COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE AIRPORT LAND USE COMMISSION

STAFF REPORT

MAJOR ISSUES:	None
JURISDICTION CASE NO.:	WCS00071R10 (WECS Permit), VAR200001 (Variance) [BLM Case No. CACA55718 Amendment to Existing Right- of-Way Grants)
APPROVING JURISDICTION:	County of Riverside
CASE NUMBER:	ZAP1092PS20 – AM Wind Repower, LLC (Representative: Brookfield Renewable Partners)
HEARING DATE:	February 11, 2021
AGENDA ITEM:	3.1

RECOMMENDATION: Staff recommends that the proposed WECS Permit and Variance, and Amendment to Existing Right-of-Way Grants be found <u>CONSISTENT</u> with the 2004 Riverside County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The applicant proposes a project within the jurisdiction of the County of Riverside, Alta Mesa Wind Project, to decommission and remove 159 existing commercial wind turbines (wind energy conversion systems, abbreviated as "WECS") and install 7 new wind turbines with a maximum height of 499 feet above ground level on 548 acres (25 acres net development footprint) located northerly of Interstate 10, and westerly of State Route 62, and install one new 263 foot tall meteorological tower, as well as including associated equipment such as existing on-site substation, temporary construction yard, access roads, and existing 220kV transmission line. The applicant also proposes a variance to eliminate building setbacks along the western and norther property lines.

The applicant also proposes another project within the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, Mesa Wind Project, to decommission and remove 460 existing commercial wind turbines and install 8 new wind turbines with a maximum height of 499 feet above ground level on 1,285 acres (30 acres net development footprint), located northerly of Interstate 10, and westerly of State Route 62, and install one new 263 foot tall meteorological tower. The Mesa Wind Project is directly north and west of the proposed Alta Mesa Wind Project. The Bureau of Land Management has already approved this project under Case No. CACA55718 (Amendment to Existing Right-of-Way Grants).

Wind turbine heights are measured at top of blade in the "twelve o'clock position".

PROJECT LOCATION: The project is located northerly of Interstate 10, and westerly of State Route 62. The project site is not located within an existing Airport Influence Area, as it lies approximately 10 miles northwesterly of the northwesterly terminus of the primary runway (Runway 13R-31L) at Palm Springs International Airport and 9 miles easterly of the easterly terminus of the

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runway at Banning Municipal Airport, but the project comes before the Airport Land Use Commission because of its inclusion of structures exceeding 200 feet in height.

BACKGROUND: As stated in Section 1.5.3.c of the Countywide Policies of the Riverside County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan, "any proposal for construction or alteration of a structure (including antennas) taller than 200 feet above ground level at the site" requires referral to the Airport Land Use Commission for a determination of consistency with the Commission's Plan prior to approval by the local jurisdiction. Such facilities also require notification to the FAA pursuant to Code of Federal Regulations Title 14, Chapter 1, Part 77, Paragraph 77.9.

The Riverside County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan (RCALUCP) Policy Document, adopted on October 14, 2004, does not articulate specific procedures or criteria to guide the Airport Land Use Commission in evaluating such facilities. As such, the determination by the FAA OES (through the Form 7460-1 process) is pivotal in providing a basis for the ALUC's decision regarding such facilities.

On November 24, 2020, the FAA OES issued Determinations of No Hazard to Air Navigation letters for Aeronautical Study Nos. 2020-WTW-8064-OE and 2020-WTW-8065-OE, and 2020-WTW-8067-OE thru 2020-WTW-8071-OE, for the proposed 7 wind turbines for the Alta Mesa Wind Project (County Jurisdiction). The studies revealed that the proposed turbine structures does not exceed obstruction standards and would not be a hazard to air navigation provided that obstruction marking and lighting with paint and red lights is required in accordance with FAA Advisory Circular 70/7460-1 M, Obstruction Marking and Lighting, white paint/synchronized red lights – Chapters 4, 13 (Turbines) and 15. The FAA OES also issued a Determination of No Hazard to Air Navigation letter for Aeronautical Study Number 2020-WTW-8072-OE for the meteorological tower at the Alta Mesa Wind Project, and the study revealed that the structure does not exceed obstruction standards and would not be a hazard to air navigation provided that obstruction standards and would not be a hazard to air navigation provided that obstruction standards and would not be a hazard to air navigation provided that obstruction standards and would not be a hazard to air navigation provided that obstruction marking and lighting with paint and red lights is required in accordance with FAA Advisory Circular 70/7460-1 M, Obstruction Marking and Lighting, paint/red lights – Chapters 3 (Marked), 4, 5 (Red), & 15.

Also, on November 24, 2020, the FAA OES issued Determinations of No Hazard to Air Navigation letters for Aeronautical Study Nos. 2020-WTW-8054-OE thru 2020-WTW-8061-OE, for the proposed 8 wind turbines for the Mesa Wind Project (Bureau Land Management jurisdiction). The studies revealed that the proposed turbine structures does not exceed obstruction standards and would not be a hazard to air navigation provided that obstruction marking and lighting with paint and red lights is required in accordance with FAA Advisory Circular 70/7460-1 M, Obstruction Marking and Lighting, white paint/synchronized red lights – Chapters 4, 13 (Turbines) and 15. The FAA OES also issued a Determination of No Hazard to Air Navigation letter for Aeronautical Study Number 2020-WTW-8063-OE for the meteorological tower at the Mesa Wind Project, and the study revealed that the structure does not exceed obstruction standards and would not be a hazard to air navigation marking and lighting with paint accordance with FAA Advisory Circular 3 (Marked), 4, 5 (Red), & 15.

<u>Variance</u>: The applicant proposes to eliminate the setbacks along the western and northern lot lines as required by Zoning Ordinance Section 348.4931. The proposed variance will not have any impact to the Compatibility Plan criteria.

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CONDITIONS:

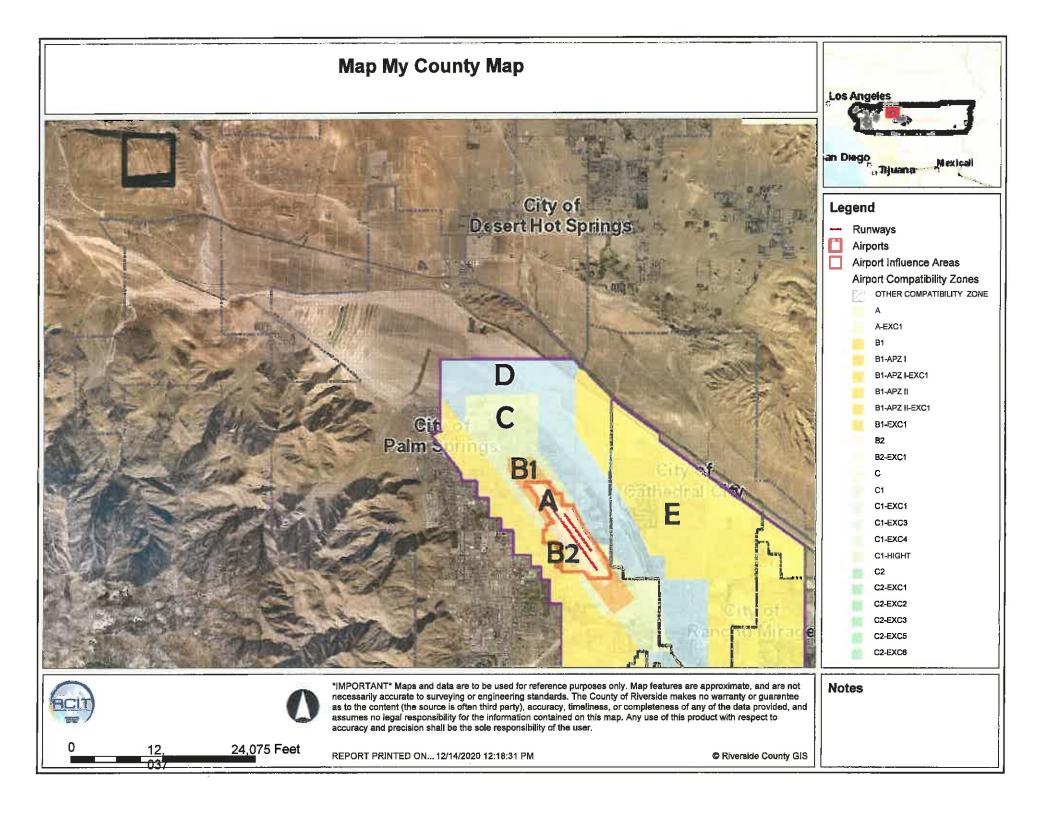
- 1. The proposed wind turbines ("WECS") shall not generate electrical interference that may be detrimental to the operation of aircraft and/or aircraft instrumentation.
- 2. Rotor blades shall utilize a flat or matte (non-glossy) finish so as to minimize the reflection of sunlight towards an aircraft engaged in an initial straight climb during takeoff or towards an aircraft engaged in a straight final approach toward a landing at an airport.
- 3. The WECS and any accessory uses shall not generate smoke or water vapor and shall be designed so as not to attract large concentrations of birds.
- 4. The combined height of each WECS and its foundation shall not exceed 499 feet above ground level (AGL).
- 5. This project has been evaluated by Airport Land Use Commission (ALUC) and the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) for seven (7) wind turbines and one (1) meteorological tower for the Alta Mesa Wind Project, and eight (8) wind turbines and one (1) meteorological tower for the Mesa Wind Project. Any increase in number, height, or change in location of the turbines or meteorological tower, or any proposal for new structures taller than 200 feet from ground level, will require subsequent submittal to, and review by, the ALUC and FAA.
- 6. The Federal Aviation Administration has conducted aeronautical studies of each proposed wind turbines (Aeronautical Study Nos. 2020-WTW-8064-OE and 2020-WTW-8065-OE, and 2020-WTW-8067-OE thru 2020-WTW-8071-OE for the Alta Mesa Wind Project, and 2020-WTW-8054-OE thru 2020-WTW-8061-OE for the Mesa Wind Project) and has specified that each of these structures shall be marked/lighted in accordance with FAA Advisory circular 70/7460-1 M, Obstruction Marking and Lighting, white paint/synchronized red lights Chapters 4, 13 (Turbines) and 15, unless superseded by subsequent FAA determination(s) in writing.
- 7. The Federal Aviation Administration has conducted aeronautical studies for the proposed meteorological towers (Aeronautical Study No. 2020-WTW-8072-OE for the Alta Mesa Wind Project, and 2020-WTW-8063-OE for the Mesa Wind Project) and has specified that the structure shall be marked/lighted in accordance with FAA Advisory circular 70/7460-1 M, Obstruction Marking and Lighting, paint/red lights Chapters 3 (Marked), 4, 5 (Red) and 15, unless superseded by subsequent FAA determination(s) in writing.
- 8. In order to ensure proper conspicuity of turbines at night during construction, all turbines should be lit with temporary lighting once they reach a height of 200 feet or greater until such time the permanent lighting configuration is turned on. As the height of the structure continues to increase, the temporary lighting should be relocated to the uppermost part of the structure. The temporary lighting may be turned off for periods when they would interfere with construction personnel. If practical, permanent obstruction lights should be installed and operated at each level as construction progresses. An FAA Type L-810 steady red light fixture shall be used to light the structure during the construction phase. If power is not available, turbines shall be lit with self-contained, solar powered LED steady red light fixture

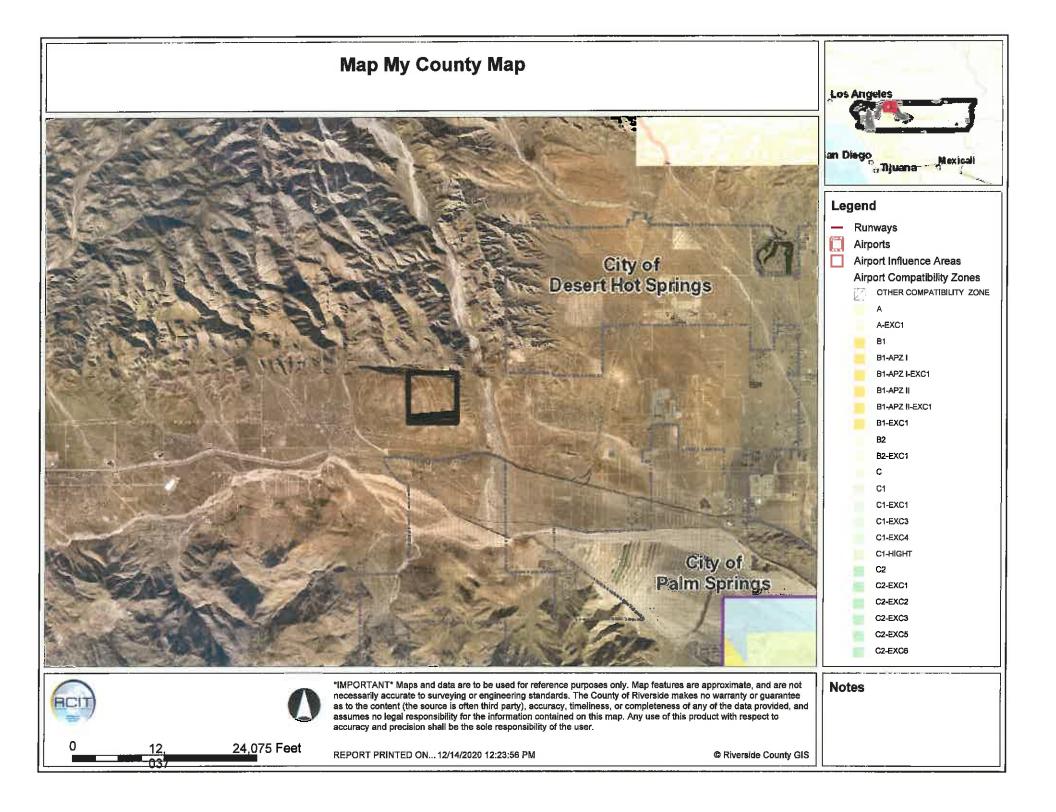
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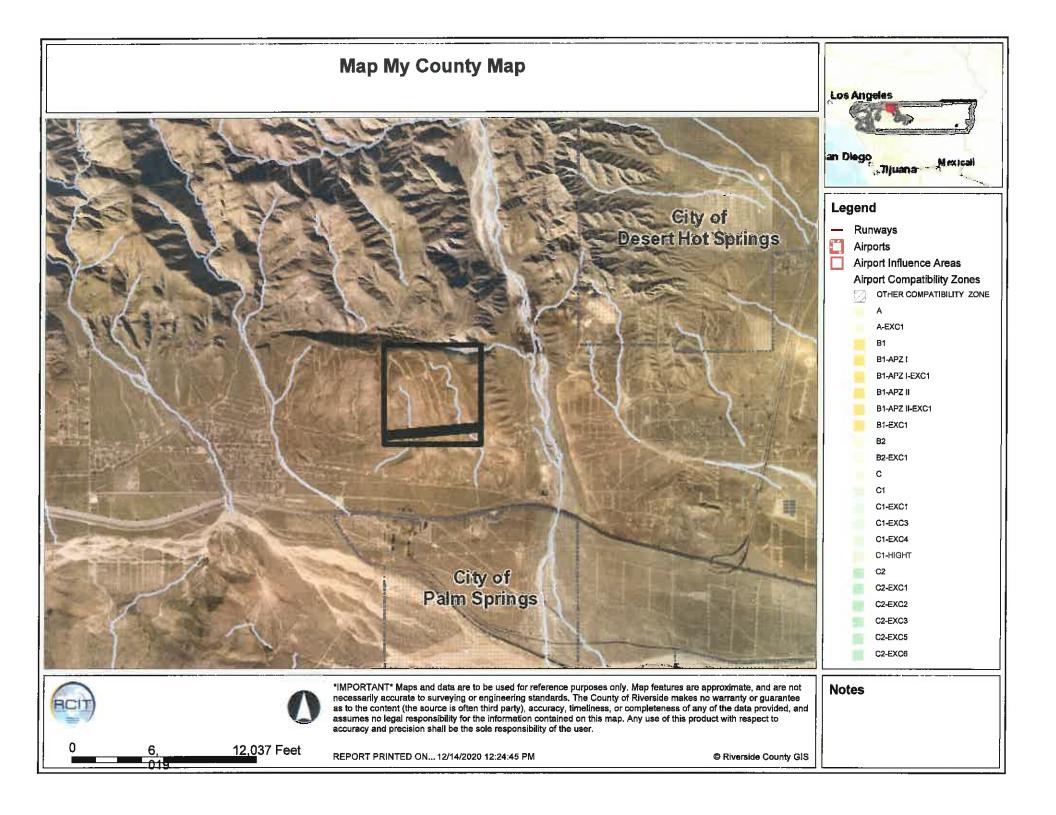
that meets the photometric requirements of an FAA Type L-810 lighting system. The lights should be positioned to ensure that a pilot has an unobstructed view of a least one light at each level. The use of NOTAM (D) to not light turbines within a project until the entire project has been completed is prohibited.

- Any failure or malfunction that lasts more than thirty (30) minutes and affects a top light or flashing obstruction light, regardless of its position, should be reported immediately to (877) 487-6867 so a Notice to Airmen (NOTAM) can be issued. As soon as normal operation is restored, notify the same number.
- 10. The maximum top point elevations specified in the Federal Aviation Administration Aeronautical Studies shall not be amended without further review by the Airport Land Use Commission and the Federal Aviation Administration; provided, however, that reduction in structure height or elevation shall not require further review by the Airport Land Use Commission.
- 11. Temporary construction equipment used during actual construction of the structures shall not exceed 499 feet in height and a maximum elevation (above mean sea level) not to exceed the elevations specified in the Federal Aviation Administration Aeronautical Studies (and 263 feet in height for the meteorological towers), unless separate notice is provided to the Federal Aviation Administration through the Form 7460-1 process.
- 12. Within five (5) days after construction reaches its greatest height, FAA Form 7460-2 (Part II), Notice of Actual Construction or Alteration, shall be completed by the project proponent or his/her designee and e-filed with the Federal Aviation Administration. (Go to <u>https://oeaaa.faa.gov</u> for instructions.) This requirement is also applicable in the event the project is abandoned or a decision is made not to construct the structure.
- 13. To the maximum extent possible, in compliance with FAA guidelines regarding lighting, mitigation measures shall be incorporated into the project that would minimize light pollution to the people on the ground.

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3.0 **Project Description**

The project involves two existing wind energy sites (Mesa Wind site and Alta Mesa Wind site). The following identifies the project activities within each site, which are shown on Figures 1 (Vicinity Map) and 2 (Site Map) at the end if this document and provided electronically in the application package. The overall project (which includes both sites) was divided into two separate projects because they include two different jurisdictions: U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) administered lands and Unincorporated Riverside County lands. Details of each project include:

- Mesa Wind Project: Within the Mesa Wind Project boundary shown in Figure 2 (Site Map), the project would first remove 460 existing turbines (none with lights) that have a maximum blade tip height of 165 feet. Once the old turbines are removed, the project would construct nine (9) hew turbines (each with a maximum blade tip height of 499 feet). The locations of the proposed new turbines are shown on Figure 2. This entire project boundary is under the jurisdiction of BLM. As discussed below, the BLM has approved this portion of the project. Turbine M-3 no longer a part
- Alta Mesa Wind Project: Within the Alta Mesa Wind Project boundary shown in Figure 2 (Site Map), the project would first remove 159 existing (none with lights) that all range between 110-150 feet in height. Once the old turbines are removed, the project would construct eight (8) new turbines (each with a maximum blade tip height of 499 feet) and one new meteorological tower (263 feet tall). The locations of the proposed new turbines and meteorological tower are shown on Figure 2. This entire project boundary is under the jurisdiction of Riverside County. As discussed below, Riverside County is currently reviewing the project under CEQA. Turbine AM-13 no longer a part

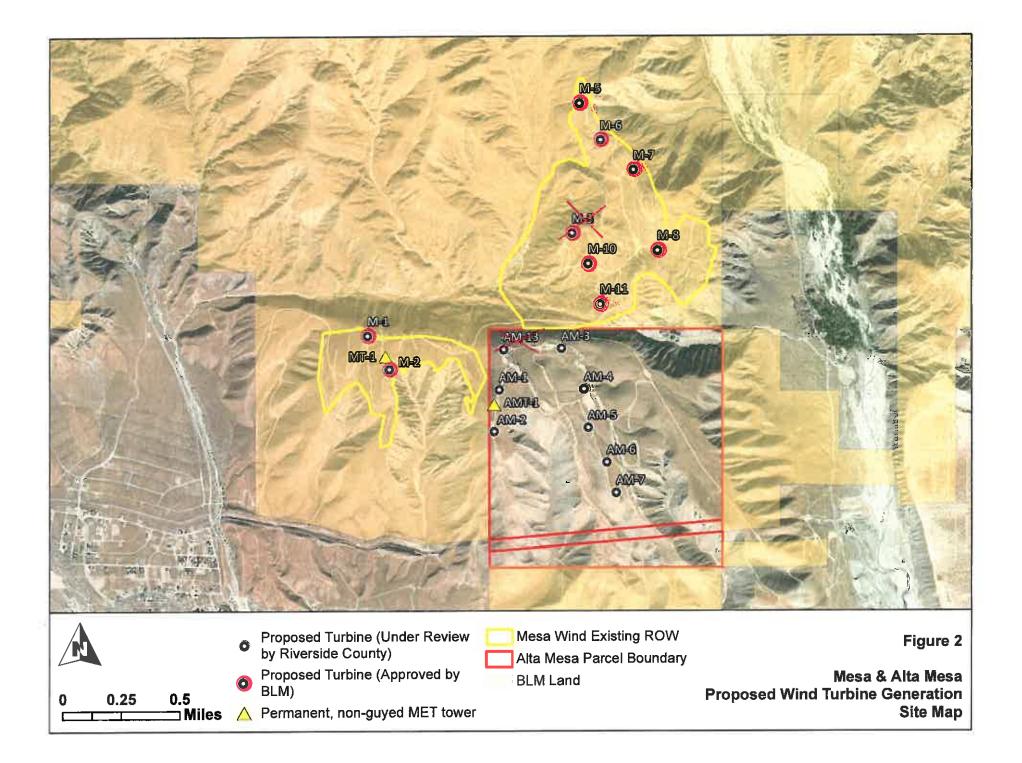
3.1.1 Project Status

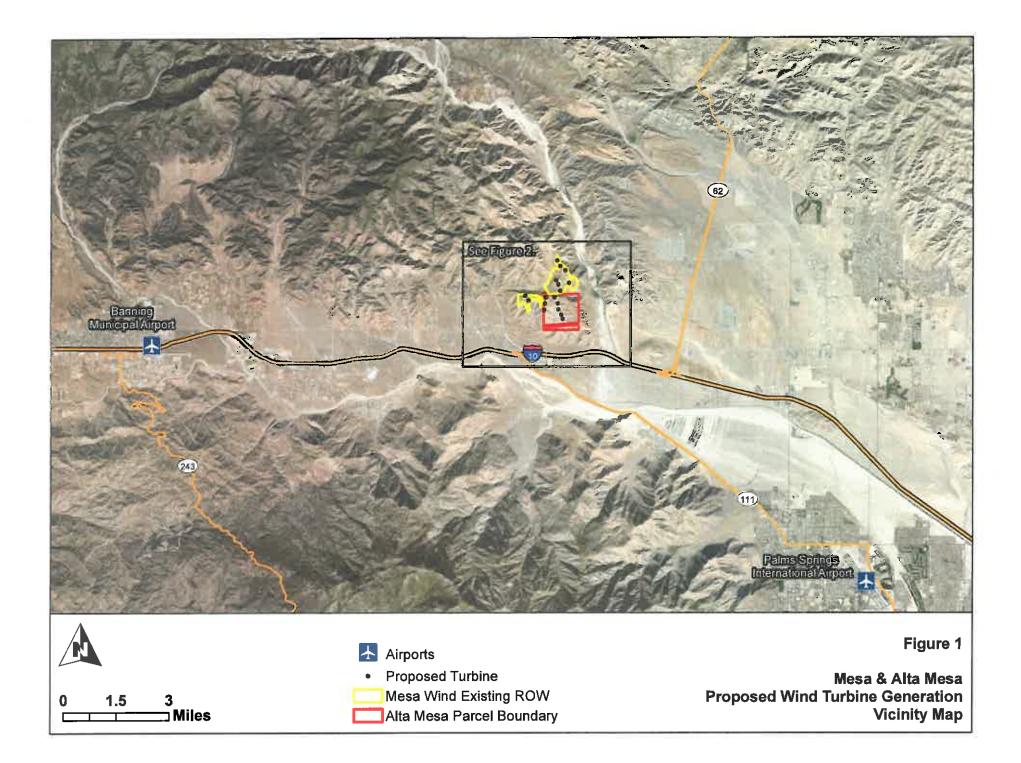
- Mesa Wind Project: This BLM has completed environmental review under NEPA and approved this portion of the project on September 30, 2020.
 - All BLM environmental review (NEPA) documents are available at the following weblink: <u>https://eplanning.blm.gov/eplanning-ui/project/1504648/510</u>.
 - The notice of BLM's decision approving this project can be viewed at the following weblink: <u>https://www.blm.gov/press-release/blm-approves-mesa-wind-repowerproject-near-palm-springs</u>.
- Alta Mesa Wind Project: The WECS Application was filed with Riverside County on November 14, 2019 and the draft CEQA document is expected to be published in December 2020 or January 2021. No decision on the project has been made by Riverside County. The Riverside County Planning Department staff contact is provided in the ALUC application form.

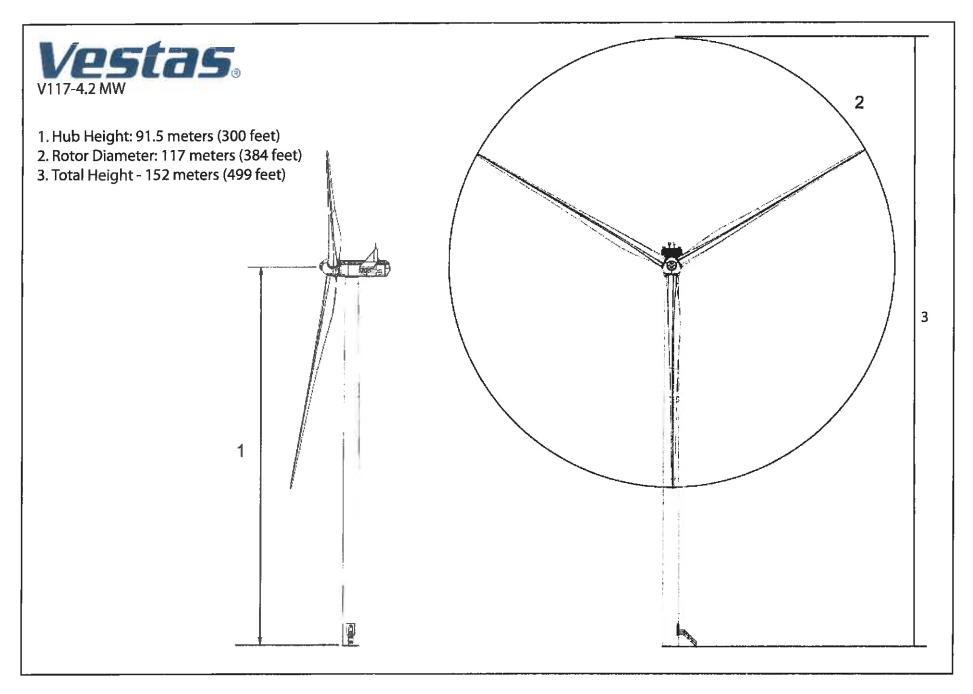
4.0 FAA OE/AAA Review

Each of the proposed project components (17 proposed new wind turbines and 2 MET towers) were submitted to the FAA OE/AAA for review. The FAA completed their review and provided recommendations on November 24, 2020. The FAA determined the project would not be a hazard to air navigation provided each turbine and MET tower were painted white with synchronized red flashing top lights.

The FAA determinations are provided electronically with this application package.







