle Code Section 5205.5 were provided a 15 percent discount if they registered their vehicle with a California Toll Operators Committee agency. Effective October 1, 2025, the federal authorization expired for the Clean Air Vehicle Decal program, however, RCTC will continue providing the 15 percent discount through December 31, 2025.

Formal studies for the I-15 express lane network in Riverside County started in 2007 with Caltrans approval of the Project Study Report-Project Development Support (PSR-PDS). The Project Initiation Document (PID) level study focused on the 45-mile corridor from the Riverside/San Bernardino County Line in Ontario to the I-15/I-215 junction in Murrieta. Recommendations stemming from the PID included the study of a No-Build Alternative and a Build Alternative that included the addition of two lanes in each direction within the existing median.

The PID led to the initiation of the Project Approval and Environmental Document (PA&ED) phase in 2008, with RCTC as the sponsor agency for the I-15 Corridor Improvement Project (CIP). Following the development of design alternatives in 2008, a Value Analysis (VA) Study was completed in 2009 to identify cost-benefits for the corridor as part of the PA&ED phase. Most VA Study recommendations were related to express lane elements, including a phasing strategy for development of specific segments of I-15. One of the VA alternatives recommended the implementation of express lanes from SR-60 southward to SR-74. The VA Study noted that express lanes would generate future toll revenue that could be used to fund additional transportation improvements along the I-15 corridor. In addition, because construction of express lanes would largely occur within the I-15 median and existing ROW, there would be fewer and less significant environmental impacts.

In 2009, RCTC received formal authorization for tolling authority on I-15 from the San Diego County Line to the San Bernardino County Line under Agreement Number 09-31-058-00, as agreed to by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), United States Department of Transportation (USDOT), Caltrans, and RCTC, which was dated July 17, 2009. This agreement followed the Value Pricing Pilot Program (VPPP) as originally established in August 2005. Through these actions RCTC received the federal authority to build and operate two express lanes in each direction within the I-15 corridor in Riverside County.

In early 2014, RCTC began construction of the SR-91 CIP (EA 0F540) which provided the first tolled express lanes in Riverside County. The SR-91 CIP also added an express lane connector between eastbound SR-91 and SB I-15 and between NB I-15 and westbound SR-91; it opened to traffic in March 2017. RCTC recently added a second express lane connector that opened in December 2023 between eastbound SR-91 and NB I-15, and between SB I-15 and westbound SR-91.

Also in 2014, RCTC moved forward with the initiation of the PA&ED phase of the I-15 Express Lanes Project (ELP) (EA 0J080) between Cajalco Road and SR-60, the northern-most 15-mile segment of the original 45-mile corridor, that included a direct connection to the express lanes on SR-91. A No-Build Alternative and a Build Alternative consisting of express lanes were evaluated for the ELP based on previous study recommendations and limited funding options. The PA&ED was completed in 2016 and the design-build completed construction and opened for operations in April 2021.

The next segment of the I-15 corridor improvements is known as I-15 ELPSE (EA 0J082). It was initiated in December 2017 through the development of a Supplemental PSR-PDS Memorandum that was prepared to program funding for a PA&ED of its proposed 14.5-mile express lanes extension from Cajalco Road to SR-74 (Central Avenue). The I-15 ELPSE received State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) funding from the California Transportation Commission (CTC) in early 2018 for the PA&ED phase.

The 2012 I-15 Transportation Concept Report (TCR), outlined the ultimate future lane cross section for each different segment of I-15 within the State. The TCR defined eight general purpose lanes and four express lanes as the ultimate lane configuration on I-15 between Cajalco Road and SR-74 (Central Avenue). This segment of I-15 (SR-74 [Central Avenue] to Cajalco Road) is categorized as Segment 6 in the 2012 Caltrans District 8 TCR. The I-15 ELPSE is consistent with the lane recommendations in the TCR for Segment 6, as the Project proposes to add two express lanes in each direction to the existing six general purpose lanes.

After the I-15 ELP opened to traffic in 2021, congestion was experienced in the City of Corona near the SB express lane terminus around Cajalco Road. To help improve traffic operations for the area, the I-15 Interim Corridor Operations Project (ICOP) (EA 1M750) was initiated by RCTC shortly after these express lanes opened. The I-15 ICOP added an auxiliary lane in the SB direction between Cajalco Road and Weirick Road and was opened to traffic in July 2022.

To further relieve congestion at the I-15 ELP SB express lane terminus, Caltrans initiated the Cajalco SB Lane Drop Extension Project (EA 1N690) which includes eliminating the existing SB lane drop within the Cajalco Road interchange and extending the number four (or outside) general purpose lane to join the existing auxiliary lane, constructed by the ICOP, and creates a trap lane that would exit at the Weirick Road Off-Ramp. This project opened to traffic in June 2025.

Based on the knowledge gained from traffic operations after the I-15 ELP opening, and confirmation from the I-15 ELPSE preliminary traffic analysis, auxiliary lanes were added as a I-15 ELPSE feature near the terminus of the express lane system near SR-74 (Central Avenue) in the City of Lake Elsinore to help dissipate or relieve traffic congestion in the area. These auxiliary lanes were included in the SB direction between both Nichols Road and SR-74 (Central Avenue), and SR-74 (Central Avenue) and Main Street.

Figure 3-1 illustrates the limits of the I-15 ELPSE improvements. The Project Location Map is included in Attachment A.

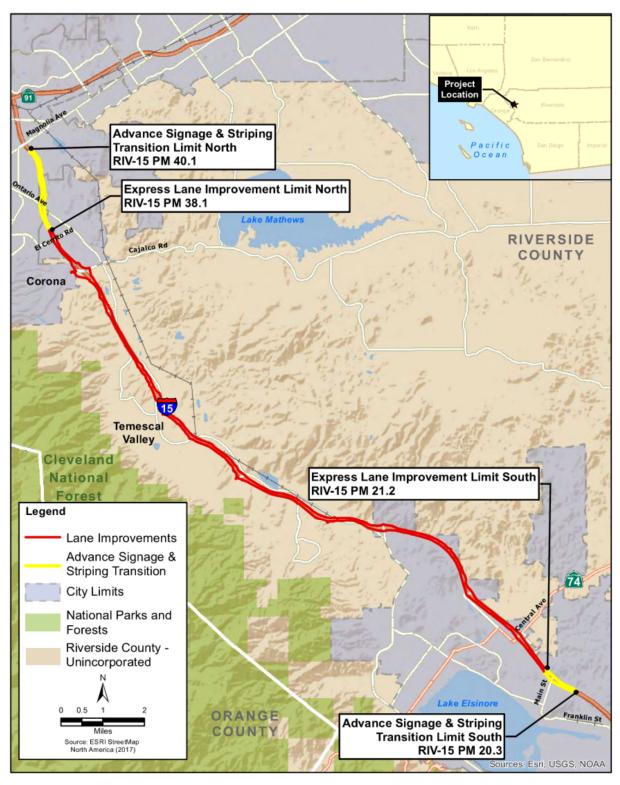


Figure 3-1 I-15 ELPSE Improvement Limits Map

Community Interaction

A Project kick-off meeting between the Project Development Team (PDT) and representatives from the cities of Corona, Lake Elsinore, and Riverside County occurred on Tuesday June 4, 2019, to discuss the intent to initiate the PA&ED studies to extend the I-15 express lanes to the south, from Cajalco Road to SR-74 (Central Avenue). The Project overview, Project limits, purpose and need, funding, and schedule were presented at the meeting. Since then, PDT meetings have been held every first Tuesday of the month and all stakeholders have been invited to attend to stay updated on the progress of the Project. An initial public scoping period was held for a 33-day period between October 21 and November 22, 2019. The purpose of the scoping period was to inform the public about the Project and to provide the opportunity for public engagement, input through questions, and written comments about the Project. The initial scoping period event was promoted through the following methods:

- Advertisements Local newspapers covering the corridor (English and Spanish) in print and online
- Business Chambers of Commerce Corona Chamber of Commerce and Lake Elsinore Chamber of Commerce
- Certified Mail Agency contacts were mailed a compact disk of the complete scoping notification package
- Digital Platforms RCTC Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram
- Direct Mail Postcards Property owners/tenants along the corridor were mailed scoping meeting notices
- Elected Officials and Select Environmental Organization Mailing Elected officials
 representing constituents through the I-15 corridor at the city, county, state, and federal
 levels were mailed the formal scoping notice (English and Spanish); this mailing also
 included select environmental stakeholder organizations
- Elected Officials Outreach Riverside County Board of Supervisors, Corona City Council members, and Lake Elsinore City Council members
- E-blast Announcements email contacts from the project database were sent announcements of the scoping period and meetings
- Geofencing Mobile Ad Campaign Active in a 5-mile radius along corridor

- Media Story Placements Print newspaper, radio, television, and online news outlets
- Newsletters We are Temescal Valley, Supervisor Kevin Jeffries' "Jeffries Journal," and RCTC's "The Point"

During the scoping period, RCTC conducted three in-person public meetings held from 6 pm to 8 pm at the following dates and locations:

- November 12, 2019 at Temescal Valley Elementary School
- November 13, 2019 at Eagle Glen Golf Club
- November 14, 2019 at Ortega High School

These in-person meetings were easily accessible to the local communities, including low-income and minority residents and commuters. The in-person meetings were held in an open house format with stations that provided information exhibits on the following topics: Project History, Regional Express Lanes Network, Purpose of Project, Population Trends, Traffic Trends, Current and Proposed Conditions, Current 91 Lanes Express Use, How Do Express Lanes Work?, Environmental Process, Areas of Environmental Analyses, Right-of-Way, Noise & Potential Noise Barriers, Funding, Anticipated Schedule, Public Scoping Comments (Certified Court Reporter), and Stay Connected.

RCTC and Caltrans specialists in engineering, environmental, traffic, noise, and right of way were available to address concerns and answer questions. A total of 87 community members signed-in at the in-person meetings but there were additional attendees who intentionally choose not to sign-in. Attendees had the option to fill out comment cards or provide oral comments to a certified court reporter available at each of the three meetings.

In addition to the in-person meetings, RCTC hosted an online web page with 24-hour access to exhibits and narrated videos for the full duration of the scoping period. The online web page was compliant with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and featured the same exhibits as the in-person meetings with the option to submit comments.

In total, 151 comments were collected during the initial public scoping period from the inperson meetings, the online web page, emails to the Caltrans' Project email, to RCTC's general information email, and through United States mail. Current environmental laws do not require that responses be provided to public comments made during the scoping period. Although no official responses were developed, the comments were considered by the PDT as the technical studies were advanced and the environmental document was developed.

The Draft Project Report (DPR) and Draft Environmental Document (DED) were completed and approved in October 2024. The public review period for the DED took place between October 9, 2024 and November 26, 2024. Outreach and engagement efforts for the public review period of the DED were similar to the outreach efforts performed during the public scoping period. Comments were considered and responded to in writing and are documented in Chapter 4 of the EIR/EA for the Project. Details on the public hearing process are also provided in Section 7 of this Project Report.

Existing Facility

I-15 is a major truck and passenger route that begins at its junction with I-5 in San Diego, approximately 10 miles north of the United States/Mexico Border and ends at the United States/Canada Border. At the national level, the I-15 is functionally classified at the federal level as a Rural/Urban Principal Arterial and is part of the Freeway and Expressway System, the Single Interstate Routing System, the National Highway System, and the Strategic Highway Corridor Network of National Defense. I-15 serves as both the primary North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) related "CANAMEX" Corridor, between Canada and Mexico via the Mountain West. It is also a link to the main east-west freight routes (SR-60 / I-10, I-40, I-70, and I-80) that connect Southern California with the Midwest and East Coast. I-15 has been identified by USDOT as one of the six "Corridors of the Future" within the United States, which are vital to the long-term health and stability of the national economy.

I-15 is strategically located and is a vital interstate goods-movement corridor that links Southern California to the Inland Empire, Las Vegas, the Rocky Mountain states, and Canada. It is a primary link between major economic centers and geographic regions and is classified as a "Priority Interregional Facility" route in the Interregional Transportation Strategic Plan (ITSP). I-15 is a major truck route and is included in the National Network for Federal Surface Transportation Assistance Act (STAA) for conventional combination trucks. Its main use is interstate and interregional movement of people and goods. I-15 is also part of the Intermodal Corridors of Economic Significance (ICES) system of routes, which are significant transportation arteries that provide access to major sea or waterway ports, nationwide railway systems, airports, and interstate and intrastate highway systems. These routes serve as intermodal corridors of economic significance. Weekend and holiday recreational traffic on

the route is exceptionally high as it serves as a connection to Las Vegas, and the Colorado River area via I-40.

Within the Project limits, I-15 traverses developed and undeveloped areas of the City of Lake Elsinore, unincorporated areas of Riverside County, and the City of Corona. It is a major regional connection between the southwest and northwest Riverside County communities. I-15 provides continuity for regular commuters traveling for work and school to Temecula and San Diego to the south, and Riverside, San Bernardino County, Los Angeles County, Orange County, and other destinations to the north.

This segment of I-15 is an access-controlled route with rolling terrain and a posted speed limit of 70 miles per hour (mph); and it is designated as Segment 6 in Caltrans' I-15 TCR for District 8. The TCR's ultimate concept facility for this segment of I-15 shows eight general purpose lanes with four managed lanes for the 20- to 25-year planning horizon. Bicycles are not permitted on I-15 but Lakeshore Drive, Lake Street, and Temescal Canyon Road could be used as alternate bike routes. The following is a list of existing features for this segment of the I-15 corridor:

- It is a six-lane freeway facility with three 12-foot general purpose lanes in each direction of travel and a 70-foot-wide median that is unpaved beyond the median shoulders, which vary between 5 feet and 15 feet.
- The northern segment between Temescal Canyon Road and El Cerrito Road is paved with asphalt concrete (AC) pavement for the general purpose lanes and has 10-foot wide AC outside shoulders.
- The southern segment between Temescal Canyon Road and SR-74 is generally paved with concrete and has an additional 12 feet of concrete pavement on the outside of each direction of travel that is currently used as a roadway shoulder. The bridge structures in this segment were built to accommodate an additional outside lane plus standard 10-foot shoulders. Temescal Canyon Road is a historical route that meanders and crosses under the I-15 ELPSE alignment at three different locations between Lake Street and Weirick Road. In this southern segment of I-15, a small portion located just south of the second undercrossing of Temescal Canyon Road is paved with AC along with AC median shoulders to the southern limit of the Project.
- ROW widths vary from a minimum of 217 feet at tangent locations to approximately 600 feet at local interchanges.

- Dual profiles exist for both the NB and SB roadbeds along the inner edge of traveled way (ETW) grade line. The profiles generally have grades under 2 percent, with minimum grades of 0.30 percent and maximum grades of up to 2.36 percent at a small segment to the north of the Temescal Canyon Road northern-most undercrossing. The elevation differences between the NB and SB roadbeds vary from less than 1-foot to approximately 8 feet at certain locations.
- Freeway profile elevations decrease from south to north.
- Between Main Street and El Cerrito Road, there are nine local interchanges that provide connectivity to roadways traversing this segment of the freeway and access to and from I-15 to the local communities. These interchanges are listed below, starting from the southern limits of the Project:
 - o Main Street
 - o SR-74 (Central Avenue)
 - Nichols Road
 - Lake Street
 - Indian Truck Trail
 - o Temescal Canyon Road
 - Weirick Road
 - o Cajalco Road
 - o El Cerrito Road

There are 22 structures (bridges and culverts) in this segment of I-15, listed from south to north in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1 Existing Bridge and Culvert Structures

Structure Name	Number	Post Mile
Main Street Undercrossing (UC)	56 0382	20.95
Wasson Canyon Wash	56 0739 L/R	21.57
SR-74 (Central Avenue) UC	56 0723 L/R	22.26
Nichols Road Overcrossing (OC)	56 0725	23.85
Gavilan Wash	56 0726 L/R	25.55
Lake Street UC	56 0682 L/R	26.69
Sign Creek	56 0444	27.50
Temescal Canyon Road UC	56 0681 L/R	27.78/27.80
Temescal Wash	56 0680 L/R	28.04
Horsethief Canyon Road UC	56 0679 L/R	28.87
Horsethief Canyon Wash	56 0678 L/R	29.13
Indian Wash	56 0677 L/R	30.09
Indian Truck Trail UC	56 0676 L/R	30.40
Temescal Canyon Road UC	56 0675 L/R	31.90
Mayhew Wash	56 0674 L/R	31.97

Table 3-1 Existing Bridge and Culvert Structures

Structure Name	Number	Post Mile
Coldwater Wash	56 0543 L/R	32.96
Temescal Canyon Road UC	56 0542 L/R	33.25
Brown Canyon Wash	56 0559 L/R	34.72
Weirick Road UC	56 0541 L/R	35.64
Bedford Wash	56 0540 L/R	36.58
Cajalco Road OC	56 0863	36.84
El Cerrito Road UC	56 0558 L/R	37.82

- Within the Project limits, there are three Park-and-Ride lots:
 - The first Park-and-Ride lot is located on the southeast quadrant of the I-15/SR-74 Interchange along Dexter Avenue (40 spaces)
 - o The second is located at the Outlets at Lake Elsinore, a retail mall (91 spaces)
 - o The third is located near the Ontario Avenue Interchange at Canyon Community Church, in the City of Corona (75 spaces)
- No railroad facilities exist within this segment of I-15.
- No paved or designated enforcement areas exist within the median.
- The on-ramps are unmetered at the SR-74 (Central Avenue), Nichols Road, and Lake Street interchanges. The on-ramps are metered at the Indian Truck Trail, Temescal Canyon Road, Weirick Road, and Cajalco Road interchanges. Paved enforcement areas are provided at some of the metered ramps.
- Temescal Canyon Road is a two- to four-lane road that serves as a frontage road between Lake Street and Cajalco Road, and crosses under I-15 at three different locations.
- Throughout the length of the Project the general drainage flow pattern is from south to north, and predominantly west to east, but varies depending on the location. Existing storm drain facilities run parallel (via roadside ditches and shoulder dikes), as well as intersects (via pipes and culverts) with the alignment of the I-15 ELPSE as the drainage conditions dictate. These systems range in size from 8 to 84 inches in diameter and varying dimensions for box culverts.
- The center median is largely a native soil "channel" that collects and conveys runoff from the existing roadway to the nearest inlet via a series of graded high points, flow-through situations, and sag locations. The shoulder areas typically sheet flow to graded swales and to AC dikes to direct flow to the nearest inlet or low point. Water collected by the median, shoulder dikes, and swales is conveyed through concrete pipes and culverts running transversely. The collected water is then discharged to marshes, creeks, and other

surface depressions and ultimately to the Temescal Creek Wash. Several washes and creeks also cross this segment of I-15 (see Table 3-1).

4. PURPOSE AND NEED

4A. Problem, Deficiencies, Justification

Purpose

The purpose of this Project is to:

- Improve and manage traffic operations, throughput, and travel times along the corridor.
- Expand travel mode choice along the corridor.
- Provide an option for travel time reliability.
- Provide a cost-effective mobility solution.
- Expand and maintain compatibility with the express lane network in the region.

<u>Need</u>

Existing traffic volumes often exceed current highway capacity along several segments of I-15 between SR-74 (Central Avenue) and El Cerrito Road. Traffic congestion occurs primarily due to bottleneck conditions that limit throughput capacity upstream and downstream along the Project corridor. These bottlenecks can cause congestion at lower traffic volumes than those at which congestion would typically occur for a single freeway segment in isolation. Due to forecasted population growth and the continued development to support the projected growth in the region, the I-15 corridor is expected to continue to experience increased congestion and longer commute times that are projected to negatively affect traffic operations along the freeway mainline.

The Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) recently adopted *Connect SoCal* (2024–2050 RTP/Sustainable Communities Strategy (SCS) Growth Forecast estimates a 25.4-percent increase in population in Riverside County between 2019 and 2050, with the number of households and employment increasing by approximately 42.7 percent and 39.9 percent, respectively. In the City of Corona, the 2020–2045 RTP/SCS Growth Forecast estimates an 11.6-percent increase in population from 2016 to 2045 and an 11.7-percent increase in households. According to the same source, the City of Lake Elsinore is projected

to see a 76.8-percent increase in population. This projected growth is expected to place a high demand on existing transportation facilities and services.

Existing regional transit in Riverside County includes the Riverside Transit Agency (RTA) and Metrolink, which connects to various local transit services offered by municipalities (i.e., Corona Cruisers). RTA operates a weekday commuter bus service (Route 205/206) along I-15 and SR-91 for passengers traveling between the City of Temecula in Riverside County and the City of Orange in Orange County. Within the Project limits, this route offers stops at Dos Lagos, Temescal Canyon Road (Tom's Farms), and Nichols Road. Metrolink and Amtrak also operate within the northwestern portion of Riverside County, but do not currently offer rail transit options that would serve the populations traveling through Temescal Valley between Corona and Lake Elsinore. Overall, regional transit options are limited for travelers south of Corona's city limits.

The express lanes network in both Riverside and San Bernardino Counties has been growing rapidly in response to the increased inter-county travel demand. Development of an extensive regional express lanes network is a key strategy in the 2024-2050 RTP/SCS that aims to improve travel time reliability, provide travel choices, and optimize existing freeway capacity within the SCAG region. In 2017, RCTC completed construction of the SR-91 Express Lanes in the City of Corona—the first express lanes constructed in Riverside County. RCTC's I-15 ELP, which extends the SR-91 express lanes network north and south of SR-91 along I-15 through the Cities of Jurupa Valley, Eastvale, Norco, and Corona, opened to traffic in 2021. North of the I-15 ELP, San Bernardino County Transportation Authority broke ground on the I-15 Corridor Project in February 2025, which would construct express lanes in both directions along I-15 between Cantu-Galleano Ranch Road in the City of Jurupa Valley and Foothill Boulevard Road in the City of Rancho Cucamonga. In addition to providing continuity of express lanes north of the I-15 ELP, the I-15 Corridor Project would connect to the I-10 Corridor Project (Phase 1), which opened to traffic in August 2024, and added two express lanes in each direction on I-10 from the Los Angeles County line to the I-15. Once these projects are completed in 2027, the southern terminus of the express lanes network in the Inland Empire would terminate at Cajalco Road on I-15.

As federal, state, and local funding becomes constrained and additional projects are developed to maintain the condition of existing roadways, it has become increasingly challenging for transportation agencies to develop, construct, operate, and maintain new projects that improve mobility in heavily congested corridors. Based on this situation, alternative funding streams

like federal loans and revenue bonds can be utilized to fill the funding gaps. In some cases, if financial obligations are met on express lane projects, excess toll revenue can provide additional funding to invest in other improvements within the corridor.

Currently, north-south mobility options for motorists are limited through this portion of Riverside County. Besides local streets, the only parallel route for motorists is Interstate 215 (I-215), which is over 10 miles east of I-15 and generally serves a different region within Riverside County. Under Existing Conditions (2019)¹ during the AM peak hour, NB I-15 experiences heavy congestion at the Cajalco Road Interchange due to commuter traffic along the corridor. This heavy congestion during the AM peak hour results in a bottleneck at the Cajalco Road On-Ramp that extends approximately 7 miles to the Indian Truck Trail Off-Ramp and impacts four interchanges. Through the project limits, during the PM peak hour, the SB direction experiences heavy congestion due to commuter traffic. The SB I-15 bottleneck at the Cajalco Road On-Ramp extends approximately 4.7 miles to the Magnolia Avenue On-Ramp during the PM peak hour and impacts five interchanges. These conditions are projected to worsen by Opening Year (2030) and Design Year (2050).

The expected increase in congestion during peak periods and worsening traffic conditions, particularly during AM and PM peak periods, are expected to result in additional local and regional traffic congestion. Existing heavy peak-period congestion and traffic delays, as evidenced by the poor Level of Service (LOS) and high traffic density, are expected to continue to negatively affect traffic operations along mainline I-15.

4B. Regional and System Planning

Identify Systems

I-15 is functionally classified at the federal level as a Rural/Urban Principal Arterial and is part of the Freeway and Expressway System, the Single Interstate Routing System, the National Highway System, and the Strategic Highway Network (STRAHNET). It is a primary link between major economic centers and geographic regions and is classified as a "Priority Interregional Facility" route in the ITSP.

¹ Existing Conditions (2019) do not include the I-15 ELP from SR-60 to Cajalco Road, because that project was not operational in 2019.

I-15 is a major truck route and is included in the National Network for Federal STAA for conventional combination trucks. It is also has been designated as part of the ICES system of routes, which are significant transportation arteries that provide access to major sea or waterway ports, nationwide railway systems, airports, and interstate and intrastate highway systems (State of California 2005).

<u>Federal Tolling Authority</u>

In March 2008, RCTC submitted an expression of interest to the FHWA as the first step in obtaining federal tolling authority for I-15. Based on the expression of interest, FHWA advised RCTC that the I-15 CIP would best fit under FHWA's VPPP, a program to support the development, operation, and evaluation of pilot tests of innovative road and parking pricing projects that achieve significant and lasting reductions in highway congestion. Interested public agencies would be eligible to apply for grants under the VPPP authorized by Section 1604(a) of the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU). In July of 2008, RCTC submitted an application for federal tolling authority to FHWA and in July 2009 entered into a cooperative agreement with Caltrans and FHWA adding the I-15 CIP project to the VPPP authority Caltrans received from FHWA (FHWA/Caltrans/RCTC 2009). This agreement provided RCTC the federal authority to build, operate, and maintain two tolled express lanes in each direction on the I-15 corridor in Riverside County. While the requirement for tolling agreements was eliminated in the Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century (MAP-21) Act, the VPPP agreements continue to remain in force (FHWA 2012). RCTC would build, operate, and maintain tolled express lanes on I-15 within Riverside County in accordance with all applicable requirements. Under the agreement, up to two lanes in each direction on I-15 may be tolled; toll revenues are to be used for constructing, operating, and maintaining the I-15 tolled express lanes, and for other adjacent projects in the corridor eligible for assistance under the Federal-Aid Highways Code (23 United States Code); toll rates charged would be variable; and use of toll revenues is subject to audit. RCTC is responsible for managing the day-to-day operations of the express lanes.

As stated in the RCTC/Caltrans/FHWA cooperative agreement, the Project "will utilize congestion pricing and enhanced technologies that are similar to those currently operating on existing toll facilities in Orange, Riverside, and San Diego counties, presenting the opportunity to create a regionally integrated and connected toll system" (FHWA/Caltrans/RCTC 2009).

State Planning

Within this segment of I-15, where the Project is located, the I-15 TCR recommends an ultimate cross section consisting of eight general purpose lanes plus four managed (toll) lanes. Thus, this Project would be consistent with the TCR by adding the four toll lanes in the median (two in each direction) and would not preclude the future addition of the fourth general purpose lane for the ultimate cross sectional configuration. The Project is included in the Caltrans District 8 Managed Lane System Plan – 2023 Update.

The 2011 California Recreational Trails Plan does not show any trails within the Project area. However, in 2013 a multi-agency team began exploring opportunities for development of a multi-use recreational trail following the historical alignment of the Butterfield Trail Stage Route Historic Alignment through Temescal Valley along the Temescal Wash corridor, from the City of Lake Elsinore to the City of Corona. The planning team envisioned a regional trail link that connects to the Murrieta Creek Regional Trail at its southern end (and, ultimately, to the Temecula Wine Country Trails) and at its northern end to the 100+ mile Santa Ana River Trail, which travels from the San Bernardino Mountains to Huntington Beach. The Riverside County Regional Park and Open Space District does not currently have a plan to implement the Butterfield Trail, and the Project would be expected to be completed prior to development of the Butterfield Trail.

The I-15 ELPSE would not have any impacts on the project that aims to establish a multi-use trail along this historical route.

State Tolling Authority

Assembly Bill (AB) 1467 (Nunez 2006) established a statewide pilot program for express lanes by authorizing four projects in California: two in Northern California and two in Southern California. This Public Partnership pilot program required a comprehensive application, a finding of eligibility by the CTC, and ratification of the CTC's finding by the State Legislature via statute. In December 2007, RCTC submitted an application under the Public Partnership pilot program. At its April 2008 meeting, the CTC found the I-15 CIP eligible for the pilot program. Later that year, AB 1954 (Jeffries, 2008) was signed into law, which ratified the CTC's April 2008 decision. The passage of AB 1954 provided RCTC the state authority to build and operate two express lanes in each direction within the I-15 corridor.

Regional Planning

The 2025 Federal Transportation Improvement Program (FTIP) adopted by the SCAG includes I-15 ELPSE with ID RIV170901. The Project description in the FTIP is consistent with the work proposed to extend the I-15 express lanes from Cajalco Road in the City of Corona to SR-74 in the City of Lake Elsinore. The proposed improvements are consistent with state, regional, and local mobility goals. They are being coordinated with the applicable governmental, regulatory, regional, and local agencies to ensure the Project is consistent with local and regional goals and objectives.

The FTIP project description (ID RIV170901) is as follows:

"IN WESTERN RIVERSIDE COUNTY – ON I-15, ADD 2 EXPRESS LANES IN EACH DIRECTION, GENERALLY IN THE MEDIAN, FROM SR-74 (CENTRAL AVENUE) IN THE CITY OF LAKE ELSINORE TO EL CERRITO ROAD IN THE CITY OF CORONA. CONSTRUCT SOUTHBOUND AUXILIARY LANE FROM MAIN STREET TO SR-74 (CENTRAL AVENUE) AND FROM SR-74 (CENTRAL AVENUE) TO NICHOLS ROAD. SIGNAGE AND TRANSITION STRIPING EXTENDS TO PM 20.3 TO THE SOUTH AND PM 40.1 TO THE NORTH. TC UTILIZATION FOR CMAQ, STBG, CRP, AND HIP(CPFCD)/EARMARK IN FY22/23."

Table 4-1 lists projects that were planned or active and evaluated by the Project in the Traffic Operations Analysis Report (TOAR) and are located within or in close proximity to the Project limits. These projects are listed either in the 2019 FTIP or in the 2016 SCAG RTP/SCS. The I-15 ELPSE does not preclude the implementation of any of these projects.

Table 4-1 2016 SCAG RTP/SCS Capital Improvement Projects

RTP ID	Description	Opening Year
3A01WT159	Replace two-lane bridge on Hamner Avenue over Santa Ana River	2030
3M04WT005	Reconstruct interchange ramps and channelization improvements at I-15 and Sixth Street between Hamner Avenue and Sierra Avenue	2030
3M0733	At I-15 on Second Street between Hamner Avenue and Valley View Avenue reconstruct/widen interchange from two to four lanes and widen ramps	2025
3M04WT007	At I-15 on Hidden Valley Parkway between Hamner Avenue and beyond NB exit ramp, reconstruct interchange/ramps/channelization improvements	2025

Table 4-1 2016 SCAG RTP/SCS Capital Improvement Projects

RTP ID	Description	Opening Year
3161L005	Widen Magnolia Avenue from four to six lanes from El Camino Avenue to 1,000 feet east of All-American Way	2022
3A04WT137A – 3A04WT138	Widen Cajalco Road from two to four through lanes in each direction from Temescal Canyon Road to Harvill Avenue and from four to six lanes from Harvill Avenue to I-215	2025
3C01MA01	Community and Environmental Transportation Acceptability Process (CETAP) West – provide new east-west transportation corridor between I-15 to the west, I-215 to the east, south of Lake Mathews to the north, and SR74 to the south	2040
I-15 ICOP FTIP ID RIV071267B	Add auxiliary lane on SB I-15 from Cajalco Rd. SB On-Ramp to Weirick/Dos Lagos Rd. SB Off-Ramp for a distance of 0.9 mile	2022
3200S010/FTIP ID RIV071267A	Restripe lane drop from PM 37.1 as lane extension (i.e., trap lane) in SB direction to exit at Weirick/Dos Lagos Dr. Join existing I-15 striping at PM 35.7 for temporary striping and ancillary improvements	2025
3M0728	At I-15 on Temescal Canyon, reconstruct/widen Temescal Canyon Interchange from two to four lanes and reconstruct ramps	2030
3A04WT198B	Widen Temescal Canyon from Indian Truck Trail to 0.22 miles west of Lake Street	2035
3A04WT161 – 3M0729	Widen Horsethief Canyon Road from Temescal Canyon Road to I- 15 from two to four lanes and reconstruct ramps	2035
3M0737	Reconstruct/widen I-15 interchange at Lake Street from two to six lanes between Walker Canyon Road and Temescal Canyon Road and reconstruct/widen ramps	2022
3M0736	Reconstruct/widen I-15 interchange at Nichols Road from two to six lanes between the ramps and reconstruct/widen ramps	2025
3AL204	Widen Riverside Drive (SR-74) from three to six lanes and Grand Avenue from two to four lanes	2021
3A04WT191	Widen SR-74 from I-15 to Ethanac Road	2035
3A01WT151	Construct a four-lane arterial (Ethanac Road) from SR-74 to Keystone Drive	2030
3A04A17 – RIV060109	Construct NB hook on- and off- ramps at Dexter Avenue. Close existing NB on-ramp from SR-74 (Central Avenue); widen Central Avenue	2025
3A04A16	Construct new connecting four-lane arterial OC at I-15 and Second Street between Chaney Avenue and Camino Del Norte	2028
3160004 – RIV180144	Main Street/I-15 interchange improvements	2023
3160002	Construct two high-occupancy vehicle (HOV) lanes on I-15 between Junction I-15 / I-215 to SR-74 Central Avenue	2039
RIV010206A – RIV010206B	At I-15/ Railroad Canyon Road Interchange, widen NB on-ramp from two to three lanes, widen SB on-ramp from one to three lanes,	2027

Table 4-1 2016 SCAG RTP/SCS Capital Improvement Projects

RTP ID	Description	Opening Year
	widen ramp acceleration and deceleration lanes at Railroad Canyon Road (Phase I) Construct new I-15 Franklin Street Interchange and add auxiliary lanes from Franklin Street Interchange to Main Street Interchange and from Franklin Street Interchange to Railroad Canyon Interchange Realign/widen SB Main Street On-Ramp from one to two lanes and construct Frontage Road on west and east of I-15	
3M0734	Construct new four-lane OC over I-15 at Malaga Road between Casino Drive and Lakeview Terrace and Grape Street	2028
3M0735	Construct new four-lane interchange and ramps for I-15 at Olive Street between Orchard Street and Grape Street	2018 (not constructed)
3A01WT134	Widen Bundy Canyon Road from Mission Trail to I-15 from two to four lanes	2025
3M0727	Reconstruct/Widen Bundy Canyon Road Interchange from two to four lanes and reconstruct ramps	2025
3A01WT133	Widen Bundy Canyon Road between I-15 to Murrieta Road from two to four lanes	2020
3A04WT126	Widen Baxter Road from I-15 to Central Street from two to four lanes	2025
3M0730	Construct new NB loop on-ramp and realign existing NB off-ramp at I-15 and Murrieta Hot Springs Road	2019
RIV031215	French Valley Parkway Interchange Arterial Phases - Phase 2 – construct two-lane NB collector-distributor (CD) road of Winchester On-Ramp to just north of Route I-15/I-215 Junction with connectors to I-15 and I-215 - Phase 3 – construct six-lane OC (Jefferson to Ynez) and ramps, NB/SB auxiliary lane, CD lanes (one NB and three SB); modify Winchester Road Interchange	2028
3M0721	At I-15 on Rancho California Road, reconfigure interchange from four to six lanes and modify ramps; type of lanes for arterial widening will be with through lanes	2035
RIV180102	Widen Ontario Avenue from five to seven lanes	2021

Local Planning

The Project is located within the local government boundary limits of the City of Lake Elsinore, unincorporated Riverside County, and the City of Corona. Many of the projects listed in Table 4-1 are sponsored by local government agencies and are shown in their General Plans. Construction of additional residential and commercial developments is continuing in the

periphery of the I-15 corridor, as approved by the local government agencies. The I-15 ELPSE is consistent with the General Plans of the local agencies and does not preclude the implementation of any of these projects. As local and regional areas continue to grow and develop, the I-15 ELPSE would provide long term throughput management for the corridor.

Transit Operator Planning

Public transit in this area of Riverside County is provided by the RTA. In early 2024, RCTC began coordinating with the RTA regarding the development of the Project to improve and potentially expand RTA's existing CommuterLink Route 206, which currently operates along I-15 between the Cities of Temecula and Corona (https://www.riversidetransit.com/ index.php/riding-the-bus/commuterlink-express). Once completed, the Project will allow the RTA buses to utilize the express lanes, bypassing growing congestion along the corridor and improving on bus travel time performance. Increased use of RTA Route 206 would promote travel mode shift, help address competing passenger and commercial traffic along I-15, (and contribute to a reduction in air quality emissions) resulting in an improvement in air quality. The toll policies for the Project would include free in-service transit vehicles, such as commuter bus service operations, as a component in the express lanes, consistent with the I-15 Express Lanes Toll Policy Goals and Toll Policies adopted by RCTC. The Build Alternative (Preferred Alternative) would potentially improve traffic conditions for highway users, because it could improve transit performance, leading to a more reliable, faster, more frequent, and more accessible transit system for the communities relying on the I-15 corridor for travel. At a minimum, RTA buses would be permitted to utilize the Express Lanes at no cost within the Project limits upon the opening of the Project. The operational improvements proposed by the Project would support current and future transit and shared ride services.

4C. Traffic

Current and Forecasted Traffic

This section provides a summary of the current and forecasted traffic volumes within the study area under existing year (2019), opening year (2030), and horizon year (2050) for both the No-Build and Build (Preferred) Alternatives. The summary is based on the Project's Traffic Operations Analysis Report (TOAR) concurred by Caltrans on February 22, 2021 (amended on April 7, 2022).

The I-15 ELPSE traffic study area covers approximately 22 miles on I-15 between the Franklin Street Overcrossing (to the south) and Hidden Valley Parkway Interchange (to the north). As shown in Figure 4-1, several miles beyond the I-15 ELPSE construction limits were included in the study area to analyze the effects of the proposed improvement with upstream and downstream bottlenecks. Within the study area, the study locations consist of roadway segments of I-15 mainline between Franklin Street Overcrossing and Hidden Valley Parkway Interchange, including the freeway-to-freeway connectors at SR-91 and the on- and off-ramps at 13 local interchanges.

The following local road interchanges are located within the traffic study area: Franklin Street, Main Street, SR-74 (Central Avenue), Nichols Road, Lake Street, Indian Truck Trail, Temescal Canyon Road, Weirick Road, Cajalco Road, El Cerrito Road, Ontario Avenue, Magnolia Avenue, SR-91, and Hidden Valley Parkway.

The Average Daily Traffic (ADT) and Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT) on I-15 between SR-74 (Central Avenue) and Cajalco Road is provided in Table 4-2 for the existing year, opening year and horizon year.

Table 4-2 ADT and AADT from SR-74 (Central Avenue) to Cajalco Road

Existing Year (2019)		Opening Year (2030)		Horizon Year (2050)	
ADT	AADT	ADT	AADT	ADT	AADT
129,000	112,230	199,500	173,570	276,200	240,290



Figure 4-1 Lane Improvement Limits & Traffic Study Area

Existing Conditions (2019)

Existing traffic volumes were collected in the fall of 2019 from various sources including traffic counts conducted by Fehr & Peers for the I-15 ELPSE and Caltrans' Freeway Performance Measurement System (PeMS). Three-day, 72-hour traffic data collection for this project was completed between Tuesday, September 17, 2019 and Thursday, September 19, 2019 using machine counts (plastic tubes placed across the road), video cameras, and Wavetronix detection. The data was reviewed to verify no major traffic collisions or general anomalies occurred that might have disrupted the traffic counts.

Truck classification counts were collected on I-15 north of the Magnolia Avenue Interchange. At this count location, the highest combined NB and SB traffic demand is being served and would be representative of the vehicle flow mix on the corridor. Mainline counts were collected using Wavetronix detection which identifies motor vehicle classification by vehicle length. Collected counts reveal that at various times in the AM and PM peak periods, the percentage of trucks is higher than the 2018 Caltrans reported Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT) total truck percentage of roughly 7 percent in the study corridor.

The Caltrans Traffic Operations Policy Directive (TOPD) 20-04 was released on March 13, 2020, and validated the use of traffic counts collected prior to the Covid-19 pandemic. Subsequently, TOPD 23-01 was released in January 2023 and provided traffic count baseline guidance due to the Covid-19 pandemic. The Project is consistent with the TOPD guidance, and the opening year (2030) and design year (2050) have remained consistent since Project initiation in 2019. When evaluating over-saturated conditions, which is the case on I-15, traffic demand cannot be adequately accommodated by roadways, and the part of the traffic demand that can get through is the constrained volume or traffic count. Some of the existing count volumes are constrained volumes rather than traffic demand due to the over-saturated conditions along the I-15 study corridor. This occurs primarily at locations downstream of bottlenecks since some vehicles destined to these locations are stuck in queue.

Vehicle queue length at bottleneck locations were measured from speed plots, which were then verified and refined to be consistent with field observations. Vehicle headway was estimated using an empirical speed and density regression model. The traffic counts (served volume) and un-served traffic demand were summed to represent the existing demand volumes at each bottleneck location. The demand volume for the remaining freeway mainline

segments were calculated using volume balancing based on the traffic demand at the bottleneck and the downstream on- and off-ramp volumes.

Figure 4-2 shows the existing (2019) peak hour demand volumes for freeway mainline segments and ramps.

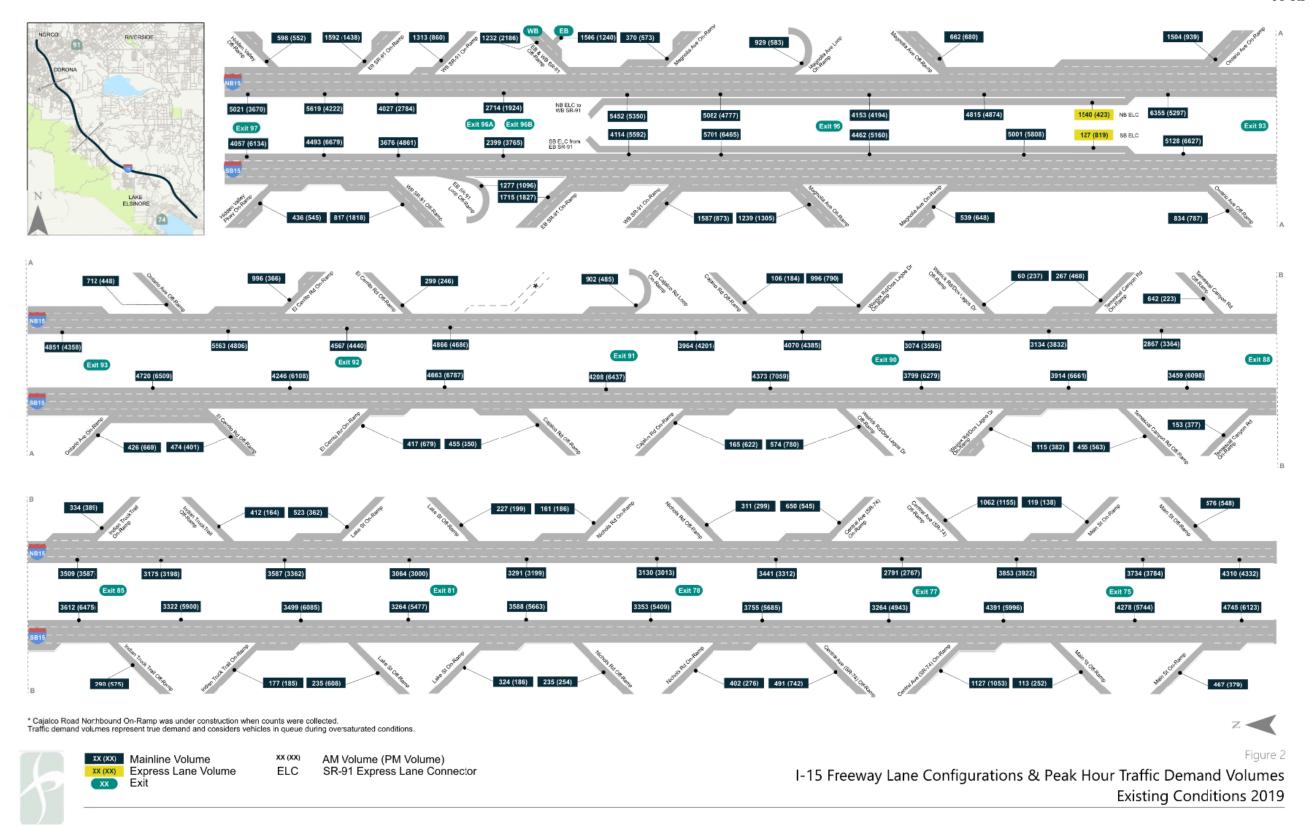


Figure 4-2 Peak Hour Traffic Demand Volume – Existing Condition 2019

Opening Year (2030) Volumes

Traffic analysis was conducted for both the No-Build and Build Project alternatives under opening year conditions. The detailed traffic forecasting methodology used is included in Chapter 2 of the TOAR. Although the Build Alternative (Preferred) is anticipated to be completed by 2028, an opening year of 2030 was used for the Project to be consistent with travel demand model forecasting which utilizes 5-year increments.

Other local and regional projects scheduled to open between 2028 and 2030 would not result in significant differences in volumes as it relates to I-15 where 2028 volumes would be higher than the 2030 volumes. The following projects were considered under the 2030 Opening Year, but would not be constructed by 2028.

- RTP ID 3A01WT151: Construct a four-lane arterial (Ethanac Road) from SR-74 to Keystone Drive (2030)
- RTP ID 3A04WT161, RTP ID 3M0729: Widen Horsethief Canyon Road from Temescal Canyon Road to I-15 from two four lanes and reconstruct ramps (PM 28.36 to 29.36, 2030)
- RTP ID 3160004: Main Street/I-15 interchange improvements. Widening of NB Main Street under the freeway from one to two lanes (2028)
- RTP ID 3M0728: At I-15 on Temescal Canyon reconstruct/widen Temescal Canyon Interchange from two to four lanes and reconstruct ramps (PM 32.60 to PM 33.60, 2030)

All projects considered in the 2030 Opening Year provide additional access to I-15. Although the listed projects would not exist in 2028 conditions, assuming their completion in the analysis year is a conservative approach because additional access to I-15 would increase travel demand to and from the freeway. As a result, the forecasted 2030 volumes would be higher than a forecasted 2028 volume set and would represent a worst-case-scenario. Because the Build Alternative (Preferred) adds capacity to the freeway and alleviates traffic on the mainline, it is assumed that trips that had used parallel streets to I-15 as cut-through in the No-Build Alternative would prefer to stay on I-15.

The No-Build Alternative Opening Year 2030 AM and PM peak hour traffic demand volume forecasts for the I-15 mainline segments, express lanes, and freeway ramps are shown on Figure 4-3. The Build Alternative (Preferred) Opening Year 2030 AM and PM peak hour traffic demand forecasts for the freeway mainline segment, express lanes, and freeway ramps are shown on Figure 4-4.

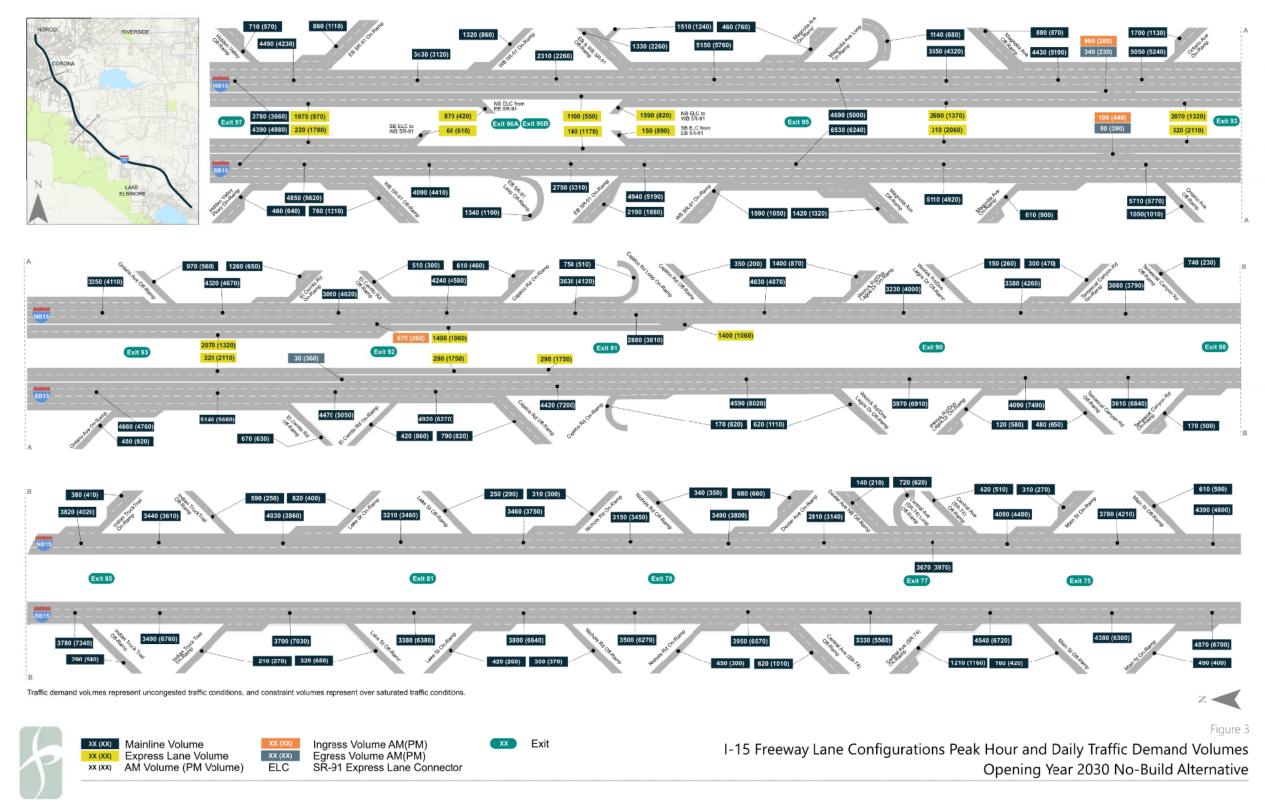


Figure 4-3 Peak Hour Traffic Demand Volume Forecasts – Design Year 2030— No-Build Alternative

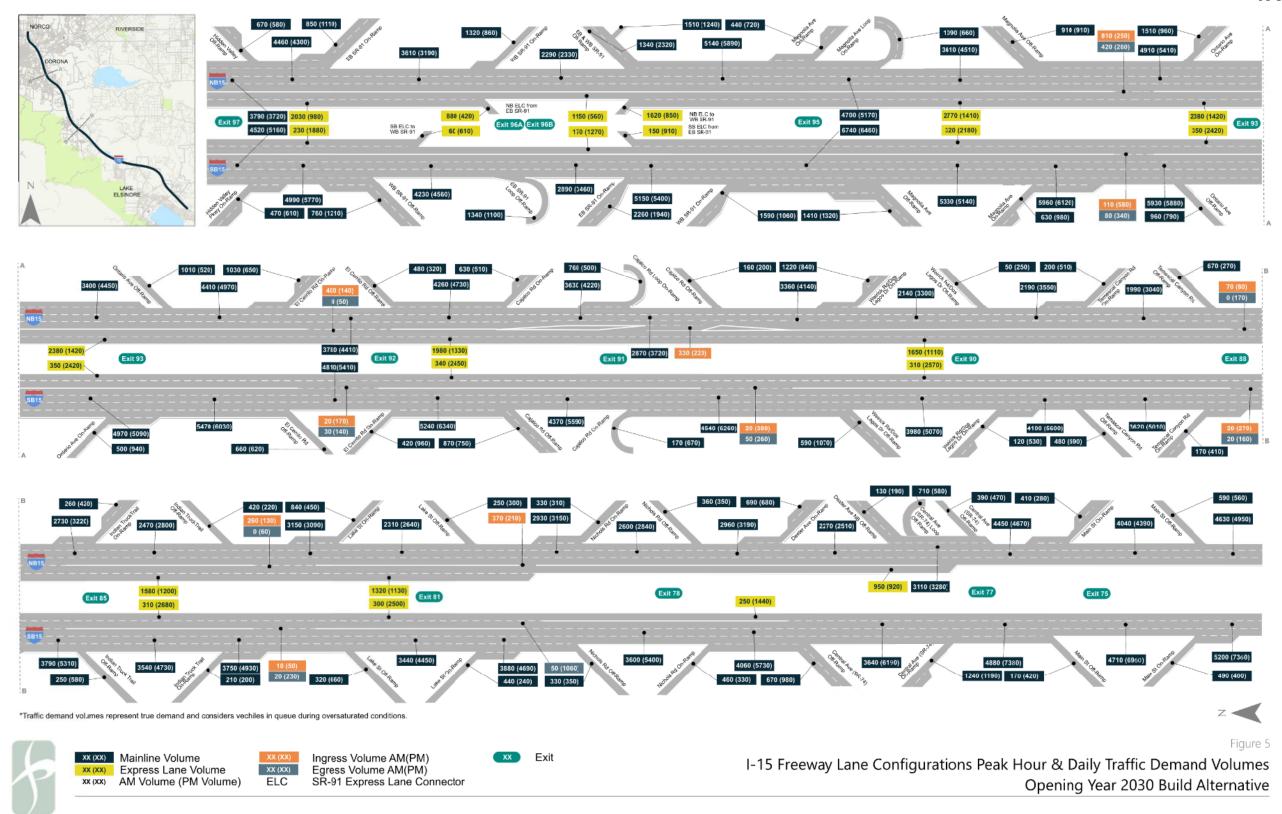


Figure 4-4 Peak Hour Traffic Demand Volume Forecasts - Design Year 2030 -- Build Alternative (Preferred)

Design Year (2050) Volumes

Similar to opening year, traffic in the subarea is anticipated to grow in Design Year 2050 No-Build and Build Alternative (Preferred)s. As population, households, and employment in the subarea increase, the number of trips loaded on the roadway links of the model would also increase.

The SCAG's 2016 financially constrained RTP projects are assumed to be in place for the design year forecasts. With the addition of Community and Environmental Transportation Acceptability Process (CETAP) East-West corridor in 2050 conditions, vehicle trips that may have used SR-91, Central Avenue (SR-74), and Ethanac Road would use Mid County Parkway to travel east and west between I-15 and I-215.

Because the Build Alternative (Preferred) adds capacity to the freeway and alleviates traffic on the mainline, it is assumed that trips that had used parallel streets to I-15 as cut-through in the No-Build Alternative would prefer to stay on I-15.

The No-Build Alternative Design Year 2050 AM and PM peak hour traffic demand volume forecasts for the I-15 mainline segments, express lanes, and freeway ramps are shown in Figure 4-5. The Build Alternative (Preferred) Design Year 2050 AM and PM peak hour traffic demand forecasts for the freeway mainline segment, express lanes, and freeway ramps are shown on Figure 4-6.

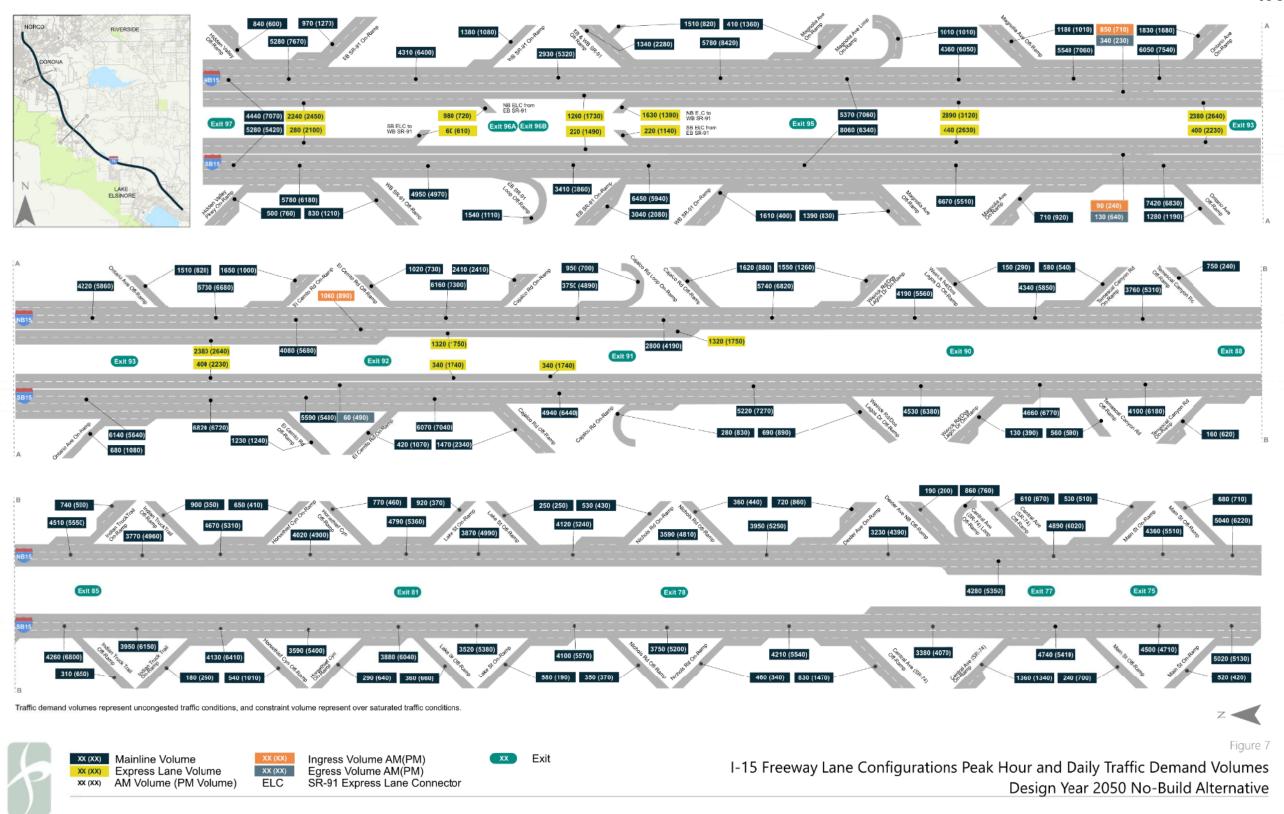


Figure 4-5 Peak Hour Traffic Demand Volume Forecasts – Design Year 2050 – No-Build Alternative

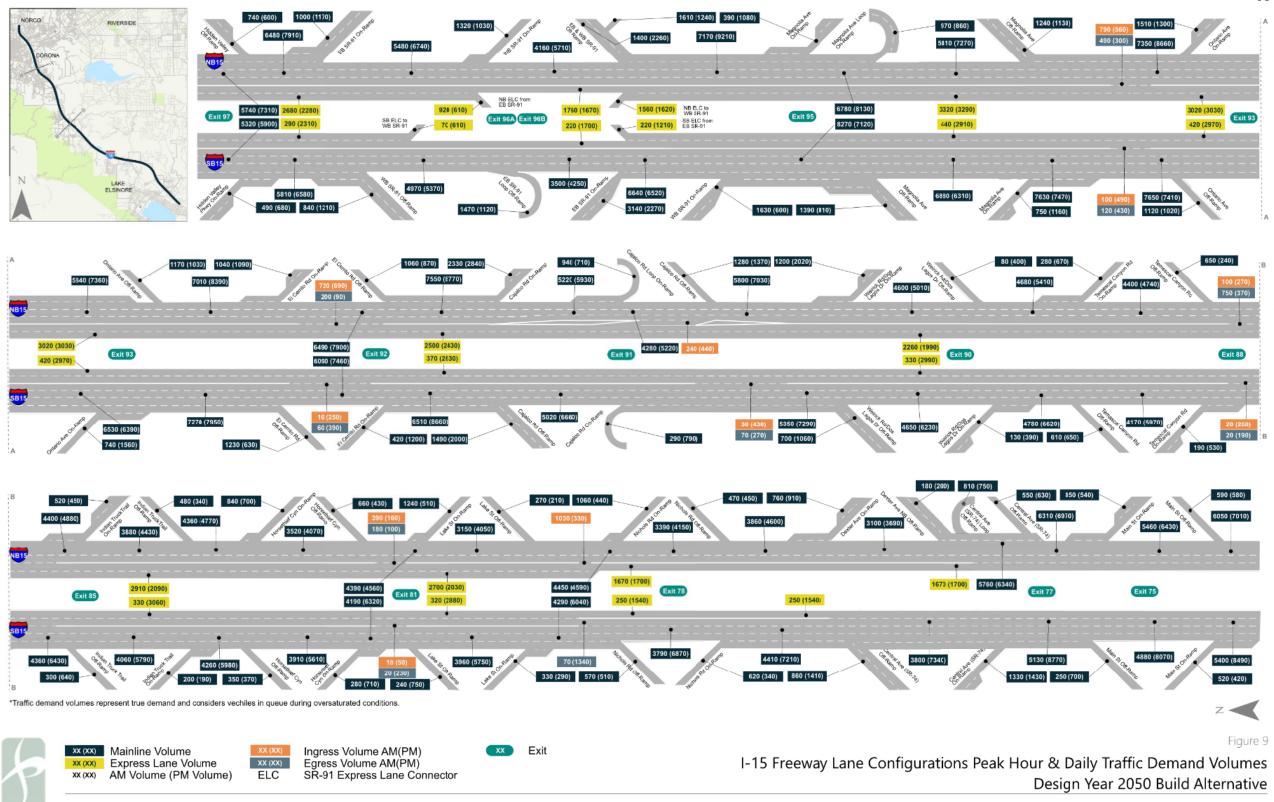


Figure 4-6 Peak Hour Traffic Demand Volume Forecasts – Design Year 2050—Build Alternative (Preferred)

Collision Analysis

This section discusses collision analysis within the Project limits. Since the express lanes are a proposed new facility, there is no collision data available related to the express lanes, therefore collision data was obtained for the existing general purpose (GP) lanes. Due to the length of the project, the collision data was obtained by segment from on-ramp to off-ramp and between existing local interchanges to facilitate appropriately identifying the applicable information to the design features in specific areas.

Traffic collision data for the I-15 general-purpose lanes was obtained on September 23, 2024 from the Traffic Accident Surveillance and Analysis System (TASAS), also known as "Table B", for a 36-month period from January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2023.

Tables 4-3 and 4-4 list the I-15 NB and SB rates (respectively) of fatal, fatal plus injury, and total collision rates on segments of the freeway mainline at interchange areas, between interchanges, and for the entire length within the Project limits. It depicts collision rates per Million Vehicles (MV) for ramps and segments less than 0.5 miles and per Million Vehicle Miles (MVM) for segments greater or equal to 0.5 miles.

Out of the twenty segment locations reported in the NB direction, four locations have fatal collision rates higher than statewide average, one location has fatal plus injury rates higher than statewide average, and two locations have a total collision rate higher than the statewide average. The collision rates for the entire project length in the NB direction are below the statewide average for similar facilities.

Similarly, from the twenty segment locations reported in the SB direction four locations have fatal collision rates higher than statewide average, three locations have fatal plus injury rates higher than statewide average, and three locations have a total collision rate higher than the statewide average. The collision rates for the entire project length in the SB direction are below the statewide average for similar facilities.

The higher than statewide average collision rates in the NB direction are consistent with the TOAR findings for the existing condition that demonstrates that during the AM peak hours, a traffic bottleneck forms at the Cajalco Road NB On-Ramp merge segment, which creates a queue that extends to the Indian Truck Trail NB Off-Ramp. The higher than statewide average collision rates in the SB direction are consistent with the TOAR findings for the existing condition that demonstrates that during the PM peak hours, traffic congestion and bottlenecks form at the Temescal Canyon Road SB Off-Ramp. Rear-end and sideswipe collisions on freeways are generally related to traffic congestion, speed differentials and abrupt lane

changes. The proposed extension of the express lanes would carry more traffic through congested areas where stop and go conditions occur during peak hours compared to the existing condition, which would result in a reduction of traffic in the GP lanes. A reduction of traffic translates to improved traffic operations and the potential reduction of certain types of collisions related to traffic congestion.

Table 4-5 compares the rates of fatal, fatal plus injury, and total collision rates for the ramp segments that include proposed nonstandard design features. The collision rates for these ramps are below the statewide average for similar facilities.

Tables 4-6 and 4-7 summarize the percentage of collisions by type for I-15 NB and SB directions respectively within the Project limits. For the entire Project length in the NB direction (PM 20.3 to PM 40.1) approximately 54 percent of the collisions were rear-end, 23 percent were sideswipe, and over 17 percent were hit objects. Other types of collision account for less than 4 percent of the total. As shown in Table 4-9, the TASAS reports that the primary collision factors were speeding, improper turn, and other violations.

Likewise, in the SB direction nearly 50 percent of the collisions were rear-end, over 30 percent were sideswipe, and 15 percent were hit objects. Other types of collision account for less than 3 percent of the total. Similar to the NB direction as shown in Table 4-10, the primary collision factors were speeding, improper turn, and other violations. Rear-end and sideswipe collisions on freeways are generally related to traffic congestion, speed differentials, and abrupt lane changes.

Table 4-8 summarizes the percentage of collisions by type for the ramp segments that include proposed nonstandard design features. The majority of the collisions were rear-end, sideswipe, and overturn. As shown in Table 4-11, the primary collision factors were speeding, other violations, and improper turn.

Table 4-3 Summary of Collision Rates for I-15 NB (01-01-2021 through 12-31-2023)

	I 15 Mainline ND			Collisio	n Rates	(a/mvm o	or a/mv)	
	I-15 Mainline NB		A	ctual Ra	tes	Av	erage Ra	ates
	Location	Post Mile	F	F+I	TOT	F	F+I	TOT
1	Main St NB Off-Ramp to Main St NB On-Ramp	20.55/21.27	0.000	0.130	0.360	0.006	0.410	1.250
2	Main St NB On-Ramp to SR-74 (Central Ave) NB Off-Ramp	21.27/21.79	0.000	0.120	0.240	0.006	0.410	1.250
3	SR-74 (Central Ave) NB Off-Ramp to SR-74 (Central Ave) NB On-Ramp	21.81/22.66	0.000	0.130	0.380	0.006	0.410	1.250
4	SR-74 (Central Ave) NB On-Ramp to Nichols Rd NB Off-Ramp	22.66/23.43	0.000	0.040	0.200	0.006	0.410	1.250
5	Nichols Rd NB Off-Ramp to Nichols Rd NB On-Ramp	23.43/24.24	0.000	0.070	0.240	0.006	0.390	1.180
6	Nichols Rd NB On-Ramp to Lake St NB Off-Ramp	24.24/26.21	0.000	0.070	0.150	0.006	0.340	1.030
7	Lake St NB Off-Ramp to Lake St NB On-Ramp	26.21/27.13	0.000	0.140	0.330	0.006	0.340	1.030
8	Lake St NB On-Ramp to Indian Truck Tr NB Off-Ramp	27.14/30.00	0.005	0.150	0.440	0.006	0.320	0.970
9	Indian Truck Tr NB Off-Ramp to Indian Truck Tr NB On-Ramp	30.00/30.84	0.000	0.250	0.910	0.007	0.250	0.710
10	Indian Truck Tr NB On-Ramp to Temescal Cyn Rd NB Off-Ramp	30.84/32.83	0.014	0.180	0.590	0.007	0.250	0.710
11	Temescal Cyn Rd NB Off-Ramp to Temescal Cyn Rd NB On-Ramp	32.83/33.68	0.000	0.310	0.760	0.007	0.250	0.740
12	Temescal Cyn Rd NB On-Ramp to Weirick Rd NB Off-Ramp	33.68/35.29	0.000	0.200	0.470	0.006	0.340	1.030
13	Weirick Rd NB Off-Ramp to Weirick Rd NB On-Ramp	35.29/36.07	0.030	0.270	0.690	0.006	0.340	1.030
14	Weirick Rd NB On-Ramp to Cajalco Rd NB Off-Ramp	36.07/36.28	0.000	0.056	0.090	0.003	0.170	0.515
15	Cajalco Rd NB Off-Ramp to Cajalco Rd NB On-Ramp	36.28/37.24	0.011	0.130	0.320	0.006	0.340	1.030
16	Cajalco Rd NB On-Ramp to El Cerrito Rd NB Off-Ramp	37.24/37.60	0.000	0.090	0.300	0.006	0.340	1.030
17	El Cerrito Rd NB Off-Ramp to El Cerrito Rd NB On-Ramp	37.60/38.19	0.018	0.290	0.690	0.006	0.340	1.030
18	El Cerrito Rd NB On-Ramp to Ontario Ave NB Off-Ramp	38.19/38.31	0.000	0.032	0.085	0.003	0.170	0.515
19	Ontario Ave NB Off-Ramp to Ontario Ave NB On-Ramp	38.31/39.02	0.000	0.160	0.450	0.006	0.360	1.070
20	Ontario Ave NB On-Ramp to Magnolia Ave NB Off-Ramp	39.02/39.99	0.000	0.350	1.010	0.004	0.350	1.080
	Entire Project Limits	20.30/40.10	0.006	0.005	0.180	0.490	0.006	0.330

Notes: F-- Fatal; I-- Injury; TOT - Total; a/mvm - accidents per million vehicle miles; a/mv - accidents per million vehicles

Bold text denotes collision rates higher than the statewide average

Source: Caltrans District 8 TASAS

Table 4-4 Summary of Collision Rates for I-15 SB (01-01-2021 through 12-31-2023)

	I 15 Mainline CD			Collisio	n Rates	(a/mvm o	or a/mv)	
	I-15 Mainline SB		A	ctual Ra	tes	Av	erage Ra	ates
	Location	Post Mile	F	F+I	TOT	F	F+I	TOT
1	Main St SB On-Ramp to Main St SB Off- Ramp	20.55/21.27	0.000	0.170	0.280	0.006	0.410	1.250
2	Main St SB Off-Ramp to SR-74 (Central Ave) SB On-Ramp	21.27/21.79	0.000	0.150	0.360	0.006	0.410	1.250
3	SR-74 (Central Ave) SB On-Ramp to SR-74 (Central Ave) SB Off-Ramp	21.81/22.66	0.000	0.110	0.200	0.006	0.410	1.250
4	SR-74 (Central Ave) SB Off-Ramp to Nichols Rd SB On-Ramp	22.66/23.43	0.000	0.100	0.300	0.006	0.410	1.250
5	Nichols Rd SB On-Ramp to Nichols Rd SB Off-Ramp	23.43/24.24	0.000	0.280	0.560	0.006	0.390	1.180
6	Nichols Rd SB Off-Ramp to Lake St SB On-Ramp	24.24/26.21	0.008	0.120	0.300	0.006	0.340	1.030
7	Lake St SB On-Ramp to Lake St SB Off-Ramp	26.21/27.13	0.000	0.100	0.260	0.006	0.340	1.030
8	Lake St SB Off-Ramp to Indian Truck Tr SB On-Ramp	27.13/30.00	0.000	0.100	0.270	0.006	0.320	0.970
9	Indian Truck Tr SB On-Ramp to Indian Truck Tr SB Off-Ramp	30.00/30.84	0.000	0.070	0.200	0.007	0.250	0.710
10	Indian Truck Tr SB Off-Ramp to Temescal Cyn Rd SB On-Ramp	30.84/32.83	0.000	0.050	0.260	0.007	0.250	0.710
11	Temescal Cyn Rd SB On-Ramp to Temescal Cyn Rd SB Off-Ramp	32.83/33.68	0.015	0.050	0.200	0.007	0.250	0.740
12	Temescal Cyn Rd SB Off-Ramp to Weirick Rd SB On-Ramp	33.68/35.29	0.000	0.080	0.230	0.006	0.340	1.030
13	Weirick Rd SB On-Ramp to Weirick Rd SB Off-Ramp	35.29/36.07	0.000	0.230	0.540	0.006	0.340	1.030
14	Weirick Rd SB Off-Ramp to Cajalco Rd SB On-Ramp	36.07/36.28	0.000	0.090	0.237	0.003	0.170	0.515
15	Cajalco Rd SB On-Ramp to Cajalco Rd SB Off-Ramp	36.28/37.24	0.034	0.490	1.120	0.006	0.340	1.030
16	Cajalco Rd SB Off-Ramp to El Cerrito Rd SB On-Ramp	37.24/37.60	0.000	0.480	1.470	0.006	0.340	1.030
17	El Cerrito Rd SB On-Ramp to El Cerrito Rd SB Off-Ramp	37.60/38.19	0.018	0.490	1.380	0.006	0.340	1.030
18	El Cerrito Rd SB Off-Ramp to Ontario Ave SB On-Ramp	38.19/38.31	0.000	0.042	0.222	0.003	0.170	0.515
19	Ontario Ave SB On-Ramp to Ontario Ave SB Off-Ramp	38.31/39.02	0.000	0.250	0.730	0.006	0.360	1.070
20	Ontario Ave SB Off-Ramp to Magnolia Ave SB On-Ramp	39.02/39.99	0.000	0.250	0.820	0.004	0.350	1.080
	Entire Project Limits	20.30/40.10	0.002	0.004	0.170	0.470	0.006	0.330

Notes: F-- Fatal; I-- Injury; TOT - Total; a/mvm - accidents per million vehicle miles; a/mv - accidents per million vehicles

Bold text denotes collision rates higher than the statewide average

Source: Caltrans District 8 TASAS

Table 4-5 Summary of Collision Rates for I-15 Ramps (01-01-2021 through 12-31-2023)

	I 15 Downs			Co	ollision R	ates (a/n	nv)	
	I-15 Ramps		A	ctual Rat	tes	Av	erage Ra	ites
	Location	Post Mile	F	F+I	TOT	F	F+I	ТОТ
1	SR-74 (Central Ave) SB On-Ramp	22.080	0.000	0.120	0.310	0.001	0.150	0.480
2	Nichols Rd SB Off-Ramp	24.075	0.000	0.330	0.660	0.003	0.380	1.040
3	Cajalco Rd NB Off-Ramp	36.639	0.000	0.000	0.190	0.006	0.310	0.900

Notes: F-- Fatal; I-- Injury; TOT - Total; a/mv - accidents per million vehicle

Bold text denotes collision rates higher than the statewide average

Source: Caltrans District 8 TASAS

Table 4-6 Percentage of Collisions by Type for I-15 NB (01-01-2021 through 12-31-2023)

	I-15 Mainline NB		Collision Percentages by Type											
	Interchange	Post Mile	Head -on	Side- swipe	Rear- End	Broad -Side	Hit- Object	Over- Turn	Auto -Ped	Other	Not- Stated	Total		
1	Main St NB Off-Ramp to Main St NB On-Ramp	20.55/ 21.27	0.0%	17.6%	41.2%	0.0%	29.4%	11.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%		
2	Main St NB On-Ramp to SR-74 (Central Ave) NB Off-Ramp	21.27/ 21.79	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	37.5%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	0.0%	100%		
3	SR-74 (Central Ave) NB Off-Ramp to SR-74 (Central Ave) NB On- Ramp	21.81/ 22.66	0.0%	4.8%	61.9%	0.0%	28.6%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%	0.0%	100%		
4	SR-74 (Central Ave) NB On-Ramp to Nichols Rd NB Off-Ramp	22.66/ 23.43	0.0%	40.0%	30.0%	0.0%	10.0%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%		
5	Nichols Rd NB Off- Ramp to Nichols Rd NB On-Ramp	23.43/ 24.24	0.0%	30.8%	30.8%	7.7%	15.4%	15.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%		
6	Nichols Rd NB On- Ramp to Lake St NB Off- Ramp	24.24/ 26.21	0.0%	42.1%	42.1%	0.0%	15.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%		
7	Lake St NB Off-Ramp to Lake St NB On-Ramp	26.21/ 27.13	0.0%	33.3%	52.4%	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%		
8	Lake St NB On-Ramp to Indian Truck Tr NB Off- Ramp	27.13/ 30.00	0.0%	19.3%	55.7%	1.1%	20.5%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%		
9	Indian Truck Tr NB Off- Ramp to Indian Truck Tr NB On-Ramp	30.00/ 30.84	0.0%	9.1%	76.4%	0.0%	10.9%	1.8%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	100%		
10	Indian Truck Tr NB On- Ramp to Temescal Cyn Rd NB Off-Ramp	30.84/ 32.83	0.0%	18.4%	62.1%	0.0%	11.5%	5.7%	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%	100%		
11	Temescal Cyn Rd NB Off-Ramp to Temescal Cyn Rd NB On-Ramp	32.83/ 33.68	0.0%	12.2%	69.4%	0.0%	16.3%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%		

Table 4-6 Percentage of Collisions by Type for I-15 NB (01-01-2021 through 12-31-2023)

	I-15 Mainline NB		Collision Percentages by Type											
	Interchange	Post Mile	Head -on	Side- swipe	Rear- End	Broad -Side	Hit- Object	Over- Turn	Auto -Ped	Other	Not- Stated	Total		
12	Temescal Cyn Rd NB On-Ramp to Weirick Rd NB Off-Ramp	33.68/ 35.29	0.0%	16.4%	57.4%	1.6%	24.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%		
13	Weirick Rd NB Off- Ramp to Weirick Rd NB On-Ramp	35.29/ 36.07	0.0%	23.9%	56.5%	0.0%	15.2%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%		
14	Weirick Rd NB On- Ramp to Cajalco Rd NB Off-Ramp	36.07/ 36.28	0.0%	12.5%	12.5%	25.0%	37.5%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	0.0%	100%		
15	Cajalco Rd NB Off- Ramp to Cajalco Rd NB On-Ramp	36.28/ 37.24	0.0%	28.6%	25.0%	3.6%	35.7%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%		
16	Cajalco Rd NB On-Ramp to El Cerrito Rd NB Off- Ramp	37.24/ 37.60	0.0%	60.0%	30.0%	0.0%	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%		
17	El Cerrito Rd NB Off- Ramp to El Cerrito Rd NB On-Ramp	37.60/ 38.19	0.0%	36.8%	42.1%	2.6%	15.8%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	100%		
18	El Cerrito Rd NB On- Ramp to Ontario Ave NB Off-Ramp	38.19/ 38.31	0.0%	12.5%	62.5%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%		
19	Ontario Ave NB Off- Ramp to Ontario Ave NB On-Ramp	38.31/ 39.02	0.0%	35.5%	41.9%	3.2%	12.9%	6.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%		
20	Ontario Ave NB On- Ramp to Magnolia Ave NB Off-Ramp	39.02/ 39.99	0.0%	30.6%	48.0%	1.0%	19.4%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%		
Natas	Entire Project Limits	20.30/ 40.10	0.1%	22.9%	53.6%	1.2%	17.9%	3.1%	0.1%	0.9%	0.0%	100%		

PM 20.55 to PM 39.99 per I-15 segment breakdowns (Interchange areas and between interchanges)

PM 20.30 to PM 40.10 for entire Project limits

Table 4-7 Percentage of Collisions by Type for I-15 SB (01-01-2021 through 12-31-2023)

	I-15 Mainline SB		Collision Percentages by Type											
	Interchange	Post Mile	Head -on	Side- swipe	Rear- End	Broad -Side	Hit- Object	Over- Turn	Auto- Ped	Other	Not- Stated	Total		
1	Main St SB On-Ramp to Main St SB Off-Ramp	20.55/ 21.27	0.0%	38.5%	46.2%	7.7%	7.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%		
2	Main St SB Off-Ramp to SR-74 (Central Ave) SB On-Ramp	21.27/ 21.79	0.0%	16.7%	58.3%	8.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	100%		
3	SR-74 (Central Ave) SB On-Ramp to SR-74 (Central Ave) SB Off- Ramp	21.81/ 22.66	0.0%	45.5%	27.3%	0.0%	18.2%	9.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%		
4	SR-74 (Central Ave) SB Off-Ramp to Nichols Rd SB On-Ramp	22.66/ 23.43	0.0%	40.0%	40.0%	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%		
5	Nichols Rd SB On- Ramp to Nichols Rd SB Off-Ramp	23.43/ 24.24	3.3%	33.3%	20.0%	0.0%	36.7%	3.3%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100%		
6	Nichols Rd SB Off- Ramp to Lake St SB On- Ramp	24.24/ 26.21	0.0%	28.2%	38.5%	0.0%	20.5%	10.3%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	100%		
7	Lake St SB On-Ramp to Lake St SB Off-Ramp	26.21/ 27.13	0.0%	18.8%	18.8%	0.0%	62.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%		
8	Lake St SB Off-Ramp to Indian Truck Tr SB On- Ramp	27.13/ 30.00	0.0%	38.9%	31.5%	0.0%	22.2%	5.6%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	100%		
9	Indian Truck Tr SB On- Ramp to Indian Truck Tr SB Off-Ramp	30.00/ 30.84	0.0%	41.7%	33.3%	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	8.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100%		
10	Indian Truck Tr SB Off- Ramp to Temescal Cyn Rd SB On-Ramp	30.84/ 32.83	0.0%	42.1%	34.2%	0.0%	18.4%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%		
11	Temescal Cyn Rd SB On-Ramp to Temescal Cyn Rd SB Off-Ramp	32.83/ 33.68	0.0%	61.5%	30.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%	0.0%	0.0%	100%		

Table 4-7 Percentage of Collisions by Type for I-15 SB (01-01-2021 through 12-31-2023)

	I-15 Mainline SB					Collis	ion Percei	ntages by	Туре			
	Interchange	Post Mile	Head -on	Side- swipe	Rear- End	Broad -Side	Hit- Object	Over- Turn	Auto- Ped	Other	Not- Stated	Total
12	Temescal Cyn Rd SB Off-Ramp to Weirick Rd SB On-Ramp	33.68/ 35.29	0.0%	26.7%	66.7%	0.0%	3.3%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
13	Weirick Rd SB On- Ramp to Weirick Rd SB Off-Ramp	35.29/ 36.07	0.0%	27.8%	52.8%	2.8%	13.9%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
14	Weirick Rd SB Off- Ramp to Cajalco Rd SB On-Ramp	36.07/ 36.28	0.0%	28.6%	52.4%	0.0%	19.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
15	Cajalco Rd SB On- Ramp to Cajalco Rd SB Off-Ramp	36.28/ 37.24	0.0%	26.5%	50.0%	0.0%	20.4%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
16	Cajalco Rd SB Off- Ramp to El Cerrito Rd SB On-Ramp	37.24/ 37.60	0.0%	24.5%	59.2%	2.0%	12.2%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
17	El Cerrito Rd SB On- Ramp to El Cerrito Rd SB Off-Ramp	37.60/ 38.19	0.0%	30.3%	60.5%	0.0%	6.6%	0.0%	1.3%	1.3%	0.0%	100%
18	El Cerrito Rd SB Off- Ramp to Ontario Ave SB On-Ramp	38.19/ 38.31	0.0%	28.6%	61.9%	0.0%	9.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
19	Ontario Ave SB On- Ramp to Ontario Ave SB Off-Ramp	38.31/ 39.02	0.0%	20.0%	68.0%	0.0%	12.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
20	Ontario Ave SB Off- Ramp to Magnolia Ave SB On-Ramp	39.02/ 39.99	0.0%	33.8%	57.5%	0.0%	6.3%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Notes	Entire Project Limits	20.30/ 40.10	0.1%	30.8%	49.4%	0.4%	15.1%	2.8%	0.7%	0.6%	0.0%	100%

PM 20.55 to PM 39.99 per I-15 segment breakdowns (Interchange areas and between interchanges)

PM 20.30 to PM 40.10 for entire Project limits

Table 4-8 Percentage of Collisions by Type for I-15 Ramps (01-01-2021 through 12-31-2023)

	I-15 Ramps			Collision Percentages by Type									
	Location	Post Mile	Head- on	Side- swipe	Rear- End	Broad -Side	Hit- Object	Over- Turn	Auto -Ped	Other	Not- Stated	Total	
1	SR-74 (Central Ave) SB On-Ramp	22.080	0.0%	20.0%	20.0%	0.0%	20.0%	40.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	
2	Nichols Rd SB Off- Ramp	24.075	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	
3	Cajalco Rd NB Off- Ramp	36.639	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	

Table 4-9 Summary of Primary Collision Factors by Percent for I-15 NB (01-01-2021 through 12-31-2023)

	I-15 Mainline NB		Primary Collision Factors by Percent											
	Interchange	Post Mile	HBD	FTC	FTY	IT	ESS	ov	ID	OTD	UNK	Total		
1	Main St NB Off-Ramp to Main St NB On- Ramp	20.55/ 21.27	17.6%	0.0%	0.0%	29.4%	35.3%	11.8%	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%	100%		
2	Main St NB On-Ramp to SR-74 (Central Ave) NB Off-Ramp	21.27/ 21.79	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	100%		
3	SR-74 (Central Ave) NB Off-Ramp to SR-74 (Central Ave) NB On- Ramp	21.81/ 22.66	19.0%	0.0%	0.0%	19.0%	47.6%	9.5%	0.0%	4.8%	0.0%	100%		
4	SR-74 (Central Ave) NB On-Ramp to Nichols Rd NB Off- Ramp	22.66/ 23.43	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	20.0%	10.0%	0.0%	10.0%	0.0%	100%		
5	Nichols Rd NB Off- Ramp to Nichols Rd NB On-Ramp	23.43/ 24.24	7.7%	0.0%	0.0%	46.2%	23.1%	15.4%	0.0%	7.7%	0.0%	100%		
6	Nichols Rd NB On- Ramp to Lake St NB Off-Ramp	24.24/ 26.21	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	42.1%	42.1%	10.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%		
7	Lake St NB Off-Ramp to Lake St NB On-Ramp	26.21/ 27.13	19.0%	0.0%	0.0%	28.6%	42.9%	9.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%		
8	Lake St NB On-Ramp to Indian Truck Tr NB Off-Ramp	27.13/ 30.00	5.7%	0.0%	0.0%	21.6%	53.4%	10.2%	0.0%	9.1%	0.0%	100%		
9	Indian Truck Tr NB Off-Ramp to Indian Truck Tr NB On-Ramp	30.00/ 30.84	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	16.4%	74.5%	3.6%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	100%		
10	Indian Truck Tr NB On- Ramp to Temescal Cyn Rd NB Off-Ramp	30.84/ 32.83	8.0%	0.0%	0.0%	23.0%	56.3%	5.7%	0.0%	6.9%	0.0%	100%		
11	Temescal Cyn Rd NB Off-Ramp to Temescal Cyn Rd NB On-Ramp	32.83/ 33.68	4.1%	0.0%	0.0%	16.3%	67.3%	4.1%	0.0%	6.1%	2.0%	100%		

Table 4-9 Summary of Primary Collision Factors by Percent for I-15 NB (01-01-2021 through 12-31-2023)

	I-15 Mainline NB					Primary	Collision	Factors by	y Percen	ıt		
	Interchange	Post Mile	HBD	FTC	FTY	IT	ESS	ov	ID	OTD	UNK	Total
12	Temescal Cyn Rd NB On-Ramp to Weirick Rd NB Off-Ramp	33.68/ 35.29	4.9%	0.0%	0.0%	16.4%	59.0%	11.5%	0.0%	8.2%	0.0%	100%
13	Weirick Rd NB Off- Ramp to Weirick Rd NB On-Ramp	35.29/ 36.07	13.0%	0.0%	0.0%	26.1%	52.2%	6.5%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	100%
14	Weirick Rd NB On- Ramp to Cajalco Rd NB Off-Ramp	36.07/ 36.28	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	37.5%	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100%
15	Cajalco Rd NB Off- Ramp to Cajalco Rd NB On-Ramp	36.28/ 37.24	10.7%	0.0%	0.0%	53.6%	17.9%	14.3%	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%	100%
16	Cajalco Rd NB On- Ramp to El Cerrito Rd NB Off-Ramp	37.24/ 37.60	30.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	40.0%	0.0%	10.0%	20.0%	100%
17	El Cerrito Rd NB Off- Ramp to El Cerrito Rd NB On-Ramp	37.60/ 38.19	10.5%	0.0%	0.0%	39.5%	34.2%	15.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
18	El Cerrito Rd NB On- Ramp to Ontario Ave NB Off-Ramp	38.19/ 38.31	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	0.0%	100%
19	Ontario Ave NB Off- Ramp to Ontario Ave NB On-Ramp	38.31/ 39.02	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	32.3%	35.5%	29.0%	0.0%	3.2%	0.0%	100%
20	Ontario Ave NB On- Ramp to Magnolia Ave NB Off-Ramp	39.02/ 39.99	6.1%	1.0%	0.0%	27.6%	38.8%	20.4%	0.0%	5.1%	1.0%	100%
Notes	Entire Project Limits	20.30/ 40.10	8.0%	0.1%	0.0%	25.4%	48.2%	11.9%	0.0%	5.8%	0.5%	100%

PM 20.55 to PM 39.99 per I-15 segment breakdowns (Interchange areas and between interchanges)

PM 20.30 to PM 40.10 for entire Project limits

HBD = Influence of Alcohol IT = Improper Turn OTD = Other Than Driver

 $FTC = Follow too Close \\ FTY = Failure to Yield \\ OV = Other Violations \\ UNK = Unknown \\ ID = Improper Driving$

Table 4-10 Summary of Primary Collision Factors by Percent for I-15 SB (01-01-2021 through 12-31-2023)

_	I-15 Mainline SB				•	Primary (Collision 1	Factors by	Percent	t		
	Interchange	Post Mile	HBD	FTC	FTY	IT	ESS	ov	ID	OTD	UNK	Total
1	Main St SB On-Ramp to Main St SB Off-Ramp	20.55/ 21.27	15.4%	0.0%	0.0%	30.8%	30.8%	23.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
2	Main St SB Off-Ramp to SR-74 (Central Ave) SB On-Ramp	21.27/ 21.79	8.3%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	50.0%	16.7%	0.0%	8.3%	0.0%	100%
3	SR-74 (Central Ave) SB On-Ramp to SR-74 (Central Ave) SB Off- Ramp	21.81/ 22.66	18.2%	0.0%	0.0%	36.4%	27.3%	18.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
4	SR-74 (Central Ave) SB Off-Ramp to Nichols Rd SB On-Ramp	22.66/ 23.43	13.3%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	33.3%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
5	Nichols Rd SB On-Ramp to Nichols Rd SB Off- Ramp	23.43/ 24.24	3.3%	0.0%	3.3%	46.7%	26.7%	13.3%	0.0%	6.7%	0.0%	100%
6	Nichols Rd SB Off- Ramp to Lake St SB On- Ramp	24.24/ 26.21	20.5%	0.0%	0.0%	30.8%	28.2%	7.7%	0.0%	12.8%	0.0%	100%
7	Lake St SB On-Ramp to Lake St SB Off-Ramp	26.21/ 27.13	6.3%	0.0%	0.0%	56.3%	18.8%	0.0%	0.0%	18.8%	0.0%	100%
8	Lake St SB Off-Ramp to Indian Truck Tr SB On- Ramp	27.13/ 30.00	9.3%	0.0%	0.0%	37.0%	29.6%	16.7%	0.0%	5.6%	1.9%	100%
9	Indian Truck Tr SB On- Ramp to Indian Truck Tr SB Off-Ramp	30.00/ 30.84	8.3%	0.0%	0.0%	66.7%	16.7%	8.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
10	Indian Truck Tr SB Off- Ramp to Temescal Cyn Rd SB On-Ramp	30.84/ 32.83	13.2%	0.0%	0.0%	39.5%	21.1%	18.4%	0.0%	7.9%	0.0%	100%
11	Temescal Cyn Rd SB On-Ramp to Temescal Cyn Rd SB Off-Ramp	32.83/ 33.68	7.7%	0.0%	7.7%	30.8%	23.1%	30.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
12	Temescal Cyn Rd SB Off-Ramp to Weirick Rd SB On-Ramp	33.68/ 35.29	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	23.3%	60.0%	6.7%	0.0%	6.7%	0.0%	100%

Table 4-10 Summary of Primary Collision Factors by Percent for I-15 SB (01-01-2021 through 12-31-2023)

	I-15 Mainline SB					Primary (Collision 1	Factors by	Percent	t		
	Interchange	Post Mile	HBD	FTC	FTY	IT	ESS	ov	ID	OTD	UNK	Total
13	Weirick Rd SB On-Ramp to Weirick Rd SB Off- Ramp	35.29/ 36.07	13.9%	0.0%	0.0%	36.1%	36.1%	13.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
14	Weirick Rd SB Off- Ramp to Cajalco Rd SB On-Ramp	36.07/ 36.28	19.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%	52.4%	23.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
15	Cajalco Rd SB On-Ramp to Cajalco Rd SB Off- Ramp	36.28/ 37.24	10.2%	0.0%	0.0%	22.4%	50.0%	15.3%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	100%
16	Cajalco Rd SB Off-Ramp to El Cerrito Rd SB On- Ramp	37.24/ 37.60	4.1%	0.0%	0.0%	18.4%	61.2%	12.2%	0.0%	2.0%	2.0%	100%
17	El Cerrito Rd SB On- Ramp to El Cerrito Rd SB Off-Ramp	37.60/ 38.19	3.9%	0.0%	1.3%	25.0%	60.5%	9.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
18	El Cerrito Rd SB Off- Ramp to Ontario Ave SB On-Ramp	38.19/ 38.31	0.0%	4.8%	0.0%	23.8%	61.9%	9.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
19	Ontario Ave SB On- Ramp to Ontario Ave SB Off-Ramp	38.31/ 39.02	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	18.0%	60.0%	18.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	100%
20	Ontario Ave SB Off- Ramp to Magnolia Ave SB On-Ramp	39.02/ 39.99	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15.0%	47.5%	27.5%	0.0%	2.5%	2.5%	100%
Enti	re Project Limits	20.30/ 40.10	8.1%	0.1%	0.4%	27.1%	44.5%	15.5%	0.0%	3.4%	0.8%	100%

PM 20.55 to PM 39.99 per I-15 segment breakdowns (Interchange areas and between interchanges)

PM 20.30 to PM 40.10 for entire Project limits

HBD = Influence of Alcohol IT = Improper Turn OTD = Other Than Driver

 $FTC = Follow \ too \ Close \\ FTY = Failure \ to \ Yield \\ OV = Other \ Violations \\ UNK = Unknown \\ ID = Improper \ Driving$

Table 4-11 Summary of Primary Collision Factors by Percent for I-15 Ramps (01-01-2021 through 12-31-2023)

I-15 Ramps			Collision Percentages by Type									
Location		Post Mile	HBD	FTC	FTY	IT	ESS	ov	ID	OTD	UNK	Total
1	SR-74 (Central Ave) SB On-Ramp	22.080	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	60.0%	20.0%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
2	Nichols Rd SB Off- Ramp	24.075	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
3	Cajalco Rd NB Off- Ramp	36.639	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%

HBD = Influence of Alcohol IT = Improper Turn OTD = Other Than Driver

 $FTC = Follow too Close \\ FTY = Failure to Yield \\ OV = Other Violations \\ UNK = Unknown \\ ID = Improper Driving$

Highway Safety Manual

Caltrans' Memorandum "Performance Based Decision-Making using Highway Safety Manual," (i.e., Caltrans HSM Guidance Memo) dated April 4, 2022, provides a quantitative performance-based safety analysis for highway design using the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) Highway Safety Manual (HSM). The HSM includes two methods for implementing performance-based decision making: Part C: Predictive Method and Part D: Crash Modification Factors (CMF's). The HSM Part C: Predictive Method for Freeways is not applicable to this project because the following project features are not consistent with the models:

• The proposed facility has limited access managed lanes that are buffer separated from the general purpose lanes.

Given that the Project's Build Alternative (Preferred) contains elements that are inconsistent with the currently available freeway and ramp models, it is determined that the HSM Part C: Predictive Method and associated software tools (ISATE and IHSDM) are not applicable to this Project. Since Part C: Predictive Method is not applicable, CMFs from Part D: Crash Modification Factors could not be applied directly to an analysis.

Project decisions were made based on specific Project conditions and requirements using actual collision frequency, engineering judgment and experience.

5. ALTERNATIVES

5A. Viable Alternatives

The viable alternatives evaluated in this report include the No-Build and Build Alternative (Preferred). The Build Alternative was identified as the Preferred Alternative by the PDT on January 9, 2025.

No-Build (No-Action) Alternative

Under the No-Build Alternative, the I-15 ELPSE would not be constructed. The No-Build Alternative would not meet the purpose and need of the Project, as it would not improve existing and future traffic operations and mainline travel times, expand travel choice, increase travel time reliability, and expand the tolled express lane network. In addition, the No-Build Alternative would not address the existing and projected deficiencies in capacity and operations within the Project limits. Although the No-Build Alternative does not meet the Project purpose and need, it would not preclude the construction of other future improvements or general maintenance activities.

Build Alternative (Preferred)

The Build Alternative (Preferred) includes the addition of two tolled express lanes in both the NB and SB directions, for a total of four express lanes, within the median of I-15 from SR-74 (Central Avenue) (PM 22.3) in the City of Lake Elsinore to El Cerrito Road (PM 38.1) in the City of Corona, for a distance of approximately 15.8 miles. The Project is anticipated to be constructed within the existing State ROW. Sign modifications and the installation of new signs would also be included to support the new tolled express lanes. Advanced signage is required to be posted a minimum of two miles prior to the start of the tolled express lanes. Signage would be located within the Project limits between PM 20.3 and PM 40.1. Due to the SB express lanes access between the Cajalco Road Interchange and Weirick Road Interchange, the SB I-15 Weirick Road Off-Ramp would be reconfigured as a dual lane exit. The Build Alternative (Preferred) would not add any new connections or ramps.

Traffic Operations Analysis

This section provides an overview of freeway traffic operations under the horizon year (2050) for the Build Alternative (Preferred). Detailed information is provided in the Project's TOAR concurred by Caltrans on February 22, 2021 (amended on April 7, 2022).

The horizon year (2050) peak hour and daily capacity overview for the Build Alternative (Preferred) is presented in Table 5-1. Although several general-purpose lane segments of I-15 within the study limits are projected to be over capacity during the peak hours, the daily capacity is not exceeded in the horizon year. None of the express lane segments within the study limits are projected to be over capacity during the peak hours and the daily capacity is not exceeded in the horizon year.

Table 5-1 Horizon Year (2050) Peak Hour and Daily Capacity Overview

Performance Measure	Build Alternative (Preferred)			
reriormance Measure	AM	PM	Daily	
General Purpose Lane Segments ¹	114	114	114	
LOS A-D	49%	25%	100%	
LOS E-F (over capacity)	51%	75%	0%	
Express Lane Segments ¹	19	19	19	
LOS A-D	100%	100%	100%	
LOS E-F (over capacity)	0%	0%	0%	

Note: 1. Includes I-15 freeway segments between Hidden Valley Road overcrossing and Franklin Street overcrossing. Source: Fehr & Peers, 2020

Proposed Engineering Features

Other improvements associated with the Project include:

- Paving the median and widening up to 15 bridges, including approach slabs, to accommodate the express lanes
- Installing concrete median barrier
- Adding SB auxiliary lanes from Nichols Road (PM 23.9) to SR-74 (Central Avenue) and from SR-74 to Main Street (PM 21.2)
- Reconfiguring the existing trap lane SB between Cajalco Road (PM 36.75) to Weirick Road/Dos Lagos Drive (PM 35.91) into an auxiliary lane
- o Reconfiguring the SB Weirick Road Off-ramp to a dual exit configuration
- Creating multiple express lane ingress and egress locations, including weave zones between the express lanes and general purpose lanes (see Table 5-7 for a list of Preliminary Express Lane Access Locations)
- Shifting the I-15 centerline 12' to the east between Cajalco Road (PM 36.75)
 to Weirick Road/Dos Lagos Drive (PM 35.91)
- Reconstructing portions of the Weirick Road/Dos Lagos Drive NB On-Ramp, Cajalco Road NB Off-Ramp, Cajalco Road NB Loop On-Ramp and SR-74 (Central Avenue) SB On-Ramp
- Constructing retaining walls
- Constructing potential noise barriers

- Modifying the existing drainage systems and incorporating stormwater treatment devices
- o Installing gantries with electronic toll collection and monitoring equipment
- o Installing vehicle detection equipment
- o Installing roadside and overhead signs
- o Installing changeable message signs
- o Installing ramp metering at the Nichols Road and Lake Street interchanges
- o Installing maintenance vehicle pullouts
- o Installing lane delineators between the express lanes and general purpose lanes
- o Installing emergency generators to support the toll collection equipment

The Build Alternative (Preferred) would not add any new connections or ramps. No borrow or fill sites are anticipated to be required, and all planned construction staging areas are within existing ROW. The Build Alternative (Preferred) is anticipated to be constructed within the existing State ROW. Preliminary Engineering Plans are included in Attachment B.

Typical Sections

For the Build Alternative (Preferred), the Project proposes to pave the existing 70-foot wide median to accommodate the addition of express lanes. The paved median would slope away from the proposed concrete barrier placed along the centerline in tangent segments to drain water to the outside. Along horizontal curves, the existing superelevation would be applied to closely match the existing cross slopes and transition rates. Retaining walls would be constructed within some portions of the median to accommodate the difference in elevation between the NB and SB roadbeds, when paving the full width of the median.

The existing inside asphalt median shoulders would be removed to provide for the median widening. At locations where auxiliary lanes are added, outside widening would occur including a standard 10-foot-wide outside shoulder. Standard 12-foot-wide lanes are typical; inside shoulder widths adjacent to the median barrier vary between a minimum of 5 feet at constrained locations to 8 feet. The only exception is at two constrained locations where the express lane would transition to be 11 feet-wide to maintain a minimum 8-foot-wide inside shoulder and not widen to the outside. Further discussion of the geometry and nonstandard features is included in

the Nonstandard Design Features section. Table 5-2 summarizes the typical mainline cross sections for the No-Build and Build Alternative (Preferred).

Table 5-2 Typical Mainline Cross Sections for the No-Build and Build Alternative (Preferred)

Freeway Segments	No-Build Alternative	Build Alternative (Preferred)
Main Street to SR-74 (Central Avenue)	3 General Purpose Lanes	3 General Purpose Lanes 1 Auxiliary Lane (SB Main Street to SR-74)
SR-74 (Central Avenue) to Nichols Road	3 General Purpose Lanes	3 General Purpose Lanes 1 Auxiliary Lane (SB SR- 74 to Nichols Road) *1 Express Lane (I-15)
Nichols Road to Weirick Road	3 General Purpose Lanes	3 General Purpose Lanes 2 Express Lanes (I-15)
Weirick Road to Cajalco Road	3 General Purpose Lanes 1 Auxiliary Lane (SB Cajalco Road to Weirick Road)	3 General Purpose Lanes 1 Auxiliary Lane (SB Cajalco Road to Weirick Road) 2 Express Lanes (I-15)
Cajalco Road to El Cerrito Road	3 General Purpose Lanes 1 Auxiliary Lane (SB El Cerrito Road to Cajalco Road) 1 Auxiliary Lane (NB between Cajalco Road to El Cerrito Road) 1 Express Lane (I-15)	3 General Purpose Lanes 1 Auxiliary Lane (SB El Cerrito Road to Cajalco Road) 1 Auxiliary Lane (NB between Cajalco Road to El Cerrito Road) 2 Express Lanes (I-15)
El Cerrito Road to Ontario Avenue	3 General Purpose Lanes 1 Auxiliary Lane (SB Ontario Avenue to El Cerrito Road) 2 Express Lanes (I-15)	3 General Purpose Lanes 1 Auxiliary Lane (SB Ontario Avenue to El Cerrito Road) 2 Express Lanes (I-15)

^{*}The SB buffer separated express lane (I-15) ends and transitions back to the existing general purpose lane configuration with conventional lane striping.

Notes: 1. Lane number refers to number of lanes per direction of travel unless otherwise noted

Drainage

Throughout the length of the I-15 ELPSE, the general transversal flow pattern is from either east to west or west to east depending on the location. Longitudinally, water flows either north to south or vice versa depending on the location. As it currently exists, the I-15 corridor uses several methods to convey stormwater runoff through and off its ROW. Existing storm drain facilities run parallel (via roadside ditches and shoulder dikes), as well as intersects (via pipes and culverts) the alignment of the I-15 as the drainage conditions dictate.

In the existing freeway sections within straight horizontal geometry, both the NB and SB inside shoulders tend to drain toward the center median, while the travel ways tend to drain toward the outside shoulders. In roadway sections within a superelevation, the superelevated travel way drains toward the center median.

^{2.} Bold text signifies additional lanes added by the Project

The center median is largely a native soil "channel" that collects and conveys runoff from the existing roadway to the nearest inlet via a series of graded high points, flow-through situations, and sag locations. The shoulder areas typically sheet flow to graded swales and to asphalt dikes to direct flow to the nearest inlet or low point. Water collected by the median, shoulder dikes, and swales is conveyed through concrete pipes and culverts running transversely. The collected water is then discharged onto marshes, creeks, and other surface depressions and ultimately to the Temescal Creek Wash.

Existing storm drain systems within the Project's limits range from 12 inches to 84 inches in diameter for circular conduit and varying dimensions for box culverts. A variety of culvert material was used within the Project's limits, such as reinforced concrete pipe, reinforced concrete box, corrugated steel pipe, corrugated metal pipe, and alternative pipe culvert. In addition, several drainage systems are employed in a series, whereas most are a single pipe system conveying flow from one side of the freeway to the other.

As-builts were reviewed and field investigations were conducted to document the approximate centerline location of the existing drainage facilities within the I-15 ELPSE corridor. An inventory of the existing drainage facilities was created listing the approximate location, size, and type of material and can be found in the approved Preliminary Drainage Report for the Project.

The overall proposed drainage condition concept would remain similar to the existing drainage condition with respect to direction of flow. However, there are some changes due to the I-15 ELPSE improvements that would alter the method by which stormwater would be conveyed. No diversion from watersheds is planned. This surface flow conveyance change is due to the paving of the existing median and addition of retaining walls, which results in the elimination of the existing median "channel". These improvements and additions would necessitate the removal of existing inlets and adding new inlets along the new edge of shoulder to intercept stormwater runoff. Additionally, new longitudinal storm drain lines running parallel to the roadway's alignment would be constructed to connect the new inlets to the existing transversal storm drain lines. Hydraulic analysis would be required in the- final design phase to confirm new storm drain connections do not create adverse conditions in existing storm drain facilities. The proposed inlets along the new median edge of shoulder are only needed for superelevated roadway segments. In general, water would be directed away from the median onto the outer

shoulders. Portions of the Project are located within a Fire Hazard Severity Zone (FHSZ), as discussed in Section 7M. Coordination with the District Hydraulics unit would be required in the final design phase to identify allowable drainage pipe materials.

The Preliminary Drainage Report provided conceptual analysis of the proposed onsite drainage improvements associated with the Project. Additional detailed analysis would occur, and a Final Drainage Report would be prepared during the final design phase. With the recommendations and implementations identified in the Final Drainage Report, no direct or indirect adverse long-term impacts would result from the Build Alternative (Preferred).

Retaining Walls and Barriers

Within the Project limits, a concrete barrier is proposed throughout the median, where it currently does not exist, to separate NB and SB traffic. In some locations, elevation differences between the NB and SB roadways require the use of a retaining wall with the concrete barrier to separate NB and SB traffic.

A retaining wall would also be needed along the Central Avenue SB On-Ramp to accommodate modifications to the on-ramp due to the widening from the auxiliary lane. Additionally, retaining walls would be needed between the Weirick Road and Cajalco Road interchanges in the NB direction along the outside to accommodate the widening within the ROW.

The retaining walls proposed for the Project are at the locations shown in Table 5-3.

Retaining Max Height Location Begin Sta. End Sta. Wall No. (ft) 1165 SB Central Avenue On-Ramp "CE01" 160+65 "CE01" 168+00 22 1273M Median "C" 1196+30 "C" 1293+60 10 "C" 1293+54 "C" 1350+90 1321M Median 10 "C" 1627+90 1626M Median "C" 1623+60 6 1668M Median "C" 1665+80 "C" 1668+40 6 1737M "C" 1732+80 "C" 1739+05 Median 6 1786M Median "C" 1783+50 "C" 1790+00 6 "C1" 930+28 1918M Median "C1" 905+80 6 1886 "C1" 883+50 "C1" 891+02 4 NB Exterior Shoulder 1888 NB Weirick Road On-Ramp "WE02" 886+37 "WE02" 890+40 6 "C1" 908+50 "C1" 921+13 1914 NB Exterior Shoulder 12

Table 5-3 Proposed Retaining Wall Locations

Nonstandard Design Features

Nonstandard boldface and underlined design standards were approved on April 9, 2024, for incorporation in the Project. Table 5-4 summarizes the nondelegated boldface design features included in the approved Design Standard Decision Document (DSDD). The DSDD was approved on March 6, 2024 and the Supplemental DSDD was approved on November 19, 2024 and the signed title sheets are included in Attachment M. Table 5-5 summarizes the underlined design features included in the approved DSDD.

Table 5-4 Summary of Approved Nondelegated Boldface Design Features

Feature	HDM Index	Standard	Proposed Exception
Stopping Sight Distance (SSD)	201.1	For V = 80 mph, SSD = 930 feet	Provide SSD less than design speed of 80 mph
Standards for Superelevation	202.2(1)	Superelevation rates from Table 202.2 shall be used within the given range of curve radii	Maintain existing mainline superelevation rate
Stopping Sight Distance	203.1	Horizontal alignment shall provide at least the minimum SSD	Provide SSD less than posted speed of 65 mph
Lane Width	301.1	Minimum lane width shall be 12 feet	Provide 11-foot lanes
Shoulder Width	302.1	Shoulder widths from Table 302.1 should be a minimum of 10 feet	Provide shoulder widths between 2 and 10 feet
Median Standard Widths	305.1(3)(a)	In areas where restrictive conditions prevail the minimum median width shall be 22 feet.	Provide median between 18 and 22 feet
Horizontal Clearances	309.1(1)	Horizontal clearances shall be provided to meet horizontal sight distance requirements	Provide SSD less than design speed of 80 mph
Horizontal Clearances	309.1(3) (a)	Minimum horizontal clearance shall be equal to the standard shoulder width (10 feet)	Provide horizontal clearances between 2 and 10 feet
Interchange Spacing	501.3	Minimum interchange spacing shall be 1 mile in urban areas and 2 miles between freeway-to-freeway interchanges and other interchanges	Maintain existing interchange spacing

Table 5-5 Summary of Approved Underlined Design Features

Feature	HDM Index	Standard	Proposed Exception	
I listance (IIXIII		Decision sight distances shown in Table 201.7 should be used at off-ramp noses to interchanges	Provide DSD less than design speed of 80 mph	
Superelevation Transition	202.5(1)	Superelevation transition should be designed as shown in Figure 202.5A	Not per Figure 202.5A, match existing superelevation transition	
Superelevation Runoff	202.5(2)	Two-thirds of the superelevation runoff should be on the tangent and one-third within the curve	Two-thirds of superelevation runoff not in the tangent	
Single Lane Ramps	504.3(5)	Provide passing lane on single lane ramps that exceed 1,000 feet	Provide a 1,051' single lane ramp	

A Supplemental DSDD was approved on December 6, 2024, as part of the PA&ED phase for the Project. The Supplemental DSDD documented additional nonstandard features related to ramp metering that were identified in June 2024. Table 5-6 summarizes the nonstandard underlined design features included in the Supplemental DSDD for the Build Alternative (Preferred).

Table 5-6 Summary of Approved Supplemental Underlined Design Standards

Supplemental Underlined Design Standards Risk Assessment						
Feature HDM Index		Standard	Proposed Exception			
Auxiliary Lane at Metered Freeway Entrance Ramp	504.3(2)(a)	Due to the operational benefits of an auxiliary lane, metered single or multilane freeway entrance ramps should include an auxiliary lane with a minimum length of 300 feet downstream of the gore.	Provide ramp meters at existing single lane on-ramps without the addition of the 300' auxiliary lane.			
Clear Recovery Zone 309.1(2)(a)		Fixed objects, when they are necessary highway features, including, but not limited to, bridge piers, abutments, retaining walls, and noise barriers closer to the edge of traveled way than the distances listed above should be eliminated, moved, redesigned to be made yielding, or shielded	Provide Type 1A ramp meter pole and flashing beacons without being shielded by guardrail.			

Express Lanes

The Project would construct tolled express lanes, within the existing median, from the City of Corona to the City of Lake Elsinore, extending the existing tolled express lane system south from Cajalco Road to SR-74 (Central Avenue). The proposed tolled express lanes would be used by vehicles for a toll and would also serve as HOV lanes for HOV 3+ users for a 100 percent discount for tolls. The toll rate would be adjusted based on the level of traffic congestion so that vehicles in the express lanes travel at highway speeds even when the general purpose lanes are congested. These improvements would enhance regional mobility and offer greater user flexibility of the regional transportation system.

Typically, the express lanes would have 12-foot lanes with a 2-foot buffer between general purpose lanes and an 8-foot shoulder adjacent to the median barrier. At some locations, the shoulder would be reduced. The minimum shoulder width varies between 2 and 8 feet at specific locations. 11-foot express lanes have been proposed in specific locations to accommodate the express lanes within the existing median without outside widening and to increase sight distance for interior lanes on lengthy horizontal curves.

Caltrans guidance recommends the use of buffer separation between express lanes and general purpose lanes to provide a safe speed differential between both facilities. Per the recommendation, the Project proposes to separate the express lanes and general purpose lanes with a buffer that consists of two solid white lane markings with an accommodation for channelizers, to deter illegal access.

Access into and out of the express lanes would be restricted, similar to the access operations on the existing I-15 and SR-91 express lanes and based on guidance specified in the Caltrans TOPD guidance Memo #11-02, which provides "Updated Managed Lane Design" for access requirements regarding ingress and egress points for express lanes. At access points, the buffer that separates the general purpose lanes and express lanes transitions from two solid white lines to a single dashed white lane line.

The I-15 ELPSE evaluated six preliminary express lane access locations throughout the Project limits. The access points are located to provide access to all local street interchanges and are subject to adjustment or elimination during the final design phase. Two types of access points are proposed: combined ingress/egress without a

weave lane and ingress-only. Table 5-7 lists the proposed preliminary express lane access locations by type and the interchanges that each access location serves.

