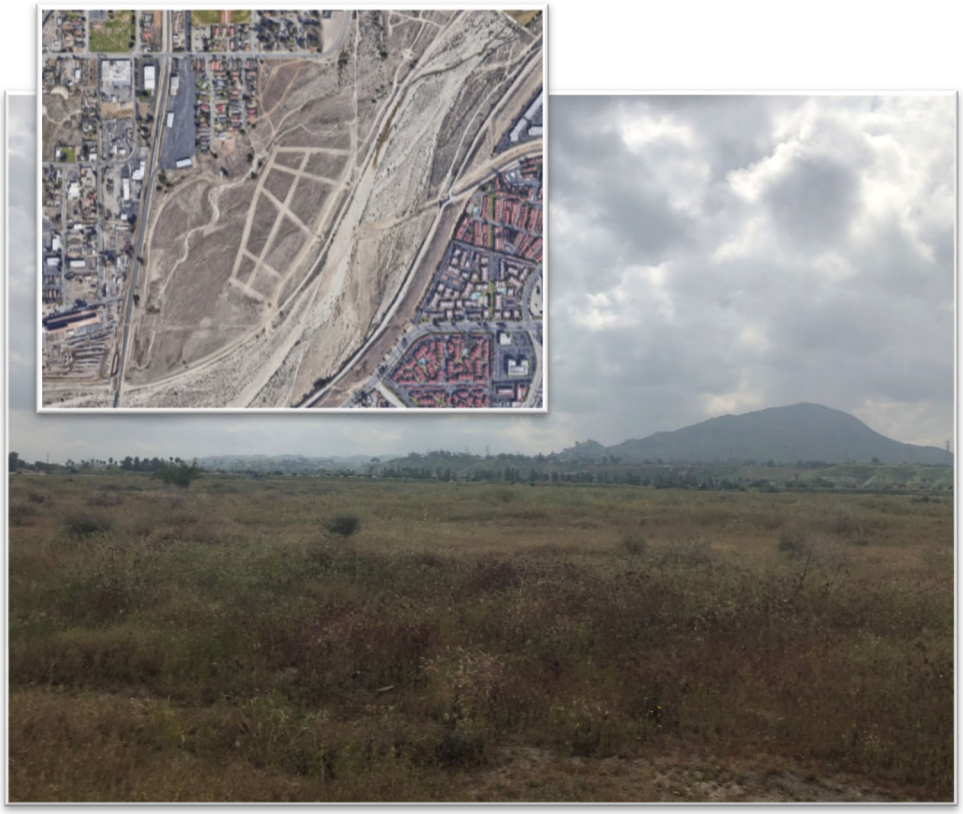
Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration

Colton Community Soccer Park



Prepared for

City of Colton
650 N. La Cadena Drive
Colton, CA 92324

Prepared by

Psomas
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August 28, 2019

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SECTION 1.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE

The City of Colton is proposing to construct and operate a 21-acre community soccer park facility (the proposed Colton Community Soccer Park Project, referred to herein as the proposed Project or Project) on a currently vacant 45-acre parcel of City-owned land adjacent to the Santa Ana River. The proposed Project would provide field space needed by local soccer teams for practice and games. The City has prepared a Conceptual Master Plan for the site showing layout of the fields, parking, and other supporting improvements. This facility would help reduce the need for local soccer players and families to travel outside the City for practices and local games and would also allow the City to host local/regional soccer tournaments. The remaining approximate 24 acres of the Project site would be retained as natural open space along the Santa Ana River.

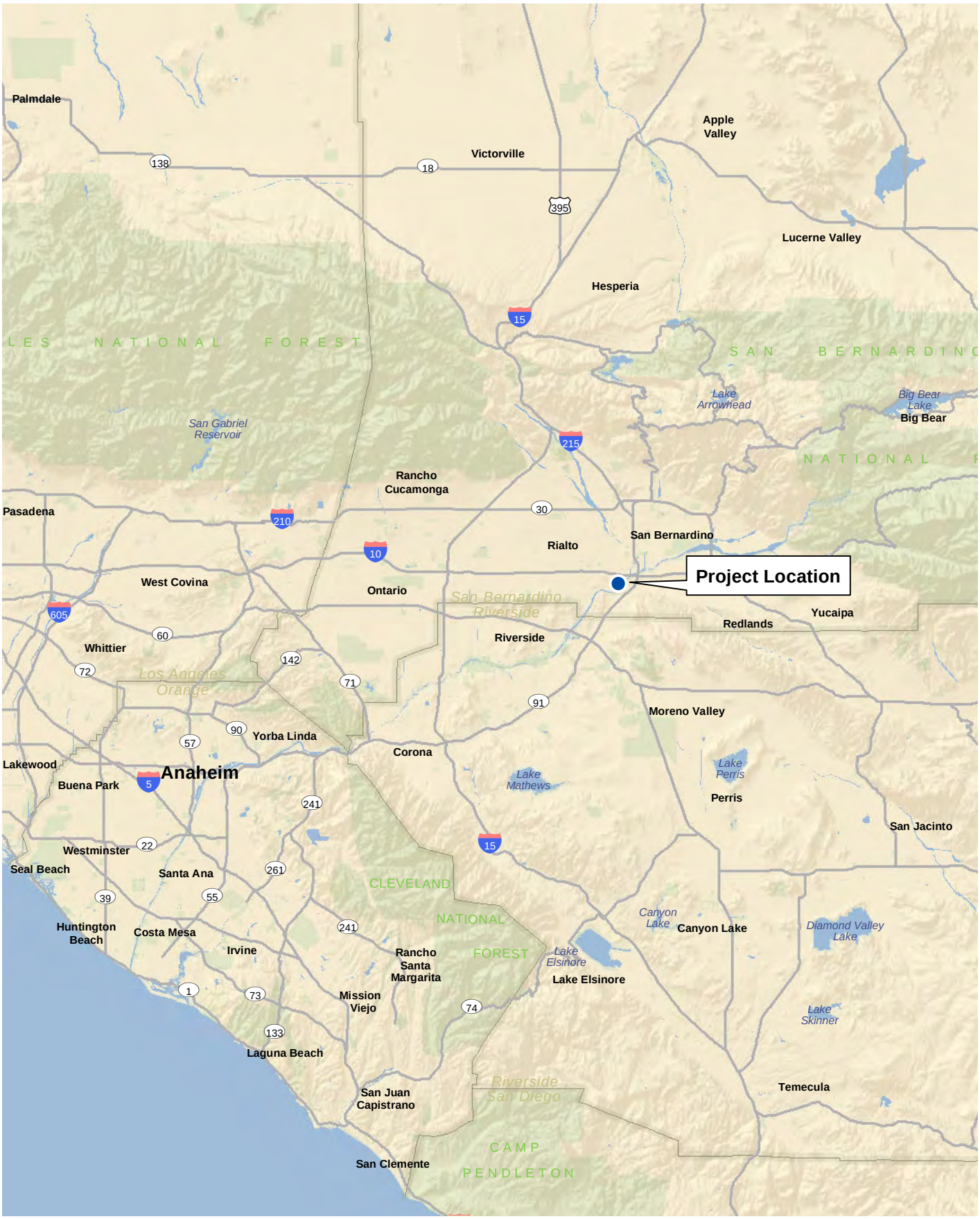
1.2 PROJECT LOCATION

The proposed Project site is located south of East Congress Street, east of the Union Pacific Railroad line, and west of the Santa Ana River in the central portion of the City. The proposed Project site is also just south of the terminus of S. Florez Street and the terminus of S. Fernando Street. The proposed Project site is generally bounded by single-family residences to the north, residential and industrial uses to the northwest, the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railway corridor and industrial uses to the west and vacant land, the Santa Ana River, and Santa Ana River Trail to the east and south. Exhibit 1 shows the regional location of the site, while Exhibit 2 shows an aerial photograph of the Project site and surrounding land uses. Various views of the Project site are shown in Exhibit 3, *Site Photographs*. The site is depicted on U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map entitled “San Bernardino South, California” dated 1967 (photo-revised 1980). The 45-acre proposed Project site consists of Assessor Parcels 0163-381-01, 0163-381-02, 0163-362-12, and 0163-362-26.

1.3 PROJECT CHARACTERISTICS

The proposed Project contemplates construction and operation of a community-level soccer park located within the City of Colton on multiple City-owned parcels with a total of 45 acres. The proposed Project includes development of up to eight lighted regulation size soccer fields and related improvements on approximately 21 acres (47%) of the site to accommodate soccer leagues and tournaments for “Under Age 5 (U5)” through “Under Age 18 (U18)” teams. Based on the topography of the site and adjacent lands, the conceptual park design includes three tiers or levels to facilitate the proposed soccer fields. The Conceptual Master Plan shows six of the fields with synthetic turf and two of the fields (in the northeast and southwest corners) with natural turf, but the City may decide to install all synthetic turf fields at some later time. The proposed Project also includes approximately 300 parking stalls (with required handicapped stalls), two restroom facilities, two concession buildings (max. 24-foot height), breezeways with seating, several child play areas, multipurpose trails of decomposed granite, field and parking lot lighting, security fencing, retaining walls, and shaded spectator seating. The northern concession building is also planned to have a small police sub-station. A maintenance yard that also contains a cellphone tower would be located just west of the main parking lot south of the terminus of S. Florez Street.

Approximately 24 acres of the site (53%) would be retained as undisturbed natural open space along the Santa Ana River. Three acres of the area that would be preserved would be designated as habitat for the Santa Ana woollystar, a State of California and federally-listed endangered plant species. Exhibit 4 depicts the location of site improvements in the conceptual Master Plan and Exhibit 5 shows anticipated elevations of structures and other site features contemplated.



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Regional Location

Exhibit 1

Colton Community Soccer Park Project

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Project Area

Exhibit 2

Colton Community Soccer Park Project

N
W E
S

300 150 0 300

Feet

PSOMAS

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Site Photographs

Exhibit 3

Colton Community Soccer Park Project

N
W E
S

400 200 0 400

Feet

PSOMAS

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View A. Looking south from the northwest corner of the site (Congress St.)

View B. Looking southeast from the northwest corner of the site

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Site Photographs

Exhibit 3a

Colton Community Soccer Park Project

PSOMAS

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View C. Looking south from the eastern end of Congress St.

View D. Looking south toward the Santa Ana River from the northeast portion of the site

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Site Photographs

Exhibit 3b

Colton Community Soccer Park Project

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(06/04/2019 SAK) R:\Projects\3COL020100\Graphics\IS\Ex_Site Photos_B.pdf

View E. Looking northeast from the west-central portion of the site (along drainage)

View F. Looking southwest from the west-central portion of the site

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Site Photographs

Exhibit 3c

Colton Community Soccer Park Project

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View G. Looking northwest from the center of the site (houses along Fernando?)

View H. Looking northwest from west-central portion of the site (houses along Feliz St.)

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Site Photographs

Exhibit 3d

Colton Community Soccer Park Project

PSOMAS

View I. Looking north from southern portion of the site

View J. Looking northwest from southern portion of the site

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Site Photographs

Exhibit 3e

Colton Community Soccer Park Project

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View K. Looking north along the south-western boundary of the site

View L. Looking northwest across the Santa Ana River toward the project site

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Site Photographs

Exhibit 3f

Colton Community Soccer Park Project

PSOMAS

(06/04/2019 SAK) R:\Projects\3COL020100\Graphics\IS\Ex_Site Photos_F.pdf

Exhibit 6 shows the Utility Plan for the improved park, Exhibit 7 shows the Park Landscaping Plan, and Exhibit 8 shows the Park Lighting Plan with photometric data. Exhibits 9 and 10 show views of other sports parks and soccer field lighting to demonstrate what the completed project would look like. Specific features included in the proposed Project are further described in the following paragraphs.

Field Lighting. The fields would be lighted for night practices and games with a total of 16 steel poles, ranging between 60 and 80 feet in height. Four poles per field are planned, with two poles on each of the long sides of the field, or in some cases at the corners of the field. The light fixtures on adjacent fields may share poles. The City[1] has indicated all the light poles would be designed to withstand a maximum wind speed of 129 miles per hour. In addition, electrical service for all site improvements proposed in the lower portion of the site, including the field lighting, would have to have emergency cutoff switches in case of inundation and therefore would not be able to operate during flooded conditions.

Vehicular/Pedestrian Access. Vehicle and pedestrian access to the Project site would be via a vehicular driveway south off of East Congress Street. Pedestrian access to the site would also be available at the south ends of S. Florez Street and S. Fernando Street. Emergency vehicle access would be available at the south end of S. Florez

Drainage and Erosion Control. The main surface parking lot for the Project is proposed on approximately 6 acres at the southern terminus of S. Florez Street and S. Fernando Street which overlies a former waste disposal site known as Guyaux Landfill (see below). The parking and related improvements over the former landfill are designed to preclude runoff or percolation into the landfill and would direct runoff toward two onsite detention basins. The proposed Project site generally drains toward the southwest and two detention basins are proposed, including a 1.5-acre basin along the eastern edge of the Project site adjacent to the Santa Ana River and a smaller 0.25-acre basin in the southwest portion of the site located southwest of S. Florez Street. Manufactured slopes would be planted or provided with erosion control improvements to prevent uncontrolled runoff from these areas (see Exhibit 4, *Conceptual Master Plan,* Cross Sections A-A and B-B, respectively). A layer of clean imported fill soil compacted to 90 percent is proposed on the slopes of the detention basins with a 4-inch concrete cap at the top of slope to protect downslope areas from erosive runoff. The basins would be landscaped and designed to infiltrate water but retain water temporarily during storm events to protect downstream areas.

Flood Zones. The Project site abuts the Santa Ana River and contains several agency-designated flood zones. Most of the site (37.7 acres or 84%) is within the federal 100-year flood boundary (FEMA flood zone AE), including 13.7 acres planned for park development and 24 acres of river wash land which would remain as undisturbed open space. Approximately 3.7 acres or 8 percent of the site (i.e., in the northeast and southwest portions of the proposed Project site) is within the 500-year flood boundary (FEMA flood zone X) which is defined as "*Areas of Minimal Flood Hazard".* The Project proposes to regrade the site and elevate approximately 3.2 acres in the northern portion of the site above the 100-year flood plain while 7.5 acres in the southern portion of the 21-acre park site would remain within the 100-year flood plain. Per FEMA requirements, no occupied structures are proposed within the 100-year flood plain; however, the southern proposed concession/restroom building would be modular/portable and be relocated out of the 100-year flood zone when flooding was anticipated. For more information on flood zones and Project impacts, see Section 3.10, *Hydrology and Water Quality*.

Walls and Fencing. The following walls and fences are included in the project design to secure the proposed Project site: an 8-foot tall block wall separating residences that border the west side

[1] Ramon Hernandez, Building Official, email dated June 18, 2019

Parking Demand Summary

Youth Soccer Tournament

Project: 3 Full Size U18 Artificial Turf Soccer Fields (Can be used as 6 total U8-U11 Soccer Fields)
2 U8-U11 Artificial Turf Soccer Fields

Assumptions: 12 Players Per Team 6 Vehicles Per Team 2 Handicap Spaces Per Field

Calculation:

Weekday PM Practice Demand (1 1/2 Hour Practice Intervals)	Number of Spaces	Comments
Maximum 14 Teams on the Fields at One Time		(ITE Trip Generation Handbook 9th Edition) (Code 488 pg. 900)
16 Teams X 6 Vehicles Per Team =	96	(Assumes half parents drop off and half stay)
2 Handicap Spaces Per Field =	32	
4 Vehicles Per Team (Coaches/Equipment/Helpers) =	64	
Total Peak Parking Demand For Weekday PM Practice: (If all fields are used at once)	192	
Weekend League/Tournament Demand (2 Hour Game Intervals)		
Full Size Field Use (3 Fields U12 - U18)		
Maximum 6 Teams on Fields at One Time		
6 teams X 6 Vehicles Per Team =	36	(Assumes half parents drop off and half stay)
2 Handicap Spaces Per Field =	6	(Assumes 36 Designated Handicap Spaces at All times)
20 Vehicles Per Field (Coaches, Officials, Additional Spectators) =	60	
2 Vendors Per Field =	6	
Total Parking Demand Tournament Full Size Field Use =	108	
Half Size Field Use (8 Fields U5 - U11)		
16 Teams X 6 Vehicles Per Team =	96	(Assumes half parents drop off and half stay)
2 Handicap Spaces Per Field =	16	(Assumes 36 Designated Handicap Spaces at All times)
10 Vehicles Per Field (Coaches, Officials, Additional Spectators) =	80	
2 Vendors Per Field =	16	(Assumes 2 Vendors Per Full Size Field)
Total Parking Demand Tournament Half Size Field Use =	208	
Current Option contains 270 Stalls and Handicap 33	**Total 303**	

FEATURE LEGEND: (X)

1. (P) 5' Wide concrete walk at parkway
2. (E) Concrete curb and gutter
3. (P) 6" Concrete curb and 18" gutter
4. (P) Landscape median
5. (P) Landscape parkway
6. (P) 42" High 3 rail PVC fence
7. (P) Signage for Woolly Star and Habitat
8. (E) 8' High block wall at City yard
9. (P) 8' High split face block wall
10. (P) 8' High x 30" sq. split face pilaster
11. (P) 6" Concrete parking lot curb
12. (P) Pours concrete at overflow parking
13. (P) Intersection Signage
14. (P) Vehicular barrier gate
15. (P) Trash enclosure
16. (E) Power Pole - protect in place
17. (E) Guy wire to power pole
18. (P) Curb drainage in-let - per civil engineer
19. (P) 3 Row bleacher with shade canopy
20. (P) Musco LED sports filed light standard
21. (P) Clean fill import soil - see section A-A
22. (P) 8' Wide concrete walkway paving
23. (P) Asphalt paving - per civil engineer
24. (P) Parking lot light standard
25. (P) Enhanced concrete paving with 24" wide concrete banding
26. (P) Handicap ramp
27. (P) Shade shelter
28. (P) 6" concrete curb at handicap stalls back of walk
29. HDPE drainage pipe - per civil engineer
30. (P) Trash receptacle
31. (P) 1' to 10' High split face retaining wall
32. (P) 8' High black vinyl chain link fence
33. (P) 8' High black vinyl chain link fence with 20' high black netting
34. (P) 6" Wide x 18" deep concrete curb at synthetic turf
35. (P) Aluminum players bench
36. (P) 3" Decomposed granite (D.G.) with aluminum edging
37. (P) Walkway light standard
38. Not Used
39. (P) 6" Wide x 8" deep concrete curb at natural turf
40. (P) Pours pavers with 24" wide concrete banding
41. (P) Aluminum edging at D.G. paving
42. Not Used
43. (P) 18" Concrete gutter
44. (P) Overland open channel with steel plate
45. (P) 12' Wide open rip rap channel set in concrete motor
46. (P) Detention basin - see section B-B
47. (P) Power line easement
48. (P) Rip rap water suppression set in motor
49. (P) Concrete Head wall
50. (P) Police substation within concession/restroom facility

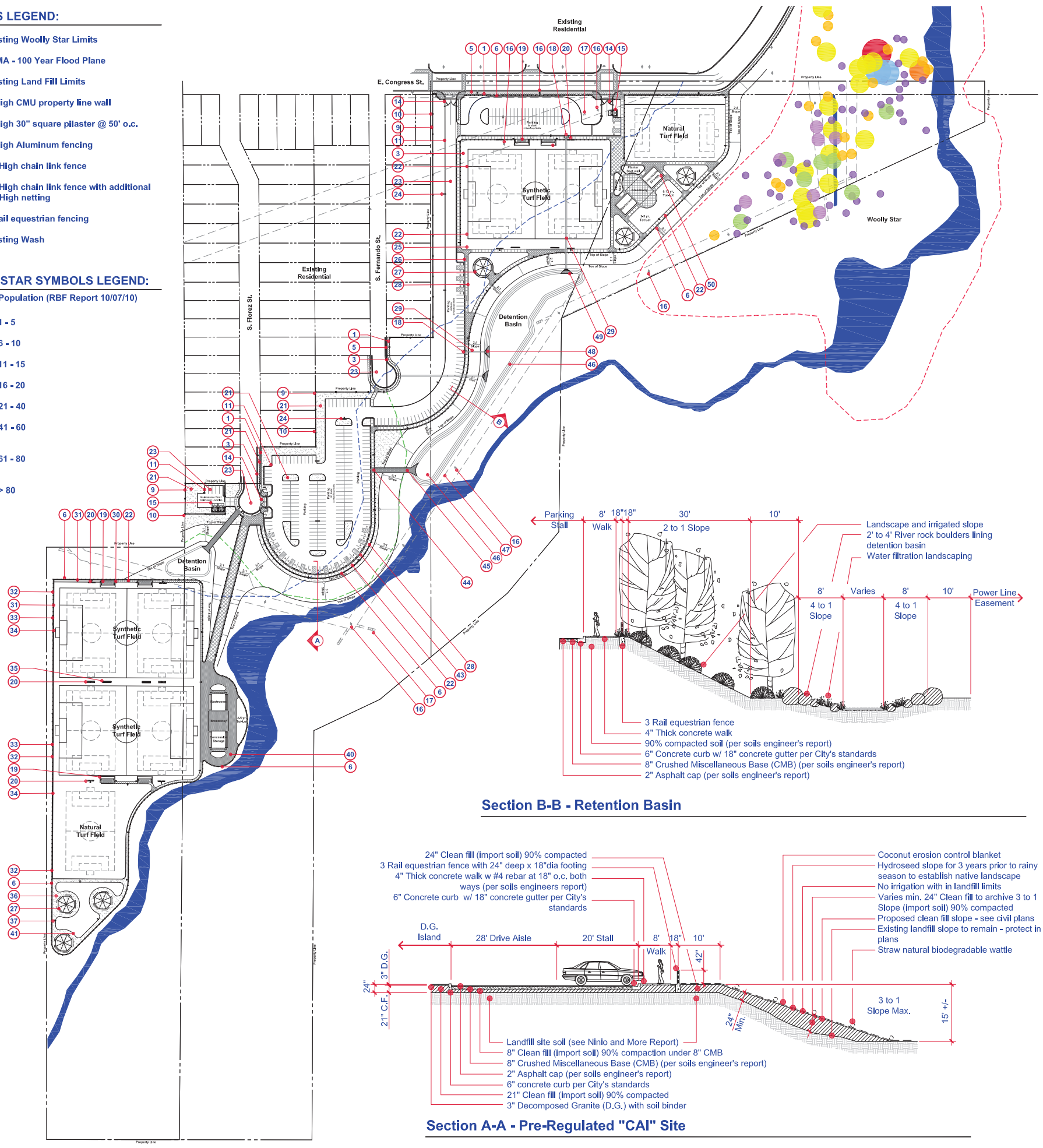
SYMBOLS LEGEND:

- Existing Woolly Star Limits
- FEMA - 100 Year Flood Plane
- Existing Land Fill Limits
- 8' High CMU property line wall
- 8' High 30" square pilaster @ 50' o.c.
- 8' High Aluminum fencing
- 10' High chain link fence
- 10' High chain link fence with additional 20' High netting
- 3 Rail equestrian fencing
- Existing Wash

WOOLLY STAR SYMBOLS LEGEND:

Woolly Star Population (RBF Report 10/07/10)
Total Plants

- 1 - 5
- 6 - 10
- 11 - 15
- 16 - 20
- 21 - 40
- 41 - 60
- 61 - 80
- > 80



Section B-B - Retention Basin

Section A-A - Pre-Regulated "CAI" Site

Source: Integrated Consulting Group, February 2018

Soccer Park Master Plan

Colton Community Soccer Park Project

Exhibit 4

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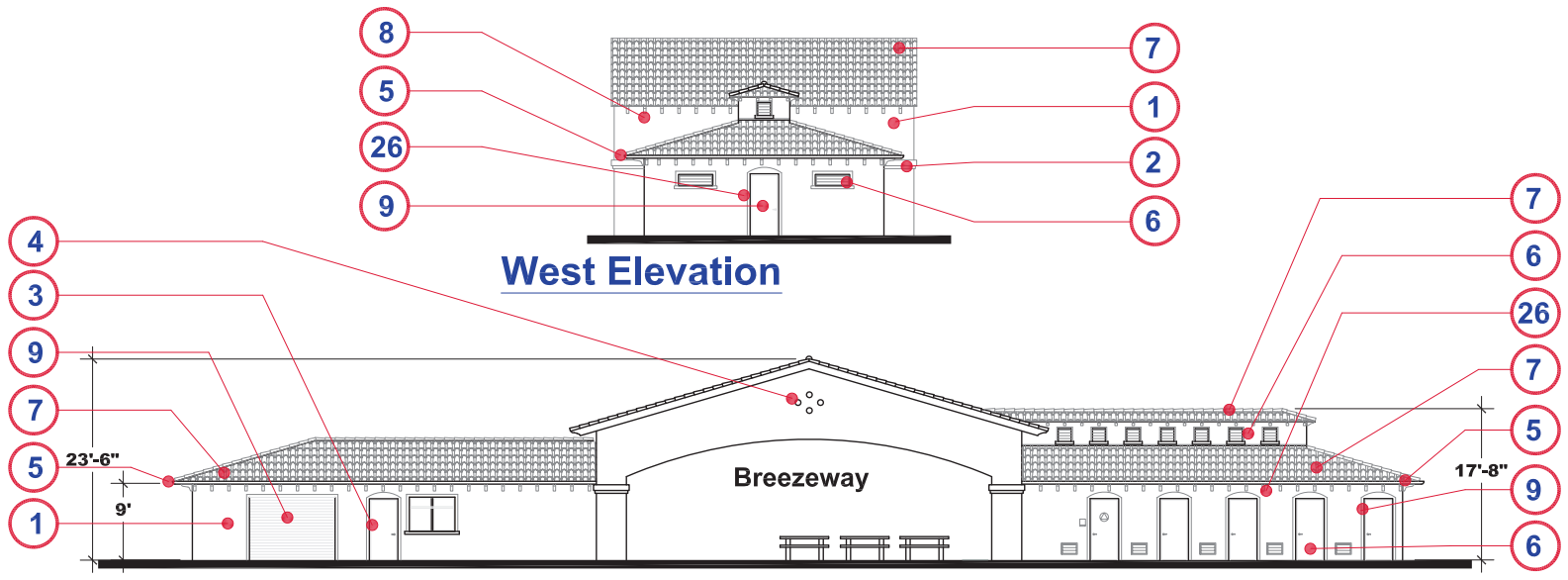

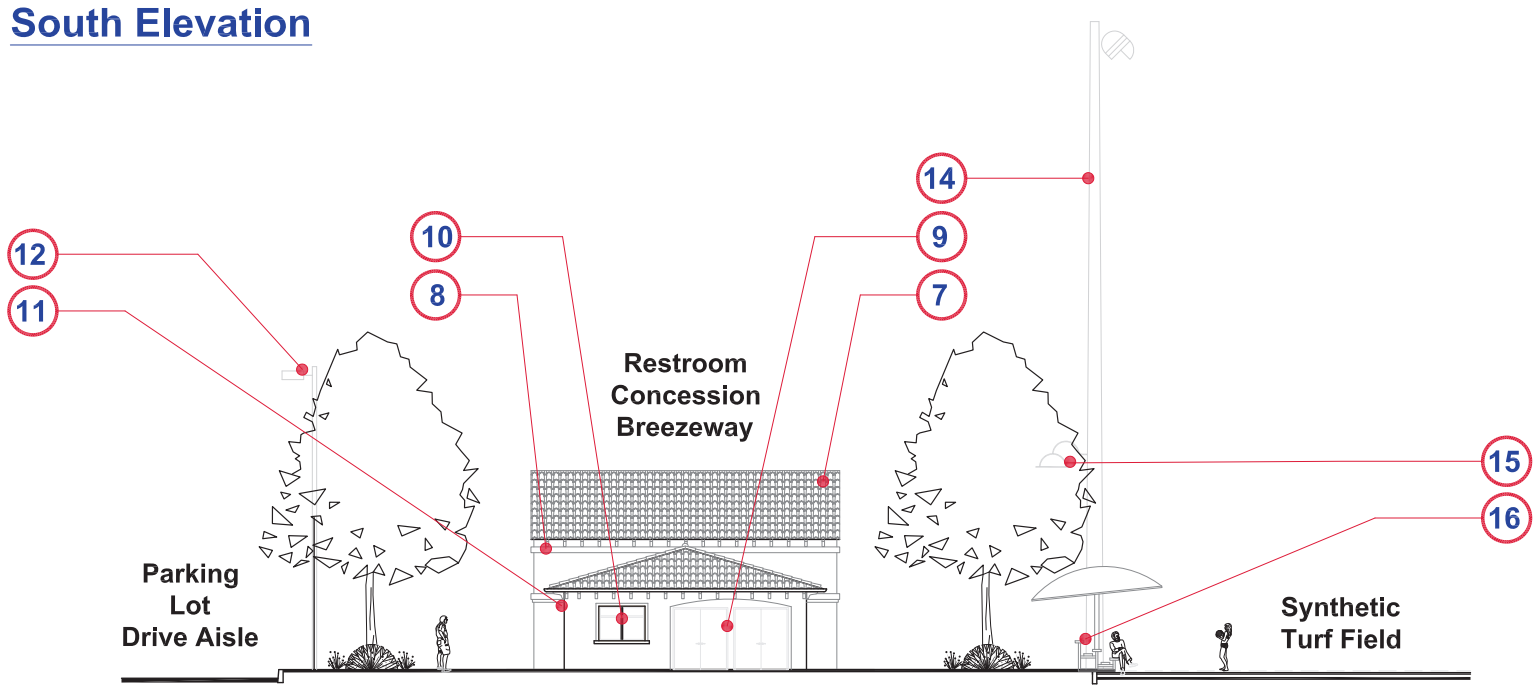

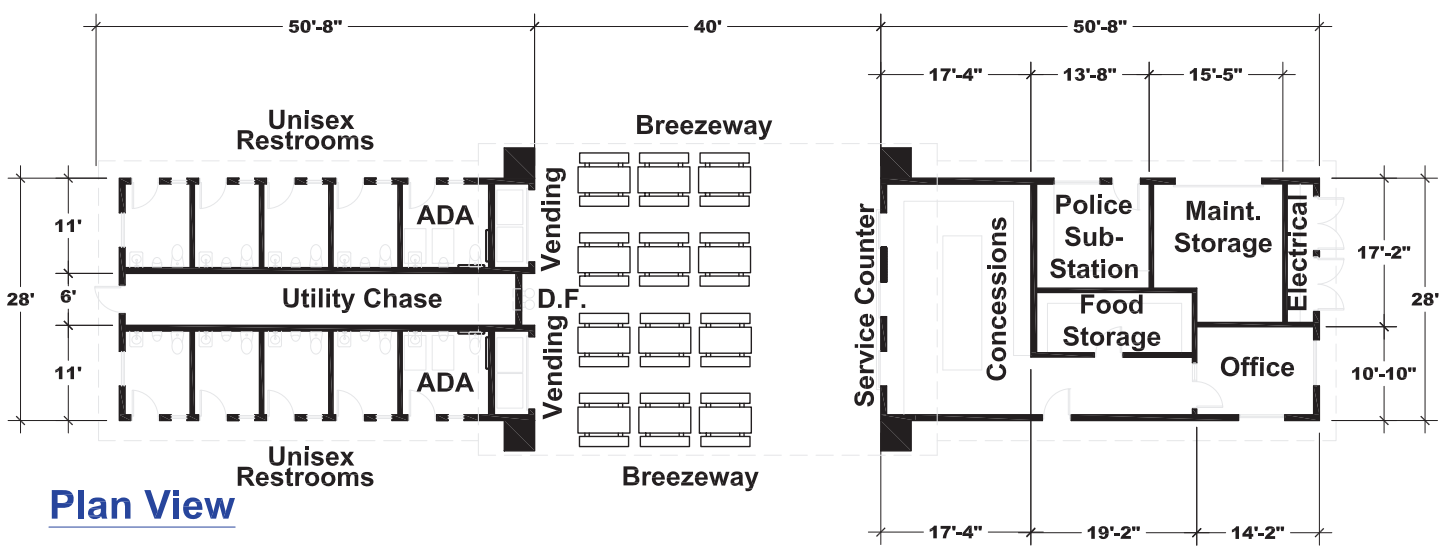

Feature Legend: (X)

1. Mission plaster finish over CMU
2. Pilaster trim with plaster finish
3. Steel roll-up service door
4. Clay vent pipes
5. Sheet metal gutter with downspout
6. Steel louver vents
7. Clay barrel tile roofing
8. Rafter tail
9. Flush metal door
10. Glass window in hollow metal frame
11. Advertising kiosk on Building
12. Parking lot light standard (single)
13. Flag poles (3 total)
14. Sports field light standard
15. Pedestrian walkway light standard
16. 3 Row Aluminum Bleachers with Shade Canopy

Source: Integrated Consulting Group, February 2018

Elevations

Exhibit 5

Colton Community Soccer Park Project

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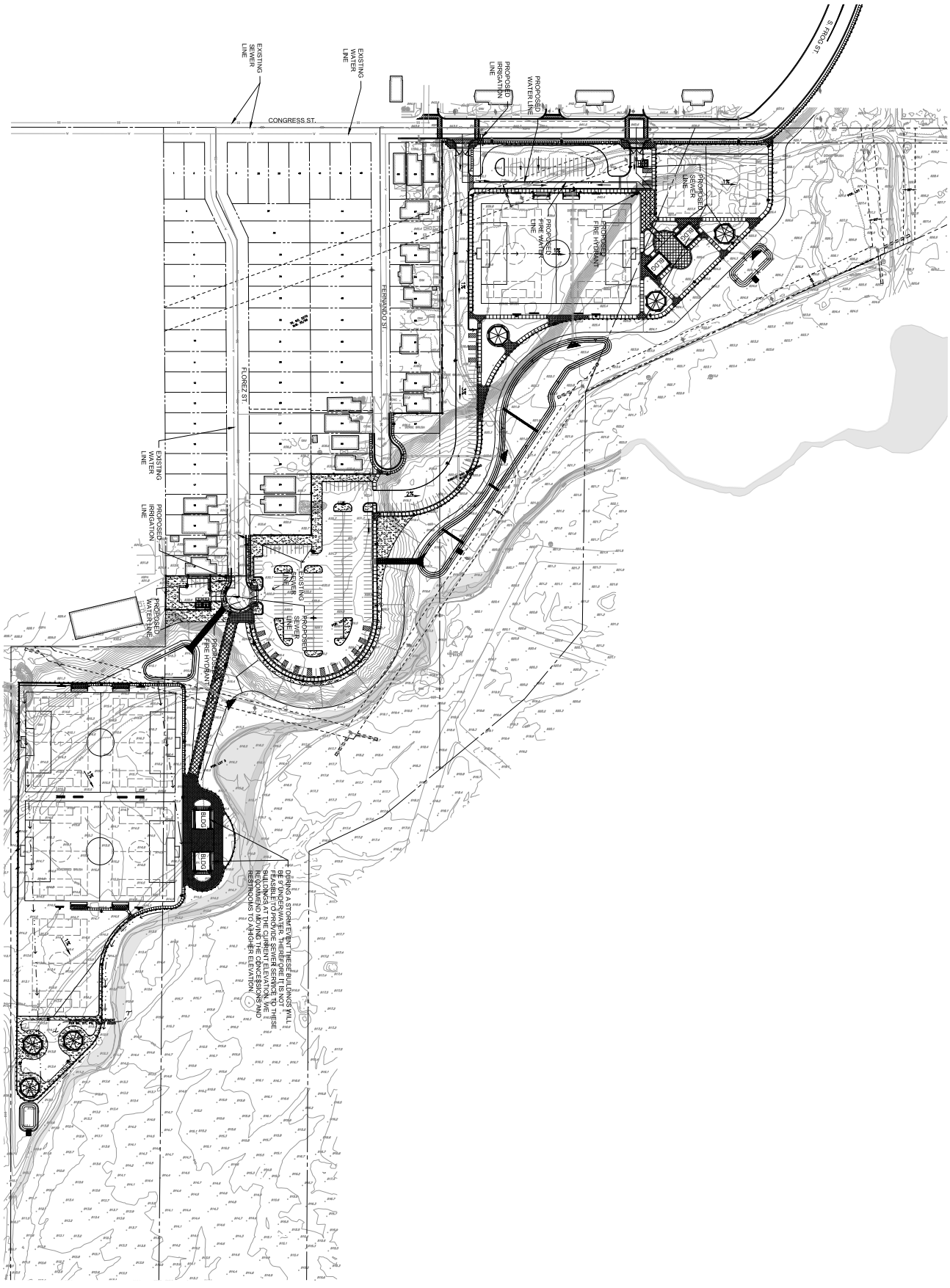

Source: Psomas 2019

Park Utility Plan

Exhibit 6

Colton Community Soccer Park Project

N
W E
S

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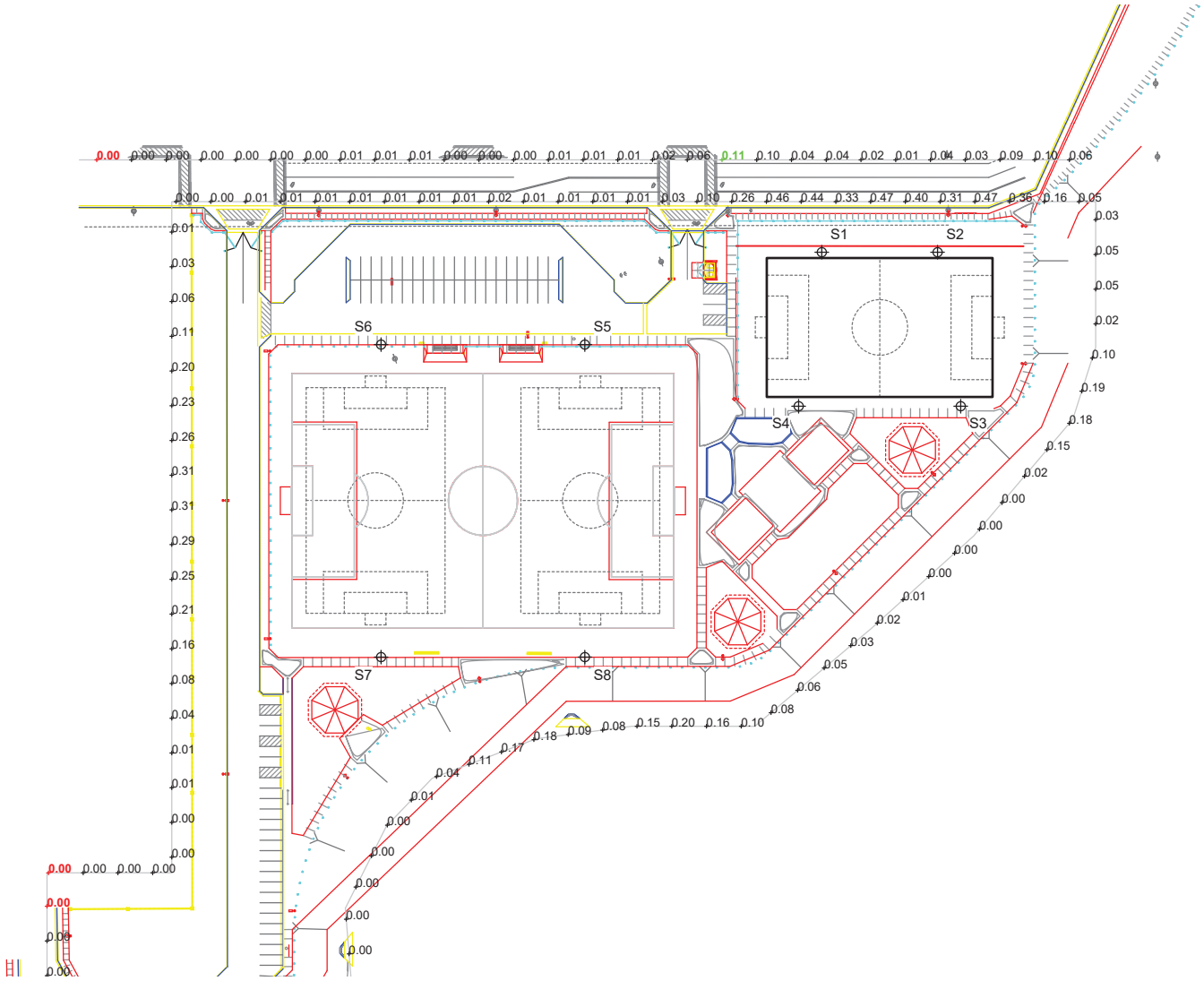
Plant Type/Name	Scientific Name	Potential Locations/Uses
Trees		
Black Willow	*Salix gooddingii*	Eastern slopes down from park toward Santa Ana River but NOT within 200 feet of the existing Santa Ana woolly star habitat (northeast corner of site)
Arroyo Willow	*Salix lasiolepis*	
Freemont Cottonwood	*Populus fremontii*	
White Alder	*Alnus rhombifolia*	
Sycamore	*Platanus racemosa*	
Box-Elder	*Acer negundo*	
Valley Oak	*Quercus lobata*	On slopes and in flatter planters onsite but NOT on eastern slopes facing the Santa Ana River
Coast Live Oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	
California Black Walnut	*Juglans californica*	In at least one small grove on flatter pads of site
Shrubs/Perennials/Ornamental Grasses		
Artemisa	*Artemisia spp.*	On slopes and in flatter planters onsite but NOT on eastern slopes facing the Santa Ana River and NOT within 200 feet of the existing Santa Ana woolly star habitat (northeast corner of site)
Blackberry	*Rubus ursinus*	
Blue Elderberry	*Sambucus mexicana*	
California Lilac	*Ceonothus spp.*	
Cotoneaster	*Cotoneaster spp.*	
Coyote Brush	*Baccharis pilularis*	
Deer Grass	*Muhlenbergia rigens*	
Lavender	*Lavandula spp.*	
Penstemon	*Pemstemon spp.*	
Rockrose	*Cistus spp.*	
Rose	*Rosa intermontane*	
Rosemary	*Rosmarinus officinalis*	
Sage (various)	*Salvia spp.*	
Toyon	*Heteromeles arbutifolia*	
Artemisa	*Artemisia spp.*	On slopes including the eastern slopes along the Santa Ana River but NOT within 200 feet of the existing Santa Ana woolly star habitat (northeast corner of site). Also in flatter planters onsite
Coyote Brush	*Baccharis pilularis*	
Sage (various)	*Salvia spp.*	
Penstemon	*Pemstemon spp.*	
Vines		
Morning Glory	*Calystegia spp.*	On slopes and in flatter planters onsite but NOT on eastern slopes facing the Santa Ana River
Clematis	*Clematis lasiantha*	
Wild Grape	Vitis californica	
Groundcover		
Coastal Sagebrush	*Artemesia Californica*	In flatter planters onsite but NOT on eastern slopes facing the Santa Ana River and NOT within 200 feet of the existing Santa Ana woolly star habitat (northeast corner of site)
Basket Sedge	*Carex barbarae*	
Blue Fescue	*Festuca ovina glauca*	
Blue Mountain Lilac	*Ceonothus thyrsiflorus*	
Creeping Rye Grass	*Leymus tritocoiles*	
Gumplant	*Grindelia camporum*	
Mugwort	*Artemesia douglasiana*	

Sources: Selected from CRHJV 2009 and MWDSC 2019

CRHJV 2009 = Modified from Table 2: Riparian Plant Species for Landscaping. *California Riparian Habitat Restoration Handbook*. California Riparian Habitat Joint Venture (CRHJV). July 2009 (2nd Edition).