Proposed Wind Turbine Height

Alta Mesa and Mesa Wind Repower Wind Repower Project

Sad-Supporting Towar Sattion Data

Section Number	Bottom Elevation (ft)	Top Elevation (fit)	Model	Bottom Face Wedth (ft)	Top Face Wath (it)	Number of Panals	Log Siza (h)	Diagonal Size (in)	Girt Size (in)	Mid-Horizontal Size (in)	Redundant Horizontal Size (in)	Redundam Diagonal Size (in
14	260	283	M 2	1.5	1.5	7	5.1 9.6	38(5)8	SR 5/8	3835		
13	244	260	MF Z	1.5	1.5	14	SR 1.5	58.3/8	SR 5/8	SR 5:0		
12	220	(2)()	10.2	1.5	1.5	14	3R 2	SR 5/8	SR 5/8	38.53		
11	200	220	MCX	3.0	15.5	9	516.2	SR 3/4	SR 3/4	SR 3/4		
10	1600	200	NEX	3.0	3.0	4	SR 2	SR 5/8	3Ft 3/4			
2	160	1011	MEX	1.0	3.0		SR 2.5	SR 5/8	58 3/4			
6	140	160	NSX	5.0	3.0	4	P5x.258	1,1 3/4x 1 3/4x 1/8				
7	120	140	NSX	0.6	50	4	P5x.258	1.1 3/4x13/4x1/8			[
6	100	1.60	NoX	80	8.5	3	P5x.258	L1 3/4x1 3/4x1/3		· · ·		
- English	80	100	NSX	9.5	0.6	3	P5x.258	L1 3/4x1 3/4x1/8				
4	60	BO)	N6X	11.0	3.5	3	P5x.258	12x2x1/8				
3	-01	Û		12.5	11.0	3	P5x.258	12 1/2x2 1/2x3/15				
2	20	40	NSX	14.0	12.5	3	P6a 28	L2 1/2x2 1/2x3/16				
	Û	20	MBX	15.5	(3.0)	3	F6 (26	L2 1/2x2 1/2x3/18				

Tower

Reactions

No Ice Shear: 20.4 kips Moment: 2412.31 ft-kips Weight: 23.0 kips

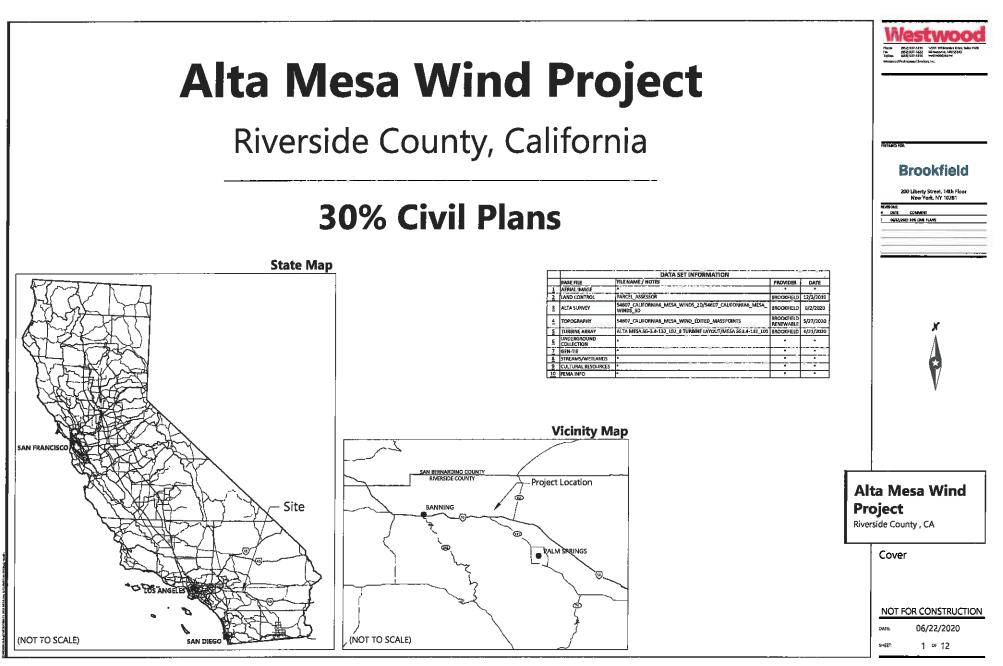
With Ice

Shear: 4.0 kips Moment: 521.43 ft-kips Weight: 33.3 kips

Leg Reactions

Compression: 187.4 kips Uplift: -165.7 kips Shear: 13.2 kips

Proposed Meteorological Tower



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Brookfield

200 Liberty Street, 14th Floor New York, NY 10281

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REVESIONS: A DATE COMMENT 1 D6/22/2020 80% CIVIL PLANS

Sheet List Table Dect Nucleon D

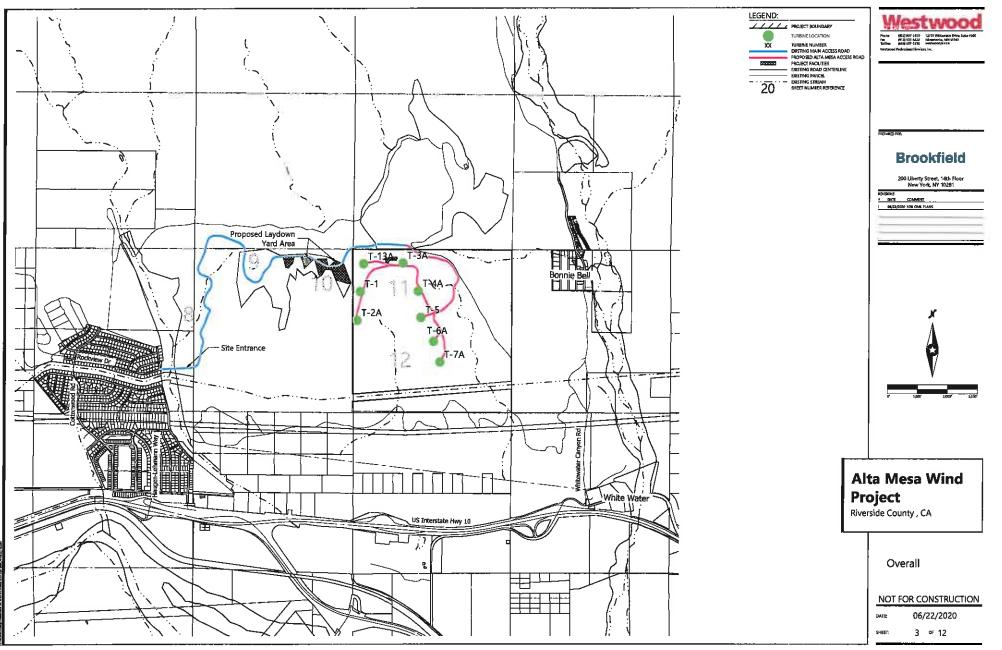
TURBINE COORDINATES									
	Turbine ID	Easting	Northing	Longitude	Latitude	Existing Elevetion	Propose Elevation		
	T-1	6435312.44	2287227.63	W116" 39' 59.74"	N033" 56" 36.92"	2793,30	2760.6		
- [T-2A	6435206.58	2286285.32	W116" 40' 00.96"	N033" 56' 27.59"	2737.90	2737.3		
	AE-T	6435726.23	2286158.07	W116* 39' 43.01"	N033" 56' 46.18"	2723.71	2724.		
S	T-4A	6437235.43	2287240.78	W116" 39' 36.92"	N033" 56' 37.12"	2648.90	2649.3		
<u>a</u> [7-5	6437329.52	2286375.82	W116' 39' 35.76"	N033° 56° 28.57°	2636.28	2637.0		
<	T-6A	6437748,75	2285592.32	W115' 39' 30.75"	N033" 56' 20.84"	2556.07	2552.		
- F	T-7A	6437961.33	2284910.90	W116' 39' 26.20"	N033* 56" 14.10"	2487,47	2482		
Г	T-13A	6435420.03	2288133.48	W115' 39' 58.51"	N0331 56' 45.88"	2761.14	2751		

Alta Mesa Wind Project Riverside County, CA

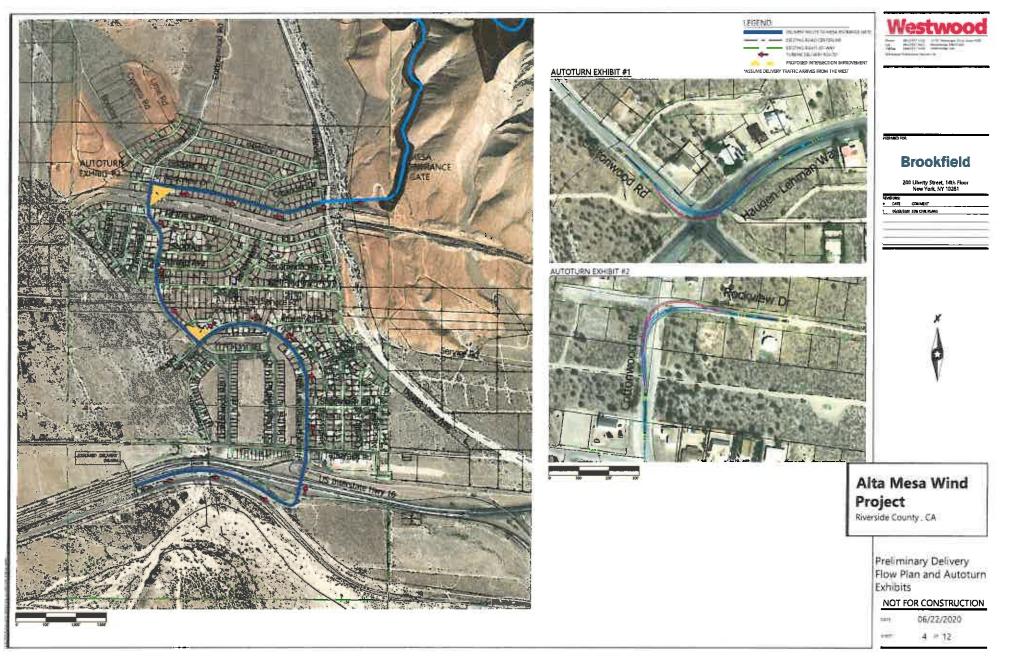
Sheet List & Turbine Coordinates

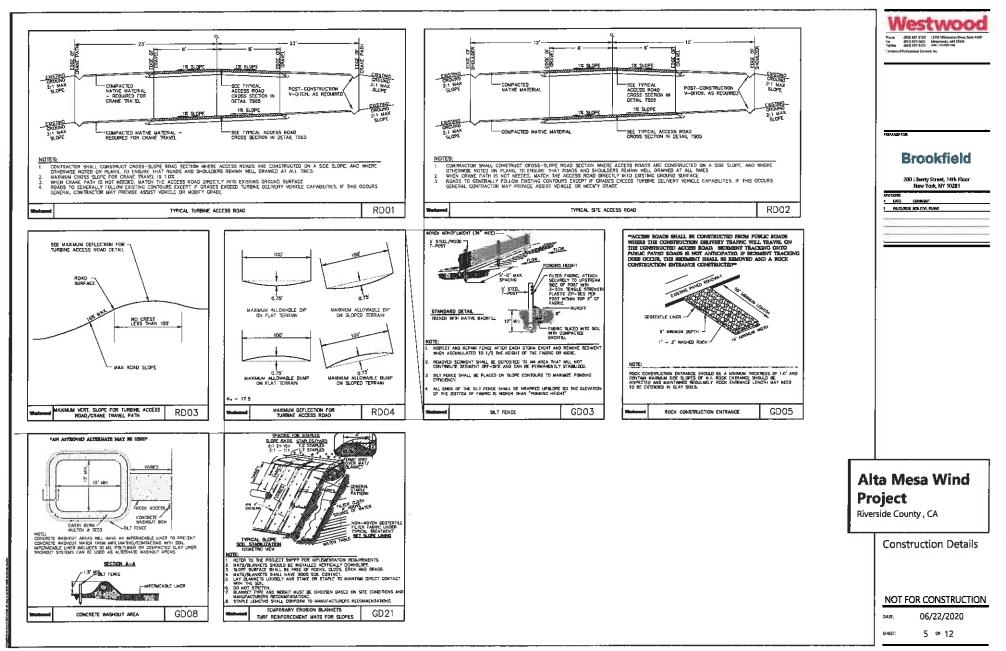
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

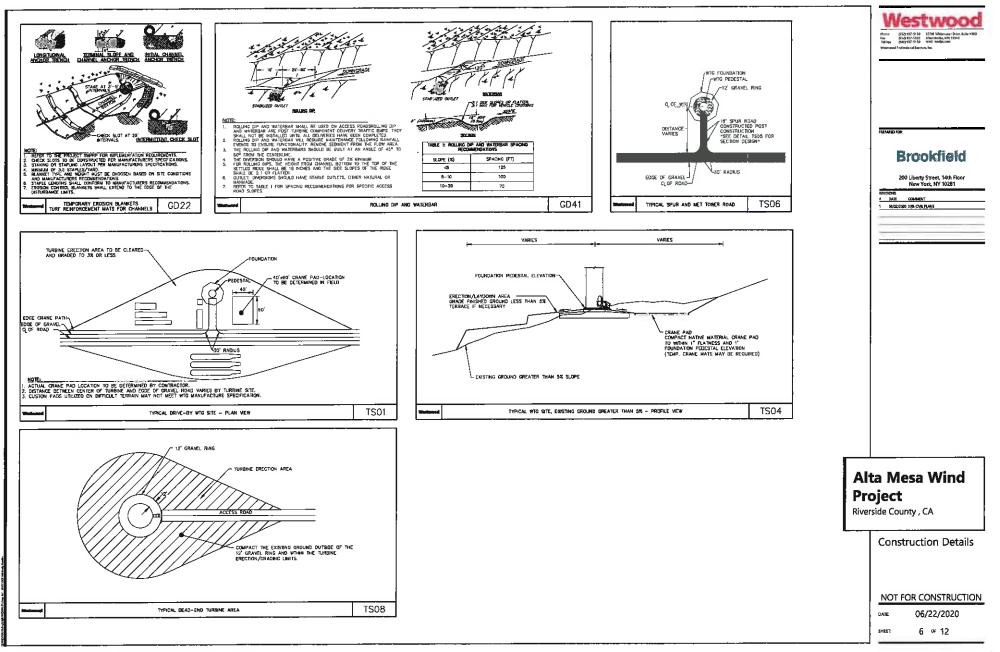
- DATE 06/22/2020
- SHEET: 2 OF 12

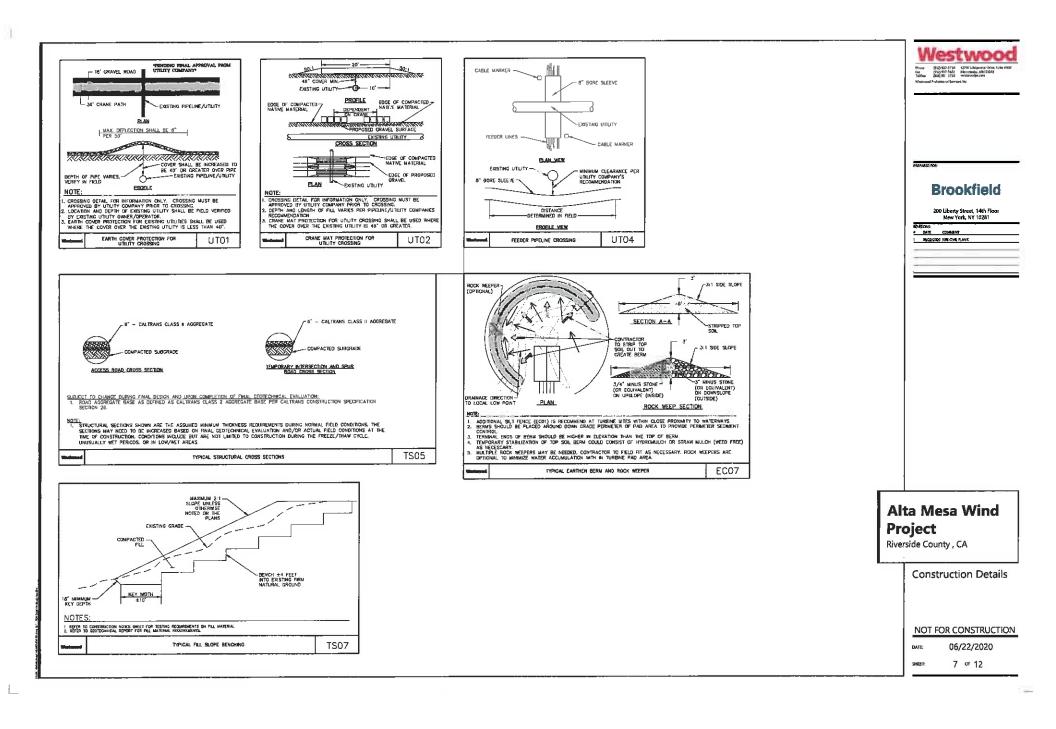


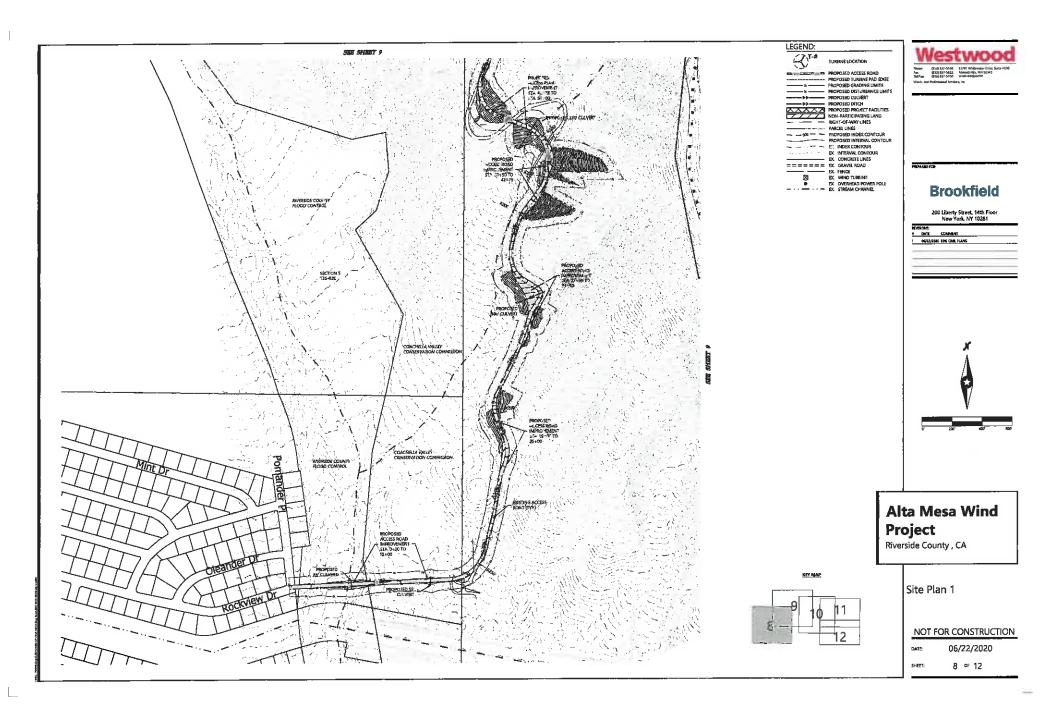
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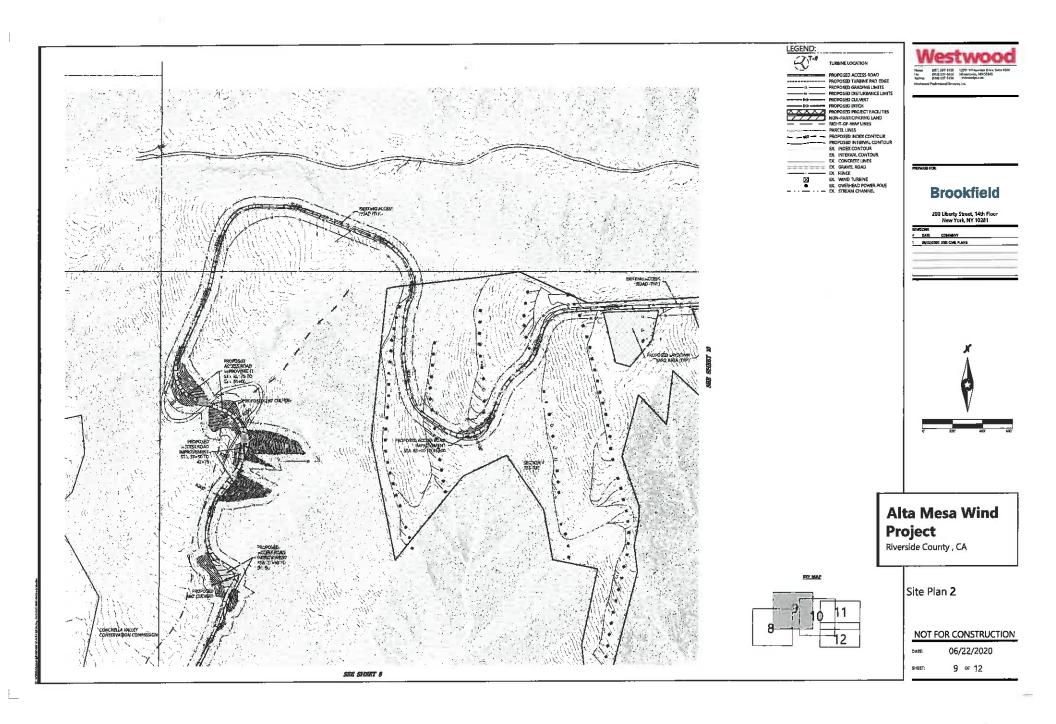