Table 5-7 Preliminary Express Lane Access Locations

Direction	Access Locations Evaluated	Access Type	General Purpose Interchanges
	El Cerrito Road	Weave Zone Access	Replaces I-15 ELP dedicated Egress Egress to Cajalco Road Ingress from Ontario Avenue
	North of Weirick Road Off-Ramp	Weave Zone Access	Egress to Weirick Road Egress to Temescal Canyon Road Ingress from El Cerrito Road Ingress from Cajalco Road
SB	North of Indian Truck Trail Off-Ramp	Weave Zone Access	Egress to Indian Truck Trail Ingress from Weirick Road Ingress from Temescal Canyon Road
	North of Lake Street Off- Ramp	Weave Zone Access	Egress to Lake Street Ingress from Indian Truck Trail
	North of Nichols Road Off-Ramp	Egress Only End #2 EL	Egress to Nichols Road
	North of SR-74 (Central Avenue) Off-Ramp	Egress Only End #1 EL	Egress to SR-74 (Central Avenue) Egress to I-15 and points south
	North of SR74 (Central Avenue) On-Ramp	Ingress Only Start #1 EL	Ingress from I-15 and points south Ingress from SR-74 Central Avenue
	North of Nichols Road On-Ramp	Ingress Only Start # 2 EL	Ingress from Nichols Road
	North of Lake Street On-Ramp	Weave Zone Access	Egress to Indian Truck Trail Ingress from Lake Street
NB	North of Indian Truck Trail On-Ramp	Weave Zone Access	Egress to Temescal Canyon Road Egress to Weirick Road Egress to Cajalco Road Egress to El Cerrito Rd Ingress from Indian Truck Trail
	North of Weirick Road Off-Ramp	Ingress Only with Merge Lane	Maintains Ingress from Weirick Road
	El Cerrito Road	Weave Zone Access	Replaces I-15 ELP dedicated Ingress Ingress from Cajalco Road Egress to Ontario Avenue

For the combined ingress/egress with a weave zone, a minimum buffer opening of 2,000 feet is used in which a standard dashed white stripe is used to break the buffer. This type of access point is the most common, although it does not provide a separate weave lane, as weaving would be accomplished within the second express lane.

In the NB direction, a single express lane would be initiated within the SR-74 (Central Avenue) Interchange. North of Nichols Road, a second express lane would be added by opening an ingress lane in the median. The two NB express lanes would continue north to El Cerrito Road where they would join the two existing I-15 express lanes.

In the SB direction, the express lanes would join the two existing I-15 express lanes at El Cerrito Road and extend them south. At Nichols Road, the two express lanes would transition to one express lane by use of an egress lane that opens into a general purpose lane. The existing general purpose lanes would transition to the right and drop the right-most general purpose lane at the SB Nichols Road Off-Ramp and match existing conditions. The single express lane would then continue south and become a general purpose lane after the SB SR-74 (Central Avenue) Off-Ramp. The general purpose lanes would then transition back to the left to match existing conditions and to join the right-most general purpose lane to a new auxiliary lane that terminates at the SB Main Street Off-Ramp.

The toll collection system would be located within "toll zones" located along the express lanes. Each toll zone would include all systems related to toll collection, photographic enforcement for violations, vehicle classification detection, enforcement personnel observation locations, and equipment to support the toll system integrator, including all hardware, software, electrical, and communications equipment to facilitate toll collection. Equipment serving the toll collection and violation enforcement systems would generally include an overhead gantry, antenna, toll reader, vehicle sensor, pole-mounted camera, enforcement beacons, a hardened and protected utility cabinet on a concrete pad, and protected pavement areas to support enforcement and maintenance personnel.

The primary means of toll collection on the express lanes would be automatic collection from registered motorists who carry in-vehicle-mounted FasTrak® transponders. These transponders are interoperative with all toll roads and express lanes in the State. The amount of the toll charged at the time the express lanes are used would be deducted from the vehicle owner's pre-paid account maintained by

the agency that issued the transponder. License Plate Recognition (LPR) cameras would capture license plate images of vehicles that do not display a recognizable toll transponder. Although the use of LPR and toll transponders would automate toll violation detection, this automated enforcement would be supplemented by manual enforcement of routine traffic violations by the California Highway Patrol (CHP) field personnel. CHP would be responsible for enforcement of traffic violations on the express lanes, as in the general purpose lanes. RCTC would need to work with CHP and local law enforcement to coordinate speed enforcement, illegal access or egress ("lane diving"), and unauthorized vehicles.

Ramp Metering

Existing ramp meters for this Project would be maintained as they exist within the Project limits. The on-ramps are metered at the Indian Truck Trail, Temescal Canyon Road, Weirick Road, Cajalco Road, and El Cerrito Road interchanges. Ramp metering equipment at both the NB Weirick Road On-Ramp and the NB Cajalco Road Loop On-Ramp would be adjusted since the ramps are modified.

The on-ramps are currently unmetered at the SR-74 (Central Avenue), Nichols Road, and Lake Street interchanges. The I-15/SR-74 (Central Avenue) Interchange Improvement Project (EA 0F310) is planned to upgrade the interchange and modify the on-ramps and add ramp metering. Ramp metering would be added to the Nichols Road and Lake Street interchanges as part of this Project. An Exception to the Ramp Metering Policy was prepared to document the ramp metering policy non-compliance features and was approved on September 25, 2024

California Highway Patrol (CHP) Enforcement Area

In the Build Alternative (Preferred), CHP enforcement areas would be provided at all interchange on-ramps modified by the Project which includes the SR-74 (Central Avenue) SB On-Ramp, the Weirick Road NB On-Ramp and the Cajalco Road NB Loop On-Ramp CHP enforcement areas at the existing on-ramps within the Project area would be maintained. Currently there is an existing CHP enforcement area in the median of I-15 near the El Cerrito Road SB Off-Ramp.

The CHP observation areas for the express lanes would be located in the median and would be 14 feet wide, 600 feet long, with an 80:1 taper on each end. A 10-footwide double barrier protection section 100 foot long would be located before the 600-foot-long section for visual observation by CHP. These CHP areas would be

located downstream of the access points, when possible, to provide opportunities for CHP to observe the operation, utilization, and potential violations of the express lanes. CHP observation areas are along the corridor at the following locations:

- o NB I-15
 - from "A" Sta 1226+08 to 1232+08
 - from "A" Sta 1501+70 to 1507+70
 - from "A" Sta 1959+50 to 1965+77
- o SB I-15
 - from "A" Sta 1286+50 to 1298+35
 - from "A" Sta 1429+54 to 1435+54
 - from "A" Sta 1693+80 to 1699+80
 - from "A" Sta 1868+95 to 1874+95
 - from "A" Sta 1952+50 to 1958+50

Park-and-Ride Facilities

- The Park-and-Ride system is an integral tool to encourage effective utilization of the express lanes by providing locations for commuters to park their cars and participate in ridesharing or to access transit. Within the Project limits, there are three Park-and-Ride lots:
 - The first Park-and-Ride lot is located on the southeast quadrant of the I-15/SR-74 Interchange along Dexter Avenue (40 spaces)
 - o The second is located at the Outlets at Lake Elsinore, a retail mall (91 spaces)
 - o The third is located near the Ontario Avenue Interchange at Canyon Community Church, in the City of Corona (75 spaces)

The Project does not directly propose any new state-owned Park-and-Ride facilities due to the lack of ROW. However, RCTC Commuter Assistance is planning to add capacity to the existing park-and-ride lots and extend existing park-and-ride leases beyond their current expiration in 2029 as further detailed in the approved EIR/EA.

Utility and Other Owner Involvement

Preliminary utility research was conducted during the current PA&ED phase of the Project. The research involved retrieving DigAlert reports for the project area, contacting and obtaining utility maps and as-builts from different private and public agencies, and retrieving information from previous studies and projects located in the same area.

Private and public utilities and services include gas, electrical power, telecommunications, water supply, and sewer. The following list presents the utility providers of existing overhead and underground public utilities located within the Project limits:

- o City of Corona
- Southern California Edison
- Elsinore Valley Metropolitan Water District
- Municipal Water District
- Lee Lake Water District
- o Santa Ana Water Protect Authority
- o Southern California Gas
- o Time Warner
- o Charter
- o Spectrum
- o MCI
- o AT&T
- o Century Link
- o Crown Castle
- Sunesys

The Build Alternative (Preferred) is not anticipated to require any relocations of existing utilities. Confirmation of the existing utilities will occur during the final design phase to determine impacts to existing utilities. During construction, the Project would require connections to existing power sources, which include private utility companies. However, no disruption of utility services is anticipated as new service connections are constructed. The Right of Way Data Sheets for the Build Alternative (Preferred) are contained in Attachment E.

Railroad Involvement

No railroad agencies would be involved since there are no existing railroad facilities within or immediately adjacent to the Project.

Highway Planting

The Project improvements propose to widen the freeway to the inside median to accommodate the additional lanes. Improvements include paving the existing inside median, installing signing and striping, noise barriers, and associated stormwater and drainage modifications. Due to the scope of these improvements, it's expected that replacement planting would be provided, and no highway planting is proposed as part of this Project in this phase. However, some minor widening to the outside is required to accommodate the planned auxiliary lanes in specific locations along the corridor and noise barriers would be placed, which may affect landscaping. Impacts to existing trees would be evaluated in the final design phase. If the existing trees within the Project limits are anticipated to be removed or damaged during construction, replacement planting would be installed at a rate, size, and location determined by the District Landscape Architect, consistent with Caltrans current policy and standards. The Environmental Commitment Record includes the commitment to develop the Project Aesthetics and Landscape Master Plan (PALM) consistent with Caltrans design policies and standards in the next phase of the Project.

Stormwater Management

A Storm Water Data Report (SWDR) has been updated for the PA&ED phase. The SWDR is a planning document that documents temporary best management practices (BMPs) to implement during construction and permanent BMPs for long-term measures.

Stormwater management is required to be implemented for all disturbed soil area and shall be implemented to assure stormwater quality compliance and minimize maintenance requirements. Temporary BMPs recommended for consideration include soil stabilization protection, sediment control protection, tracking control protection, and waste management protection. Permanent BMPs recommended for consideration in the SWDR include erosion control measures, biofiltration swales and biofiltration strips.

The SWDR is a planning document and is based on the footprint of the Build Alternative (Preferred), documenting recommended storm water treatment options to be considered in the final design phase. The PA&ED SWDR was signed on October 1, 2025 and the signed title sheet is included in Attachment N.

Erosion Control

The limits of disturbance activities are within the roadways outside edge of pavements, specifically within the median and, in some segments, the outer shoulders. Disturbance is expected also within the outer shoulder ditches to accommodate the permanent BMPs. Permanent erosion control would be implemented on outer shoulders that are not part of biofiltration swales and biofiltration strips.

Near the southern terminus of the Project, where the dual express lanes transition to a single express lane, the unpaved median would be narrow and flat and erosion control BMPs would not be anticipated. Existing vegetation outside the necessary limits of disturbance would be preserved to the maximum extent practicable.

Stormwater runoff control would be achieved with sediment control BMPs placed along the downstream perimeters of the work area or median. The duration that disturbed areas are left exposed would be minimized to the maximum extent possible. Sediment control BMPs would be used to divert run-on around disturbed areas as needed so as to not create a hazard for freeway traffic.

Sediment/desilting basins and sediment traps would not be needed due to the nature of this Project. Based on soil classification, adequate soil type does not exist throughout the Project limits for Infiltration Devices to be implemented to treat runoff. Soil amendments may be incorporated to enhance infiltration.

An erosion control plan will be developed for all disturbed soil areas during the design phase under the supervision of the District Landscape Architect providing details on how the slopes would be stabilized. For proposed slopes steeper than 2:1, the erosion control plan would include a Geotechnical Report that addresses the stability of slopes steeper than 2:1 and would be prepared with concurrence of the District Landscape Architect. Estimates of increased impervious surface area, BMP quantities and BMP costs are provided in the cost estimate.

Trash Capture Devices

The I-15 within the Project limits falls within a designated Significant Trash Generating Area (SGTA). Therefore, full trash capture devices (TCD) would be implemented to the maximum extent practicable, and Caltrans approved TCDs would be evaluated for inclusion in the final design phase. TCDs are recommended in urbanized areas, such as the north and south ends of the Project alignment, where the likelihood for high concentrations of trash is increased. TCDs are anticipated to be recommended along the outer shoulder areas at the downstream ends of drainage facilities where they can be safely maintained and avoid impacts to traffic operations.

Noise Barriers

Title 23, Part 772 of the Code of Federal Regulations (23 CFR 772) is a requirement to provide procedures for noise studies and noise abatement measures to: help protect the public's health, welfare, and livability; and to supply Noise Abatement Criteria (NAC); and establish requirements for use in the planning and design of highways. Under this requirement the Project is classified as a Type I Project because it would add express lanes and auxiliary lanes on I-15. A noise analysis is required for all Type I projects and is defined in 23 CFR 772 as follows:

"Proposed federal or federal aid highway project for the construction of a highway on a new location or the physical alteration of an existing highway, which changes either the horizontal or vertical alignment or increases the number of through-traffic lanes."

Sensitive receptors were modeled and evaluated for potential noise impacts resulting from the Project. SW1890A + SW1890C, located along the NB Weirick Road On-Ramp and adjacent mainline, was determined to be reasonable and feasible. A summary of the findings from the Noise Study Report (NSR), Noise Abatement Decision Report (NADR) and Noise Abatement Decision is provided in Section 6H of this document.

Nonmotorized and Pedestrian Features

No Project elements would include modifications to local sidewalks, crosswalks, and other pedestrian facilities.

Review of existing and planned facilities identified bicycle paths and bicycle lanes that pass over or under the I-15 corridor within the Project limits. Class 2 bicycle routes are planned along the following roadways: Nichols Road, Indian Truck Trail, and Temescal Canyon Road. Temescal Canyon Road crosses the I-15 in three locations along the corridor within the Project limits.

Although the Project improves existing structures, there are no direct impacts to any existing pedestrian or bicycle facilities. The Project may periodically affect pedestrian and bicycle facilities during with falsework required during construction of the bridge widenings. It is anticipated that at these locations, openings would be provided to maintain connectivity for pedestrians/bicyclists. If openings are not feasible, detour routes would be provided.

Needed Roadway Rehabilitation and Upgrading

No pavement rehabilitation has been planned or identified as part of the Project improvements. Additional evaluation of the existing pavement would appropriately be completed during the design phase of the Project. A pavement survey would be necessary for the roadway adjacent to any of the widened roadway segments to confirm the condition of the existing pavement within the Project area.

Needed Structure Rehabilitation and Upgrading

Structure rehabilitation and upgrading requirements were reviewed in the bridge advanced planning studies (APS) for the Project. Identified needs and preliminary recommendations are summarized in Table 5-8. Additional details on the identified needs, including minor aesthetics, are given in the respective APS reports. The APS's for the Build Alternative (Preferred) are contained in Attachment D.

Table 5-8 Proposed Bridge Improvements

Existing Bridge	Proposed Improvement
Gavilan Wash	Inside widening both Left (Br No 56-0726L)
Gaviiaii wasii	& Right structures (Br No 56-0726R)
I also Charact LLC	Inside widening both Left (Br No 56-0682L)
Lake Street UC	& Right structures (Br No 56-0682R)
Tamasaal Canyon Daad UC	Inside widening both Left (Br No 56-0681L)
Temescal Canyon Road UC	& Right structures (Br No 56-0681R)

Table 5-8 Proposed Bridge Improvements

Existing Bridge	Proposed Improvement			
Temescal Wash	Inside widening both Left (Br No 56-0680L)			
Temescar wash	& Right structures (Br No 56-0680R)			
Horsethief Canyon Road UC	Inside widening both Left (Br No 56-0679L)			
Horsetiler Carryon Road OC	& Right structures (Br No 56-0679R)			
Horsethief Canyon Wash	Inside widening both Left (Br No 56-0678L)			
Horsether Canyon wash	& Right structures (Br No 56-0678R)			
Indian Wash	Inside widening both Left (Br No 56-0677L)			
mulan wash	& Right structures (Br No 56-0677R)			
Indian Truck Trail UC	Inside widening both Left (Br No 56-0676L)			
Indian Truck Tran OC	& Right structures (Br No 56-0676R)			
Temescal Canyon Road UC	Inside widening both Left (Br No 56-0675L)			
Temescar Canyon Road OC	& Right structures (Br No 56-0675R)			
Mayhew Wash	Inside widening both Left (Br No 56-0674L)			
wasii	& Right structures (Br No 56-0674R)			
Coldwater Wash	Inside widening both Left (Br No 56-0543L)			
Coldwater wash	& Right structures (Br No 56-0543R)			
Temescal Canyon Road UC	Inside widening both Left (Br No 56-0542L)			
Temescar Carryon Road OC	& Right structures (Br No 56-0542R)			
Prouga Conyon Wash	Inside widening both Left (Br No 56-0559L)			
Brown Canyon Wash	& Right structures (Br No 56-0559R)			
Weirick Road UC	Inside widening both Left (Br No 56-0541L)			
WEITER ROAD OC	& Right structures (Br No 56-0543L)			
	Inside widening Left structure (Br No 56-			
Bedford Wash	0540L) /inside & outside widening Right			
	structure (Br No 56-0540R)			

Lateral Separation of Bridge Structures

During the PA&ED phase, multiple strategies have been identified related to the lateral separation of the proposed bridge widening structures. The necessary technical detail to support selection of the most appropriate strategy for each bridge widening would be determined during the Type Selection Process in the final design phase. This section outlines the options that should be considered in final design and the basis of assumption used for the preliminary design phase.

The Project would widen a total of 15 bridge crossings, 7 of which are over local roadways and 8 of which are over washes. Selection of the appropriate strategy related to lateral separation would need to consider the type of existing structure, seismic performance, ability to construct, provide access for bridge inspection and maintenance of the structure and the roadway cross section (including lane widths and inside and outside shoulder widths) and governing design codes (Caltrans, AASHTO). The existing condition is generally a lateral separation between existing bridges that is greater than 15' with a 5' to 8' inside shoulder across all the existing

UC and wash bridges. The strategies that would be considered in final design include three options.

Option 1 includes a full bridge deck closure. In this option, the widening of bridge structures would result in combining the NB and SB bridge decks at the centerline or defined join line with a single concrete median barrier. A primary design consideration is the individual structure orientation and vertical separation between the NB and SB bridge decks, and concerns over the structural performance related to a resulting "sawtooth" or step in the combined bridge deck. This is the preferred option if structurally feasible and can be accommodated without requiring a structural retrofit of the existing bridge foundations. Figure 5-1 illustrates Option 1 for the lateral separation of bridge structures.

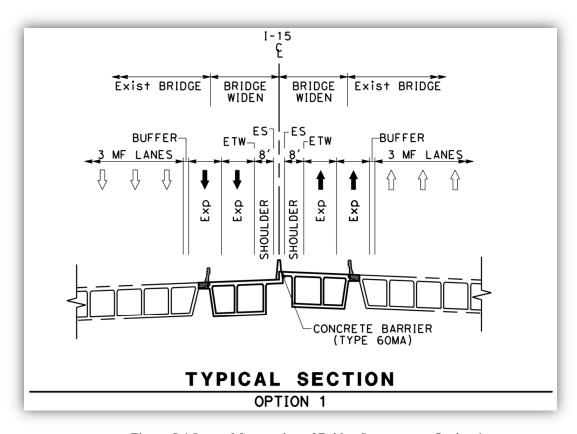


Figure 5-1 Lateral Separation of Bridge Structures - Option 1

Option 2 includes a small lateral bridge separation of about 6" with 7' to 8' inside shoulders. This is the design condition for the Engineering and Environmental studies. A primary design consideration is the ability to construct, inspect and maintain the structures given the close spacing between the independent bridge decks and concrete median barriers. Maintenance crews can perform inspections at UCs from the local road but repairs to the lower deck median bridge barrier could

be challenging. Maintenance or potential barrier repairs at bridges over washes is challenging with the small separation given the limited ground access for personnel lifts and other necessary equipment and potential environmental concerns. Figure 5-2 illustrates Option 2 for the lateral separation of bridge structures.

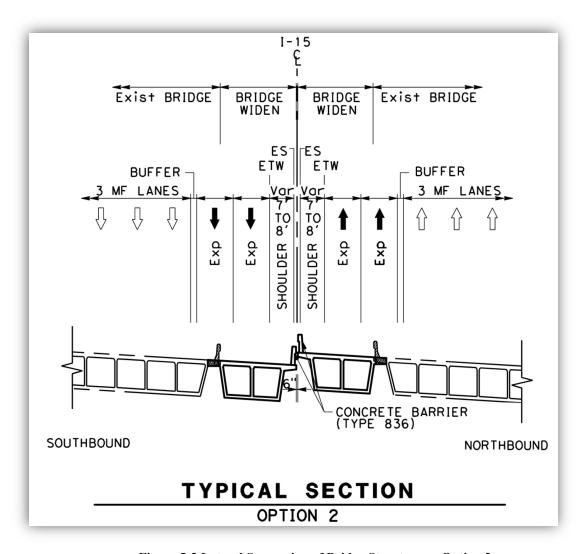


Figure 5-2 Lateral Separation of Bridge Structures – Option 2

Option 3 includes minimal lateral bridge separation of 6.5' to 8.5' with inside shoulders no less than 4'. Maintenance crews can perform inspections at UCs from the local road but repairs to the lower side median bridge rail could be challenging. Maintenance or potential barrier repairs at bridges over washes is challenging with the small separation given the limited ground access for personnel lifts and other necessary equipment and potential environmental concerns. Figure 5-3 illustrates Option 3 for the lateral separation of bridge structures.

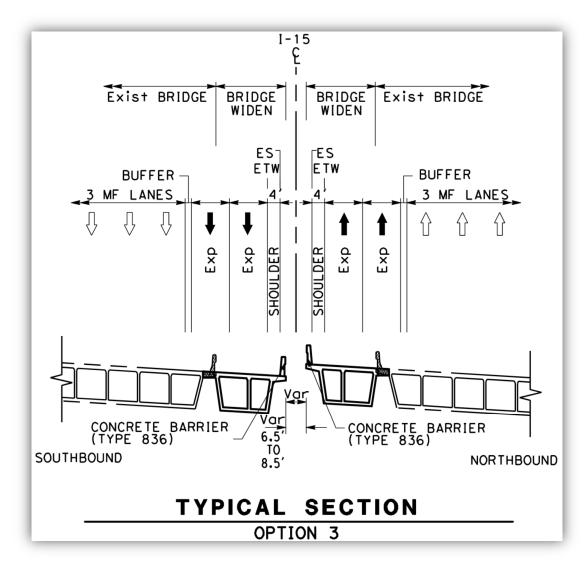


Figure 5-3 Lateral Separation of Bridge Structures – Option 3

For the purposes of the PA&ED phase, Option 2 was assumed for the Build Alternative (Preferred) based on a balance of design considerations and overall footprint. Option 2 created the largest structural footprint, and corresponding largest environmental impact area, by closing the median gap and leaving a narrow 6" bridge separation to allow for independent bridge movements. Option 2 provides the most conservative estimate as it relates to inside shoulder exceptions that would most likely be encountered if decks cannot be joined. Using Option 2 for the Preliminary Engineering and Environmental Studies allows for future design refinement to either Option 1 or Option 3 without triggering a revalidation or additional technical studies. Using either Option 1 or 3 for the PA&ED studies might trigger a revalidation or additional technical studies if pursued during future Project phases.

Cost Estimate

The cost estimates for the Build Alternative (Preferred) are provided in Table 5-9. Attachment C provides a detailed breakdown of the Project construction cost elements for the Build Alternative (Preferred). The estimate includes only the roadway, structure, tolling infrastructure, and ROW costs.

Table 5-9 Cost Estimate Summary

Estimate	Build Alternative (Preferred)
Roadway Items	\$412,214,000
Structure Items	\$41,383,000
Toll Facilities	\$16,274,400
Subtotal Construction Cost	\$469,872,000
Right of Way	\$0
Total Project Construction Costs	\$469,872,000

Right of Way Data

Permanent ROW acquisitions are not required for the Build Alternative (Preferred). No permanent or temporary acquisitions have been identified during the PA&ED phase on the surrounding properties along the State ROW. No ROW or utility relocation costs have been identified for the Project, as reported in the ROW Data Sheets and Utility Information Sheets in Attachment E and summarized in Table 5-8 above. Additional ROW information is provided in Section 6D.

Effects of Projects-Funded-by-Others on State Highways

The Build Alternative (Preferred) would fund operational improvements to the State Highway System (SHS) by adding express lanes in each direction on I-15. The Riverside County Transportation Commission is the Project Sponsor, and funding would be provided by a combination of local, state, and federal funds. Caltrans would provide oversight through the construction phase of the Project.

5B. Rejected Alternatives

As part of the PA&ED development and design of the Build Alternative, one additional alternative was considered:

1. Add a high-occupancy vehicle (HOV) lane in each direction along I-15 between SR-74 (Central Avenue) and Cajalco Road.

Future traffic volumes within the I-15 corridor were projected to increase so much that the addition of a single HOV lane in each direction would not have met the purpose and need of the project based on the projected traffic demands. Based on a review of anticipated future funding for projects in Riverside County, it was determined that funding of an additional lane on I-15 from SR-74 (Central Avenue) to Cajalco Road could only be reasonably accomplished through the construction of a tolled facility along I-15. The preliminary cost for the HOV alternative was estimated to be approximately \$330 million. Since the HOV alternative did not meet the Project's Purpose and Need and was not financially feasible, the HOV alternative was dropped from further consideration.

6. CONSIDERATIONS REQUIRING DISCUSSION

6A. Hazardous Waste

An Initial Site Assessment (ISA) was prepared for the Project to identify potential and known contaminant sources or recognized environmental conditions (RECs), historical RECs (HREC), and controlled RECs (CREC). The ISA identifies facilities with documented or visible contamination or releases into the environment within the ISA Study Area. The ISA Study Area is defined as the area within the Project limits and a 300-foot buffer from the Project limits to account for adjoining properties. The ISA dated December 2021 was approved for this Project. After the approval of the 2021 ISA and public circulation of the Draft EIR/EA, an updated environmental database search was conducted to identify any new spill or release incident sites. An ISA Update Memorandum was approved in August 2025 documenting the findings from the updated database search. The ISA signature page, ISA Update Memorandum and ISA checklist are included in Attachment J.

Based upon the ISA there was no evidence of RECs within the ISA Study Area for the Project. The ISA Update Memo revealed no evidence of RECs in connection with the Project since the completion of the 2021 ISA that would warrant additional investigation or changes to the findings. The following sections highlight the environmental conditions that were identified for the Project and may be encountered during construction activities.

Sites of Concern

The ISA identified eight hazardous material sites within the Project limits that have a history of releases to the environment; however, current site conditions and available information do not indicate a REC to the Project. An additional 18 adjoining sites indicate release incidents or mining activities that may have occurred on the property; however, these are not considered RECs to the Project because of current site conditions and available information. Table 6-1 lists the eight sites of concern within the Project limits.

Table 6-1 Hazardous Waste Sites of Concern

Site Name	Distance/ Direction from Project Limits	REC	Recommendation	Risk Ranking
UNOCAL #2757	Within Project limits	No	This site was not found during field reconnaissance. This site is listed in the RGA LUST database, per the EDR Area/Corridor Report; however, according to the SWRCB UST Cleanup Fund Priority List (dated June 29, 2012), UNOCAL #2757 at 1095 Main Street is in the City of Lakeport and not the City of Lake Elsinore.	None
Unnamed Site Nichols Rd at I-15 Lake Elsinore, CA	Within Project limits	No	No open cases involving LUSTs or spills are associated with this property. Although there are no open cases, precaution should be taken for encountering unexpected or unknown contaminants during soil disturbance activities. A Health and Safety Plan (HASP), Contaminated Media Management Plan (CMMP), and Construction Contingency Plan (CCP) would be prepared for the Project that would outline specific procedures for encountering expected and unexpected contaminants to protect worker health and safety. The risk ranking for this site is considered to be low and a Preliminary Site Investigation (PSI) is not warranted.	Low
Bridge Maintenance on I- 15 PM 25.55 Over Gavilan Wash Project (now Gavilan Wash Bridge) I-15 PM 25.55 Lake Elsinore, CA	Bridge Maintenance on I5 PM 25.55 Over Gavilan Wash Project (now Gavilan Wash Bridge) I-15 PM 25.55 Lake Elsipara CA		No open cases involving LUSTs or spills are associated with this property. Although there are no open cases, precaution should be taken for encountering unexpected or unknown contaminants during soil disturbance activities. A HASP, CMMP, and CCP would be prepared for the Project that would outline specific procedures for encountering expected and unexpected contaminants to protect worker health and safety. The risk ranking for this site is considered to be low and a PSI is not warranted	Low

Table 6-1 Hazardous Waste Sites of Concern

Site Name	Distance/ Direction from Project Limits	REC	Recommendation	Risk Ranking		
Unnamed site NB I-15 Lake Street On-Ramp, CA Lake Elsinore	Within Project limits	No	This site is the NB I-15 Lake Street On-Ramp. During field reconnaissance, no outward signs were observed to indicate that hazardous materials were stored on the property. A release/spill incident was reported on February 19, 1988, per the EDR Area/Corridor Report (EDR 2020). No additional agency records were available for this site.			
Indian Truck Trail I-15 Interchange Temescal Canyon to Campbell Ranch Road Lake Elsinore, CA	Within Project Limits	No	No open cases involving LUSTs or spills are associated with this property. Although there are no open cases, precaution should be taken for encountering unexpected or unknown contaminants during soil disturbance activities. A HASP, CMMP, and CCP would be prepared for the Project that would outline specific procedures for encountering expected and unexpected contaminants to protect worker health and safety. The risk ranking for this site is considered to be low and a PSI is not warranted.	Low		
Unnamed Site Temescal Canyon Road & I-15 Corona, CA	No open cases involving LUSTs or associated with this property. Althoropen cases, precaution should be ta encountering unexpected or unknown during soil disturbance activities. A and CCP would be prepared for the					
Coronita Ranch Sand Deposit Corona, CA	Silica sand is not a Comprehensive Environm Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) hazardous substance but can be to made airborne and inhaled. Although there are clear documentation of the presence or absensilica sand within the Project limits, precaution be taken if this material is encountered during disturbance activities such as intrusive geotectinvestigations. A HASP, CMMP, and CCP we prepared for the Project that would outline specifications. The risk ranking for this site in the project of the project that would outline specifications.		Silica sand is not a Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) hazardous substance but can be toxic if made airborne and inhaled. Although there are no clear documentation of the presence or absence of silica sand within the Project limits, precaution should be taken if this material is encountered during soil disturbance activities such as intrusive geotechnical investigations. A HASP, CMMP, and CCP would be prepared for the Project that would outline specific procedures for encountering expected and unexpected contaminants, including silica sand, to protect worker health and safety. The risk ranking for this site is considered to be low and a PSI is not warranted.	Low		
Cajalco Road/I-15 Interchange Cajalco Road and I-15 Corona, CA	Within Project Limits	No	No open cases involving LUSTs or spills are associated with this property. Although there are no open cases, precaution should be taken for encountering unexpected or unknown contaminants during soil disturbance activities. A HASP, CMMP,	Low		

Table 6-1 Hazardous Waste Sites of Concern

Site Name	Distance/ Direction from Project Limits	REC	Recommendation	Risk Ranking
			and CCP would be prepared for the Project that would outline specific procedures for encountering expected and unexpected contaminants to protect worker health and safety. The risk ranking for this site is considered to be low and a PSI is not warranted.	

Aerially Deposited Lead

Soil within the Project limits including the median, shoulders, and ramps, do not represent a significant environmental or health hazard. According to the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) variance issued to Caltrans, these soils can be classified as unregulated Type X soil, non-hazardous, and can be reused on site without restriction. Per the soil reuse agreement, a Lead Compliance Plan is required for worker safety.

Asbestos Containing Material and Lead-Based Paint

Asbestos Containing Material (ACM) is present in the gray felt pad along the SB and NB Brown Canyon Wash Bridge and Weirick Road Undercrossing Bridge inner guard rails. In addition, there is a potential for all 15 bridges that require widening by the Project to contain ACMs in areas that have not been sampled.

Lead-Based Paint (LBP) is present on the railing of NB Temescal Wash Bridge and in the yellow lane line surface paint at NB Indian Wash Bridge. In addition, there is a potential for all 15 bridges that require widening by the Project to contain LBP in areas that have not been sampled.

Treated Wood Waste

Wooden guardrail posts may have been treated with creosote and pentachlorophenol (common wood preservatives).

Paint and Thermoplastic Striping

Yellow paint used for lane striping and pavement marking along I-15 within ROW may contain lead chromate.

Construction of the Project may generate hazardous waste. Hazardous wastes generated during construction of the Project would require disposal and could include used oil (not hazardous), sediment from vehicle washing, petroleum materials, cleaning solvents, and paint. The scope of an ISA is limited to anecdotal and visual evidence of potential RECs and does not include verification of RECs based on Phase II soil or groundwater sampling. Based on the findings above, no RECs have been identified within the ISA Study Area; however, environmental conditions and construction generated hazardous waste have been identified and may be encountered during construction activities.

6B. Value Analysis

The I-15 CIP is the parent project for the I-15 ELPSE. In 2014, I-15 CIP conducted a VA Study to evaluate its full 43.5-mile corridor, which included Segment 3 that is consistent with the limits of the I-15 ELPSE. The I-15 CIP VA Study recommended several variations to the express lanes that were implemented as part of that project and carried forward with I-15 ELPSE.

Because a VA Study was performed as part of the I-15 CIP parent project, the I-15 ELPSE conducted a more focused Value Engineering (VE) Study that evaluated the details of the Project to find opportunities to enhance efficiencies related to operations and capital expenditures.

The 4-day Value Engineering (VE) Study was conducted in February 2022 for I-15 ELPSE. The VE team generated various ideas for the Project which are described in the Final VE Study Report (October 2022). These concepts were compared against the baseline developed by the Project team. The concepts that resulted in improved performance were further developed by the VE team and resulted in 11 recommendations. Table 6-2 summarizes the individual recommendations.

Table 6-2 Value Engineering Study Recommendations

VE Topic No.	Recommendation Description	Cost Savings / < Cost Added > (\$M)	Performance Change
VE-1	Utilize V2X Technologies and Equipment	\$0.36	+16%
VE-2	Engage Toll System Integrator (TSI) Now to Improve Design	Not Quantified	+16%
VE-3	Reduce Toll Price Signage	\$14.00	+16%
VE-4	Utilize Occupancy Detection System (ODS)	< \$0.93 >	+16%
VE-5	Advance Geotechnical Work Early	Not Quantified	+16%
VE-6	Justify a Modified Asphalt Section	\$21.23	+16%
VE-7	Use Modified High-Mast Lighting for Toll Illumination	\$0.98	+16%

VE-8	Extend the SB general purpose Lane into the Auxiliary Lane at the Southern Terminus	< \$0.17 >	N/A
VE-9	Realign Roadway to Reduce Retaining Wall	\$12.00	N/A
VE-10	Repurpose Existing Portland Cement Concrete (PCC) Pavement and Bridges	\$126.23	+16%
VE-11	Install Tolling Infrastructure for Two Lanes	Not Quantified	+16%

Study Recommendations Implemented

VE-3 Reduce Toll Price Signage

The Project would implement this recommendation and propose one Toll Rate Dynamic Message Sign (TRDMS) per tolling segment. This recommendation is consistent with the I-15 ELP toll policies and infrastructure currently operating along the I-15 Corridor.

VE-7 Use Modified Lighting Fixtures for Toll Access Opening Illumination

The Project would implement this recommendation and utilize lighting fixtures for illumination of required toll systems. This recommendation is consistent with the recent improvements on the I-15 corridor and has received Caltrans approval by District 8 and is currently operational within the I-15 ELP tolling infrastructure.

<u>VE-8 Extend the SB General Purpose Lane into the Auxiliary Lane at the Southern</u> Terminus

The Project would implement this recommendation and extend the SB #4 general purpose lane into the auxiliary lane established at the SB SR-74 (Central Avenue) On-Ramp. The approved I-15 ELPSE TOAR, dated February 17, 2022, had previously evaluated this recommendation as identified as Design Variation #4, which indicated an increase in weaving that would result in longer durations of mainline congestion near the I-15/SR-74 (Central Avenue) Interchange during the peak period versus conditions without the Design Variation.

In October 2022, Caltrans indicated that based on lessons learned from the I-15 ELP SB terminus and the observed congestion due to the lane drop occurring within the interchange at Cajalco Road, it is the Caltrans Traffic Operations group's position to implement this VE recommendation, thereby extending the SB #4 general purpose Lane past the I-15/SR-74 IC and connects with the auxiliary lane established at the SB SR-74 (Central Avenue) On-Ramp.

VE-9 Realign Roadway to Reduce Retaining Wall

The Project would implement this recommendation and incorporate a horizontal lane shift to the east (approximately 12 feet) on the I-15 between the Weirick Road Interchange and Cajalco Road Interchange to avoid reconstruction of the two large existing retaining walls west of the existing SB roadbed. In addition to a cost-benefit analysis of the lane shift, this recommendation allowed for the elimination of multiple non-standard features, including lane and shoulder widths in this segment of I-15.

Study Recommendations Deferred to Final Design

The Project would defer the following recommendations for further evaluation in the final design phase:

<u>VE-1 Utilize V2X Technologies and Equipment, VE-2 Engage Toll System Integrator</u> (TSI) Now to Improve Design, VE-4 Utilize Occupancy Detection System (ODS), and VE-11 Install Tolling Infrastructure for Two Lanes

Each of these toll infrastructure related recommendations are not included in the existing I-15 ELP tolling infrastructure which would rely upon the latest tolling technology and influenced by the Toll System Provider selected at a later stage of the Project.

<u>VE-5 Advance Geotechnical Work Early</u>

Advancing the geotechnical field investigations, particularly those associated with bridge structures over waterways, would require environmental evaluation and clearance that is anticipated to take up to 1 year. The current environmental evaluation for the Project would include the efforts needed to obtain the geotechnical field investigations and it is anticipated that the field investigations would be an early action task for the final design phase.

VE-6 Justify a Modified Asphalt Section

As directed by Caltrans, the final design Materials Report would utilize the CalME software for a mechanistic-empirical evaluation for flexible pavement design and those results can be included in the final design level Life Cycle Cost Analysis (LCCA) to confirm the recommended pavement type and structural sections if flexible pavement is deemed as a viable pavement surface by RCTC for express lanes.

Study Recommendations Not Implemented

VE-10 Repurpose Existing PCC Pavement and Bridges

The Project would not implement this recommendation. The recommendation presented significant cost savings, but they were associated with a single express lane configuration. To obtain an accurate assessment for comparison, a pavement cost evaluation was developed for the dual express lane configuration. The dual express lanes cost evaluation considered both a rehabilitation of the existing PCC shoulders as well as a reconstruction of the existing surface pavement. The dual express lanes cost development also evaluated the impacts to existing interchange ramps that would be associated with shifting the general purpose lanes to the existing outside shoulders. The dual express lanes cost evaluation did present a cost savings associated with utilizing the outside shoulder as a future lane but showed significantly less savings than presented in the VE Report. The total cost was comparable with the baseline configuration that constructed two new dual express lanes in the inside median. With comparable construction costs, the long-term maintenance cost and shorter life expectancy associated with re-purposing the existing inside general purpose lane for the express lanes, it was determined to not implement this VE recommendation.

6C. Resource Conservation

The proposed improvements would maintain the majority of existing pavement along the Project corridor. The improvements primarily consist of freeway widening and not reconstruction of the pavement structural sections. However, there would be some pavement removal and replacement on the freeway (mainly inside shoulder) and select interchange ramps to accommodate the design concept.

Existing asphalt pavement (on-ramps and freeway shoulders) removed as a result of the proposed improvements would be recycled and reused in the construction to the extent possible. Existing concrete pavement (freeway median area, bridges) to be removed would be crushed and used as base material wherever possible. Reinforcing steel in existing bridges or walls to be demolished would be removed and recycled as scrap metal. Hardware (such as roadside signs, guardrails, drainage grates, bridge rail, etc.) and electrical equipment (such as controller cabinets, light standards, Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) poles and assemblies, Changeable Message Sign (CMS) units, etc.) would be reused on the project wherever possible or stockpiled for future uses. Salvaged materials that cannot be reused on the Project site would be made available to Caltrans for stockpiling and transported to a District 8 maintenance yard. Where applicable, low energy devices would be installed (e.g., Light Emitting Diode (LED) lighting).

6D. Right of Way Issues

Right of Way Required

All proposed improvements would be constructed within the existing State ROW, with the majority of the improvements occurring within the existing I-15 median. The project permanent improvements are within the existing State ROW. No permanent or temporary acquisitions have been identified during the PA&ED phase on the surrounding properties along the State ROW. A ROW Data Sheet is provided in Attachment E.

Relocation Impact Studies

Because the proposed improvements would be constructed within the existing ROW, and no permanent ROW acquisitions are needed, there are no proposed relocations for this Project.

Right of Way Use Agreement (Formerly Air Space Lease)

No airspace lease agreements are present within the Project limits.

6E. Environmental Compliance

In compliance with CEQA documentation requirements, Caltrans determined that preparation of an EIR to be the appropriate type of environmental document. In compliance with NEPA, and in consultation with the Caltrans headquarters Environmental Coordinator assigned to District 8, an EA was identified as the appropriate type of environmental document. The EIR and EA are combined into one document as an EIR/EA for the Project.

Regarding CEQA, Caltrans certified the Final EIR (FEIR) before approving the Project. The FEIR was completed in compliance with CEQA. The FEIR was presented to Caltrans' decision-makers, and the decision-makers reviewed and considered the information contained in the FEIR prior to approving the Project. Consistent with CEQA and Caltrans requirements, the two public agencies that provided comments on the circulated Draft EIR/EA were provided a response to their comments 10-days prior to Caltrans certifying the FEIR for this Project. In accordance with Section 15090 of the State CEQA Guidelines, the FEIR for this Project was completed in compliance with CEQA and the State CEQA Guidelines, and the FEIR reflects Caltrans' independent judgement and analysis. Findings were prepared for each of the significant environmental impact(s) identified in the FEIR. A statement of overriding considerations was also prepared, supporting approval of the Project. Regarding NEPA, Caltrans issued a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI).

The EIR/EA was prepared in accordance with Caltrans' environmental procedures, as well as State and federal environmental regulations. It is required that the Environmental Commitments Record (ECR), prepared as part of the EIR/EA, be referenced throughout the final design and construction phase of the Project and updated as necessary based on direct coordination with Caltrans.

In accordance with requirements, following approval of this Project Report, a Notice of Determination was filed with the State Clearinghouse.

The EIR/EA was signed on December 3, 2025. The cover page, signed title sheet, findings, statement of overriding considerations, and FONSI are included in Attachment G.

6F. Air Quality Conformity

An Air Quality Report has been completed for the Project and was approved on August 29, 2022. During Project construction, the implementation of exhaust and fugitive dust emission control measures would avoid and/or minimize impacts to air quality.

The Project is listed in the 2024–2050 Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) that was approved by the Southern California Association of Governments' (SCAG's) Regional Council in April 2024, and it was found to conform by FHWA and the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) on May 10, 2024, as Project ID 3160001. It is also included in SCAG's financially constrained 2023 Federal Transportation Improvement Program (FTIP) Amendment #23-27, adopted on April 25, 2024, and approved by FHWA and FTA on May 10, 2024, as Project ID RIV170901. Because the Project is located in a federal nonattainment area for Particulate Matter 2.5 (PM2.5) and in an attainment/maintenance area for Particulate Matter 10 (PM10) and carbon monoxide (CO), a project-level hot-spot analysis is required under 40 CFR 93.109. The Project does comply with all PM2.5 and PM10 measures in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) and implements measures relied on in the RTP/FTIP regional conformity analysis in a timely matter. It does not cause or contribute to any new localized CO, PM2.5, or PM10 violations or delay timely attainment of any National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) or any required interim emission reductions or other milestones during the timeframe of the transportation plan (or regional emissions analysis).

The Project-level PM hot-spot analysis was presented to SCAG's Transportation Conformity Working Group for discussion and review on September 28, 2021. This hot-spot analysis is based on the Project description, limits, and traffic volumes and was listed under the current RTP/FTIP Project ID. Interagency consultation on the Project determined that it is not a project of air quality concern (POAQC).

On September 28, 2021, the regional Transportation Conformity Working Group (TCWG) deemed that the Quantitative PM Hot-Spot Analysis was acceptable for NEPA circulation.

On January 28, 2025 and February 25, 2025 the Project went before TCWG to validate its position as a project and ultimately on March 25, 2025 the regional TCWG re-affirmed that the I-15 ELPSE is not a POAQC.

On May 20, 2025, Caltrans submitted to FHWA a complete request for a project level conformity determination. On July 10, 2025, FHWA confirmed the project level conformity analysis submitted by Caltrans indicates that the project-level transportation conformity requirements have been met.

The Build Alternative (Preferred) is fully compatible with the design concept and scope described in the current RTP.

6G. Title VI Considerations

Title VI of the Civil Rights Act prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color or national origin in programs or activities receiving federal financial assistance. Federal-aid recipients, sub-recipients and contractors are required to prevent discrimination and ensure nondiscrimination in all of their programs, activities, and services whether these programs, activities, and services are federally funded or not. Caltrans and FHWA policies demonstrate a commitment to Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. This Project would comply with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act.

6H. Noise Abatement Decision Report

A Noise Study Report (NSR) and a Noise Abatement Decision Report (NADR) have been completed for this project.

This section represents the NADR which:

- Is an evaluation of the reasonableness and feasibility of incorporating noise abatement measures into this Project;
- Constitutes the preliminary decision on noise abatement measures to be incorporated into the DED (if applicable);
- Is required for Caltrans to meet the conditions of the Title 23 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 722 in accordance with the FHWA noise standards; and

 Represents the preliminary noise abatement decision as defined in Caltrans Traffic Noise Analysis Protocol for New Highway Construction, Reconstruction, and Retrofit Barrier Projects

The NADR does not present the final decision regarding noise abatement; rather, it presents key information on abatement to be considered throughout the environmental review process, based on the best available information at the time the DED is published.

The NADR does not address noise barriers or other noise-reducing treatments required as mitigation for significant adverse environmental effects identified under CEQA.

Results of the Noise Study Report

The NSR for this Project was concurred by Caltrans District 8 on May 20, 2024.

Based upon the results of the traffic noise analysis, it was found that predicted noise levels at 70 of the 548 modeled receivers would approach or exceed the FHWA/Caltrans noise abatement criteria (NAC) for Activity Category B, C and E land uses with implementation of the Project in the Build condition. Traffic noise impacts are therefore predicted to occur at these locations.

Pursuant to Caltrans and FHWA regulations and guidance, noise abatement is considered for land uses where traffic noise impacts are predicted. For receivers that were found to experience traffic noise levels that approach or exceed the NAC, noise abatement in the form of barriers was considered. A total of 82 barriers were analyzed along the Project alignment and 46 of those barriers were found to be feasible to construct and meet the noise reduction design goal of 7 decibels (dBA).

A summary of the barrier evaluation from the NSR is provided in Table 6-3. Refer to the NSR for a graphical depiction of the approximate locations of the barriers studied.

Table 6-3 Summary of Noise Evaluation from Noise Study Report

Noise Barrier	Location	From/ To Station	Length (ft)	Height (ft)	Acoustic - ally Feasible ?	Number of Benefited Residences	Design Goal Achieved ?	Reasonable Allowance per Residence	Total Reasonable Allowance
		R/W 1139+00 to 1146+25	to 725	14	Yes	1	No	\$146,000	\$146,000
CW/11/2D	D /W/			16	Yes	1	No	\$146,000	\$146,000
SW1142B	K/W			18	Yes	2	No	\$146,000	\$292,000
				20	Yes	2	Yes	\$146,000	\$292,000

Table 6-3 Summary of Noise Evaluation from Noise Study Report

Noise Barrier	Location	From/ To Station	Length (ft)	Height (ft)	Acoustic - ally Feasible ?	Number of Benefited Residences	Design Goal Achieved ?	Reasonable Allowance per Residence	Total Reasonable Allowance
		1108+00		8	Yes	1	No	\$146,000	\$146,000
SW1109A		to 1112+00	407 +	10	Yes	1	No	\$146,000	\$146,000
+	EOS	1112+00	633	12	Yes	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$146,000
SW1109B		to 1113+00		14	Yes	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$146,000
	D	1139+50		12	Yes	1	No	\$146,000	\$146,000
SW1137B	Private Property	to	213	14	Yes	1	No	\$146,000	\$146,000
	Troperty	1141+64		16	Yes	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$146,000
				8	Yes	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$146,000
		1202+50		10	Yes	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$146,000
SW1204	Private Property	to	240	12	Yes	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$146,000
	Troperty	1204+50		14	Yes	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$146,000
				16	Yes	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$146,000
		1209+00 to 1211+00		8	Yes	1	No	\$146,000	\$146,000
	Private Property		375	10	Yes	1	No	\$146,000	\$146,000
SW1208B				12	Yes	2	Yes	\$146,000	\$292,000
				14	Yes	2	Yes	\$146,000	\$292,000
				16	Yes	2	Yes	\$146,000	\$292,000
				12	Yes	1	No	\$146,000	\$146,000
		1208+25		14	Yes	1	No	\$146,000	\$146,000
SW1208D	R/W	to	1094	16	Yes	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$146,000
		1219+00		18	Yes	2	Yes	\$146,000	\$292,000
				20	Yes	2	Yes	\$146,000	\$292,000
				6	Yes	1	No	\$146,000	\$146,000
				8	Yes	1	No	\$146,000	\$146,000
~~~~	Private	1209+50		10	Yes	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$146,000
SW1210	Property	to 1210+50	135	12	Yes	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$146,000
		1210+30		14	Yes	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$146,000
				16	Yes	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$146,000
				6	Yes	1	No	\$146,000	\$146,000
				8	Yes	1	No	\$146,000	\$146,000
GIVI 6.16	Private	1212+00	485	10	Yes	1	No	\$146,000	\$146,000
SW1212	Property	to 1215+35		12	Yes	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$146,000
		1413 -33		14	Yes	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$146,000
				16	Yes	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$146,000

Table 6-3 Summary of Noise Evaluation from Noise Study Report

Noise Barrier	Location	From/ To Station	Length (ft)	Height (ft)	Acoustic - ally Feasible ?	Number of Benefited Residences	Design Goal Achieved ?	Reasonable Allowance per Residence	Total Reasonable Allowance
	Between	1214+00		10	Yes	7	No	\$146,000	\$1,022,000
SW1214A	EOS and	to	2500	12	Yes	8	Yes	\$146,000	\$1,168,000
	R/W	1239+00		14	Yes	10	Yes	\$146,000	\$1,460,000
				6	Yes	8	Yes	\$146,000	\$1,168,000
				8	Yes	9	Yes	\$146,000	\$1,314,000
SW1214B	Private	1214+27	2123	10	Yes	9	Yes	\$146,000	\$1,314,000
SW1214B	Property	to 1235+00	2123	12	Yes	9	Yes	\$146,000	\$1,314,000
				14	Yes	9	Yes	\$146,000	\$1,314,000
				16	Yes	9	Yes	\$146,000	\$1,314,000
				8	Yes	5	No	\$146,000	\$730,000
SW1214C	EOC	1214+00	2500	10	Yes	9	Yes	\$146,000	\$1,314,000
SW1214C	EOS	to 1239+00	2500	12	Yes	9	Yes	\$146,000	\$1,314,000
				14	Yes	10	Yes	\$146,000	\$1,460,000
		1214+00		10	Yes	6	No	\$146,000	\$876,000
				12	Yes	6	Yes	\$146,000	\$876,000
SW1214D	R/W		2266	14	Yes	6	Yes	\$146,000	\$876,000
SW 1214D	R/W	to 1238+75	2266	16	Yes	6	Yes	\$146,000	\$876,000
		1200 70		18	Yes	7	Yes	\$146,000	\$1,022,000
				20	Yes	9	Yes	\$146,000	\$1,314,000
				8	Yes	8	No	\$146,000	\$1,168,000
SW1226A	EOS	1210+50	2850	10	Yes	10	Yes	\$146,000	\$1,460,000
SW1220A	EUS	to 1239+00	2830	12	Yes	10	Yes	\$146,000	\$1,460,000
				14	Yes	12	Yes	\$146,000	\$1,752,000
	Between	1211+00		10	Yes	7	No	\$146,000	\$1,022,000
SW1226B	EOS and	to	2800	12	Yes	9	Yes	\$146,000	\$1,314,000
	R/W	1239+00		14	Yes	12	Yes	\$146,000	\$1,752,000
				10	Yes	6	No	\$146,000	\$876,000
				12	Yes	7	Yes	\$146,000	\$1,022,000
CW1226C	R/W	1210+50	2831	14	Yes	7	Yes	\$146,000	\$1,022,000
SW1226C	IN./ W	to 1238+75		16	Yes	7	Yes	\$146,000	\$1,022,000
				18	Yes	8	Yes	\$146,000	\$1,168,000
				20	Yes	11	Yes	\$146,000	\$1,606,000

Table 6-3 Summary of Noise Evaluation from Noise Study Report

Noise Barrier	Location	From/ To Station	Length (ft)	Height (ft)	Acoustic - ally Feasible ?	Number of Benefited Residences	Design Goal Achieved ?	Reasonable Allowance per Residence	Total Reasonable Allowance
				6	Yes	1	No	\$146,000	\$146,000
				8	Yes	1	No	\$146,000	\$146,000
SW1238	Private	1236+00	291	10	Yes	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$146,000
SW1238	Property	to 1238+00	291	12	Yes	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$146,000
				14	Yes	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$146,000
				16	Yes	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$146,000
				10	Yes	1	No	\$146,000	\$146,000
CW1521C	Private	1519+75	205	12	Yes	1	No	\$146,000	\$146,000
SW1521C	Property	to 1522+25	385	14	Yes	1	No	\$146,000	\$146,000
		1022 20		16	Yes	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$146,000
				6	Yes	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$146,000
				8	Yes	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$146,000
CW1 (01	Private	1690+25 to 1690+75	75	10	Yes	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$146,000
SW1691	Property			12	Yes	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$146,000
				14	Yes	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$146,000
				16	Yes	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$146,000
				6	Yes	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$146,000
				8	Yes	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$146,000
SW1693	Private	1691+75	150	10	Yes	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$146,000
SW1093	Property	to 1693+00	150	12	Yes	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$146,000
		1073700		14	Yes	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$146,000
				16	Yes	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$146,000
				6	Yes	1	No	\$146,000	\$146,000
				8	Yes	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$146,000
CW/1751D	Private	1751 - 50	112	10	Yes	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$146,000
SW1751B	Property	1751+50	113	12	Yes	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$146,000
				14	Yes	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$146,000
				16	Yes	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$146,000
				8	Yes	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$146,000
	<b>D</b> :	1780+00		10	Yes	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$146,000
SW1784B	Private Property	to	304	12	Yes	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$146,000
	Troperty	1784+00		14	Yes	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$146,000
				16	Yes	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$146,000

Table 6-3 Summary of Noise Evaluation from Noise Study Report

Noise Barrier	Location	From/ To Station	Length (ft)	Height (ft)	Acoustic - ally Feasible ?	Number of Benefited Residences	Design Goal Achieved ?	Reasonable Allowance per Residence	Total Reasonable Allowance
				12	Yes	1	No	\$146,000	\$146,000
GYY11.0 <b>50</b>	D /III	1869+44	662	14	Yes	2	Yes	\$146,000	\$292,000
SW1872	R/W	to 1876+00	662	16	Yes	3	Yes	\$146,000	\$438,000
		1070.00		18	Yes	3	Yes	\$146,000	\$438,000
				6	Yes	1	No	\$146,000	\$146,000
		1869+00		8	Yes	1	No	\$146,000	\$146,000
SW1874	EOS	to	600	10	Yes	2	Yes	\$146,000	\$292,000
		1875+00		12	Yes	2	Yes	\$146,000	\$292,000
				14	Yes	2	Yes	\$146,000	\$292,000
		1869+00		6	Yes	1	No	\$146,000	\$146,000
SW1874		to	700	8	Yes	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$146,000
+	EOS	1876+00 1873+75	+	10	Yes	3	Yes	\$146,000	\$438,000
SW1878		10/3+/3 to	525	12	Yes	3	Yes	\$146,000	\$438,000
		1878+00		14	Yes	3	Yes	\$146,000	\$438,000
		1788+00		8	Yes	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$146,000
				10	Yes	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$146,000
SW1789	Private Property	to	164	12	Yes	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$146,000
	Troperty	1789+00		14	Yes	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$146,000
				16	Yes	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$146,000
		1821+00 to 1828+00		10	Yes	2	No	\$146,000	\$292,000
CW1022	Private		7.40	12	Yes	10	No	\$146,000	\$1,460,000
SW1823	Property		743	14	Yes	10	No	\$146,000	\$1,460,000
		1020 100		16	Yes	10	Yes	\$146,000	\$1,460,000
				8	Yes	1	No	\$146,000	\$146,000
		1829+00		10	Yes	3	Yes	\$146,000	\$438,000
SW1831	Private Property	to	399	12	Yes	3	Yes	\$146,000	\$438,000
	Froperty	1832+00		14	Yes	3	Yes	\$146,000	\$438,000
				16	Yes	3	Yes	\$146,000	\$438,000
				10	Yes	1	No	\$146,000	\$146,000
GW41022	Private	1832+00	205	12	Yes	2	Yes	\$146,000	\$292,000
SW1833	Property	to 1834+00	205	14	Yes	4	Yes	\$146,000	\$584,000
		1834+00		16	Yes	4	Yes	\$146,000	\$584,000
				10	Yes	1	No	\$146,000	\$146,000
GIVI 020	Private	1835+00	674	12	Yes	3	Yes	\$146,000	\$438,000
SW1839	Property	to 1841+00		14	Yes	3	Yes	\$146,000	\$438,000
		1071.00		16	Yes	7	Yes	\$146,000	\$1,022,000

Table 6-3 Summary of Noise Evaluation from Noise Study Report

Noise Barrier	Location	From/ To Station	Length (ft)	Height (ft)	Acoustic - ally Feasible ?	Number of Benefited Residences	Design Goal Achieved ?	Reasonable Allowance per Residence	Total Reasonable Allowance
				6	Yes	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$146,000
				8	Yes	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$146,000
SW1875	Private	1875+00	120	10	Yes	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$146,000
SW10/3	Property	to 1875+75	120	12	Yes	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$146,000
				14	Yes	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$146,000
				16	Yes	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$146,000
SW1890A		1874+50 to	1550	10	Yes	12	No	\$146,000	\$1,752,000
+ SW1890B	EOS	1890+00 1882+50	+	12	Yes	45	Yes	\$146,000	\$6,570,000
3 W 1890B		to 1894+25	1194	14	Yes	65	Yes	\$146,000	\$9,490,000
		1874+00 to 1890+00 1882+00 to 1895+78		8	Yes	7	No	\$146,000	\$1,022,000
			1600 + 1388	10	Yes	31	No	\$146,000	\$4,526,000
SW1890A	EOS			12	Yes	70	Yes	\$146,000	\$10,220,000
+	+ ROW			14	Yes	85	Yes	\$146,000	\$12,410,000
SW1890C				16	Yes	92	Yes	\$146,000	\$13,432,000
				18	Yes	98	Yes	\$146,000	\$14,308,000
				20	Yes	109	Yes	\$146,000	\$15,914,000
			63	6	Yes	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$146,000
				8	Yes	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$146,000
SW1895	Private	1894+75 to 1895+00		10	Yes	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$146,000
SW 1893	Property			12	Yes	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$146,000
				14	Yes	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$146,000
				16	Yes	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$146,000
				6	Yes	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$146,000
				8	Yes	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$146,000
SW 1899	Private	1899+25	40	10	Yes	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$146,000
SW 1899	Property	to 1899+75	48	12	Yes	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$146,000
				14	Yes	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$146,000
				16	Yes	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$146,000
		1906+00		16	Yes	1	No	\$146,000	\$146,000
SW1903	R/W	to 1918+00	1194	18	Yes	2	No	\$146,000	\$292,000
				20	Yes	2	Yes	\$146,000	\$292,000

Table 6-3 Summary of Noise Evaluation from Noise Study Report

Noise Barrier	Location	From/ To Station	Length (ft)	Height (ft)	Acoustic - ally Feasible ?	Number of Benefited Residences	Design Goal Achieved ?	Reasonable Allowance per Residence	Total Reasonable Allowance
		1905+25		8	Yes	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$146,000
	D.			10	Yes	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$146,000
SW1905	Private Property	to	61	12	Yes	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$146,000
	Troperty	1905+75		14	Yes	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$146,000
				16	Yes	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$146,000
				6	Yes	1	No	\$146,000	\$146,000
				8	Yes	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$146,000
SW1907	Private	1906+00	70	10	Yes	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$146,000
SW 1907	Property	to 1906+50	78	12	Yes	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$146,000
				14	Yes	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$146,000
				16	Yes	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$146,000
		1906+00		12	Yes	1	No	\$146,000	\$146,000
SW1911	EOS	to 1918+00	1163	14	Yes	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$146,000
		1910+75 to 1913+00	172	6	Yes	1	No	\$146,000	\$146,000
				8	Yes	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$146,000
SW1913	Private Property			10	Yes	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$146,000
SW 1913				12	Yes	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$146,000
				14	Yes	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$146,000
				16	Yes	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$146,000
		1990+00		6	Yes	3	No	\$146,000	\$438,000
SW1996A		to	585	8	Yes	8	Yes	\$146,000	\$1,168,000
+	EOS	1995+82 1982+00	+	10	Yes	10	Yes	\$146,000	\$1,460,000
SW1996B		to	1438	12	Yes	11	Yes	\$146,000	\$1,606,000
		1996+00		14	Yes	14	Yes	\$146,000	\$2,044,000
				6	Yes	2	No	\$146,000	\$292,000
		1981+00		8	Yes	6	No	\$146,000	\$876,000
SW1996B	EOS	to	1511	10	Yes	6	No	\$146,000	\$876,000
		1996+00		12	Yes	8	Yes	\$146,000	\$1,168,000
				14	Yes	13	Yes	\$146,000	\$1,898,000
				12	Yes	1	No	\$146,000	\$146,000
		1983+00		14	Yes	3	No	\$146,000	\$438,000
SW1996C	R/W	to	1281	16	Yes	6	Yes	\$146,000	\$876,000
		1995+71		18	Yes	9	Yes	\$146,000	\$1,314,000
				20	Yes	9	Yes	\$146,000	\$1,314,000

Table 6-3 Summary of Noise Evaluation from Noise Study Report

Noise Barrier	Location	From/ To Station	Length (ft)	Height (ft)	Acoustic - ally Feasible ?	Number of Benefited Residences	Design Goal Achieved ?	Reasonable Allowance per Residence	Total Reasonable Allowance
		2002+00		6	Yes	1	No	\$146,000	\$146,000
SW2001		to	255	8	Yes	2	Yes	\$146,000	\$292,000
+	EOS	2004+54 2005+00	+	10	Yes	5	Yes	\$146,000	\$730,000
SW2007A		to	637	12	Yes	5	Yes	\$146,000	\$730,000
		2011+37		14	Yes	5	Yes	\$146,000	\$730,000
	EOS	2004+50 to 2011+37	687	6	Yes	1	No	\$146,000	\$146,000
				8	Yes	2	Yes	\$146,000	\$292,000
SW2007A				10	Yes	5	Yes	\$146,000	\$730,000
				12	Yes	5	Yes	\$146,000	\$730,000
				14	Yes	5	Yes	\$146,000	\$730,000
			592	14	Yes	1	No	\$146,000	\$146,000
CW2007D	D/W	2005+00 to 2011+00		16	Yes	2	Yes	\$146,000	\$292,000
SW2007B	R/W			18	Yes	5	Yes	\$146,000	\$730,000
		2011.00		20	Yes	5	Yes	\$146,000	\$730,000
				6	Yes	3	No	\$146,000	\$438,000
				8	Yes	3	No	\$146,000	\$438,000
GW2007G	Private	2005+50	620	10	Yes	6	Yes	\$146,000	\$876,000
SW2007C	Property	to 2011+00	638	12	Yes	6	Yes	\$146,000	\$876,000
				14	Yes	6	Yes	\$146,000	\$876,000
				16	Yes	6	Yes	\$146,000	\$876,000

EOS = Edge of Shoulder; R/W = ROW; SW = Soundwall

Source: I-15 ELPSE NSR & NADR

# Factors in the Noise Abatement Decision Report

The overall reasonableness of noise abatement is determined by the following three factors:

- The viewpoints of benefited receptors,
- The cost of noise abatement; and
- The noise reduction design goal.

The preliminary reasonableness determination reported in this document is based on the noise reduction design goal and the cost of abatement. The viewpoints of benefited receptors are determined by a survey that is normally conducted during the public review period of the Project's ED. Caltrans' noise reduction goal is that a barrier must be predicted to provide at least 7dBA of noise reduction at one or more benefited receptors. The cost reasonableness of abatement is determined by calculating a cost allowance that is considered to be a reasonable amount of energy to spend on abatement. If the engineer's cost estimate is less than the allowance and the abatement would provide at least 7dBA of noise reduction at one or more benefited receptors, then the preliminary determination is that the abatement is reasonable. If the cost estimate is higher than the allowance or if the design goal cannot be achieved, the preliminary determination is that abatement is not reasonable. Table 6-4 summarizes the locations of the 46 Design Barriers with variable heights that are acoustically feasible and achieve the 7dBA noise reduction design goal, as well as the number of benefited receptors and the reasonable cost allowance and the estimated construction cost for each barrier. Only the barrier heights that are acoustically feasible and achieve the 7dBA noise reduction design goal are included in the table.

**Table 6-4 Summary of Abatement Key Information** 

Noise Barrier	Location	Height (ft)	Number of Benefited Residences	Design Goal Achieved?	Total Reasonable Allowance	Estimated Construction Cost	Cost Less Than Allowance?	Recommended for Construction?
SW1142B	R/W	20	2	Yes	\$292,000	\$1,355,750	No	No
SW1109A +	EOS	12	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$1,470,560	No	No
SW1109B	EOS	14	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$1,609,920	No	No
SW1137B	Private Property	16	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$271,575	No	No
		8	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$179,760	No	No
	D	10	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$206,160	No	No
SW1204	Private	12	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$237,840	No	No
	Property	14	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$269,280	No	No
		16	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$306,000	No	No

**Table 6-4 Summary of Abatement Key Information** 

Noise Barrier	Location	Height (ft)	Number of Benefited Residences	Design Goal Achieved?	Total Reasonable Allowance	Estimated Construction Cost	Cost Less Than Allowance?	Recommended for Construction?
		12	2	Yes	\$292,000	\$371,625	No	No
SW1208B	Private	14	2	Yes	\$292,000	\$420,750	No	No
3 W 1200B	Property	16	2	Yes	\$292,000	\$478,125	No	No
		16	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$1,394,850	No	No
SW1208D	R/W	18	2	Yes	\$292,000	\$1,493,310	No	No
SW 1200D	IV/ W	20	2	Yes	\$292,000	\$1,591,770	No	No
		10	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$217,000	No	No
	Private	12	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$231,000	No	No
SW1210	Private	14	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$247,000	No	No
	Troperty	16	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$263,000	No	No
		12	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$480,635	No	No
SW1212	Private	14	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$544,170	No	No
SW1212	Property	16	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$618,375	No	No
	Daturaan		1					
SW1214A	Between EOS and R/W	12	8	Yes	\$1,168,000	\$3,535,000	No	No
		14	10	Yes	\$1,460,000	\$3,870,000	No	No
		6	8	Yes	\$1,168,000	\$1,358,720	No	No
		8	9	Yes	\$1,314,000	\$1,590,127	No	No
SW1214B	Private	10	9	Yes	\$1,314,000	\$1,823,657	No	No
5 11 11	Property	12	9	Yes	\$1,314,000	\$2,103,893	No	No
		14	9	Yes	\$1,314,000	\$2,382,006	No	No
		16	9	Yes	\$1,314,000	\$2,706,825	No	No
	EOS	10	9	Yes	\$1,314,000	\$3,217,500	No	No
SW1214C		12	9	Yes	\$1,314,000	\$3,535,000	No	No
		14	10	Yes	\$1,460,000	\$3,870,000	No	No
		12	6	Yes	\$876,000	\$2,245,606	No	No
		14	6	Yes	\$876,000	\$2,542,452	No	No
SW1214D	R/W	16	6	Yes	\$876,000	\$2,889,150	No	No
		18	7	Yes	\$1,022,000	\$3,093,090	No	No
		20	9	Yes	\$1,314,000	\$3,297,030	No	No
		10	10	Yes	\$1,460,000	\$3,667,950	No	No
SW1226A	EOS	12	10	Yes	\$1,460,000	\$4,029,900	No	No
		14	12	Yes	\$1,752,000	\$4,411,800	No	No
SW1226B	Between EOS and	12	9	Yes	\$1,314,000	\$3,959,200	No	No
5 11 122015	R/W	14	12	Yes	\$1,752,000	\$4,334,400	No	No
		12	7	Yes	\$1,022,000	\$2,805,521	No	No
		14	7	Yes	\$1,022,000	\$3,176,382	No	No
SW1226C	R/W	16	7	Yes	\$1,022,000	\$3,609,525	No	No
	-	18	8	Yes	\$1,168,000	\$3,864,315	No	No
		20	11	Yes	\$1,606,000	\$4,119,105	No	No

**Table 6-4 Summary of Abatement Key Information** 

Noise Barrier	Location	Height (ft)	Number of Benefited Residences	Design Goal Achieved?	Total Reasonable Allowance	Estimated Construction Cost	Cost Less Than Allowance?	Recommended for Construction?
		10	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$249,969	No	No
Private	Private	12	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$288,381	No	No
SW1238	Property	14	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$326,502	No	No
	1 7	16	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$371,025	No	No
SW1521C	Private Property	16	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$490,875	No	No
		6	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$192,000	No	No
		8	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$201,000	No	No
~****	Private	10	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$210,000	No	No
SW1691	Property	12	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$220,000	No	No
	1 7	14	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$231,000	No	No
		16	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$243,000	No	No
		6	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$214,000	No	No
		8	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$230,000	No	No
	Private	10	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$246,000	No	No
SW1693	Property	12	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$262,000	No	No
		14	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$280,000	No	No
		16	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$297,000	No	No
		8	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$248,000	No	No
		10	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$243,000	No	No
SW1751B	Private	12	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$201,000	No	No
3W1/31B	Property	14	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$293,000	No	No
		16	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$311,000	No	No
						1		
	Private Property	8	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$227,088	No	No
CW1704D		10	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$261,136	No	No
SW1784B		12	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$301,264	No	No
		14	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$341,088	No	No
		16	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$387,600	No	No
~~~~		14	2	Yes	\$292,000	\$742,764	No	No
SW1872	R/W	16	3	Yes	\$438,000	\$844,050	No	No
		18	3	Yes	\$438,000	\$903,630	No	No
		10	2	Yes	\$292,000	\$772,200	No	No
SW1874	EOS	12	2	Yes	\$292,000	\$848,400	No	No
		14	2	Yes	\$292,000	\$928,800	No	No
SW1874		8	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$1,394,3050	No	No
+	EOS	10	3	Yes	\$438,000	\$1,576,575	No	No
SW1878	255	12	3	Yes	\$438,000	\$1,732,150	No	No
		14	3	Yes	\$438,000	\$1,896,300	No	No
		8	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$324,000	No	No
	Private	10	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$349,000	No	No
SW1789	Private	12	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$374,000	No	No
	Troperty	14	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$402,000	No	No
		16	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$439,000	No	No

Table 6-4 Summary of Abatement Key Information

Noise Barrier	Location	Height (ft)	Number of Benefited Residences	Design Goal Achieved?	Total Reasonable Allowance	Estimated Construction Cost	Cost Less Than Allowance?	Recommended for Construction?
GW11022	Private	14	10	Yes	\$1,460,000	\$1,794,000	No	No
SW1823	Property	16	10	Yes	\$1,460,000	\$1,915,000	No	No
		10	3	Yes	\$438,000	\$621,000	No	No
GW11021	Private	12	3	Yes	\$438,000	\$677,000	No	No
SW1831	Property	14	3	Yes	\$438,000	\$733,000	No	No
		16	3	Yes	\$438,000	\$798,000	No	No
		12	2	Yes	\$292,000	\$564,000	No	No
SW1833	Private	14	4	Yes	\$584,000	\$592,000	No	No
	Property	16	4	Yes	\$584,000	\$626,000	No	No
		12	3	Yes	\$438,000	\$1,368,000	No	No
SW1839	Private	14	3	Yes	\$438,000	\$1,463,000	No	No
	Property	16	7	Yes	\$1,022,000	\$1,572,000	No	No
		6	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$279,000	No	No
		8	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$291,000	No	No
CW1075	Private Property	10	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$304,000	No	No
SW1875		12	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$317,000	No	No
		14	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$331,000	No	No
		16	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$344,000	No	No
SW1890A +	EOS	12	45	Yes	\$6,570,000	\$3,047,000	Yes	Yes
SW1890B		14	65	Yes	\$9,490,000	\$3,268,000	Yes	Yes
SW1890A +	EOS +	12	70	Yes	\$10,220,000	\$3,138,000	Yes	Yes
SW1890C	ROW	14	85	Yes	\$12,410,000	\$3,366,000	Yes	Yes
		6	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$269,000	No	No
		8	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$276,000	No	No
SW1895	Private	10	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$284,000	No	No
3 W 1093	Property	12	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$293,000	No	No
		14	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$301,000	No	No
		16	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$312,000	No	No
		6	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$419,000	No	No
		8	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$424,000	No	No
SW 1899	Private	10	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$430,000	No	No
5 11 1077	Property	12	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$437,000	No	No
		14	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$443,000	No	No
		16	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$451,000	No	No
SW1903	R/W	20	2	Yes	\$292,000	\$1,737,270	No	No
		8	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$297,000	No	No
	Private	10	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$303,000	No	No
SW1905	Property	12	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$310,000	No	No
	Property	14	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$317,000	No	No
		16	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$324,000	No	No

Table 6-4 Summary of Abatement Key Information

Noise Barrier	Location	Height (ft)	Number of Benefited Residences	Design Goal Achieved?	Total Reasonable Allowance	Estimated Construction Cost	Cost Less Than Allowance?	Recommended for Construction?
		8	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$357,000	No	No
	D	10	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$366,000	No	No
SW1907	Private Property	12	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$377,000	No	No
	Troperty	14	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$388,000	No	No
		16	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$401,000	No	No
SW1911	EOS	14	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$1,800,324	No	No
		8	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$1,041,000	No	No
	D	10	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$1,059,000	No	No
SW1913	Private Property	12	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$1,078,000	No	No
	Froperty	14	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$1,098,000	No	No
		16	1	Yes	\$146,000	\$1,117,000	No	No
~*****		8	8	Yes	\$1,168,000	\$2,302,174	No	No
SW1996A	EOG	10	10	Yes	\$1,460,000	\$2,603,601	No	No
+ SW1996B	EOS	12	11	Yes	\$1,606,000	\$2,860,522	No	No
3 W 1990D		14	14	Yes	\$2,044,000	\$3,131,604	No	No
CW100CD	EOG	12	8	Yes	\$1,168,000	\$2,136,554	No	No
SW1996B	EOS	14	13	Yes	\$1,898,000	\$2,339,028	No	No
	R/W	16	6	Yes	\$876,000	\$1,633,275	No	No
SW1996C		18	9	Yes	\$1,314,000	\$1,748,565	No	No
		20	9	Yes	\$1,314,000	\$1,863,855	No	No
CTTT-004		8	2	Yes	\$292,000	\$1,015,096	No	No
SW2001 +	EOS	10	5	Yes	\$730,000	\$1,148,004	No	No
SW2007A	EOS	12	5	Yes	\$730,000	\$1,261,288	No	No
5W2007A		14	5	Yes	\$730,000	\$1,380,816	No	No
		8	2	Yes	\$292,000	\$1,300,000	No	No
SW2007A	EOS	10	5	Yes	\$730,000	\$1,425,000	No	No
SW2007A	EUS	12	5	Yes	\$730,000	\$1,532,000	No	No
		14	5	Yes	\$730,000	\$1,644,000	No	No
		16	2	Yes	\$292,000	\$1,000,480	No	No
SW2007B	R/W	18	5	Yes	\$730,000	\$1,053,760	No	No
		20	5	Yes	\$730,000	\$1,107,040	No	No
		10	6	Yes	\$876,000	\$1,528,000	No	No
SW2007C	Private	12	6	Yes	\$876,000	\$1,618,000	No	No
SW200/C	Property	14	6	Yes	\$876,000	\$2,708,000	No	No
		16	6	Yes	\$876,000	\$2,812,000	No	No

EOS = Edge of Shoulder; R/W= Right of Way; SW = Soundwall Source: I-15 ELPSE NSR & NADR

Non-acoustical Factors Relating to Feasibility

Factors not relating to acoustics that must be considered for noise barriers include: geometric standards, safety, maintenance, security, utility relocations, geotechnical considerations, and visual impacts. Additional factors to consider include opinions of affected residents and input from the public and public agencies. Social, economic, legal, and technological factors also must be taken into consideration.

The noise barriers have been established at locations that are as far away from the travel way as possible, are accessible for maintenance purposes, and minimize impacts to existing utilities and drainage facilities. A Visual Impacts Assessment (VIA) prepared for the Project and approved by Caltrans on May 10, 2024 concluded that the Project Build Alternative (Preferred) would be designed and implanted in a manner consistent with the existing visual character and quality of the area and would not diminish visual resources. Cost for sound wall aesthetic treatments that may be required for visual mitigation cannot and have not been included in the construction costs evaluated.

The noise barriers were preliminarily designed to be in accordance with required geometric safety standards in such a way as to minimize or avoid these non-acoustical factors. If a final decision is made to construct any of the noise barriers evaluated, Caltrans should be consulted during the final design phase for any special reports, studies, or detailing that may be needed. Some of the factors mentioned above should be further evaluated during final design.

Preliminary Noise Abatement Decision

The 46 noise barriers presented in Table 6-4 are acoustically feasible and achieve the 7dBA noise reduction design goal. However, eight of them do not meet the minimum height needed to break the line-of-sight between an 11.5-foot-high truck stack and the first row of benefited receptors. Out of the 46 noise barriers, only the two noise barrier systems SW1890A + SW1890B and SW1890A + SW1890C, located along the NB Weirick Road On-Ramp and adjacent mainline, meet all the design criteria and have a total construction cost below the reasonable allowance for the benefited receptors, therefore are deemed cost reasonable. Both barrier systems are alternatives to provide noise abatement for receptors at the Terrano Apartments, and only one system would be selected for further consideration to be included as part of the Project.

The preliminary noise abatement decision presented in this report is based on preliminary project alignments and profiles, which may be subject to change. As such, the physical

characteristics of noise abatement described herein also may be subject to change. If pertinent parameters change substantially during the final design, the preliminary noise abatement decision may be changed or eliminated from the final project design. A final decision to construct noise abatement would be made upon completion of the project design.

Secondary Effects of Abatement

As mentioned above, barrier systems SW1890A + SW1890B and SW1890A + SW1890C are cost reasonable and meet the design criteria, but only one system would be considered for construction since both systems provide noise abatement for the same community. With the best information available at the time this report was prepared and the conclusions from other technical studies completed to date for the Project, the following assessment of secondary effects of abatement was made for the two noise barrier systems:

- Cultural Resources Both barrier systems are proposed within existing State right
 of way in previously disturbed areas of the northbound I-15 Weirick Road/Dos
 Lagos Drive interchange. Although it is unlikely that the shallow excavations
 needed for sound wall construction would uncover or affect paleontological
 resources, a Paleontological Mitigation Plan for the Project would be prepared
 during final design that would include mitigation measures should any
 paleontological resources be encountered during construction of one of the two
 noise barrier systems.
- Scenic Views According to the VIA, the Project limits are not located within a
 designated state scenic highway; however, the entire length of I-15 within the
 Project limits has been identified as eligible for the State Scenic Highway Program.
 The Build Alternative (Preferred) is not anticipated to result in adverse visual
 changes because the proposed elements would be consistent with the existing visual
 character and quality and would not degrade the surrounding area.
- Hazardous Materials Based on records search and field reconnaissance data
 included in the Project's Initial Site Assessment, no contaminant sources or
 recognized environmental conditions (RECs) were identified within the Project
 study area. However, asbestos containing material is present in the gray felt pad
 along the guardrails of the Weirick Road bridge and additional sampling and
 handling procedures would be determined during final design of the Project.

- Biology Since both barrier systems are proposed in previously disturbed areas of the northbound I-15 Weirick Road/Dos Lagos Drive interchange, construction of either one of the barrier systems is not anticipated to result in direct impacts to any threatened or endangered plants, nor to any other biological resources.
- Utility and/or Landscaping Impacts Based on preliminary review of existing utilities, barriers SW1890B or SW1890C have the potential to impact existing Caltrans fiber optic lines located across and along the outside of the northbound Weirick Road On-Ramp. Further investigation and positive location of existing utilities at the proposed barrier locations would be required prior to construction to identify potential conflicts and relocation needs.

In the existing condition the infield and outside areas of the northbound Weirick Road On-Ramp where the noise barriers are proposed do not appear to have landscaping nor irrigation systems. It is anticipated that barrier SW1890B would require removal of one existing large tree and barrier SW1890C would require the removal of up to two existing large trees. Replacement of trees and vegetation will be at a ratio determined by the Caltrans Landscape Architect.

Noise Abatement Decision

One noise barrier system (SW1890A + SW1890C) is recommended as noise abatement for the Project based on its acoustical feasibility and cost reasonableness, as described above and further detailed in the EIR/EA. In compliance with Caltrans Traffic Noise Analysis Protocol, a letter and voting ballot was sent to all property owners and non-owner occupants at benefited receptors to solicit their viewpoints either to approve or oppose the proposed Project noise abatement. The result of the ballots indicated support for the proposed Project noise abatement to be included as part of the Project improvements. The decision to include this noise barrier system may still change during the final design process.

6I. Life-Cycle Cost Analysis

A LCCA has been completed for the Project and provides recommendations for the pavement structural sections. The report provides various pavement sections throughout the length of the Project for the mainline lanes, express lanes, and shoulders. The results from the LCCA are being utilized for structural section depth estimating purposes only.

Life cycle costs include initial construction costs, maintenance costs, and user costs due to future closures for maintenance operations. The pavement alternatives considered by the report for mainline construction included 40-year Jointed Plain Concrete Pavement (JPCP) and 40-year continuously reinforced concrete pavement (CRCP). For shoulder construction, JPCP was considered to match mainline pavement and adjacent shoulder pavements. It is anticipated that during final design, the grading plane of the shoulder would be adjusted at select locations to match the grading plane of the adjacent lane for subsurface drainage and ease of construction. The costs of materials were estimated using data from Caltrans Contract Cost Data (2020b) for projects within the last 3 years; adjusted average pricing; using similar material quantities; and within Caltrans District 8 where possible.

Caltrans requires that documentation be provided wherever the alternative with the lowest life cycle cost is not selected. For this Project, no deviations are recommended from selecting the alternative with lowest life-cycle cost. Of the three alternatives for pavement structural sections analyzed by the LCCA, the alternative that is presented in Table 6-5 is the one recommended for design. The LCCA report is included in Attachment K.

Build Alternative (Preferred) Pavement Options by Location	Pavement Composition (feet)
Express NB – Pavement Alternative 1	0.95 CRCP over 0.25 HMA-A over 0.70 AS
Express SB – Pavement Alternative 1	0.85 CRCP over 0.25 HMA-A over 0.60 AS
Express Shoulder(a)(c)	0.80 JPCP over 1.00AB
Auxiliary Lane – Pavement Alternative 2	1.30 JPCP over 0.25 HMA-A over 0.70 AS
Auxiliary Shoulder – Pavement Alternative 2(b)(c)	0.90 JPCP over 0.25 HMA-A over 0.60 AS

Table 6-5 Recommended Pavement Structural Sections

Notes:

- (a) LCCA was not performed for Express Shoulder.
- (b) Alternative selected based lowest initial construction costs. LCCA was not performed for auxiliary shoulder.
- (c) New or reconstructed shoulders should be designed to match the traffic data of the adjacent traffic lane as described in Section 613.4 (2)(b) of the Highway Design Manual. See additional details in Highway Design Manual (Caltrans 2022) and PMR (Leighton, 2022)

6J. Reversible Lanes

Reversible lanes are not considered feasible for this Project due to the difference in elevations between the NB and SB roadbeds of the I-15 mainline.

7. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS AS APPROPRIATE

7A. Public Hearing Process

A Notice of Availability (NOA) announcing the availability of the Draft EIR/EA for review and comment by the public was filed with the Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR) State Clearinghouse on October 9, 2024 in English and Spanish and was mailed to local, state, federal agencies, elected officials, interested groups, organizations, and individuals, property owners, and occupants located within a quarter-mile radius of the Project site. The NOA was published in English in the Press Enterprise, an English-language newspaper, and a Spanish version was published in Excélsior, an online-only Spanish-language newspaper, on October 9, 2024. The NOA was also filed and posted with the Riverside County Assessor-County Clerk-Recorder on October 8, 2024. The NOA included project details, the viewing locations of the Draft EIR/EA, ways to submit comments, the dates of the public circulation period, and information regarding the public hearings held for the Project.

The public review/availability period ended on November 26, 2024, a total duration of 49 days. During this time, comments on the Draft EIR/EA were accepted from agencies, officials, the public, and anyone else wishing to provide comments on the Draft EIR/EA. In addition, open-house style public hearings were held at three locations along the Project corridor: The Retreat in Temescal Valley on October 22, 2024; the Lake Elsinore Cultural Center on October 23, 2024; and the Eagle Glen Golf Club on October 29, 2024. During these public hearings, attendees were able to provide comments in writing via comment cards or verbally via a court recorder.

A total of approximately 248 commenters provided comments, as summarized below:

- Two agencies (California Department of Fish and Wildlife and United States Environmental Protection Agency)
- Three organizations (Save Temescal Valley, RebuildSoCal Partnership, and Fearless Advocacy, Inc.)
- One elected official (Mayor Lori Stone, City of Lake Elsinore)
- 196 individuals
- 46 via social media (Facebook)

Details about the comments received and the responses to each are documented in Section 4 of the EIR/EA for the Project. After the public circulation period, all comments were

considered, and the PDT identified the Build Alternative as the Preferred Alternative on January 9, 2025.

7B. Route Matters

Freeway Agreements and New Connections

I-15 freeway is an existing access-controlled route. There are three Freeway Agreements within the Project limits as follows:

- Freeway Agreement with the City of Lake Elsinore dated May 28, 2019, relating to that portion of State Highway Route 15 between PM 18.5 to PM 27.0
- Freeway Agreement with the County of Riverside dated April 2, 1974, relating to that portion of State Highway Route 15 between PM 26.6 to PM 33.4
- Freeway Agreement with the City of Corona dated December 3, 2014, relating to that portion of State Highway Route 15 between PM 35.6 to PM 42.9

The Freeway Agreements accurately reflect current freeway access and county and city limits. The Project does not propose any new connections or permanent closures of the existing local roads. Therefore, a new freeway agreement is not required.

Existing Maintenance Agreements may require amendments during the final design phase pending determination of final improvements and safety devices and appurtenances.

Route Adoptions

According to the Caltrans PDPM, route adoptions are required for any of the following situations:

- A new alignment for an existing route
- Establishment of a location for an unconstructed route
- Conversion of a conventional highway to a freeway or a controlled access freeway
- Designating a traversable highway
- Temporary connections

As none of the items above apply to this Project, there are no route adoptions needed.

Relinquishments

The Project does not include the removal of a State Highway (either in whole or in part) from the SHS. Therefore, there are no relinquishments proposed by this Project.

<u>Permits</u>

The regulatory permits, licenses, agreements, and certifications that are required for Project construction are listed in Table 7-1.

Table 7-1 Permits and Approvals Needed

Agency	Permit/Approval	Status
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)	Federal Endangered Species Act Section 7 consultation/Joint Project Review (JPR) for Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP) consistency.	Approved by USFWS on June 6, 2025.
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)	Section 404 Nationwide Permit and Section 408 NEPA Compliance.	To be submitted after approval of Project Report and Final Environmental Document.
California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW)	1602 Agreement for Streambed Alteration.	Application to be submitted during the Plans, Specifications, and Estimates (PS&E) phase.
Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)	JPR for MSHCP consistency. Air Quality conformity determination.	Approved by CDFW on June 6, 2025. Approved by FHWA on July 10, 2025.
Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB)	Porter-Cologne Act and Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification.	To be submitted after approval of Project Report and Final Environmental Document.
Regional Conservation Authority (RCA)	JPR for MSHCP consistency.	Approved by RCA on May 22, 2025.
California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB)	Clean Water Act Section 402 - A SWPPP required by the General NPDES Construction Permit would be prepared and is expected to provide all the necessary temporary pollution and erosion control measures required during construction. Post construction BMPs are required by Caltrans' NPDES permit and would be incorporated into PS&E package.	SWPPP would be submitted to Stormwater Multiple Application and Report Tracking System 30 days prior to construction, and post construction BMPs would be incorporated into construction documents.
Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	Encroachment Permit.	From construction of bridge widening discussion, application to be submitted after approval of Final Environmental Document.
California Public Utility Commission (CPUC)	Authorization obtained via the process prescribed under CPUC General Order 88-B.	Process to begin after approval of Final Environmental Document.
Caltrans	Caltrans Construction Encroachment Permit	To be submitted according to Oversight Project and PDB Project policies

7C. Cooperative Agreements

RCTC is the local Project Sponsor for funding and administering the Project development effort and has a cooperative agreement (Caltrans Agreement No. 08-1693) with Caltrans for the current PA&ED phase.

California Senate Bill 617 was approved on October 4, 2023, authorizing the use of progressive design-build (PDB) for local agency transportation projects. It is expected that RCTC and Caltrans would enter into a cooperative agreement for the PDB phase of this project and that RCTC would request approval to Advertise, Award and Administer (AAA) the PDB contract(s).

7D. Other Agreements

Numerous public agencies are involved in or affected by the Project. It is likely that interagency agreements or memoranda of understanding (MOU) would be required between many of the agencies at some stage in the Project. The most directly involved agencies, in addition to Caltrans Districts 8, include the RCTC, City of Corona, City of Lake Elsinore, and the unincorporated County of Riverside. It is anticipated that RCTC and Caltrans would enter into a toll facility agreement for operation of the express lane facility.

7E. Transportation Management Plan

A Transportation Management Plan (TMP) has been prepared for the Project. Some of the key elements recommended in the TMP include the following:

- Public information/public awareness campaign
- Motorist information strategies
- Incident management
- Construction strategies
- Demand management
- Alternate Route Strategies
- Other strategies

The TMP Data Sheet for the Build Alternative (Preferred) is provided in Attachment F.

7F. Stage Construction

The Project is anticipated to be built with more than one construction package or in multiple construction packages. Project construction packages are discussed further in Section 7M. This section discusses a broad scoped staging concept that represents a general approach to

construction. A detailed construction staging plan would be developed during the final design phase to demonstrate that existing lanes of traffic are maintained throughout the construction of the I-15 ELPSE improvements for each construction package.

The majority of the project improvements are confined to the median and include pavement widening, concrete barriers, retaining walls, installation of drainage features, and construction of overhead signage and tolling infrastructure. These improvements can primarily be completed in one stage.

Stage 1

During Stage 1, the travel lanes would be shifted to the outside to maintain existing lanes of traffic. The retaining wall on the NB outside shoulder between Weirick Road and Cajalco Road would need to be constructed prior to shifting the lanes to the outside. It is anticipated that the existing shoulder would require repair for strengthening and to remove the existing rumble strips prior to the traffic shift. This traffic shift would allow the contractor to build the inside median. Stage 1 would allow the median to be fully paved for the overall limits of the Project. The portion of the median that was constructed with the I-15 ELP would be maintained in its current configuration to maintain the I-15 express lanes and the designated ingress/egress locations just north of Cajalco Road. While the traffic is shifted toward the outside, the bridge widening for the new express lanes in the median would be constructed. The median improvements constructed in Stage 1 are also anticipated to include median drainage improvements, median retaining walls and barriers as well as toll infrastructure and signage. There are no anticipated long-term closures or detours needed for this stage of the Project. During this stage there would be no inside shoulder and the traffic would be separated from the construction zone by temporary concrete barriers to provide a defined working zone. Construction access openings, as defined by the contractor, would be provided periodically in the temporary barrier to facilitate construction vehicle access to and from the existing I-15 lanes.

Although the majority of the project is confined within the median and can be built in a single stage, at locations where outside widening occurs, additional stages would need to be completed as summarized below.

Stage 2

During Stage 2, the travel lanes would be shifted to the inside on the newly paved median to accommodate the construction on the outside portion of the roadway. These

improvements include but are not limited to; mainline pavement widening, ramp construction, retaining walls, noise barriers, drainage systems and treatment BMPs.

Temporary ramp closures not exceeding 10 consecutive days in duration may be needed to complete the ramp/mainline connection improvements at the following locations:

- SB SR-74 (Central Avenue) On-Ramp
- SB Nichols Road Off-Ramp
- NB Weirick Road On-Ramp
- NB Cajalco Road Off-Ramp
- NB Cajalco Road Loop On-Ramp
- SB Weirick Road Off-Ramp

Stage 3

Stage 3 would complete construction that was not able to be completed in the previous stages. Final bridge construction, walls, drainage and other minor items such as BMPs would be constructed. Also, work required to finalize the ramp connections affected with outside widening such as the construction of the gore areas, would be completed. Final sign panels would be installed and express lane testing could be performed.

7G. Accommodation of Oversize Loads

Table 7-2 summarizes the existing bridges that limit load heights along I-15. Interchanges where ramps can provide direct bypasses to the overcrossing structure are noted in the table. For other locations, if any bypass exists, it involves the local street system that is likely to impose other vertical clearance constraints, such as: traffic signals, overhead lines, and roadside signs along the adjacent bypass roads within the Project limits. These conditions would have to be considered if an oversize load is moved through alternate routes. Existing overhead sign structures that potentially restrict vertical clearance are not identified in the table.

Table 7-2 Existing Vertical Clearance Restrictions

County Route Post Mile	Structure Name	Vertical Clearance (ft)	Bypass	
RIV-23.85	Nichols Road OC	18.24	Direct bypass available	
RIV-36.84	Cajalco Road OC	20.0	Bypass available	

Source: Caltrans California Log of Bridges on State Highways

7H. Graffiti Control

For the proposed median improvements of the freeway, the development of a graffiti removal specification is not anticipated to be required, but its need would be further evaluated during the final design phase.

If noise barriers (soundwalls) are recommended in the NADR and accepted by the residents and local community, regionally appropriate drought resistant planting could be installed as a graffiti control measure for noise barrier walls. Aesthetic architectural treatment would be considered to discourage graffiti, minimize adverse impacts, and allow for easy maintenance wherever retaining walls, soundwalls or other large vertical surfaces are accessible. Antigraffiti coating on walls may also be considered. The aesthetic architectural treatment would be determined by the District Landscape Architect, consistent with Caltrans current policy and with the Environmental Commitment Record, which includes the commitment to develop the PALM in the next phase of the Project.

7I. Asset Management

There are no outstanding issues carried over from a previous phase of the Project that would require discussion.

7J. Complete Streets

As the Project is located along an accessed-controlled freeway facility, the Complete Streets Program does not apply to this Project.

7K. Climate Change Considerations

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from transportation projects can be divided into those produced during operation and use of the State Highway System (SHS) (operational emissions) and those produced during construction. Four primary strategies can reduce GHG emissions from transportation sources: (1) improving the transportation system and operational efficiencies; (2) reducing travel activity; (3) transitioning to fuels that emit lower levels of GHGs; and (4) improving vehicle technologies and efficiency.

The purpose of the Project is to manage traffic operations, throughput, and travel times on the northbound and southbound mainline; provide an option for travel time reliability; and increase vehicular throughput within the Project limits with forecasted population growth. Existing traffic volumes often exceed current highway capacity along several segments of I-15 within the Project area. Due to forecasted population growth and continued development to support the projected growth in the region, the I-15 corridor is expected to continue to

experience increased congestion and longer commute times that are projected to negatively affect traffic operations along the freeway mainline. Constructing new lanes, adding auxiliary lanes, and widening bridges are expected to provide more vehicle storage space to accommodate the projected traffic volumes. Auxiliary lanes would provide an opportunity for drivers to find gaps in the traffic flow before merging onto freeway lanes and without causing unnecessary delay. The Project specifically involves the Transportation System Management strategy of constructing auxiliary lanes to increase throughput by improving the operational capacity and efficiency of I-15.

The Project is listed in the SCAG 2024–2050 RTP/SCS under project number 3160001-RIV170901. The 2024–2050 RTP was approved by FHWA on May 10, 2024. Implementation of the 2024–2050 RTP/SCS would result in a 19-percent reduction of GHG emissions per capita by 2035. This would meet or exceed the State's mandated reductions for the SCAG region, which is 19-percent per capita by 2035.

The Build Alternative (Preferred) directly supports the 2024–2050 RTP/SCS mobility and accessibility performance outcome by reducing vehicle delay and increasing throughput. Reducing vehicle delay and increasing throughput is expected to help minimize idling GHG emissions, as well as lower the time traffic spends at a lower vehicle speed where GHG emissions are higher. Therefore, this strategy contributes to overall GHG reduction efforts regarding mobile sources within the SCAG region.

Vehicle Miles Travelled (VMT) was used to model GHG for the Project. VMT is expected to increase between the Existing (2019) and the Opening Year (2030) and Design Year (2050) scenarios under the No-Build Alternative and Build Alternative (Preferred).

The Project would increase travel speeds and reduce vehicle delays, but operational GHG emissions under the Build Alternative (Preferred) are projected to increase in the Design Year (2050) compared to existing conditions. The Project would conflict with the goals included in the State's Assembly Bill (AB) 32 Climate Change Scoping Plan and other regulations adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHGs.

Construction GHG emissions would result from material processing and transportation, onsite construction equipment, and traffic delays due to construction. These emissions would be produced at different levels throughout the construction phase; their frequency and occurrence can be reduced through innovations in plans and specifications and by implementing better traffic management during construction phases. While construction GHG emissions are only produced for a short time, they have long-term effects in the atmosphere, so they cannot be considered "temporary" in the same way as criteria pollutants that subside after construction is completed. The Project would implement mitigation measures identified in the EIR/EA that would reduce operational and construction GHG emissions.

7L. Broadband and Advance Technologies

According to Caltrans' website for wired broadband facilities on State Highway right of way, California Governor's Executive Order S-23-06 Twenty-First Century Government directed the establishment of the California Broadband Task Force, of which Caltrans is a member, to bring together public and private stakeholders to better facilitate broadband installation, identify opportunities for increased broadband adoption, and enable access to and deployment of new advanced communication technologies.

Caltrans installed and upgraded transportation management system (TMS) elements throughout the limits of I-15 ELPSE in 2019. The TMS improvements included installation of a new fiber optic backbone predominantly beyond the west side or outside shoulder of SB I-15, wireless vehicle detection stations and connection of existing TMS elements to the newly installed fiber optic infrastructure. The TMS infrastructure provides real-time data to the Caltrans District 8, Traffic Management Center (TMC). The Caltrans District 8 TMC is located in the City of Fontana and serves as the operations focal point for maximizing traffic flow and reducing congestion and is the hub for emergency response efforts and freeway incidents management on the San Bernardino County and Riverside County freeway systems.

In addition, the preliminary utility research identified the existence of intercontinental fiber optic lines in the vicinity of the Project. The existing fiber optic lines run parallel to the I-15 ELPSE in Temescal Canyon Road from the northern project limits to Lake Street. The existing fiber optic lines cross under I-15 at the following locations:

- Temescal Canyon Road Undercrossing (PM 33.25)
- Temescal Canyon Road Undercrossing (PM 31.90)
 Temescal Canyon Road Undercrossing (PM 27.78)

No impacts are anticipated to the existing or planned facilities because of the Project.

7M. Other Appropriate Topics

Project Construction Packages

Construction of the Project is planned to commence in 2027 and is anticipated to be open to traffic by 2030. Due to recent dynamic cost escalation and funding constraints, RCTC may need to contract out the project in more than one construction package. Caltrans and RCTC agree that the priority for the first order of work as part of the initial construction package is to construct the SB I-15 improvements between Cajalco Road and Weirick Road. Subsequent construction packages would be identified as the project advances through the PDB process.

Fire Hazard Severity Zones

Public Resources Code 4201-4204 directs the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) to map fire hazard wildland zones within State Responsibility Areas (SRA) based on fuel loading, slope, fire weather, and other relevant factors present, including areas where winds have been identified by the department as a major cause of wildfire spread. These zones, referred to as Fire Hazard Severity Zones (FHSZ), classify a wildland zone as Moderate, High, or Very High fire hazard based on the average hazard across the area included in the zone.

Portions of the Project fall within FHSZ identified as Moderate, High and Very High. The Project is not anticipated to negatively impact the Fire Hazard classification within its limits as the project improvements include paving the existing vegetated median. See Attachment L for the currently adopted Fire Hazard Severity Zones in SRA for Western Riverside County.

Caltrans SHOPP Projects

The State Highway Operation and Protection Program (SHOPP) is the SHS's "fix-it-first" program that funds the repair and preservation, emergency repairs, safety improvements, and some highway operational improvements on the SHS. Coordination is anticipated to be required for any overlapping SHOPP projects within the Project limits.

8. FUNDING, PROGRAMMING AND ESTIMATE

8A. Funding

It has been determined that this project is eligible for federal-aid funding. Project funding sources are anticipated to include:

Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality (CMAQ) Program,

- Carbon Reduction Program,
- Coronavirus Response-Relief Support,
- Highway Infrastructure,
- State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) Advance,
- Surface Transportation Program Local (STP-L), and
- Agency (Project Sponsor)

Special Funding

About 65-percent of the project allocation is planned to be funded by the Project Sponsor (RCTC) through Measure A. Measure A funds were obligated under the ½ cent 30-year sales tax measure which passed in 2006 and runs from 2009 through 2039.

8B. Programming

The Project is included in the 2025 FTIP. The FTIP provides the following information for programmed dollar amounts as shown in Table 8-1.

Table 8-1 I-15 ELPSE Funding

				Fiscal Year Estimates in Thousands of Dollars (1,000)				0)				
Fund Source	Prelim Eng	ROW	Const	Prior	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	67/87	29/30	Future	Total
CMAQ	56,586		76,375	56,586		96,375						152,961
Carbon Reduction Program	3,966			3,966								3,966
Coronavirus Response-Relief Supp	6,314			6,314								6,314
Highway Infra- structure	3,000			3,000								3,000
STIP Advance CON-RIP								37,416				37,416
STP-Local	29,962		12,000	29,962		2,000		18,700				50,662
Agency			479,925			479,925						479,925
Total	99,828		568,300	99,828		578,300		56,116				734,244

Prelim Eng = Preliminary Engineering Costs; ROW = Right of Way Costs; Const = Construction Costs

Source: 2025 FTIP

8C. Estimate

The current overall Project capital outlay cost is estimated to be \$470 million and \$557 million escalated. The major cost items include the pavement structural section, median retaining walls, bridge widenings and associated drainage and stormwater items. Project support costs are anticipated to be approximately 35% of the capital outlay costs. The complete Project Cost Estimate is provided under Attachment C.

9. DELIVERY SCHEDULE

Table 9-1 summarizes the schedule that was developed for this Project.

Milestone Milestone Date **Project Milestones** Designation (Month/Year) (Target/Actual) PROGRAM PROJECT M015 January 2019 Actual BEGIN ENVIRONMENTAL M020 May 2019 Actual **BEGIN STRUCTURE** M215 January 2021 Actual CIRCULATE DPR & DED EXTERNALLY M120 October 2024 Actual PA&ED M200 December 2025 Actual AWARD (INITIATE PDB CONTRACT – PHASE 1) April 2026 Target AWARD (INITIATE PDB CONTRACT - PHASE 2) Spring 2027 Target END PROJECT EXPENDITURES M800 March 2031 Target FINAL PROJECT CLOSEOUT M900 May 2031 Target

Table 9-1 Project Schedule

10. RISKS

A Risk Register was created for the Project and is provided as Attachment I. The Project Risk Register identified 46 risks which categorized as being related to Design (16), Environmental (23), Organizational (4), or Right of Way (3).

11. EXTERNAL AGENCY COORDINATION

Coordination with the following agencies is expected to be required for the Project.

11A. Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)

A meeting was held with FHWA on October 20, 2020 to discuss the Project and FHWA requirements. Feedback received from FHWA provided three project conditions:

• A substantially complete draft Concept of Operations (ConOps), addressing project elements which may affect environmental impacts, shall be reviewed by FHWA prior to presentation of Environmental Documents to the public.

- A final ConOps shall be prepared by RCTC and approved by FHWA prior to issuing a solicitation for procurement of construction or technology contractors.
- A Systems Engineering Management Plan (SEMP) Framework shall be approved by FHWA prior to issuing a solicitation for procurement of technology contractor(s).

During the meeting, it was agreed that RCTC would prepare a Managed Lanes Engineering Study and Toll Concept Report as part of the PA&ED phase that would satisfy the requirements of the substantially complete ConOps. Caltrans and FHWA concurrence with the Managed Lanes Engineering Study and Toll Concept Report were received on July 11, 2023.

This FPR was reviewed by Caltrans' FHWA Liaison, Sergio Avila on April 9, 2025 and this project is eligible for federal aid funding. Per the current Joint Stewardship and Oversight Agreement between Caltrans and FHWA, dated August 25, 2024, this project is considered a Delegated Project. However, should any future situation/circumstance that would potentially classify the project for Risk-based Project Involvement (RBPI), Caltrans shall notify FHWA. FHWA would reassess this project to determine if project is selected for RBPI and identify the specific FHWA involvement activities.

11B. Additional Agency Coordination

The Project requires the following coordination:

US Fish and Wildlife Service

JPR for MSHCP consistency

SKR HCP Consistency Determination

US Army Corps of Engineers CWA Section 404 Nationwide Permit Section 408 NEPA Compliance

General Permits (Regional Permit, Nationwide Permit or Programmatic Permit)
Standard Permits (Individual Permit or Letter of Permission)
Section 9 Permit

<u>California Department of Fish and Wildlife</u> CFGC Section 1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement JPR for MSHCP consistency

Regional Water Quality Control Board (Santa Ana)

Porter-Cologne Act and CWA Section 401 – Water Quality Certification

Western Riverside County Regional Conservation Authority JPR for MSHCP consistency

State Water Resources Control Board

CWA Section 402

Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District

Encroachment Permit

California Public Utility Commission

Authorization obtained via the process described under CPUC General Order 88-B

Caltrans

Caltrans Construction Encroachment Permit

County of Riverside

Cooperative Agreements with the County of Riverside regarding oaks and oak woodlands to comply with the County of Riverside Oak Tree Management Guidelines would occur.

12. PROJECT REVIEWS

For Caltrans District 8, the following individuals reviewed the FPR:

	<u>Date</u>
Headquarters Project Delivery Coordinator	9/23/2025
Project Manager	05/07/2025
District Design Liaison/FHWA/ADA	07/17/2025
District Safety Review	11/12/2025
Constructability Review	05/07/2025
District Maintenance Engineering	05/07/2025
Design Oversight	9/26/2025
Traffic Operations	04/10/2025
Structures Review	11/18/2025
	Project Manager District Design Liaison/FHWA/ADA District Safety Review Constructability Review District Maintenance Engineering Design Oversight Traffic Operations

13. PROJECT PERSONNEL

Table 13-1 summarizes the Project Personnel.

