SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY
INITIAL STUDY/MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION
ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST FORM

This form and the descriptive information in the application package constitute the contents of Initial Study pursuant to County Guidelines under Ordinance 3040 and Section 15063 of the State CEQA Guidelines.

PROJECT LABEL:

APNs:	1016-331-05	***USGS Quad:***	Un-sectioned area of Township 2 south, Range 8 west
Applicant:	Sri Jayaram Foundation, Inc. 3579 East Foothill Boulevard # 714 Pasadena, CA 91107	***T, R, Section:***	**TO2S, RO8W, S4**
Location	12594 Roswell Avenue	***Thomas Bros***	
Project No:	PROJ-2020 -00056 (P201800549)	***Community Plan:***	None
Rep	Arunasri Reddy	***LUZD:***	Current: RS – 20M Proposed LUC: VLDR – Very Low Density Residential Proposed Zone: RS-20M
Proposal:	The proposed project consists of the construction of a 32,400 square foot place of worship (temple) and associated infrastructure, including a parking lot with one hundred and fifty-nine (159) stalls and a three-story caretaker residence. In addition, project activities will include landscaping and the installation of paved driveways.	***Overlays:***	Burrowing Owl

PROJECT CONTACT INFORMATION:

Lead agency: County of San Bernardino
Land Use Services Department
385 N. Arrowhead Avenue, 1st Floor
San Bernardino, CA 92415-0182

Contact person: Steven Valdez, Senior Planner
Phone No: (909) 387-4421 ***Fax No:*** (909) 387-3223
E-mail: Steven.Valdez@lus.sbcounty.gov

Project Sponsor: Sri Jayaram Foundation, Inc.
Arunasri Reddy
3579 East Foothill Boulevard # 714
Pasadena, CA 91107

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

Summary

The proposed project consists of the construction of a 32,400 square foot place of worship (temple), meditation, educational, sports, community events and activities, three story caretakers unit (4,500

square feet) and associated infrastructure, including a parking lot with one hundred and fifty-nine (159) parking stalls. In addition, project activities will include an extensive landscaping and the installation of paved driveways.

Conditional Use Permit

The Project proposes the following improvements:

Improvements Adjacent to Roswell Avenue

- Construct two (2) drive approaches, install landscaping/fences/walls along both side, and rear property lines.
- Construct a sidewalk along the entire frontage to the north and connect to Roswell Avenue

Walnut Avenue Improvements:

- Per City Standards.

Drainage Improvements

The site runoff will be directed to an on-site underground detention basin, which is located in the northeast corner of the site. Runoff from the north and east driveways, roofs, parking spaces and landscape areas will be collected by a total of six (6) catch basins and directed to the proposed on-site underground detention basin through onsite storm drain line network. The underground basin will include Stormtech MC-3500 arch pipes to retain the runoff and infiltrate into the subsurface soils. The proposed basin will provide a total volume of 10,564 cubic feet that exceeds the DA 1's Design Capture Volume (DCV) of 10,417 cubic feet. The treated volume will infiltrate into the subsurface soils under 48-hours. The overflow after detention in the basin will be discharged to a proposed 18-inch storm drain line and conveyed to an existing 24-inch storm drain in Roswell Avenue. There is no offsite drainage impact to the site from any direction.

The underground detention basin is proposed to store the volume from the 85th percentile storm as well as the volume from the increased runoff from the development in the event of a 100-year storm reducing the impact on the downstream properties while protecting the onsite development from flooding.

Water and Wastewater Improvements

Water: The project will construct an 8-inch fire water line and either a 2-inch or 3-inch domestic water line that will connect to an existing water line located on Roswell Avenue.

Wastewater: An on-site septic system is proposed to provide wastewater treatment.

Construction Duration
Project construction is anticipated to occur over an approximately 1-year period.

Operational Characteristics

The first level is designed to serve as the main 270-seat congregation area for the purpose of worship and prayer. There will also be a kitchen facility for cooking and a dining hall located adjacent to the main congregation hall at the first floor, as well as classrooms for the youth, multipurpose meeting

rooms, administrative offices and prayer/meditation rooms. A detailed site plan is attached with this document. The second level will house a prayer hall where devotees can view the idols and perform rituals. There will also be three classrooms for youth to learn about music, dance, yoga, education, etc.

The facility will also be designed to offer spaces for community events and activities. Both the larger hall or the smaller multipurpose rooms and classrooms will function individually for community services such as health fairs, counseling sessions, job search assistance, environmental awareness campaigns, community pantry, food drive, etc.

Surrounding Land Uses and Setting

Existing Land Use and Land Use Zoning Districts		
Location	**Existing Land Use**	**Land Use Zoning District**
Project Site	Vacant	RS-20M
North	State Highway 60	City of Chino
South	Single Family Homes	RS-20M
East	Single Family Homes	RS-20M and City of Chino
West	Single Family Homes	RS-20M

Project Site Location, Existing Site Land Uses and Conditions

CEQA Guidelines §15125 establishes requirements for defining the environmental setting to which the environmental effects of a proposed project must be compared. The environmental setting is defined as "…the physical environmental conditions in the vicinity of the project, as they exist at the time the Notice of Preparation is published, or if no Notice of Preparation is published, at the time the environmental analysis is commenced…" (CEQA Guidelines §15125[a]). The Project does not require the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report and a Notice of Preparation. Thus, the environmental setting for the Project is the approximate date that the project's Initial Study Checklist commenced in August 2019. The project site consists of a disturbed, un-vegetated lot located southwest of the intersection of Roswell Avenue and Walnut Avenue. The project site contains evidence of a high level of human disturbance as a result of ongoing weed abatement activities (i.e. disking) and illegal dumping. Areas surrounding the project site primarily consist of residential land uses. State Route 60 is located directly north of the project site and State Route 71 is located approximately 1.5 miles to the west. In addition, an active railway runs along the northern boundary of the project site in a northwest/southeast direction. On-site surface elevation ranges from approximately 751 to 758 feet above mean sea level (msl) and gently slopes to the south. According to the USDA NRCS Custom Soil Resource Report for San Bernardino County, the project site is underlain by the following soil units: Grangeville fine sandy loam (Gr); and Hilmar loamy fine sand (Hr). The project site is covered with a light to moderate growth of natural grasses and weeds.

ADDITIONAL APPROVAL REQUIRED BY OTHER PUBLIC AGENCIES

Federal: None.
State of California: None.
County of San Bernardino: Land Use Services Department-Building and Safety, Public Health-Environmental Health Services, Special Districts, and Public Works.
Regional: Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board, South Coast Air Quality Management District.
Local: None