MWDSC 2019 = *50 Favorites from California Friendly and Native Landscapes*. Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWDSC). 2019. Bewaterwise.com

NOTE: Landscaping onsite shall NOT contain any plants listed on the Invasive Plant Inventory published by the California Invasive Plant Council (see Appendix B).



Source: Musco LIghting, 2019

Lighting Plan – North Fields

Exhibit 8a

Colton Community Soccer Park Project

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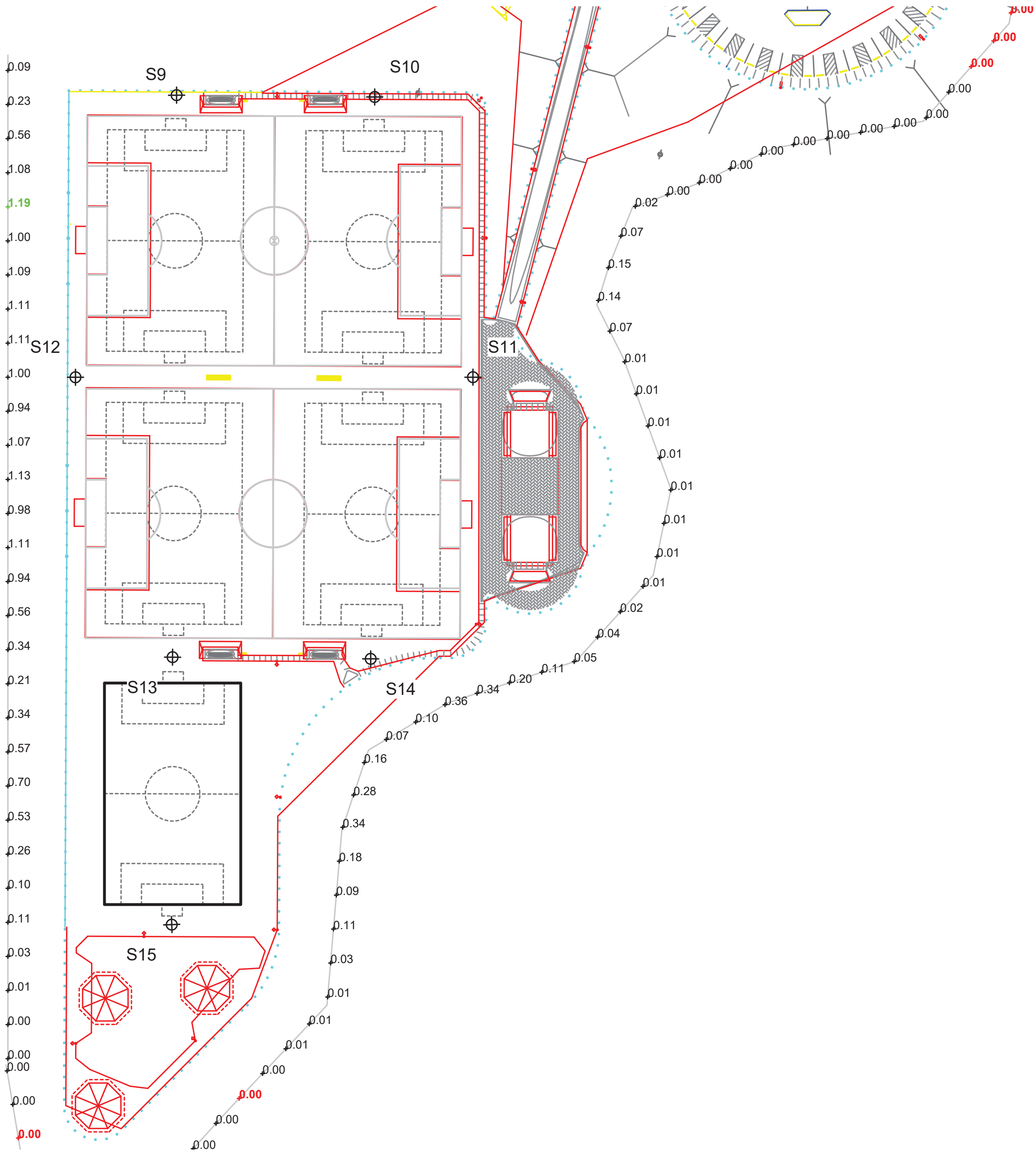

Source: Musco LIghting, 2019

Lighting Plan – South Fields

Exhibit 8b

Colton Community Soccer Park Project

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Examples of Soccer Parks

Exhibit 9

Colton Community Soccer Park Project

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Examples of Lighted Soccer Fields

Exhibit 10

Colton Community Soccer Park Project

PSOMAS

of the Project (S. Florez St. and S. Fernando St.), a 10-foot tall block wall (depending on slope) along the south side of the existing industrial use just east of the railroad tracks, and an 8-foot chain link fence with 20-foot high black netting along the west side of the three fields just east of the railroad tracks (in the southwest corner of the proposed Project site).

Walkways and Landscaping. The Project would feature a network of 5- and 8-foot wide concrete walkways connecting the various field/activity areas. The Project will also have a number of landscaped planters, parkways, and medians to enhance aesthetics for users and adjacent residents. Exhibit 7 provides guidelines for landscaping the proposed Project site with species that are both drought tolerant and are compatible with the natural vegetation of the adjacent Santa Ana River.

Former Landfill. The former unpermitted and unregulated Guyaux Waste Disposal Site (WDS or Landfill) occupies 6 acres in the west-central portion of the Project site, located just east of the southern terminus of S. Florez Street. This landfill accepted construction and demolition debris in the 1930s; in the 1950s it was used for temporary storage of bricks and other construction materials. In the 1970s and 1980s it was used as a materials recycling/disposal yard for waste materials generated by the nearby Griffin Wheel Company and the Crane Company.

The Conceptual Master Plan for the proposed Project locates the main parking lot over top of the decommissioned landfill. The parking lot would include specialized design and construction techniques to prevent water infiltration and stabilize the overlying soil to support park-related uses. Cross Section A-A in the Soccer Park Master Plan (see Exhibit 4) depicts a series of ground surface improvements to the active parking lot/driveway area that would effectively cap the underlying landfill and isolate it from parking lot activities. The proposed layers are listed below from top (parking lot) to bottom (landfill soil):

- 2 inches of asphalt cap as the parking lot surface
- 8 inches of crushed miscellaneous base (CMB)
- 8 inches of clean fill (imported soil) compacted to 90 percent

In addition, areas adjacent to the parking lot and within the footprint of the decommissioned landfill would be overlain with approximately 2 feet of clean fill (imported soil) compacted to 90 percent. Landscaped planter areas proposed over top of the landfill would also be overlain with 3 inches of decomposed granite with soil binder. It should be noted that Leighton will continue to evaluate these recommendations based on their Phase II work on the adjacent Griffin property.

Park Operations/Usage. The proposed community soccer park is expected to be open and operate from approximately 8 AM to 10 PM most weekdays and weekends throughout the year. City staff would be present or available as needed depending on the size and timing of events, and volunteers may staff the concession buildings during local games and regional tournaments. For the purposes of quantifying potential impacts from human activities associated with operation of the proposed Project, the City estimates that between 100 and 500 persons would be present on the Project site during park operating hours. The lower number takes into account persons present during practices on weekdays or evenings and with fewer fields in use, while the higher number takes into account athletes, coaches, referees, spectators, etc. who could reasonably be expected to be present on weekends and/or during regional tournaments. The park will also experience some amount of passive “drop-in” use not directly related to field use. For the purposes of this Initial Study, 500 persons at one time on the site is assumed as a reasonable “worst case” estimate. City staff has indicated there would be high usage of completed fields during League play from July to January with tournaments in the “off season” (February to June). However, City staff have also indicated usage of the site could occasionally exceed this number during special events.

It should be noted that the proposed concession/restroom building in the southern portion of the site, which would be within the 100-year flood zone, will be a modular or portable building that will be temporarily relocated out of the flood zone prior to expected flooding.

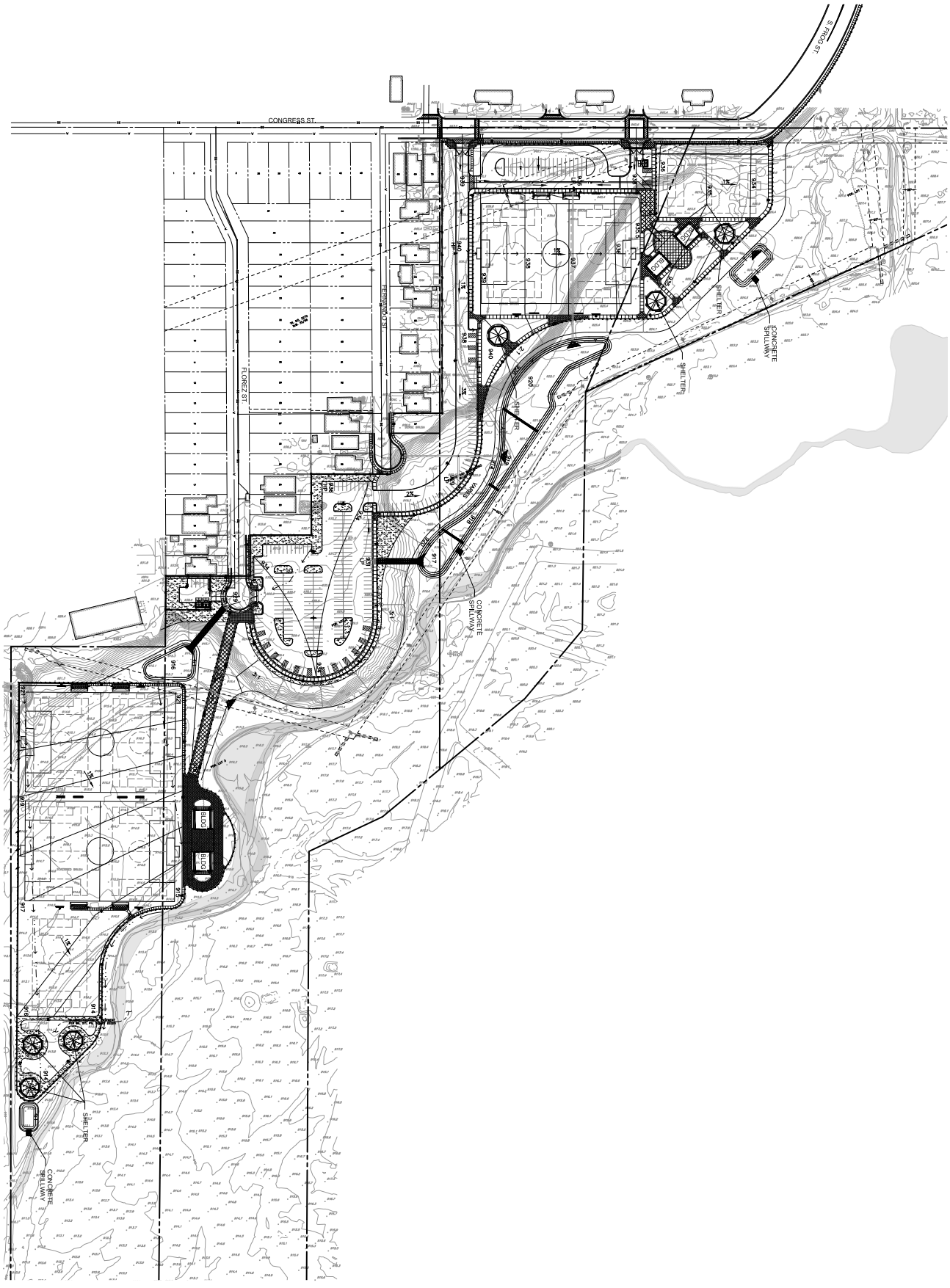
Grading. As shown on the Conceptual Site Plan, construction of the proposed Project would require approximately 102,300 cubic yards of earthwork including roughly 21,900 cubic yards of cut and 80,400 cubic yards of fill. The City would attempt to balance earthwork on the site to the greatest extent practical to minimize offsite importation of soil. However, the City estimates that 58,500 cubic yards of fill would have to be imported, requiring 3,656 truck trips to the site from offsite locations (assuming 16 cubic yards of soil per truck). Spread over a period of up to four months (Monday through Saturday or 78 days), soil import to the site would require 36 trucks per day or 4 trucks per hour assuming 9 hours per work day (7 AM to 4 PM). The proposed grading plan for the park is shown in Exhibit 11.

Phasing. The City is proposing that the site be graded and constructed in one phase over a period of approximately 10 months, including 4 months for soil import (see above). The construction schedule is subject to modification depending on availability of funding and regulatory constraints of the various resource agencies.

Open Space/Habitat. The Project would retain 24 acres or 53 percent of the entire site as undisturbed open space and biological habitat adjacent to the Santa Ana River. Three acres in the northeastern portion of the proposed Project site would be set aside to support habitat of the State of California and federally-listed endangered Santa Ana River woollystar. This 3-acre area would be fenced off from the rest of the proposed Project site to discourage access except for qualified personnel to monitor the habitat and species health. The perimeter fencing around the 3-acre area would also have signage to explain why access to the area is restricted. The planned fencing would extend below grade consistent with agency guidelines to prevent access by domestic or natural predators (e.g. house cats, feral dogs, coyotes, etc.).

1.4 SURROUNDING LAND USES

The area surrounding the proposed Project site includes single family residential neighborhoods to the northwest (S. Florez Street and S. Fernando Street), light industrial uses to the west and southwest, and vacant land planned for heavy industrial uses to the northeast along the Santa Ana River. There is also an existing industrial park and medium density residential uses to the north along the north side of East Congress Street east of South Pine Street. Veteran's Park is located 340 feet north of the site at 200 E. O Street, and Woodrow Wilson Elementary School is located 1,300 feet northwest of the site at 750 S. 8th Street in Colton. The site is bounded by the Santa Ana River on the east and the La Loma Hills are located a mile southwest of the park property. The Riverside Canal Aqueduct, an underground aqueduct in this area, is located within the western bank of the river adjacent the proposed Project site. The Union Pacific (UP) Railroad line runs along the southwestern boundary of the proposed Project site just west of the existing residential neighborhood and another railroad line, operated by Burlington Northern and Santa Fe (BNSF), is a quarter-mile west of the UP line. Exhibit 2 provides an aerial photograph of the Project area with surrounding land uses identified.



Source: Psomas 2019

Proposed Grading Plan

Exhibit 11

Colton Community Soccer Park Project

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1.5 AGENCY APPROVALS

The following federal, state, regional, or county agencies may have discretionary review or approval relative to the Project at some point in the future:

- California Department of Fish and Wildlife – possible regulatory permitting for state listed or otherwise sensitive species and/or jurisdictional drainage areas (i.e., "Waters of the State" or riparian resources).
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service – possible regulatory permitting for federally listed or otherwise sensitive species.
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers – possible regulatory permitting for federal jurisdictional drainages (Santa Ana River as a "Waters of the U.S.").
- Regional Water Quality Control Board, Santa Ana Region - possible regulatory permitting related to jurisdictional drainages (Santa Ana River).
- Federal Emergency Management Agency, National Flood Insurance Program – Conditional Letter of Map Revision (CLOMR) for modifications to the 100-year flood plain limit of the Santa Ana River adjacent to and on the Project site.
- California Department of Toxic Substances Control – possible State oversight on activities related to the former Guyaux Landfill.
- County of San Bernardino Public Health Department, Environmental Health Services – local oversight on activities related to the former Guyaux Landfill.
- South Coast Air Quality Management District – Notification of planned grading for "large operation" (50+ acres)[2] under Rule 403.

[2] Rule 403 requires the implementation of best available dust control measures (BACM) during active operations capable of generating fugitive dust. This rule also requires activities defined as "large operations" to notify the South Coast AQMD by submitting specific forms. A large operation is defined as any active operation on property containing 50 or more acres of disturbed surface area; or any earth moving operation with a daily earth-moving or throughput volume of 3,850 cubic meters (5,000 cubic yards), three times during the most recent 365-day period.

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SECTION 2.0 INITIAL STUDY

2.1 LEGAL AUTHORITY AND FINDINGS

Pursuant to Section 15367 of the State CEQA Guidelines, the City of Colton is the lead agency for the Project. The lead agency has the principal responsibility for carrying out or approving a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. As lead agency, the City of Colton has the authority for Project approval and certification of the accompanying environmental documentation.

This Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) complies with Section 15071 of the CEQA Guidelines. The Initial Study, Environmental Checklist, and evaluation of the potential environmental effects were completed in accordance with Section 15063(d)(3) of the CEQA Guidelines to determine if the project would have a significant effect on the physical environment.

An MND may be used to satisfy the requirements of CEQA when a proposed project would have no significant unmitigable effects on the environment. As discussed further in subsequent sections of this document, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any significant effects on the environment that cannot be reduced to below a level of significance with the mitigation measures included herein.

2.2 IMPACT ANALYSIS AND SIGNIFICANT CLASSIFICATION

The following sections of this document provide discussions of the possible environmental effects of the proposed Project for specific issue areas as identified on the CEQA Environmental Checklist Form in Appendix G of the *CEQA Guidelines*. For each issue area, potential effects are discussed and evaluated.

A "significant effect on the environment" is defined by Section 15382 of the *CEQA Guidelines* as "a substantial, or potentially substantial, adverse change in any of the physical conditions within the area affected by a project, including land, air, water, minerals, flora, fauna, ambient noise, and objects of historic or aesthetic significance." According to the *CEQA Guidelines*, "an economic or social change by itself shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment but may be considered in determining whether the physical change is significant."

Following the evaluation of each environmental effect determined to be potentially significant is a discussion of mitigation measures and the residual effects or level of significance remaining after the implementation of the measures.

2.3 DRAFT INITIAL STUDY AND ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST FORM

1. Project Title:	Colton Community Soccer Park
2. CEQA Lead Agency Name and Address:	City of Colton 650 N. La Cadena Drive, Colton, CA 92324
3. Contact Person and Phone Number:	Deb Farrar, Director of Community Services (909) 370-6157
4. Project Location:	South of East Congress Street, east of the Union Pacific Railroad line, and west of the Santa Ana River in the City of Colton.
5. Project Proponent's Name and Address:	City of Colton Community Services Department 670 Colton Avenue, Gonzales Community Center, Colton, CA 92324
6. General Plan Designation:	Open Space – Resource as of May 21, 2018
7. Zoning:	Open Space Resources (OS-RS) as of May 21, 2018
8. Description of the Project:	Construct and operate a community park with up to 8 lighted competitive synthetic turf soccer fields and supporting improvements on 21 acres with 24 acres of open space being retained adjacent to the Santa Ana River.
9. Surrounding Land Uses and Setting:	Residential neighborhoods to the northwest and west, light industrial to the west and southwest, Santa Ana River to the northeast, east, and southeast. A portion of the proposed Project site overlies the former Guyaux Landfill (now closed) – the site is vacant but does contain some utility/infrastructure easements and improvements.
10. Other Public Agencies Whose Approval May Be Required (e.g., permits, financing approval, or participation agreement):	California Department of Fish and Wildlife, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Regional Water Quality Control Board, Santa Ana Region, Federal Emergency Management Agency, National Flood Insurance Program, California Department of Toxic Substances Control, County of San Bernardino Public Health Department, Environmental Health Services, and South Coast Air Quality Management District.
11. Have California Native American Tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area requested consultation pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1?	Agua Cliente Band of Cahuilla Indians – Jeff Grube, Chairperson Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians – Amanda Vance, Chairperson Cabazon Band of Mission Indians – Doug Welmas, Chairperson Cahilla Band of Indians – Luther Salgado, Chairperson Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians – Shane Chapparosa, Chairperson ***Morongo Band of Mission Indians** – Robert Martin, Chairperson Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians – Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson San Fernando Band of Mission Indians – John Valenzuela, Chairperson ***San Manuel Band of Mission Indians** – Lee Clauss, Director Cult. Res. Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians – Steve Estrada, Chairperson Serrano Nation of Mission Indians -Goldie Walker, Chairperson Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians – Rosemary Morillo, Chairperson Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians – Mary Resvaloso, Chair person * groups/representatives in bold requested consultation and City is corresponding with the tribal representative

2.4 ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this project, involving at least one impact that is a "Potentially Significant Impact" as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

☐ Aesthetics	☐ Agriculture Resources	☐ Air Quality
☐ Biological Resources	☐ Cultural Resources	☐ Energy
☐ Geology/Soils	☐ Greenhouse Gas Emissions	☐ Hazards & Hazardous Materials
☐ Hydrology/Water Quality	☐ Land Use/Planning	☐ Mineral Resources
☐ Noise	☐ Population/Housing	☐ Public Services
☐ Recreation	☐ Transportation/Traffic	☐ Tribal Cultural Resources
☐ Utilities/Service Systems	☐ Wildfire	☐ Mandatory Findings of Significance

2.5 DETERMINATION:

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

☐ I find that the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

☒ I find that although the proposed Project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the Project have been made by or agreed to by the Project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

☐ I find that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.

☐ I find that the proposed project MAY have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated" impact on the environment, but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.

☐ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because al potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.

Debra Farrar — Signature

26 Aug 2019 — Date

Debra Farrar — Printed Name

Director of Community Services — Title

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SECTION 3.0 EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

This section includes the completed Environmental Checklist Form. The checklist form is used to assist in evaluating the potential environmental impacts of the proposed Project. The Environmental Checklist Form identifies potential Project effects as follows: (1) Potentially Significant Impact, (2) Less Than Significant With Mitigation, (3) Less Than Significant Impact, and (4) No Impact. Substantiation and clarification for each checklist response is provided following the completed Environmental Checklist Form. Included in each discussion are mitigation measures, as appropriate, that are recommended for implementation as part of the proposed Project.

Environmental Topic/Issue	**Potentially Significant Impact**	**Less Than Significant With Mitigation**	**Less Than Significant Impact**	**No Impact**
1. AESTHETICS. Except as provided in Public resources Code Section 21099, would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from publicly accessible vantage point). If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?	☐	☒	☐	☐
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	☐	☒	☐	☐
2. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY RESOURCES. In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Dept. of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment project; and forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board. Would the project:				
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Environmental Topic/Issue	**Potentially Significant Impact**	**Less Than Significant With Mitigation**	**Less Than Significant Impact**	**No Impact**
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☒
3. AIR QUALITY. Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management district or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:				
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?	☐	☐	☐	☒
4. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES: Would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or US Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☒	☐	☐
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	☐	☒	☐	☐

Environmental Topic/Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐
5. CULTURAL RESOURCES. Would the project:				
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to § 15064.5?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to § 15064.5?	☐	☒	☐	☐
c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	☐	☐	☒	☐
6. ENERGY. Would the project:				
a) Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?	☐	☐	☒	☐
7. GEOLOGY AND SOILS. Would the project:				
a) Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:	☐	☒	☐	☐
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.	☐	☒	☐	☐
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	☐	☒	☐	☐
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	☐	☒	☐	☐
iv) Landslides?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	☐	☒	☐	☐
c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?	☐	☒	☐	☐
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?	☐	☒	☐	☐

Environmental Topic/Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	☐	☒	☐	☐
8. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS. Would the project:				
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	☐	☐	☒	☐
9. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS. Would the project:				
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	☐	☒	☐	☐
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	☐	☒	☐	☐
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐
g) Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?	☐	☐	☒	☐
10. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY. Would the project:				
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or groundwater quality?	☐	☒	☐	☐

Environmental Topic/Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:	☐	☒	☐	☐
i) result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site;	☐	☒	☐	☐
ii) substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff which would result in flooding on- or offsite;	☐	☒	☐	☐
iii) create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff; or	☐	☒	☐	☐
d) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?	☐	☒	☐	☐
11. LAND USE AND PLANNING. Would the project:				
a) Physically divide an established community?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	☐	☐	☒	☐
12. MINERAL RESOURCES. Would the project:				
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐
13. NOISE. Would the project result in:				
a) Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Environmental Topic/Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	☐	☐	☐	☒
14. POPULATION AND HOUSING. Would the project:				
a) Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	☒
15. PUBLIC SERVICES.				
a) Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:	☐	☐	☒	☐
Fire protection?	☐	☐	☒	☐
Police protection?	☐	☐	☒	☐
Schools?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Parks?[3]	☐	☐	☐	☒
Other public facilities?	☐	☐	☒	☐
16. RECREATION.				
a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	☐	☒	☐	☐
17. TRANSPORTATION. Would the project:				
a) Conflict with program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?	☐	☐	☒	☐

[3] Project is a park so it would beneficial effects but no adverse impacts

Environmental Topic/Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Would the project conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Result in inadequate emergency access?	☐	☐	☒	☐
18. TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES. Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:				
a) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or	☐	☒	☐	☐
b) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.	☐	☒	☐	☐
19. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS. Would the project:				
a) Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e) Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Environmental Topic/Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
20. WILDFIRE. If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project:				
a) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to, pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?	☐	☒	☐	☐
c) Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?	☐	☒	☐	☐
d) Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?	☐	☐	☒	☐
21. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE.				
a) Does the project have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?	☐	☒	☐	☐
c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	☐	☒	☐	☐

SECTION 4.0 EXPLANATIONS OF THE CHECKLIST FORM

4.1 AESTHETICS

IMPACT ANALYSIS

Would the Project:

a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?

Less Than Significant Impact. CEQA requires the analysis of impacts to views available to the general public from roadways or public facilities rather than views from private property. The primary scenic vistas in the Project area are views of the San Bernardino Mountains to the north and northeast from public roads, although views to the north are often blocked by houses or buildings. In general views to the northeast are not blocked due to the lower elevation of the Project site and the Santa Ana River being located east and northeast of the Project site.

Adjacent residences to the west of the proposed Project site are approximately 10-15 feet higher in elevation than the proposed Project site, while residences to the north, across Congress Street, are essentially at grade with the northern portion of the proposed Project site. The site does allow views of Blue Mountain in Grand Terrace to the east from residences adjacent to the west of the site.

The proposed Project would be relatively flat (i.e., parking lot and soccer fields) except for the proposed concession and support buildings (max height 24 feet) which is equivalent to the height of a two-story residence. Soccer field lights and security lighting would not appreciably block views from surrounding areas. The existing site does not currently block views of the nearby mountains, and the Project would also not block public views of the mountains due to the nature of the Project (i.e., flat soccer fields with isolated lighting poles). Therefore, impacts to scenic vistas are less than significant and no mitigation is required.

b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a State scenic highway?

No Impact. The site does not contain any significant scenic or visual resources. Trees are sparsely scattered on site, but they are not considered a significant scenic or visual resource. There are no rocky outcroppings, historic buildings, or other scenic features on the property, and the property is not near any designated scenic highways or locally designated scenic routes. Therefore, there are no impacts scenic resources and no mitigation is required.

c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?

Less Than Significant With Mitigation. Various views of the existing conditions at proposed Project site are provided in photographs included on Exhibit 3 in the previous section. The Project site is vacant with a generally poor visual character due to the presence of weedy vegetation, trash piles, old utility poles, etc. The site gently undulates with elevations ranging from 947 feet above mean sea level (amsl) at the northwest corner of the site (Congress St. near S. Fernando St.) down to 915 feet amsl at the southwest corner of the site (east of the railroad tracks near the Santa Ana River). Overall the site slopes gently at one percent toward the southwest. The site currently supports mainly weedy growth of low to moderate height with scattered trees.

The Project site is visible from the regional Santa Ana River Trail that runs along the east side of and across the river from the site. The proposed Project would also be visible from the river trail but would not block any views of the mountains to the east or north due to its location and low "profile" of planned improvements (i.e., flat sports fields). Therefore, no significant impacts to public views would occur for pedestrians/bicyclists on the river trail.

Neighboring residences to the west are approximately 10-15 feet higher in elevation than the proposed Project site, while residences to the north, across Congress Street, are essentially at grade with the northern portion of the proposed Project site. The site allows views of Blue Mountain in Grand Terrace to the east from residences adjacent to the west of the site. Several overhead utility lines on wooden poles cross the central and northern portions of the site. Exhibit 2 provides an aerial photograph of the site and surrounding land uses.

Development of the Project site into a community soccer park would improve the overall visual character of the site by removing weedy vegetation and trash, creating several level pads, and placing a number of man-made improvements on the site including synthetic soccer fields, lighting poles, a small maintenance yard with a cellphone tower, fencing, walls, landscaping, trails, and several small concession/restroom buildings. The layout and elevations of the planned improvements/buildings on the site are shown in Exhibits 4 and 5. In addition, Exhibits 7 and 8 show the proposed landscaping and lighting plans for the proposed Project. The Soccer Park Master Plan shows an 8-foot tall block wall along the residences bordering the west side of the Project (S. Florez St. and S. Fernando St.), a block wall up to 10 feet in height (depending on slope) along the south side of the existing industrial use just east of the railroad tracks, and an 8-foot chain link fence with 20-foot high black netting along the west side of the three fields just east of the railroad tracks (in the southwest corner of the Project site). These fences/walls would help visually screen the proposed Project from adjacent residences and other land uses. The planned locations and heights of the walls and fences would not block public[4] views from neighboring streets (S. Florez, S. Fernando, and Congress Streets). For example, block walls would not be constructed at the ends of the culs-de-sac of S. Florez and S. Fernando Streets to maintain views south toward to the river. In addition, the paths and trails of the Project would provide new opportunities for public views of the mountains and river from the park site.

Due to the lower elevation of the park, the soccer fields and other improvements would be visible to residents living adjacent to the site once the Project is completed. Examples of the appearance of soccer fields similar to those which may be installed on the Project site are provided in Exhibit 9 (daytime) and Exhibit 10 (nighttime) in the previous section. Although the planned park is expected to increase the overall visual quality of the Project site and would have fences and walls to visually screen it from adjacent residences, its appearance may have a potentially significant visual impact, so the following mitigation measure is recommended to help reduce this impact to a less than significant level.

Mitigation Measures

AES-1 **Park Landscaping Plan.** Prior to the start of construction, the City shall prepare a Park Landscaping Plan (PLP) that indicates the number, size, and type of landscaping materials to be installed as part of the Project. The PLP shall emphasize native or non-invasive species of plants and address both installation and long-term maintenance, especially along the eastern boundary with the Santa Ana River. To the extent practical, species planned for placement along the

[4] The determination of significant impacts to views is based on views available to the general public, such as pedestrians and drivers on public roadways, rather than on changing views from private property.

eastern boundary shall be consistent with planting guidelines of resource agencies responsible for biological resources of the Santa Ana River.

d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?

Less than Significant with Mitigation. The proposed Project site currently is currently vacant and has no sources of lighting or glare. Average[5] ambient lighting levels are relatively low in the residential areas adjacent to the site (generally on the order of 0.5 foot-candles per square foot). The Project proposes up to eight synthetic soccer fields (currently two are proposed with natural turf) with lighting for nighttime use. The Soccer Park Master Plan is shown in Exhibit 4 and the proposed lighting plan is shown in Exhibit 8, both the previous section. The Lighting Plan demonstrates that lighting levels around the park would range from approximately 30 foot-candles on the playing surface of the soccer fields (where visual acuity is needed for safety) down to 0.5 foot-candle or less at the perimeter of the property where less light would be needed (i.e., travel or security). The lighting plan indicates lighting poles would be 60-80 feet tall depending on their placement with generally four lighting poles per field and most poles located on the long sides of each field. There would be minimal impacts related to glare during the day due to the limited amount of new reflective surfaces (e.g., glass, metal) associated with the two small concession/restroom buildings. Potential glare impacts from these facilities are not considered significant.

The Project would support local soccer team practices and games during the week as well as competitive soccer games on the weekends and likely at night on some weekdays and many weekends. The Project would add a considerable amount of new lighting and potential glare to the surrounding area which includes residences to the west and north. Exhibit 10 shows examples of nighttime views of lighted soccer fields. Due to its nature (i.e., lighted soccer fields), the Project may have significant impacts related to light and glare and the following mitigation is recommended.

Mitigation Measures

AES-2 **Park Lighting Plan.** The City shall install and locate lighting fixtures to minimize offsite spillover of light to the greatest extent feasible. Prior to the start of construction, the lighting contractor shall provide a final photometric plot of the improved proposed Project site demonstrating that lighting levels at the park property boundaries do not exceed 0.5 foot-candle measured at any adjacent residential property line. The primary focus of this measure is to minimize light intrusion into residences in the neighborhoods to the west and north of the Project site. A secondary goal is to minimize indirect lighting impacts on the Santa Ana River to the east to protect its important biological resources. The final photometric plot of the improved proposed Project site would also demonstrate that lighting levels along the eastern park property boundary adjacent to the Santa Ana River would also not exceed 0.5 foot-candle.

All soccer field lighting (i.e. exclusive of building and walkway security lighting) shall be state-of-the-art in terms of light cutoff and control. Lights shall be elevated and directed down to the greatest extent feasible to minimize offsite glare or visual "hot spots" (direct views of lighting elements) from adjacent residential areas during nighttime events. Prior to actual use of the installed fields, the lighting

[5] Areas not under or immediately adjacent to streetlights

contractor shall confirm lighting levels along the property boundaries are equivalent to those identified in the final photometric plot.

The City shall post signs onsite with telephone numbers so local residents may contact City officials if lighting (or other onsite activities, e.g., noise, hours of operation, unsafe or illegal activities, etc.) exceed allowable limits. Failure to adhere to established limits may be cause for monitoring or cancellation of future events until compliance is restored.

AES-3 **Light Shielding.** As part of the Park Landscaping Plan (see AES-1), relatively fast-growing trees shall be planted closely spaced and staggered along the western and northern boundaries of the proposed Project site to reduce potential spillover of light and soften views onto the site from adjacent residential areas to the greatest extent practical. Tree species shall be selected based on growth characteristics and their ability to shield lighting as soon as possible after planting as well as when they are fully mature.

AES-4 **Park Scheduling.** Each month the City shall post on its website the anticipated schedule for Project usage, especially nighttime practices, games, and tournaments. Field lighting shall be electronically controlled and will automatically shut off at 10 PM every night except for regional tournaments which will be automatically shut off at 10:30 PM.

Summary of Impacts. With implementation of the recommended Mitigation Measures AES-1 through AES-4, potential aesthetic impacts of the Project on views and lighting would be reduced to less than significant levels.

4.2 AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY RESOURCES

IMPACT ANALYSIS

Would the Project:

a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?

No Impact. According to the California Resources Agency website,[6] the Project site and surrounding areas are all designated "Urban and Built-Up Land" under the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program. In addition, the site and surrounding area is not underlain by prime agricultural soils according to the Natural Resource Conservation Service,[7] formerly known as the Soil Conservation Service. Therefore, the Project would have no impact on any designated farmland, nor would it convert any agricultural land to non-agricultural use. No mitigation is required.

b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?

No Impact. According to its most current General Plan land use and zoning maps,[8] the City does not contain any agricultural land use or zoning designations, and the proposed Project site supports no agricultural activities. According to County records, no Williamson Act contracts are

6 https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/DLRP/CIFF/
7 https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/technical/nra/nri/results/?cid=nrcs143_014052
8 Last approved May 21, 2018

currently in place, nor have ever been in place on the Project site. Therefore, the Project would have no impacts on agricultural zoning nor on any Williamson Act contract. No mitigation is required.

c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?

No Impact. According to its most current General Plan land use and zoning maps,[8] the City does not contain any agricultural or forest-related land use or zoning designations. In addition, the proposed Project site only supports a few trees in scattered locations; it does not support any forest resources (i.e., tree cover exceeds 10 percent with species that present commercial opportunities). Therefore, no impacts to timber production would occur and no mitigation would be required.

d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?

No Impact. As outlined in Item c above, the Project site does not contain any forest land or resources, so no forest land would be lost or converted to non-forest use. Therefore, no impacts would occur in this regard and no mitigation would be required.

e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?

No Impact. As outlined in Items a-d above, the Project site contains no agricultural or forest resources so development of the proposed Project would not result in any conversion of agricultural or forest land to other uses. Therefore, no impacts would occur in this regard and no mitigation would be required.

Summary of Impacts. The Project would have no impacts relative to agricultural or forest resources and no mitigation would be required.

4.3 AIR QUALITY

IMPACT ANALYSIS

Would the Project:

a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?

Less than Significant Impact. The City is located in the South Coast Air Basin (Basin). Air quality in the Basin is regulated by the South Coast Air Quality Management District (South Coast AQMD). The 2016 Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) for the Basin sets forth a comprehensive program that would lead the Basin into compliance with federal and State air quality standards. The AQMP control measures and related emission reduction estimates are based upon emissions projections for a future development scenario derived from land use, population, and employment characteristics defined in consultation with local governments. Accordingly, conformance with the AQMP for development projects is determined by demonstrating compliance with local land use plans and/or population projections.

The South Coast AQMD is required pursuant to the federal Clean Air Act (CAA) to reduce emissions of criteria pollutants for which the Basin is in nonattainment (i.e., pollutants ozone [O_3] and particulate matter [PM10 and PM2.5]). The Project would be subject to South Coast AQMD's AQMP which contains a comprehensive list of pollution control strategies directed at reducing emissions and achieving ambient air quality standards. These strategies are developed, in part, based on regional population, housing, and employment projections prepared by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG). The South Coast AQMD adopted the 2016 AQMP on March 3, 2017 (South Coast AQMD 2017b). The 2016 AQMP incorporates the latest scientific and technical information and planning assumptions, including the 2016-2040 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (RTP/SCS), updated emission inventory methodologies for various source categories, and SCAG's latest growth forecasts. The main purpose of an AQMP is to bring an area into compliance with the requirements of federal and State air quality standards. For a project to be consistent with the AQMP, the pollutants emitted from the project should not (1) exceed the South Coast AQMD CEQA air quality significance thresholds or (2) conflict with or exceed the assumptions in the AQMP.

To be consistent with the AQMP, the following analysis compares the Project's construction and operational emissions with the South Coast AQMD CEQA air quality significance thresholds. A project may have a significant impact where project-related emissions would exceed federal, State, or regional standards or thresholds, or where project-related emissions would substantially contribute to an existing or projected air quality violation. The South Coast AQMD has developed construction and operations thresholds to determine whether projects would potentially result in contributing toward a violation of ambient air quality standards.

A project with daily emission rates below the South Coast AQMD's established air quality significance thresholds (shown in Appendix A) would have a less than significant impact on regional air quality. Project emissions were estimated using the California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod) version 2016.3.2 computer program (Psomas 2019a). CalEEMod is designed to model construction and operational emissions for land development projects and allows for the input of project- and county-specific information. For air quality modeling purposes, construction of the Project was based on the Project's construction assumptions and default assumptions derived from CalEEMod. The input for operational emissions was based on the vehicle trip generation rates provided in the traffic impact analysis and the proposed building areas and soccer fields.

Project construction has potential to create air quality impacts through the use of heavy-duty construction equipment and through vehicle trips generated from construction workers traveling to and from the Project site. In addition, fugitive dust emissions would result from site work.

Construction of the proposed Project would require approximately 102,300 cubic yards (cy) of earthwork including roughly 21,900 cy of cut and 80,400 cy of fill of which 58,500 cy would be imported from offsite. The City would attempt to balance earthwork on the site to the greatest extent practical to minimize the importing of soil. However, the current estimate of 58,500 cy of imported soil would require 3,656 truck-loads to the site from offsite locations assuming 16 cy of soil per truck. Spread over a period of four months (Monday through Saturday or 78 days), this equals 47 truck-loads per day or 5 trucks per hour assuming 9 hours per work day (7 AM to 4 PM).

Regional Emissions Thresholds – Maximum Daily Regional Emissions

Table 1, Estimated Maximum Daily Regional Construction Emissions, presents the estimated maximum daily emissions during construction of the proposed Project and compares the estimated emissions with the South Coast AQMD's daily regional emission thresholds. As shown

in Table 1, Project construction mass daily emissions would be less than the South Coast AQMD's thresholds for all criteria air pollutants.

TABLE 1
ESTIMATED MAXIMUM DAILY REGIONAL CONSTRUCTION EMISSIONS

Year	Emissions (lbs/day)					
	VOC	**NO_x**	**CO**	**SOx**	**PM10**	**PM2.5**
2019	4	46	23	<1	7	5
2020	8	73	37	<1	6	3
Maximum	**8**	**73**	**37**	**<1**	**7**	**5**
South Coast AQMD Thresholds (Table 4)	***75***	***100***	***550***	***150***	***150***	***55***
Exceeds South Coast AQMD Thresholds?	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**

lbs/day: pounds per day; VOC: volatile organic compound; NOx: nitrogen oxides; CO: carbon monoxide; SOx: sulfur oxides; PM10: respirable particulate matter 10 microns or less in diameter; PM2.5: fine particulate matter 2.5 microns or less in diameter; South Coast AQMD: South Coast Air Quality Management District.

Source: Psomas 2019a (Appendix A).

Construction-Phase Localized Significance Thresholds

In addition to the mass daily emissions thresholds established by the South Coast AQMD, short-term local impacts to nearby sensitive receptors from on-site emissions of NO_2, CO, PM10, and PM2.5 are examined based on South Coast AQMD's localized significance threshold (LST) methodology. To assess local air quality impacts for development projects without complex dispersion modeling, the South Coast AQMD developed screening (lookup) tables to assist lead agencies in evaluating impacts. For the purposes of an LST analysis, the South Coast AQMD considers receptors where it is possible that an individual could remain for 1 hour for NO_2 and CO exposure and 24 hours for PM10 and PM2.5 exposure. The emissions limits in the lookup tables are based on the South Coast AQMD's Ambient Air Quality Standards (Psomas 2019a). The closest receptors to the Project site include residential uses adjacent to the western boundary of the Project site (i.e., S. Florez and S. Fernandez Streets). The emissions thresholds are for receptors within 25 meters (82 feet)[9] of the Project site; the thresholds for receptors farther away would be higher, and the Project emissions would be a smaller fraction of the thresholds.