Table 13-1 Project Personnel

Title	Organization	Name	Phone #
RCTC Project Delivery Director, Toll	RCTC	David Thomas	951.205.4956
RCTC Project Manager	RCTC	Jeff Dietzler	951.787.4019
RCTC Public Outreach Liaison	RCTC	Ariel Alcon Tapia	951.235.9564
RCTC Environmental Oversight	RCTC/Bechtel	Gustavo Quintero	951.787.7935
RCTC Right of Way Agent	RCTC	Hector Casillas	951.205.9975
Project Manager	Caltrans	Ashraf Habbak	909.838.2280
Design Oversight Branch Chief	Caltrans	Justine Niu	909.665.3707
Design Oversight	Caltrans	Andrew Pachol	213.598.6717
Traffic Operations Office Chief	Caltrans	Siva Sivakkolunthar	909.255.2368
Environmental Office Chief, Acting	Caltrans	James Shankel	909.472.5831
Senior Environmental Planner Specialist	Caltrans	Gita Tokhmafshan	909.501.5742
Environmental Scientist	Caltrans	Natasha Walton	909.260.4891
Environmental Scientist	Caltrans	Amy Lee	909.261.3977
Public Information Officer	Caltrans	Carolina Rojas	909.289.2836
Senior Right of Way Agent	Caltrans	Marissa Cofer	909.518.4119
Project Manager	HDR	Mark Hager	951.746.5756
Deputy Project Manager	HDR	Brian Smith	951.750.4038
Roadway Design Lead	HDR	Jessica Slater	951.981.4590
Structures Lead	HDR	Daniel LaFranchi	714.368.5601
Tolling Lead	HDR (retired)	Kent Olsen	213.503.8689
Environmental Lead	ICF	Brian Calvert	949.400.3953
Drainage & Utility Lead	TAGE	Andy Duong	323.609.6101

14. ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A – Location Map (1)

Attachment B – Engineering Plans (95)

Attachment C – Project Cost Estimate (13)

Attachment D – Advanced Planning Studies (30)

Attachment E – Right of Way Data Sheet (6)

Attachment F – Transportation Management Plan Data Sheet (5)

Attachment G – Cover Page and Signed Title Sheet from EIR/EA and signed FONSI (22)

Attachment H – Project Category Determination Letter (1)

Attachment I – Project Risk Register (10)

Attachment J – Initial Site Assessment (ISA) Signature Page, ISA Update Memo and ISA Checklist (12)

Attachment K – Life Cycle Cost Analysis (Summary) (2)

Attachment L - Fire Hazard Severity Zones in SRA for Western Riverside County (1)

Attachment M – DSDD and Supplemental DSDD Signature Page (2)

Attachment N – SWDR Signature Page (1)

Attachment A – Location Map

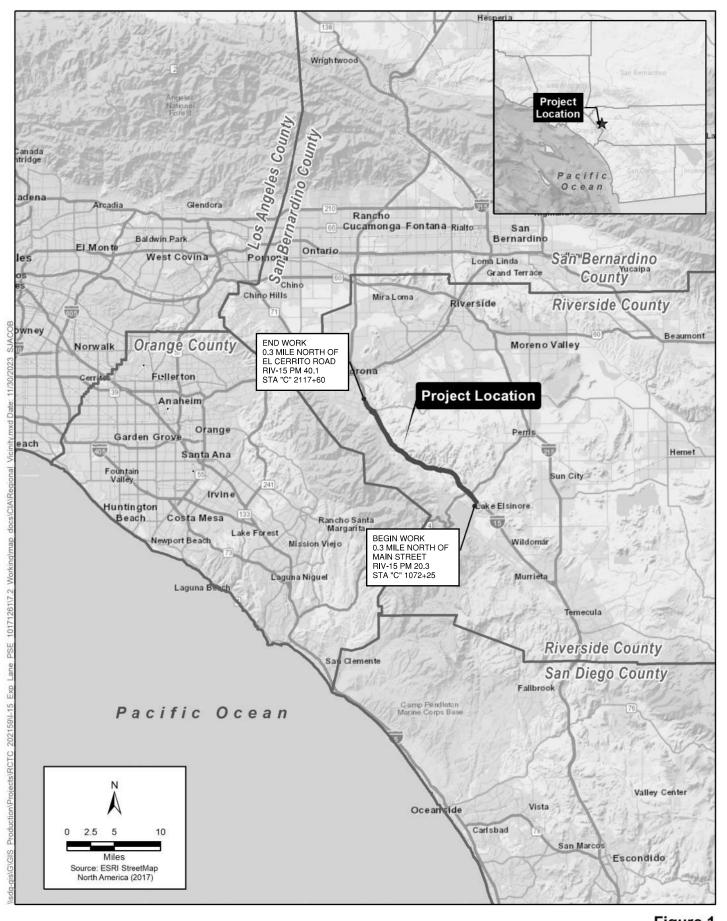


Figure 1 Regional Vicinity Interstate 15 Express Lanes Project Southern Extension (I-15 ELPSE)

Attachment B – Engineering Plans

Dist COUNTY ROUTE POST MILES SHEET TOTAL PROJECT No. SHEETS

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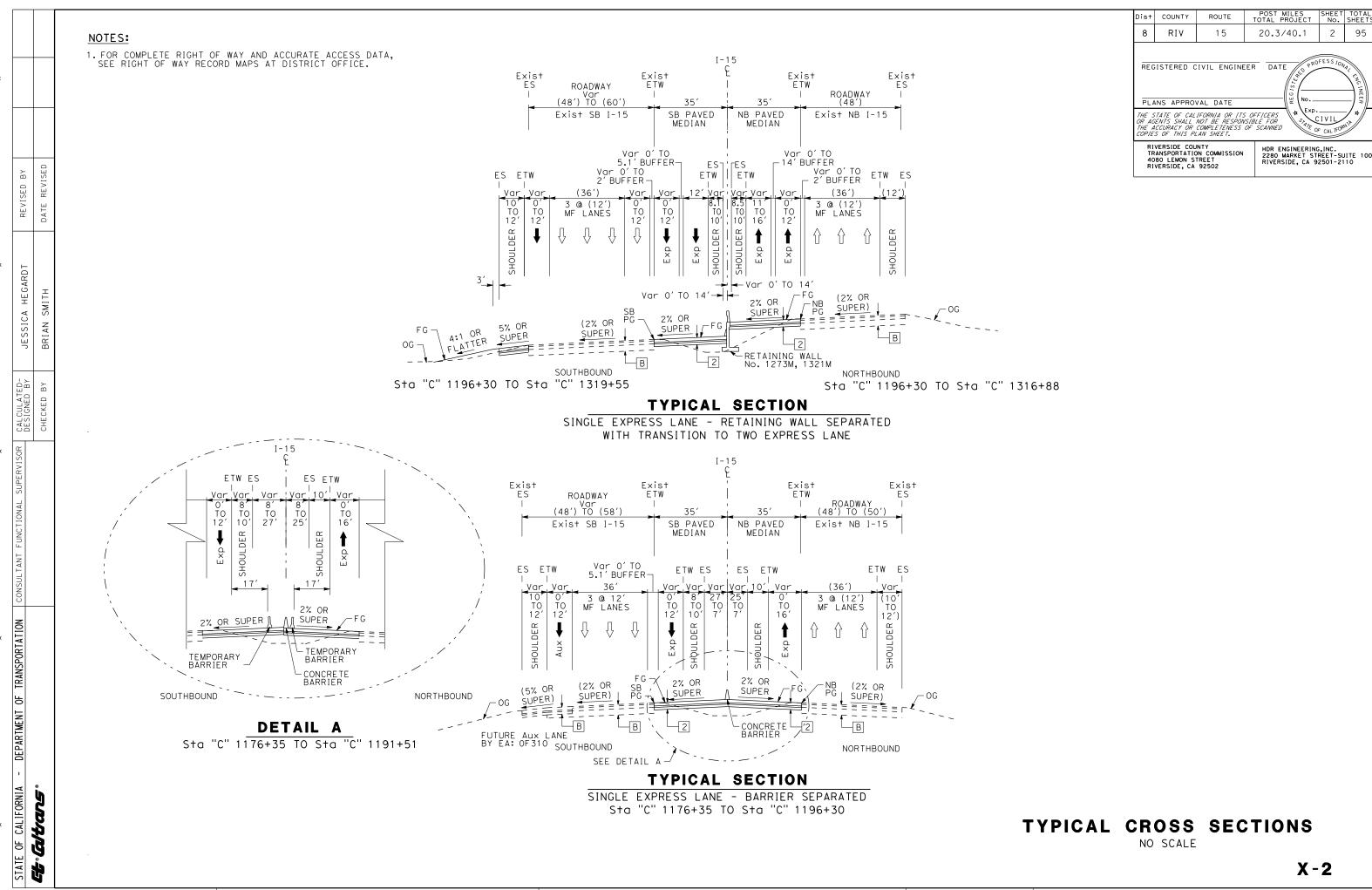
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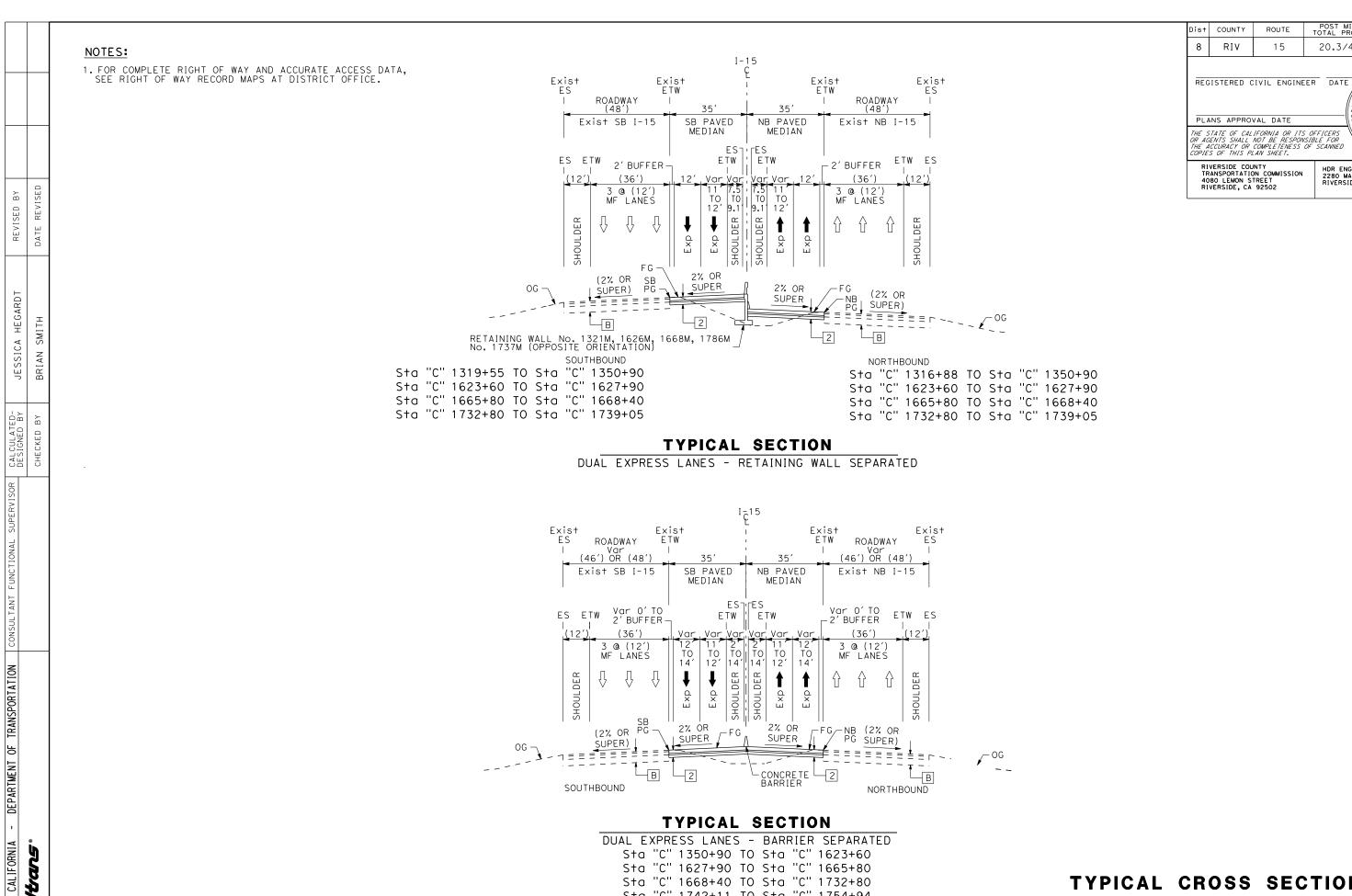
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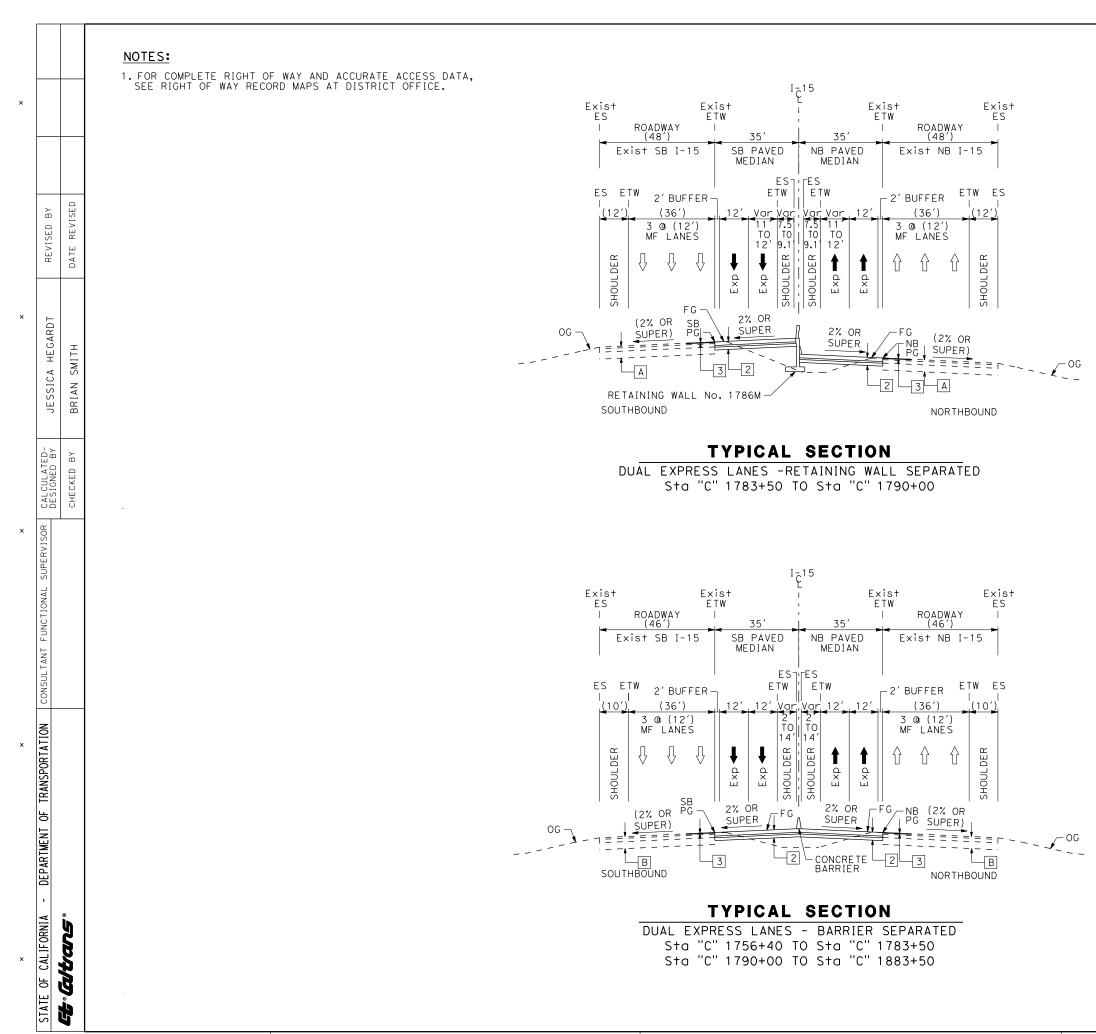
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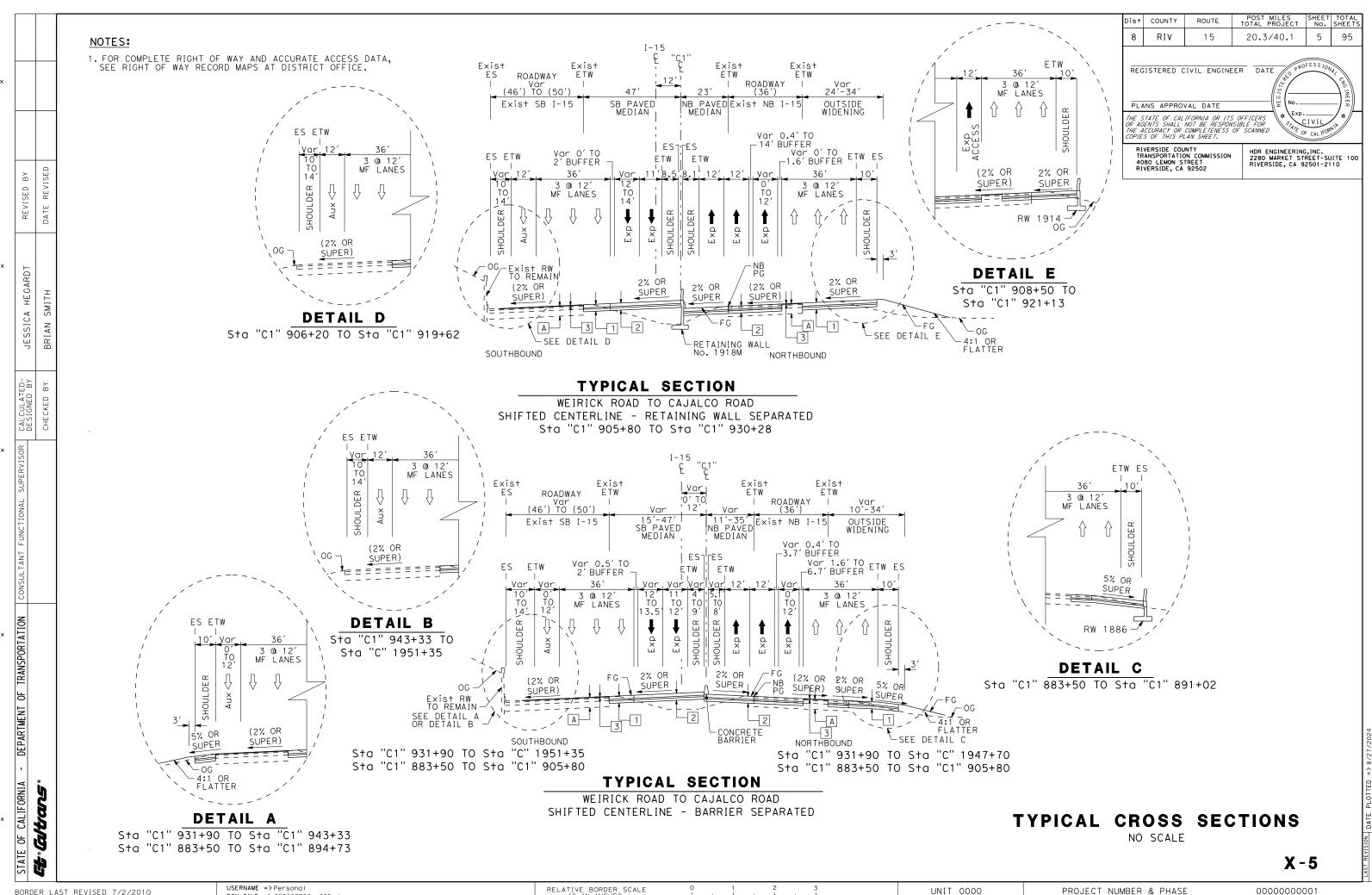
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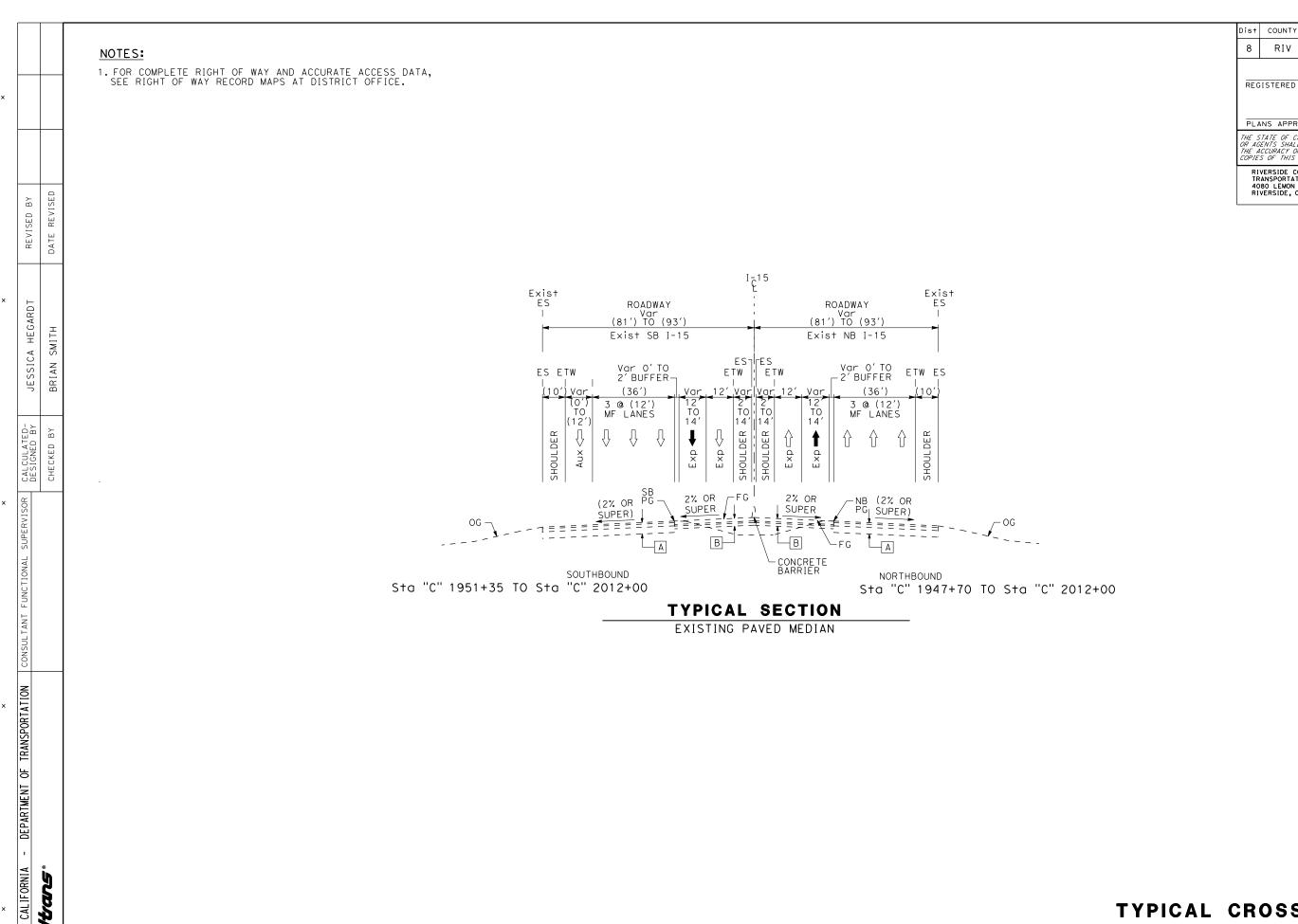
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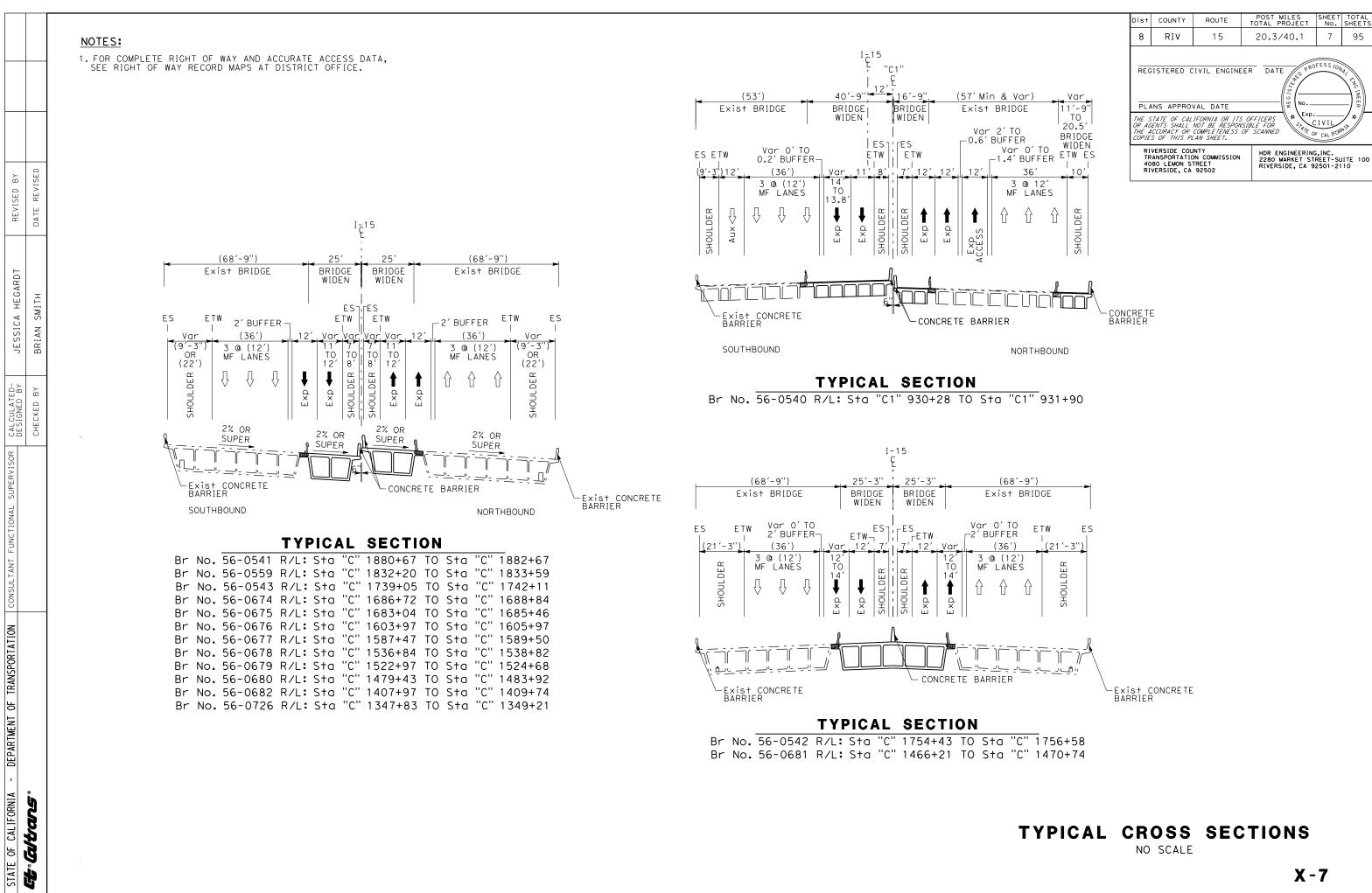
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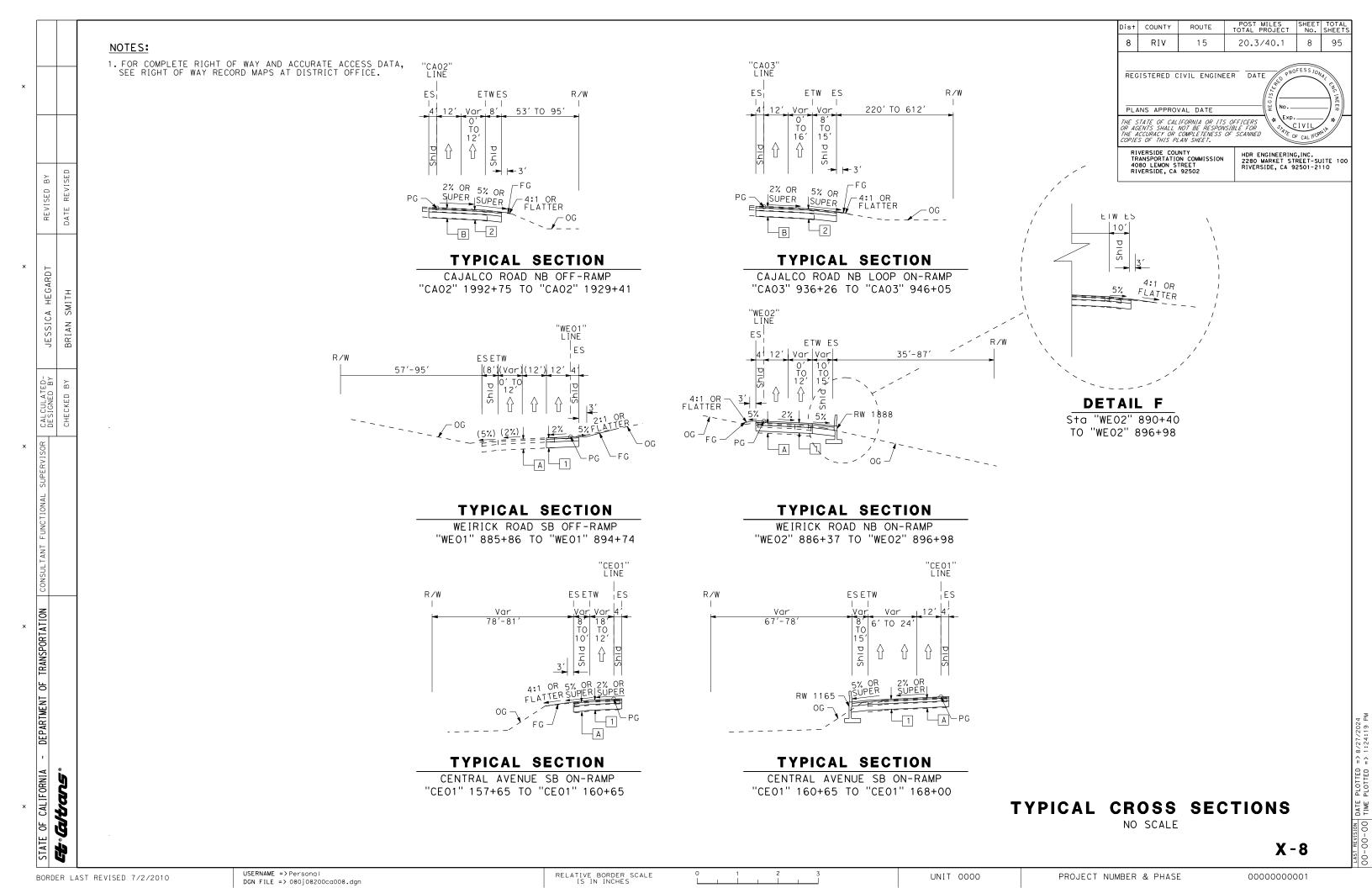
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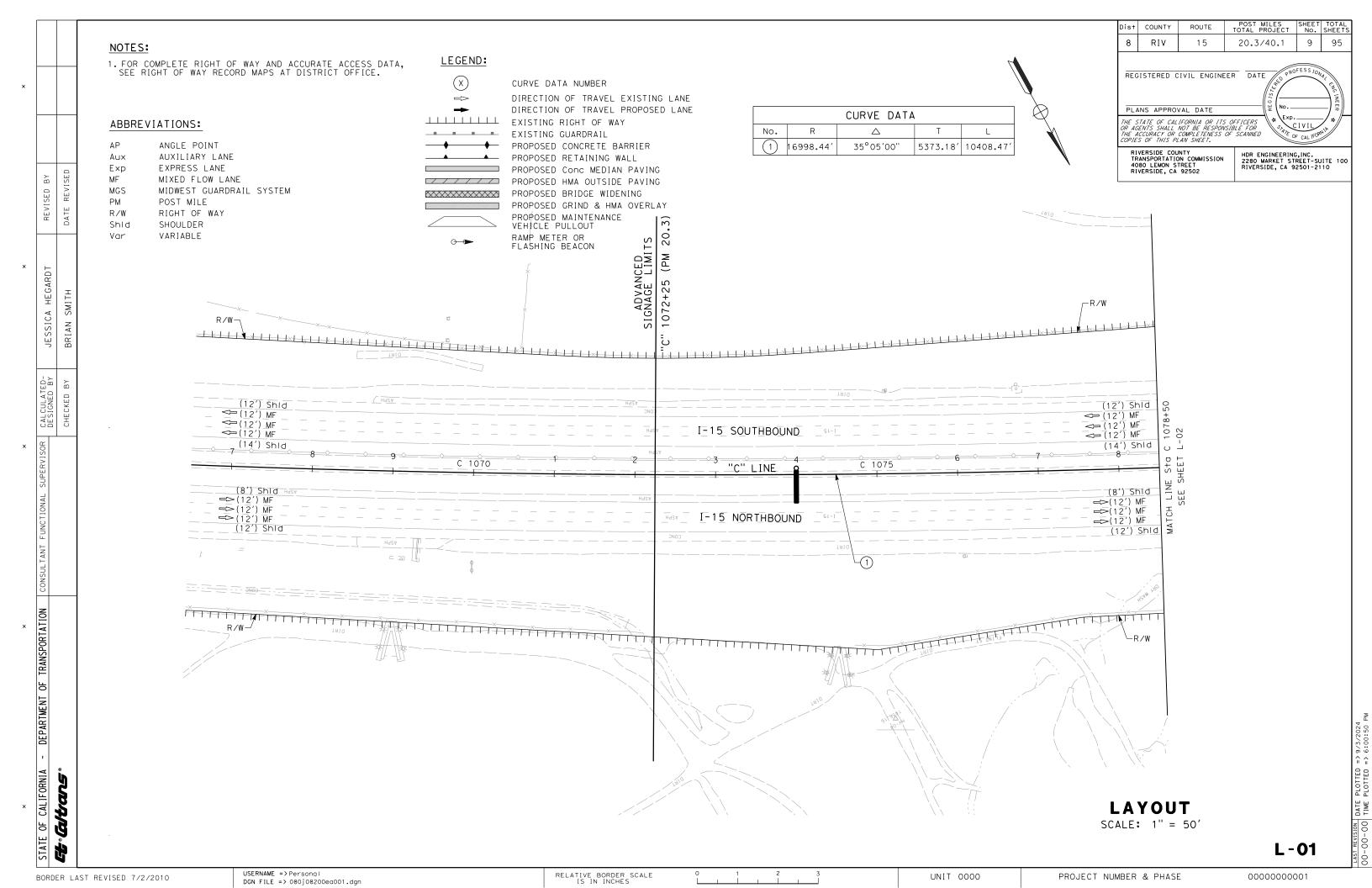
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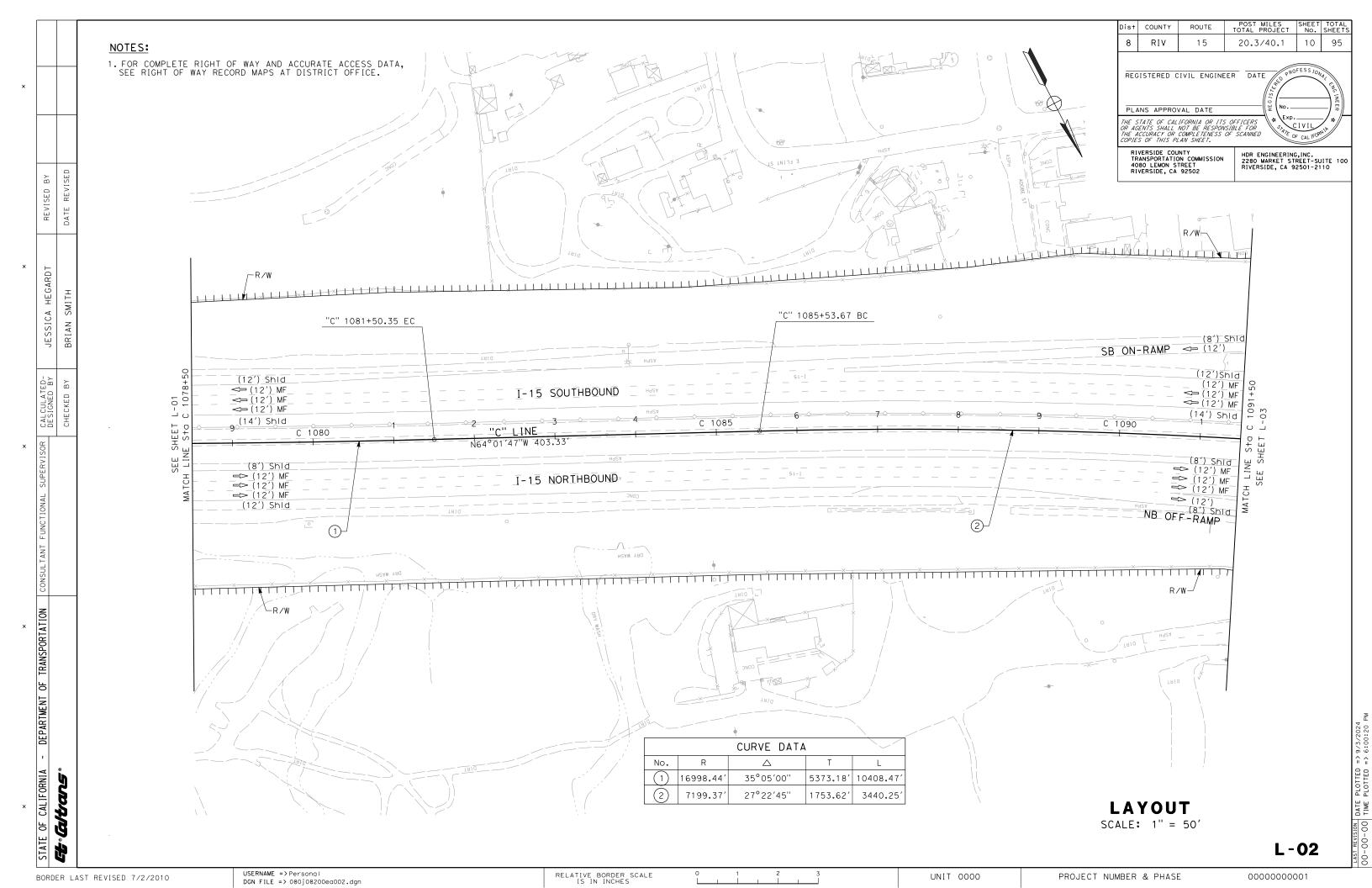
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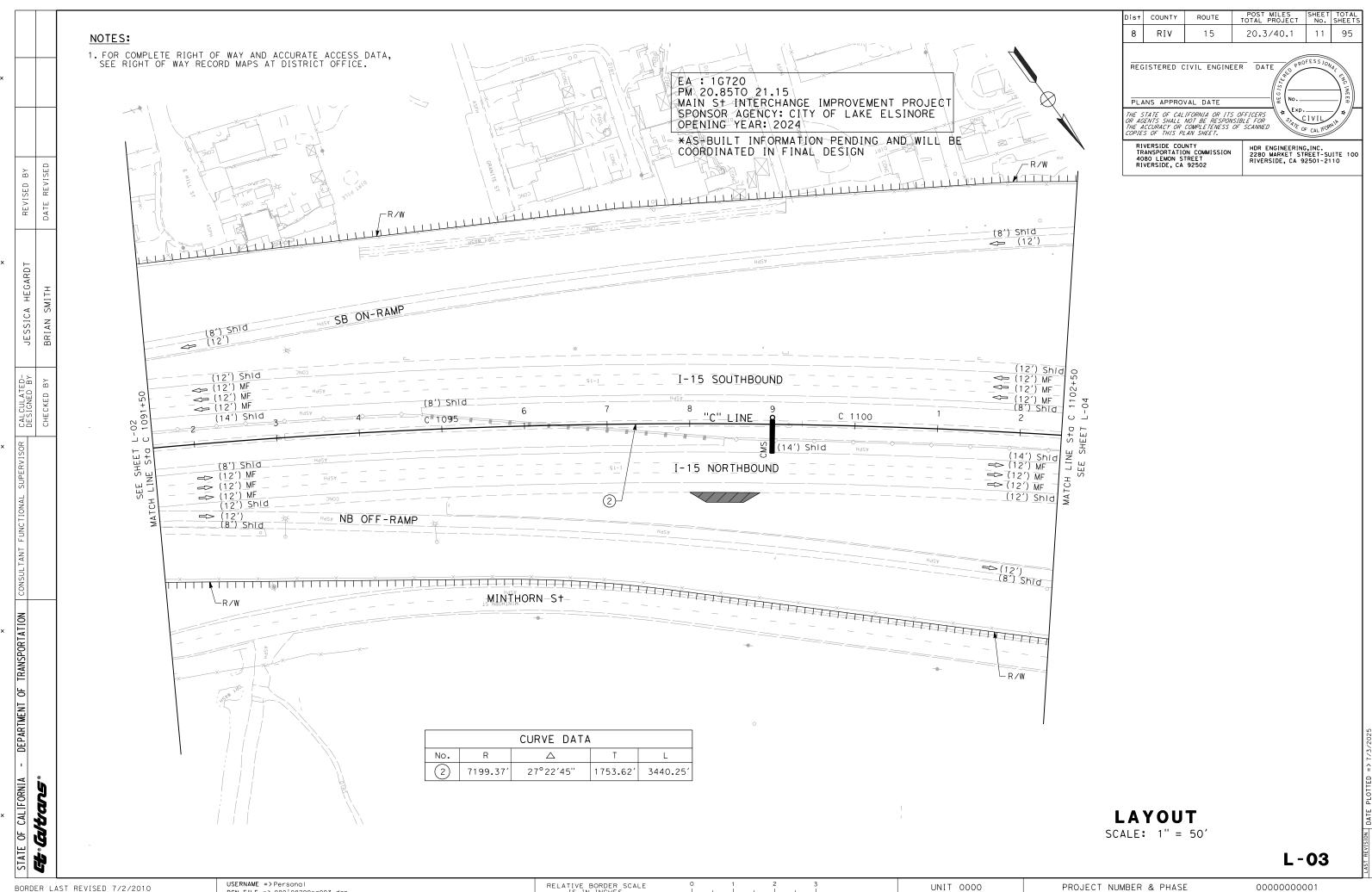
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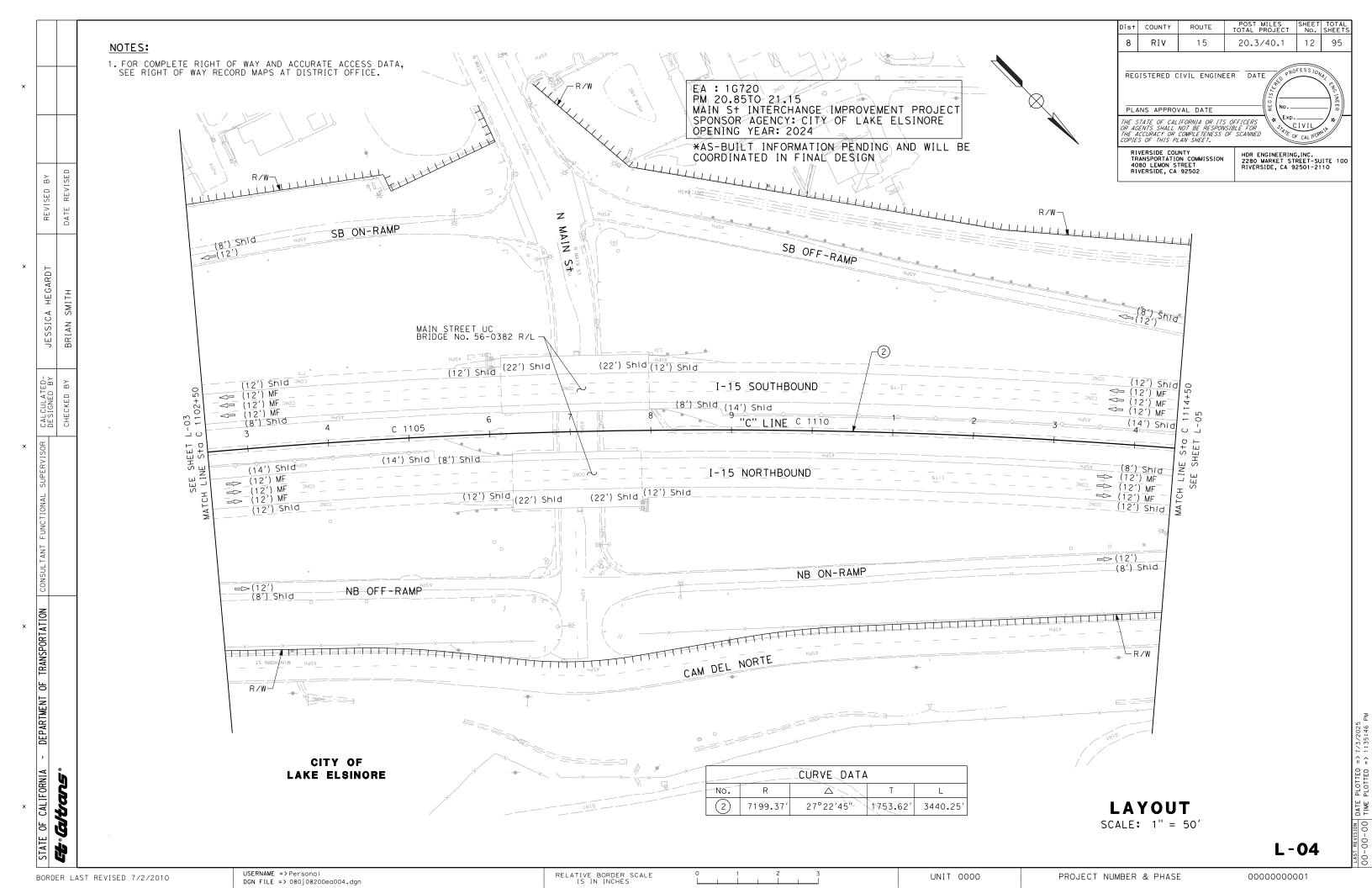


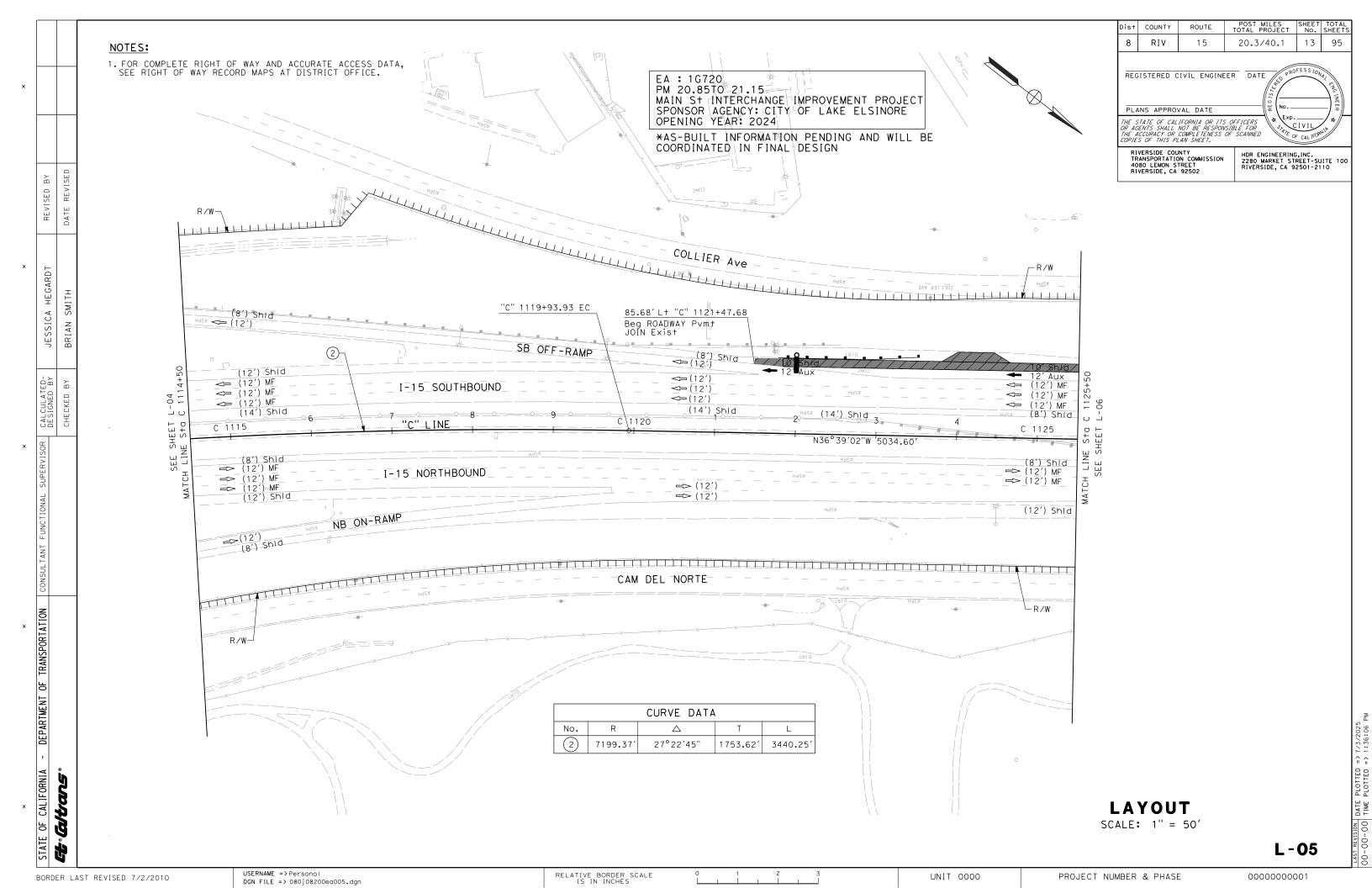


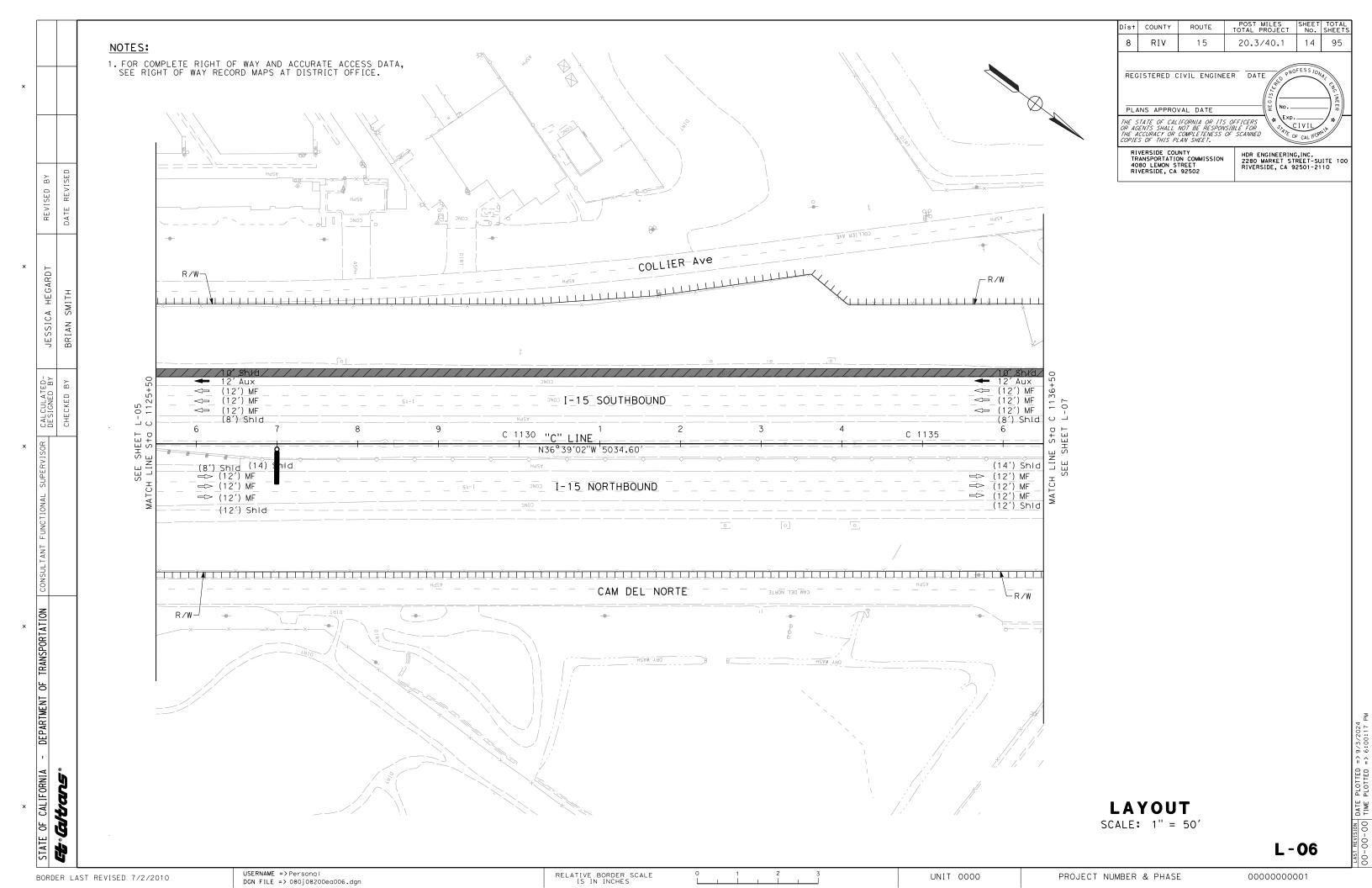


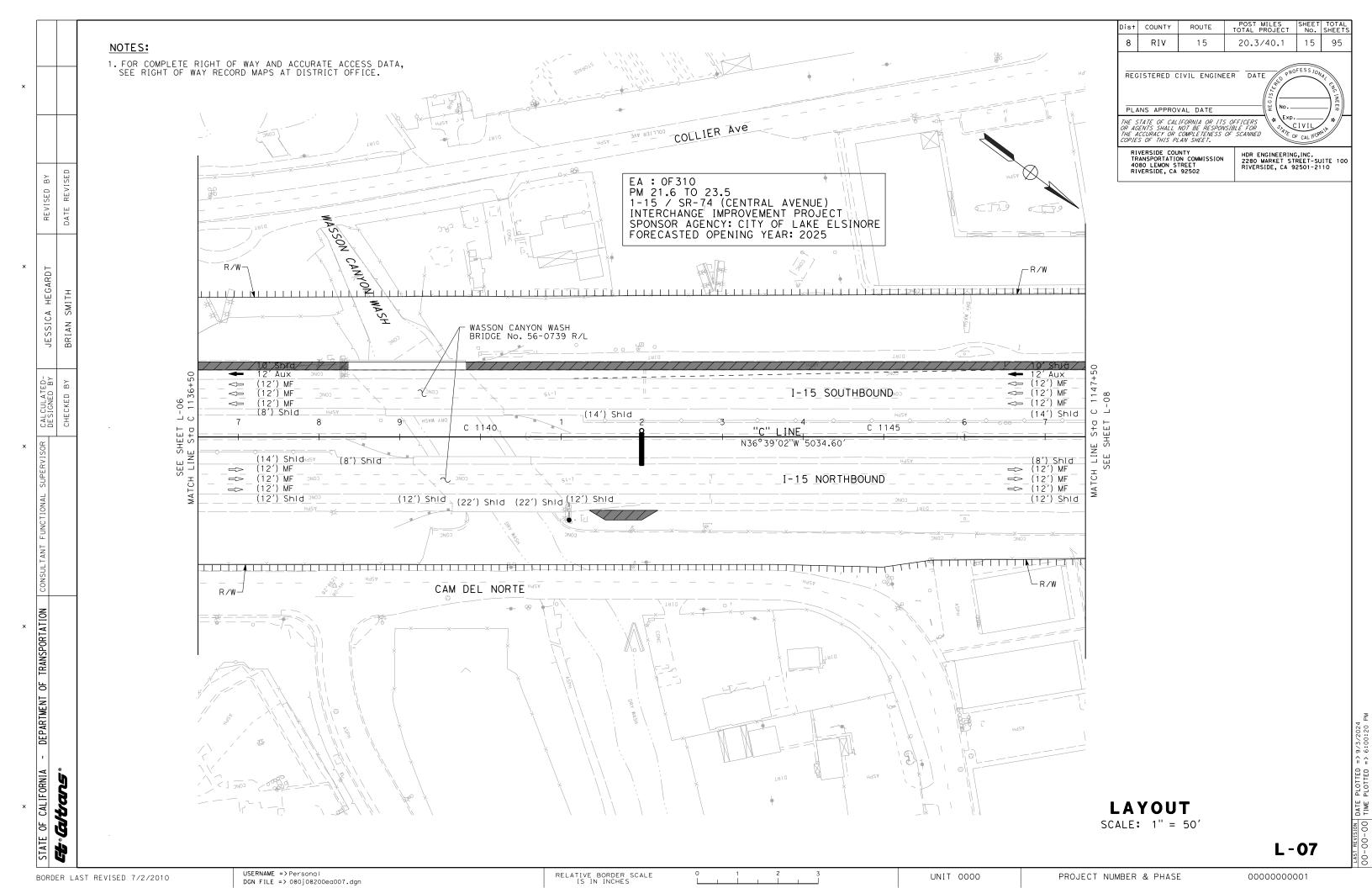
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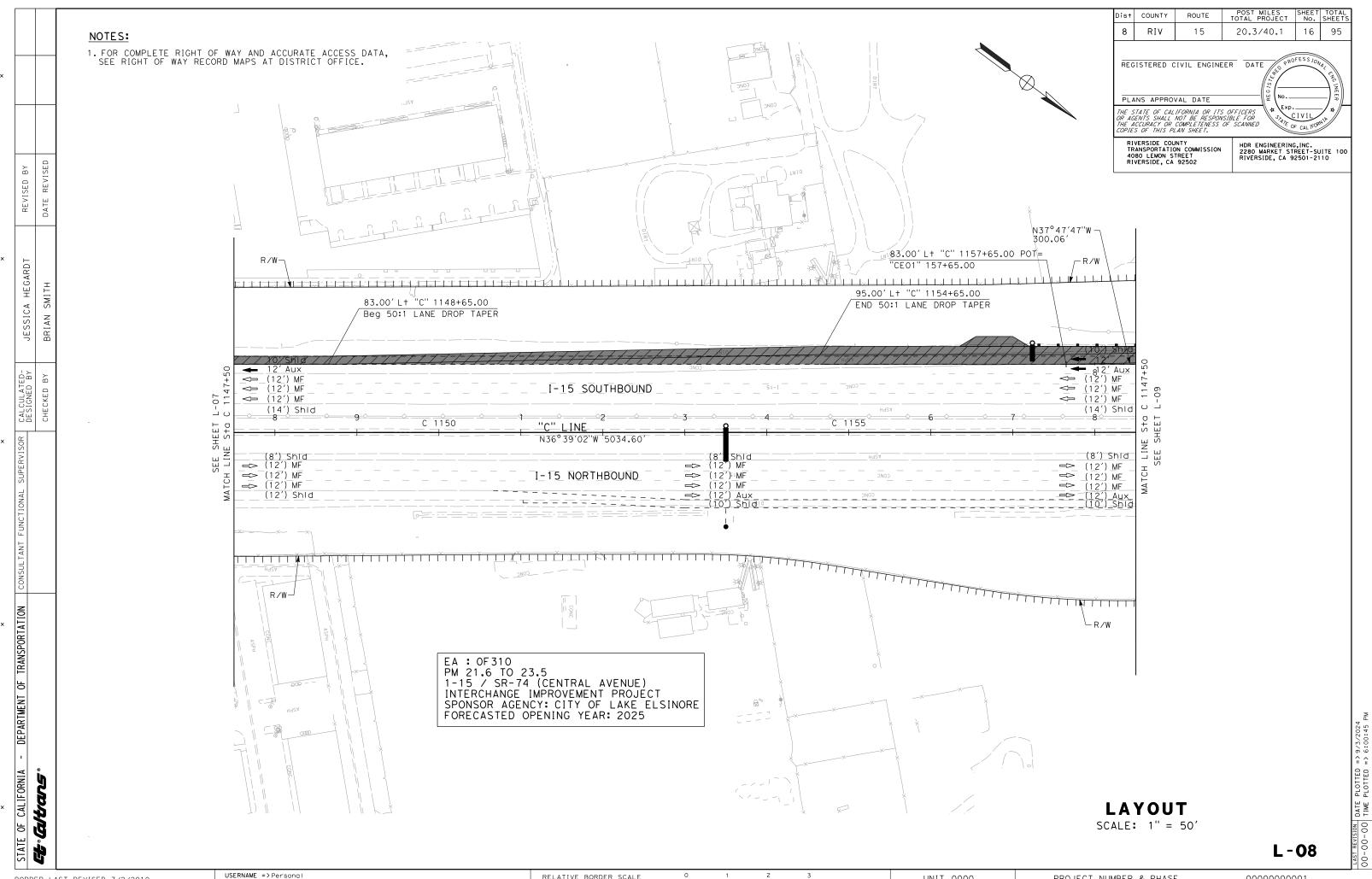
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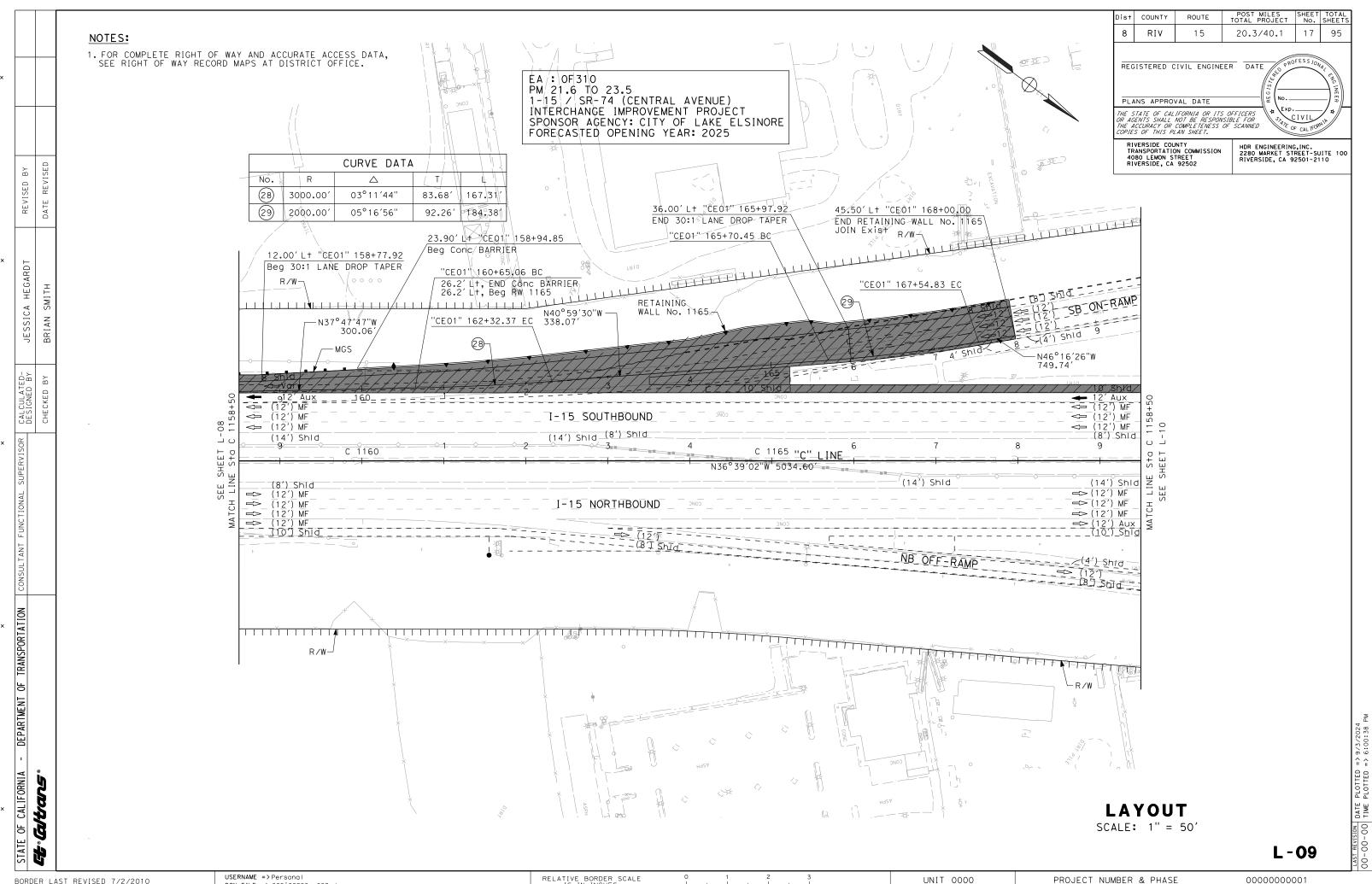




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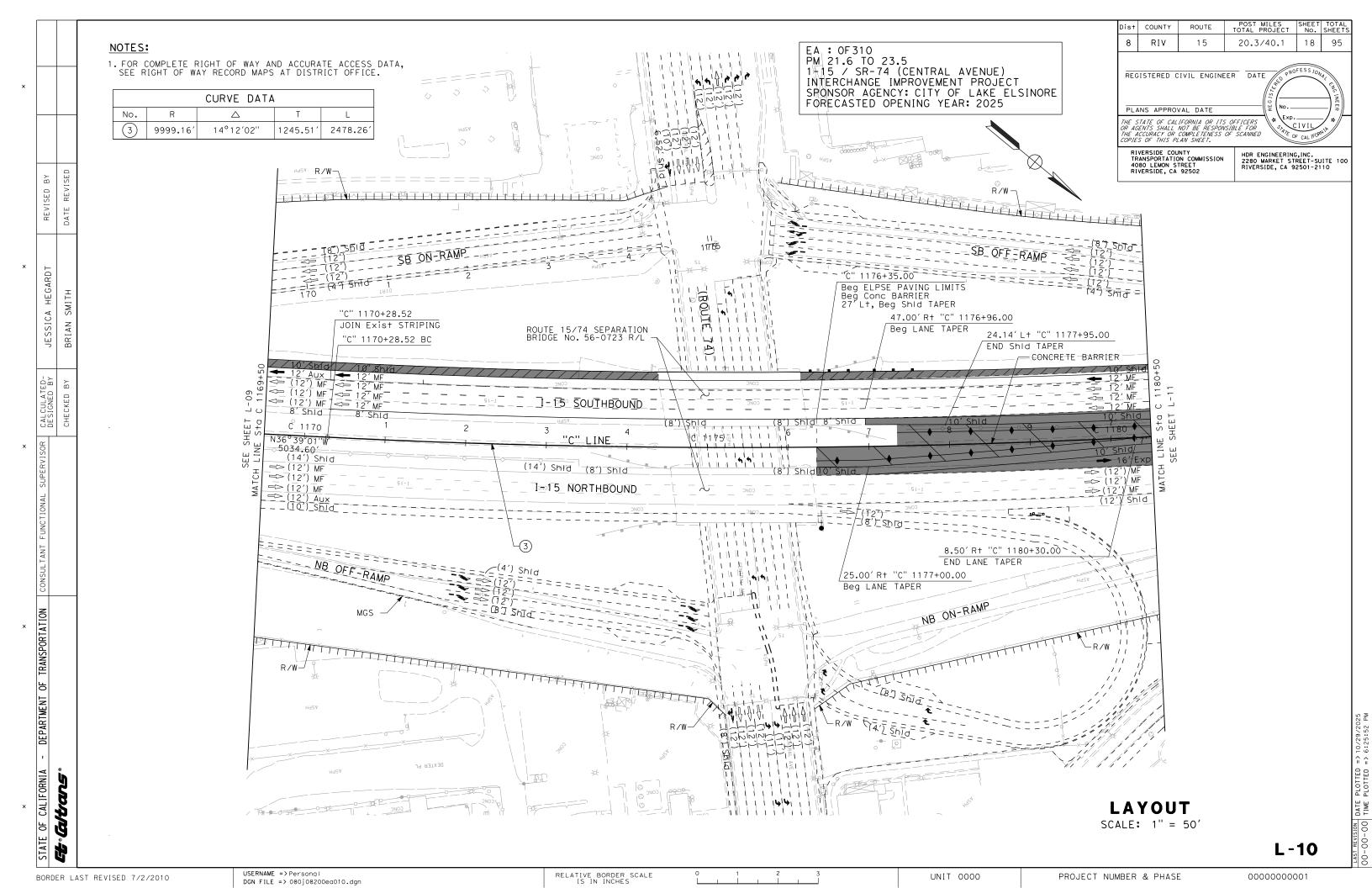


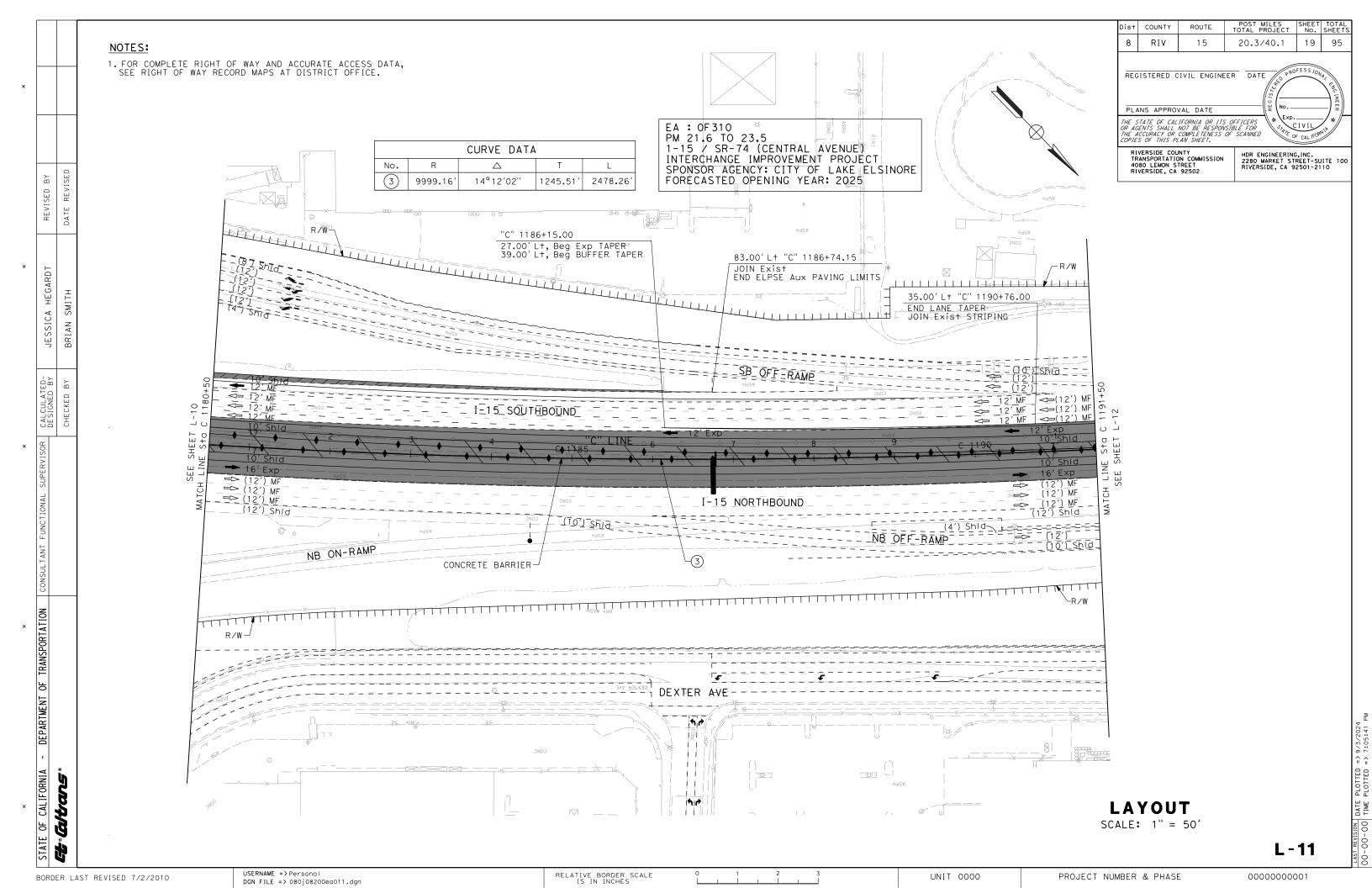
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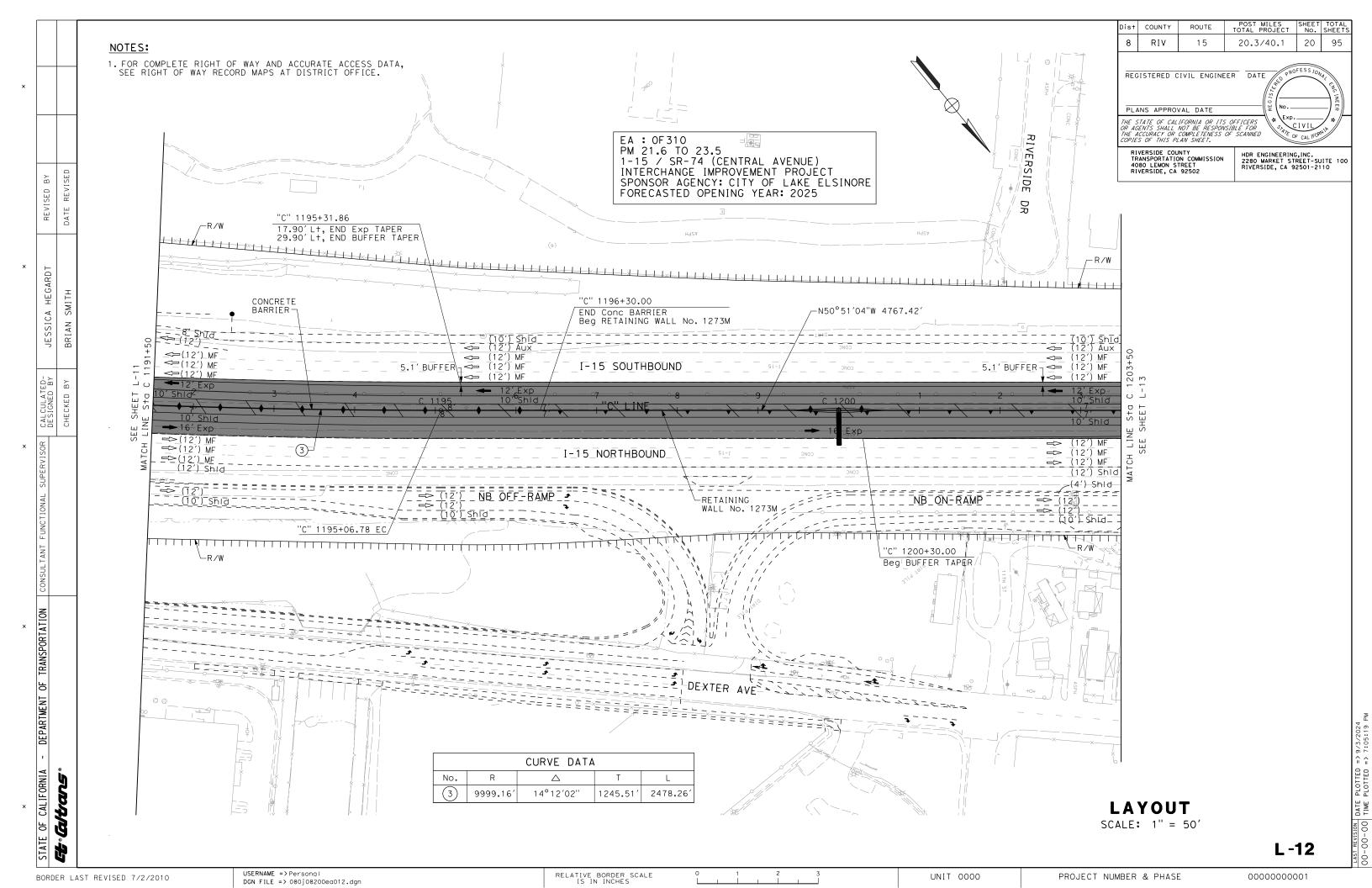
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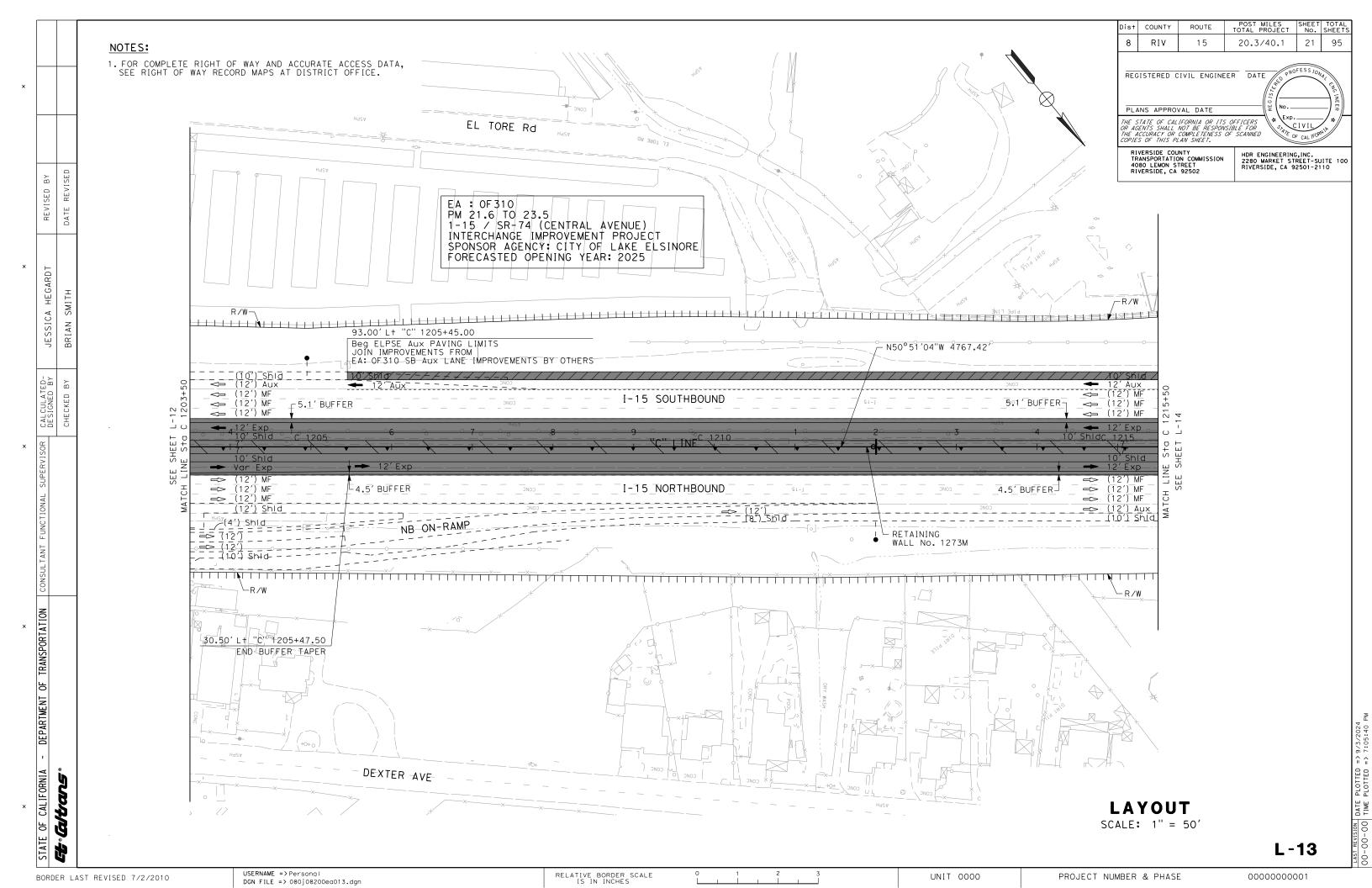
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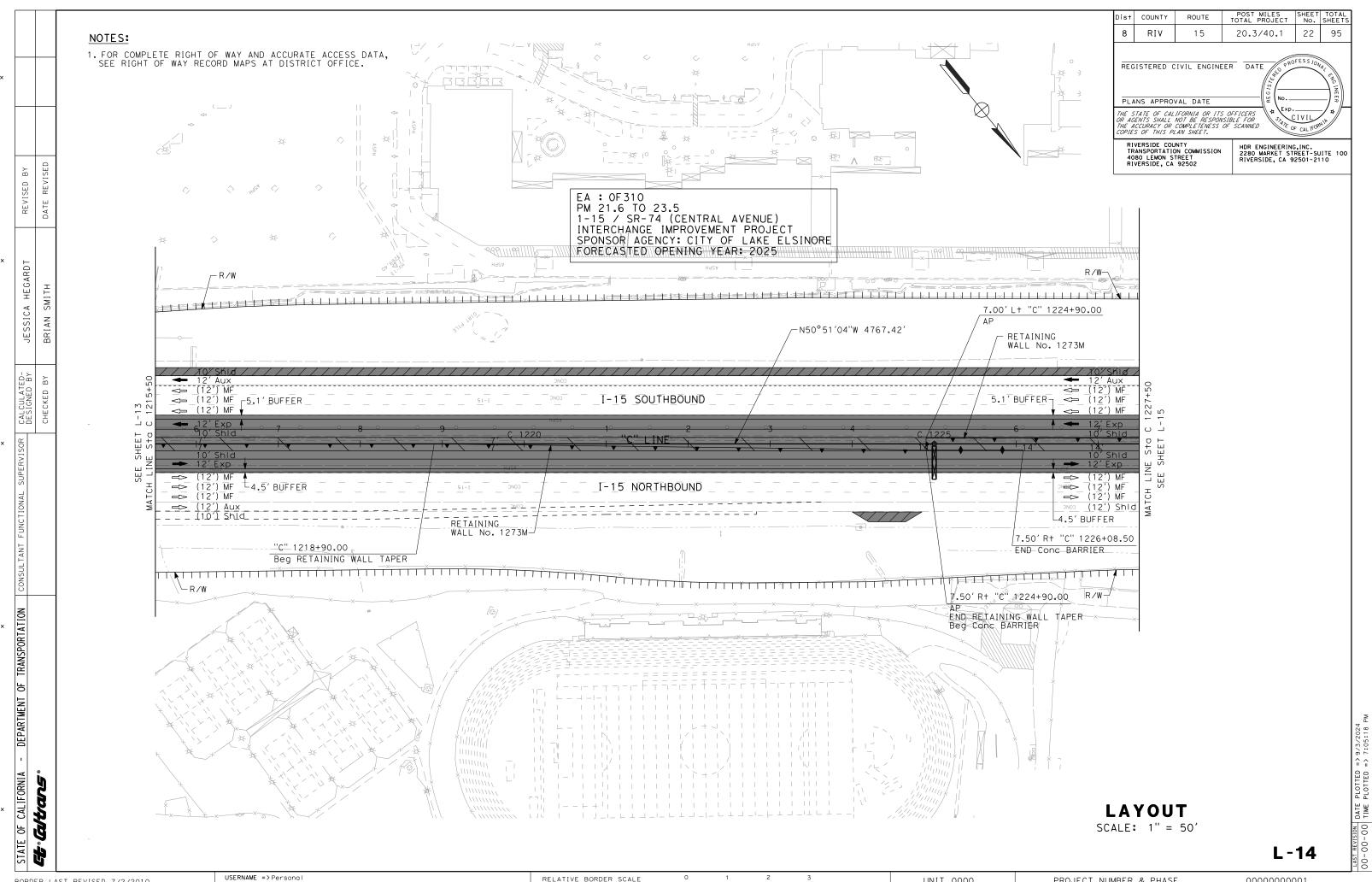
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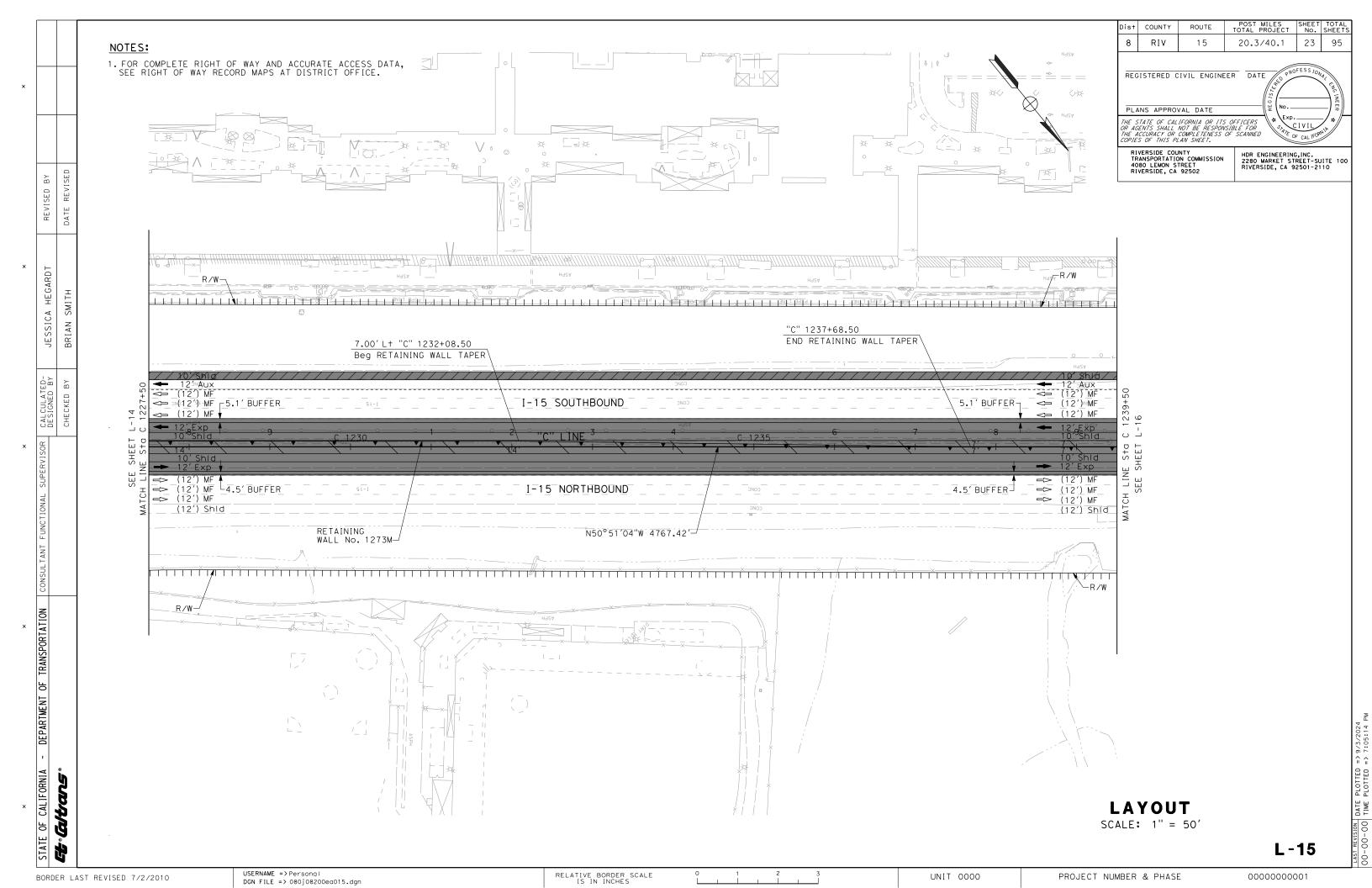
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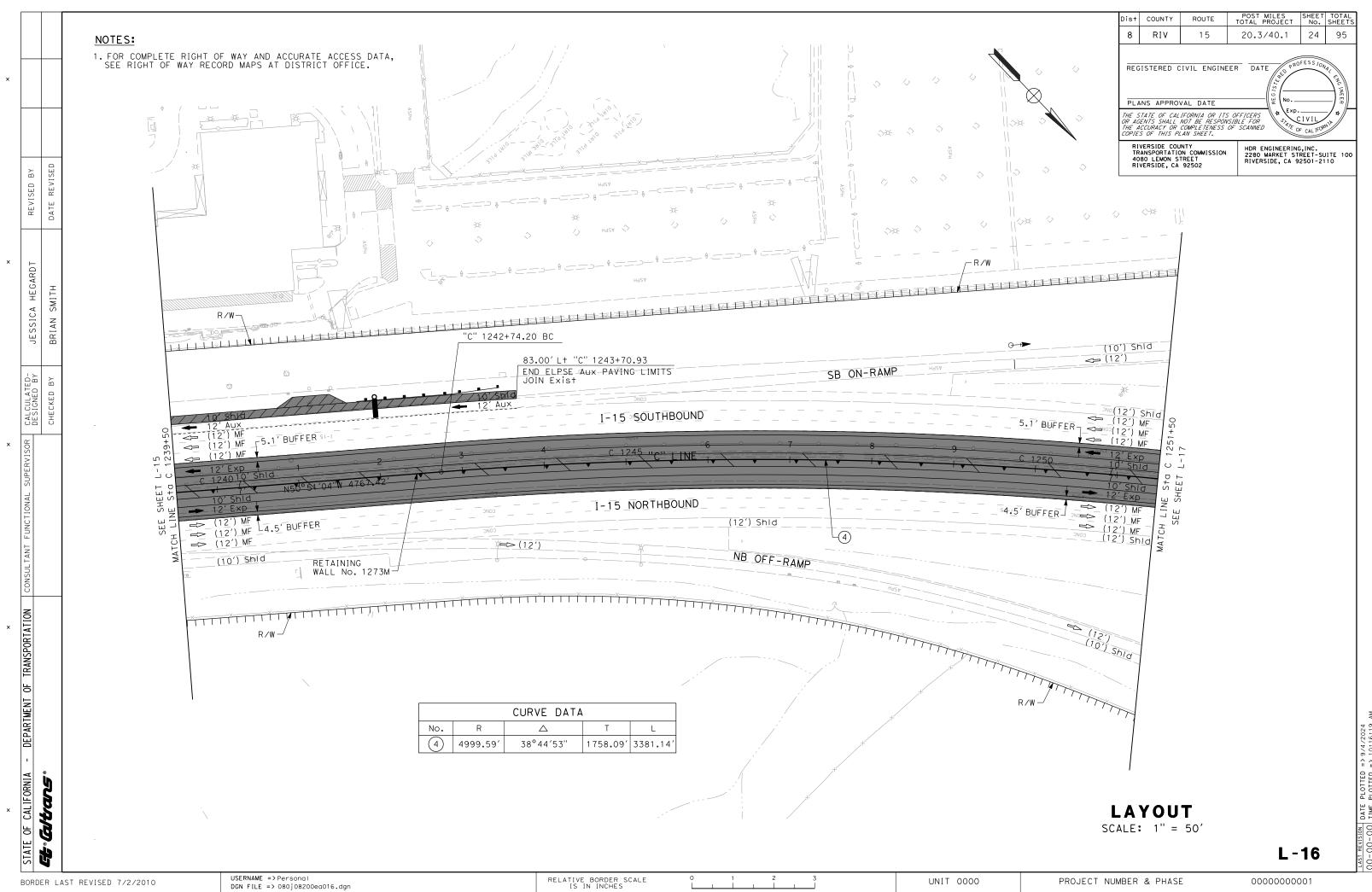
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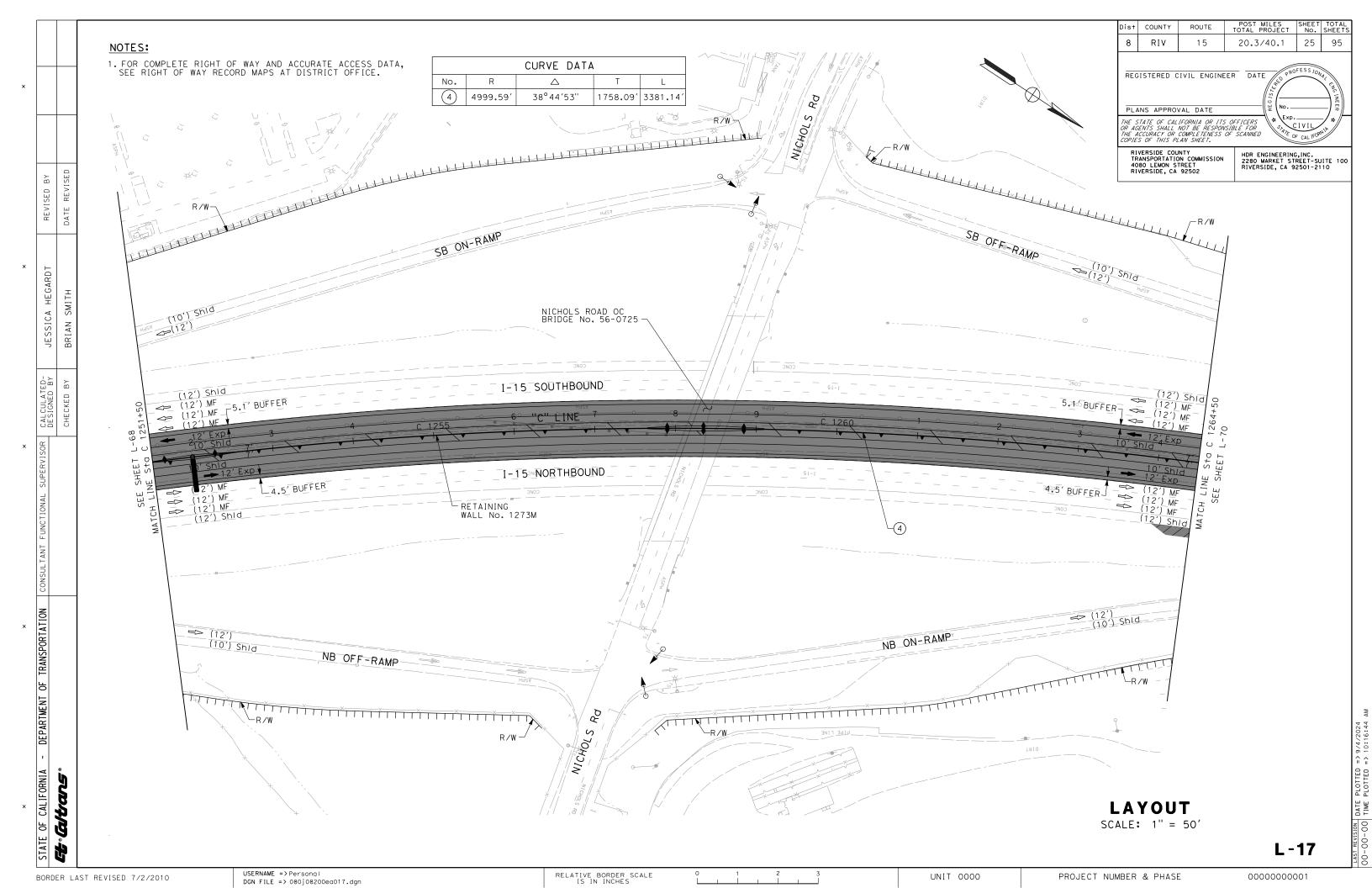
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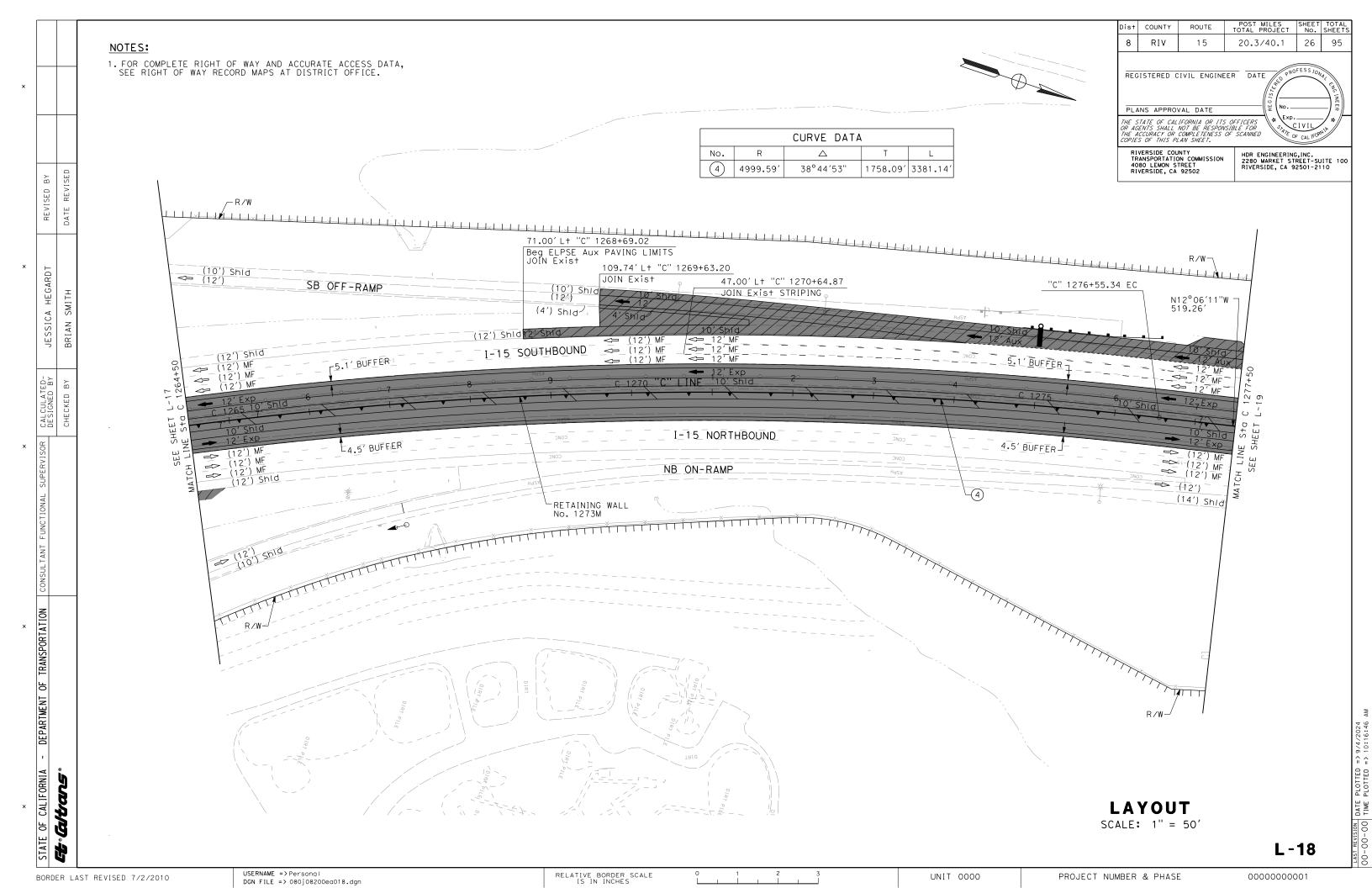
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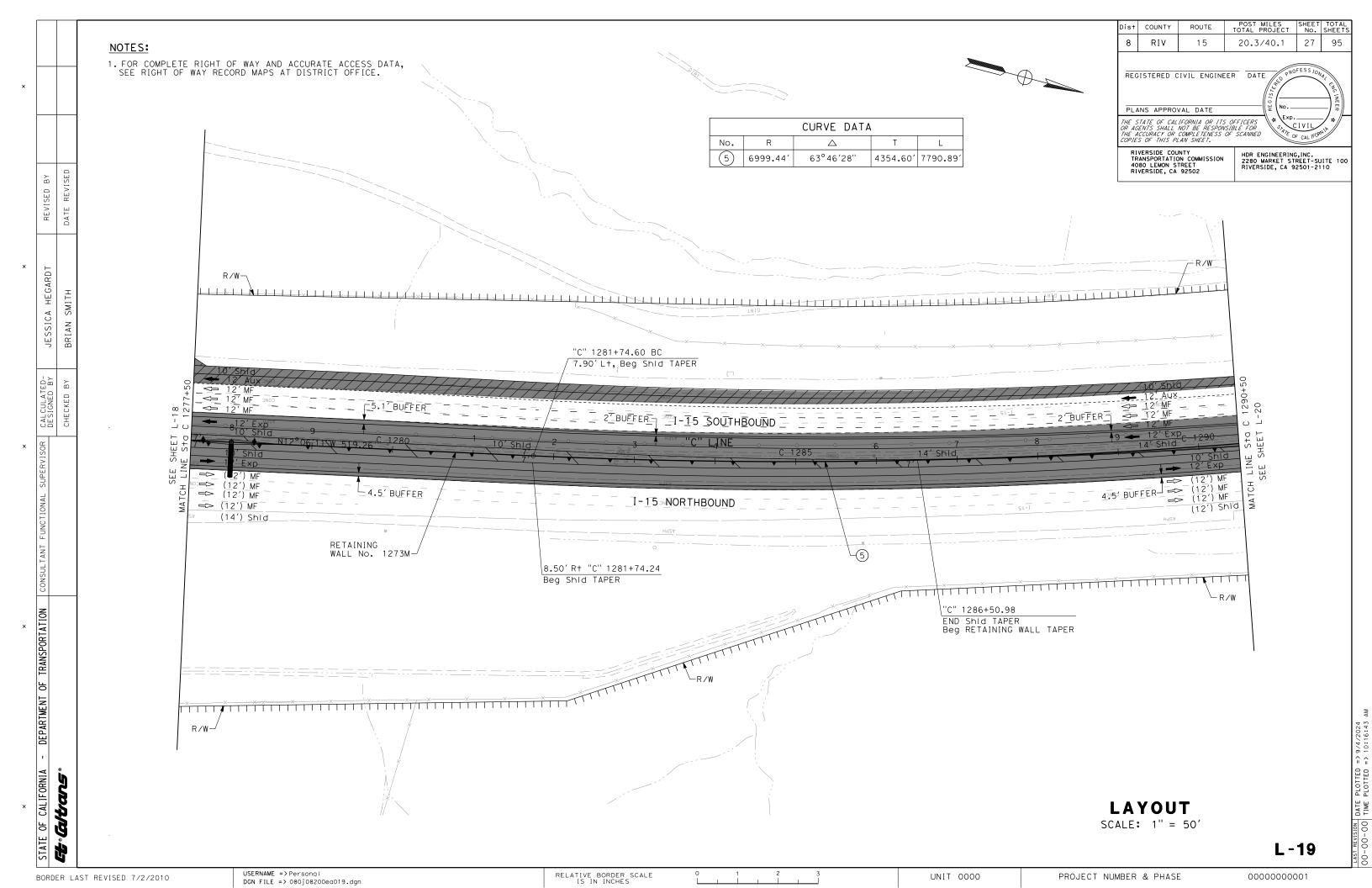


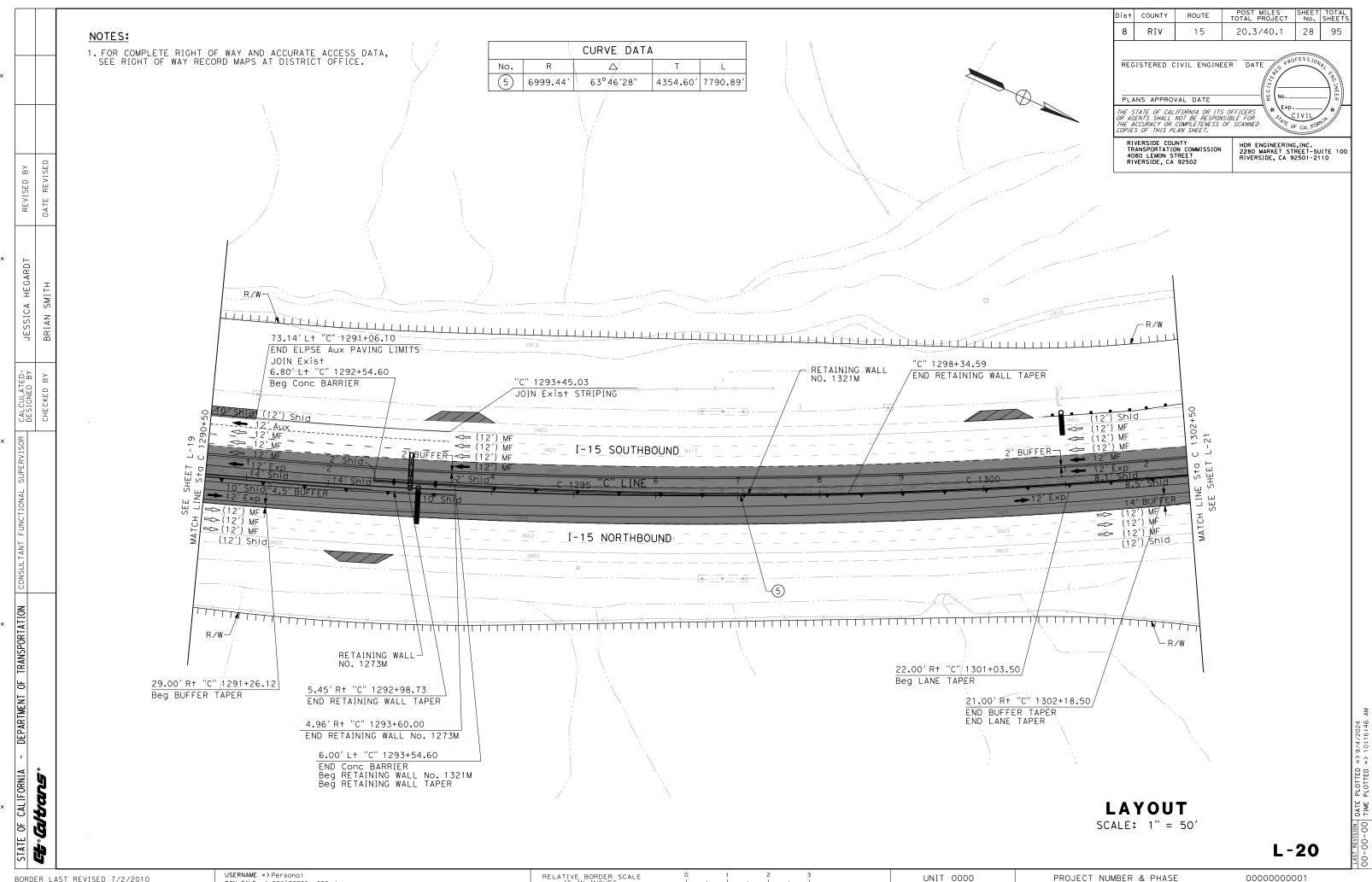


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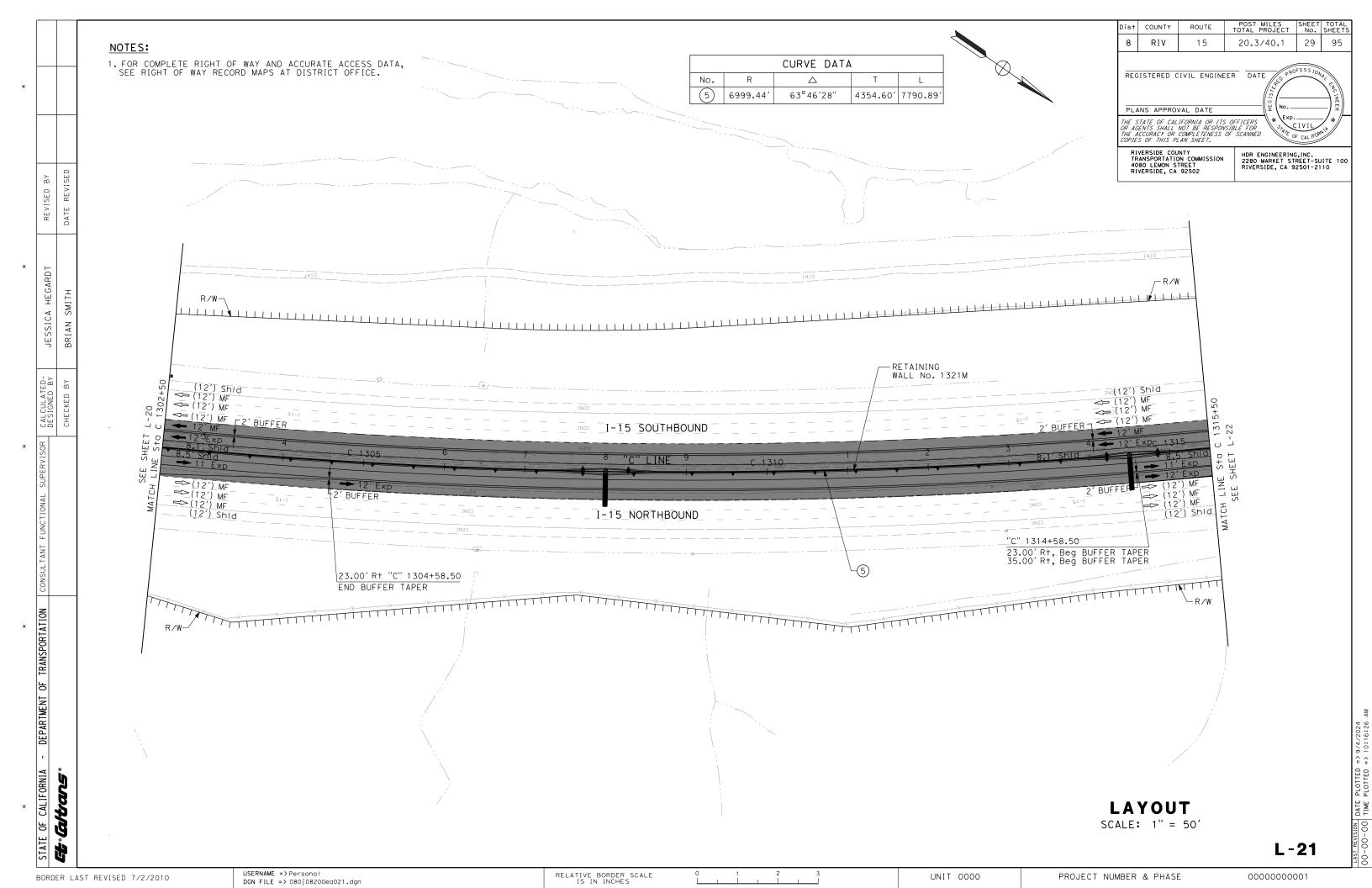


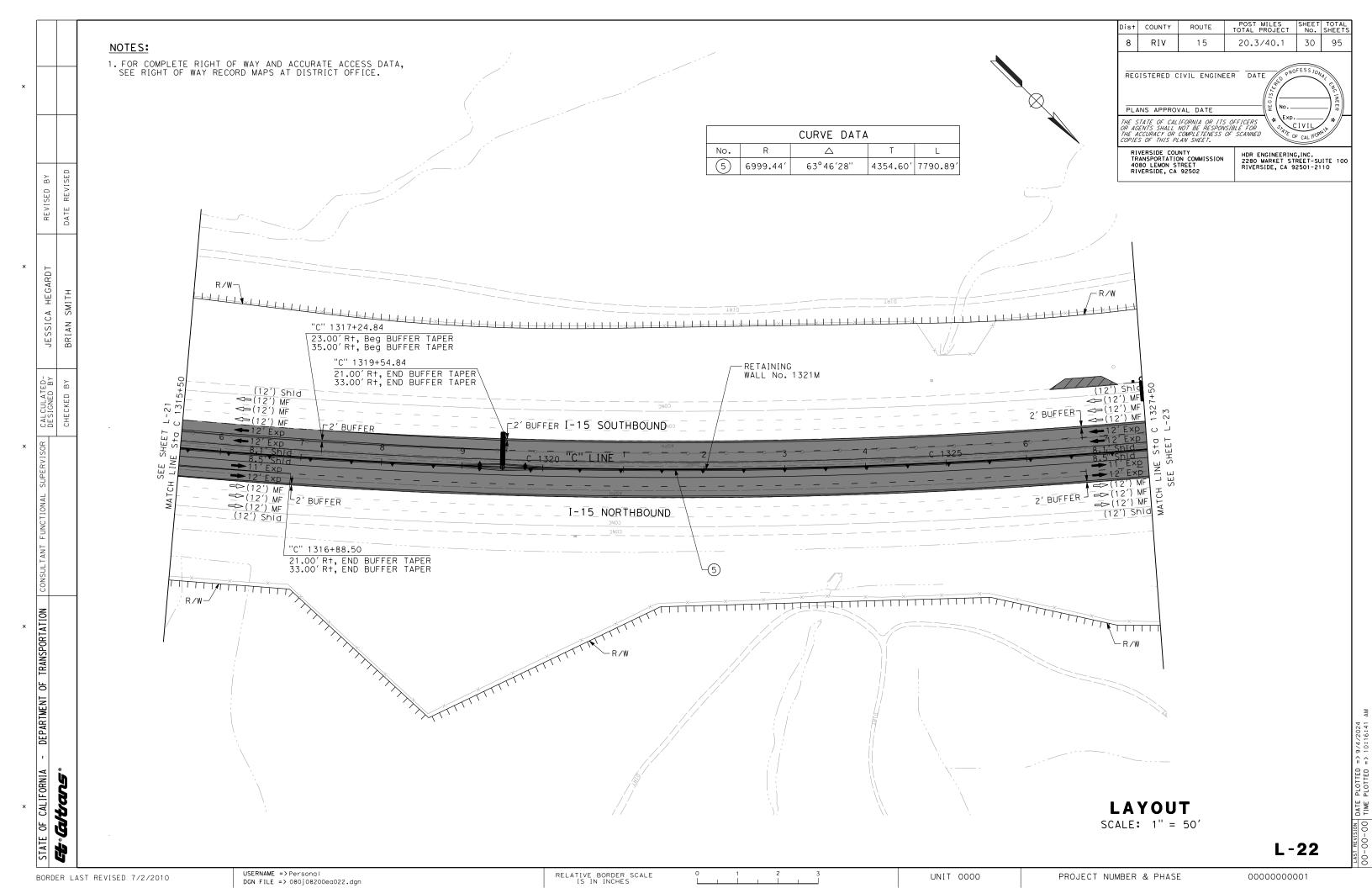


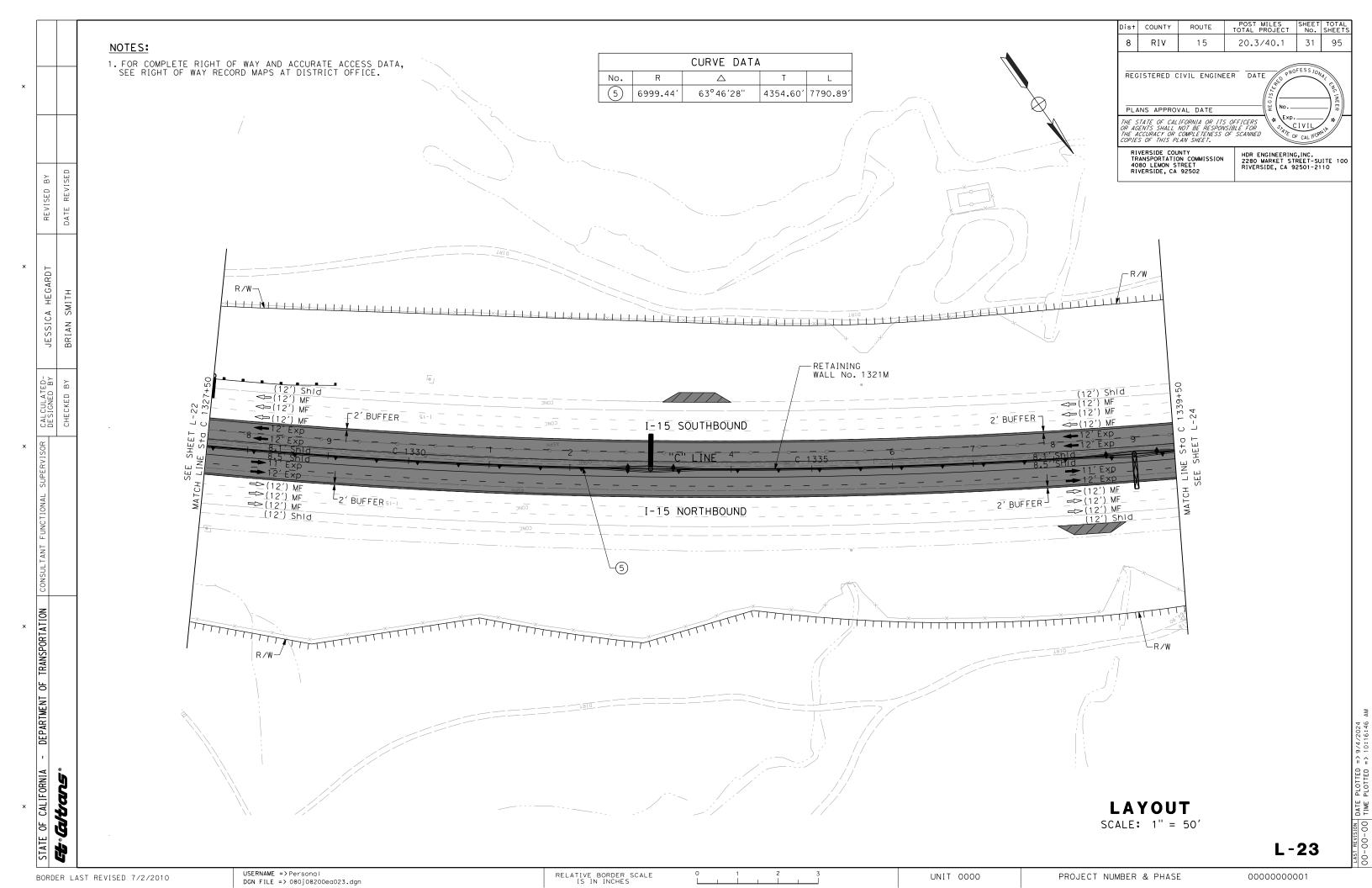


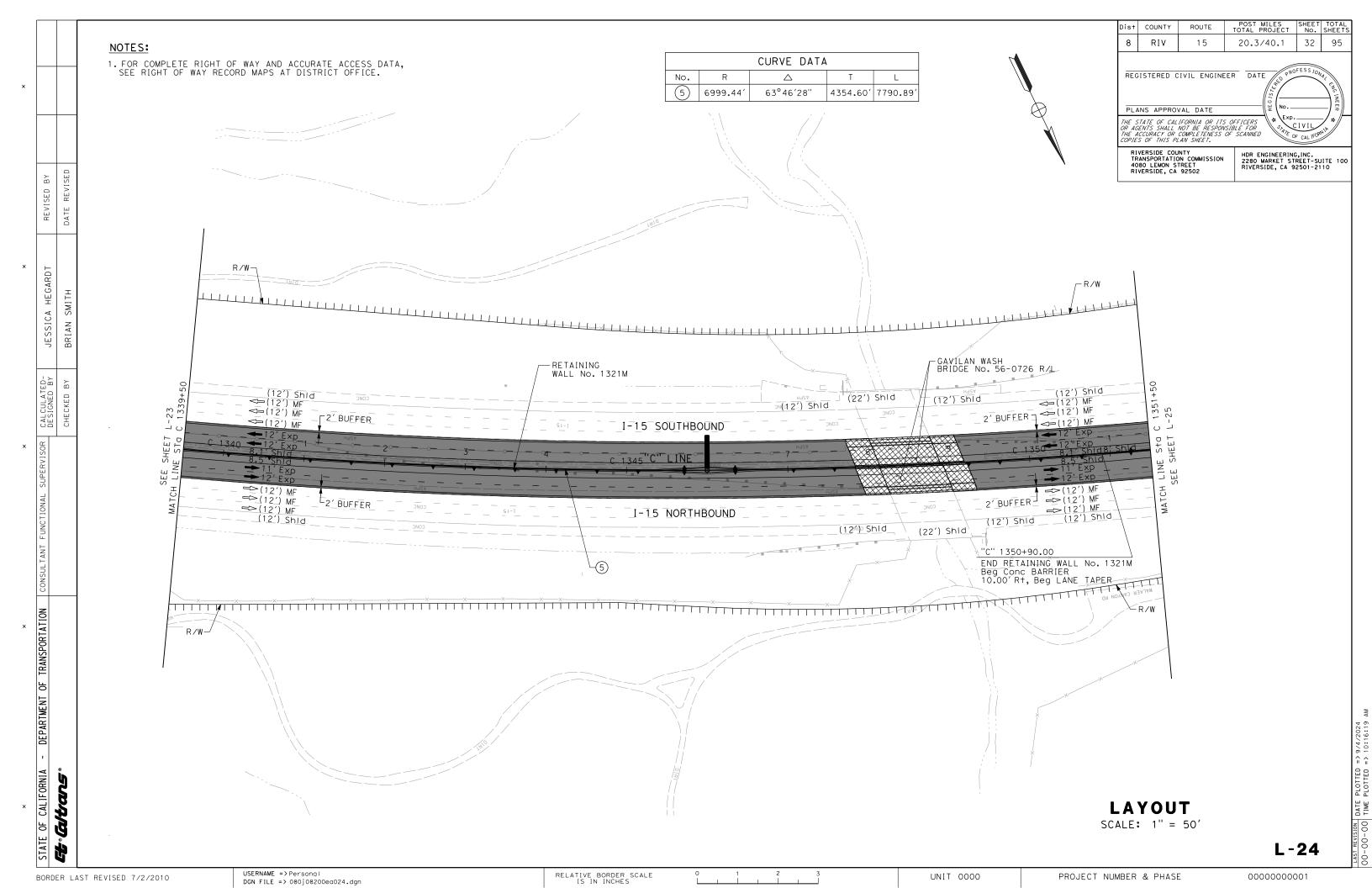
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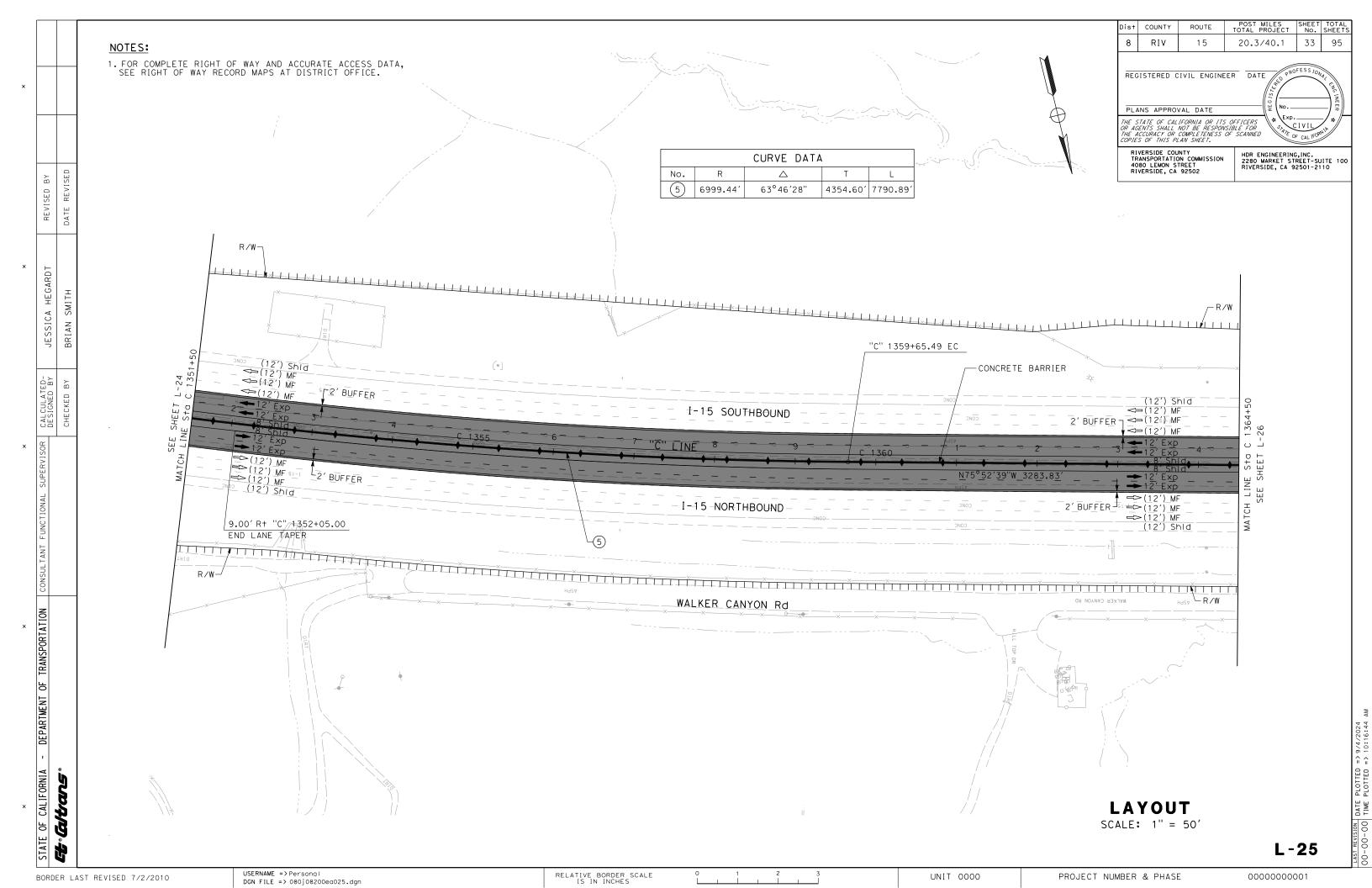
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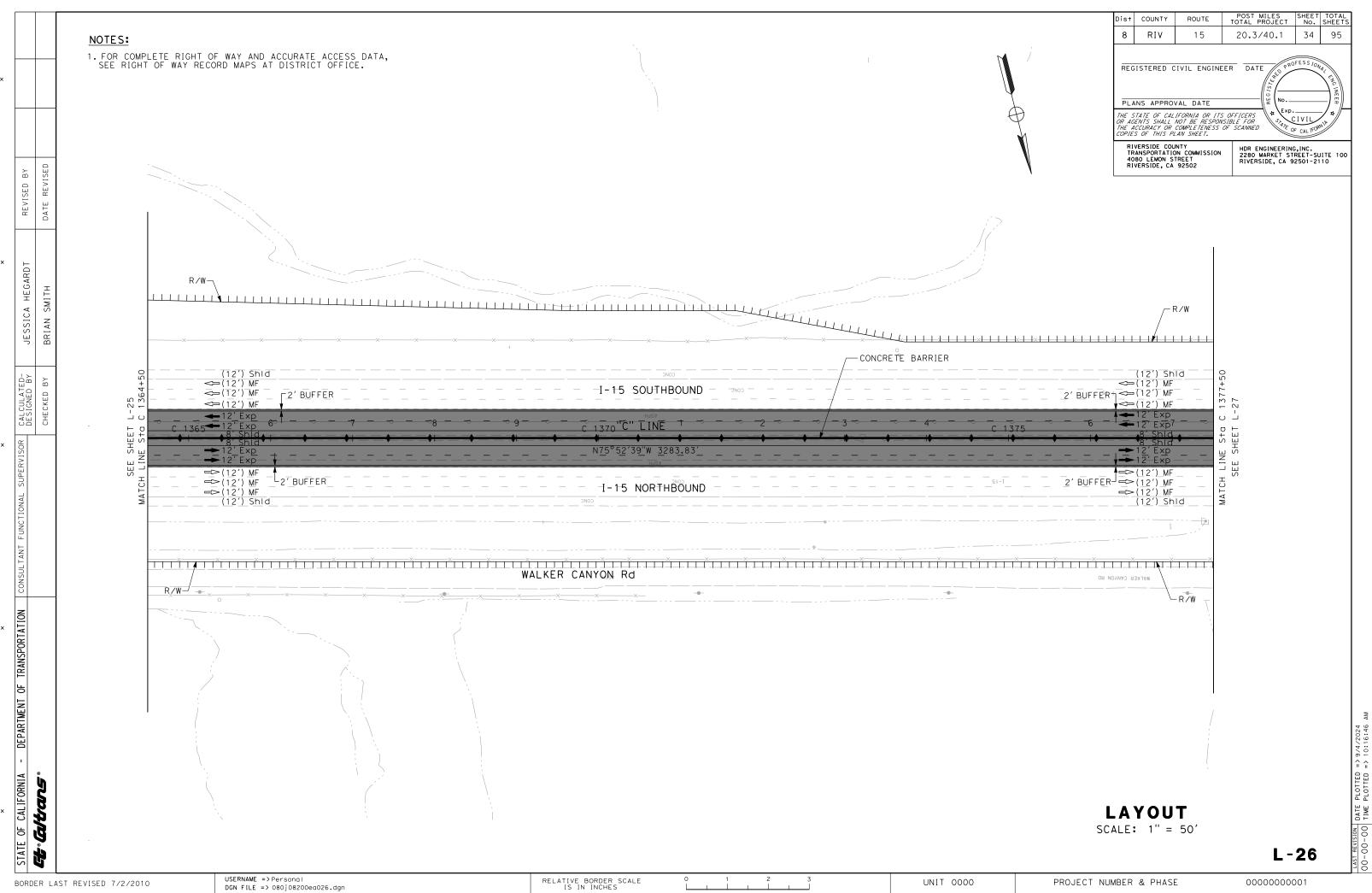