Site Photographs

Figure 1 Land Use of the Property

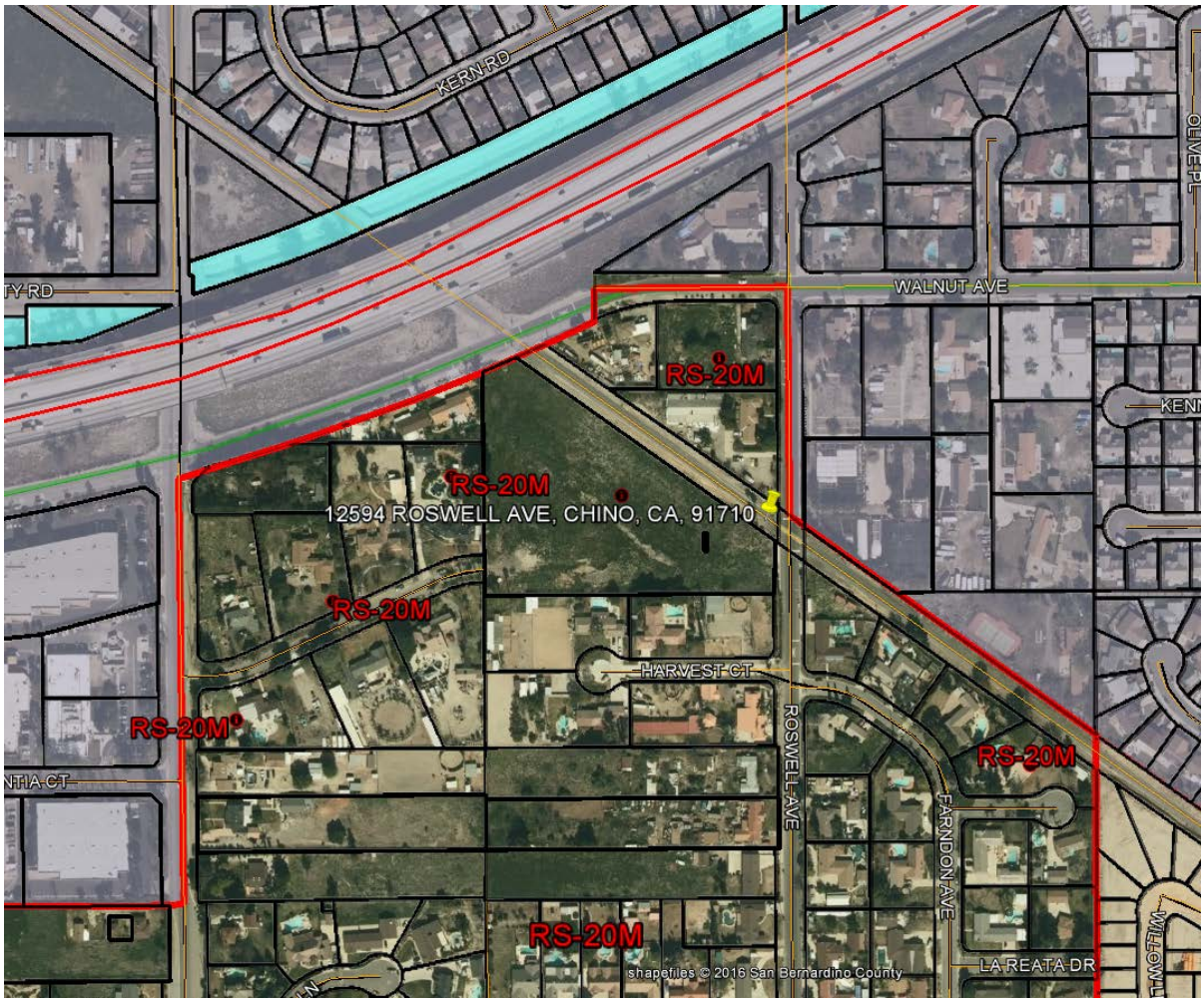

Figure 2 Project Vicinity Map

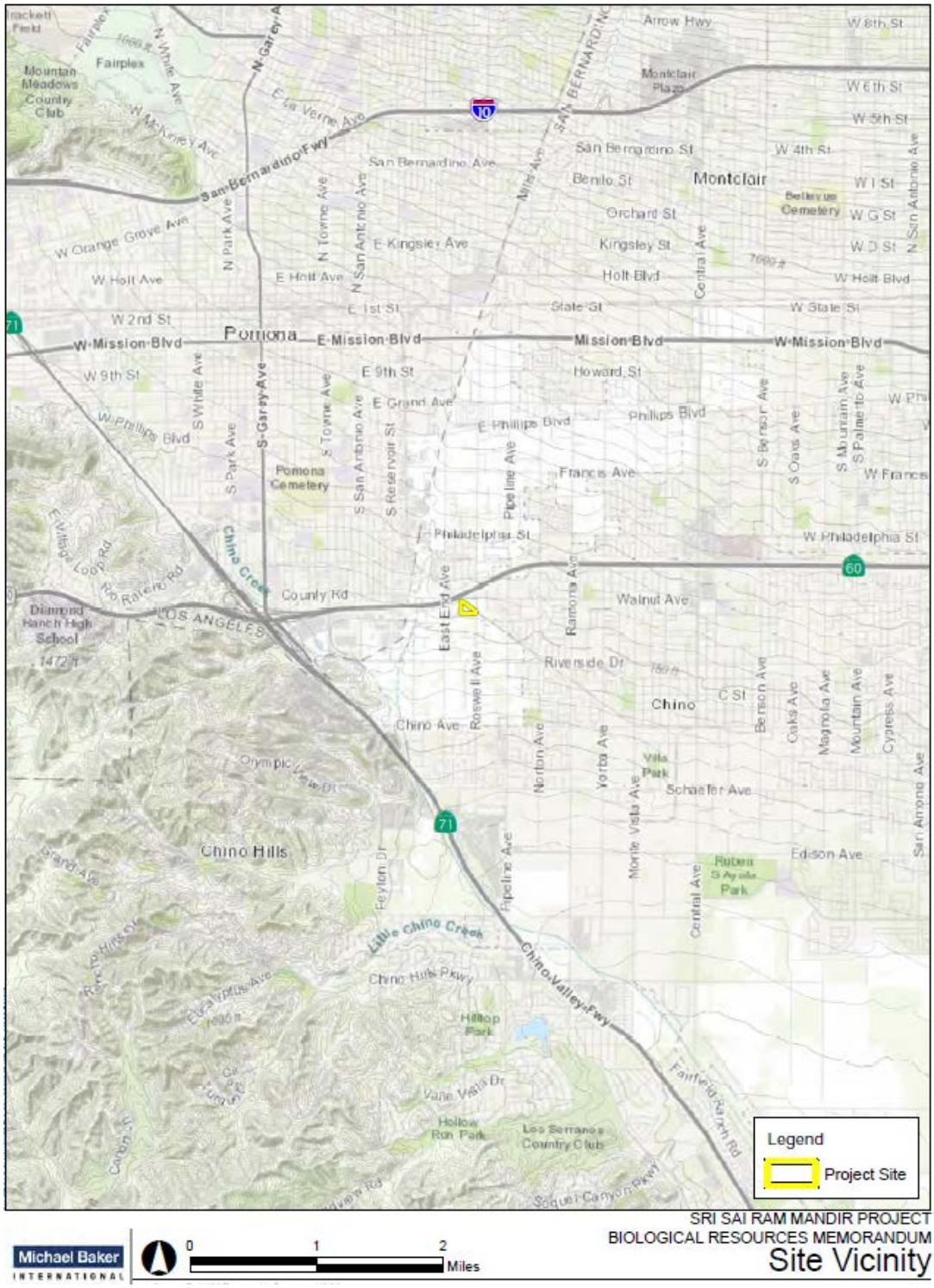

Figure 3 Site Plan

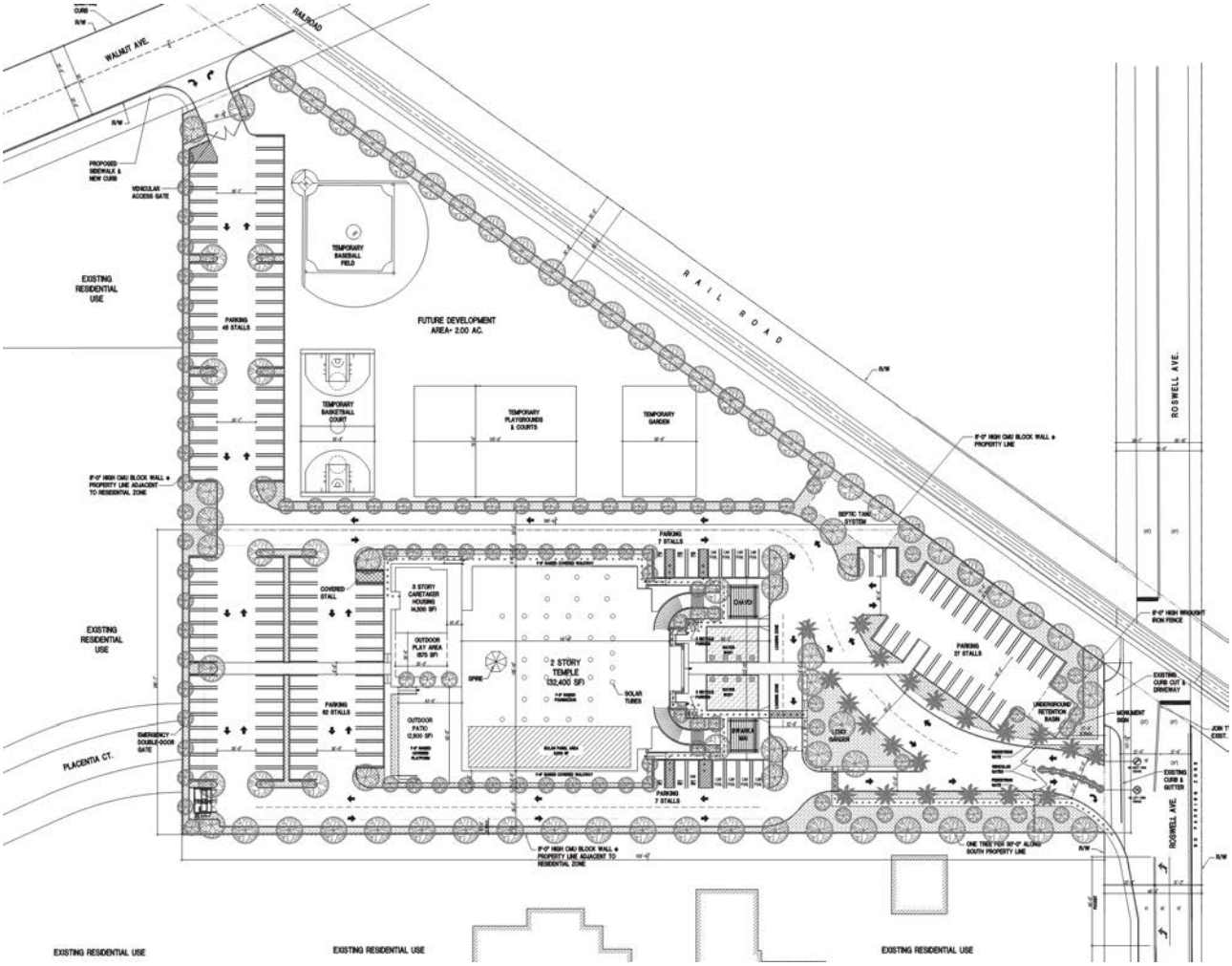

Figure 4 Site Photos

CONSULTATION WITH CALIFORNIA NATIVE AMERICAN TRIBES

Have California Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area requested consultation pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1? If so, is there a plan for consultation that includes, for example, the determination of significance of impacts to tribal cultural resources, procedures regarding confidentially, etc.?

Tribal Consultation has occurred with the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation. Recommended mitigation measures were provided by the Gabrieleño Tribe and incorporated into this document as both mitigation measures and conditions of approval.

Note: Conducting consultation early in the CEQA process allows tribal governments, lead agencies, and project proponents to discuss the level of environmental review, identify and address potential adverse impacts to tribal cultural resources, and reduce the potential for delay and conflict in the environmental review process. (See Public Resources Code section 21083.3.2.) Information may also be available from the California Native American Heritage Commission's Sacred Lands File per Public Resources Code section 5097.96 and the California Historical Resources Information System administered by the California Office of Historic Preservation. Please also note that Public Resources Code section 21082.3(c) contains provisions specific to confidentiality.

(see Tribal Cultural Resources Section XVIII later in this document)

Initial Study P201800549/PROJ-2020-00056
Arunasri Reddy
APN: 1016-331-05
October 2020

EVALUATION FORMAT

This Initial Study is prepared in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21000, et seq. and the State CEQA Guidelines (California Code of Regulations Section 15000, et seq.). Specifically, the preparation of an Initial Study is guided by Section 15063 of the State CEQA Guidelines. This format of the study is presented as follows. The project is evaluated based on its effect on 20 major categories of environmental factors. Each factor is reviewed by responding to a series of questions regarding the impact of the project on each element of the overall factor. The Initial Study checklist provides a formatted analysis that provides a determination of the effect of the project on the factor and its elements. The effect of the project is categorized into one of the following four categories of possible determinations:

Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant	No Impact

Substantiation is then provided to justify each determination. One of the four following conclusions is then provided as a summary of the analysis for each of the major environmental factors.