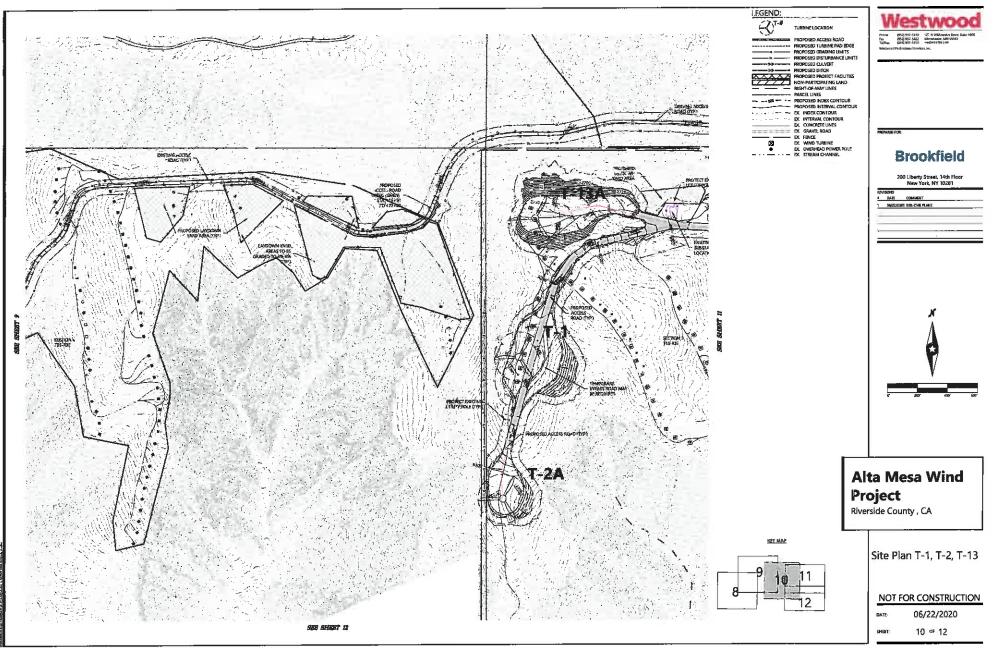


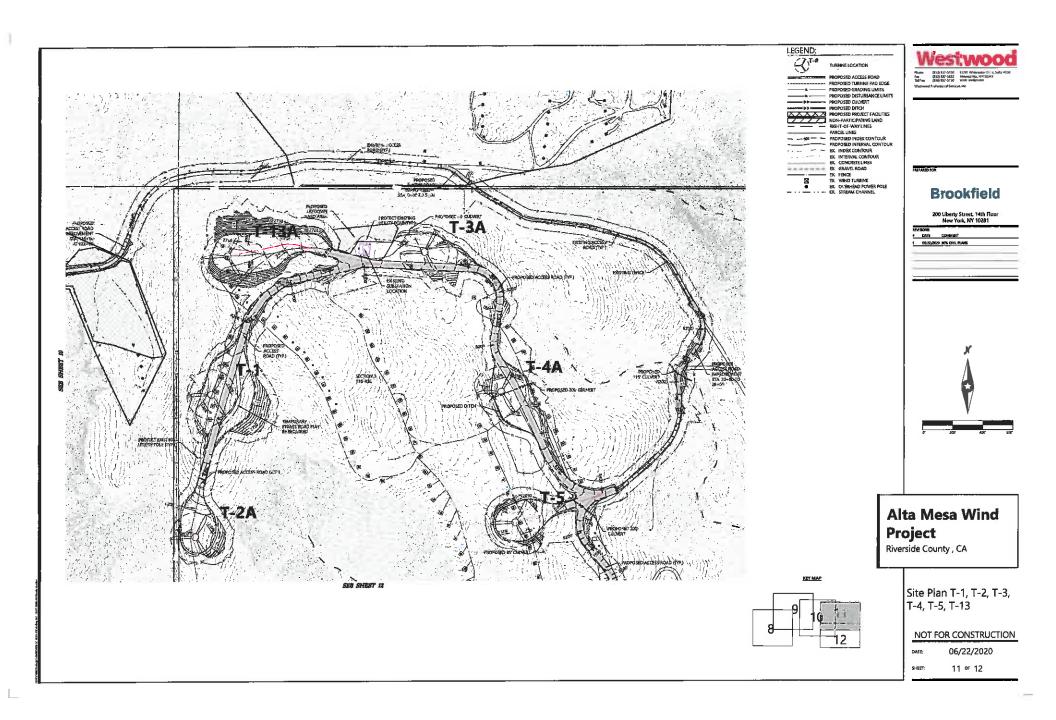


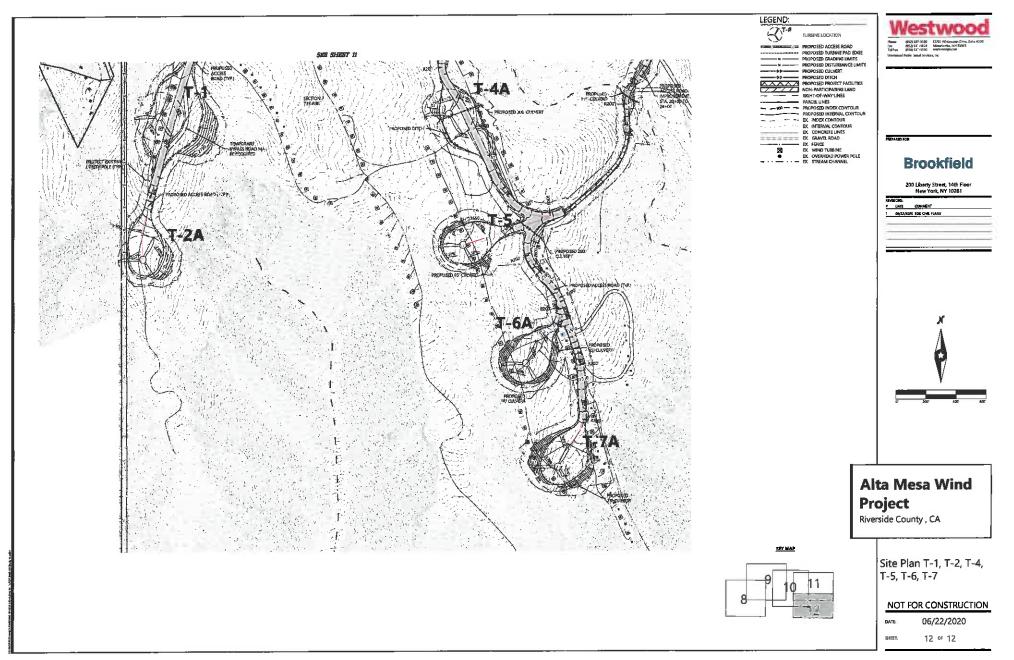


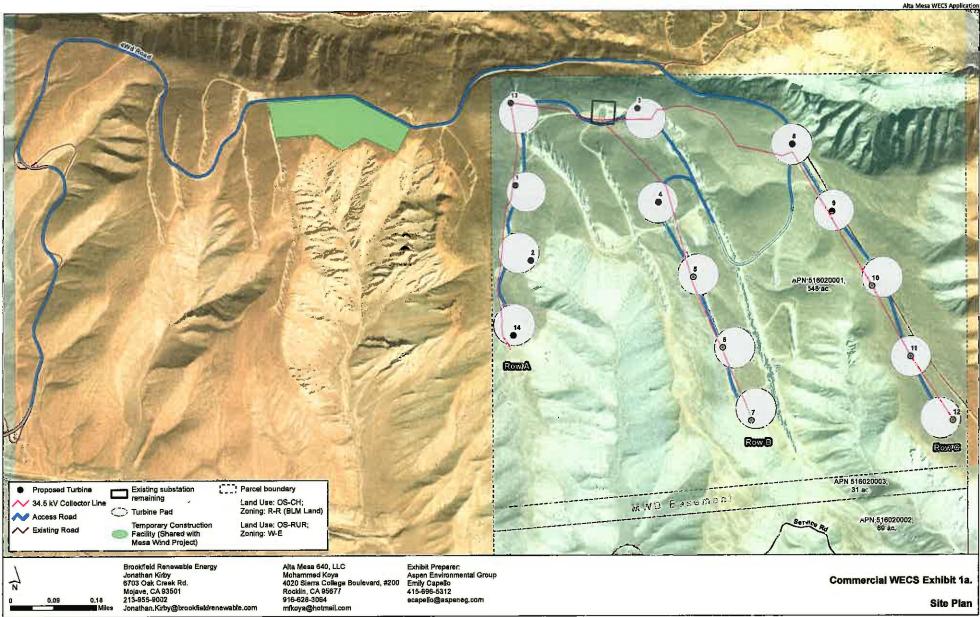


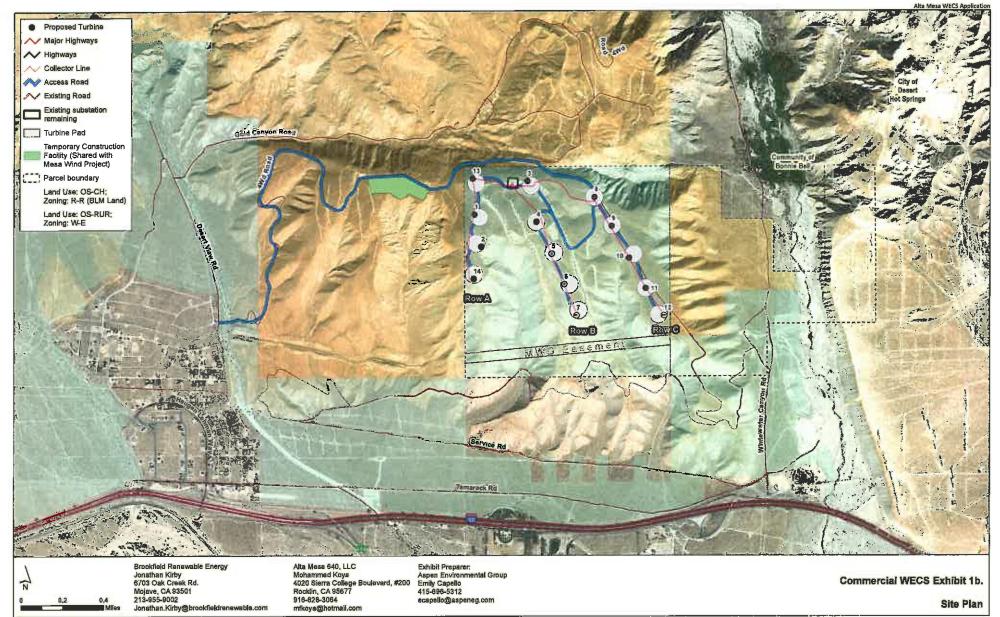


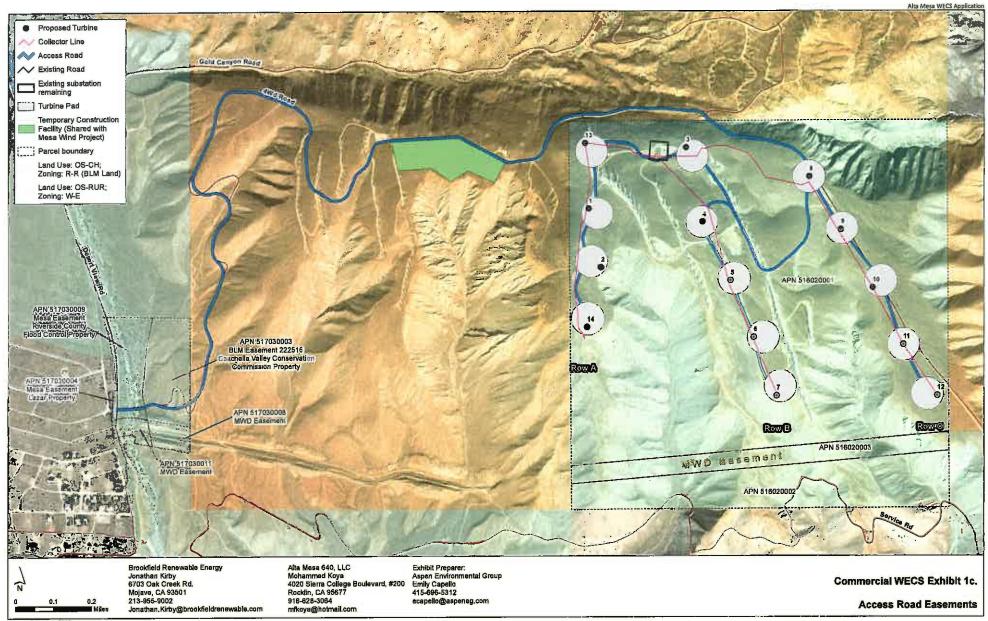


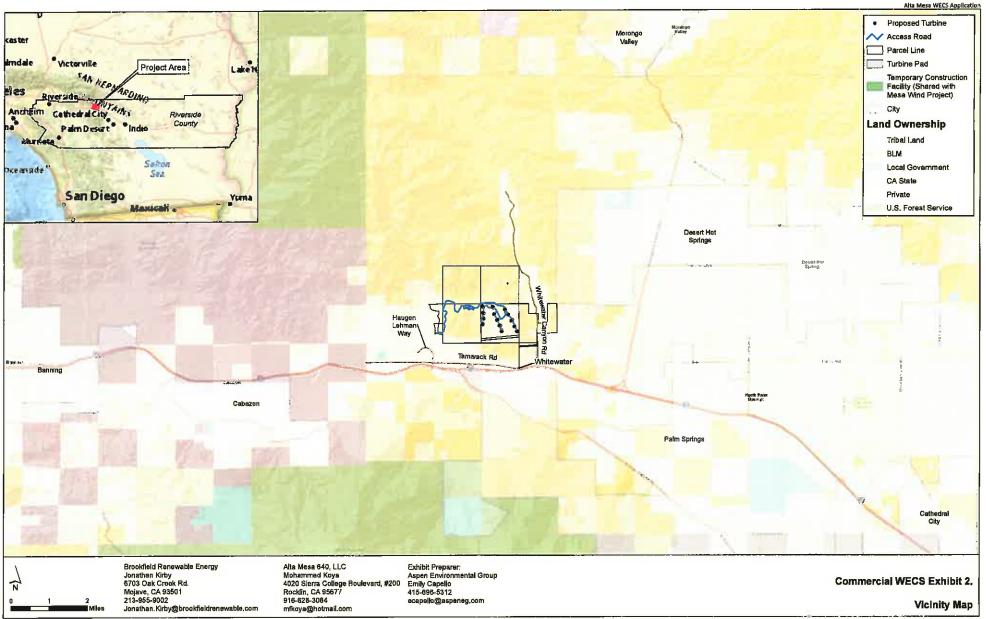


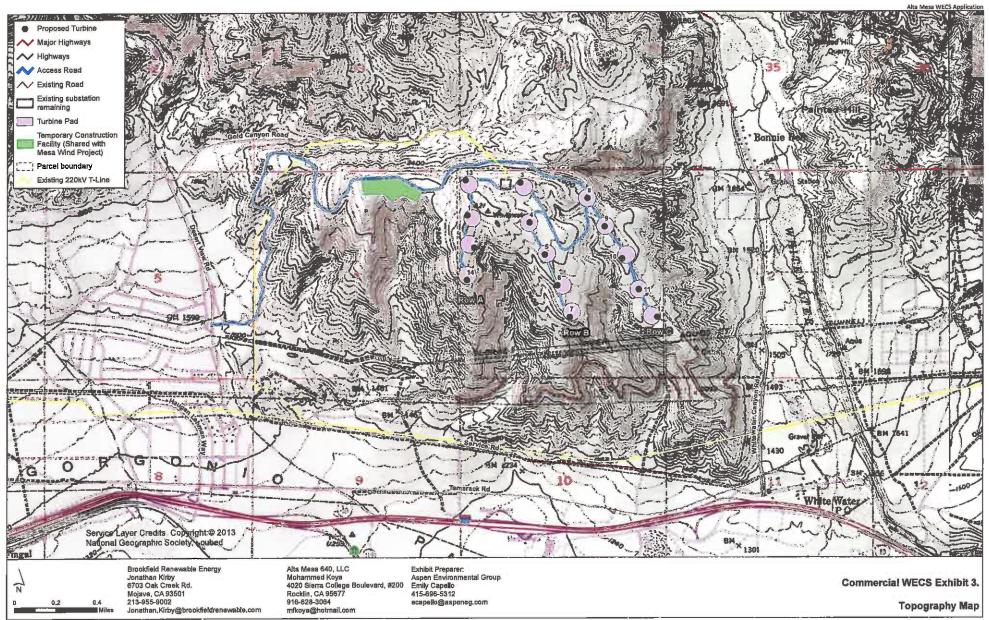


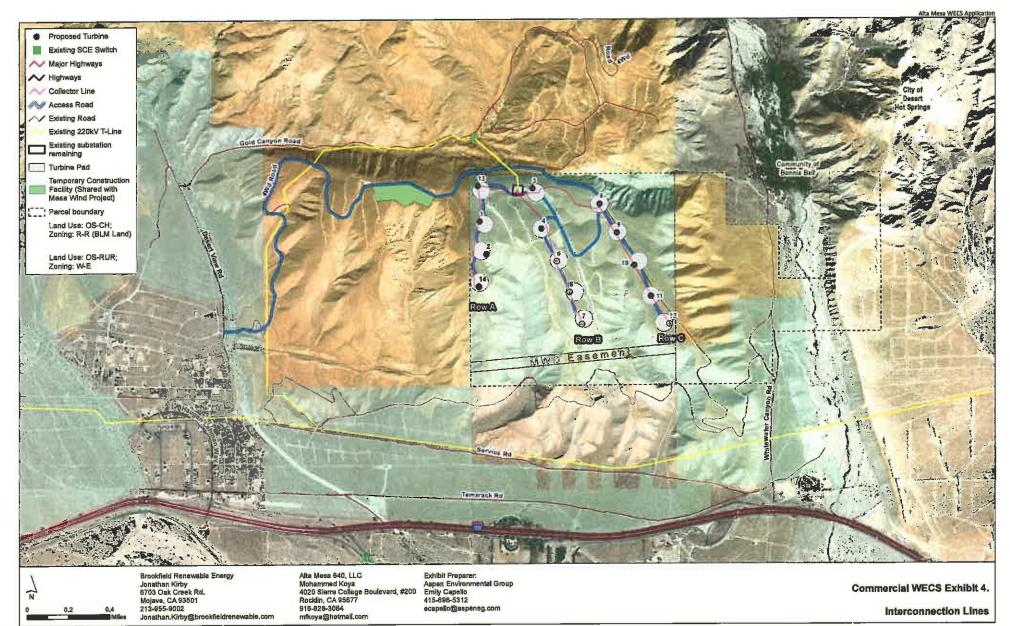


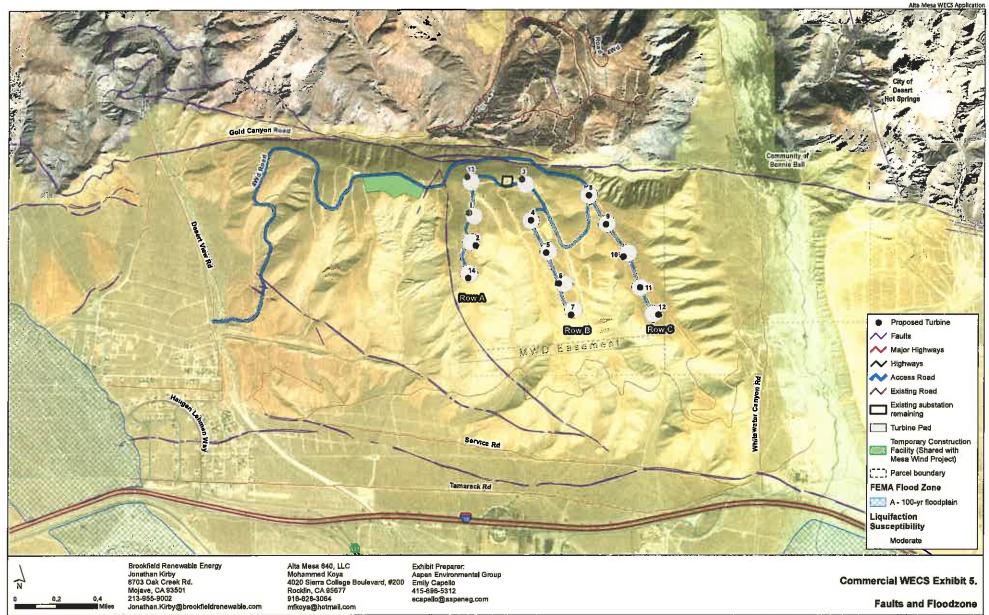


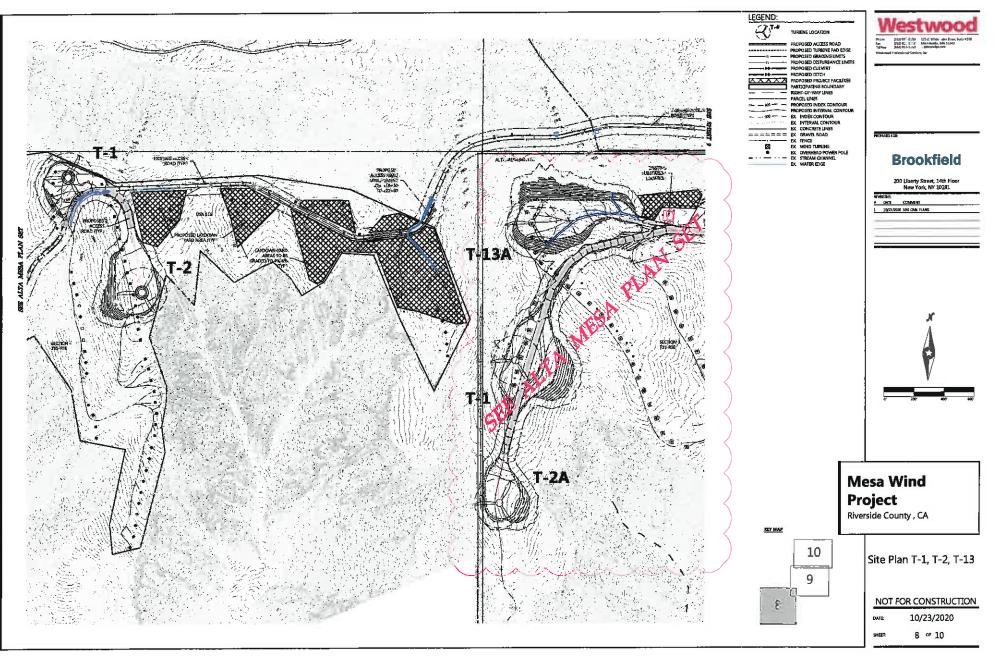




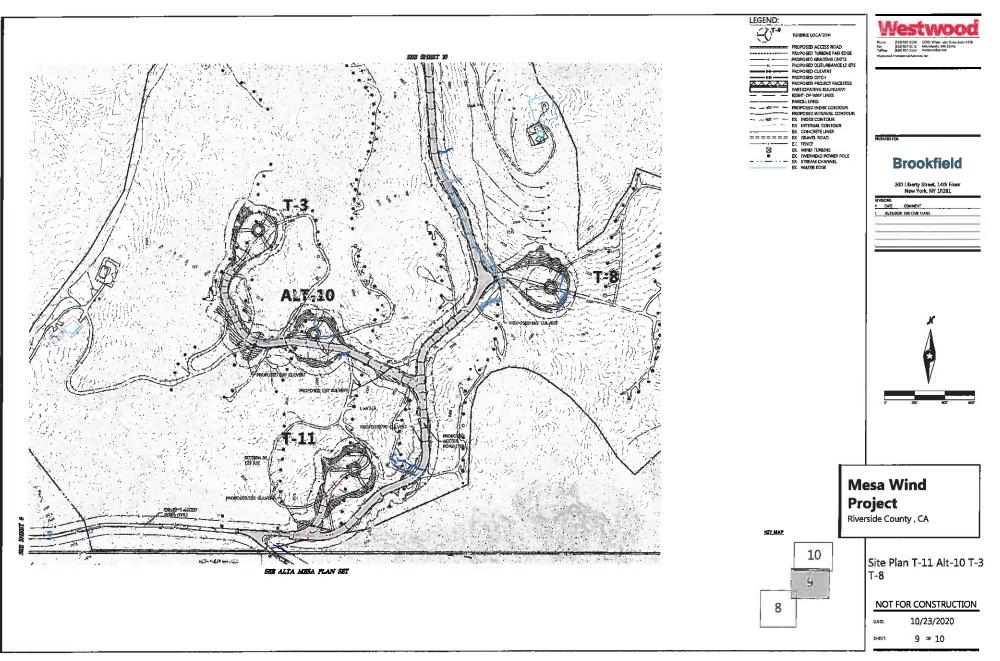




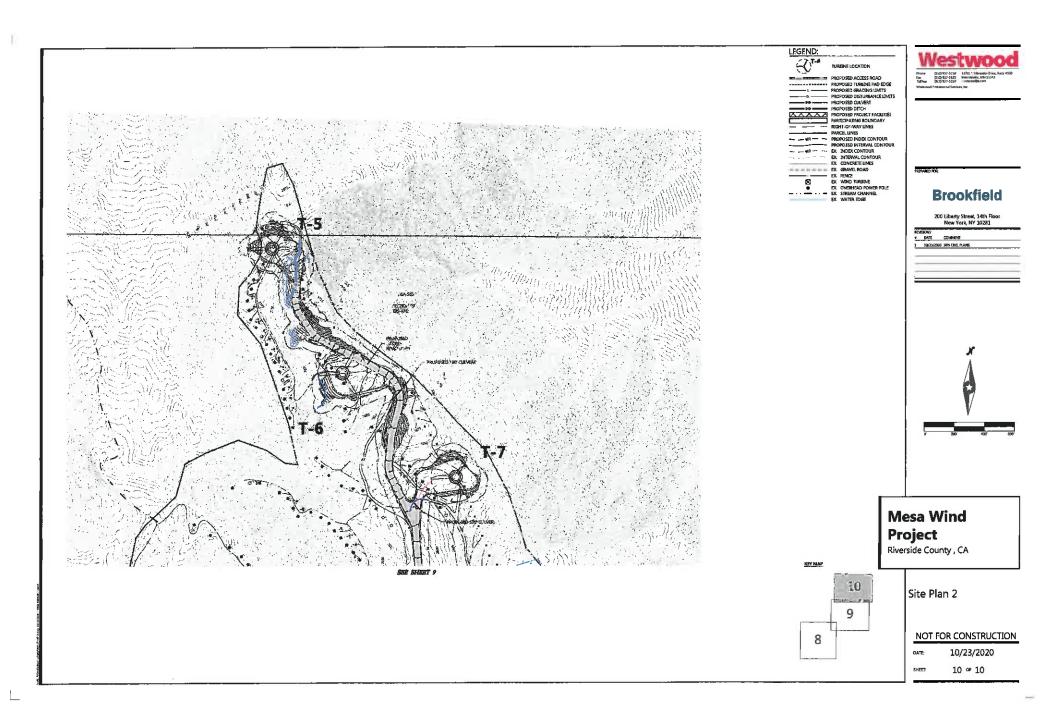




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NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING RIVERSIDE COUNTY AIRPORT LAND USE COMMISSION

www.rcaluc.org

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

Any person may submit written comments to the ALUC before the hearing or may appear and be heard in support of or opposition to the project at the time of hearing. For more information please contact <u>ALUC Planner Paul Rull at (951) 955-6893</u>. The ALUC holds hearings for local discretionary permits within the Airport Influence Area, reviewing for aeronautical safety, noise and obstructions. ALUC reviews a proposed plan or project solely to determine whether it is consistent with the applicable Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan.

The County of Riverside Planning Department should be contacted on non-ALUC issues. For more information please contact County of Riverside Planner Mr. Jay Olivas at (760) 863-7050.

The proposed project application may be viewed by a prescheduled appointment and on the ALUC website <u>www.rcaluc.org</u>. Written comments may be submitted at the Riverside County Administrative Center, 4080 Lemon Street, 14th Floor, Riverside, California 92501, Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m., or by e-mail to <u>prull@rivco.org</u>. Individuals with disabilities requiring reasonable modifications or accommodations, please telephone Barbara Santos at (951) 955-5132.

PLACE OF HEARING:	Riverside County Administration Center 4080 Lemon Street, 1 st Floor Board Chambers Riverside California
DATE OF HEARING:	February 11, 2021

TIME OF HEARING: 9:30 A.M.

Pursuant to Executive Order N-25-20, this meeting will be conducted by teleconference and at the Place of Hearing, as listed above. Public access to the meeting location will be allowed, but limited to comply with the Executive Order. Information on how to participate in the hearing will be available on the ALUC website at www.rcaluc.org

CASE DESCRIPTION:

<u>ZAP1092PS20 – AM Wind Repower, LLC (Representative: Brookfield Renewable Partners)</u> – County of Riverside Case Nos. WCS00071R10 (WECS Permit), VAR200001 (Variance). The applicant proposes a project within the jurisdiction of the County of Riverside, Alta Mesa Wind Project, to decommission and remove 159 existing commercial wind turbines (wind energy conversion systems, abbreviated as "WECS") and install 7 new wind turbines with a maximum height of 499 feet above ground level on 548 gross acres (25 acres net development footprint) located northerly of Interstate 10, and westerly of State Route 62, and install one new 263 foot tall meteorological tower, as well as including associated equipment such as existing on-site substation, temporary construction yard, access roads, and existing 220kV transmission line. The applicant also proposes a variance to eliminate building setbacks along the western and norther property lines.

The applicant also proposes another project within the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, Mesa Wind Project, to decommission and remove 460 existing commercial wind turbines and install 8 new wind turbines with a maximum height of 499 feet above ground level on 1,285 (30 acres net development footprint), located northerly of Interstate 10, and westerly of State Route 62, and install one new 263 foot tall meteorological tower. The Bureau of Land Management has already approved this project under Case No. CACA55718. (The Mesa Wind Project is directly north and west of the proposed Alta Mesa Wind Project) (Not located within an Airport Compatibility Zone).



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<u>RIVERSIDE COUNTY</u> AIRPORT LAND USE COMMISSION

ALUC CASE NUMBER	ZAPLO92PS20 DATE SUBN	AITTED: 12-10-20
APPLICANT / REPRESENT	ATIVE / PROPERTY OWNER CONTACT INFORMATION	
Applicant	Brookfield Renewable Partners	Phone Number (213) 212-0781
Mailing Address	Attn: Jonathan Kirby	Email jonathan.Kirby@brookfieldrenewal
	6703 Oak Creek Road	
	Mojave, CA 93501	
Representative		Phone Number
Mailing Address		Email
Property Owner 🎢 V	AND REPOWER 11 L Attn: Mohammed Koya	Phone Number (209) 601-4898
Mailing Address	4020 Sierra College Boulevard #200	Email mīkoya@hotmail.com
	Rocklin, CA 95677	
LOCAL JURISDICTION AG	ENCY	
Local Agency Name	Riverside County Planning Department	Phone Number (760) 863-7050
Staff Contact	Jay Olivas	Email jolivas@rivco.org
Mailing Address	77-588 El Duna Court, Suite H	Case Type
	Palm Desert, CA 92211	General Plan / Specific Plan Amendmen Zoning Ordinance Amendment
Local Agency Project No	WCS 00071 RID (WECS)	└── Subdivision Parcel Map / Tentative Trac
	VAR 200001 (VARIANCE)	Site Plan Review/Plot Plan Other
PROJECT LOCATION		
Attach an accurately scaled n Street Address	ap showing the relationship of the project site to the airport boundary of Please see Attachment A.	nd runways
Assessor's Parcel No.	516020001; 516020002; 516020003	Gross Parcel Size ~914 Acres
Subdivision Name		Nearest Airport and
Lot Number		distance from Air- port See Attachment
PROJECT DESCRIPTION If applicable, attach a detaile tional project description dat	d site plan showing ground elevations, the location of structures, open s a as needed	paces and water bodies, and the heights of structures and trees; include
		thing generators (WTGs) and access roads
-	The project sites currently contains 619 existing wind tu	Tome generators (WTGS)and access toads.
Existing Land Use (describe)	The project sites currently contains 619 existing wind tu	

Riverside County Airport Land Use Commission, County Administrative Center, 4080 Lemon Street, 14th Floor, Riverside, CA 92501, Phone: 951-955-5132 Fax: 951-955-5177 Website: <u>www.rcaluc.org</u>

Proposed Land Use	The project would remo	The project would remove all 619 existing WTGs and construct 17 new WTGs that are 499' in height (9 on BLM lands and 8 on Riverside County Lands).					
(describe)	The project would als	The project would also build two meteorological towers, both 263' in height, one on BLM lands and one on Riverside County Lands.					
i	Additional project de	etails are pro	wided in Attachment A. The locations	s of the proposed new WTGs are shown in Att	achment A.		
	The site boundary	where all ex	xisting WTGs will be removed is s	hown in Attachment A.			
For Residential Uses	Number of Parcels or Units on Site (exclude secondary units) Hours of Operation 24 hours per day Number of People on Site N/A Method of Calculation Turbine maintenance only.		N/A				
For Other Land Uses							
(See Appendix C)			Maximum Number				
			Facility would not be manned.				
Height Data	Site Elevation (above	e mean sea le	evel)	See Attachment A	ft.		
	Height of buildings o			Each new WTGs will be 499', each Met towe	er would be 263 ft.		
 Flight Hazards			acteristics which could create electric other electrical or visual hazards to a				
	If yes, describe	See Att	tachment A				
			•				

- A. NOTICE: Failure of an applicant to submit complete or adequate information pursuant to Sections 65940 to 65948 inclusive, of the California Government Code, MAY constitute grounds for disapproval of actions, regulations, or permits.
- B. REVIEW TIME: Estimated time for "staff level review" is approximately 30 days from date of submittal. Estimated time for "commission level review" is approximately 45 days from date of submittal to the next available commission hearing meeting.

C. SUBMISSION PACKAGE:

- 1..... Completed ALUC Application Form
- 1..... ALUC fee payment
- 1..... Plans Package (24x36 folded) (site plans, floor plans, building elevations, grading plans, subdivision maps)
- 1..... Plans Package (8.5x11) (site plans, floor plans, building elevations,
- grading plans, subdivision maps, zoning ordinance/GPA/SPA text/map amendments) 1..... CD with digital files of the plans (pdf)
- 1..... Vicinity Map (8.5x11)
- 1..... Detailed project description
- 1. Local jurisdiction project transmittal
- 3..... Gummed address labels for applicant/representative/property owner/local jurisdiction planner
- 3..... Gummed address labels of all surrounding property owners within a 300 foot radius of the project site. (Only required if the project is scheduled for a public hearing Commission meeting)

RIVERSIDE COUNTY AIRPORT LAND USE COMMISSION

STAFF REPORT

ADMINISTRATIVE ITEMS

5.1 Director's Approvals.

A. During the period of December 16, 2020, through January 15, 2021, as authorized pursuant to Section 1.5.2(d) of the 2004 Riverside County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan, ALUC Director Simon Housman reviewed two non-legislative case within Zone C and one non-legislative case within Zone D of the Jacqueline Cochran Regional Airport Influence Area.

ZAP1052TH20 (Jacqueline Cochran Regional Airport Zone D) pertains to County of Riverside Case No. BRS2002397 (Building Permit), a proposal to construct a 809 square foot rooftop solar panel system on a proposed single family residence located at 61198 Goodwood Drive within the Thermal Motorclub, located northerly of 62nd Avenue, westerly of Polk Street, easterly of Tyler Street, and southerly of Avenue 60. The site is located within Airport Compatibility Zone D of the Jacqueline Cochran Regional Airport Influence Area (AIA). Within Compatibility Zone D of the Jacqueline Cochran Regional Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan, residential density is restricted to either 0.2 dwelling units per acre, or above 5 dwelling units per acre. The proposed rooftop solar panels will not generate any density.

The elevation at the southerly end of Runway 17-35 at Jacqueline Cochran Regional Airport is 137.5 feet below mean sea level (-137.5 feet above mean sea level [AMSL]). At a distance of 4,170 feet from the runway to the project, Federal Aviation Administration Obstruction Evaluation Services (FAA OES) review would be required for any structures with a top of roof exceeding -95.8 feet above mean sea level. The site's elevation is -144 feet AMSL and the proposed building height (with rooftop solar panels) is 31 feet, resulting in a top point elevation of -113 feet AMSL. Therefore, review by the FAA Obstruction Evaluation Service was not required. The height of the proposed solar panels will not significantly increase the overall height of the building.

Based on the Federal Aviation Administration's Interim Policy for Review of Solar Energy System Projects on Federally Obligated Airports, no glare potential or low potential for temporary after-image ("green" level) are acceptable levels of glare on final approach (within 2 miles from end of runway) for solar facilities located on airport property and is the recommended standard for properties near airports. However, potential for temporary after-image" ("yellow" level) and potential for permanent eye damage ("red" level) are not acceptable levels of glare on final approach. No glare is permitted at air traffic control towers.

The project proposes 809 square feet of solar panels on a single family residence rooftop with a fixed tilt of 7 degrees with no rotation, and an orientation of 186 degrees. The solar glare study completed by Forge Solar was based on a 2 mile straight in approach (as per FAA Interim Policy Standards) to runways 17 and 35, and runways 12 and 30. Jacqueline Cochran Regional Airport does not have an air traffic control tower.

The analysis concluded that some potential glare would occur within the 2 mile approach to runway 30. (No glare is expected to occur within the 2 mile approach to runway 17-35). Evaluation of the approach indicates that the panels would result in low potential for temporary after-image ("green" level glare), totaling annually 1,717 minutes of "green" level glare, lasting up to 10 minutes a day between March and October from 6:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. (pacific daylight time). Overall, less than one percent of annual daylight time

would be affected. Glare from solar panels could potentially constitute a hazard to flight. However, based on the solar glare hazard analysis provided, the glare experienced would be an acceptable level for solar facilities on airports. Therefore, the hazard potential is low.

The applicant has indicated that they do not plan to utilize equipment that would interfere with aircraft communications. The PV panels themselves present little risk of interfering with radar transmission due to their low profiles. In addition, solar panels do not emit electromagnetic waves over distances that could interfere with radar signal transmissions, and any electrical facilities that do carry concentrated current will be buried beneath the ground and away from any signal transmission. There are no radar transmission or receiving facilities within the site.

ALUC Director Simon Housman issued a determination of consistency for this project on December 17, 2020.

<u>ZAP1053TH20</u> (Jacqueline Cochran Regional Airport Zone C) pertains to County of Riverside Case No. BRS2002663 (Building Permit), a proposal to construct a 650 square foot rooftop solar panel system on a proposed single family residence located at 61197 Goodwood Drive within the Thermal Motorclub, located northerly of 62nd Avenue, westerly of Polk Street, easterly of Tyler Street, and southerly of Avenue 60. The site is located within Airport Compatibility Zone C of the Jacqueline Cochran Regional Airport Influence Area (AIA). Within Compatibility Zone C of the Jacqueline Cochran Regional Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan, residential density is restricted to a maximum of 0.2 dwelling units per acre. The proposed rooftop solar panels will not generate any density.

The elevation at the southerly end of Runway 17-35 at Jacqueline Cochran Regional Airport is 137.5 feet below mean sea level (-137.5 feet above mean sea level [AMSL]). At a distance of 4,220 feet from the runway to the project, Federal Aviation Administration Obstruction Evaluation Services (FAA OES) review would be required for any structures with a top of roof exceeding -95.3 feet above mean sea level. The site's elevation is -146 feet AMSL and the proposed building height (with rooftop solar panels) is 34 feet, resulting in a top point elevation of -112 feet AMSL. Therefore, review by the FAA Obstruction Evaluation Service was not required. The height of the proposed solar panels will not significantly increase the overall height of the building.

Based on the Federal Aviation Administration's Interim Policy for Review of Solar Energy System Projects on Federally Obligated Airports, no glare potential or low potential for temporary after-image ("green" level) are acceptable levels of glare on final approach (within 2 miles from end of runway) for solar facilities located on airport property and is the recommended standard for properties near airports. However, potential for temporary after-image" ("yellow" level) and potential for permanent eye damage ("red" level) are not acceptable levels of glare on final approach. No glare is permitted at air traffic control towers.

The project proposes 650 square feet of solar panels on a single family residence rooftop with a fixed tilt of 7 degrees with no rotation, and an orientation of 168 degrees. The solar glare study completed by Forge Solar was based on a 2 mile straight in approach (as per FAA Interim Policy Standards) to runways 17 and 35, and runways 12 and 30. Jacqueline Cochran Regional Airport does not have an air traffic control tower.

The analysis concluded that some potential glare would occur within the 2 mile approach to runway 30. (No glare is expected to occur within the 2 mile approach to runway 17-35). Evaluation of the approach indicates that the panels would result in low potential for temporary after-image ("green" level glare),

totaling annually 1,679 minutes of "green" level glare, lasting up to 12 minutes a day between March and October from 5:30 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. (pacific daylight time). Overall, less than one percent of annual daylight time would be affected. Glare from solar panels could potentially constitute a hazard to flight. However, based on the solar glare hazard analysis provided, the glare experienced would be an acceptable level for solar facilities on airports. Therefore, the hazard potential is low.

The applicant has indicated that they do not plan to utilize equipment that would interfere with aircraft communications. The PV panels themselves present little risk of interfering with radar transmission due to their low profiles. In addition, solar panels do not emit electromagnetic waves over distances that could interfere with radar signal transmissions, and any electrical facilities that do carry concentrated current will be buried beneath the ground and away from any signal transmission. There are no radar transmission or receiving facilities within the site.

ALUC Director Simon Housman issued a determination of consistency for this project on December 17, 2020.

ZAP1054TH20 (Jacqueline Cochran Regional Airport Zone C) pertains to County of Riverside Case No. BRS2002448 (Building Permit), a proposal to construct a 500 square foot rooftop solar panel system on a proposed single family residence located at 86804 Rogers Way within the Thermal Motorclub, located northerly of 62nd Avenue, westerly of Polk Street, easterly of Tyler Street, and southerly of Avenue 60. The site is located within Airport Compatibility Zone C of the Jacqueline Cochran Regional Airport Influence Area (AIA). Within Compatibility Zone C of the Jacqueline Cochran Regional Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan, residential density is restricted to a maximum of 0.2 dwelling units per acre. The proposed rooftop solar panels will not generate any density.

The elevation at the southerly end of Runway 17-35 at Jacqueline Cochran Regional Airport is 137.5 feet below mean sea level (-137.5 feet above mean sea level [AMSL]). At a distance of 5,250 feet from the runway to the project, Federal Aviation Administration Obstruction Evaluation Services (FAA OES) review would be required for any structures with a top of roof exceeding -85 feet above mean sea level. The site's elevation is -147.5 feet AMSL and the proposed building height (with rooftop solar panels) is 36 feet, resulting in a top point elevation of -111.5 feet AMSL. Therefore, review by the FAA Obstruction Evaluation Service was not required. The height of the proposed solar panels will not significantly increase the overall height of the building.

Based on the Federal Aviation Administration's Interim Policy for Review of Solar Energy System Projects on Federally Obligated Airports, no glare potential or low potential for temporary after-image ("green" level) are acceptable levels of glare on final approach (within 2 miles from end of runway) for solar facilities located on airport property and is the recommended standard for properties near airports. However, potential for temporary after-image" ("yellow" level) and potential for permanent eye damage ("red" level) are not acceptable levels of glare on final approach. No glare is permitted at air traffic control towers.

The project proposes 500 square feet of solar panels on a single family residence rooftop with a fixed tilt of 7 degrees with no rotation, and an orientation of 270 degrees. The solar glare study completed by Forge Solar was based on a 2 mile straight in approach (as per FAA Interim Policy Standards) to runways 17 and 35, and runways 12 and 30. Jacqueline Cochran Regional Airport does not have an air traffic control tower.

The analysis concluded that no glare would occur within the 2 mile approach to runways 17-35 and 12-30.

Evaluation of the approach indicates that the panels would result in zero potential for temporary after-image ("green" level glare). Glare from solar panels could potentially constitute a hazard to flight. However, based on the solar glare hazard analysis provided, the glare experienced (i.e. no glare) would be an acceptable level for solar facilities on airports. Therefore, the hazard potential is low.

The applicant has indicated that they do not plan to utilize equipment that would interfere with aircraft communications. The PV panels themselves present little risk of interfering with radar transmission due to their low profiles. In addition, solar panels do not emit electromagnetic waves over distances that could interfere with radar signal transmissions, and any electrical facilities that do carry concentrated current will be buried beneath the ground and away from any signal transmission. There are no radar transmission or receiving facilities within the site

ALUC Director Simon Housman issued a determination of consistency for this project on December 17, 2020.

- 5.2 <u>Update March Air Reserve Base Compatibility Use Study (CUS)</u> Presentation by ALUC Director Simon Housman or his designee.
- 5.3 <u>Video Presentation on Remotely Pilot Aircraft</u> Presentation by ALUC Director Simon Housman or his designee.