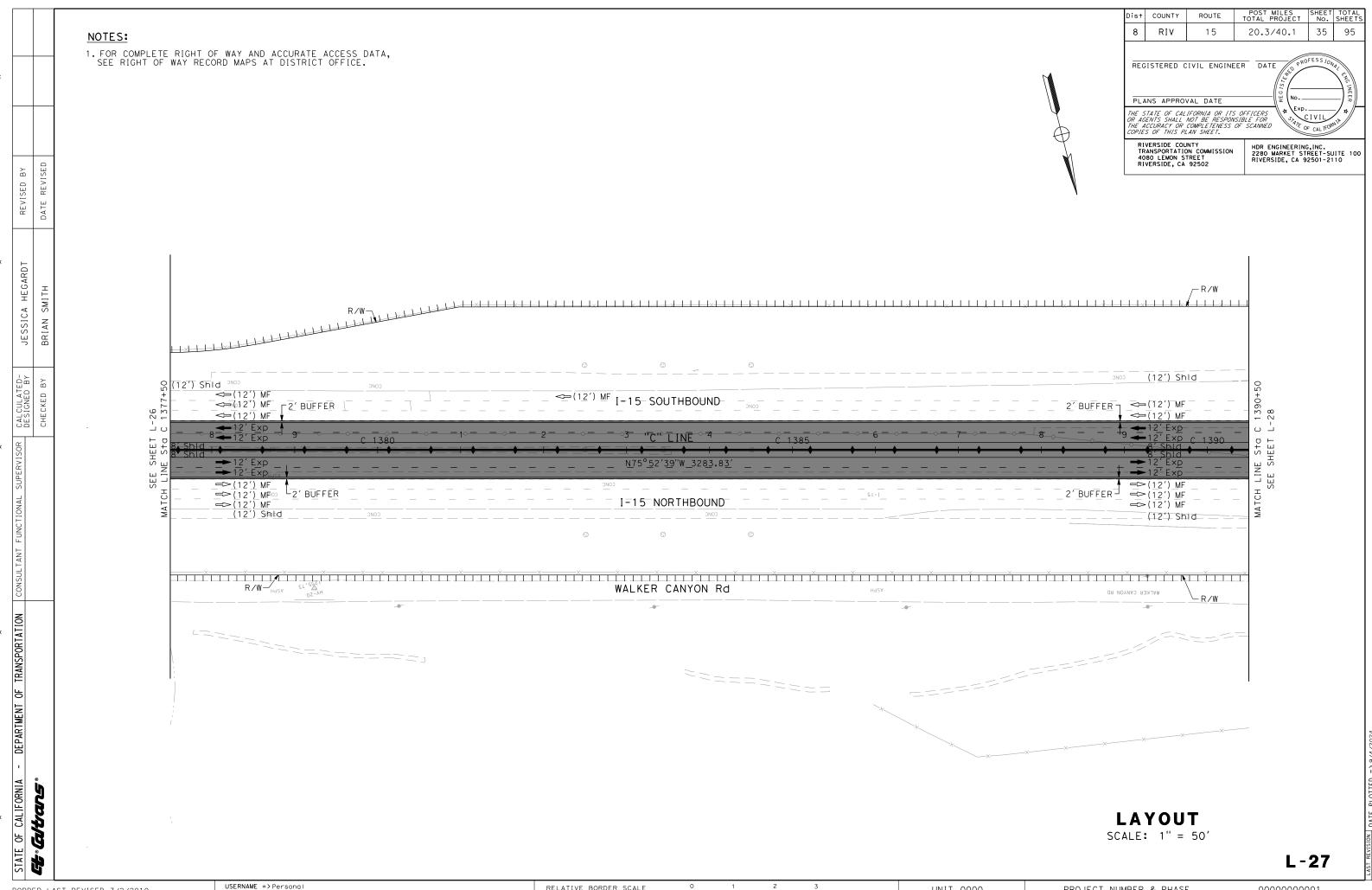


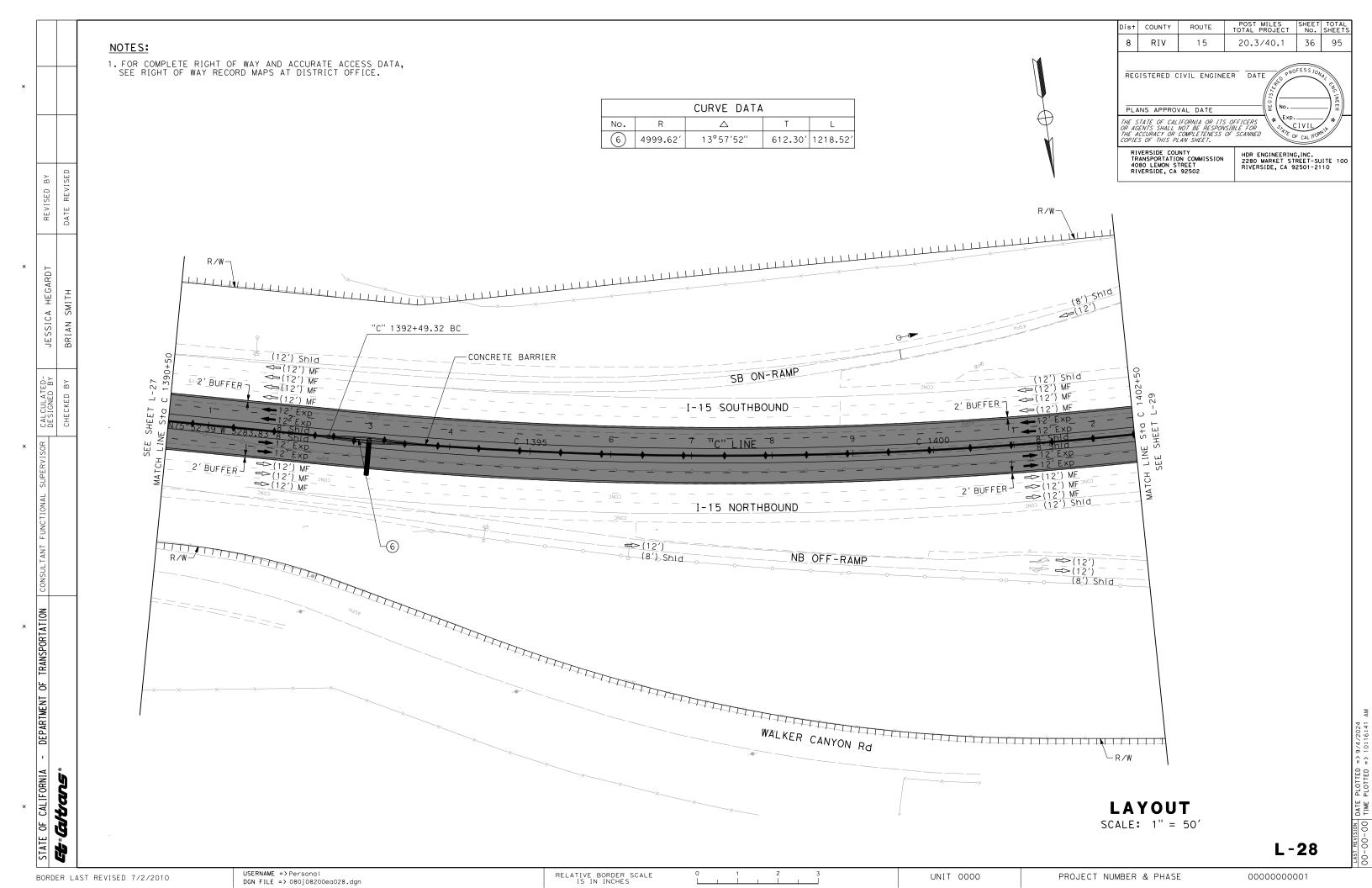


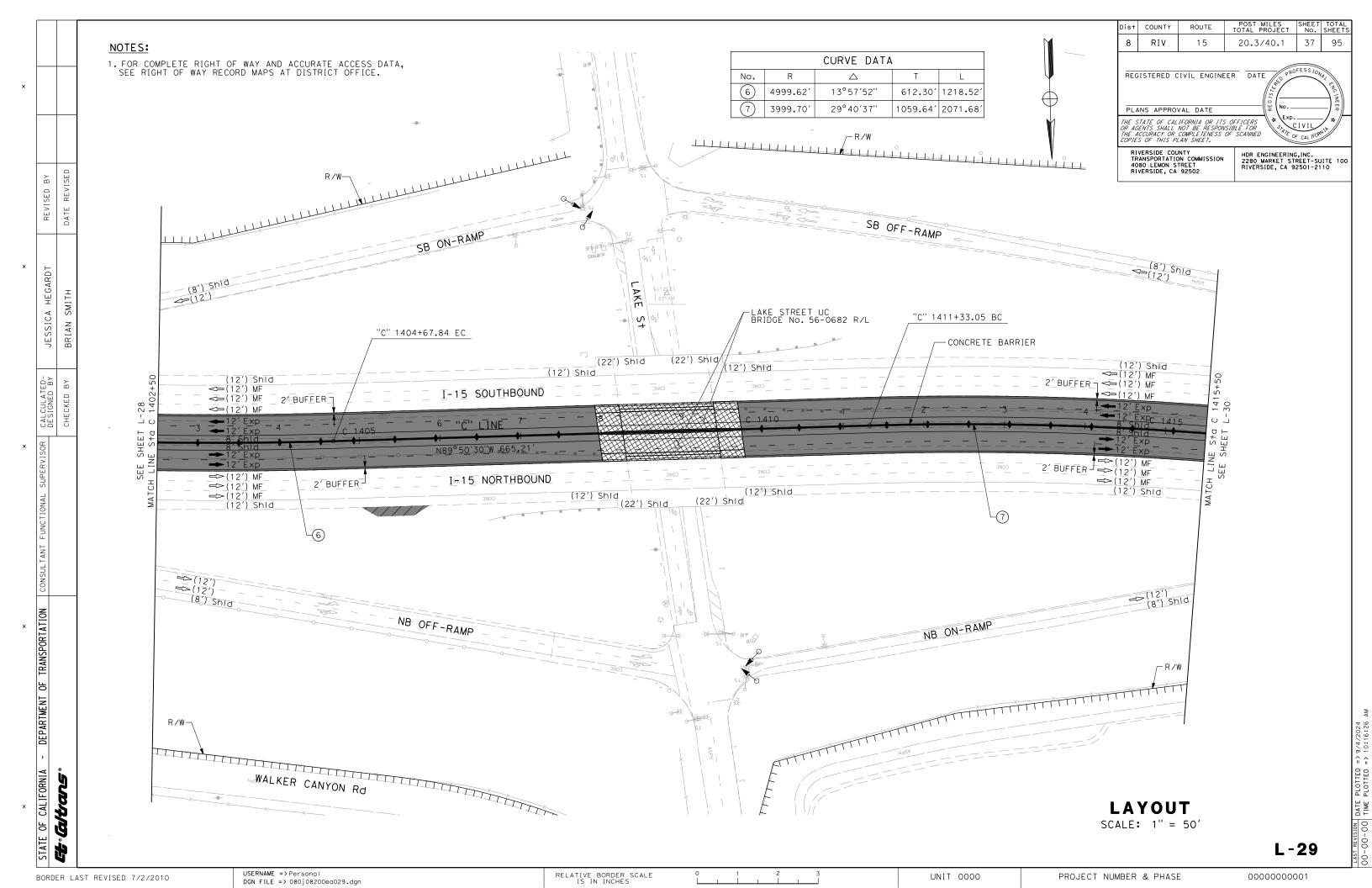


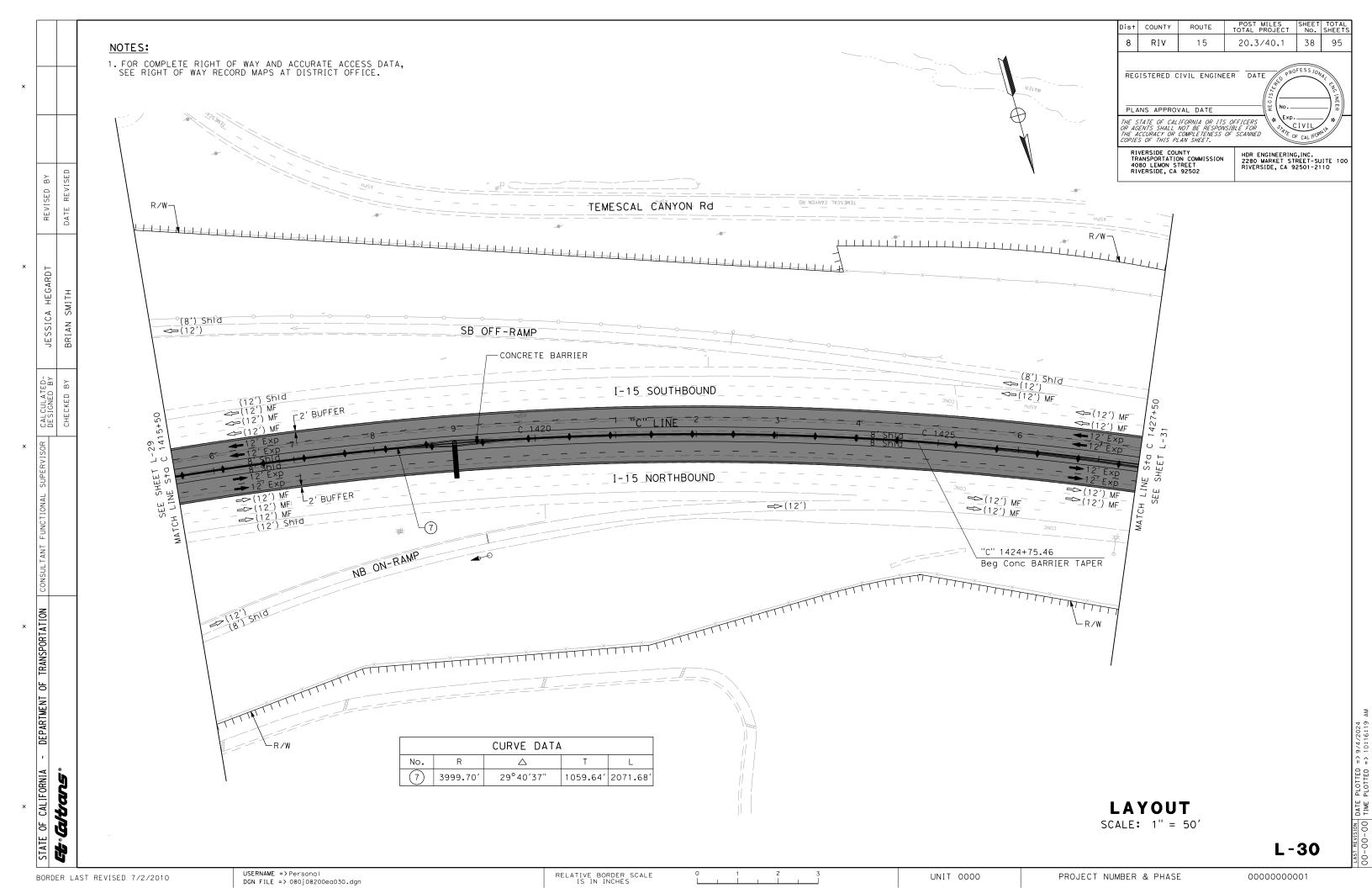


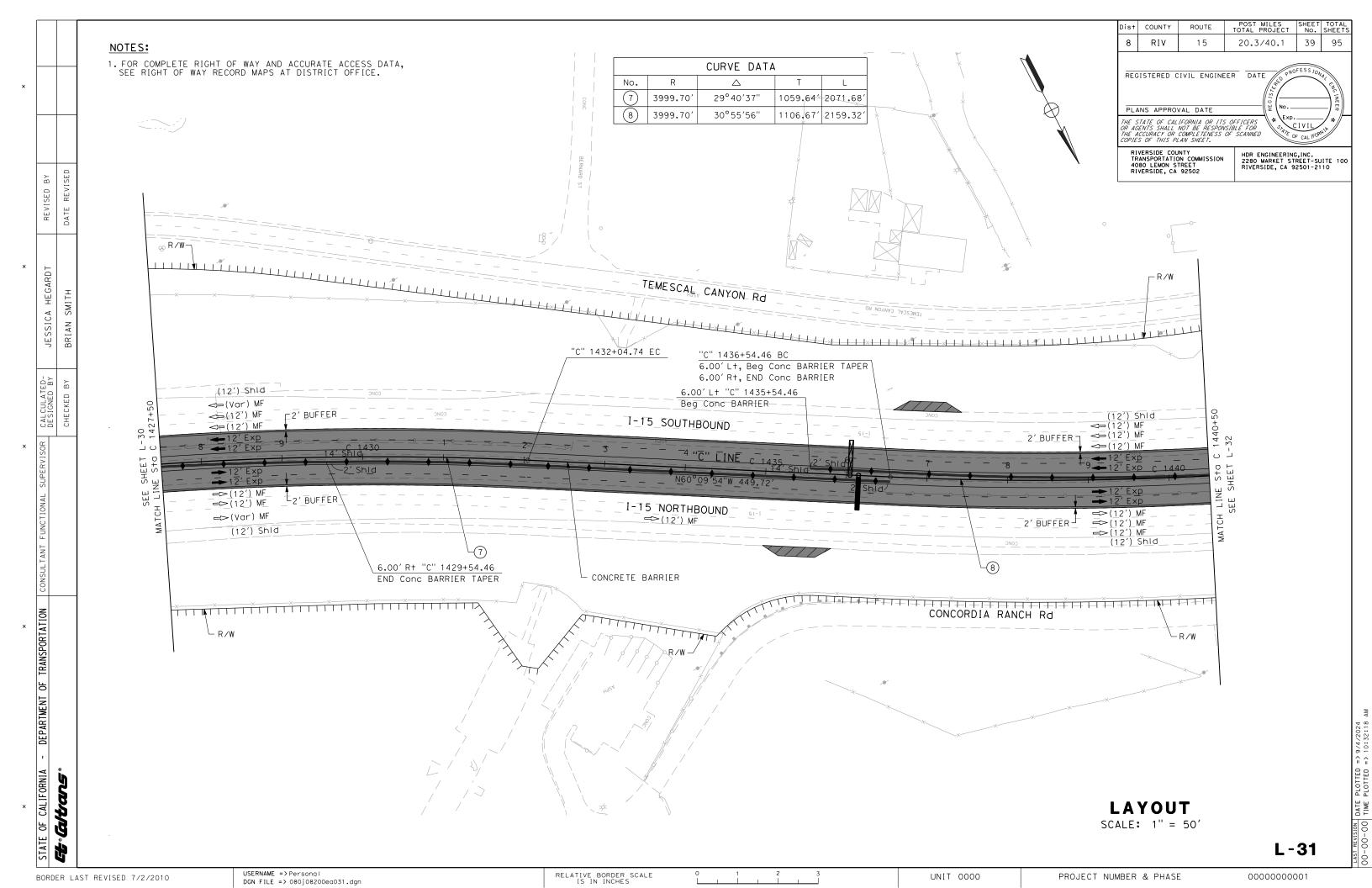
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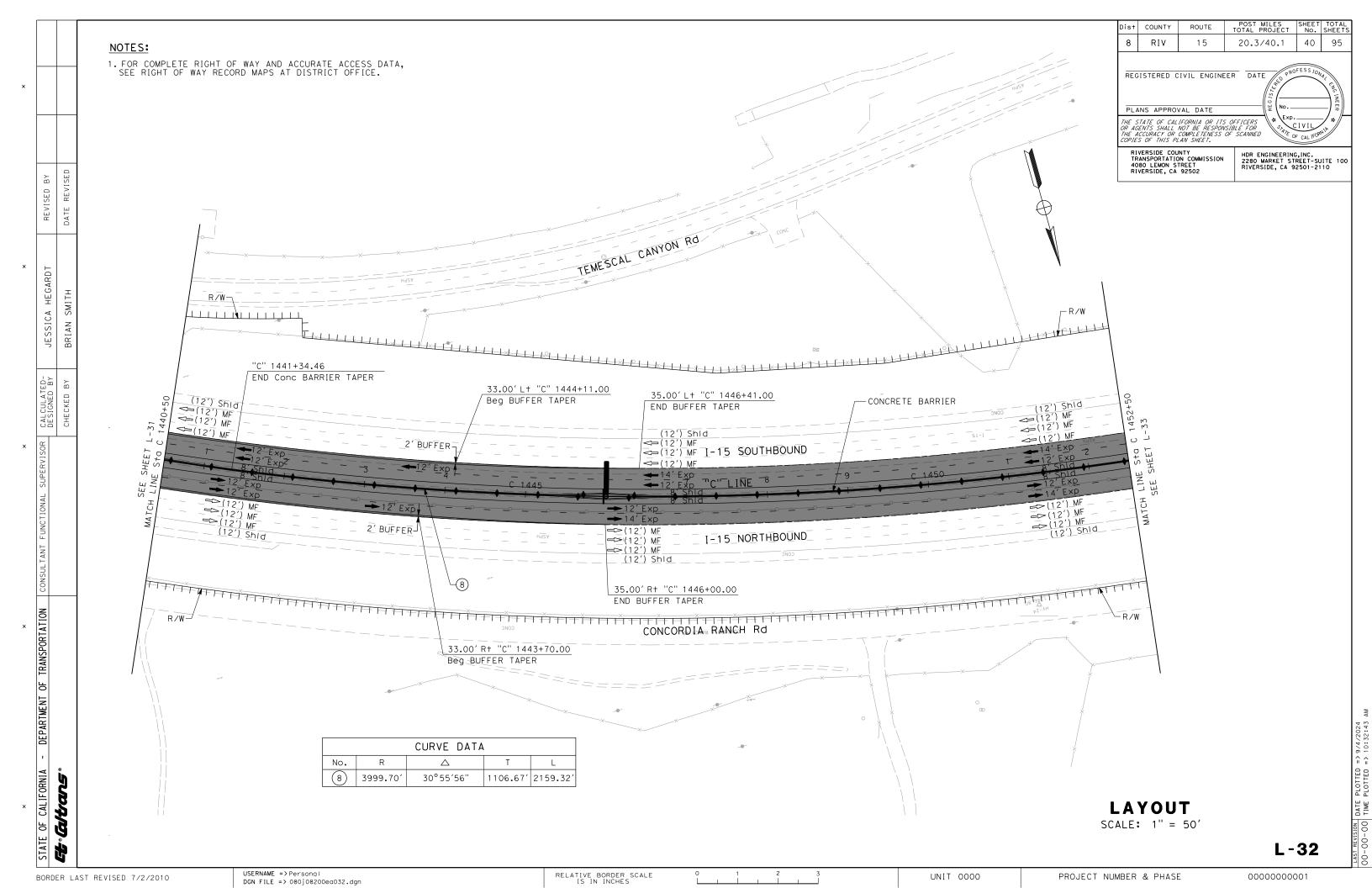


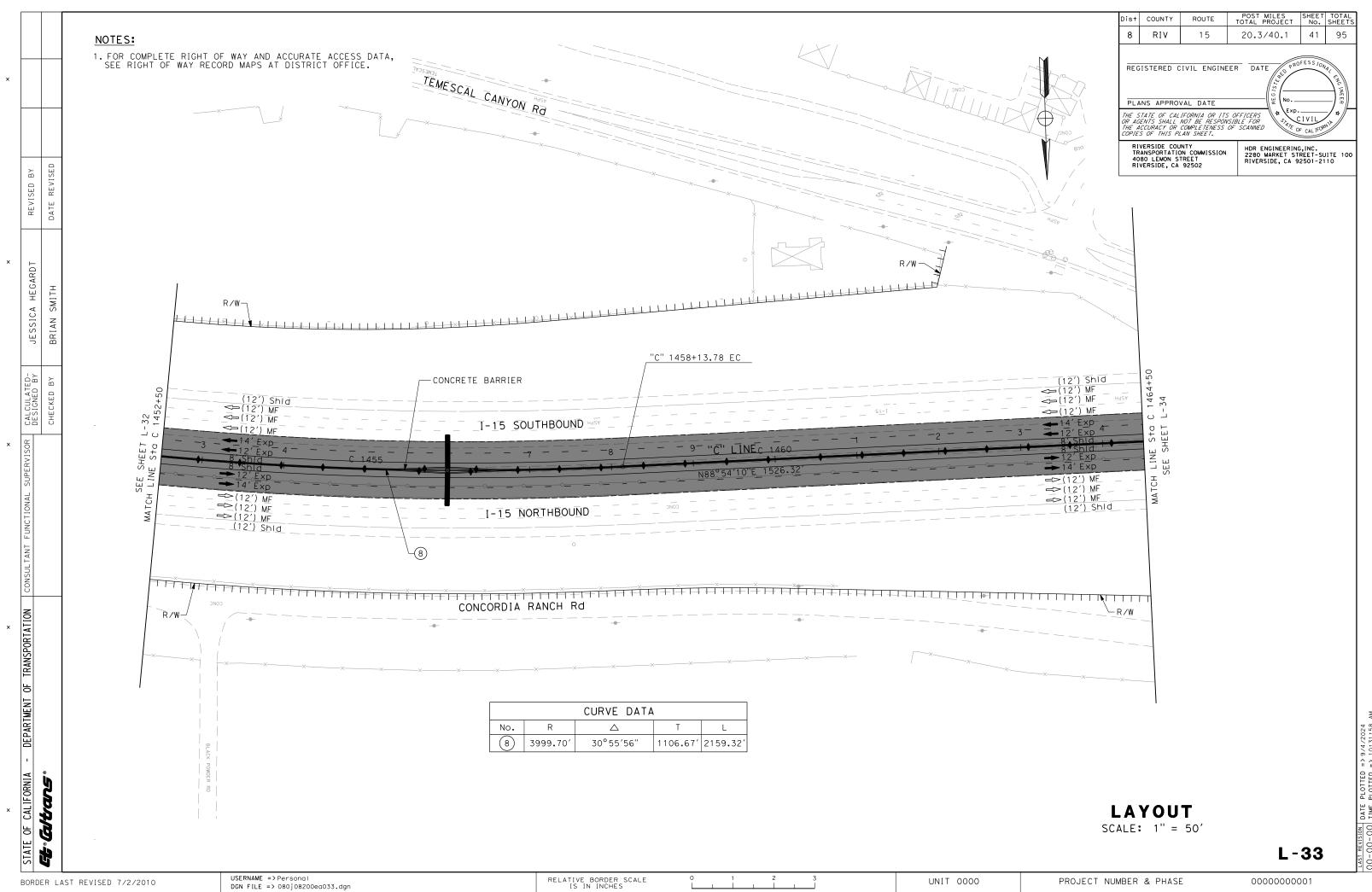




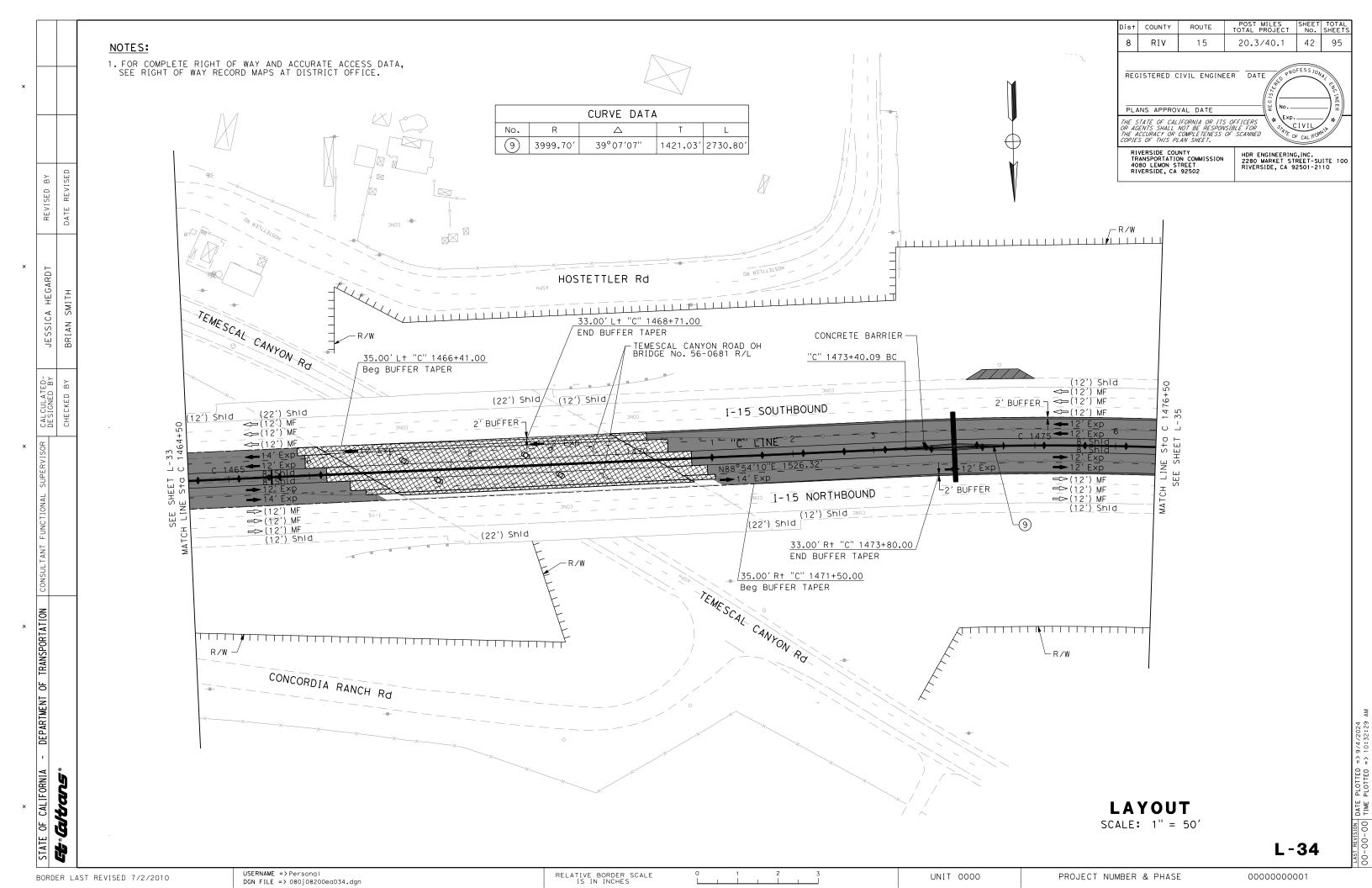


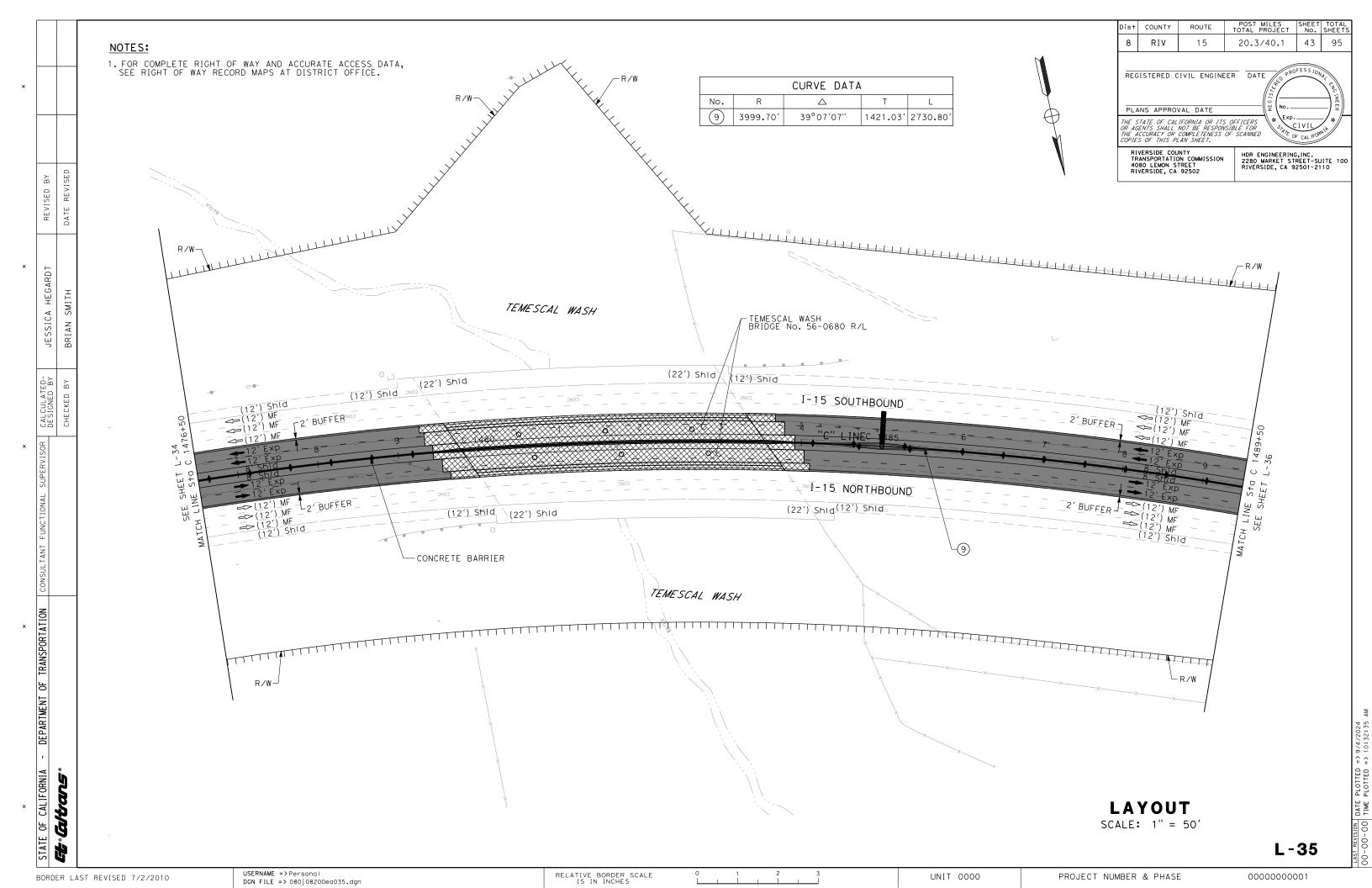


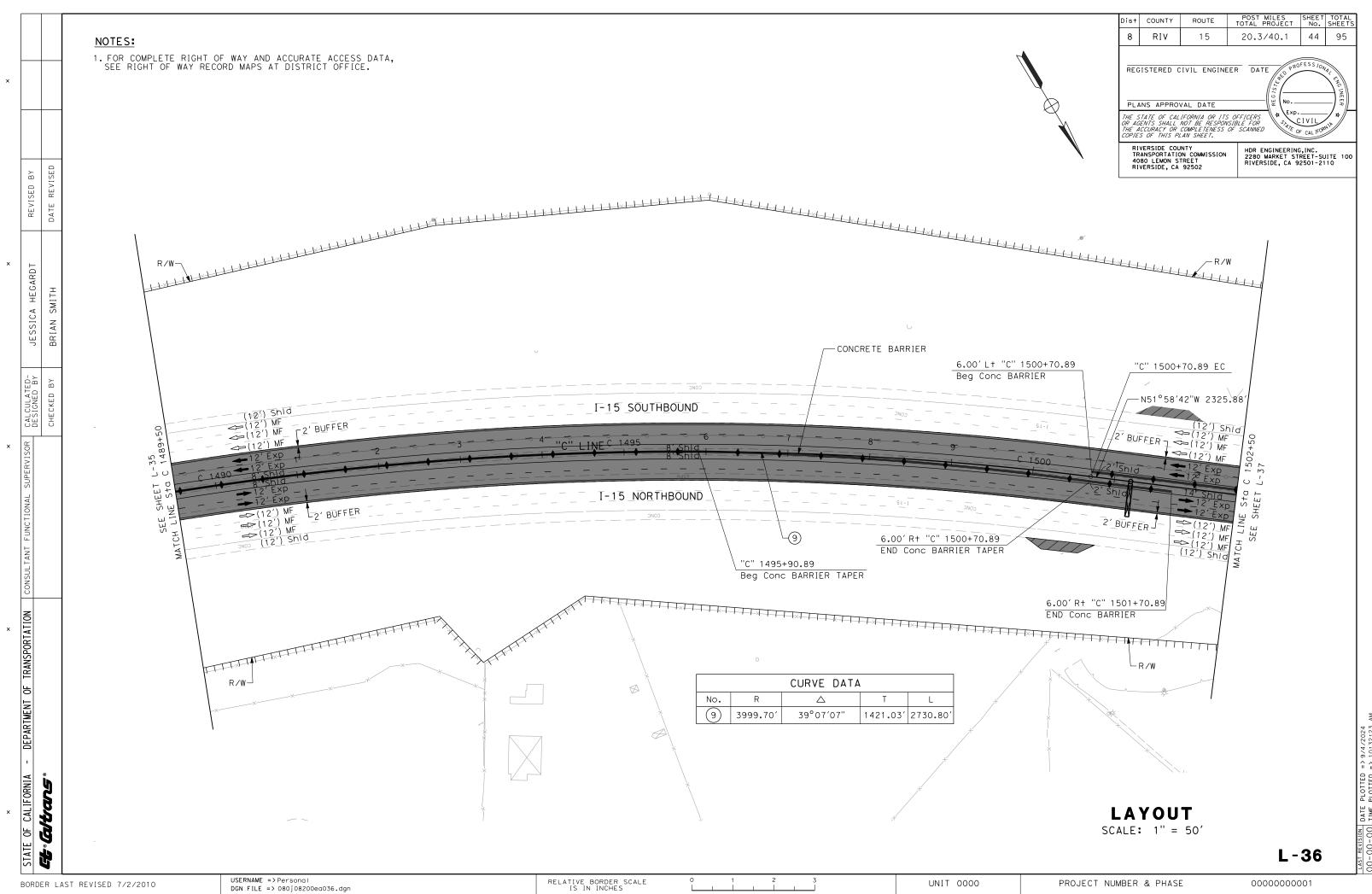




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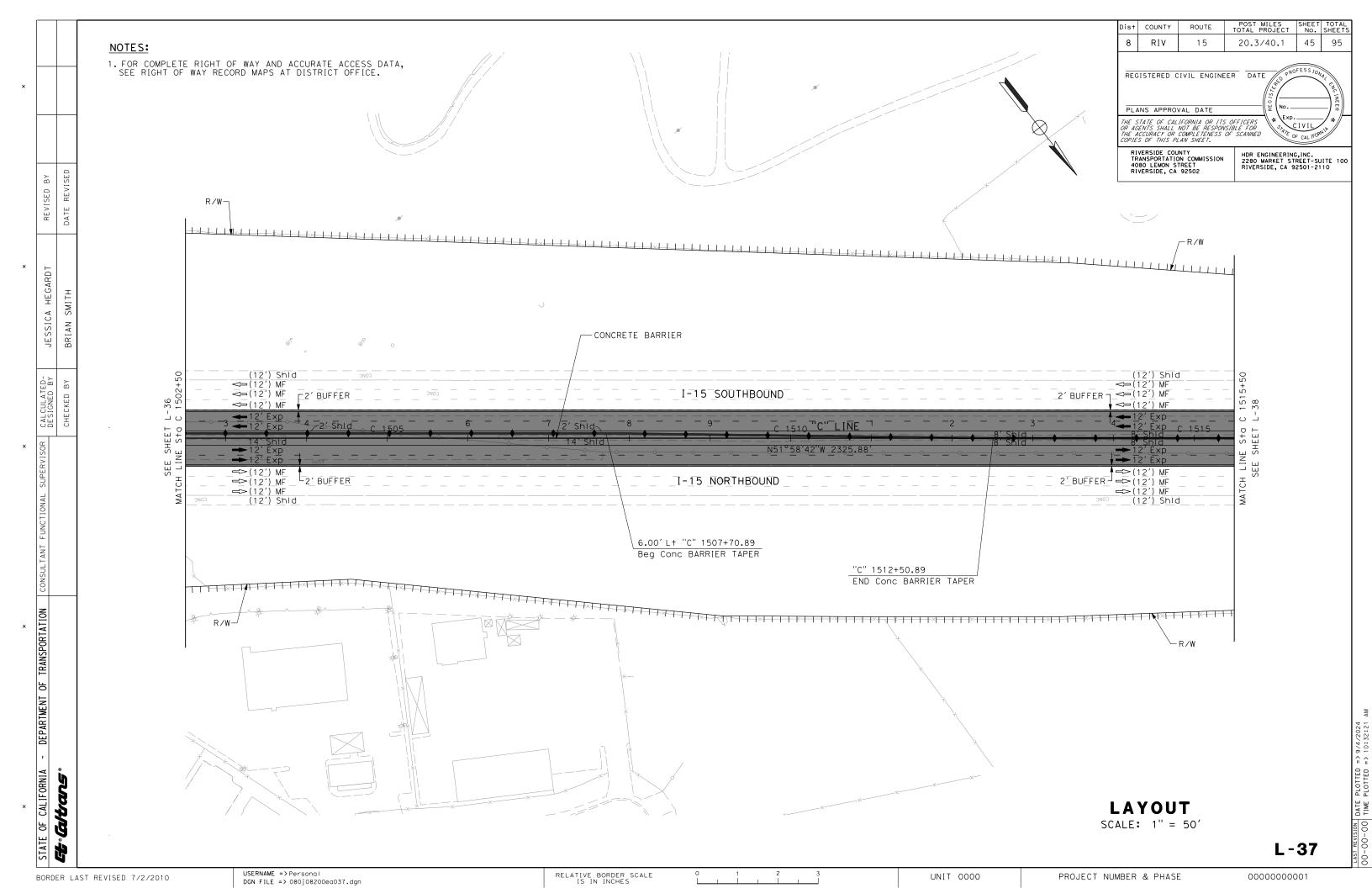


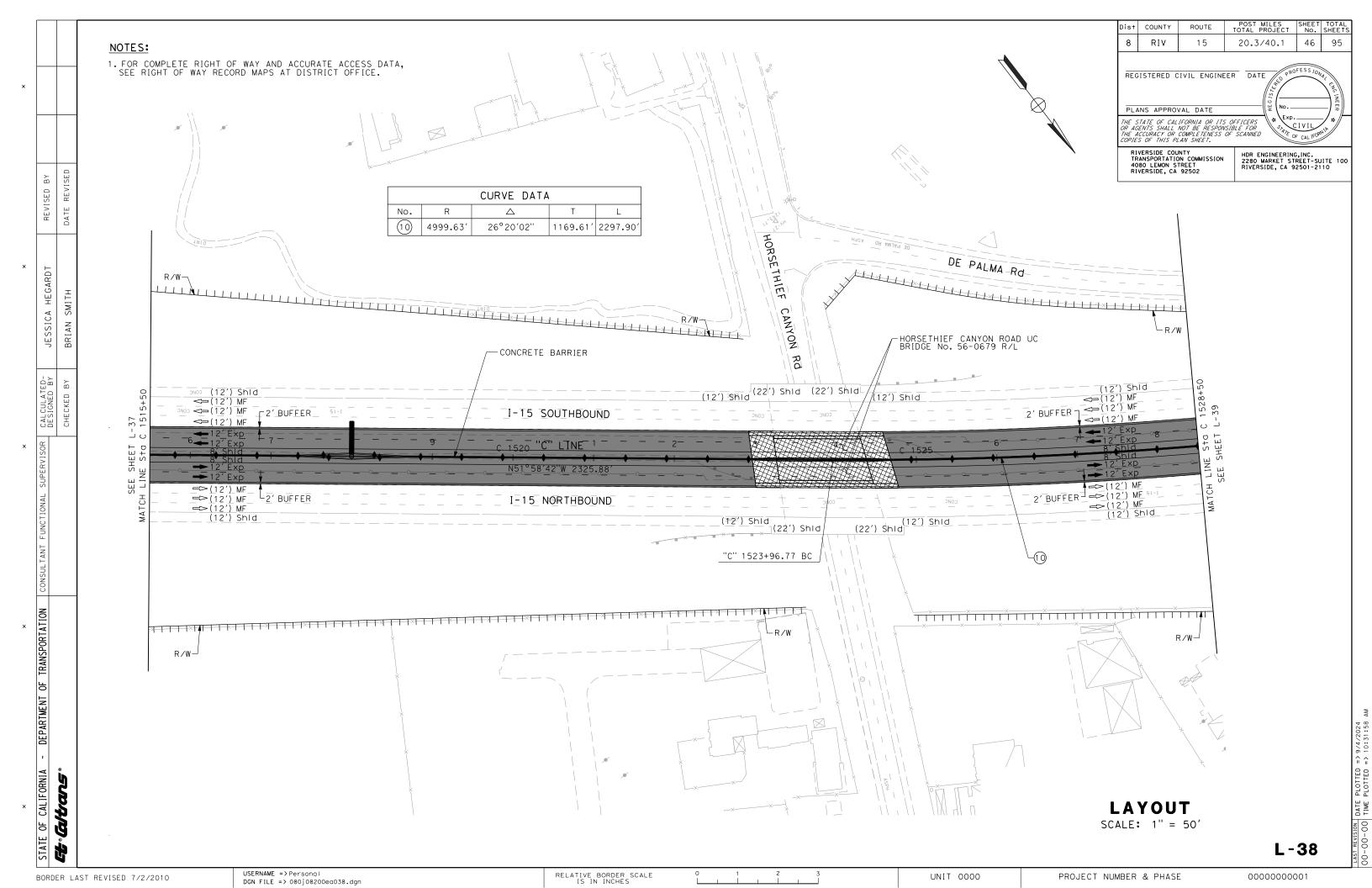


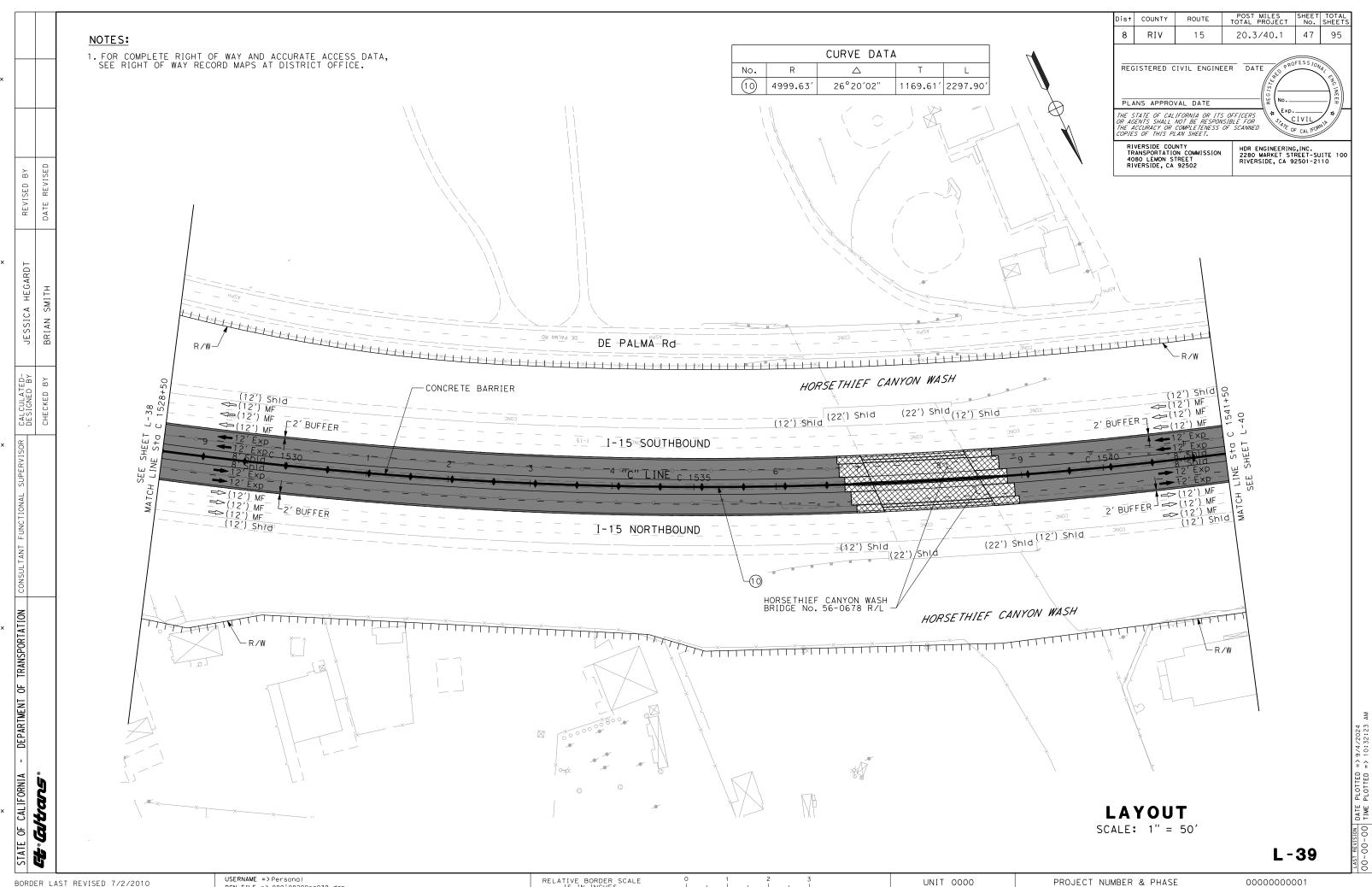


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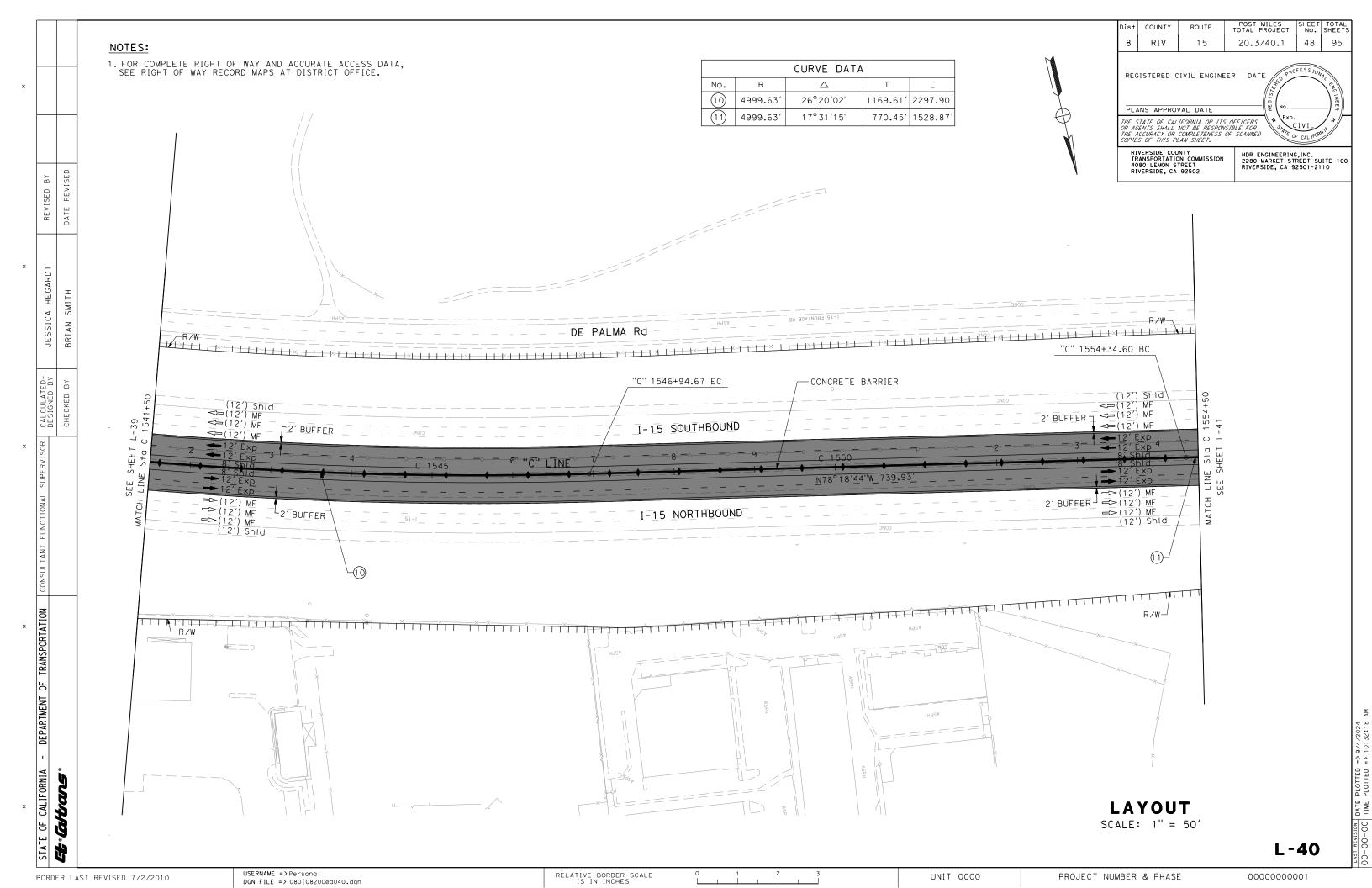


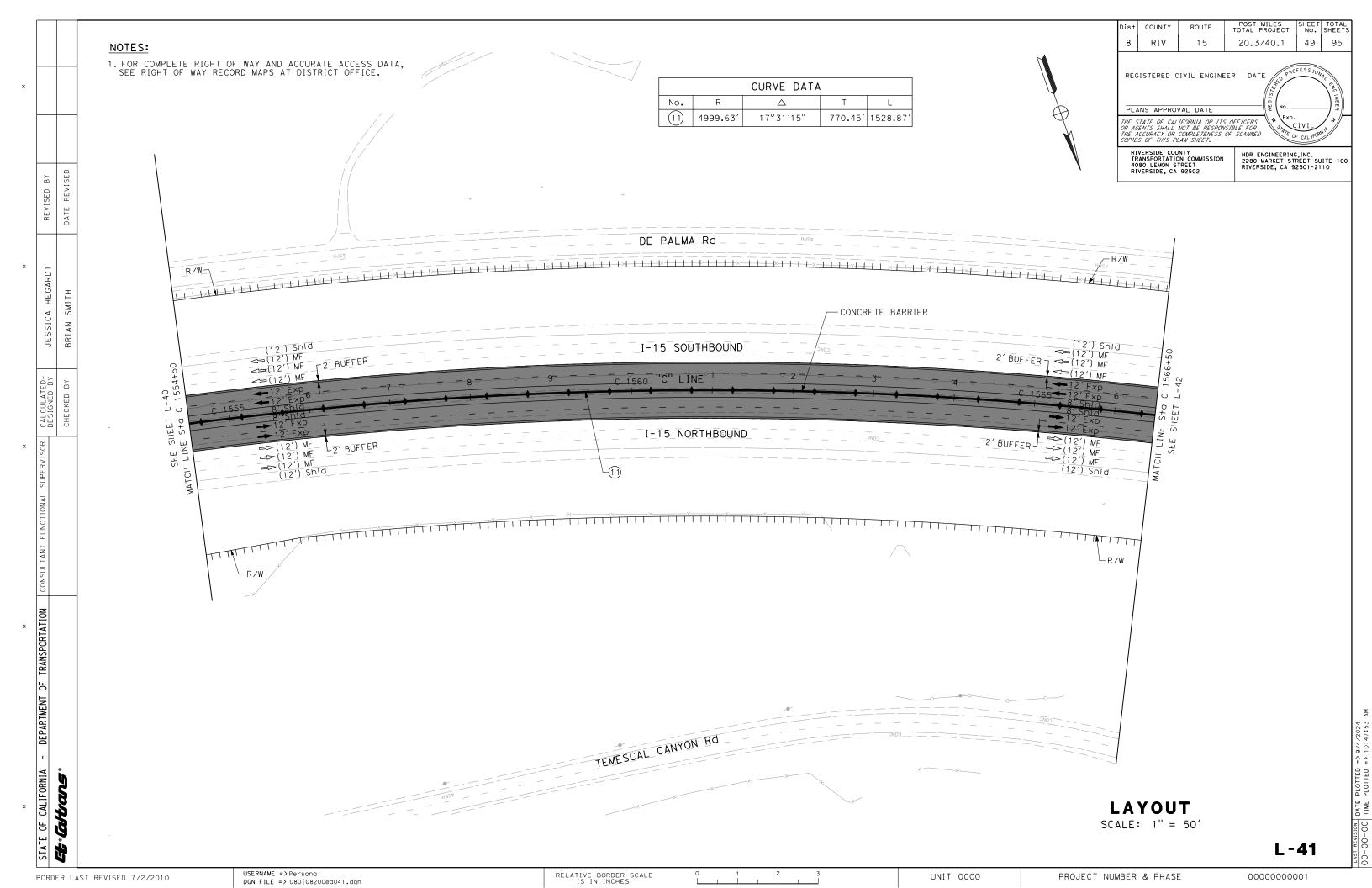


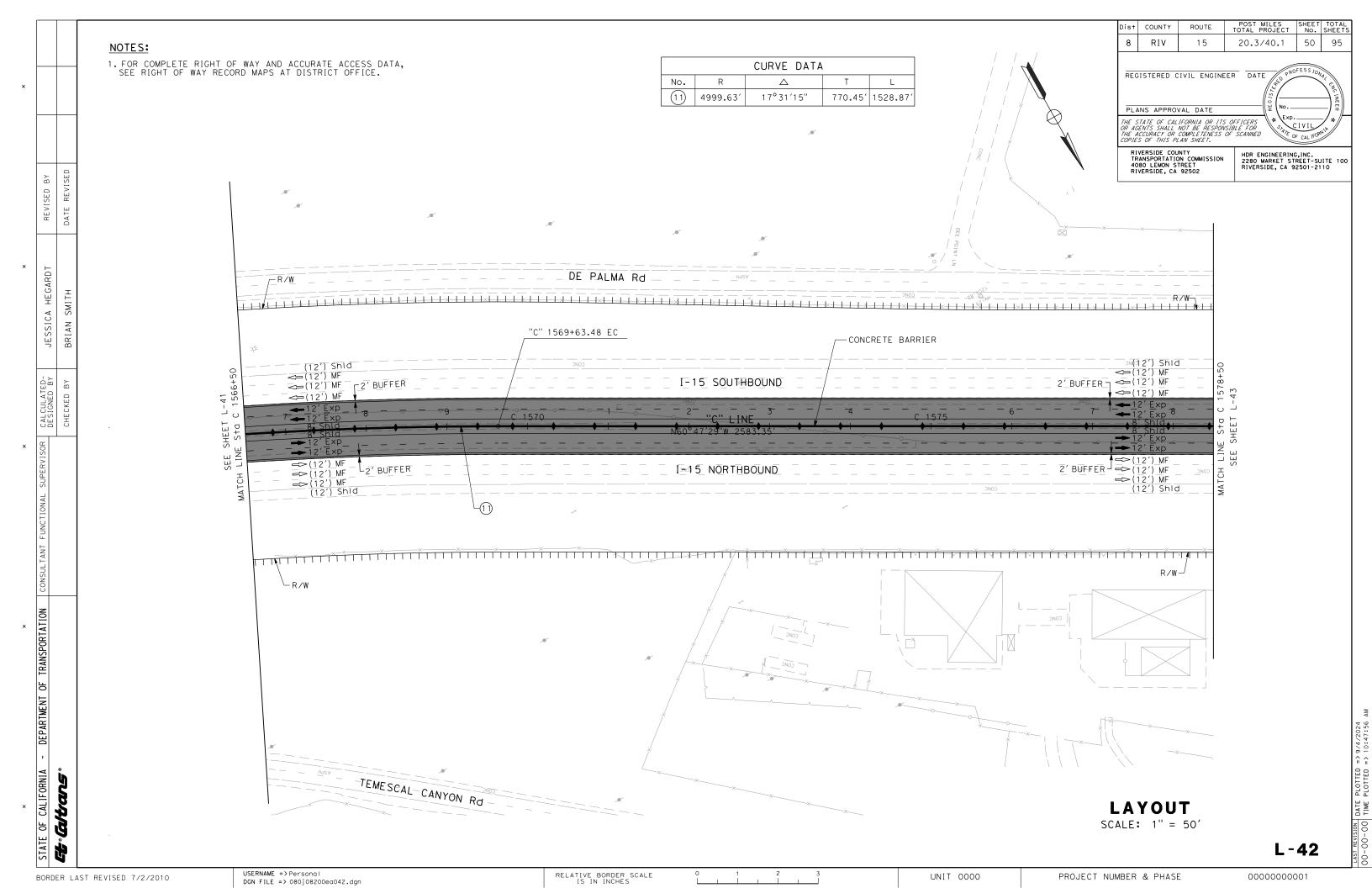
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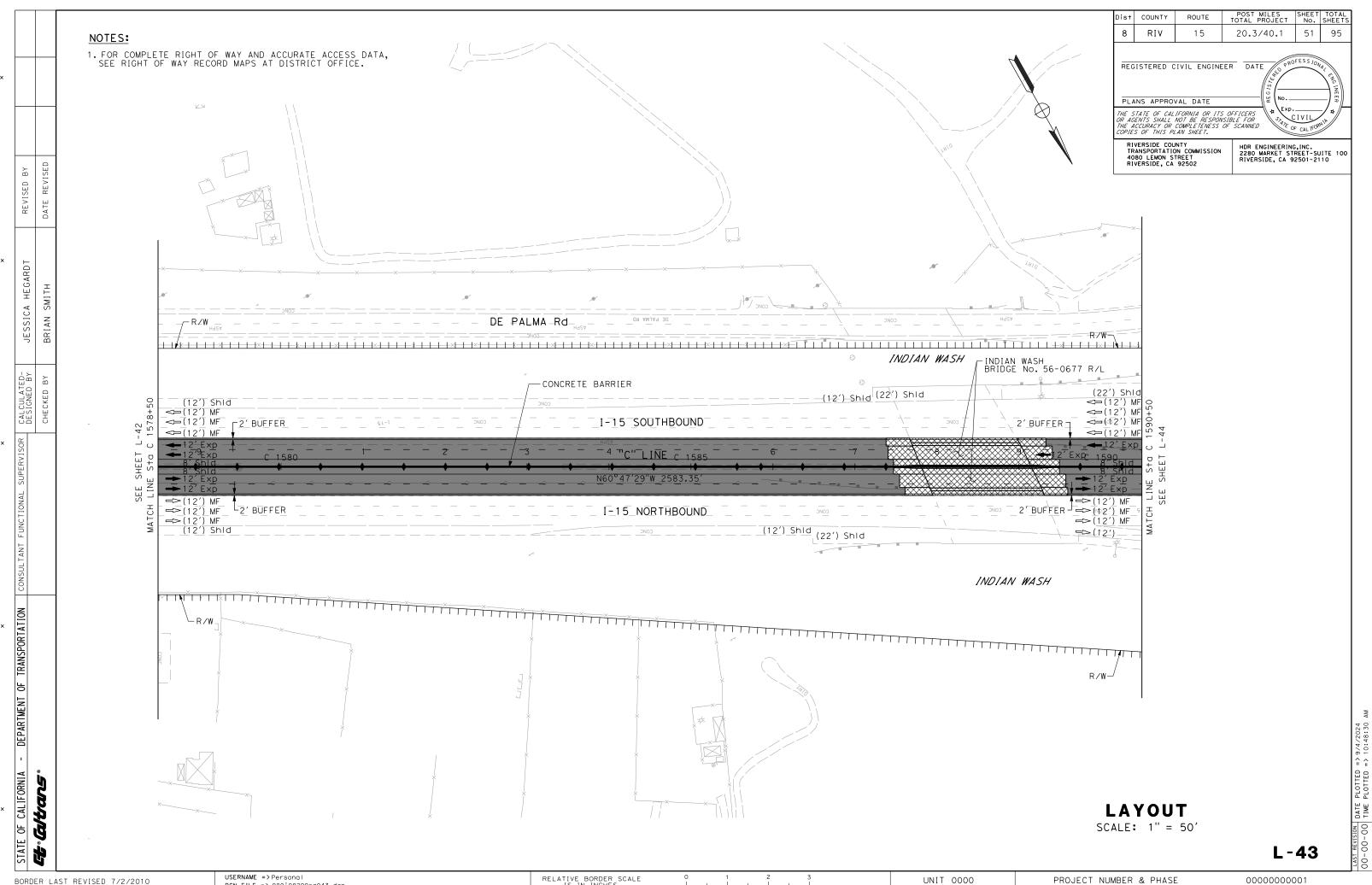
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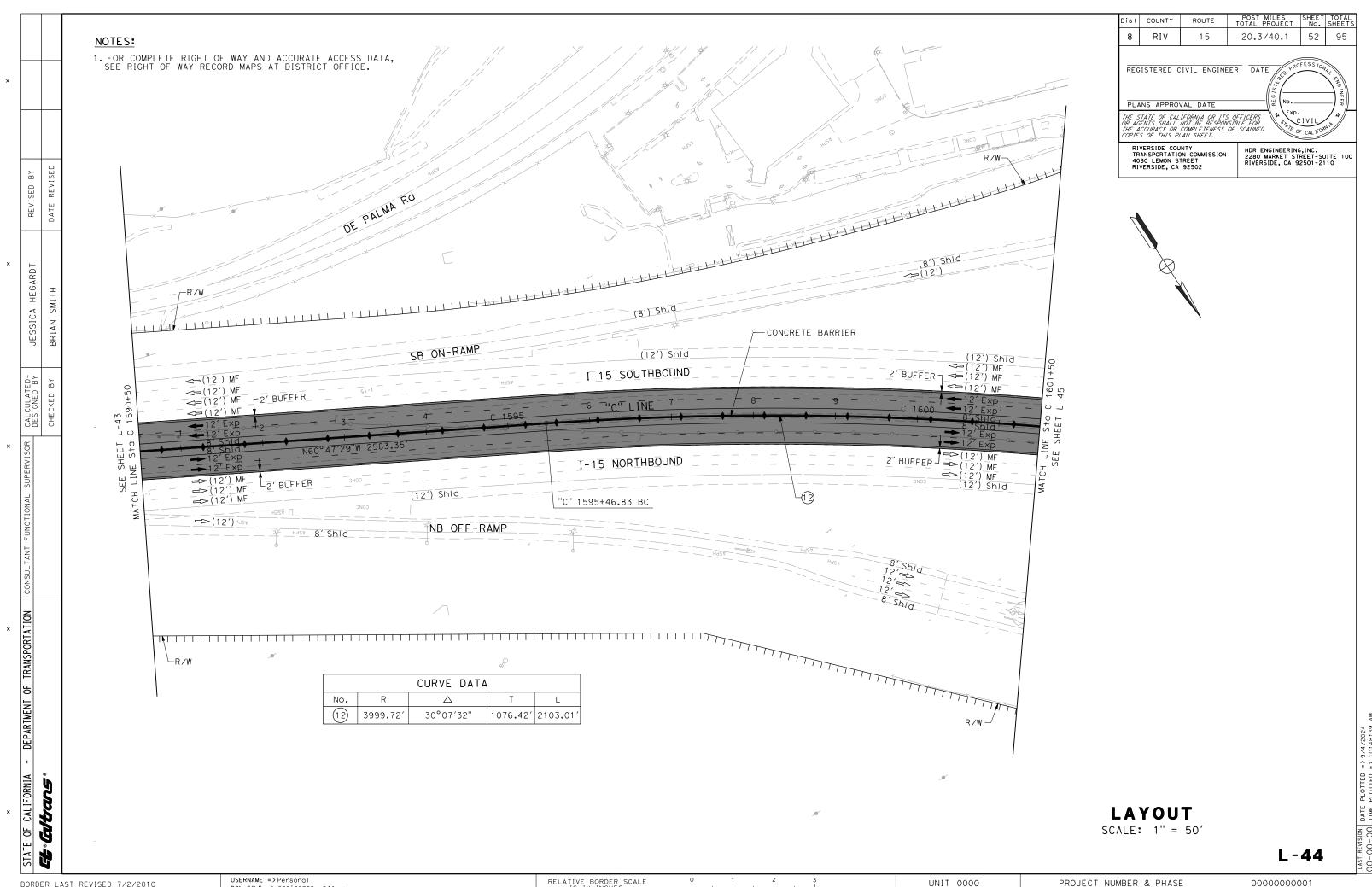
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PROJECT NUMBER & PHASE

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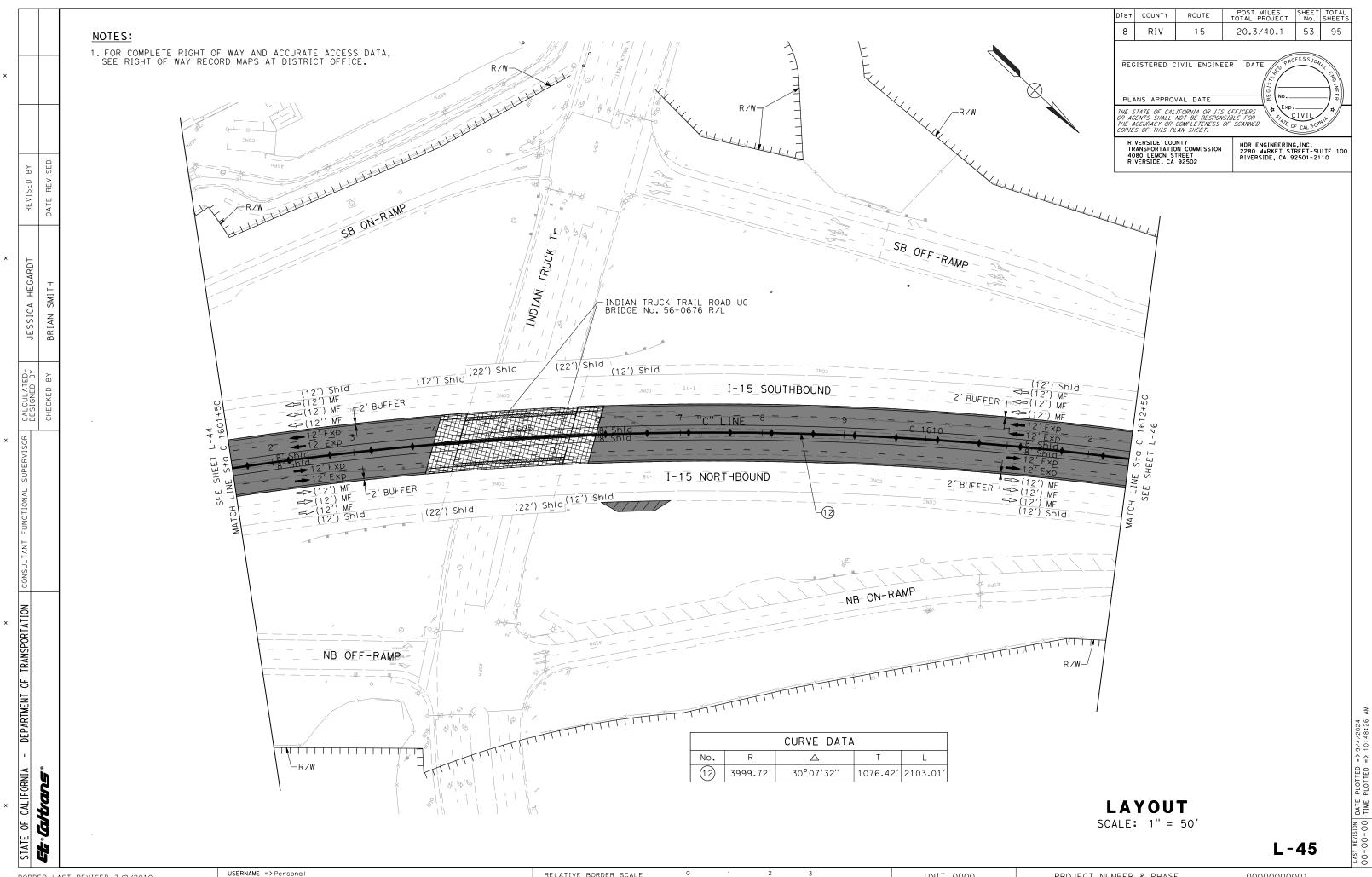
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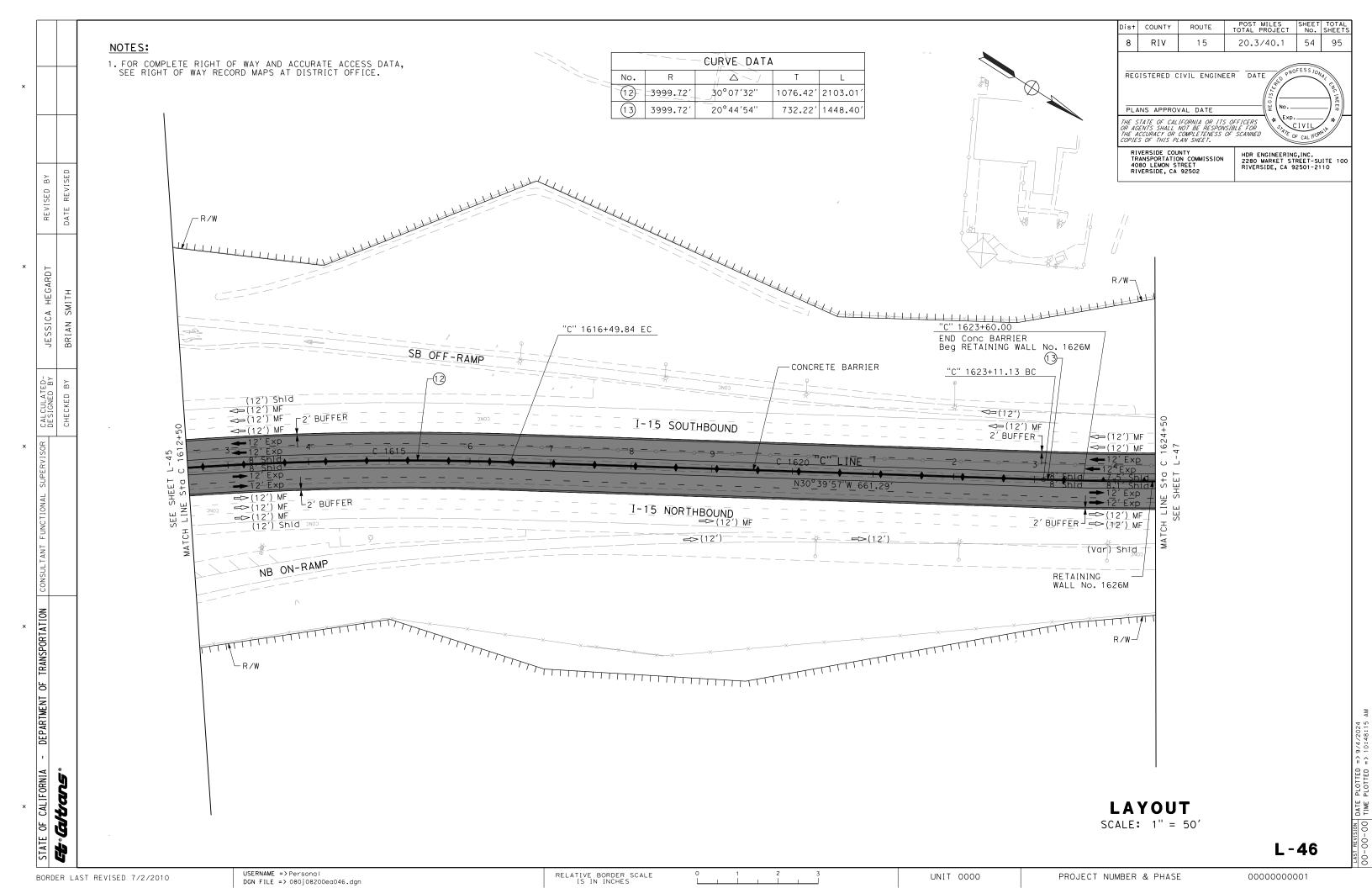
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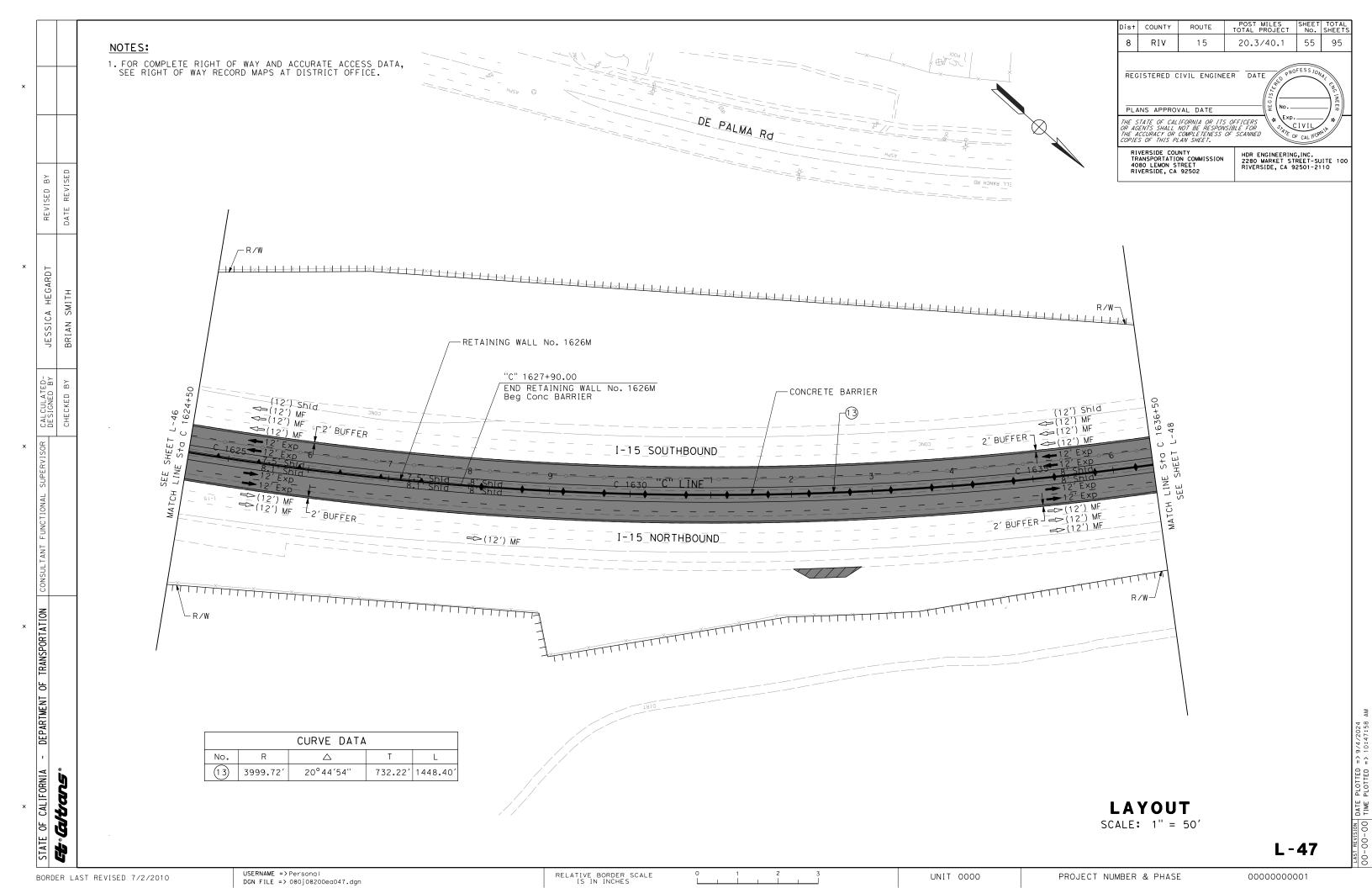


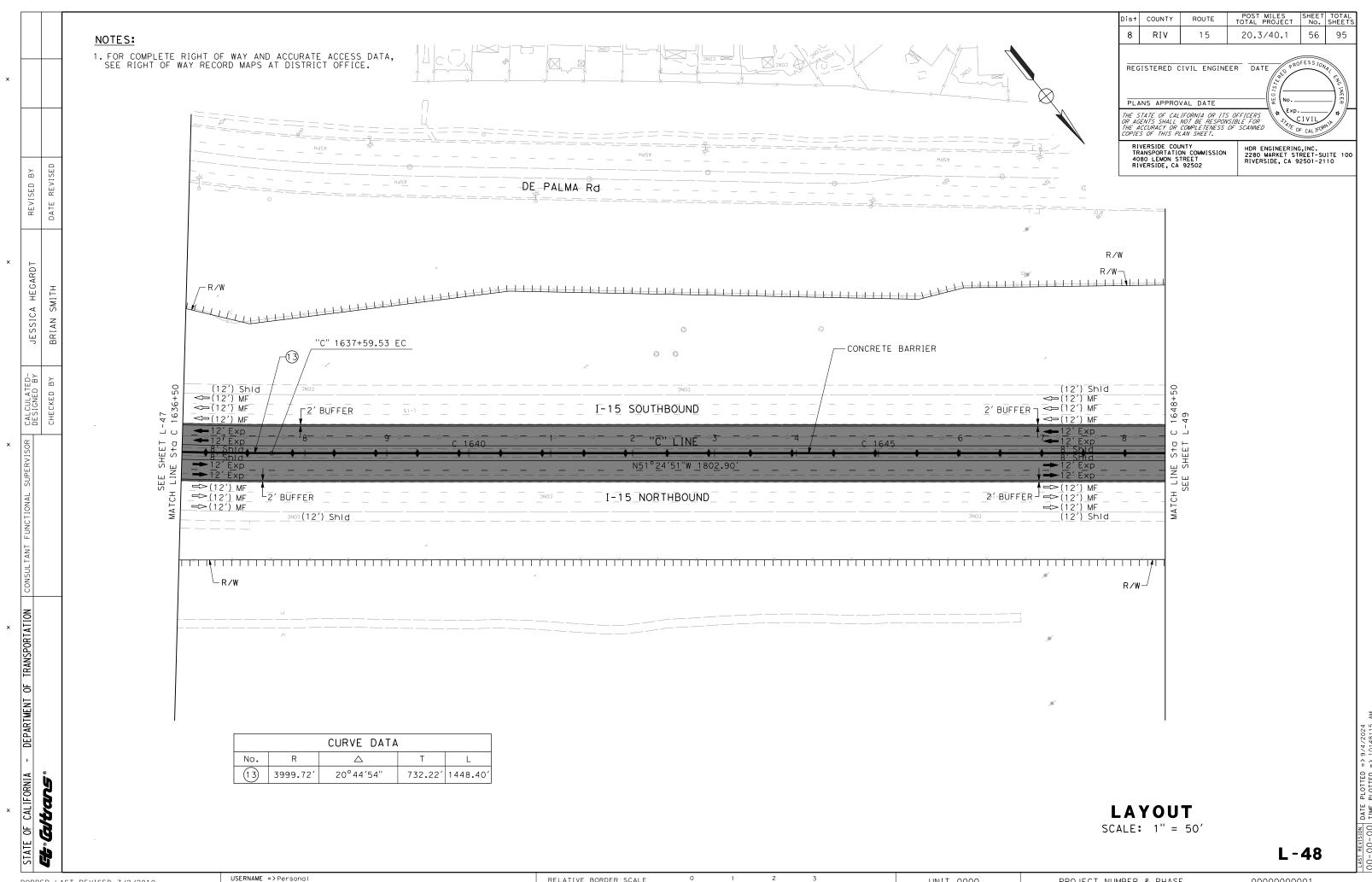
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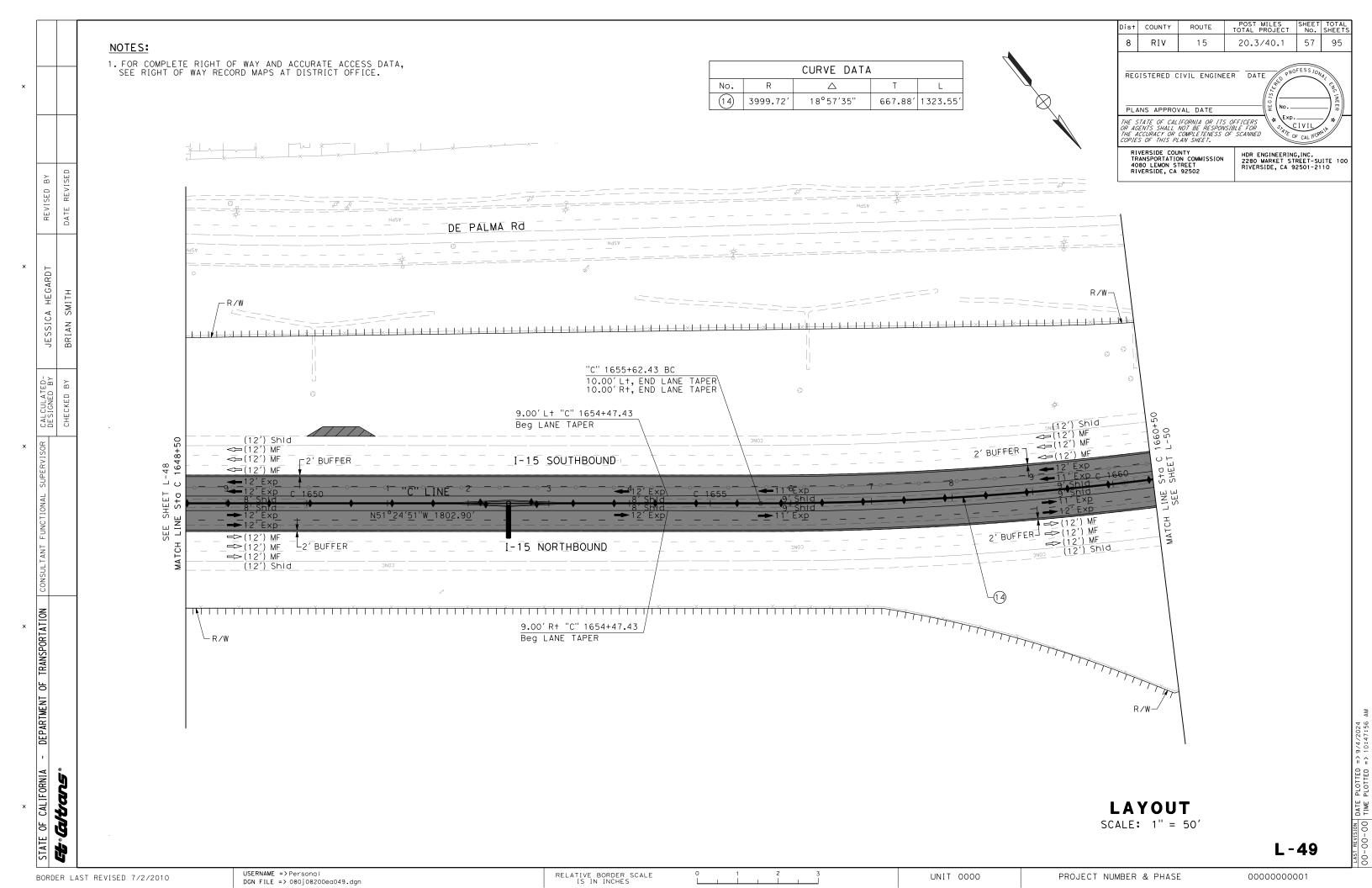
PROJECT NUMBER & PHASE

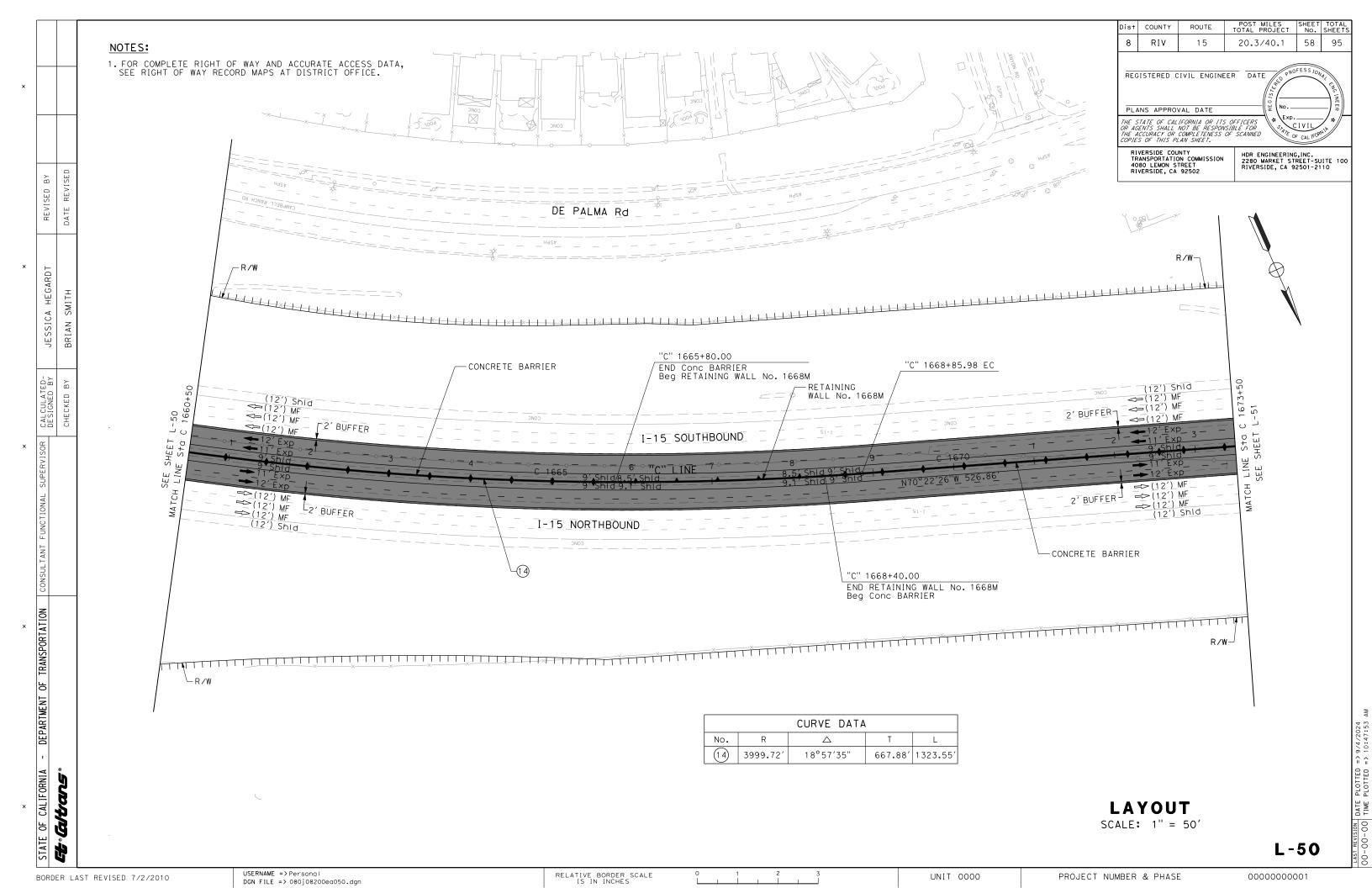
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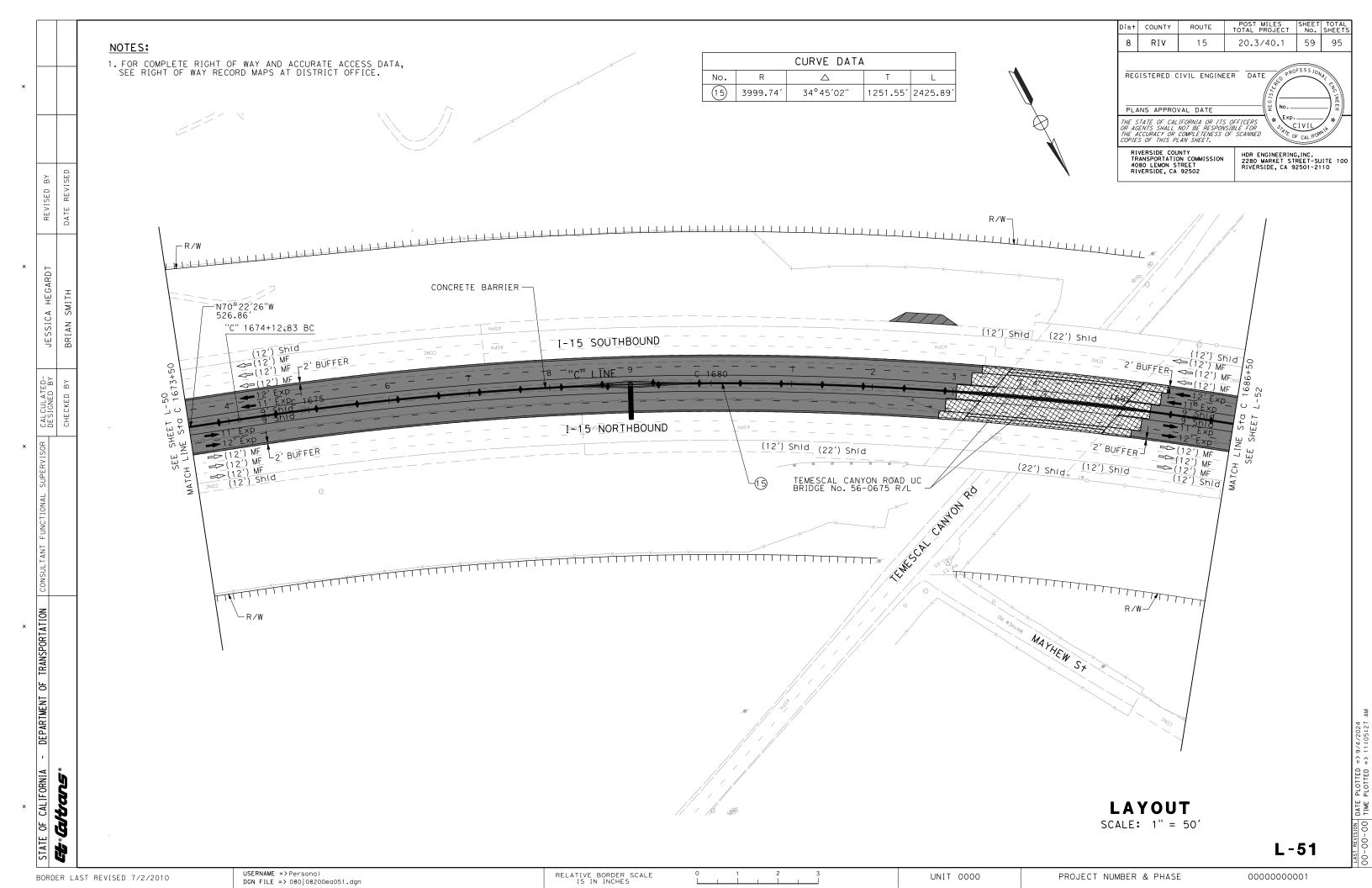
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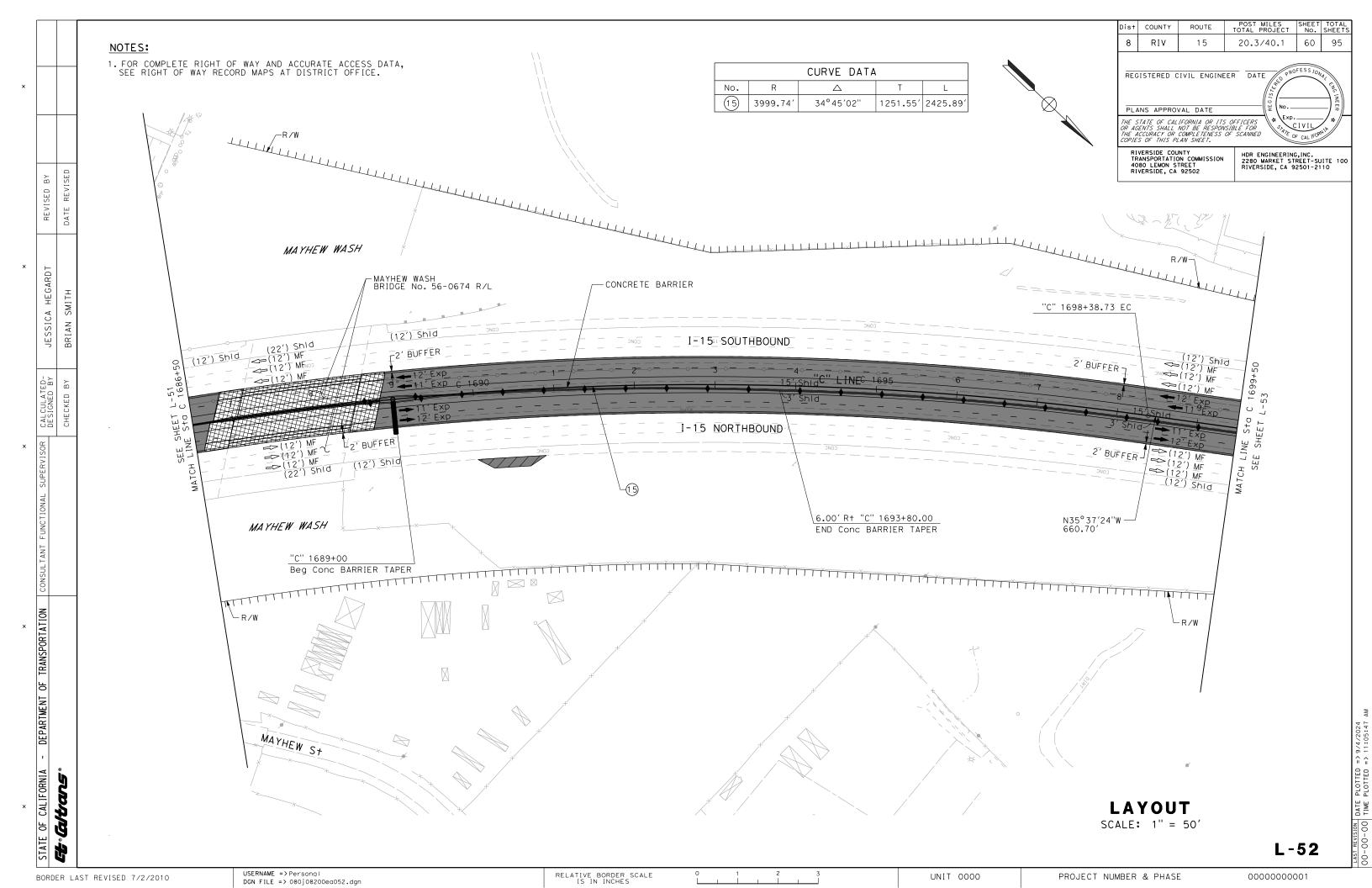
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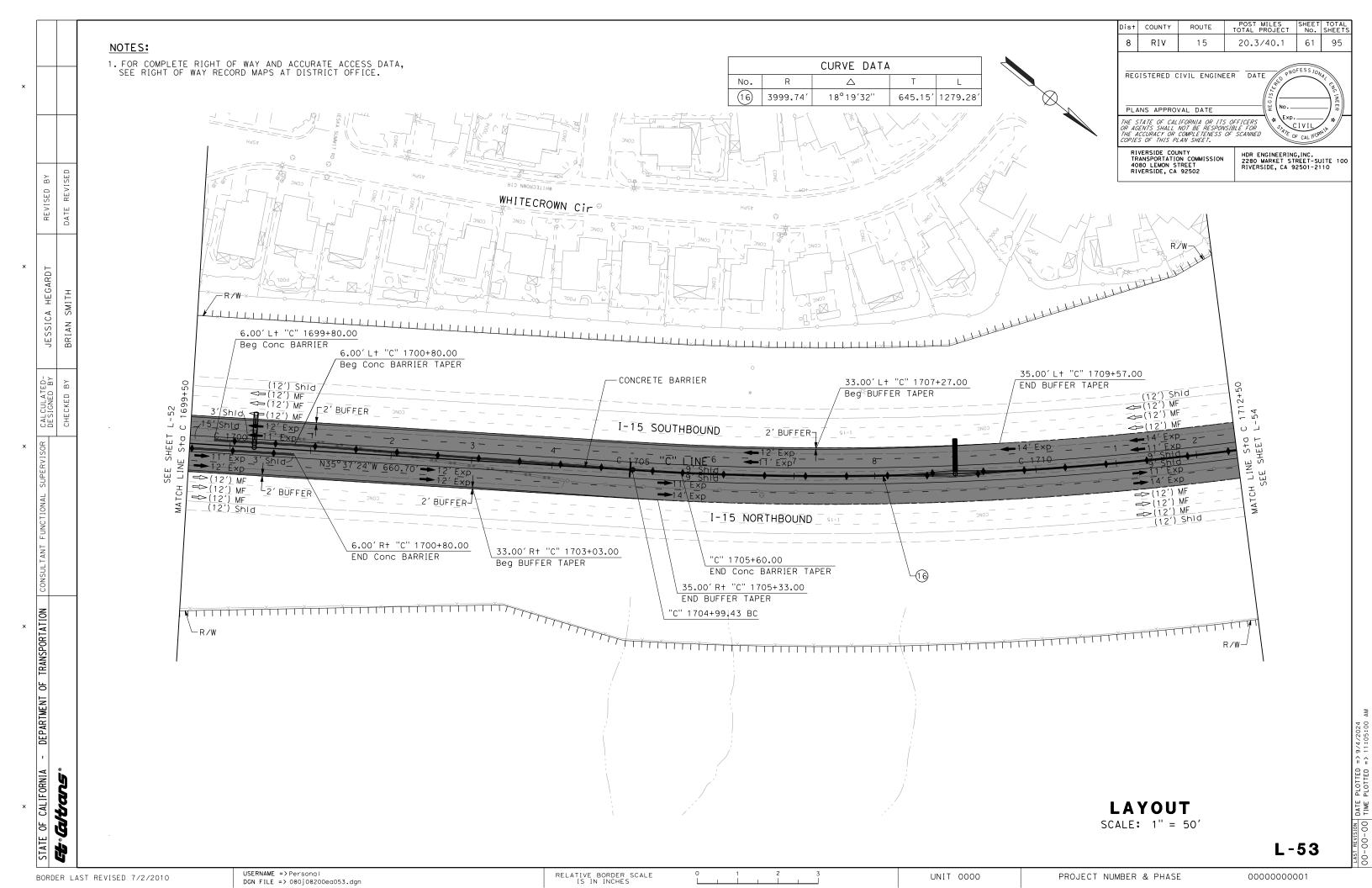
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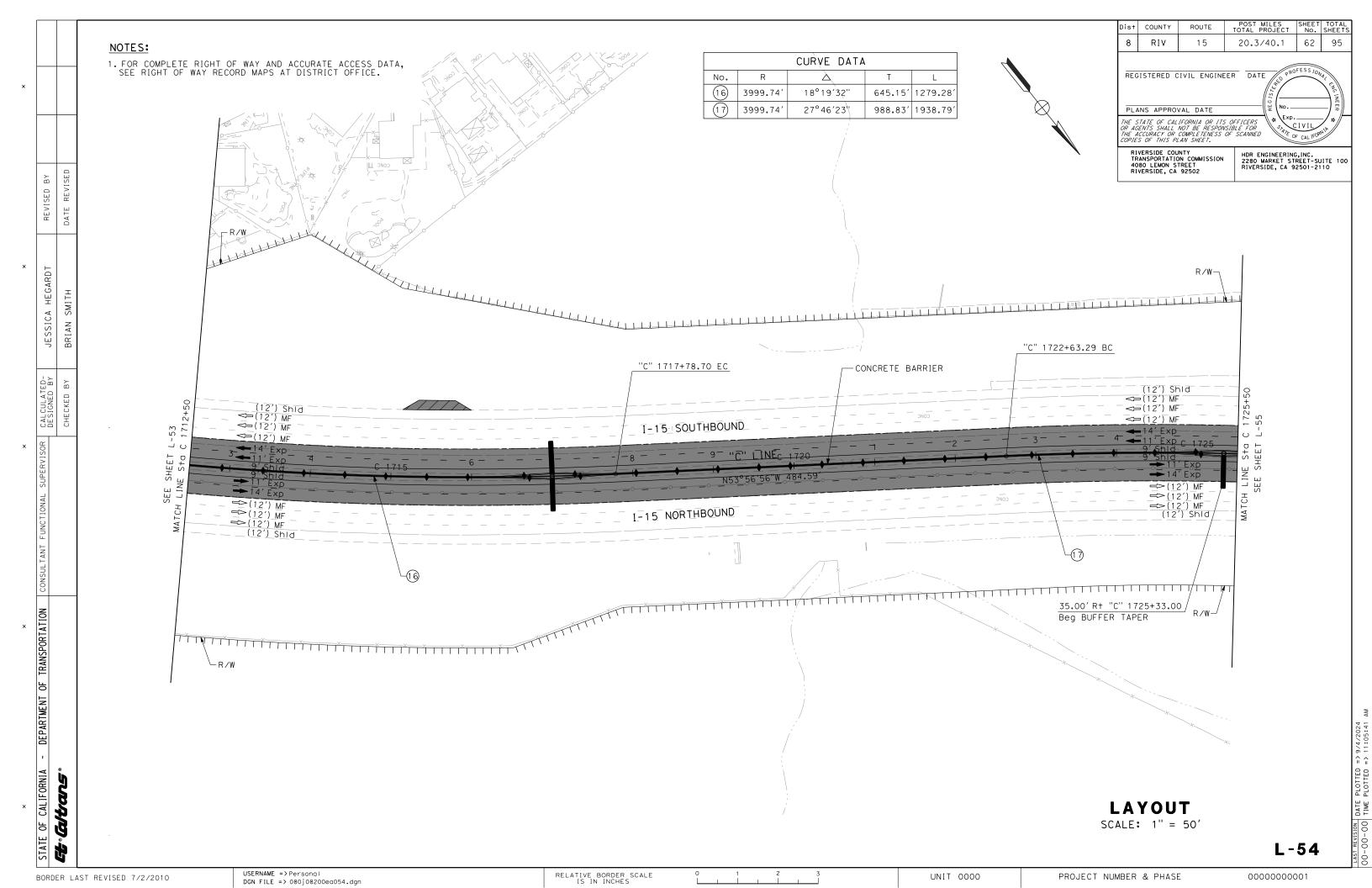