1. **No Impact**: No impacts are identified or anticipated and no mitigation measures are required.
2. **Less than Significant Impact**: No significant adverse impacts are identified or anticipated and no mitigation measures are required.
3. **Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated**: Possible significant adverse impacts have been identified or anticipated and the following mitigation measures are required as a condition of project approval to reduce these impacts to a level below significant. The required mitigation measures are: (List of mitigation measures)
4. **Potentially Significant Impact**: Significant adverse impacts have been identified or anticipated. An Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is required to evaluate these impacts, which are (List of the impacts requiring analysis within the EIR).

At the end of the analysis the required mitigation measures are restated and categorized as being either self- monitoring or as requiring a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program.

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED:

The environmental factors checked below will 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 and Forestry 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	☐ Tribal Cultural Resources
☐ Utilities/Service Systems	☐ Wildfire	☐ Mandatory Findings of Significance

DETERMINATION: (To be completed by the Lead Agency)

On the basis of this initial evaluation, the following finding is made:

☐	The proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION shall be prepared.
☒	Although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there shall 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 shall be prepared.
☐	The proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.
☐	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.
☐	Although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all 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.

Steven A. Valdez
Signature: (prepared by Steven Valdez, Senior Planner) — October 6, 2020 — Date

Dave Prusch
Signature: (David Prusch, Supervising Planner) — October 8, 2020 — Date

	Issues	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated*	*Less than Significant*	*No Impact*
I.	***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)	In non-urbanized areas, 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 a 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 will adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	☐	☐	☒	☐

SUBSTANTIATION: *(Check ☐ if project is located within the view-shed of any Scenic Route listed in the General Plan):*

San Bernardino General Plan, 2007*; *Submitted Project Materials

a) ***Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?***

The site is located in a rural area of the County of San Bernardino and is bordered by single-family residences to the south, north, and east of the project site. An un-used railroad right-of-way is located north of the project site. The site is not located near any County scenic vistas, as identified in the County's Open Space Element (San Bernardino 1997). The site and surroundings are flat and do not offer scenic vistas or protected views - and the site is not adjacent to a historic vista. The nearest scenic vista in the Valley Region in Chino is State Route 71, which is located south of the project site. Although, the project does not affect any County scenic vistas, the building has the potential to affect a City of Chino View Corridor - The San Gabriel Mountains to the north and Chino Hills to the south. City Land Use Policies (P1&2) requires that new developments preserve views of the surrounding environment through building design and orientation, and not obstruct, detract from or negatively affect views of the San Gabriel Mountains to the north and the Chino Hills to the south. The views are seen as part of the City's geographic space that allow residents to develop a sense of place unique to Chino. The proposed two-story Place of worship and three-story caretaker unit will be located in the center of the subject property and surrounded by parking on all

sides, and is designed to meet County and City height limits. To protect the views of the San Gabriel and Chino Hills mountains, which are unique to the City of Chino, the applicant has prepared renderings showing the before and after views from the residents located both north and south of the proposed Place of worship. The renderings show that the views from the mountains to the north and south are not being affected by the Place of worship given the placement of the structure in reference to the lot. There will be a less than significant impact, given that there are no protected view shed ordinances in the City of Chino.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT

b) ***Would the project substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings in a state scenic highway?***

The project site appeared to have been recently disked and as a result is primarily un-vegetated with a few scattered ruderal/weedy, low-growing plant species. Several ornamental tree species, including date palm (*Phoenix* sp.) and Mexican fan palm (*Washingtonia robusta*), associated with surrounding residential properties were also observed within and along the northern property line. Many of these trees will be removed in order to construct the new building, parking lot, and caretaker residence, but will not damage a scenic resource, as there are no scenic resources or protected views in the City of Chino or County of San Bernardino. There are no rock outcroppings or historic buildings on the site. New landscaping would be added to the site in conjunction with the project and in compliance with County Landscaping Standards. Lastly, the project site is not near a State-designated scenic highway in the City of Chino. Although the site contains trees that may be removed, impacts are less than significant.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

c) ***Would the project substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings, or conflict with applicable zoning, specific, or other regulations that govern scenic quality?***

d) ***Would the project substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings, or conflict with applicable zoning, specific, or other regulations that govern scenic quality****?*

The Place of worship and ancillary caretaker residences, including the parking lot are located in an urban residential area that is currently undeveloped, but previously contained an agricultural use. The site and its surroundings are located in a Census designated urban environment with low levels of nighttime lighting.

The project involves the construction of a place of worship and caretaker residence. Light and glare from the proposed buildings would create additional light and glare on a currently vacant lot; however, the light would be similar to the light and glare currently produced from nearby residences. The security lighting proposed for the project would impact the surrounding area. However, it would be comparable to the existing lighting in the area and would conform to lighting requirements of the San Bernardino County Development Code, including Section 83.07.030 (a)(1), which states that light trespass to residential land uses is limited to five-tenths foot candles, as measured to the property line of a residential land use district. As all

light would be directed and shielded on site, and in compliance with County Standards, views in the area would not be adversely affected, and the impact is less than significant.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

Therefore, no significant adverse impacts are identified or anticipated with the proposed mitigation measures required.

	Issues	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated*	*Less than Significant*	*No Impact*
II.	**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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

SUBSTANTIATION: *(Check ☐ if project is located in the Important Farmlands Overlay):*

San Bernardino County General Plan, 2007*; *California Department of Conservation Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program; Submitted Project Materials

a) ***Would the project convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, 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?***

The California Department of Conservation's Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program identifies the Project Site as "Urban and Built-Up Land" in the San Bernardino County Important Farmland 2016 Sheet 2 of 2 maps. Examples of this category include residential, industrial, commercial, institutional facilities, cemeteries, airports, golf courses, sanitary landfills, sewage treatment, and water control structures. No prime farmland, unique farmland, or farmland of statewide importance occurs at the Project site or within the immediate vicinity. The proposed Project would not convert farmland to a non-agricultural use. No impacts are identified or are anticipated, and no mitigation measures are required.

No Impact.

b) ***Would the project conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?***

The Project Site is not under a Williamson Act Contract as identified in the latest map prepared by the California Department of Conservation, Division of Land Resource Protection. According to the Williamson Act Maps used by the Land Use Services Division, there are no active Williamson Act Contracts within the Chino area. Therefore, no impacts are identified or anticipated, and no mitigation measures are required. Therefore, no impacts are identified or anticipated, and no mitigation measures are required.

No Impact.

c) Would the project 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))?

Implementation of the Proposed Project would not conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land, timberland, or timberland zoned for Timberland Production because the Project Site is within an urbanized area and the Project Site is disturbed. Therefore, no impacts are identified or anticipated, and no mitigation measures are required.

No Impact.

d) Would the project result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?

The Project site does not support forest land. Implementation of the proposed Project would not result in loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use. No impacts are identified or are anticipated, and no mitigation measures are required.

No Impact.

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

Implementation of the proposed Project would not result in the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use. No impacts are identified or are anticipated, and no mitigation measures are required.

No Impact.

Therefore, no significant adverse impacts are identified or anticipated and no mitigation measures are required.

	Issues	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated*	*Less than Significant*	*No Impact*
III.	**AIR QUALITY -** Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management district or air pollution control district might 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?	☐	☐	☒	☐

SUBSTANTIATION: *(Discuss conformity with the Mojave Desert Air Quality Management Plan, if applicable):*

San Bernardino County General Plan, 2007*; *Submitted Project Materials

An Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Assessment was completed to determine potential impacts to air quality associated with the development of the Proposed Project (Appendix A – *Air Quality/Greenhouse Gas Assessment for the Sai Ram Mandir Project, Chino, California*, August 2019). The results of the analysis are based on CalEEMod version *2016.3.2*.

The project site is inside the South Coast Air Basin (the Basin), which is under the jurisdiction of the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD). The local air quality management agency is required to monitor air pollutant levels to ensure that applicable air quality standards are met and, if they are not met, to develop strategies to meet the standards.

Air Quality Thresholds

SCAQMD methods recommend that air pollutant emissions be analyzed in regional and local contexts. Regional emissions refer to all emissions that would be associated with construction and operation of a project, while local emissions refer only to those emissions that would be produced by sources located on the project site. The California Air Pollution Control Officers Association's (CAPCOA) California Emissions Estimator Model, Version 2016.3.2 (CalEEMod), was used to quantify emissions from anticipated construction and operations activities (CAPCOA, 2016). The CalEEMod model is approved by SCAQMD. CalEEMod uses emission factors for onsite and offsite emissions. Project construction-related and operation-related criteria air pollutant emissions were estimated using CalEEMod, then compared to SCAQMD's Mass Daily Threshold (MST), a regional daily emission threshold for onsite and offsite construction and operations activities and SCAQMD's Localized Significance Thresholds (LST), local thresholds that only apply to construction-related and operations-related onsite emissions to determine significance. Mass Daily Thresholds (MDT), the regional daily emission thresholds for onsite and offsite construction and operations activities for the project are listed in Table 4.

Table 4. Mass Daily Thresholds (lb/day)

Pollutant	Construction	Operations
NO_X	100	55
VOC	75	55
PM_{10}	150	150
$PM_{2.5}$	55	55
SO_X	150	150
CO	550	550
Pb	3	3

Source: SCAQMD CEQA Handbook (SCAQMD, 1993).

SCAQMD developed LST methods to determine, without dispersion modeling, if a project would cause or contribute to an exceedance of the applicable ambient air quality standard (SCAQMD, 2008). The LST methods are based on the maximum daily allowable construction-related and operations-related onsite emissions, the total area of the emissions source, the ambient air quality in each SRA in which the emission source is located, and the distance to the nearest exposed individual. For projects less than 5 acres in area, SCAQMD has developed lookup tables showing the maximum daily onsite emissions that would not cause an exceedance of any LST. Proposed project onsite emissions should be less than the LST values for the proposed activity to not violate or substantially contribute to an existing or projected air quality standard. SCAQMD's LST methods were used to assess local onsite and offsite emissions of criteria air pollutants and precursors during construction and operation of the project. SCAQMD's LST

methods were used in this analysis to evaluate ambient air quality impacts from proposed project construction. The Chino Sensitive Receptor Area 1 (SRA 33) thresholds for 5 acres were used for the project site, as shown in Table 5.