Table 2, Construction-Phase Localized Significance Threshold Emissions, shows the maximum daily on-site emissions for construction activities compared with the South Coast AQMD LSTs with receptors within 25 meters. The Project site is approximately 45 acres in area, of which 21 would be developed and 24 left undisturbed. The thresholds shown are from the lookup tables for a site that is 3 acres, which is the most restrictive threshold based upon the most intensive phase of construction that involves soil disturbance (i.e., worst case). The Project's maximum daily on-site emissions would occur during the grading phase (for NOx and CO) and during the site preparation phase (PM10, and PM2.5). As shown in Table 2, localized emissions for all criteria pollutants would be less than their respective thresholds. Therefore, localized air quality impacts at receptors proximate to construction activities would be exposed to less than significant air quality impacts.

[9] The South Coast AQMD recommends that, when sensitive receptors are located nearer than 25 meters (82 feet) from the Project site, the minimum 25 meter/82 foot distance threshold should be used.

TABLE 2
CONSTRUCTION-LOCALIZED SIGNIFICANCE THRESHOLD EMISSIONS

	Emissions (lbs/day)			
Emissions and Thresholds	**NOx**	**CO**	**PM10**	**PM2.5**
Project maximum daily on-site emissions	50	32	6	4
Localized Significance Threshold	**203**	**1,230**	**9**	**5**
Exceed threshold?	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**

lbs/day: pounds per day; NOx: nitrogen oxides; CO: carbon monoxide; PM10: respirable particulate matter 10 microns or less in diameter; PM2.5: fine particulate matter 2.5 microns or less in diameter. S

Note: Data is for South Coast AQMD Source Receptor Area 34, Central San Bernardino Valley.

Source: Psomas 2019a (also see Appendix A for CalEEMod model outputs and sources).

Operational Emissions

The ongoing operation of the Project would result in a long-term increase in air quality emissions. This increase would be due to emissions from Project-generated vehicle trips and through operational emissions from the ongoing use of the Project. The Project site is currently vacant with no operational emissions. The following section provides an analysis of potential long-term air quality impacts to regional and local air quality with long-term operation of the proposed Project. The potential operations-related air emissions have been analyzed below for the regional and local criteria pollutant emissions and cumulative impacts.

Operational emissions are comprised of area (i.e., consumer products, architectural coatings and landscaping equipment), energy, and mobile source emissions. The principal source of VOC emissions associated with the Project would result from the use of consumer products; the primary source of CO emissions would be landscaping equipment. Area and energy source emissions are based on CalEEMod assumptions for the specific land uses and sizes. Mobile source emissions are based on estimated Project-related trip generation forecasts, as provided in the Traffic Impact Study prepared for the Project. The Project would generate 571 daily weekday trips, 3,239 Saturday trips, and 2,302 Sunday trips (Psomas 2019a). Estimated peak daily operational emissions are shown in Table 3.

TABLE 3
PEAK DAILY OPERATIONAL EMISSIONS

	Emissions (lbs/day)#					
Source#	**VOC#**	**NOx#**	**CO#**	**SOx**	**PM10#**	**PM2.5#**
Area sources#	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Energy sources#	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Mobile sources#	7	11	78	<1	20	5
Total Operational Emissions*#	**7**	**11**	**78**	**<1**	**20**	**5**
South Coast AQMD Significance Thresholds#	***55***	***55***	***550***	***150***	***150***	***55***
Significant Impact?#	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**

lbs/day: pounds per day; VOC: volatile organic compounds; NOx: nitrogen oxides; CO: carbon monoxide; SOx: sulfur oxides; PM10: respirable particulate matter 10 microns or less in diameter; PM2.5: fine particulate matter 2.5 microns or less in diameter; South Coast AQMD: South Coast Air Quality Management District.

* Some totals do not add due to rounding.

Note: CalEEMod model data sheets are included in Attachment A.

Source: Psomas 2019a

As shown in Table 3, the Project's operational emissions would be less than the South Coast AQMD CEQA significance thresholds for all criteria pollutants. Therefore, the Project's operational impact on regional emissions would be less than significant, and no mitigation is required. The Project would be consistent with the first criterion.

For the second criterion, a project is consistent with the AQMP if it is consistent with the population, housing, and employment assumptions that were used in the development of the AQMP. The most recent AQMP adopted by South Coast AQMD (2016) incorporates SCAG's 2016–2040 Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) socioeconomic forecast projections of regional population and employment growth. The 2016–2040 RTP projects that population in the region would grow with the addition of approximately 1.5 million new households by 2035. As the regional planning agency for Los Angeles, Orange, Ventura, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Imperial Counties, SCAG addresses regional issues related to transportation, the economy, community development, and the environment. With regard to air quality planning, SCAG has prepared the Regional Comprehensive Plan and Guide (RCPG) which includes Growth Management and Regional Mobility chapters that form the basis for the land use and transportation control portions of the AQMP. These documents are utilized in the preparation of the air quality forecasts and consistency analysis included in the AQMP. Both the RCPG and AQMP are based, in part, on projections originating with county and city general plans.

The proposed Project is consistent with the City's General Plan and zoning designations (Open Space Resources) and is therefore consistent with existing land use designations and transportation assumptions in the City's General Plan. The Project would also not result in population growth. Employment associated with maintenance of the athletic fields and concession/restroom buildings would not be substantial to the extent that it would meaningfully affect the employment projections in the RTP. As such, all potential Project-related emissions would be accounted for in the AQMP, which is crafted to bring the Basin into attainment for all criteria pollutants. Additionally, all construction activities would be in compliance with AQMP regulatory measures, including South Coast AQMD rules pertaining to fugitive dust (Rule 403), visibility of emissions (Rule 401), nuisance activities (Rule 402), and the limiting of VOC content in both asphalt and architectural coatings (Rules 1108 and 1113).

For the reasons outlined above, Project impacts relative to the AQMP are less than significant and no mitigation is required.

b) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?

Less than Significant Impact. A project may have a significant impact where project-related emissions would exceed federal, State, or regional standards or thresholds, or where project-related emissions would substantially contribute to an existing or projected air quality violation. The South Coast AQMD has developed construction and operations thresholds to determine whether projects would potentially result in contributing toward a violation of ambient air quality standards. A project with daily emission rates below the South Coast AQMD's established air quality significance thresholds (shown in Table 3, previously) would have a less than significant effect on regional air quality.

Construction Activities

Construction activities associated with the proposed Project would result in less than significant construction-related regional and localized air quality impacts, as quantified previously in Tables 1 and 2, respectively. South Coast AQMD's policy with respect to cumulative impacts associated

with the above referenced pollutants and their precursors is that impacts that would be directly less than significant would also be cumulatively less than significant (South Coast AQMD 2003). As discussed under response to Threshold 3.3(a), short-term construction emissions would be less than the South Coast AQMD's significance thresholds. Therefore, consistent with South Coast AQMD policy, the cumulative construction impact of criteria pollutants would also be less than significant.

Operational Activities

As shown in Table 3, operational emissions for all analyzed pollutants would be below the South Coast AQMD CEQA significance thresholds. Therefore, the Project would not contribute to a cumulatively considerable increase of a pollutant for which the SoCAB is in nonattainment. Emissions of nonattainment pollutants or their precursors would not be cumulatively considerable and would be less than significant; no mitigation would be required.

c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

Less than Significant Impact. A significant impact may occur when a project would generate pollutant concentrations to a degree that would significantly affect sensitive receptors, which include populations that are more susceptible to the effects of air pollution than the population at large. Exposure of sensitive receptors is addressed for the following situations: CO hotspots; criteria pollutants and toxic air contaminants (TACs, specifically diesel particulate matter [DPM]) from on-site construction; exposure to off-site TAC emissions; and asbestos and lead-based paint during demolition. Operational, long-term TACs may be generated by some industrial land uses; commercial land uses (e.g., gas stations and dry cleaners); and diesel trucks on freeways. Recreation/open space land uses do not generate substantial quantities of TACs and are therefore not addressed in this report.

Carbon Monoxide Hotspots

In an urban setting, vehicle exhaust is the primary source of CO. Consequently, the highest CO concentrations generally are found close to congested intersections. Under typical meteorological conditions, CO concentrations tend to decrease as the distance from the emissions source (e.g., congested intersection) increases. Therefore, for purposes of providing a conservative worst-case impact analysis, CO concentrations typically are analyzed at congested intersection locations. If impacts are less than significant close to congested intersections, impacts also would be less than significant at more distant sensitive-receptor and other locations. An initial screening procedure is provided in the Transportation Project-Level Carbon Monoxide Protocol (CO Protocol) to determine whether a project poses the potential to generate a CO hotspot (UCD ITS 1997). The key criterion is whether the Project would worsen traffic congestion at signalized intersections operating at level of service (LOS) E or F. If a project poses a potential for a CO hotspot, a quantitative screening is required.

The Traffic Impact Study (TIS) prepared for this Project indicates that none of the study intersections would operate at LOS E or F with implementation of the proposed Project. The signalized intersections included as part of the TIS for the Project would operate at LOS A or B with implementation of the Project. As such, intersections affected by project related traffic would not result in CO concentrations that have the potential to create a CO hotspot. The impact would be less than significant.

Criteria Pollutants from Onsite Construction

Exposure of persons to NOx, CO, PM10, and PM2.5 emissions is discussed in response to Threshold 3.3(a) above. There would be no significant impacts, and no additional mitigation would be required.

Toxic Air Contaminant Emissions from Onsite Construction

Construction activities would result in short-term, Project-generated emissions of DPM from the exhaust of off-road, heavy-duty diesel equipment used for site preparation (e.g., demolition, excavation, and grading); paving; building construction; and other miscellaneous activities. CARB identified DPM as a TAC in 1998. The dose to which receptors are exposed is the primary factor used to determine health risk. Dose is a function of the concentration of a substance or substances in the environment and the duration of exposure to the substance. Thus, the risks estimated for a maximally exposed individual (MEI) are higher if a fixed exposure occurs over a longer time period. According to the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, health risk assessments—which determine the exposure of sensitive receptors to TAC emissions—should be based on a 40-year exposure period; however, such assessments should be limited to the period/duration of activities associated with the Project.

There would be relatively few pieces of off-road, heavy-duty diesel equipment in operation, and the total construction period would be relatively short when compared to a 40-year exposure period. Combined with the highly dispersive properties of DPM and additional reductions in particulate emissions from newer construction equipment, as required by USEPA and CARB regulations, construction emissions of TACs would not expose sensitive receptors to substantial emissions of TACs. The impact would be less than significant, and no mitigation would be required.

Exposure to Off-Site Toxic Air Contaminant Emissions

The CARB Air Quality and Land Use Handbook: A Community Health Perspective provides guidance concerning land use compatibility with TAC sources (CARB 2005). While not a law or adopted policy, the handbook offers advisory recommendations for siting sensitive receptors near uses associated with TACs (such as freeways and high-traffic roads, commercial distribution centers, rail yards, ports, refineries, dry cleaners, gasoline stations, and industrial facilities) to help keep children and other sensitive populations out of harm's way.

Projects of concern for mobile sources of TACs are typically those located within 500 feet of the following types of facilities that emit significant quantities of DPM: urban roads with more than 100,000 vehicles per day; freeways or roads with a high heavy truck concentration; and/or near rail yards, ports, and/or distribution centers. The City of Colton classifies three existing roadways near the Project site as major arterials, which include La Cadena Drive, M Street, and Mt. Vernon Avenue (City of Colton 2012). The Project site is more than 500 feet from any freeway or major urban road, and from the City-designated major arterials.

With respect to proximity to emissions from railroad sources, CARB recommends avoiding siting new sensitive land uses within 1,000 feet of a major service and maintenance rail yard (CARB 2005); the Project site is not located within 1,000 feet of this type of facility. CARB recommends not placing sensitive receptors within the same building as a dry cleaner and avoiding siting residences within 300 feet of a large gas station or within 500 feet of dry cleaning operations with 2 machines using perchloroethylene. There are no gas stations within 300 feet or dry cleaning operations within 500 feet of the Project site. The Project also does not involve emission sources with the potential for substantial levels of emissions of TACs. As such, no off-site sensitive uses

would be exposed to significant levels TACs. Impacts would be less than significant and no mitigation would be required.

d) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?

No Impact. According to the South Coast AQMD CEQA Air Quality Handbook, land uses associated with odor complaints typically include agricultural uses, wastewater treatment plants, food processing plants, chemical plants, composting, refineries, landfills, dairies, and fiberglass molding. The proposed Project does not include any the above identified uses, and therefore would not produce objectionable odors over the long-term (i.e., during operation of the park).

Potential odor emitters that may be present during park construction activities include asphalt paving and the use of "architectural" coatings (e.g., lane paint) and solvents. South Coast AQMD Rules 1108 and 1113 limit the amounts of VOCs from cutback asphalt and architectural coatings and solvents, respectively. Given mandatory compliance with South Coast AQMD rules, no construction activities or materials are proposed that would create a significant level of objectionable odors. As such, potential impacts during short-term construction would be less than significant assuming compliance with established regulations from the South Coast AQMD. No mitigation measures would be required. The proposed Project would not construct or operate any uses that would result in significant odors or other air pollutant emissions due the nature of the Project (i.e., soccer fields). Food preparation activities at the concession buildings may result in the smell of cooking food (e.g., hamburgers, hot dogs), but these smells are not considered to be nuisance odors or other objectionable emissions that are regulated by the South Coast AQMD's Rule 402 because they are do not constitute a public nuisance. Rule 402 prohibits any the discharge from any source of air contaminants or other material which would cause injury, detriment, nuisance, or annoyance to people or the public. As such, the Project would have no significant impact regarding other emissions and no mitigation is required.

4.4 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

IMPACT ANALYSIS

Would the Project:

a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

Less than Significant with Mitigation. The proposed Project is located within the floodplain of the Santa Ana River which is the largest stream system in southern California, beginning in the San Bernardino Mountains and flows over 100 miles to the Pacific Ocean near Huntington Beach. The Santa Ana River floodplain generally contains a mosaic of riparian communities including willow and cottonwood forests, southern willow scrub, mulefat scrub, Riversidean sage scrub, sandy riverwash, and freshwater aquatic habitats. The Santa Ana River is a regionally significant biological resource to Orange, Riverside, and southern San Bernardino counties. Psomas conducted a biological assessment of the Project site in the spring of 2019 and found that a variety of sensitive plants and animals may inhabit the Project site.

Direct Impacts – Plants

The site contains five vegetation types and disturbed land as shown in Table 4 and Exhibit 12, *On-Site Vegetation*. The state considers two of the onsite vegetation types, California walnut grove and disturbed yerba santa scrub, to be "communities…vulnerable and at moderate risk of extinction or elimination due to a restricted range, relatively few populations or occurrences, recent and widespread declines, or other factors" (G3) as well as "considered to be highly imperiled" (S3).

TABLE 4
ONSITE VEGETATION

Vegetation Type	Acres Onsite	Percent of Park Site	Percent of Total Site
California walnut grove[1]	0.07	0.3	0.2
Eucalyptus – tree of heaven – black locust grove	0.16	0.7	0.4
Disturbed yerba santa scrub[1]	0.35	1.7	0.8
Herbaceous semi-natural alliance	7.03	32.9	15.6
Non-native forb – grassland	13.05	61.1	29.0
Disturbed	0.70	3.3	1.6
Sub-Total Park Site (to be disturbed)	**21.35**	**100.0**	**47.5**
Naturally vegetated open space (to remain undisturbed)	23.65	--	52.5
TOTAL (entire City-owned property)	**45.00**	**--**	**100.0**

[1] this association is considered sensitive by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (G3 & S3 rankings)
Source: Psomas 2019b.

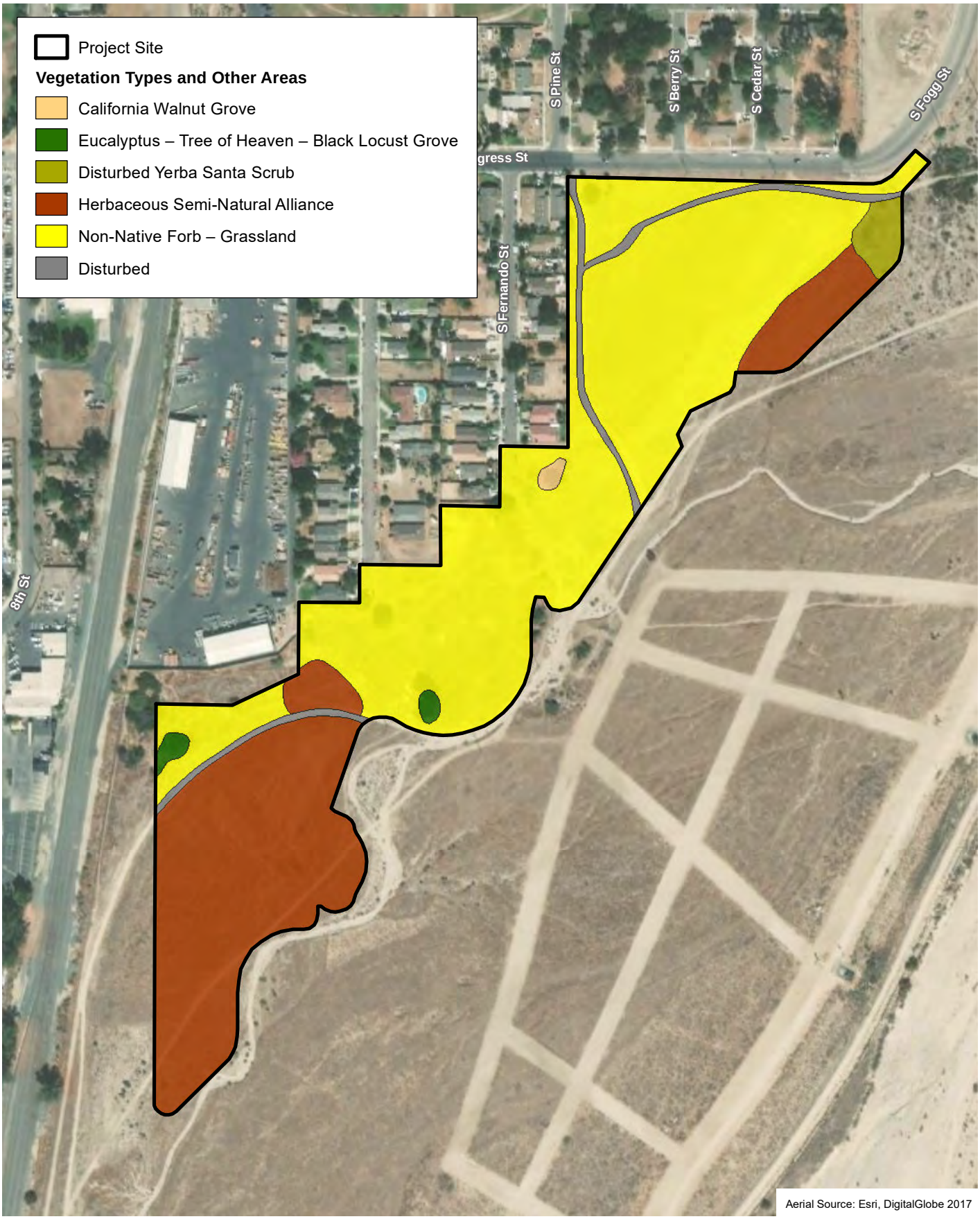
The following special status plant species were found or are considered to have to potential to occur on the proposed Project site:

Santa Ana River woollystar. This species is federal and state listed as endangered and occurs along this portion of the Santa Ana River. A prior survey in 2016 found the species in the northeast corner of the Project site within the river wash. An updated survey in 2019 found 29 plants in two locations on the Project site, but they are not within the disturbance area of the planned park improvements. Although the Project would not have any direct impacts on this species, indirect impacts from park construction, operation, and maintenance may have indirect impacts on the species which would require mitigation.

Slender-horned spineflower. This plant is state and federally listed as endangered and has the potential to occur onsite within the disturbed yerba santa scrub and herbaceous semi-natural alliance vegetation (0.35 acres or 1.7% of the site). It was not observed at the time of the Project biological report (spring 2019) but additional surveys would be needed prior to grading to positively determine whether or not this species is present on the Project site. This impact is potentially significant and mitigation would be required.

California Rare Plant Rank[10] (CRPR) Species. The Project site contains suitable habitat for the following eight sensitive plant species on the CRPR list (Category 1B and 2B species), therefore, they are considered to have the potential to occur on the Project site: smooth tarplant; San Bernardino aster; Parry's spineflower; California satintail; singlewhorl burrobrush; mesa horkelia; Brand's star phacelia; and prairie wedge grass. Although these

[10] Formerly known as the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) list



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On-Site Vegetation

Exhibit 12

Colton Community Soccer Park Project

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W E
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300 150 0 300

Feet

PSOMAS

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species were not observed at the time of the Project biological report (spring 2019), additional surveys would be needed prior to grading to positively determine whether or not they are present on the Project site. This impact is potentially significant and mitigation would be required.

In addition, the site does or may support the following three CRPR Category 4 species:

Southern California Black Walnut. This is a CRPR Category 4 species which occurs on the Project site. The biological report found a total of 13 saplings and one felled mature tree and all of the individuals would be impacted by the proposed Project. Although the loss of this CRPR 4 species would be adverse, the impact would not be considered significant under CEQA because of the limited number of individuals compared to the number that occur throughout southern California. However, MM BIO-9 does require the planting of at least one Southern California black walnut tree to help preserve the species onsite.

Paniculate Tarplant and Robinson's Pepper-grass. These two other CRPR 4 species have potential to occur on the Project site although they were not observed during the 2019 spring survey. However, the Project site does contain suitable habitat for these species so a focused survey would be needed prior to grading to determine their actual presence or absence on the site. If these species were present onsite Project impacts could be adverse, however, these impacts would not be significant due to the relative abundance of these two species throughout southern California, and no mitigation would be required.

Direct Impacts – Wildlife

The proposed Project site also supports a limited amount of wildlife tolerant of human activity, including reptiles, a variety of birds and occasionally raptors, small mammals, and some amphibians when water is present near the river. The biological survey indicated red-tailed hawk, red-shouldered hawk, and American kestrel may nest on the Project site while an active great horned owl nest was observed in a eucalyptus tree just west of the site adjacent to the railroad right-of-way. The nearby river channel also provides opportunities for wildlife movement, including larger mammals, through the general area.

The following special status animal species or groups of animals were found or are considered to have to potential to occur onsite:

Invertebrates. The biological survey concluded that the Project site did not contain suitable habitat for the Delhi sands flower-loving fly and the Quino checkerspot butterfly, so they would not be expected to occur onsite. Therefore, there would be no impacts on these species and no mitigation is required.

Fish. The biological survey found the Project site did not contain suitable habitat for the arroyo chub, Santa Ana speckled dace, Santa Ana sucker, or steelhead trout and these species would not be expected to occur onsite. Therefore, there would be no impacts on these species and no mitigation would be required.

Amphibians. The biological survey determined the southern Mountain yellow-legged frog and western spadefoot were not expected to occur on the Project site due to lack of suitable habitat. Therefore, there would be no impacts on these species and no mitigation would be required.

Reptiles. The following three reptile species occur or have the potential to occur on the Project site:

Coast horned lizard. This species was observed on the site and Project development would impact 20.4 acres of its habitat. In addition, construction may result in direct mortality of individuals during grading. Although the loss of individuals and habitat for this species would be adverse, the impacts would be considered less than significant because of the limited amount of habitat lost compared to the habitat available for this species throughout its range. Therefore, no mitigation would be required.

California legless lizard. This species has a high potential to occur on the Project site because it was recently observed immediately adjacent to the site. Project development would remove approximately 20.4 acres of habitat for this species and may also result in direct mortality of individuals during grading. Although the loss of this species would be adverse, the impact would be considered less than significant because of the limited amount of habitat lost compared to the habitat available for this species throughout its range. Therefore, no mitigation would be required.

CSSC Species. Three additional reptiles listed as California Species of Special Concern (CSSC) may occur or have a limited potential to occur on the Project site: San Diegan tiger whiptail; red-diamond rattlesnake; and California glossy snake. Project development would remove approximately 20.4 acres of habitat for these species and may also result in direct mortality of individuals during grading. Although the loss of these species would be adverse, the impacts would be considered less than significant because of the limited amount of habitat lost compared to the habitat available for these species throughout their range. Therefore, no mitigation would be required.

Birds. The biological survey determined the Project site may provide habitat for the following ten bird species, two of which are listed or considered sensitive by state and/or federal agencies:

Southwestern Willow Flycatcher. The Project site is within the middle segment of the Sana Ana Management Unit of Critical Habitat for the southwestern willow flycatcher (SWF) which is federally listed as endangered. However, the biological report found no SWF habitat or conditions conducive to supporting the species on the Project site. Therefore, potential Project-related impacts on this species are less than significant and no mitigation would be required.

Burrowing Owl. This is a California Species of Special Concern. Although the Project site contains suitable habitat for this species, they were not observed during a focused survey in the spring of 2019. While they do not presently occur on the Project site, a subsequent pre-construction survey prior to grading would be required to ensure the species is still absent from the site at that time. Due to its mobility and opportunistic[11] habits, Project impact to this species are potentially significant and mitigation would be required.

Raptors Foraging. The loss of foraging habitat for raptor species would contribute to the ongoing regional and local loss of their foraging habitat. Although impacts on foraging habitat would be considered adverse, they would not be expected to appreciably affect the overall population of these species given the amount of suitable foraging habitat in the

[11] Burrowing owl move seasonally and the Project will comply with the 2012 CDFW Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation

study area and Project region. Therefore, impacts on foraging habitat for raptors would be considered less than significant and no mitigation would be required.

Nesting Birds. Several common bird species have the potential to nest in the vegetation or on the ground. The loss of an active migratory bird nest, including nests of common species, would be considered a violation of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and Sections 3503, 3503.5, and 3513 of *California Fish and Game Code*. This is a potentially significant impact and mitigation would be required.

Other Bird Species. The biological survey determined that the Project site did not contain suitable habitat for the following bird species: Swainson's hawk, California black rail, western yellow-billed cuckoo, coastal California gnatcatcher, least Bell's vireo, yellow warbler, yellow-breasted chat, and tri-colored blackbird. These species are not expected to occur on the Project site although some may pass through the area as migrants. Therefore, the Project would have no impacts on these species and no mitigation would be required.

Mammals. The biological survey determined the site may support the following ten mammal species some of which are federal or state listed:

Stephens' kangaroo rat and San Bernardino kangaroo rat. These two State and/or federally-listed mammal species have limited potential to occur on the Project site at present. Previous trapping surveys determined the species to be absent, however, the surveys were conducted in 2009 and their results are no longer valid. Any impact on these species would be considered significant and mitigation would be required.

California Species of Special Concern. Three California Species of Special Concern (CSSC) were trapped in the immediate vicinity of the Project site during previous surveys in 2009: Los Angeles pocket mouse; southern grasshopper mouse; and northwestern San Diego pocket mouse. In addition, San Diego desert woodrat also has a limited potential to occur. Development of the Project site would remove 20.4 acres of habitat for these species and may result in direct mortality of individuals during grading. Although the loss of these species would be adverse, the impacts to these species would be considered less than significant because of the limited amount of habitat lost compared to the habitat available for these species throughout their range. Although no specific mitigation is required as there are no direct impacts, Mitigation Measure BIO-7 addresses indirect impacts to these species.

San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit and American badger. This species was observed on the Project site during the 2019 current survey. In addition, American badger may also occur on the site. Development of the Project would remove 20.6 acres of habitat for these species. Although the loss of habitat for these species would be adverse, the impact would be considered less than significant under CEQA because of the limited amount of habitat lost compared to the habitat available for these species throughout their range. Therefore, no mitigation would be required.

Various Bat Species. The biological survey found the site had the potential to support Pallid bat, western yellow bat, western mastiff bat, and pocketed free-tailed bat. These may occur or have a limited potential to occur on the Project site during foraging. The western yellow bat and pallid bat also have potential to occur for roosting in trees on the Project site. Development of the Project would remove 20.6 acres of foraging habitat for these species and 0.23-acre of roosting habitat for the pallid bat and the western yellow bat. Although the loss of habitat for these species would be adverse, these impacts would

be considered less than significant under CEQA because of the limited amount of habitat lost compared to the habitat available for these species throughout their range. Therefore, no mitigation would be required.

Bat Foraging. The loss of foraging habitat for bat species would contribute to the ongoing regional and local loss of their foraging habitat. Although impacts on foraging habitat would be considered adverse, they would not be expected to appreciably affect the overall population of these species given the amount of suitable foraging habitat in the study area and Project region. Therefore, impacts on foraging habitat for bat species would be considered less than significant and no mitigation would be required.

General Habitat and Wildlife Loss. Native and non-native vegetation provide nesting, foraging, roosting, and denning opportunities for a variety of wildlife species. The proposed Project would permanently impact approximately 21 acres of undeveloped habitat leaving 24 acres of river wash land in the northeast corner of the site undisturbed which contains Santa Ana woollystar plants and habitat. Removing or altering habitat on the Project site would likely result in the loss of small mammals, reptiles, amphibians, and other slow-moving wildlife that live in the Project's direct impact area. More mobile wildlife species that are now using the Project site would be forced to move into the remaining areas of open space which would result in some eventual loss of individuals. However, the loss of native and non-native habitat on the Project site would not reduce populations of common wildlife species below self-sustaining levels in the surrounding region. Therefore, this impact would be adverse but less than significant under CEQA and no mitigation would be required.

Indirect Impacts – Plants and Wildlife

Implementation of the proposed Project may have indirect impacts related to disturbance by construction (such as noise, dust, and urban pollutants), long-term use of the site as a community park, and operation or maintenance effects on adjacent habitat areas (i.e., the Santa Ana River) as outlined below:

Increased Noise. The Project site is located adjacent to existing industrial and residential development; therefore, existing ambient noise levels are moderately high. Noise levels on the Project site would increase over present levels during construction of the Project. Additionally, during park activities, noise from human activity would be higher during peak hours of use. Increased noise including at night has the potential to disrupt foraging, nesting, roosting, and/or denning activities for a variety of wildlife species occurring adjacent to the site. However, the increase in noise would be expected to occur primarily during the daytime or early evening, while late night or early morning (i.e., before dawn) noise levels would be expected to be relatively low. Wildlife movement for mammals occurs primarily at night so movement of these species would be minimally interrupted by the increase in ambient noise. Impacts in this regard would be adverse but considered to be less than significant under CEQA because similar habitat is present in the immediate vicinity to where the animals may disperse. Therefore, no mitigation would be required.

Increased Dust and Urban Pollutants. Grading and other construction activities would disturb soils and could result in a buildup of dust on the leaves of trees, shrubs, and herbs within or adjacent to Project site. The respiratory function of the plants in these areas could be impaired if dust accumulation is excessive. However, implementation of standard dust abatement measures (i.e., South Coast AQMD Rule 403) is sufficient to control potential fugitive dust impacts during Project grading, so no significant impacts are expected and no mitigation would be required.

During construction and operation, excess silt, petroleum, or chemicals on the soil surface from the Project site could be washed into drainages during storms and may affect areas downstream of the Project site. Adverse effects on water quality could indirectly impact species that use riparian areas within the watershed by affecting the food web interactions (e.g., abundance of insects or other prey) or through biomagnification (i.e., the buildup of pesticides to toxic levels in higher trophic levels). It should be noted that at least 6 of the 8 soccer fields would have synthetic turf which does not require the use of herbicides, rodenticides, or fertilizers. Despite this design element, impacts in this regard would be potentially significant and would require mitigation.

Night Lighting. Night lighting of the soccer fields may impact the behavioral patterns of nocturnal and crepuscular (i.e., active at dawn and dusk) wildlife adjacent to the proposed Project site, especially small, ground-dwelling animals that use the darkness to hide from predators and/or owls, which are specialized night foragers. The Project would include substantial night lighting (i.e., 8 soccer fields) and even with state-of-the-art fixtures it is possible the additional lighting may impact wildlife in the surrounding open space, including incremental effects on regional wildlife movement along the Santa Ana River. This impact is potentially significant and would require mitigation.

Invasive Exotic Plant Species. Development of the Project would remove a number of non-native invasive species that are present on the site (e.g., tree of heaven) which would be a beneficial impact of the Project. However, landscaping that includes the permanent installation of non-native, invasive plant species (e.g., species listed in the California Invasive Plant Council's [Cal-IPC's] invasive plant inventory)(see Appendix B) can be detrimental to surrounding native habitat. Invasive species have the potential to spread into the surrounding natural open space (i.e., Santa Ana River) and displace native species, hybridize with native species thereby impacting the genetic integrity of the native species, alter biological communities, or alter ecosystem processes. This could degrade the quality of the adjacent vegetation, including vegetation communities that provide suitable habitat for Threatened or Endangered species. This long-term impact is considered potentially significant and would require mitigation.

Regarding short-term impacts, the physical disturbance related to the removal of existing invasive species on the site could spread the seeds to adjacent areas. Construction equipment can also introduce non-native weed seeds to the area if equipment is not properly cleaned. Additionally, construction activities create disturbance, which in turn provides a place for non-native weedy species to spread. Weeds from the construction may then spread to adjacent habitat areas, which would degrade habitat quality for native species. In addition to the negative effects on habitat quality, non-native weeds can also increase the potential for large fires to spread. This short-term impact would be considered potentially significant and would require mitigation.

Increased Human Activity. The Project site is bound by residential and industrial development to the west so human activity currently exists adjacent to the Project site. However, the proposed Project is anticipated to substantially increase the amount and timing human activity on the Project site during construction and park operation (highest times would be during the day and early evenings). While the increased human activity should be limited to the Project site, it may lead to increased unauthorized access into adjacent habitat areas (i.e., Santa Ana River). Such activity could deter wildlife from using adjacent habitat, and increased pedestrian traffic could also result in trampling special status plant species and burrows of special status wildlife species, including State and federally listed species or California Species of Special Concern. Any impact on State and/or federally listed species would be considered significant and would require mitigation.

Summary of Impacts. The preceding analysis determined the Project could have significant impacts on the following biological resources for which mitigation would be required: Santa Ana River woollystar; Slender-horned spineflower; California Rare Plant Rank Species; burrowing owl; nesting birds; Stephens' kangaroo rat and San Bernardino kangaroo rat (small mammals); and indirect impacts due to increased human activity by the Project. The following measures address these potentially significant impacts.

Mitigation Measures[12]

Direct Impacts

BIO-1 **Santa Ana River Woollystar Conservation Plan.** To the extent possible, the Project shall be redesigned to avoid Santa Ana River woollystar populations. If Project design changes and take of individuals cannot be avoided, the City shall obtain take authorization from the listing agencies before impacting the species - Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) Consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and California Endangered Species Act (CESA) Section 2080 from the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). Consultation with the listing agencies shall determine the appropriate conservation actions necessary to protect the species. These actions may include collecting seed from individuals in the impact area and planting them within a conservation site with the appropriate micro-habitat for this species and/or paying a fee to an established mitigation bank (e.g. Lytle Creek Conservation Bank) and/or a qualified Plant Science Program (e.g., Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden or University of California, Riverside) to conduct germination or other research studies on the species.

The City shall retain a qualified biologist to prepare a detailed Special Status Plant Species Conservation Plan for approval by the USFWS and the CDFW. The plan shall include the following topics: (1) responsibilities and qualifications of the personnel to implement and supervise the plan; (2) conservation site selection criteria; (3) site preparation and planting implementation; (4) implementation schedule; (5) maintenance plan/guidelines; (6) monitoring plan; (7) long-term preservation. The City shall implement the Plan as approved by the resource agencies during Project construction and operation as appropriate. This measure shall be implemented to the satisfaction of the City Development Services Director.

BIO-2 **Signage and Fencing.** Upon completion of Project construction but prior to opening the park, the City shall install signs along the eastern boundary of the Project site to educate park patrons about the Santa Ana River woollystar. The signs will discuss the importance of preserving rare plant species, the threats facing the species' survival, and how to avoid further impacts to the species in the vicinity. The final language on the signs shall be approved by a qualified Biologist. The signs shall be installed along at locations appropriate to help deter pedestrians from trampling native vegetation east of the Project site. The Project site shall also be fenced along its eastern perimeter to deter human entry or activities in the adjacent vegetated and river wash areas. This measure shall be implemented to the satisfaction of the City Development Services Director.

[12] These measures incorporate MM 1 through MM 12 recommended in the Project biological resources report (Psomas 2019b) although the numbering has changed to better fit the discussion in the Initial Study. In addition, the best management practices (BMPs) in MM 2 on water quality were incorporated into MM BIO-11 and MM HWQ-2 and HWQ-3 related to the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan and Water Quality Management Plan.

BIO-3 **Slender-horned Spineflower Conservation Plan.** The City shall retain a qualified Biologist (one with experience conducting botanical surveys) to conduct a focused survey for the species. The survey shall be performed during the target species' peak blooming period in accordance with the most current protocols approved by the CDFW and the California Native Plant Society (CNPS). If focused surveys determine that the species is not present in the Project impact area, then no future measures are necessary. If the species is present and take of individuals cannot be avoided, then the City shall obtain take authorization from the listing agencies before impacting the species (FESA Consultation with the USFWS and CESA Section 2080 from the CDFW). Consultation with the listing agencies shall determine the most appropriate specific conservation measure(s) in relation to this species. The mitigation may include collecting seed from individuals in the impact area and planting them within a mitigation site with the appropriate microhabitat for this species and/or paying a fee to a mitigation bank and/or a qualified Plant Science Program (e.g., Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden or University of California, Riverside) to conduct germination or other research studies on the species. The City shall retain a qualified Biologist to prepare a detailed Special Status Plant Species Conservation Plan for approval by the USFWS and the CDFW. The Conservation Plan shall include the following topics: (1) responsibilities and qualifications of the personnel to implement and supervise the plan; (2) mitigation site selection criteria; (3) site preparation and planting implementation; (4) implementation schedule; (5) maintenance plan/guidelines; (6) monitoring plan; and (7) long-term preservation. The City shall implement the Plan as approved. This measure shall be implemented to the satisfaction of the City Development Services Director.

BIO-4 **Sensitive Plants Survey.** Potentially suitable habitat for species with California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) Category 1 or 2 (i.e., Intermediate Riversidean alluvial fan sage scrub/ruderal and Pioneer Riversidean alluvial fan sage scrub/ruderal) exists onsite. The City shall retain a qualified Biologist (one with experience conducting botanical surveys) to conduct a focused survey for the species. The survey shall be performed during the target species' peak blooming periods in accordance with the most current protocols approved by the CDFW and the CNPS. If focused surveys determine that the species are not present in the Project impact area, then no future measures are necessary. If the species are present and the necessary take of individuals would be greater than ten percent of species' population within a one-mile radius of the Project site, then compensatory mitigation shall be required. Mitigation may include collection of seed from individuals in the impact area and planting them within a mitigation site with the appropriate microhabitat for this species. If Project timing requires that ground disturbance of potentially suitable habitat be performed prior to the species' peak blooming period and focused surveys cannot be performed, then the species shall be presumed present in the impact area. The City shall retain a qualified Biologist to prepare a detailed Special Status Plant Species Conservation Plan for approval by CDFW. The conservation plan shall include the following topics: (1) responsibilities and qualifications of the personnel to implement and supervise the plan, (2) mitigation site selection criteria, (3) site preparation and planting implementation, (4) implementation schedule, (5) maintenance plan/guidelines, (6) monitoring plan, (7) long-term preservation. The City shall implement the Plan as approved. This measure shall be implemented to the satisfaction of the City Development Services Director.

BIO-5 **Burrowing Owl Survey.** Prior to Project grading, the City shall retain a qualified Biologist to conduct a pre-construction survey for burrowing owl prior to initiating any ground-disturbing activities. A pre-construction survey consistent with the 2012 California Department of Fish and Wildlife Staff Report for Burrowing Owl (CDFG 2012) shall be conducted by a qualified Biologist between 14 and 30 days prior to initiating ground disturbing activities. The survey area shall include the Project site and a 500-foot buffer. If no active nests are found, no further mitigation would be required.

If an active burrow is observed outside the breeding season (September 1 to January 31) and it cannot be avoided, the burrowing owl shall be passively excluded from the burrow following methods described in CDFG 2012. One-way doors shall be used to exclude owls from the burrows; doors shall be left in place for at least 48 hours. Once the burrow is determined to be unoccupied, as verified by site monitoring and scoping by a Biologist, the burrow shall be closed by the qualified Biologist who shall excavate the burrow using hand tools. Prior to excluding an owl from an active burrow, a receptor burrow survey shall be conducted to confirm that at least two potentially suitable unoccupied burrows are within approximately 688 feet prior to installation of the one-way door. If two natural receptor burrows are not located, one artificial burrow shall be created for every burrow that would be closed.

If an active burrow is observed outside the breeding season (September 1 to January 31) and it can be avoided, the Biologist shall determine an appropriate protective buffer for the burrow based on CDFW guidelines. The buffer shall range from 160 feet to 1,640 feet depending on the level of impact and the time of year (see table below). The designated buffer will be clearly marked in the field and will be mapped on construction plans. The City shall contact CDFW to determine whether a reduced buffer can be accommodated without adversely impacting occupied burrows.

If an active burrow is observed during the breeding season (February 1 to August 31), the active burrow shall be protected until nesting activity has ended (i.e., all young have fledged from the burrow). The Biologist shall determine the appropriate protective buffer for the burrow based on CDFW guidelines. The buffer shall range from 650 to 1,640 feet depending on the level of impact and the time of year (see table below).

BURROWING OWL PROTECTIVE BUFFER SIZE FOR NESTING SITES

Time of Year	Level of Disturbance		
	Low	Medium	High
April 1 to August 15	656 feet	1,640 feet	1,640 feet
August 16 to October 15	656 feet	656 feet	1,640 feet
October 16 to March 31	164 feet	328 feet	1,640 feet

The designated buffer will be clearly marked in the field and will be mapped as an Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) on construction plans. The City shall contact CDFW to determine whether a reduced buffer can be accommodated without adversely impacting occupied burrows. Construction shall be allowed to proceed when the qualified Biologist has determined that all fledglings have left the nest.

Upon completion of the pre-construction burrowing owl survey, a letter report shall be prepared and submitted to the City documenting the results of the survey within two weeks of completion of the survey effort. If an active burrow is observed, the letter report shall include a description of the protective buffer that has been designated and a summary of any additional correspondence with the CDFW.