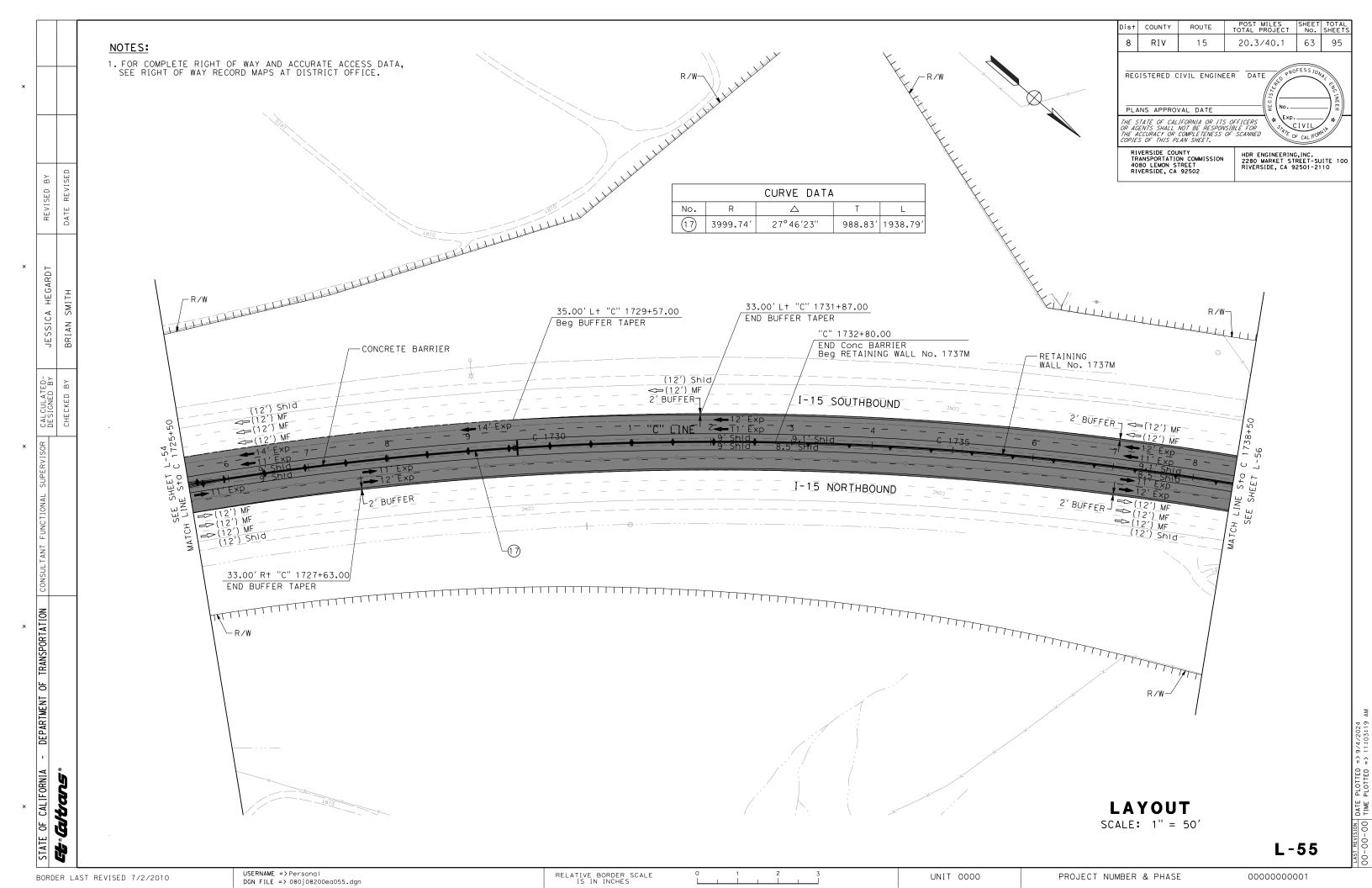


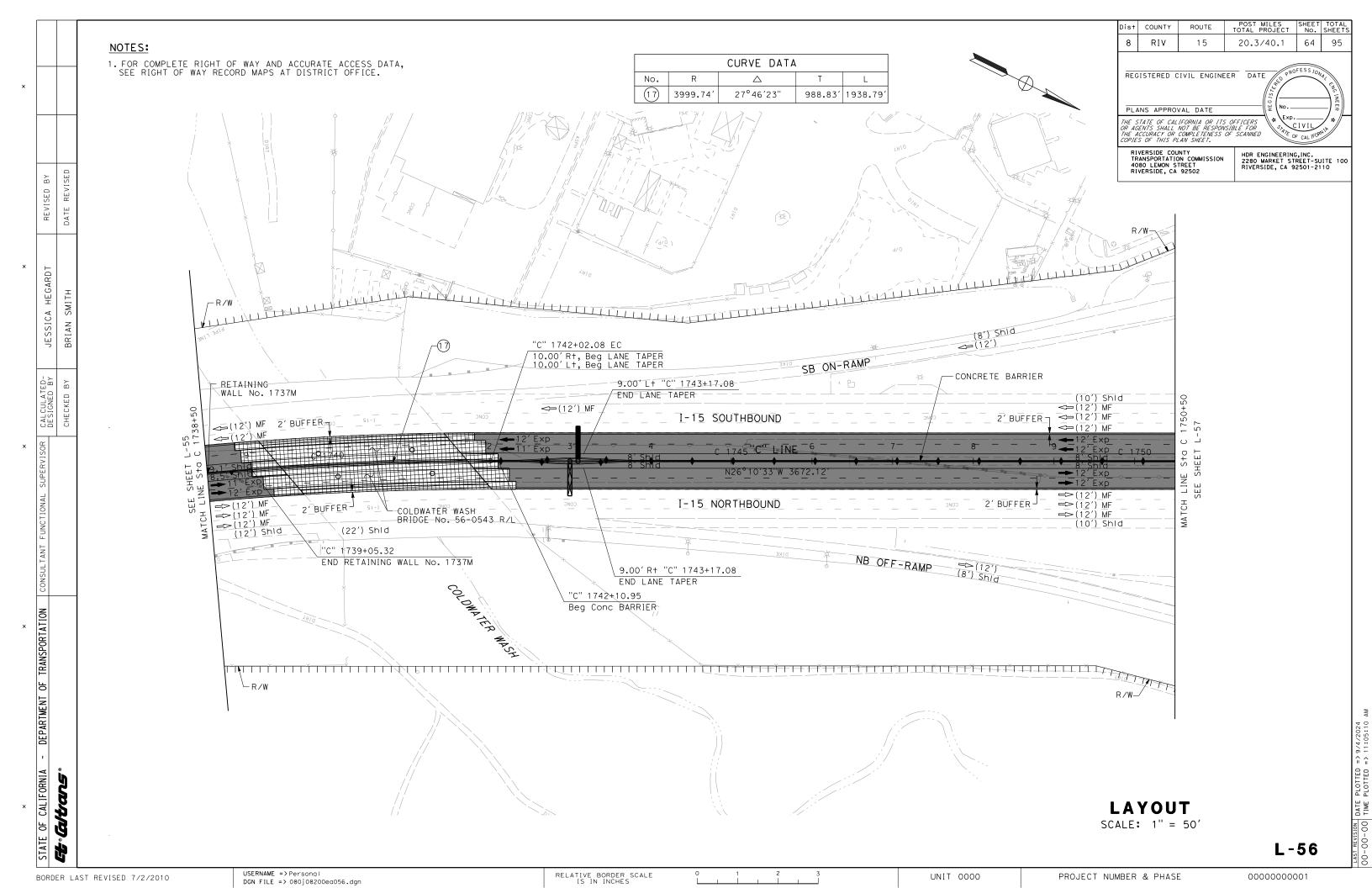


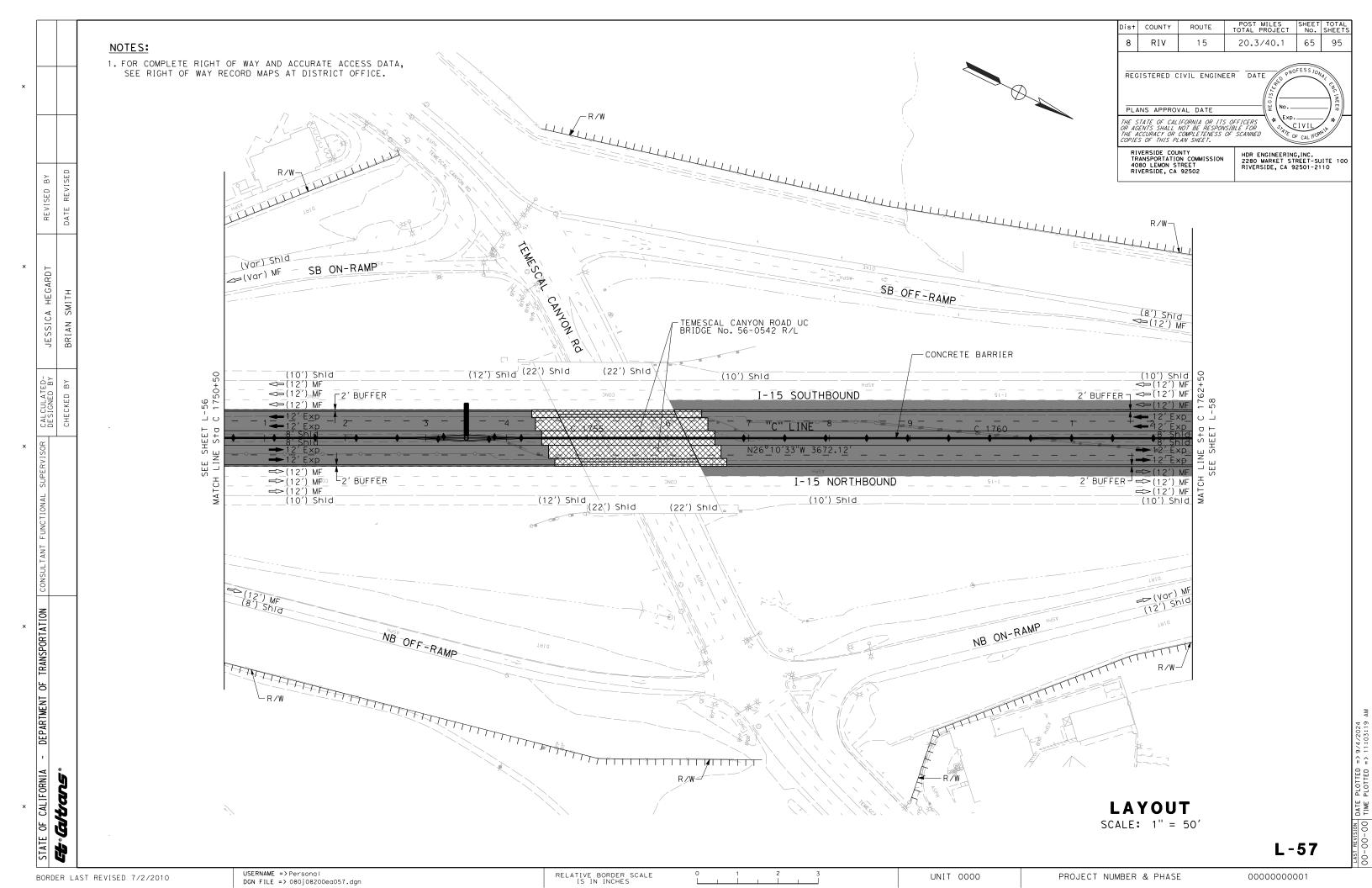


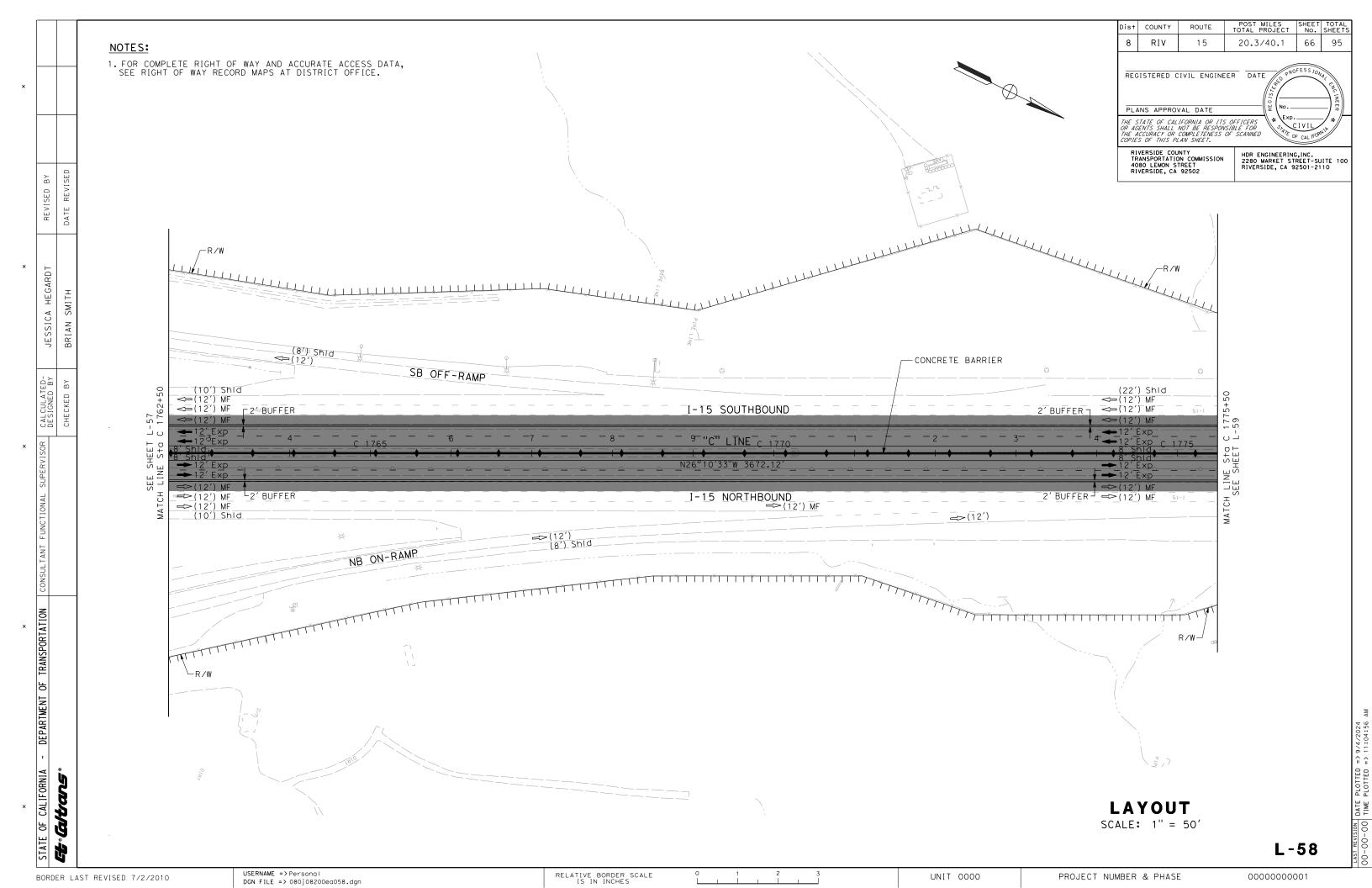


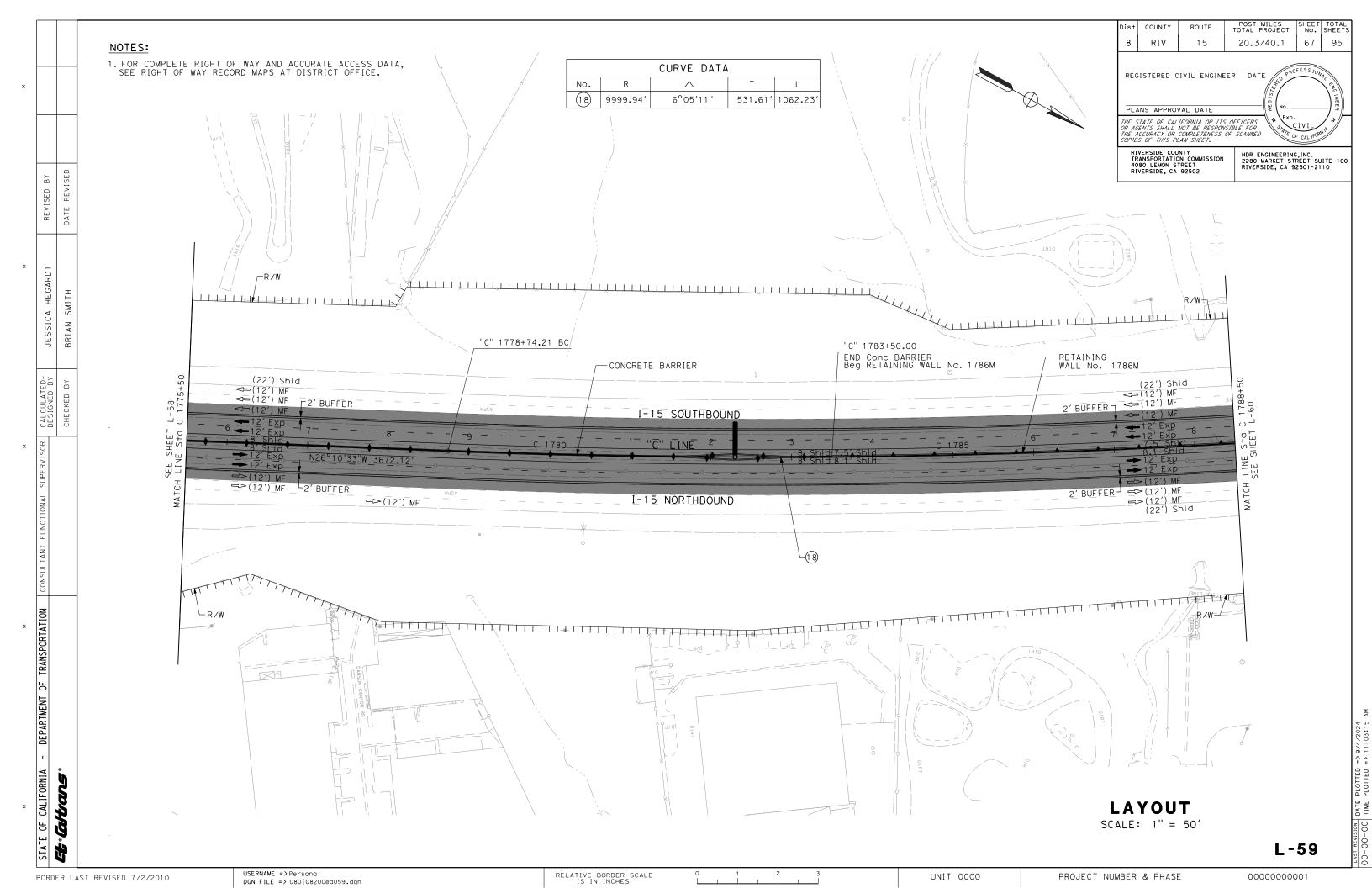


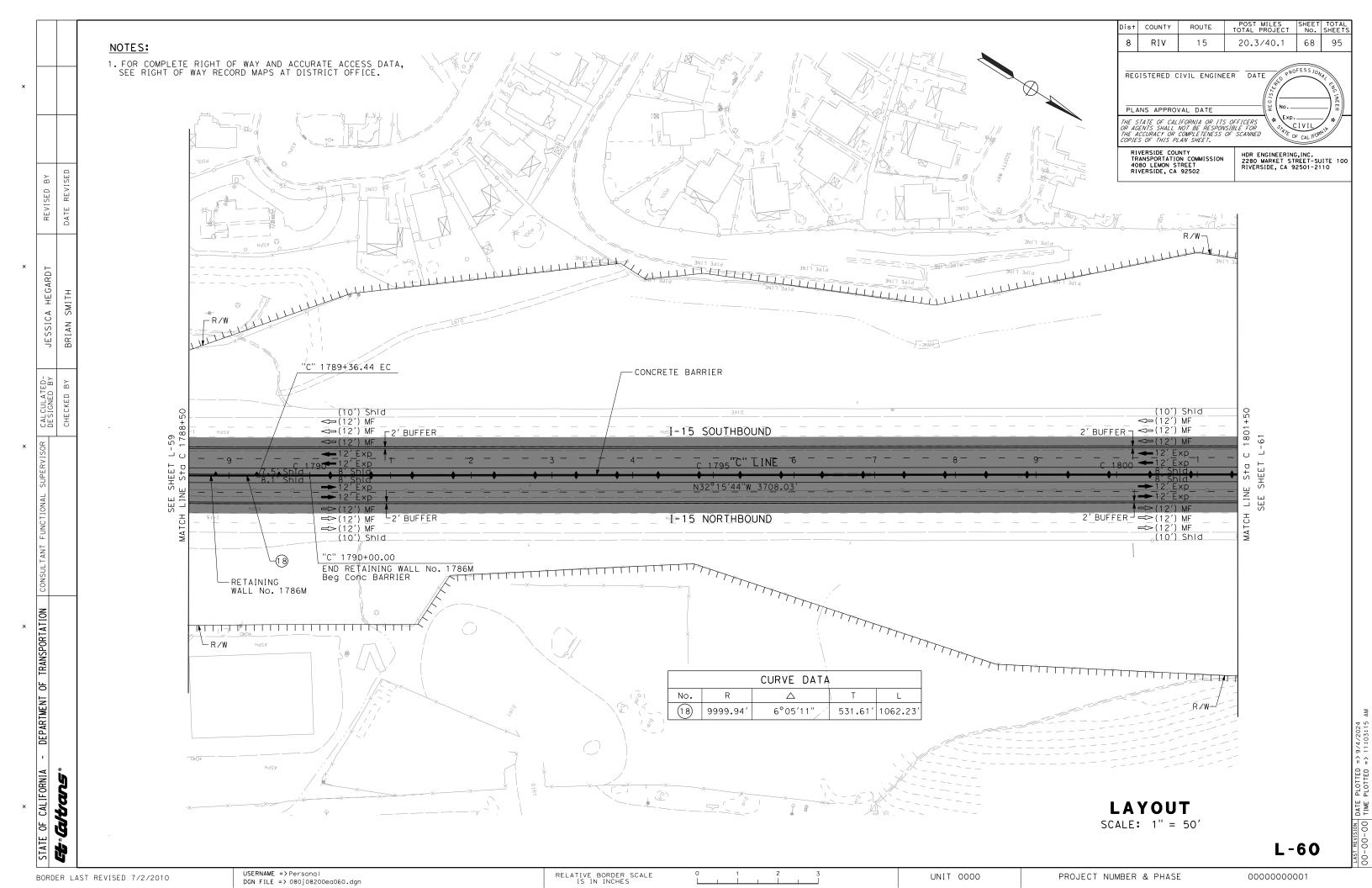


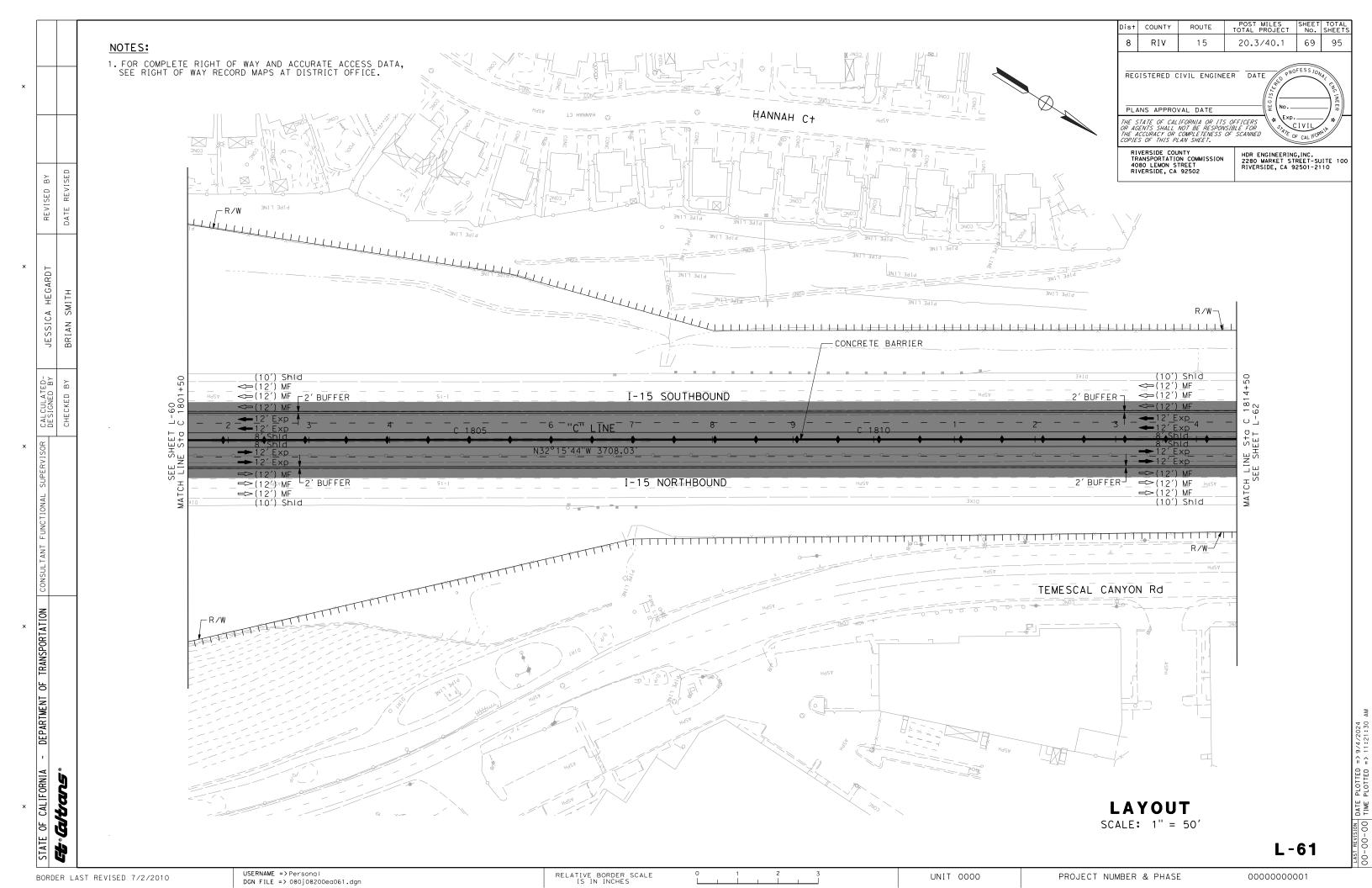


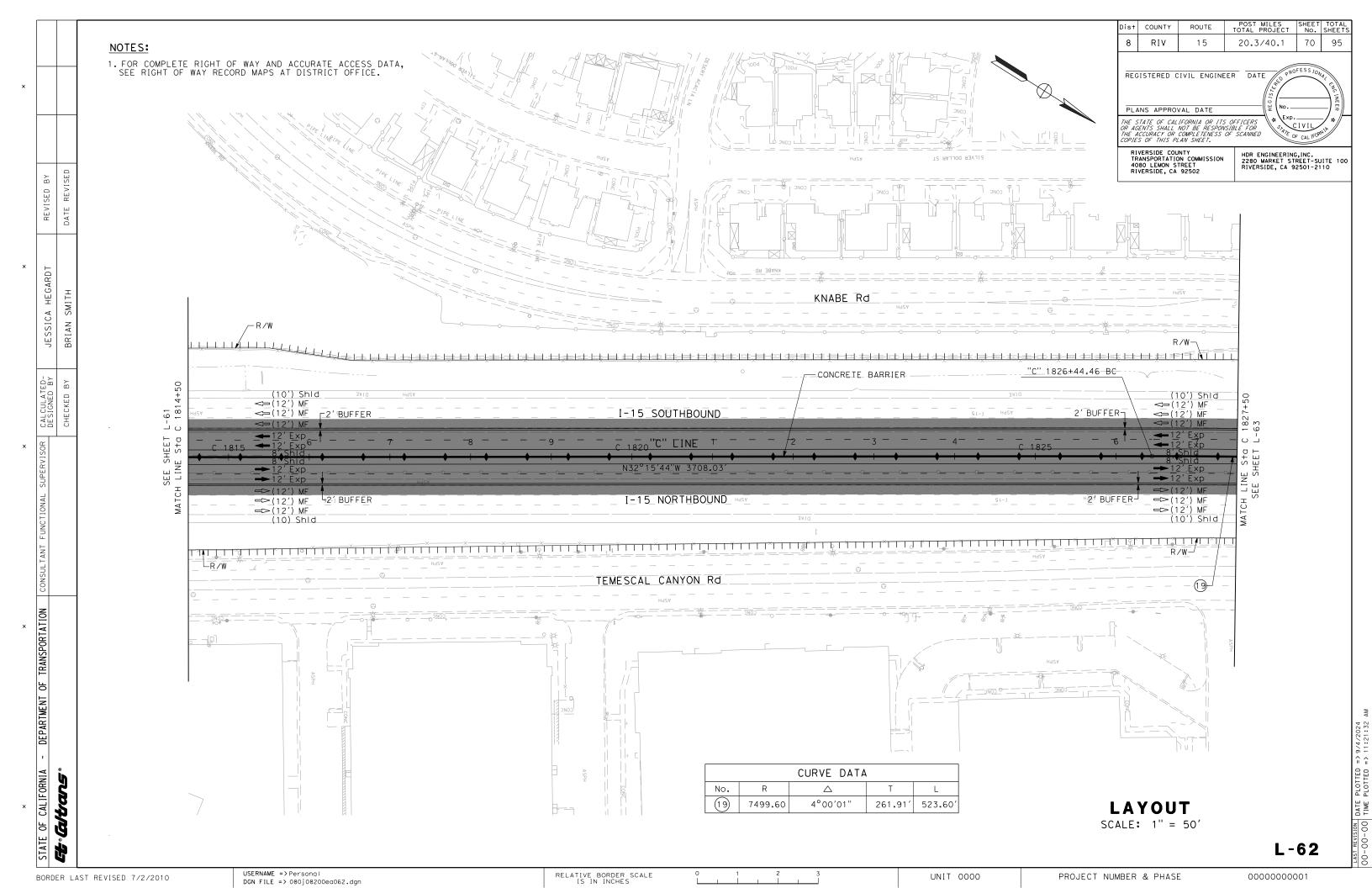


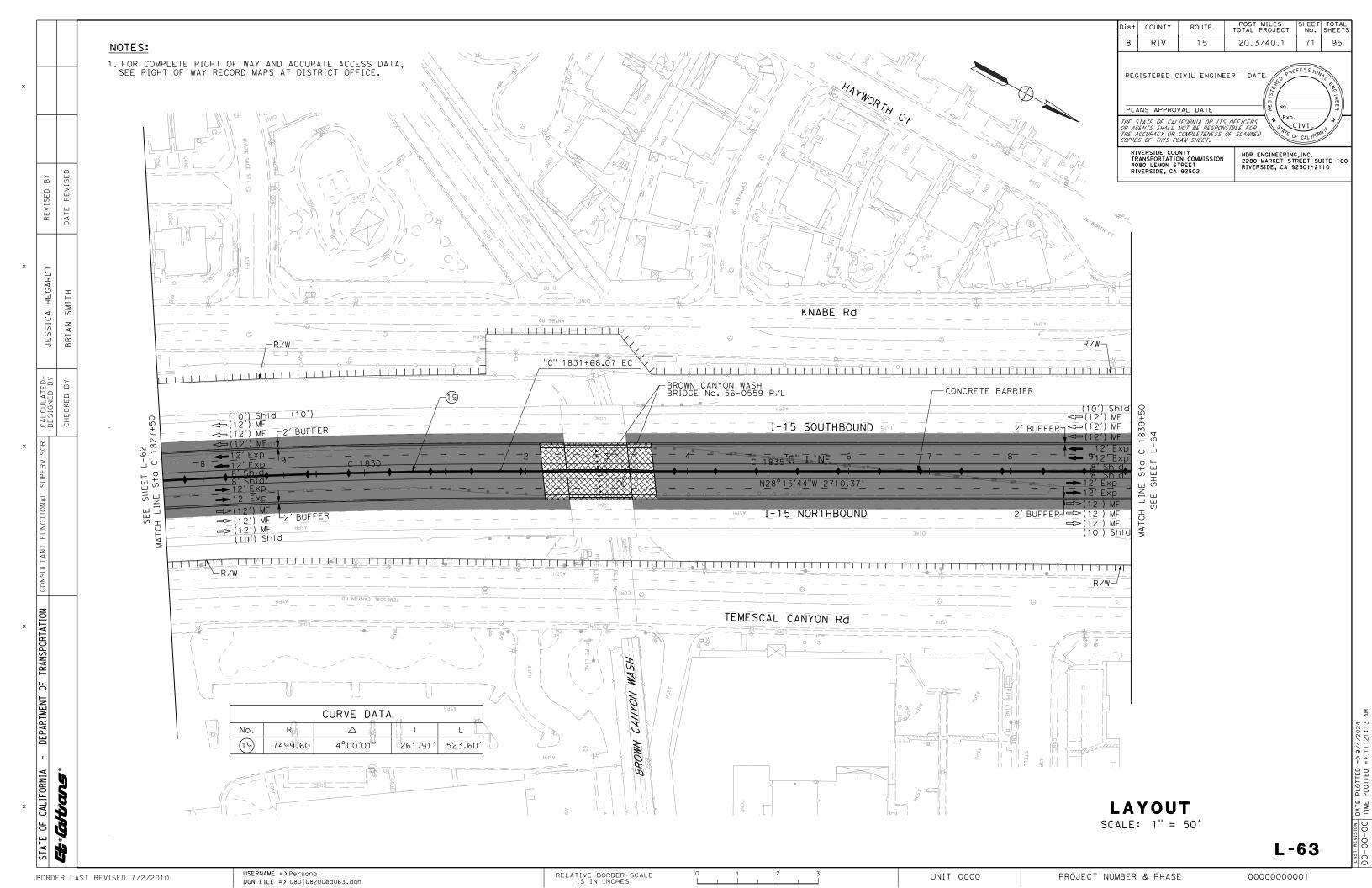


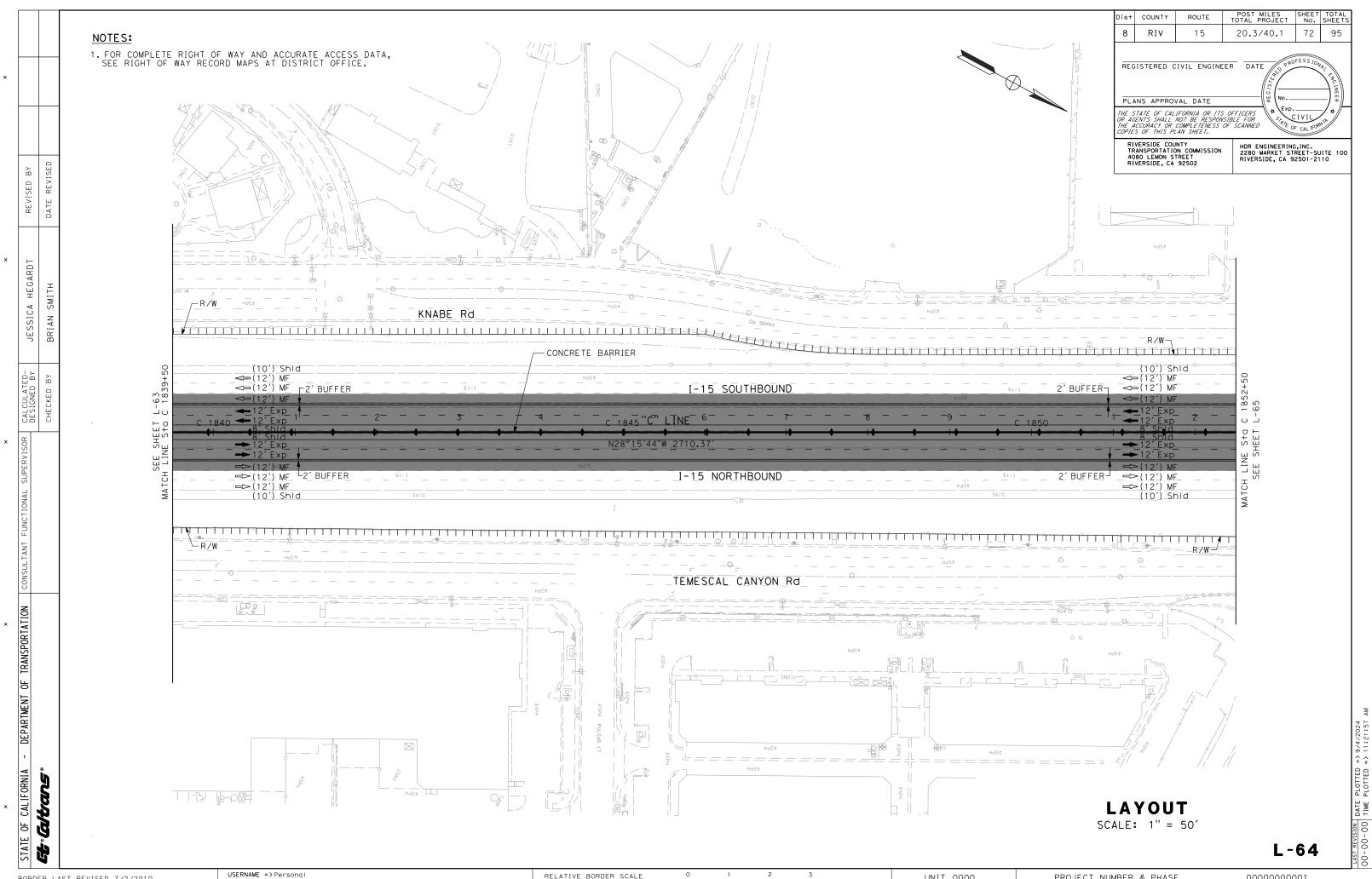








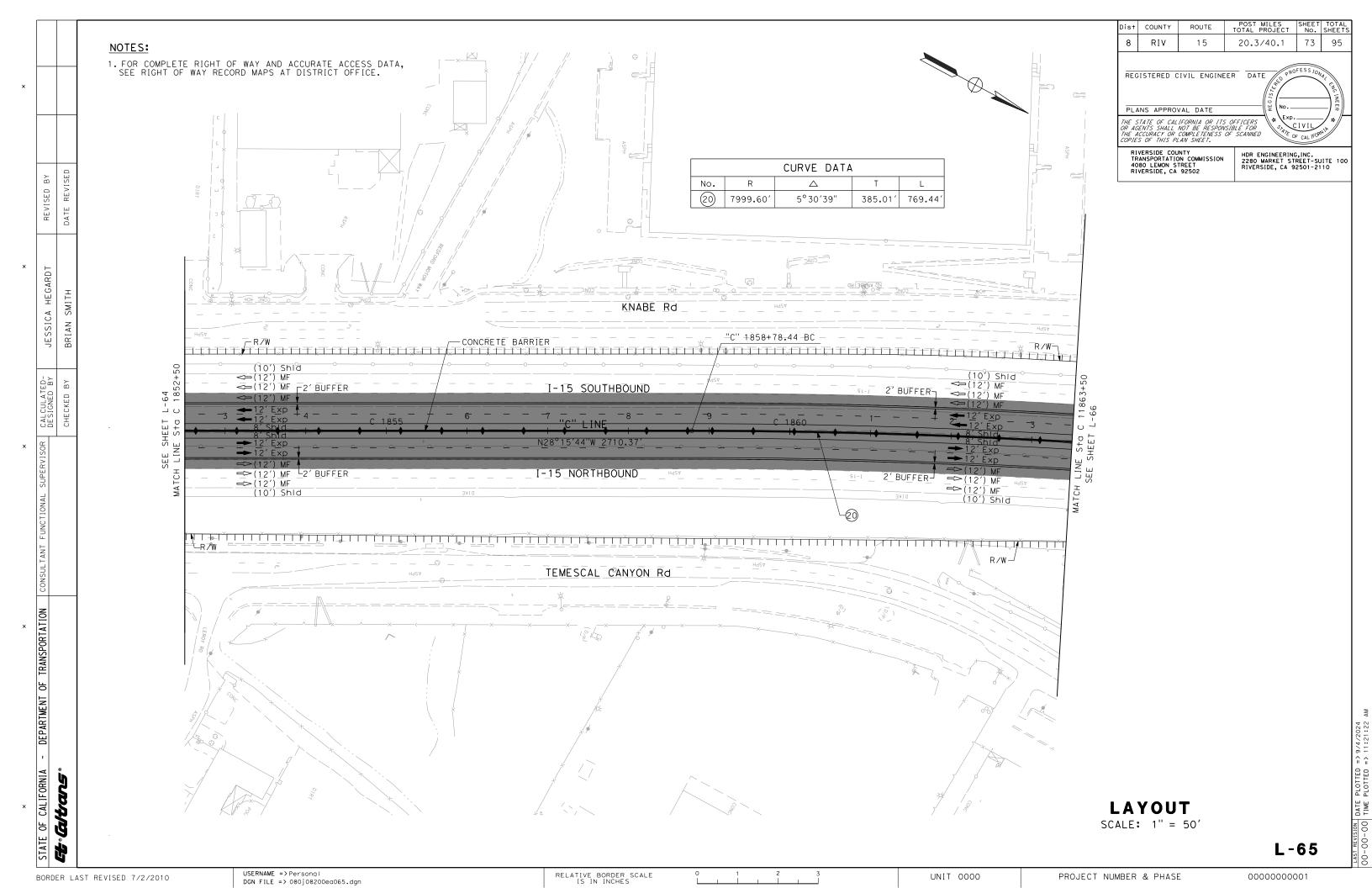


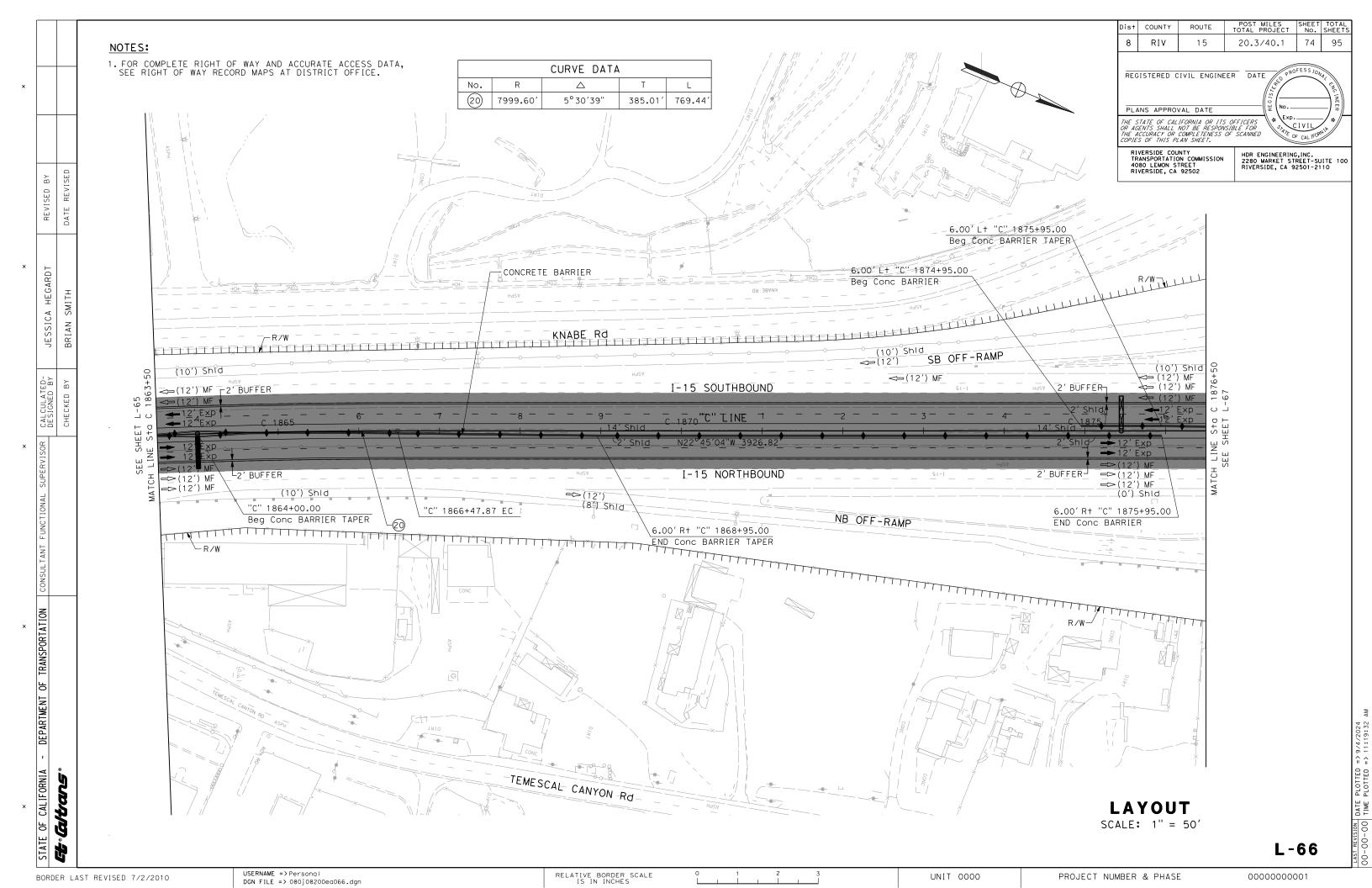


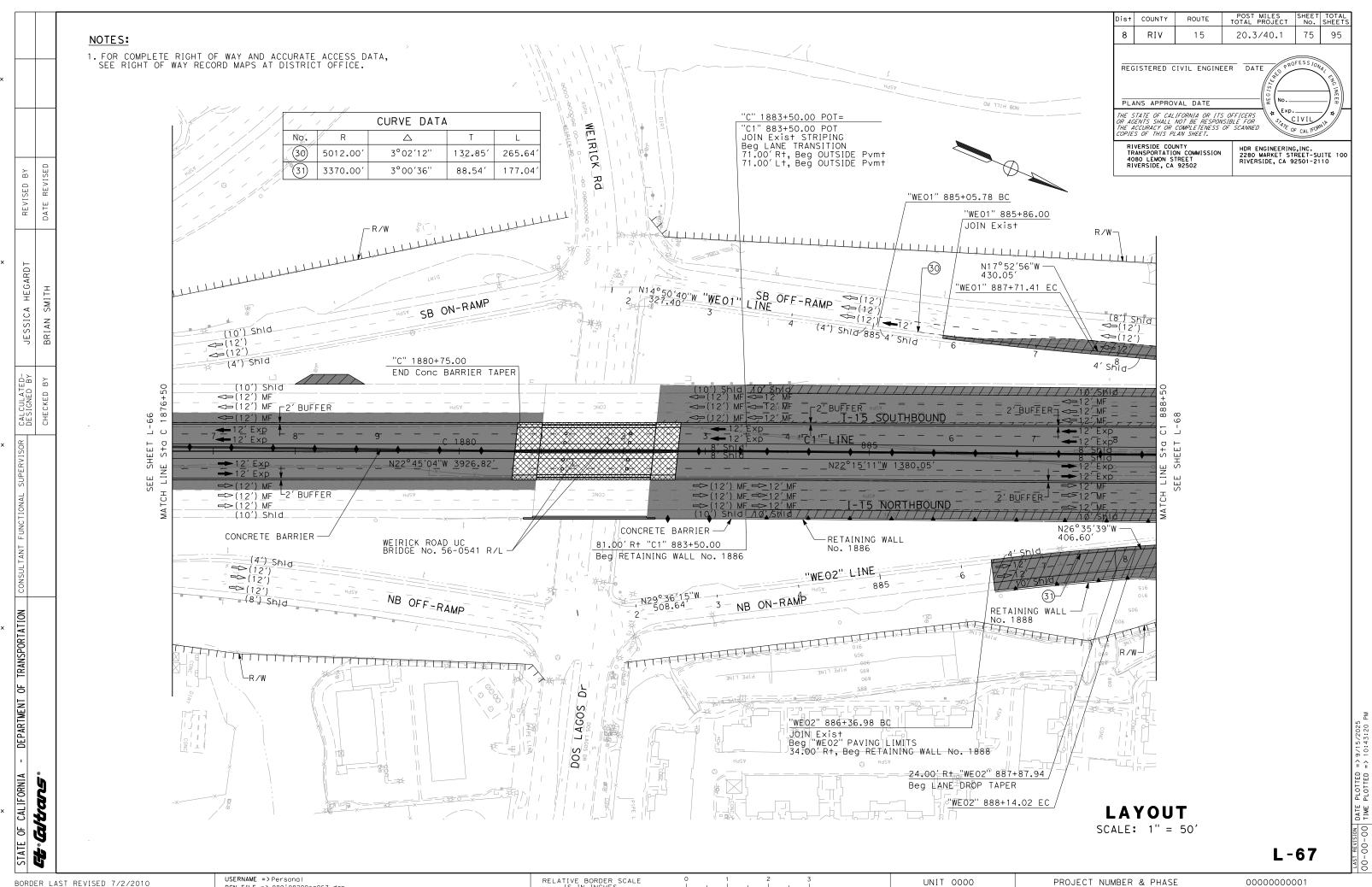
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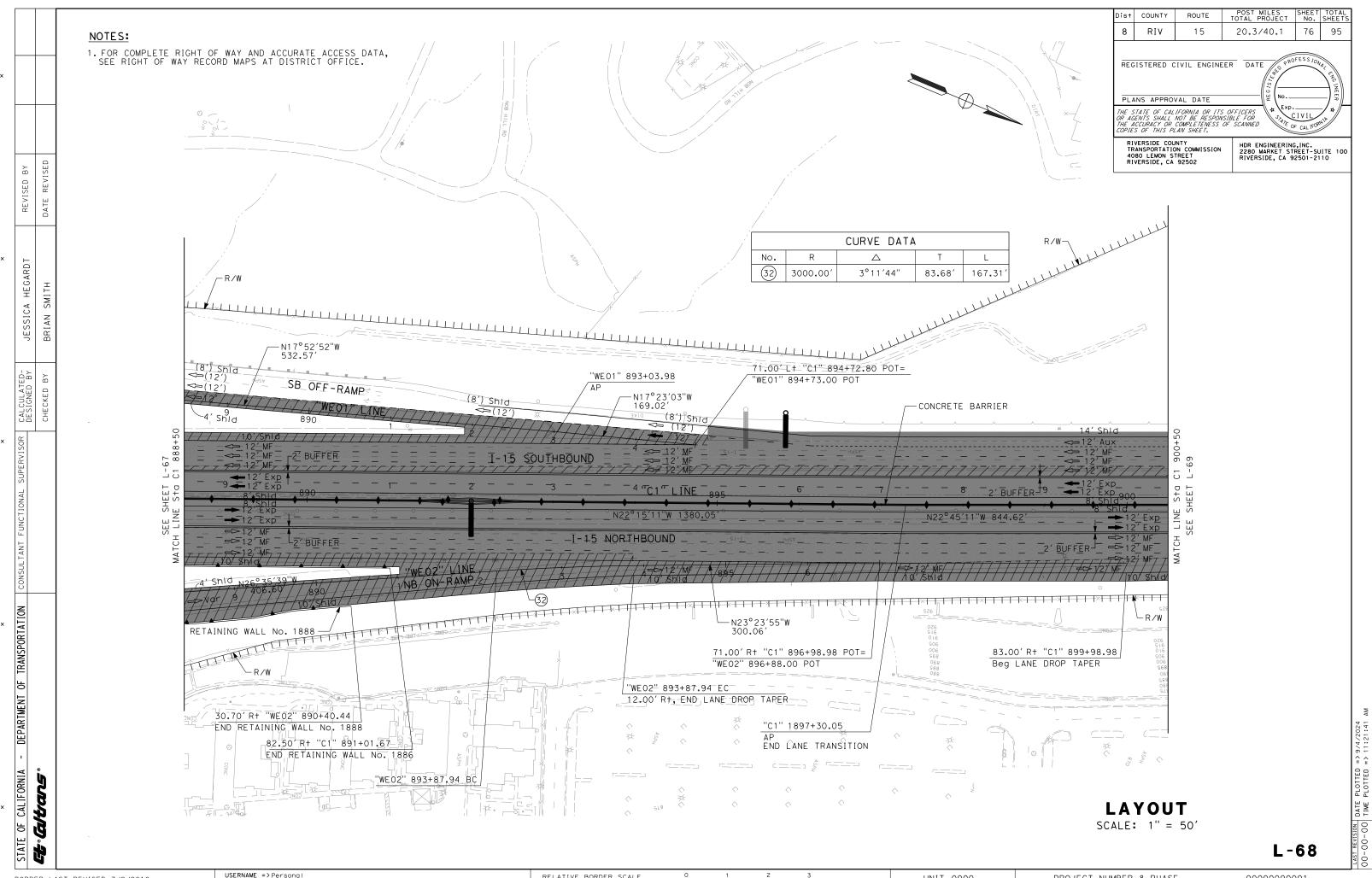
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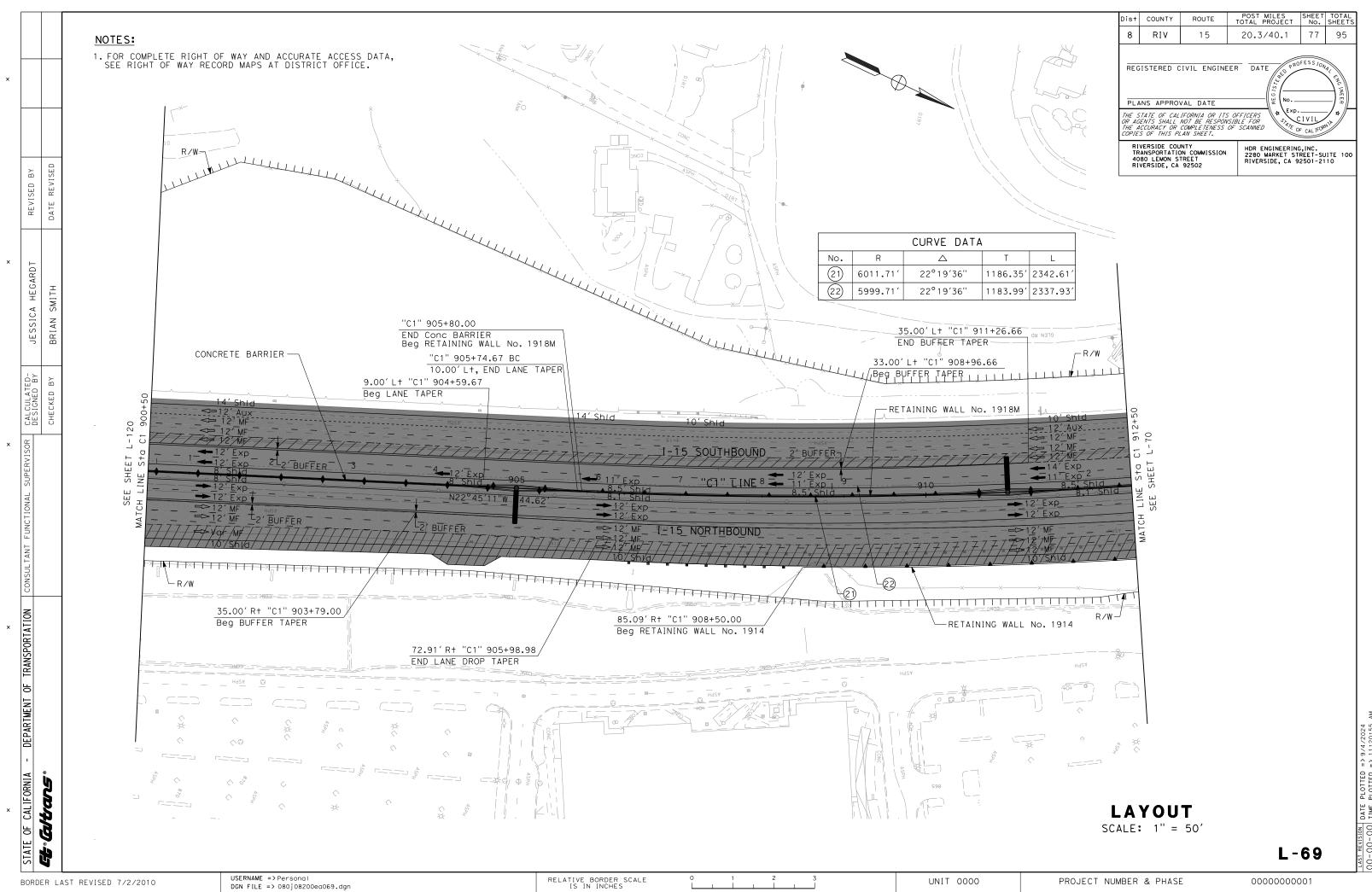
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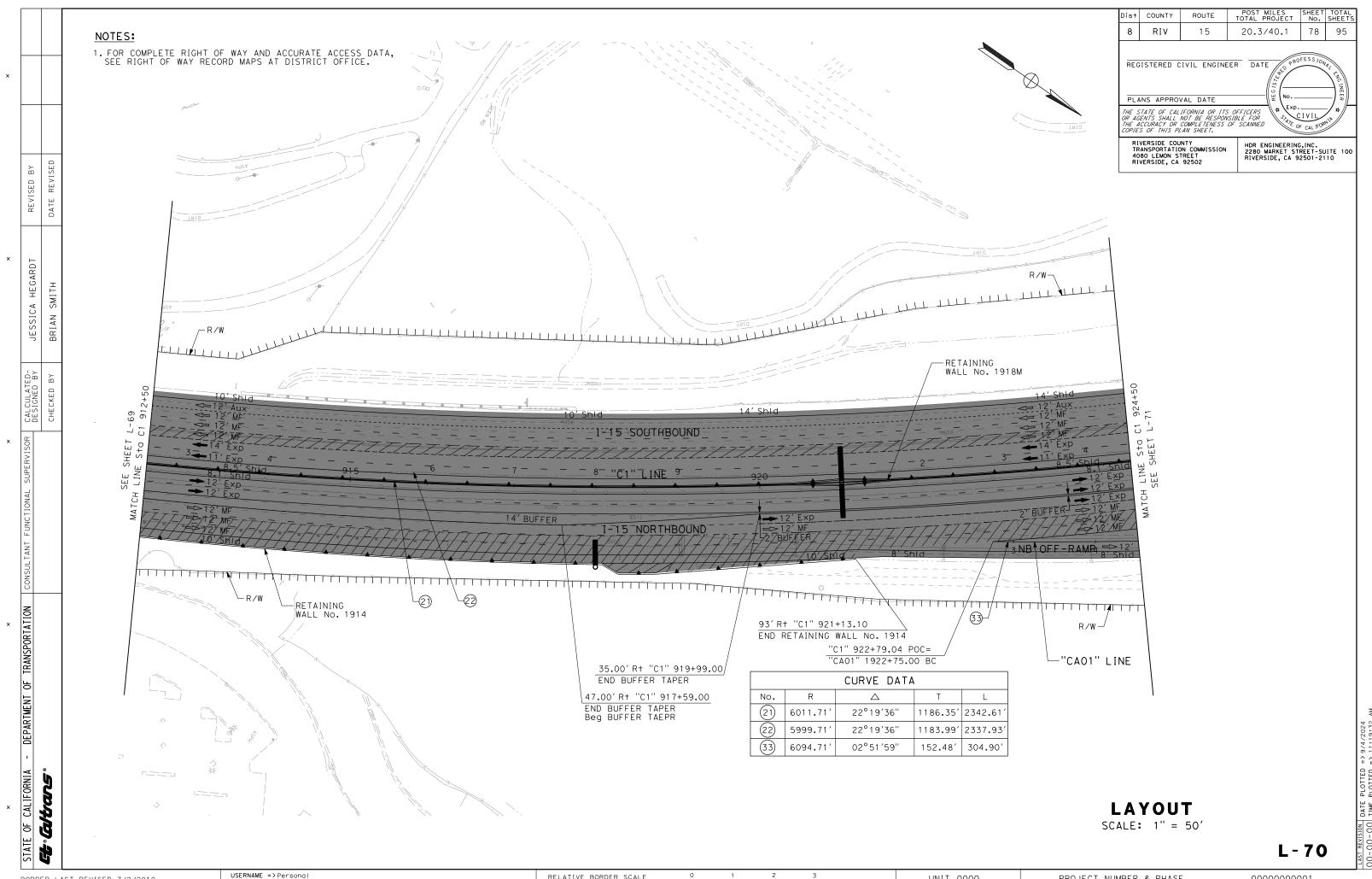
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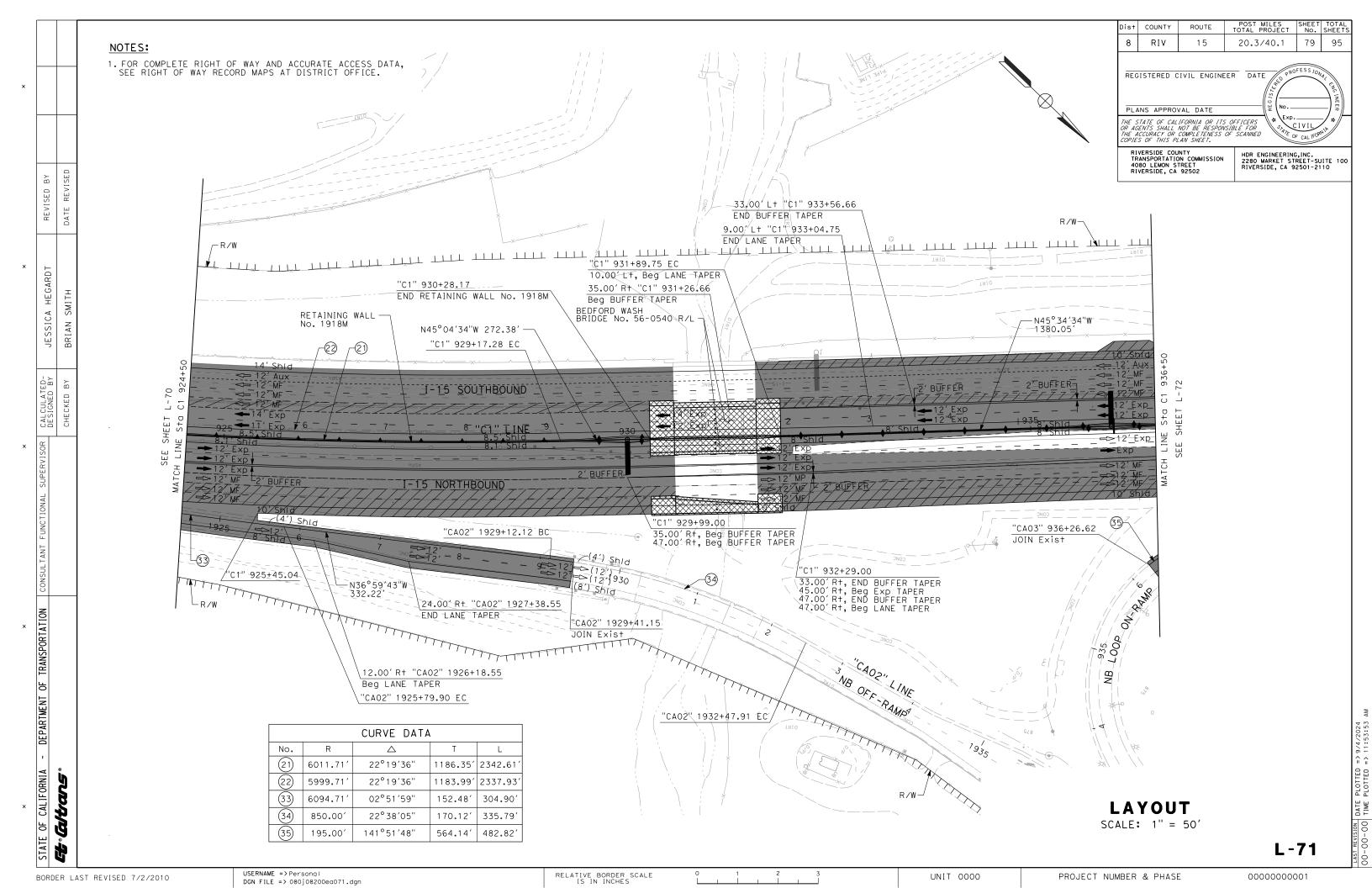
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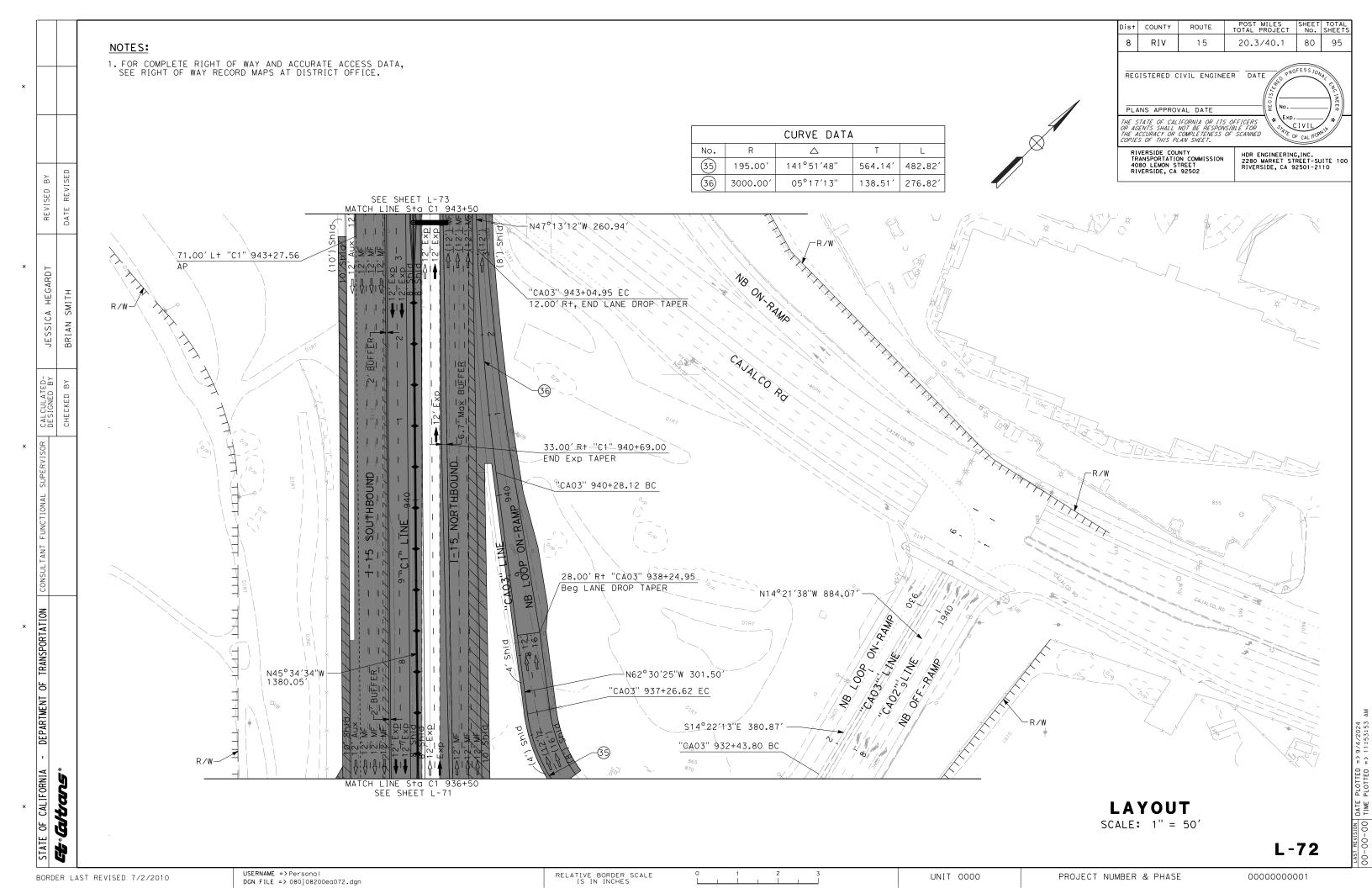
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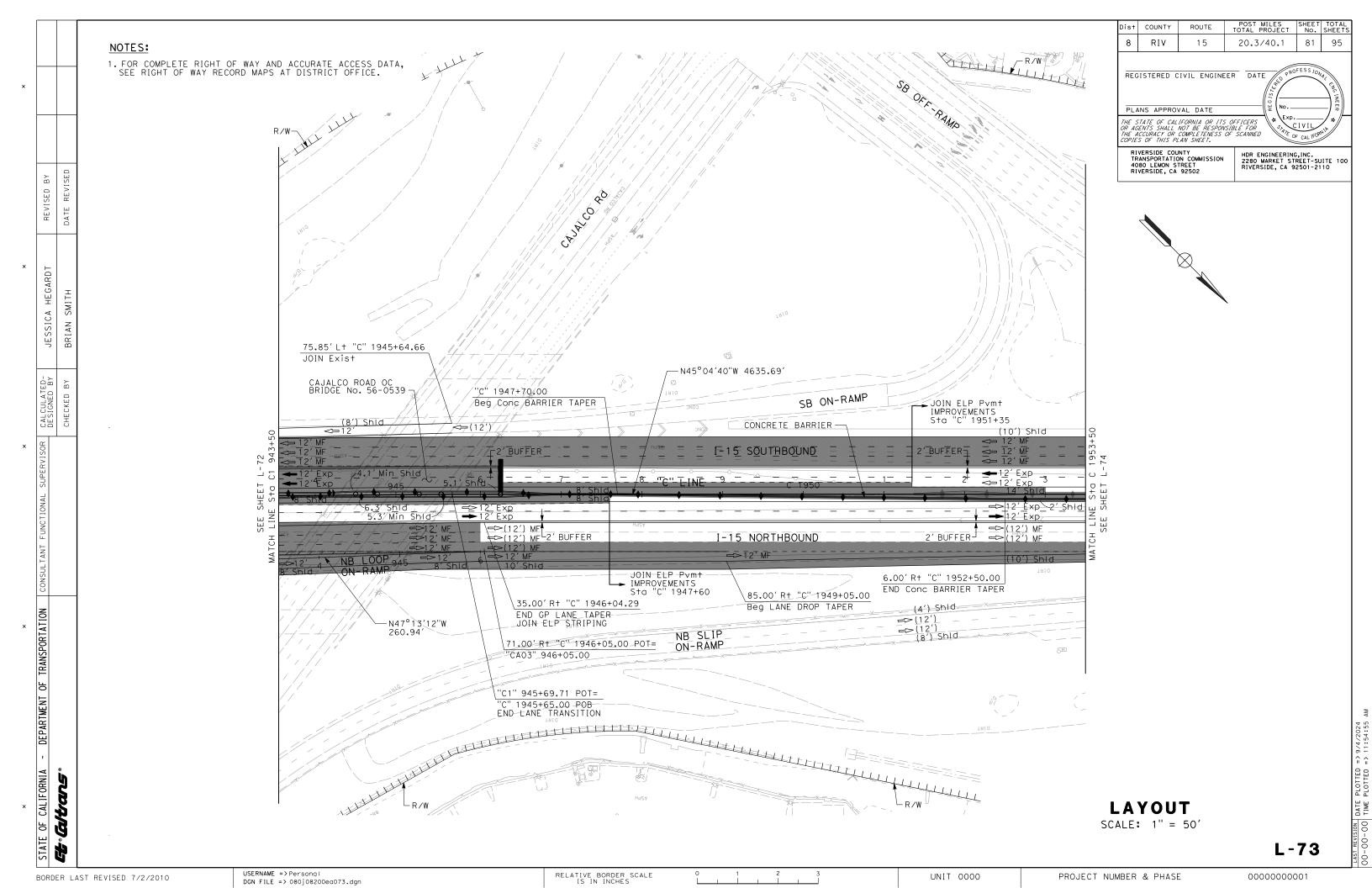
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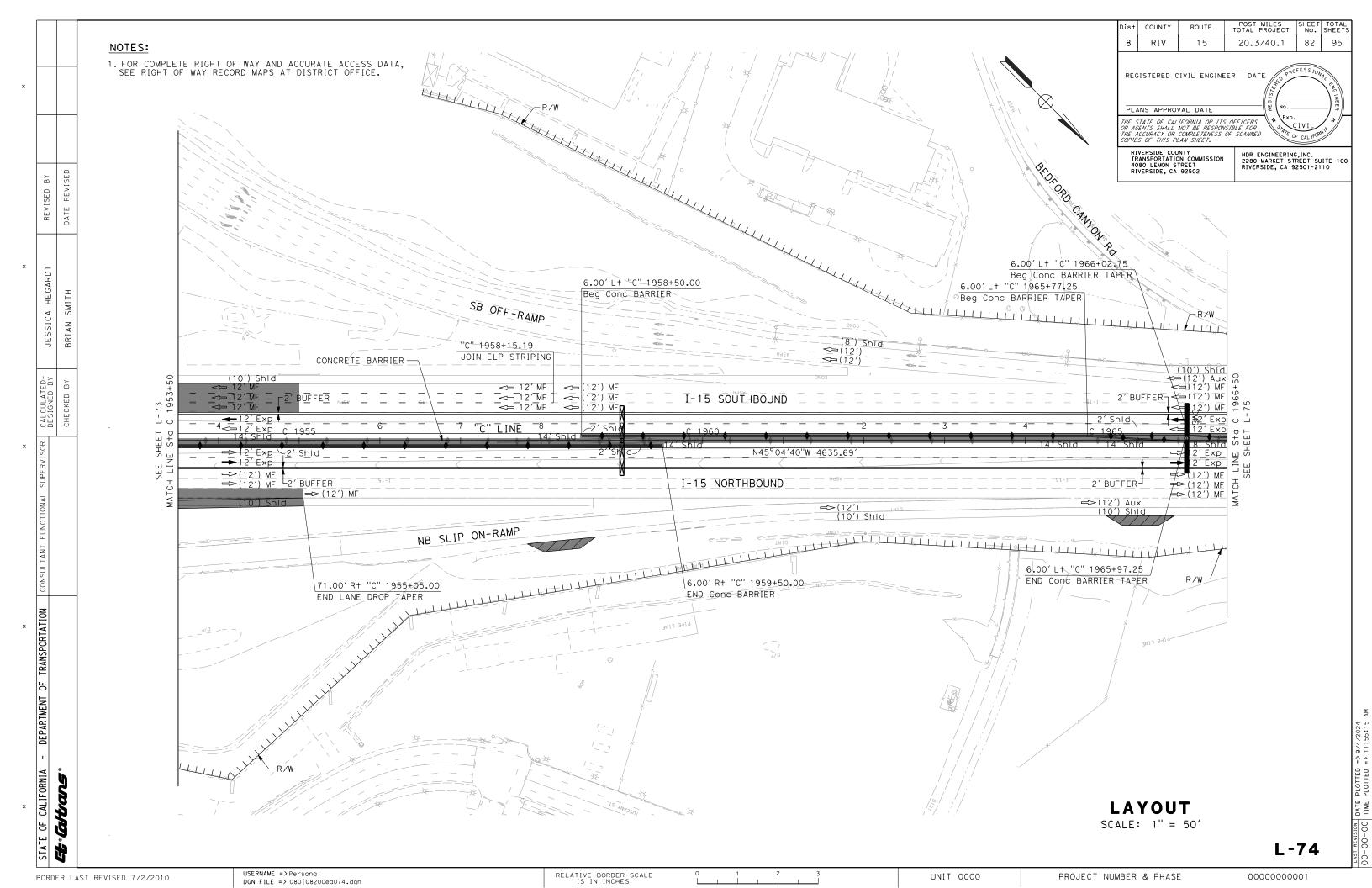
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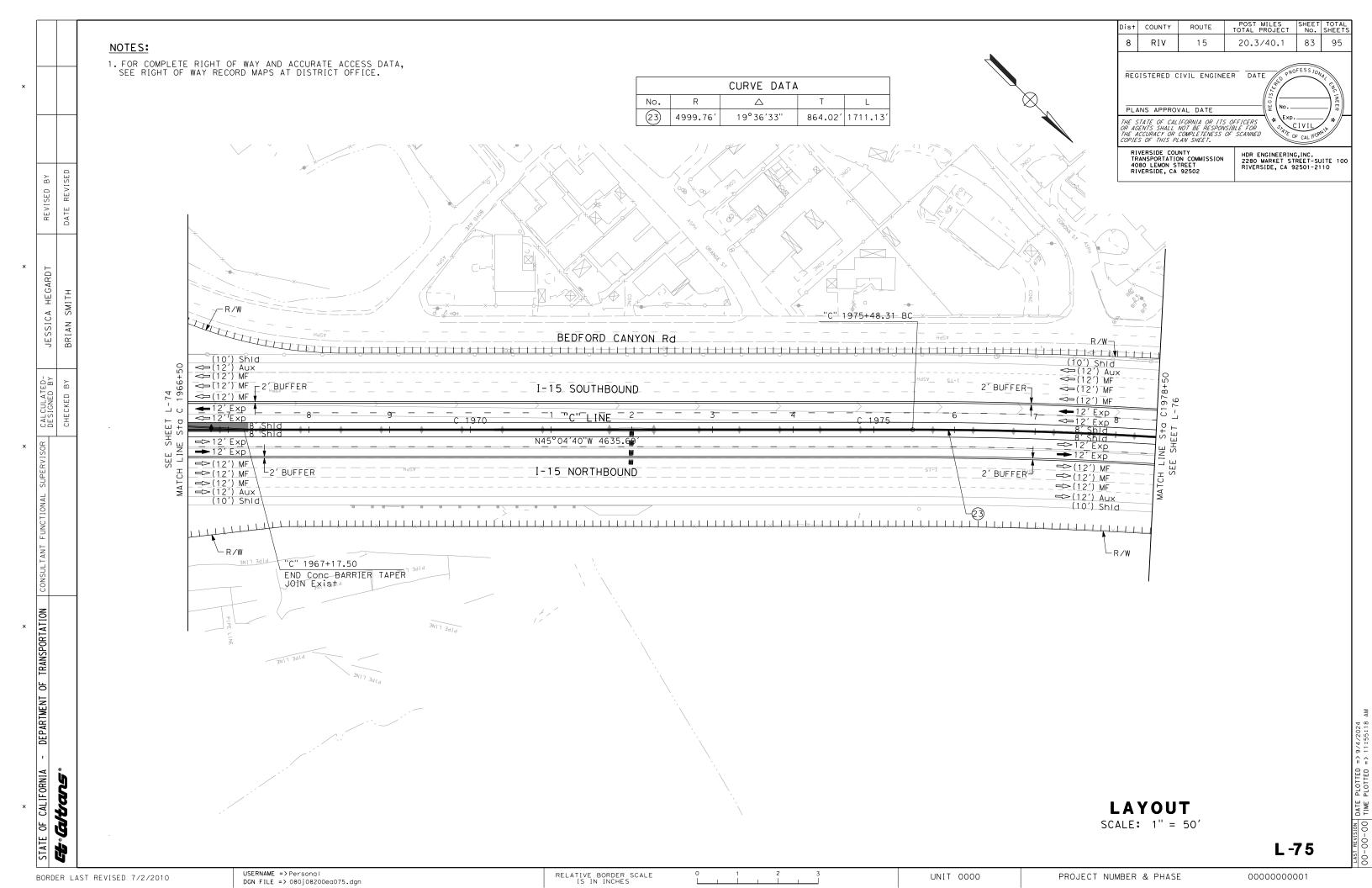
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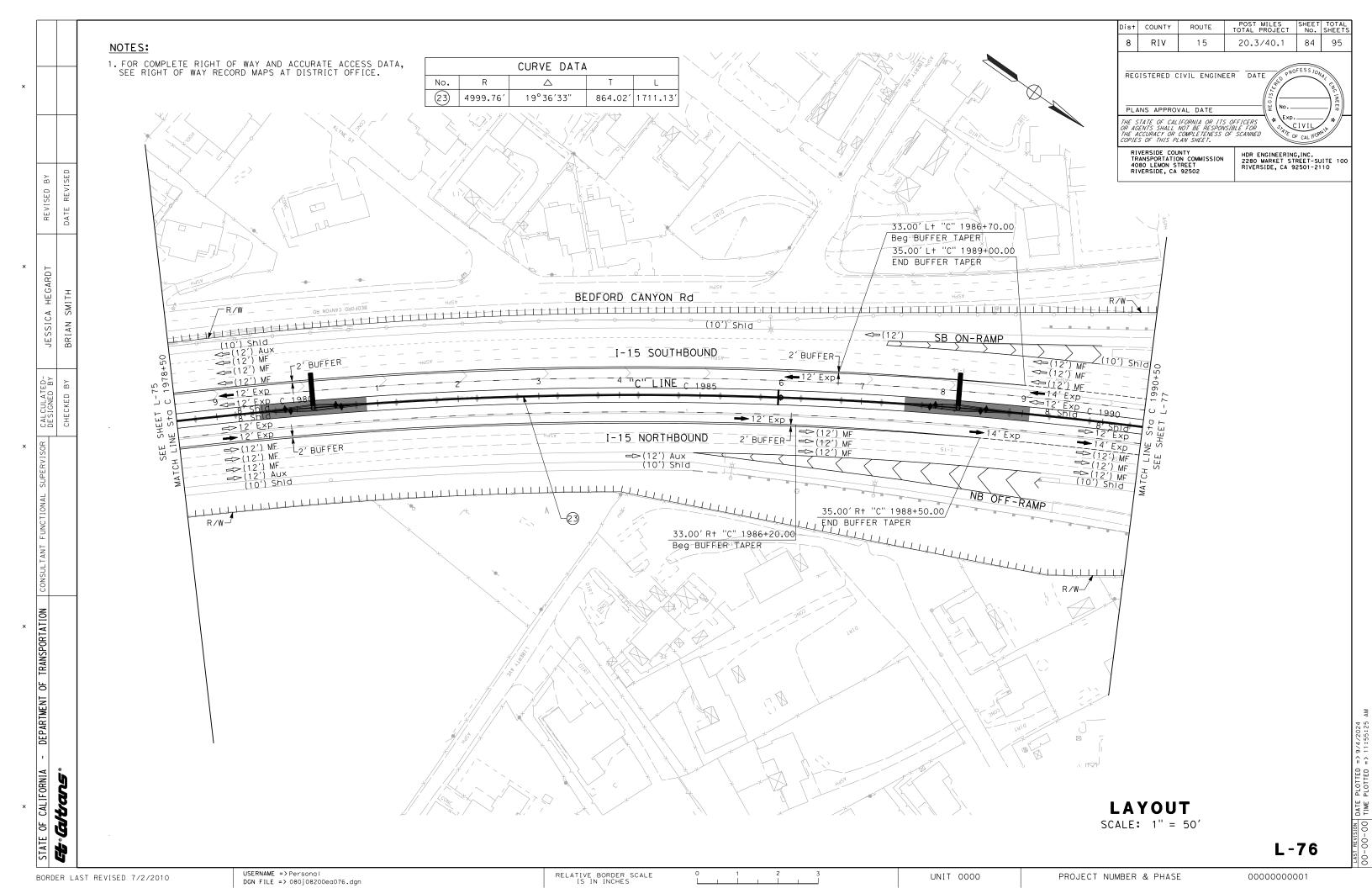


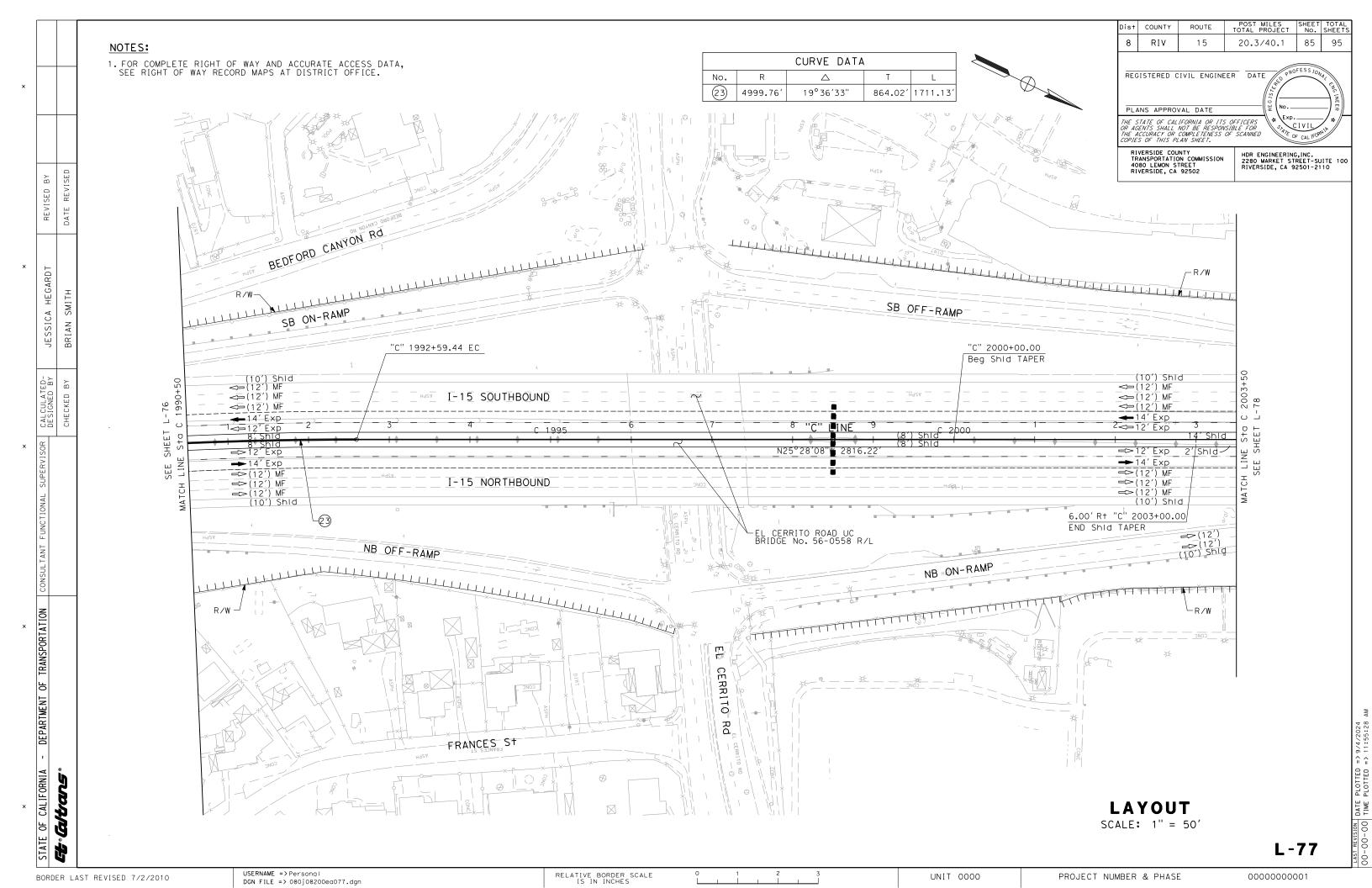


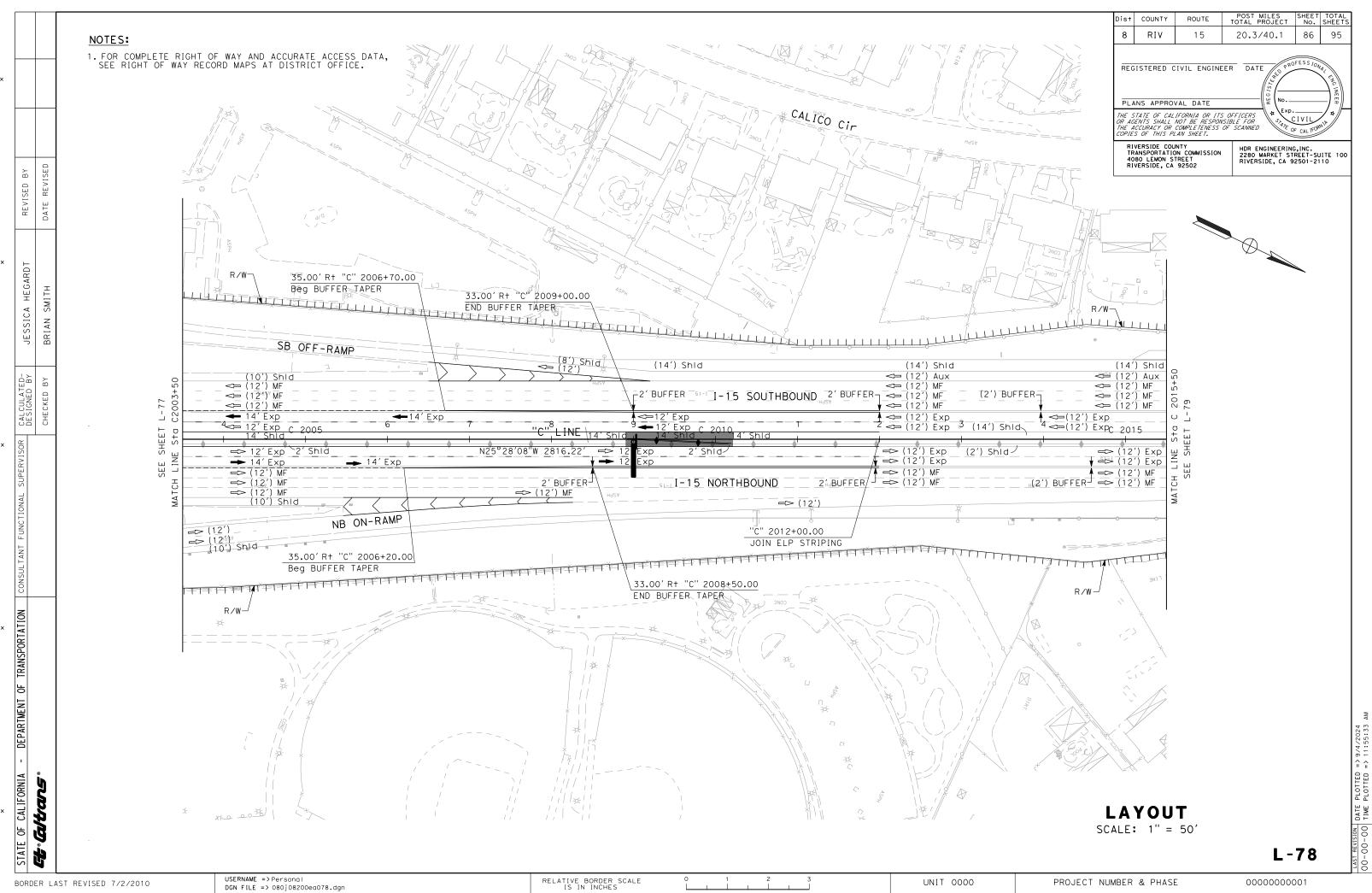






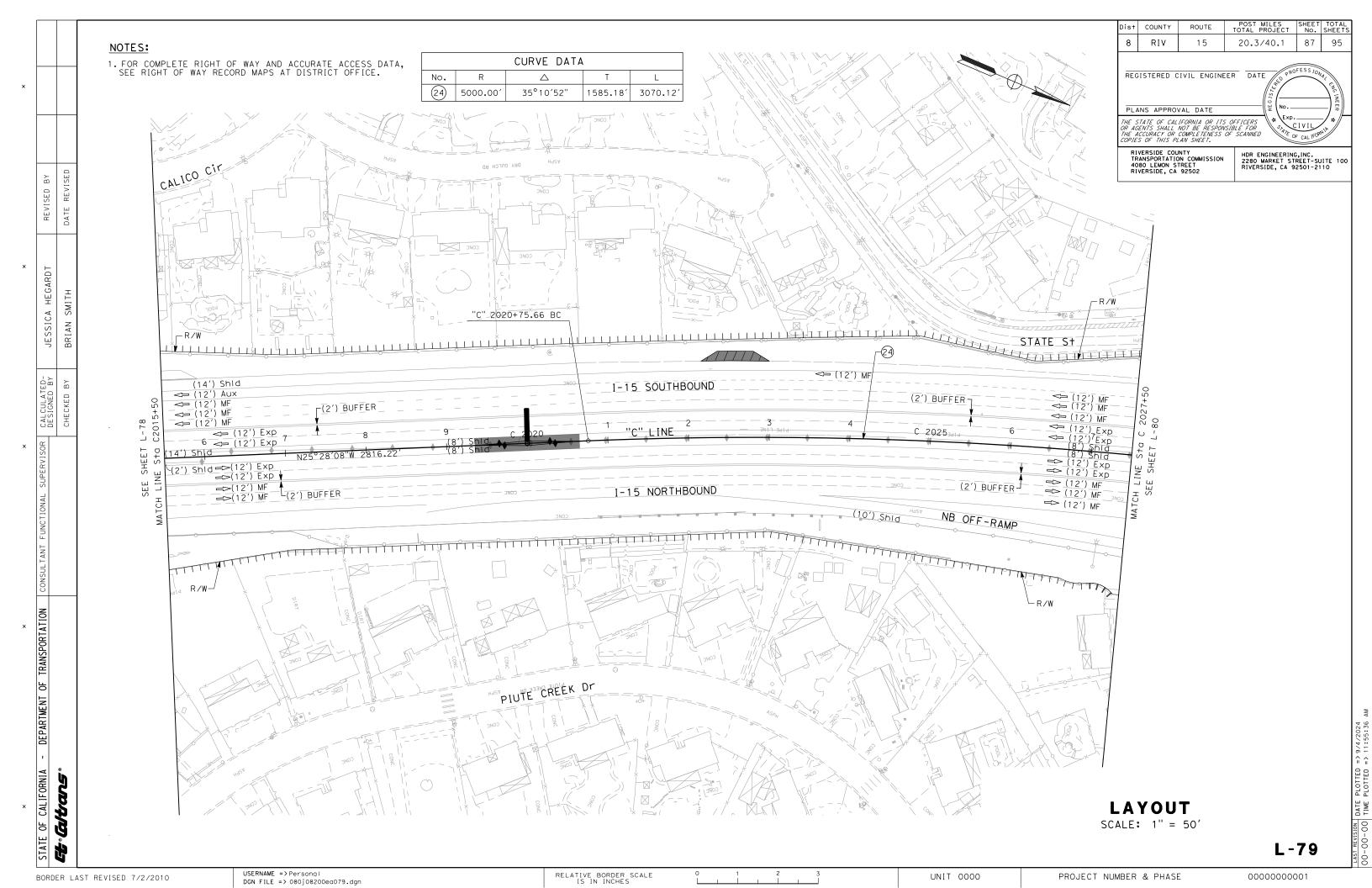


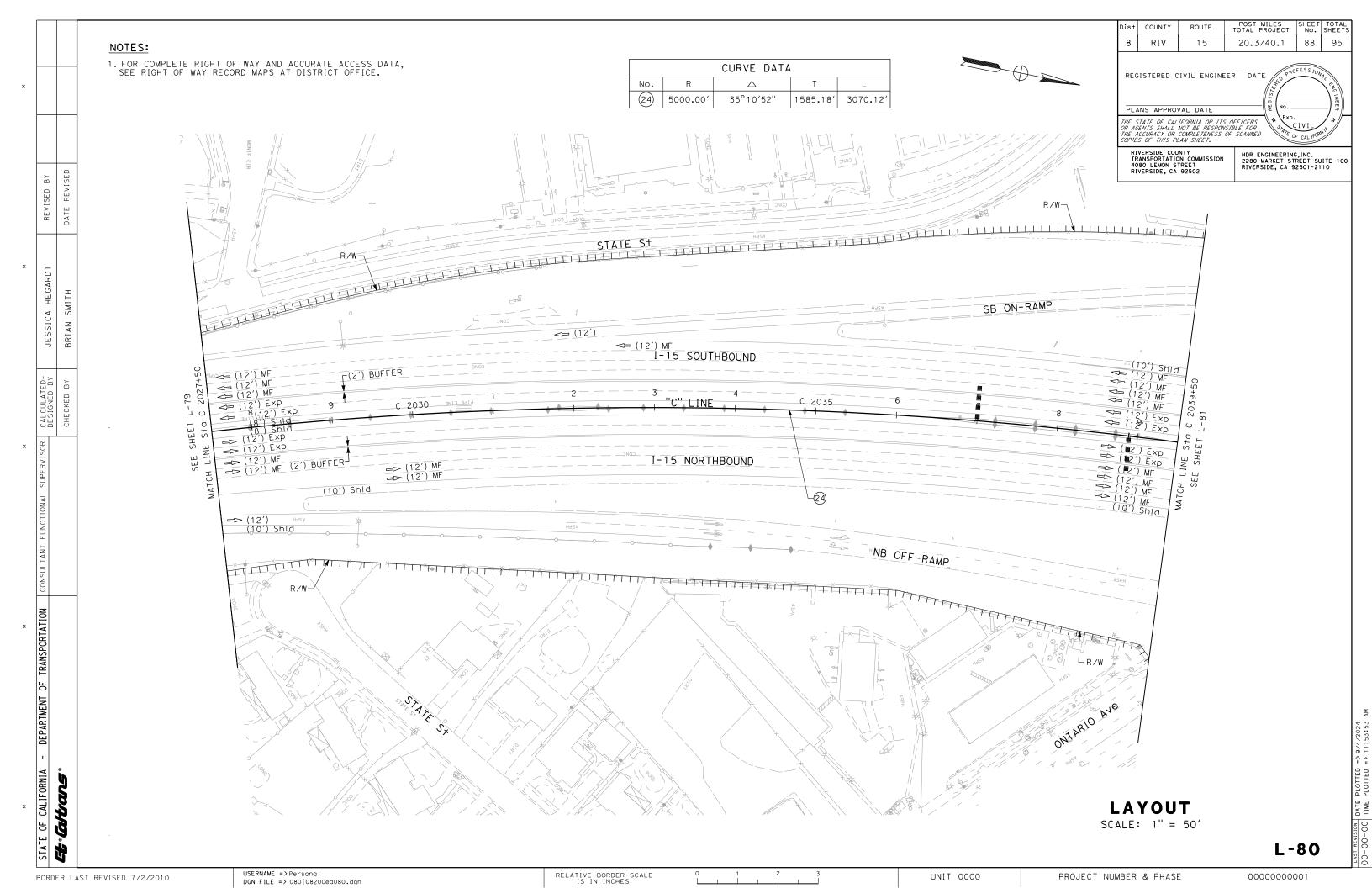


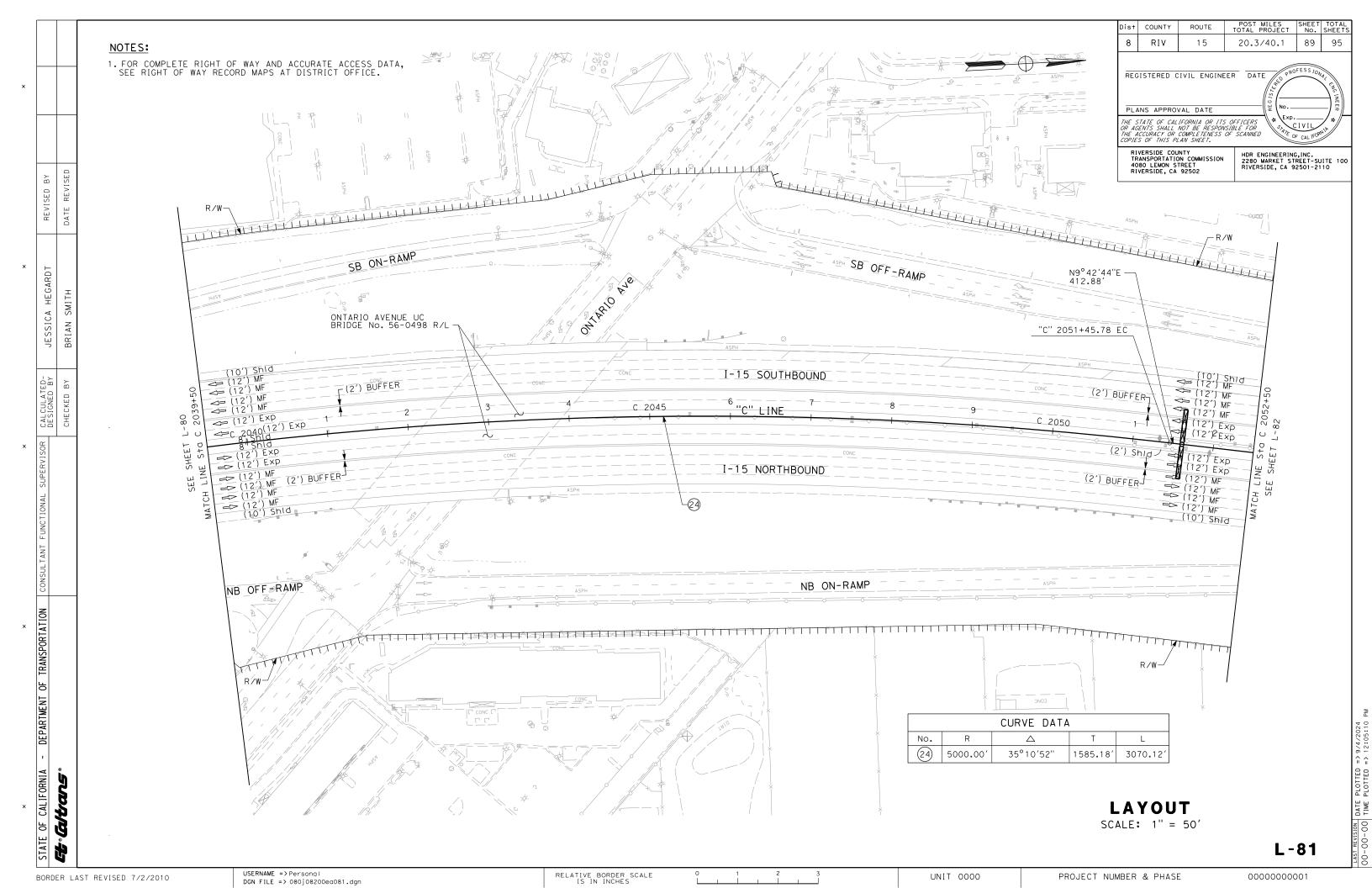


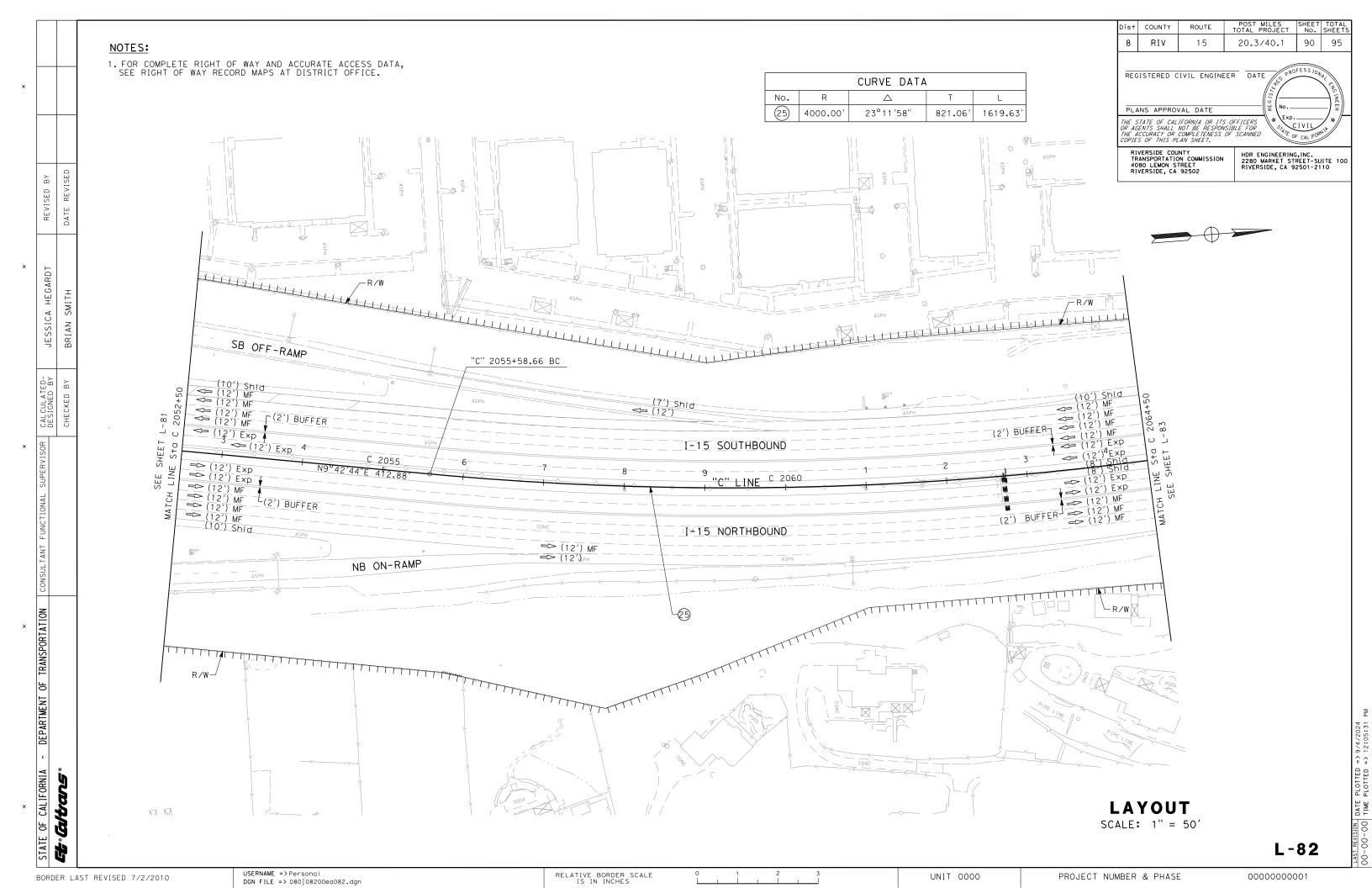
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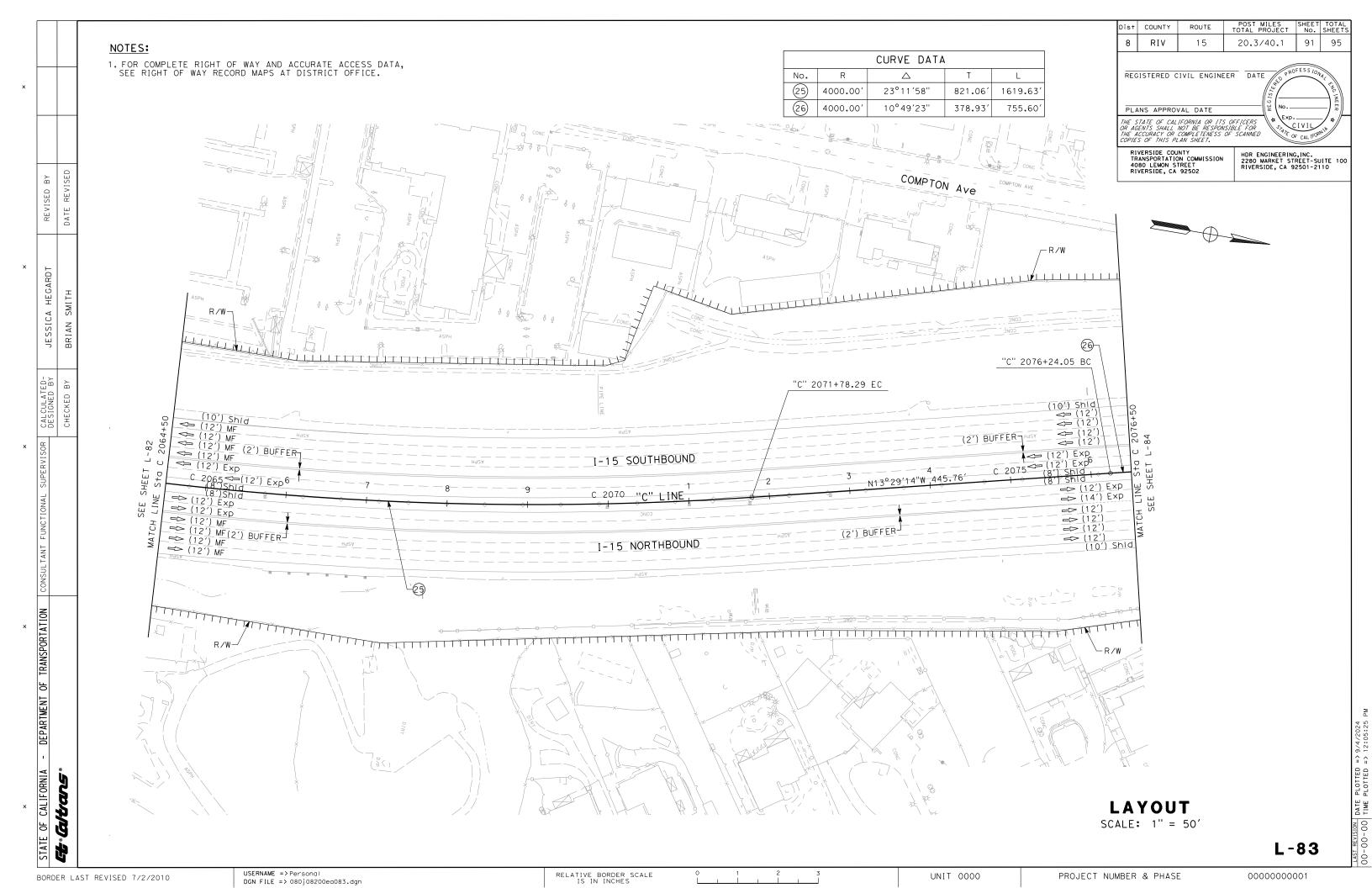
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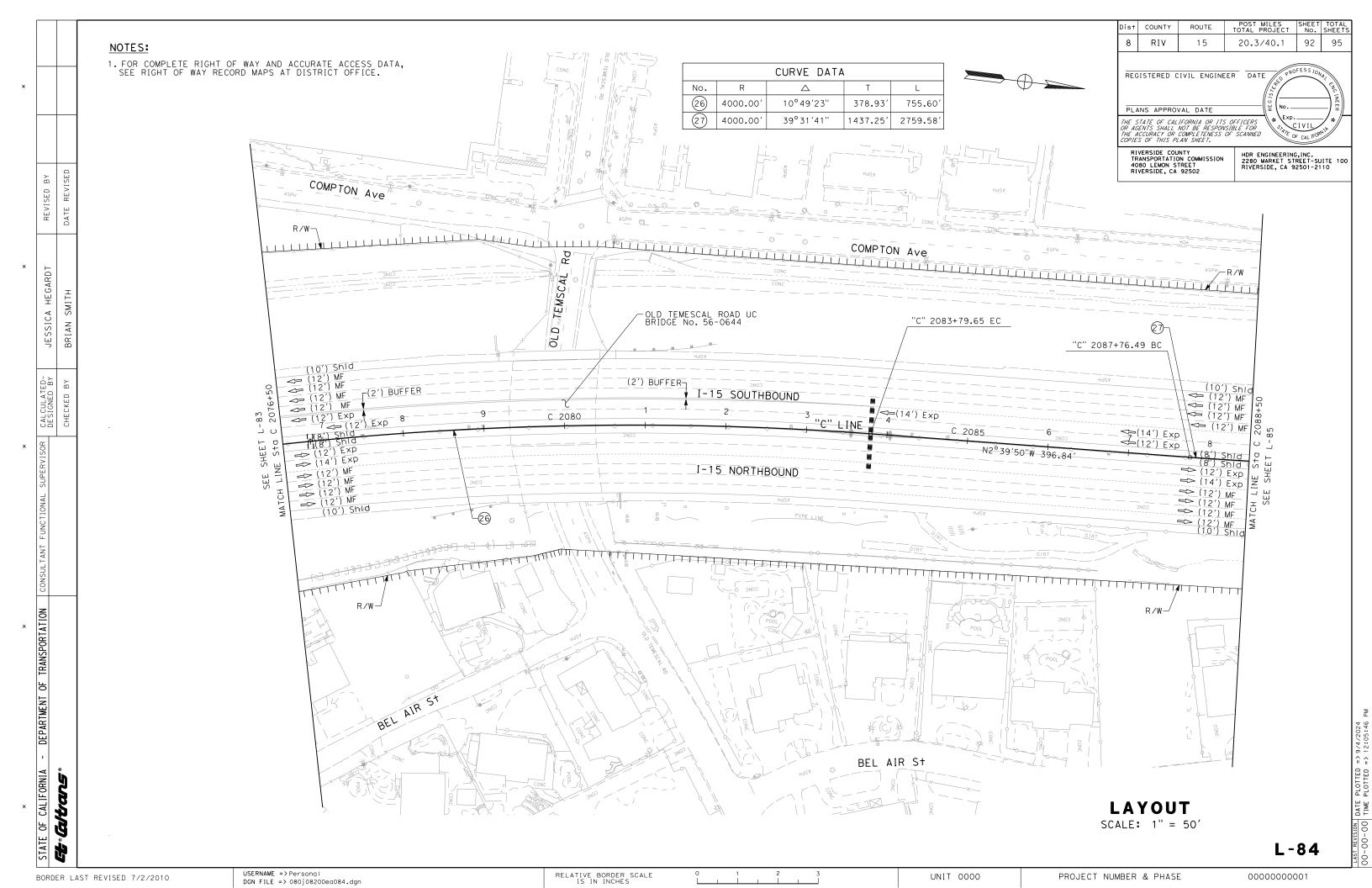


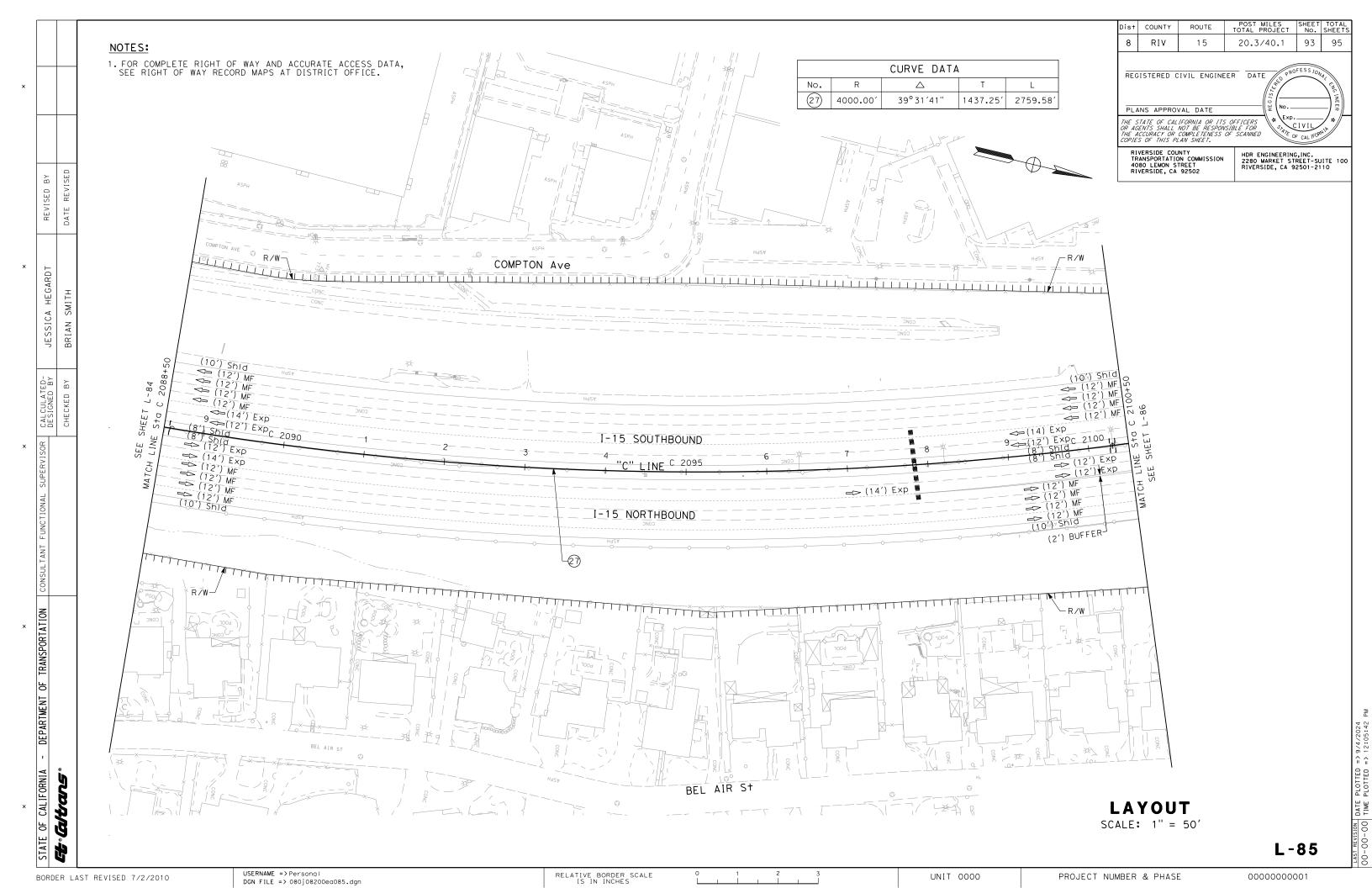


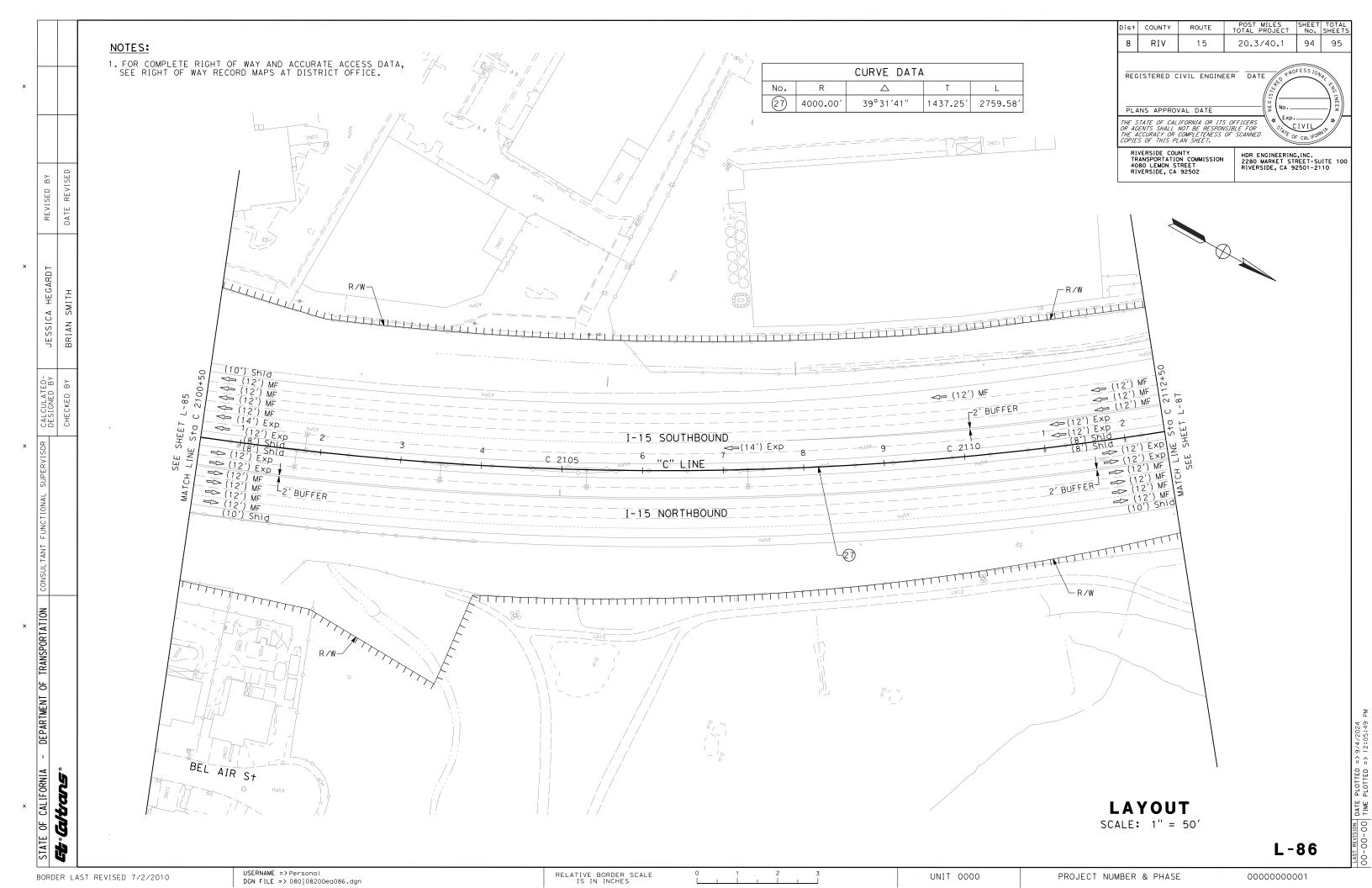


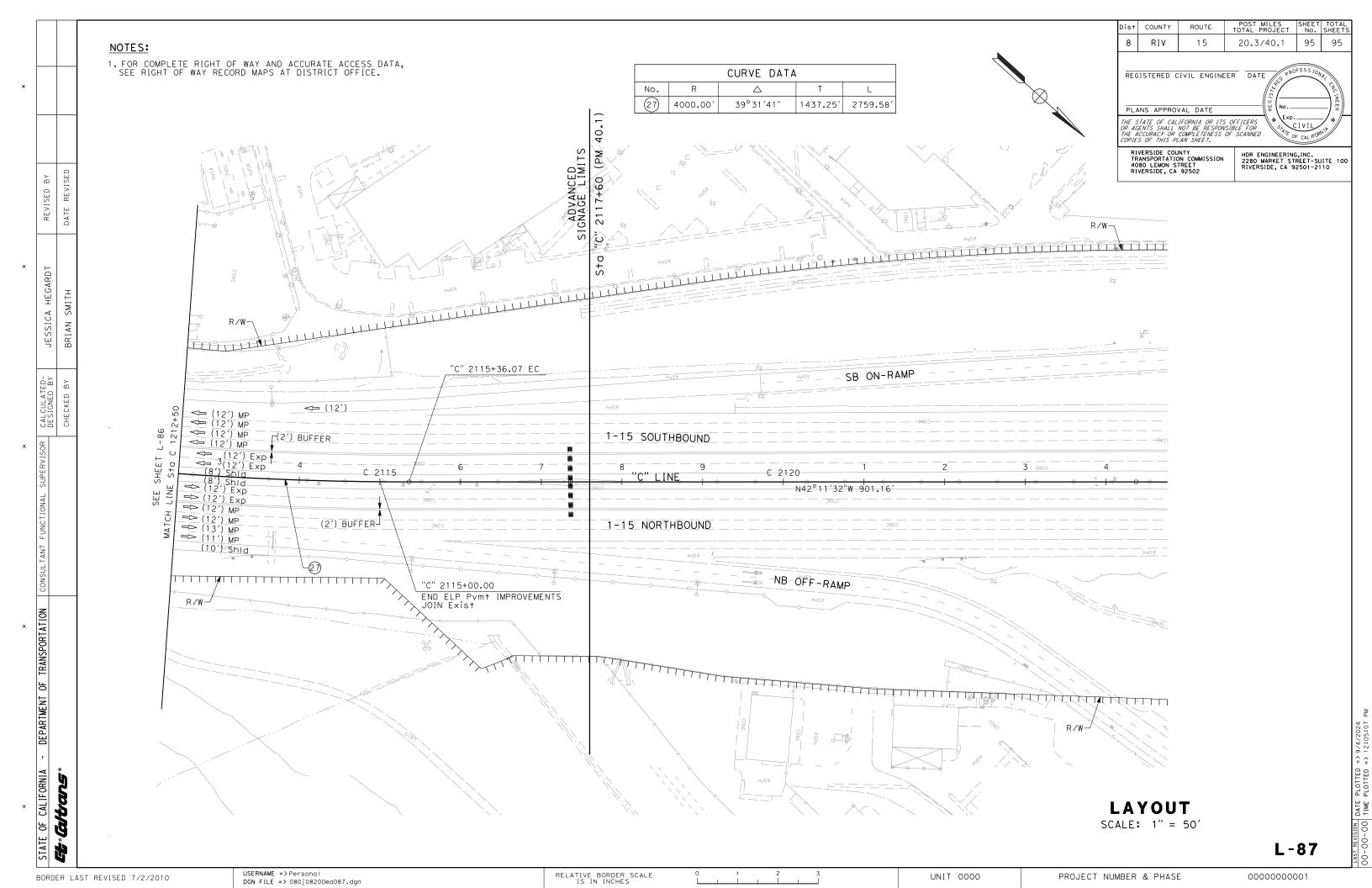












Attachment C – Project Cost Summary

PROJECT

PLANNING COST ESTIMATE®

EA: 08-0J0820 PID: 08-18000063

PID: 08-18000063 District-County-Route: 08-RIV-15

PM: 20.3 - 40.1

Type of Estimate: Draft Project Report Estimate for PA&ED

Program Code :

EA: 08-0J0820

Project Limits: District 08 / Route 15 / PM 20.3 to PM 40.1 Riverside County

Project Description: Build Two Tolled Express Lanes in each direction between State Route 74 (Central Avenue) in Lake Elsinore to join the existing

express lanes near El Cerrito Road in Corona

Construction of 15.8 miles of two tolled express lanes in each direction in the median of I-15. Additional improvements include Scope: widening of 15 bridges, three auxiliary lanes in the southbound direction, potential construction of noise barriers, retaining walls,

drainage systems, and implementation of electronic toll collection equipment and signs.