Depending on whether or not the standards are met or exceeded, the Basin is classified as being in "attainment" or "nonattainment." The part of the Basin in which the project site is located is in nonattainment for both the federal and state standards for ozone, particulate matter (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$), and lead, as well as the state standard for nitrogen dioxide (NO_X) (CARB 2011, 2013). Thus, the Basin currently exceeds several state and federal ambient air quality standards and is required to implement strategies that would reduce the pollutant levels to recognized acceptable standards. This non-attainment status is a result of several factors, the primary ones being the naturally adverse meteorological conditions that limit the dispersion and diffusion of pollutants, the limited capacity of the local airshed to eliminate pollutants from the air, and the number, type, and density of emission sources in the Basin. The SCAQMD has adopted an Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) that provides a strategy for the attainment of state and federal air quality standards.

The SCAQMD has adopted the following thresholds for temporary construction-related pollutant emissions:

- 75 pounds per day reactive organic compounds (ROC)
- 100 pounds per day NO_X
- 550 pounds per day carbon monoxide (CO)
- 150 pounds per day sulfur oxides (SO_X)
- 150 pounds per day PM_{10}
- 55 pounds per day $PM_{2.5}$

The SCAQMD has adopted the following thresholds for operational pollutant emissions:

- 55 pounds per day ROC
- 55 pounds per day NO_X
- 550 pounds per day CO
- 150 pounds per day SO_X
- 150 pounds per day PM_{10}
- 55 pounds per day $PM_{2.5}$

The SCAQMD has also developed Localized Significance Thresholds (LSTs) in response to the Governing Board's Environmental Justice Enhancement Initiative (1-4), which was prepared to update the SCAQMD's California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Air Quality Handbook. LSTs were devised in response to concern regarding exposure of individuals to criteria pollutants in local communities. LSTs represent the maximum emissions from a project that would not cause or contribute to an air quality exceedance of the most stringent applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard at the nearest sensitive receptor, taking into consideration ambient concentrations in each source receptor area (SRA), project size, and distance to the sensitive receptor. LSTs only apply to emissions in a fixed stationary location, including idling emissions during both project construction and operation. LSTs have been developed only for NO_X, CO, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$. LSTs do not apply to mobile sources such as cars on a roadway (SCAQMD June 2003).

LSTs have been developed for emissions in areas up to five acres in size, with air pollutant modeling recommended for activity in larger areas. The SCAQMD provides lookup tables for project sites that measure one, two, or five acres. The proposed project involves approximately

4.83 acres of on-site grading and construction. SCAQMD's Sample Construction Scenarios for projects less than 5 Acres in size contains methodology for determining the thresholds for projects that are not exactly one, two, or five acres in size. This methodology was implemented to determine the thresholds for the proposed project. The project site is located in Source Receptor Area 4 (SRA-33, Chino). LSTs are provided for sensitive receptors at a distance of 82 to 1,640 feet from the project site boundary. Sensitive receptors typically include residences, schools, hospitals, and the elderly. The closest sensitive receptors to the project site are the residential houses approximately 25 feet north of the project site. Although the closest sensitive receptor is approximately 25 feet from the project site, LSTs are only available for distances of 82 feet. Therefore, the 82-feet (25 meters) threshold was used. LSTs for construction on a 4.8-acre site in SRA-33 are shown in Table 2.

Table 1 SCAQMD LSTs for Emissions in SRA-33

Pollutant	Allowable emissions[1] (lbs./day)
Gradual conversion of NO_X to NO_2	270
CO	2,193
PM_{10}	16
$PM_{2.5}$	9

[1] Allowable emissions from site involving 4.83 acres of grading in SRA-33 for a receptor 25 meters away.
Source: SCAQMD, Appendix C – Mass Rate LST Look-up Table. Accessed December 2016.

a) ***Would the project conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?***

According to the SCAQMD Guidelines, to be consistent with the AQMP, a project must conform to the local General Plan and must not result in or contribute to an exceedance of the County's projected population growth forecast.

Implementation of the project involves the construction of a place of worship and caretakers unit, with an associated parking lot.

According to the County of San Bernardino Land Use Element, the Maximum Population Density Average (MPDA) will vary, but not exceed 43,187 persons per square mile in the Valley Planning Region, 22,758 persons per square mile in the Mountain Planning Region, and 24,013 persons per square mile in the Desert Planning Region. This assumes a maximum housing density of 20 dwelling units per acres. The place of worship and parking lot are not residential uses, and therefore would not have a direct impact on population. Therefore, the project would not obstruct implementation of the AQMP and this impact would be less than significant.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

b) Would the project violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?

c) Would the project 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 (including releasing emissions that exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?

The project would generate both temporary construction and long-term operational emissions. Emissions generated during construction are typically associated with the operation of heavy diesel equipment and grading. Operational emissions would primarily be dependent upon vehicular traffic increases. Both construction- and operational-phase emissions are discussed below.

Under CEQA, the SCAQMD is an expert commenting agency on air quality within its jurisdiction or impacting its jurisdiction. Under the Federal Clean Air Act, the SCAQMD has adopted Federal attainment plans for O3 and PM10. The SCAQMD reviews projects to ensure that they would not: (1) cause or contribute to any new violation of any air quality standard; (2) increase the frequency or severity of any existing violation of any air quality standard; or (3) delay timely attainment of any air quality standard or any required interim emission reductions or other milestones of any Federal attainment plan.

The *CEQA Air Quality Handbook* also provides significance thresholds for both construction and operation of projects within the SCAQMD jurisdictional boundaries. If the SCAQMD thresholds are exceeded, a potentially significant impact could result. The SCAQMD recommends that any project over five acres should perform air quality dispersion modeling to assess impacts to nearby sensitive receptors. If a project proposed development in excess of the established thresholds, as outlined in Table 3, *South Coast Air Quality Management District Emissions Thresholds*, a significant air quality impact may occur, and additional analysis is warranted to assess the significance of impacts.

Table 5. Localized Significance Thresholds for SRA 33

Project Phase	Source-Receptor Distance	Localized Significance Threshold (lb/day)			
	(m)	NO_x/NO_2	CO	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
Construction	25	270	2,193	16	9
Operations	25	270	2,193	4	2

Notes: (1) Assumes a 5-acre project site for Source Receptor Area 33 and (2) SCAQMD has not developed LSTs for VOC or SO2 emissions. VOC = volatile organic compounds; NOx = nitrogen oxides; CO = carbon monoxide; SO2 = sulfur dioxide; PM10 = particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter; PM2.5 = particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in diameter; lb/day = pounds per day

Source: South Coast Air Quality Management District, 2008.

Impact Analysis - Construction

Construction of the project is expected to begin in 2021 and to last approximately 12 months until 2022. Construction activity-generated air pollutant activities include typical on-road vehicles. These emissions sources would primarily use diesel fuel, emitting combustion exhaust gases such as VOC, CO, NOx, SOx, PM10, and PM2.5. Offsite emissions associated with vehicle trips to and from the project site during construction would be dispersed throughout the region and would have a nominal local impact in the project site vicinity. Air quality could be impacted by combustion emissions from fossil-fueled off-road equipment and construction vehicles; VOC emissions from applying asphalt, pavement markings, and road dust. Project construction emissions include exhaust, fugitive dust, particulate matter (PM10 and PM2.5) from earthmoving activities, and vehicle trips to and from the project site for construction workers, material delivery, and hauling.

Construction activities for the proposed project would generate maximum daily emissions that are shown in Table 6 below. As shown, the peak daily construction emissions would not exceed any of the SCAQMD MDT for construction. Project emissions were also compared to the project-

specific local emission LST values from Table 5 to determine the significance of project impacts. As shown, the peak daily construction emissions would not exceed any of the SCAQMD daily LST thresholds for construction. Fugitive dust would be controlled per SCAQMD Rule 401 (Visible Emissions) and Rule 403 (Fugitive Dust), which apply to construction sites in the SCAB.

Table 6. Maximum Daily Construction-Related Emissions (lb/day)

Source/Description	VOC	NO_x	CO	SO_2	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
Total Construction	**19.2**	**40.5**	**21.8**	**0.04**	**9.7**	**5.9**
SCAQMD Regional Thresholds (MDT for Construction from Table 3)	75	100	550	150	150	55
Exceeds Regional Thresholds	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**
SCAQMD Localized Thresholds (from Table 4)	NA	270	2,193	NA	16	9

The data demonstrate that at no time during construction of the proposed project would maximum unmitigated daily emissions exceed an applicable SCAQMD threshold of significance for regional and local emissions. Local and regional air pollutant emissions generated by construction of the proposed project would not cause a violation of an air quality standard or contribute to an existing violation. Therefore, the project would have no significant effect on air quality because it would not violate any air quality standard.

Analysis - Operations

The day-to-day operations activity of the project after construction would generate offsite emissions. Operation-related offsite mobile-source emissions would primarily include vehicle trips by visitors to the place of worship. According to the Traffic Impact Analysis (June 2020) for this project, daily trip volumes to the place of worship are 247 trips per day Monday to Friday, 313 trips per day on Saturday and 905 trips per day on Sunday Onsite operational emissions would include direct and indirect emissions that result from natural gas and electricity usage. The estimated daily project criteria air pollutant emissions from operations are shown in Table 7.

Table 7. Maximum Daily Operational Emissions (lb/day)

Source/Description	VOC	NO_x	CO	SO_2	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
Total Operational	**2.2**	**6.8**	**14.7**	**0.05**	**3.9**	**1.2**
SCAQMD Mass Daily Threshold (regional)	55	55	550	150	150	55
Exceed Regional Threshold?	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**
SCAQMD Localized Threshold (from Table 4)	NA	270	2,193	N/A	4	2
Exceed Localized Significance Threshold?	**NA**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**
Notes: VOC – volatile organic compounds; NO_x – nitrogen oxides; CO – carbon monoxide; SO_2 – sulfur dioxide; PM_{10} – particulates under 10 microns; $PM_{2.5}$ – particulates under 2.5 microns. lb – pound; NA – not applicable; SCAQMD – South Coast Air Quality Management District; LST – Localized Significance Threshold; SRA – Source Receptor Area. Project emissions were estimated using the CalEEMod screening model.						