If time lapses of greater than 30 days occur during construction in a particular portion of the work area, an additional survey shall be conducted by a qualified Biologist within 24 hours prior to vegetation clearing and/or ground disturbance in that area. If any new burrowing owl burrows are observed, the conditions above shall be applied. This measure shall be implemented to the satisfaction of the City Development Services Director.

BIO-6 **Nesting Bird Survey.** To the extent possible, the City shall schedule all vegetation removal and grading activities during the non-breeding season (i.e., September 1 to January 31) to avoid impacts on active nests for common and special status birds. If Project timing requires that vegetation clearing or grading occur between February 1 and August 31, the City shall retain a qualified Biologist (one with experience conducting nesting bird surveys) to conduct a pre-construction survey for nesting birds and raptors. A pre-construction survey shall be conducted by a qualified Biologist within 72 hours prior to vegetation clearing or the initiation of work during the breeding season. The pre-construction nesting bird survey area shall include the Project site (i.e., disturbance footprint) plus a 250-foot buffer to search for nesting birds and a 500-foot buffer to search for nesting raptors. If no active nests are found, no further mitigation would be required.

If an active nest is observed during the survey, the Biologist shall delineate an appropriate buffer to protect the nest. A protective buffer zone (25 feet to 500 feet for nesting birds, 300 feet to 500 feet for nesting raptors) shall be used to protect nesting birds and nesting raptors. The size of the buffer shall be established at the discretion of the Biologist based on site topography, existing disturbance, status of the species, sensitivity of the individuals (established by observing the individuals at the nest), and the type of construction activity. No construction activities shall be allowed in the designated buffer until the Biologist determines that nesting activity has ended. Encroachment into the buffer area around a known nest shall only be allowed if the Biologist determines that the proposed activity would not disturb the nest occupants. Construction may proceed within the buffer once the Biologist determines that nesting activity has ceased (i.e., fledglings have left the nest or the nest has failed). The designated buffer shall be clearly marked in the field and will be mapped as ESAs on construction plans. This measure shall be implemented to the satisfaction of the City Development Services Director.

BIO-7 **Small Mammal Surveys.** Prior to grading, the City shall retain a Biologist that holds valid State and federal permits to conduct live-trapping surveys for San Bernardino kangaroo rat on the Project site. Live trapping shall be conducted by the Biologist in accordance with approved USFWS survey protocol for the species. If the survey results determine federally and/or State-listed Threatened or Endangered small mammal species are absent from the Project site, then no further mitigation is necessary.

If San Bernardino Kangaroo rat is determined to be present and take of individuals cannot be avoided, then the City shall obtain take authorization through FESA consultation with the USFWS before impacting the species. In the unlikely event

that Stephens' kangaroo rat is determined to be present and the species cannot be avoided, the City shall obtain take authorization from the listing agencies before impacting the species (FESA Consultation with the USFWS and CESA Section 2080 from the CDFW). Consultation with the listing agency(ies) shall determine the appropriate conservation actions to protect the species. These actions may include paying a fee to a mitigation bank (e.g. Lytle Creek Conservation Bank). The City shall retain a qualified Biologist to prepare a detailed Conservation Plan for approval by the requisite agency(ies). The City shall implement the Plan as approved by the resource agencies during Project construction and operation as appropriate.

If Los Angeles pocket mouse and southern grasshopper mouse are determined to be present, the City shall mitigate for the impact to the affected species. The mitigation may include paying a fee to a mitigation bank (e.g. Lytle Creek Conservation Bank). The City shall retain a qualified Biologist to prepare a detailed Conservation Plan for approval by CDFW. The conservation plan shall include the following topics: (1) responsibilities and qualifications of the personnel to implement and supervise the plan, (2) mitigation site selection criteria, (3) site preparation and planting implementation, (4) implementation schedule, (5) maintenance plan/guidelines, (6) monitoring plan, (7) long-term preservation. The City shall implement the Plan as approved by CDFW.

This measure shall be implemented to the satisfaction of the City Development Services Director.

Indirect Impacts

BIO-8 **Offsite Lighting.** Prior to park opening, the City shall ensure that night lighting shall be directed away from all offsite habitat areas to the east and that shielding shall be incorporated in the final Project design to minimize spillover of night lighting into adjacent naturally vegetated areas to the greatest extent practicable. All such light fixtures installed adjacent to open space areas shall direct/reflect light downward and away from adjacent habitat areas. Onsite fences and walls shall be designed to block vehicle lights from parking areas toward the river area to the extent feasible. This measure shall be implemented to the satisfaction of the City Development Services Director.

It should also be noted Mitigation Measure AES-2 in Aesthetics states the following:

The primary focus of this measure is to minimize light intrusion into residences in the neighborhoods to the west and north of the Project site. However, a secondary goal is to minimize indirect lighting impacts on the Santa Ana River to the east to protect its important biological resources. The final photometric plot of the improved proposed Project site will also demonstrate that lighting levels along the eastern park property boundary adjacent to the Santa Ana River will also not exceed 0.5 foot-candle. [emphasis added]

BIO-9 **Landscaping Plan.** The City shall retain a qualified Biologist (one with botanical expertise) to review and approve the final landscaping plan to ensure that the Project does not include planting invasive species that would potentially degrade the quality of the surrounding naturally vegetated areas. The Biologist shall review the proposed plant pallet to ensure that it does not contain any invasive plant species (i.e., those on the California Invasive Plant Council's [Cal-IPC's] Invasive Plant Inventory rated as Moderate or High). If any plants are deleted from the

proposed landscaping plan, the Biologist shall recommend suitable substitute plant species. Landscaping installed on the Project site shall include only species on the approved plant palette (see Exhibit 7).

The landscaping plan shall also include Southern California black walnut trees as existing walnuts would be impacted by the proposed Project. If possible, walnut seeds should be collected from the Project site and grown at a local nursery until the landscaping is installed; this would conserve the local genetics of this CRPR 4 species. This measure shall be implemented to the satisfaction of the City Development Services Director and the City Environmental Sustainability and Conservation Division.

BIO-10 **Exotic Species.** The introduction of invasive plant species shall be minimized to the extent possible. Construction vehicles shall be washed prior to delivery to the Project site to minimize weed seeds entering the construction area via vehicles. Track-clean or other methods of vehicle cleaning shall be used by the construction contractor to prevent weed seeds from entering/exiting the Project site on vehicles. Additionally, wattles used for erosion control shall be certified as weed-free. Existing invasive plant species (e.g., tree-of-heaven) located on the Project site that would be removed during construction shall be removed using best management practices that contain and properly dispose of the species' seeds. This measure shall be implemented to the satisfaction of City Inspectors.

BIO-11 **Best Management Practices.** During Project grading and construction, the City shall incorporate Best Management Practices (BMPs), including applicable measures required through the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) requirements, to ensure that the quantity and quality of runoff discharged by proposed Project activities does not adversely affect habitats adjacent to the Project site. In particular, BMPs shall be designed to minimize the runoff of toxins, chemicals, petroleum products, or other elements that might degrade water quality in adjacent habitat areas. Additionally, BMPs shall be used to minimize erosion.

During construction, the construction contractor shall designate an area for vehicle maintenance that is not within or adjacent to jurisdictional areas. Fueling and maintenance of equipment shall take place within the vehicle maintenance area. Fueling and maintenance shall occur over impervious ground surfaces in existing developed areas or plastic covering shall be placed over the ground in undeveloped areas to prevent spillage or leakage onto the ground surface. Any spilled hazardous materials shall be immediately cleaned up and hazardous materials shall be disposed of in the appropriate manner (i.e. disposal at a hazardous waste facility). Contractor equipment shall be checked for leaks each day prior to operation and repaired as necessary.

NOTE: The preceding analysis identified potentially significant indirect water quality impacts on the adjacent open space areas (i.e., Santa Ana River) from short-term or long-term runoff from the Project site. The Biological Report included best management practices (BMPs) in Mitigation Measure MM 2 for this purpose which was incorporated into Mitigation Measure BIO-11 above. In addition, **Mitigation Measures HWQ-1 through HWQ-3** in *Hydrology and Water Quality* (Section 3.10) also address potential water quality impacts during construction and operation of the park Project.

BIO-12 **Construction Limits.** All Project limits shall be staked, flagged, and/or fenced to clearly delineate the boundaries of the construction area. No construction activities

(including staging, stockpiling, or access) shall occur in unpaved areas outside of the identified Project limits.

BIO-13 **Trash Maintenance.** Covered trash receptacles shall be provided near the parking areas and adjacent to the concession and restroom buildings. The trash receptacles shall be designed and installed to prevent wildlife and wind events from blowing trash from the receptacles. All trash receptacles shall be emptied regularly by the City or its designee. If trash accumulation exceeds the capacity of the onsite receptacles, the City shall immediately address the problem by adding a sufficient number of receptacles and/or sufficiently increase trash removal visits.

Summary of Impacts. After implementation of Mitigation Measures BIO-1 through BIO-13, potential impacts to listed, candidate, sensitive, or special status under the jurisdiction of federal or state resource agencies would be reduced to less than significant levels.

b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services?

Less than Significant with Mitigation. A jurisdictional delineation of the proposed Project site was conducted by Glenn Lukos Associates (GLA) in the spring[13] of 2017 to determine the limits of: (1) U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) jurisdiction pursuant to Section 404 of the federal Clean Water Act; (2) Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) jurisdiction pursuant to Section 401 of the Clean Water Act and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Act; and (3) California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) jurisdiction pursuant to Division 2, Chapter 6, Section 1600 of the Fish and Game Code. At that time, GLA determined the proposed Project site had the following jurisdictional resources:

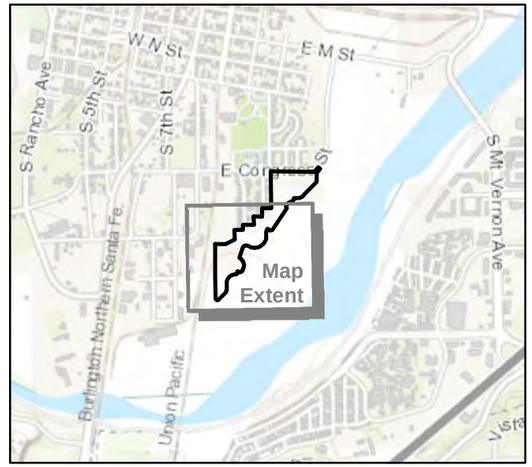
- Corps jurisdiction was 0.74 acre although there are no jurisdictional wetlands
- CDFW jurisdiction was 1.53 acres of which 0.05 acre is vegetated riparian habitat

In May of 2019, Psomas reviewed the results of the GLA report and evaluated the Project site conditions since the time the GLA study was completed. Psomas subsequently completed a preliminary jurisdictional delineation for the two identified onsite drainages (i.e., Features 1 and 2). Psomas determined the proposed Project would impact a total of 0.03 acres of "waters of the U.S." under the jurisdiction of USACE, 0.12 acres of land under RWQCB jurisdiction, and 0.12 acres of "waters of the State" under the jurisdiction of CDFW (see Table 5 below and Exhibit 13, *Jurisdictional Drainages*). Jurisdictional resources are protected by Sections 401 and 404 of the CWA and by the *California Fish and Game Code* (Sections 1600 through 1616).

TABLE 5
SUMMARY OF JURISDICTIONAL RESOURCES AND IMPACTS (ACRES)

Jurisdictional Resource	Feature 1 Permanent Impacts (acres)	Feature 2 Permanent Impacts (acres)	Total Project Impacts (acres)
Total USACE Jurisdiction	0.00	0.03	0.03
Total RWQCB Jurisdiction	0.08	0.03	0.12
Total CDFW Jurisdiction	0.08	0.03	0.12
Source: Psomas 2019b			

[13] Report dated April 12, 2017



Project Boundary

Jurisdictional Feature

Jurisdictional Feature Centerline

N

W E

S

170 85 0 170

Feet

Aerial Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe 2018

Jurisdictional Drainages Exhibit 13

Colton Community Soccer Park Project

PSOMAS

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Based on this data, Project impacts on jurisdictional resources would be potentially significant and would require mitigation in the form of subsequent environmental permitting through the resource agencies.

Mitigation Measures

BIO-14 **Jurisdictional Permitting.** If possible, the Project should be redesigned to avoid or minimize impacts on features identified as jurisdictional under the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), and US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). If any of the features identified as jurisdictional cannot be avoided, the City shall obtain permits from the respective agencies prior to the initiation of construction activities. These permits include USACE Section 404 permit, RWQCB Report of Waste Discharge, and CDFW Section 1602 Notification of Lake or Streambed Alteration. Because threatened and/or endangered species are known to occur in adjacent habitat areas (i.e., Santa Ana River woollystar), the Section 404 permit would involve a Section 7 Consultation between the USACE and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) under the Endangered Species Act. It is recommended that the City, schedule a pre-application meeting with the USACE, RWQCB, CDFW, and USFWS to discuss the proposed Project, existing biological and jurisdictional resources, proposed impacts to jurisdictional resources, proposed avoidance and minimization measures, and the proposed compensatory mitigation program.

The City shall implement and comply with all measures required by the jurisdictional permits. Mitigation for the loss of jurisdictional resources shall be negotiated with the resource agencies (USACE, CDFW, and the RWQCB) during the regulatory permitting process. Potential mitigation options shall include one or both of the following: (1) payment to a resource agency-approved mitigation bank or regional riparian enhancement program (e.g., invasive vegetation or wildlife species removal); and/or (2) establishment of riparian habitat (on site or off site) at a ratio of no less than 1:1, determined through consultation with the above-listed resource agencies. This would ensure no net loss of jurisdictional resources and that mitigation areas shall be equivalent or higher quality habitat value than those impacted.

If in-lieu mitigation fees are required, prior to the initiation of any construction-related activities, the City shall pay the in-lieu mitigation fee to a mitigation bank/enhancement program for the replacement of impacted jurisdictional resources. If a riparian habitat establishment program is required, the City shall (1) develop a habitat mitigation and monitoring plan (HMMP) in conformance with the USACE 2015 Guidelines; (2) submit the HMMP to the resource agencies for review; and (3) obtain resource agency approval of the HMMP, prior to the initiation of any construction-related activities. The HMMP shall be prepared by a qualified Restoration Ecologist and shall be implemented by a qualified Restoration Contractor (as defined below) under the supervision of the Restoration Ecologist. The City shall be responsible for implementing the HMMP and ensuring that the mitigation program achieves the approved performance criteria. The City shall implement the HMMP per its specified requirements, materials, methods, and performance criteria. The HMMP shall include the following items:

- **Responsibilities and Qualifications.** The responsibilities and qualifications of the City, ecological specialists, and restoration (landscape) contracting personnel who will implement the plan shall be specified. At a

minimum, the HMMP shall specify that the ecological specialists and contractors have performed successful installation and long-term monitoring and maintenance of southern California native habitat mitigation/restoration programs, implemented under USACE, CDFW, and RWQCB permit conditions. A successful program shall be defined as one that has been signed off on by the resource agencies.

- **Performance Criteria.** Mitigation performance criteria to be specified in the HMMP shall conform to the resource agency permit conditions. The HMMP shall state that the use of the mitigation site by special status plant or wildlife species, though not a requirement for site success, would be regarded by the resource agencies as a significant factor in considering eligibility for program sign-off.
- **Site Selection.** The mitigation site(s) shall be determined in coordination with the City and the resource agencies. The site(s) shall be in dedicated open space areas and shall be contiguous with other natural open space areas. The soils, hydrology/hydraulics, and other physical characteristics of the potential mitigation sites shall be analyzed to ensure that proper conditions exist for the establishment of riparian habitat.
- **Seed Materials Procurement.** At least one year prior to mitigation implementation, the City or its consultants/contractors shall initiate collection of the native seed materials specified in the HMMP. All seed mixes shall be of local origin; i.e., collected within 20 miles, and within the same watershed, as the selected restoration/enhancement site(s), to ensure genetic integrity. No seed materials of unknown or non-local geographic origin shall be used. Seed collection shall be prioritized per habitat area, in the following order: (a) Project impact areas (highest priority); (b) other on-site habitat areas; and (c) off-site habitat areas (lowest priority), assuming availability of seed species in multiple locations.
- **Wildlife Surveys and Protection.** The HMMP shall specify any wildlife surveys (i.e., nesting bird surveys, focused/protocol surveys for special status species and biological monitoring that are required to avoid adverse impacts to wildlife species during the performance of mitigation site preparation, installation, or maintenance tasks. The HMMP shall also describe potential restrictions on these tasks due to sensitive wildlife conditions on the mitigation site (e.g., suspension of these tasks during the nesting bird season, as defined in Project permits).
- **Site Preparation and Plant Materials Installation.** Mitigation site preparation shall include all of the following: (a) protection of existing native species and habitats (including compliance with seasonal restrictions, if any); (b) installation of protective fencing and/or signage (as needed); (c) initial trash and weed removal (outside the nesting bird season) and methods; (d) soil treatments, as needed (i.e., imprinting, de-compacting); (e) installation of erosion-control measures (i.e., fully natural/bio-degradable [not 'photo-degradable' plastic mesh] fiber roll); (f) application of salvaged native plant materials (i.e., coarse woody debris), as available and supervised by a biological monitor; (g) temporary irrigation installation; (h) a minimum one-year preliminary weed abatement program (prior to the installation of native plant and seed materials)—including specification of approved herbicides; (i) planting of container plant and cutting species; and (j) seed mix application.

- **Schedule.** An implementation schedule shall be developed that includes planting and seeding to occur in the fall and winter (i.e., between November 1 and January 31) and the frequency of long-term maintenance and monitoring activities (including the dates of annual quantitative surveys, as described below) for five years or until the mitigation program achieves the approved performance criteria.
- **Maintenance Program.** The Maintenance Program shall include (a) protection of existing native species and habitats (including compliance with seasonal restrictions, if any); (b) maintenance of protective fencing and/or signage; (c) trash and weed removal—including specification of approved herbicides; (d) maintenance of erosion-control measures; (e) inspection/repairs of irrigation components; (f) replacement of dead container plant and cuttings (as needed); (g) application of remedial seed mixes (as needed); (h) herbivory control; and (i) removal of all non-vegetative materials (i.e., fencing, signage, irrigation components) upon Project completion. The mitigation site shall be maintained for a period of five years to ensure successful riparian habitat establishment within the restored/enhanced sites; however, the City may request to be released from maintenance requirements by the resource agencies prior to five years if the mitigation program has achieved all performance criteria.
- **Monitoring Program.** The Monitoring Program shall include (a) qualitative monitoring (i.e., general habitat conditions, photo-documentation from established photo stations); (b) quantitative monitoring (in conformance with the USACE 2015 Guidelines); (c) annual monitoring reports, which shall be submitted to the City and the resource agencies for five years or until Project completion; and (d) wildlife surveys and monitoring as described above. The annual monitoring reports shall include a detailed discussion of mitigation site performance (e.g., measured vegetation coverage and diversity) and compliance with required performance criteria, a discussion of wildlife species' use of the restored and/or enhanced habitat area(s), and a list of proposed remedial measures to address noncompliance with any performance criteria. The site shall be monitored for five years or until the City has been released from maintenance requirements by the resource agencies.
- **Long-term preservation.** Long-term preservation of the mitigation site(s) shall be outlined in the HMMP to ensure that the mitigation sites are not impacted by future development. The appropriate real estate agreement to ensure long-term preservation shall be enacted prior to implementation of the mitigation program.

Summary of Impact. With implementation of BIO-14, impacts to riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community under the jurisdiction of federal or state agencies would be reduced to less than significant levels.

c) Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?

Less than Significant Impact. The proposed Project site is adjacent to the Santa Ana River and its hydrological resources. However, no portion of the Project site supports perennial or intermittent water and there are no ponded areas and no wetland, vernal pool, or other water-

related features or resources onsite. Water flow on the Project site is ephemeral and above-ground water is only present during storm events (page 13, Psomas 2019b). For these reasons, no significant impacts on state or federally protected wetlands, marshes, vernal pools, or other significant water-related resources would occur, and no mitigation would be required.

d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?

Less than Significant with Mitigation. The Santa Ana River extends from the San Bernardino Mountains to the Pacific Ocean and is considered a regional wildlife movement corridor. The Project site is also located approximately 0.5-mile downstream from the confluence of Cajon Wash with the Santa Ana River; Cajon Wash provides a corridor through the San Bernardino Mountains. The width of the Santa Ana River and the adjacent, vegetated floodplains narrows and widens throughout Riverside and San Bernardino Counties; the Project site is located in a wider portion of the river with undeveloped terraces adjacent to the Santa Ana River floodplain (page 16, Psomas 2019b).

The width of the Santa Ana River floodplain and the adjacent habitat buffer narrows and widens throughout San Bernardino, Riverside, and Orange counties. The Project site is located in a habitat buffer adjacent to the Santa Ana River floodplain; it is also located immediately adjacent to existing development. Development of the proposed Project would reduce the width of the vegetated floodplain by 600 feet at it widest; however, the reduced width would still be approximately 1,800 feet (i.e., the width between the development south of the Santa Ana River Trail and the intersection of East Congress Street and South Fogg Street). This is a 15 percent reduction in width; however, it would still exceed the width of the vegetated floodplain approximately 0.5-mile upstream from the Project site, which is approximately 1,100 feet wide (i.e., the approximate distance between Mount Vernon Road and the industrial development south of the Santa Ana River Bike Trail). Although the habitat available for wildlife movement would be incrementally reduced, the direct impacts of the Project would be less than significant because the corridor would remain wide enough for continued wildlife movement (page 38, Psomas 2019b).For a discussion of hydrological impacts of the Project on the adjacent river and its flood zones, see Section 4.10, Hydrology and Water Quality.

However, the Project may have indirect impacts on the corridor which are discussed below in Sub-Section (a) above. The indirect impacts of the Project were determined to be potentially significant on the Santa Ana River corridor. However, Mitigation Measures BIO-8 through BIO-13 in Sub-Section (a) above provide for protection of biological resources within the Santa Ana River corridor adjacent to site from indirect, Project-related impacts such as lighting and human activity. In addition, Mitigation Measure AES-2 has 1the following restriction regarding onsite field lighting to further minimize impacts on the adjacent Santa Ana River corridor:

> *The primary focus of this measure is to minimize light intrusion into residences in the neighborhoods to the west and north of the Project site. However, a secondary goal is to minimize indirect lighting impacts on the Santa Ana River to the east to protect its important biological resources. The final photometric plot of the improved proposed Project site will also demonstrate that lighting levels along the eastern park property boundary adjacent to the Santa Ana River will also not exceed 0.5 foot-candle.* [emphasis added]

Summary of Impact. With implementation of Mitigation Measures BIO-8 through BIO-13 and AES-2, potential impacts of the Project on movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors would be reduced to less than significant levels.

e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?

No Impact. The City of Colton does not have any adopted policies or ordinances protecting biological resources so no impact would occur related to this issue and no mitigation is required.

f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or State habitat conservation plan?

Less than Significant Impact. The Project site is not located within any approved habitat conservation plan (HCP) or natural community conservation plan (NCCP). The City has adopted the West Valley Habitat Conservation Plan (WVHCP) for the Delhi Sands flower loving fly. The WVHCP consists of 416.3 acres north of I-10 and 5.8 acres which encompasses a portion of the East Slover Avenue south of I-10. The Project site is located approximately 2.2 miles southeast of the West Valley Habitat Conservation Plan. In addition, the Project site is located within the boundaries of the Upper Santa Ana River HCP which is currently being prepared by a consortium of public agencies, but a draft of that plan is not yet available for review (page 42, Psomas 2019b). Therefore, development of the proposed park Project would not conflict with any adopted habitat conservation plan or natural community plan and no mitigation is required.

4.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES

IMPACT ANALYSIS

Would the Project:

a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to §15064.5?

Less than Significant Impact. According to Section 15064.5(a) of the State CEQA Guidelines, a "historical resource" is defined as a resource listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historic Resources[14] (CRHR); a resource included in a local register of historical resources;[15] or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a Lead Agency determines to be historically significant.[16] A resource is considered historically significant if it meets the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places in addition to the CRHR.

The history of California upon European contact is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish period (1769 to 1822), Mexican period (1822 to 1848), and American period (1848 to present). Although Spanish, Russian, and British explorers made brief visits from 1529 to 1769, the Spanish period in California began with the establishment of Mission San Diego de Alcalá, the first of 21 missions constructed between 1769 and 1823. Independence from Spain marks the beginning of the Mexican period. The signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, signifying the end of the Mexican–American War, marks the beginning of the American period,

[14] California Public Resources Code Section 21084.1
[15] California Code of Regulations [CCR], Title 14, Section 15064.5[a][2]
[16] California Code of Regulations 14 CCR 15064.5[a][3]

when California became a territory, and two years later in 1850 the 31st state of the United States. A former auxiliary chapel of the San Gabriel Mission called Politana, along with an associated cemetery, were established within two miles of the Project site but the chapel site now supports a church facility.

Psomas conducted a survey of cultural resources, including historic resources, in January of 2019 which identified 53 previous studies within one mile of the Project site. Twelve of these studies included at least a portion of the proposed Project site although only eight studies identified cultural resources. The surrounding area does contain identified local historic resources, including the San Salvador School, the remains of the Portland Cement plant known as "Mill A", and the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad bridge over the Santa Ana River just southwest of the site near La Cadena Drive (Psomas 2019c).

There was past evidence of one potential historic resource on the Project site, a low-density historic refuse scatter of bricks and building materials found in 2010 in the southern portion of the site. Based on available evidence, the onsite refuse scatter is not eligible to be listed on the CRHR and is therefore not considered a significant historical resource under CEQA and no mitigation is required. However, it should be noted that Mitigation Measure CUL-1 in the following section helps address the possibility of accidentally discovering previously unknown buried historical resources during Project grading.

b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?

Less than Significant with Mitigation. Scientific and cultural evidence indicates the Colton area is within the ancestral territory of three Native American tribal groups, the Gabrieleño/Tongva, Serrano, and Cahuilla Indians. Prior to European contact, these groups were primarily hunter/gatherers that exploited a variety of food sources and other resources of the local mountains, foothills, valleys, deserts, and coasts. Each tribal group had many villages, camps, and seasonal use areas within the region depending on the location and time of year. Many artifacts of past tribal activities can be found throughout the region and in the Colton area, including groundstones, cogstones, scrapers, arrow points, and campfire remnants as well as individual or group burials.

The end of the prehistoric era in southern California is marked by the arrival of the Gaspar de Portolá overland expedition from New Spain (Mexico) and the founding of the first Spanish settlement at San Diego on July 16, 1769. With the onset of the Spanish Period, the local Native American tribes first came into direct contact with Europeans after which their numbers and geographic distribution declined dramatically. Two of the 21 Franciscan missions established by the Spanish in Alta California profoundly impacted the indigenous people in the Colton region: *Mission San Gabriel Arcángel* (founded in 1771) and *Mission San Fernando Rey de España* (founded in 1797).

The Psomas cultural survey in 2019 found 53 previous cultural resource studies had been conducted within a one-mile radius of the proposed Project site, and 12 of these studies reviewed a portion of the proposed Project site. Eight of these studies found archaeological resources within a mile of the Project site, including a prehistoric camp site and lithic (rock) scatter (e.g. cogstones, scrapers) and a boulder containing a red pictograph. Previous studies found a total of 88 cultural resources within a mile of the Project site although only 7 of these contained pre-historic (archaeological) artifacts.

Although there were no archaeological resources found on the Project site, the presence of an historic refuse site (see above) increases the potential of encountering cultural resources during earth-moving activities. The Psomas study recommended that archaeological monitoring occur during all earth-moving activities if the activities are expected to occur within native sediments (i.e., Quaternary Alluvium deposits) that underlie the Project site. Mitigation Measure CUL-1 is recommended to help reduce potential impacts on archaeological resources during Project grading to less than significant levels.

Mitigation Measures

CUL-1 **Archaeological Monitoring.** The City shall retain a professional Archaeologist prior to the start of Project grading to monitor the initial ground-altering activities within undisturbed native sediment for the proposed Project site for the unearthing of previously unknown archaeological and/or cultural resources. Selection of the archaeologist shall be subject to the approval of the City, and no grading activities shall occur within native sediment at the proposed Project site until the Archaeologist has been approved by the City. The Archaeologist shall be responsible for maintaining daily field notes and a photographic record and for reporting all finds to the City in a timely manner. The Archaeologist shall be equipped to record and salvage cultural resources that may be unearthed during grading activities. The Archaeologist shall be empowered to temporarily halt or divert grading equipment to allow recording and removal of the unearthed resources.

In the event that archaeological resources are discovered at the proposed Project site, the handling of the discovered resources will occur as described below. However, it is understood that all artifacts, with the exception of human remains and related grave goods or sacred/ceremonial objects, belong to the City. All artifacts discovered shall be inventoried and analyzed by the professional Archaeologist. If any artifacts of Native American origin are discovered, all activities in the immediate vicinity of the find (within a 50-foot radius) shall stop, and the Project Archaeologist shall notify the City and tribes identified by the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) as being affiliated with the area. A designated Native American observer from one of the tribes identified by the NAHC as being affiliated with the area shall be retained to help analyze the Native American artifacts for identification as everyday life and/or religious or sacred items, cultural affiliation, temporal placement, and function, as deemed possible. The significance of Native American resources shall be evaluated in accordance with the provisions of CEQA and shall consider the religious beliefs, customs, and practices of the affiliated tribes. All items found in association with Native American human remains shall be considered grave goods or sacred in origin and subject to special handling.

Native American artifacts that are relocated/reburied at the Project site would be subject to a fully executed relocation/reburial agreement with the assisting Native American tribes or bands. This shall include measures and provisions to protect the reburial area from any future impacts. Relocation/reburial shall not occur until all cataloging and basic recordation have been completed. Native American artifacts that cannot be avoided or relocated at the Project site shall be prepared in a manner for curation at an accredited curation facility in San Bernardino County that meets federal standards per 36 CFR Part 79 and makes the artifacts available to other archaeologists/researchers for further study. The Archaeologist shall deliver the Native American artifacts, including title, to the accredited curation

facility within a reasonable amount of time, along with the fees necessary for permanent curation.

Non-Native American artifacts shall be inventoried, assessed, and analyzed for cultural affiliation, personal affiliation (prior ownership), function, and temporal placement. Subsequent to analysis and reporting, these artifacts will be subjected to curation or returned to the City as appropriate.

It should be noted that Mitigation Measure CUL-1 also addresses the possibility of accidentally discovering buried historical resources during Project grading.

c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?

Less than Significant. A pedestrian survey of the site was conducted as part of the cultural resources assessment by Psomas in early 2019. While no human or other remains were found onsite, it is possible that human remains could be discovered during Project grading due to the past human activity in the surrounding area during historic and pre-historic times. If human remains are found during ground-disturbing activities, no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains shall occur until the County Coroner has determined, within two working days of notification of the discovery, the appropriate treatment and disposition of the human remains. In accordance with Section 7050.5 of the *California Health and Safety Code*, the County Coroner shall be notified within 24 hours of the discovery. If the County Coroner determines that the remains are or are believed to be Native American, s/he shall notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) in Sacramento within 24 hours. In accordance with Section 5097.98 of the *California Public Resources Code*, the NAHC must immediately notify those person(s) it believes to be the most likely descended from the deceased Native American. The descendants shall complete their inspection within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The property owner would then determine, in consultation with a designated Native American representative, the final disposition of the human remains (*California Code of Regulations,* Title 14, Section 15064.5[e]). With compliance with established laws and regulations, potential impacts in this regard are less than significant and no mitigation is required

4.6 ENERGY

IMPACT ANALYSIS

Would the Project:

a) Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?

Less than Significant Impact. The Project may result in increased energy use during both construction and park operation.

Construction

Project construction would require the use of construction equipment for grading and building activities. All off-road construction equipment is assumed to use diesel fuel. Construction also includes the vehicles of construction workers and vendors traveling to and from the Project site.

Off-road construction equipment use was calculated from the equipment data (mix, hours per day, horsepower, load factor, and days per phase) provided in the CalEEMod construction output files included in Appendix A of this IS/MND. The total horsepower hours for the Project was then multiplied by fuel usage estimates per hours of construction activities included in the Off-Road Model.

Fuel consumption from construction worker, vendor, and delivery/haul trucks was calculated using the trip rates and distances provided in the CalEEMod construction output files. Total vehicle miles traveled (VMT) was then calculated for each type of construction-related trip and divided by the corresponding miles per gallon factor using CARB's EMFAC 2014 model. EMFAC provides the total annual VMT and fuel consumed for each vehicle type. Construction vendor and delivery/haul trucks were assumed to be heavy-duty diesel trucks.

As shown in Table 6, a total of 3,682 gallons of gasoline and 41,657 gallons of diesel fuel is estimated to be consumed during Project construction.

TABLE 6
PROJECT ENERGY USE DURING CONSTRUCTION

Source	Gasoline (gallons)	Diesel Fuel (gallons)
Off-road Construction Equipment	0	16,661
Worker commute	3,234	4
Vendors	169	2
On-road haul	280	24,990
Total	3,682	41,657
Sources: Psomas 2019a		

Fuel energy consumed during construction would be temporary in nature and would not represent a significant demand on energy resources. The Project would implement best management practices such as requiring equipment to be properly maintained and minimize idling. Furthermore, there are no unusual Project characteristics that would necessitate the use of construction equipment that would be less energy-efficient than at comparable construction sites in other parts of the State. Energy used in the construction of the Project would enable the development of buildings that meet the latest energy efficiency standards as detailed in California's Title 24 building standards. Therefore, the proposed construction activities would not result in inefficient, wasteful, or unnecessary fuel consumption.

Operations

The site is currently vacant with few improvements onsite other than utility poles with overhead lines (e.g. electricity, telephone). The proposed Project would increase energy use on the site by the addition of eight lighted soccer fields as well as lighting for buildings, parking lots, and security needs. The City and the lighting contractor (Musco Lighting[17]) have estimated the Project would consume approximately 132,726 kilowatt-hours (kWh) of electricity each year in support of nighttime local soccer practices, games, and weekend tournaments. This estimate is based on the data shown in Table 7 including 126,406 kilowatt-hours (kWh) for field lighting and another 6,320 kWh for security lighting, low field lighting for exiting the park, concession/restroom building lights and cooking which is approximately five percent more than the field lighting. The combined

[17] http://www.musco.com/

field and security lighting totals 132,726 kilowatt-hours (kWh) of electricity each year. The park lighting fixtures are proposed to use light-emitting diode (LED) Total Lighting Control (TLC©) technology instead of High Intensity Discharge (HID) fixtures which would consume over twice as much electricity[18] as the LED fixtures.

TABLE 7
ENERGY CONSUMPTION ASSUMPTIONS

Number Months[1]	Days[2]	Hours[3] after Dusk	Total Hours	# Fields in Use[4]		KW/field[5]		Total[6] kWh
				Small	Large	Small	Large	
3	90	5	450	3	3	12,636	38,610	51,246
3	60	4	240	3	3	6,739	20,592	27,331
2	60	3	180	3	3	5,054	15,444	20,498
4	120	2	240	3	3	6,739	20,592	27,331
12	**360**	**2.9**	**1,050**	**3**	**3**	**31,168**	**95,238**	**126,406**
Allowance for non-field lighting usage (+5%)								6,320
							TOTAL	**132,726**

1 Assumes Nov-Jan = 5 hours after dusk, Feb-March+October = 4 hours, April+Sept = 3 hours, May-Aug = 2 hours
2 Assumes fields used 30 days per month (worst case)
3 Based on National Weather Service dawn-sunrise-dusk-sunset tables 2019 (average is 2.9/day or 1,050/360)
4 Assumes small field = 195' x 120' and large field = 330' x 220' with only 6 fields lighted at one time (average)
5 Assumes 9.36 Kilowatts (kW) per small field and 28.6 kW per large field
6 Total of small field energy use plus large field energy use.

Source: Musco Lighting, City staff, and Psomas estimates

The LED fixtures for this proposed Project would be state-of-the-art in terms of energy efficiency[19] and would meet all applicable energy conservation standards. In addition, Mitigation Measure MM AES-4 in the previous Section 3.1, *Aesthetics*, states…"*The field lighting at the park will be electronically controlled and will automatically shut off at 10 PM every night except for regional tournaments which will be automatically shut off at 10:30 PM."*

The Project site would also result in energy consumption from vehicles traveling to and from the site. Energy associated with transportation and onsite usage by Project activities are shown in Table 8.

TABLE 8
ENERGY USE DURING OPERATIONS

Land Use	Gasoline (gallons)	Diesel (gallons)	Natural Gas (kBtu/yr)	Electricity (kWh/yr)
Project Land Uses	143,083	5,437	0	132,726

Note: kBtu: kilo-British thermal unit; yr: year; kWh: kilowatt hour

Source: Psomas 2019a

As mentioned previously, the Project would be required to comply with the latest Title 24 energy efficiency standards. The California Energy Commission (CEC) anticipates that application of 2019 Building Energy Efficiency Standards would result in a reduction of energy use by more than

18 Per Mike Higgins, Musco Lighting Representative, email dated June 18, 2019
19 Musco Lighting athletic field fixtures vary from TLC-LED-900 to TLC-LED-1500 depending on height (see Appendix I)

30 percent as compared to previous energy standards (CEC 2018). Since the Project would comply with all applicable guidelines regarding energy conservation, it would not result in any wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources either during construction or operation of the park. Therefore, the Project would not result in potentially significant environmental impacts due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources and no mitigation is required.

b) Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?

Less than Significant Impact. The most applicable locally-adopted plans regarding energy efficiency are the City's General Plan and the Climate Action Plan[20] (CAP). The General Plan contains several goals and policies that require/encourage energy conservation facilities and programs, as shown below. Although the CAP is primarily applicable for residential and commercial land use policies, it requires the City to utilize the most appropriate energy conservation improvements and programs as an overall effort to reduce greenhouse gas emissions within the City, as shown below:

General Plan – Land Use Element

Goal LU-5: Reduce use of energy resources citywide, with a key goal of reducing the City's carbon footprint.

- **Policy LU-5.1:** Require the incorporation of energy conservation features into the design of all new construction and site development, as required by State law and local regulations.
- **Policy LU-4.2:** Facilitate the use of green building standards and Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) or similar programs in both private and public projects.
- **Policy LU-4.3:** Promote sustainable building practices that go beyond the requirement of Title 24 of the California Administrative Code, and encourage energy-efficient design elements.
- **Policy LU-4.4:** Support sustainable building practices that integrate building materials and methods that promote environmental quality, economic vitality, and social benefit through the design, construction, and operation of the built environment.

City of Colton Climate Action Plan

Although the CAP does not have specific measures for new construction of public facilities, many of the goals and policies of the CAP require or encourage the conservation and wise use of energy resources, water, and the minimization of solid waste. The Project would reduce potential water consumption and solid waste generation by installing at least six synthetic turf fields and drought tolerant landscaping, so the use of irrigation water and the generation and regular disposal of grass clippings would be eliminated or greatly reduced.

The proposed field and security lighting systems, planned buildings and supporting improvements, are intended to minimize and control Project-related electrical energy use. All improvements would also be consistent with the State Building Code relative to energy conservation.

[20] Final version adopted on November 3, 2015 by the Colton City Council

Summary of Impacts. As outlined above, the proposed Project would be consistent with established state and local plans for energy efficiency. Therefore, Project-related impacts relative to energy resources would be less than significant with the proposed Project design and implementation of MM AES-4.

4.7 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

IMPACT ANALYSIS

Would the Project:

a) Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:

i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.

ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?

iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?

iv) Landslides?

Less than Significant with Mitigation. The following information is taken from past geotechnical studies of the Project site (N&M 2016) as well as a current study of the entire property by Leighton Consulting (2019). The Project area is located within the Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic Province of Southern California characterized by northwest-trending mountain range blocks separated by similarly trending northwest trending faults. The predominant bedrock in this area is a Cretaceous age igneous (granitic) rock referred to as the Southern California batholith. More recent Quaternary sediments laid down by the nearby Santa Ana River underlie the Project site and surrounding lowland areas. Onsite soils consist primarily of late-Holocene unconsolidated deposits of silt, sand, gravel, and boulders with uncompacted and undocumented fill materials in the landfill portion of the site including boulder-sized pieces of construction debris. Landfill materials are anticipated to be on the order of 15 feet thick. There are no geologic features or conditions beneath the Project site that represent a significant hazard to Project improvements.

The region contains numerous active faults including the San Andreas, San Jacinto, Elsinore, and Newport-Inglewood zones. The site does not contain any known active or potentially active faults but the Rialto-Colton Fault, a northwest trending fault, is located a few thousand feet northeast of the site. The closest substantial active fault to the site is the San Jacinto Fault located less than a mile to the northeast. The site is not located within a State of California Earthquake Fault Zone but it is within a seismically active area, as is most of Southern California, and the potential for strong ground motion at the site is considered significant. The horizontal peak ground acceleration expected at the Project site is estimated to be 0.83 (N&M 2016) which was confirmed by the more recent Leighton study in 2019. Surface fault rupture is the offset or rupturing of the ground surface by relative displacement across a fault during an earthquake. There are no known active faults on or adjacent to the Project site, so the risk of surface rupture is relatively low, however, lurching or cracking of the ground surface as a result of nearby seismic events is possible. Although surface rupture onsite is not expected, the potential level of ground shaking could have significant impacts on Project improvements without appropriate design and construction. Therefore, this impact would be potentially significant and mitigation is recommended.

The site is within the flood plain and active wash area of the adjacent Santa Ana River. In terms of geohydrology, this site is located in the Upper Santa Ana Valley Groundwater Basin near the boundary of the Rialto-Colton, Bunker Hill, and San Timoteo Groundwater Subbasins of the Upper Santa Ana River Hydrologic Area. Nearby groundwater monitoring well data from the State of California Department of Water Resources Water Data indicates historic depths to groundwater as shallow as approximately 13 feet below the ground surface. A focused investigation of the onsite landfill area indicated a perched groundwater table approximately 40-80 feet below the ground surface (bgs) (Bechtel, 1996). Four groundwater monitoring wells were installed in the vicinity of the site in 2009 and the depth to groundwater in these wells ranged from approximately 85-94 feet bgs. In 2016 local groundwater depth was measured at 92 feet (N&M 2016) while the most current assessment of the site indicated groundwater at a depth of over 100 feet (Leighton 2019). However, Leighton concluded that groundwater levels in the vicinity of the site have fluctuated widely over the years. Due to proximity to the Santa Ana River wash, the presence of sandy soils onsite, and fluctuating and possibly shallow groundwater levels, a significant potential for liquefaction to occur exists in this area.