Alternative: Build Alternative

SUMMARY OF PROJECT COST ESTIMATE

COMMA	(1 01	2025	IIIIAII	2028
	С	urrent Year Cost		Escalated Cost
TOTAL ROADWAY COST	\$	412,214,000	\$	482,526,561
TOTAL STRUCTURES COST	\$	41,383,000 *	\$	54,946,400
SUBTOTAL CONSTRUCTION COST	\$	453,597,000	\$	537,472,961
TOTAL RIGHT OF WAY COST	\$	-	\$	-
ITS/EL SIGNING (TOLL FACILITIES)	\$	16,274,400	\$	19,050,373
TOTAL CAPITAL OUTLAY COSTS	\$	469,872,000	\$	556,524,000
PA&ED SUPPORT	\$	32,000,000	\$	32,000,000
PS&E SUPPORT	\$	55,000,000	\$	55,000,000
RIGHT OF WAY SUPPORT	\$	-	\$	-
CONSTRUCTION SUPPORT	\$	81,000,000	\$	81,000,000
TOTAL SUPPORT COST	\$	168,000,000	\$	168,000,000
cture costs prepared in 2021 approved APS's and escalated to mid	constructi	on.		
TOTAL PROJECT COST	\$	638,000,000	\$	725,000,000

Programmed Amount

		N 4 4 l-	,	V	
	D + (F :: + (M + 110/)	Month	/	<u>Year</u>	
	Date of Estimate (Month/Year)	11		2025	
	Estimated Construction Start (Month/Year)	9	/	2026	
		Number of Working Days	=	770	
Estima	ated Mid-Point of Construction (Month/Year)	3	/	2028	
	Estimated Construction End (Month/Year)	9	/	2029	
	Number	of Plant Establishment Days		240	
	Estimated Project Schedule				
	PID Approval	9/2007			
	PA&ED Approval	12/2025			
	PS&E				
	RTL				
	Begin Construction - PDB Phase 1	5/2026			
	Begin Construction - PDB Phase 2	9/2027			
Reviewed by Cost Estimate					
Certifier	Brian Smith, HDR Engineering Inc.	11/17/2025		(951) 750-4038	
	Cost Estimate Certifier	Date		Phone	
Approved by Project Manager	Mark Hager, HDR Engineering Inc.	11/17/2025		(951) 320-7343	
	Project Manager	Date		Phone	

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Only use sheets 1 through 10 for attachment to approval documents, skip sheet 11 since Support Cost are include in separate attachment i.e. Programing Sheet.

**Value Analysis is required for any project with escalated cost of \$25 million or greater.

Last updated: 9/20/2024

I. ROADWAY ITEMS SUMMARY

	Section		Cost
1	Earthwork	\$	17,467,300
2	Pavement Structural Section	\$	99,176,500
3	Drainage	\$	10,297,100
4	Specialty Items	\$	57,209,800
5	Environmental	\$	30,618,000
6	Traffic Items	\$	46,778,100
7	Detours	\$	<u>-</u>
8	Minor Items	\$	13,077,400
9	Roadway Mobilization	\$	27,462,500
10	Supplemental Work	\$	17,792,500
11	State Furnished	\$	3,796,300
12	Time-Related Overhead	\$	19,836,100
13	Total Roadway Contingency	\$	68,702,400
	TOTAL ROADWAY ITEM	S \$	412,214,000
	. O IAL ROADWAT ITEM	<u>Ψ</u>	712,217,000
timate Prepared By	: Jason Brown, Roadway Engineer	11/17/2025	(951) 320-7351
	Name and Title	Date	Phone
timate Reviewed By			(951) 750-4038
	Name and Title	Date	Phone

By signing this estimate you are attesting that you have discussed your project with all functional units and have incorporated all their comments or have discussed with them why they will not be incorporated.

SECTION 1: EARTHWORK

Item code		Unit	Quantity		Unit Price (\$)		Cost
190101	Roadway Excavation	CY	279,126	Х	37.50	=	\$ 10,467,225
19010X	Roadway Excavation (Insert Type) ADL	CY		Х		=	\$ -
198010	Imported Borrow	CY		Х		=	\$ -
194001	Ditch Excavation	CY		Х		=	\$ -
192037	Structure Excavation (Retaining Wall)	CY	33,021	Х	67.00	=	\$ 2,212,407
193013	Structure Backfill (Retaining Wall)	CY	42,345	Х	70.00	=	\$ 2,964,150
193031	Pervious Backfill Material (Retaining Wall)	CY	2,604	Х	170.00	=	\$ 442,680
170105	Clearing & Grubbing	ACRE	128	Х	6,100.00	=	\$ 780,800
100100	Develop Water Supply	LS	1	Х	600,000.00	=	\$ 600,000
210121	Duff	ACRE		Х		=	\$ -

TOTAL EARTHWORK SECTION ITEMS \$ 17,467,300

SECTION 2: PAVEMENT STRUCTURAL SECTION

Item code		Unit	Quantity		Unit Price (\$)		Cost
401050	Jointed Plain Concrete Pavement	CY	49,260	Х	355.00	=	\$ 17,487,300
400050	Continuously Reinforced Concrete Pavement	CY	119,701	Χ	430.00	=	\$ 51,471,430
390132	Hot Mix Asphalt (Type A)	TON	106,429	Χ	140.00	=	\$ 14,900,060
260203	Class 2 Aggregate Base	CY	67,656	Χ	45.00	=	\$ 3,044,520
250201	Class 2 Aggregate Subbase	CY	86,452	Χ	48.00	=	\$ 4,149,696
280000	Lean Concrete Base	CY	1,347	Χ	590.00	=	\$ 794,730
414240	Isolation Joint Seal (Asphalt Rubber)	LF	154,250	Χ	7.50	=	\$ 1,156,875
414241	Isolation Joint Seal (Silicone)	LF		Χ		=	\$ -
280010	Rapid Strength Concrete Base	CY		Χ		=	\$ -
410096	Drill and Bond (Dowel Bar)	EA		Χ		=	\$ -
390137	Rubberized Hot Mix Asphalt (Gap Graded)	TON	20,195	Χ	158.00	=	\$ 3,190,810
395020	Rubberized Hot Mix Asphalt-Gap Graded (Bonded Wearing Course)	TON	3,501	х	265.00	=	\$ 927,765
391006	Asphalt Binder (Geosynthetic Pavement Interlayer)	TON		х		=	\$ -
198206	Subgrade Enhancement Geotextile	SQYD	53,647	Х	2.50	=	\$ 134,118
290201	Asphalt Treated Permeable Base	CY		Х		=	\$ -
360200	Base Bond Breaker	SQYD	8,077	х	3.60	=	\$ 29,077
374002	Asphaltic Emulsion (Fog Seal Coat)	TON		Х		=	\$ -
390100	Prime Coat	TON	759	Х	1,000.00	=	\$ 759,000
397005	Tack Coat	TON	24	Х	990.00	=	\$ 23,760
377501	Slurry Seal	TON		Х		=	\$ -
374493	Polymer Asphaltic Emulsion (Seal Coat)	TON		Х		=	\$ -
370001	Sand Cover (Seal)	TON		Χ		=	\$ -
731530	Minor Concrete (Textured Paving)	CY		Χ		=	\$ -
731502	Minor Concrete (Miscellaneous Construction)	CY		Χ		=	\$ -
394073	Place Hot Mix Asphalt Dike (Type A)	LF	22,470	Χ	10.00	=	\$ 224,700
398100	Remove Asphalt Concrete Dike	LF		Χ		=	\$ -
420201	•	SQYD	51,551	Χ	7.50	=	\$ 386,633
398300	Remove Base and Surfacing	CY		Χ		=	\$ -
390095	Replace Asphalt Concrete Surfacing	CY		Χ		=	\$ -
41800X	Remove Concrete Pavement	SQYD/CY		Χ		=	\$ -
394090	Place Hot Mix Asphalt (Miscellaneous Area)	SQYD		Χ		=	\$ -
398200	Cold Plane Asphalt Concrete Pavement	SQYD	80,878	Χ	5.50	=	\$ 444,829
846046	6" Rumble Strip (Asphalt Concrete Pavement)	STA		Χ		=	\$ -
846049	6" Rumble Strip (Concrete Pavement)	STA		Χ		=	\$ -
846051	12" Rumble Strip (Asphalt Concrete Pavement)	STA	210	Χ	115.00	=	\$ 24,150
846052	12" Rumble Strip (Concrete Pavement)	STA	27	Х	1,000.00	=	\$ 27,000
420102	3	SQYD		Х		=	\$ -
394095	3	SQYD		Х		=	\$ -
390136	Minor Hot Mix Asphalt	TON		Х		=	\$ -

TOTAL PAVEMENT STRUCTURAL SECTION ITEMS \$ 99,176,500

SECTION 3: DRAINAGE

Item code		Unit	Quantity		Unit Price (\$)		Cost
71013X	Remove Culvert	EA/LF		х		=	\$ -
710240	Modify Inlet	EA		х		=	\$ -
710370	Sand Backfill	CY		х		=	\$ -
71010X	Abandon Culvert	EA/LF		х		=	\$ -
710196	Adjust Inlet	LF		х		=	\$ -
710262	Cap Inlet	EA		х		=	\$ -
710XXX	Miscellaneous Drainage Removals/Adjustments/Modifications	LS	1	х	1,250,000.00	=	\$ 1,250,000
510501	Minor Concrete	CY		х		=	\$ -
510502	Minor Concrete (Minor Structure)	CY	791	Х	2,310.00	=	\$ 1,827,210
731627	Minor Concrete (Curb, Sidewalk, and Curb Ramp)	CY		Х		=	\$ -
610108	18" Alternative Pipe Culvert (Insert Type)	LF	33,281	х	155.25	=	\$ 5,166,875
610112	24" Alternative Pipe Culvert (Insert Type)	LF	1,571	Х	175.00	=	\$ 274,925
6411XX	XX" Plastic Pipe	LF		Х		=	\$ -
65XXXX	XX" Reinforced Concrete Pipe (Insert Type)	LF		Х		=	\$ -
6811XX	XX" Plastic Pipe (Edge Drain)	LF		х		=	\$ -
6901XX	XX" Corrugated Steel Pipe Downdrain (0.XXX" Thick)	LF		x		=	\$ -
7006XX	XX" Corrugated Steel Pipe Inlet (0.XXX" Thick)	LF		Х		=	\$ -
7032XX	XX" Corrugated Steel Pipe Riser (0.XXX" Thick)	LF		Х		=	\$ -
7050XX	XX" Steel Flared End Section	EA		Х		=	\$ -
703233	Grated Line Drain	LF	3,293	Х	250.00	=	\$ 823,250
72XXXX	Rock Slope Protection (Type and Method)	CY/TON		Х		=	\$ -
72901X	Rock Slope Protection Fabric (Insert Class)	SQYD		Х		=	\$ -
721420	Concrete (Ditch Lining)	CY		Х		=	\$ -
721430	Concrete (Channel Lining)	CY		х		=	\$ -
750001	Miscellaneous Iron and Steel	LB	146,892	х	6.50	=	\$ 954,798
XXXXXX	Additional Drainage	LS		Х		=	\$ -

TOTAL DRAINAGE ITEMS \$ 10,297,100

SECTION 4: SPECIALTY ITEMS

SECTIO	IN 4: SPECIALTY ITEMS	_							
Item code		Unit	Quantity		Unit Price (\$)			Cost	
520103	Bar Reinforced Steel (Retaining Wall)	LB	2,105,140	х	1.75	=	\$	3,683,995	
5100XX	Structural Concrete	CY		х		=	\$	-	
510060	Structural Concrete, Retaining Wall	CY	16,193	х	865.00	=	\$	14,006,945	
5201XX	Bar Reinforcing Steel	LB		х		=	\$	-	
080060	Level 2 Critical Path Method Schedule	LS	1	х	75,000	=	\$	75,000	
582001	Sound Wall (Masonry Block)	LS	1	х	6,200,000	=	\$	6,200,000	
510530	Minor Concrete (Wall)	CY		Х		=	\$	-	
60005X	Remove Sound Wall	LF/LS/SQF	Т	х		=	\$	-	
070030	Lead Compliance Plan	LS	1	х	2,700.00	=	\$	2,700	
141120	Treated Wood Waste	LB	113,341	х	0.55	=	\$	62,338	
839750	Remove Barrier	LF	78,860	х	10.00	=	\$	788,600	
839752	Remove Guardrail	LF	10,402	х	9.00	=	\$	93,618	
710167	Remove Flared End Section	EA		х		=	\$	-	
8000XX	Chain Link Fence (Insert Type)	LF		х		=	\$	-	
80XXXX	XX" Chain Link Gate (Type CL-X)	EA		х		=	\$	-	
832005	Midwest Guardrail System	LF	1,400	х	55.00	=	\$	77,000	
832070	Vegetation Control (Minor Concrete)	SQYD	850	х	93.00	=	\$	79,050	
839301	Single Thrie Beam Barrier	LF		х		=	\$	-	
839310	Double Thrie Beam Barrier	LF		х		=	\$	-	
839521	Cable Railing	LF		х		=	\$	-	
839580	End Anchor Assembly (Type SFT-M)	EA	6	х	2,600.00	=	\$	15,600	
839584	Alternative In-line Terminal System	EA	6	х	5,700.00	=	\$	34,200	
839585	Alternative Flared Terminal System	EA		х		=	\$	-	
4906XX	XX" Cast-In-Drilled-Hole Concrete Piling	LF		х		=	\$	-	
8396XX	Crash Cushion (Insert Type)	EA		Х		=	\$	-	
839640	Concrete Barrier (Type 60M)	LF	4,020	Х	126.00	=	\$	506,520	
839642	Concrete Barrier (Type 60MC)	LF	78,969	Х	220.00	=	\$	17,373,180	
839643	Concrete Barrier (Type 60MD)	LF	20,130		145.00		\$	2,918,850	
839746	Concrete Barrier (Type 842)	LF	23,325	Х	231.00	=	\$	5,388,075	
XXXXXX	Coldwater Wash Scour Countermeasures	LS	1	Х	1,865,060.00	=	\$	1,865,060	
XXXXXX	Temescal Wash Scour Countermeasures	LS	1	Х	3,222,460.00	=	\$	3,222,460	
XXXXXX	Bedford Wash Scour Countermeasures	LS	1	Х	809,000.00	=	\$	809,000	
475010	Retaining Wall (Masonry Wall)	SQFT		Х		=	\$	-	
511035	Architectural Treatment	SQFT		Х		=	\$	-	
780460	Anti-Graffiti Coating	SQFT		Х		=	\$	-	
	Rock Stain	SQFT		Х		=	\$	-	
	Reinforced Concrete Crib Wall (Insert Type)	SQFT		Х		=	\$	-	
839544	Transition Railing (Type AGT)	EA	1	Х	7,000.00	=	\$	7,000	
839578	End Cap (Type TC)	EA	1	Х	600.00	=	\$	600	
780440	Prepare and Stain Concrete	SQFT		Х		=	\$	-	
839561	Rail Tensioning Assembly	EA		Х		=	\$	-	
					TOT	AL S	SPEC	IALTY ITEMS	\$ 57,209,800

SECTION 5: ENVIRONMENTAL

5A - ENV	RONMENTAL MITIGATION									
Item code		Unit	Quantity		Unit Price (\$)			Cost		
	Environmental Permitting Fees	LS	1	Х	50,000.00	=	\$	50,000		
	Biological Mitigation (on-site)	LS	1	Х	11,055,000.00	=	\$	11,055,000		
	Environmental Monitoring	LS	1	Х	388,000.00	=	\$	388,000		
	Contractor-Supplied Biologist (LS)	LS	1	Х	200,000.00	=	\$	200,000		
	Temporary Fence (Insert Type)	LF		Х		=	\$	-		
130670	Temporary Reinforced Silt Fence	LF		Х	Subtotal	= Envi	\$ ronm	- ental Mitigation	\$	11,693,000
5B - I AN	DSCAPE AND IRRIGATION				Subtotal	LIIVII	Omm	eritar willigation	Ψ	11,093,000
Item code	DOOA! E AND IRRIGATION	Unit	Quantity		Unit Price (\$)			Cost		
	Highway Planting (Replacement)	LS	1	х	200,000.00	=	\$	200,000		
	Irrigation System (Replacement)	LS	1	X	25,000.00	=	\$	25,000		
	Plant Establishment Work	LS	1	x	100,000.00	=	\$	100,000		
	Follow-up Landscape Project	LS	•	x	100,000.00	=	\$	-		
	Remove Irrigation Facility	LS		X		=	\$	_		
	Maintain Existing Planted Areas	LS	1	х	100,000.00	=	\$	100,000		
	Check and Test Existing Irrigation Facilities	LS	1	х	20,000.00	=	\$	20,000		
	Imported Topsoil	CY/TON		х	.,	=	\$	-		
	Rock Blanket	SQFT	109,540	х	20.00	=	\$	2,190,800		
	Weed Germination	SQYD	,-	х		=	\$	-		
	Water Meter Charges	LS		х		=	\$	_		
	XX" Conduit (Use for Irrigation x-overs)	LF		х		=	\$	_		
	Extend X" Conduit (Use for Extension of Irrigation									
20890X	x-overs)	LF		Х		=	\$	-		
					Subtotal	Land	Iscap	e and Irrigation	\$	2,635,800
5C - ERO	SION CONTROL									
Item code		Unit	Quantity		Unit Price (\$)			Cost		
211111	Permanent Erosion Control Establishment Work	LS	1	Х	160,000.00	=	\$	160,000		
210010	Move-In/Move-Out (Erosion Control)	EA	20	Х	1,500.00	=	\$	30,000		
210350	Fiber Rolls	LF		Х		=	\$	-		
	Compost Sock	LF		Х		=	\$	-		
210280	Rolled Erosion Control Product (Blanket)	SQFT	307,340	Х	0.80	=	\$	245,872		
	Bonded Fiber Matrix	3QFT/ACRE		Х		=	\$	-		
	Hydromulch	SQFT		Х		=	\$	-		
210420	Straw	SQFT		Х		=	\$	_		
	Hydroseed	SQFT	307,340	Х	0.15	=	\$	46,101		
210610	Hydroseed Compost	SQFT CY	2,846	x x	37.00	=	\$ \$	105,302		
210610	Hydroseed	SQFT		Х		=	\$ \$ \$	105,302 76,835	•	204.440
210610 210630	Hydroseed Compost Incorporate Materials	SQFT CY	2,846	x x	37.00	=	\$ \$ \$	105,302	\$	664,110
210610 210630 5D - NPD	Hydroseed Compost Incorporate Materials	SQFT CY SQFT	2,846 307,340	x x	37.00 0.25	=	\$ \$ \$	105,302 76,835 Erosion Control	\$	664,110
210610 210630 5D - NPD Item code	Hydroseed Compost Incorporate Materials	SQFT CY SQFT <i>Unit</i>	2,846 307,340 Quantity	x x x	37.00 0.25 <i>Unit Price (\$)</i>	= = Subt	\$ \$ \$ fotal E	105,302 76,835 Erosion Control	\$	664,110
210610 210630 5D - NPD Item code 130301	Hydroseed Compost Incorporate Materials ES Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan	SQFT CY SQFT <i>Unit</i> LS	2,846 307,340	x x x	37.00 0.25	= = Subt	\$ \$ \$ Fotal E	105,302 76,835 Erosion Control	\$	664,110
210610 210630 5D - NPD Item code 130301 130200	Hydroseed Compost Incorporate Materials ES Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Prepare WPCP	SQFT CY SQFT <i>Unit</i> LS LS	2,846 307,340 Quantity 1	x x x	37.00 0.25 Unit Price (\$) 50,000.00	= = Subt	\$ \$ **********************************	105,302 76,835 Erosion Control Cost 50,000	\$	664,110
210610 210630 5D - NPD Item code 130301 130200 130100	Hydroseed Compost Incorporate Materials ES Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Prepare WPCP Job Site Management	SQFT CY SQFT Unit LS LS LS	2,846 307,340 Quantity 1	x x x	37.00 0.25 Unit Price (\$) 50,000.00 514,000.00	= Subt	\$ \$ \$cotal E	105,302 76,835 Erosion Control Cost 50,000	\$	664,110
210610 210630 5D - NPD Item code 130301 130200 130100 130330	Hydroseed Compost Incorporate Materials ES Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Prepare WPCP Job Site Management Storm Water Annual Report	SQFT CY SQFT Unit LS LS LS EA	2,846 307,340 Quantity 1	x x x	37.00 0.25 Unit Price (\$) 50,000.00	= Subt	\$ \$ \$cotal E \$ \$ \$	105,302 76,835 Erosion Control Cost 50,000	\$	664,110
210610 210630 5D - NPD Item code 130301 130200 130100 130330 130310	Hydroseed Compost Incorporate Materials ES Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Prepare WPCP Job Site Management Storm Water Annual Report Rain Event Action Plan	SQFT CY SQFT Unit LS LS LS EA EA	2,846 307,340 Quantity 1 1 5	x x x x x x x	37.00 0.25 <i>Unit Price</i> (\$) 50,000.00 514,000.00 2,000.00	= Subt	\$ \$ **********************************	105,302 76,835 Erosion Control Cost 50,000 - 514,000 10,000	\$	664,110
210610 210630 5D - NPD Item code 130301 130200 130100 130330 130310 130320	Hydroseed Compost Incorporate Materials ES Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Prepare WPCP Job Site Management Storm Water Annual Report Rain Event Action Plan Storm Water Sampling and Analysis Day	SQFT CY SQFT Unit LS LS LS EA EA	2,846 307,340 Quantity 1	x x x x x x x x	37.00 0.25 Unit Price (\$) 50,000.00 514,000.00	= Subt	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	105,302 76,835 Erosion Control Cost 50,000	\$	664,110
210610 210630 5D - NPD Item code 130301 130200 130100 130330 130310 130320 130520	Hydroseed Compost Incorporate Materials ES Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Prepare WPCP Job Site Management Storm Water Annual Report Rain Event Action Plan Storm Water Sampling and Analysis Day Temporary Hydraulic Mulch	SQFT CY SQFT Unit LS LS LS EA EA EA SQYD	2,846 307,340 Quantity 1 1 5	x x x x x x x x	37.00 0.25 <i>Unit Price</i> (\$) 50,000.00 514,000.00 2,000.00	= Subt	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	105,302 76,835 Erosion Control Cost 50,000 - 514,000 10,000	\$	664,110
210610 210630 5D - NPD Item code 130301 130200 130100 130330 1303310 130320 130520 130550	Hydroseed Compost Incorporate Materials ES Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Prepare WPCP Job Site Management Storm Water Annual Report Rain Event Action Plan Storm Water Sampling and Analysis Day Temporary Hydraulic Mulch Temporary Hydroseed	SQFT CY SQFT Unit LS LS LS EA EA EA SQYD SQYD	2,846 307,340 Quantity 1 1 5	x x x x x x x x x	37.00 0.25 <i>Unit Price</i> (\$) 50,000.00 514,000.00 2,000.00	= Subt	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	105,302 76,835 Erosion Control Cost 50,000 - 514,000 10,000	\$	664,110
210610 210630 5D - NPD Item code 130301 130200 130330 130330 1303310 130320 130520 130550 130505	Hydroseed Compost Incorporate Materials ES Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Prepare WPCP Job Site Management Storm Water Annual Report Rain Event Action Plan Storm Water Sampling and Analysis Day Temporary Hydraulic Mulch Temporary Hydroseed Move-In/Move-Out (Temporary Erosion Control)	SQFT CY SQFT Unit LS LS LS EA EA EA SQYD SQYD EA	2,846 307,340 Quantity 1 1 5	x x x x x x x x x	37.00 0.25 <i>Unit Price</i> (\$) 50,000.00 514,000.00 2,000.00	=	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	105,302 76,835 Erosion Control Cost 50,000 - 514,000 10,000	\$	664,110
210610 210630 5D - NPD Item code 130301 130200 130100 130330 130310 130320 130520 130550 130505 130640	Hydroseed Compost Incorporate Materials ES Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Prepare WPCP Job Site Management Storm Water Annual Report Rain Event Action Plan Storm Water Sampling and Analysis Day Temporary Hydraulic Mulch Temporary Hydroseed Move-In/Move-Out (Temporary Erosion Control) Temporary Fiber Roll	SQFT CY SQFT Unit LS LS LS EA EA EA SQYD SQYD EA LF	2,846 307,340 Quantity 1 1 5	x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x	37.00 0.25 <i>Unit Price</i> (\$) 50,000.00 514,000.00 2,000.00	= = Subt	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	105,302 76,835 Erosion Control Cost 50,000 - 514,000 10,000	\$	664,110
210610 210630 5D - NPD Item code 130301 130200 130100 130330 130310 130320 130520 130550 130505 130640 130900	Hydroseed Compost Incorporate Materials ES Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Prepare WPCP Job Site Management Storm Water Annual Report Rain Event Action Plan Storm Water Sampling and Analysis Day Temporary Hydraulic Mulch Temporary Hydroseed Move-In/Move-Out (Temporary Erosion Control) Temporary Fiber Roll Temporary Concrete Washout	SQFT CY SQFT Unit LS LS LS EA EA SQYD SQYD EA LF LS	2,846 307,340 Quantity 1 1 5	x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x	37.00 0.25 <i>Unit Price</i> (\$) 50,000.00 514,000.00 2,000.00	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	105,302 76,835 Erosion Control Cost 50,000 - 514,000 10,000	\$	664,110
210610 210630 5D - NPD Item code 130301 130200 130310 130320 130520 130550 130555 130505 130640 130900 130710	Hydroseed Compost Incorporate Materials ES Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Prepare WPCP Job Site Management Storm Water Annual Report Rain Event Action Plan Storm Water Sampling and Analysis Day Temporary Hydraulic Mulch Temporary Hydroseed Move-In/Move-Out (Temporary Erosion Control) Temporary Fiber Roll Temporary Concrete Washout Temporary Construction Entrance	SQFT CY SQFT Unit LS LS LS EA EA SQYD SQYD EA LF LS EA	2,846 307,340 Quantity 1 1 5	x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x	37.00 0.25 <i>Unit Price</i> (\$) 50,000.00 514,000.00 2,000.00	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	105,302 76,835 Erosion Control Cost 50,000 - 514,000 10,000	\$	664,110
210610 210630 5D - NPD Item code 130301 130200 130100 130330 130310 130320 130520 130550 130505 130640 130900 130710 130610	Hydroseed Compost Incorporate Materials ES Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Prepare WPCP Job Site Management Storm Water Annual Report Rain Event Action Plan Storm Water Sampling and Analysis Day Temporary Hydraulic Mulch Temporary Hydroseed Move-In/Move-Out (Temporary Erosion Control) Temporary Fiber Roll Temporary Concrete Washout Temporary Construction Entrance Temporary Check Dam	SQFT CY SQFT Unit LS LS EA EA SQYD SQYD EA LF LS EA LF	2,846 307,340 Quantity 1 1 5	x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x	37.00 0.25 <i>Unit Price</i> (\$) 50,000.00 514,000.00 2,000.00	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	105,302 76,835 Erosion Control Cost 50,000 - 514,000 10,000	\$	664,110
210610 210630 5D - NPD Item code 130301 130200 130100 130330 130310 130320 130520 130555 130640 130900 130710 130610 130620	Hydroseed Compost Incorporate Materials ES Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Prepare WPCP Job Site Management Storm Water Annual Report Rain Event Action Plan Storm Water Sampling and Analysis Day Temporary Hydraulic Mulch Temporary Hydroseed Move-In/Move-Out (Temporary Erosion Control) Temporary Fiber Roll Temporary Concrete Washout Temporary Construction Entrance Temporary Check Dam Temporary Drainage Inlet Protection	SQFT CY SQFT Unit LS LS LS EA EA SQYD SQYD EA LF LS EA LF EA	2,846 307,340 Quantity 1 1 5 50	x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x	37.00 0.25 <i>Unit Price (\$)</i> 50,000.00 514,000.00 2,000.00 1,170.00	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	105,302 76,835 Frosion Control Cost 50,000 - 514,000 10,000 - 58,500	\$	664,110
210610 210630 5D - NPD Item code 130301 130200 130100 130330 130310 130520 130550 130564 130900 130710 130610 130620 130730	Hydroseed Compost Incorporate Materials ES Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Prepare WPCP Job Site Management Storm Water Annual Report Rain Event Action Plan Storm Water Sampling and Analysis Day Temporary Hydraulic Mulch Temporary Hydroseed Move-In/Move-Out (Temporary Erosion Control) Temporary Fiber Roll Temporary Concrete Washout Temporary Construction Entrance Temporary Check Dam Temporary Drainage Inlet Protection Street Sweeping	SQFT CY SQFT Unit LS LS LS EA EA SQYD SQYD EA LF LS EA LF EA LS	2,846 307,340 Quantity 1 1 5 50	x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x	37.00 0.25 <i>Unit Price</i> (\$) 50,000.00 514,000.00 2,000.00 1,170.00	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	105,302 76,835 Frosion Control Cost 50,000 - 514,000 - 58,500 1,800,000	\$	664,110
210610 210630 5D - NPD Item code 130301 130200 130100 130330 130340 130520 130550 130505 130640 130900 130710 130610 130620 130730 703XXX	Hydroseed Compost Incorporate Materials ES Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Prepare WPCP Job Site Management Storm Water Annual Report Rain Event Action Plan Storm Water Sampling and Analysis Day Temporary Hydraulic Mulch Temporary Hydroseed Move-In/Move-Out (Temporary Erosion Control) Temporary Fiber Roll Temporary Concrete Washout Temporary Construction Entrance Temporary Drainage Inlet Protection Street Sweeping Trash Capture Devices	SQFT CY SQFT Unit LS LS LS EA EA SQYD SQYD EA LF LS EA LF LS EA LF EA LS LS LS	2,846 307,340 Quantity 1 1 5 50	x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x	37.00 0.25 <i>Unit Price</i> (\$) 50,000.00 514,000.00 2,000.00 1,170.00 1,800,000.00 3,050,000.00	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	105,302 76,835 Frosion Control Cost 50,000 - 514,000 - 58,500 1,800,000 3,050,000	\$	664,110
210610 210630 5D - NPD Item code 130301 130200 130100 130330 130340 130520 130550 130505 130640 130900 130710 130610 130620 130730 703XXX XXXXXX	Hydroseed Compost Incorporate Materials ES Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Prepare WPCP Job Site Management Storm Water Annual Report Rain Event Action Plan Storm Water Sampling and Analysis Day Temporary Hydraulic Mulch Temporary Hydroseed Move-In/Move-Out (Temporary Erosion Control) Temporary Fiber Roll Temporary Concrete Washout Temporary Construction Entrance Temporary Check Dam Temporary Drainage Inlet Protection Street Sweeping	SQFT CY SQFT Unit LS LS LS EA EA SQYD SQYD EA LF LS EA LF EA LS	2,846 307,340 Quantity 1 1 5 50	x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x	37.00 0.25 <i>Unit Price</i> (\$) 50,000.00 514,000.00 2,000.00 1,170.00 1,800,000.00 3,050,000.00 8,562,500.00	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	105,302 76,835 Erosion Control Cost 50,000 - 514,000 - 58,500 1,800,000 3,050,000 8,562,500	\$	664,110
210610 210630 5D - NPD Item code 130301 130200 130100 130330 130340 130520 130550 130505 130640 130900 130710 130610 130620 130730 703XXX XXXXXX	Hydroseed Compost Incorporate Materials ES Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Prepare WPCP Job Site Management Storm Water Annual Report Rain Event Action Plan Storm Water Sampling and Analysis Day Temporary Hydraulic Mulch Temporary Hydroseed Move-In/Move-Out (Temporary Erosion Control) Temporary Fiber Roll Temporary Concrete Washout Temporary Construction Entrance Temporary Check Dam Temporary Drainage Inlet Protection Street Sweeping Trash Capture Devices Temporary Construction BMP's	SQFT CY SQFT Unit LS LS LS EA EA SQYD SQYD EA LF LS EA LF LS LS LS LS LS LS LS LS	2,846 307,340 Quantity 1 1 5 50	x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x	37.00 0.25 <i>Unit Price (\$)</i> 50,000.00 514,000.00 2,000.00 1,170.00	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	105,302 76,835 Frosion Control Cost 50,000 - 514,000 - 58,500 1,800,000 3,050,000	\$	664,110
210610 210630 5D - NPD Item code 130301 130200 130100 130330 130340 130520 130550 130505 130640 130900 130710 130610 130620 130730 703XXX XXXXXX	Hydroseed Compost Incorporate Materials ES Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Prepare WPCP Job Site Management Storm Water Annual Report Rain Event Action Plan Storm Water Sampling and Analysis Day Temporary Hydraulic Mulch Temporary Hydroseed Move-In/Move-Out (Temporary Erosion Control) Temporary Fiber Roll Temporary Concrete Washout Temporary Construction Entrance Temporary Check Dam Temporary Drainage Inlet Protection Street Sweeping Trash Capture Devices Temporary Construction BMP's	SQFT CY SQFT Unit LS LS LS EA EA SQYD SQYD EA LF LS EA LF LS LS LS LS LS LS LS LS	2,846 307,340 Quantity 1 1 5 50	x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x	37.00 0.25 <i>Unit Price</i> (\$) 50,000.00 514,000.00 2,000.00 1,170.00 1,800,000.00 3,050,000.00 8,562,500.00	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	105,302 76,835 Frosion Control Cost 50,000 10,000 - 514,000 - 58,500 1,800,000 3,050,000 8,562,500 1,580,000		
210610 210630 5D - NPD Item code 130301 130200 130100 130330 130340 130520 130550 130505 130640 130900 130710 130610 130620 130730 703XXX XXXXXX	Hydroseed Compost Incorporate Materials ES Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Prepare WPCP Job Site Management Storm Water Annual Report Rain Event Action Plan Storm Water Sampling and Analysis Day Temporary Hydraulic Mulch Temporary Hydroseed Move-In/Move-Out (Temporary Erosion Control) Temporary Fiber Roll Temporary Concrete Washout Temporary Construction Entrance Temporary Check Dam Temporary Drainage Inlet Protection Street Sweeping Trash Capture Devices Temporary Construction BMP's	SQFT CY SQFT Unit LS LS LS EA EA SQYD SQYD EA LF LS EA LF LS LS LS LS LS LS LS LS	2,846 307,340 Quantity 1 1 5 50	x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x	37.00 0.25 <i>Unit Price</i> (\$) 50,000.00 514,000.00 2,000.00 1,170.00 1,800,000.00 3,050,000.00 8,562,500.00	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	105,302 76,835 Erosion Control Cost 50,000 - 514,000 - 58,500 1,800,000 3,050,000 8,562,500	\$	15,625,000
210610 210630 5D - NPD Item code 130301 130200 130100 130330 130340 130520 130550 130505 130640 130900 130710 130610 130620 130730 703XXX XXXXXX	Hydroseed Compost Incorporate Materials ES Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Prepare WPCP Job Site Management Storm Water Annual Report Rain Event Action Plan Storm Water Sampling and Analysis Day Temporary Hydraulic Mulch Temporary Hydroseed Move-In/Move-Out (Temporary Erosion Control) Temporary Fiber Roll Temporary Concrete Washout Temporary Construction Entrance Temporary Check Dam Temporary Drainage Inlet Protection Street Sweeping Trash Capture Devices Temporary Construction BMP's	SQFT CY SQFT Unit LS LS LS EA EA SQYD SQYD EA LF LS EA LF LS LS LS LS LS LS LS LS	2,846 307,340 Quantity 1 1 5 50	x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x	37.00 0.25 Unit Price (\$) 50,000.00 514,000.00 2,000.00 1,170.00 1,800,000.00 3,050,000.00 8,562,500.00 1,580,000.00	= = Subt	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	105,302 76,835 Frosion Control Cost 50,000 10,000 - 514,000 - 58,500 1,800,000 3,050,000 8,562,500 1,580,000	\$	15,625,000
210610 210630 5D - NPD Item code 130301 130200 130100 130330 130310 130520 130550 130550 130505 130640 130900 130710 130610 130730 703XXX XXXXXX	Hydroseed Compost Incorporate Materials ES Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Prepare WPCP Job Site Management Storm Water Annual Report Rain Event Action Plan Storm Water Sampling and Analysis Day Temporary Hydraulic Mulch Temporary Hydroseed Move-In/Move-Out (Temporary Erosion Control) Temporary Fiber Roll Temporary Concrete Washout Temporary Construction Entrance Temporary Drainage Inlet Protection Street Sweeping Trash Capture Devices Temporary Construction BMP's Permanent BMP's	SQFT CY SQFT Unit LS LS LS EA EA SQYD SQYD EA LF LS EA LF LS LS LS LS LS LS LS LS	2,846 307,340 Quantity 1 1 5 50	x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x	37.00 0.25 Unit Price (\$) 50,000.00 514,000.00 2,000.00 1,170.00 1,800,000.00 3,050,000.00 8,562,500.00 1,580,000.00	= = Subt	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	105,302 76,835 Frosion Control Cost 50,000 10,000 - 514,000 - 58,500 1,800,000 3,050,000 8,562,500 1,580,000		
210610 210630 5D - NPD Item code 130301 130200 130100 130330 130320 130520 130550 130505 130640 130710 130610 130730 703XXX XXXXXXX	Hydroseed Compost Incorporate Materials ES Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Prepare WPCP Job Site Management Storm Water Annual Report Rain Event Action Plan Storm Water Sampling and Analysis Day Temporary Hydraulic Mulch Temporary Hydroseed Move-In/Move-Out (Temporary Erosion Control) Temporary Fiber Roll Temporary Concrete Washout Temporary Construction Entrance Temporary Check Dam Temporary Drainage Inlet Protection Street Sweeping Trash Capture Devices Temporary Construction BMP's Permanent BMP's	SQFT CY SQFT Unit LS LS LS EA EA SQYD EA LF LS	2,846 307,340 Quantity 1 1 5 50	x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x	37.00 0.25 <i>Unit Price</i> (\$) 50,000.00 514,000.00 2,000.00 1,170.00 1,800,000.00 3,050,000.00 8,562,500.00 1,580,000.00	= = Subt	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	105,302 76,835 Frosion Control Cost 50,000 10,000 10,000 - 58,500 1,800,000 3,050,000 8,562,500 1,580,000 biotal NPDES	\$	15,625,000
210610 210630 5D - NPD Item code 130301 130200 130100 130330 130310 130520 130555 130640 130700 130710 130610 130620 130730 703XXX XXXXXXX	Hydroseed Compost Incorporate Materials ES Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Prepare WPCP Job Site Management Storm Water Annual Report Rain Event Action Plan Storm Water Sampling and Analysis Day Temporary Hydraulic Mulch Temporary Hydroseed Move-In/Move-Out (Temporary Erosion Control) Temporary Concrete Washout Temporary Concrete Washout Temporary Construction Entrance Temporary Check Dam Temporary Drainage Inlet Protection Street Sweeping Trash Capture Devices Temporary Construction BMP's Permanent BMP's ental Work for NPDES Water Pollution Control Maintenance Sharing*	SQFT CY SQFT Unit LS LS LS EA EA SQYD EA LF LS EA LS	2,846 307,340 Quantity 1 1 5 50	x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x	37.00 0.25 Unit Price (\$) 50,000.00 514,000.00 2,000.00 1,170.00 1,800,000.00 3,050,000.00 8,562,500.00 1,580,000.00	= = Subt	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	105,302 76,835 Erosion Control Cost 50,000 - 514,000 10,000 - 58,500 1,800,000 3,050,000 8,562,500 1,580,000 etotal NPDES RONMENTAL 375,000	\$	15,625,000
210610 210630 5D - NPD Item code 130301 130200 130100 130330 130310 130520 130555 130640 130900 130710 130610 130620 130730 703XXX XXXXXXX	Hydroseed Compost Incorporate Materials ES Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Prepare WPCP Job Site Management Storm Water Annual Report Rain Event Action Plan Storm Water Sampling and Analysis Day Temporary Hydraulic Mulch Temporary Hydroseed Move-In/Move-Out (Temporary Erosion Control) Temporary Fiber Roll Temporary Concrete Washout Temporary Construction Entrance Temporary Check Dam Temporary Drainage Inlet Protection Street Sweeping Trash Capture Devices Temporary Construction BMP's Permanent BMP's ental Work for NPDES Water Pollution Control Maintenance Sharing* Additional Water Pollution Control**	SQFT CY SQFT Unit LS LS LS EA EA SQYD EA LF LS	2,846 307,340 Quantity 1 1 5 50 1 1 1 1	x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x	37.00 0.25 Unit Price (\$) 50,000.00 514,000.00 2,000.00 1,170.00 1,800,000.00 3,050,000.00 8,562,500.00 1,580,000.00 25,000.00	= = Subt	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	105,302 76,835 Frosion Control Cost 50,000 - 514,000 10,000 - 58,500 1,800,000 3,050,000 8,562,500 1,580,000 bitotal NPDES RONMENTAL 375,000 25,000	\$	15,625,000
210610 210630 5D - NPD Item code 130301 130200 130100 130330 130350 130550 130550 130640 130900 130710 130610 130670 130730 703XXX XXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	Hydroseed Compost Incorporate Materials ES Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Prepare WPCP Job Site Management Storm Water Annual Report Rain Event Action Plan Storm Water Sampling and Analysis Day Temporary Hydraulic Mulch Temporary Hydroseed Move-In/Move-Out (Temporary Erosion Control) Temporary Concrete Washout Temporary Concrete Washout Temporary Construction Entrance Temporary Check Dam Temporary Drainage Inlet Protection Street Sweeping Trash Capture Devices Temporary Construction BMP's Permanent BMP's ental Work for NPDES Water Pollution Control Maintenance Sharing*	SQFT CY SQFT Unit LS LS LS EA EA SQYD SQYD EA LF LS	2,846 307,340 Quantity 1 1 5 50 1 1 1 1 1 1	x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x	37.00 0.25 Unit Price (\$) 50,000.00 514,000.00 2,000.00 1,170.00 1,800,000.00 3,050,000.00 8,562,500.00 1,580,000.00	= = Subt	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	105,302 76,835 Erosion Control Cost 50,000 - 514,000 10,000 - 58,500 1,800,000 3,050,000 8,562,500 1,580,000 etotal NPDES RONMENTAL 375,000	\$	15,625,000
210610 210630 5D - NPD Item code 130301 130200 130100 130330 130350 130550 130550 130640 130900 130710 130610 130670 130730 703XXX XXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	Hydroseed Compost Incorporate Materials ES Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Prepare WPCP Job Site Management Storm Water Annual Report Rain Event Action Plan Storm Water Sampling and Analysis Day Temporary Hydraulic Mulch Temporary Hydroseed Move-In/Move-Out (Temporary Erosion Control) Temporary Fiber Roll Temporary Concrete Washout Temporary Construction Entrance Temporary Drainage Inlet Protection Street Sweeping Trash Capture Devices Temporary Construction BMP's Permanent BMP's ental Work for NPDES Water Pollution Control Maintenance Sharing* Additional Water Pollution Control** Storm Water Sampling and Analysis****	SQFT CY SQFT Unit LS LS EA EA SQYD SQYD EA LF LS	2,846 307,340 Quantity 1 1 5 50 1 1 1 1 1 1	x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x	37.00 0.25 Unit Price (\$) 50,000.00 514,000.00 2,000.00 1,170.00 1,800,000.00 3,050,000.00 8,562,500.00 1,580,000.00 25,000.00	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	105,302 76,835 Frosion Control Cost 50,000 - 514,000 10,000 - 58,500 1,800,000 3,050,000 8,562,500 1,580,000 15,000 25,000 15,000	\$	15,625,000

^{*}Applies to all SWPPPs and those WPCPs with sediment control or soil stabilization BMPs.

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^{**}Applies to both SWPPPs and WPCP projects.

^{***} Applies only to project with SWPPPs.

SECTION 6: TRAFFIC ITEMS

6A - Traff	ic Electrical									
Item code		Unit	Quantity		Unit Price (\$)			Cost		
	Lighting System	EA	54	Х	12,000.00	=	\$	648,000		
	Sign Illumination System Signal and Lighting System	LS LS		X X		=	\$ \$	-		
	Ramp Metering System	LS	1	X	1,100,000.00	=	\$	1,100,000		
	Modifying Lighting Systems	LS	1	х	125,000.00	=	\$	125,000		
	Modifying Ramp Metering Systems	LS	1	Х	250,000.00	=	\$	250,000		
	Interconnection Conduit and Cable	LF/LS	4 000 000	Х	7.50	=	\$	7.005.000		
	Furnish Sign Structure (Tubular) Install Sign Structure (Tubular)	LB LB	1,062,000 1,062,000	X X	7.50 0.75	=	\$ \$	7,965,000 796,500		
	Furnish Single Sheet Aluminum Sign (0.125" - Unframed)	SQFT	9,674	X	14.00	=	\$	135,436		
	Install Removable Sign Panel Frame	LB	16,321	Х	5.00	=	\$	81,605		
498052	60" CIDHC Pile (Sign Foundation)	LF	1,375	х	2,750.00	=	\$	3,781,250		
	Inductive Loop Detector	EA/LS		Х		=	\$	-		
	Modifying Traffic Monitoring Stations	LS	1	Х	100,000.00	=	\$	100,000		
568046 568054	Remove Sign Structure Reconstruct Sign Structure	EA EA	8	Х	7,500.00	=	\$	60,000		
	Modify Sign Structure	EA		X X		=	\$ \$	_		
000000	Maintaining Existing Traffic Management System Elements	_, ,		^			Ψ	_		
870009	During Construction	LS	1	Х	250,000.00	=	\$	250,000		
871900	Fiber Optic Cable System	LS	1	х	500,000.00	=	\$	500,000		
	Temporary Fiber Optic Cable Systems	LS	1	Х	53,000.00	=	\$	53,000		
XXXXX	Some Item	Unit		Х		=	\$	-		
					Su	btota	al Tra	affic Electrical	\$	15,845,791
	ic Signing and Striping		• "					•		
Item code	Pandaida Sign. One Pant	<i>Unit</i> EA	Quantity	.,	Unit Price (\$)	_	¢	Cost		
	Roadside Sign - One Post Roadside Sign - Two Post	EA		X X		=	\$ \$	_		
	Furnish Sign Structure (Insert Type)	SQFT		X		=	\$	_		
820890	Install Sign Panel on Existing Frame	SQFT		Х		=	\$	-		
846030	Remove Thermoplastic Traffic Stripe	LF	730,000	Х	0.60	=	\$	438,000		
	Remove Yellow Painted Traffic Stripe (Hazardous Waste)	LF		Х		=	\$	-		
	Remove Painted Pavement Marking	SQFT		Х		=	\$	-		
	Remove Roadside Sign Reset Roadside Sign	EA EA		X X		=	\$ \$	-		
	Relocate Roadside Sign	EA	4	X	900.00	=	\$	3,600		
	Salvage Roadside Sign Panel	EA	12	Х	200.00	=	\$	2,400		
	Delineator (Class 1)(Surface Mounted)	EA	12,574	Х	65.00	=	\$	817,310		
846012	Thermoplastic Crosswalk and Pavement Marking	SQFT		х		=	\$	_		
	(Enhanced Wet Night Visibility)									
	Construction Area Signs 6" Traffic Stripe Tape with Contrast (Warranty)	LS LS	1 1	X X	750,000.00 2,100,000.00	=	\$ \$	750,000 2,100,000		
047210A	o frame outpe rape with contrast (warranty)	LO	'	^	2,100,000.00	_	Ψ	2,100,000		
					Subtotal Traffi	c Si	gning	g and Striping	\$	4,111,310
6C - Traff	ic Management Plan									
Item code	g	Unit	Quantity		Unit Price (\$)			Cost		
128651	Portable Changeable Message Sign	EA	60	Х	\$ 6,000	=	\$	360,000		
					Subtotal Tra	ffic	Mana	agement Plan	\$	360,000
					- Cabiolai II a	inc	viario	agement ran	Ψ	300,000
_	e Construction and Traffic Handling	11-2	0		Umit But 1/2			04		
Item code	Plastic Traffic Drums	<i>Unit</i> EA	Quantity	v	Unit Price (\$)	=	ď	Cost		
	Channelizer (Surface Mounted)	EA		X X		=	\$ \$	_		
	Type II Barricade	EA		Х		=	\$	_		
	Type III Barricade	EA		х		=	\$	-		
	Temporary Crash Cushion Module	EA	700	Х	170.00	=	\$	119,000		
	Temporary Barrier System	LF	174,660	Х	60.00	=	\$	10,479,600		
	Traffic Control System Temperary Crash Cushian	LS	1	X	12,000,000.00	=	\$	12,000,000		
	Temporary Crash Cushion Temporary Railing (Type K)	EA LF		X X		=	\$ \$	-		
	Temporary Traffic Screen	LF	174,660	x	4.70	=	\$	820,902		
	Temporary Pavement Stripe Tape with Contrast	LS	1	х	2,100,000.00	=	\$	2,100,000		
	Temporary Pavement Marking (Tape)	SQFT		х		=	\$	-		
	Delineator (Insert Class)	EA	700	Х	000.00	=	\$	7/0.00-		
	TMP - Traffic Control Supervisor Temporary Shoulder Repair (Pumble Strip)	Day LF	792 101 600	X	900.00	=	\$ \$	712,800		
^^^^	Temporary Shoulder Repair (Rumble Strip)	LĽ	101,600	Х	2.25	-	Φ	228,600	\$	26,460,902
									~	
					TC	TAI	_ TR	AFFIC ITEMS	\$	46,778,100

SECTION 7: DETOURS

Includes constructing, maintaining, and removal

Item code		Unit	Quantity	Unit Price (\$)	Cost	
190101	Roadway Excavation	CY	х	=	\$	-
19801X	Imported Borrow	CY/TON	Х	=	\$	-
390132	Hot Mix Asphalt (Type A)	TON	х	=	\$	-
26020X	Class 2 Aggregate Base	CY/TON	х	=	\$	-
250401	Class 4 Aggregate Subbase	CY	х	=	\$	-
130620	Temporary Drainage Inlet Protection	EA	х	=	\$	-
129000	Temporary Railing (Type K)	LF	х	=	\$	-
128601	Temporary Signal System	LS	х	=	\$	-
120149	Temporary Pavement Marking (Paint)	SQFT	х	=	\$	-
80010X	Temporary Fence (Insert Type)	LF	х	=	\$	-
XXXXXX	Some Item	LS	х	=	\$	-

TOTAL DETOURS \$ -

SUBTOTAL SECTIONS 1 through 7 \$ 261,546,800

SECTION 8: MINOR ITEMS

8A - Americans with Disabilities Act Items

ADA Items

8B - Bike Path Items

Bike Path Items

8C - Other Minor Items Other Minor Items

Total of Section 1-7

\$ -

\$ 13,077,340

5.0% = \$ 13,077,340

5.0%

TOTAL MINOR ITEMS \$ 13,077,400

SECTIONS 9: ROADWAY MOBILIZATION *

Item code

999990 Total Section 1-8 \$ 274,624,200 x 10% = \$ 27,462,420

\$ 261,546,800

Х

TOTAL ROADWAY MOBILIZATION \$ 27,462,500

SECTION 10: SUPPLEMENTAL WORK

Item code		Unit	Quantity		Unit Price (\$)		Cost
066670	Payment Adjustments For Price Index Fluctuations	LS	1	х	970,632.48	=	\$ 970,632
066063	TMP - Motorist Information Strategies	LS		Х		=	\$ -
066094	Value Analysis	LS	1	Х	10,000.00	=	\$ 10,000
066070	Maintain Traffic	LS	1	Х	1,540,000.00	=	\$ 1,540,000
090205	Dispute Resolution Board On-Site Meeting	EA	26	Х	6,000.00	=	\$ 156,000
090210	Hourly Off-Site Dispute Resolution Board Related Tasks	HR	240	х	200.00	=	\$ 48,000
066015	Federal Trainee Program	LS	1	Х	69,600.00	=	\$ 69,600
066610	Partnering	LS	1	Х	90,000.00	=	\$ 90,000
066405	Concrete Pavement Smoothness Incentive	LS	1	Х	622,462.50	=	\$ 622,463
066393	HMA Smoothness Incentive	LS	1	Х	139,500.00	=	\$ 139,500
066204	Remove Rock and Debris	LS		Х		=	\$ -
066222	Locate Existing Crossover	LS		Х		=	\$ -
XXXXXX	Some Item	Unit		Х		=	\$ -

Cost of **NPDES** Supplemental Work specified in Section 5D = \$ 415,000

Total Section 1-8 \$ 274,624,200 5% = \$ 13,731,210

TOTAL SUPPLEMENTAL WORK \$ 17,792,500

SECTION 11: STATE FURNISHED MATERIALS AND EXPENSES

Item code		Ui	nit	Quantity		Unit Price (\$)		Cost
066105	Resident Engineers Office	L	.S	1	Х	748,800.00	=	\$748,800
066063	TMP - Public Information (Agency)	L	.S	1	Х	500,000.00	=	\$500,000
066901	Water Expenses	L	.S		х		=	\$0
872135	Modify Traffic Monitoring Stations	L	.S	1	Х	100,000.00	=	\$100,000
066841	Traffic Controller Assembly	L	.S		Х		=	\$0
066840	Traffic Signal Controller Assembly	L	.S		х		=	\$0
066062	TMP - COZEEP Contract	L	.S	1	Х	2,000,000.00	=	\$2,000,000
066838	Reflective Numbers and Edge Sealer	L	.S		х		=	\$0
066065	Tow Truck Service Patrol	L	.S	1	Х	437,500.00	=	\$437,500
066916	Annual Construction General Permit Fee	L	.S	1	Х	10,000.00	=	\$10,000
XXXXXX	Some Item	U	nit		х		=	\$0
		Total Section 1-8	9	274,624,200		0%	=	\$ -

TOTAL STATE FURNISHED \$3,796,300

SECTION 12: TIME-RELATED OVERHEAD

Total of Roadway and Structures Contract Items excluding Mobilization

\$293,867,200 (used to calculate total TRO)

Estimated Time-Related Overhead (TRO) Percentage (0% to 10%) = 6.75%

Item code	Unit	Quantity		Unit Price (\$)		Cost
090100 Time-Related Overhead	WD	770	Х	\$25,761	=	\$19,836,100

TOTAL TIME-RELATED OVERHEAD	\$19,836,100
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SECTION 13: ROADWAY CONTINGENCY*

Risk Amount from Risk Register		(for Known Risks)		0%			
Additional or Residual Contingency	(for Unkn	own/Undefined Risks)		20%		\$68,702,320	
Total Section 1-12	\$	343,511,600	х	20%	=	\$68,702,320	_
					TOTAL (CONTINGENCY*	\$68,702,400

^{*}Recommended Total Contingency: (Pre-PSR (feasibility) 30%-50%, PSR (initiation) 25%, Draft PR (draft approval) 20%, PR (approval) 15%, after PR approval 10%, Final PS&E 5%)

Note: Include TRO bid item on all projects over the Minor B cost threshold.

TRO is calculated as percentage of the sum of all contract items only;

excluding mobilization, supplemental work, state furnished materials and expenses, and contingency.

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^{*}Total contingency includes quantified risk based contingency from the risk register. Any Increase in recommeded total contingency levels need to be approved by management.

II. STRUCTURE ITEMS

	Bridge 1	Bridge 2	Bridge 3
DATE OF ESTIMATE	03/01/21	03/01/21	03/01/21
Bridge Name	(S01) Gavilan Wash (Widen)	(S02) Lake Street (Widen)	(S03)Temescal Cyn Rd (Widen)
Bridge Number	56-0726 R/L	56-0682 R/L	56-0681 R/L
Structure Type	CIP/PS Conc Box Girder	CIP/PS Conc Box Girder	CIP/PS Conc Box Girder
Width (Feet) [out to out]	50.00 LF	50.00 LF	50.50 LF
Total Bridge Length (Feet)	76.74 LF	117.00 LF	364.00 LF
Total Area (Square Feet)	3837.00 SQFT	5850.00 SQFT	18382.00 SQFT
Structure Depth (Feet)	3.50 LF	5.50 LF	6.25 LF
Footing Type (pile or spread)	HP 10X57 Steel Piles	Spread Footing	Class 140 Concrete Pile
Cost Per Square Foot	\$328	\$323	\$355
COST OF EACH	\$1,259,000	\$1,891,000	\$6,526,000

	Bridge 4	Bridge 5	Bridge 6
DATE OF ESTIMATE	03/01/21	03/01/21	03/01/21
Bridge Name	(S04) Temescal Wash (Widen)	(S05) Horsethief Cyn Rd (Widen)	(S06) Horsethief Cyn Wash (Widen)
Bridge Number	56-0680 R/L	56-0679 R/L	56-0678 R/L
Structure Type Width (Feet) [out to out]	CIP/PS Conc Box Girder 50.00 LF	CIP/PS Conc Box Girder 50.00 LF	CIP/PS Conc Box Girder 50.00 LF
Total Bridge Length (Feet)	377.00 LF	112.00 LF	130.11 LF
Total Area (Square Feet) Structure Depth (Feet)	18850.00 SQFT 6.00 LF	5600.00 SQFT 5.50 LF	6506.00 SQFT 6.00 LF
Footing Type (pile or spread) Cost Per Square Foot	HP 10 x 57 Steel Piles \$301	Spread Footing \$346	HP 10 x 57 Steel Piles \$299
ossi. S. equalo i oot	4001	4010	Ψ200
COST OF EACH	\$5,681,000	\$1,939,000	\$1,947,000

TOTAL COST OF BRIDGES	\$19,243,000
TOTAL COST OF BUILDINGS	\$0

TOTAL COST OF STRUCTURES (1 to 6) \$19,243,000

Estimate Prepared By: Daniel LaFranchi, Structures Engineer		August 2022	
	Name and Title		Date

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II. STRUCTURE ITEMS

	Bridge 7	Bridge 8	Bridge 9
DATE OF ESTIMATE	04/01/21	03/01/21	04/01/21
Bridge Name	(S07) Indian Wash (Widen)	(S08) Indian Trail UC (Widen)	(S09)Temescal Cyn Rd (Widen)
Bridge Number	56-0677 R/L	56-0676 R/L	56-0675 R/L
Structure Type	CIP/PS Conc Box Girder	CIP/PS Conc Box Girder	CIP/PS Conc Box Girder
Width (Feet) [out to out]	50.00 LF	50.00 LF	50.00 LF
Total Bridge Length (Feet)	133.50 LF	135.39 LF	168.23 LF
Total Area (Square Feet)	6675.00 SQFT	6770.00 SQFT	8412.00 SQFT
Structure Depth (Feet)	6.25 LF	6.25 LF	7.75 LF
Footing Type (pile or spread)	HP 10x57 Steel Piles	Class 140 Concrete Piles	HP 10x57 Steel Piles
Cost Per Square Foot	\$317	\$408	\$303
COST OF EACH	\$2,114,000	\$2,761,000	\$2,548,000

	Bridge 10	Bridge 11	Bridge 12
DATE OF ESTIMATE	04/01/21	06/01/21	06/01/21
Bridge Name	(S10) Mayhew Wash (Widen)	(S11) Coldwater Wash (Widen)	(S12) Temescal Cyn Rd (Widen)
Bridge Number	56-0674 R/L	56-0543 R/L	56-0542 R/L
Structure Type	CIP/PS Conc Box Girder	CIP/PS Conc Box Girder	CIP/PS Conc Box Girder
Width (Feet) [out to out]	50.00 LF	50.00 LF	50.50 LF
Total Bridge Length (Feet)	149.75 LF	231.31 LF	146.00 LF
Total Area (Square Feet)	7487.00 SQFT	11566.00 SQFT	7373.00 SQFT
Structure Depth (Feet)	6.75/7.00 LF	6.50 LF	6.75 LF
Footing Type (pile or spread)	HP 10x57 Steel Piles	HP 10x57 Steel Piles	Spread Footing
Cost Per Square Foot	\$302	\$364	\$295
COST OF EACH	\$2,265,000	\$4,213,000	\$2,173,000

TOTAL COST OF BRIDGES	\$16,074,000
TOTAL COST OF BUILDINGS	\$0

TOTAL COST OF STRUCTURES (7 to 12) \$16,074,000

Estimate Prepared By: Daniel LaFranchi, Structures Engineer		August 2022	
	Name and Title		Date

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II. STRUCTURE ITEMS

	Bridge 13	Bridge 14	Bridge 15
DATE OF ESTIMATE	06/01/21	06/01/21	08/01/22
Bridge Name	(S13) Brown Cyn Wash (Widen)	(S14) Weirick Road UC (Widen)	(S15) Bedford Wash
Bridge Number	56-0559 R/L	56-0541 R/L	56-0540 R/L
Structure Type	CIP/PS Conc Box Girder	CIP/PS Conc Box Girder	CIP/RC T-Girder
Width (Feet) [out to out]	57.50 LF	57.50 LF	73.63 LF
Total Bridge Length (Feet)	78.00 LF	139.00 LF	102.00 LF
Total Area (Square Feet)	4485.00 SQFT	7993.00 SQFT	7510.00 SQFT
Structure Depth (Feet)	2.50 LF	4.50 LF	3.50 LF
Footing Type (pile or spread)	Class 90 Concrete Pile	Spread Footing	HP 10x57 Steel Piles
Cost Per Square Foot	\$298	\$322	\$286
		ı	
COST OF EACH	\$1,339,000	\$2,576,000	\$2,151,000

DATE OF ESTIMATE	00/00/00	00/00/00	00/00/00
Bridge Name Bridge Number Structure Type	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
Width (Feet) [out to out] Total Bridge Length (Feet) Total Area (Square Feet) Structure Depth (Feet)	0 LF 0 LF 0 SQFT 0.00 LF	0 LF 0 LF 0 SQFT 0.00 LF	0 LF 0 LF 0 SQFT 0.00 LF
Footing Type (pile or spread) Cost Per Square Foot	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
COST OF EACH	\$0	\$0	\$0

TOTAL COST OF BRIDGES	\$6,066,000
TOTAL COST OF BUILDINGS	\$0

TOTAL COST OF STRUCTURES (1 to 6)	\$19,243,000
TOTAL COST OF STRUCTURES (7 to 12)	\$16,074,000
TOTAL COST OF STRUCTURES (13 to 15)	\$6,066,000
TOTAL COST OF STRUCTURES*	\$41,383,000

^{*}Costs prepared in 2021 approved APS's.

Estimate Prepared By: Daniel LaFranchi, Structures Engineer		August 2022			
	Name and Title	-	Date		

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EA: 08-0J0820 PID: 08-18000063

III. RIGHT OF WAY

Fill in all of the available information from the Right of Way Data Sheet.

		Current Value Future Use			Escalated Value		
A)		n, including Excess Land, Fees,	\$	0	\$	0	
	•	Damages, Goodwill A2) Acquisition of Offsite Mitigation		0	\$	0	
	A3) Railroad A	\$ \$	0	\$	0		
B)	B1) Utility Relocation (State Share)		\$	0	\$	0	
	B2) Potholing	(Design Phase)	\$	0	\$	0	
C)	Utility - Advance Eng (Encumber with Stat		\$	0	\$	0	
D)	RAP and/or Last Res	ort Housing	\$	0	\$	0	
E)	Clearance & Demolition		\$	0	\$	0	
F)) Relocation Assistance (RAP and/or Last Resort Housing Costs)		(s) \$	0	\$	0	
G)	Title and Escrow		\$	0	\$	0	
H)	Environmental Revie	W	\$	0	\$	0	
I)	Condemnation Settle	ments 0%	\$	0	\$	0	
J)	Design Appreciation	Factor 0%	\$	0	\$	0	
K)	Utility Relocation (Co	nstruction Cost)	\$	0	\$	0	
L)		TOTAL RIGHT	TOF WAY ES	TIMATE		\$0	
M)		TOTAL R/W E	ESTIMATE: I	Escalated		\$0	
N)		RIGHT C	F WAY SUPP	ORT		\$0	

Support Cost Estimate	Brian Smith	(951) 750-4038
Prepared By	Deputy Project Manager	Phone
Utility Estimate Prepared	N/A	
Ву	Utility Coordinator ²	Phone
R/W Acquisition Estimate	N/A	
Prepared By	Right of Way Estimator ³	Phone

Note: Items G & H applied to items A + B

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¹ When estimate has Support Costs only

 $^{^{2}}$ When estimate has Utility Relocation 3 When R/W Acquisition is required

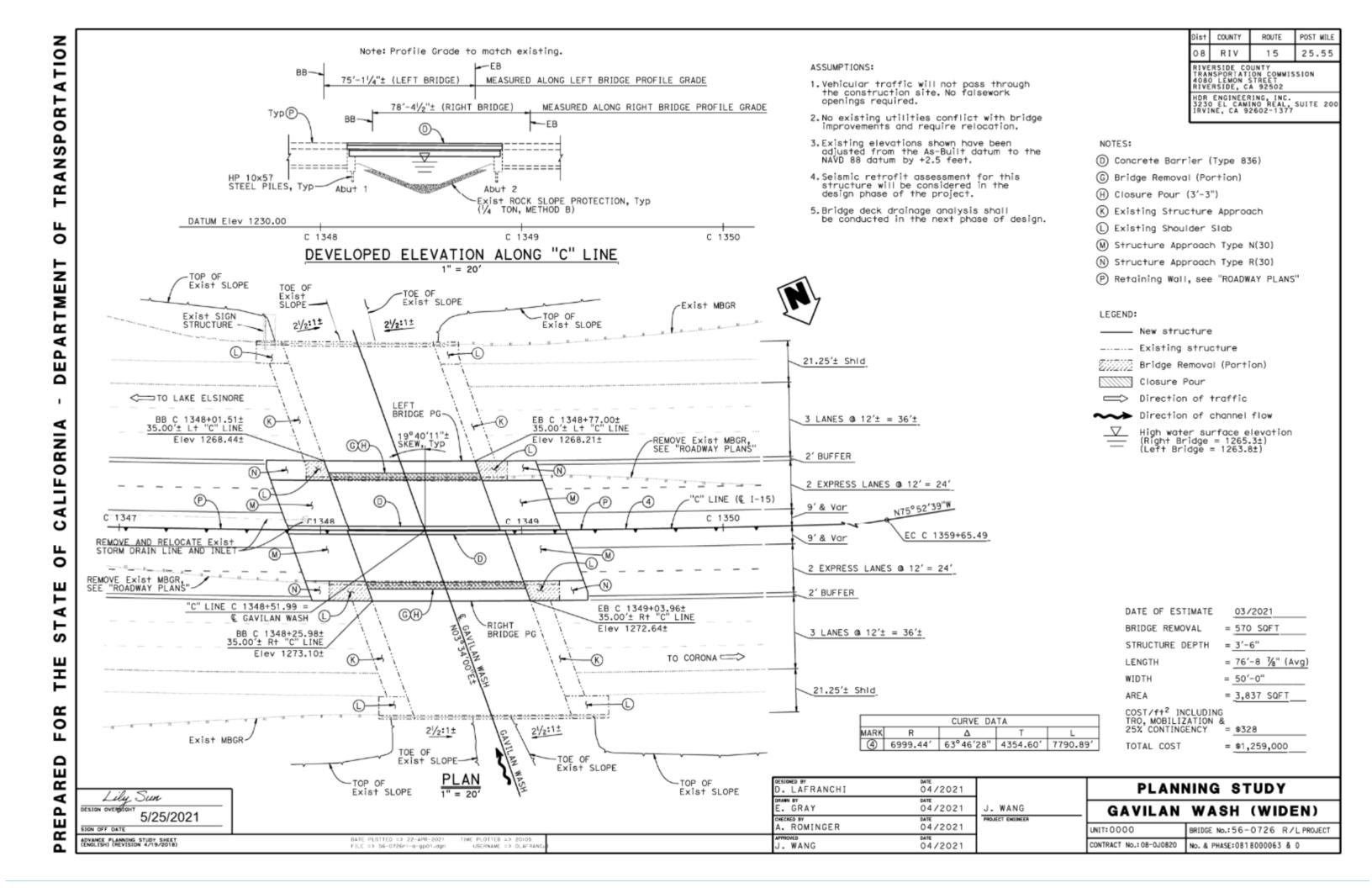
SECTION 1: INTELLIGENT TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS / EXPRESS LANE SIGNING

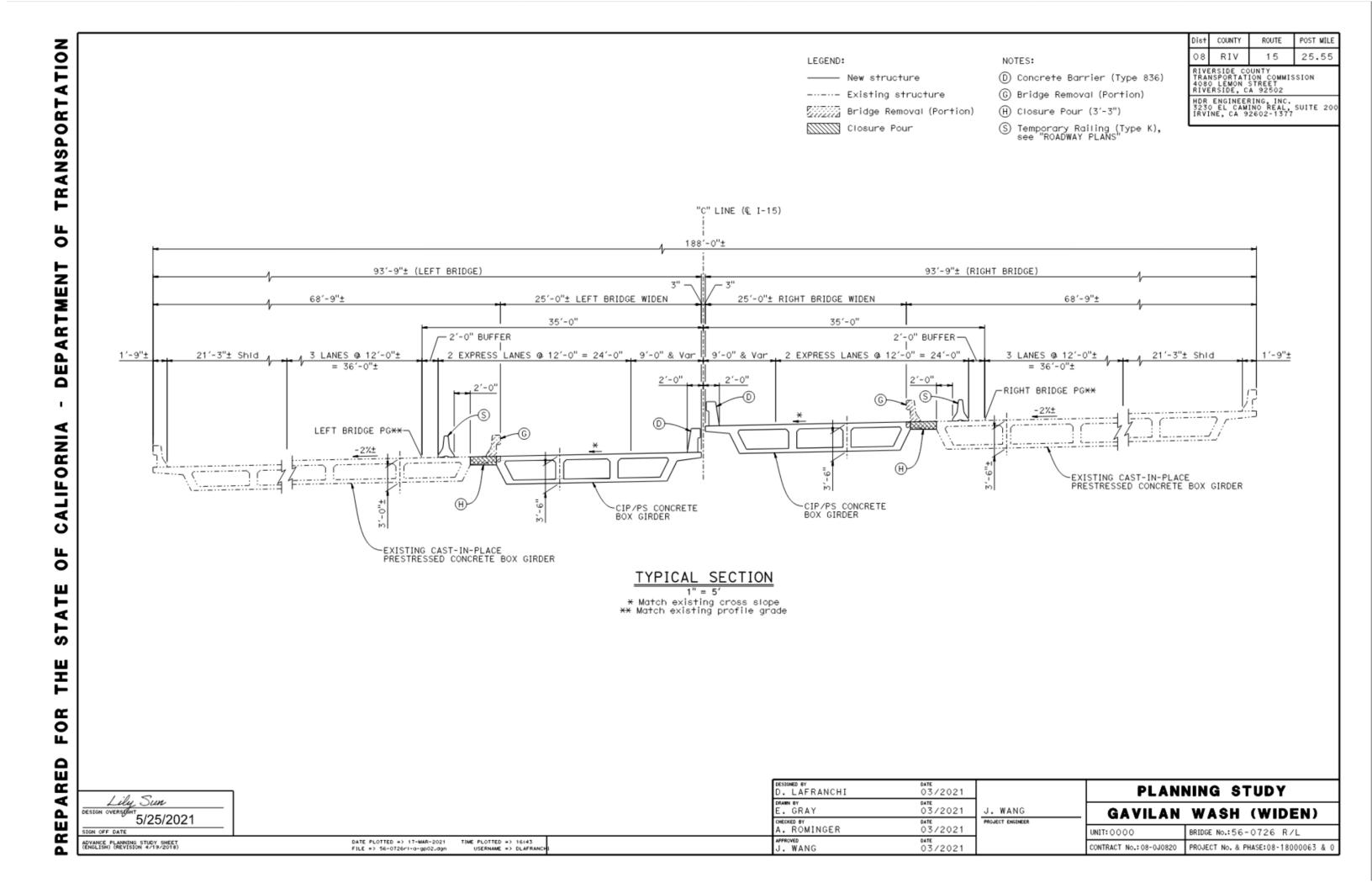
Item code	Unit	Quantity		Unit Price (\$)		Cost
Communication	LS	1	Х	3,746,000.00	=	\$ 3,746,000
Power	LS	1	Х	3,006,000.00	=	\$ 3,006,000
Device Cabinets	LS	1	Х	2,498,000.00	=	\$ 2,498,000
Lane Control Signs (LCS)	LS	1	Х	270,000.00	=	\$ 270,000
Toll Gantry Structures	LS	1	Х	2,762,000.00	=	\$ 2,762,000
Caltrans Loops	LS	1	Х	110,000.00	=	\$ 110,000
Electrical Utility Upgrades	LS	1	Х	1,050,000.00	=	\$ 1,050,000
System Deployment	LS	1	Х	120,000.00	=	\$ 120,000
Contingency	LS	1	Х	2,712,400.00		\$ 2,712,400

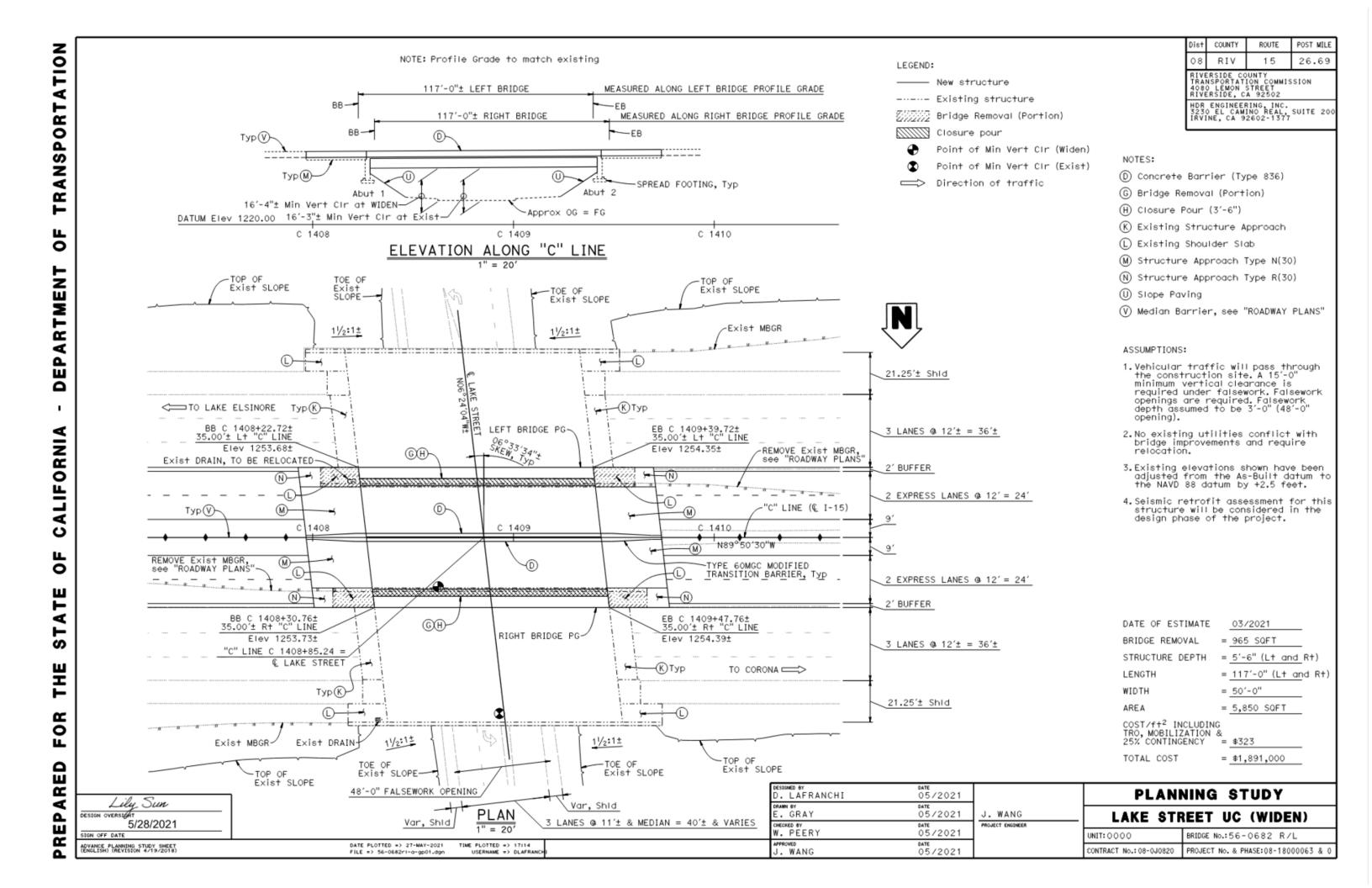
TOTAL ITS/EL SIGNING SECTION ITEMS \$ 16,274,400

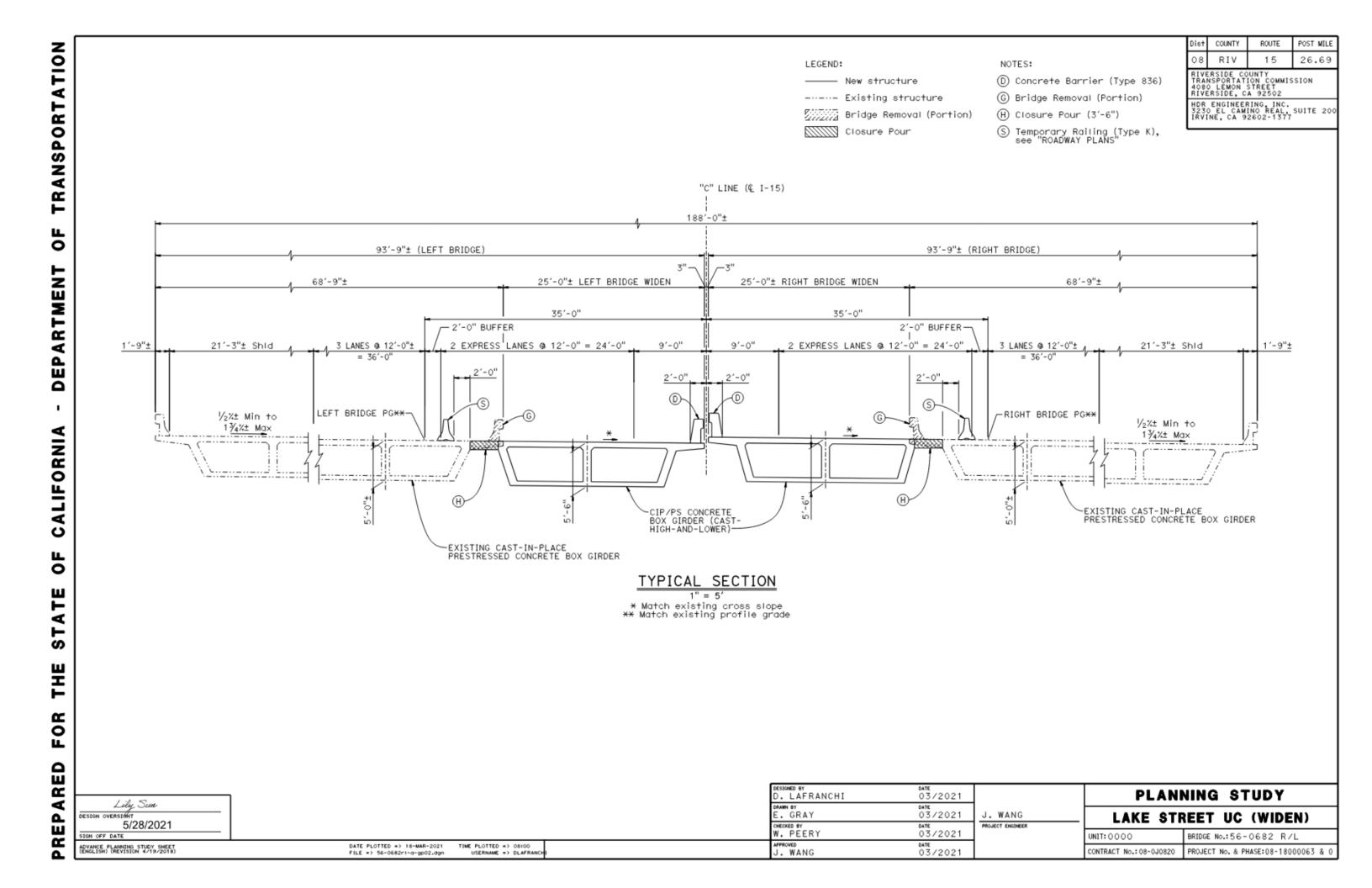
Page 13 11/21/2025

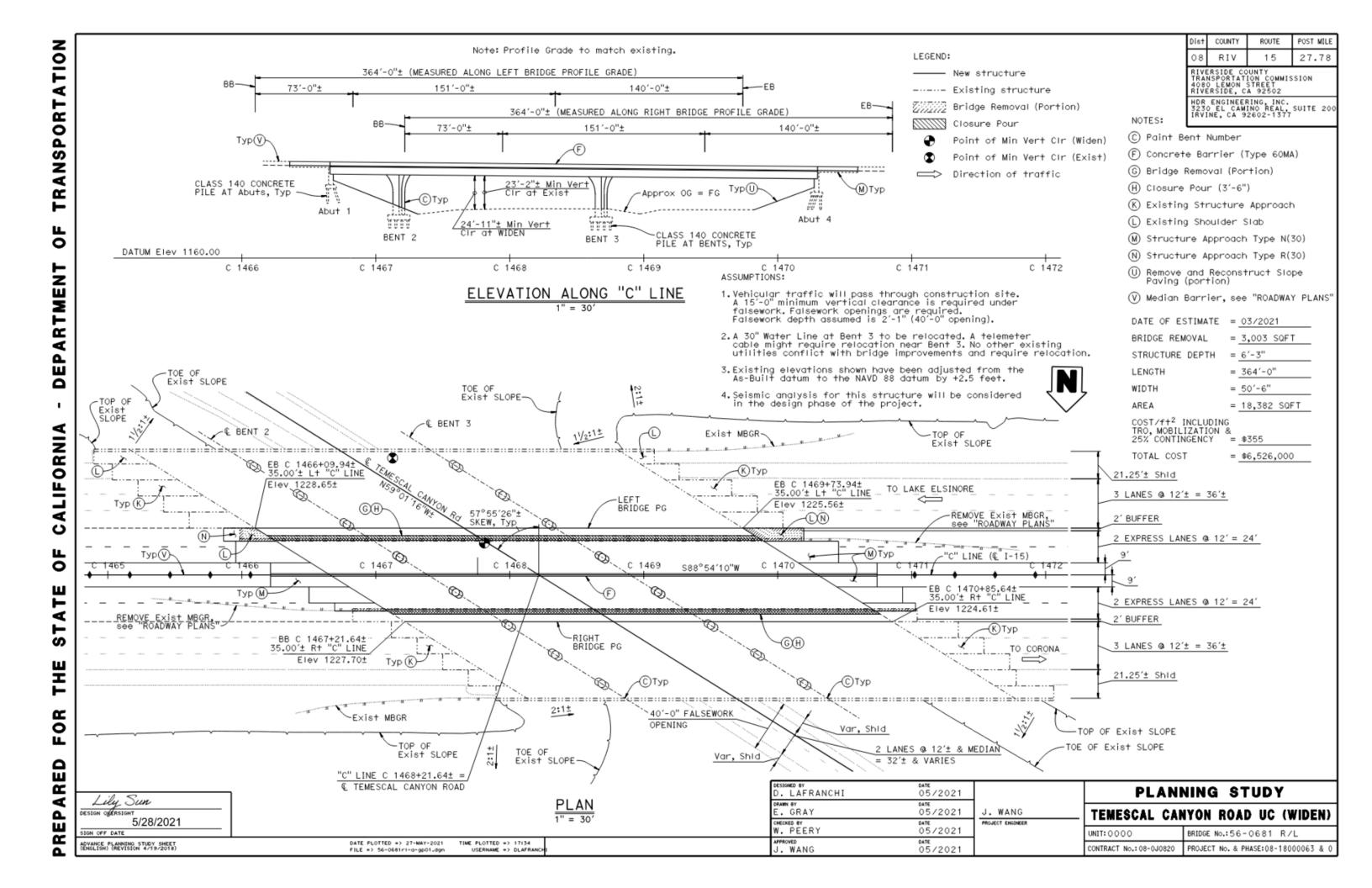
Attachment D – Advanced Planning Studies