Source: See Attachment 1.

The data demonstrate that at no time during operation of the proposed project would maximum unmitigated daily emissions exceed an applicable SCAQMD threshold of significance for regional and local emissions. Local and regional air pollutant emissions generated by operation of the proposed project would not cause a violation of an air quality standard or contribute to an existing violation. Therefore, the project would have no significant effect on air quality because it would not violate any air quality standard.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

d) Would the project expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

Certain population groups, such as children, the elderly, and people with health problems, are particularly sensitive to air pollution. Sensitive receptors are defined as land uses that are more likely to be used by these population groups and include health care facilities, retirement homes, school and playground facilities, and residential areas. The sensitive receptors nearest to the project include single-family residences located to the north, east, and west.

As discussed above, neither temporary construction nor long-term project emissions would exceed SCAQMD thresholds. Therefore, the project would not subject sensitive receptors to significant pollutant concentrations.

Sensitive receptors are defined as facilities or land uses that include members of the population that are particularly sensitive to the effects of air pollutants, such as children, the elderly, and people with illnesses. Examples of these sensitive receptors are residences, schools, hospitals, and daycare centers. CARB has identified the following groups of individuals as the most likely to be affected by air pollution: the elderly over 65, children under 14, athletes, and persons with cardiovascular and chronic respiratory diseases such as asthma, emphysema, and bronchitis.

The nearest sensitive receptors are residential uses adjoining the Project Site to the south and west. In order to identify impacts to sensitive receptors, the SCAQMD recommends addressing localized significance thresholds (LSTs) for construction and operations impacts (area sources only). The CO hotspot analysis following the LST analysis addresses localized mobile source impacts.

Construction-Related Localized Air Quality Impacts

LSTs were developed in response to SCAQMD Governing Boards' Environmental Justice Enhancement Initiative (I-4). The SCAQMD provided the Final Localized Significance Threshold Methodology (dated June 2003 [revised 2008]) for guidance. The LST methodology assists lead agencies in analyzing localized air quality impacts. The SCAQMD provides the LST screening lookup tables for one, two, and five-acre projects emitting CO, NOX, PM2.5, or PM10. The LST methodology and associated mass rates are not designed to evaluate localized impacts from mobile sources traveling over the roadways. The SCAQMD recommends that any project over five acres should perform air quality dispersion modeling to assess impacts to nearby sensitive receptors. The Project Site is located within SRA 33, Chino.

The SCAQMD guidance on applying CalEEMod to LSTs specifies the number of acres a piece of equipment would likely disturb per day. SCAQMD provides LST thresholds for one-, two- and five-acre site disturbance areas; SCAQMD does not provide LST thresholds for projects

over five acres. Based on information obtained from CalEEMod, the Proposed Project is anticipated to disturb up to 2.92 acres during the grading phase. The grading phase would take approximately 8 days in total to complete. The Proposed Project would actively disturb approximately 0.36 acres per day (2.92 acres divided by 8 days). Therefore, the LST thresholds for two acres were conservatively utilized for the construction LST analysis.

The closest sensitive receptors are residential uses adjoining the Project Site to the south and west. These sensitive land uses may be potentially affected by air pollutant emissions generated during onsite construction activities. LST thresholds are provided for distances to sensitive receptors of 25, 50, 100, 200, and 500 meters. As the nearest sensitive uses are adjoining the Project Site to the south and west, the LST values for 25 meters were used.

Table 6, *Localized Significance of Construction Emissions*, shows the localized construction related emissions for NOX, CO, PM10, and PM2.5 compared to the LSTs for SRA 33. The localized emissions presented in Table 6 are less than those in Table 5 because localized emissions include only on-site emissions (i.e., from construction equipment an fugitive dust), and do not include off-site emissions (i.e., from hauling activities). As shown in Table 6, the Proposed Project's localized construction emissions would not exceed the LSTs for SRA 33. Therefore, potential localized significance impacts from construction would be less than significant.

Phase	Emissions (pounds per day)			
	NOX	CO	PM10	PM2.5
Construction				
Year 1 (2020) On-Site Emissions[1,2]	42.47	22.247	2.199	2.023
SCAQMD Localized Threshold[3]	***270***	***2,193***	***16***	***9***
Threshold Exceeded?	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**
Year 2 (2021) On-Site Emissions[2,4]	17.842	17.043	0.960	0.902
SCAQMD Localized Threshold[3]	***270***	***2,193***	***16***	***9***
Threshold Exceeded?	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**

Notes:
1 The grading phase emissions during Year 1 present the worst-case scenario for NOx, CO, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$.
2 The mitigation reduction/credits for construction emissions applied in CalEEMod are based on the application of dust contro techniques as required by SCAQMD Rule 403. The dust control techniques include the following: properly maintain mobile and other construction equipment; replace ground cover in disturbed areas quickly; water exposed surfaces twice daily; cover stockpiles with tarps; water all haul roads three times daily; and limit speeds on unpaved roads to 15 miles per hour.
3 The Localized Significance Threshold was determined using Appendix C of the SCAQMD Final Localized Significant Threshold Methodology guidance document for pollutants NO_X, CO, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$. The Localized Significance Threshold was based on the anticipated daily acreage disturbance for construction (approximately 2.5 acre; therefore, the threshold for 2-acre was used), a distance of 82-feet (25) meters to the closest sensitive receptor, and the source receptor area (SRA 33).
4 The building construction phase emissions during Year 2 present the worst-case scenario for NOx, CO, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$.

Source: Appendix A.

Operation-Related Localized Air Quality Impacts

According to SCAQMD localized significance threshold methodology, LSTs would apply to the operational phase of a project if it includes stationary sources or attracts mobile sources. Operation-related offsite mobile-source emissions would primarily include vehicle trips by visitors to the place of worship.. The estimated daily project criteria air pollutant emissions from operations are shown in Table 7.

Although the project site is approximately 4.93 acres, the five-acre operational LST was utilized to provide a conservative estimate of operational LST impacts. Applicable localized thresholds from the SCAQMD's mass-rate LST lookup tables for a five-acre project site within SRA 33 are as follows:

- NOX: 270 pounds per day;
- CO: 2,193 pounds per day;
- PM10: 4 pounds per day; and/or
- PM2.5: 2 pounds per day.

Table 7, *Localized Significance of Operational Emissions*, shows the calculated emissions for the Proposed Project's operational activities compared to the applicable LSTs.

Source	Pollutant (pounds/day)			
	NOX	CO	PM10	PM2.5
Operational				
Area Source Emissions	4.1	9.6	2.6	0.7
Localized Significance Threshold[1]	270	2,193	4	2
Thresholds Exceeded?	***No***	***No***	***No***	***No***

Notes:
1. The Localized Significance Threshold was determined using Appendix C of the SCAQMD *Final Localized Significant Threshold Methodology* guidance document for pollutants NOX, CO, PM10, and PM2.5. The Localized Significance Threshold was based on the total acreage for operational (the 5-acre threshold was used), the distance to sensitive receptors, and the source receptor area (SRA 33).

Source: Appendix A.

As shown in Table 7, the proposed project's operational area source emissions would be negligible and would not exceed the LSTs for SRA 33 Therefore, potential localized significance impacts from operations would be less than significant.

Although the roposed project would not exceed the SCAQMD LST thresholds at the nearest sensitive receptors, the analysis below further discusses potential health risks associated with diesel particulate matter (DPM) from heavy trucks accessing and idling on-site during project operations.

Health Risk Assessment

The project does not require a Health Risk Assessment.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

e) Would the project create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?

According to the SCAQMD CEQA Air Quality Handbook, land uses associated with odor complaints typically include agricultural uses, wastewater treatment plants, food processing plants, chemical tenant, composting, refineries, landfills, dairies, and fiberglass molding. A Place of worship with associated parking is proposed at the project site. The Proposed Project would not include any uses identified by the SCAQMD as being associated with odors. Construction activities associated with the Proposed Project may generate detectable odors

from heavy-duty equipment exhaust and architectural coatings. However, construction-related odors would be short-term in nature and cease upon project completion. In addition, the Proposed Project would comply with the California Code of Regulations, Title 13, sections 2449(d)(3) and 2485, which minimizes the idling time of construction equipment either by shutting it off when not in use or by reducing the time of idling to no more than five minutes. This would further reduce the detectable odors from heavy-duty equipment exhaust. The Proposed Project would also comply with the SCAQMD Regulation XI, Rule 1113 – Architectural Coating, which would minimize odor impacts from ROG emissions during architectural coating. Any impacts to existing adjacent land uses would be short-term; therefore, potential impacts associated with odors affecting a substantial number of people would be less than significant. Some of these odors may reach sensitive receptors adjacent to the project site. However, the impacts would be temporary in nature. The place of worship, caretakers unit and parking lot typically do not create objectionable odors. Since the project would not create objectionable odors, this impact is less than significant.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

Therefore, no significant adverse impacts are identified or anticipated and no mitigation measures are required.

	Issues	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated*	*Less than Significant*	*No Impact*
IV.	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES -** Would the project:				
a)	Have substantial adverse effects, 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?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b)	Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, and regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife 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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

SUBSTANTIATION: *(Check if project is located in the Biological Resources Overlay or contains habitat for any species listed in the California Natural Diversity Database ☒):*

San Bernardino County General Plan, 2007*; *Submitted Project Materials; Add in Studies here

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

The project site is located on the outskirts of a rural residential area, whereby heavy industrial uses are located one block west of the proposed development within the City of Chino. The area is not necessarily exposed to on-going weed abatement activities (i.e., disking) because the areas is predominately residential, which limits wildlife movement opportunities throughout the area. Further, the project site is surrounded by development and light and noise associated with State Route 60 to the north, the active railway to the east, and the surrounding residential properties to the south, east, and west would likely deter wildlife from utilizing the project site as a movement corridor. As such, development of the project site is not expected to disrupt wildlife movement opportunities within or adjacent to the project site.