Liquefaction is the phenomenon in which loosely deposited granular soils located below the water table undergo rapid loss of shear strength due to excess pore pressure generation when subjected to strong earthquake-induced ground shaking. Ground shaking of sufficient duration results in the loss of grain-to-grain contact due to rapid rise in pore water pressure, causing the soil to behave as a fluid for a short period of time. Liquefaction is known generally to occur in saturated or near-saturated cohesionless soils at depths shallower than 50 feet. Factors known to influence liquefaction potential include composition and thickness of soil layers, grain size, relative density, groundwater level, degree of saturation, and both intensity and duration of ground shaking. The potential damaging effects of liquefaction include differential settlement, loss of ground support for foundations, ground cracking, heaving and cracking of slabs due to sand boiling, buckling of deep foundations due to liquefaction-induced ground settlement. According to the Geologic Hazard Overlays of the San Bernardino County General Plan, the Project is located in an area considered to have a medium susceptibility for liquefaction. This impact is considered potentially significant and mitigation is recommended.

Landslides and mudflows of earth materials generally occur where slopes are steep and/or the earth materials are too weak to support themselves. Earthquake-induced landslides may also occur due to seismic ground shaking. The Geologic Hazards Overlay of the San Bernardino County General Plan does not indicate areas susceptible to a landslide within the proposed Project site. Additionally, the Project site is relatively flat with some minor manufactured slopes up to approximately 12 feet high at the landfill and in the northern portion of the site. Overall, landslides are not considered a significant geotechnical constraint for the Project.

Summary of Impacts. The preceding analysis determined the Project may have significant impacts relative to expected groundshaking and liquefaction. With implementation of California Building Code requirements and Mitigation Measures GEO-1 and GEO-2, potential impacts of the Project relative to seismic groundshaking and liquefaction would be reduced to less than significant levels.

Mitigation Measures

GEO-1 **Geotechnical Studies.** Prior to the start of grading, the City's Community Services Department shall provide Project plans and all applicable geotechnical studies to the City Engineer for review and approval. The City Engineer shall review all Project materials relative to available geotechnical data to determine if the proposed improvements meet applicable seismic and design requirements relative to groundshaking, liquefaction, and other geotechnical and soils constraints

expected or that occur on the Project site. The City Community Services Department may be required to modify the Park Master Plan accordingly to address comments or questions raised by the City Engineer.

The City Engineer may also require additional geotechnical and/or soil testing to make a positive determination regarding geotechnical constraints affecting the park design. This measure shall be implemented to the satisfaction of the City Engineer.

GEO-2 **Dewatering.** If groundwater is encountered during any Project-related excavation or grading, appropriate dewatering methods shall be implemented or installed as needed. Construction dewatering from open excavations or trenches can be accomplished in several ways, but the easiest way is to establish a "gravity drain" using existing or manufactured temporary drainage channels to carry away water from the work area to an appropriate discharge point. Other acceptable methods include water pumping, siphoning, or using large construction machinery buckets to scoop and dump water from the selected work area. Earth channels used for dewatering may need to be protected with ditch linings, and additional protection should be installed as needed to reduce water velocities and minimize erosion. It may also be necessary to install temporary riprap revetment protection with geotextile to prevent additional erosion at the discharge point. The need for and design or implementation of any dewatering programs or improvements shall be at the discretion and with the approval of the City Engineer.

b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?

Less than Significant with Mitigation. Soil erosion refers to the process by which soil or earth material is loosened or dissolved and removed from its original location. Erosion can occur by varying processes and may occur in the Project area where bare soil is exposed to wind or moving water (both rainfall and surface runoff). The processes of erosion are generally a function of material type, terrain steepness, rainfall or irrigation levels, surface drainage conditions, and general land uses.

According to the Leighton report, geologic deposits beneath the site surface are Pliocene to Holocene age alluvium and terrace deposits. Onsite soils are comprised of two main soil types:

- *Tujunga gravelly loamy sand, 0 to 9 Percent Slopes; which* consists of very deep, somewhat excessively-drained soils that are found on alluvial fans and floodplains and are formed from granitic sources; and
- *Psamments, Fluvents, and Frequently Flooded Soils* which consist of unconsolidated particles that are deposited by frequent flood deposition and are strongly associated with active stream and/or river systems.

Onsite soils consist of sandy materials which typically have low cohesion and thus a higher potential for erosion from wind and surface runoff when exposed by excavation. Conversely, surface soils with higher amounts of clay tend to be less erodible as the clay acts as a binder to hold the soil particles together.

Construction of the proposed Project would require roughly 102,300 cubic yards of earthwork including approximately 21,900 cubic yards of cut and approximately 80,400 cubic yards of fill of which 58,500 cubic yards would have to be imported from offsite. The City would attempt to balance earthwork on the site to the greatest extent practical to minimize the import of soil.

However, the current estimate of 58,500 cubic yards of imported soil would require 3,656 truck trips to the site from offsite locations assuming 16 cubic yards of soil per truck.

The planned grading, excavation, and trenching for the Project would disturb the ground and create the potential for erosion to occur. However, a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Program (SWPPP) incorporating Best Management Practices (BMPs) for erosion control would be prepared prior to the start of construction in accordance with City of Colton guidelines. Implementation of BMPs during construction could reduce water- and wind-related soil erosion including the installation of erosion-deterrent mats or geofabrics, silt fencing, sandbags and plastic sheeting, and temporary drainage devices. To reduce wind-related dust and soil erosion, soil surfaces would be sprayed with water and soil stockpiles covered, especially during periods of high winds. Preparation of a SWPPP would reduce potential short-term erosion-related impacts of Project construction to less than significant levels.

Once Project construction is completed, native soils would be covered over by improved surfaces so the potential for erosion over the long-term either onsite or downstream offsite would be minimized. The management of long-term erosion from the Project site would be addressed by implementation of a Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP). Preparing and implementing a WQMP would reduce potential long-term operational erosion-related impacts to less than significant levels.

Preparation of a SWPPP is required by Mitigation Measure HWQ-2 and preparation of a WQMP is required by Mitigation Measure HWQ-3 in Section 3.10, *Hydrology and Water Quality*.

Summary of Impacts. Implementation of Mitigation Measures HWQ-1 through HWQ-3 would reduce potential short- and long-term erosion impacts of the Project to less than significant levels.

c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?

Less than Significant with Mitigation. Due to regional and local geotechnical conditions, the Project site has a potential for compressible soils, undocumented fill, shallow groundwater and liquefaction, subsidence, and settlement/collapsible soils.

Compressible soils are generally comprised of soils that undergo consolidation when exposed to new loading, such as fill or foundation loads. Soil collapse is a phenomenon where the soils undergo a significant decrease in volume upon increase in moisture content, with or without an increase in external loads. Buildings, structures, and other improvements may be subject to excessive settlement-related distress when compressible soils or collapsible soils are present.

The undocumented fill soils associated with the former landfill located on the Project site are potentially compressible and/or collapsible and are not suitable for support of settlement-sensitive structures without taking adequate mitigation measures. Mitigation of the landfill materials at the site would generally involve one of two typical alternatives commonly employed to allow construction where such conditions exist: 1) excavation and offsite disposal of the landfill materials and replacement with engineered, compacted fill, or 2) support of new structures on deep pile foundations that extend through the landfill materials and gain support from competent alluvial materials beneath the landfill deposits. The presence of oversize material and debris in the landfill should be anticipated when evaluating these alternatives. Further improvements such as pavements, hardscape, and utilities that are not placed on piles and bearing on landfill materials may be subject to distress due to long-term settlement.

The conceptual design of the park (Exhibit 4) indicates a parking lot would cover over much of the existing landfill area. Developing this area with no structural improvements (i.e. buildings, walls, etc.) is feasible in terms of geotechnical constraints although periodic re-grading of this area may be needed if settling occurs. Additional maintenance activities may also be needed such as repairing cracks and offsets in pavements and hardscapes. The amount of anticipated **settlement** should be evaluated during the design phase. Due to the presence of potentially compressible and/or collapsible soils at the site, there is also a potential for **differential settlement** to affect Project improvements.

Liquefaction is addressed in (a) above. Based on available data, the Project site does have a potential for liquefaction and mitigation is recommended to address this condition.

Subsidence is characterized as a sinking of the ground surface relative to surrounding areas and can generally occur where deep soil deposits are present. Subsidence in areas of deep soil deposits is typically associated with regional groundwater withdrawal or other fluid withdrawal from the ground such as oil and natural gas. Subsidence can result in the development of ground cracks and damage to subsurface vaults, pipelines and other improvements. According to the USGS, the Project site and vicinity have been subject to historic, early 20th century subsidence due to groundwater pumping (Figure 6) (USGS, 2015). However, current groundwater practices have improved over the years to better manage land subsidence due to groundwater pumping. Management strategies are used by governing agencies to store water for future use and to meet water demands reliably. Due to current practices, subsidence is not a constraint for site development.

Since planned development within the Project area would involve construction of new improvements that would be constructed upon the existing alluvial soils, **potential settlement and/or collapsible soils** would be a consideration in the detailed design and construction of Project improvements. Assessment of the potential for soils prone to settlement would be evaluated prior to detailed design and construction of Project improvements and mitigation techniques would be developed, as appropriate, to reduce the impacts related to settlement to low levels.

To evaluate the potential for settlement to affect planned Project components, additional surface reconnaissance and subsurface evaluation would need to be performed. During the detailed design phase of the Project, site-specific geotechnical evaluations would be performed to assess the settlement potential of the on-site natural soils. This may include detailed surface reconnaissance to evaluate site conditions and drilling of exploratory borings or test pits and laboratory testing of soils, where appropriate, to evaluate site conditions.

There are several ways to reduce the risk of potential settlement including: removal of the compressible and/or collapsible soil layers and replacement with compacted fill; surcharging to induce settlement prior to construction of improvements; allowing for a settlement period after or during construction of new fills; using specialized foundation designs such as deep foundations to support planned structures; dynamic compaction (heavy tamping); or the use of compaction grouting.

Shallow groundwater and/or Liquefaction. Recorded depths to groundwater in monitoring wells in the vicinity of the proposed soccer complex and community park are as shallow as approximately 13 feet below the ground surface. Planned improvements at the Project site are anticipated to consist of excavations and site grading for the fields and other proposed structures. Areas of shallow or perched groundwater or seepage may be encountered during grading and excavations, and, if encountered, could have an impact on the construction activities at the sites.

Wet or saturated soil conditions encountered in excavations during Project construction can cause instability of the excavations and present a constraint to construction activities. Excavations in areas with shallow or perched groundwater may need to be cased/shored and/or dewatered to maintain stability of the excavations and adjacent improvements and provide access for construction.

Groundwater levels may be influenced by seasonal variations, precipitation, irrigation, soil/rock types, groundwater pumping, and other factors, and are subject to fluctuations. Onsite infiltration of stormwater related to low impact development guidelines, if used, may have an impact on planned site improvements and should be evaluated during the detailed design phase of the Project.

Further study, including subsurface exploration, would be performed during the site-specific design phase of planned improvements to evaluate the presence of seepage and/or perched groundwater, and to evaluate the potential for stormwater infiltration at the site, and the potential impacts on design and construction of Project improvements. Design and/or construction techniques would be developed, as appropriate, to reduce the potential impacts related to groundwater to less than significant levels.

Mitigation Measures

GEO-3 **Differential Settling.** Once in operation, the City Community Services Department will regularly evaluate physical conditions of the proposed Project site and onsite improvements and will implement repairs and reconstruction as necessary to maintain safe and playable conditions if damage occurs due to differential settling or other soil or geotechnical constraints. This measure shall be implemented to the satisfaction of the City Engineer.

Summary of Impacts. The site does contain the potential for significant impacts related to soil constraints. However, implementation of Mitigation Measures GEO-1 through GEO-3 would reduce potential impacts related to onsite soil constraints to less than significant levels.

d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?

Less than Significant with Mitigation. Expansive soils contain clay minerals that can undergo significant volume changes (shrink or swell) depending on their moisture content. Changes in soil moisture content can result from rainfall, irrigation, pipeline leakage, surface drainage, perched groundwater, drought, or other factors. Volume changes of expansive soils may cause excessive cracking and heaving of structures with shallow foundations, concrete slabs-on-grade, or pavements supported on these materials. Sandy soils are not generally considered expansive and the Project site is underlain by mainly sandy soils, although clayey fill soils may be present in the alluvium and the undocumented fill at the site (N&M 2016). It is possible improvements overlying the landfill portion of the site may be subject to soil expansion. Geotechnical reports conclude the site generally has a low expansion potential so development of the proposed Project would not result in significant impacts relative to expansive soils except for improvements overlying the former landfill area.

The Park Master Plan proposes specialized design and construction techniques for the portion of the site overlying the landfill. These improvements are described in detail in Section 1.3, *Project Characteristics, Former Landfill* (page 1-2) and shown in Cross Section A-A in Exhibit 4, Park Master Plan. Essentially, the Project would place a parking lot over the landfill and provide a thick inert cap of soil which would minimize water infiltration into the underlying unconsolidated soils.

In addition, Mitigation Measure GEO-1 requires additional onsite soil testing prior to construction of the parking area which would confirm or further refine the proposed design of the main parking lot relative to expansive soils. Other methods of reducing potential impacts due to expansive soils include over-excavation and replacement with non-expansive soils, focused soil treatment, moisture management, and/or specific structural design for expansive soil conditions developed during design of specific improvements for the Project. With implementation of the proposed park design and Mitigation Measures GEO-1 through GEO-3, potential impacts of the Project relative to expansive soils would be less than significant.

e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?

No impact. The Project would connect to the existing sewer lines in Congress Street and S. Florez Street and not require the use of any septic tanks or alternative waste disposal systems. Therefore, no impacts would occur in this regard and no mitigation would be required.

f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?

Less than Significant with Mitigation. Based on the records search and pedestrian field survey, no paleontological resources have been identified within the proposed Project site. The geologic indicators suggest a low sensitivity to buried and paleontological resources at the proposed Project site, and it is not anticipated that significant paleontological resources would be discovered during project construction activities. However, previously undiscovered paleontological resources may be present in in younger Quaternary Alluvium deposits that underlie the proposed Project site. This would be considered a potentially significant impact and requires mitigation (page 30, Psomas 2019c). The following mitigation measure is recommended to reduce potential impacts to unknown paleontological resources to less than significant levels.

Mitigation Measures

GEO-4 **Paleontological Monitoring.** Prior to site preparation or grading activities, construction personnel shall be instructed by a qualified Paleontologist of the potential for encountering unique paleontological resources and instructed on steps to take in the event such resources are encountered. This shall include the provision of written materials to familiarize personnel with the range of resources that might be expected, the type of activities that may result in impacts, and the legal framework of cultural resources protection. All construction personnel shall be instructed to stop work in the vicinity of a potential discovery until a qualified Paleontologist, as appropriate, assesses the significance of the find and implements appropriate measures to protect or scientifically remove the find. Construction personnel shall also be informed that unauthorized collection of paleontological resources is prohibited.

In the event that any paleontological resources (e.g., plant or animal fossils) are encountered before or during grading, the City shall retain a qualified Paleontologist to evaluate unanticipated discoveries and to take appropriate measures to protect or preserve them for study. The Paleontologist shall submit a report of findings that will also provide specific recommendations regarding further actions (i.e., paleontological monitoring) that may be appropriate. Where monitoring is appropriate, the program must include, but not be limited to, the following measures:

- Assign a Paleontological Monitor, trained and equipped to allow the rapid removal of fossils with minimal construction delay, to the site full time during earth-disturbing activities.
- Divert earth-disturbing activities away from the immediate area of the discovery until the Paleontological Monitor has completed salvage. If construction personnel make the discovery, the Grading Contractor shall immediately divert construction and notify the Paleontological Monitor of the find.
- Prepare, identify, and curate all recovered fossils for documentation in the summary report and transfer to an appropriate depository (e.g., Natural History Museum of San Bernardino County).
- Prepare and submit a technical report describing the identification, salvage, evaluation, and treatment of all fossils discovered during grading to the City of Colton. Transfer collected specimens with a copy of the report to the depository.

Summary of Impacts. With implementation of the proposed Project design and Mitigation Measures GEO-1 through GEO-4, potential impacts of the Project relative to geologic, soil, and paleontological constraints would be reduced to less than significant levels.

4.8 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

IMPACT ANALYSIS

Would the Project:

a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?

Less than Significant Impact. Global climate change is caused by combined worldwide greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and mitigating global climate change would require worldwide solutions. GHGs play a critical role in the Earth's radiation budget by trapping infrared radiation emitted from the Earth's surface, which could have otherwise escaped to space. Prominent GHGs contributing to this process include water vapor, carbon dioxide (CO_2), nitrous oxide (N_2O), methane (CH_4), ozone (O_3), and certain hydro- and fluorocarbons. This phenomenon, known as the "greenhouse effect," keeps the Earth's atmosphere near the surface warmer than it would be otherwise and allows for successful habitation by humans and other forms of life. Increases in these gases lead to more absorption of radiation and warm the lower atmosphere further, thereby increasing evaporation rates and temperatures near the surface. Emissions of GHGs in excess of natural ambient concentrations are thought to be responsible for the enhancement of the greenhouse effect and to contribute to what is termed "global warming," a trend of unnatural warming of the Earth's natural climate. Climate change is a global problem, and GHGs are global pollutants, unlike criteria air pollutants (such as O_3 precursors) and toxic air contaminants (TACs), which are pollutants of regional and local concern. According to South Coast AQMD's interim guidance document for addressing GHG emissions, CO_2 is the most important component of GHGs because it constitutes the majority of total GHG emissions and is very long-lasting in the atmosphere. For this reason, estimated CO_2 emissions are used as the benchmark for analysis. The proposed Project would contribute to air pollutant emissions during short-term construction and long-term operation.

In developing methods for GHG impact analysis, quantitative thresholds have been suggested, often referred to as screening levels, which define an emissions level below which it may be presumed that climate change impacts would be less than significant.

CEQA Guidelines Section 15183.5 allows lead agencies to analyze the impacts associated with GHG emissions at a programmatic level in plan-level documents such as a CAP, so that project-level environmental documents may tier from the programmatic review. As part of the City's CAP, the City also published a draft guidance document titled "Greenhouse Gas Emissions Screening Tables" (City of Colton 2015b). As discussed within this guidance document, the Development Review Process (DRP) procedures for evaluating GHG impacts and determining significance for CEQA purposes are streamlined by (1) applying an emissions level that is determined to be less than significant for small projects, and (2) utilizing Screening Tables to mitigate project GHG emissions that exceed the threshold level. Projects would have the option of preparing a project-specific technical analysis to quantify and mitigate GHG emissions. A threshold level of 3,000 $MTCO_2e$ per year is to be used to identify projects that require the use of Screening Tables or a project-specific technical analysis to quantify and mitigate project emissions. Projects that emit less than 3,000 $MTCO_2e$ per year would not be required to use the Screening Tables within the guidance document (City of Colton 2015b).

Based on the proposed construction activities, the principal source of construction GHG emissions would be internal combustion engines of construction equipment, on-road construction vehicles, and workers' commuting vehicles. GHG emissions from construction activities were obtained from the CalEEMod model, described above. The estimated construction GHG emissions for the Project would be 721 $MTCO_2e$, as shown in Table 9.

TABLE 9
ESTIMATED GHG EMISSIONS FROM CONSTRUCTION

Source	Emissions ($MTCO_2e$)
2019	94
2020	626
Total	**721**

$MTCO_2e$: metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent

Notes:
- Totals may not add due to rounding variances.
- Detailed calculations in Attachment A.

Source: Psomas 2019a

Operational GHG emissions would come primarily from vehicle trips; other sources include electricity and water consumption; natural gas for space and water heating; and gasoline-powered landscaping and maintenance equipment. Estimated Project operational GHG emissions are shown in Table 10.

TABLE 10
ESTIMATED ANNUAL GHG
EMISSIONS FROM PROJECT OPERATION

Source	Emissions ($MTCO_2e$/yr.)
Area	<1
Energy	61
Mobile	1,177
Waste	2
Water	111
Total	**1,350**

$MTCO_2e$/yr.: metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent per year
Notes:
- Totals may not add due to rounding variances.
- Detailed calculations in Attachment A.

Source: Psomas 2019a

Because impacts from construction activities occur over a relatively short period of time, they contribute a relatively small portion of the overall lifetime Project GHG emissions. In addition, GHG emission reduction measures for construction equipment are relatively limited. The South Coast AQMD recommends that construction emissions be amortized over a 30-year Project lifetime so that GHG reduction measures address construction GHG emissions as part of the operational GHG reduction strategies. Therefore, construction and operational emissions are combined by amortizing the construction emissions over an assumed 30-year Project lifetime and adding the annualized construction emissions to the annual operational emissions. The total GHG emissions attributable to the Project are shown in Table 11.

TABLE 11
ESTIMATED TOTAL PROJECT ANNUAL GHG EMISSIONS

Source	Emissions ($MTCO_2e$/yr.[a])
Construction Amortized	24[a]
Operations (Table I)	1,350
Total Annual GHG emissions[b]	**1,374**
Project Threshold	**3,000**
Exceed Threshold?	**No**

$MTCO_2e$/yr.: metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent per year; SP: service person

[a] Total derived by dividing construction emissions (see Table H) by 30.
[b] Total annual emissions is the sum of amortized construction emissions and operational emissions.

Source: Psomas 2019a

As shown in Table 11, the Project's total annual GHG emissions is 1,374 $MTCO_2e$/year, which is less than the 3,000 $MTCO_2e$/year threshold. As per the guidance document, the City determined that if a project emitted less annual emissions than the 3,000 $MTCO_2e$/year, it was deemed as a "small project" and is considered less than significant and does not need to use the Screening Tables or alternative calculations. Therefore, the Project is less than significant and does not need to use the Screening Tables or alternative calculations (City of Colton 2015b). The potential impact would be less than significant and no mitigation would be required.

Summary of Impact. Project would result in GHG emissions which are below the 3,000 $MTCO_2e$/year emissions threshold. Therefore, this impact is less than significant and no mitigation is required.

b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?

Less than Significant Impact. The City has two adopted plans relative to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (i.e., carbon footprint), the General Plan and the Climate Action Plan (CAP). The General Plan and CAP goals and policies relative to potential GHG emissions of the Project are outlined below:

General Plan – Land Use Element

Goal LU-5: Reduce use of energy resources citywide, with a key goal of reducing the City's carbon footprint.

- **Policy LU-5.1:** Require the incorporation of energy conservation features into the design of all new construction and site development, as required by State law and local regulations.
- **Policy LU-4.2:** Facilitate the use of green building standards and Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) or similar programs in both private and public projects.
- **Policy LU-4.3:** Promote sustainable building practices that go beyond the requirement of Title 24 of the California Administrative Code, and encourage energy-efficient design elements.
- **Policy LU-4.4:** Support sustainable building practices that integrate building materials and methods that promote environmental quality, economic vitality, and social benefit through the design, construction, and operation of the built environment.

Climate Action Plan

The City's Climate Action Plan (CAP) presents applicable GHG emission inventories, identifies the effectiveness of various California initiatives to reduce GHG emissions, and identifies local measures selected by the City to reduce GHG emissions to achieve the City's identified GHG reduction target. The City participated in the San Bernardino County Regional Greenhouse Gas Reduction Plan (Plan) which presents the collective results of all local efforts to reduce GHG emissions consistent with statewide GHG targets expressed in Assembly Bill (AB) 32, the "Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006" and Senate Bill (SB) 375. The City used the technical information within the Plan in the development of its CAP. The CAP builds on the regional work and refines it to provide City-specific information and to develop the local implementation plan for City-selected GHG reduction measures. This CAP identifies how the GHG reduction measures would be implemented and monitored by the City going forward to ensure that progress is being made toward the GHG reduction target. It should be noted the CAP is currently being updated to comply with the newer SB 32 GHG emission standards.

Although the CAP is primarily organized around residential and commercial land use policies, it requires the City to utilize the most appropriate energy conservation improvements and programs as an overall effort to reduce greenhouse gas emissions within the City. While the CAP does not have specific measures for new construction of public facilities, many of the goals and policies of the CAP require or encourage the conservation and wise use of energy resources, water, and the minimization of solid waste. The Project would reduce potential water consumption and solid waste generation by installing synthetic turf fields and drought

tolerant landscaping, so the use of irrigation water and the generation and regular disposal of grass clippings would be eliminated or greatly reduced.

The proposed field and security lighting systems, as well as planned buildings and supporting improvements, are designed to minimize and control Project-related electrical energy use. Site improvements would also be consistent with the State Building Code and Title 24 of that code relative to energy conservation.

Summary of Impact. Potential impacts of the Project relative to GHG emissions and adopted GHG reduction plans would be less than significant.

4.9 HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

IMPACT ANALYSIS

Would the Project:

a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?

Less than Significant with Mitigation. Potentially hazardous materials such as fuels, lubricants, and solvents would be used during Project construction (e.g., grading, field installation, etc.). The proposed park operations would likely utilize typical commercial cleaning and maintenance-related hazardous materials (e.g., pesticides, fertilizer, solvents, cleaning products, paints) occasionally on the site especially around the concession and restroom buildings. A separate discussion regarding synthetic turf fields is provided below. The planned park use of the site is not expected to result in the transportation, disposal, or release of large amounts of hazardous materials that would create a significant hazard to the public or the environment. However, the low-level transport, use, and storage of hazardous materials during the construction and operation of the Project by contractors, City staff and/or volunteers would be conducted in accordance with all applicable State and federal laws, such as the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, the California Hazardous Material Management Act, the California Code of Regulations, Title 22, and the City's recently updated Hazard Mitigation Plan. Compliance with applicable laws and regulations during Project construction and operation would reduce the potential impact associated with the routine transport, use, storage, or disposal of hazardous materials to a less than significant level and no mitigation would be required.

Synthetic Turf Fields. Over the past decade a public health debate has arisen regarding potential human health risks from exposure to chemicals in synthetic turf materials (STM). The primary concern is with the use of "crumb rubber" from recycled vehicle tires for physical cushioning within the turf. Crumb rubber has been found to contain some materials which are considered carcinogenic. STM may also expose athletes to bacteria in the playing surfaces, the main concern of which is Methicillin Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA). The chemical components of STM depend on many factors including but not limited to the brand of synthetic turf itself, backing material used, types of turf fiber, pigments contained in the synthetic grass blades, cushioning infill material (such as crumb rubber), the process used to make each material and the end use. These factors, in combination with age, weathering (including exposure to ultraviolet rays from sunlight and exposure to stormwater), environmental conditions (salinity or pH), and overall wear and tear, all influence a user's potential for exposure to chemical components and bacteria. Due to public concerns regarding the use of this material at school sites, Senate Bill 47 was passed in 2015 which requires California school districts to evaluate

alternatives to recycled crumb rubber for all artificial turf fields constructed after January 1, 2016.[21] However, these requirements do not as yet apply to municipal artificial turf fields.

A comprehensive analysis of health effects from crumb rubber-filled STM by the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) in 2018 concluded the potential for chemical exposure was low but that additional studies were underway by the federal government and California (page 7, NYSDOH 2018). This analysis also found insufficient evidence for increased risk of cancer or athlete injury but did caution about heat stress especially when outdoor temperatures were moderate to high (above 70° F). Since Colton has relatively high summer temperatures, this is a potential concern (see sub-section g below). In addition, the California Office of Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) is conducting and collecting data from ongoing health studies on synthetic turf fields. The latest information from OEHHA[22] indicates research is still ongoing (OEHHA 2019). Several CEQA documents since 2010 have also summarized the results of health research to date on STM – these summaries also supported the inconclusive nature of STM health effects (SMCCGJ 2017)(SRCS 2016)((SFPD EIR 2011)(LSA 2010). These materials are included in Appendix E.

Since available information is not conclusive, it is not reasonable to conclude the Project would potentially create a hazard to the public or the environment related to installation and ongoing use of synthetic turf. Therefore the installation and ongoing use of synthetic turf fields is not considered a potentially significant impact (ongoing use of potential hazardous materials) and no mitigation is recommended.

b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?

Less than Significant with Mitigation. A Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) was prepared for the entire Project site (Leighton 2019). In addition, studies for hazardous materials (hazmat) have been conducted on the former landfill site since 2012. The former unregulated Guyaux Waste Disposal Site (WDS or Landfill) occupies 6 acres in the west-central portion of the proposed Project site, located just east of the southern terminus of S. Florez Street. This landfill accepted construction and demolition debris in the 1930s and in the 1950s it was used for temporary storage of bricks and other construction materials. In the 1970s and 1980s it was used as a materials recycling/disposal yard or waste materials generated by the nearby Griffin Wheel Company and the Crane Company.

From 1977 to 2012, studies were conducted under supervision of the USEPA and Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board (SARWQCB) on the WDS to determine the potential nature and extent of soil and groundwater contamination and impacts to the nearby community from the WDS. By 1995, the SARWQCB determined that further investigation of the WDS relative to groundwater contamination was not required. By 1997, the USEPA had determined that the WDS did not qualify for listing on the federal Superfund National Priorities List (NPL) but notified the State Department of Toxic Substances (DTSC) of impacts associated with the WDS. A 2012 internal memorandum prepared by the City of Colton indicates the SARWQCB would take no action against the Guyaux WDS owner but did want the WDS to be capped (N&M 2017) (Leighton 2019).

[21] Page 4.7-11, San Rafael High School Campus EIR, San Rafael City Schools, 2016 (SCH# 2016082017).
[22] Personal communication with Sam Delson, State Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA), August 2019

No information is available to indicate the Project site was used for agricultural purposes so it is unlikely that residual agricultural chemicals are present in the onsite soils. As far back as the early 1900s aerial photographs and historical topographic maps indicate the Project site has been vacant and undeveloped except for the Guyaux Landfill previously described. The EnviroStor website did not indicate any hazardous material sites on or immediately adjacent to the proposed Project site. The closest hazardous materials site is the Griffin Wheel Dump located at 1280 Jefferson Street approximately 0.2 mile west of the site.

In 2016-17 Ninyo & Moore conducted geophysical testing as well as Phase I and Phase II hazmat studies on the WDS site, including two dozen trenches, that identified elevated levels of arsenic, cadmium, chromium, lead, nickel and thallium in landfill soils. These studies were conducted to determine if the WDS could be safely incorporated into a larger site to be effectively developed into a community park (N&M 2017). The City has initiated additional Phase II testing on the Griffin property just west of the WDS (not to be confused with the Griffin Wheel Dump further to the west across the railroad tracks) to determine if buried wastes extended beyond the boundaries of the WDS.

The 2019 Leighton Phase I ESA report determined the Project site was relatively free of hazmat contamination except for buried materials in the former landfill and several areas with illegal surface dumping of domestic trash (Leighton 2019)(Appendix E). The Phase I report concluded that the earthwork needed to construct a parking lot over the landfill would disturb the buried landfill materials. The composition and degree of consolidation of soil and waste materials within the landfill are unknown at this time. Therefore, any soil disturbance proposed within the landfill boundaries could disturb buried hazardous materials, and this is considered a potentially significant impact that would require mitigation.

In addition, the Phase I report noted that it is at least possible the landfill could generate methane or volatile organic compound (VOC) vapors. The Soccer Park Master Plan calls for a parking lot to be constructed over the landfill. Construction of a parking lot would install a relatively impervious surface over the landfill site, which would minimize water infiltration into the landfill; this is one of the goals of the City and desired by the SARWQCB (i.e., to isolate the landfill and prevent water from migrating through it). However, the impervious parking lot would also impede migration of potential methane or VOC vapors upward and out of the landfill, which could allow methane to migrate laterally toward the edges of the landfill. Since residential uses are adjacent to the north side of the landfill, this is considered a possible impact of the Project related to hazardous materials and requires mitigation.

It should be noted the City has already initiated a Phase II characterization of the Griffin property adjacent to the west side of the Guyaux Landfill property to determine if any additional waste materials are in that area (i.e., outside of the currently identified boundary of the landfill). If additional waste materials are found in this area, this would represent a potentially significant impact related to hazardous materials that requires mitigation.

Summary of Impacts. Based on existing conditions found or suspected on the Project site, the following measures are proposed to minimize potential impacts related to buried or unknown hazardous materials that could be released during Project grading to less than significant levels.

Mitigation Measures

HAZ-2 **Buried Hazardous Materials.** In the event any subsurface feature, material, or substance is found during grading that cannot be clearly identified as non-hazardous and acceptable for disposal as construction type debris, work shall be halted in that area until a qualified environmental professional is retained to identify

the material and determine if it is hazardous. In the event the material is determined to be non-hazardous and acceptable for disposal as construction type debris, no further action would be required and the material can be disposed of along with other construction-related debris. If the material is found to be hazardous, the qualified environmental professional shall determine the nature and extent of the material, the potential risk of removal, and other appropriate steps to effectively remediate and dispose of any hazard materials found during grading. The environmental professional shall direct and coordinate any disposal of hazardous materials according to applicable laws and regulations including disposal at a landfill approved for such material. Written results of any testing, remediation, or removal shall be provided to the City Public Works Department within 30 days of such action.

HAZ-3 **Regulatory Oversight.** Prior to the start of Project grading, the City shall enter into a Memorandum of Understanding with the San Bernardino County Local Enforcement Agency[23] (County Public Health Department, Environmental Health Services) and CalRecycle[24] to provide regulatory oversight as needed for grading on and adjacent to the former Guyaux Landfill. Although construction and related debris was mainly disposed of in this landfill, this measure will provide additional oversight based on the proximity of residential and other sensitive uses in the surrounding area (i.e., Woodrow Wilson Elementary School, Veterans Park). The County and CalRecycle shall also review and approve the Phase II Environmental Site Assessment work plan to be conducted by Leighton Consulting on the Griffin property adjacent to the former landfill.[25]

If hazardous waste materials are found buried at the Griffin property, the City shall modify the Soccer Park Master Plan as appropriate to minimize disturbance of any suspected waste materials while protecting local water/groundwater resources and local residents living near the Project site to the degree feasible. The County and CalRecycle shall review and approve of any remediation activities needed to assure the landfill and any contamination on the adjacent Griffin property is safely preserved in place or remediated to the degree necessary to protect water/groundwater resources and local residents.

This measure shall be implemented to the satisfaction of the City Engineer.

HAZ-4 **Landfill Vapor Monitoring/Control.** Prior to the start of grading, the City shall retain qualified staff to conduct vapor sampling for potential landfill gases (methane, etc.) and VOCs before, during and as needed after the installation of the parking lot, and before the park is open to any public use. The purpose of the vapor sampling is to determine if methane and/or volatile organic compounds (VOCs) are migrating out of the landfill that could adversely affect adjacent residences or residents. If methane and VOCs are found in concentrations that represent a health or safety hazard to local residents or park visitors, the City shall contact the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) or other applicable regulatory agency or agencies (e.g., CUPA). If necessary, the City shall enter into a Voluntary Cleanup Plan (VCP) with DTSC to oversee the installation of a vapor recovery and monitoring system to protect adjacent residences and

[23] https://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/LEA/
[24] https://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/
[25] On August 2, 2019, CalRecycle and the San Bernardino County Local Enforcement Agency (LEA) approved the Work Plan submitted by Leighton for the Griffin property adjacent to the WDS.

residents. This measure shall be implemented to the satisfaction of the City Manager in consultation with the City Community Services Director, Development Services Director, and City Engineer.

With implementation of Mitigation Measures HAZ-2 through HAZ-4, potential Project impacts related to buried or unknown hazardous materials that could be released during Project grading or operation are reduced to less than significant levels.

c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?

Less than Significant with Mitigation. At its closest point, the Woodrow Wilson Elementary School, located at 750 S. 8th Street, is a quarter-mile northwest of the Project site. In addition, although it is not a school site, the City's Veterans Park is located less than a quarter mile north of the Project site and often has large numbers of young children present. The former Guyaux Landfill mainly contained construction and related debris and was not designated as a hazardous waste disposal site, however, the N&M 2017 study did find elevated levels of a number of heavy metals in surrounding soils. Mitigation Measures HAZ-1 through HAZ-4 are recommended to reduce potential exposure of residences and other sensitive uses in the surrounding area (i.e., Woodrow Wilson Elementary School, Veterans Park) to emissions or spills of hazardous materials during Project grading and construction. With implementation of these measures, potential impacts associated with hazardous emissions would be reduced to less than significant levels.

d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?

Less than Significant Impact. The Guyaux WDS is listed on the SWRCB Land Disposal Site (LDS) and CLEANUP SITE databases, as well as the U.S. EPA CERCLIS database. However, the Project site, including the former Guyaux Landfill, is not listed on the Cortese List (Government Code Section 65692.5) or listed in the Site Mitigation and Brownfields Reuse Program Database, as maintained by the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) Envirostor[26] database. No designated contaminated or remediation sites have been identified on the Project site, although the Griffin Wheel Dump, located at 1380 Jefferson Street west of the southwest corner of the proposed Project site, is being evaluated for continued remediation but is not within or a part of the proposed Project. That site is located west of and outside of the Project site and does not represent a condition of concern relative to the proposed Project. Therefore, the Project would have a less than significant impact related to the Cortese List or other governmental databases and no mitigation is required.

e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the Project area?

No Impact. Flabob Airport is located approximately 6.1 miles southwest of the Project site; San Bernardino International Airport is located approximately 4.3 miles northeast of the site; Ontario International Airport is located approximately 14.3 miles west of the site; and the Riverside Municipal Airport is 9.6 miles southwest of the site. A review of the respective Airport Land Use Compatibility Plans confirms that the Project site is not within any designated airport influence areas or fly zones. No impact related to public airports or private airstrips would occur, and no

[26] https://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/map/?myaddress=colton

mitigation would be required. The site is not within an airport land use plan and no active airports are located within two miles of the Project site. Therefore, no impacts regarding airport land use plans would occur and no mitigation would be required.

f) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

Less than Significant Impact. Major access to the Project site and surrounding area is via La Cadena Drive to the west and Mt. Vernon Avenue to the east. The north end of the Project site would have direct access to W. Congress Street west to La Cadena Drive (0.5-mile west) and north along S. Fogg Street up to E. M Street. From the intersection of Fogg Street/M Street, it is 0.4-mile west to La Cadena Drive which provides north-south access to the Project area including to the I-10 Freeway (0.7-mile north of the Congress/La Cadena intersection). In addition, the central and southern portions of the site would be accessible for emergency vehicles via S. Florez Street.

The City would design, construct, and maintain Project-related structures, roadways, and facilities in accordance with the City's *Emergency Plan* (Chapter 2.28.100 of the City *Code of Ordinances*) which would ensure the provision of adequate vehicular access and would provide for sufficient emergency access and evacuation. Construction activities that may temporarily restrict vehicular traffic would be required to implement adequate and appropriate construction-related traffic management measures to facilitate the passage of persons and vehicles (including emergency response vehicles/equipment) through/around any temporary road closures. These are standard conditions of approval for the City and thus separate mitigation measures are not required. Adherence to these standard conditions would result in less than significant impacts related to emergency access for the Project and no mitigation would be required.

g) Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?

Less than Significant Impact. Two types of fire hazards have a significant impact within the City of Colton, urban fire hazards and brush fires. The nearest Colton Fire Department station relative to the Project site is Fire Station 213 at 1100 South La Cadena Drive approximately 0.7 mile (by street) west of the Project site. The City also participates in the *California Master Mutual Aid Agreement of 1950,* which provides assistance from other fire departments, without charge, during major emergencies to Cities temporarily overwhelmed by an incident. The City also has entered into various *Automatic Aid* agreements with neighboring cities to ensure the quickest and most efficient fire response regardless of city boundaries. Therefore, it is possible the Riverside City Fire Station 6 at 1077 Orange Street approximately 3.7 miles south of the Project site or Riverside County Fire Department Station 19 at 469 Center Street in the City of Riverside approximately 2.3 miles south of the Project site would also help provide fire protection services in the event of an emergency on the Project site.

The recently updated Safety Element of the City's General Plan designates the Project site within a Moderate Wildfire Hazard Zone[27] Based on the existing local/regional fire protection services, the proposed Project is not expected to expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires due to its surrounding conditions and the nature of the Project (i.e., an open public park).

Although not related to fire hazards or protection, the surface and near surface temperatures associated with synthetic fields, especially during hot summer months or when the air temperature

[27] Per Page S-21 of the City's Safety Element (2018).

exceeds 75 degrees on a sunny day, could result in a potential public health impact to athletes playing on the Project fields during those times.(Penn State 2015)(STMA 2008). Therefore, Mitigation Measure HAZ-5 is proposed to allow the City to cool the synthetic turf fields during times when ground and/or air temperatures may become potentially unhealthy for athletes using the proposed Project site There may be an incremental but less than significant risk of athletes slipping on synthetic field surfaces that are wet as a result of cooling the fields by irrigation (see HAZ-5)(Penn State 2015).

Mitigation Measures

HAZ-5 **Field Cooling System.** Prior to completion of the Project, the City shall install an aerial irrigation system that will allow the City to spray water on all the synthetic turf fields to reduce field surface and near-ground air temperatures during times when athletes are on the fields and the air temperature exceed 75^{o} F. This measure shall be implemented to the satisfaction of the Community Services Director in consultation with the City Engineer.

Summary of Impacts. With implementation of Mitigation Measures HAZ-1 through HAZ-5, potential impacts of the Project relative to hazards, health risks from hazardous materials, discovery of hazardous materials during grading, or emergency conditions would be reduced to less than significant levels.

4.10 HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

IMPACT ANALYSIS

Would the Project:

a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?

Less than Significant with Mitigation. The proposed Project site is adjacent to the Santa Ana River and must be designed to protect the hydrological resources of the river. The hydrological and water quality conditions of the river are monitored and managed by the state Regional Water Quality Control Board – Santa Ana Region (RWQCB-SAR). The RWQCB has developed and maintains the "Regional Water Quality Control Plan for the Santa Ana River Basin (Region 8) which is referred to as the Santa Ana River Basin Plan[28] or the Basin Plan. The Basin Plan identifies various "beneficial uses" for various stretches or reaches of the river. The Project site is located within Primary Hydrologic Units 801.27 and Secondary Hydrologic Unit 801.44). The Basin Plan also recommends various strategies and management practices that local developers and governmental entities need to implement to preserve and protect these beneficial uses. The Basin Plan was last updated in February of 2016 and lists beneficial uses for surface water as well as groundwater along this portion of the river.