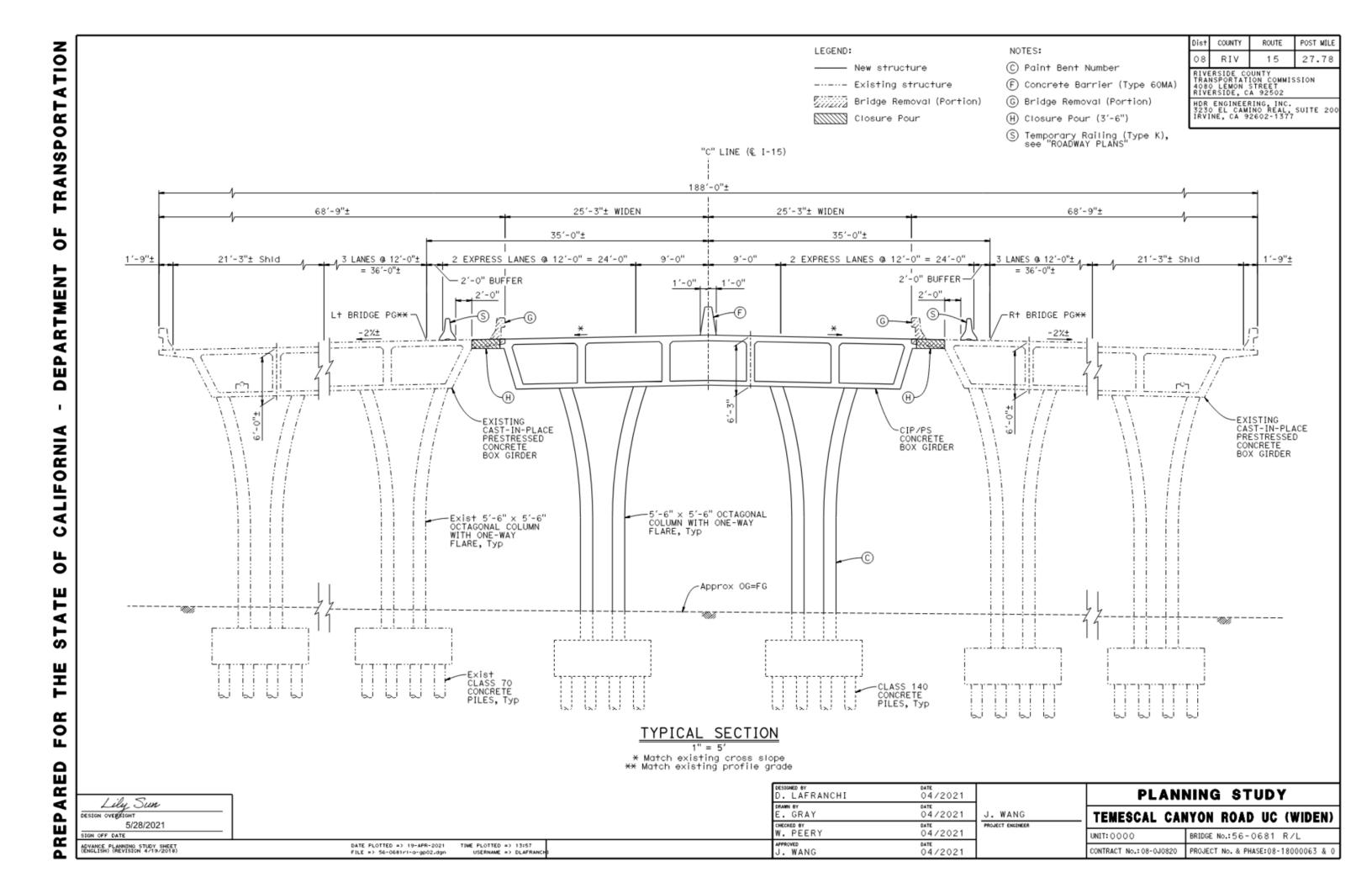


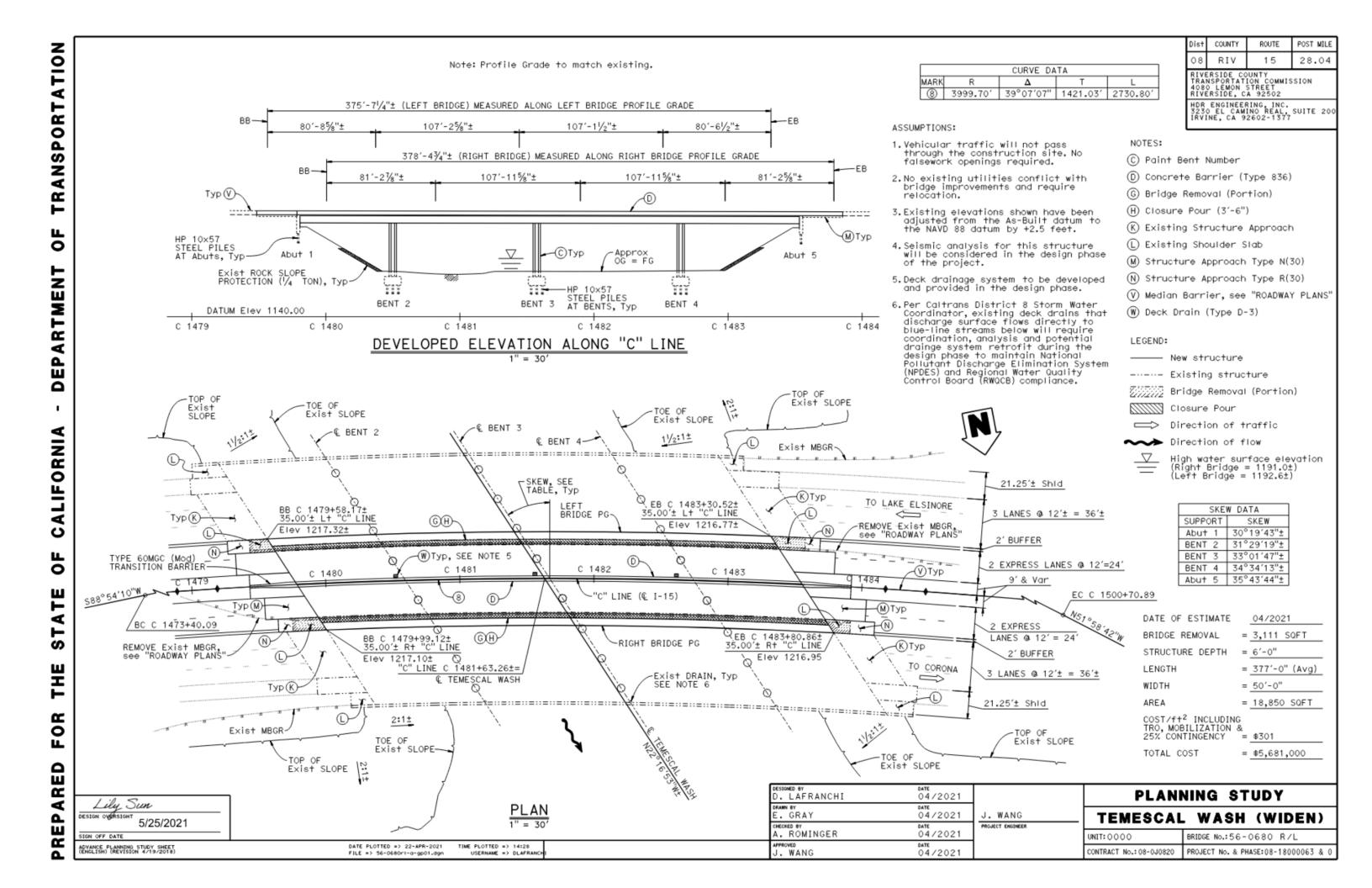


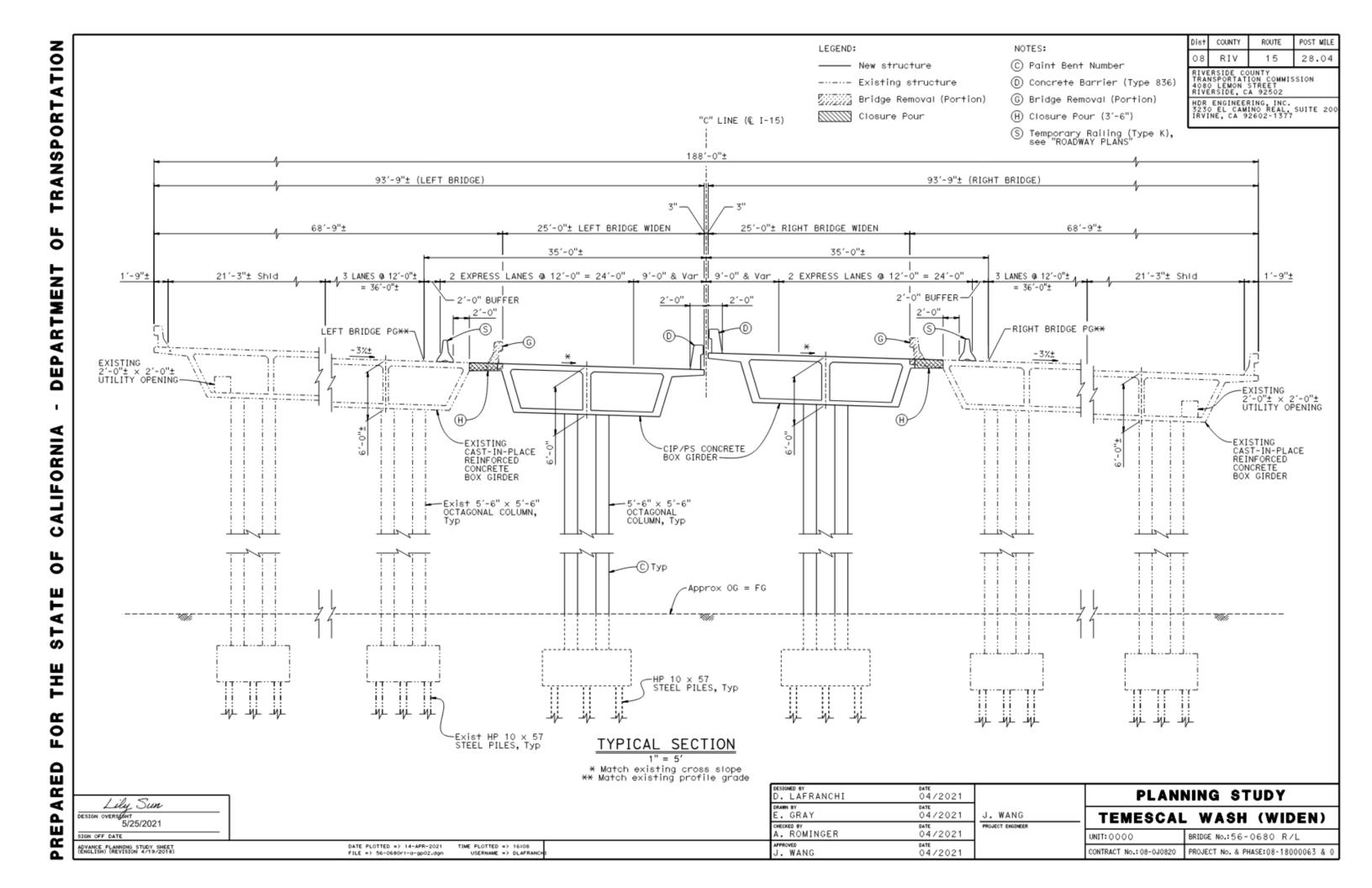


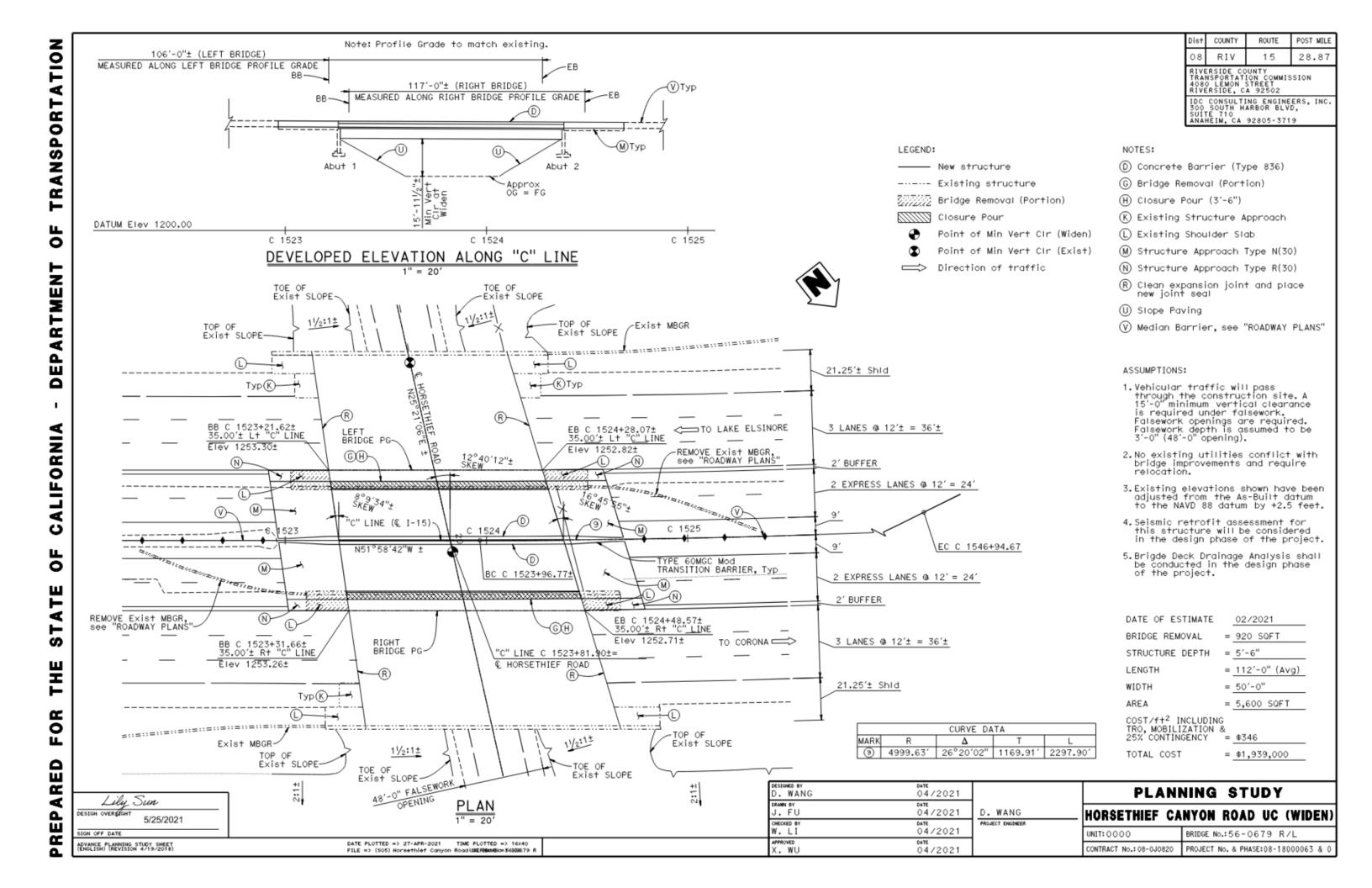


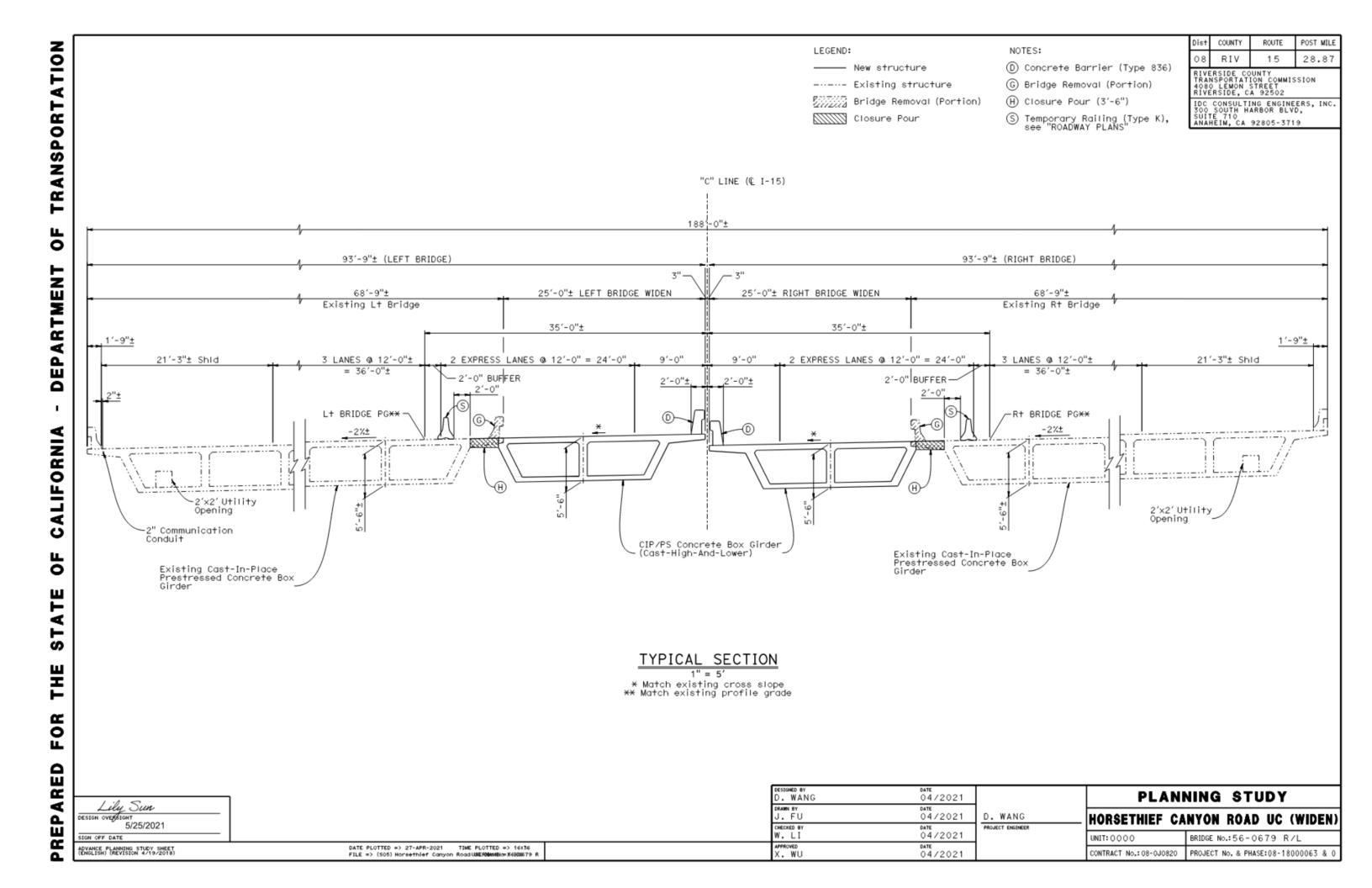


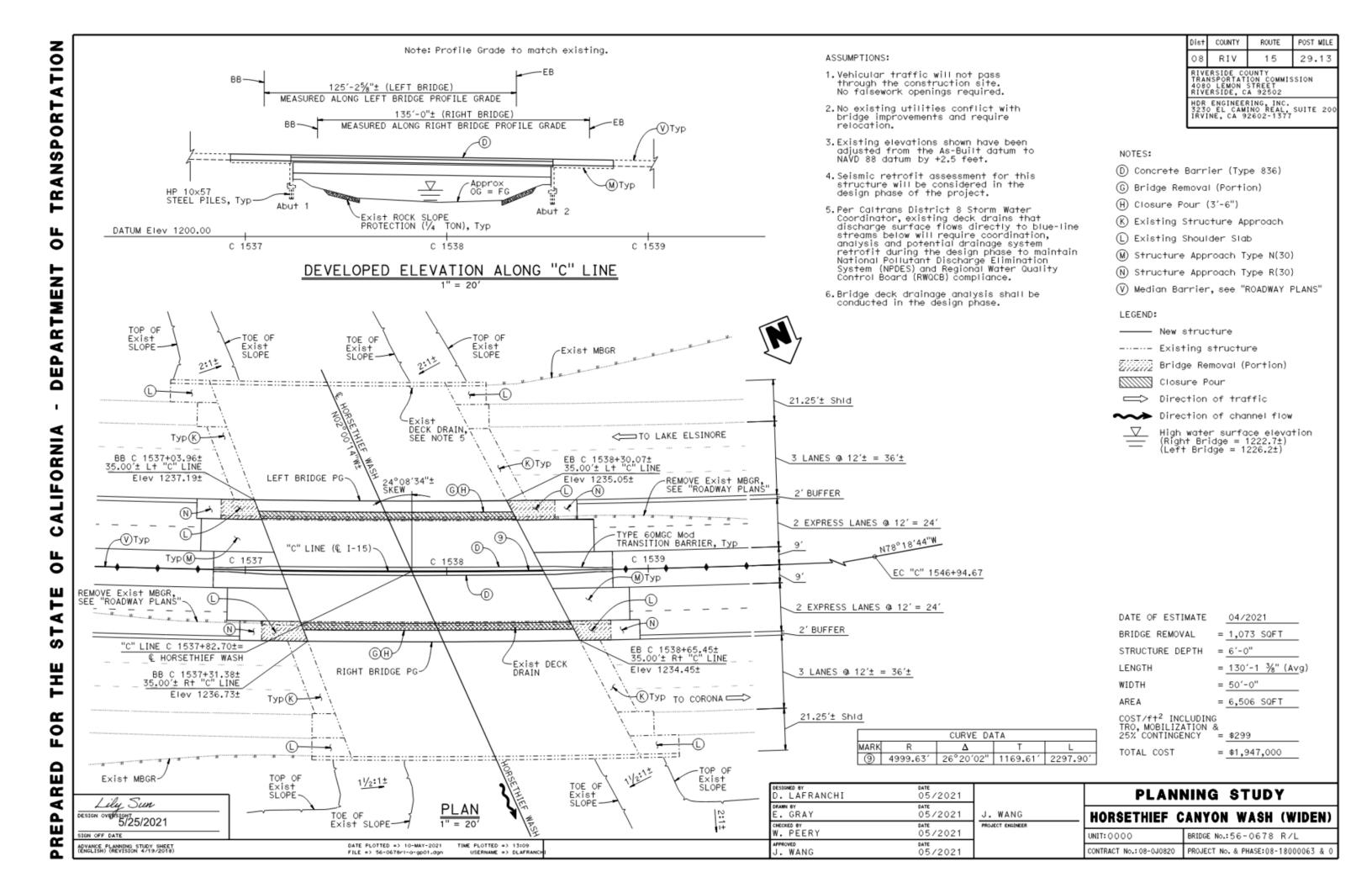


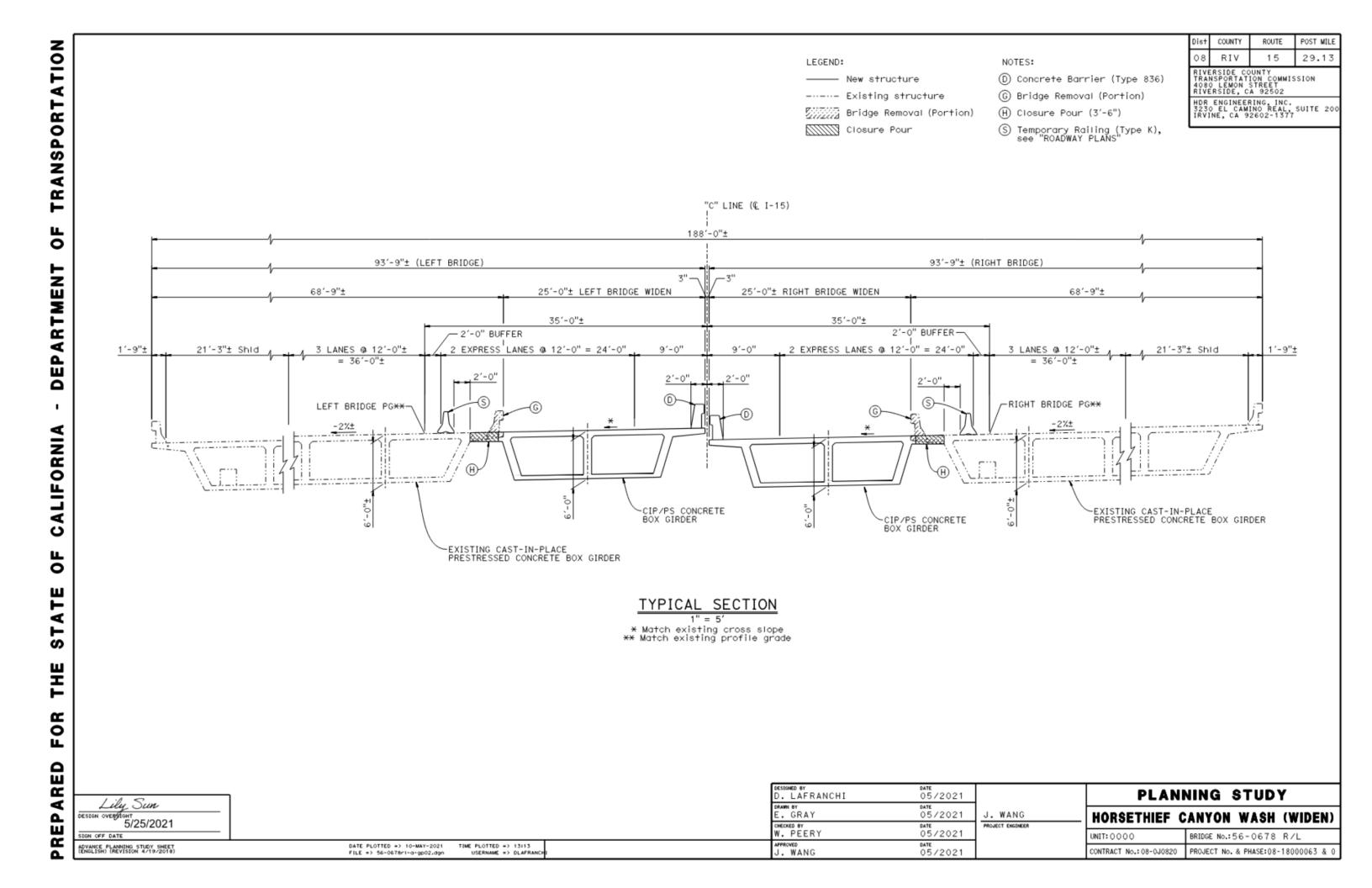


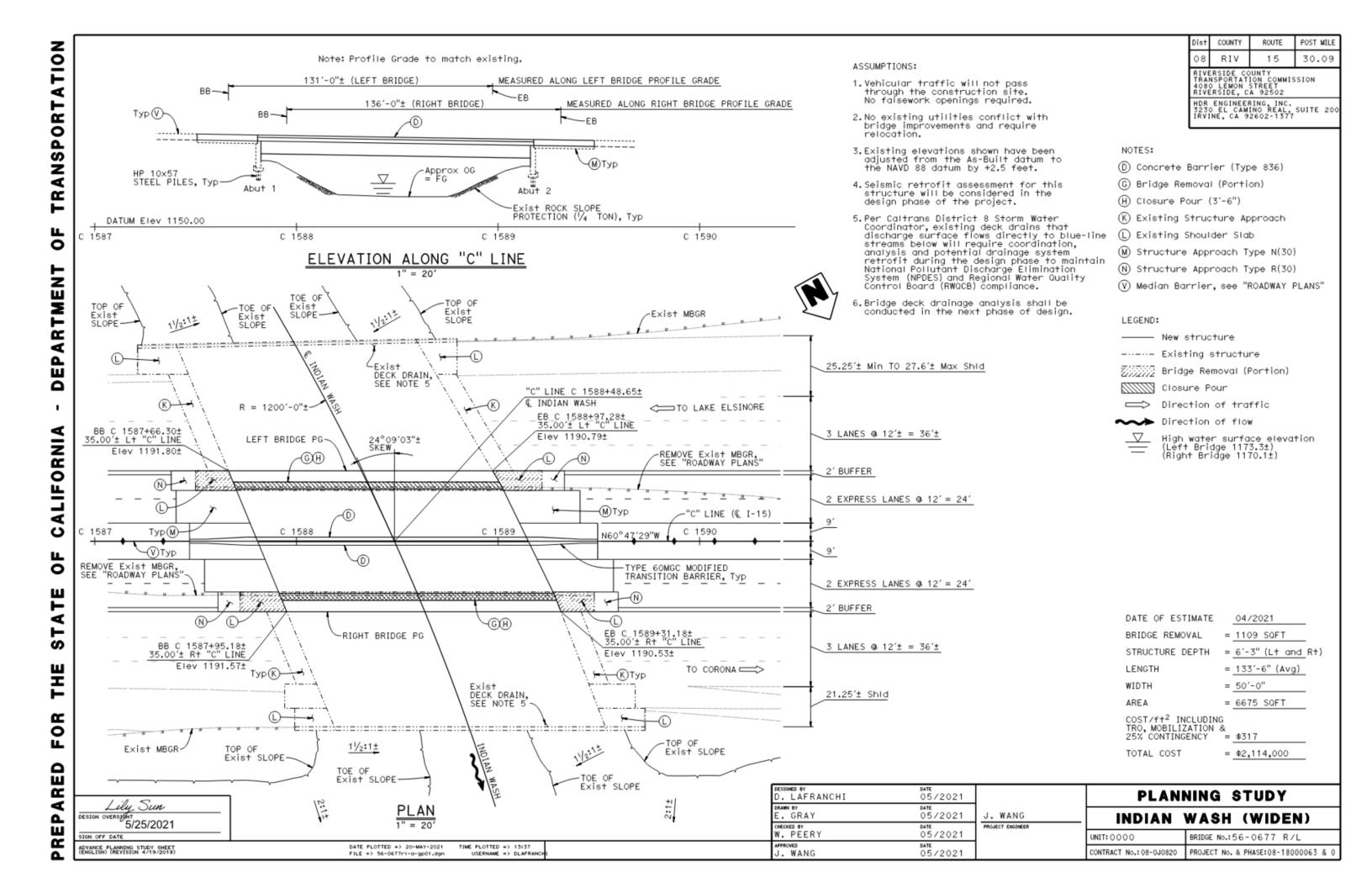


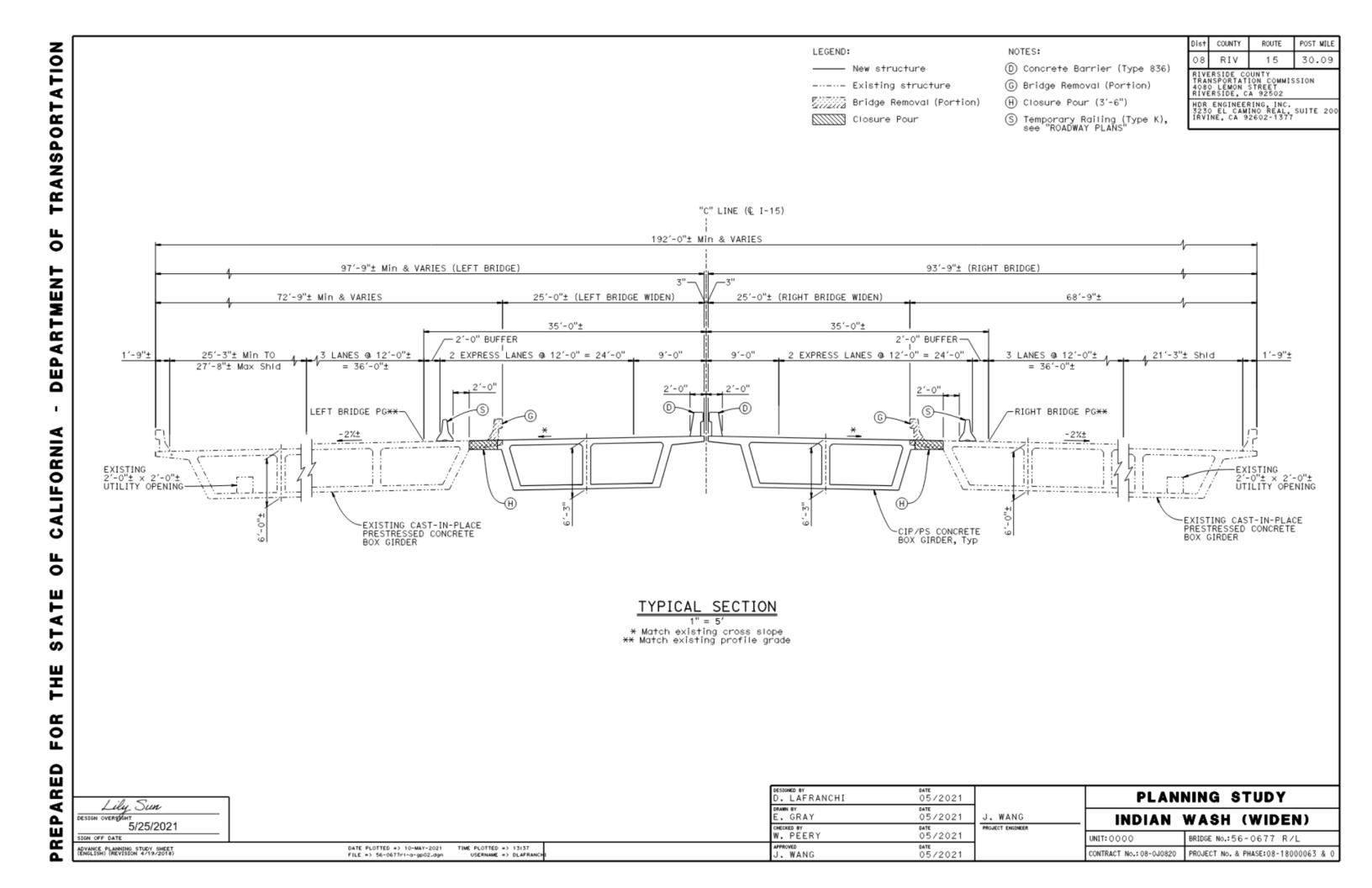


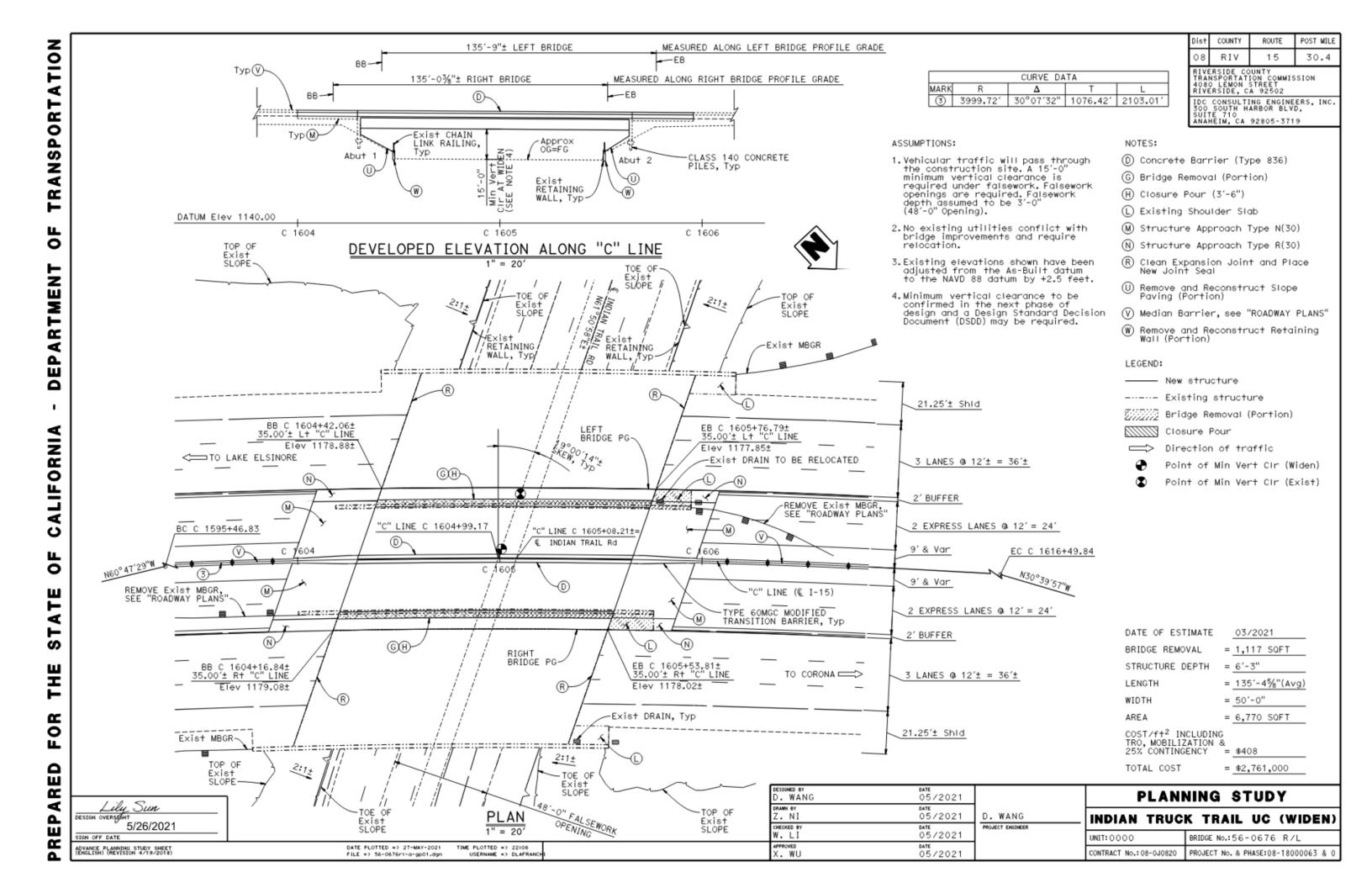


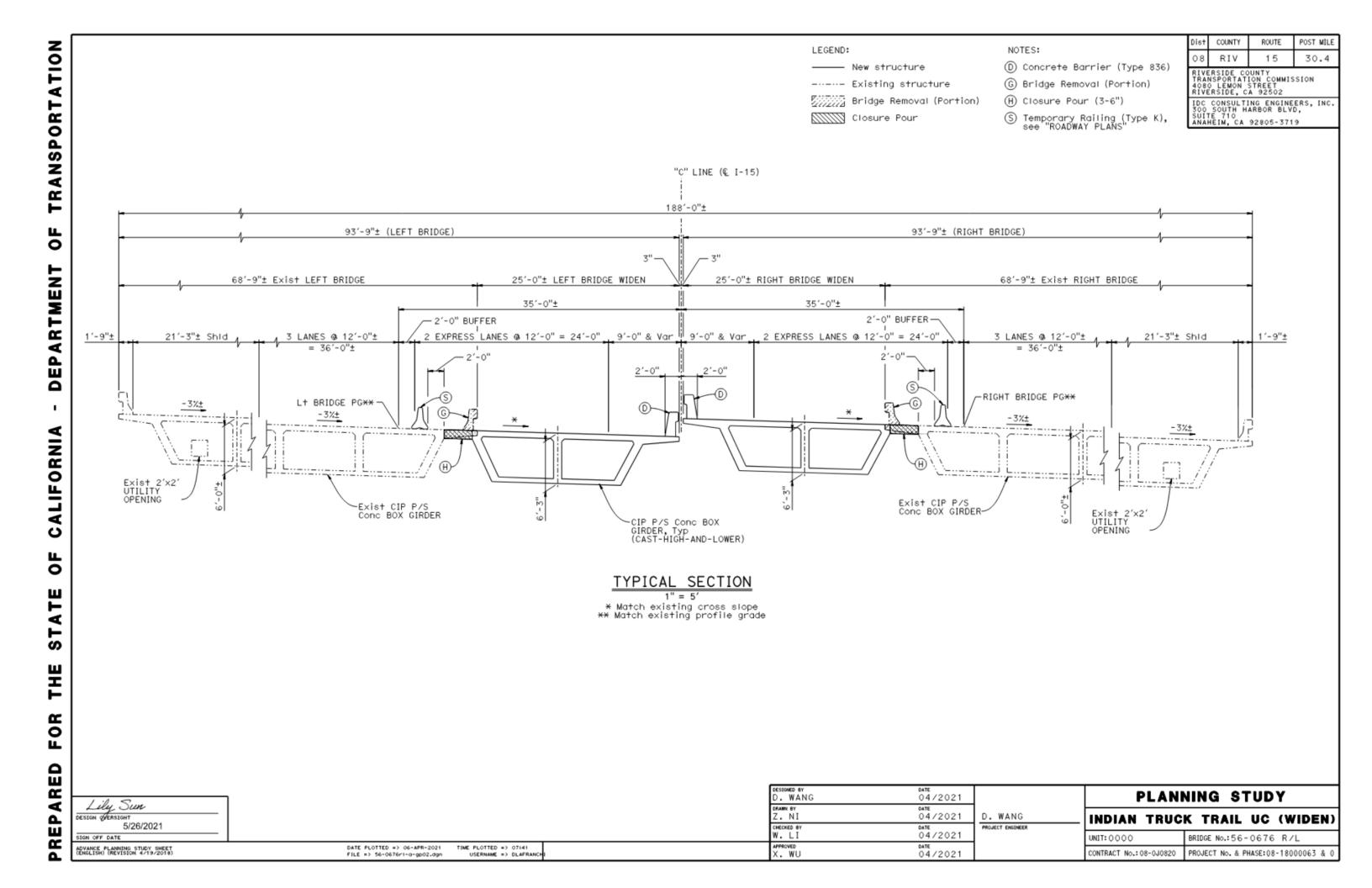


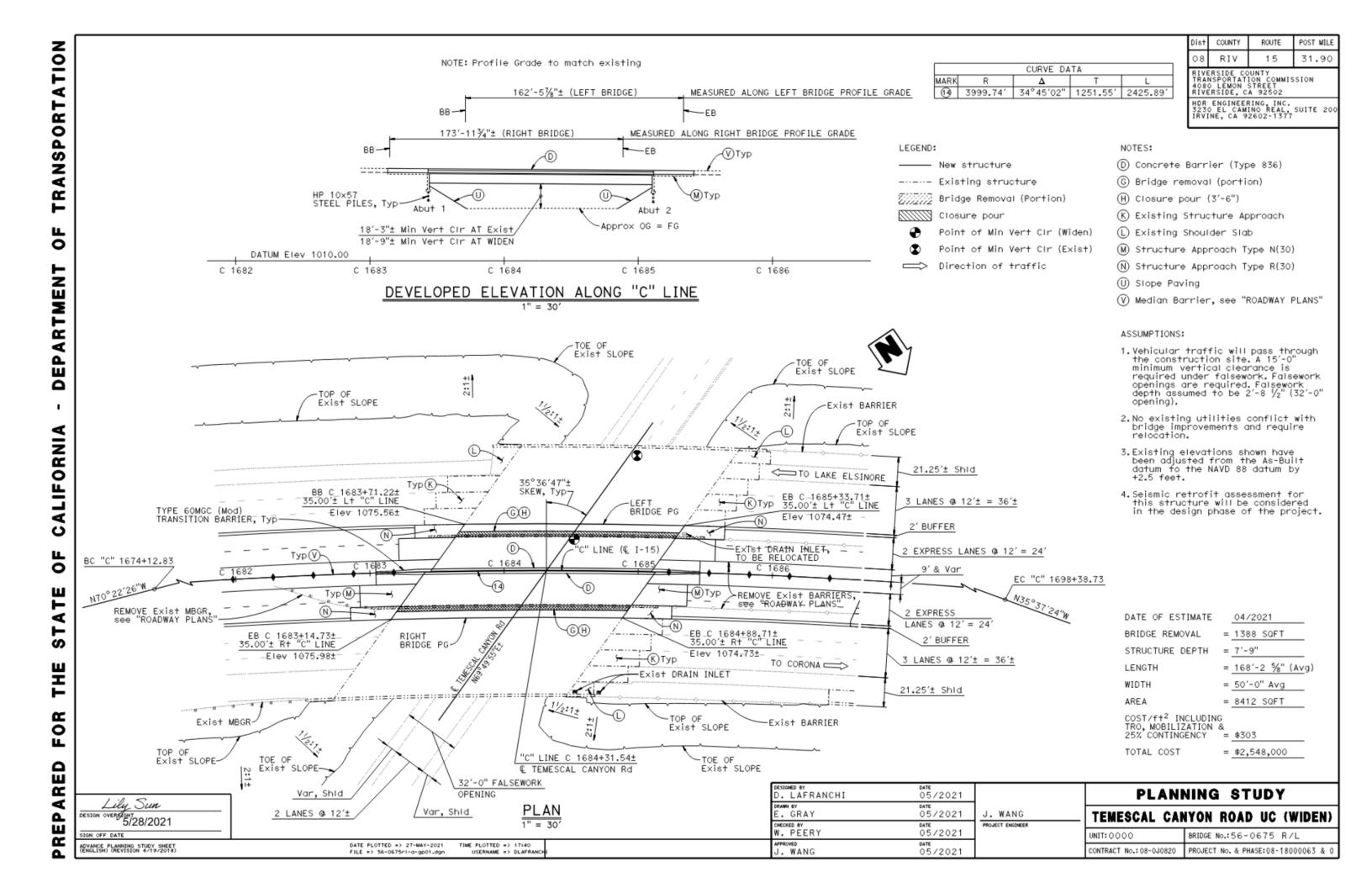


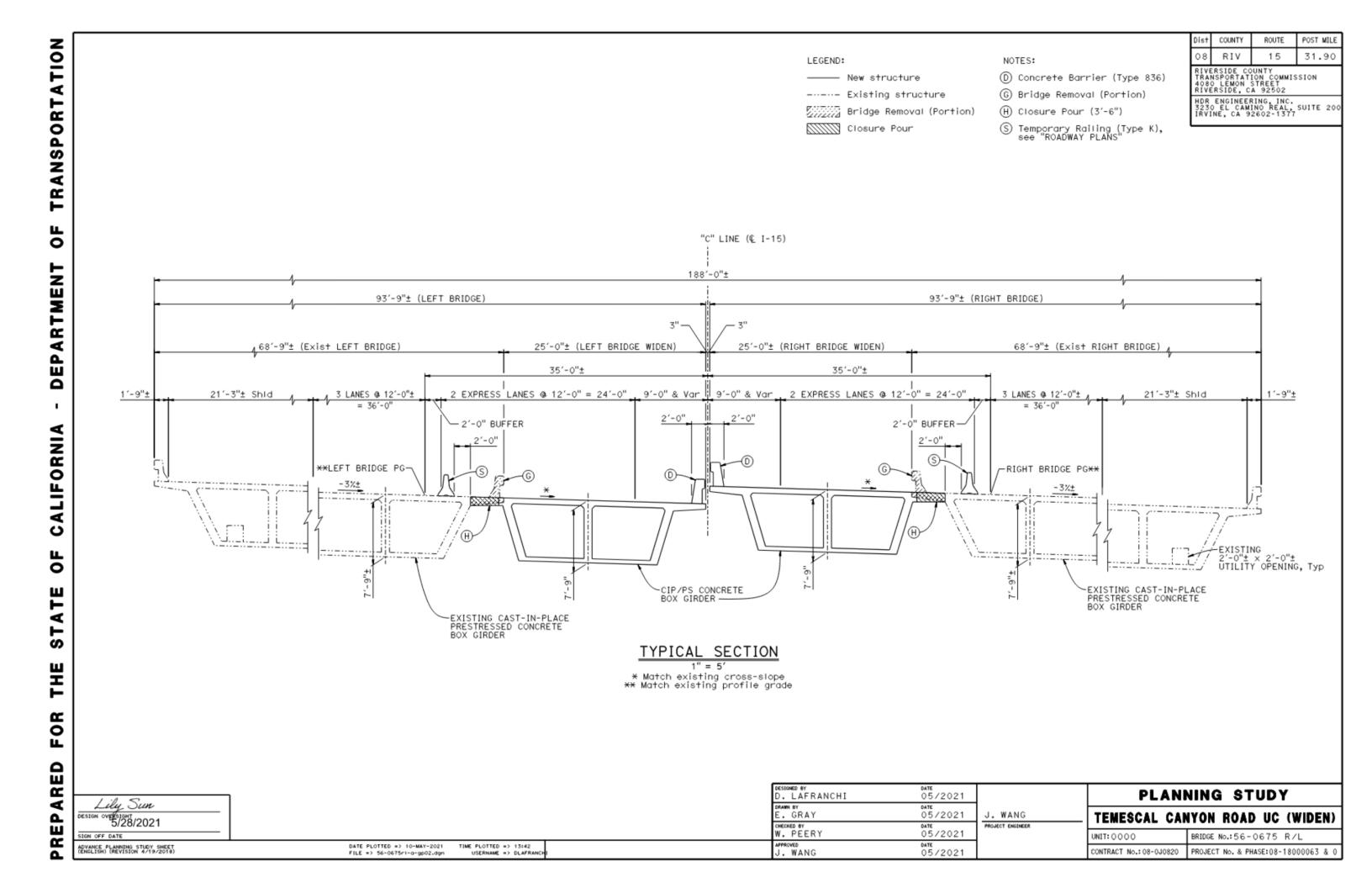


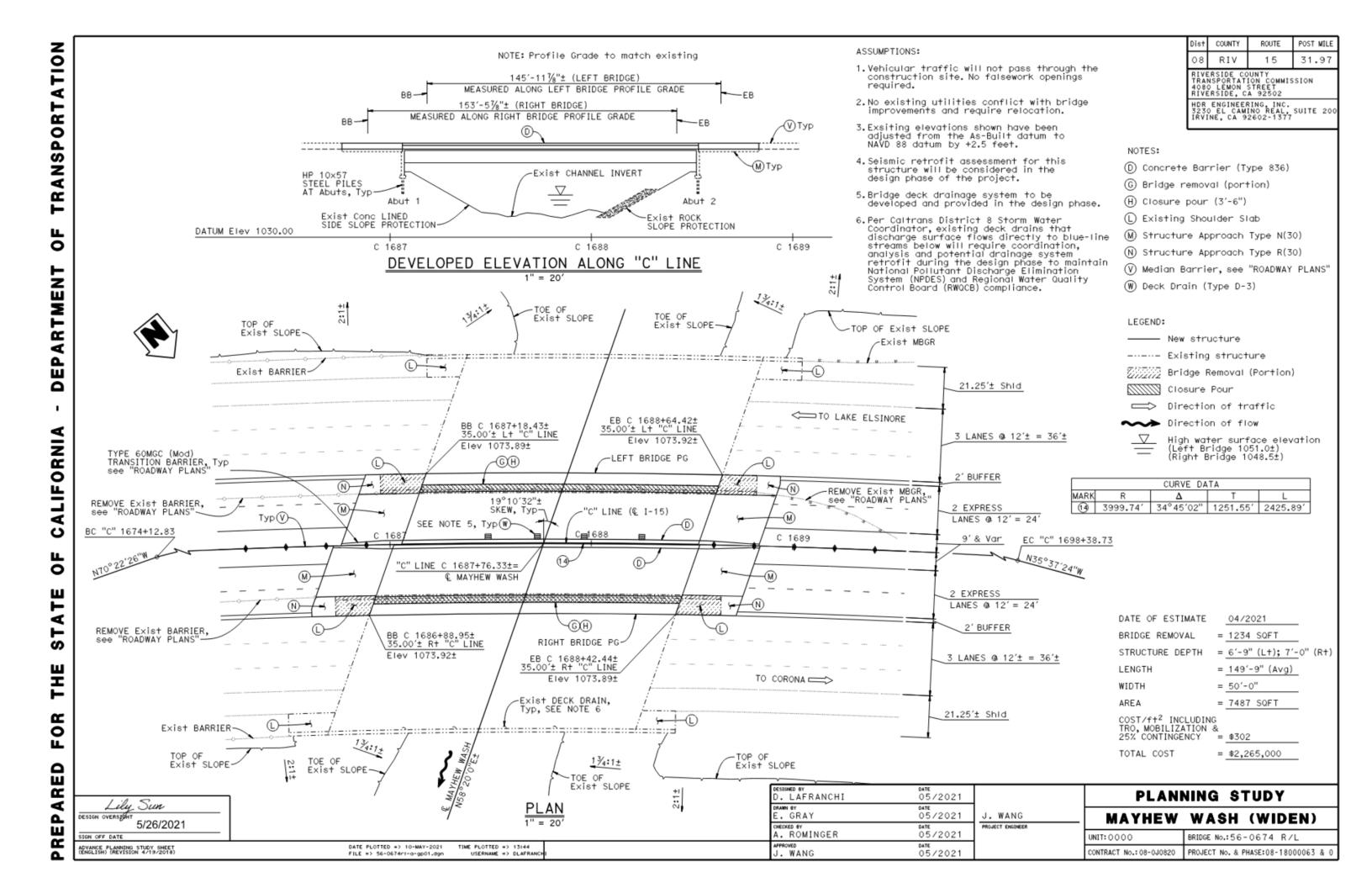


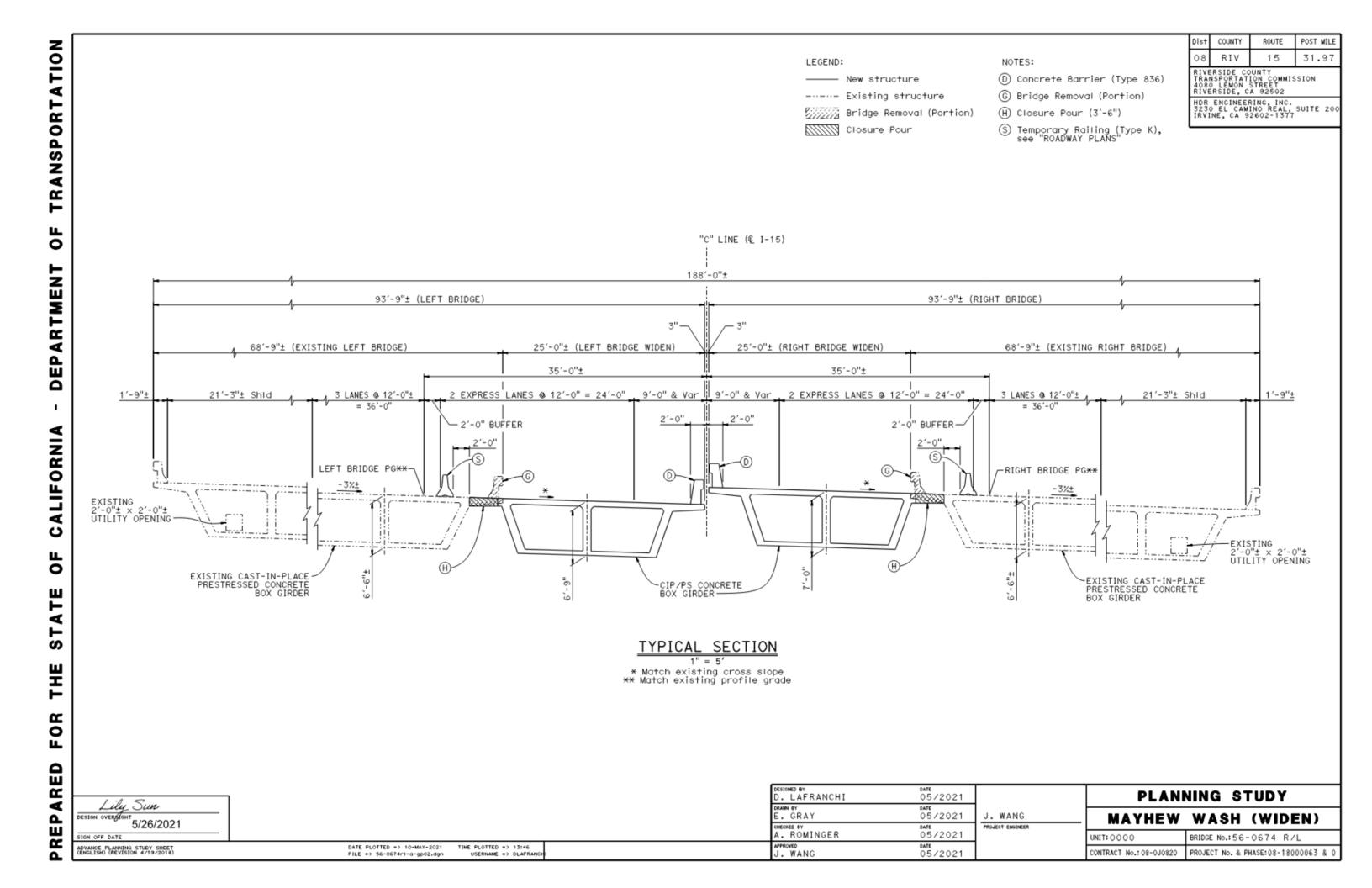


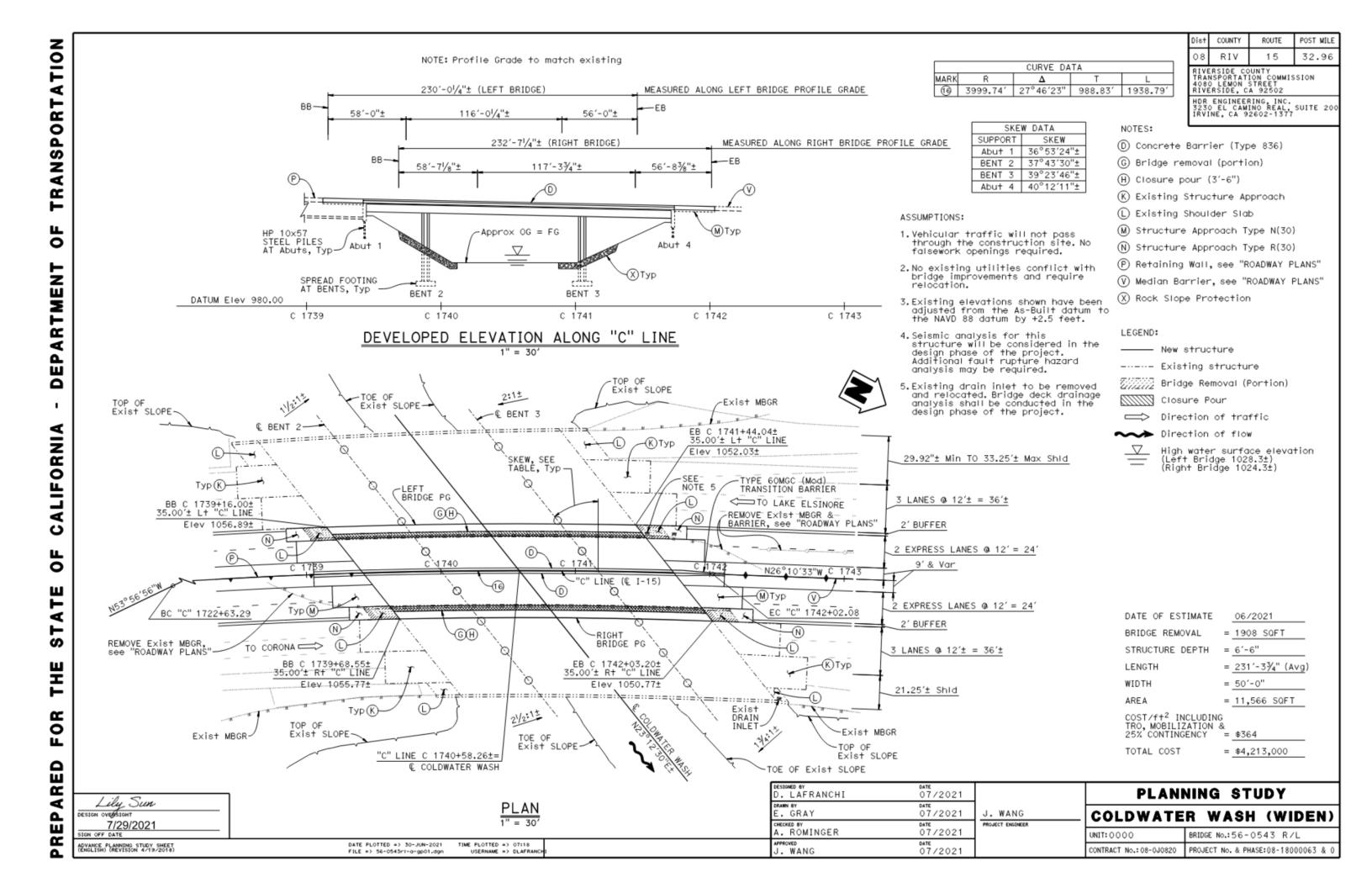


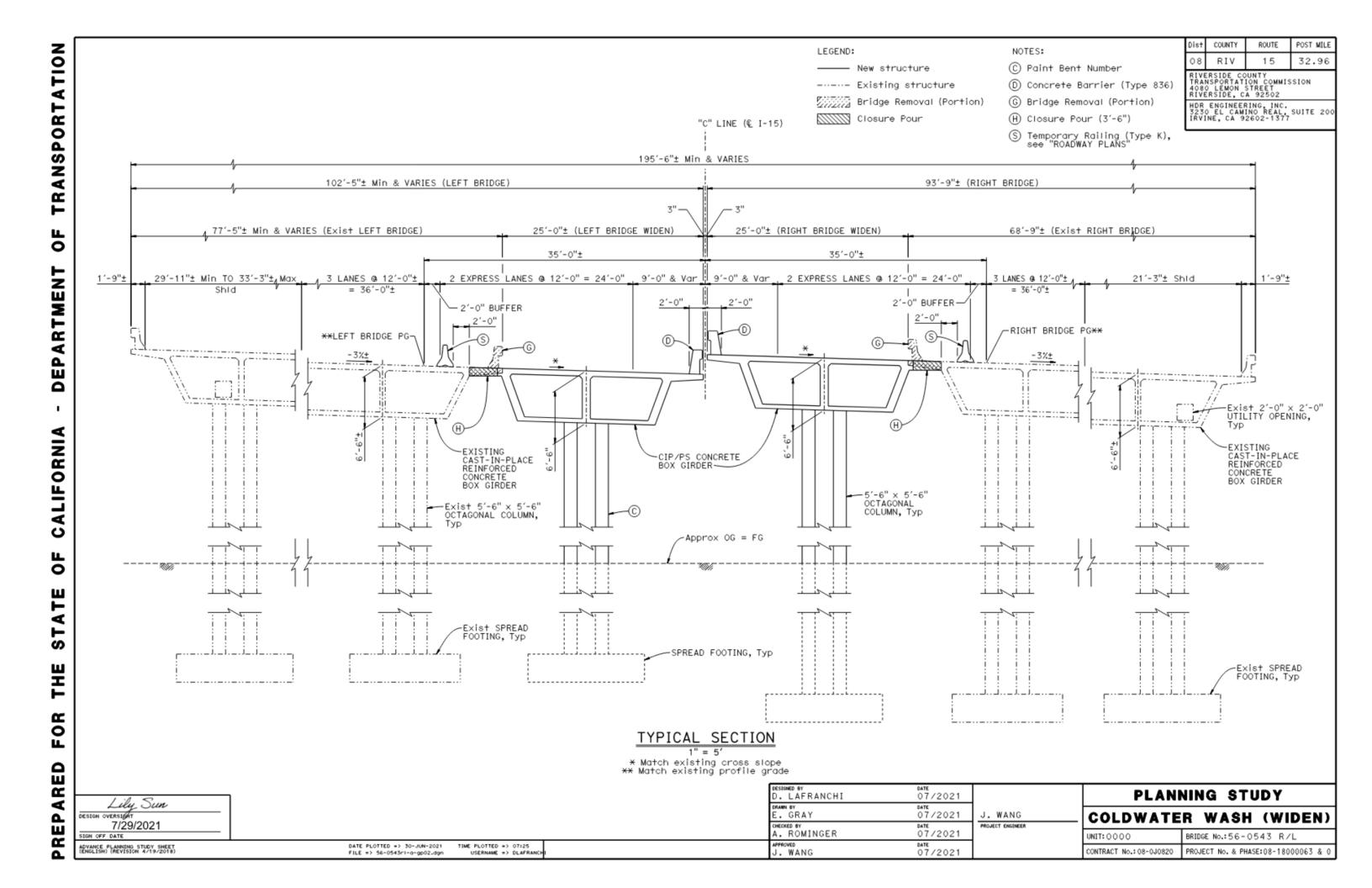


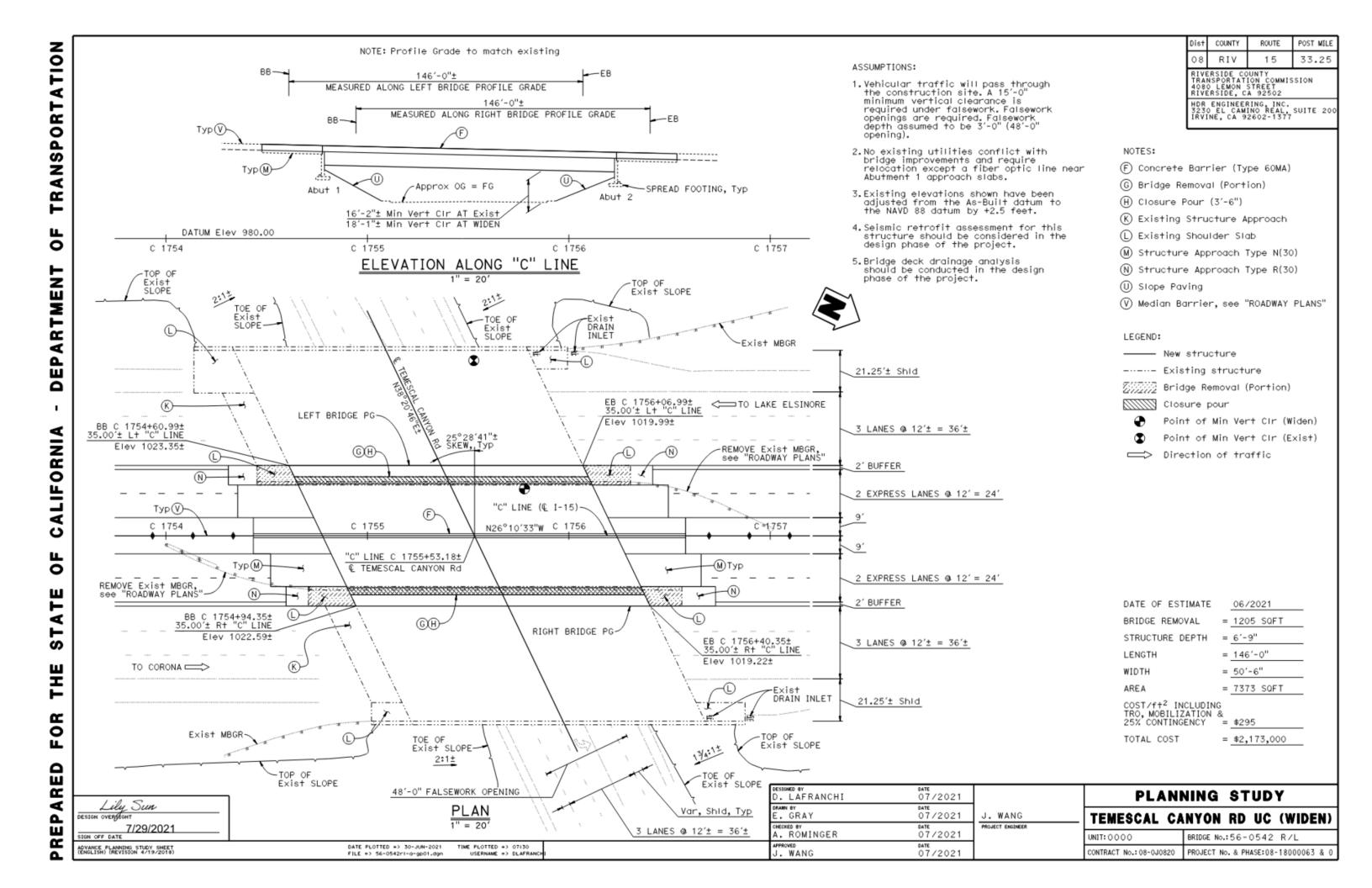


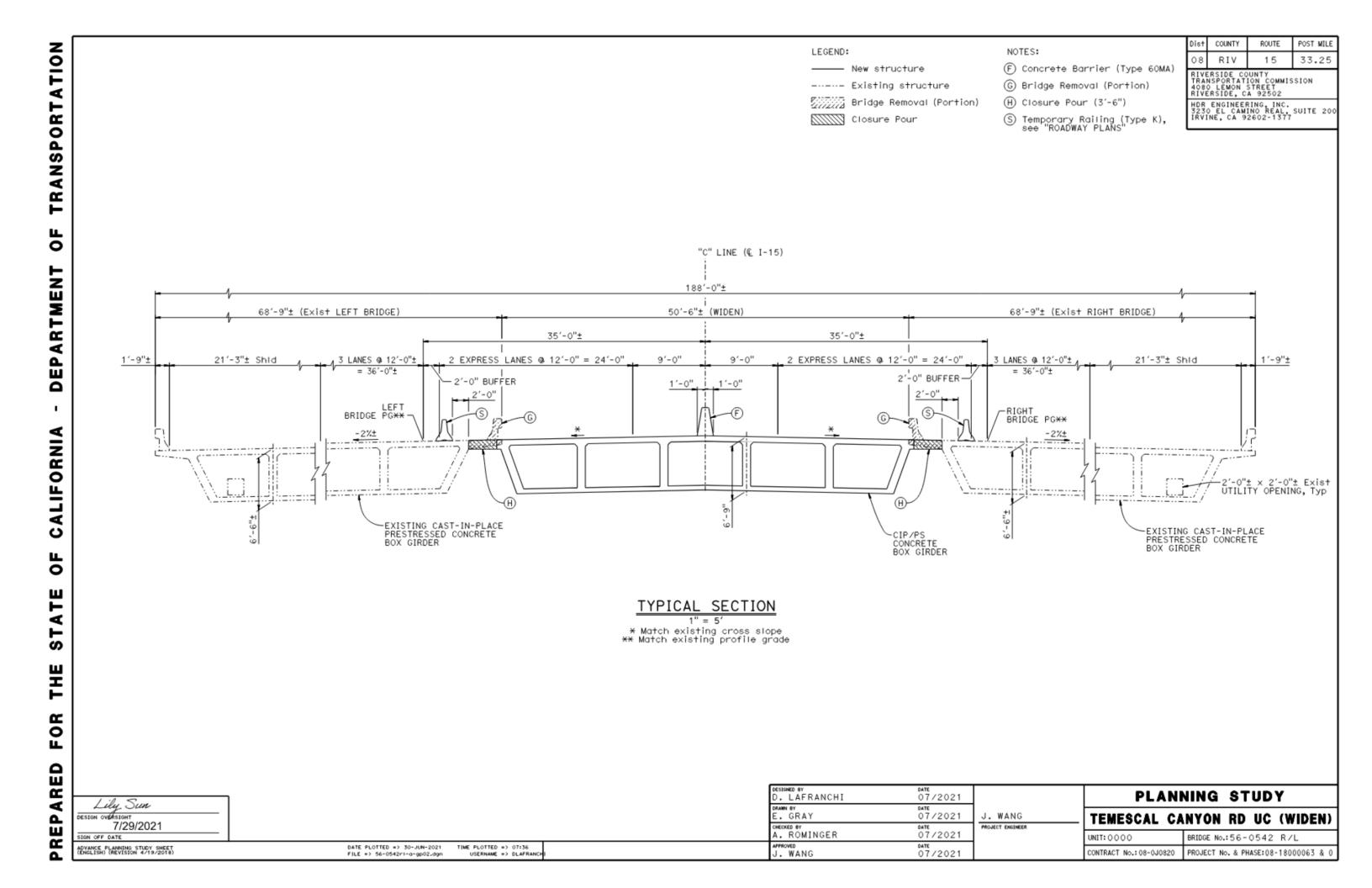


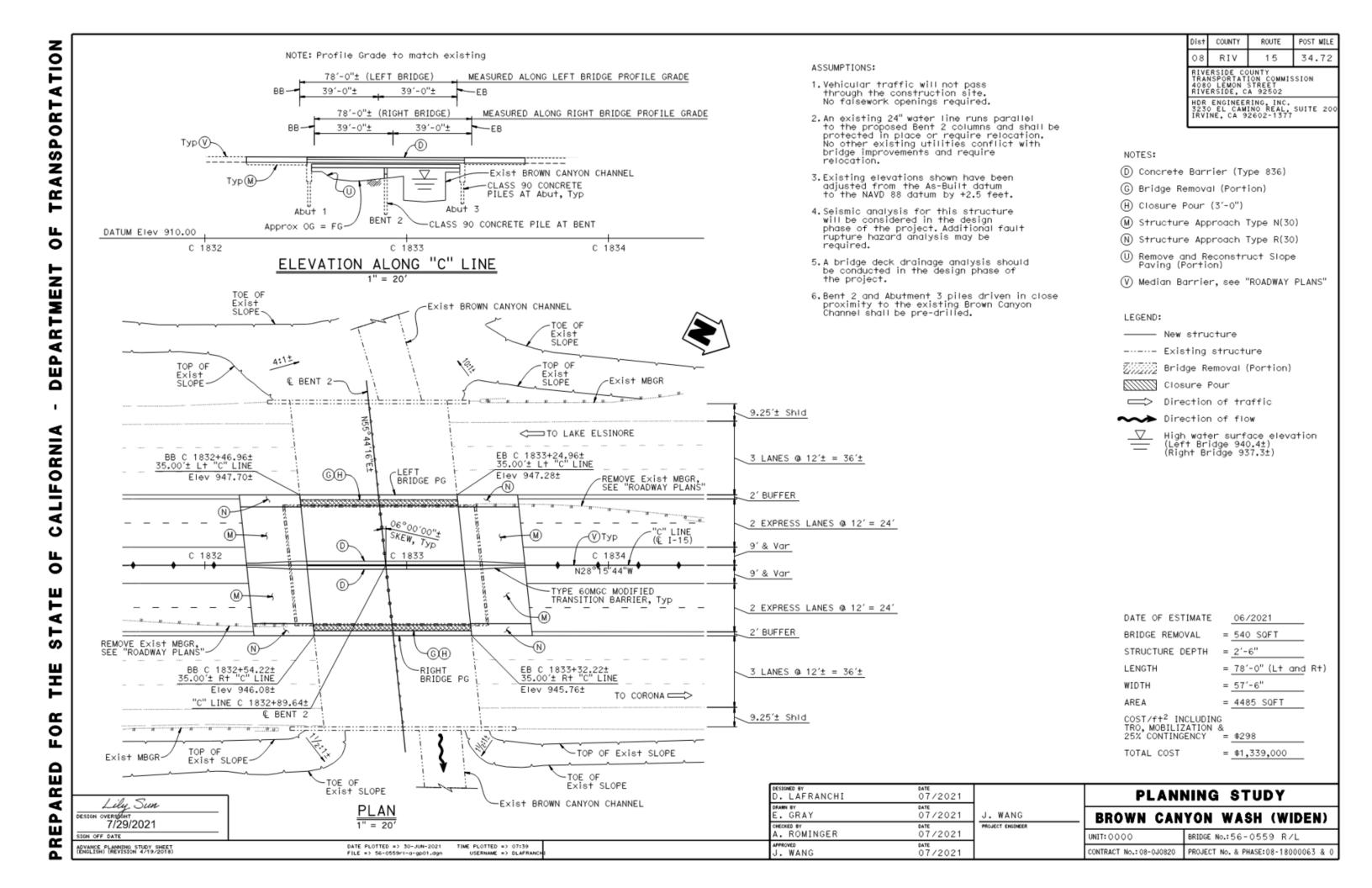


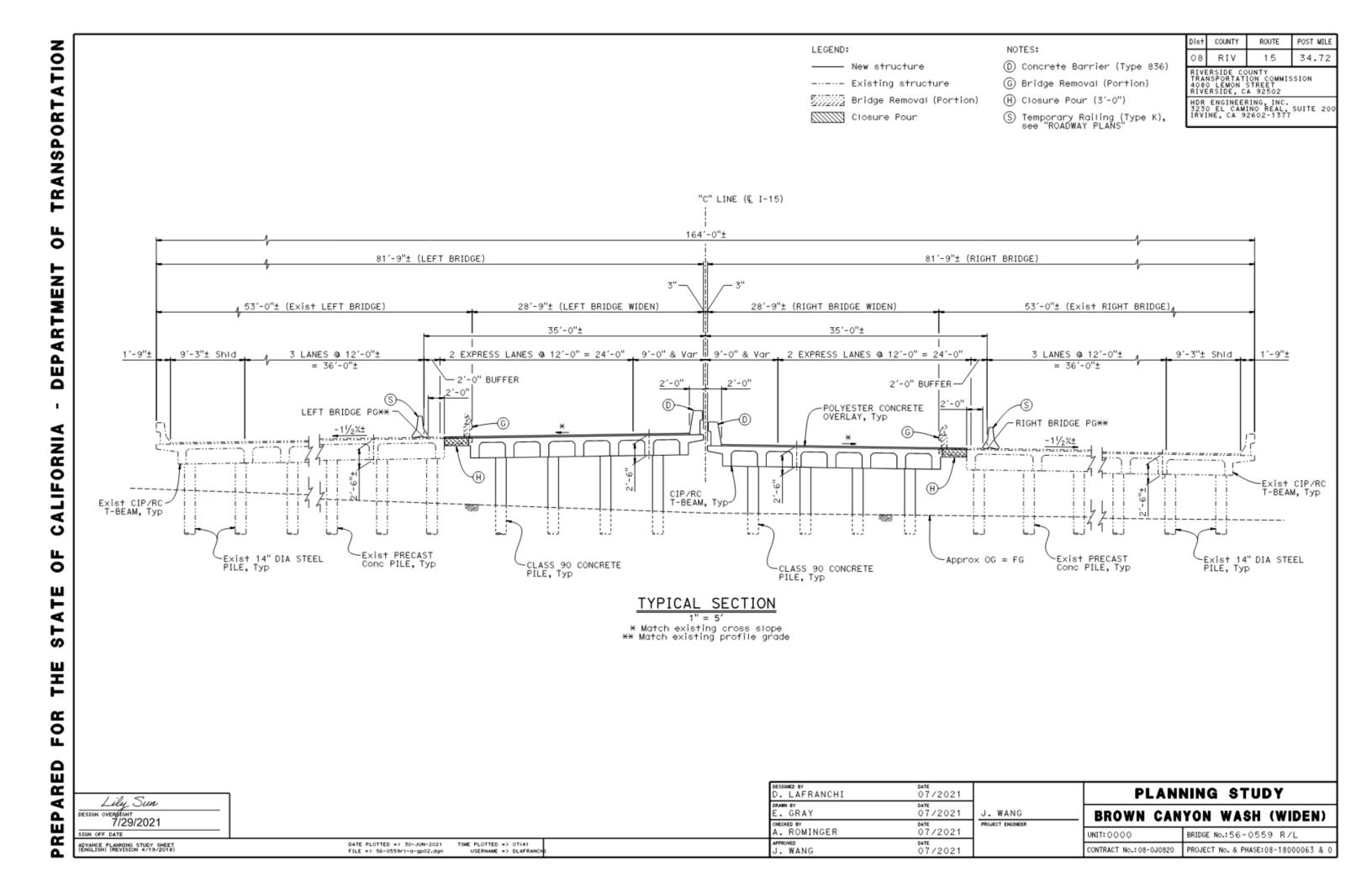


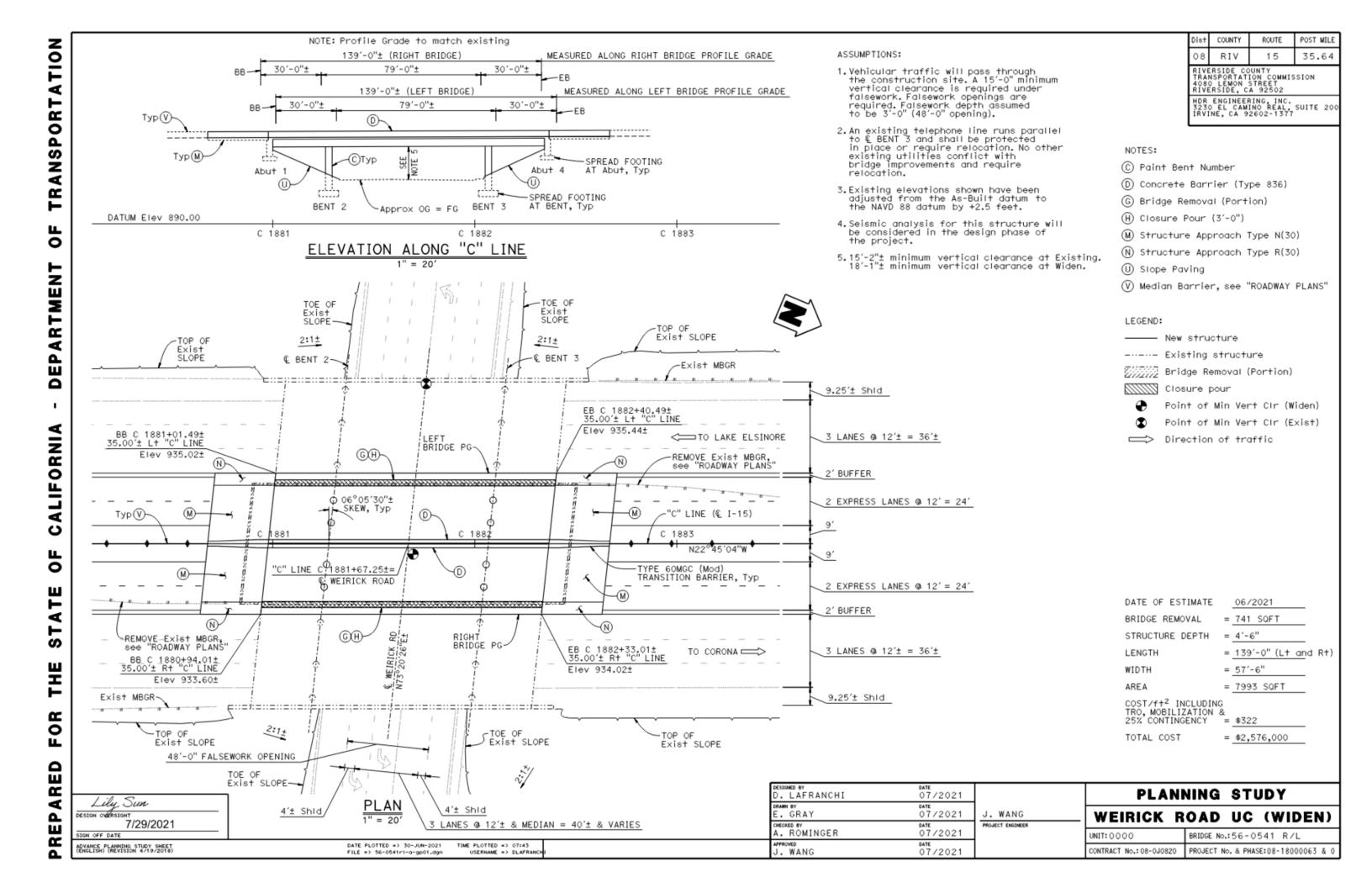


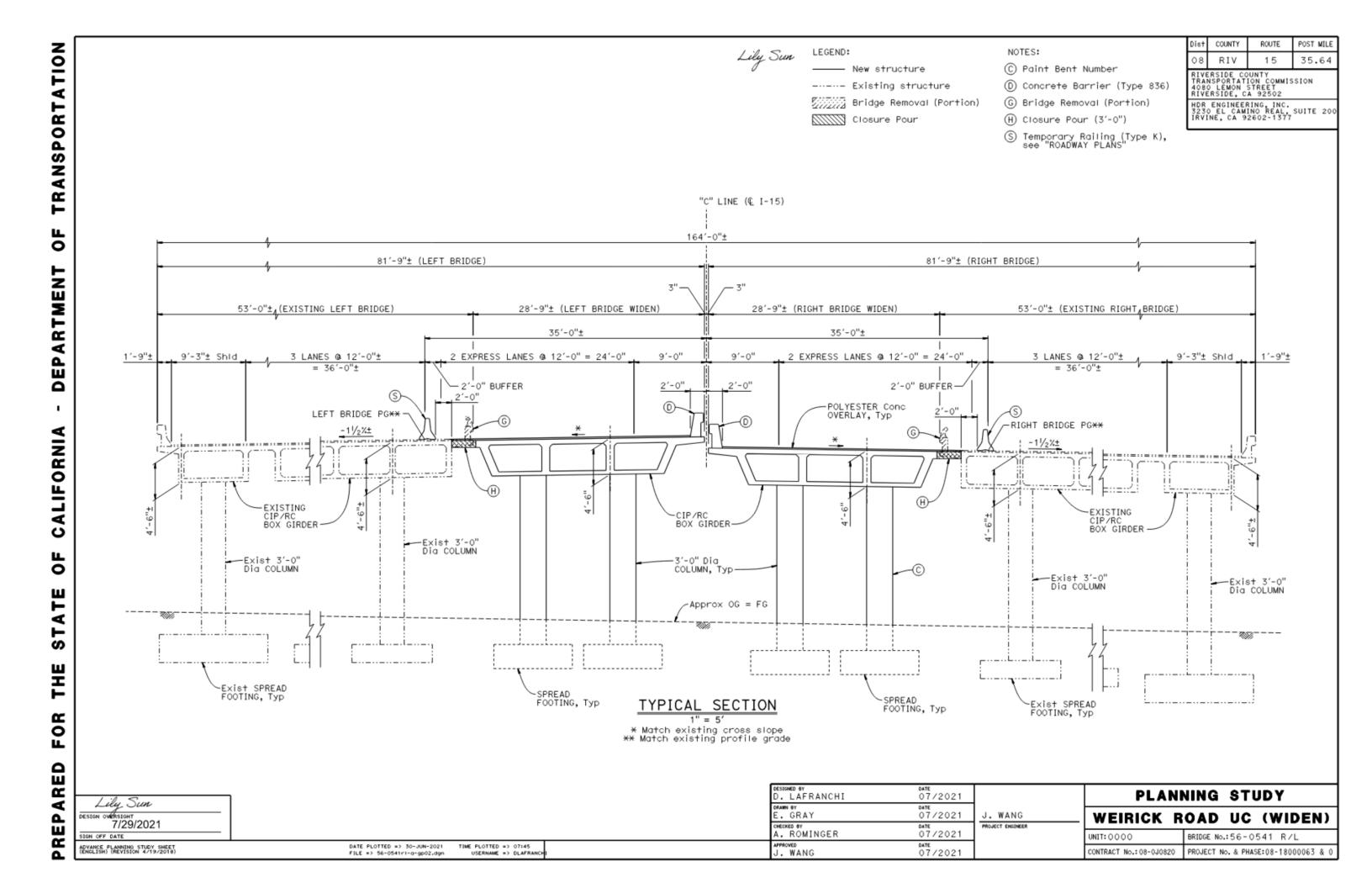


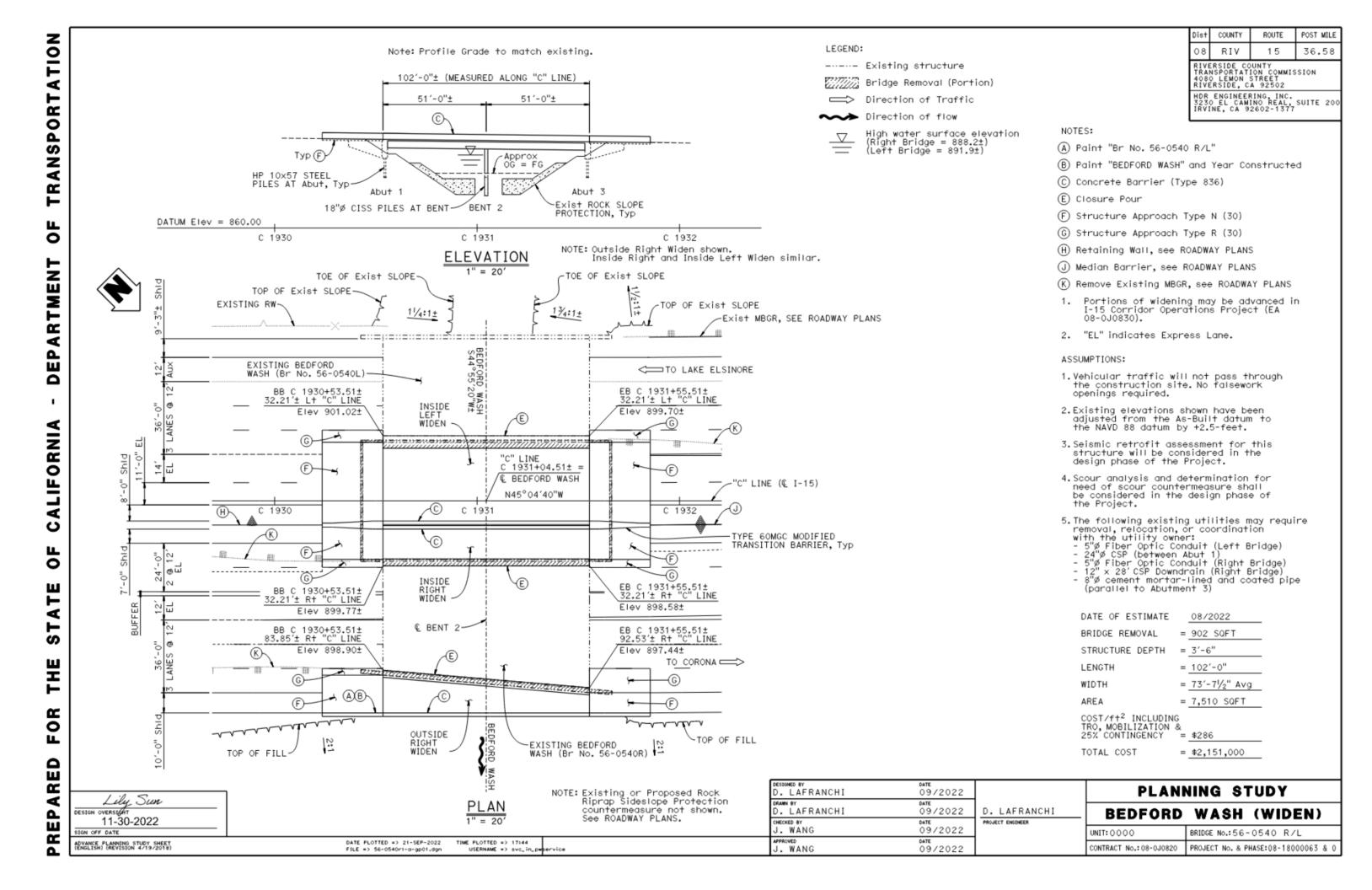


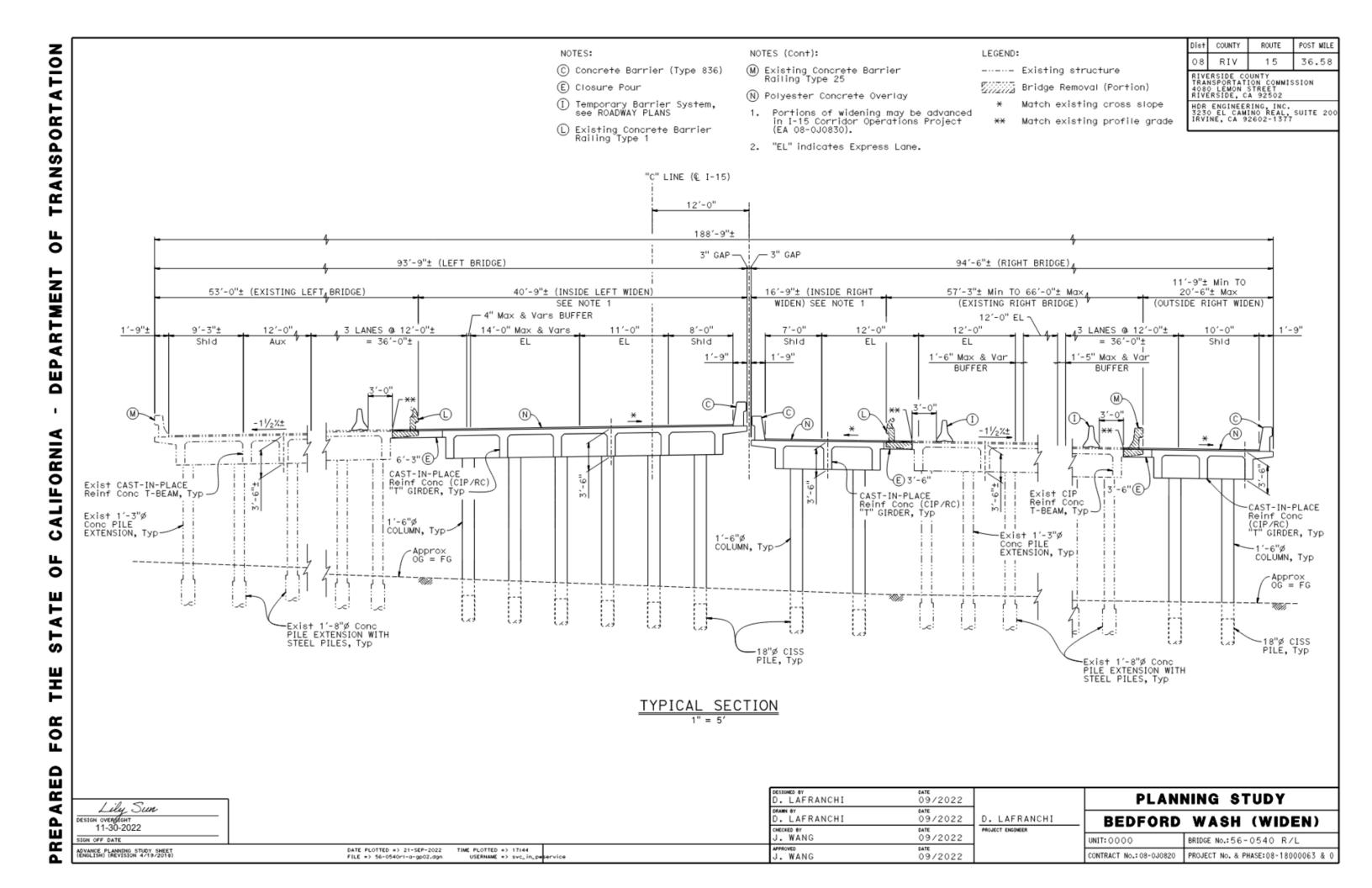












Attachment E – Right of Way Data Sheet

STATE OF CALIFORNIA • DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION RIGHT OF WAY DATA SHEET FOR LOCAL PUBLIC AGENCIES (Form #)

EXHIBIT 17-EX-21 (NEW 12/2007) Page 1 of 6

				11/01/0007	
Го:	Rebecca Guirado Division of Right of Way and Land Surveys	Date:		11/21/2025	
	Division of right of way and Band Surveys	Co.	RIV	Rte. <u>15</u>	
Attention:	Marissa Cofer	Expo	ense Aut	horization <u>08-0J0820</u>	
	District 8 R/W Local Programs				
Subject:	RIGHT OF WAY DATA SHEET - LOCAL PUBLIC AGENCIES	5			
Project De	escription:				
	The Riverside County Transportation Commission (RCTC), in coop Transportation (Caltrans), is proposing to construct new lanes along (PM) 21.2 and PM 38.1 in Riverside County, California. The primar Project Southern Extension (Project) would be the addition of two to and southbound directions within the median of I-15 from State Rou in the City of Lake Elsinore, through the unincorporated Riverside CEl Cerrito Road (PM 38.1) in the City of Corona, for a distance of a Project would also add a southbound auxiliary lane between both the 74 (Central Avenue) on-ramp (approximately 0.75 mile), and the SR Road on-ramp (PM 23.9) (approximately 1 mile). Along with the lar 21.2 to 38.1, the proposed Project would include widening of 15 bric barriers, retaining walls, drainage systems, and implementation of el signs. In addition, due to the southbound express lanes access betwee interchanges, the southbound I-15 Weirick Road off-ramp would be Associated improvements for the toll lanes, including advance signa approximately 2 miles from each end of the express lane limits to Ph north. The proposed lane additions and supporting infrastructure are the existing State right of way. Right of way necessary for the subject project will be the responsibility Commission. The information in this data sheet was developed by Brian Smith at HI Wendell Taylor at The Alliance Group Enterprise, Inc (Utility Lead). I. Right of Way Engineering Will Right of Way Engineering be required for this project? No X Yes (Submit a copy of the Right of Way Engineering Locally Funded Projects. This checklist includes, but is not a content of the subjects.	Inters y com bled e te 74 County pproxie e Main 2-74 ((() ne add dges,) ectror en the config ge and M 20.3 expect of Ri DR En	tate 15 (apponent of express la (SR-74) of communicately In Street (Central Additions, we potential nic toll configured as a distribution of the control of	I-15) between Post Mile of the I-15 Express Lane of the I-16 Express La	s bund (2.3), to l SR-schols PM

The approved Noise Abatement Decision Report (NADR) indicates no TCE's will be required for noise barriers along the Project limits.

Hard copy (base map) Appraisal map

Acquisition Documents
Property Transfer Documents

R/W Record Map Record of Survey

¹ Express lanes are traffic lanes that are separated from general purpose lanes where users are charged a toll to use the lanes.

II. <u>Engineering Surveys</u>

1.	Is any surveying or photogrammetric map	pping required?		
	No Yes X (Complete t	he following.)		
	Final design engineering survey will be c	ompleted in a future	project phase.	
2.	Datum Requirements			
	 Yes X Project will adhere to the followard of the followard Project will adhere to the followard Project will adhere to the followard Project will adhere to the followard Project WAD 88 and measures. Vertical - datum policy is NAVD 88 Units - metric is not required. 	3, CA-HPGN, EPOC	CH 1991.35 and Engl	ish system of units
	No Provide an explanation on additional provide an explanation of the explanatio	tional page.		
3.	Will land survey monument perpetuation	be scoped into the p	roject, if required?	
	Yes X			
	No Provide explanation on additio	nal page.		
III. <u>Par</u>	cel Information (Land and Improvements	<u>)</u>		
Are	there any property rights required within the	ne proposed project l	imits?	
	No X Yes (Complete the	ne following.)		
		Part Take	Full Take	Estimate \$
A. Nun	nber of Vacant Land Parcels	0	0	\$ 0
B. Nun	nber of Single Family Residential Units	0	_0	\$ 0
C. Nun	nber of Multifamily Residential Units	0	0	\$ 0
D. Nun	nber of Commercial/Industrial Parcels	0	0	\$ 0
E. Nun	nber of Farm/Agricultural Parcels	0	0	\$ 0
F. Pern	nanent and/or Temporary Easements	0	0	\$ 0
G. Oth	er Parcels (define in "Remarks" section)	0	0	\$ 0
	Totals	0	0	\$ 0

Provide a general description of the right of way and excess lands required (zoning, use, improvements, critical, or sensitive parcels, etc.).

The project permanent improvements are within the existing State Right of Way (ROW). No permanent or temporary acquisitions have been identified during the PA&ED phase on the surrounding properties along the State ROW.

Totals

EXHIBIT 17-EX-21 (NEW 12/2007) Page 3 of 6

0

IV. **Dedications** Are there any property rights which have been acquired, or anticipate will be acquired, through the "dedication" process for the Project? No X Yes (Complete the following.) Number of dedicated parcels _____ Have the dedication parcel(s) been accepted by the municipality involved? Excess Lands / Relinquishments Are there Caltrans property rights which may become excess lands or potential relinquishment areas? No X Yes (Provide an explanation on additional page.) Relocation Information VI. Are relocation displacements anticipated? No X Yes (Complete the following.) A. Number of Single Family Residential Units **Estimated RAP Payments** B. Number of Multifamily Residential Units **Estimated RAP Payments** C. Number of Business/Nonprofit **Estimated RAP Payments** D. Number of Farms **Estimated RAP Payments** E. Other (define in the "Remarks" section) **Estimated RAP Payments** \$

Do you anticipate any utility facilities or utility rights of way to be affected?

VII. <u>Utility Relocation Information</u>

		Est	timated Relocation E	xpense
Facility	Owner	State Obligation	Local Obligation	Utility Owner Obligation
A.		\$	\$	\$
B.		\$	\$	\$
C.		\$	\$	\$
D.		\$	\$	\$
E.		\$	\$	\$
F.		\$	\$	\$
Totals		\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Number of fac	cilities			0
Are railroad facilities No <u>X</u>	orotected in place d or railroad rights o Yes (Con	f way affected?		existing utility facil
Are railroad facilities No X Describe railroad faci	orotected in place d or railroad rights o Yes (Con ilities or railroad rig	of way affected? Inplete the following.) Shats of way affected.	1	
Are railroad facilities No X Describe railroad faci Owner's Name	or railroad rights o Yes (Con	f way affected?	_	dinal Encroachment
Are railroad facilities No X Describe railroad faci	orotected in place d or railroad rights o Yes (Con ilities or railroad rig	of way affected? Inplete the following.) Shats of way affected.	Longitud N/A N/A	
Are railroad facilities No X Describe railroad faci Owner's Name A. N/A B. N/A Discuss types of agreement ontracts, or grade separation. Clearance Information. Are there improvement	or railroad rights of Yes (Combilities or railroad rights of N/A N/A N/A stand rights require consthat require cores that require cores that require clear	of way affected? Inplete the following.) In this of way affected. In the railroads. In the railroads.	N/A N/A Are grade crossings	dinal Encroachment
Are railroad facilities NoX Describe railroad faci Owner's Name A. N/A B. N/A Discuss types of agreement ontracts, or grade separation. Clearance Information. Are there improvement	or railroad rights of Yes (Combilities or railroad rights of N/A N/A N/A stand rights require consthat require cores that require cores that require clear	of way affected? Inplete the following.) Shats of way affected. Fransverse Crossing and from the railroads. Instruction and mainter	N/A N/A Are grade crossings	dinal Encroachment

STATE OF CALIFORNIA • DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION **RIGHT OF WAY DATA SHEET FOR LOCAL PUBLIC AGENCIES** (Form #)

EXHIBIT 17-EX-21 (NEW 12/2007) Page 5 of 6

|--|

Are there any site(s) and/or improvements(s) in the Project Limits that are known to contain
hazardous materials? None YesX (Explain in the "Remarks" section.)
Are there any site(s) and/or improvement(s) in the Project Limits that are <u>suspected</u> to contain
hazardous waste? None Yes X (Explain in the "Remarks" section.)

XI. <u>Project Scheduling</u>

	Proposed lead time	Completion date
* Preliminary Engineering, Surveys	(months)	N/A
* R/W Engineering Submittals	(months)	N/A
* R/W Appraisals/Acquisition	(months)	N/A
Proposed Environmental Clearance		12/2025
Proposed R/W Certification		7/2027

STATE OF CALIFORNIA • DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION RIGHT OF WAY DATA SHEET FOR LOCAL PUBLIC AGENCIES (Form #)

EXHIBIT 17-EX-21 (NEW 12/2007) Page 6 of 6

XII. Proposed Funding

	Local	State	Federal	Other
Acquisition	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Utilities	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Relocation Assistance Program	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
R/W Support	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cost (Eng. Appraisals, etc.)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

XIII. Remarks

The project permanent improvements are within the existing State Right of Way (ROW). No partial or full permanent acquisitions or temporary acquisitions have been identified during the PA&ED phase on the surrounding properties along the State ROW.

Known hazardous materials have been identified in the Brown Canyon Wash Bridge (Asbestos Containing Material (ACM)), Bedford Wash Bridge (ACM), Weirick Road Undercrossing Bridge (ACM), Temescal Wash Bridge (Lead Based Paint (LBP), Indian Wash Bridge (LBP), wooden guardrail posts (creosote & pentachlorophenol), traffic striping & pavement markings (lead chromate).

Potential hazardous materials have been identified for soil disturbing activities at six hazardous material sites, they are: Nichols Road / I-15 Interchange (Site #32), Gavilan Wash Bridge (Site #34), Indian Truck Trail / I-15 Interchange (Site #49), Temescal Canyon Road / I-15 interchange (Site #55), Coronita Ranch Sand Deposit (Site #76), and Cajalco Road / I-15 Interchange (Site #78).

Project Sponsor Consultant Prepared by:	Project Sponsor Reviewed and Approved by:
#SH	Jy Dutyer
Brian Smith, PE	Jeff Dietzler
HDR Engineering, Inc.	RCTC
11/21/2025	11/21/2025
Date	Date
Caltrans	1. 1.
Reviewed and approved based on information provide	d to date:
Marissa Cofer	11/21/25
Marissa Cofer	Date
District 8 Local Programs	
Division of Right of Way	

Attachment F – Transportation Management Plan Data Sheet

For DTM	1 use		Ca	Itrans Dis	trict 8 (Riversi	de & San Berna	irdino)		
Developer		TMP Data Sheet (Ver. Apr. 2025)							
Transportation	ansportation Management Plan (TMP) Data Sheet is for PID, PSR, PR and PS&E considering DTM's requirements. The validity of this TMP expires at the same time the associated LRCs expires.								
		The T	TMP Data SI	heet includes	background & sigr	nature, TMP elements	s & TMP estimate		
			Requ	ester: Con	nplete section (A) & (B) of this page	e only		
	Request	er: Suhmit sen:	arate reque	st for each ro	padway (Type the i	nformation in the cel	ls below with yellow backgroun	rd ONLY)	
	Request	CI: Submit sept	arate reque	3c for each re		Please note that	is below with yellow backgroun	id ONET)	
		Project sha	ll not be co	ertified with		of the Lane Requi	rement Charts (LRCs)		
(A) Requeste	er's info.								
1 - Date of reques			6/2	27/2025		2 - Department		D	esign
3 - Full name			-	Smith (HDR)		4 - Phone No.	951.750		J
5 - email address			_	th@hdrinc.co	<u>m</u>				
6 - Project Manag				Hager (HDR)					
7 - Project Manag	er's email		mark.hage	er@hdrinc.co	<u>m</u>				
(B) Project in	formation				1 EA#/ID#	0.100	22/0919000062		
2-County/Route	TOTTHALION			Div. 15	1-EA#/ID#		32/0818000063	<u> </u>	
4-Post mile (From	-To)		<u> </u>	Riv 15	20.3/40	3-phase/sub object	0/180	1	
5-Short description	•		Cons	struction of t			hbound and southbound directi	ions	
Constru	ction period pe	er WPS			·				
6-Estimated start			8-# of work	ing days	770				
7- Estimated end o			9-Estimated		\$ 500,000,000				
11- Documents		0- Requester:	Use section (n that helps developing the TMP		
		Send or bring th	nam to the D			of 7th. Floor, Attn: Geo	g/pdf format to your E-mail	Ouestions:	(909)665-3365
TE II Hara copies	are requested	, send or bring tr	iciii to tiic D		nail the request to: D		nge Ebranin	Questions.	(303)003 3303
					· ·				
Following is	s for DTM u	use >>>>>	>>>>>	Developer: Fil	l info in green cells o	nly			
C) BACKGROUNE	INFORMATION	ON		Date re	quest received	06/27/25	Job assigned to	Johr	n H. Lee
# of working days		770				, ,			
Estimated Project	cost (\$)	693,000,000	Per E-mail d	lated	06/27/25				
TMP estimate(\$)		\$3,212,800	Equal to	0.46%	Of the project cost				
D) IMPACT	High	Medium	Low	N/A	Developer: (Brief)	ly, explain the high in	mnact/mitigation):		
State Hwy.	riigii	X	LOW	IN/A	Developer: (Brief)	y, explain the high ii	mpace, magaciony.		
Local road		X			†				
Ramp/connector		X							
E) Developer: Co	mplete the in								
Developed by		John H. Lee		Origin	al signed by:		John H. Lee	Date	7/1/2025
Title		sportation Engin		-					
E-mail Phone/Fax		h lee@dot.ca.g 909-746-3508	<u>yov</u>	-					
riione/rax		909-740-3300		L					
F) Approved by				Origin	al signed by:	Ge	eorge Ebrahim	Date	07/01/25
Name:	G	George Ebrahim			,				0170=7=0
Title	Distri	ict Traffic Mana	iger	Ī					
E-mail		.ebrahim@dot.c	a.gov						
Phone/Fax	(909) 747-2565							
	_								
G) District's i			7						
Department of T	•]						
District: Address:	8 464 W. Fourt	th St., San Bern	ardino Ca	92401-1400	<u> </u>				
Operations, DTM, I		711		, 32401 1400	,				
,			ocated on t	he North side	of 7th, Fl. Enter fi	rom the open door &	turn left. MS: 711		
U) Demonilie		2111131	- 30000 011 0		, c II Lincol II	and open door d			
H) Remarks									

	TMP Elements	EA #/ID	# 0J08	2/0818000063		Date	7/1	1/2025
	Note: A checkmark in the box mean	ns vou need to inc	lude this in the p	oiect unless staging,	material, or work ho	our changes el	iminate	the need
	for the item. A ? in front means TN	•	•		•	_		
	the information received.		·					
	Public Affairs officer's 1st. & last name			Phone number				
	Public Information/Public Awareness C	Campaign (PAC)	Developer:			Ī		
1	Remember to obtain the estimate from Procedure is in the file	Public affairs by con	tacting Emily Leiner				Estim	ated Cost
	BEES 066063 (Traffic Management Plan by Public Affairs (PA) and Construction I Furnished as the total of PA+CL.			l l		•	\$	500,000
1.01	Include Rideshare information in PA/vehicles reduction in work area	CL project material t	co encourage					
1.02	☑ Brochures and Mailers							
1.03	✓ Media Releases (& minority media so	ources)						
1.04 1.05	✓ Paid Advertising			٦				
1.03	Public Meetings/PAC Mtgs./Speakers	Bureau (show cost a	also for room rental					
1.06	✓ Hand deliver notices to vicinity			<u>-</u>				
1.07	☑ Broadcast fax service							
1.08	✓ Coordinate with TMC about the traffic✓ Visual Information (videos, slide short	-	ent plan over 75 Mil	ion project				
1.09 1.10	✓ Local cable TV and News	ws, etc.)						
1.11	✓ Traveler Information System (Internet	et)						
1.12	☑ Internet, E-mail, Social Media	,						
1.13	✓ Notification to targeted groups:							
	Revised Transit Schedules/maps							
	☐ Rideshare organizations							
	☐ schools☐ organizations representing people	with disabilities						
	☐ bicycle organizations	with disabilities						
1.14	☐ Include PA/CL/Consultant resources i	in WPS						
1.15	Commercial traffic reporters/feeds -	e.g. brief Traffic Info	rmation people	7				
	(TIP) group			<u> </u>				
1.16	☐ Insert SSP's			7				
	"A representative of the Contractor, a							
	authorized to commit the Contractor, Awareness Campaign meetings. Tim							
	from two to four hours per month."	ic communicate for a	ic meeting(5) varies					
					Sec	tion 1 Total	\$	500,000
					300	cion i rocar	Ψ	300,000
2	Motorist Information Strategies							
	Project team needs to coordinat							
2.1	☑ Existing Overhead Changeable Messa	age Signs (Stationar	y)					
	New Installation (Stationary) - BEES	960522 CHANCEAR	I E MESSAGE STON	П				
	SYSTEM - list locations	600532 CHANGEAD	LE MESSAGE SIGN					
				_1				
2.2	Lane Closure System Website							
2.3	Caltrans Highway Information Netwo							
2.4	Portable Radar Speed Feedback Sign		120204 (approx. E	A @ \$50,000)				
2.5	Bicycle and pedestrian information, e		120105					
2.6	Automated Workzone Information Sy	Stelli (AWIS) BEES	120105					
					Sec	tion 2 Total	\$	_
	-				<u> </u>			
3	Incident Management							
3.1	CHP's Construction or Maintenance Z Agency furnished" in the Cost Estima		cement Program – (COZEEP or MAZEEP. BEE	S 066062 - show unde	er "State or		
	Make sure to consider the LC hou		ing time to/from the	ir office				
	a.c sare to consider the Le Hou	una ada cini dilivi	g ac co, nom the	566				
	Day COZEEP: To protect active cl	osures						
	# of days hours	s/day CHP vehic	cles # of officers.	Rate/Hr.	-			
	0 0	1	1	\$ 250	J		\$	-
	Night COZEED, To protect active	closures						
	Night COZEEP: To protect active of	uosures	# of officers.					
	# of nights hours/	/night CHP vehic		Rate/Hr.				
	400	0 T +	per car	4 350	7		÷	2 000 000
	400	0 1	2	\$ 250	J		\$	2,000,000

	TMP Elements	EA #/ID#	0J082	/0818000063		Date	7	7/1/2025
3.2	Tow Truck Service for Construction BEES 120100 - Traffic Control System			\$/hr./truck		\$70		
	ŕ							
	# of trucks A For service within the regular Tow Truck	chours	# of days	Hours per day				
	The second secon							\$0
	B For service outside the regular Tow True	ck hours						
	# of trucks	_	# of days	Hours per day	•			
								\$0
						Section 3 Total	\$	2,000,000
4	Construction Strategies							
	Contact DTM, at 909-383-6262, to get Delay Ca	laulatione Lone	Danwing man and Cha	t- (LDC)		list Inform DTM of		
	any concerns/commitments regarding special LC	C days, times, se	easons, events; e	nvironmental restriction	s; if work may	be affected by snow		
	and low or high temperatures. E.g. excessive h vehicles overheat in the queue; etc. If traffic vo							
4.1	This TMP presumes that work is planned as belo lane requirement charts are included.	w. If different,	TMP needs to be	revised. The Project En	gineer shall en	sure all appropriate		
	· ☑ Day							
	☑ Night ☑ Weekend							
4.2	Expected facility closures and requirements							
	☐ Flagging ☐ Shoulder							
	☐ Lane							
	☐ Local Street☑ Ramp							
	✓ Connector*☐ Extended Weekend Closures*		*Consult with T	MP developer and the D	M regarding C	OZEEP & other costs.		
	☐ Total Facility Closures*		Provide propose	d detour and traffic dive	rsion plans for	review.		
	CAUTION: If the Lane Requirement Chart (LRC) the maximum number of allowable closures, the				nighway or free	eway, does not show		
4.3	BEES 066008 Incentives							
4.4	BEES 120101 Traffic Control Supervisors (DA	iY)						
	# of days w/o No							
	w/ Active Complex Active # of nights w/o Complex 55 hour Weekend	# of 55 Hour Weekend						
	Temporar Temporary Closure	Closure						
	Control		-					
	0 720							
		WNI (Weekly	WWZSR					
	# of days # of nights % Workdays	Nightime inspections)	(Weekly Work Zone Safety	% Contingency Days	Quantity Estimate	Rate/Hr.		
	720		Review)	26	702	T + 000	_	712.000
	0 720 36	0	0	36	792	\$ 900	\$	712,800
4.5								
4.6	✓ 10-Min Delay	00-383-6423 fo	r 10 Min Delay B	enalty Calculations.				
	Penalty	09-303-0423 10	i 10 Mill. Delay F	enalty Calculations.				740.000
						Section 4 Total	\$	712,800
5	Demand Management (DM)	CT A						
5.1	Project team needs to coordinate with RCTC/SB A co-op will be executed - mentioned in PSR							
	Instead of a co-op, 15% is added to the cost	of DM elements	since the payme	nt to the local agency w	ill be routed th	rough the contractor.		
	Instead of a co-op, the local agency will mak							
E 2	PA/CL or local agency need to inform commu	iters through RC	CTC/SBCTA. Fund	s part of PA/CL.				
5.2 5.3	☐ HOV Lanes/Ramps (New or Convert) ☐ Park-and-Ride Lots							
5.4 5.5	Parking Management/Pricing (Coordination was BEES 066067 Rideshare Promotion	ith local agency	is required)					
٥.٥	BEES 066067 Rideshare Promotion					Section 5 Total	\$	-

6	Alternate Route Strategies
0	
	Caution - signed detours may require environmental clearance. Traffic diversion may increase available work hours. Please work with Traff Design.
6.1	Add Capacity to Freeway connector
6.2	☐ Ramp Closures
6.3	Temporary Highway Lanes or Shoulder Use
6.4	Parking Restrictions
6.5	Street Improvements
	☐ State R/W - Signals, Widen, etc.
	☐ Local R/W - Signals, Widen, etc. co-op or permit may be needed
6.6	☐ Local Street USE - co-op or Permit may be needed
6.7	☐ Traffic Control Officers (see 3.1 COZEEP)
6.8	☐ Signed detour - using State routes
6.9	\square Signed detour - using local streets and roads. Coordinate with corresponding local agency.
6.10	☐ Adjust signals
6.11	Temporary bicycle or pedestrian facilities
	Section 6 Total

0J082/0818000063

Date

7/1/2025

EA #/ID#

TMP Elements

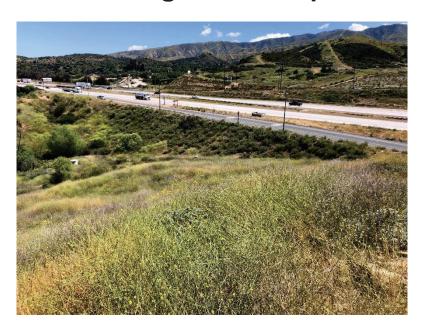
TMP Estimate					
Developed by	John H. Lee	EA#/ID#	0J082/0818000063	Date	7/1/2025
TMP developer: Amounts under the cost column will automatically be copied from the TMP elements					
TMP Elements				[Cost
1. Public Information					\$500,000
2. Motorist Information Strategies					\$0
3. Incident Management				\$2,000,000	
4. Construction Strategies				\$712,800	
5. Demand Management (DM)				\$0	
6. Alternate Route Strategies					\$0
Total TMP Estimate				[\$ 3,212,800

Attachment G – Cover Page and Signed Title Sheet for EIR/EA

I-15 Express Lanes Project Southern Extension (ELPSE)

RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
DISTRICT 8 – RIV – 15 – 20.3/40.1
in the Cities of Lake Elsinore, Corona, and unincorporated Riverside County
EA 08-0J0820 / ID: 08-18000063

Final Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Assessment with Finding of No Significant Impact



Prepared by the State of California, Department of Transportation

The environmental review, consultation, and any other actions required by applicable Federal environmental laws for this project are being, or have been, carried out by Caltrans pursuant to 23 USC 327 and the Memorandum of Understanding dated May 27, 2022, and executed by FHWA and Caltrans.



December 2025

SCH# 2019100381 DISTRICT 8 - RIV - 15 - 20.3/40.1 EA 08-0J0820 ID: 08-18000063

Construct new express lanes in both the northbound (NB) and southbound (SB) directions for a total of four lanes within the median of I-15 from State Route (SR-) 74 (Central Avenue) (post mile [PM] 22.3) in the City of Lake Elsinore, through the unincorporated Riverside County community of Temescal Valley, to El Cerrito Road (PM 38.1) in the City of Corona, for a distance of approximately 15.8 miles. The Project would also add a SB auxiliary lane between both the Main Street (PM 21.2) Off-Ramp and SR-74 (Central Avenue) On-Ramp (approximately 0.75 mile), and the SR-74 (Central Avenue) Off-Ramp and Nichols Road On-Ramp (PM 23.9) (approximately 1 mile). In addition, due to the SB express lanes access between the Cajalco Road Interchange and Weirick Road Interchange, the SB I-15 Weirick Road Off-Ramp would be reconfigured as a dual lane exit.

Final Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Assessment with Finding of No Significant Impact

Submitted Pursuant to: (State) Division 13, California Public Resources Code (Federal) 42 USC 4332(2)(C)

THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA Department of Transportation

Responsible Agency: Riverside County Transportation Commission (RCTC)
Cooperating Agencies: US Fish and Wildlife Service and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

1/11

12/03/2025	
Date	Antonia Toledo
	Deputy District Director Environmental

Planning, District 8
California Department of Transportation
CEQA & NEPA Lead Agency

The following persons may be contacted for more information about this document:

Gita Tokhmafshan Senior Environmental Planner Department of Transportation, District 8 464 West 4th Street, 6th Floor, MS 827 San Bernardino, CA 92401-1400 Jeff Dietzler
Capital Projects Manager (Tolling)
Riverside County Transportation Commission
4080 Lemon Street, 3rd floor
Riverside, CA 92502



Project Name: 1-15 Express Lanes Project Southern Extension (ELPSE)

DIST-CO-RTE-PM: 8-RIV-15-PM 20.3/40.1

EA: 08-0J0820

EFIS ID: 08-18000063

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION FINDINGS

FOR

CONSTRUCT TWO NEW EXPRESS LANES IN BOTH THE NORTHBOUND (NB)
AND SOUTHBOUND (SB) DIRECTIONS FOR A TOTAL OF FOUR LANES WITHIN
THE MEDIAN OF INTERSTATE (I) 15 FROM STATE ROUTE (SR) 74 (CENTRAL
AVENUE) (POST MILE [PM] 22.3) IN THE CITY OF LAKE ELSINORE, THROUGH
THE UNINCORPORATED RIVERSIDE COUNTY COMMUNITY OF TEMESCAL
VALLEY TO EL CERRITO ROAD (PM 38.1) IN THE CITY OF CORONA, FOR A
DISTANCE OF APPROXIMATELY 15.8 MILES. THE PROJECT WOULD ALSO ADD
A SB AUXILIARY LANE BETWEEN BOTH THE MAIN STREET (PM 21.2) OFFRAMP AND SR-74 (CENTRAL AVENUE) ON-RAMP (APPROXIMATELY 0.75 MILE),
AND THE SR-74 (CENTRAL AVENUE) OFF-RAMP AND NICHOLS ROAD ON-RAMP
(PM 23.9) (APPROXIMATELY 1 MILE). IN ADDITION, DUE TO THE SB EXPRESS
LANE ACCESS BETWEEN CAJALCO ROAD INTERCHANGE AND WEIRICK ROAD
INTERCHANGE, THE SB I-15 WEIRICK ROAD OFF-RAMP WOULD BE
RECONFIGURED AS A DUAL LANE EXIT.

The following information is presented to comply with State California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines (Title 14 California Code of Regulations, Division 6, Chapter 3, Section 15091) and the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) and California Transportation Commission Environmental Regulations (Title 21, California Code of Regulations, Division 2, Chapter 11, Section 1501 et seq.). Reference is made to the Final Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Assessment (EIR/EA) for the Project, which is the basic source for the information.

The following effects have been identified in the Final EIR/EA as resulting from the I-15 Express Lanes Project Southern Extension (ELPSE) Project (Project). Effects found not to be significant have not been included.

Paleontological Resources

Adverse Environmental Effects

The Project area is underlain, in part, by highly paleontologically sensitive geologic units, which are known to potentially contain scientifically important paleontological resources. In addition, although high-sensitivity early Miocene- to Oligocene-age Vaqueros and Sespe Formations, undivided (Tvs), were not observed directly along the survey corridor, these sediments were observed in nearby hill exposures immediately adjacent to the survey area. Although not anticipated, due to the potential for Project construction to affect these units and any resources harbored within, potential impacts on paleontological resources would be significant under CEQA.

<u>Findings</u>

Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the Project that avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental effect as identified in the EIR/EA.

Statement of Facts

Implementation of Mitigation Measure **PAL-1** would require a Paleontological Mitigation Plan (PMP). The PMP shall be prepared by a qualified paleontologist during final design, and the requirements included would be implemented during ground-disturbing activities in order to lessen potential impacts on significant paleontological resources, if present. With implementation of Mitigation Measure **PAL-1**, impacts on paleontological resources would be reduced to less-than-significant levels under CEQA.

Air Quality

Adverse Environmental Effects

Operation of the Build Alternative (Preferred Alternative) under Opening Year (2030) and Design Year (2050) conditions is expected to increase particulate emissions (particles of 10 and 2.5 micrometers or smaller [PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}, respectively]) when compared to both the existing and no-build conditions. As the Project is located within a nonattainment area for the state PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} ambient air quality standards, the Project-related increase would be cumulatively significant and a significant and unavoidable impact under CEQA.

Findings

Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the Project that avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental effect as identified in the EIR/EA.

Statement of Facts

Implementation of Mitigation Measures **AQ-5** through **AQ-8** would mitigate air quality impacts by providing increased transit benefits, both regionally and along the I-15 corridor.

As part of Mitigation Measure **AQ-5**, the Riverside County Transportation Commission (RCTC) launched the Riverside County Free Rail Pass Program¹ in March 2025. The 2-year program offers temporary free Metrolink passes to Riverside County residents to increase the number of passenger rail riders within Riverside County. Eligible participants can ride free on any and all Metrolink lines serving Riverside County for a period of 3 months from the date they receive their first pass. During this 3-month window, they may receive and use as many non-overlapping passes as needed. This program helps expand access to public transportation for disadvantaged and lowincome populations and encourages a mode shift for travelers on the most congested corridors, such as SR-91, SR-74, I-15, and I-215. These temporary free Metrolink passes reduce the cost of using public transportation in order to attract new riders and encourage existing riders to take more trips. The program allows riders to be issued free passes through Metrolink's Mobile Ticketing Application and reduces the financial barriers of trying public transportation. For riders without access to mobile devices. physical fare cards are mailed and can be reloaded as needed. If additional future funding becomes available, then RCTC will extend this program beyond the initial 2-year period.

As part of Mitigation Measure **AQ-5**, RCTC will also work with the Riverside Transit Agency (RTA) to improve and potentially expand RTA's existing CommuterLink bus service,² which currently operates along I-15 between Temecula and Corona. At a minimum, RTA buses would be permitted to use the express lanes at no cost within the Project limits upon the opening of the Project.

Vanpools provide a high-capacity transportation option for individuals whose travel needs are not met by traditional bus or rail transit, reducing vehicle travel and improving air quality. This reduction in vehicle use directly contributes to improved air quality by decreasing the number of individual vehicles on the road, thereby lowering emissions. As part of Mitigation Measure AQ-6, RCTC will continue supporting vanpooling in Riverside County by committing \$15 million to fund vanpool subsidies through a component of the VanClub program (vanclub.net) over a 5-year period beginning in 2030. This includes the launch of an Incremental Vanpool Subsidy Program³ to supplement existing subsidies from regional agencies such as the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority, Orange County Transit Authority, San Diego Association of Governments, and San Bernardino County Transportation Authority. By enhancing vanpool affordability, the program aims to increase vanpool participation, support long-distance commuters, and promote sustainable commuting options. This

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¹ https://www.rctc.org/ride-train-free-experience-metrolink-program/

² https://www.riversidetransit.com/index.php/riding-the-bus/commuterlink-express

³ https://www.vanclub.net/rp2/home/faq

increased participation will lead to a reduction in congestion and vehicle travel, resulting in fewer emissions and improved air quality across the region.

IE Commuter (iecommuter.org) serves as RCTC's flagship Commuter Assistance (rideshare/TDM) program, administered jointly with the San Bernardino County Transportation Authority, and supports commuters and employers across Riverside and San Bernardino Counties. Within this framework, VanClub (vanclub.net) is a separate vanpool subsidy program managed solely by RCTC, offering subsidies to eligible vanpools commuting to worksites in Riverside County, regardless of their origin.

The proposed Incremental Vanpool Subsidy Program would introduce a new origin-based subsidy exclusively for Riverside County residents, regardless of their destination county. Although distinct from the existing VanClub program, it would be marketed under the VanClub brand as a special bonus incentive for Riverside County residents.

RCTC has developed and is currently administering the IE Commuter rideshare program, which is a component of RCTC's premier Commuter Assistance program, designed to shift commuter behavior toward sustainable transportation options to worksites, thereby improving air quality. The program provides services, including ride matching assistance, marketing materials, and promotional incentives. Employees benefit from personalized commuting solutions such as carpool and vanpool matching, customized transit itineraries, and incentives like the \$5/Day Rideshare Incentive.⁴ Additionally, participants have access to the Guaranteed Ride Home program,⁵ offering emergency ride options to ensure flexibility and reliability for those using alternative commute modes. These programs collectively contribute to reduced vehicle travel and translate to lower emissions. Under Mitigation Measure AQ-7, RCTC will provide \$12 million dollars to administer the IE Commuter program over a 5-year period starting in 2030 (the Project's Opening Year), which will be available to Riverside County residents.

Additionally, as part of Mitigation Measure **AQ-8**, RCTC will extend park and ride leases beyond their current expiration in 2029 and expand the network to secure an estimated 300 leased spaces along the I-15 corridor through Temescal Valley to support growing commuter demand and promote multimodal transportation options. Currently, there are 206 leased spaces in the area:

- 75 spaces at I-15/Ontario Avenue (Canyon Community Church, Corona)
- 91 spaces at I-15/Nichols Road (Lake Elsinore Outlets)
- 40 spaces at I-15/Dexter Avenue (Caltrans Park & Ride)

⁴ https://www.rctc.org/5day-incentive/

[.]

⁵ https://www.iecommuter.org/rp2/home/CommuterIncentives?page=grh

This Project would secure an approximate 94 additional leased spaces⁶ within the I-15/Temescal Valley area to meet future demand. The agency is committed to maintaining and expanding this vital infrastructure through 2035, with a total investment of \$300,000. This initiative will reduce vehicle emissions by encouraging carpooling and public transit use, thereby improving regional air quality. The program is designed to be equitable, ensuring access to all community members, and will be implemented through a multi-phase approach involving site identification, stakeholder coordination, compliance, and ongoing operations. The leasing agreements, structured as three-party contracts between the property owner, Caltrans, and RCTC, are designed to enhance air quality by reducing vehicle emissions through increased carpooling and public transit use. This program prioritizes equitable access for all community members, ensuring that everyone can benefit from improved air quality and sustainable transportation options, as well as accommodate growing commuter demand and acknowledging the public's desire for multiple choices of transportation opportunities in the Inland Empire.

Even with implementation of Mitigation Measures **AQ-5** through **AQ-8**, air quality impacts are considered to be cumulatively significant and significant and unavoidable under CEQA.

Biological Resources

The following impacts on biological resources are identified in the EIR/EA.

Candidate, Sensitive, and Special-Status Species

Adverse Environmental Effects

The Project would potentially affect Least Bell's Vireo (LBV; Vireo bellii pusillus) which is a federally endangered and state endangered species. LBV is covered by the Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP), but it is not adequately conserved. Surveys found 11 LBV use areas. However, no use areas are within the Project limits of disturbance (LOD), with currently no direct effects on LBV anticipated. The Project is designed to be consistent with the MSHCP. As a result, compliance with the MSHCP would afford "take" coverage for all federally or state listed-endangered and threatened species afforded this coverage under the MSHCP present in the Project area. These species would be covered by the MSHCP.

Findings

Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the Project that avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental effect as identified in the EIR/EA.

⁶ The number of additional leased spaces is subject to ongoing lease negotiations and property availability. RCTC is committing \$300,000 to secure 94 additional spaces based on 2025 property valuations. The actual number of spaces secured by 2029 may vary depending on lease terms, site conditions, and market rates at the time of implementation.

Statement of Facts

The Project was redesigned to avoid LBV use areas, and, while not anticipated, LBV territories could fluctuate from season to season. While no direct impacts on LBV are anticipated, Avoidance and Minimization Measure **JPR-3** and Mitigation Measure **TE-3** (LBV Habitat Compensation) have been included as a precaution to address potentially significant direct and indirect construction impacts. If LBV use areas were to occur within the construction area, implementation of Mitigation Measure **TE-3** would reduce any significant direct construction impacts on LBV to less-than-significant levels.