Y:VALUC Administrative Items\Admin. 2021\ADmin Item 02-11-21.doc



AIRPORT LAND USE COMMISSION RIVERSIDE COUNTY

December 17, 2020

Mr. Rendell Klaarenbeek, Deputy Director CHAIR Riverside County Building and Safety Department **Russell Batts** 4080 Lemon Street, 12th Floor **Desert Hot Springs** Riverside CA 92501 VICE CHAIR Steven Stewart (VIA HAND DELIVERY) Palm Springs RE: AIRPORT LAND USE COMMISSION (ALUC) DEVELOPMENT REVIEW -CONSISSIONERS **DIRECTOR'S DETERMINATION** Arthur Butler Riverside File No .: ZAP1052TH20 John Lyon Related File No .: BRS2002397 (Building Permit) Riverside APN: 759-280-009, 759-280-010 Steve Mance Lake Eleinore Dear Mr. Klaarenbeek: **Richard Stewart** Marena Valley Under the delegation of the Riverside County Airport Land Use Commission (ALUC) pursuant to **Gary Youmans** Policy 1.5.2(d) of the Countywide Policies of the 2004 Riverside County Airport Land Use Temecula Compatibility Plan, staff reviewed Riverside County Building and Safety Case No. BRS2002397 (Building Permit), a proposal to construct a 809 square foot rooftop solar panel system on a **STAFF** proposed single family residence located at 61198 Goodwood Drive within the Thermal Director Motorclub, located northerly of 62nd Avenue, westerly of Polk Street, easterly of Tyler Street, and Simon A. Housman southerly of Avenue 60. Paul Rull Barbara Santos The site is located within Airport Compatibility Zone D of the Jacqueline Cochran Regional **County Administrative Center** Airport Influence Area (AIA). Within Compatibility Zone D of the Jacqueline Cochran Regional 4090 Lemon St., 1481 Floor. Riverside, CA 92501 Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan, residential density is restricted to either 0.2 dwelling units (951) 955-5132 per acre, or above 5 dwelling units per acre. The proposed rooftop solar panels will not generate any density. www.realue.org The elevation at the southerly end of Runway 17-35 at Jacqueline Cochran Regional Airport is 137.5 feet below mean sea level (-137.5 feet above mean sea level [AMSL]). At a distance of 4,170 feet from the runway to the project, Federal Aviation Administration Obstruction Evaluation Services (FAA OES) review would be required for any structures with a top of roof exceeding -95.8 feet above mean sea level. The site's elevation is -144 feet AMSL and the proposed building height (with rooftop solar panels) is 31 feet, resulting in a top point elevation of -113 feet AMSL. Therefore, review by the FAA Obstruction Evaluation Service was not required. The height of the proposed solar panels will not significantly increase the overall height of the building. Based on the Federal Aviation Administration's Interim Policy for Review of Solar Energy System Projects on Federally Obligated Airports, no glare potential or low potential for temporary after-image ("green" level) are acceptable levels of glare on final approach (within 2

AIRPORT LAND USE COMMISSION

miles from end of runway) for solar facilities located on airport property and is the recommended standard for properties near airports. However, potential for temporary after-image" ("yellow" level) and potential for permanent eye damage ("red" level) are not acceptable levels of glare on final approach. No glare is permitted at air traffic control towers.

The project proposes 809 square feet of solar panels on a single family residence rooftop with a fixed tilt of 7 degrees with no rotation, and an orientation of 186 degrees. The solar glare study completed by Forge Solar was based on a 2 mile straight in approach (as per FAA Interim Policy Standards) to runways 17 and 35, and runways 12 and 30. Jacqueline Cochran Regional Airport does not have an air traffic control tower.

The analysis concluded that some potential glare would occur within the 2 mile approach to runway 30. (No glare is expected to occur within the 2 mile approach to runway 17-35). Evaluation of the approach indicates that the panels would result in low potential for temporary after-image ("green" level glare), totaling annually 1,717 minutes of "green" level glare, lasting up to 10 minutes a day between March and October from 6:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. (pacific daylight time). Overall, less than one percent of annual daylight time would be affected. Glare from solar panels could potentially constitute a hazard to flight. However, based on the solar glare hazard analysis provided, the glare experienced would be an acceptable level for solar facilities on airports. Therefore, the hazard potential is low.

The applicant has indicated that they do not plan to utilize equipment that would interfere with aircraft communications. The PV panels themselves present little risk of interfering with radar transmission due to their low profiles. In addition, solar panels do not emit electromagnetic waves over distances that could interfere with radar signal transmissions, and any electrical facilities that do carry concentrated current will be buried beneath the ground and away from any signal transmission. There are no radar transmission or receiving facilities within the site.

Conclusion: This approval applies to the installation of solar panels as submitted. Any change to the solar array would require ALUC review. All previously applied conditions of approval from the original Thermal Motorclub project (ZAP1017TH10) remain applicable.

As ALUC Director, I hereby find the above-referenced project <u>CONSISTENT</u> with the 2005 Jacqueline Cochran Regional Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan, as amended in 2006, provided that the County of Riverside applies the following recommended conditions:

- 1. The following uses shall be prohibited:
 - (a) Any use or activity which would direct a steady light or flashing light of red, white, green, or amber colors associated with airport operations toward an aircraft engaged in an initial straight climb following takeoff or toward an aircraft engaged in a straight final approach toward a landing at an airport, other than an FAA-approved navigational signal light or visual approach slope indicator.
 - (b) Any use or activity which would cause sunlight to be reflected towards an aircraft engaged in an initial straight climb following takeoff or towards an aircraft engaged in a straight final approach towards a landing at an airport.

AIRPORT LAND USE COMMISSION

- (c) Any use or activity which would generate smoke or water vapor or which would attract large concentrations of birds, or which may otherwise affect safe air navigation within the area.
- (d) Any use or activity which would generate electrical interference that may be detrimental to the operation of aircraft and/or aircraft instrumentation.
- 2. All solar arrays installed on the project site shall consist of smooth glass with antireflective coating, a fixed tilt of 7.0 degrees and orientation of 186 degrees. Solar panels shall be limited to a total of 809 square feet, and the locations and coordinates shall be as specified in the glare study. Any deviation from these specifications (other than reduction in square footage of panels), including change in tilt or orientation, shall require a new solar glare analysis to ensure that the amended project does not result in any glare impacting the air traffic control tower or creation of any "yellow" or "red" level glare in the flight paths, and shall require review by the Airport Land Use Commission,
- 3. In the event that any incidence of electrical interference affecting the safety of air navigation occurs as a result of project operation, upon notification to the airport operator of an incidence, the airport operator shall notify the project operator in writing. Within 30 days of written notice, the project operator shall be required to promptly take all measures necessary to eliminate such interference. An "incidence" includes any situation that results in an accident, incident, "near-miss," report by airport personnel, or specific safety complaint to the airport operator or to federal, state, or county authorities responsible for the safety of air navigation. The project operator shall work with the airport operator to prevent recurrence of the incidence. For each such incidence made known to the project operator, the airport operator shall only be considered to have been fulfilled when the airport operator states in writing that the situation has been remediated to the airport operator.
- In the event that any incidence of glint, glare, or flash affecting the safety of air 4. navigation occurs as a result of project operation, upon notification to the airport operator of an incidence, the airport operator shall notify the project operator in writing. Within 30 days of written notice, the project operator shall be required to promptly take all measures necessary to eliminate such glint, glare, or flash. An "incidence" includes any situation that results in an accident, incident, "near-miss," or specific safety complaint regarding an in-flight experience to the airport operator or to federal, state, or county authorities responsible for the safety of air navigation. The project operator shall work with the airport operator to prevent recurrence of the incidence. Suggested measures may include, but are not limited to, reprogramming the alignment of the panels, covering them at the time of day when incidences of glare occur, or wholly removing panels to diminish or eliminate the source of the glint, glare, or flash. For each such incidence made known to the project operator, the necessary remediation shall only be considered to have been fulfilled when the airport operator states in writing that the situation has been remediated to the airport operator's satisfaction.

If you have any questions, please contact Paul Rull, ALUC Principal Planner, at (951) 955-6893.

Sincerely,

AIRPORT LAND USE COMMISSION

RIVERSIDE COUNTY AIRPORT LAND USE COMMISSION

Simon A. Housman

Simon A. Housman, ALUC Director

Attachments: Notice of Airport in Vicinity

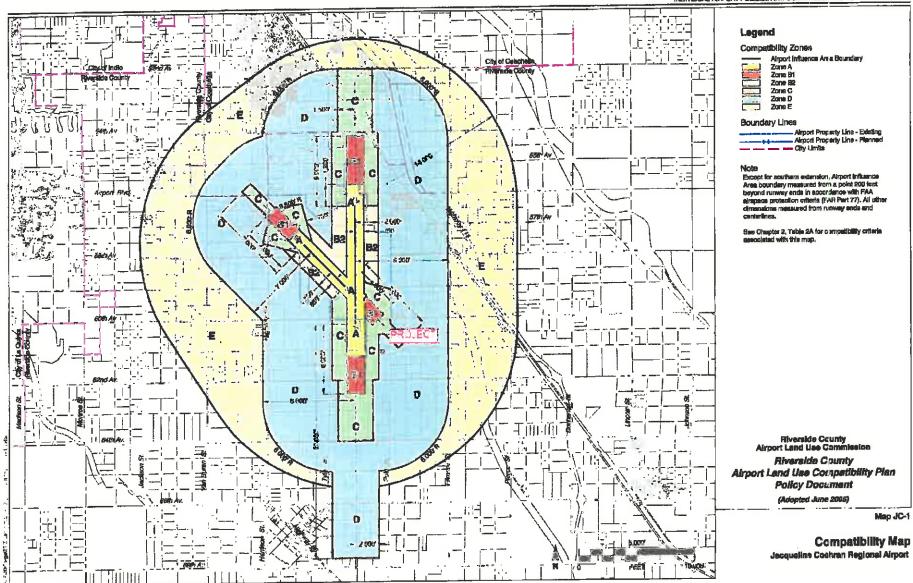
cc: Fullerton Architects, P.C. (applicant/representative) Yellow Horse LLC (property owner) Michael Maldonado, Interim County Airports Manager ALUC Case File

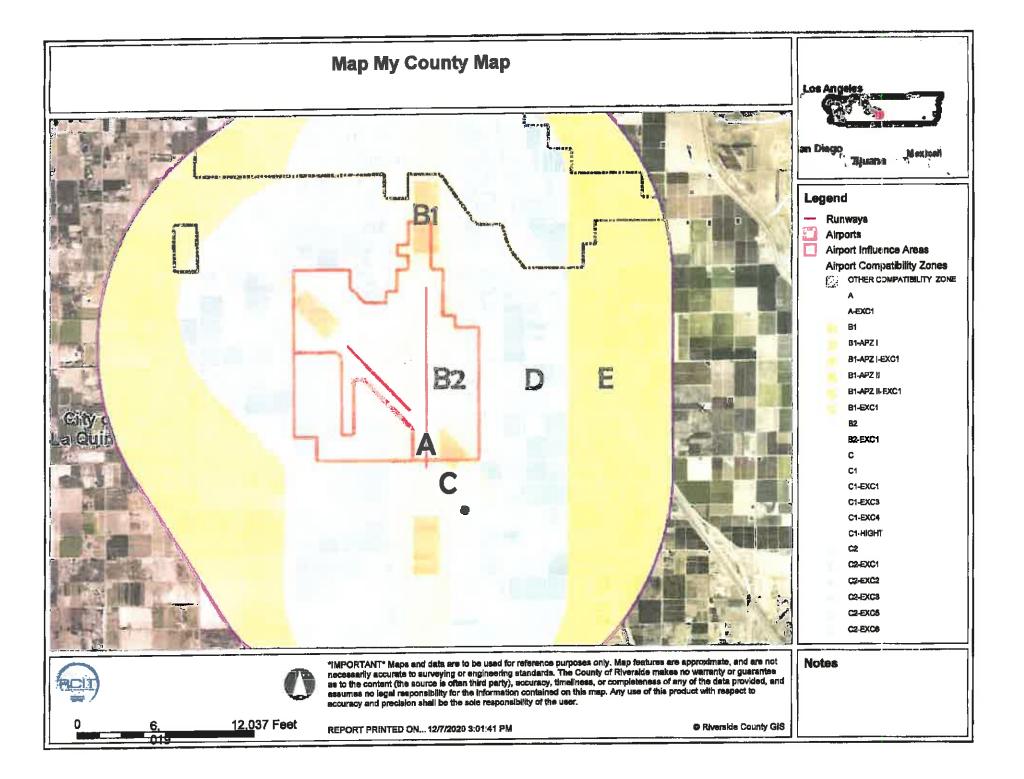
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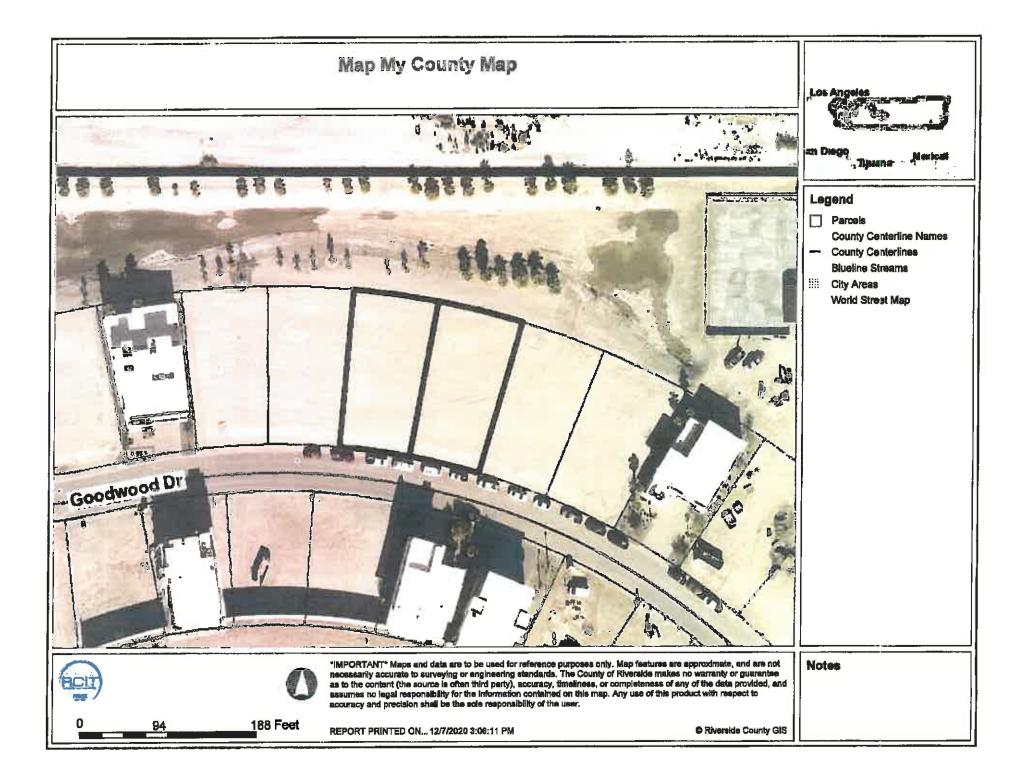
NOTICE OF AIRPORT IN VICINITY

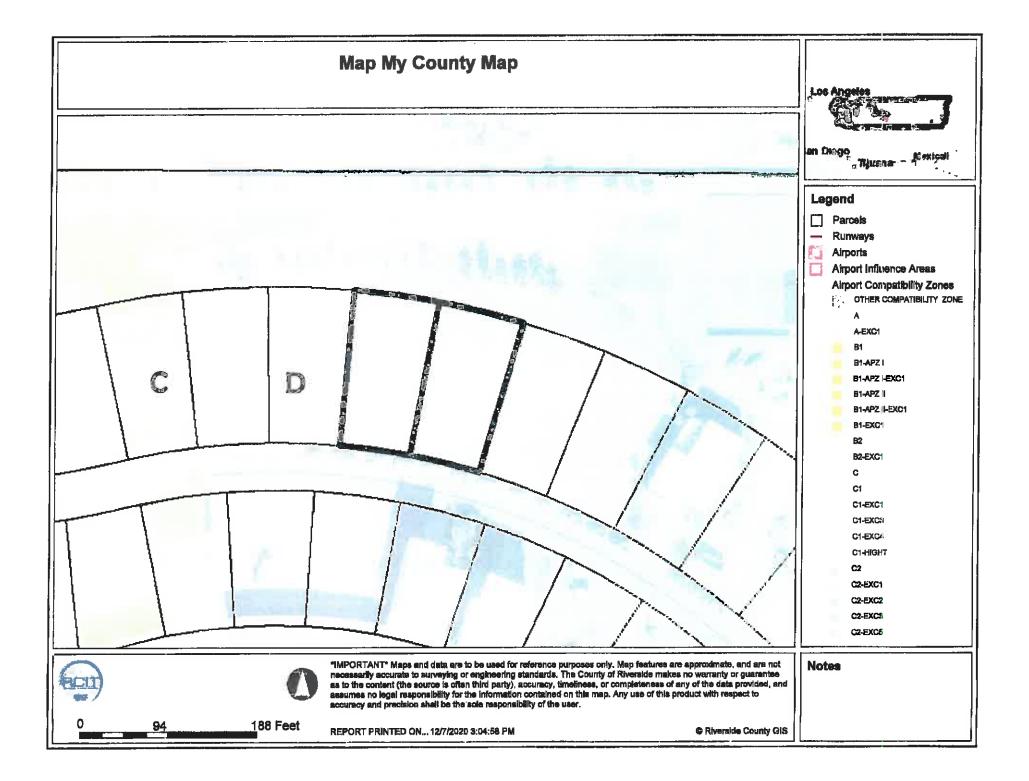
This property is presently located in the vicinity of an airport, within what is known as an airport influence area. For that reason, the property may be subject to some of the annoyances or inconveniences associated with proximity to airport operations (for example: noise, vibration, or odors). Individual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

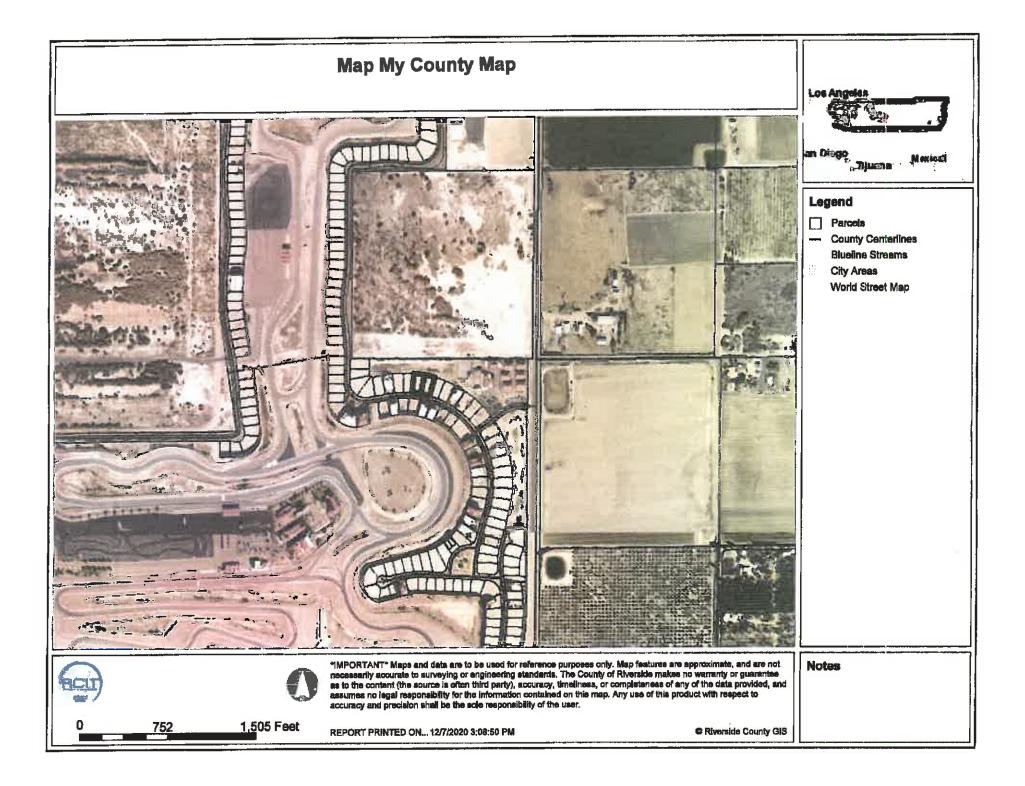
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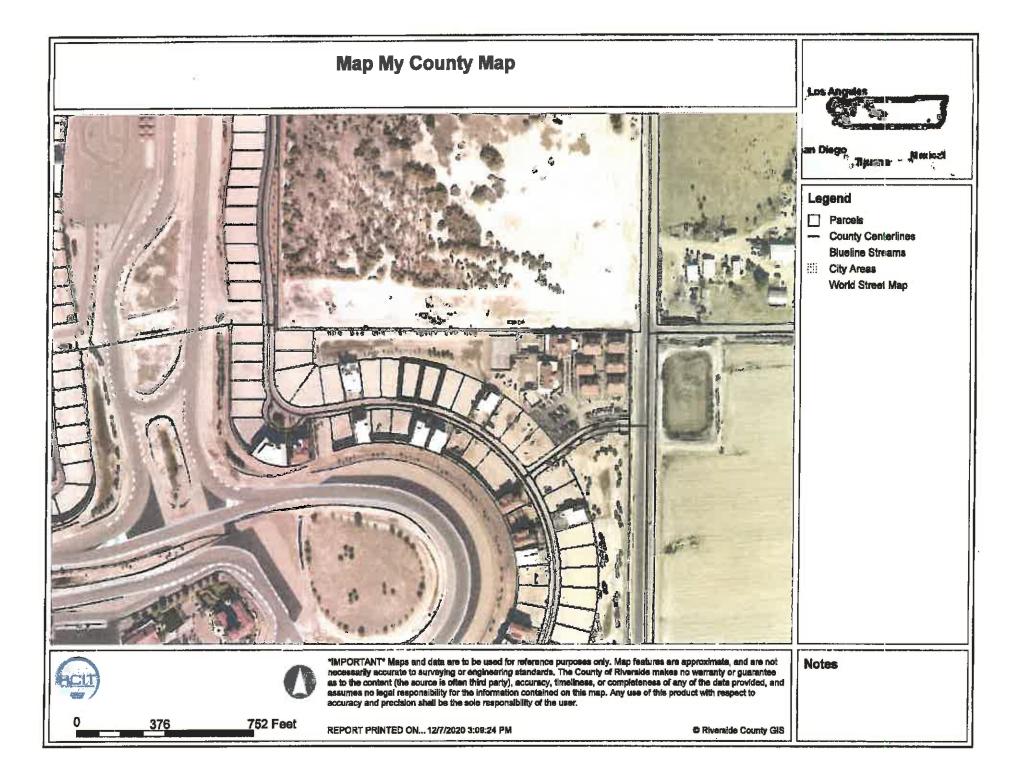


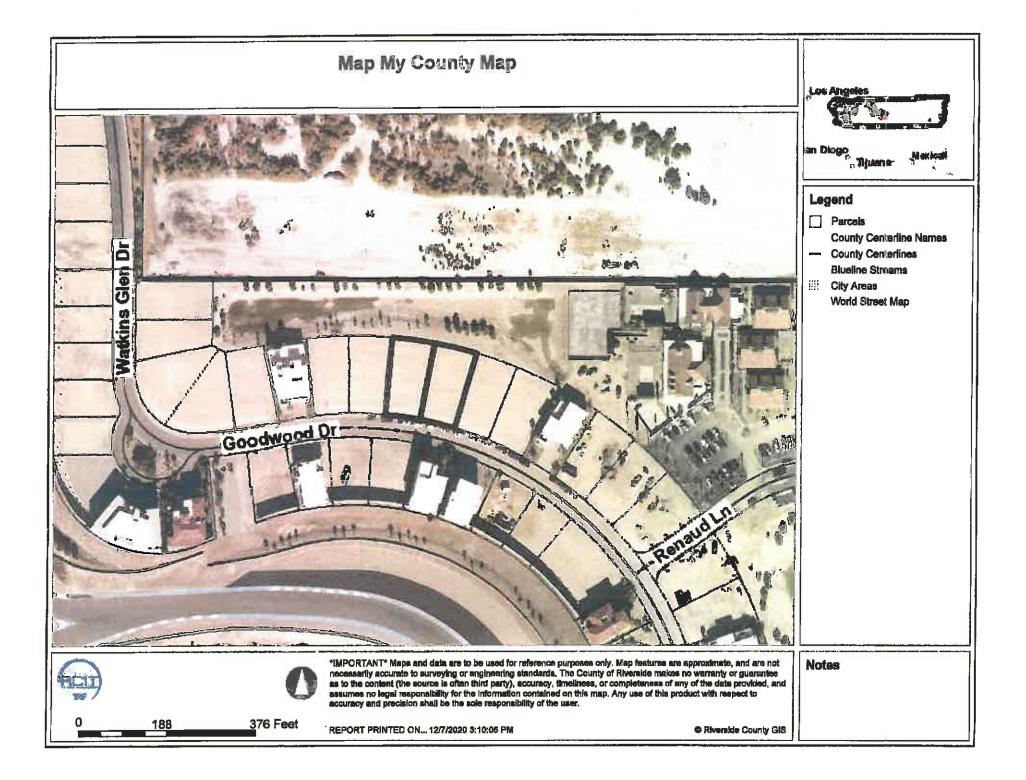


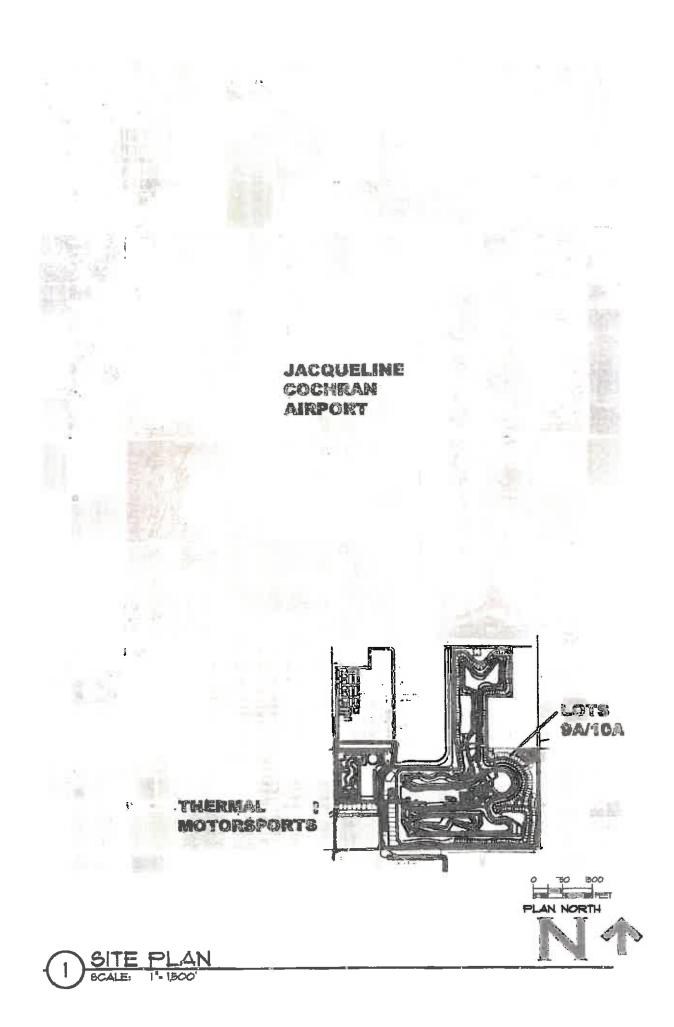


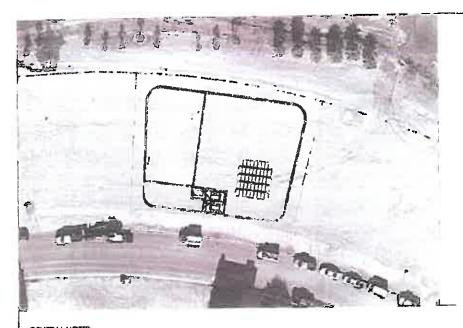


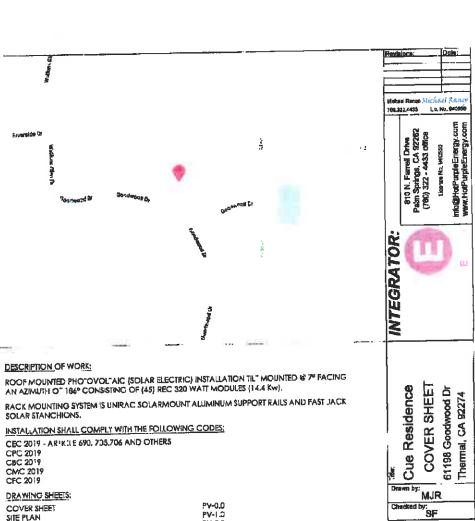












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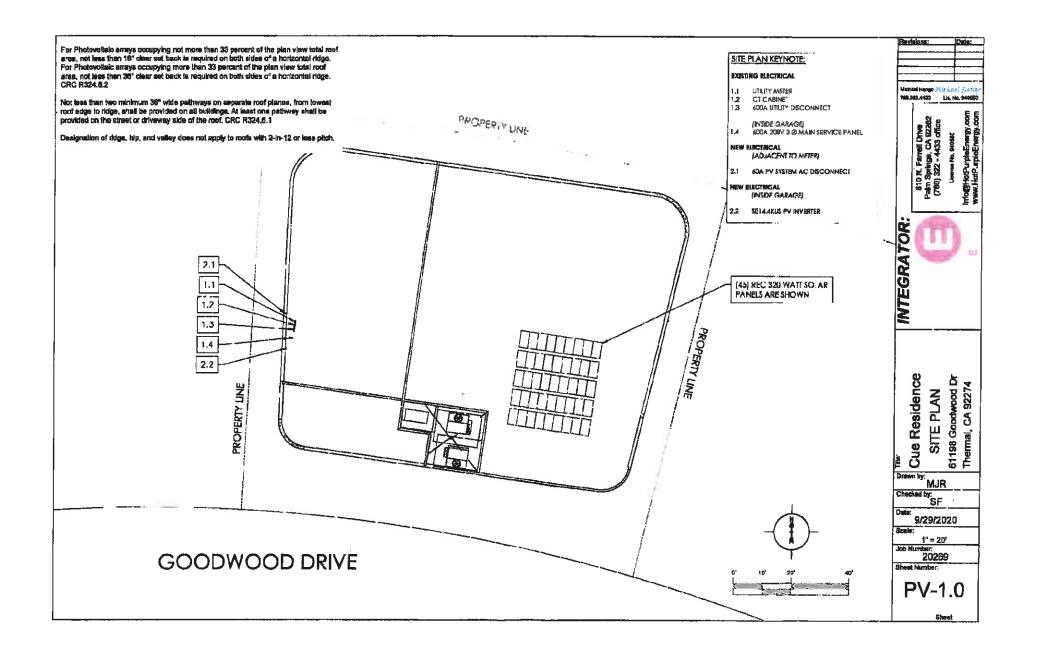
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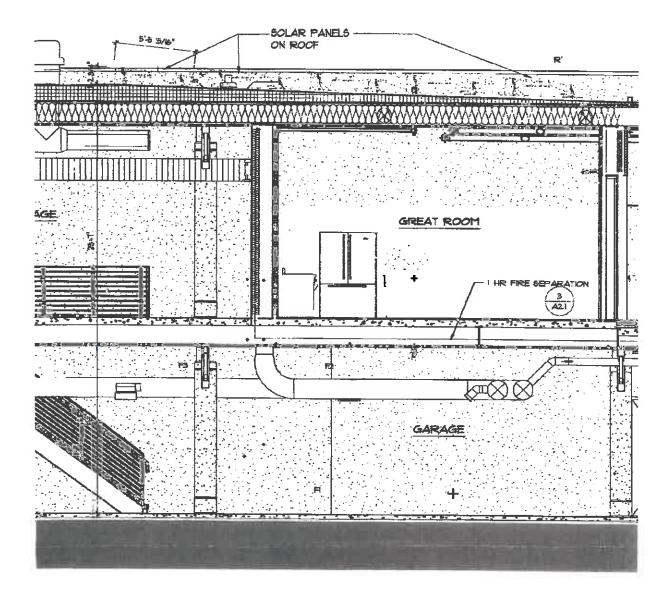
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CENERAL NOTES:

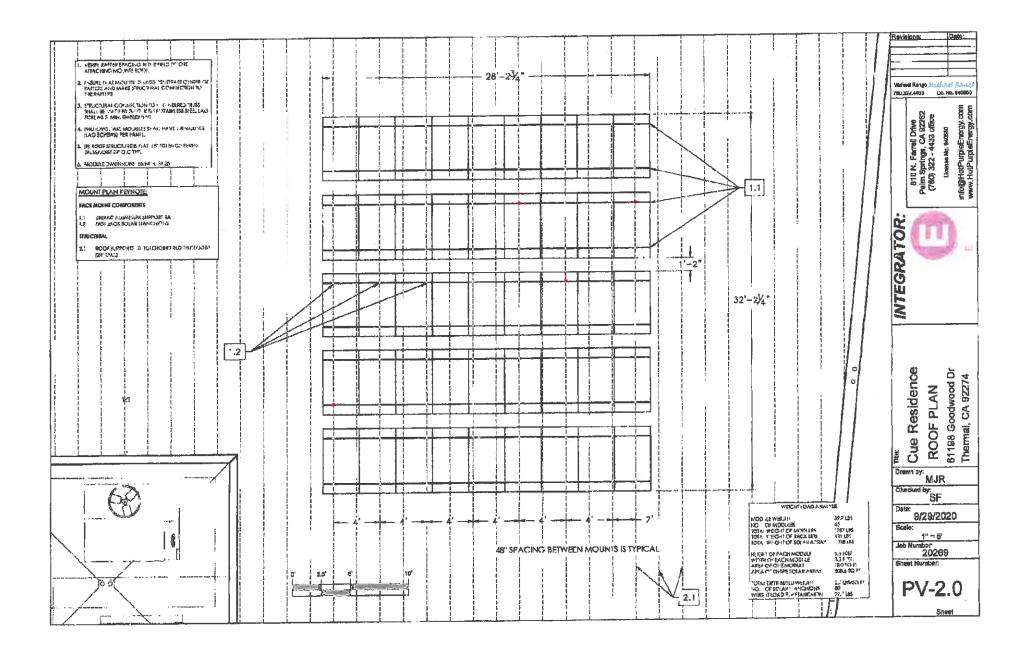
- ALL ELECTRICAL WORK TO BE INSTALLED BY A QUALIFIED LICENSED ELECTRICIAN AND APPRENTICES WORKING UNDER THE DIRECT SUPERVISION OF A LICENSED ELECTRICIAN.
- 2. ALL SOLAR MODULES SHALL BE ULLISTED 1703 AND CEC APPROVED. ALL INVERTERS SHALL BE ULLISTED 1/415A CERTIFIED AND CEC APPROVED, ALL ELECTRICAL COMPONENTS AND MATERIALS SHALL BE LISTED AND APPROVED FOR ITS PURPOSE AND INSTALLED IN A WORKMAN LIKE MANNER. ALL OUTDOOR EQUIPMENT SHALL MEET APPROPRIATE NEMA STANDARDS.
- THIS SYSTEM IS INTENDED TO BE OPERATED IN PARALLEL WITH THE UTILITY SERVICE PROVIDER. ANTI SLANDING З. PROTECTION IS A REQUIREMENT OF UL1741 AND IS INTENDED TO PREVENT THE OPERATION OF THE PHOTOYOLTAIC SYSTEM WHEN THE UTILITY ORID IS NOT IN OPERATION.
- FERMISSION TO OPERATE THE SYSTEM IS NOT AUTHORIZED UNTIL HINAL INSPECTIONS AND APPROVALS BY THE LOCAL 4. AUTHORITY HAVING JURISI NOTION AND THE LOCAL UTILITY SERVICE PROVIDER.
- THE METHOD OF MOUNTING SHALL BE DONE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RACKING MANUFACTURER TO MEET DEAD LOAD, WIND LOAD, AND SEISMIC REQUIREMENTS. PHOTOVOLTAIC MODULES WILL BE SECURED AND MOUNTED ON THE ROOF AS SPECIFIED ON THE STRUCTURAL SHEETS. EXISTING ROOF EQUIPMENT WILL NOT BE ENHICITED BY THE PHOTOVOLTAIC SYSTEM OR INSTALLATION.
- 6. ALL FASTEN-45 SHALL BE CORROSION RESISTANT APPROPRIATE FOR THE SITE CONDITIONS.
- 7. ALL ROOFING REPAIRS MUST MAINTAIN EXISTING CLASS AND TYPE OF ROOF AND ALL WORK SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ROOFING MANUFACTURERS INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS.
- 8. TO BE INSTALLED IN SJCH A MANNER THAT IS DISCREET AND IXCES NOT DETRACT FROM THE HOMES ARCHITECTURE

CEC 2019 - ARIKILE 690, 705,706 AND OTHERS CPC 2019 CBC 2019 CMC 2019 CMC 2019 CFC 2019	
DRAWING SHEETS: COVER SHEET SITE PLAN ROOF PLAN SINGLE LINE DIAGRAM MOUNTING DETA L WARNING LABELING SPECIFICATION SHEETS: MODULE AND INVERTERS UNIRAC CERTIFICATION	PV-0.0 PV-1.0 PV-2.0 PV-3.0 PV-4.0 PV-5.0











FORGESOLAR GLARE ANALYSIS

Project: Riverside Co Residentia!

Four rooftop PV arrays near KTRM airport, Thermal CA

Site configuration: All 4 homes-temp-0

Analysis conducted by Dave Belote (dave@darestrategies.com) at 21:15 on 15 Dec, 2020.

U.S. FAA 2013 Policy Adherence

The following table summarizes the policy achievence of the glare analysis based on the 2013 U.S. Federal Aviation Administration Interim Policy 78 FR 63276. This policy requires the following criteria be met for solar energy systems on airport property:

- No "yellow" glare (potential for after-image) for any flight path from threshold to 2 miles
- * No giare of any kind for Air Traffic Control Tower(s) ("ATCT") at cab height.
- Default analysis and observer characteristics (see list below)

ForgeSolar does not represent or speak officially for the FAA and cannot approve or deny projects. Results are informational only.

COMPONENT	STATUS	DESCRIPTION
Analysis parameters	PASS	Analysis time interval and eye characteristics used are acceptable
2-mile flight path(s)	PASS	Fight path receptor(s) do not receive yellow glare
ATCT(s)	N/A	No ATCT receptors designated

Default glare analysis parameters and observer eye characteristics (for reference only):

- Analysis time interval: 1 minute
- Coular transmission coefficient: 0.5
- Pupil diameter: 0.002 meters
- Eye focal length: 0.017 meters
- Sun subtended angle: 9.3 milliradians

FAA Pošoy 78 FR 83276 can be read at https://www.federalregister.gov/d/2013-24729

SITE CONFIGURATION

Analysis Parameters

DNI: peaks at 1,000.0 W/m*2 Time interval: 1 min Ocular transmission coefficient: 0.5 Pupil diameter: 0.002 m Eye focal length: 0.017 m Sun subtended angle: 9.3 mrad Site Config ID: 47169.8001



PV Array(s)

Name: 61197 Goodwood Axis tracking: Fixed (no rotation) Tilt: 7.0° Orientation: 168.0° Rated power: -Panel material: Smooth glass with AR coating Reflectivity: Vary with sun Siope error: correlate with material



Vertex	Latitude (*)	Longitude (*)	Ground elevation (it)	Height above ground (ft)	Tatal elevation (ft)
1	33.604671	-116.150223	-146.89	33.96	-112.91
2	33.604697	-116.150088	-145.49	33.96	-111.51
3	33.604640	-116.150073	-144.68	33.98	-110.70
4	93.604617	-118.150217	-146.61	33.96	-112.63



Name: 61198 Goodwood Axia tracking: Fixed (no rotation) Tilt: 7.0° Crientation: 186.0° Rated power: -Panel material: Smooth glass with AR coating Reflectivity: Vary with sun Stope error: correlate with material



Vertex	Latitude (*)	Longitude (")	Ground elevation (it)	Height above ground (ft)	Total elevation (ff)
1	33.605040	-116.149252	-145.53	30.81	-114.72
2	33.605130	-116.149232	-146.16	30.61	-115.35
3	33.605116	-116.149150	-147.62	30.81	-116,81
4	33.605024	-116.149169	-146.80	30.81	-115.58

Name: 86804 Rogers Way Axis tracking: Fixed (no rotation) Tilit: 7.0° Orientation: 270.0° Rated power: -Panel material: Smooth glass with AR coating Reflectivity: Vary with sun Slope error: correlate with material



Vertex	Latitude (*)	Longitude (*)	Ground elevation (ft)	Height above ground (fi)	Total elevation (ft)
1	33.599143	-116.150041	-146.57	36.25	-110.31
2	33.699019	-116.150041	-147.30	36.25	-111.05
3	33.599020	-116.149994	-148.97	36.25	-110.72
4	33.599049	-116.149994	-146.59	36.25	-110.33
5	33.599048	-116.150009	-146.82	36.25	-110.56
6	33.599144	-118.150010	-145.89	36.25	-109.74

Name: 86814 Newton Way Axis tracking: Fixed (no rotation) Tilt: 8.0° Orientation: 165.0° Rated power: ~ Panel material: Smooth glass with AR coating Reflectivity: Vary with sun Slope error: correlate with material



Vertex	Latitude (*)	Longitude (*)	Ground elevation (it)	Height above ground (fi)	Total elevation (II)	
1	33.601662	-116.150329	-148.16	38.65	-109.51	
2	33.601700	-116.150146	-148.42	38.65	-109.77	
3	33.601668	-116.150136	-149.52	38.65	-110.87	
4	33.601627	-116.150317	-148.15	38.65	-110.50	

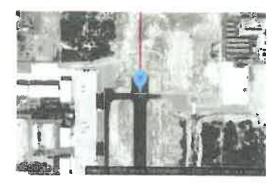
Flight Path Receptor(s)

Name: Rwy 12 Description: Threshold height: 50 ft Direction: 135.0° Glide slope: 3.0° Pilot view restricted? Yes Vertical view: 30.0° Azimuthal view: 50.0°



Point	Latitude (*)	Longitude (*)	Ground elevation (ft)	Height above ground (ii)	Total elevation (ft)
Threshold	33.690183	-116.171005	-117.94	50.00	-67.94
Two-mile	33.650628	-116.195587	-80.78	566.30	485.52

Name: Rwy 17 Description: Threshold height: 50 ft Direction: 180.2° Gilde slope: 3.0° Pitot view restricted? Yes Vertical view: 30.0° Azimuthal view: 50.0°

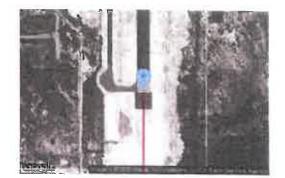


Point	Latitude (*)	Longitude (")	Ground elevation (it)	Height above ground (it)	Total elevation (ft)
Threshold	33.639142	-116.156425	-115.83	50.00	-65.33
Two-mile	33.668054	-116.158286	-91,22	579.35	488.12



Polat	Letitude (°)	Longitude (")	Ground elevation (ft)	Height above ground (ft)	Total elevation (ft)
Threshold	33.620459	-116.159390	-132.30	60.00	-82.29
Two-mile	33.600014	-116.134810	-157.22	628.39	471.16

Name: Rwy 35 Description: Threahold height: 50 ft Direction: 0.2° Gilde slope: 3.0° Pilot view restricted? Yes Vertical view: 30.0° Azimuthal view: 50.0°



Point	Latitude (*)	Longitude (*)	Ground elevation (It)	Height above ground (fi)	Total elevation (ft)
Threshold	33.615802	-116.156431	-139.07	50.00	-89.06
Two-mile	33.588890	-116.156552	-156.01	620.40	464.39

GLARE ANALYSIS RESULTS

Summary of Glare

	PV Array Name	Tilt	Orlent	"Green" Glare	"Yellow" Glare	Energy
		(")	(")	min	min	kWh
_	61197 Goodwood	7.0	168.0	1,679	0	
\rightarrow	61198 Goodwood	7.0	186.0	1,717	0	
	86804 Rogers Way	7.0	270.0	0	0	
	86814 Newton Way	8.0	165,0	762	0	2.5

Total annual glare received by each receptor

Receptor	Annual Green Glare (min)	Annual Yeilow Glare (min)
Rwy 12	0	0
Rwy 17	0	0
Rwy 30	4158	0
Rwy 35	0	٥

Results for: 61197 Goodwood

Receptor	Green Glare (min)	Yellow Glare (min)
Rwy 12	0	0
Rwy 17	0	Û
Rwy 30	1679	G
Rwy 35	0	0

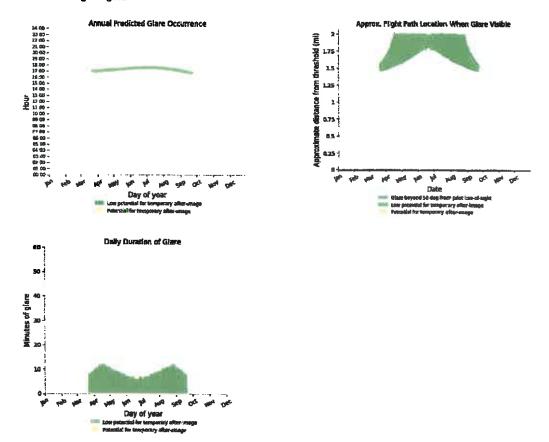
Flight Path: Rwy 12

0 minutes of yellow glare 0 minutes of green glare

Flight Path: Rwy 17

Flight Path: Rwy 30

0 minutes of yellow glare 1679 minutes of green glare



Flight Path: Rwy 35

0 minutes of yellow glare 0 minutes of green glare



Results for: 61198 Goodwood

Receptor	Green Glare (min)	Yellow Glare (min)
Rwy 12	0	0
Rwy 17	0	0
Rwy 30	1717	0
Rwy 35	0	0

Flight Path: Rwy 12

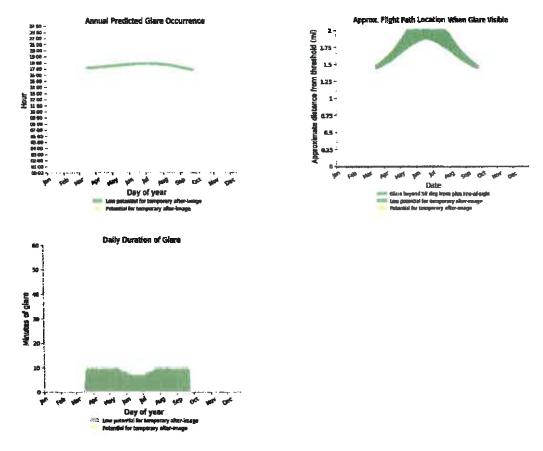
0 minutes of yellow glare 0 minutes of green glare

Flight Path: Rwy 17

C minutes of yellow glare C minutes of green glare

Flight Path: Rwy 30

0 minutes of yellow giare 1717 minutes of green giars



Flight Path: Rwy 35

Results for: 86804 Rogers Way

Receptor	Green Glare (min)	Yellow Glare (min)
Rwy 12	0	0
Rwy 17	0	0
Rwy 30	0	0
Rwy 35	0	0

Flight Path: Rwy 12

0 minutes of yellow glara 0 minutes of green glare

Flight Path: Rwy 17

0 minutes of yellow giare 0 minutes of green giare

Flight Path: Rwy 30

0 minutes of yellow glare 0 minutes of green glare

Flight Path: Rwy 35

0 minutes of yellow glare 0 minutes of green glare

Results for: 86814 Newton Way

Receptor	Green Glare (min)	Yellow Glare (min)
Rwy 12	0	0
Rwy 17	G	0
Rwy 30	762	0
Rwy 35	0	C

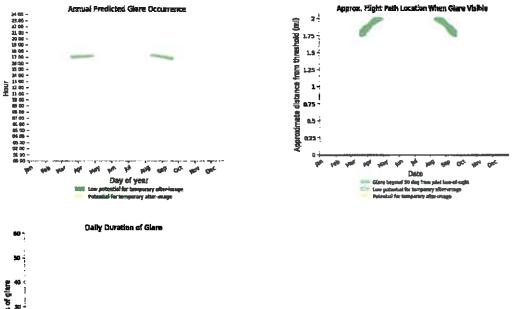
Flight Path: Rwy 12

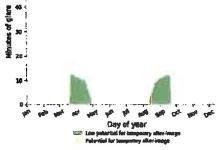
Flight Path: Rwy 17

0 minutes of yellow glare 0 minutes of green glare

Flight Path: Rwy 30

0 minutes of yellow glare 762 minutes of gress glare







Assumptions

"Green" glare is glare with low potential to cause an after-image (flash blindness) when observed prior to a typical blink response time. "Yellow" glare is glare with potential to cause an after-image (flash blindness) when observed prior to a typical blink response time. Times associated with glare are denoted in Standard time. For Daylight Savings, add one hour.

Glare analyses do not account for physical obstructions between reflectors and receptors. This includes buildings, tree cover and geographic obstructions.

Several calculations utilize the PV array controld, rather than the actual glare spot location, due to algorithm limitations. This may affect results for large PV tootprints. Additional analyses of array aub-sections can provide additional information on expected glare. The subtended source angle (glare spot size) is constrained by the PV array footprint size. Partitioning large arrays into smaller sections will reduce the maximum potential subtended angle, potentially impacting results if actual glare spots are larger than the sub-array size. Additional analyses of the combined area of adjacent aub-arrays can provide more information on potential glare hazards. (See previous point on related limitations.)

Glare locations displayed on receptor plots are approximate. Actual glare-spot locations may differ.

Glare vector plots are simplified representations of analysis data. Actual glare emanations and results may differ.

The glare hazard determination relies on several approximations including observer eye characteristics, angle of view, and typical blink response time. Actual results and glare occurrence may differ.

Hazard zone boundaries shown in the Glare Hazard plot are an approximation and visual ald based on aggregated research data. Actual ocular impact outcomes encompass a continuous, not discrete, spectrum.

Refer to the Help page at www.forgesolar.com/help/ for assumptions and limitations not listed here.

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PAGE BREAK

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A. C.

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AIRPORT LAND USE COMMISSION RIVERSIDE COUNTY

December 17, 2020

of the building.

Mr. Rendell Klaarenbeek, Deputy Director CHAIR **Riverside County Building and Safety Department Russell Betts** Desert Hot Springs 4080 Lemon Street, 12th Floor Riverside CA 92501 **VICE CHAIR** Steven Stewart (VIA HAND DELIVERY) Palm Springs **RE: AIRPORT LAND USE COMMISSION (ALUC) DEVELOPMENT REVIEW -**COMMISSIONERS DIRECTOR'S DETERMINATION Arthur Butler Riverside File No.: ZAP1053TH20 John Lyon Related File No.: BRS2002663 (Building Permit) Riverside APN: 759-230-019 Steve Manos Lake Elsinore Dear Mr. Klaarenbeek: **Richard Stewart** Moreno Valley Under the delegation of the Riverside County Airport Land Use Commission (ALUC) pursuant to **Gary Yournans** Policy 1.5.2(d) of the Countywide Policies of the 2004 Riverside County Airport Land Use Temecula Compatibility Plan, staff reviewed Riverside County Building and Safety Case No. BRS2002663(Building Permit), a proposal to construct a 650 square foot rooftop solar panel STAFF system on a proposed single family residence located at 61197 Goodwood Drive within the Director Thermal Motorclub, located northerly of 62nd Avenue, westerly of Polk Street, easterly of Tyler Sinon A. Housman Street, and southerly of Avenue 60. Paul Rult Barbara Santos The site is located within Airport Compatibility Zone C of the Jacqueline Cochran Regional Courty Administrative Center 4080 Lemon St., 1487 Floor. Airport Influence Area (AIA). Within Compatibility Zone C of the Jacqueline Cochran Regional Riverside, CA 92501 Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan, residential density is restricted to a maximum of 0.2 (951) 955-5132 dwelling units per acre. The proposed rooftop solar panels will not generate any density. www.realuc.org The elevation at the southerly end of Runway 17-35 at Jacqueline Cochran Regional Airport is 137.5 feet below mean sea level (-137.5 feet above mean sea level [AMSL]). At a distance of 4,220 feet from the runway to the project, Federal Aviation Administration Obstruction Evaluation Services (FAA OES) review would be required for any structures with a top of roof exceeding -95.3 feet above mean sea level. The site's elevation is -146 feet AMSL and the proposed building height (with rooftop solar panels) is 34 feet, resulting in a top point elevation of -112 feet AMSL. Therefore, review by the FAA Obstruction Evaluation Service was not

> Based on the Federal Aviation Administration's Interim Policy for Review of Solar Energy System Projects on Federally Obligated Airports, no glare potential or low potential for temporary after-image ("green" level) are acceptable levels of glare on final approach (within 2 miles from end of runway) for solar facilities located on airport property and is the recommended

> required. The height of the proposed solar panels will not significantly increase the overall height

standard for properties near airports. However, potential for temporary after-image" ("yellow" level) and potential for permanent eye damage ("red" level) are not acceptable levels of glare on final approach. No glare is permitted at air traffic control towers.

The project proposes 650 square feet of solar panels on a single family residence rooftop with a fixed tilt of 7 degrees with no rotation, and an orientation of 168 degrees. The solar glare study completed by Forge Solar was based on a 2 mile straight in approach (as per FAA Interim Policy Standards) to runways 17 and 35, and runways 12 and 30. Jacqueline Cochran Regional Airport does not have an air traffic control tower.

The analysis concluded that some potential glare would occur within the 2 mile approach to runway 30. (No glare is expected to occur within the 2 mile approach to runway 17-35). Evaluation of the approach indicates that the panels would result in low potential for temporary after-image ("green" level glare), totaling annually 1,679 minutes of "green" level glare, lasting up to 12 minutes a day between March and October from 5:30 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. (pacific daylight time). Overall, less than one percent of annual daylight time would be affected. Glare from solar panels could potentially constitute a hazard to flight. However, based on the solar glare hazard analysis provided, the glare experienced would be an acceptable level for solar facilities on airports. Therefore, the hazard potential is low.

The applicant has indicated that they do not plan to utilize equipment that would interfere with aircraft communications. The PV panels themselves present little risk of interfering with radar transmission due to their low profiles. In addition, solar panels do not emit electromagnetic waves over distances that could interfere with radar signal transmissions, and any electrical facilities that do carry concentrated current will be buried beneath the ground and away from any signal transmission. There are no radar transmission or receiving facilities within the site

Conclusion: This approval applies to the installation of solar panels as submitted. Any change to the solar array would require ALUC review. All previously applied conditions of approval from the original Thermal Motorclub project (ZAP1017TH10) remain applicable.

As ALUC Director, I hereby find the above-referenced project <u>CONSISTENT</u> with the 2005 Jacqueline Cochran Regional Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan, as amended in 2006, provided that the County of Riverside applies the following recommended conditions:

- 1. The following uses shall be prohibited:
 - (a) Any use or activity which would direct a steady light or flashing light of red, white, green, or amber colors associated with airport operations toward an aircraft engaged in an initial straight climb following takeoff or toward an aircraft engaged in a straight final approach toward a landing at an airport, other than an FAA-approved navigational signal light or visual approach slope indicator.
 - (b) Any use or activity which would cause sunlight to be reflected towards an aircraft engaged in an initial straight climb following takeoff or towards an aircraft engaged in a straight final approach towards a landing at an airport.
 - (c) Any use or activity which would generate smoke or water vapor or which would

attract large concentrations of birds, or which may otherwise affect safe air navigation within the area.

- (d) Any use or activity which would generate electrical interference that may be detrimental to the operation of aircraft and/or aircraft instrumentation.
- 2. All solar arrays installed on the project site shall consist of smooth glass with antireflective coating, a fixed tilt of 7.0 degrees and orientation of 168 degrees. Solar panels shall be limited to a total of 650 square feet, and the locations and coordinates shall be as specified in the glare study. Any deviation from these specifications (other than reduction in square footage of panels), including change in tilt or orientation, shall require a new solar glare analysis to ensure that the amended project does not result in any glare impacting the air traffic control tower or creation of any "yellow" or "red" level glare in the flight paths, and shall require review by the Airport Land Use Commission.
- 3. In the event that any incidence of electrical interference affecting the safety of air navigation occurs as a result of project operation, upon notification to the airport operator of an incidence, the airport operator shall notify the project operator in writing. Within 30 days of written notice, the project operator shall be required to promptly take all measures necessary to eliminate such interference. An "incidence" includes any situation that results in an accident, incident, "near-miss," report by airport personnel, or specific safety complaint to the airport operator or to federal, state, or county authorities responsible for the safety of air navigation. The project operator shall work with the airport operator to prevent recurrence of the incidence. For each such incidence made known to the project operator, the airport operator shall only be considered to have been fulfilled when the airport operator states in writing that the situation has been remediated to the airport operator.
- 4. In the event that any incidence of glint, glare, or flash affecting the safety of air navigation occurs as a result of project operation, upon notification to the airport operator of an incidence, the airport operator shall notify the project operator in writing. Within 30 days of written notice, the project operator shall be required to promptly take all measures necessary to eliminate such glint, glare, or flash. An "incidence" includes any situation that results in an accident, incident, "near-miss," or specific safety complaint regarding an in-flight experience to the airport operator or to federal, state, or county authorities responsible for the safety of air navigation. The project operator shall work with the airport operator to prevent recurrence of the incidence. Suggested measures may include, but are not limited to, reprogramming the alignment of the panels, covering them at the time of day when incidences of glare occur, or wholly removing panels to diminish or eliminate the source of the glint, glare, or flash. For each such incidence made known to the project operator, the necessary remediation shall only be considered to have been fulfilled when the airport operator states in writing that the situation has been remediated to the airport operator's satisfaction.

If you have any questions, please contact Paul Rull, ALUC Principal Planner, at (951) 955-6893.

Sincerely, RIVERSIDE COUNTY AIRPORT LAND USE COMMISSION

Simon A. Housman

Simon A. Housman, ALUC Director

Attachments: Notice of Airport in Vicinity

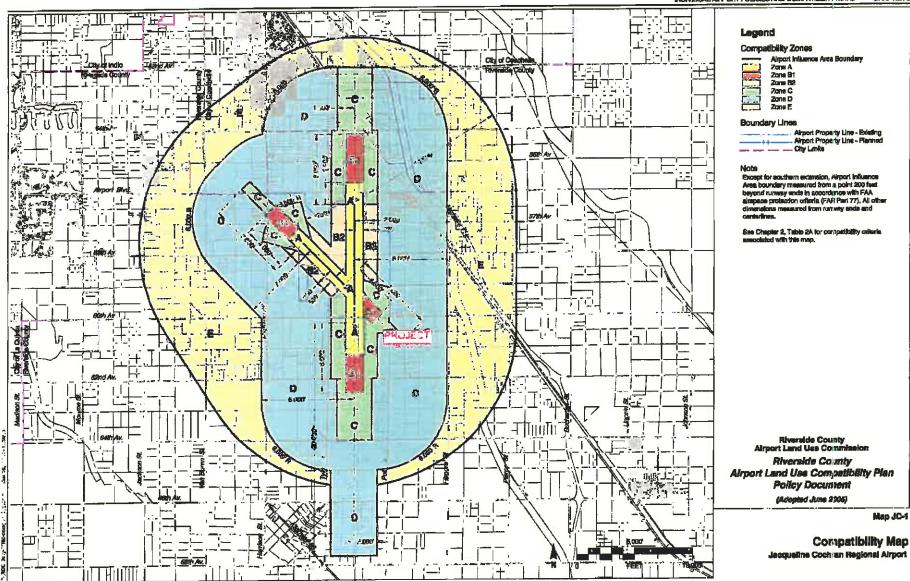
cc: Fullerton Architects, P.C. (applicant/representative) JTM Land Co. (property owner) Michael Maldonado, Interim County Airports Manager ALUC Case File

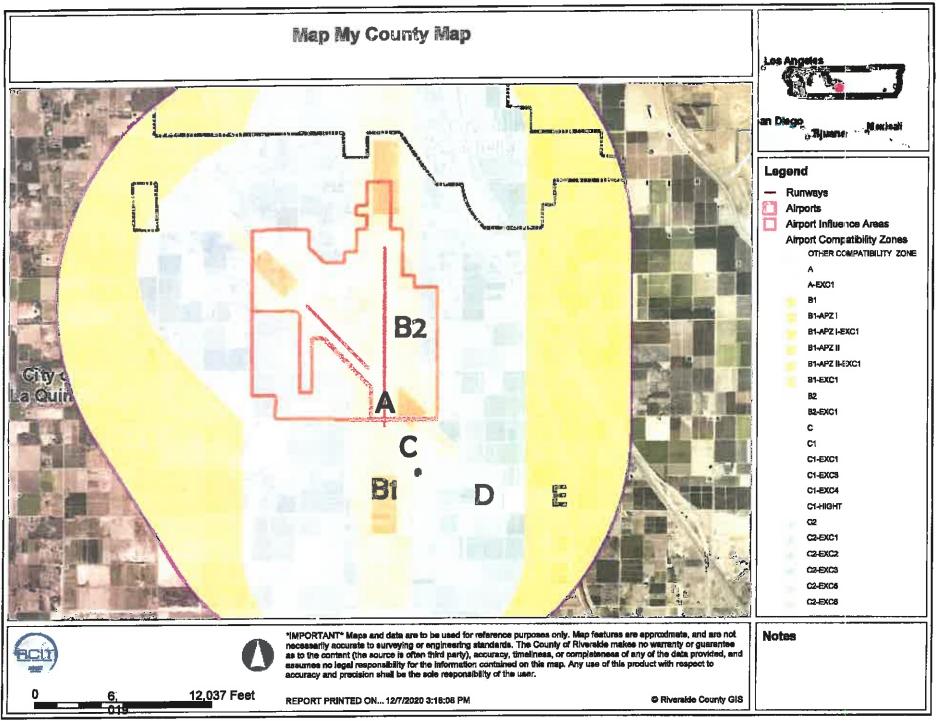
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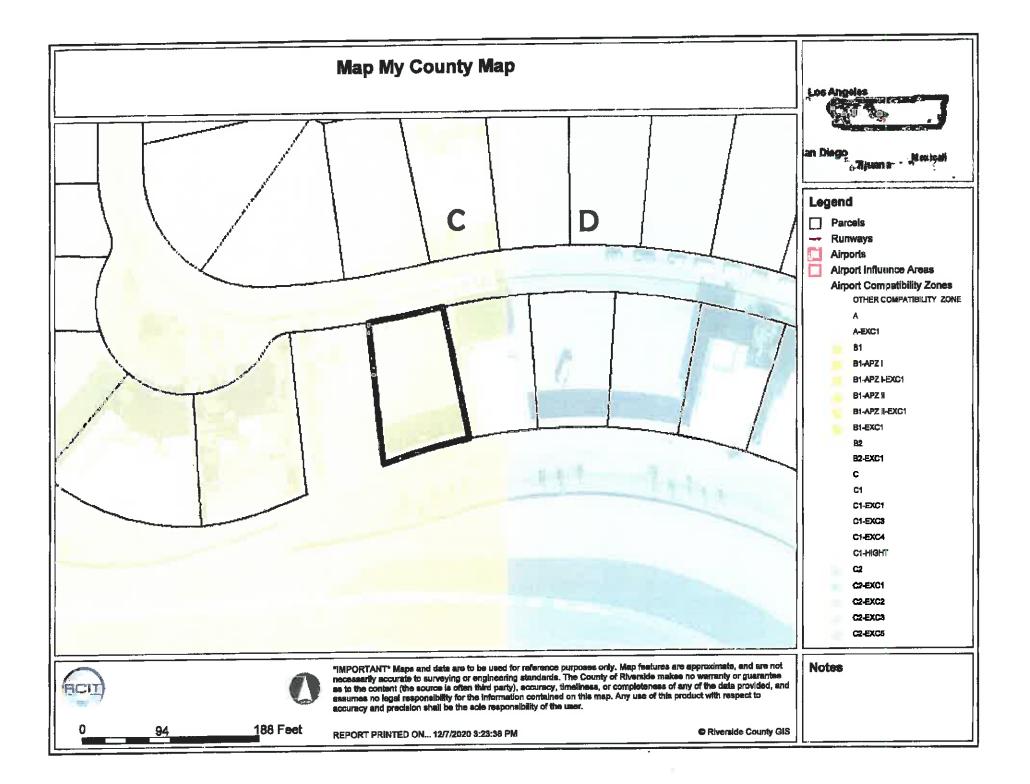
NOTICE OF AIRPORT IN VICINITY