Surface Water Beneficial Uses. The Project site is located within the Santa Ana River Reach 4 which is located from "Mission Boulevard in Riverside to the San Jacinto Fault in San Bernardino." (Table 3-1, RWQCB 2016). The Basin Plan identifies the following beneficial uses for this reach of the Santa Ana River adjacent to the Project site:

> Municipal and Domestic Supply **(MUN)** waters are used for community, military, municipal or individual water supply systems. These uses may include, but are not limited to, drinking water

[28] https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/santaana/water_issues/programs/basin_plan/

supply. While the MUN use is listed as a potential beneficial use for this portion of the river, the stretch of the Santa Ana River along the Project site is excepted from the MUN designation.

Groundwater Recharge (**GWR**) waters are used for natural or artificial recharge of groundwater for purposes that may include, but are not limited to, future extraction, maintaining water quality or halting saltwater intrusion into freshwater aquifers.

Water Contact Recreation (**REC1:** Primary Contact Recreation*) waters are used for recreational activities involving body contact with water where ingestion of water is reasonably possible. These uses may include, but are not limited to, swimming, wading, water-skiing, skin and scuba diving, surfing, whitewater activities, fishing and use of natural hot springs.

Non-contact Water Recreation (**REC2:** Secondary Contact Recreation*) waters are used for recreational activities involving proximity to water, but not normally involving body contact with water where ingestion of water would be reasonably possible. These uses may include, but are not limited to, picnicking, sunbathing, hiking, beachcombing, camping, boating, tidepool and marine life study, hunting, sightseeing and aesthetic enjoyment in conjunction with the above activities.

Table 3-1 of the SAR Basin Plan states that…*"Regarding REC1 and REC2 in this portion of SAR, The **REC 1** and **REC 2** beneficial use designations assigned to surface waterbodies in this Region should not be construed as encouraging or authorizing recreational activities. In some cases, such as Lake Matthews and certain reaches of the Santa Ana River and its tributaries, access to the waterbodies is prohibited by other agencies because of potentially hazardous conditions and/or because of the need to protect other uses, such as municipal supply or sensitive wildlife habitat. Where **REC 1** or **REC 2** is indicated as a beneficial use in Table 3-1, the designations are only intended to indicate that such uses may occur or that the water quality of the waterbody may be capable of supporting recreational uses unless a Use Attainability Analysis demonstrates otherwise and the Regional Board amends the Basin Plan accordingly."* This limitation applies to the SAR adjacent to the Project site.

Warm Freshwater Habitat (**WARM**) waters support warmwater ecosystems that may include, but are not limited to, preservation and enhancement of aquatic habitats, vegetation, fish and wildlife, including invertebrates.

Wildlife Habitat (**WILD**) waters support wildlife habitats that may include, but are not limited to, the preservation and enhancement of vegetation and prey species used by waterfowl and other wildlife.

Rare, Threatened or Endangered Species (**RARE**) waters support the habitats necessary for the survival and successful maintenance of plant or animal species designated under state or federal law as rare, threatened or endangered.

Spawning, Reproduction and Development (**SPWN**) waters support high quality aquatic habitats necessary for reproduction and early development of fish and wildlife.

Groundwater Beneficial Uses. The Project site is located within the Middle Santa Ana River Basin Riverside-A. Table 3-1 of the SAR Basin Plan identifies the following beneficial uses for groundwater in this reach of the Santa Ana River (Hydrologic Unit 801.44) adjacent to the Project site:

Municipal and Domestic Supply **(MUN)** waters are used for community, military, municipal or individual water supply systems. These uses may include, but are not limited to, drinking water supply.

Similar to surface water, MUN is listed as a potential beneficial use of groundwater for this portion of the river, however, this particular stretch of the river along the proposed Project is excepted from the MUN designation similar to the restriction for surface waters.

Agricultural Supply (**AGR**) waters are used for farming, horticulture or ranching. These uses may include, but are not limited to, irrigation, stock watering, and support of vegetation for range grazing.

Industrial Service Supply (**IND**) waters are used for industrial activities that do not depend primarily on water quality. These uses may include, but are not limited to, mining, cooling water supply, hydraulic conveyance, gravel washing, fire protection and oil well repressurization.

Industrial Process Supply (**PROC**) waters are used for industrial activities that depend primarily on water quality. These uses may include, but are not limited to, process water supply and all uses of water related to product manufacture or food preparation.

Water Quality Objectives and Best Management Practices. The Basin Plan identifies the following potential pollutants of concern regarding surface and groundwater in the vicinity of the Project site, and for which the Project has the potential to contribute:

- Pathogens (bacteria/viruses from human waste)
- Nutrients-Phosphorus (e.g., agricultural and domestic fertilizers)
- Nutrients-Nitrogen (e.g., agricultural and domestic fertilizers)
- Noxious Aquatic Plants
- Sediment (mainly from surface erosion and windblown dust)
- Metals (mainly copper and lead possibly from vehicular activities but lead and arsenic were also found beneath the Guyaux Landfill site)
- Oils, and Grease (mainly from vehicular activities including parking)
- Trash and Debris (mainly windblown from human activities and uncovered containers)
- Pesticides/Herbicides (from maintenance of natural turf fields and landscaping)
- Organic Compounds (food waste and leakage of human waste)

To protect water resources along this stretch of the Santa Ana River, the City must require the implementation of various water quality management practices on private development as well as similar management practices on its own improvement plans, such as the proposed soccer park Project, including the preparation of a Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) to address potential long-term water quality impacts of public and private projects.

Long-Term Project Impacts. Grading of the proposed Project would require the permanent disturbance of approximately 21 acres of surface soils with 24 acres remaining as undisturbed. Development of the proposed park would require the removal of vegetative cover which could potentially result in erosion and sedimentation, and therefore affect water quality. To address these issues, a WQMP has been prepared for the Project (Appendix F). The WQMP identifies five drainage sub-areas on the Project site that are based on the planned improvements

conveying water offsite to some degree (i.e., water is not fully contained onsite). The five sub-basins are identified in Table 12 and are based on the locations of various detention/water quality basins proposed on the Project site.

TABLE 12
ONSITE DRAINAGE SUB-BASINS

Sub-Basin	Location/Description[1]
A-1	Drains to the east from the soccer fields and tot lot into an infiltration basin then discharges to the east via a spillway to the existing easterly adjacent wash.
B-1	Drains to the east from the surface parking lots into an infiltration basin then discharges to the east via a spillway to the existing easterly adjacent wash.
C-1	Drains to the southwest from the surface parking lots into an infiltration basin then discharges to the east via a storm drain pipe to the existing easterly adjacent wash.
D-1	Drains to the southeast from the soccer field into pervious pavers surrounding a tot lot, concession storage and restroom before it sheet flows into the adjacent existing wash to the east.
E-1	drains to the south from the soccer field into a vegetated swale that conveys drainage into an infiltration basin at the south side of the soccer field where it discharges to the south via a spillway that outlets into the adjacent wash to the south.

[1] the term "existing easterly adjacent wash" refers to the adjacent Santa Ana River

Source: Psomas 2019d

Once developed, runoff from the Project site may contain sediment, small amounts of fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides from maintenance of the landscaping and natural turf fields, trash and debris from human activity at the park, and metals, oil, and grease from the onsite parking areas. Table 13 shows the various BMPs recommended in the Project WQMP designed to reduce water quality impacts of Project operation. In addition, Form 4.1-3 of the WQMP indicates the Project would implement the following Low Impact Development (LID) Practices to help protect both short-term and long-term water quality on the site and for downstream areas":

- Minimize impervious surfaces;
- Maximize natural infiltration capacity;
- Preserve existing drainage patterns and time of concentration;
- Disconnect impervious area;
- Protect existing vegetation and sensitive areas;
- Re-vegetate disturbed areas;
- Minimize unnecessary compaction in stormwater retention/infiltration basins;
- Utilize vegetated drainage swales in place of underground piping or imperviously lined swales; and
- Stake off areas that will be used for landscaping to minimize compaction during construction.

TABLE 13
PROJECT BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

ID	Name of Measure	Description/Reason
Non-Structural Source Controls (Form 4.1-1)		
N1	Education of Property Owner, Tenants, and Occupants on Stormwater BMPs	Practical informational materials are provided to owner to increase the public's understanding of stormwater quality, sources of pollutants, and what they can do to reduce pollutants in stormwater
N2	Activity Restrictions	The City of Colton will provide restrictions to all employees, contractors, etc. on certain activities conducted on this property. The City of Colton will provide a list of these activity restrictions to employees, contractors, etc. upon start date and annually thereafter. If violations occur, the City shall record the event and notify employees, contractors, etc., and will provide another list of these activity restrictions.
N3	Landscape Maintenance	A licensed landscape maintenance crew will maintain area landscaping. This maintenance crew will utilize the following efficient landscape and irrigation practices: Weekly inspections will be scheduled to ensure proper functioning of the irrigation system. Poorly functioning heads, valves, etc. will be repaired or replaced. Proper functioning of the irrigation system will be confirmed prior to application of pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers to avoid nuisance runoff and subsequent release of chemicals into the drainage system. Fertilizers will be worked into the soil to a depth of 4 to 6 inches to reduce the likelihood of their inadvertent runoff into downstream surface waters. All chemical applications will be carried out in strict accordance with the manufacturer's label and using the minimum effective quantity. Pesticides are to be used only after recommendation from a state-licensed pest control advisor. Pesticides are only to be applied by or under the direct supervision of a state licensed or certified pesticide applicator or by workers with equivalent training. Keep irrigation system at short repeat cycles to minimize runoff and erosion. Replenish wood mulches to reduce evaporation and frequency of watering.
N4	BMP Maintenance	BMP implementation, operation, and maintenance is described with each BMP Narrative in this section and in Section V, Inspection and Responsibility for BMPs.
N11	Litter/Debris Control Program	The City of Colton will be responsible for implementing trash management and litter control procedures in all areas of the site to reduce pollution of drainage water. The City of Colton may employ a contractor (possibly the landscape maintenance crew) to implement these procedures on a regular basis. Essential tasks will include daily inspection of trash in paved and unpaved areas, and noting trash disposal violations by employees, contractors, etc. If violations occur, employees, contractors, etc. will be notified by the City and further education will be provided
N12	Employee Training	Practical informational materials and/or training are provided to employees to increase their understanding of stormwater quality, sources of pollutants, and their responsibility for reducing pollutants in stormwater. Explanation/Description: Education program (See N1) will be provided by the City to employees to increase their understanding of stormwater quality and responsibility to reduce pollutant discharge into stormwater.

TABLE 13
PROJECT BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

ID	Name of Measure	Description/Reason
N14	Catch Basin Inspection Program	Inspect and clean to clean debris and silt in bottom of catch basins, inlets and pipes.
N15	Vacuum Sweeping of Private Streets and Parking Lots	Drive aisles, walkways and parking areas (paving) will be swept clean or cleaned with a leaf blower every two weeks and once within five days prior to Oct. 15th to remove settled dust, debris, trash, etc. It is prohibited to sweep or blow debris into the street.
N17	Comply with all other applicable NPDES permits	Yes, there will be a current NPDES permit for construction that must also be complied with.
Structural Source Controls (Form 4.1-2)		
S1	Provide storm drain system stencils and signage (CASQA New Development BMP Handbook SD-13)	Storm Drain inlet placards will be installed at all catch basins on the site within the project area with prohibitive language "No Dumping – Drains to River" and a graphical icon to discourage illegal dumping.
S3	Design and construct trash and waste storage areas to reduce pollution introduction (CASQA New Development BMP Handbook SD-32)	Trash enclosure areas to have drainage from adjoining roofs and pavement diverted around the area(s) to avoid run-on. This might include berms or grading the waste handling area to prevent run-on of stormwater.
S4	Use efficient irrigation systems & landscape design, water conservation, smart controllers, and source control (Statewide Model Landscape Ordinance; CASQA New Development BMP Handbook SD-12)	The timing and application methods of irrigation water shall be designed to minimize the runoff of excess irrigation water into the storm drain system. The following methods have been implemented to reduce excessive irrigation runoff: Employment of irrometer devices (moisture sensors) to prevent irrigation after precipitation. The use of flow sensors and master control valves to shut down valve when triggered by a pressure drop. This shut down will control water loss in the event of broken sprinkler heads or lines. The irrigation application method considered shall be a drip system. A drip irrigation system is buried under the soil, which eliminates runoff and wind misting and minimizes water loss due to evaporation. The timing of irrigation water shall be designed at short repeat cycles to further eliminate irrigation water runoff and to minimize erosion, due to saturated soil. Although no native or drought-tolerant plants will be used, the plants used have low to medium water requirements and are appropriate for the climate of the area. Mulch is used in planter areas to minimize sediment in runoff.
S5	Finish grade of landscaped areas at a minimum of 1-2 inches below top of curb, sidewalk, or pavement.	Proposed landscape areas shall be graded a minimum of 1 to 2 inches below the adjacent sidewalk, parking, roadway or top of curb finished surface to promote infiltration and prevent irrigation nuisance flow from entering the paved areas.
S6	Protect slopes and channels and provide energy dissipation (CASQA New Development BMP Handbook SD-10)	Graded slopes to be protected from erosion via the installation of natural biodegradable straw waddle.
Source: WQMP, Psomas 2019d		

Due to the Project's proximity to the Santa Ana River and its potential as a source of water pollutants, long-term water quality impacts of the Project are potentially significant and require mitigation.

Short-Term Project Impacts. During Project grading and construction, runoff from the site may contain sediment, especially during grading, small amounts of trash and debris from human activities, and small amounts of oil and grease from construction vehicles. In addition, construction projects resulting in the disturbance of 1.0 acre or more requires a National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit, and a major component of the construction permit is the preparation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). The SWPPP identifies Best Management Practices (BMPs) for implementation to reduce impacts to surface water from contaminated stormwater discharges and to reduce impacts from erosion and sedimentation to less than significant levels. BMP measures may include the use of gravel bags, silt fences, hay bales, check dams, hydroseed, and soil binders. The construction contractor would be required to operate and maintain these BMPs throughout the duration of onsite construction activities as documented in an SWPPP examples of which are provided in Table 14.

TABLE 14
SHORT-TERM POLLUTION CONTROL STRATEGIES

Runoff Control	Sediment Control	Erosion Control	Good Housekeeping/ Materials Management
Minimize Clearing	Install perimeter controls	Stabilize exposed soils	Create waste collection area
Preserve natural vegetation	Install sediment trapping devices	Protect steep slopes	Put lids on containers
Stabilize drainage ways	Inlet protection	Complete construction in phases	Spill Prevention and Control Plan
Source: Table G: General Best Management Practices Runoff Control Sediment Control Erosion Control Good Housekeeping. National Menu of Best Management Practices (BMPs) for Stormwater, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, Environmental Protection Agency. https://www.epa.gov/npdes/national-menu-best-management-practices-bmps-stormwater#constr (Accessed July 3, 2019).			

The proposed Project must comply with all applicable local, State, and federal laws regulating surface water quality. In addition, construction and operation of the proposed Project would be required to comply with the approved WQMP. Due to the Project's proximity to the Santa Ana River and its potential as a source of water pollutants, short-term water quality impacts of the Project are potentially significant and require mitigation.

Mitigation Measures

HWQ-1 **Notice of Intent.** Prior to the issuance of a grading permit, the City shall file and obtain a Notice of Intent (NOI) with the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) in order to be in compliance with the State NPDES General Construction Storm Water Permit for discharge of surface runoff associated with construction activities. The NOI shall address the potential for a phased construction period based on funding availability or regulatory constraints.

HWQ-2 **Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan.** Prior to the issuance of a grading permit, the City shall prepare a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) which shall include a surface water control plan and erosion control plan citing specific measures to control on-site and off-site erosion during the entire grading and construction period. In addition, the SWPPP shall emphasize structural and nonstructural Best Management Practices (BMPs) to control sediment and non-visible discharges from the site. The SWPPP shall include inspection forms for routine monitoring of the site during construction phase to ensure NPDES

compliance and additional BMPs and erosion control measures shall be documented in the SWPPP and utilized if necessary. The SWPPP shall address the potential for a phased construction period based on funding availability or regulatory constraints. The SWPPP shall be kept on site for the entire duration of Project construction and shall be available to the RWQCB for inspection at any time. As applicable, the SWPPP shall also address soil protection and/or runoff during soil importation and/or stockpiling on the site prior to grading. Some the BMPs to be implemented may include the following:

- Sediment discharges from the site may be controlled by the following: sandbags, silt fences, straw wattles and temporary basins (if deemed necessary), and other discharge control devices. The construction and condition of the BMPs shall be periodically inspected during construction and repairs will be made when necessary as required by the SWPPP.
- Materials that have the potential to contribute to non-visible pollutants to storm water shall not be placed in drainage ways and must be contained, elevated, and placed in temporary storage containment areas.
- All loose piles of soil, silt, clay, sand, debris, and other earthen material shall be protected in a reasonable manner to eliminate any discharge from the site. Stockpiles shall be surrounded by silt fences and covered with plastic tarps.
- In addition, the construction contractor shall be responsible for performing and documenting the application of BMPs identified in the SWPPP. Weekly inspections shall be performed on sandbag barriers and other sediment control measures called for in the SWPPP. Monthly reports and inspection logs shall be maintained by the Contractor, the City, and the representatives of the State Water Resources Control Board. In the event that it is not feasible to implement specific BMPs, the City can make a determination that other BMPs shall provide equivalent or superior treatment either on or off site.

HWQ-3 **Water Quality Management Plan.** Prior to the start of grading, the City shall prepare a Final Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) to implement specific site design BMPs, source control BMPs, and treatment control BMPs identified in the WQMP for long-term operational activities of the park. This measure shall be implemented to the satisfaction of the City Engineer.

Summary of Impact. Potentially significant short- and long-term impacts related to water quality standards or waste discharge requirements associated with Project operations would be reduced to less than significant with implementation of Mitigation Measures HWQ-1 through HWQ-3.

b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?

Less than Significant Impact. This site is located in the Upper Santa Ana Valley Groundwater Basin near the boundary of the Rialto-Colton, Bunker Hill, and San Timoteo Groundwater Sub-basins of the Upper Santa Ana River Hydrologic Area. More specifically, the site is within the Riverside-A sub-basin which has been assigned beneficial uses by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Santa Ana Region (SARWQCB), including: municipal, agricultural, industrial and process supply (SARWQCB, 2016)(see sub-section a above). Groundwater

monitoring well data from the State of California Department of Water Resources[29] in the vicinity of the Project site indicates historic depths to groundwater as shallow as approximately 13 feet below the ground surface (N&M 2016).

Groundwater flow beneath Project site likely fluctuates greatly based on conditions (i.e. flow) in the adjoining Santa Ana River, but is expected to have a predominant flow towards the southwest. Information from two investigations conducted for sites approximately 250 to 400 feet west of the Project site indicates that in the mid- to late-1990s groundwater was approximately 16 to 50 feet deep (Envirostor, 2019; Geotracker 2019). More recent reports prepared for the site and surrounding areas indicate the depth to groundwater has been approximately 85 to 92 feet over the past ten years (Leighton Work Plan 2019).

The Project site is not located within a designated groundwater recharge area, nor does it propose direct additions to or withdrawals of groundwater. Additionally, the proposed construction does not reach depths that would impair or alter the direction or rate of flow of groundwater based on the design of the Soccer Park Master Plan.

The Project site is underlain by the Upper Santa Ana Valley Groundwater Basin from which water in the City of Colton is provided by groundwater extracted from three adjudicated sub-basins: Bunker Hill, Rialto-Colton, and Riverside-Arlington. As such, the City does not receive water supply from imported water, local surface water, or recycled water. According to the 2015 San Bernardino Valley Regional Urban Water Management Plan[30] (UWMP), the City is projected to have adequate water supply for normal year, single dry year, and multiple dry year scenarios through the year 2040 assuming a ten percent increase in demand for single and multi-dry year periods. The Project is consistent with the General Plan Land Use Element and its use of synthetic turf fields would help minimize additional water consumption and would be within the assumed 10 percent increase assumed by the UWMP in the future.

The proposed Project would utilize water conservation design features such as low-flush toilets, low-flow faucets, and native and drought-tolerant landscaping in compliance with Title 13 *Utilities,* Chapter 13.30 *Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance* of the City's Code of Ordinances. However, the largest water-conserving feature of the Project would be the use of synthetic turf fields that require little or no irrigation in lieu of the traditional natural turf fields that require regular irrigation with large amounts of water. Furthermore, the proposed Project is required to comply with all NPDES regulations regarding water quality (see sub-section a above) which would help reduce uncontrolled runoff from the site. This would ensure the proposed Project would be served by reliable and sufficient water supplies without substantially depleting groundwater supplies or interfering substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level. Therefore, impacts in this regard are less than significant and no mitigation is required.

c-i) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off- site?

Less than Significant with Mitigation. The Project site contains several small drainages (e.g., Little Lytle Creek) under the jurisdiction of State and federal agencies, as well as the Santa Ana River which is east of and adjacent to the Project site. The site currently drains via sheet flow

[29] CDWR Water Data Library accessed in 2016

[30] California Department of Water Resources, Sustainable Groundwater Management, Basin Boundary Modifications. http://www.water.ca.gov/groundwater/sgm/basin_boundaries.cfm (Accessed June 30, 2019).

generally from north to south but lower elevation areas east of the 21-acre Project site drain toward the Santa Ana River. Sub-section (a) above evaluated the Project's potential impacts relative to surface and groundwater quality, including additional sediment that may flow offsite from erosion of the Project site.

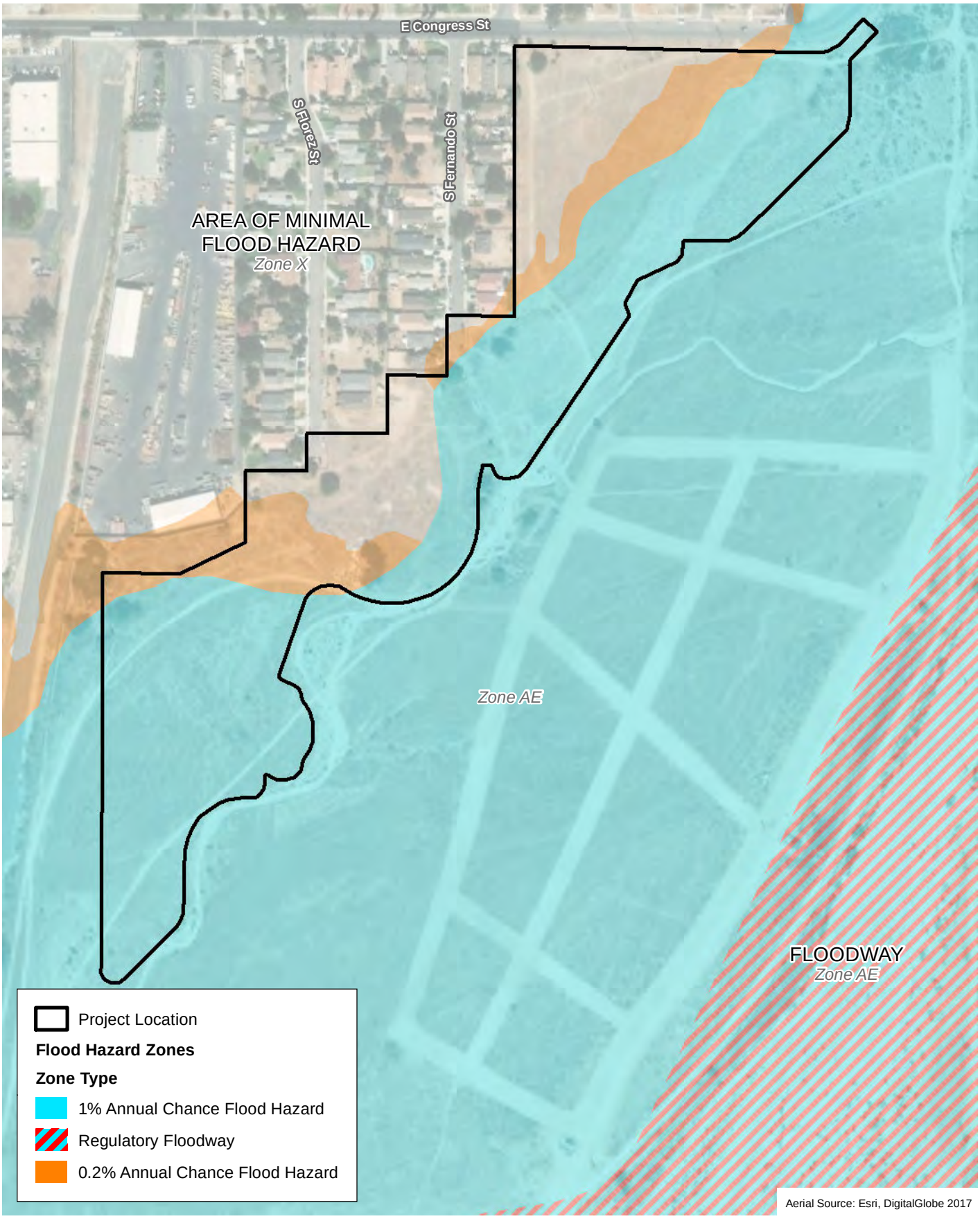
The Soccer Park Master Plan contains several design features to address long-term runoff from the site which if uncontrolled could result in erosion on and downstream of the site. The main surface parking lot for the park is proposed on approximately 6 acres south of the terminus of S. Florez Street Under existing conditions, the Project site generally drains toward the southwest. As part of the Project, runoff would be directed via curbs, swales, etc. to the two proposed detention basins, a 1.5-acre basin along the eastern edge of the Project site adjacent to the Santa Ana River and a smaller 0.25-acre basin in the southwest portion of the site located southwest of S. Florez Street. New manufactured slopes would be planted or provided with erosion control improvements to prevent uncontrolled runoff from these areas. The conceptual design for the parking lot drainage plan and larger detention basin are shown in Exhibit 3, *Conceptual Maser Plan* (Cross Sections A-A and B-B, respectively). A layer of clean imported fill soil compacted to 90 percent is proposed on the slopes of the detention basins with a 4-inch concrete cap at the top of slope to protect downslope areas from erosive runoff. The basins would be landscaped and designed to retain water temporarily during storm prevents to protect downstream areas and provide long-term infiltration.

These design characteristics will control runoff across the improved site toward these detention facilities and prevent onsite and offsite erosion. The two small onsite drainages identified in the jurisdictional assessment of the site (see Appendix B) will be protected and preserved if possible, or impacts will be minimized if they cannot be prevented. For more information, see Section 4.4, Biological Resources, Sub-section (b) on jurisdictional drainages. The Project's planned drainage improvements will not change the overall direction of drainage across the site and will protect the Project site and downstream properties from erosion.

Potential erosion could occur either over the short-term during grading and construction of the park or over the long-term during operation (i.e., public use) of the park. The City is required to prepare a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to address short-term erosion impacts, as well as a Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) to address long-term erosion impacts. Mitigation Measure HWQ-2 requires preparation of a SWPPP and HWQ-3 requires preparation of a WQMP. Preparation, approval, and implementation of these two plans would reduce potential erosion related impacts of Project construction and operation both onsite and offsite, and will not alter the general existing drainage pattern of the site. Therefore, Project impacts will be less than significant and no additional mitigation is required.

c-ii) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or offsite?

Less than Significant with Mitigation. The Project site is adjacent to the Santa Ana River and Project implementation would result in modifications to the identified flood zones and base flood elevations (BFE) associated with the flood control characteristics of the river. Several flood zones identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) through their Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) program affect the Project site. Table 15 describes the FEMA flood zones that affect the Project site while Exhibit 14 shows their locations.



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FEMA Flood Zones

Exhibit 14

Colton Community Soccer Park Project

N W E S

300 150 0 300

Feet

PSOMAS

(Rev: 7-12-2019 MMD) R:\Projects\COL\3COL020100\Graphics\IS\ex_FEMA.pdf

TABLE 15
LOCAL FEMA FLOOD ZONES

FEMA Zone	Description		Acres	Percent
Developed Park Site				
AE	100-Year Flood Zone (1% annual chance flood hazard)	Most of proposed (park) Project site	13.7	30.4
X	500-Year Flood Zone (2% annual chance flood hazard)	Areas adjacent to the river wash	3.7	8.2
X	Area of Minimal Flood Hazard	Northeast and southwest portions of site; North corner and landfill area	3.6	8.0
		Sub-Total	**21.0**	**46.6**
Undeveloped Open Space				
AE	100-year Flood Zone (1% annual chance flood hazard)	Santa Ana River wash	24.0	53.4
		Total	**45.0**	**100.0**
Source: Psomas GIS calculations based on FEMA 2019 Flood Zone maps (see Appendix F)				

Approximately 13.7 acres planned for park development and 24 acres of the active river wash, which would remain as undisturbed open space, are within the federal 100-year flood boundary (FEMA flood zone AE). This means a total of 37.7 acres or 84 percent of the 45-acre site is in the 100-year flood zone. The AE Zone refers to… "*Areas subject to inundation by the 1-percent-annual-chance flood event determined by detailed methods. Base Flood Elevations (BFEs) are shown. Mandatory flood insurance purchase requirements and floodplain management standards apply*" (FEMA[31] website 2019). The BFEs for the Project site range from 936 feet at the northeast corner or upstream end down to 926 feet at the south corner or downstream end.

In addition to the AE zone, approximately 3.7 acres or 8 percent of the site (i.e., in the northeast and southwest portions of the proposed Project site) is within the 500-year flood boundary (FEMA flood zone X) which is defined as "*Areas of Minimal Flood Hazard" and it the area between the limits of the 100- year and 500-year floods*.[1]

Psomas conducted an evaluation of potential Project-related impacts related to the hydrology and flood zones of the adjacent Santa Ana River (Psomas 2019g)(see Appendix F). Results of this analysis, based on the best available data at the time of study, indicate the Project would not significantly impact the existing 100-year flood zone of the river. To determine Project-related flood zone impacts, an Effective model was created in HEC-RAS[32] to model the existing conditions. The Effective model was based on known water surface elevations from the FEMA Flood Insurance Study (FIS) and cross sections cut from 2013 LiDAR[33] data received from San Bernardino County. An existing HEC2 model received from FEMA was compared to the results of the Effective HEC-RAS model. Lettered cross sections from the Effective FIS for this area were identified and cross sections were cut using Civil3D software at the same locations as the lettered FIS cross sections. A Proposed Model was created to reflect the encroachment into the existing floodplain. This analysis showed only a slight change in water surface elevation (less than 0.1-

31 https://www.fema.gov/zone-ae-and-a1-30

32 Hydrologic Engineering Center (**HEC**) in Davis, California developed the River Analysis System (**RAS**) to aid hydraulic engineers in channel flow analysis and floodplain determination.

33 Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) is a remote sensing method that uses light in the form of a pulsed laser to measure ranges (variable distances) to the Earth

foot). It is possible more detailed results would be available if additional information is obtained. Exhibit 14 shows the flood zone boundaries of the Santa Ana River adjacent to the Project site.

Prior to development of the proposed Project, FEMA will determine if the Project requires a Conditional Letter of Map Revision (CLOMR) or a Letter of Map Revision (LOMR) according to FEMA regulations. Preparation of a CLOMR is required under Mitigation Measure HWQ-4 and more information on the CLOMR process is provided below.

According to the hydrological modeling, the proposed Project grading would elevate approximately 3.7 acres in the northern portion of the site above the 100-year flood plain while 7.5 acres in the southern portion of the 21-acre park site would remain within the 100-year flood plain. Per FEMA requirements, there would be no occupied structures in the southern portion of the site. The proposed concession/restroom building in the southern portion of the site, which would be within the 100-year flood zone, would be a modular or portable building that will be temporarily relocated out of the flood zone by the City during expected flooding.

Process for Flood Zone Modifications. A Letter of Map Revision (LOMR) or a Conditional Letter of Map Revision (CLOMR) are FEMA's modification to an effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), or Flood Boundary and Floodway Map (FBFM), or both. A LOMR or CLOMR is generally based on the implementation of physical measures that affect the hydrologic or hydraulic characteristics of a flooding source and thus result in the modification of the existing regulatory floodway, the effective Base Flood Elevations (BFEs), or the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA). The LOMR officially revises the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) or Flood Boundary and Floodway Map (FBFM), and sometimes the Flood Insurance Study (FIS) report, and when appropriate, includes a description of the modifications. The LOMR or CLOMR is generally accompanied by an annotated copy of the affected portions of the FIRM, FBFM, or FIS report. All requests for changes to effective maps, other than those initiated by FEMA, must be made in writing by the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the community or an official designated by the CEO. Because a LOMR or CLOMR officially revises the effective NFIP map, it is a public record that the community must maintain.

Project Impacts. This Project would result in changes (i.e., impacts) to the base flood levels and flood zones along this portion of the Santa Ana River as may affect downstream properties as well. Therefore, these potentially flood-related impacts are considered significant and require mitigation.

Mitigation Measures

HWQ-4 **CLOMR Approval.** Prior to the start of grading for the Project, the City Manager shall submit a formal request for a Conditional Letter of Map Revision (CLOMR) to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The CLOMR will address changes to the identified flood zones and base flood elevations along the portion of the Santa Ana River and immediate downstream areas that will occur as a result of grading and development of the proposed Project.

Summary of Impact. With approval of a CLOMR by FEMA (Mitigation Measure HWQ-4, the Project would have less than significant impacts on flooding and flood zones along this portion of the Santa Ana River including downstream properties.

c-iii) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would create or contribute runoff water

which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?

Less than Significant with Mitigation. The Project site contains several small drainages under the jurisdiction of State and federal agencies, and is adjacent to the Santa Ana River which located immediately east of the Project site. The site currently drains generally from north to south but lower elevation areas east of the 21-acre Project site drain toward the adjacent river. Construction of the park Project would add impervious surfaces (parking lots, walkways) but will also permeable surfaces including natural turf fields that are pervious and synthetic turf fields which are considered pervious to some degree. Overall, the proposed park would result in an increase in runoff compared to existing vacant conditions on the Project site.

The proposed Project site generally drains toward the southwest and the discussion in Sub-Section c-ii above concluded the Project would not alter the overall existing drainage pattern of the site and would not substantially alter either of the existing identified drainages on the site. Any specific modifications to those drainages would be addressed in subsequent regulatory permitting through the resource agencies. The Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) for the Project indicates the two onsite detention basins are sized and located appropriately to prevent an increase in runoff from the site and protect downstream properties from erosion (see Appendix F). The northeastern portion of the site is at grade with Congress Street and would contribute a small amount of runoff to the existing improved storm drain in Congress Street. The central and southern portions of the site are below existing street grades in the area, but the two detention basins are sized to prevent an increase in runoff from the Project site to the Santa Ana River or surrounding properties. The WQMP also demonstrates the Project design will prevent downstream water quality impacts by detaining low flow runoff from the site.

As outlined in Sub-Section c-ii above, the hydrological analysis prepared by Psomas indicates the design of the proposed Project would not have any significant impacts on the flood zones or overall hydrology of the Santa Ana River. In addition, the Project design would not alter the direction or flow of any of the onsite drainages.

Regarding polluted runoff, sub-section (a) above evaluated the Project's potential short- and long-term impacts on water quality (i.e. polluted runoff) and determined that impacts could be reduced to less than significant levels through the implementation of Mitigation Measures HWQ-1 through HWQ-3 which include the preparation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and a Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP).

Summary of Impact. Implementation of Mitigation Measures HWQ-2 and HWQ-3 and the design of the proposed park Project would reduce potential impacts related to exceeding flood capacities and generating polluted runoff to less than significant levels.

c-iv) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would impede or redirect flood flow?

Less than Significant with Mitigation. The Project site generally drains toward the southwest and the discussion in Sub-Section c-ii above concluded the Project would not alter the overall existing drainage pattern of the site and would not substantially alter either of the existing identified drainages on the site. Any specific modifications to those drainages would be addressed in subsequent regulatory permitting through the resource agencies. The WQMP for the Project indicates the two onsite detention basins are sized appropriately to prevent an increase in runoff from the site and protect downstream properties from erosion (see Appendix F). The WQMP also

demonstrates the Project design will prevent downstream water quality impacts by detaining low flow runoff from the site.

Construction of the park Project would add impervious surfaces (parking lots, walkways). It will also add natural turf fields that are pervious and even the synthetic turf fields are considered pervious to some degree. Despite this, the proposed park Project would result in an increase in runoff compared to existing vacant conditions on the Project site. As outlined in Sub-Section c-ii above, the hydrological analysis prepared by Psomas indicates the design of the proposed Project will not have any significant impacts on the flood zones or overall hydrology of the Santa Ana River (see Appendix F). Therefore, the Project will not substantially impede or redirect flood flows associated with the Santa Ana River. In addition, Mitigation Measure HWQ-4 requires the City to document concurrence with this conclusion by FEMA through the issuance of a Conditional Letter of Map Revision (CLOMR) to demonstrate this impact will be less than significant.

The Project design would not alter the direction or flow of any of the onsite drainages. However, grading of the pads for the proposed Project would alter the flood zone limits and base flood elevations of the adjacent Santa Ana River. This impact is addressed in sub-section c-ii above. Mitigation Measure HWQ-4 was recommended in that section to reduce this potential impact to a less than significant level.

Summary of Impact. Impacts related to impeding or redirecting flood flows would be reduced to less than significant levels by implementation of Mitigation Measure HWQ-4.

d) Would the project result in flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?

Less than Significant Impact. The Project site is not located near or adjacent to a lake or ocean therefore there is no potential for inundation of the site by a seiche (a wave or oscillation of the surface of water in an enclosed or semi-enclosed basin). Further, the site is 47 miles from and over 900 feet higher in elevation than the Pacific Ocean, so there is no potential for impacts from a tsunami. The Project site is relatively flat, and it is surrounded on all sides by flat terrain.so there is little or no potential for mudflows even under extreme rain events.

In addition, the Project site is adjacent to the Santa Ana River, and this portion of the City of Colton is within the Seven Oaks Dam inundation area “The dam’s main function is to retain water for flood control purposes, meaning that most of the time, there is little or no water held behind Seven Oaks Dam, reducing the potential for flooding associated with dam failure… In the event of failure when there is a large amount of water stored in the reservoir, substantial flooding could occur in Colton on both sides of the Santa Ana River” (pages S-13 through S-16, Colton Safety Element, 2018). Although such an occurrence would affect many areas of the City, including the entire Project site, the likelihood of such an occurrence is considered low so the potential impact on the proposed Project is considered to be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

In summary, because the likelihood of these events is so low, potential impacts from seiche, tsunami, or mudflows on the Project would be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

e) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?

Less than Significant with Mitigation. Sub-section (a) above indicates the Project would be consistent with the Santa Ana River Basin Plan (i.e., applicable water quality control plan) with implementation of Mitigation Measures HWQ-1 through HWQ-3. Impacts related to conflicting

with or obstructing implementation of a water quality control plan would be mitigated to less than significant levels.

In 2014, the governor signed three bills known collectively as the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA). Under the SGMA, in basins designated as medium and high priority, local public agencies and Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSAs) are required to develop and implement Groundwater Sustainability Plans (GSPs) or Alternatives to GSPs. Existing GWMPs would be in effect until GSPs are adopted in medium and high priority basins. The three groundwater sub-basins underlying the Project area are adjudicated, but the City is not yet part of a GSA or part of an approved GSP (i.e., there is no adopted Groundwater Management Plan per the SGMA in the City); therefore, the Project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of a sustainable groundwater management plan and related impacts would be less than significant.

4.11 LAND USE AND PLANNING

IMPACT ANALYSIS

Would the Project:

a) Physically divide an established community?

No Impact. The Project site exists as a vacant site and is located south of two residential culs-de-sac (S. Florez Street and S. Fernando Street) and an industrial area. An additional residential area is located north of East Congress Street, which runs along the northern boundary of the site and the Santa Ana River runs along the entire eastern boundary of the Project site. There is limited access on the Project site by local residents; therefore, development of the site would not divide any portion of the local neighborhoods or the surrounding "South Colton Focus Area" (General Plan Land Use Element, Figure LU-9, HI 2013). Conversely, the proposed park would act as a new focal point and activity center for the surrounding neighborhoods. Therefore, the Project would have no impact in terms of dividing the community and no mitigation is required.

b) **Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?**

Less than Significant Impact. The Project site is designated as an Open Space Resource (OS Resource) in the Land Use Element of the General Plan (HI 2013) which covers several different resource conservation and open space areas. In addition, the site is zoned Open Space Resources (OS/Res) in the City's Municipal Code. The General Plan contains the following description of the OS Resource category:

Open Space-Resource. The Open Space-Resource designation applies to open space areas necessary for the protection and preservation of unique areas for such purposes as groundwater recharge, flood control, wildlife habitat conservation, and hillside protection. Designated areas include the Santa Ana River and its floodplain, storm drain channels, conservation areas designated for the protection of the Delhi Sands Flower-Loving Fly, and steep hillsides and rock outcroppings within the La Loma Hills and Reche Canyon areas. Complementary uses within the Open Space-Resource designation include cemeteries and recreation and equestrian uses.

Within the City areas along the Santa Ana River are designated *Open Space-Resource* to protect the groundwater recharge and habitat functions the river serves; mining is not specifically permitted (page 4.11-6, General Plan Update, Hogle Ireland 2013). The following goals and

policies of the General Plan Land Use Element are applicable to this open space land use/zoning designation:

General Plan Land Use Element – Open Space Uses

Goal LU-12: Provide for open space and recreation areas that meet the needs of Colton residents.

- **Policy LU-12.1:** Preserve and protect the City's established recreational and open space uses.
- **Policy LU-12.2:** Pursue opportunities for providing additional open space and recreation areas for residents, working toward the goal of having a City park within one-half mile of every residential neighborhood in Colton.
- **Policy LU-12.3:** Prioritize the development of a regional park and/or sports park within City limits.

Goal LU-13: Protect open space lands necessary for flood control and habitat preservation purposes, and to provide buffers from identified earthquake faults and other public safety hazards.

- **Policy LU-13.1:** Continue to monitor any changes to the flood zone boundaries of the Santa Ana River made by federal agencies, and modify Figure LU-4 as appropriate to reflect the most current Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) flood maps.
- **Policy LU-13.2:** Prohibit development within designated flood plain areas, as shown on Figure LU- 4 and more specifically as shown on adopted Flood Insurance Rate Maps published by FEMA. Figure LU-4 is incorporated into the Safety Element with this reference and policies LU-13.1 and LU-13.2.

The OS Resource category allows recreation uses such as the proposed Project, and just over half the site (24 of 45 acres or 53 percent) would remain undeveloped as habitat associated with the adjacent Santa Ana River. Therefore, the Project is consistent with the OS Resource designation and will help maintain open space and biological resources in this area.

Summary of Impact. The proposed park Project is consistent with the Open Space/Resource (OS/R) land use. Therefore, the Project would have less than significant impacts regarding conflicts with applicable land use and community environmental plans and no mitigation is required.