Riparian/Riverine Resources and Sensitive Natural Communities

Adverse Environmental Effects

Riparian and riverine resources are present within the Project's Biological Study Area (BSA) and are proposed for removal. These resources are consistent with the MSHCP classification of riparian and riverine resources. The Project is expected to result in total impacts on 7.12 acres of riparian and riverine resources. Riparian impacts include <0.01 acre of permanent impacts, 1.80 acre of temporary impacts, and 0.46 acre of shading impacts, for a total of 2.26 acres of riparian vegetated impacts. Riverine impacts include 0.07 acre of permanent impacts, 3.79 acre of temporary impacts, and 1.00 acre of shading impacts, for a total of 4.86 acres of impacts on riverine resources.

Twenty-five vegetation communities and three land use types were identified in the BSA, and 11 of the vegetation communities are classified as sensitive natural communities by California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). Riparian and riverine resources are considered to be sensitive natural communities and are consistent with the CDFW riparian and CDFW unvegetated streambed, respectively, for the Project. Impacts are expected to occur on seven of these 11 communities.

Permanent impacts on one CDFW sensitive community and one community considered sensitive by the MSHCP would occur. Temporary impacts on nine CDFW-sensitive natural communities and one MSHCP-sensitive community would occur.

Findings

Changes or alternations have been required in, or incorporated into, the Project that avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental effect as identified in the EIR/EA.

Statement of Facts

Impacts on MSHCP riparian/riverine resources from the Project would require compensatory mitigation. Compensation for these losses would be addressed through implementation of Mitigation Measures NC-15 (NES BIO-15), NC-16 (NES BIO-16) (Riparian/Riverine Compensation), NC-17 (NES BIO-17) (Aquatic Resource Compensatory Mitigation), and JPR-2, which would ensure no net loss of MSHCP riparian/riverine resources and would reduce impacts to a less-than-significant level. Under Mitigation Measure NC-15, a Determination of Biologically Equivalent or Superior Preservation (DBESP) report has been approved by the Western Riverside County

Regional Conservation Authority (RCA) and wildlife agencies and provides an analysis of direct and indirect impacts; avoidance, minimization, and compensatory mitigation measures; and the functions and values of the resources being affected as related to MSHCP-covered species. The DBESP will be followed by an addendum to the DBESP for each Project Phase during construction. Amendments to the Project's DBESP. associated with different Project Phases, will be provided to the Wildlife Agencies for review and approval a minimum of 120 calendar days prior to ground disturbance for the respective Phase. The conceptual mitigation approach is outlined further in Appendix I of the DBESP, with mitigation amounts (acres) for each feature identified. The addendum will outline the detailed mitigation strategy and will provide details on including offsite riparian/riverine mitigation that is comparable in type (i.e., in kind) to the impacted areas to ensure type conversion does not occur. It will also include an onsite Habitat Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (HMMP), which will be required prior to construction, with review by RCA and the wildlife agencies. The HMMP will be approved by RCA and wildlife agencies prior to construction and will include clear success criteria to ensure that restored areas are returned to a biologically equivalent or superior condition.

As outlined in Mitigation Measure **NC-16** and within the DBESP, permanent impacts on riparian/riverine resources, including permanent shading, would be compensated. Compensation would occur through methods that include re-establishment and/or establishment, and potentially a component of rehabilitation and/or enhancement. Compensation must achieve no net loss of riparian/riverine resources and wetlands. The compensatory mitigation is required to be biologically equivalent or superior to the resources impacted. A mitigation ratio of 3:1 is proposed for permanent impacts on riparian resources and 2:1 for permanent impacts on riverine resources. Permanent impacts would be mitigated with at least a 1:1 component as re-establishment or establishment. Temporary impacts on riparian/riverine resources may be replaced through restoration of the temporarily affected area to pre-Project conditions at a ratio of 1.25:1. All temporary losses would be replaced in kind at their current locations (and offsite at a 0.25:1 ratio if no additional restoration areas occur on site outside of the LOD) following preparation of both a Restoration Plan and an HMMP, and details of the compensation for riparian/riverine resources are provided in the DBESP. Once a mitigation location is identified, an equivalency analysis would also be performed and reviewed and approved by RCA and the wildlife agencies prior to construction. All mitigation for riparian/riverine resources will be biologically superior or equivalent to the resources to be altered on site.

Avoidance and Minimization Measures NC-2 through NC-13, NC-19, WET-1 and Mitigation Measure NC-16 are proposed to avoid and minimize direct and indirect impacts on U.S. Army Corps of Engineers/Regional Water Quality Control Board wetland and non-wetland Waters of the U.S. and CDFW streambed and associated riparian habitat.

Riparian and riverine communities are a subset of the sensitive natural communities that are anticipated to experience impacts from the Project. These impacts would be

reduced through regulatory permitting requirements and through consistency with riparian and riverine policies in the MSHCP.

Impacts on sensitive natural communities from the Project would require compensatory mitigation. Under the MSHCP, compensation for these losses would be addressed through consistency with the MSHCP and specifically for riparian/riverine vegetation communities through implementation of measure **NC-16** included in the DBESP. The implementation of the MSHCP includes the requirement of creating an interconnected MSHCP Conservation Area in the MSHCP Plan Area. The MSHCP Conservation Area would conserve habitats and associated plant and animal species.

Avoidance and Minimization Measures **NC-2** through **NC-12** and **JPR-1** are standard project measures under the MSHCP to reduce the level of indirect effects and eliminate the potential for direct impacts on Riversidian sage scrub, chaparral, native grasslands, wildflower fields, and sensitive riparian communities adjacent to but outside of the proposed LOD. These measures would also protect adjacent native flora and fauna associated with these sensitive natural communities in the BSA during and following construction.

Jurisdictional Waters and Wetlands

Adverse Environmental Effects

The Project would result in impacts on federal jurisdictional non-wetland Waters of the U.S and Waters of the State, including the permanent removal of 0.02 acre, temporary impacts on 2.02 acres, and shading impacts on 0.47 acre. A total of 0.03 acre of temporary impacts would occur on jurisdictional wetland Waters of the U.S. and Waters of the State. There is anticipated to be 0.01 acre of permanent impacts and 0.19 acre of temporary impacts on potentially non-jurisdictional, non-wetland (constructed in uplands) Regional Water Quality Control Board jurisdictional Waters of the State.

The Project would result in the permanent removal of 0.07 acre, temporary impacts on 3.79 acres, and shading impacts on 1.00 acre of state streambeds. A total of 2.26 acres of CDFW riparian would be affected by the Project (<0.01 acre permanent, 1.80 acres temporary, and 0.46 acre shading effects).

Findings

Changes or alternations have been required in, or incorporated into, the Project that avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental effect as identified in the EIR/EA.

Statement of Facts

Authorization under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) Nationwide Permit and Water Quality Certification under Section 401 of the CWA (and a Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act permit for impacts on State waters only) will be obtained, as will a CDFW 1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement (SAA).

In addition to Avoidance and Minimization Measures **NC-2** through **NC-12**, Mitigation Measure **NC-17** would be implemented to ensure direct impacts on federally and State protected wetlands would be less than significant.

NC-17 requires the mitigation for permanent impacts, including permanent shading, on aquatic resources overseen by the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers (Section 404 of the CWA Nationwide Permit), the Regional Water Quality Control Board wetland and non-wetland Waters of the U.S./State (Section 401 of the CWA), and CDFW streambed and associated riparian habitat (CDFW 1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement). This will be accomplished through a permittee-responsible mitigation, purchase of mitigation bank credits through agency-approved mitigation bank, in-lieu fee program, or other approved mitigation provided.

Compensation for impacts associated with riparian/riverine resources in **NC-16**, Section 404 of the CWA, Section 401 of the CWA, and CDFW 1602 SAA authorizations in **NC-17**, and LBV Habitat Conservation in **TE-3** mitigation requirements will be coordinated for time and monetary efficiencies.

Local Policies/Ordinances

Adverse Environmental Effects

Oak trees within mapped Coast Live Oak Woodland and Forest—as well as any other vegetation community that contains oak trees within the BSA and trees within county highway right of way—are protected by the Riverside County Oak Tree Management Guidelines, Open Space and Conservation Policy, Ordinance 12.08, Tree Removal Ordinance 12.24.010, and the California State Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 17, Oak Woodlands. Up to three oak trees would be removed as part of the Project.

<u>Findings</u>

Changes or alternations have been required in, or incorporated into, the Project that avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental effect as identified in the EIR/EA.

Statement of Facts

The Project would be consistent with local policies and ordinances through the implementation of Mitigation Measure **NC-20** (Oak Tree Management), which stipulates compliance with the Riverside County Oak Management Guidelines. At a minimum, the plan would include mitigation methods and options, requirements for replacement trees, and locations of mitigation sites. Through the implementation of these guidelines, all potential direct and indirect impacts on protected trees would be reduced to less-than-significant levels.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions/Climate Change

Adverse Environmental Effects

Construction

Construction greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions would be expected to result from material processing and transportation, onsite construction equipment, and traffic delays due to construction. These emissions would be produced at different levels throughout the construction phase. Project construction would be expected to involve crawler tractors, excavators, graders, rollers, rubber-tired loaders, scrapers, rough-terrain forklifts, and paving equipment, among other types of construction equipment. Projected construction GHG emissions were calculated for the Project using the Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District Roadway Construction Emissions Model (RCEM)⁷ and estimated to total approximately 5,444 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) emissions over the course of the approximately 36-month construction period.

Operation

The regional VMT data for the baseline/existing, No-Build, and Build Alternative conditions, along with the CT-EMFAC2021 emission rates, were used to calculate the expected CO₂e emissions for the Existing (2019), Opening Year (2030), and Horizon Year (2050) conditions. When compared to the Existing (2019) baseline, in both the Opening Year (2030) and Design Year (2050), the No-Build and Build Alternatives would result in an increase in GHG emissions. When compared to the No-Build condition, the Build Alternative (Preferred Alternative) would result in an increase in emissions in both the Opening Year (2030) and Design Year (2050).

The Project is identified in the Southern California Association of Governments' 2024-2050 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy under project number 3160001-RIV170901. The Build Alternative (Preferred Alternative) directly supports the 2024–2050 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy mobility and accessibility performance outcome by reducing vehicle delay and increasing throughput (traffic flow). Reducing vehicle delay and increasing throughput (traffic flow) is expected to help minimize idling GHG emissions, as well as lower the time traffic spends at a lower vehicle speed where GHG emissions are higher. Therefore, this strategy contributes to overall GHG reduction efforts regarding mobile sources within the Southern California Association of Governments region. However as discussed in Section 3.3, Climate Change, in the Final EIR/EA—because operational emissions are projected to increase under the Build Alternative (Preferred Alternative) in the Opening Year (2030) and Design Year (2050) when compared to the Existing (2019) condition and No-Build condition in the Opening and Design years, the Project would conflict with the goals included in the State's Assembly Bill (AB) 32 Climate Change Scoping Plan and other regulations adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHGs.

⁷ The Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District RCEM is recommended by Caltrans for the quantification of expected construction-related GHG emissions related to the Project.

Findings

Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the Project that avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental effect as identified in the EIR/EA.

Statement of Facts

Projected GHG construction emissions were calculated for the Project using the Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District RCEM and estimated to total approximately 5,444 metric tons of CO₂e over the course of the approximately 3-year construction period. Mitigation Measures **GHG-1** through **GHG-4**, **GHG-11**, and **AQ-5**, as well as Standard Project Measure **EN-1** and Standard Project Measure **AQ-4**, are expected to reduce construction GHG emissions impacts from the Project. Mitigation Measures **GHG-5** through **GHG-10** would reduce the GHG emissions impacts from operation and maintenance of the Project. In addition, Mitigation Measures **AQ-6** through **AQ-8** would reduce GHG impacts. However, because operational GHG emissions under the Build Alternative (Preferred Alternative) would increase in the Design Year (2050) compared to existing conditions, the impact would be significant and unavoidable under CEQA.

Antonia Toledo	ATM	12/03/2025
Deputy District Director	Signature	Date

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Environmental Planning
District 8
California Department of
Transportation



Project Name:I-15 Express Lanes Project Southern Extension (ELPSE)

DIST-CO-RTE-PM: 8-RIV-15-PM 20.3/40.1

EA: 08-0J0820

EFIS ID: 08-18000063

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION STATEMENT OF OVERRIDING CONSIDERATIONS

FOR

CONSTRUCT TWO NEW EXPRESS LANES IN BOTH THE NORTHBOUND (NB)
AND SOUTHBOUND (SB) DIRECTIONS FOR A TOTAL OF FOUR LANES WITHIN
THE MEDIAN OF I-15 FROM STATE ROUTE (SR) 74 (CENTRAL AVENUE) (POST MILE [PM] 22.3) IN THE CITY OF LAKE ELSINORE, THROUGH THE
UNINCORPORATED RIVERSIDE COUNTY COMMUNITY OF TEMESCAL VALLEY
TO EL CERRITO ROAD (PM 38.1) IN THE CITY OF CORONA, FOR A DISTANCE OF APPROXIMATELY 15.8 MILES. THE PROJECT WOULD ALSO ADD A SB
AUXILIARY LANE BETWEEN BOTH THE MAIN STREET (PM 21.2) OFF-RAMP AND SR-74 (CENTRAL AVENUE) ON-RAMP (APPROXIMATELY 0.75 MILE), AND THE
SR-74 (CENTRAL AVENUE) OFF-RAMP AND NICHOLS ROAD ON-RAMP (PM 23.9)
(APPROXIMATELY 1 MILE). IN ADDITION, DUE TO THE SB EXPRESS LANE
ACCESS BETWEEN CAJALCO ROAD INTERCHANGE AND WEIRICK ROAD
INTERCHANGE, THE SB I-15 WEIRICK ROAD OFF-RAMP WOULD BE
RECONFIGURED AS A DUAL LANE EXIT.

The following information is presented to comply with State California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines (Title 14 California Code of Regulations, Division 6, Chapter 3, Section 15093), and the Department of Transportation and California Transportation Commission Environmental Regulations (Title 21 California Code of Regulations, Division 2, Chapter 11, Section 1501 et seq.). Reference is made to the Final Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Assessment (Final EIR/EA) for the I-15 Express Lanes Project Southern Extension (ELPSE) Project (Project), which is the basic source for the information.



The following impacts have been identified as significant and not fully mitigable:

- Air Quality cumulatively significant and a significant and unavoidable impact related to PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}.
- Cumulatively significant and a significant and unavoidable impact related to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.
- Conflict with the California Assembly Bill (AB) 32 Climate Change Scoping Plan.

The regional emissions analysis prepared for the Project indicates that particulate emissions (particles of 10 and 2.5 micrometers or smaller [PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}, respectively]) are expected to increase during operation of the Build Alternative under Opening Year (2030) and Design Year (2050) when compared to both the Existing (2019) and No-Build conditions. As the Project is located within a nonattainment area for the state PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} ambient air quality standards, the Project-related increase would be cumulatively significant and significant and unavoidable under CEQA even after the implementation of mitigation.

The Project is projected to increase travel speeds and reduce travel times, but operational GHG emissions are still expected to increase over time compared to existing conditions and in the Opening Year (2030) and Future Year (2050) when comparing the Build Alternative (Preferred Alternative) to the No-Build Alternative. Because operational GHG emissions would increase over time compared to existing conditions, the impact is considered to be significant and unavoidable under CEQA.

Due to the projected increase in operational emissions under the Build Alternative in the Opening Year (2030) and Design Year (2050) when compared to the Existing (2019) condition and No-Build condition in the Opening and Design years, the Project would conflict with the goals included in the California AB 32 Climate Change Scoping Plan and other regulations adopted for the purpose of reducing GHG emissions. Even with the implementation of mitigation measures to reduce GHG emissions, the impacts would remain significant and unavoidable, as the Project is still inconsistent with the California AB 32 Climate Change Scoping Plan.

Overriding considerations that support approval of this recommended project are as follows:

The I-15 ELPSE Build Alternative is considered a viable alternative because it would achieve the Project's purpose and need (Section 1.2 of the EIR/EA). The Project's purpose is a set of objectives the Project is intended to meet, and the Project's need is to address the transportation deficiencies described below.

Purpose

The purpose of the Project is to:

 Improve and manage traffic operations, throughput (traffic flow), and travel times along the corridor.



- Expand travel mode choice along the corridor.
- Provide an option for travel time reliability.
- Provide a cost-effective mobility solution.
- Expand and maintain compatibility with the express lane network in the region.

Need

Existing traffic volumes often exceed current highway capacity along several segments of I-15 between SR-74 (Central Avenue) and El Cerrito Road. Due to forecasted population growth and the continued development to support the projected growth in the region, the I-15 corridor is expected to continue to experience increased congestion and longer commute times that are projected to negatively affect traffic operations along the freeway mainline.

The recently adopted Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) Connect SoCal (2024–2050 Regional Transportation Plan [RTP]/Sustainable Communities Strategy [SCS]) Growth Forecast estimates a 25.4-percent increase in population in Riverside County between 2019 and 2050, with the number of households and employment increasing by approximately 42.7 percent and 39.9 percent, respectively. In the City of Corona, the 2020–2045 RTP/SCS Growth Forecast estimates an 11.6-percent increase in population from 2016 to 2045 and an 11.7-percent increase in households. According to the same source, the City of Lake Elsinore is projected to see a 76.8-percent increase in population. This projected growth is expected to place a high demand on existing transportation facilities and services.

Improve Operational Deficiencies

The inadequate number of lanes along I-15 in the project corridor, coupled with the expected increase in congestion during peak periods and worsening traffic conditions, will restrict traffic flow causing bottlenecks along the mainline. This will create operational deficiencies on critical segments of I-15 and result in additional local and regional traffic congestion in Western Riverside County.

Expand Travel Mode Choice, Provide Options for Travel Time Reliability and a Cost-Effective Mobility Solution

Currently, north-south mobility options for motorists are limited through this portion of Riverside County. Besides local streets, the only parallel route for motorists is I-215, which is over 10 miles east of I-15 and generally serves a different region within Riverside County.

Compatibility with the Express Lane Network in the Region

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¹ Local growth projections for the City of Corona and the City of Lake Elsinore are not available in the recently adopted SCAG 2024–2050 RTP/SCS; however, the difference in rates when compared with 2050 is not anticipated to be substantial.



The express lanes network in both Riverside and San Bernardino Counties has been growing rapidly in response to the increased inter-county travel demand. Development of an extensive regional express lanes network is a key strategy in the 2024–2050 RTP/SCS that aims to improve travel time reliability, provide travel choices, and optimize existing freeway capacity within the SCAG region. In 2017, RCTC completed construction of the SR-91 Express Lanes in the City of Corona—the first express lanes constructed in Riverside County. RCTC's I-15 Express Lanes Project—which extends the SR-91 express lanes network north and south of SR-91 along I-15 through the Cities of Jurupa Valley, Eastvale, Norco, and Corona—opened to traffic in 2021. North of the I-15 Express Lanes Project, in 2024 the San Bernardino County Transportation Authority broke ground on the I-15 Corridor Project, which will construct express lanes in both directions along I-15 between Cantu-Galleano Ranch Road in the City of Jurupa Valley and Foothill Boulevard Road in the City of Rancho Cucamonga. In addition to providing continuity of express lanes north of the I-15 Express Lanes Project, the I-15 Corridor Project will connect to the I-10 Corridor Project (Phase 1), which is now fully operational, adding express lanes in each direction on I-10 from the western terminus at the Los Angeles/San Bernardino county line to just east of the I-15/I-10 interchange. Once these projects are completed, the southern terminus of the express lanes network in the Inland Empire will be at Cajalco Road on I-15.

Benefits of the Selected Alternative

- The construction of express lanes in both the NB and SB directions of I-15 would alleviate restricted traffic flows that cause peak hour bottlenecks.
- The express lanes option would provide choices for drivers that are currently unavailable, such as congestion-free travel for a fee, free use for three or more persons carpooling in a vehicle with a transponder, and expanded opportunities for existing and future regional express bus operations.
- The Build Alternative would be compatible with the existing toll lane system by
 extending the southern terminus of the express lane network in the Inland Empire to
 SR-74 on I-15, and using the same pricing and technologies as existing toll facilities
 in Orange and San Diego counties, "presenting the opportunity to create a regionally
 integrated and connected toll system (FHWA, Caltrans, and RCTC 2009).

For the evaluated Build Alternative and No-Build Alternative in the Final EIR/EA, the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) has determined that the Build Alternative is a feasible and prudent alternative that achieves the Project's purpose and need. Given that the Build Alternative has public and agency support, does not require any permanent right of way acquisition, and performs better from a traffic operations standpoint than the No-Build Alternative, the Project Development Team identified the Build Alternative as the Preferred Alternative during a meeting held on January 9, 2025.

Standard Project Measure **EN-1** and Standard Project Measure **AQ-4** would be implemented during construction activities to reduce impacts related to GHG emissions. Additionally, Mitigation Measures **GHG-1** through **GHG-4** and **AQ-5** are expected to reduce the Project's construction GHG emissions. Mitigation Measures **GHG-5** through **GHG-11** and **AQ-6** through **AQ-8** would reduce the GHG emissions and potential



climate change impacts from operation and maintenance of the Project. These measures include complying with SCAQMD's rules and ordinances regarding air quality restrictions, incorporating energy-efficient lighting, using water-efficient technologies for landscaping, installing urban planting/vegetation, especially canopy trees, to reduce "heat island" effects, incorporating native plants and vegetation to the Project design, avoiding loss of tree canopies, and completing a Life Cycle Cost Analysis (LCCA), which will ensure long-life pavement structures will be designed to withstand the projected increase in ambient temperatures and changes in precipitation in the Project area as much as feasible.

Additionally, as the Project Sponsor, Riverside County Transportation Commission (RCTC) will mitigate air quality impacts resulting from vehicle travel by providing increased transit benefits, both regionally and along the I-15 corridor. As part of Mitigation Measure AQ-5, RCTC launched the Riverside County Free Rail Pass Program² in March of 2025. The 2-year program offers temporary free Metrolink passes to Riverside County residents to increase the number of passenger rail riders within Riverside County. Eligible participants can ride free on any and all Metrolink lines serving Riverside County for a period of 3 months from the date they receive their first pass. During this 3-month window, they may receive and use as many non-overlapping passes as needed. This program helps expand access to public transportation for disadvantaged and low-income populations and encourages a mode shift for travelers on the most congested corridors, such as SR-91, SR-74, I-15, and I-215. These temporary free Metrolink passes reduce the cost of using public transportation in order to attract new riders and encourage existing riders to take more trips. The program allows riders to be issued free passes through Metrolink's Mobile Ticketing Application and reduces the financial barriers of trying public transportation. For riders without access to mobile devices, physical fare cards are mailed and can be reloaded as needed. If additional future funding becomes available, then RCTC will extend this program beyond the initial 2-year period.

As part of Mitigation Measure **AQ-5**, RCTC will also work with RTA to improve and potentially expand RTA's existing CommuterLink bus service,³ which currently operates along I-15 between Temecula and Corona. At a minimum, RTA buses would be permitted to use the express lanes at no cost within the Project limits upon the opening of the Project.

Vanpools provide a high-capacity transportation option for individuals whose travel needs are not met by traditional bus or rail transit, reducing vehicle travel and improving air quality. This reduction in vehicle use directly contributes to improved air quality by decreasing the number of individual vehicles on the road, thereby lowering emissions. As part of Mitigation Measure **AQ-6**, RCTC will continue supporting vanpooling in Riverside County by committing \$15 million to fund vanpool subsidies through a component of the VanClub program (vanclub.net) over a 5-year period beginning in 2030. This includes the launch of an Incremental Vanpool Subsidy Program⁴ to

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² https://www.rctc.org/ride-train-free-experience-metrolink-program/

³ https://www.riversidetransit.com/index.php/riding-the-bus/commuterlink-express

⁴ https://www.vanclub.net/rp2/home/faq



supplement existing subsidies from regional agencies such as the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority, Orange County Transit Authority, San Diego Association of Governments, and San Bernardino County Transportation Authority. By enhancing vanpool affordability, the program aims to increase vanpool participation, support long-distance commuters, and promote sustainable commuting options. This increased participation will lead to a reduction in congestion and vehicle travel, resulting in fewer emissions and improved air quality across the region.

IE Commuter (iecommuter.org) serves as RCTC's flagship Commuter Assistance (rideshare/TDM) program, administered jointly with SBCTA, and supports commuters and employers across Riverside and San Bernardino counties. Within this framework, VanClub (vanclub.net) is a separate vanpool subsidy program managed solely by RCTC, offering subsidies to eligible vanpools commuting to worksites in Riverside County, regardless of their origin.

The proposed Incremental Vanpool Subsidy Program would introduce a new origin-based subsidy exclusively for Riverside County residents, regardless of their destination county. Although distinct from the existing VanClub program, it would be marketed under the VanClub brand as a special bonus incentive for Riverside County residents.

RCTC has developed and is currently administering the IE Commuter rideshare program, which is a component of RCTC's premier Commuter Assistance program, designed to shift commuter behavior toward sustainable transportation options to worksites, thereby improving air quality. The program provides services, including ride matching assistance, marketing materials, and promotional incentives. Employees benefit from personalized commuting solutions such as carpool and vanpool matching, customized transit itineraries, and incentives like the \$5/Day Rideshare Incentive. Additionally, participants have access to the Guaranteed Ride Home program, offering emergency ride options to ensure flexibility and reliability for those using alternative commute modes. These programs collectively contribute to reduced vehicle travel and translate to lower emissions. Under Mitigation Measure AQ-7, RCTC will provide \$12 million dollars to administer the IE Commuter program over a 5-year period starting in 2030 (the Project's Opening Year), which will be available to Riverside County residents.

Additionally, as part of Mitigation Measure **AQ-8**, RCTC will extend park and ride leases beyond their current expiration in 2029 and expand the network to secure an estimated 300 leased spaces along the I-15 corridor through Temescal Valley to support growing commuter demand and promote multimodal transportation options. Currently, there are 206 leased spaces in the area, including:

- 75 spaces at I-15/Ontario Avenue (Canyon Community Church, Corona).
- 91 spaces at I-15/Nichols Road (Lake Elsinore Outlets).
- 40 spaces at I-15/Dexter Avenue (Caltrans Park & Ride).

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⁵ https://www.rctc.org/5day-incentive/

⁶ https://www.iecommuter.org/rp2/home/CommuterIncentives?page=grh



This Project would secure an approximate 94 additional leased spaces⁷ within the I-15/Temescal Valley area to meet future demand. The agency is committed to maintaining and expanding this vital infrastructure through 2035, with a total investment of \$300,000. This initiative will reduce vehicle emissions by encouraging carpooling and public transit use, thereby improving regional air quality. The program is designed to be equitable, ensuring access to all community members, and will be implemented through a multi-phase approach involving site identification, stakeholder coordination, compliance, and ongoing operations. The leasing agreements, structured as three-party contracts between the property owner, Caltrans, and RCTC, are designed to enhance air quality by reducing vehicle emissions through increased carpooling and public transit use. This program prioritizes equitable access for all community members, ensuring that everyone can benefit from improved air quality and sustainable transportation options. It also accommodates growing commuter demand and acknowledges the public's desire for multiple choices of transportation opportunities in the Inland Empire.

Ultimately, the Project will benefit all users of the corridor.

Conclusion

Pursuant to §15093 of the State CEQA Guidelines, decision-makers are required to balance the benefits of a project against its unavoidable environmental risks in determining whether to approve a project. In the event the benefits of a project outweigh the unavoidable adverse effects, the adverse environmental effects may be considered "acceptable." The State CEQA Guidelines require that, when a public agency allows for the occurrence of significant effects that are identified in the Final EIR/EA but are not at least substantially mitigated, the agency shall state in writing the specific reasons the action was supported. Any statement of overriding considerations should be included in the record of the project approval and should be mentioned in the Notice of Determination.

To the extent the significant effects of the Project are not avoided or substantially lessened to a level of insignificance, Caltrans, having reviewed and considered the information contained in the Final EIR/EA, having reviewed and considered the information contained in the public record, and having balanced the benefits of the Project against the unavoidable effects that remain, finds such unmitigated effects to be acceptable in consideration of the overriding considerations discussed herein.

Caltrans finds that all feasible mitigation measures have been imposed to lessen unavoidable Project impacts to the extent possible. As such, Caltrans, as the lead agency for the Project, has reviewed and considered the information contained in the Draft and Final EIR/EAs prepared for the Project and the public record. Accordingly, the lead agency makes the following finding, pursuant to §15093 of the State CEQA Guidelines, with regard to the Statement of Overriding Considerations for the Project:

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⁷ The number of additional leased spaces is subject to ongoing lease negotiations and property availability. RCTC is committing \$300,000 to secure 94 additional spaces based on 2025 property valuations. The actual number of spaces secured by 2029 may vary depending on lease terms, site conditions, and market rates at the time of implementation.



California Administrative Code, Title 14, Section 15093(a) states: "If the specific economic, legal, social, technological, or other benefits of a proposed project outweigh the unavoidable adverse environmental effects, the adverse environmental effects may be considered 'acceptable'." Based on the above discussion and on the evidence presented, Caltrans finds that the benefits of the Project outweigh the adverse impacts on cumulative air quality impacts, GHGs, and conflict with the California AB 32 Climate Change Scoping Plan. Based on the above discussion, pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21081, subdivision (b), Caltrans finds that specific overriding economic, legal, social, technological, or other benefits of the Project outweigh the significant effects on the environment.

Signature

Catalino A. Pining III
District 8 Director
California Department of
Transportation

12/03/2025

Date

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT (FONSI)

FOR

I-15 Express Lanes Project Southern Extension

The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) has determined that the Build Alternative will have no significant impact on the human environment. This Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) is based on the attached Environmental Assessment (EA), which has been independently evaluated by Caltrans and determined to adequately and accurately discuss the need, environmental issues, and impacts of the proposed Project and appropriate mitigation measures. It provides sufficient evidence and analysis for determining that an Environmental Impact Statement is not required. Caltrans takes full responsibility for the accuracy, scope, and content of the attached EA.

The environmental review, consultation, and any other actions required by applicable Federal environmental laws for this project are being, or have been, carried out by Caltrans pursuant to 23 USC 327 and the Memorandum of Understanding dated May 27, 2022, and executed by FHWA and Caltrans.

Antonia Toledo

Deputy District Director

Environmental Planning

California Department of Transportation,

District 8

NEPA Lead Agency

12/03/2025

Date

Attachment H – Project Category Determination Letter



4080 Lemon Street, 3rd Floor • Riverside, CA
Mailing Address: P.O.Box12008 • Riverside, CA 92502-2208
951.787.7141 • 951.787.7920 • www.rctc.org

Jamal Elsaleh
Deputy District Director, Design
Caltrans District 8
464 West Fourth Street
San Bernardino, CA 92401

September 12, 2022

Subject:

Request for Project Development Category Approval

I-15 Express Lanes Southern Extension (ELPSE)

EA 0J0820 / 08-RIV-15 PM 20.3/40.1

Dear Mr. Elsaleh:

The Riverside County Transportation Commission (RCTC), as the project sponsor agency, requests approval of the Project Category Determination for the I-15 ELPSE.

The improvements proposed for the build alternative includes the addition of two tolled express lanes in both the northbound and southbound directions within the median of I-15 from State Route 74 (SR-74) (Central Avenue) to El Cerrito Road, for a distance of approximately 15.8 miles. The proposed Project would also add a southbound auxiliary lane between both the Main Street Off-Ramp and SR-74 (Central Avenue) On-Ramp, and the SR-74 (Central Avenue) Off-Ramp and Nichols Road On-Ramp.

Along with the lane additions, the proposed Project would include widening of 15 bridges, potential construction of noise barriers, retaining walls, drainage systems, and implementation of electronic toll collection equipment and signs. In addition, the southbound I-15 Weirick Road off-ramp will be configured as a dual lane exit.

According to Caltrans' Project Development Procedures Manual, Chapter 8, Section 5 – Project Development Categories, the Project is a Category 4A project based on the following items:

- 1. Interstate 15 is an existing facility
- 2. The Project does not require local adoption or a freeway agreement, and does not meet the criteria of Categories 5 or 6
- 3. The proposed Project would substantially increase traffic capacity

Should you need further information, please do not hesitate to contact me at (951) 787-4019 or our consultant Project Manager, Mark Hager of HDR Inc at (951) 320-7343.

Thank you,

Category Determination Approval

Submitted By:

Stephanie Blanco

Capital Projects Manager (Toll)

Riverside County Transportation Commission

Concurred By:

Jamal Elsaleh

Deputy District Director,

Caltrans Design

10/5/2022

Date

Attachment I – Project Risk Register

LEVEL 3 - RISK REGISTER Project Name: I-15 ELPSE PA&ED (Current PA&ED Delivery Risks) Project Manager: Mark Hager DIST- EA 08-0J0820

	Risk Identification			n	Risk Assessment					Risk Response*(See note 2)		
Status ID	# C	Category	Title	Risk Statement	Current Status	Risk Mitigation		ability* Note 1)	Risk Assumptions	Strategy	Risk Owner	Updated
Retired 1	Env	nvironmental	Impacts to Butterfield Ranch Trail - Section (4f) resource	A future planned trail, as part of the Butterfield Ranch project may require coordination with the developer, since it is in close proximity and may be impacted by our project.	Confirmed as a Section 4(f) resource. The Project is not proposing any improvements that would preclude the planned trail.	Avoid direct impacts or design features with median bridge widening improvements that would preclude perpetuation of the trail beneath I-15 at existing local undercrossings. Confirm that design (including abutment and utilities) would not result in a "use" as defined under Section 4(f).	10%	20%	This future planned trail is not expected to experience permanent direct impacts where the trail crosses I-15 at three specific undercrossing locations proposed for widening by I-15 ELPSE. Schedule Impact - Delay to coordinate with developer and potentially adjust to accommodate abutment slopes or walls Scope/Cost Impact - Additional scope elements to address developer concerns or trail wall needs near abutments. If Programmatic or Individual 4(f) is required then this would add additional effort related to alternatives development, analysis, and documentation.	Mitigate	RCTC	Retired Q2 2024
Retired 2	? Env	nvironmental	Noise Model	Finalizing the Noise model can be challenging due to land use changes along the corridor for the duration of the PA/ED, agreement on modeling assumptions and COVID-19 related impacts with access to measurement locations and reduced traffic volumes resulting from stay at home orders.	A Final Noise Work plan has been prepared and approved by Caltrans to identify NSR methodologies to determine the appropriate measurement and modeling locations including clarification of light truck to include all pick-up trucks as passenger car classifications. The validation model has been prepared and is currently in Caltrans review. Additional field measurements have been identified for locations that did not validate within standard limits and are scheduled to occur in March 2021. All noise models approved as of 10/25/2023 for use in the NSR and NADR. NSR and NADR approvals anticipated in May 2024.	Advance noise model development of existing conditions model and utilize traffic data developed in the Caltrans approved TOAR. Actively work with Caltrans to manage compliance with the Final Noise Work Plan as part of the monthly PDT and focus meetings.	40%	70%	The TeNS and Noise Protocol in conjunction with clarification in the NSR Work plan will be used as a project specific guide to NSR and Model development to complete PA/ED based on existing and future approved land uses. (Consider options to defer noise measurements until vehicle volumes return to normal following COVID-19 issues with options to build the existing noise model first then perform field measurements.) (March 20, 2020 - Noise modeling team was directed by CT Env Engineering to use a value of 1,650 vplph to establish a free flow (LOS C) condition in the noise model development.) Schedule Impact - Delay to accommodate model readjustments deemed necessary for NSR concurrence Scope/Cost Impact - minimal with assumption that Final Noise Work plan is adhered to as assembled for the project	Mitigate	RCTC	Retired Q2 2024
Retired 3	3 Env	nvironmental	Traffic model/simulation	Caltrans is requesting only HCM methodology to be used, which is not intended for over capacity modeling.	HCM methodology will be used for Caltrans review in addition to VISSIM analysis to further support the PA/ED decisions for RCTC. Haissam requested a clarification email to use only Vissim on 4/7 to follow up with his staff and have one tool for operational analysis.	Proceed with only VISSIM 11 to meet CT & RCTC expectation.	30%	40%	This effort was readdressed by the PDT and Vissim 11 will be the only simulation method used per Rithy Sar/CT 4-17-2020 email. Caltrans will only require HCM analysis, RCTC desires to have additional analysis (VISSIM) completed beyond HCM to further justify operational analysis for potential express lane access points.	Accept	N/A	Retired Q4 2019 / Updated Q2 2020
Retired 4	Env	nvironmental	Impacts to Environmentally Sensitive Areas	Identification of Environmentally Sensitive Areas that limit temporary and permanent disturbance areas.	Early project footprint encompasses what the design team deems as a conservative footprint for the project, which is predominately within the existing State R/W for I-15. The final footprint with temporary and permanent impact areas will be identified when the alternatives are fully developed, after operational analysis is complete. Environmental field surveys and mapping are currently underway. Ongoing coordination with the design and environmental teams are occurring to refine footprints and identified environmental areas of concern. VE Study final disposition (July 2022) adjusted to project impact mapping, however the revised impacts were fully contained within the original study limits. The draft NSR identified sound reasonable walls that fall outside of the project limits. NADR costs for walls outside of Caltrans ROW are not cost feasible. The draft NADR cost feasible walls do not appear to fall within environmentally sensitive areas.	Technical study surveys will identify sensitive area and options to place toll equipment, noise barriers, and outside widening in locations where direct impacts can be avoided in a Context Sensitive approach.	20%	30%	ESA's will be determined by the project team once the footprint for the build alternative is finalized. The impacts after the implementation of avoidance, minimization, and/or mitigation measures-could impact project costs, specifically related to areas requiring BMP's and TCEs and acquisitions necessary for construction of noise barriers. Schedule Impact - Delay for additional coordination if ESA's can not be avoided. Scope Impact - Redesign if conflicts identified or If ESAs cannot be avoided then additional evaluation and/or documentation may be needed.	Mitigate	RCTC	Retired Q2 2024

	Risk Identification			Risk Assessment					Risk Response*(See note 2)		
Status ID#	Category	Title	Risk Statement	Current Status	Risk Mitigation	Probability* (See Note 1)	Risk Assumptions	Strategy	Risk Owner	Updated	
Active 5	Environmental	Impacts to Biological Resources and Jurisdictional Resources		Sensitive biological impacts will be assessed early as part of general habitat and focused biological surveys conducted in spring/summer 2020 & 2021. Sensitive jurisdictional resources located at individual stream / wash crossings will also be evaluated early on as part of summer 2020 & 2021 surveys. Ongoing coordination with the design and environmental teams are occurring to refine footprints and identified environmental areas of concern as field surveys are completed. VE Study final disposition (July 2022) adjusted to project impact mapping, however the revised impacts were fully contained within the original study limits. A Determination of Biological Equivalent or Superior Preservation (DBESP) has been prepared and is in process with the MHSCP. The DBESP was approved by Caltrans in December 2023. The DBESP was accepted for review by the RCA on March 14, 2024. USFWS provided minor comments on the DBESP on June 13, 2025. It is anticipated that the DBESP approval will be obtained in July 2025 without changes to the currently assumed costs.	Early impacts and avoidance measures for ESA will be employed as well as lessons learned on the Santa Ana River crossing and other areas initially deemed as ESA under I-15 ELP.	20% 40%	Following initial assessment of biological and jurisdictional impacts during field visits conducted during spring/summer 2020 & 2021 field surveys, avoidance, or minimization, and/or mitigation measures of impacts would be identified and incorporated. Schedule Impact - Depending on the resources involved and the mitigation necessary additional delay for review, investigation, and documentation Scope/Cost Impact - Redesign if conflicts are identified that cannot be eliminated with project feature adjustments such as storm water treatment BMP/DPPIA's, noise barriers, or utility service drop needs to support tolling infrastructure. Depending on the resources involved and the mitigation necessary additional review, investigation, and documentation may be required.	Mitigate	RCTC	Q2 2025	
Retired 6	Environmental	Delay in acceptance of Traffic Operations Analysis Report	Delays in acceptance of TOAR could result in subsequent delays of the technical studies on critical path - such as AQ and Noise.	The TOAR was approved by Caltrans on February 22, 2021	Meet early and often with Traffic Studies reviewer and achieve concurrence on methodology and results.	40% 60%	The vphpl in Express Lanes can impact budget and schedule and has been defined in the approved traffic methodology memo for i-15 ELPSE (approved Oct 29, 2019) to account for express lane volumes at 1,750 vphpl while evaluating the performance of the existing General Purpose lanes on the corridor. Schedule Impact - the TOAR approval was 2 months delayed from Dec 2020 baseline schedule, Feb 2021 identified a 12 day delay to the overall PA/ED schedule.	Mitigate	RCTC	Retired Q1 2022 with TOAR Approval	
Retired 7	Environmental	SB 743 (VMT analysis)	SB 743 guidance from Caltrans as a lead agency for express lanes projects and its effect on the level of PA/ED environmental document	The environmental document proposed for the project will be a EIR/EA to address potential increases in VMT and Greenhouse Gas emission impacts as a result of the project. RCTC and the team is preparing a memorandum to document the projects "exempt" status for Caltrans concurrence. Caltrans provided screened out concurrence on 8/11/2022.	RCTC will look at the project type being express lanes in the median of an existing facility that may allow the project to be classified as "exempt". RCTC provided Caltrans an email and checklist for VMT screening out and exemption on 8/11/2020	40% 70%	The unknown is if there is a potential for mitigation, if it can be incorporated as part of the project. Additionally, what is the benefit by adding express lanes to an existing mainline and how much credit can be granted to the project for the inclusion of bus services and carpooling to reduce VMT. Schedule Impact - Delay to confirm "exempt" status and/or identify mitigation measures Scope/Cost Impact - If mitigation measures identified, they may need to be incorporated into the project and funded.	Avoid	RCTC / CT	Retired Q3 2022 with TOAR Approval	

	Risk Identification				Risk Assessment			Ris	k Response*(See r	note 2)
Status ID#	Category	Title	Risk Statement	Current Status	Risk Mitigation	Probability* (See Note 1)	Risk Assumptions	Strategy	Risk Owner	Updated
Active 8	Environmental	Section 7 consultation under the Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) and Section 2080 consultation under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA), associated mitigation	If federally or state listed species are found in the project area, Section 7 consultation under FESA and/or Section 2080 consultation under CESA may be required. A Biological Assessment may need to be prepared and submitted to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and California Department of Fish and Wildlife to obtain concurrence, which could delay the schedule, and mitigation may be required, which could result in additional cost.	documented during the Joint Project Review . The take authorizations for Permittees are authorized when the Permittee (RCTC) is able to demonstrate consistency with the MSHCP and the process in this case is different. Coordination with the resource agencies would still occur but through the Joint Project Review Process instead (see Risk 40) The DBESP was accepted for review by the RCA on March 14, 2024. USFWS provided minor comments on the DBESP on June 13, 2025. It is anticipated that the DBESP approval will be obtained in July 2025 without changes to the currently	Complete Section 7 and Section 2080 consultation, and adjust schedule if needed.	10% 20%	The project area includes habitat for listed species. Formal consultation could take up to 135 days, and NEPA cannot be approved until consultation is completed. Assumption is no Section 7/Section 2080 consultation is required Schedule Impact - Delay for formal consultation is required (Agency review/coordination). Scope/Cost Impact - cost to prepare additional reports and coordination with resource agencies	Accept	RCTC	Q2 2025
Active 9	Environmental	AB 52 Consultation	AB 52 is a relatively new process under CEQA that gives tribes that choose to be consulted on the lead agency's projects more power to negotiate terms that may increase costs on the lead agency's part. Since consultation can be lengthy, there could be delays in schedule, as well.	AB 52 letters were developed by the team through coordination of mailing by Gary J./CT to identify the proposed project to Native American on October 29, 2019. Responses have been received by CT from all formal consultation letters sent. Consultation is ongoing and will be furthered once CT has reviewed the archaeological survey report and informs the tribes of the results. We anticipate that there may be tribal cultural resources identified within the APE during consultation which could require mitigation. Updated AB-52 consultation letters were sent to the tribes on 3/1/2023.	Consultation letters have been sent and have been responded to by the Native American organizations and points on contact in the area of the I-15 corridor.	30% 60%	AB 52 consultation is required for any CEQA projects that begin after July 2015 and this was accomplished with 15-days of the NOP filing. Schedule Impact - Highest potential for schedule impact would be if a tribe identifies a Tribal Cultural Resource or request a MOU which would result in delays for additional coordination/documentation that may be required. Scope/Cost Impact - If mitigation measures identified, they may need to be incorporated into project and funded. Cost of further documents (such as a MOU and a Finding of Effect) and coordination with tribes may be required.	Accept	RCTC / CT	Q4 2023
Retired 10	Environmental	Section 106 consultation under the National Historic Preservation Act for effects on historic properties, mitigation for impacts on historic resources	If the Area of Potential Effect (APE) includes historic properties, Section 106 consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) would be required, and a Finding of Effect (FOE) would need to be submitted for SHPO concurrence. If the findings of the FOE indicate adverse effects on historic properties, a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) and mitigation may be required.	existing utilities that are outside of the State R/W and are required for the lane additions. Ongoing coordination with the design and environmental teams are occurring to refine footprints and identified environmental areas of concern.	Review historic parcel information and look at avoidance measures related to impacts that would include R/W adjacent improvements including noise barrier and electrical service drops to support the express lane development.	10% 20%	Historic properties are located in proximity to the project area, and may be included in the APE for the project. Schedule Impact - If adjacent properties need to be surveyed and evaluated by architectural historians, then an additional delay may be required for those documentation efforts. If a FOE and MOA and SHPO review and concurrence are required, delays may also be required to complete those steps. Scope/Cost Impact - Additional survey and documentation in addition to Agency review and coordination.	Accept	RCTC	Retired Q2 2024

	Risk Identification				Risk Assessment				Ris	note 2)	
Status ID#	Category	Title	Risk Statement	Current Status	Risk Mitigation	Probabi (See Note		Risk Assumptions	Strategy	Risk Owner	Updated
Retired 11	Environmental	Right of Entry (ROE) for environmental surveys	environmental surveys, negotiation with property	Active ROE outreach was concluded in Jan 2021 in advance of the Spring 2021 surveys. A ROE outreach summary was prepared to document outreach efforts, permissions granted/denied and non-responsive properties. In agreement with Caltrans, the related technical studies will summarize the ROE efforts and document properties that were not accessible for field investigations. Field surveys are anticipated to be complete in summer 2021. No additional surveys are anticipated as of December 2023.	Coordinate with private and public property owners as early as possible to avoid delays Initiated Door Hanger in-person outreach in August 2020 to reach critical owners. Final efforts would include legal action by RCTC legal resulting in filing of court orders for access.	30% :	50%	Inability to negotiate or obtain access with property owners could result in delays to request/process court orders to review for potential JD Resources (rare plants/bats/fairy shrimp), Burrowing Owl, Least Bells Vireo & Southwestern Flycatcher if access to large key private properties are not granted. Schedule Impact - Delay to obtain ROE not granted and agreed to by CT D8 that 2020 and 2021 surveys can be referenced in the Env Tech Studies. Scope/Cost Impact - Additional costs due to schedule delay and additional efforts expended to obtain ROE's or supplemental surveys required by CT for Tech Study concurrence.	Mitigate	RCTC / CT	Retired Q2 2024
Retired 12	Environmental	Unanticipated discoveries of cultural resources from ground disturbance activities during PS&E and Construction	If unanticipated cultural resources are discovered during ground disturbance activities during PS&E and Construction phases, such as geotechnical investigations, or construction, and associated mitigation. However, these activities would be performed during later phases, such as PS&E and Construction, and the approximate schedule delays are unknown until the most of technical analysis is complete. In the event that unanticipated cultural resources are discovered during ground disturbance activities, RCTC's designated contractor will need to stop work and then follow Caltrans' standard measures for material recovery.	Primary corridor improvement are planned in the median of I-15 which has previously been disturbed and mass graded which further limits the risk of discovery of unanticipated cultural resources. The PAED limits are defined and all improvements, including preliminary noise walls, are located within State ROW and the roadway prism. This risk will carry forward into the final design and construction phases. Follow-up communication, which included the ASR and FOE, was completed by Caltrans in June 2023. The reports were send to the Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians and the Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians. No further communication has been received to date other than confirmation of receipt of the reports.	schedule.	10%	20%	Impacts beyond the State R/W related to potential noise barriers and utility connection will be further defined as these have the highest risk to potential cultural impacts especially in rural areas further south on the corridor. Schedule Impact - Time impacts due to preparation of additional tech studies or memos and obtaining approval. Scope/Cost Impact - Depending on what's found and project impacts, discovery of unanticipated cultural resources could result in additional studies; Cultural report would go to CFO (HQ), which requires additional review that isn't generally needed, as well as a Finding of Effect (FOE), and Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). These additional reviews and reports would result in added time and cost.	Accept	RCTC	Retired Q2 2025
Active 13	Environmental	Approval of Air Quality Conformity	The SAFE Vehicle Act may impact the projects ability to obtain air quality conformity and NEPA approval/ROD.	The Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) was updated in January 2021 as part of the 2020 Amendment #1. When further information is available for the SAFE Vehicle Act, this Risk Register will be updated. No additional modeling as a result of the SAFE Vehicle Rule will be required. On 9/28/2021, TCWG provided agreement that the project can move forward as a project not of air quality concern. On 3/25/2025, TCWG provided reaffirmation that the Project is not of air quality concern. On 5/27/2025, Caltrans Headquarters submitted the Air Quality Conformity Finding to FHWA for concurrence.	Track Approval of RTP throughout project. Track modification in requirements due to Supreme Court case	30%	50%	In order to obtain air quality conformity, the RTP and FTIP will need to be consistent with our proposed Project in order to obtain NEPA approval and issuance of ROD. The updated RTP is consistent with the approved TOAR and ongoing technical studies currently in preparation. Schedule Impact - Delays would be caused by reapplying to RTP and redoing analysis. Scope/Cost Impact - Additional delivery costs due schedule delay if the Final Environmental Document described lane improvement limits are not consistent with programmed improvements outlined in the RTP or FTIP or pending amendment.	Mitigate	RCTC	Q2 2025
Retired 14	Environmental	Addition of new alternative	Stakeholders and reviewing agencies may introduce additional alternative to study during scoping.	Two (2) Alternatives have been set for PA/ED (1-No Build, 2-Express Lanes).	Coordinate and communicate with agencies to concur that other alternatives would not be required or feasible.	10%	30%	Scoping meetings did not introduce the potential/need for an additional alternative. Analysis in PA/ED will describe the travel time changes for both General Purpose and Express Lanes in the No Build and Build Alternative conditions for review during Public Circulation.	Mitigate	RCTC / CT	Retired Q4 2019
Retired 15	Environmental	Update of existing FTIP information	Current FTIP information will require update to reflect project limits, project descriptions, and that the project is not considered exempt from AQ Conformity.	The project limits and description have been updated in the RTP 2020 Amendment #1 in Jan 2021. the updated RTP/FTIP is consistent with the approved TOAR and ongoing technical studies currently in preparation. FTIP Amendment 23-11 is current and correct as of May 2024 During the AQCF, FHWA through Caltrans requested an update to the FTIP to demonstrate the distribution of funding for each fiscal year. The FTIP will be updated in Spring 2025. FTIP Amendment 25-06 was approved by FHWA in May 2025.	Submit amendment to FTIP in Q1 2021 following TOAR Approval, finalizing project description, project limits, and alternative limits including SB Aux Lanes.	20%	30%	FTIP must be consistent with the project limits in order for the ED to be environmentally cleared under NEPA and prior to the Project obtaining a ROD. Schedule Impact - Project delays due to additional administrative efforts and approval. Scope/Cost Impact - Cost increases to complete PA/ED due to project delays related to completion of the Final Environmental Document being consistent with the RTP & FTIP or pending amendment for consistency in the overall lane improvements and limits	Mitigate	RCTC	Retired Q2 2025

_	Risk Identification			Risk Assessment				Risk Response*(See r		note 2)	
Status ID #	Category	Title	Risk Statement	Current Status	Risk Mitigation	Probab (See No		Risk Assumptions	Strategy	Risk Owner	Updated
Retired 16	Environmental	Air Quality	Air quality documentation requirements may change due to recent California Supreme Court Case.	Recent California Supreme Court case (Friant Ranch) may change requirements of Air quality requirement for transportation projects and the project would have to adapt to this updated information. Air Quality Report approved on 8/29/2022.	Track modification in requirements due to Supreme Court case and adhere to the planned RTP & FTIP update following TOAR approval in Q1 2021 to avoid late project programming changes.	30%		Probability is low because pollutant emissions for the proposed project are less than significant thus potential effects on human health are less than significant. Schedule Impact - Project delays due to additional administrative efforts and approval. Scope/Cost Impact - Cost increases to complete PA/ED due to project delays related to completion of the Final Environmental Document being consistent with the RTP & FTIP or pending amendment for consistency in the overall lane improvements and limits	Mitigate	RCTC / CT	Retired Q2 2024
Active 17	Environmental	Hazardous Waste	Preliminary Site Investigations (PSI) conducted during PS&E may require additional site investigation, including Detailed Site Investigation (DSI) and/or remediation cleanup.	PSIs may be needed for asbestos-containing materials (ACM)/lead-based paint (LBP) for affected structures, lead chromate in yellow traffic striping, and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) in transformers. Additional PSIs may be required pending the findings and recommendations of the Initial Site Assessment (ISA). The PAED limits are defined and all improvements, including preliminary noise walls, are located within State ROW and have been tested and documented in the LBP/ACP & ADL reports. This risk will carry forward into the final design and construction phases.	Conduct PSIs early in the final design phase of the project based on ISA findings and identify the expected time to conduct any additional site investigations and/or remediation cleanup that would be needed in the future phases. (LBP/ACP & ADL Reports have been approved for PA/ED - remaining report is the overall ISA for the PA/ED delivery efforts.)	30%		The probability of encountering high risk hazardous waste sites is considered to be low since the surrounding land uses from the project is primarily open space and is expected to be confined to existing State R/W. Schedule Impact - Delays would be caused by having to conduct additional site investigation and/or remediation cleanup. Scope/Cost Impact - Additional costs due to additional site investigations and/or remediation cleanup and potential construction schedule delay.	Mitigate	RCTC/CT	Q2 2024
Retired 18	Environmental	2-Year Survey Period (2020- 2021) for NES	Due to limitations in Right of Entry access for priority parcels due to COVID-19, Surveys will need to be performed over a two year period.	An approach to conduct the surveys needed for the NES and JD over a two year period was provided to Caltrans and approved.	Access for Agency priority parcels will continue during COVID-19. Once RCTC wants to resume public outreach for parcel access from private owners, the team will focus on priority parcels. Inperson door to door outreach resumed with door hanger packets 8/2020.	80%		2 year survey periods will need to occur for all studies based on the right of entry access granted by various owners prior to COVID-19.	Mitigate	RCTC	Q3 2020
Active 19	Design	New or revised design criteria	Design standards are updated, resulting in updating design which impacts cost and schedule.	MASH compliance is one example that has introduced wider barriers that may further reduce median shoulder widths and retaining wall offsets which may require consideration for more frequent needs for outside widening. Design team monitoring Caltrans design changes that impact design included in the approved TOAR which is being utilized in development of the GAD's and DSDD approval documents. Approved DSDD/GAD's (April 2024) identify a Lateral Structure Separation (HDM 309.4) of 6". It has been agreed to in the Project Charter that this condition will be assumed for the PA&ED phase and will be revisited in Type Selection. A DPR comment (April 2024) has requested ramp meters be installed on the Lake Street and Nichols Road Interchange onramps. The team is actively identifying impacts of this request (5/2024) A Supplemental DSDD was approved on 12/6/2024.	Review design standard updates as they become available. Subscribe to List Server.	20%		Design Standards are continuously updated. Some are significant and will be considered early in conceptual layouts of the build alternative. TOPD and FHWA guidance has been adhered to and outline in the Access Design Memo. Schedule Impact - Delay a result of re-design or additional exception approval to absorb overall width increases with lane width reductions from 12' to 11' in the EL and GP lanes Scope/Cost Impact - Additional costs due to re-design which would result in a schedule delay.	Mitigate	RCTC / CT	Q2 2025
Retired 20	Design	Noise Barriers	Early finalization of potential barriers are critical to the footprint development along with ongoing FHWA cost/benefited receptor updates.	Refinements of the footprint are expected, however early conservative assumptions to include potential barriers will be considered and implemented in the early development of the project impacts. With the TOAR approval, early identification of potential noise barriers can begin with the initiation of the future noise models. The draft NSR identified sound reasonable walls that fall outside of the project limits. Preliminary NADR costs for walls outside of Caltrans ROW appear to not be cost feasible. The preliminary NADR cost feasible walls do not appear to fall outside of the environmental footprint limits. This will be confirmed with the final approved NADR. The NADR was approved on June 17, 2024. Noise surveys occurred after circulation of the DED and results from the Noise Barrier Survey were finalized on June 19, 2025.	Monitor FHWA cost thresholds for the cost level per benefited receptor, this is typically updated annually and will need to be applied in the Draft and Final NADR. Current cost threshold of \$146k/benefitted receiver was established in mid 2023.	30%		Removal of potential barriers initially identified and later no longer considered reasonable and feasible will result in a reduction of project footprint. A reduction in footprint will be easier to amend supporting tech studies and the environmental document. Schedule Impact - Delays if barriers are added after footprint established or federal cost thresholds are increased making more wall locations viable from a cost to benefited receptor basis Scope/Cost Impact - Cost to revisit completed studies based on revised limits.	Accept	RCTC	Retired Q2 2025

	Risk Identification			Risk Assessment						Risk Response*(See note 2)		
Status ID#	Category	Title	Risk Statement	Current Status	Risk Mitigation	Proba (See	bility* Note 1)	Risk Assumptions	Strategy	Risk Owner	Updated	
Active 21	Design	Groundwater	Presence of isolated shallow groundwater can affect the performance of Drainage/BMP requirements.	Evaluation of groundwater levels will be considered in the early selection of potential BMP types for use on the corridor in the Final Design Phase.	Monitoring of locations for BMP's will need to take into account potential ground water and pavement design, within the asphalt section, will need to have additional attention for outside widening and the presence of underdrains along the existing outside shoulders.	10%	20%	Infiltration areas and stripes/swales will be the primary surface treatment method considered for implementation to meet water quality treatment volumes. Schedule Impact - 0 to 1 if groundwater discovered that impacts BMP strategy Scope/Cost Impact - cost to update completed studies based on discovered groundwater	Accept	RCTC	Q1 2021	
Retired 22	Design	Northern Terminus (Operations)	Impacts to project limits depending on operational analysis specifically when looking at changes near Cajalco Road IC and northward based on I-15 ELP.	Based on RFC plans from I-15 ELP the dual express lanes limit is established to El Cerrito Road IC and will become the connection point for lane striping changes for technical studies. The project TOAR was approved in February 2021. A Revised ELPSE TOAR was approved in April 2022. No public comments were received that would alter the build alternative configuration of the northern terminus through the PA&ED phase.	Advance traffic operational analysis for the determination of impacts to express lane and general purpose lanes related to weaving and turbulence as express lane access points and refined. Feedback will be provided based on the 1st Draft TOAR submittal to CT in August 2020.	40%	60%	The northern terminus may require additional analysis and adjustments based on mainline operational analysis, access placements, and impacts to toll zones established by I-15 ELP (2020). Schedule Impact - Traffic Operations related to the Weirick/Cajalco Ingress Only access point resulted in a 2 month delay to the TOAR approval. Scope/Cost Impact - Design efforts to revise geometry and future construction costs.	Mitigate	RCTC / CT	Retired Q1 2025 with DED circulation	
Retired 23	Design	CETAP West (Traffic Model)	Impacts to regional traffic model and trip distributions with changes to the Regional Transportation Plan.	CETAP West will be retained in the regional traffic model (2040 OY) per coordination with RCTD this was previously noted as 2035. If this facility is revised changes to traffic volumes and future operations will require revisions to HY. The ELPSE TOAR was approved in February 2021. A Revised ELPSE TOAR was approved in April 2022.	Cajalco Road Widening & CETAP West has gone through an opening year update by RCTD, CETAP West has been noted as an opening year of 2035 (Q1 20202) and will not currently alter traffic demands as this is prior to the 2027 - 2047 (2030 - 2050) for I-15 ELPSE.	20%	40%	Revisions the CETAP West in a regional model related to - 15 ELPSE Opening Year & Horizon Year would require rework of volumes and operations which is critical path. Schedule Impact - Delay to assess and implement design revisions and updates to technical studies Scope/Cost Impact - Redesign and coordination efforts in addition to construction costs associated with revisions.	Avoid	RCTC / CT	Retired Q1 2025 with DED circulation	
Retired 24	Design	91/15 North Facing Connector (NFC) - distribution of traffic	Once the NFC opens, traffic will be redistributed throughout the network and could affect our traffic analysis for the project.	Trip distribution is not certain and may be subject to adjustment to actual volumes following the opening of I-15/SR-91 NFC in 2023. ELPSE TOAR was approved in February 2021. A Revised ELPSE TOAR was approved in April 2022. Construction completed in November 2023.	The team has agreed to the maximum number of vehicles within the express lanes (1,750 vplph) as a value for modeling efforts.	10%	30%	Assumptions for express lanes are 1,750 vplph and is metered with dynamic pricing on I-15 to limit vehicle in the facility. This value (1,750) was discussed and agreed to as a value by CT in the approved Traffic Methodology Memo on October 28, 2019. Schedule Impact - Delay to assess and implement design revisions and updates to technical studies Scope/Cost Impact - Redesign and coordination efforts in addition to construction costs associated with revisions.	Accept	RCTC / CT	Retired Q2 2024	
Retired 25	Design	I-15 Express Lanes Project (ELP)	Once the ELP opens, traffic will be redistributed throughout the network and could affect our traffic analysis for the project.	Trip distribution is not certain and may be subject to adjustment following the opening of I-15 ELP in late 2020. ELPSE TOAR was approved in February 2021. A Revised ELPSE TOAR was approved in April 2022. RCTC implemented the ICOP project in 2022 to address SB traffic operations near the Cajalco Road Interchange.	Estimates for ELP volumes will be used until formal numbers based on use counts in late 2020 and early 2021 from telemetry from I-15 ELP.	30%	50%	Assumptions for express lanes are 1,750 vplph and is metered with dynamic pricing on I-15 to limit vehicle in the facility. Schedule Impact - Delay to assess and implement design revisions and updates to technical studies Scope/Cost Impact - Redesign and coordination efforts in addition to construction costs associated with revisions.	Mitigate	RCTC / CT	Retired Q2 2024	
Retired 26	Design	Electrical Service Connections in rural areas	Frequency of service connections may be difficult to determine due to the southern portion of the project being in a rural area	Multiple connections to existing electrical service lines (approx. 24) that may require easements and work area and permanent disturbances beyond State R/W. Potential Electrical Service locations have been identified and will be further evaluated and coordinated with the service provider in the Final Design Phase.	Coordination local service drops that will need to be addressed as tolling locations / gantries / zones are defined for the EL network.	10%	30%	Service connections will be evaluated based on existing transmission and distribution service facilities from various local electrical power service providers. Schedule Impact - Delay to coordinate/confirm service requirements with electrical providers Scope/Cost Impact - not anticipated	Accept	RCTC	Retired Q2 2024	

	Risk Identification			n	Risk Assessment					Ris	sk Response* ^{(See}	note 2)
Status	ID#	Category	Title	Risk Statement	Current Status	Risk Mitigation	Probak (See No		Risk Assumptions	Strategy	Risk Owner	Updated
Retired	27	Design	HSM performance Based Decision	New Caltrans design criteria to evaluate collision statistics.	Risk on schedule and budget to gain consensus on recent recommendations to evaluate performance based decision making. Afshin noted this is complicated for D8 staff to review since it is new and very few people have experience performing this work in other delivery teams and needs to be used in the justification of the DSDD exception request process. Based on the VE Revisions, the non-standard features requiring an HSM Analysis (Bedford Wash pinch point) were eliminated and the analysis is no longer required. Final GAD configuration (March 2024) does not have any nonstandard design features that are applicable to be modeled with an HSM analysis. The HSM analysis is not required for EL facilities and there are no changes to GP lane or outside shoulder widths.	Early coordination with CT by submittal of the Access Design Memo has been established to justify configuration and physical dimensions for various access points.	10%	20%	Subjective analysis for all projects with PA/ED completion after June 20, 2020. Schedule Impact - Delay for additional review/preparation Scope/Cost Impact - additional analysis requirements	Mitigate	RCTC	Retired Q2 2024
Active	28	l Jesian	Changes to Storm Water Requirements	Design team is made aware of updates to regulatory Storm Water requirements during coordination meetings.	Trash Policy is the most recent requirement to enhance treatment measures in high trash areas as further defined by D8 Storm Water Coordinator. A focus meeting (5/10/22) with CT SW unit was held where CT provided preliminary concurrence with the proposed trash capture strategy. Focus meeting (5/12/25) with CT SW unit was held to identify trash capture strategy and associated costs which were included in the pending Final SWDR.	Coordinate with regulatory agency on continual basis throughout life of project to identify any new procedural requirements as early as possible to minimize impacts to project schedule.	20%	30%	Track updates and update storm water design as appropriate to complete PA/ED and compliment the delivery of the WQAR. Schedule Impact - Delays would be the result of updating design and SWDR. Scope/Cost Impact - Additional costs to update of Stormwater design and potential project delay.	Mitigate	RCTC	Q2 2025
Active	29	Design	Drainage impacts to water quantity and quality considerations.	Treatment of increased flows and water quality can become challenging and increase cost to the project.	Establish early potential BMP locations and the type of treatment systems to treat project water quality flows due to added impervious area. A focus meeting (5/10/22) with CT SW unit was held where CT provided preliminary concurrence with the proposed trash capture BMP strategy. Focus meeting (5/12/25) with CT SW unit was held to identify trash capture strategy and associated costs which were included in the pending Final SWDR.		10%	20%	Sizing of BMP's will be based on full median paving for a dual express lane network along with outside widening for Aux Lanes or Ingress/Egress locations. Schedule Impact - Delay for additional coordination/review Scope/Cost Impact - additional analysis requirements	Accept	RCTC	Q2 2025
Active	30	Organizational	Tolling Technology	cost changes and maintenance agreements	Our footprint will be conservative for tolling infrastructure including the use of a 2 ft buffer separated express lane network from the general purpose lanes. This includes potential TUB pads, enforcement areas, lighting, access locations, and toll gantries.	Widening will be limited to the outside and use of the 2 ft buffer is consistent on the corridor with I-15 ELP and allows express lanes to be accommodated within the existing median of I-15 and general purpose lanes to remain within the pavement slabs joints and prolongs pavement life and is consistent with delineation of lane stripes except where it is deemed necessary to provide dedicated access openings for express lane as shifts in travel lanes occur. Access Geometry Memo was approved by CT on 5/1/2020 which defines the use of the access configuration and use of a 2 ft buffer with surface mount delineators.	20%	30%	Monitor TOPD guidance for toll facility recommendations including design parameters and recommendations on access point configuration geometry, signing, and striping. (Access Design Memo was submitted to CT and approved to confirm acceptable access geometry to be employed for EL configuration in the Geometric Review Drawings (GRD) to include orientation, length of EL openings, weave lengths to adjacent IC's, buffer width and buffer taper rates.) Schedule Impact - Delay for additional coordination/review Scope/Cost Impact - additional analysis requirements	Mitigate	RCTC / CT	Q1 2021
Retired	31	Organizational	Delays in scheduling scoping meeting	Inability to finalize the NOP may cause Scoping meetings to be pushed out.	RETIRED - public scoping period was completed 11/22/2019	Scoping meetings were completed in October 2019 ahead of schedule.	20%	30%	RETIRED - public scoping period was completed 11/22/2019	Mitigate	RCTC	Retired Q4 2019
Retired	32	Organizational		Recent public feedback opposes carpool lane conversions for the development of express lanes. Comments during public scoping and public hearing may include recommendations	Early feedback from public scoping meetings demonstrated there is a demand for more capacity on I-15 to ease congestion and delay on the corridor. After circulation of the DED and in consideration of the comments received, the PDT identified the Preferred Alternative as the Build Alternative in January 2025.	Conduct early and ongoing public outreach, and confirm that compensation and relocation assistance are provided, in accordance with regulations after PA/ED approval.	30%	50%	Public outreach will be ongoing throughout the project following the completion of scoping with a project website and public hearings as part of the formal Draft EIR/EA circulation. Schedule Impact - Delays may be significant due to public controversy Scope/Cost Impact - Design adjustments or additional studies required based on public feedback	Avoid	RCTC/CT	Retired Q1 2025

	Risk Identification		Risk Assessment				Risk Response*(See		note 2)			
Status	ID#	Category	Title	Risk Statement	Current Status	Risk Mitigation	Proba	ability* Note 1)	Risk Assumptions	Strategy	Risk Owner	Updated
Retired	33	Organizational	COVID-19 Virus / Pandemic Impacts	COVID-19 was further complicated in CA with a "Safe In Home" issued by the Governor in mid-March 2020 limiting work to "essential" or "critical" personnel and social separation limiting integration with property owners and potential delay to spring surveys and other technical studies and in-person meetings.	All meetings will be held virtually to maintain project continuity with team members and agency stakeholders. Survey period will be extended into 2021.	This pandemic will create alternative work requirements for the project team to work through and address schedule issues related to field studies and in-person meeting replaced with conference calls and screen sharing through Webex for CT, RCTC, and consulting team staff.		70%	Schedule Impact - None at this time Scope/Cost Impact - None at this time	Mitigate	RCTC / CT	Retired Q2 2024
Retired	34	R/W	Additional right of way needed that would result in additional community impacts	If additional right of way is needed for the proposed improvements, additional community impacts may result and will need to be addressed in CIA and DRIR, which could delay the schedule.	Delays due to R/W are relatively small since express lane improvements are primarily expected in the median of I-15. The draft NSR identified reasonable sound walls that fall outside of the project limits. Preliminary NADR costs for walls outside of Caltrans ROW appear to not be cost feasible. As of May 2024, no ROW is anticipated to be required for the project. The NADR was approved on June 17, 2024. Noise surveys occurred after circulation of the DED and results from the Noise Barrier Survey were finalized on June 19, 2025.	Determine right of way requirements early and conduct early and ongoing public outreach, and ensure that compensation and relocation assistance are provided, in accordance with regulations.	20%	30%	A public outreach campaign can be conducted to communicate with property owners, local businesses, and community members to address community impacts. Schedule Impact - Delays may be significant due to public discourse Scope/Cost Impact - Additional costs due to additional meetings, re-do of studies, and schedule delays	Mitigate	RCTC	Retired Q2 2025
Active	35	R/W	Utility impacts	Identification of Utilities that requires avoidance, protection or relocation.	Coordination with utility companies will begin early in the project with emphasis on electrical service drops for operating tolling equipment.	Direct utility impacts are not expected but if encountered will be considered for protection prior to relocation which is a last resort.	10%	20%	Major utility conflicts are not anticipated with the planned improvements and will be verified with completion of first draft APS General Plans for each bridge widening. Schedule Impact - Delay if utility coordination is required Scope/Cost Impact - Scope/Cost associated with redesign efforts	Accept	RCTC	Q1 2021
Retired	36	R/W	Potential Noise Barriers	Identify adequate width temporary easements on private property for walls / barriers along the State R/W and representative costs.	R/W data sheets will be developed to account for costs of temporary and permanent easements along with cost basis updates for feasibility of potential noise barrier cost based on individual benefited receptors. The draft NSR identified reasonable sound walls that fall outside of the project limits. Preliminary NADR costs for walls outside of Caltrans ROW appear to not be cost feasible. As of May 2024, no ROW is anticipated to be required for the project. The NADR was approved on June 17, 2024. Noise surveys occurred after circulation of the DED and results from the Noise Barrier Survey were finalized on June 19, 2025.	Early noise barrier identification and potential TCE for R/W adjacent walls or walls on private property will be critical. This will be an iterative analysis process between environmental and engineering and may require a conservative approach to include walls until NSR approval is achieved.	30%	50%	Easement cost will be developed for residential and commercial properties on a sq. ft. basis and areas will be validated with the constructability review. Schedule Impact - not anticipated Scope/Cost Impact - Cost associated with larger R/W easement needs	Mitigate	RCTC	Retired Q2 2025
Retired	37	Environmental	TOAR Supplemental Memo	A delay in approval of the TOAR supplemental memo required to incorporate the I-15 Corridor Operations Project (EA 0J0830) would impact the projects critical path as it's findings are required for the Noise Model.	The Draft TOAR Supplemental Memo was submitted to	Develop project geometrics which do not require additional non-standard features or have negative impacts on the traffic operations approved in the approved TOAR (2/2021).		30%	The initial draft of the TOAR Supplemental Memo demonstrates operational benefit to the I-15 corridor and the geometrics to accommodate the additional auxiliary lane installed by the COP does not require non-standard features. Schedule Impact - Delay for review/refinements Scope/Cost Impact - Cost associated with developing TOAR Supplemental Memo and develop geometrics to accommodate COP.	Mitigate	RCTC	Retired Q2 2024
Retired	38	Environmental	Noise Model - AM/PM Traffic Volumes	A delay in the noise model approval and overall project schedule could result if the AM/PM peak hour volumes extracted from the approved TOAR and field observations which are incorporated in the Future No-Build and Build models require significant adjustments after Caltrans review.	The AM/PM Peak Hour volumes from the approved TOAR will need to be evaluated and processed for use in the noise modelling efforts to identify the condition that creates the most noisiest conditions. With the validation models currently in review, the ICF team will be initiating preparation of the Future No-Build and Build condition models shortly. A focus meeting was held on 4/19/2022 that discussed an agreed approach to establishing AM/PM noisiest hour determination. All noise models approved as of 10/25/2023 and the team is utilizing those models in development of the NSR and NADR which is on target for approval in May 2024. The NADR was approved on June 17, 2024. Noise surveys occurred after circulation of the DED and results from the Noise Barrier Survey were finalized on June 19, 2025.		20%	40%	A focus meeting between the ICF team developing the models and the Caltrans review team will result in an agreed upon and documented methodology that will be referenced in preparation and review of the future model conditions. Schedule Impact - Delay for review/refinements Scope/Cost Impact - Cost associated with coordination and model refinements	Mitigate	RCTC	Q2 2024

	Risk Identification			Risk Assessment				Ris	k Response*(See	note 2)	
Status ID #	Category	Title	Risk Statement	Current Status	Risk Mitigation	Proba (See N		Risk Assumptions	Strategy	Risk Owner	Updated
Retired 39	Environmental	Noise Model - Field Re- Measurements for validation model	A delay in the noise model approval and overall project schedule could result if noise model remeasurements taken in the field still do not fall within acceptable validation ranges do not meet Caltrans criteria for acceptable measurement conditions or use in the noise validation models.	· ·	To help ensure that the field re-measurements are satisfactory to the Caltrans review team, a focus meeting will be held immediately after the field measurements are taken to discuss locations and conditions of measurements. This focus meeting will allow the team to quickly identify any concerns over re-measurement locations and conditions and would reduce the risk of a need for third field measurements.	20%		A focus meeting between the ICF team performing the field measurements and the Caltrans review team will result in an acceptable field data that can be utilized in the development of the noise models. Schedule Impact - Delay for additional field measurements Scope/Cost Impact - Cost associated with coordination, model refinements and additional field measurements	Mitigate	RCTC	Retired Q2 2024
Retired 40	Environmental	Joint Project Review	Federally listed species and state listed species in the vicinity of the project are present or have a potential to be present. A JPR will be submitted to the RCA for their approval and USFWS/CDFW for their concurrence.	Coordination with the RCA, USFWS, and CDFW has not occurred to date. Once focused studies are complete, the preliminary results can be discussed with the RCA, USFWS, and CDFW. The DBESP was accepted for review by the RCA on March 14, 2024. USFWS agreed with the findings on the JPR on June 6, 2025.	Coordination with the RCA, USFWS, and CDFW after focused studies are completed is a strategy used to share results for biological resources and begin mitigation strategy and streamline the JPR approval.	20%	50%	Coordination with the RCA, USFWS, and CDFW may be necessary to get them on board with the mitigation strategy or make adjustments if they do have concerns. Schedule Impact - Depending on the resources involved and the mitigation necessary additional delay for review, investigation, and documentation Scope/Cost Impact - Depending on the resources involved and the mitigation necessary additional review, investigation, and documentation may be required.	Mitigate	RCTC	Retired Q2 2025
Retired 41	Design	Approach Slabs on Existing Bridges	As a result of lack of approach slabs at some existing bridge structures, Caltrans may request to add improvements into the ELPSE project which would increase costs and add additional impacts to traffic staging during construction.	A comment was generated in the APS Package 1 Caltrans review that requested adding approach slabs to existing bridges where not present. Per email from Lily Sun (Caltrans HQ Structures) on 4/7/2021, the RCTC response to comment was accepted and adding approach slabs will not be required.	Ongoing communication and active coordination with Caltrans reviewers to limit these types of maintained related scope creep additional improvements to portions of the I-15 corridor not impacted by the addition of the proposed Express Lanes.	20%	40%	Current project improvements are limited to elements required to constructed the Express Lane system within the project improvements. Schedule Impact - Depending on request, delay to respond to requests and/or accommodate design elements into project. Scope/Cost Impact - Depending on request, additional costs to design requested feature and associated construction costs.	Mitigate	RCTC	Q2 2021
Active 42	Design	Pavement Slab Replacement in Adjacent GP Lanes	As a result of potentially poor pavement conditions in the existing GP lanes, Caltrans may request to add improvements into the ELPSE project which would increase costs and add additional impacts to traffic staging during construction.	Current proposed pavement improvements are limited to what is necessary to construct the proposed Express Lanes.	Ongoing communication and active coordination with Caltrans reviewers to limit these types of maintained related scope creep additional improvements to portions of the I-15 corridor not impacted by the addition of the proposed Express Lanes.	20%	40%	Current project improvements are limited to elements required to constructed the Express Lane system within the project improvements. Schedule Impact - Depending on request, delay to respond to requests and/or accommodate design elements into project. Scope/Cost Impact - Depending on request, additional costs to design requested feature and associated construction costs.	Mitigate	RCTC	Q1 2021
Active 43	Design	Deck drain outlets directly to blueline streams.	As a result of Caltrans receiving notification by the Water Resource Control Board that identified concerns with direct discharges from bridges to blueline streams/ This may lead to design requirements to modify deck drain systems on existing bridges that are not requiring widening on the outside.		The project APS's identify locations that contain deck drains that outlet directly to the blueline streams below. In the APS a recommended strategy is identified. The recommended strategy is to retrofit the deck drains to outlet to a 8" collector pipe system anchored under the existing bridge. This strategy was used on the I-10 Holt Bridge project that was approved in 2020 and is referenced in the APS's.	50%	70%	Current project improvements are limited to elements required to constructed the Express Lane system within the project improvements. This requirement would add construction costs to retrofit portions of the existing bridges that previously did not require widening or modifications. Schedule Impact - Delay to develop and coordinate mitigation strategy with Caltrans. Scope/Cost Impact - Additional costs to design requested feature and associated construction costs.	Mitigate	RCTC	Q3 2022
Active 44	Environmental	Annotated Outline for EIR/EA	A lack of a formal annotated outline for the EIR/EA that includes VMT analysis could result in delay in the approval of the draft EIR/EA and public circulation. Changes on current federal guidance changes as a result of administration changes, Caltrans is currently working on annotated outline revisions which may impact the development of the FED.	Caltrans is in the development stages of an annotated outline for the EIR/EA that includes the VMT analysis, but no timeframe has been established. Caltrans provided screened out concurrence on 8/11/2022. The Draft EIR/EA is utilizing the latest available outline available on the SER as of May 2024. The team is currently tracking status in coordination with Caltrans district staff. Annotated Outlines were released in June 2025. The Project will review with Caltrans District 8 to review applicable adjustments for the FED.	The PDT has agreed (Sept 2021) to proceed with an approach to have a VMT analysis and documentation section in the DED.	20%	30%	The team is proceeding with VMT analysis in preparation of incorporating into the annotated outline when it is available from Caltrans Schedule Impact -Lack of an approved annotated outline for the EIR/EA would delay the approval of the DED for public circulation to prepare a project specific format to present the VMT analysis and obtain Caltrans approval. Scope/Cost Impact - Depending on request, additional costs for multiple iterations of DED preparation and review process.	Mitigate	RCTC	Q2 2025

	Risk Identification			n		Risk Assessment				Ris	k Response*(See n	note 2)
Status	ID#	Category	Title	Risk Statement	Current Status	Risk Mitigation	Probab (See Not		Risk Assumptions	Strategy	Risk Owner	Updated
Retired	45	Design	Geometric Refinements	As a result of geometric refinements to enhance operation and drivability of the Express Lanes, design exceptions and or additional environmental clearance needs may be identified which would lead to potential schedule delays and/or additional costs.	the addition of Ramp Meters at the Lake Street and Nichols	Geometric refinements from the GRDs will be reviewed for consistency with Caltrans HDM design standards and the environmental technical studies that have been completed for compatibility. Any identified deviations will be quickly elevated to determine the appropriateness to proceed with incorporating the refinement into the proposed design.	30%	40%	The team is evaluating design refinements as they are identified and elevating deviations from standards and environmental footprints. Schedule Impact - Depending on request, delays to the project schedule may be necessary to obtain additional approvals. Scope/Cost Impact - Depending on request, additional costs may result from added design features and or additional studies.			Retired Q1 2025
Active	46	Design	Traffic System Safety Guidance	Traffic Safety criteria standards are updated often, resulting in updating design which impacts cost and schedule.	In the Traffic Safety Systems Guidance (TSSG), the requirement states "Concrete guardrail shall be placed a distance of 17 feet or less from the edge of traveled way (measured from the base of the barrier)." Caltrans District Traffic Safety Specialist reviewed the locations that exceed 17 ft from the ETW to the barrier face and determined that there is no need to request for exception to the TSSG at these locations on 8/30/2023. Future changes to the TSSG could require exceptions or changes to the design.	Review traffic system safety guidance updates as they become available.	20%	40%	Traffic System Safety Guidance is continuously updated. Caltrans district safety specialists were part of the review process for the Project Report and will continue to be engaged as the Project moves through future delivery phases. Schedule Impact - Delay as a result of re-design or additional exception approval. Scope/Cost Impact - Additional costs due to re-design which would result in a schedule delay.	Mitigate	RCTC / CT	Q2 2025
Active	47	Design	Seismic Retrofit	The combined structure shall meet the performance criteria specified in MTD 20-4. If a seismic retrofit of the existing structure is determined to be necessary, additional cost should be anticipated.	APS's were developed and no seismic retrofit needs were identified. Final Design will determine ultimate need for seismic retrofit.	Review MTD 20-4 and determine early during Final Design if seismic retrofit would be necessary.	30%	50%	The team evaluated the structures and preliminary assessment did not find the need for seismic retrofit. Schedule Impact - Delay as a result of re-design or additional exception approval. Scope/Cost Impact - Additional costs due to re-design which would result in a schedule delay.	Mitigate	RCTC / CT	Q4 2025

Level 3 project risk is analyzed by assessing the probability of occurrence and the corresponding impact on the project and should be agreed upon by the PDT and provided by the Project Manager.

^{*} NOTES:

1) The Probability of each risk includes a low and high range that each can range from 0% to 100%

Attachment J – Initial Site Assessment (ISA) Signature Page, ISA Update Memo and ISA Checklist

EA: RIV 08-0J0820

Traffic capacity and operational improvements would be constructed on Interstate 15 (I-15) between post miles (PM) 21.2 near Main Street in Lake Elsinore to PM 38.1 near El Cerrito Road in Corona. This area is referred to as the lane improvement limits. These lane improvements are located within Riverside County, California and run through the cities of Lake Elsinore, Corona and portions of unincorporated Riverside County including the Temescal Valley. Limits for the express lanes advance signage extend from PM 20.3 to PM 40.1 in Riverside County; these post miles constitute the overall Project limits.

Initial Site Assessment

Submitted Pursuant to: (State) Division 13, California Public Resources Code (Federal) 42 U.S.C 4332(2)(C) and 49 U.S.C. 303

THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Department of Transportation

in cooperation with

THE RIVERSIDE COUNTY TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION

01/20/22	
Date of Approval	Daniel Ciacchella
	District 8, Caltrans Consultant Project Manager
	California Department of Transportation
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12/9/21	Company of
Date of Approval	Stephanie Blanco
••	Capital Projects Manager (Toll)
	Riverside County Transportation Commission



Memorandum

То:	Gita Tokhmafshan, Caltrans Senior Environmental Planner
From:	Uyenlan Vu, ICF Principal Environmental & Transportation Planner / Project Manager
Date:	July 8, 2025
Re:	I-15 ELPSE Initial Site Assessment Update Memorandum

Introduction

An Initial Site Assessment (ISA) (dated December 2021) was prepared for the I-15 Express Lanes Project Southern Extension (I-15 ELPSE or Project) and approved by Caltrans. The 2021 ISA was prepared to support the I-15 ELPSE Draft Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Assessment (EIR/EA) (dated October 2024), which was publicly circulated in 2024. Since the approval of the 2021 ISA and public circulation of the I-15 ELPSE Draft EIR/EA, an updated environmental database search has been conducted to identify any new spill or release incident sites.

The intent of this ISA Update Memorandum (ISA Update Memo) is to document the findings of the environmental database search and to satisfy a commitment listed in the I-15 ELPSE Draft EIR/EA that an updated environmental database search would be conducted prior to the final environmental document.

Similar to the 2021 ISA, the ISA Update Memo defines potential contaminant sources as facilities that treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste, use hazardous substances, store petroleum products onsite, or otherwise may present a source of contamination to the Project. Construction of the Project may also be affected by potential contaminant migration from offsite sources.

Similar to the 2021 ISA, the following terms used in this ISA Update Memo are defined in the ASTM International, Inc., Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments: Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Process E1527-13 (ASTM Standard), as follows:

- Recognized Environmental Conditions (RECs) are defined as "the presence or likely presence of any hazardous substances or petroleum products in, on, or at a property: (1) due to any release to the environment; (2) under conditions indicative of a release to the environment; or (3) under conditions that pose a material threat of a future release to the environment. *De minimis* conditions are not RECs."
- Historical Recognized Environmental Conditions (HRECs) are defined as "a past release of any
 hazardous substances or petroleum products that has occurred in connection with the property
 and has been addressed to the satisfaction of the applicable regulatory authority or meeting
 unrestricted use criteria established by a regulatory authority, without subjecting the property
 to any required controls."
- Controlled Recognized Environmental Conditions (CRECs) are defined as "a REC resulting from a
 past release of hazardous substances or petroleum products that has been addressed to the
 satisfaction of the applicable regulatory authority, with hazardous substances or petroleum
 products allowed to remain in place subject to the implementation of required controls."

De minimis condition is a condition that generally does not present a threat to human health or the environment and that generally would not be the subject of an enforcement action if brought to the attention of appropriate governmental agencies. Conditions determined to be *de minimis* conditions are not RECs or CRECs.

Scope of Work

The following tasks were conducted for the ISA Update Memo:

- Review of federal, state, and local environmental databases.
- Review of the 2021 ISA.
- Review of agency records available on the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), GeoTracker database and the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) EnviroStor database.

Significant Assumptions

This ISA Update Memo was conducted in general accordance with the Caltrans ISA guidance document (Caltrans 2006) and ASTM E1527-13 to the extent deemed appropriate. It was prepared to identify and analyze environmental conditions that constitute existing, past, or potential environmental risks associated with the site. Performance in accordance with these standards is intended to reduce, but not eliminate, uncertainty with respect to the potential for RECs associated with the site.

Limitations

This assessment does not guarantee, imply, or assert that all potential contaminated sources have been located. There is a possibility of unlisted contaminant occurrences. Conditions within the disturbance limits of the Project could change and should be reevaluated during final design and whenever new information becomes available.

Methodology

Initial Site Assessment Study Area

For the purposes of this ISA Update Memo, the ISA study area is defined as the area within the Project limits and a 300-foot buffer from the Project limits to account for adjoining properties. The same approach was used to define the study area in the 2021 ISA.

Task 1 – Environmental Data Resources (EDR) Database Search

An updated environmental database search within a radius of 1 mile from the Project limits was conducted using an Environmental Data Resources, Inc. (EDR) database dated May 15, 2025. A list of the databases that were searched by EDR can be found in the I-15 ELPSE EDR Area/Corridor Report, included as Attachment A.

Task 2 – Review of 2021 ISA

A review of the 2021 ISA was conducted as part of this ISA Update Memo to identify any new potential contaminant sources that had not been previously identified in the 2021 ISA.

Task 3 – Agency Records Review

Following the gathering of information from the EDR database search and the review of the 2021 ISA, agency records available on the SWRCB GeoTracker database and DTSC EnviroStor database were reviewed in June 2025. The agency records were reviewed for the most recent site status information, the nature and extent of contamination, as well as pertinent land uses, geologic, hydrogeologic, and other information that may be used to assess potential impacts to the Project.

Task 4 – Data Analysis and Report Preparation

Potential contaminant sources identified during Tasks 1 through 3 were screened to determine their potential impact to the Project based on the following criteria:

- The occurrence of a documented release, based on either public records or physical observation;
- The physical, chemical, and toxicological characteristics of suspected contaminants released from potential sources, and the media potentially affected (soil, water, and air);
- Distance from the Project limits;

- Nature of proposed design and construction activities in relation to the location and possible impact from a potential contaminant source; and
- Estimated groundwater flow, direction, and depth.

These criteria were used to eliminate potential sources that are unlikely to present an impact to the Project. Potential contaminant sources not eliminated during this screening process were recommended for further evaluation.

Affected Environment

Environmental Database Search

An updated environmental database search within a radius of 1 mile from the Project limits was conducted using an EDR database dated May 15, 2025. The EDR database search had identified 17 new sites within the ISA study area since the completion of the 2021 ISA and are listed in Table 1. The I-15 ELPSE EDR Area/Corridor Report provides more information on these properties and a copy of the report can be found in Attachment A. The EDR database search did not identify any environmental liens associated with the Project site or adjoining properties.

Table 1. EDR Database Search Results

EDR Map ID	Site Name	Site Address	Distance/Direction from Project Limits	Database(s) ¹
A4	BRIDGE REHABILITATION ON 115 PM 31.9 52.8 CORONA N	36.8 MI OF NW OF I15 AND CAJALCO RD CORONA, CA	Within Project limits	HWTS
7	RJ NOBLE	CAJALCO RD NEAR THE 15 FWY CORONA, CA	Within Project limits	HWTS
8	SCE FIGHTER PT	W/O 15 FWY & S/O CAJALCO RD CORONA, CA	Within Project limits	CERS
15	MACFRUGALS	15 FREEWAY S 3/4 MI OFF WEILWRICK AVE CORONA, CA	Within Project limits	HAZNET, HWTS

EDR Map ID	Site Name	Site Address	Distance/Direction from Project Limits	Database(s) ¹
16	SCD LCC	LAT 33.74826287, LONG -117.45335789 INDIAN TRUCK TRAILS CORONA, CA	Within Project limits	HAZNET, HWTS
D17	WESTY COMPANY	12500 TEMESCAL CANYON RD LAKE ELSINORE, CA	Within Project limits	HWTS
19	DANIEL HERNANDEZ JR TRUCKING	HWY 15 S BOUND & LAKE AVE LAKE ELSINORE, CA	Within Project limits	HAZNET, HWTS
20	RANCHO READY MIX	LAT 33.72942721, LONG -117.38774532 LAKE ELSINORE, CA	Within Project limits	HAZNET, HWTS
G30, G31	MAIN STREET INTERCHANGE IMPROVEMENT	ROUTE 15 FROM HALF MILE SOUTH OF MAIN STREET TO HALF MILE NO, LAKE ELSINORE, CA	Within Project limits	CIWQS, NPDES, CERS
32	DEVCO INC	610 N MAIN ST LAKE ELSINORE, CA	Within Project limits	HAZNET, HWTS
37		CAMINO DEL NORTE AT MAIN ST LAKE ELSINORE, CA	Within Project limits	CHMIRS
99	1F1424 ROUTE 15 PAVEMENT REPLACEMENT	NICHOLS ROAD TO TEMESCAL CANYON ROAD LAKE ELSINORE, CA	Within Project limits	CIWQS
BE446	PINTO PROPERTY IDS (2136)	14495 AND 14509 TEMESCAL CANYON RD LAKE ELSINORE, CA	Within 300 feet/ESE	SWF/LF, LDS, CERS

EDR Map ID	Site Name	Site Address	Distance/Direction from Project Limits	Database(s) ¹
CP641 to CP651	UNITED PACIFIC 0206	510 N MAIN STREET LAKE ELSINORE, CA	Within 300 feet/SE	ECHO, CHMIRS, CERS, CERS TANKS, CERS HAZ WASTE, HWTS, RCRA NonGen / NLR, E MANIFEST, UST, FINDS, HWTS
742	NORTH PEAK SPECIFIC PLAN	LAT 33.70701866, LONG -117.35531057 LAKE ELSINORE, CA	Within 300 feet/ ESE	CIWQS, CERS
1040	OG7704 INSTALL TMS FIELD ELEMENTS	LAT 33.72819977, LONG -117.39010122 RTE 15 VARIOUS LOCATIONS	Within 300 feet/ESE	NPDES, CIWQS
874	UNNAMED CLAY PROSPECT	LAT 33.73332971, LONG -117.40166843 LAKE ELSINORE, CA	Within 300 feet/ESE	MINES MRDS

Source: I-15 ELPSE EDR Area/Corridor Report (May 15, 2025). See Attachment A.

¹ Acronyms and abbreviations are defined in the I-15 ELPSE EDR Area/Corridor Report (May 15, 2025).

Review of 2021 ISA

A review of the 2021 ISA was conducted as part of this ISA Update Memo. The 2021 ISA had identified 26 sites, none of which were identified to be RECs.

Agency Records Review

An agency records review was conducted in June 2025 using the SWRCB GeoTracker database and the DTSC EnviroStor database. The agency records were reviewed for the most recent site status information, the nature and extent of contamination, as well as pertinent land uses, geologic, hydrogeologic, and other information that may be used to assess potential impacts to the Project. No agency records were available for any of the 17 new identified sites, including records pertaining to any current or past release incidents.

Environmental Consequences

The environmental database search had identified 17 new sites within the ISA Study Area since the completion of the 2021 ISA. None of the new sites indicate a potential REC to the Project based on the findings from the environmental database search and agency records review. The sites do not have any open cases involving leaking underground storage tanks (LUSTs), spills, or release incidents and no agency records were available from the SWRCB GeoTracker or DTSC databases.

Data Gap

In general, a data gap is the inability to gather information as prescribed in the ASTM Standard despite good faith efforts. This may include, but not be limited to, a lack of historical information, inability to interview knowledgeable individuals, or inspect portions of the Project limits. No data gaps were identified for this ISA Update Memo because the scope of work had only entailed reviewing federal, state, and local environmental databases; the 2021 ISA; and available agency records on the SWRCB GeoTracker database and DTSC EnviroStor database, which were achieved.

Findings

This ISA Update Memo has been performed in general accordance with the scope and limitations of ASTM E1527-13 and the Caltrans ISA procedures. This assessment has revealed no evidence of RECs in connection with the Project since the completion of the 2021 ISA that would warrant additional investigation or changes in findings of the 2021 ISA. Therefore, the original avoidance and minimization measures identified in the 2021 ISA and I-15 ELPSE Draft EIR/EA still apply, and no new avoidance, minimization, and/or mitigation measures are recommended.

List of Preparers

Uyenlan Vu	B.A. Environmental Analysis & Design / Social
Principal Environmental & Transportation	Ecology, University of California, Irvine
Planner / Project Manager, ICF	
ISA Author	M.S. Water Resources Management, University of Wisconsin-Madison
	M.S. Urban and Regional Planning, University of Wisconsin-Madison
	20 years of experience in preparing environmental documents and ISAs

References

2013. ASTM International, Inc. Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments: Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment Process (E1527-13).

2006. Caltrans Initial Site Assessment Guidance Document.

2021. I-15 Express Lanes Project Southern Extension Initial Site Assessment. Dated December 2021.

2024. I-15 Express Lanes Project Southern Extension Draft Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Assessment. Dated October 2024.

2025. Department of Toxic Substances Control EnvirStor database website: https://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/. Accessed June 2025.

2025. I-15 Express Lanes Project Southern Extension EDR Area/Corridor Report. Dated May 15, 2025.

2025. State Water Resources Control Board GeoTracker database website: https://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/. Accessed June 2025.

Signature of Environmental Professional

As required by 40 CFR 312.21(d) and Section 12.12 of ASTM E1527-13, the environmental professional's statement and signature are provided below in support of the contents of this report.

I declare that, to the best of my professional knowledge and belief, I meet the definition of Environmental Professional as defined in Section 312.10 of 40 CFR 312, and I have the specific qualifications based on education, training, and experience to assess a property of the nature, history, and setting of the subject property. I have developed and performed all appropriate inquiries in conformance to the standards and practices set forth in 40 CFR Part 312.

Signature: Uyenlan Vu Date: 7/8/2025

Uyenlan Vu

Principal Environmental & Transportation Planner / Project Manager, ICF

Figure 18-4 Initial Site Assessment (ISA) Checklist

DATE: 4/26/				<u>SMENT (ISA) CH</u>		
PROJECT IN	FORM	ATION				
DISTRICT 8	County	RIV	Route I-	15 KiloPost(F	PM) 20.3/40.1	EA 0J08020
through the unincor Associated improv	ject would orporated vements in	Riverside Co nclude advar	ounty community of Te ice signage and transition	mescal Valley, to El Ce on striping, bridge wide	errito Road (PM 3 ning, potential co	the City of Lake Elsinore, 8.1) in the City of Coronanstruction of noise barriers, No right of way acquisition
			and staging areas would			to right of way acquisition
Project Engineer:		Jia	qian Li , Caltrans Distri	ct 8 Tele	phone(90	09) 806-3263
Environmental Coo	dinator:	Dia	ana DeGroot, Caltrans I	<u>District</u> Tele	phone (909) 38	3-5917
iazardous waste sit Project Featur Structure Den Project Setting Current Land Adjacent Land Check Federal, ne project area.	ocation mai tes. res: New l nolition/Mo g: Rural Uses: <u>T</u> d Uses: I state and l known site	RW?	n icultural, commercial, r ndustrial, light industrial, co ntal and health regulatory ag	Involvement: ocation ocation ocation ocation ommercial, agriculture, residential, agriculture, residency records as necessary and map and attach additional	ng/industrial, ligh idential, other) to see if any known h sheets as needed to ☑ YES ☐ IF YE	t industrial, and mining land u azardous waste site is in or near provide all information available
4 Conduct Field Storage Structures/F	·	Rebecca	Schartau, HDR	Date Da	and April	1, 2021 erials: (asbestos, lead, etc.)
JSTs	Yes		Surface staining	Yes	Buildings	Unknown
Surface tanks	Yes		Oil sheens	N/A	Sprayed-on	
umps <u>N/A</u>	ponds	N/A		N/A	fireproofing	Unknown
lrums Yes	basins	N/A	Odors	N/A	Pipe wrap	Unknown
	Yes		Vegetation, carnage	N/A	friable tile	Unkonwn
ransformers						
-	Yes		Other	De minimis surficial	Acoustical	Unknown
andfill	Yes		Other	staining from oil at Sites 3, 31, & 127.	Acoustical	
andfill	Yes		Other	staining from oil at	Acoustical plaster	Unknown
andfill				staining from oil at Sites 3, 31, & 127.	Acoustical plaster Serpentine	Unknown N/A
andfill		or observatio		staining from oil at Sites 3, 31, & 127.	Acoustical plaster Serpentine paint	Unknown N/A
andfill		or observatio		staining from oil at Sites 3, 31, & 127.	Acoustical plaster Serpentine paint	Unknown N/A
SA DETERMINATIOnes the project have fithere is known or Site Investigation?	ents and/o ON: ve potential ha	l hazardous w azardous wast ain and give e	aste involvement? e involvement, is additionat stimate of additional time r	staining from oil at Sites 3, 31, & 127. Refer to ISA. al ISA work needed before required:	Acoustical plaster Serpentine paint other	Unknown N/A Unknown prepared for the preliminary
andfill other Other commons SA DETERMINATION Ooes the project have fithere is known or site Investigation? If Yes, the project I	on: ve potential har fif yes, expl	l hazardous w azardous wast ain and give e tential for ha	aste involvement? e involvement, is additionat stimate of additional time razardous waste involve	staining from oil at Sites 3, 31, & 127. Refer to ISA. al ISA work needed before required: ment (e.g. treated wood	Acoustical plaster Serpentine paint other task orders can be d waste, paint and	Unknown N/A Unknown prepared for the preliminary d thermoplastic striping,
ISA DETERMINATION Does the project have a second or posterior or posterior. It is a second or posterior or posterior or project the proje	on: ve potential har fif yes, expl	l hazardous w azardous wast ain and give e tential for ha	aste involvement? e involvement, is additionat stimate of additional time razardous waste involve	staining from oil at Sites 3, 31, & 127. Refer to ISA. al ISA work needed before required: ment (e.g. treated wood	Acoustical plaster Serpentine paint other task orders can be d waste, paint and	Unknown N/A Unknown prepared for the preliminary

Attachment K – Life Cycle Cost Analysis

Life-Cycle Cost Analysis Summary

Brief Project Description:

Widen the median of I-15 in Riverside County from PM 20.3 to PM 40.1 to add two Express lanes in each direction.

Express Lanes Northbound - Alternative 1

Widen the median with 0.95' CRCP / 0.25' HMA-A / 0.70' AS

Pavement Design Life: 40 Years

Initial Construction Costs: \$25,433,000

Future Maintenance & Rehabilitation Costs: \$124,000

TOTAL AGENCY COSTS: \$25,557,000

TOTAL USER COSTS: \$0

TOTAL LIFE CYCLE COSTS: \$25,557,000

Express Lanes Northbound – Alternative 2

Widen the median with 0.10' NSWC / 0.20' RHMA-G / 1.40' HMA-A / 0.50' CLASS 2 AB / SEGT

Pavement Design Life: 40 Years

Initial Construction Costs: \$21,116,000

Future Maintenance & Rehabilitation Costs: \$8,520,000

TOTAL AGENCY COSTS: \$29,636,000 TOTAL USER COSTS: \$3,010,000

TOTAL LIFE CYCLE COSTS: \$32,646,000

Express Lanes Southbound – Alternative 1

Widen the median with 0.85' CRCP / 0.25' HMA-A / 0.60' AS

Pavement Design Life: 40 Years

Initial Construction Costs: \$29,964,000

Future Maintenance & Rehabilitation Costs: \$135,000

TOTAL AGENCY COSTS: \$30,099,000

TOTAL USER COSTS: \$0

TOTAL LIFE CYCLE COSTS: \$30,099,000

Express Lanes Southbound – Alternative 2

Widen the median with 0.10' NSWC / 0.20' RHMA-G / 1.20' HMA-A / 0.50' CLASS 2 AB / SEGT

Pavement Design Life: 40 Years

Initial Construction Costs: \$20,543,000

Future Maintenance & Rehabilitation Costs: \$9,170,000

TOTAL AGENCY COSTS: \$29,713,000 TOTAL USER COSTS: \$2,875,000

TOTAL LIFE CYCLE COSTS: \$32,588,000

Auxiliary Lane - Alternative 1

Widen to the outside with 1.10' CRCP / 0.25' HMA-A / 0.70' AS

Pavement Design Life: 40 Years

Initial Construction Costs: \$2,233,000

Future Maintenance & Rehabilitation Costs: \$70,000

TOTAL AGENCY COSTS: \$2,303,000

TOTAL USER COSTS: \$0

TOTAL LIFE CYCLE COSTS: \$2,303,000

Auxiliary Lane – Alternative 2

Widen to the outside with 1.30' JPCP / 0.25' HMA-A / 0.70' AS

Pavement Design Life: 40 Years Initial Construction Costs: \$2,043,000

Future Maintenance & Rehabilitation Costs: \$82,000

TOTAL AGENCY COSTS: \$2,125,000 TOTAL USER COSTS: \$21,000

TOTAL LIFE CYCLE COSTS: \$2,146,000

Is the lowest life cycle cost option selected as the recommended alternative? If not, why?

For the Express Lanes North and Express Lanes South, the agency, user and total life cycle cost (agency + user cost) Alternative 1 is less than Alternative 2. Based on the analysis it is recommended that the Alternative 1, 40 year CRCP is the recommended pavement design alternative.

For the Auxiliary Lane, the agency, user and total life cycle cost (agency + user cost) Alternative 2 is less than Alternative 1. Based on the analysis, it is recommended that Alternative 2, 40-year JPCP, is the recommended pavement design alternative.

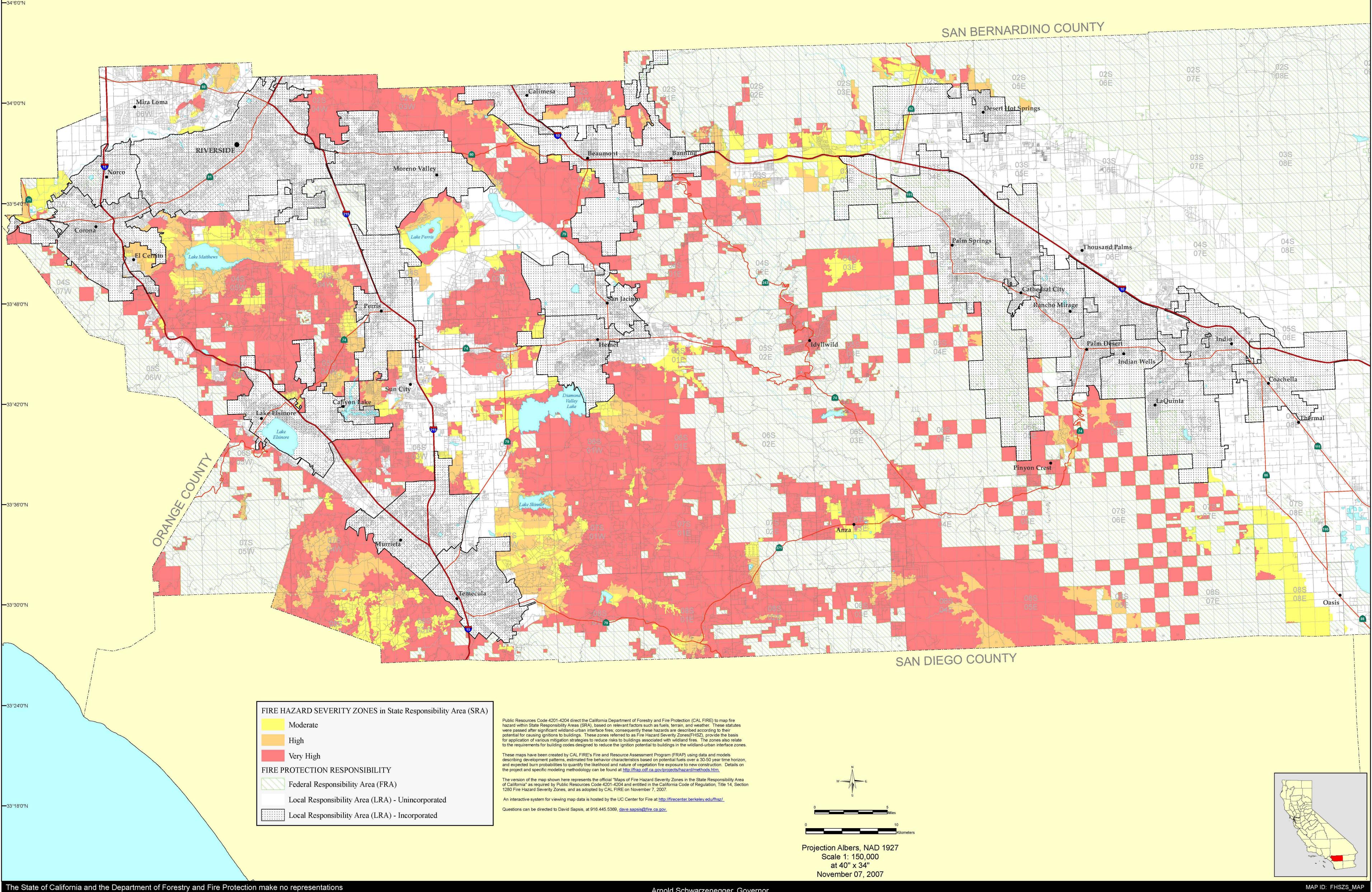
Attachment L – Fire Hazard Severity Zones in SRA for Western Riverside County

Fire and Resource Assessment Program California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection

WESTERN RIVERSIDE COUNTY

FIRE HAZARD SEVERITY ZONES IN SRA

Adopted by CAL FIRE on November 7, 2007



The State of California and the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection make no representations or warranties regarding the accuracy of data or maps. Neither the State nor the Department shall be liable under any circumstances for any direct, special, incidental, or consequential damages with respect to any claim by any user or third party on account of, or arising from, the use of data or maps.

Obtain FRAP maps, data, metadata and publications on the Internet at http://frap.cdf.ca.gov For more information, contact CAL FIRE-FRAP, PO Box 944246, Sacramento, CA 94244-2460, (916) 327-3939.

Arnold Schwarzenegger, Governor, State of California Mike Chrisman, Secretary for Resources, The Resources Agency Ruben Grijalva, Director, Department of Forestry and Fire Protection

DATA SOURCES
CAL FIRE Fire Hazard Severity Zones (FHSZS06_3)
CAL FIRE State Responsibility Areas (SRA05_5)
CAL FIRE Incorporated Cities (Incorp07_3)
PLSS (1:100,000 USGS, Land Grants with CAL FIRE grid)

Attachment M – Decision Standard Decision Document (DSDD) and Supplemental DSDD Signature Page

08-RIV-15-20.3/40.1 EA 0J0820 Project No. 0818000063

Project Cost: \$397,400,000

Design Standard Decision Document

Prepared by: JESSICA SLATER, P.E. Senior Highway Design Engineer HDR Engineering, Inc.	- * REGISTER	Jessica Slater C84282 Exp. 09/30/25 CIVIL OF CALIFORNIA
Submitted by:		
JUSTINE NIU, P.E. Design Oversight	3/6/2024 Date	(909) 665-3707 Telephone
 ☑ Includes exceptions to <u>Underlined</u> Desig ☑ Concurs with exceptions to Non-delegat ☑ Approved by: Quantificity Quantification	ed Boldface Design Sta	
Jesus Galvan ()r JESUS GALVAN, P.E. Deputy District Director, Design Caltrans		Date
☑ Includes exceptions to Non-delegated Bo☑ Signature Not Required	oldface Design Standar	ds (Section I)
Approved by:		
1 my long	()4/09/2024
AMY FONG, P.E. Project Delivery Coordinator Headquarters - Division of Design		Date

08-RIV-15-20.3/40.1 EA 0J082 Project No. 0818000063

Project Cost: \$384,100,000

1st Supplemental Design Standard Decision Document

Prepared by: JESSICA HEGARDT, P.E. Senior Highway Design Engineer HDR Engineering, Inc. Submitted by:	- *	Jessica Hegardt No. C84282 Exp. 09/30/25 CIVIL OF CALFERENT
<u> </u>	11/19/2024	(909) 665-3707
JUSTINE NIU, P.E. Design Oversight	Date	Telephone
☐ Concurs with exceptions to Non-delega ☐ Approved by: ☐ Concurs with exceptions to Non-delega ☐ Approved by:		12/6/2024
Jesus Galvan Or JESUS GALVAN, P.E. MA Deputy District Director, Design Caltrans	<u> </u>	12/6/2024 Date
☐ Includes exceptions to Non-delegated B ☐ Signature Not Required Approved by:	soldface Design Stand	ards (Section I)
AMY FONG, P.E.		Date
Project Delivery Coordinator Headquarters - Division of Design		

Attachment N – Storm Water Data Report Signature Page

Long Form – Stormwater Data Report

	Dist-County-Ro	ute: <u>08-RIV</u>	-l-15			
Post Mile Limits: PM 20.3 to PM 40.1						
	Type of Work: <u>I</u>	Express Lar	e Southern E	Extension		
	Project ID (EA):	08180000	063 (EA 08-0	J0820 <u>)</u>		
Caltrans°	Phase: ☐ PID	\boxtimes	PA/ED	□ PS&E		
Applicable Caltrans Post Constr	uction Treatment	Requireme	ent: 2012	2022	<u> </u>	
Regional Water Quality Control I	Board(s): <u>Santa A</u>	na Regiona	al Board 8			
Total Disturbed Soil Area: 836.3	35 ac	PCTA: 13	4.76 ac			
Alternative Compliance (acres):	0 ac	ATA 2 (50	0% Rule)?	Yes		No ⊠
Estimated Const. Start Date: 11		•	d Const. Com		_	
Risk Level: RL 1 ☐ I	RL2⊠ R	L 3 🖂	WPCP	Other:		
Is (M)WELO applicable?		Yes □	No ⊠			
Is the Project within a TMDL was	tershed?	Yes □	No ⊠			
Does the project require trash to	reatment?	Yes ⊠	No □			
Notification of ADL reuse (if yes,	provide date):	Yes □	Date:			No ⊠
This Report has been prepared Licensed Person attests to the t recommendations, conclusions, Architect stamp required at PS&	echnical informa , and decisions a	ation contai	ned herein a Professional E	nd the date (upon ands	which
Andy Duong, Registered Project	Engineer/Lands					Date
I have reviewed the stormwater current and accurate:	quality design is	sues and fi	nd this repor	t to be comp		/23/25
	Daniel Ciacchel	lla, Project l	Manager			Date
	Donald L	arson			08/	11/2025
	Donald Larson, Coordinator	District Ma	intenance St	tormwater		Date
	Almakith	Andres	M.A.		08	/14/2025
	Almabeth Ande Representative	rson, Desig	nated Lands	cape Archite		Date
[Stamp Required at PS&E only]	Gregory	Class	é		10/0	01/2025
[Greg Clark, Dist	trict Design SW Coordinator				Date

PPDG July 2023 1 of 17 8/29/2025