The biological report submitted, prepared by Michael Baker International, indicated that the site was heavily disturbed, and the ornamental trees and vegetation associated with the project site and surrounding residential properties provided suitable foraging and limited amount of nesting opportunities for a variety of year-round and seasonal avian residents, as well as migrating songbirds that could occur in the area. Additionally, the project site provides limited ground nesting opportunities due to the high level of weed abatement activities which would likely deter birds from nesting on the open ground.

Special-Status Plant Communities

According to the CNDDB, one (1) special-status plant community has been reported in the Ontario USGS 7.5- minute quadrangle: Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub. Based on the

results of the field survey, this special status plant community does not occur within the project site.

Special Status Wildlife

Thirty-four (34) special-status wildlife species have been recorded by the CNDDB within the Ontario USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle. No special-status wildlife species were observed during a field survey of the site. Based on habitat requirements for specific special-status wildlife species and the availability and quality of habitats needed by each species, it was determined that the project site has a low potential to support Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*). All remaining special-status wildlife species are presumed to be absent from the project site based on habitat requirements, availability and quality of habitat needed by each species, and known distributions. The potential occurrence of burrowing owl is low on the project site.

Burrowing Owl

The project site is located in a Biotic Resource Overlay. According to a field investigation, a search of the project site, showed no signs of burrowing owls or burrowing owl activity (i.e., pellets, feathers, castings, or white wash) because the un-vegetated site contains a variety of low-growing plant species that allow for line-of-sight observation favored by burrowing owls. However, the project site is located within a heavily developed area within Unincorporated San Bernardino County and is exposed to a high level of disturbance associated with the active railway to the north and on-going weed abatement activities which would likely deter burrowing owls from occupying the project site. In addition, several power poles and ornamental trees surround the project site which further decreases the likelihood that burrowing owls would occur as these features provide perching opportunities for larger raptor species (i.e., red-tailed hawk [*Buteo jamaicensis*]) that prey on burrowing owls. Therefore, burrowing owl is presumed absent from the project site and focused surveys are not recommended.

Critical Habitat

The project site is not located within federally designated Critical Habitat. Therefore, impacts to Critical Habitat will not occur and consultation with the USFWS will not be required for the loss or adverse modification to Critical Habitat.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT WITH MITIGATION

Mitigation Measure

The following mitigation measure and compliance with MBTA and California Fish and Game Code (CFGC) requirements would be required to reduce impacts to nesting birds to a less than significant level.

BIO-1 **A pre-construction nesting bird clearance survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist no more than three (3) days prior to the start of any vegetation removal or ground disturbing activities to ensure that birds protected under the MBTA and California Fish and Game Code are not impacted. A qualified biologist shall survey all suitable nesting habitat within the project site, and**

within a biologically defensible buffer distance surrounding the project site, for nesting birds prior to commencing project activities. Documentation of surveys and findings shall be submitted to Sri Jayaram Foundation Inc. for review and file. If no active nests are detected, construction may begin. If an active nest is found, the bird shall be identified to species and the approximate distance from the closest work site to the nest shall be estimated and the qualified biologist shall establish a "no-disturbance" buffer around the active nest. The distance of the "no-disturbance" buffer may be increased or decreased according to the judgement of the qualified biologist depending on the level of activity and species (i.e., listed, sensitive). The qualified biologist shall periodically monitor any active nests to determine if project-related activities occurring outside the 'no disturbance" buffer disturb the birds and if the buffer should be increased. Once the young have fledged and left the nest, or the nest otherwise becomes inactive under natural conditions, construction activities within the buffer area can occur.

BIO-2 **A pre-construction burrowing owl clearance survey shall be conducted to ensure that burrowing owls remain absent from the project site and impacts to any occupied burrows do not occur. In accordance with the *Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation* (CDFW 2012), two pre-construction clearance surveys shall be conducted 14-30 days and 24 hours prior to any vegetation removal or ground disturbing activities. Documentation of surveys and findings shall be submitted to Sri Jayaram Foundation Inc. for review and file. If no burrowing owls or occupied burrows are detected, construction may begin. If an occupied burrow is found within the development footprint during pre-construction clearance surveys, a burrowing owl exclusion plan will need to be prepared and submitted to CDFW for approval prior to initiating project activities.**

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

c) Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?

There is no riparian or wetland habitat present on the Project Site and the property does not support any recognizable drainages that meet the criteria for either jurisdictional water or wetlands under the Army Corps of Engineers (Corps). There are no drainages or other areas of watered habitat that would come under the jurisdiction of the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) or provide any Beneficial Uses (BUs) that might come under the RWQCB protection. There are two small drainages in the northeastern corner of the property that have definable beds and banks. There is no riparian habitat along either drainage; however, the evidence of water flow indicates that these drainages may meet the definition of a jurisdictional CDFW stream. A possible significant impact has been identified and the following measures shall be implemented to address potential impacts:

Less than Significant Impact.

d) Would the project 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?

Wildlife movement and the fragmentation of wildlife habitat are recognized as critical issues that must be considered in assessing impacts to wildlife. In summary, habitat fragmentation is the division or breaking up of larger habitat areas into smaller areas that may or may not be capable of independently sustaining wildlife and plant populations. Wildlife movement (more properly recognized as species movement) is the temporal movement of individuals (plants and animals) along diverse types of corridors. Wildlife corridors are especially important for connecting fragmented habitat areas. The property is in an area where wildlife movement is restricted by roads, houses and industrial buildings. Impacts to regional wildlife movement are not expected. The site is in a developed area where habitat fragmentation has already occurred. Therefore, no impacts are identified or anticipated, and no mitigation measures are required.

Less than Significant Impact.

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

The project site does not have any trees protected by ordinance. The project will not lead to the removal of protected trees and does not conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources as there are no protected biological resources on site. Since the project would not conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, no impact would occur.

No Impact.

f) Would the project conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?

The project site is not in the area of any adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan.

No Impact.

Therefore, no significant adverse impacts are identified or anticipated with the proposed mitigation.

	Issues	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated*	*Less than Significant*	*No Impact*
V.	**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 outside of formal cemeteries?	☐	☒	☐	☐ ☐

SUBSTANTIATION: (Check if the project is located in the Cultural ☐ or Paleontologic ☐ Resources overlays or cite results of cultural resource review): ***San Bernardino County General Plan, 2007; Cultural Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), South Central Coast Information Center, California State University, Fullerton; Submitted Project Materials***

a) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5?

The project site is vacant and surface visibility is approximately 90 percent. Sediments included sandy silts with very few rocks. Disturbances included excavations for adjacent road and railroad construction, terracing for former agricultural uses and house construction, the digging of a well, and dicing for weed abatement. During a field survey, BCR Consulting archaeologists identified and recorded one historic-period vertical well pipe, temporarily designated MBI1802-H-1. No associated apparatus or evidence for the former agricultural or domestic uses were identified. The well pipe has been recorded on DPR 523 forms.

BCR Consulting reviewed and researched the historic period well site. BCR determined that there was no associated apparatus or evidence for former agricultural or domestic activity remains, and therefore, the well cannot be associated with any events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the U.S. As a result, the well is not eligible under California Register Criterion 1. The well was also not associated with any important persons (California Register Criterion 2), and does not exhibit distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values (California Register Criterion 3), and has yielded, and is not likely to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation (California Register Criterion 4). While the well site retains integrity of location, the removal of all other evidence of former agricultural and domestic activity confers poor integrity of setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. Since the well did not meet the criteria above, it is not eligible for the California Register, and not a recommended historical resource under CEQA

Less than Significant

b) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource as defined in §15064.5?

c) Would the project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?

The project is located in the Chino Valley, which is bounded on the west by the Puente Hills, on the south by the Chino Hills, on the north by the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains, and on the east by the Jurupa Mountains (USGS 1981). Previous geologic mapping indicates that the proposed project site is situated entirely upon Holocene and late Pleistocene young alluvial fan deposits (Morton and Gray 1995). These locally consist of gray-hued sand and cobble, and gravel-sand deposits coming from diverse sedimentary units. Field observations during the current study are consistent with these descriptions, although heavy disturbances related to grading and fill placement for local roads and agriculture have displaced many of the native soils. None of the materials observed during the field survey exhibited evidence of the manufacture or acquisition of prehistoric stone tools or materials.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT WITH MITIGATION

MITIGATION MEASURES

The following mitigation measures would reduce the impacts of disturbing intact resources and uncovering human remains to a less than significant level.

CR-1 Archaeological Resource Procedures. In the event that archaeological resources are unearthed during project construction, a qualified archaeologist should be contacted to assess the nature and significance of the find, diverting construction excavation if necessary.

CR-2 Paleontological Resource Procedures. If evidence of subsurface paleontological resources is found during excavation and other ground-breaking activities, all work within 50 feet of the discovery shall cease and the construction contractor shall contact the County of San Bernardino Land Use Service Department. With direction from the Land Use Services Department, a paleontologist certified by the County of San Bernardino shall evaluate the find. If warranted, the paleontologist shall prepare and complete a standard Paleontological Resources Mitigation Program for the salvage and curation of identified resources.

CR-3 Human Remains Recovery Procedures. If human remains are found, those remains would require proper treatment, in accordance with applicable laws. State of California Public Resources Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5-7055 describe the general provisions for human remains. Specifically, Health and Safety Code 7050.5 describes the requirements if any human remains are accidently discovered during excavation of a site. As required by State law, the requirements and procedures set forth in Section 5097.98 of the California Public Resources Code would be implemented, including notification of the County Coroner, notification of the Native American Heritage Commission, and consultation with the individual identified by the Native American Heritage Commission to be the "most likely descendant". If

human remains are found during excavation, excavation must stop in the vicinity of the find and any area that is reasonably suspected to overlay adjacent remains until the County coroner has been called out, and the remains have been investigated and appropriate recommendations have been made for the treatment and disposition of the remains.

Mitigation Measures are provided to address potential impacts to cultural resources.