4.12 MINERAL RESOURCES

IMPACT ANALYSIS

Would the Project:

a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?

Less than Significant Impact. The site is comprised of two main soil types: (a) Tujunga gravelly loamy sand, 0 to 9 Percent Slopes; and (b) Psamments, Fluvents, and Frequently Flooded Soils. These are deep alluvial soils associated with the active Santa Ana River channel immediately

east of the site (N&M 2017). According to the City's most recent General Plan Update EIR,[34] the Project site is classified as Mineral Resource Zone (MRZ) 2 which means "Areas of Identified Mineral Resource Significance" and Exhibit 4.11-1, *Mineral Resources*, from the General Plan EIR further defines MRZ-2 as *"areas where geologic data indicates that significant PCC[35]-Grade aggregate resources are present"* (HI 2013). The majority of the MRZ-2 resources in the City are associated with sand and gravel along the Santa Ana River and Lytle Creek channels. However, the most recent General Plan Update for the City states… "Areas along the Santa Ana River are designated *Open Space-Resource* to protect the groundwater recharge and habitat functions the river serves; mining is not specifically permitted" (page 4.11-6, HI 2013). In contrast, the residential neighborhoods west and north of the proposed Project site are classified as "urban area" and no resource value is assigned to this area.

Development of the Project site would remove 21 acres of land within the MRZ-2 classification within the City. However, the Project site has a land use designation of Open Space Resource (OS Resource), and the City's General Plan precludes mining within the OS Resource zone. In addition, it would be difficult to effectively mine this site for aggregate given the proximity to existing residences and limited access for aggregate haul trucks. The presence of the former Guyaux Landfill on the site also reduces the practical value of the surrounding aggregate by making mining of the site more difficult (i.e., extraction would have to avoid the landfill area). Although the Project would convert the site to park uses, the improvements do not require extensive foundations or other intrusive improvements, so it is possible this area could be mined for aggregate in the future in the need arose and the proposed soccer fields were removed. For these reasons, the Project would have a less than significant impact on designated mineral resources and no mitigation is required.

b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?

Less than Significant Impact. As outlined in Section (a) above, the City's General Plan indicates the Project site is within MRZ-2 where identified mineral resource are present (i.e. sand and gravel associated with the nearby Santa Ana River). However, the Project site has a land use designation of Open Space Resource (OS Resource), and the City's General Plan precludes mining within the OS Resource zone. Therefore, the Project would have a less than significant impact on locally important mineral resource recovery sites delineated on a local general plan and no mitigation is required.

Summary of Impacts. Development of the Project would have less than significant impacts on mineral resources associated with the adjacent Santa Ana River and no mitigation is required.

4.13 NOISE

IMPACT ANALYSIS

Would the Project:

a) Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise in the vicinity of the project levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?

[34] City of Colton General Plan Update, Land Use, Housing and Mobility Elements." Hogle Ireland. May 2013.
[35] PCC = Portland Cement Concrete

Less than Significant Impact. Psomas conducted a noise assessment of the Project and the following summarizes the results of that assessment (Psomas 2019e). The Noise and Vibration Analysis for the proposed Project can be found in Appendix G. The existing background noise environment (i.e., ambient noise) in the Project area is primarily influenced by vehicle traffic and distant industrial work. Additional noise sources include animals, such as birds and barking dogs, and airplanes. The average noise levels (measured as L_{eq}) at the perimeter of the Project site range from 61.9 to 63.0 dBA along the northern boundary (Congress Street) and from 50.7 to 54.1 dBA along the west-northwest boundaries of the site (adjacent to housing on S. Florez and S. Fernando Streets (Psomas 2019e). Land uses that contain persons who are particularly sensitive to noise are called "sensitive receptors" and include residences, schools, hospitals, and similar uses sensitive to noise. The closest noise-sensitive uses are single-family residences immediately west of the northern and central portions of the Project site along S. Florez and S. Fernando Streets. These sensitive land uses may be potentially affected by the noise generated during construction and/or operation of the proposed park Project.

Construction (Short-Term) Impacts

Two types of short-term noise impacts could occur during construction of the proposed Project. First, sensitive receptors could be affected by noise generated by grading and construction activities on the Project site. Table 16 identifies the estimated noise levels generated by various construction activities.

TABLE 16
CONSTRUCTION NOISE LEVELS AT NOISE SENSITIVE USES

	Noise Levels (L_{eq} dBA)							
	Residential Use to the West of the Project Site		***Residential Use to the North of the Project Site***		***Residential Use to the East of the Project Site***		***Residential Uses to the South of the Project Site***	
Construction Phase	*Max (30 ft)*	*Avg (175 ft)*	*Max (15 ft)*	*Avg (175 ft)*	*Max (2,190 ft)*	*Avg (2,400)*	*Max (2,230 ft)*	*Avg (3,070 ft)*
Ground Clearing/ Demolition	88	73	94	73	51	50	51	48
Excavation	93	78	99	78	56	55	56	53
Foundation Construction	81	66	87	66	44	43	44	41
Building Construction	88	73	94	73	51	50	51	48
Paving and Site Cleanup	93	78	99	78	56	55	56	53

L_{eq} dBA: Average noise energy level; Max: maximum; avg: average; ft: feet
Note: Noise levels from construction activities do not take into account attenuation provided by intervening structures.
Source: Psomas 2019e (Appendix G) from USEPA 1971.

In addition to actual equipment noise onsite, construction crew commuting and the transport of construction equipment and materials to the site would incrementally increase noise levels on roadways in the Project area, mainly Congress Street/Fogg Street and La Cadena Drive. There would be a relatively high single-event noise exposure potential at a maximum level of 87 dBA L_{max} with trucks passing at 50 feet from receptors along roadway segments leading to the Project site (i.e., adjacent to Congress Street). The average daily traffic volume (ADT) ranges from 9,300 to 19,900 along South La Cadena Drive in the Project vicinity. When compared to these existing traffic volumes on streets in the Project vicinity, the projected construction traffic would be minimal and less than 10 percent of the ADT on any street segment in the Project vicinity, and its

associated long-term noise level change would not be perceptible. Therefore, short-term, construction-related worker commutes and equipment transport noise impacts would not be significant.

The City's Municipal Code does not include hourly restrictions on when construction activities are allowed to occur. Although the City does not include construction hour limitations, project related construction activities would occur during normal daytime business hours which are the least noise-sensitive hours of the day. In addition, construction activities are also of relatively short-duration (approximately 9 months). The Project would also not involve construction equipment which generate extremely high noise levels such as pile drivers. Therefore, short-term construction construction-related noise impacts would be less than significant.

Operational (Long-Term) Impacts

The Project may result in long-term operational noise impacts as a result of increased traffic and onsite noise sources such as fields, parking lots, and spectator areas.

Traffic. Regarding traffic-related noise, the proposed Project is expected to generate an average daily traffic volume of 571 vehicles/day for weekdays, 3,239 vehicles/day for Saturdays and 2,302 vehicles/day for Sundays. Table 17 shows the increase in street segment traffic volumes associated with the Project.

TABLE 17
STREET SEGMENT VOLUMES

Street Segment	Existing Traffic Volume	Opening Year Without Project Volume	Opening Year With Project Volume
Weekday Volumes			
Congress St between 7th St/West Project Access	700	700	900
Fogg St between Cedar St/M St	800	800	1,200
M St between La Cadena Dr/Fogg St	3,400	4,300	4,500
M St between Fogg St/Mt. Vernon Ave	4,700	5,000	5,200
La Cadena Dr between S of 7th St/7th St	11,800	12,900	12,900
La Cadena Dr between 7th St/M St	13,700	14,700	14,800
La Cadena Dr between M St/I-10	15,700	16,800	17,100
Weekend Volumes			
Congress St between 7th St/West Project Access	500	500	1,500
Fogg St between Cedar St/M St	500	500	2,700
M St between La Cadena Dr/Fogg St	2,000	2,800	3,800
M St between Fogg St/Mt. Vernon Ave	2,600	3,300	4,600
La Cadena Dr between S of 7th St/7th St	4,400	6,700	6,900
La Cadena Dr between 7th St/M St	5,700	8,000	8,800
La Cadena Dr between M St/I-10	7,600	9,800	11,400
Source: Psomas 2019e (Appendix G) based on Exhibits 4, 10, and 14 from the Project Traffic Study.			

The Federal Highway Administration's FHWA-RD-77-108 Highway Traffic Noise Prediction Model was used to calculate anticipated traffic noise increases. Table 18 shows the increase in traffic noise associated with the Project. Traffic volumes occurring on weekends related to the Project

would result in a perceptible increase (+3 dB) in noise levels for traffic noise along Congress Street and Fogg Street with other roadways having imperceptible (<3 dB) changes in noise levels. Though noise level increases would be perceptible along these roadways, estimated noise levels of 57 dBA CNEL along Congress Street is below the upper limit for the land use noise compatibility standard of 60 dBA CNEL which is considered by the City to be "Normally Acceptable" for single-family residential uses. Fogg Street is generally zoned as manufacturing with the exception of a portion of the street near Congress Street which is zoned residential. The City has established an upper limit for the land use noise compatibility standard for manufacturing uses of 75 dBA CNEL as "Normally Acceptable". Noise associated with Project related traffic is estimated to be 63 dBA CNEL along Fogg Street which would be well within this Standard.

Fogg Street also has a portion of the street that is zoned as residential. There are no existing residential structures along this portion of the Fogg Street. The estimated 63 dBA CNEL noise level associated with Project plus background traffic would result in noise exposure for future residential uses along Fogg Street to fall within the "Conditionally Acceptable" noise standard of 55 – 70 dBA CNEL. For land uses in this category Caltrans recommends that new construction or development should be undertaken after an analysis of the noise reduction requirements is made and needed noise insulation features included in the design. Conventional construction, but with closed windows and fresh air supply systems or air conditioning will normally suffice (Caltrans 20123). Noise level increases for two of the identified roadway segments would be perceptible (i.e., Congress St. between 7th Street and the west Project entrance, and Fogg Street between Cedar St and M St.). However, traffic noise levels under Project conditions would be within the City's normally or conditional acceptable categories of the Land Use Compatibility for Community Noise Environments. Therefore, Project-related traffic would not generate a significant noise impact at off-site land uses in the Project area and no mitigation is required.

TABLE 18
PROJECT TRAFFIC NOISE

Street Segment	No Project Traffic Noise (dBA CNEL)	Project Traffic Noise (dBA CNEL)	Project Traffic Noise Increase (dBA CNEL)[1]	Noise Threshold (dBA CNEL)	Exceeds Noise Threshold?
Weekday Volumes					
Congress St between 7th St/West Project Access	54	55	1	3	No
Fogg St between Cedar St/M St	57	59	2	3	No
M St between La Cadena Dr/Fogg St	66	66	0	3	No
M St between Fogg St/Mt. Vernon Ave	67	67	0	3	No
La Cadena Dr between S of 7th St/7th St	72	72	0	3	No
La Cadena Dr between 7th St/M St	73	73	0	3	No
La Cadena Dr between M St/I-10	73	73	0	3	No
Weekend Volumes					
Congress St between 7th St/West Project Access	52	57	5	3	**Yes**
Fogg St between Cedar St/M St	55	63	7	3	**Yes**
M St between La Cadena Dr/Fogg St	64	65	1	3	No
M St between Fogg St/Mt. Vernon Ave	65	66	1	3	No
La Cadena Dr between S of 7th St/7th St	69	69	0	3	No
La Cadena Dr between 7th St/M St	70	70	0	3	No
La Cadena Dr between M St/I-10	71	71	1	3	No

Note: dBA: A-weighted decibels; CNEL: community noise equivalent level.

[1] Noise level increases are rounded to the nearest integer.

Source: Psomas 2019e (Appendix G)

Onsite Project Noise Sources. Noise associated with facilities at the Project site are regulated by the City's Municipal Code. Section 18.42.040 establishes the following performance standards relative to noise for facilities:

> The maximum sound level radiated by any Use of Facility, when measured at the boundary line of the Property on which the sound is generated, Shall not be obnoxious by reason of its intensity, pitch or dynamic characteristics as determined by the City, and Shall not exceed 65 dBA [18.42.040 – Noise].

Noise impacts associated with the following Project-related activities are evaluated below.

Soil Import/Grading. The City would attempt to balance earthwork on the site to the greatest extent practical to minimize the offsite importation of soil. However, the current estimate of 58,500 cy of imported soil would require 3,656 truck-loads to the site from offsite locations assuming 16 cy of soil capacity per truck. These truck trips distributed over a period of up to four months (Monday through Saturday or 78 days), equals 47 truck-loads per day or 5 trucks per hour assuming 9 hours per work day (7 AM to 4 PM). The addition of 5 trucks per hour distributed over

the roadway network would not result in a substantial increase over existing traffic volumes. Therefore, short-term, construction-related truck noise impacts would not be significant.

Field and Parking Lot Activities. Parking lots generate noise from vehicle ingress and egress, engine starts, participant and spectator conversations, and door slams. Parking lot activity would occur intermittently throughout the day and night until approximately 10 PM and each occasion typically lasts less than one minute. Noise levels associated with parking lot activities on the Project site were calculated based on the Federal Transit Administration's Noise Impact Assessment Spreadsheet. Noise from parking lots were found to generate approximately 54 dBA CNEL at 50 feet which is the minimum distance to the Project's sensitive receptors. Any receptors further than 50 feet would be exposed to less noise due to noise attenuation with greater distance. Therefore, CNEL levels associated with these parking lot activities would not exceed the City's 65 dBA exterior noise limit for off-site noise-sensitive uses, and no mitigation is required.

Noise associated with the soccer fields and spectator areas was modeled using the SoundPlan model assuming all athletic fields were in operation simultaneously. Noise levels associated with these athletic fields modeled at a maximum noise level of 51 dBA at the nearest residences located adjacent to the Project site. is the maximum noise levels would be below the 65 dBA exterior noise limit as established under the City's Municipal Code 18.42.040.

> If special events are held at the Project site, the City requires a permit to be issued for the event. Municipal Code Section 5.44.010, which regulates special events at City-owned properties, would consider exposure of neighboring residents to excessive noise, including amplified sound, prior to issuance of a special events permit.

As demonstrated in sub-section (a) above, potential long-term noise impacts from Project-related traffic, proposed parking lots, athletic field usage, and other Project activities would have less than significant operational, long-term noise impacts no mitigation is required.

Summary of Impacts. Potential short-term and long-term noise impacts during construction and operation of the Project would be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

b) Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?

Less than Significant Impact. Vibration refers to groundborne noise and perceptible motion. Groundborne vibration is almost exclusively a concern inside buildings and is rarely perceived as a problem outdoors, where the motion may be discernable but without the effect associated with the shaking of a building there is less of a reaction. Typical sources of groundborne vibration are construction activities (e.g., blasting, pile driving, and operating heavy duty earthmoving equipment), steel-wheeled trains, and occasional traffic on rough roads. When roadways are smooth, vibration from traffic, even heavy trucks, is rarely perceptible. Roadways surrounding the Project site are paved and Project traffic is not expected to generate perceptible vibration.

The City has established the following Municipal Code limit for vibration:

> All activities Shall be operated so as not to generate ground vibration by equipment other than motor Vehicles, trains or by temporary construction or Demolition, which is perceptible without instruments by the average Person at or beyond any Lot Line of the Lot containing the activities. [18.42.050 – Vibration]

No specific quantitative threshold has been established relative to Municipal Code Section 18.42.050. The following vibration thresholds are used in the assessment of potential vibration-

induced building damage and annoyance. The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) vibration damage potential guideline thresholds are shown in Table 19.

TABLE 19
VIBRATION DAMAGE THRESHOLD CRITERIA

Building Class	Continuous Source PPV (in/sec)	Single-Event Source PPV (in/sec)
Class I: buildings in steel or reinforced concrete, such as factories, retaining walls, bridges, steel towers, open channels, underground chambers and tunnels with and without concrete alignment	0.5	1.2
Class II: buildings with foundation walls and floors in concrete, walls in concrete or masonry, stone masonry retaining walls, underground chambers and tunnels with masonry alignments, conduits in loose material	0.3	0.7
Class III: buildings as mentioned above but with wooden ceilings and walls in masonry	0.2	0.5
Class IV: construction very sensitive to vibrations; objects of historic interest	0.12	0.3
Source: Psomas 2019e (Appendix G) from Caltrans 2013.		

The building damage threshold for “Class III Buildings” of 0.2 peak particle velocity (ppv) inch per second (in/sec) is selected for residential buildings for this analysis. These thresholds represent the vibration limits for damage to adjacent residential buildings to the Project site from continuous sources of vibration.

The Caltrans vibration annoyance potential guideline thresholds are shown in Table 20. Based on the guidance in Table 20, the “Distinctly perceptible” vibration level of 0.24 ppv in/sec is considered as a threshold for a potentially significant vibration impact for human annoyance.

TABLE 20
VIBRATION ANNOYANCE CRITERIA

Average Human Response	ppv (in/sec)
Severe	2.0
Strongly perceptible	0.9
Distinctly perceptible	0.24
Barely perceptible	0.035
ppv: peak particle velocity; in/sec: inch(es) per second Source: Psomas 2019e (Appendix G) from Caltrans 2013.	

Pile driving and blasting are generally the sources of the most severe vibration during construction. Neither pile driving nor blasting would be used during Project construction. Conventional construction equipment would be used for demolition and grading activities. Table 21 summarizes typical vibration levels measured during construction activities for various vibration-inducing pieces of equipment.

TABLE 21
VIBRATION LEVELS FOR CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT

Equipment		ppv at 25 ft (in/sec)
Pile driver (impact)	upper range	1.518
	typical	0.644
Pile driver (sonic)	upper range	0.734
	typical	0.170
Vibratory roller		0.210
Large bulldozer		0.089
Caisson drilling		0.089
Loaded trucks		0.076
Jackhammer		0.035
Small bulldozer		0.003
ppv: peak particle velocity; ft: feet; in/sec: inches per second. Source: Psomas 2019e (Appendix G) from Caltrans 2013; FTA 2006.		

Site clearing, grading, and construction would occur proximate to neighboring residential land uses. Table 22, Vibration Annoyance Levels at Sensitive Uses, shows the estimated vibration levels from Project construction activities relative to the vibration annoyance criteria.

TABLE 22
VIBRATION ANNOYANCE LEVELS AT SENSITIVE USES

	Vibration Levels (ppv)			
	Residential Use to the West of the Project Site	***Residential Use to the North of the Project Site***	***Residential Use to the East of the Project Site***	***Residential Uses to the South of the Project Site***
Equipment	*(ppv @ 30 ft)*	*(ppv @ 30 ft)*	*(ppv @ 2,230 ft)*	*(ppv @ 2,190 ft)*
Vibratory roller	0.16	0.16	0	0
Large bulldozer	0.07	0.07	0	0
Small bulldozer	0.00	0.00	0	0
Loaded trucks	0.06	0.06	0	0
Criteria	**0.24**	**0.24**	**0.24**	**0.24**
Exceeds Criteria?	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**
ppv: peak particle velocity; Max: maximum; avg: average; ft: feet Source: Psomas 2019e (Calculations can be found in Appendix G).				

As shown in Table 23, ppv would not exceed the criteria threshold when construction activities occur under maximum (i.e., closest to the receptor) exposure conditions. These vibration levels represent conditions when construction activities occur closest to receptor locations. Construction-related vibration would be less under average conditions when construction activities are located further away. Because vibration levels would be below the significance thresholds, vibration generated by the Project's construction equipment would not be expected to generate distinctly perceptible levels of vibration at the nearest uses and would result in less than significant vibration impacts related to vibration annoyance.

TABLE 23
BUILDING DAMAGE LEVELS AT NEARBY USES

	Vibration Levels (ppv)			
	Residential Use to the West of the Project Site	***Residential Use to the North of the Project Site***	***Residential Use to the East of the Project Site***	***Residential Uses to the South of the Project Site***
Equipment	*(ppv @ 30 ft)*	*(ppv @ 30 ft)*	*(ppv @ 2,230 ft)*	*(ppv @ 2,190 ft)*
Vibratory roller	0.16	0.16	0	0
Large bulldozer	0.07	0.07	0	0
Small bulldozer	0.00	0.00	0	0
Loaded trucks	0.06	0.06	0	0
Criteria	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.2**
Exceeds Criteria?	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**

ppv: peak particle velocity; Max: maximum; avg: average; ft: feet
Source: Psomas 2019e from USEPA 1971 (Calculations can be found in Appendix G).

Impact Summary: As shown in Tables 22 and 23, all groundborne vibration or noise levels would be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

c) For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?

No Impact. The Project site is not located within the vicinity of a private airstrip; therefore, the proposed Project would not have an impact on subjecting people using the proposed Project site to excessive noise levels. Flabob Airport is located approximately 6.1 miles southwest of the Project site, San Bernardino International Airport is located approximately 4.3 miles northeast of the site, Ontario International Airport is located approximately 14.3 miles west of the site, and the Riverside Municipal Airport is 9.6 miles southwest of the site. A review of the respective Airport Land Use Compatibility Plans confirms that the Project site is not within any designated airport influence areas or fly zones under either the proposed site plan or the access option site plan. No impact related to public airports or private airstrips would occur, and no mitigation is required. The site is not within an airport land use plan and there are no active airports within two miles of the Project site. Therefore, there would be no impacts in this regard and no mitigation is required.

4.14 POPULATION AND HOUSING

IMPACT ANALYSIS

Would the Project:

a) Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?

No Impact. The Project would support the needs of local young residents by providing needed fields for soccer practice and games. The Project would not add any new housing or sources of long-term employment or businesses that could increase the City's population, housing stock, or

workforce, or indirectly affect other City infrastructure. Therefore, there are no impacts in this regard and no mitigation is required.

b) Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?

No Impact. The Project site is currently vacant and contains no improved or occupied structures. Project construction and operation would not displace any persons or uses currently on the Project site. Therefore, there are no impacts in this regard and no mitigation is required.

4.15 PUBLIC SERVICES

IMPACT ANALYSIS

a) Would the Project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services: fire protection, police protection, schools, parks, and other public facilities?

Less than Significant Impact. See below.

1. **Fire Protection.** The Colton Fire Department would provide fire protection services to the Project site. The closest fire station to the Project site is Colton Fire Station 213 located at 1100 South La Cadena Drive approximately 0.7 mile west of the site (driving distance). This station has a daily staffing of three personnel, one captain, one engineer, and one firefighter paramedic response on Medic Engine 213. This station also houses the Department's Heavy Rescue Unit.[36] Based on the distance from Station 213 to the site, the estimated emergency response time would be approximately 2-3 minutes.[37]

   Development of the proposed Project would incrementally increase the demand for fire protection services on the Project site over the existing vacant condition. However, the Project would not introduce any new permanent employees or residents onto the site but would support several hundred athletes and spectators when the park was being used for soccer practices, local games, and tournaments. In general park uses generate fewer health- or fire-related emergency calls compared to a similar area (i.e. approximately 45 acres) of urban or suburban residential uses.[38] The City's Community Services Department would coordinate with the Colton Fire Department to ensure the Project's design, construction, and operation meet the fire protection requirements for this area or fire zone. These include but are not limited to adequate vehicle access, adequate fire flow, the use proper fire-resistant construction methods, and a sufficient number of on-site fire hydrants. In addition, the proposed Project would be constructed in accordance with current California Building Code (CBC) design and development standards. For these reasons, potential Project-related impacts to fire services would be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

[36] City of Colton Fire Department website accessed July 16, 2019 https://www.coltonfire.com/
[37] Assuming an estimated speed of 25-35 miles per hour depending on traffic
[38] Personal communication, Colton Fire Marshal's Office, July 16, 2019

2. **Police Protection.** Police services to the Project site would be provided by the City of Colton Police Department. The police station closest to the Project site is located at 650 North La Cadena Drive, approximately 0.5-mile northwest of the site.[39] The proposed park would incrementally increase the demand for police protection services over the current vacant condition of the site.

   The City monitors police staffing levels as part of the annual budgeting process to ensure that adequate police protection can continue even after new development and public works projects are approved and constructed. According to the City's General Plan, the City maintains a ratio of 3.3 officers per 10,000 residents and the Colton Police Department estimates the ideal number of officers required for maximum efficiency is 4.4 officers per 10,000 residents. The Colton Police Department has 51 sworn officers and 32 non-sworn employees serving a population of approximately 53,243 residents. Based on this, the ratio of sworn officers to population is 1.0 sworn officer per 10,000 residents which means the City is currently deficient in police service levels based on its established standard.[39] However, the proposed Project would not introduce any new permanent employees or new residents onto the site, although there could be hundreds of athletes and spectators during practices, local games, or tournaments. In general park uses typically generate fewer general and emergency calls for police service compared to a similar area (i.e. approximately 45 acres) of urban or suburban residential uses.[40] In addition, a small police sub-station facility would be constructed on the Project site as part of the northern concession building. Therefore, potential Project-related impacts to police services would be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

3. **Schools.** The Project does not include housing or uses that would generate new permanent residents or employees, therefore, it would not result in any increase in the number of school-age students or impacts to local schools. Therefore, the proposed park Project would have no impacts on schools and no mitigation is required.

4. **Parks.** Please refer to Section 3.16, *Recreation*. The Project is a community-level park which would enhance the recreational opportunities for residents and soccer athletes in the City and surrounding region. Therefore, the Project would have no adverse impacts on parks and no mitigation is required.

5. **Other Public Facilities.** The Project does not propose any residential or non-residential development that would increase the local population, housing stock, or employment base in the City. Other than the park itself and the aforementioned onsite police sub-station, the Project does not require the construction of new or expansion of existing governmental facilities. Therefore, the Project would have less than significant impacts to these facilities and no mitigation is required.

[39] City of Colton Police Department website accessed July 16, 2019 https://www.coltonpd.org/
[40] Personal communication, Colton Police Department, Public Information Officer, July 16, 2019

4.16 RECREATION

IMPACT ANALYSIS

Would the Project:

a) Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?

No Impact. The proposed Project would increase available recreational facilities in terms of new soccer fields available in the City and surrounding region so it would have beneficial (i.e., no adverse) impacts on these resources and no mitigation is required.

b) Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?

Less than Significant with Mitigation. Construction of the proposed Project would have a number of potential environmental impacts that are evaluated in other sections and various mitigation measures are included to reduce identified impacts to less than significant levels (e.g., biological resources, air quality, cultural resources, hazardous materials, etc.). The Soccer Park Master Plan indicates 21 acres of the site would be developed for park uses while 24 acres of 53 percent of the 45-acre site would remain as undisturbed open space. The construction of the park is not expected to result in significant environmental impacts with implementation of the recommended mitigation measures (see Sections 3.1 through 3.19). Therefore, potential impacts would be e less than significant and no additional mitigation would be required.

4.17 TRANSPORTATION

IMPACT ANALYSIS

Would the Project:

a) Conflict with a program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadways, bicycle lanes and pedestrian facilities paths?

Less than Significant Impact. The Project site is located south of the east end of Congress Street approximately one half-mile east of La Cadena Drive which provides regional access to I-215 to the south and I-10 to the north. Major local streets in the Project area are M Street to the north and Mt. Vernon Avenue to the northeast. The site is bounded on the east by the Santa Ana River but access across the river is available via M Street to Mt. Vernon Avenue. Two small residential streets border the northwest portion of the Project site, S. Florez Street and S. Fernando Street, both of which take access off of Congress Street.

Traffic Study Area. A detailed Traffic Impact Study (TIS) for the Project was prepared by Psomas in June 2019 and is included in Appendix H to this document. The Project study area includes five existing intersections and one new Project intersection. Peak hour turning movement counts were collected at each of the existing study intersections. The study intersections are listed below.

1. M Street/La Cadena Drive (signalized, existing)
2. M Street/Fogg Street (unsignalized, existing)

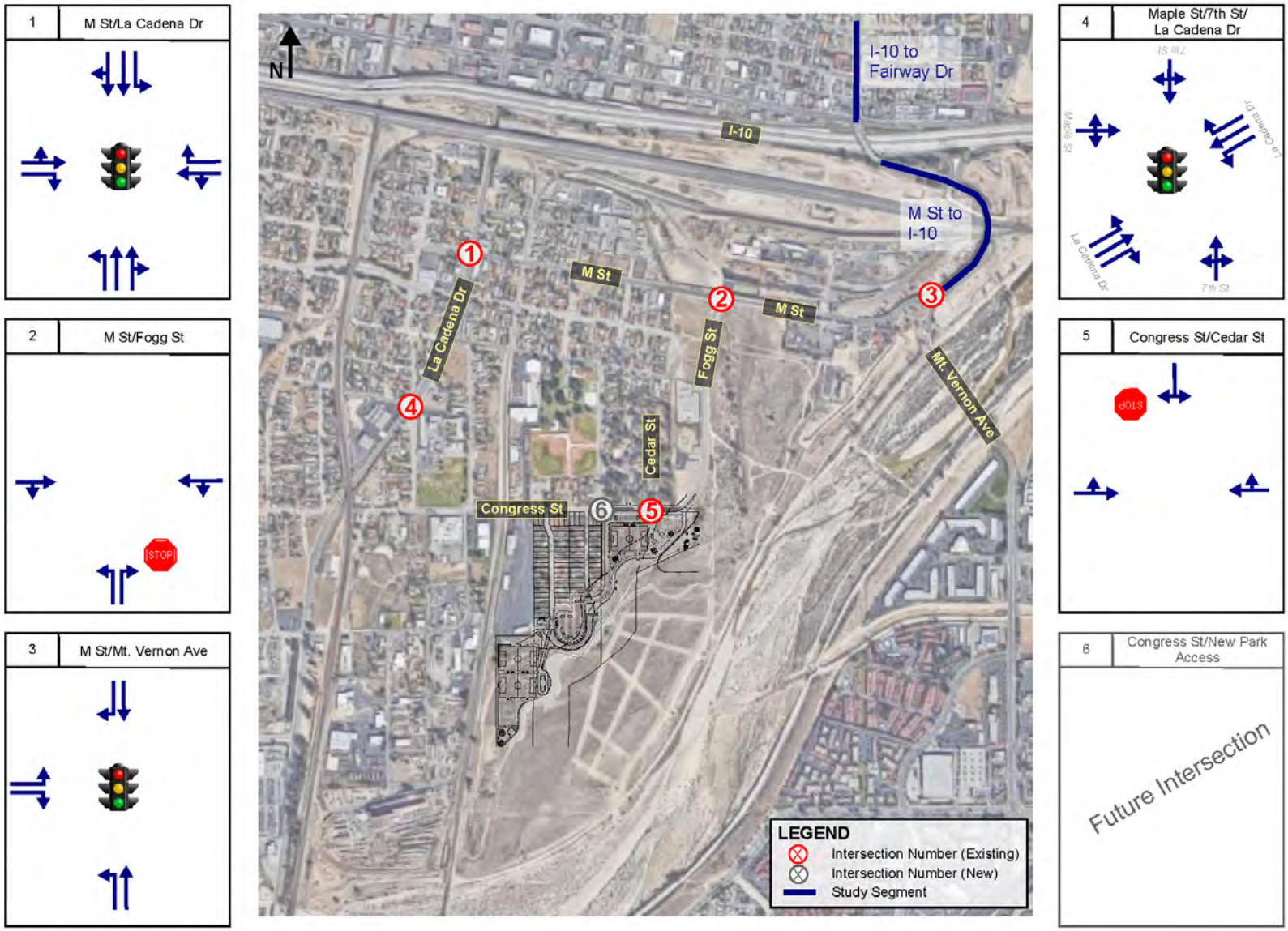
3. M Street/Mt. Vernon Avenue (signalized, existing)
4. La Cadena Drive/7th Street/Maple Street (signalized, existing)
5. Congress Street/Cedar Street (unsignalized, existing)
6. Congress Street/New Park Access (unsignalized, new)

In addition to the study intersections, two segments of Mt. Vernon Avenue were analyzed because the Project is expected to add 50 or more peak hour trips along each of the segments, which meets the threshold for the *San Bernardino County Congestion Management Program* (CMP) analysis of arterial roadways. The two roadway segments of Mt. Vernon Avenue to be studied are: (1) M Street to I-10; and (2) I-10 to Fairway Drive. Exhibit 15, *Study Area Intersections and Roadway Segments,* shows the study intersections and the CMP segments within the study area. Although according to the CMP, the segments do not need to be evaluated because they are urban segments with traffic signals located less than two miles apart, City traffic staff recommended these segments be evaluated. Traffic volumes at the five existing local intersections were collected as well as pedestrian and bicycle volumes. According to available data, existing pedestrian and bicycle volumes were found to relatively low.

Methodology/Analysis Scenarios. The TIS evaluated the following scenarios related to Project traffic and its impacts on study area intersections and streets: Existing (2019); Opening Year (2021); and Long-Term (2041) both with and without Project traffic. Based on discussions with the City, it was determined that the annual growth in traffic volumes for the long-term analysis is 1.0% per year to 2041 or 20 years after the anticipated Project opening. Per the County's CMP, a transportation impact is significant "if the traffic level of service (LOS) at an intersection or on a segment drops below the adopted LOS standard (LOS E), or if the current LOS is F and the quantitative measure of LOS increases by 10 percent or more." The acceptable level of service for the City of Colton is LOS D, so the project is assumed to result in a significant impact if an intersection or segment LOS drops below D, or if the current LOS is E or F and the quantitative measure increases by 10 percent or more.

Cumulative Traffic. For the Opening Year and Buildout Scenarios, the traffic study used traffic expected to be generated by 13 local development projects in the cities of Colton and Grand Terrace which would produce 32,510 trips on weekdays and 28,837 trips on Saturday. The highest combined peak hour traffic from these projects is during the weekday PM peak (3,023 trips) and the projects generate 2,792 trips during the Saturday peak hour (Psomas 2019f).

Trip Generation. The expected trip generation of the park Project is shown in Table 24. The TIS assumes the Project would generate 321 trips during the Saturday peak hour and 131 trips during the weekday PM peak hour. The Project is also estimated to generate 571 vehicles per day on weekdays, 3,239 vehicles per day on Saturdays, and 2,302 vehicles per day on Sundays. It should be noted no truck trips are associated with operation of the Project during peak hours so the peak hour trip figures are for vehicles and not passenger car equivalents (PCEs). Although there may be truck trips at some point during a 24-hour period for deliveries, trash, etc. which would generate PCEs, the assumption for the TIS is that none of those trips would occur during the peak hour. In addition, the City's TIS methodology for roadway impact analysis is based on vehicles and not PCEs, so PCEs were not calculated for daily traffic.



Source: Psomas, 2019

Study Area Intersections and Roadway Segments

Exhibit 15

Colton Community Soccer Park Project

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TABLE 24
PROJECT TRIP GENERATION

Period	Trips/Field	Trips	Percent		Trips	
			In	Out	In	Out
PM Peak	16.43	131	66	34	87	45
Saturday Peak	40.10	321	48	52	154	167
Source: Psomas 2019f						

Trip Distribution. As shown in Table 24, the Project is expected to generate 131 PM peak hour trips during the week and 321 peak hour trips on the weekend (Saturday). Project-related trips would distribute onto surrounding streets including 30 percent west on Congress Street toward La Cadena Drive and 70 percent north onto Fogg Street. Project trip distribution is shown in Exhibit 16, *Project Trip Distribution* (Exhibit 12, Psomas 2019f).

Existing Conditions. Table 25 shows the existing level of service (LOS) and seconds of delay experienced on study area intersections under existing (2019) conditions.

TABLE 25
EXISTING INTERSECTION OPERATIONS

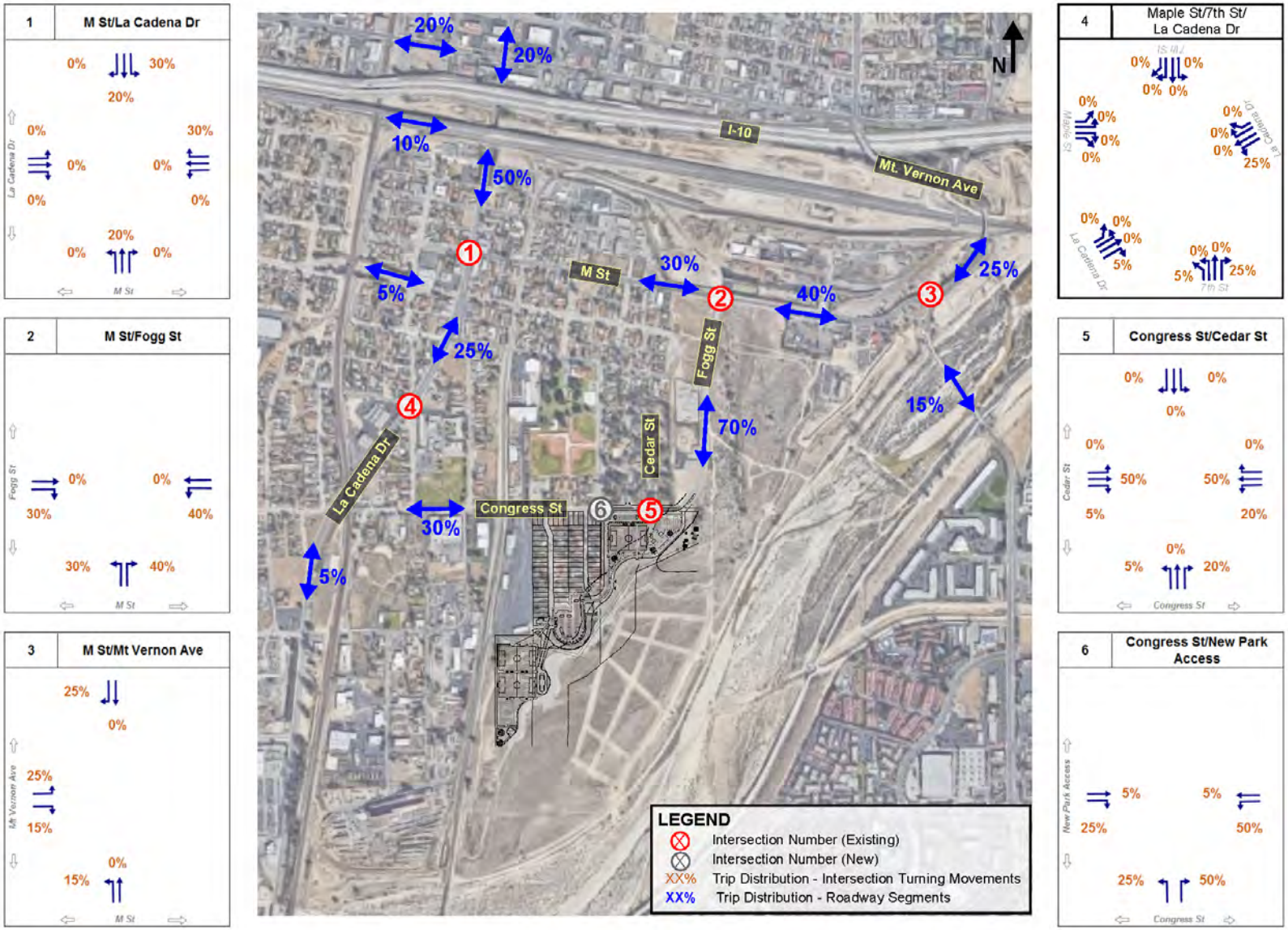
Intersection	Control[1]	Weekday PM Peak Hour		Saturday PM Peak Hour	
		Delay[2]	LOS	Delay[2]	LOS
1. M. St./La Cadena Dr.	S	15.4	B	7.8	A
2. M St./Fogg St.	U	13.7	B	10.6	B
3. M St./Mt. Vernon Ave.	S	15.3	B	7.6	A
4. Maple St./7th St./La Cadena Dr.	S	7.8	A	2.3	A
5. Congress St./Cedar St.	U	8.9	A	8.9	A
6. Congress St./New Park Access	U	NA	NA	NA	NA

Intersections exceeding City standards are shown in **BOLD** NA = Not Applicable

[1] S = Signalized, U = Unsignalized
[2] Highest lane delay at Two-Way Stop Control (TWSC) intersection

Source: Psomas, 2019f.

Existing Plus Project Impacts. CEQA requires an analysis of potential traffic impacts if all Project-related traffic was added onto local streets and intersections under existing (2019) conditions. As shown in Table 26, the study area intersections would continue to operate at LOS B or better which exceeds the City standard. Therefore, the Project would not result in any significant traffic impacts on study area intersections under the Existing Plus Project Scenario and no mitigation is required.



Source: Psomas, 2019

Project Trip Distribution

Exhibit 16

Colton Community Soccer Park Project

PSOMAS

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TABLE 26
EXISTING PLUS PROJECT INTERSECTION OPERATIONS

Intersection	Control[1]	Weekday PM Peak Hour		Saturday PM Peak Hour	
		Delay[2]	LOS	Delay[2]	LOS
1. M. St./La Cadena Dr.	S	18.1	B	9.2	A
2. M St./Fogg St.	U	15.7	B	10.9	B
3. M St./Mt. Vernon Ave.	S	16.8	B	8.2	A
4. Maple St./7th St./La Cadena Dr.	S	8.9	A	4.4	A
5. Congress St./Cedar St.	U	9.5	A	11.3	B
6. Congress St./New Park Access	U	10.0	A	9.9	A

Intersections exceeding City standards are shown in **BOLD** NA = Not Applicable

[1] S = Signalized, U = Unsignalized

[2] Highest lane delay at Two-Way Stop Control (TWSC) intersection

Source: Psomas, 2019f.

In addition to intersections, the two CMP road segments were evaluated for existing plus project impacts, as shown in Table 27. Although the segment of Mt. Vernon south of I-10 currently operates at LOS F on weekdays and LOS E on Saturdays, the Project would increase traffic (and therefore, the volume-to-capacity ratio) by less than 10 percent in both cases, so according to the City's criteria there is no significant impact.

The segment of Mt Vernon north of I-10 operates at LOS D with or without the Project on weekdays and at LOS C with or without the Project on Saturdays so the Project would have no significant impact on this segment.

TABLE 27
EXISTING PLUS PROJECT SEGMENT OPERATIONS

CMP Segment	Period	Daily Volumes (vpd)		Level of Service (LOS)	
		Without Project	With Project	Without Project	With Project
Mt. Vernon Ave. M Street to I-10	Weekday	23,700	23,900	F	F
	Saturday	14,300	15,100	E	E
Mt. Vernon Ave. I-10 to Fairway Dr.	Weekday	17,300	17,400	D	D
	Saturday	10,400	11,300	C	C

Segments exceeding City standards are shown in **BOLD**
vpd = vehicles per day

Source: Psomas 2019f

Opening Year (2021)[41] Impacts. Table 28 shows the level of service (LOS) conditions and seconds of delay that would be experienced on study area intersections under opening year (2021) conditions without the Project, while Table CC shows the intersection impacts in 2021 with Project traffic.