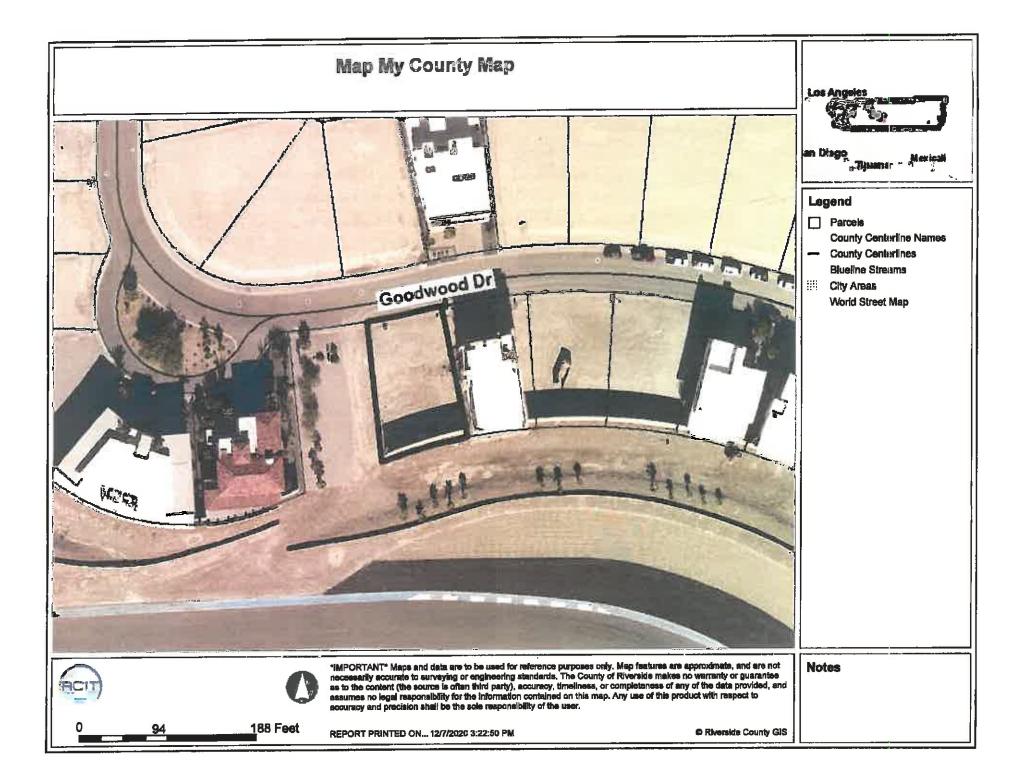
This property is presently located in the vicinity of an airport, within what is known as an airport influence area. For that reason, the property may be subject to some of the annoyances or inconveniences associated with proximity to airport operations (for example: noise, vibration, or odors). Individual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

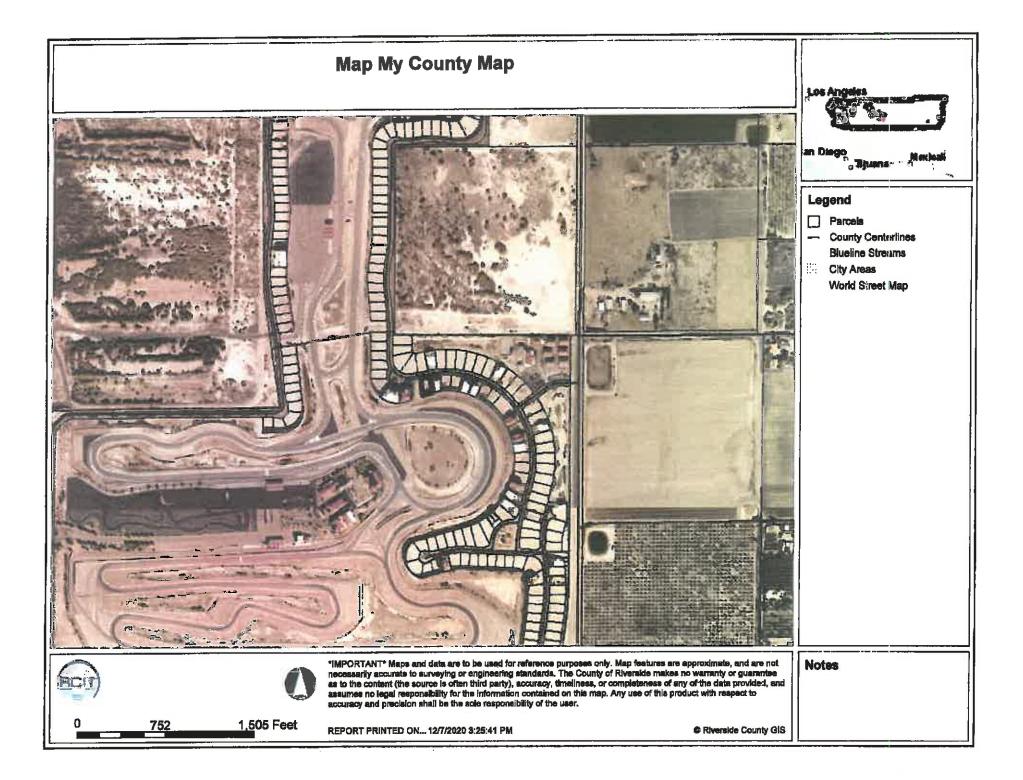
INDIVIDUAL AIRPORT POLICIES AND COMPATIBILITY MAPS CHAPTER S

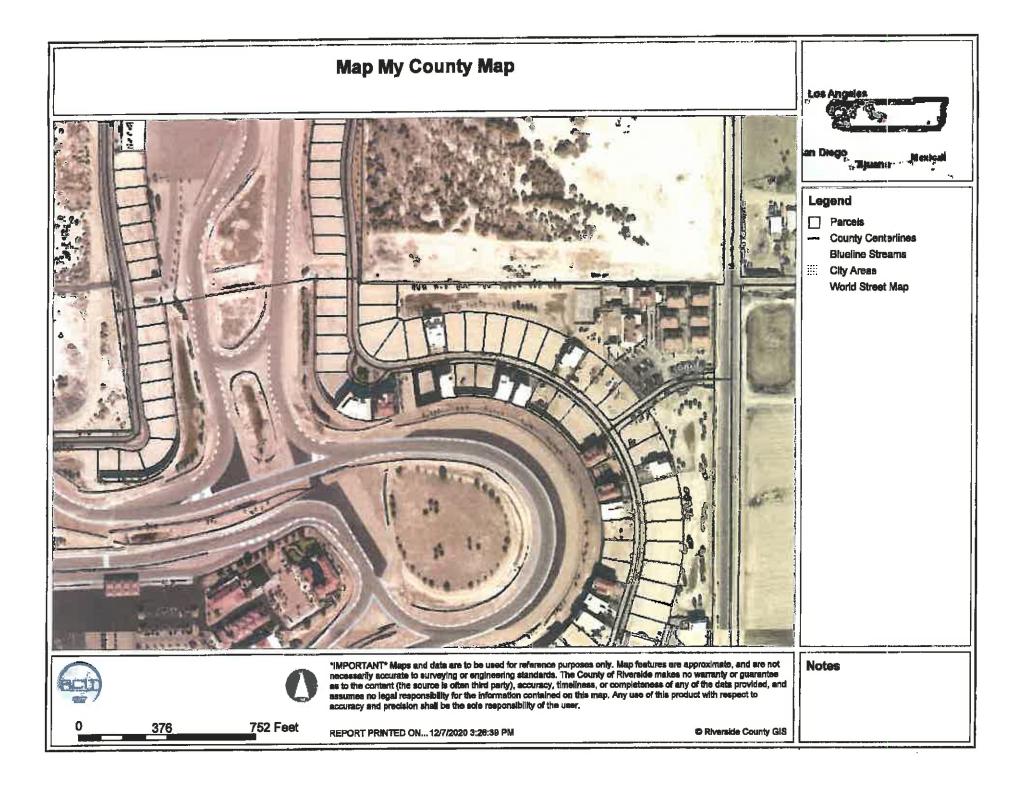


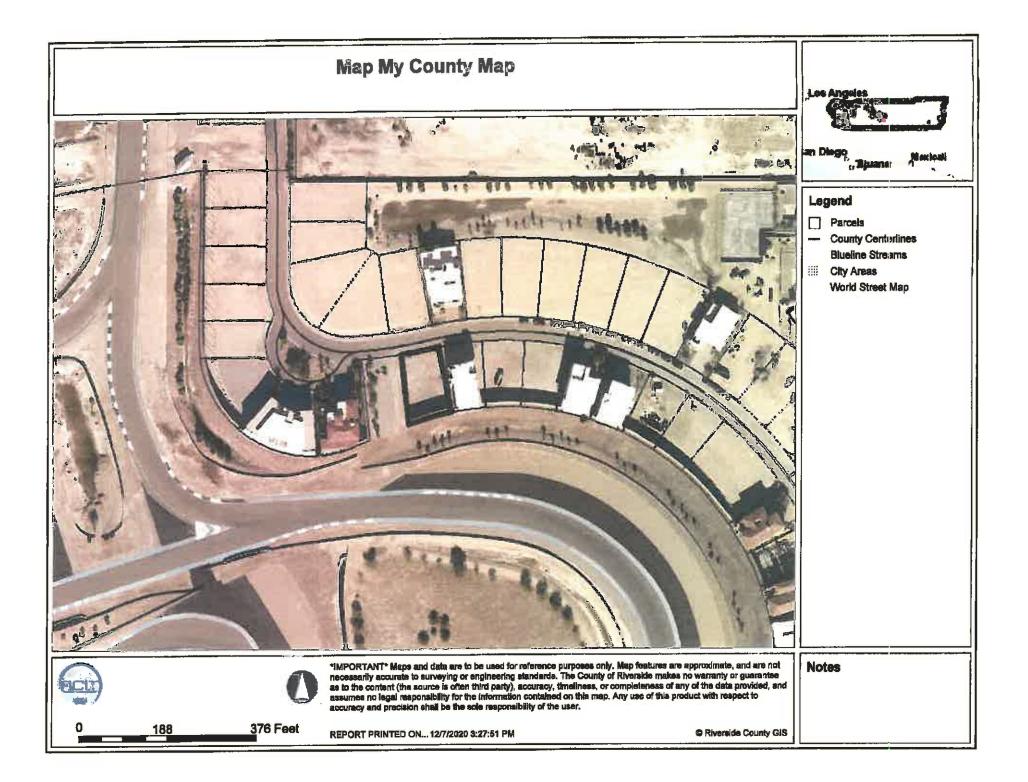


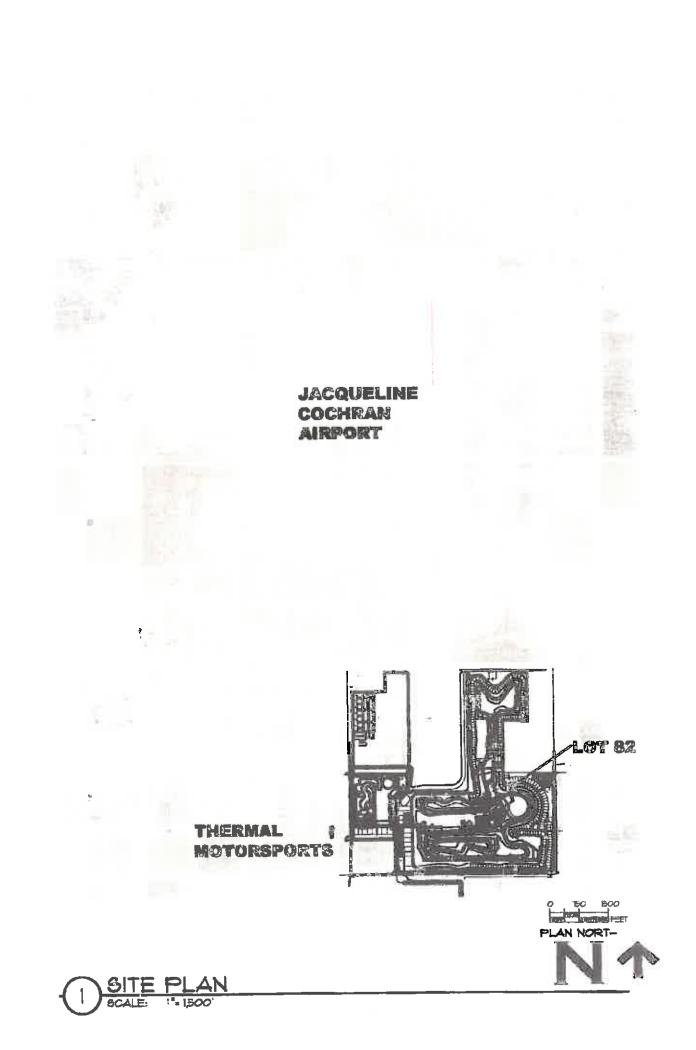


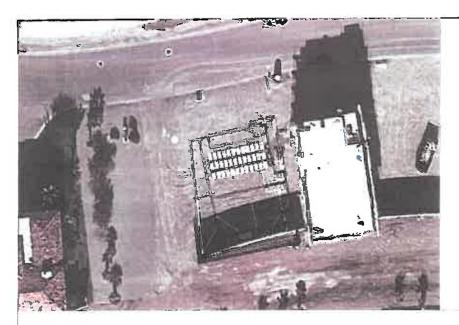












GENERAL NOTES:

- 1. ALL ELECTRICAL WORK TO BE INSTALLED BY A QUALIFIED LICENSED FLECTRICIAN AND APPRENTICES WORKING UNDER THE DIRECT SUPERVISION OF A LICENSED FLECTRICIAN.
- 2. ALL SOLAR MODULES SHALL BE ULLISTED 1703 AND CEC APPROVED. ALL INVERTERS SHALL BE ULLISTED 1741SA CERTIFIED AND CEC APPROVED. ALL ELECTRICAL COMPONENTS AND MATERIALS SHALL BE USTED AND APPROVED FOR ITS PURPOSE AND INSIAL HO IN A WORKMAN LIKE MANNER. ALL OUTDOOR EQUIPMENT SHALL MEET APPROPRIATE NEMA STANDARDS.
- 3. THIS SYSTEM IS INTENDED TO BE OPERATED IN PARALLEL WITH THE UTILITY SERVICE PROVIDER. ANTHSLANDING PROTECTION IS A REQUIREMENT OF UL1741 AND IS INTENDED TO PREVENT THE OPERATION OF THE PHOTOYOLTAIC SYSTEM WHEN THE UTILITY GRID IS NOT IN OPERATION.
- 4. PERMISSION TO OPERATE THE SYSTEM IS NOT AUTHORIZED UNITS FINAL INSPECTIONS AND APPROVALS BY THE LOCAL AUTHORIZE HAVING JURISDICTION AND THE LOCAL UTILIZE SERVICE PROVIDER.
- 5. THE METHOD OF MOUNTING SHALL BE DONE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RACKING MANUFACTURER TO MEET DEAD LOAD, WIND LOAD, AND SEEMIC REQUIREMENTS. PHOTOVOLYAIC MODULES WILL BE SECURED AND MOUNTED ON THE ROOF AS SPECIFIED ON THE STRUCTURAL SHEETS. EXISTING ROOF EQUIPMENT WILL NOT BE EFFECTED BY THE PHOTOVOLTAIC SYSTEM OS INSTALLATION.
- 6. ALL FASTENERS SHALL BE CORROSION RESISTANT APPROPRIATE FOR THE SITE CONDITIONS.
- ALL ROOFING REPAIRS MUST MAINTAIN EXISTING CLASS AND TYPE OF ROOF AND ALL WORK SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ROOFING MANUFACTURERS INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS.
- 8, TO BE INSTALLED IN SUCH A MANNER HALLS DISCREET AND DOES NOT DETRACT FROM THE HOMES ARCHITECTURE

DESCRIPTION OF WORK;

ROOF MOUNTED PHOTOVOLTAIC (SOLAR ELECTRIC) INSTALLATION TILTED @ 7* FACING AN AZIMUTH OF 148* CONSISTING OF (36) REC 320 WATT MODULES (11.52Kw).

RACK MOUNTING SYSTEM IS UNIRAC SOLARMOUNT ALUMINUM SUPPORT RAILS AND FAST JACK SCILAR STANCHONS.

197 Goodwood Drive

Michael Pango Michael RANA 190,322,4433 Liz, No. 74038

GP

INTEGRATOR

61197 Goodwood Drive

92274

8

Thermal,

SHEET

COVER

Checked by: BD

10-02-20

20291 Sheet Number:

PV-0.0

Sheel

Job Number:

82

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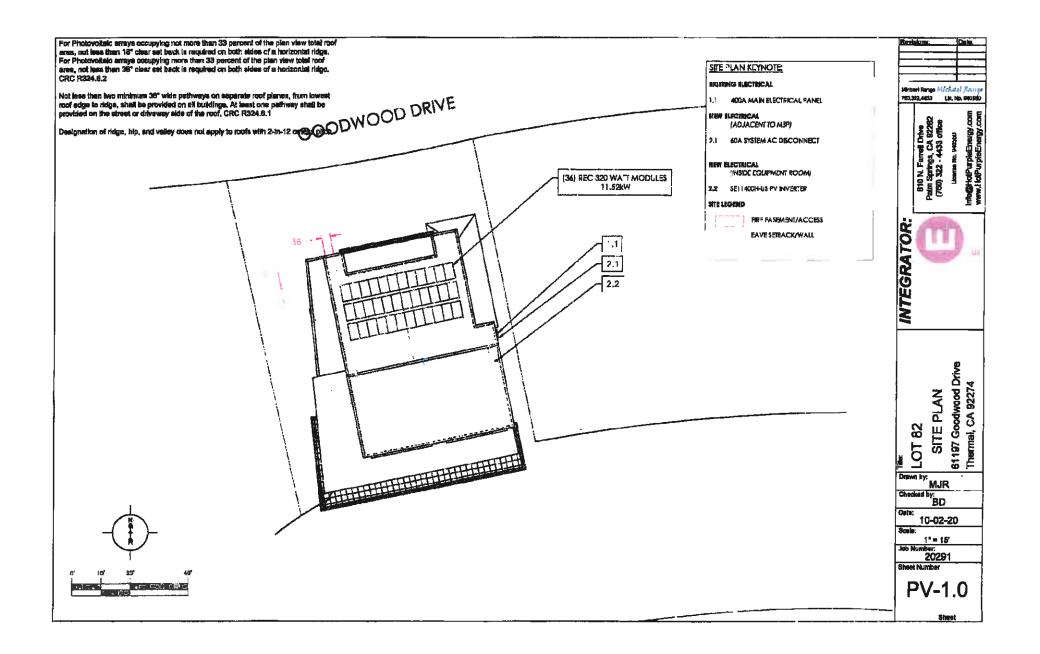
Date

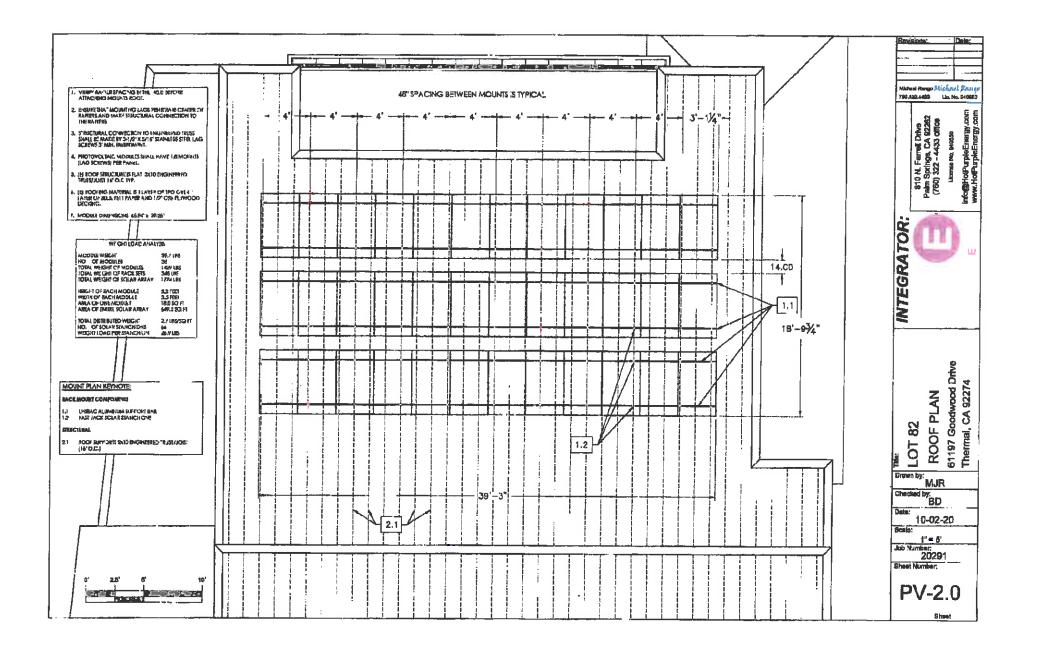
INSTALLATION SHALL COMPLY WITH THE FOLLOWING CODES:

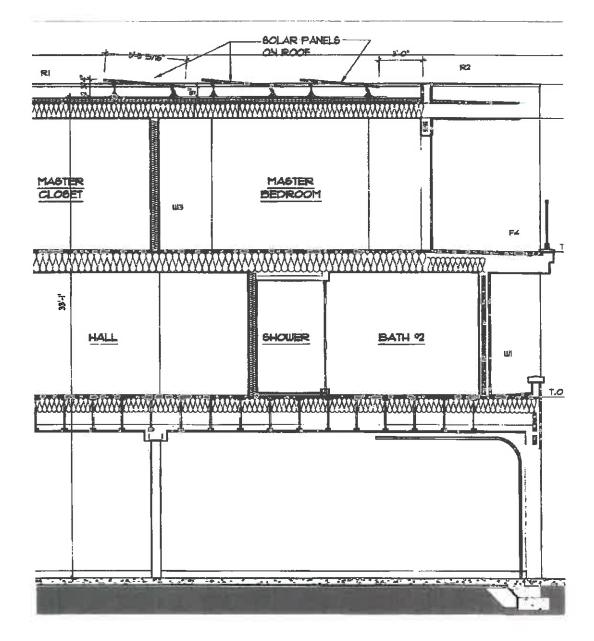
Riverside Df

Glen Di

ITE PLAN IGOF PLAN INGLE LINE DIAGRAM AOJNTING DETAIL VARNING LABELING <u>PECIFICATION SHEETS:</u> AOJULE ANC INVERTERS	₩-0.0 ₩-1.0 ₩-2.0
ITE PLAN IGOF PLAN INGLE LINE DIAGRAM AOJNTING DETAIL VARNING LABELING <u>PECIFICATION SHEETS:</u> AOJULE ANC INVERTERS	°V-1,0
IOOF PLAN INGLE LINE DIAGRAM AOJNTING DETAIL VARNING LABLING <u>PECIFICATION SHEETS:</u> AOJULE AND INVERTERS	Y-2.0
AOJUTING DETAIL VARNING LABELING <u>PECIFICATION SHEETS:</u> AODULE AND INVERTERS	
VARNING LABELING PECIFICATION SHEETS: ADDULE AND INVERTERS	·Y-3.0
PECIFICATION SHEETS: AODULE AND INVERTERS	PV-4.0
ACOULE AND INVERTERS	Y-5.0
NIRAC CERTIFICATION	











FORGESOLAR GLARE ANALYSIS

Project: Riverside Co Residential

Four roofiop PV arrays near KTRM airport, Thermal CA

Site configuration: All 4 homes-temp-0

Analysis conducted by Dave Belote (dave@darestrategles.com) at 21:15 on 15 Dec, 2020.

U.S. FAA 2013 Policy Adherence

The following table summarizes the policy adherence of the glare analysis based on the 2013 U.S. Federal Aviation Administration Interim Policy 78 FR 63276. This policy requires the following offeria be met for solar energy systems on airport property:

- No "yellow" gtare (potential for after-image) for any flight path from threshold to 2 miles
- No giare of any kind for Air Traffic Control Tower(s) ("ATCT") at cab height.
- Default analysis and observer characteristics (see list below)

ForgeSolar does not represent or speak officially for the FAA and cannot approve or deny projects. Results are informational only.

COMPONENT	STATUS	DESCRIPTION
Analysis parameters	PASS	Analysis time interval and eye characteristics used are acceptable
2-mile flight path(s)	PASS	Filght path receptor(s) do not receive yellow glare
ATCT(s)	N/A	No ATCT receptors designated

Default glare analysis parameters and observer eye characteristics (for reference only):

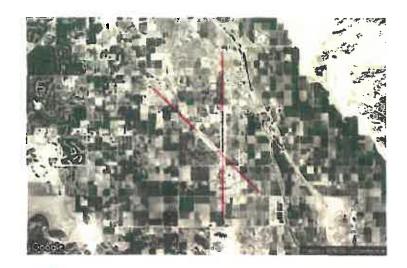
- · Analysis time interval: 1 minute
- Ocular transmission coefficient: 0.5
- Pupil diameter: 0.002 meters
- Eye focal length: 0.017 meters
- Sun subtended angle: 9.3 militradians

FAA Policy 78 FR 63276 can be read at https://www.federalregister.gov/d/2013-24729

SITE CONFIGURATION

Analysis Parameters

DNI: peaks at 1,000.0 W/m*2 Time Interval: 1 mtn Ocular transmission coefficient: 0.5 Pupli diameter: 0.002 m Eye focal length: 0.017 m Sun subtanded angle: 9,3 mrad Site Config ID: 47169.8001



PV Array(s)

Name: 61197 Goodwood Axie tracking: Fixed (no rotation) Tilt: 7.0° Orientation: 168.0° Rated power: -Panel material: Smooth glass with AR coating Reflectivity: Vary with sun Slope error: correlate with material



Vertex	Latitude (°)	Longhude (*)	Ground elevation (It)	Height above ground (ft)	Total elevation (II)
1	33,604671	-116.150223	-146.69	33.96	-112.91
2	33.604697	-116.150088	-145.49	35.98	-111.51
3	33.604640	-116.150073	-144.68	33.98	-110.70
4	33.804617	-118.150217	-146.61	33,98	-112.63

Nama: 61198 Goodwood Axis tracking: Fixed (no rotation) Tilt: 7.0" Orientation: 186.0" Rated power: -Panel material: Smooth glass with AR coating Reflectivity: Vary with sun Slope error: correlate with material



Vertex	Letitude (°)	Longitude (")	Ground elevation (it)	Height above ground (ft)	Total elevation (ft)
1	33.805040	-116,149252	-145.53	30.8 1	-114.72
2	33.605130	-116.149232	-148.16	30.81	-115.35
3	39.605116	-116.149150	-147.82	30.81	-116.Bi
4	33.605024	-116.149169	-146.80	30.81	-115.98

Name: 86804 Rogers Way

Axia tracking: Fixed (no rotation) Tilt 7.0° Orientation: 270.0° Rated power: -Panel material: Smooth glass with AR coating Reflectivity: Vary with sun Stope error: correlate with material



Vertex	Latitude (*)	Longitude (*)	 Ground elevation (it) 	Height above ground (ft)	Total elevation (it)
1	33.599143	-116.150041	-148.57	36.25	-110.31
2	33.598019	-116.150041	-147.30	36.25	-111.05
3	33,599020	-116.149994	-148,87	38.25	-110.72
4	33.599049	-116.149994	-146.59	36.25	-110.33
5	33.599048	-116.150009	-146.82	38.25	-110.50
6	33.599144	-116.150010	-145.99	36.25	-109.74

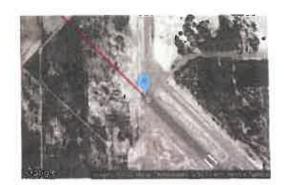
Hame: 86814 Newton Way Axis tracking: Fixed (no rotation) Tilt: 8.0° Orientation: 165.0° Rated power: -Panel material: Smooth glase with AR coating Reflectivity: Vary with sun Slope error: correlate with material



Vertex	Latitude (°)	Longitude (")	Ground elevetion (ft)	Height above ground (II)	Total elevation (ft)
1	33.601662	-116.150329	-148.16	38.65	-109.51
2	\$3.601700	116.150148	-148.42	38.65	-109.77
3	33.601666	-116.150136	-149.52	36.65	-110.87
4	33.601627	-116.150317	-149.15	38.65	-110.50

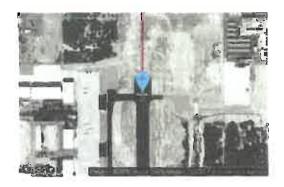
Flight Path Receptor(s)

Name: Rwy 12 Description: Threshold height: 50 fl Direction: 135.0° Glide alope: 3.0° Pliot view restricted? Yes Vertical view: 30.0° Azimuthal view: 50.0°



Point	Latitude (*)	Longitude (*)	Ground elevation (it)	Height above ground (11)	Total elevation (It)
Threshold	33.630183	-116.171005	-117.94	50.0 0	-87.94
Two-mile	33.650628	-118.195587	-80.78	566.30	485.52

Name: Rwy 17 Description: Threshold height: 50 ft Direction: 180.2° Gilde slope: 3.0° Pilot visw restricted? Yes Vertical view: 30.0° Azimuthal view: 50.0°

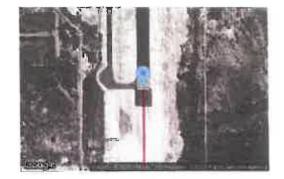


Point	Latitude (°)	Longitude (")	Ground elevation (II)	Height above ground (ft)	Total elevation (ii)
Threshold	33.639142	-116.156425	-115.33	50.00	-65.33
Two-mile	33.868054	-116.156286	-81.22	578.35	488.12



Point	Latitude (*)	Longitude (*)	Ground elevation (ft)	Height above ground (II)	Total elevation (II)
Threshold	33.620459	-116.159390	-132.30	50.00	-62.29
Two-mile	33.600014	-116.134810	-157.22	628.39	471.16

Name: Rwy 35 Description: Threshold height: 50 ft Direction: 0.2° Glide slope: 3.0° Ptiot view restricted? Yes Vertical view: 30.0° Azimuthal view: 50.0°



Point	Latitude (*)	Longitude (")	Ground elevation (ft)	Height above ground (it)	Total elevation (ft)
Threshold	33.615802	-116.156431	-139.07	50.00	-89.06
Two-mile	33.586890	-116.156552	-156.01	620.40	464.39

GLARE ANALYSIS RESULTS

Summary of Glare

-

PV Array Name	Tlit	Orient	"Green" Giare	"Yeilow" Giare	Energy
	(°)	(*)	min	min	k₩h
61197 Goodwood	7.0	168.0	1,679	0	- A
61196 Goodwood	7.0	186.0	1,717	٥	
86804 Rogers Way	7.0	270.0	0	0	0
86814 Newton Way	8.0	165.0	762	0	
	61197 Goodwood 61195 Goodwood 86804 Rogers Way	(°) 61197 Goodwood 7.0 61198 Goodwood 7.0 86804 Rogers Way 7.0	(°) (°) 61197 Goodwood 7.0 168.0 61198 Goodwood 7.0 186.0 86804 Rogers Way 7.0 270.0	(°) (°) min 61197 Goodwood 7.0 168.0 1,679 61198 Goodwood 7.0 186.0 1,717 86804 Rogers Way 7.0 270.0 0	(°) (°) min min 61197 Goodwood 7.0 168.0 1,679 0 61198 Goodwood 7.0 186.0 1,717 0 86804 Rogers Way 7.0 270.0 0 0

Total annual glare received by each receptor

Receptor	Annual Green Glare (min)	Annuai Yellow Glare (min)
Rwy 12	o	0
Rwy 17	0	0
Rwy 30	4158	Ø
Rwy 35	O	0

Results for: 61197 Goodwood 🥢

Receptor	Green Glare (min)	Yeliow Glare (min)
Rwy 12	0	0
Rwy 17	0	0
Rwy 30	1679	0
Rwy 35	0	0

Flight Path: Rwy 12

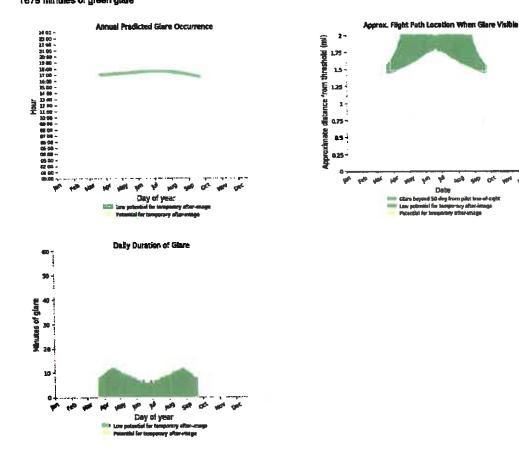
0 minutes of yellow glare 0 minutes of green glare

Flight Path: Rwy 17

0 minutes of yellow glare 0 minutes of green glare

Flight Path: Rwy 30

0 minutes of yellow glare 1679 minutes of green glare



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Flight Path: Rwy 35

O minutes of yellow glare O minutes of green glare

Results for: 61198 Goodwood

Receptor	Green Glare (min)	Yellow Giare (min)
Rwy 12	o	0
Rwy 17	0	0
Rwy 30	1717	0
Rwy 35	D	0

Flight Path: Rwy 12

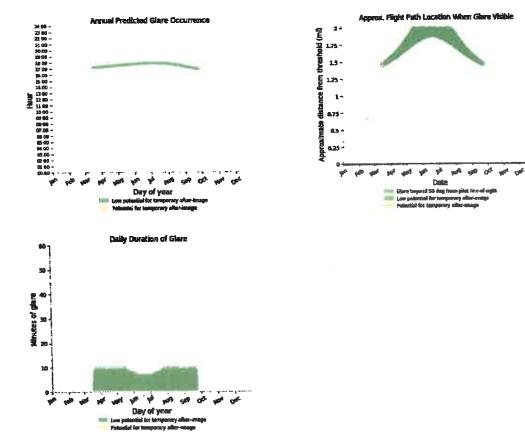
0 minutes of yellow glare 0 minutes of green glare

Flight Path: Rwy 17

0 minutes of yellow glare 0 minutes of green glare

Flight Path: Rwy 30

© minutes of yellow glare 1717 minutes of green glare



Flight Path: Rwy 35

0 minutes of yellow glare 0 minutes of green glare

Results for: 86804 Rogers Way

Receptor	Green Glare (min)	Yellow Glars (min)
Rwy 12	0	C
Rwy 17	٥	0
Rwy 30	0	Q
Rwy 35	0	0

Flight Path: Rwy 12

© minutes of yellow glare O minutes of green glare

Flight Path: Rwy 17

0 minutes of yellow glare 0 minutes of green glare

Flight Path: Rwy 30

0 minutes of yellow glare 0 minutes of green glare

Flight Path: Rwy 35

0 minutes of yellow glare 0 minutes of green glare

Results for: 86814 Newton Way

Receptor	Green Glare (min)	Yellow Glare (min)
Rwy 12	0	0
Rwy 17	0	0
Rwy 30	762	0
Rwy 35	0	0

Flight Path: Rwy 12

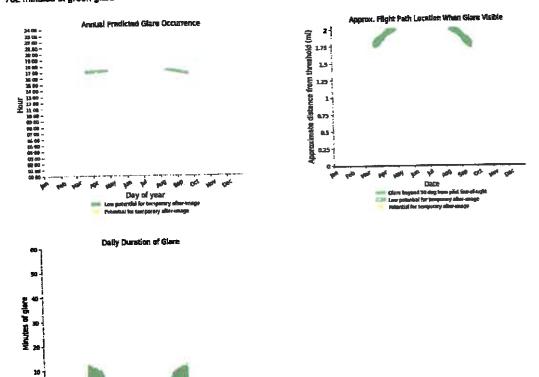
0 minutes of yellow glare 0 minutes of green glare

Flight Path: Rwy 17

0 minutes of yellow glare 0 minutes of green glare

Flight Path: Rwy 30

6 minutes of yellow glare 762 minutes of green glare



Flight Path: Rwy 35

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0 minutes of yellow glare 0 minutes of green glare

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Assumptions

"Green" giare is glare with low potential to cause an after-image (flash biindness) when observed prior to a typical blink response time. "Yellow" glare is glare with potential to cause an after-image (flash blindness) when observed prior to a typical blink response time. Times associated with glare are denoted in Standard time. For Daylight Savings, edd one hour.