	Issues	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated*	*Less than Significant*	*No Impact*
VI.	**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?	☐	☐	☒	☐

SUBSTANTIATION: San Bernardino County General Plan, 2007;Submitted Materials

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

Electricity

Southern California Edison (SCE) provides electricity to the Project area. Currently, the existing site does not use any electricity because it is a vacant site (the dilapidated single-family residence is uninhabited). Therefore, Project implementation would result in a permanent increase in electricity over existing conditions. Based on the CalEEMod emissions modeling, the Project would have an annual demand of 374,535-kilowatt-hours (kWh) (0.37 Gigawatt hours [GWh]). In 2018 (latest year for which data is available), the County consumed 15,634 GWh and SCE consumed 85,276 GWh.[1] The Project's increased demand represents approximately less than one percent of electricity consumption compared to the County's and SCE's annual consumption. Therefore, the Project's increased demand is expected to be adequately served by the existing SCE electrical facilities.

It should also be noted that the Project design and materials would be required to comply with the 2019 Building Energy Efficiency Standards, which went into effect on January 1, 2020. Prior to issuance of a building permit, the County would review and verify that the Project

[1] California Energy Commission. 2018. California Energy Consumption Database. Available at https://ecdms.energy.ca.gov/ (accessed on February 2020).

plans demonstrate compliance with the current version of the Building and Energy Efficiency Standards. The Project would also be required to adhere to the provisions of CALGreen, which establishes planning and design standards for sustainable site development, energy efficiency (in excess of the California Energy Code requirements), water conservation, material conservation, and internal air contaminants.

Project development would not interfere with achievement of the 60 percent Renewable Portfolio Standard set forth in SB 100 for 2030 or the 100 percent standard for 2045. These goals apply to SCE and other electricity retailers. Renewable energy is generally defined as energy that comes from resources which are naturally replenished within a human timescale such as sunlight, wind, tides, waves, and geothermal heat. As electricity retailers reach these goals, end-user non-renewable electricity use would decrease from current estimates. The Project would also be required to comply with the latest applicable building energy efficiency standards, which would minimize building energy consumption.

Natural Gas

The Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas) provides natural gas service to the Project area. The increased demand is expected to be adequately served by the existing SoCalGas facilities. From 2018 to 2035, natural gas demand is expected to decline from 236 billion cubic feet (bcf) (2.36 billion therms) to 186 Bcf, (1.90 billion therms), while supplies remain constant at 3.775 billion cubic feet per day (bcfd) (0.04 billion therms per day) from 2015 through 2035. Based on the CalEEMod emissions modeling, the Project would have a gross annual demand of 1,198,880 kBTU (0.012 million therms) of natural gas. In 2018 (latest year for which data is available), the County consumed 500 million therms and SoCalGas consumed 5,156 million therms of natural gas.[2] The Project's increased demand represents less than one percent of natural gas consumption for the County and SoCalGas' annual consumption. Therefore, the natural gas demand from the Project would represent a nominal percentage of overall demand in SoCalGas' service area (i.e., less than a fraction of one percent). The Project would not result in a significant impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during Project construction or operation.

Fuel

During construction, transportation energy use depends on the type and number of trips, vehicle miles traveled, fuel efficiency of vehicles, and travel mode. Transportation energy use during construction would come from the transport and use of construction equipment, delivery vehicles and haul trucks, and construction employee vehicles that would use diesel fuel and/or gasoline. The use of energy resources by these vehicles would fluctuate according to the phase of construction and would be temporary. Most construction equipment during demolition and grading would be gas-powered or diesel-powered, and the later construction phases would require electricity-powered equipment. Impacts related to transportation energy use during construction would not require expanded energy supplies or the construction of new infrastructure; impacts would not be significant.

[2] California Energy Commission. 2018. California Energy Consumption Database. Available at https://ecdms.energy.ca.gov/ (accessed on February 2020).

During Project operations, energy consumption would be associated with visitor and employee vehicle trips; delivery and supply trucks; and trips by maintenance and repair crews. The Project will be located near SR-60, reducing the need to drive long distances to a major highway. Based on the Project's vehicle trip generation and emissions modeled in CalEEMod, the Project would consume approximately 15,183 gallons of gasoline per year. In 2020, the non-desert portion of the County consumed 537,434,042 gallons of gasoline.[3] The Project's increased demand represents less than one percent of gasoline consumption of the non-desert portion of the County. Therefore, the gasoline demand from the Project would represent a nominal percentage of overall consumption in the region (i.e., less than a fraction of one percent). Consequently, the Project would not result in a substantial demand for energy that would require expanded supplies or the construction of other infrastructure or expansion of existing facilities. Project operations would comply with all applicable fuel efficiency standards and would not substantially affect existing fuel supplies or resources. Additionally, fuel consumption associated with vehicle trips generated by the Project would not be considered inefficient, wasteful, or unnecessary.

Less Than Significant Impact.

b) ***Would the project conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?***

The County of San Bernardino has a Renewable Energy and Conservation Element (RECE) as part of the County's General Plan which was adopted August 8, 2017 and amended February 28, 2019. The RECE defines County goals and policies related to renewable energy and energy conservation. The project would consider applicable goals and policies in the RECE. The project would also be required to meet Title 24 Building Energy Efficiency requirements. California's Building Energy Efficiency Standards (updated every three years) are designed to reduce wasteful and unnecessary energy consumption in newly constructed and existing buildings. Adherence would ensure that the project would not conflict with or obstruct the recently amended RECE or any other state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency. Impacts are less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

The proposed project would not conflict with any applicable plan, policy or regulation of an agency adopted to reduce GHG emissions, including Title 24, AB 32, and SB 32; therefore, the Project is consistent with AB 32, which aims to decrease emissions statewide to 1990 levels by to 2020 as discussed in Sections III and VIII of this document. The proposed project would not conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency and therefore no impact would occur and no mitigation measures are recommended.

Less Than Significant Impact

Therefore, no impacts are identified or anticipated and no mitigation measures are required.

	Issues	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less than Significant*	*Less than Significant*	*No Impact*

[3] California Air Resources Board, Mobile Source Emissions Inventory, EMFAC2017 model.

			with Mitigation Incorporated		
VII.	**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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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?	☐	☒	☐	☐
f)	Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	☐	☒	☐	☐

SUBSTANTIATION: *(Check ☐ if project is located in the Geologic Hazards Overlay District):* ***San Bernardino County General Plan, 2007; Submitted Project Materials***

San Bernardino County General Plan, 2007; Submitted Project Materials

a.1) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving 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?

a.2) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving strong seismic ground shaking?

The active Cucamonga, San Jacinto, San Andreas, and Elsinore faults are within the region. Based on well data and magnetic measurements, a principal trace of the Elsinore fault is believed to extend northwesterly, east of the Puente Hills. The San Jacinto fault, which was not considered during early land development, presents the greatest hazard from ground rupture in the urbanized San Bernardino area.

Ground shaking, resulting from fault movement, is a serious seismic hazard in areas of widespread alluvial sediments. The thickness of alluvial sediments averages about 800 feet (240 m) in the valley area with maximum thicknesses of about 1300 feet (396 m) near Ontario and San Bernardino. The surface effects of shaking will probably be greatest in areas of ground-water depletion and subsidence near San Bernardino and Chino.

The Chino-Corona segment of the Elsinore fault zone is the least known of the major fault zones affecting the study area. As referred to in this report, the Chino-Corona segment of the Elsinore fault zone is defined as that portion of the northwest-trending Elsinore fault zone that includes the Chino fault (Gray, 1961), the Central Avenue fault (Woodford and others, 1944), and newly inferred unnamed subsurface fault(s) that separate the Puente Hills from the Perris Block between Bedford Wash on the south and the San Jose Hills on the north.

The current work strongly suggests that a principal northern extension of the Elsinore fault zone trends northwesterly into the study area and includes the Chino, the Central Avenue fault, and the unnamed subsurface fault(s).

According to the County General Plan, Safety Element (April 2007), the two types of subsidence of major concern to San Bernardino County are tectonic subsidence and subsidence caused by groundwater withdrawal. Within geologic time, the County has undergone tectonic activity, including the uplifting of the San Bernardino Mountains in relation to the San Bernardino Valley Region. Plate tectonics is the mechanism responsible for this movement, which has caused miniplates to be formed at major plate boundaries and has reoriented, folded, and faulted these small crustal pieces. This activity has raised some of these miniplates or blocks and has allowed others to subside. This tectonic subsidence is primarily of concern during very large earthquakes, when subsidence could occur instantaneously and may total many feet. Tectonic subsidence is uncontrollable by man.

The San Andreas Fault System, and more notably the San Jacinto Fault, could create substantial ground shaking if a seismic event occurred along that fault. Similarly, a strong

seismic event on any other fault system in Southern California has the potential to create considerable levels of ground shaking throughout the county. However, the project site is not subject to unusual levels of ground shaking and all new structures would be required to comply with all applicable provisions of the CBC. Impacts associated with ground shaking would be less than significant

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

***a.3) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving strong seismic ground shaking*, including liquefaction?**

Liquefaction is a process whereby soil is temporarily transformed to fluid form during intense and prolonged ground shaking or because of a sudden shock or strain. Liquefaction typically occurs in areas where the groundwater is less than 30 feet from the surface and where the soils are composed of poorly consolidated fine to medium sand.

The project site is located northeast of the San Jacinto Fault on loose moderately consolidated, olive gray, fine silted sand (SM), poorly graded, loose to 3-feet and medium dense to dense below up to a maximum depth of 40-feet (Preliminary WQMP Report – City and County Engineering and Testing, Inc.) There is a low potential for ground failure in the region. The project site is not located in an area where liquefiable materials are mapped and/or where liquefaction has occurred in the past according to the State of California Seismic Hazard Zones Ontario Quadrangle (2000). Nevertheless, the project would be required to be constructed in accordance with CBC standards that address liquefaction hazards, including strengthening the foundation and its footings.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

a.4) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving landslides?