[41] The Project traffic study refers to this scenario as "Existing + Cumulative + Project"

TABLE 28
OPENING YEAR (2021) INTERSECTION OPERATIONS WITHOUT PROJECT

Intersection	Control[1]	Weekday PM Peak Hour		Saturday PM Peak Hour	
		Delay[2]	LOS	Delay[2]	LOS
1. M. St./La Cadena Dr.	S	15.6	B	7.4	A
2. M St./Fogg St.	U	14.8	B	11.2	B
3. M St./Mt. Vernon Ave.	S	14.3	B	7.6	A
4. Maple St./7th St./La Cadena Dr.	S	9.9	A	2.6	A
5. Congress St./Cedar St.	U	8.9	A	8.9	A
6. Congress St./New Park Access	U	NA	NA	NA	NA

Intersections exceeding City standards are shown in **BOLD** NA = Not Applicable

[1] S = Signalized, U = Unsignalized
[2] Highest land delay at Two-Way Stop Control (TWSC) intersection

Source: Psomas 2019f.

As shown in Table 29, the study area intersections would continue to operate at LOS B or better with the Project. Therefore, the Project would not result in any significant traffic impacts on study area intersections under the Opening Year conditions so no mitigation is required.

TABLE 29
OPENING YEAR (2021) INTERSECTION OPERATIONS WITH PROJECT

Intersection	Control[1]	Weekday PM Peak Hour		Saturday PM Peak Hour	
		Delay[2]	LOS	Delay[2]	LOS
1. M. St./La Cadena Dr.	S	18.5	B	8.8	A
2. M St./Fogg St.	U	13.2	B	14.3	B
3. M St./Mt. Vernon Ave.	S	14.7	B	8.1	A
4. Maple St./7th St./La Cadena Dr.	S	11.2	B	4.8	A
5. Congress St./Cedar St.	U	9.5	A	11.3	B
6. Congress St./New Park Access	U	10.0	A	10.8	B

Intersections exceeding City standards are shown in **BOLD**

[1] S = Signalized, U = Unsignalized
[2] Highest lane delay at Two-Way Stop Control (TWSC) intersection

Source: Psomas, 2019f.

In addition to the study area intersections, the two CMP study segments were evaluated for existing and existing plus project conditions, as shown in Table 30. It is assumed that the roadway geometry would be unchanged from existing conditions. As shown in Table 30, Mt. Vernon Avenue from M Street to I-10 would continue to operate at LOS F on weekdays and LOS E on Saturdays with or without the Project, but the Project would not increase the volume-to-capacity ratio by more than 10 percent, so the Project would have no significant impact on this segment.

TABLE 30
OPENING YEAR (2021) SEGMENT OPERATIONS

CMP Segment	Period	Daily Volumes (vpd)		Level of Service (LOS)	
		Without Project	With Project	Without Project	With Project
Mt. Vernon Ave. M Street to I-10	Weekday	24,100	24,300	F	F
	Saturday	15,100	15,900	E	E
Mt. Vernon Ave. I-10 to Fairway Dr.	Weekday	17,600	17,800	D	D
	Saturday	11,000	11,800	C	D

vpd = vehicles per day Segments exceeding City standards are shown in **BOLD**

Source: Psomas 2019f.

Buildout (Year 2041) Impacts. Per the City's guidelines, the study locations were evaluated in the year 2041 which is 20 years after the anticipated Project opening in 2021. As with the previous analyses, the intersections were evaluated using the *HCM* methodology except for the La Cadena Drive/7th Street/Maple Street intersection which was evaluated using *SimTraffic*.

Table 31 shows the level of service (LOS) conditions and seconds of delay that would be experienced on study area intersections under buildout year (2041) conditions without the Project, while Table 32 shows the intersection impacts in 2041 with Project traffic. As shown in Table 32, there are no significant impacts at any of the study intersections as they are all expected to operate at LOS C or better in both study periods both with the Project.

TABLE 31
BUILDOUT YEAR (2041) INTERSECTION OPERATIONS WITHOUT PROJECT

Intersection	Control[1]	Weekday PM Peak Hour		Saturday PM Peak Hour	
		Delay[2]	LOS	Delay[2]	LOS
1. M. St./La Cadena Dr.	S	21.9	C	9.2	A
2. M St./Fogg St.	U	17.5	B	12.1	B
3. M St./Mt. Vernon Ave.	S	32.7	C	8.5	A
4. Maple St./7th St./La Cadena Dr.	S	17.6	B	2.6	A
5. Congress St./Cedar St.	U	9.0	A	9.0	A
6. Congress St./New Park Access	U	NA	NA	NA	NA

Intersections exceeding City standards are shown in **BOLD** NA = Not Applicable

1 S = Signalized, U = Unsignalized
2 Highest lane delay at Two-Way Stop Control (TWSC) intersection

Source: Psomas 2019f.

TABLE 32
BUILDOUT YEAR (2041) INTERSECTION OPERATIONS WITH PROJECT

Intersection	Control[1]	Weekday PM Peak Hour		Saturday PM Peak Hour	
		Delay[2]	LOS	Delay[2]	LOS
1. M. St./La Cadena Dr.	S	33.4	C	12.6	B
2. M St./Fogg St.	U	20.8	C	16.0	B
3. M St./Mt. Vernon Ave.	S	34.4	C	9.8	A
4. Maple St./7th St./La Cadena Dr.	S	21.1	C	5.8	A
5. Congress St./Cedar St.	U	9.6	A	11.5	B
6. Congress St./New Park Access	U	10.1	B	11.0	B

Intersections exceeding City standards are shown in **BOLD**
[1] S = Signalized, U = Unsignalized
[2] Highest lane delay at Two-Way Stop Control (TWSC) intersection
Source: Psomas, 23019.

In addition to the study intersections, the two CMP study segments were evaluated for buildout conditions as shown in Table 33. Per the City of Colton General Plan, Mt. Vernon Avenue is expected to be widened south of I-10 with Measure I funding which runs through 2040. Therefore, the segment analysis for long term conditions assumes that both segments of Mt. Vernon Avenue (north and south of I-10) would include four lanes of travel. As shown in Table 33, both study segments of Mt. Vernon Avenue are expected to operate at LOS D in 2041 with or without the project, so there is no significant impact and no mitigation is required.

TABLE 33
BUILDOUT YEAR (2041) SEGMENT IMPACTS

CMP Segment	Period	Daily Volumes (vpd)		Level of Service (LOS)	
		Without Project	With Project	Without Project	With Project
Mt. Vernon Ave. M Street to I-10	Weekday	29,500	29,700	D	D
	Saturday	18,500	19,300	D	D
Mt. Vernon Ave. I-10 to Fairway Dr.	Weekday	21,500	21,700	D	D
	Saturday	13,500	14,300	D	D

vpd = vehicles per day Segments exceeding City standards are shown in **BOLD**
Source: Psomas 2019f.

Fair Share Contributions. The proposed Project is not expected to have a significant impact at any of the study locations in any of the analysis years under cumulative conditions, and all the study intersections are expected to operate with an acceptable LOS with or without the Project. In addition, Mt. Vernon Avenue north of I-10 would operate with an acceptable LOS and the Project would not have a significant impact on the segment south of I-10 which would also be widened in the future. Therefore, the Project would not need to make any "fair share" contributions to any planned transportation improvements.

Alternative Transportation Impacts. The Project site is vacant and has no alternative transportation facilities or improvements at present. The nearby Veteran's Park and Wilson Elementary Schools have bicycle racks, and the streets adjacent to the Project site have sidewalks. Public transit is provided to the area by OmniTrans and their Line 19 runs along M

Street, 11th Street, and La Cadena Drive north of the Project site.[42] In addition, the Metrolink Inland Empire-Orange County Line runs just east of La Cadena Drive but must be accessed at the San Bernardino or Riverside Metrolink Stations. The City's General Plan, including the Circulation Element, encourages residents to use alternative transportation and can require new development to provide alternative transportation improvements as needed.

The Project would incrementally increase the need for non-vehicular or alternative transportation including public transit, bicycle lanes and pedestrian access to and from the Project site. The site would be used by 100 to 500 persons at various times, depending on the time of day, time of year, and schedule of practices and games. Since most of the athletes using these fields would be youth under 18 years of age, it is likely that a parent, relative, or other adult would pick up and drop off athletes before and after practices and games. For many games, one or more spectators may attend. It is assumed that most park users would come in vehicles, although it is possible some may come via bicycle, public transit, or walking if they live close enough to the facility.[43] It is overly speculative try to estimate the exact number of alternative transportation trips that would utilize the Project. However, it is likely some users would take advantage of public transit or travel to and from the site via bicycle or as pedestrians. The Project will also provide bicycle and pedestrian improvements such as bicycle racks near the concession/restroom buildings and onsite trails and walkways. Therefore, the Project would have less than significant impacts regarding alternative transportation and no mitigation is required.

Summary of Impact. Based on the preceding analysis, the proposed Project would have less than significant vehicular impacts on intersections and roadways, as well as non-vehicular transportation including public transit, bicycle lanes and pedestrian access. Therefore, no mitigation is required.

b) Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?

Less than Significant Impact. Per the 2018 CEQA Statute and Guidelines, vehicle miles traveled (VMT) is "the most appropriate measure of transportation impacts." According to the State of California's *Technical Advisory on Evaluating Transportation Impacts in CEQA*, "residential, office, and retail projects tend to have the greatest influence on VMT." Therefore, it is recommended that specific thresholds outlined in the Technical Advisory be used for analysis and mitigation of those types of projects. However, it is also advised that lead agencies may develop thresholds for other project types if they so desire.

Projects which decrease overall VMT would be considered to not have a significant impact under the new analysis guidelines. Although it cannot be quantified at this time, it is expected that the addition of the proposed soccer complex in Colton would decrease VMT for the region and especially for soccer players in Colton because the overall increase in regional density of soccer fields would mean that players would not have to travel as far to practice or play (Psomas 2019f). It should be noted there are currently no public soccer fields in the City other than those at local schools. Therefore, the proposed Project would be expected to have a less than significant impact relative to VMT, and no mitigation is required.

[42] Omnitrans website accessed August 10, 2019 https://www.omnitrans.org/schedules/pdf/system-ap/Omnitrans_System_Map_0519_pdf_1344104194.pdf

[43] To estimate worst case vehicular traffic impacts, the Project traffic study assumed no reductions in trip generation due to use of alternative transportation

c) Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g. farm equipment)?

Less than Significant Impact. The Project site is vacant so it does not experience any traffic under existing conditions. Access to the soccer park would be via Congress Street and a new parking lot to be built south of the terminus of S. Florez Street although there will only be emergency access to the site via S. Florez Street. During periods of high use, especially in-between games when vehicles from the previous game are leaving and vehicles for an upcoming game are arriving, there may be short periods of congestion within the onsite parking lots or for people turning left into or out of the park. However, these times would be limited and Congress Street is a straight level two lane east-west street with no major curves or intersections adjacent to the proposed Project site. The Project driveways will be designed to City standard to allow safe ingress and egress and adequate sight distances.

Congress Street does curve to the north to become Fogg Street at the northeast corner of the proposed Project site, but there would be no onsite access along the horizontal curve. There are also no agricultural or other special or incompatible land uses in the area that require large equipment.

Based on the existing road and intersection conditions and the expected traffic in and out of the park, there would be no substantial increase in traffic-related hazards due to a geometric design feature or incompatible use. Therefore, impacts in this regard are less than significant and no mitigation is required.

d) Result in inadequate emergency access?

Less than Significant Impact. Major access to the Project site and surrounding area is via La Cadena Drive to the west and Mt. Vernon Avenue to the east. The north end of the Project site would have direct access to W. Congress Street west to La Cadena Drive (0.5-mile west) and north along S. Fogg Street north to E. M Street. From the intersection of Fogg Street/M Street, it is 0.4-mile west to La Cadena Drive which provides north-south access to the Project area including to/from the I-10 Freeway (0.7-mile north of the Congress Street/La Cadena Drive intersection). In addition, the central and southern portions of the site would have emergency access via S. Florez Street (i.e., gated with a Knox box).

The City would design, construct, and maintain Project-related structures, roadways, and facilities in accordance with the City's *Emergency Plan* (Chapter 2.28.100 of the City *Code of Ordinances*) which would ensure the provision of adequate vehicular access and would provide for sufficient emergency access and evacuation. Construction activities that may temporarily restrict vehicular traffic would be required to implement adequate and appropriate measures to facilitate the passage of persons and vehicles through/around any temporary road closures. These are standard conditions of approval for the City and thus separate mitigation measures are not required. Adherence to these standard conditions would result in less than significant impacts related to emergency access for the Project and no mitigation is required.

4.18 TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

IMPACT ANALYSIS

Would the project:

a) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k)?

Less than Significant with Mitigation. The Colton area is within the ancestral territory of three Native American tribal groups, the Gabrieleño/Tongva, Serrano, and Cahuilla Indians. Prior to European contact, these groups were primarily hunter/gatherers that exploited a variety of food sources and other resources of the local mountains, foothills, valleys, deserts, and coasts. Each tribal group has many villages, camps, and seasonal use areas within the region depending on the location and time of year. Many artifacts of past tribal activities can be found throughout the region and in the Colton area, including groundstones, cogstones, scrapers, arrow points, and campfire remnants as well as individual or group burials. Psomas conducted a cultural resource assessment for the Project and found evidence of archaeological resources (i.e., Native American artifacts) in the surrounding area, but none were found on the Project site itself (Psomas 2019c).

Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014 (i.e., Assembly Bill [AB] 52), requires Lead Agencies evaluate a project's potential to affect "tribal cultural resources." Such resources include "[s]ites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American Tribe that are eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources or included in a local register of historical resources." AB 52 also gives Lead Agencies the discretion to determine, supported by substantial evidence, whether a resource qualifies as a "tribal cultural resource." Also per AB 52 (specifically Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1), Native American consultation is required upon request by a California Native American tribe that has previously requested that the City provide it with notice of such projects.

The City of Colton contacted the following Native American tribes/tribal representatives on June 10, 2019 to determine if any tribal groups wished to consult with the City on the Project based on the requirements of AB 52:

- Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians – Jeff Grube, Chairperson
- Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians – Amanda Vance, Chairperson
- Cabazon Band of Mission Indians – Doug Welmas, Chairperson
- Cahuilla Band of Indians – Luther Salgado, Chairperson
- Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians – Shane Chapparosa, Chairperson
- Morongo Band of Mission Indians – Robert Martin, Chairperson
- Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians – Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson
- San Fernando Band of Mission Indians – John Valenzuela, Chairperson
- San Manuel Band of Mission Indians – Lee Clauss, Director Cult. Res.
- Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians – Steve Estrada, Chairperson

- Serrano Nation of Mission Indians -Goldie Walker, Chairperson
- Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians – Rosemary Morillo, Chairperson
- Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians – Mary Resvaloso, Chair person

At the close of the AB 52 review period, two tribal groups indicated they wanted to consult with the City regarding the Project: Morongo Band of Mission Indians and San Manuel Band of Mission Indians. The results of the City contact and consultation efforts are summarized below:

- Travis Armstrong, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Morongo Band of Mission Indians (June 20, 2019); asked for the cultural and associated documents to be sent to them for review and they desired to initiate consultation with the City. **Consultation Requested**
- Lacy Padilla, Archaeologist, Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (July 1, 2019) indicated "a records check of the Tribal Historic preservation office's cultural registry revealed that this project is not located within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. Therefore, we defer to the other tribes in the area. This letter shall conclude our consultation efforts." **No Consultation**
- Jessica Mauck, Cultural Resources Analyst, San Manuel Band of Mission Indians (July 3, 2019) indicated the site was within the Serrano ancestral territory and there may be resources present including two pre-contact villages (referred to as "Jurupet" and "Junubabit") **Consultation Requested**

Based on past and preliminary current consultation with local tribal representatives, Mitigation Measure TCR-1 is recommended to reduce potential impacts on tribal resources to a less than significant level.

Mitigation Measures

TCR-1 **Tribal Monitoring.** The City shall enter into a monitoring agreement with tribal representatives who indicated during the AB 52 consultation notification process that they wished to consult with the City on this Project. Under CUL-1, the Project Archaeologist shall assess the significance of any archaeological finds in consultation with affected Native American tribal representatives and select an appropriate disposition for the resource based on the significance of the find and tribal input. If any suspected archaeological resources are discovered during ground-disturbing activities, and an archaeological monitor or Native American Tribal Representative is not present, the construction supervisor shall halt work within a 50-foot radius around the find and call the City immediately to contact the Project archaeologist and the Tribal representatives to the site to assess the significance of the find.

If significant archaeological resources are discovered on the property, ground-disturbing activities shall be suspended within 50 feet of the resource(s). The archaeological monitor and representatives of the appropriate Native American Tribe(s), the City Community Services Department, and the City Development Services Department shall confer regarding mitigation of the discovered resource(s). A treatment plan and/or preservation plan shall be prepared and by the archaeological monitor and reviewed by representatives of the appropriate Native American Tribe(s), City Community Services Department, City Development Services Department and implemented by the Project Archaeologist to protect the identified archaeological resource(s) from damage and destruction. The landowner shall relinquish ownership of all archaeological artifacts that are of

Native American origin found on the Project site to the culturally affiliated Native American Tribe(s) for proper treatment and disposition. A final report containing the significance and treatment findings shall be prepared by the archaeologist and submitted to the City Development Services Department and the appropriate Native American Tribe(s). All cultural material, excluding sacred, ceremonial, grave goods and human remains, collected during the grading monitoring program and from any previous archaeological studies or excavations on the Project site shall be curated, as determined by the treatment plan, according to the current professional repository standards and may include one or more representatives of affected Native American tribal groups under the requirements of AB 52.

In addition, Mitigation Measure CUL-1 in Section 3.5, *Cultural Resources*, addresses archaeological resources as they relate to tribal resources and monitoring.

With implementation of Mitigation Measures TCR-1 and CUL-1, potential impacts to tribal cultural resources would be reduced to less than significant levels.

b) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is a resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe?

Less than Significant with Mitigation. For a detailed analysis of potential impacts to tribal cultural resources and recommended mitigation, see Section (a) above. With implementation of Mitigation Measures TCR-1 and CUL-1, potential impacts to tribal cultural resources would be reduced to less than significant levels.

4.19 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

IMPACT ANALYSIS

Would the Project:

a) Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?

Less than Significant with Mitigation. Several utility easements and infrastructure are present on or immediately adjacent to the proposed Project site, including:

- A large overhead electrical line within a 50-foot wide easement crosses the northwestern portion of the proposed Project site
- The subsurface Riverside Canal Aqueduct, is within a 25-foot wide easement adjacent to the northeastern corner and eastern boundary of the proposed Project site within the Santa Ana River channel

- In the vicinity of the Project site, Congress Street contains the a 10-inch diameter sewer line; a 6-inch diameter natural gas line; and an 18-inch diameter storm drain line (at Pine Street). The proposed Project would connect to existing water (both potable and irrigation) and sewer utility lines in Congress Street to the north and Fernandez Street to the west.

The Soccer Park Master Plan has been designed to protect and allow continued service of these existing utility corridors. Exhibit 6 provides the utility plan for the proposed Project site.

The City of Colton owns and operates a wastewater treatment plant located at 1201 South Rancho Avenue located approximately 0.5 mile west of the Project site. The water reclamation plant accepts domestic, commercial, and industrial wastewater generated within the Cities of Colton, Grand Terrace, and some unincorporated areas of San Bernardino County. The Colton Wastewater Reclamation Facility (CWRF) receives wastewater from a population of 65,867 persons. The average daily flows at the CWRF are 5.6 million gallons per day (MGD). The secondary treated wastewater is then directed to a Rapid Infiltration-Extraction (RIX) Facility that is owned and operated by the Cities of Colton and San Bernardino where the wastewater undergoes additional treatment before it is discharged to the Santa Ana River.[44]

Wastewater Generation. NPDES permits are issued by the RWQCB to regulate waste discharges to waters of the U.S., which includes rivers, lakes, and their tributary waters. Waste discharges include discharges of storm water and construction Project discharges. Construction of a project resulting in the disturbance of more than one acre requires an NPDES permit. Construction project proponents are also required to prepare a SWPPP, which would ensure compliance with the Santa Ana RWQCB storm water discharge requirements. Wastewater generated by the proposed Project and treated by the CWRF would not impede CWRF's ability to meet its wastewater treatment requirements. It is estimated that operation of the proposed park Project would result in approximately 9,000 gallons per day of wastewater generated by the two concession/restroom buildings during typical[45] soccer practices and games and up to 37,500 gallons per day during peak[46] (tournament) times. Assuming 360 days of total use with 60 peak days and 300 typical days, the Project would generate a total[47] of 5 million gallons (MG) of wastewater per year or an average of 13,700 gallons (0.01 million gallons per day or MGD) of wastewater.

The estimated volume of Project-related wastewater represents 0.18 percent of the 5.6 MGD current daily treatment capacity of the City's plant, so impacts related to the Santa Ana RWQCB and CWRF's wastewater treatment requirements would be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

Onsite Sewer Service. The proposed northern (upper) concession/restroom building is planned to be above the 100-year floodplain of the Santa Ana River and would connect to an existing sewer line in Congress Street. If the southern concession/restroom buildings were permanent, a small lift station be need to be installed to pump sewage up to the existing sewer line in S. Florez Street. The location of the southern (lower) concession/restroom building is also within the 100-year floodplain of the adjacent Santa Ana River. During a major storm, the southern portion of the site could be inundated to a depth of nine feet. To address this potential limitation, the southern concession/restroom building(s) will be modular (portable) and the City will relocate this building or these buildings (depending on final design) out of the floodplain when necessary (i.e., when

[44] City of Colton website accessed July 10, 2019 http://www.ci.colton.ca.us/index.aspx?NID=653
[45] 100 persons x 6 "cycles"/day x 15 gallons/person/day = 9,000 gallons/day (typical)
[46] 500 persons x 8 cycles/day x 15 gallons/person/day = 37,500 gallons/day (peak)
[47] 37,500 gallons x 60 days + 9,000 gallons x 300 days = 4,950,000 gallons per year

major flooding is expected). To assure potential Project impacts to sewer service are less than significant, mitigation is recommended.

Other Utility Lines. A large overhead electrical line within a 50-foot easement crosses the northwestern portion of the site. In addition, the Riverside Canal Aqueduct, which is underground through this area, is within a 25-foot easement adjacent to the northeastern corner and eastern boundary of the proposed Project site within the Santa Ana River channel. The Soccer Park Master Plan has been organized to protect and allow continued service of these existing utility corridors. Other dry and the wet utilities that would serve the Project site are located in streets surrounding the Project site. In the vicinity of the Project site, Congress Street contains the following utility lines: 10-inch sewer line; a 6-inch natural gas line; and an 18-inch storm drain line (at Pine Street). The previous Exhibit 6 provides the utility plan for the proposed Project site.

The proposed Project would connect to existing water (both potable and irrigation) and sewer utility lines in Congress Street to the north and Fernandez Street to the west. The Project will also connect to electrical service along Congress Street and will not require natural gas service. Based on the presence of existing utility lines on and adjacent to the Project site, and the location o of planned onsite utility lines relative to identified flood zones, potential impacts of the Project on utility services are considered significant and mitigation is required.

Mitigation Measures

UTL-1 **Restroom Building Relocation.** Prior to opening of the Project, the southern (lower) concession/restroom building(s) shall be designed to be portable/modular so it/they can be relocated out of the 100-year floodplain of the Santa Ana River during major storm events. The City shall review and approve the Park Master Plan with notes indicating the southern concession/restroom building(s) as modular that can be relocated before flooding occurs. This measure shall be implemented to the satisfaction of the City Engineer.

UTL-2 **Utility Coordination.** Prior to grading the Project site, the City will coordinate with all potentially affected utility service providers regarding onsite and adjacent utility lines that may be affected by Project construction and operation. Final construction plans shall be signed off by the serving agencies or entities prior to the start of grading. The City shall also prevent any impacts to the Riverside Canal Aqueduct adjacent to the site. This measure shall be implemented to the satisfaction of the City Engineer.

Summary of Impact. With implementation of Mitigation Measures UTL-1 and UTL-2, potential impacts of the Project relative to sewer and other utility services would be reduced to less than significant levels.

b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?

Less than Significant Impact. The City of Colton Water Department provides potable and non-potable water to its patrons. The water department operates 15 wells, five main booster pumping plants, nine water storage reservoirs, two pressure reducing facilities, and over 120 miles of water transmission and distribution pipelines. The service area covers approximately 90 percent of the City of Colton comprising 14 square miles in the City of Colton and approximately 0.8 square miles of unincorporated area in the San Bernardino County. The water is provided by groundwater extracted from three adjudicated basins: the San Bernardino Basin Area (Bunker Hill Sub-basin); the Rialto-Colton Basin, and the Riverside Basin Area (Riverside North Basin). Colton does not

receive water supply from imported water, local surface water, or recycled water. Table 34 displays the total past and future water demands (AF) as well as the City's future water supplied from the three groundwater supplies. Data from the San Bernardino Valley Urban Water Management Plan indicates there would be a surplus of supply from 2020 through 2040 with a total demand of 13,462 acre-feet and a supply of 14,853 acre-feet by 2040.

TABLE 34
LOCAL WATER SUPPLY AND DEMAND (ACRE-FEET)

Demand/Supply	2015[1]	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Demand						
Potable and Raw Water	9,008	10,458	11,301	11,978	12,698	13,462
Recycled Water	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Demand	**9,008**	**10,458**	**11,301**	**11,978**	**12,698**	**13,462**
Supply[2]						
Bunker Hill	6,570	6,783	6,994	7,408	7,991	7,991
Rialto-Colton	1,369	4,375	4,511	4,778	5,154	5,154
Riverside North	1,070	1,450	1,495	1,584	1,708	1,708
Total Supply	**9,008**	**12,608**	**13,000**	**13,770**	**14,853**	**14,853**
Difference	**0**	**+2,150**	**+1,699**	**+1,792**	**+2,155**	**+1,391**

[1] Actual measured volume
[2] Groundwater supplies from each basin that meet drinking water standards
Source: San Bernardino Valley Regional Urban Water Management Plan 2015

The City of Colton is covered by the San Bernardino Valley Urban Water Management Plan. Regional per-capita water consumption in 2015 was estimated at 190 gallons per person per day while the City of Colton's per capita consumption in 2015 was 175 gallons per person per day (WSC 2016). However, the proposed Project is a park and visitors would be expected to consume considerably less water per person than residential uses. Based on discussion with City park staff, for the purposes of this analysis it is assumed each visitor (e.g., athletes, coaches, referees, spectators, etc.) would consume at most 5 gallons of water during their visit to the park. In addition, irrigation of the two proposed natural turf fields would also consume potable water. A water supply assessment (WSA) was not prepared for this Project because its anticipated water use is well below the SB 610 and SB 221 threshold for preparing WSAs[48] (equivalent to 500 dwelling units).

Based on this data, is it estimated that operation of the proposed Project would consume approximately 3,000 gallons per day of water from the two concession/restroom buildings during typical[49] soccer practices and games and up to 20,000 gallons per day during peak[50] (tournament) times. In addition, irrigating the two natural turf fields would require approximately 14,000 gallons of water per week or an average of 2,000 gallons per day (assuming sprinklers are on 4 days a week). It should be noted the Project would consume considerably less water than all-natural turf fields because six of the eight fields would have synthetic turf which requires no regular irrigation.

[48] 500 units x 2.8 persons/unit x 190 gallons/person/day = 266,000 gallons/day vs. 7,753 gallons/day for proposed park (2.9%)
[49] 100 persons x 6 "cycles"/day x 5 gallons/person/day = 3,000 gallons/day (typical)
[50] 500 persons x 8 cycles/day x 5 gallons/person/day = 20,000 gallons/day (peak)

Assuming 360 days of total use with 60 peak days and 300 typical days, plus 2,000 gallons per day for irrigation, the Project would consume a total[51] of 2.83 million gallons (MG) of water per year or an average of 7,753 gallons per day (0.08 million gallons per day or MGD) of water. Per Table 34, the estimated volume of Project-related water[52] represents 0.07 percent of the City's total of 12,608 AF in 2020 and 0.02 percent of the City's total supply for 2040, so impacts related to short- and long-term water supply would be less than significant and no mitigation is required. The water consumed by the proposed Project would be distributed through the City's existing potable water system, and this level of use is not expected to adversely affect the City's existing water facilities, and also would not require the construction of new or expanded facilities. For these reasons, the Project would have a less than significant impact on future water supplies and no mitigation is required.

c) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?

Less than Significant Impact. The City of Colton owns and operates a secondary wastewater treatment plant, which accepts domestic, commercial, and industrial wastewater generated within the Cities of Colton, Grand Terrace, and some unincorporated areas of San Bernardino County. The secondary treated wastewater is directed to a rapid Infiltration-Extraction (RIX) Facility that is jointly owned by the Cities of Colton and San Bernardino where the wastewater undergoes additional treatment before being discharged to the Santa Ana River. The RIX facility is designed to treat 41 mgd of influent but treats an average of approximately 33 mgd. The CWRF wastewater treatment plant is located at 1201 South Rancho Avenue approximately 0.5 mile west of the Project site. The CWRF includes 110 miles of gravity sewer mains, 4 miles of force mains, and eight sewer lift stations[53] .

It is estimated that operation of the proposed park Project would result in approximately 9,000 gallons per day of wastewater generated by the two concession/restroom buildings during typical[54] soccer practices and games and up to 37,500 gallons per day during peak[55] (tournament) times. Assuming 360 days of total use with 60 peak days and 300 typical days, the Project would generate a total[56] of 5 million gallons (MG) of wastewater per year or an average of 13,700 gallons (0.01 million gallons per day or MGD) of wastewater. The estimated volume of Project-related wastewater represents 0.18 percent of the 5.6 MGD current daily treatment capacity of the City's plant, so impacts related to the Santa Ana RWQCB and CWRF's wastewater treatment requirements would be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

d) Generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?

Less than Significant Impact. Solid waste disposal services are provided by Colton Disposal, a division of CR&R, which collects solid waste in Colton under contract with the City. The majority of the solid waste is sent to the Mid-Valley Sanitary Landfill in Rialto and the San Timoteo Sanitary Landfill in Redlands. The Mid-Valley Sanitary Landfill has a remaining capacity of 67.5 million

51 (20,000 gallons x 60 days) + (3,000 gallons x 300 days) + 2,000 gallons/day irrigation = 2,830,000 gallons per year
52 2.8 million gallons / 326,000 gallons/acre-foot = 8.7 acre-feet or 0.07% of 12,608 acre-feet (total 2020 supply)
53 City of Colton website accessed July 10, 2019 http://www.ci.colton.ca.us/index.aspx?NID=653
54 100 persons x 6 "cycles"/day x 15 gallons/person/day = 9,000 gallons/day (typical)
55 500 persons x 8 cycles/day x 15 gallons/person/day = 37,500 gallons/day (peak)
56 37,500 gallons x 60 days + 9,000 gallons x 300 days = 4,950,000 gallons per year

cubic yards with the maximum permitted throughput of 7,500 tons per day[57] and an existing daily surplus of 4,850 tons. The San Timoteo Sanitary Landfill has a remaining capacity of 13.6 million cubic yards with a maximum permitted throughput of 2,000 tons per day (CalRecycle 2019).

Based on input from City park staff, operation of the proposed park Project would result in approximately 1,200 pounds per day of solid waste per day generated mainly at the two concession/restroom buildings during typical[58] soccer practices and games, and up to 8,000 pounds (4 tons) per day during peak[59] (tournament) times. Assuming 360 days of total use with 60 peak days and 300 typical days, the Project would generate a total[60] of 420 tons of solid waste per year or an average of 2,301 pounds (1.15 tons) per day. Regular maintenance of the two planned natural turf fields would also yield a regular amount of green waste that can be composted for future re-use on the site.

The Project is expected to generate a total of 1.15 tons of solid waste each day which represents 0.02 percent of the daily surplus[61] at Mid-Valley Landfill. As adequate daily surplus capacity exists at the receiving landfill, development of the proposed project would not significantly affect current operation or the expected lifetime of the landfill serving the Project site. Therefore, the proposed Project would not cause an impact related to solid waste disposal. A less than significant impact related to this issue would occur and no mitigation is required.

e) Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?

Less than Significant Impact. The City is required to comply with applicable elements of AB 1327, Chapter 18 (California Solid Waste Reuse and Recycling Access Act of 1991), and other applicable local, State, and federal solid waste disposal standards, thereby ensuring that the solid waste stream to the waste disposal facilities is reduced in accordance with existing regulations. Impacts associated with this issue would be considered less than significant and no mitigation is required.

4.20 WILDFIRE

IMPACT ANALYSIS

If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project:

a) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

Less than Significant Impact. Major access to the Project site and surrounding area is via La Cadena Drive to the west and Mt. Vernon Avenue to the east. The north end of the Project site would have direct access to W. Congress Street west to La Cadena Drive (0.5-mile west) and north along S. Fogg Street up to E. M Street. From the intersection of Fogg Street/M Street, it is 0.4-mile west to La Cadena Drive which provides north-south access to the Project area including to the I-10 Freeway (0.7-mile north of the Congress/La Cadena intersection). The Project site has

[57] Facility/Site Summary Details: Mid-Valley Sanitary Landfill, CalRecycle. Website accessed June 13, 2019. http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/SWFacilities/Directory/36-AA-0055/Detail
[58] 100 persons x 6 “cycles”/day x 2 pounds/person/day = 1,200 pounds/day (typical)
[59] 500 persons x 8 cycles/day x 2 pounds/person/day = 8,000 pounds/day (peak)
[60] 8,000 pounds x 60 days + 1,200 pounds x 300 days = 840,000 pounds (420 tons) per year
[61] 1.15 tons divided by 4,850 tons = 0.02 percent of daily surplus at Mid-Valley Landfill

adequate local and regional access so its location or design would not hinder emergency access to or evacuation from the park facilities.

The City's General Plan Safety Element was recently updated and identifies potential safety risks affecting the City and its residents (e.g., earthquakes, flooding, hazardous materials, wildfires, etc.) and contains the following policies, goals, and implementation programs to address and prepare for these risks (City 2018a):

> **Goal S-1:** Improve the community's resilience to seismic and geologic hazards by ensuring the integrity of the built environment.
>
> **Goal S-2:** Anticipate the risks and mitigate the effects that flood hazards pose to the community.
>
> **Goal S-3:** Safeguard the community from the threat of urban and wildfire hazards.
>
> **Goal S-6:** Minimize the community's risk of exposure to hazardous materials and waste.

The Project's impacts relative to the potential risks experienced by the City are evaluated in relevant section of this Initial Study (e.g., seismic impacts in section 4.7, flooding in section 4.10, wildfires in section 4.20, and hazardous materials in section 4.9). Those sections also identified mitigation measures as necessary to reduce potential Project-related impacts to less than significant levels. Therefore, the Project is consistent with the Safety Element requirements. The Safety Element is also required to be consistent with other General Plan Elements including the Hazard Mitigation Plan.

The City recently updated its Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) which requires the City address the following stages of emergency management: the event or disaster; response; recovery; mitigation; and preparedness (City 2018b). The LHMP focuses on optimizing the mitigation phase of this cycle. The LHMP has the following overall goals:

- Save lives and reduce injuries among Colton community members and visitors;
- Avoid damage to public and private property and to environmental systems;
- Preserve key government functions and other critical services;
- Integrate hazard mitigation activities into City policies;
- Maintain the City's eligibility for increased hazard mitigation and disaster recovery funding; and
- Support compliance with state laws that require addressing specific hazards and other items, including the effects of climate change.

The LHMP identifies the following threat levels for various hazards within the City:

- High (drought, seismic hazards, severe weather, and wildfires); and
- Medium (flooding, geologic hazards, and human-caused hazards).

The Project site is within a Moderate Wildfire Hazard Severity Zone.[62] The Project would provide emergency access and would not increase any identified threats or hazards within City and includes mitigation for potential impacts related to geologic constraints, hazards, and hazardous materials, so the Project would be consistent with the LHMP requirements.

[62] Colton Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (2018) and CalFire website accessed August 10, 2019

The City would design, construct, and maintain Project-related structures, roadways, and facilities in accordance with the City's *Emergency Plan* (Chapter 2.28.100 of the City *Code of Ordinances*) which would ensure the provision of adequate vehicular access and would provide for sufficient emergency access and evacuation from all areas of the park. Construction activities that may temporarily restrict vehicular traffic would be required to implement adequate and appropriate measures to facilitate the passage of persons and vehicles through/around any temporary road closures. These are standard conditions of approval for the City and thus separate mitigation measures are not required. For these reasons the design of the Project would not hinder emergency access or evacuation from the park facilities.

Adherence to these standard conditions would result in less than significant Project impacts related to emergency response and evacuation plans, and no mitigation is required.

b) Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to, pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?

Less than Significant with Mitigation. The Project site is adjacent to the Santa Ana River which provides considerable separation from developed and natural areas to the northeast, east, and southeast. At present, the site is within the Moderate Wildfire Hazard Severity Zone,[63] and the vegetation in the river could represent a potential source of fuel for a wildfire, especially if it were driven to the west by Santa Ana winds. The Project site would be graded into three relatively flat connected pads with 6 synthetic and 2 natural turf fields and would have an onsite irrigation system for not only the natural turf fields but also the synthetic fields to reduce ground and air temperatures during summer days for athletes (see Mitigation Measure HAZ-5 in Section 3.9, *Hazards and Hazardous Materials*). This irrigation system would also provide fire protection for the site in the case of a wildfire which could blow embers onto the synthetic fields during high wind conditions. It is unknown to what degree synthetic turf fields would be flammable under such conditions, but the irrigation system would also help reduce potential risks to the park from fire damage and no additional mitigation is required.

c) Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?

Less than Significant with Mitigation. Development of the Project site would remove weedy vegetation and add improved roads around the site which would enhance emergency and fire protection access to the area as a whole, including this portion of the Santa Ana River. Therefore, the Project's improvements would not exacerbate either short- or long-term fire risks on the site and no mitigation is required.

d) Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?

Less than Significant Impact. The Project site is adjacent to the Santa Ana River and is currently subject to flooding under both a 100-year and 500-year flood event. After development of the park Project, only the lower southern portion of the site would still be within the 100-year flood zone. The hydrological assessment of the Project prepared by Psomas (Appendix F) indicates the northern portion of the site would be raised above the 100-year flood zone but the Project as a

[63] Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, City of Colton, 2018.

whole would not have significant adverse impacts on the river's flood zones or downstream properties. However, approximately 7.5 acres of the southern portion of the 21-acre park site would be inundated during a 100-year flood event. The Project site is at a lower elevation than surrounding properties so there would be no downslope impacts such as landslides. It is possible that onsite soccer fields would be affected by flooding or a wildlife in the region, but no post-fire slope instability or significant downstream impacts are expected as a result of Project development. Therefore, impacts in this regard would be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

4.21 MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

IMPACT ANALYSIS

Does the Project:

a) Have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of rare or endangered plants or animals, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?

Less than Significant with Mitigation. Section 4.4 and 4.5 identify potential impacts of Project construction and operation on biological and cultural resources, respectively. In Section 4.3 Mitigation Measures BIO-1 through BIO-14 are recommended to reduce potential impacts of the Project on adjacent resources of the Santa Ana River to less than significant levels. In addition, Section 4 recommends implementation of Mitigation Measures CUL-1 and TCR-1 which would reduce potential impacts on historical, archaeological, and tribal resources to less than significant levels.

b) Have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental efforts of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probably future projects)?

Less than Significant with Mitigation. With implementation of the various mitigation measures recommended in Sections 4.1 through 4.20, all potential environmental impacts of the proposed Project would be reduced to less than significant levels, including potential cumulative impacts (note: a total of 36 mitigation measures were recommended in those sections). For example, the traffic study for the Project identified 13 private development projects in the cities of Colton and Grand Terrace that could generate traffic which could affect study area intersections of the proposed Project. These projects would eventually introduce a variety of residential, commercial, and industrial land uses into the general Project area. The analysis in the traffic study determined that Project traffic, even in conjunction with cumulative traffic from the other planned development in the area, would not exceed significance criteria for traffic impacts established in the City's General Plan and the County's Congestion Management Program (CMP).

c) Have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?

Less than Significant with Mitigation. With implementation of the various mitigation measures recommended in Sections 4.1 through 4.20, all potential environmental impacts of the proposed Project would be reduced to less than significant levels, including air quality, greenhouse gas

emissions, hazards and hazardous materials, noise, and traffic safety. Therefore, implementation of the 36 recommended mitigation measures would reduce potential impacts that could cause substantial adverse impacts on human beings to less than significant levels. The following is a brief summary of all the recommended mitigation measures including those that address human health and safety:

Aesthetics

AES-1 Park Landscaping Plan
AES-2 Park Lighting Plan
AES-3 Light Shielding (with trees)
AES-4 Park Scheduling

Biological Resources

BIO-1 Santa Ana Woollystar Conservation Plan
BIO-2 Signage and Fencing
BIO-3 Slender-horned Spineflower Conservation Plan
BIO-4 Sensitive Plants Survey
BIO-5 Burrowing Owl Survey
BIO-6 Nesting Bird Survey
BIO-7 Small Mammal Surveys
BIO-8 Offsite Lighting
BIO-9 Landscaping Plan
BIO-10 Exotic Species
BIO-11 Best Management Practices
BIO-12 Construction Limits
BIO-13 Trash Maintenance
BIO-14 Jurisdictional Permitting

Cultural Resources

CUL-1 Archaeological Monitoring

Geology and Soils

GEO-1 Geotechnical Studies
GEO-2 Dewatering
GEO-3 Differential Settling
GEO-4 Paleontological Monitoring

Hazards and Hazardous Materials

HAZ-1 Testing of Synthetic Turf Materials
HAZ-2 Buried Hazardous Materials
HAZ-3 Regulatory Oversight
HAZ-4 Landfill Vapor Monitoring/Control
HAZ-5 Field Cooling System

Hydrology and Water Quality

HWQ-1 Notice of Intent
HWQ-2 Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

HWQ-3 Water Quality Management Plan
HWQ-4 CLOMR Approval

Tribal Cultural Resources

TCR-1 Tribal Monitoring

Utilities and Service Systems

UTL-1 Restroom Building Relocation
UTL-2 Utility Coordination

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