Glare analyses do not account for physical obstructions between reflectors and receptors. This includes buildings, tree cover and geographic obstructions.

Several calculations utilize the PV array centrold, rather than the actual glare spot location, due to algorithm limitations. This may affect results for large PV tootprints. Additional analyses of array sub-sections can provide additional information on expected glare. The subtended sources angle (glare spot size) is constrained by the PV array footprint size. Partitioning large arrays into smaller sections will reduce the maximum potential subtended angle, potentially impacting results if actual glare spots are larger than the sub-array size. Additional analyses of the combined area of adjacent sub-arrays can provide more information on potential glare hazards. (See previous

point on related limitations.)

Giare locations displayed on receptor plots are approximate. Actual glare-spot locations may differ. Glare vector plots are simplified representations of analysis data. Actual glare emanations and results may differ.

The glare hazard determination relies on several approximations including observer eye characteristics, angle of view, and typical blink response time. Actual results and glare occurrence may differ.

Hazard zone boundaries shown in the Glare Hazard plot are an approximation and visual aid based on aggregated research data. Actual ocular impact outcomes encompass a continuous, not discrete, spectrum.

Reter to the Help page at www.forgeeolar.com/help/ for assumptions and limitations not listed here.

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AIRPORT LAND USE COMMISSION RIVERSIDE COUNTY

December 17, 2020

Mr. Rendell Klaarenbeek, Deputy Director CHAIR **Riverside County Building and Safety Department** Russell Bette Desert Hot Springs 4080 Lemon Street, 12th Floor Riverside CA 92501 VICE CHAIR Steven Stewart (VIA HAND DELIVERY) Paim Sorings RE: AIRPORT LAND USE COMMISSION (ALUC) DEVELOPMENT REVIEW -COMMISSIONERS DIRECTOR'S DETERMINATION Arthur Butte Riverside File No.: ZAP1054TH20 John Lyon BRS2002448 (Building Permit) Related File No.: Riverside APN: 759-210-001 Steve Manos Lake Eistnore Dear Mr. Klaarenbeek: **Richard Stewart** Moreno Valley Under the delegation of the Riverside County Airport Land Use Commission (ALUC) pursuant to Gary Youmans Policy 1.5.2(d) of the Countywide Policies of the 2004 Riverside County Airport Land Use Temecula Compatibility Plan, staff reviewed Riverside County Building and Safety Case No. BRS2002448 (Building Permit), a proposal to construct a 500 square foot rooftop solar panel system on a **STAFF** proposed single family residence located at 86804 Rogers Way within the Thermal Motorclub, Director located northerly of 62nd Avenue, westerly of Polk Street, easterly of Tyler Street, and southerly Simon A. Housman of Avenue 60. Paul Ruli Barbara Santos The site is located within Airport Compatibility Zone C of the Jacqueline Cochran Regional County Administrative Center 4080 Lamon St. 1481 Floor. Airport Influence Area (AIA). Within Compatibility Zone C of the Jacqueline Cochran Regional Riverside, CA 92501 Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan, residential density is restricted to a maximum of 0.2 (951) 955-5132 dwelling units per acre. The proposed rooftop solar panels will not generate any density. www.rcsluc.org The elevation at the southerly end of Runway 17-35 at Jacqueline Cochran Regional Airport is 137.5 feet below mean sea level (-137.5 feet above mean sea level [AMSL]). At a distance of 5.250 feet from the runway to the project, Federal Aviation Administration Obstruction Evaluation Services (FAA OES) review would be required for any structures with a top of roof exceeding -85 feet above mean sea level. The site's elevation is -147.5 feet AMSL and the proposed building height (with rooftop solar panels) is 36 feet, resulting in a top point elevation of -111.5 feet AMSL. Therefore, review by the FAA Obstruction Evaluation Service was not required. The height of the proposed solar panels will not significantly increase the overall height of the building. Based on the Federal Aviation Administration's Interim Policy for Review of Solar Energy System Projects on Federally Obligated Airports, no glare potential or low potential for temporary after-image ("green" level) are acceptable levels of glare on final approach (within 2 miles from end of runway) for solar facilities located on airport property and is the recommended

standard for properties near airports. However, potential for temporary after-image" ("yellow" level) and potential for permanent eye damage ("red" level) are not acceptable levels of glare on final approach. No glare is permitted at air traffic control towers.

The project proposes 500 square feet of solar panels on a single family residence rooftop with a fixed tilt of 7 degrees with no rotation, and an orientation of 270 degrees. The solar glare study completed by Forge Solar was based on a 2 mile straight in approach (as per FAA Interim Policy Standards) to runways 17 and 35, and runways 12 and 30. Jacqueline Cochran Regional Airport does not have an air traffic control tower.

The analysis concluded that no glare would occur within the 2 mile approach to runways 17-35 and 12-30. Evaluation of the approach indicates that the panels would result in zero potential for temporary after-image ("green" level glare). Glare from solar panels could potentially constitute a hazard to flight. However, based on the solar glare hazard analysis provided, the glare experienced (i.e. no glare) would be an acceptable level for solar facilities on airports. Therefore, the hazard potential is low.

The applicant has indicated that they do not plan to utilize equipment that would interfere with aircraft communications. The PV panels themselves present little risk of interfering with radar transmission due to their low profiles. In addition, solar panels do not emit electromagnetic waves over distances that could interfere with radar signal transmissions, and any electrical facilities that do carry concentrated current will be buried beneath the ground and away from any signal transmission. There are no radar transmission or receiving facilities within the site

Conclusion: This approval applies to the installation of solar panels as submitted. Any change to the solar array would require ALUC review. All previously applied conditions of approval from the original Thermal Motorclub project (ZAP1017TH10) remain applicable.

As ALUC Director, I hereby find the above-referenced project <u>CONSISTENT</u> with the 2005 Jacqueline Cochran Regional Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan, as amended in 2006, provided that the County of Riverside applies the following recommended conditions:

- 1. The following uses shall be prohibited:
 - (a) Any use or activity which would direct a steady light or flashing light of red, white, green, or amber colors associated with airport operations toward an aircraft engaged in an initial straight climb following takeoff or toward an aircraft engaged in a straight final approach toward a landing at an airport, other than an FAA-approved navigational signal light or visual approach slope indicator.
 - (b) Any use or activity which would cause sunlight to be reflected towards an aircraft engaged in an initial straight climb following takeoff or towards an aircraft engaged in a straight final approach towards a landing at an airport.
 - (c) Any use or activity which would generate smoke or water vapor or which would attract large concentrations of birds, or which may otherwise affect safe air navigation within the area.

- (d) Any use or activity which would generate electrical interference that may be detrimental to the operation of aircraft and/or aircraft instrumentation.
- 2. All solar arrays installed on the project site shall consist of smooth glass with antireflective coating, a fixed tilt of 7.0 degrees and orientation of 270 degrees. Solar panels shall be limited to a total of 500 square feet, and the locations and coordinates shall be as specified in the glare study. Any deviation from these specifications (other than reduction in square footage of panels), including change in tilt or orientation, shall require a new solar glare analysis to ensure that the amended project does not result in any glare impacting the air traffic control tower or creation of any "yellow" or "red" level glare in the flight paths, and shall require review by the Airport Land Use Commission.
- 3. In the event that any incidence of electrical interference affecting the safety of air navigation occurs as a result of project operation, upon notification to the airport operator of an incidence, the airport operator shall notify the project operator in writing. Within 30 days of written notice, the project operator shall be required to promptly take all measures necessary to eliminate such interference. An "incidence" includes any situation that results in an accident, incident, "near-miss," report by airport personnel, or specific safety complaint to the airport operator or to federal, state, or county authorities responsible for the safety of air navigation. The project operator shall work with the airport operator to prevent recurrence of the incidence. For each such incidence made known to the project operator, the airport operator shall only be considered to have been fulfilled when the airport operator states in writing that the situation has been remediated to the airport operator.
- 4. In the event that any incidence of glint, glare, or flash affecting the safety of air navigation occurs as a result of project operation, upon notification to the airport operator of an incidence, the airport operator shall notify the project operator in writing. Within 30 days of written notice, the project operator shall be required to promptly take all measures necessary to eliminate such glint, glare, or flash. An "incidence" includes any situation that results in an accident, incident, "near-miss," or specific safety complaint regarding an in-flight experience to the airport operator or to federal, state, or county authorities responsible for the safety of air navigation. The project operator shall work with the airport operator to prevent recurrence of the incidence. Suggested measures may include, but are not limited to, reprogramming the alignment of the panels, covering them at the time of day when incidences of glare occur, or wholly removing panels to diminish or eliminate the source of the glint, glare, or flash. For each such incidence made known to the project operator, the necessary remediation shall only be considered to have been fulfilled when the airport operator states in writing that the situation has been remediated to the airport operator's satisfaction.

If you have any questions, please contact Paul Rull, ALUC Principal Planner, at (951) 955-6893.

Sincerely, RIVERSIDE COUNTY AIRPORT LAND USE COMMISSION

Simon A. Housman

Simon A. Housman, ALUC Director

Attachments: Notice of Airport in Vicinity

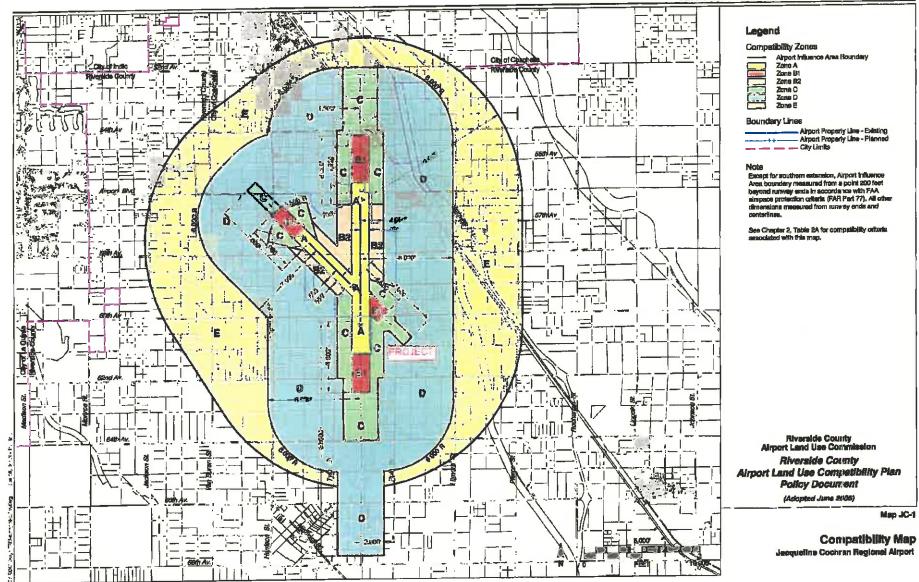
cc: Fullerton Architects, P.C. (applicant/representative) Matt and Kristin Brown (property owner) Michael Maldonado, Interim County Airports Manager ALUC Case File

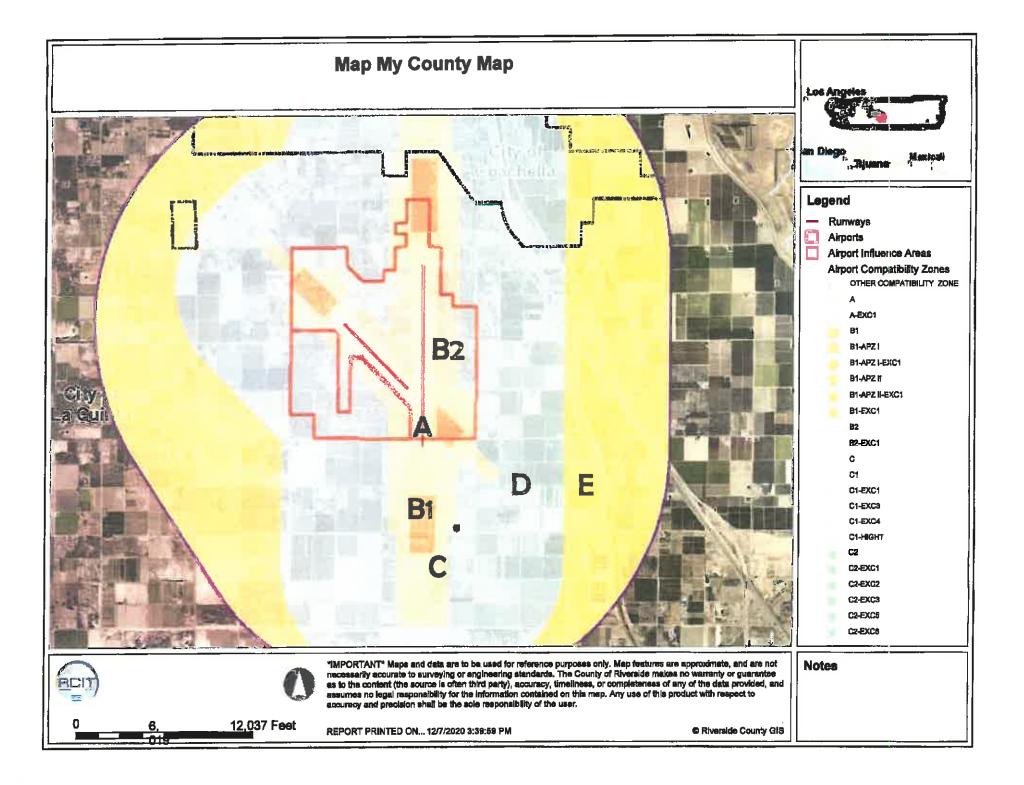
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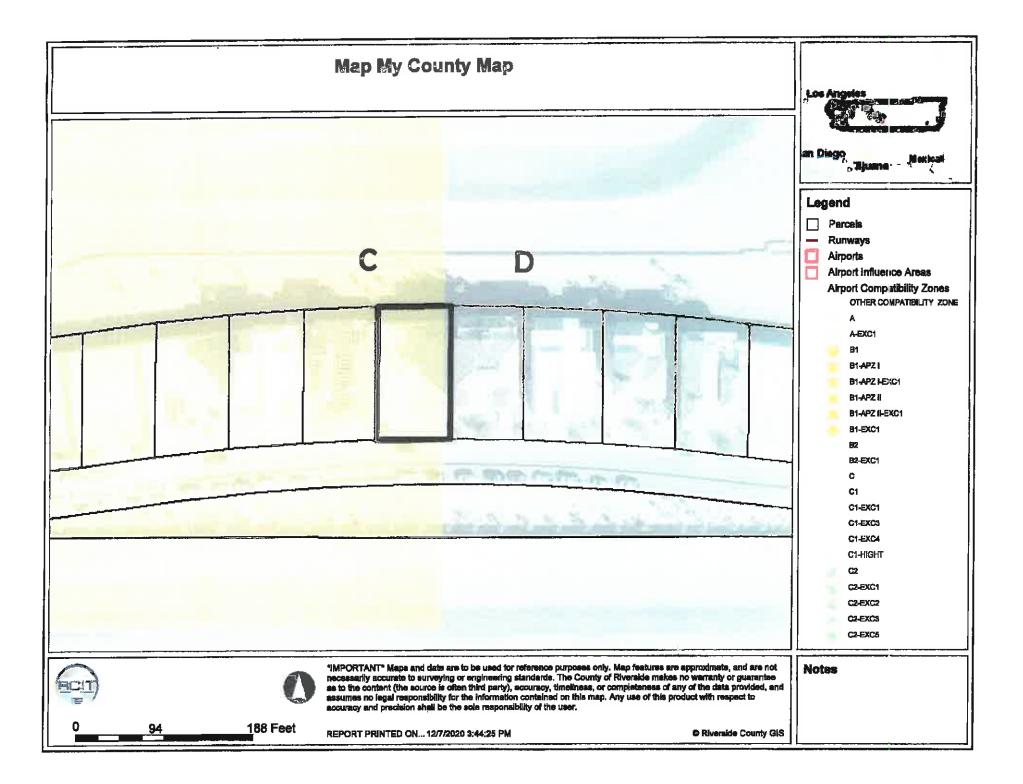
NOTICE OF AIRPORT IN VICINITY

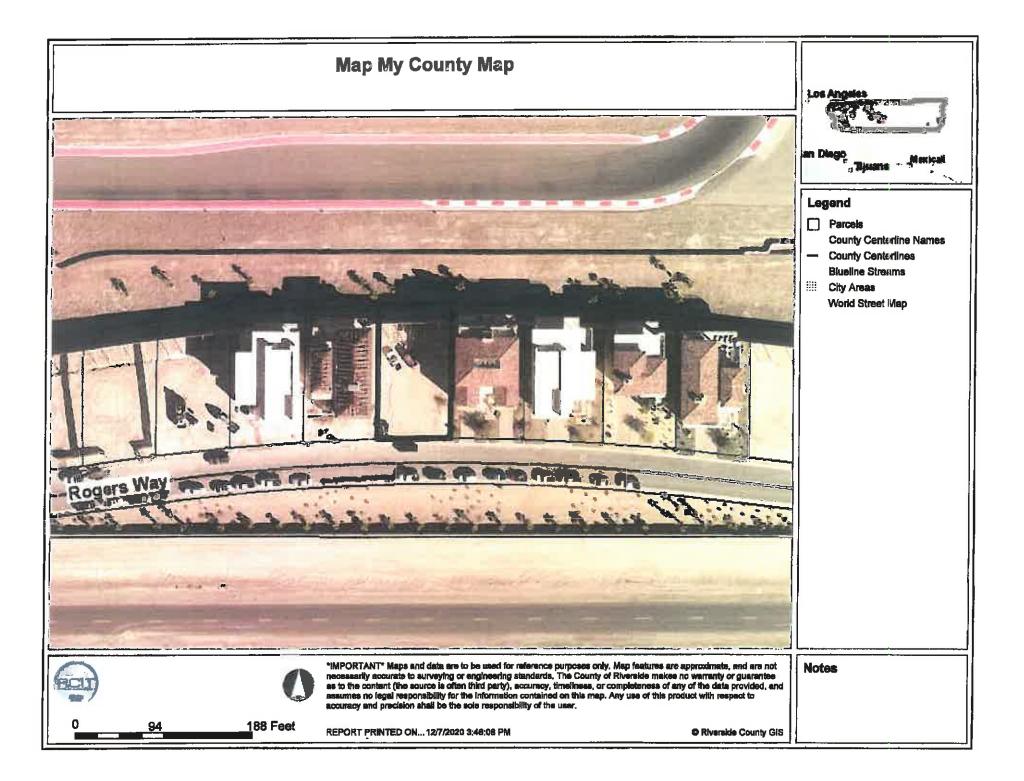
This property is presently located in the vicinity of an airport, within what is known as an airport influence area. For that reason, the property may be subject to some of the annoyances or inconveniences associated with proximity to airport operations (for example: noise, vibration, or odors). Individual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

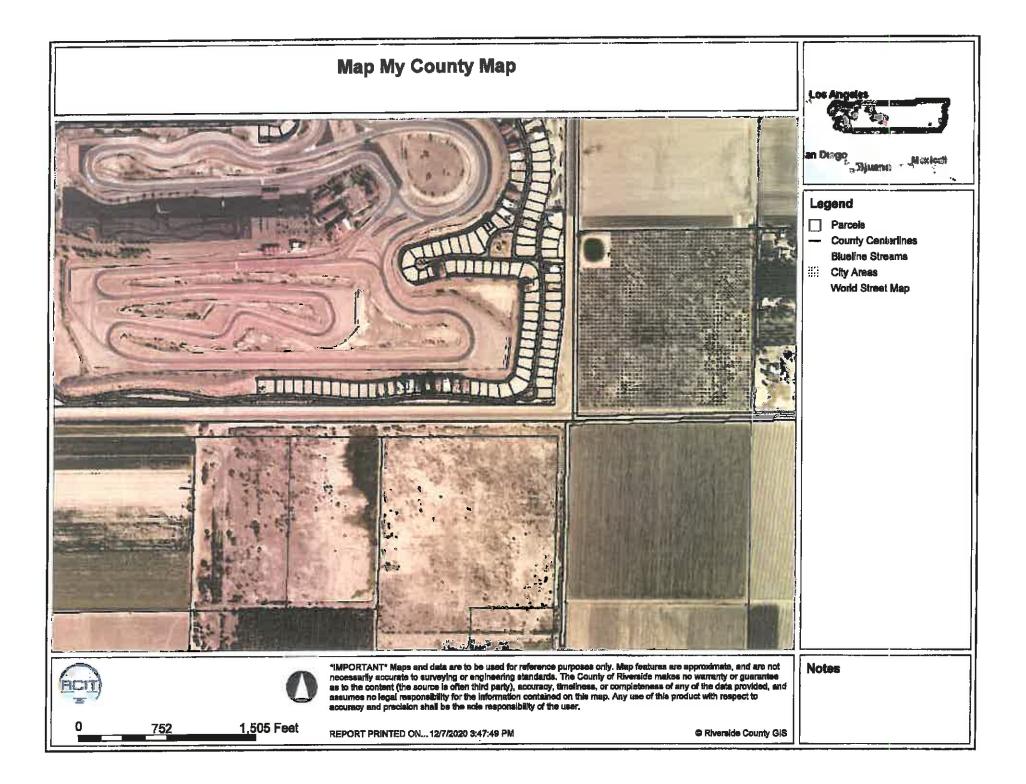
INDMIDUAL ARPORT POLICIES AND COMPATIBILITY MAPS CHAPTER \$

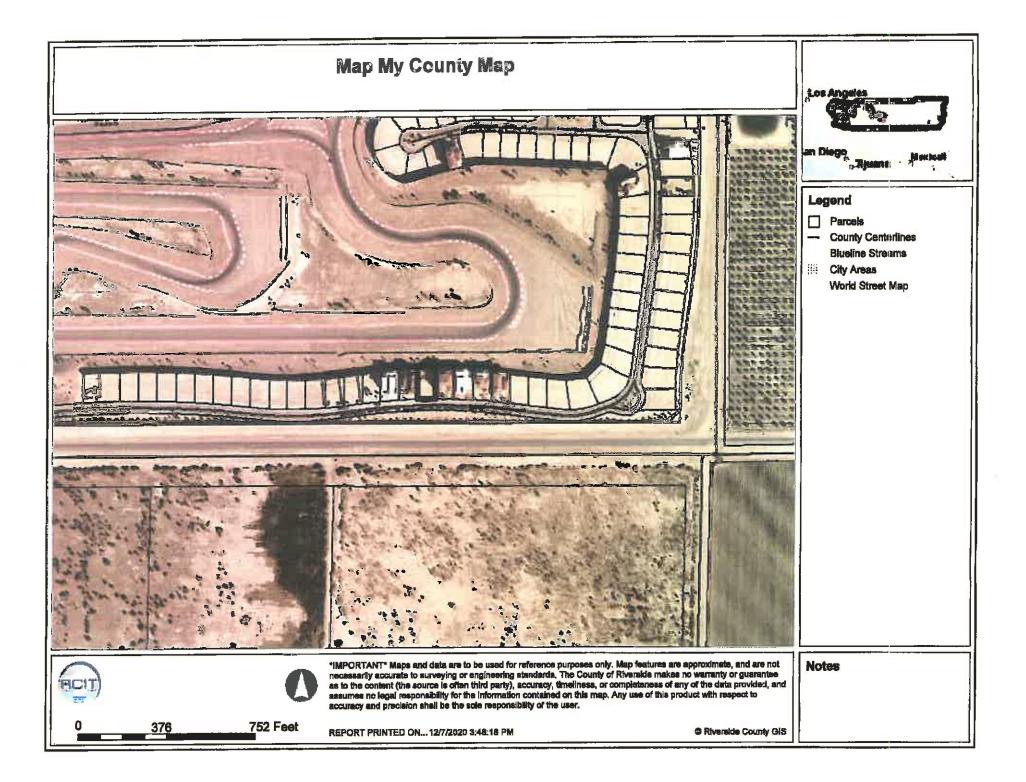


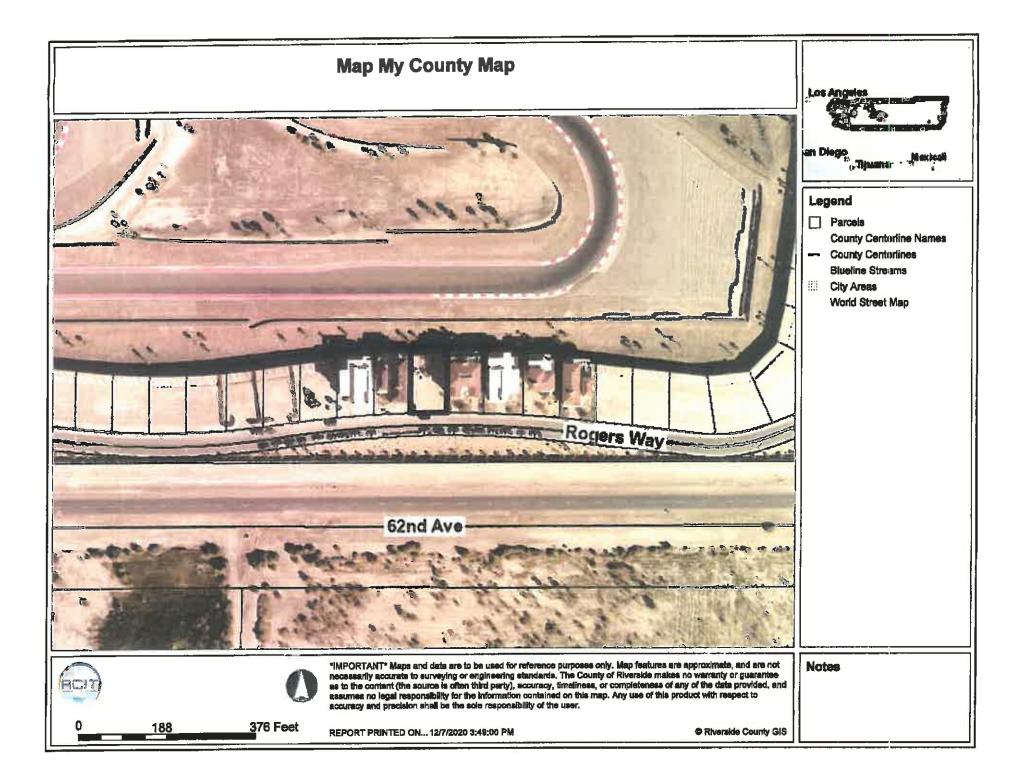


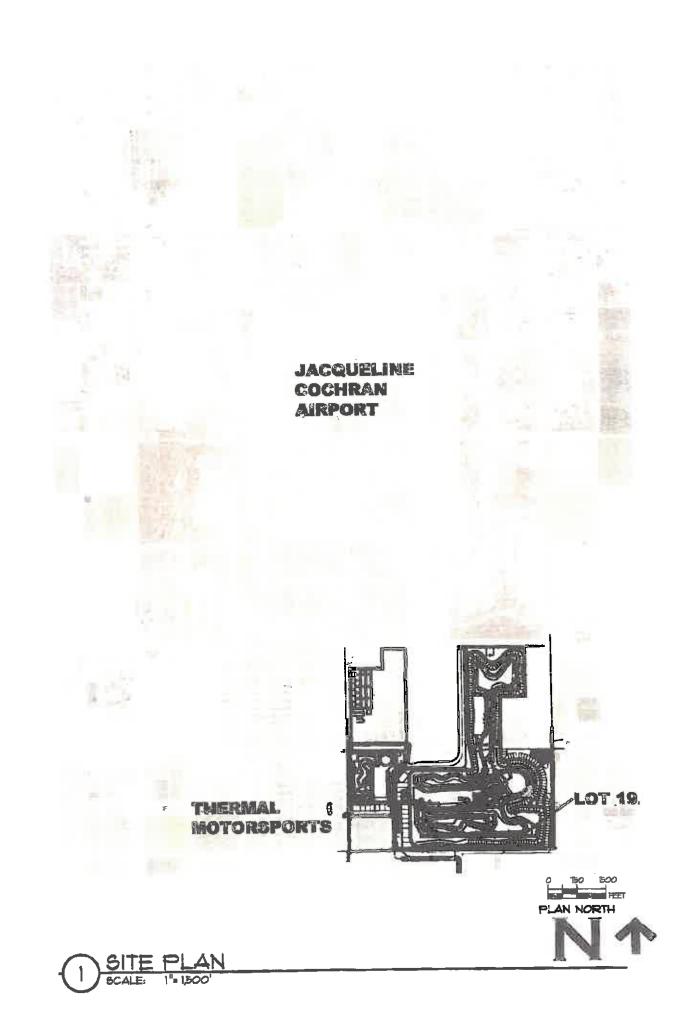


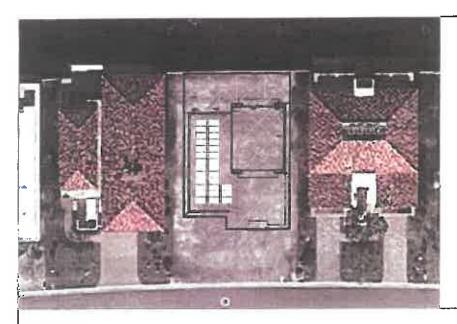








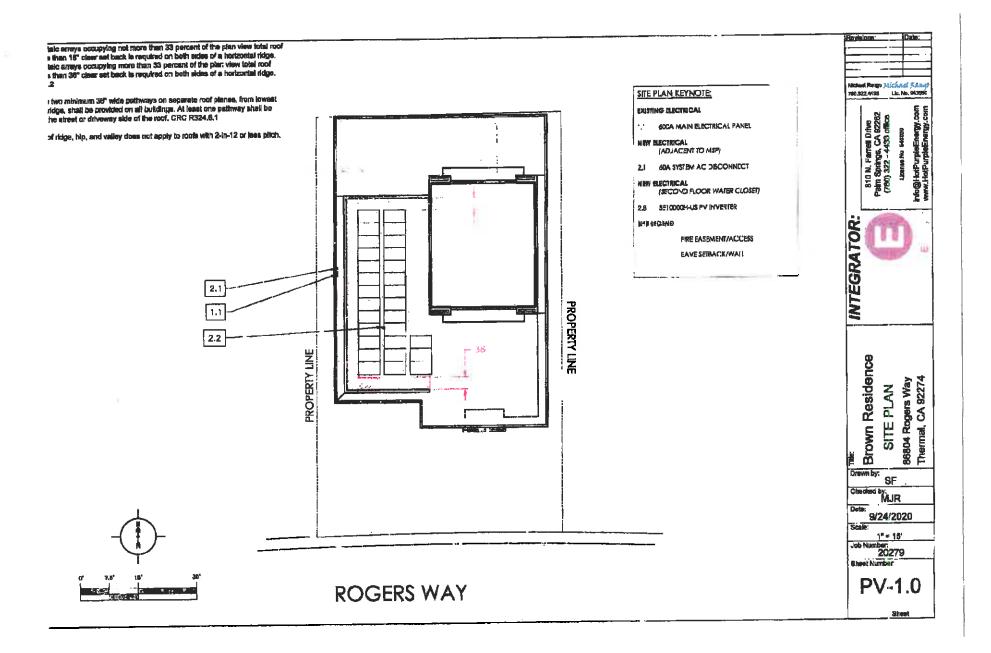


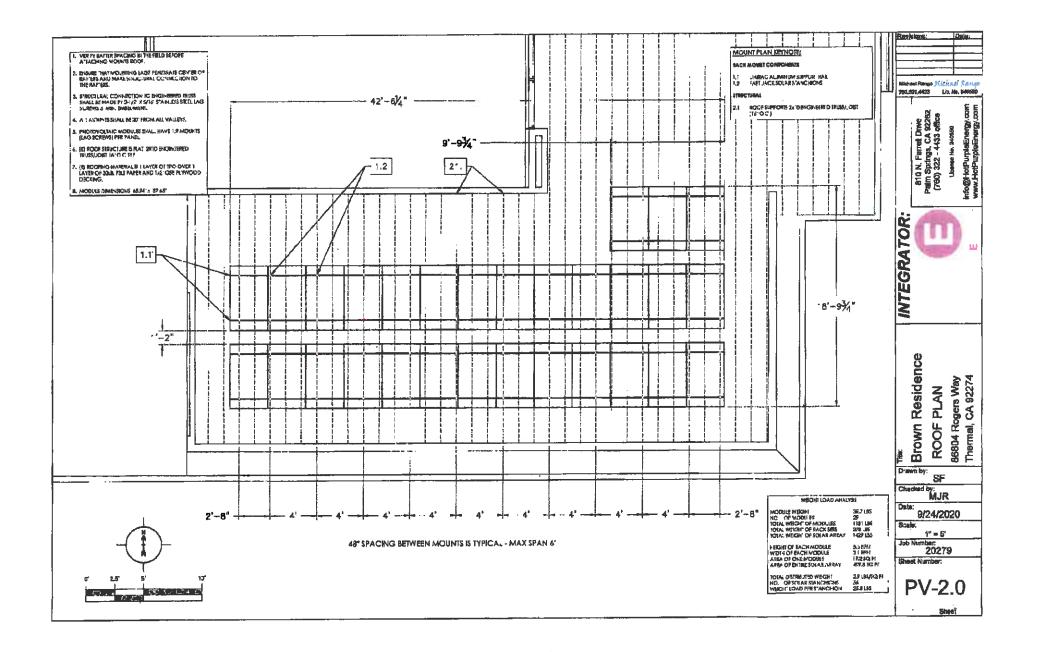


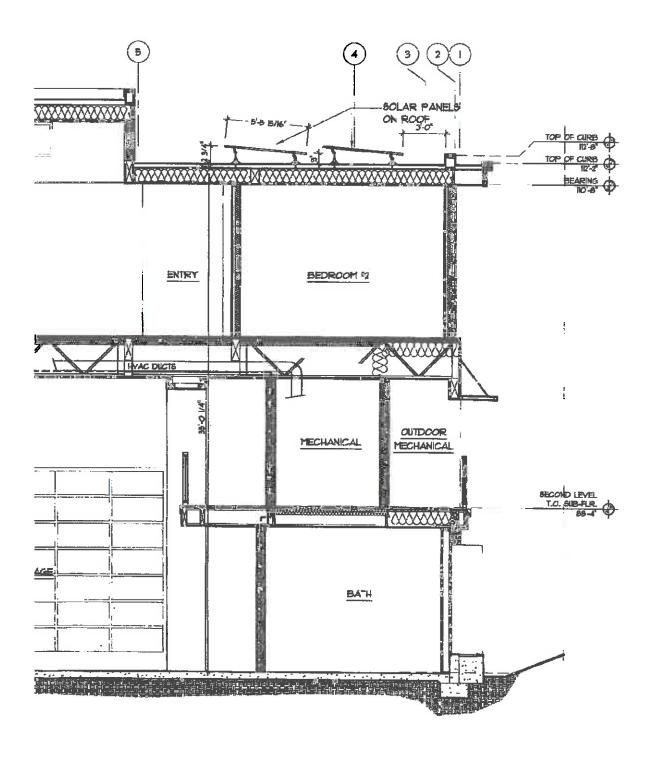
GENERAL NOTES:

- ALL ELECTRICAL WORK TO BE INSTALLED BY A QUALIFIED LICENSED ELECTRICIAN AND APPRENTICES WORKING UNDER THE DIRECT SUPERVISION OF A LICENSED ELECTRICIAN.
- ALL SOLAR MODILES SHALL BE ULLISTED 1733 AND CEC APPROVED. ALL INVERTERS SHALL BE ULLISTED 1741SA CERTIFIED AND CEC APPROVED. ALL ELECTRICAL COMPONENTS AND MATERIALS SHALL BE LISTED AND APPROVED FOR IT'S PURPOSE AND INSTALLED IN A WORKMAN LIKE MANNER. ALL OUTDOOR EQUIPMENT SHALL MEET APPROPRIATE NEMA STANDARDS.
- 3. THIS SYSTEM IS INTENDED TO BE OPERATED IN PARALLEL WITH THE UTILITY SERVICE PROVIDER. ANTI-ISLANDING PROTECTION IS A REQUIREMENT OF UL1741 AND IS INTENDED TO PREVENT THE OPERATION OF THE PHOTOVOLTAIC SYSTEM WHEN THE UTILITY GRID IS NOT IN OPERATION.
- 4. PERMISSION TO OPERATE THE SYSTEM IS NOT ALTHORIZED UNTIL FINAL INSPECTIONS AND APPROVATS BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY HAVING JURISDICTION AND THE LOCAL UTILITY SERVICE PROVIDER.
- 5. THE METHOD OF MOUNTING SHALL BE DONE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RACKING MANUFACTURER TO MELT DEAD LOAD, WIND LOAD, AND SESMIC REQUIREMENTS, PHOTOVOLTAIC MODULES WILL BE SECURED AND MOUNTED ON THE ROOF AS SPECIFIED ON THE STRUCTURAL SHEETS, EXISTING ROOF EQUIPMENT WILL NOT BE EFFECTED BY THE PHOTOVOLTAIC SYSTEM OF INSTALLATION.
- 6. ALL FASTENERS SHALL BE CORROSION RESISTANT APPROPRIATE FOR THE SITE CONDITIONS.
- 7. ALL ROOFING REPAIRS MUST MAINTAIN DXISTING CLASS AND TYPE OF ROOF AND ALL WORK SHALL BE 'N ACCORDANCE WITH THE ROOFING MANUFACTURERS INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS.
- 8. TO BE INSTALLED IN SUCH A MANNER THAT IS DISCREET AND DOES NOT DETRACT FROM THE HOMES ARCHITECTURE

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	a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a	810 N. Farrel Chive 810 N. Farrel Chive 780) 322 - 4433 office Liarva No. 84960 htto@HotPurpleEnergy.com www.HotPurpleEnergy.com
DESCRIPTION OF WORK: ROOF MOUNTED PHOTOVOLTAIC (SOLAR ELECTRIC) AN AZMUTH OF 20° CONSISTING OF (29) REC 325 V RACK MOUNTING SYSTEM IS UNRAC SOLARMOUNT SOLAR STANCHIONS. INSTALLATION SHALL COMPLY WITH THE FOLLOWING CEC 2019 - ARTICLE 690, 705,706 AND OTHERS CPC 2019 CRC 2019 CRC 2019 CRC 2019 CRC 2019 CRC 2019 CRC 2019 CRC 2019 CRC 2019 CRC 2019 SINGLE LINE DIAGRAM MOUNTING DETAL WARNING LABELING SPECIFICATION SHEETS: MODULE AND INVERTERS UNITAC CERTIFICATION	WATT MODILES (8.73KM). ALLIMINIM SUPPORT RALLS AND FAST JACK	Bibeet Nurther:
		PV-0.0







PARTIAL BUILDING SECTION



FORGESOLAR GLARE ANALYSIS

Project: Riverside Co Residentiai

Four rooftop PV arrays near KTRM airport, Thermal CA

Site configuration: Ail 4 homes-temp-0

Analysis conducted by Dave Belote (dave@darestrategies.com) at 21:15 on 15 Dec, 2020.

U.S. FAA 2013 Policy Adherence

The following table summarizes the policy adherence of the glare analysis based on the 2013 U.S. Federal Aviation Administration Interim Policy 78 FR 63276. This policy requires the following criteria be met for solar energy systems on airport property:

- . No "yellow" glars (potential for after-image) for any flight path from threshold to 2 miles
- * No glare of any kind for Air Traffic Control Tower(s) ("ATCT") at cab height.
- · Default analysis and observer characteristics (see list below)

ForgeSolar does not represent or speak officially for the FAA and cannot approve or deny projects. Results are informational only.

COMPONENT	STATUS	DESCRIPTION
Analysis parameters	PASS	Analysis time interval and eye characteristics used are acceptable
2-mile flight path(s)	PASS	Flight path receptor(s) do not receive yellow glare
ATCT(s)	N/A	No ATCT receptors designated

Default glare analysis parameters and observer eye characteristics (for reference only):

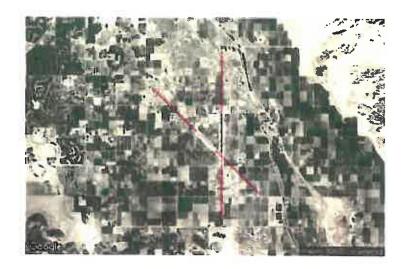
- Analysis time interval: 1 minute
- Ocular transmission coefficient: 0.5
- Pupil diameter: 0.002 meters
- Eye focal length: 0.017 meters
- Sun subtended angle: 9.3 milliradians

FAA Policy 78 FR 63278 can be read at https://www.federalregister.gov/d/2019-24729

SITE CONFIGURATION

Analysis Parameters

DNI: peaks at 1,000.0 W/m² Time interval: 1 min Ooular transmission coefficient: 0.5 Pupil dtameter: 0.002 m Eye focal length: 0.017 m Sun subtended angle: 9.3 mrad Sile Config (D: 47169.8001



PV Array(s)

Name: 81197 Goodwood Axie tracking: Fixed (no rotation) Tift: 7.0° Orientation: 168.0° Rated power: -Panel material: Smooth glass with AR coating Reflectivity: Vary with sun Slope error: correlate with material



Vertex	Latitude (*)	Longitude (*)	Ground elevation (it)	Height above ground (it)	Total elevation (ff)
1	33.604571	-116.150223	-146.89	33.98	-112.91
2	33.604697	-116.150088	-145.49	33,98	-111.51
3	33.604840	-116.150073	-144.68	33.96	-110.70
4	33.604617	-116.150217	-146.81	33.98	-11 2.63

Nams: 61198 Goodwood Axis tracking: Fixed (no rotation) Tilt: 7.0° Orientation: 186.0° Rated power: -Panel material: Smooth glass with AR coating Reflectivity: Vary with sun Siope error: correlate with material



Vertex	Latitude (")	Longitu ds (')	Ground elevation (fi)	Height above ground (ft)	Total elevation (ft)
1	33.605040	-118.148252	-145.59	30.81	-114.72
2	33.605130	-116.149232	-146.18	30.81	-115.35
3	33.605116	-116.149150	-147.62	30.81	-118.81
4	33.605024	-116.149189	-146.80	30.81	-1 15.98

Name: 86804 Rogers Way Axis tracking: Fixed (no rotation) Tilt: 7.0° Orientation: 270.0° Rated power: -Panel material: Smooth glass with AR coating Reflectivity: Vary with sun Slope error: correlate with material



Vertex	Latitude (")	Longitude (*)	Ground elevation (ft)	Height above ground (ft)	Total elevation (ft)
1	33.599143	-116.150041	-146.57	36.25	-110.31
2	33.599019	-116.150041	-147.30	36.25	-111.05
3	33.599020	-116.149994	-146.97	36.25	-110.72
4	33,599049	-116.149994	-146.59	38.25	-110.38
5	33,599048	-116.150009	-146.82	36.25	-110.56
8	33.599144	-116.150010	-145.99	36.25	-109.74

Name: 86814 Newton Way Axis tracking: Fixed (no rotation) Tit: 6.0° Orientation: 165.0° Rated power: -Panel material: Smooth glass with AR costing Reflectivity: Vary with sun Slope error: correlate with material



Vertex	Latitude (*)	Longitude (*)	Ground elevation (ft)	Height above ground (ft)	Total elevation (it)
1	33.601662	-116.150329	-148.16	38.65	-109.51
2	33.601700	-116.150146	-148.42	38.65	-109.77
3	33.601666	-118.150136	-149.52	36.65	-110.87
4	33.601627	-116.150317	-149.15	38.65	-110.50

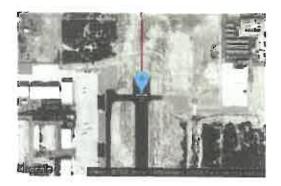
Flight Path Receptor(s)

Name: Rwy 12 Description: Threshold height: 50 ft Direction: 135.0° Gilde slope: 3.0° Pilot view restricted? Yes Verticel view: 30.0° Azimuthal view: 50.0°



Point	Latitude (*)	Longitude (°)	Ground elevation (It)	Height above ground (fi)	Total elevation (ft)
Threshold	33,630163	-116.171005	-117.94	50.00	-67.94
Two-mile	33.650828	-116.195587	-60.78	566.30	485.52

Name: Rwy 17 Description: Threshold height: 50 ft Direction: 180.2° Gilde slope: 3.0° Pilot view restricted? Yes Vertical view: 30.0° Azimushai view: 50.0°



Point	Latitude (*)	Longitude (°)	Ground elevation (it)	Height above ground (ft)	Total elevation (fi)
Threehold	83.639142	-116.156425	-115.33	50.00	-65.33
Two-mie	33.668054	-116.156286	-9 1.22	579,35	488.12



Point	Latitude (*)	Longitude (*)	Ground elevation (ft)	Height above ground (ft)	Total elevation (fi)
Threshold	33.620459	-116.159390	-132.30	50.00	-82,29
Two-mile	33.600014	-116.134810	-157.22	628.39	471.16

Name: Rwy 35 Description: Threshold height: 50 ft Direction: 0.2° Gilde slope: 3.0° Pilot view restricted? Yes Vertical view: 30.0° Azimuthal view; 50.0°



Point	Latitude (°)	Longitude (*)	Ground elevation (it)	Height above ground (ft)	Total elevation (ft)
Threshold	83.615802	-116.158431	-139.07	50.00	-89.06
Two-mile	33.596890	-116.156552	-158.01	620.40	464.39

GLARE ANALYSIS RESULTS

Summary of Glare

	PV Array Name	Tit	Orlent	"Green" Glare	"Yeilow" Giare	Energy
		(")	(°)	min	mln	kWh
	61197 Goodwood	7.0	168.0	1,679	0	28
	61198 Goodwood	7.0	186.0	1,717	G	
~	86804 Rogers Way	7.0	270.0	٥	0	
	86814 Newton Way	8.0	165.0	762	0	

Total annual glare received by each receptor

Receptor	Annual Green Glare (min)	Annuai Yeliow Giare (min)
Rwy 12	O	0
Rwy 17	0	O
Rwy 30	4158	C
Rwy 35	0	0

Results for: 61197 Goodwood

Receptor	Green Glare (min)	Yellow Glare (min)
Rwy 12	o	0
Rwy 17	0	0
Rwy 30	1679	0
Rwy 35	0	0

Flight Path: Rwy 12

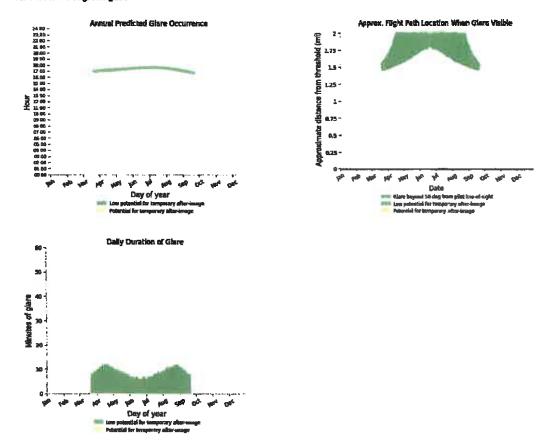
0 minutes of yellow glare 0 minutes of green glare

Flight Path: Rwy 17

0 minutes of yellow glare 0 minutes of green glare

Flight Path: Rwy 30

0 minutes of yellow giare 1679 minutes of green glare



Flight Path: Rwy 35

0 minutes of yellow glare 0 minutes of green glare

Results for: 61198 Goodwood

Receptor	Green Glare (min)	Yellow Giare (min)
Rwy 12	0	<u>o</u>
Rwy 17	0	0
Rwy 30	1717	0
Rwy 35	0	0

Flight Path: Rwy 12

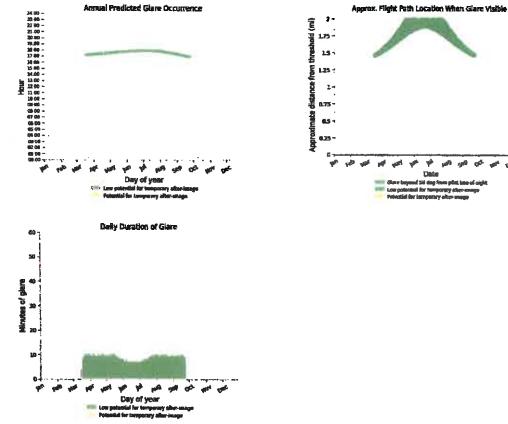
O minutes of yellow glare O minutes of green glare

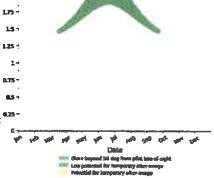
Flight Path: Rwy 17

0 minutes of yellow glare 0 minutes of green giare

Flight Path: Rwy 30

0 minutes of yellow glare 1717 minutes of green giare





Flight Path: Rwy 35

0 minutes of yellow glare O minutes of green glare

Results for: 86804 Rogers Way



Receptor	Green Glare (min)	Yellow Glare (min)
Rwy 12	o	0
Rwy 17	0	O
Rwy 30	0	0
Rwy 35	0	0

Flight Path: Rwy 12

0 minutes of yellow glare 0 minutes of green glare

Flight Path: Rwy 17

0 minutes of yellow giare 6 minutes of green giare

Flight Path: Rwy 30

0 minutes of yellow glare 0 minutes of green glare

Flight Path: Rwy 35

0 minutes of yellow glare 0 minutes of green glare

Results for: 86814 Newton Way

Receptor	Green Glare (min)	Yellow Glare (min)
Rwy 12	O	0
Rwy 17	0	0
Rwy 30	762	0
Rwy 35	C	0

Flight Path: Rwy 12

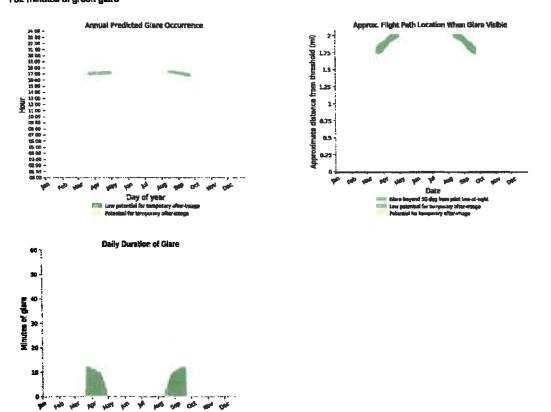
0 minutes of yellow glare 0 minutes of green glare

Flight Path: Rwy 17

0 minutes of yellow glare 0 minutes of green glare

Filght Path: Rwy 30

0 minutes of yellow glare 762 minutes of green glare



Flight Path: Rwy 35

in son pa

Day of year antail for tampote for tamporary an

0 minutes of yellow glare 0 minutes of green glare

Assumptions

"Green" glare is glare with low potential to cause an after-image (flash blindness) when observed prior to a typical blink response time. "Yellow" glare is glare with potential to cause an after-image (flash blindness) when observed prior to a typical blink response time. Times associated with glare are denoted in Standard time. For Daylight Savings, add one hour.

Giare analyses do not account for physical obstructions between reflectors and receptora. This includes buildings, tree cover and geographic obstructions.

Several calculations utilize the PV array centroid, rather than the actual glare spot focation, due to algorithm limitations. This may affect results for large PV footprints. Additional analyses of array sub-sections can provide additional information on expected glare. The sublended source angle (glare spot size) is constrained by the PV array footprint size. Partitioning large arrays into smaller sections will reduce the maximum potential subtended angle, potentially impacting results if actual glare spots are larger than the sub-array size. Additional analyses of the combined area of adjacent sub-arrays can provide more information on potential glare hazards. (See previous point on related limitations.)

Glare locations displayed on receptor plots are approximate. Actual glare-spot locations may differ.

Glare vector plots are simplified representations of analysis data. Actual glare emanations and results may differ.

The glare hazard determination relies on several approximations including observer eye characteristics, angle of view, and typical blink response time. Actual results and glare occurrence may differ.

Hazard zone boundaries shown in the Glare Hazard plot are an approximation and visual aid based on aggregated research data. Actual ocular impact outcomes encompass a continuous, not discrete, spectrum.

Refer to the Help page at www.forgeeolar.com/help/ for assumptions and limitations not listed here.

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AIRPORT LAND USE COMMISSION MEETING MINUTES **JANUARY 14, 2021**



1-21-21

COMMISSIONERS PRESENT LIVE:

Arthur Butler, Richard Stewart

COMMISSIONERS ABSENT:

COMMISSIONERS PRESENT REMOTELY: Russell Betts, Steve Manos, John Lyon, Steven Stewart Gary Youmans

2.0 PUBLIC HEARING: CONTINUED ITEMS NONE

3.0 PUBLIC HEARING: NEW CASES

3.1 Staff report recommended: CONSISTENT

> Staff recommended at hearing: CONSISTENT

ALUC Commission Action: CONSISTENT (Vote 6-0; Absent: Youmans

Motion: Richard Stewart Second: Steven Stewart

- ZAP1440MA20 CDRE Holdings 17, LLC (Representative: MIG, Inc.) - City of Moreno Valley Case Nos. PEN20-0118 (General Plan Amendment), PEN20-0119 (Change of Zone), PEN20-0121 (Plot Plan), PEN20-0120 (Tentative Parcel Map). A proposal to construct two industrial warehouse buildings with mezzanines totaling 396,275 square feet on 17.65 acres located southerly of Alessandro Boulevard, westerly of Graham Street, northerly of Brodiaea Avenue, and easterly of Frederick Street. The applicant also proposes amending the site's General Plan land use designation from Commercial (C) to Business Park/Light Industrial (BP), and changing its zoning from Community Commercial (CC) to Light Industrial (LI). The applicant also proposes a tentative parcel map to subdivide the site (Airport Compatibility Zones D and E of the March Air Reserve Base/Inland Port Airport Influence Area). Staff Planner: Paul Rull at (951) 955-6893, or e-mail at prull@rivco.org
- 3.2 Staff report recommended: CONSISTENT

Staff recommended at hearing: CONSISTENT

ALUC Commission Action: CONSISTENT (Vote 6-0; Absent: Youmans

Motion: Steven Stewart Second: Art Butler

ZAP1091PS20 - Mountain View Power Partners, LLC (Representative: Dudek) - County of Riverside Case Nos. CZ2000032 (Change of Zone), WCS200003 (WECS Permit). A proposal to decommission and remove 93 existing commercial wind turbines (wind energy conversion systems, abbreviated as "WECS") and install 16 new commercial wind turbines with a maximum height of 492 feet above ground level on 1,255 acres, as well decommission 3 existing meteorological towers and install 1 new 328 foot tall meteorological tower, turbine pad, safety features, transformers, electrical collection system, access roads, temporary laydown and parking, located southerly of Interstate 10, easterly of Whitewater Cutoff/Tipton Road, westerly of Indian Canyon Drive, and northerly of State Highway 111. The applicant also proposes to change the zoning of 281 acres located in the southwest portion of the project from Rural Residential Zone (R-R) to Wind Energy Resource Zone (W-E) (Not located within an Airport Compatibility Zone). Staff Planner: Paul Rull at (951) 955-6893, or e-mail at prull@rivco.org

VIDEO:

A video recording of the entire proceedings is available on the ALUC website at www.rcaluc.org. If you have any questions please contact Barbara Santos, ALUC Commission Secretary, at (951) 955-5132 or E-mail at basantos@rivco.org

AIRPORT LAND USE COMMISSION MEETING MINUTES JANUARY 14, 2021

3.3 Staff report recommended: INCONSISTENT

Staff recommended at hearing: INCONSISTENT

ALUC Commission Action: INCONSISTENT and include a separate letter from the Commission stating its opposition to the project. (Vote 5-0; Recuse: Lyon; Absent: Youmans)

Motion: Steven Stewart Second: Steve Manos

ZAP1035FL20 - Old Plantation Investors, L.P. (Representative: Cirus Development Co. Inc,) - City of Jurupa Valley Case No. MA19216 [CZ20013, CUP19005] (Change of Zone, Conditional Use Permit). A proposal to add nine (9) new mobile home (spaces) to the existing 223-space (total 232 spaces) "Old Plantation" mobile home park on a combined total acreage of 27.72 acres over two parcels, located at 3825 Crestmore Road, southerly of Mission Boulevard, both westerly and easterly of Crestmore Road, and northerly of Capary Road. The applicant also proposes changing the zoning of the site from Planned Residential (R-4) and General Commercial (C-1/C-P) to Mobile Home Subdivisions and Mobile Home Parks Zone (R-T). (A similar proposal to add nine (9) new mobile home spaces to the existing 223-space mobile home park at this site was found inconsistent by the ALUC on September 11, 2008) (Airport Compatibility Zones B1 and C of the Flabob Airport Influence Area). Staff Planner: Paul Rull at (951) 955-6893, or e-mail at prull@rivco.org

4.0 PUBLIC HEARING: MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

None

5.0 ADMINISTRATIVE ITEMS

- 5.1 Director's Approvals Information only
- 5.2 Update March Air Reserve Base Compatibility Use Study (CUS)

Simon Housman, ALUC Director, updated the Commission that the Request for Proposal (RFP) evaluation committee has reviewed four responses to the consulting contract and has selected Matrix Design Group Inc. as the consultant. The contract is currently circulating between the County and the Matrix Design Group Inc. The final form of the contract will be submitted to the Riverside County, Board of Supervisors for approval. During the same timeframe the various jurisdictions have been obtaining resolutions of their City Councils joining and committing to the March Compatible Use Study (CUS) and we are gathering their financial contributions and records of their personnel contributions at this time. We anticipate the first meeting of the policy committee and the working group in the next 30 days.

5.3 Standardizing Conditions of Approval

Daniel Zerda, ALUC staff informed the Commission that over the past several months staff has reviewed the previous ALUC Conditions of Approval for both March and non-March projects. The intent was to standardize the conditions and place them in a document to serve as a resource for both current and future planners. The standardized conditions are now placed on the ALUC Y drive to serve as that resource.

5.4 Correspondence from the March Air Reserve Base - Information only

Simon Housman, ALUC Director commented that after receiving a correspondence letter from the Air Force, staff reached out to the applicant to obtain a consent from the applicant to take this matter off calendar pending the applicant resolving the issues with the Air Force. At this time this application is not pending with ALUC, we may or may not see this project again.

VIDEO:

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AIRPORT LAND USE COMMISSION MEETING MINUTES JANUARY 14, 2021

6.0 APPROVAL OF MINUTES

Commissioner Steven Stewart motioned to approve the December 10, 2020 minutes. Seconded by Commissioner Lyon. Vote 6-0; Absent: Youmans

7.0 ORAL COMMUNICATION ON ANY MATTER NOT ON THE AGENDA None

8.0 COMMISSIONER'S COMMENTS

Russell Betts, Chair commented regarding ALUC stipend form submittals for those Commissioners attending by Zoom meeting. Barbara Santos, ALUC Secretary replied that she will approve the stipend forms for those Commissioners attending by Zoom so there is no need to mail in the form. Commissioner Betts suggested an interesting video to watch on the Blancolirio YouTube channel of a pilot who managed to land a plane in an emergency situation.

9.0 ADJOURNMENT

Russell Betts, Chair adjourned the meeting at 10:22 a.m.

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VIDEO:

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