Landslides triggered by earthquakes historically have been a significant cause of earthquake damage. In California, large earthquakes such as the 1971 San Fernando, 1989 Loma Prieta, and 1994 Northridge earthquakes triggered landslides that were responsible for destroying or damaging numerous structures, blocking major transportation corridors, and damaging life-line infrastructure. Areas that are most susceptible to earthquake-induced landslides are steep slopes in poorly cemented or highly fractured rocks, areas underlain by loose, weak soils, and areas on or adjacent to existing landslide deposits. These geologic and terrain conditions exist in many parts of California, including numerous hillside areas that have already been developed or are likely to be developed in the future. The opportunity for strong earthquake ground shaking is high in many parts of California because of the presence of numerous active faults. The combination of these factors constitutes a significant seismic hazard throughout much of California, including the hillside areas of the Ontario Quadrangle. Per the County of San Bernardino Safety Element (2007), in southwestern San Bernardino County, the closest area subject to landslides is in the Chino Hills area, which is underlain by landslide-prone marine rocks, presenting the greatest potential slope stability problem in that area. Landslide and mudslide hazards are more comprehensively discussed in the Safety Background Report. Since the topography of the site and its immediate built environment is

relatively flat. The site is not located in any landside zones. Therefore, there is no risk of landslides on the site.

NO IMPACT

b) ***Would the project result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?***

The project site is generally flat, which limits the potential for substantial soil erosion. However, there is potential for soil erosion to occur during site preparation and grading activities. Excavation activities, according to the preliminary WQMP would require at least the upper 18 inches of sub grade soils to be over-excavated, bottom be scarified, moisture-conditioned and re-compacted to at least 90% relative compaction as defined by ASTM Standard D-1557 (12). The base materials or upper 6 inches of top sub grade without base shall be compacted to at least 95% relative compaction. The use of Best Management Practices (BMP), to minimize runoff and erosion impacts from project activities during construction would ensure that erosion and loss of topsoil impacts would be less than significant.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

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

d) ***Would the project be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 1-B of the Uniform Building Code, creating substantial risks to life or property?***

The site is located along the western edge of the Chino Basin, which encompasses a broad area of coalescing alluvial fans that extend southward from the San Gabriel Mountains. The Project site primarily consists entirely of Pleistocene Holocene age alluvial deposits. Olive Gray, fine-grained silty sand (SM), poorly graded, loose to 3-feet and medium dense below up to a depth of exploratory borings to 40 feet, according to the Geotechnical Report prepared by City and County Engineering, Inc. The entire site is recently disked, flat, sloping to the south and southeast by about 2% from the north and northwest. The project site is not located in an area where liquefiable materials are mapped and/or where liquefaction has occurred in the past according to the State of California Seismic Hazard Zones Quadrangle (2000). The project would be required to be constructed in accordance with CBC standards. This would ensure that construction of the project would not result in on or off site geologic impacts.

Sand-rich sediments that exist on the project site are typically non-expansive and non-swelling and do not shrink with changes in moisture content. The test results provided from Geotechnical Report prepared by City and County Engineering and Testing, Inc. indicate that the sub soils are poorly graded fine silty sand, which is generally low to very low in expansion potential. However, if more clayey soils are encountered during grading or imported while grading, expansion index tests should be performed on such soil to evaluate expansion potential and remedial measure must be taken. Although no issues with expansive soils are known to be present, additional testing may be required, prior to construction, if determined by the soils report to be necessary; therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

e) Would the project 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?

The site is covered with grass and weeds sparsely to a depth of 3 inches. Old windblown fill consists of dark gray, fine silty sand (SM), dry and slightly moist and loose up to 2 feet in depth. The subsoil below 2 feet up to a depth of 6 feet found to be dark gray, fine silty sand, poorly graded, slightly moist and medium dense. The underlying soils were found to be olive gray, fine silty sand and sandy silt, slightly moist to moist and medium dense to stiff up to a maximum depth of the borings onsite to 40 feet below existing ground level. Based on the exploration and testing, the fine-grained silty sand and sandy silt are suitable for satisfactory functioning of on-site sewage disposal system utilizing a septic tank and seepage pit. The Septic system was reviewed by Public Health and the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board and preliminarily approved. The Regional Board indicated that they did not object to the project provided that an estimated flow of 1,981 gallons per day/day, according to the percolation report, is not increased for the seepage pits and provided the seepage pits are constructed in compliance with San Bernardino County's Local Agency Management Plan (LAMP) and not be covered by an impermeable surface. With the approved recommendation incorporated as Mitigations Measures, the impact would be less than significant.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT WITH MITIGATION

MMGEO-1: Prior to issuance of a building permit, the applicant shall obtain approval from County Public Health and State Water Quality Control Board and ensure the proposed septic system will allow for a maximum flow, based on the percolation report, of 1,981 gallons per day. The proposed system shall also be designed in compliance with the Local Agency Management Plan (LAMP)

f) Would the project directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?

The project is located in the Chino Valley, which is bounded on the west by the Puente Hills, on the south by the Chino Hills, on the north by the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains, and on the east by the Jurupa Mountains (USGS 1981). Previous geologic mapping indicates that the proposed project site is situated entirely upon Holocene and late Pleistocene young alluvial fan deposits (Morton and Gray 1995). These locally consist of gray-hued sand and cobble, and gravel-sand deposits coming from diverse sedimentary units. Field observations during the current study were consistent with the solid type descriptions, although heavy disturbances related to grading and fill placement for local roads and agriculture have displaced many of the native soils. None of the materials observed during the field survey exhibited evidence of the manufacture or acquisition of prehistoric stone tools or materials. A mitigation measure was included in the event that paleontological or archeological resources are discovered.

MMGEO-2: Public Resources Code Sections 21083.2(b) for unique archaeological resources. Prior to the issuance of a grading permit, the Property Owner/Developer shall include the following note on the plans: Preservation in place (i.e., avoidance) is the preferred manner of treatment. If preservation in place is not feasible, treatment may include implementation of archaeological

data recovery excavations to remove the resource along with subsequent laboratory processing and analysis. Any historic archaeological material that is not Native American in origin shall be curated at a public, non-profit institution with a research interest in the materials, such as the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County or the Fowler Museum, if such an institution agrees to accept the material. If no institution accepts the archaeological material, they shall be offered to a local school or historical society in the area for educational purposes.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT WITH MITIGATION

Therefore, no significant adverse impacts are identified or anticipated with the incorporation of the required mitigation measures.

	Issues	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated*	*Less than Significant*	*No Impact*
VIII.	**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 any applicable plan, policy or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	☐	☐	☐	☒

SUBSTANTIATION:
San Bernardino County General Plan, 2007; Submitted Hazards Report Package; San Bernardino County General Plan, 2007; Submitted Project Materials; Appendix A – *Air Quality/Greenhouse Gas Assessment*

The standard definition of GHG emissions refers to the atmospheric presence of the following six gaseous substances: carbon dioxide (CO2); methane (CH4); nitrous oxide (N2O); hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs); perfluorocarbons (PFCs); and sulfur hexafluoride (SF6). Tropospheric ozone and black carbon are also important climate pollutants. CO2 is the most abundant GHG, and collectively CO2, CH4, and N2O amount to 80 percent of GHG effects.

The California Air Resources Board (ARB) prepared a statewide GHG emissions inventory covering 2000 to 2014, which concluded that GHG emissions have decreased by 7.9 percent over that period from 466 million metric tons (MMT) CO2e to 442 MMTCO2e (ARB, 2016). Emissions in 2014 from the transportation sector, which represents California's largest source of GHG emissions and contributed 37 percent of total annual emissions, declined marginally relative to 2011 even while the economy and population continued to grow over that 3-year period. The long-term direction of transportation-related GHG emissions is another clear trend, with a 13 percent drop over the past 10 years.

Statewide, mobile vehicular sources account for approximately 36 percent of GHG emissions as of 2014. Direct stationary sources of emissions include solid waste decomposition, haul trucks, and the use of refrigerants. The emissions in 2011 are the lowest of the 12-year period

between 2000 and 2011, while 2004 had the highest emissions at 495 MMTCO2e. From 2000–2011, California's population grew by 10.5 percent. California's per capita GHG emissions decreased by 11.9 percent over that same period. Emissions were of similar magnitude from 2011–2014.

State:

The State has adopted statewide legislation to address issues related to various aspects of climate change and GHG emissions. The Governor of California has also issued several Executive Orders (EO) related to the State's evolving climate change policy. Of importance to local governments is the direction provided by the 2008 Assembly Bill (AB) 32 Scoping Plan, which recommends that local governments should reduce their GHG emissions to a level consistent with State goals (i.e., 15 percent below current levels).

In the absence of federal regulations, GHG emissions are generally regulated at the State level and typically approached by setting emissions-reduction targets for existing sources of GHG emissions, establishing policies to promote renewable energy and increase energy efficiency, and developing statewide action plans.

South Coast Air Quality Management District:

South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) has primary responsibility for developing and implementing rules and regulations for attainment of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards and California Ambient Air Quality Standards, as well as permitting new or modified sources, developing air quality management plans, and adopting and enforcing air pollution regulations within the Air Basin. The AB 32 Scoping Plan states that ARB will work actively with air districts in coordinating emissions reporting, encouraging and coordinating GHG reductions, and providing technical assistance in quantifying reductions. Because the SCAQMD has not adopted GHG emissions thresholds that apply to land use projects where the SCAQMD is not the lead agency and no GHG emissions reduction plan or GHG emissions thresholds have been adopted in the County of San Bernardino, the proposed project is evaluated based on the SCAQMD's recommended/preferred option threshold for all land use types of 3,000 metric tons CDE per year (SCAQMD, "Proposed Tier 3 Quantitative Thresholds – Option 1", September 2010).

County of San Bernardino General Plan Conservation Element (GHG):

Since the project site in not within the precincts of the City of Chino, the applicable general plan would be the County of San Bernardino General Plan (County, 2007). The General Plan text was adopted by the Board of Supervisors on March 13, 2007 and became effective on April 12, 2007. The GHG plan is contained in Section V.C.3 within the Conservation Element. Policies CO 4.1 through 4.12 pertain to Air Quality, while policy 4.13 pertains to greenhouse gas emissions.

All development projects, including those otherwise determined to be exempt from CEQA will be subject to applicable County Development Code provisions (County, 2015), including the GHG performance standards, and state requirements, such as the California Building Code requirements for energy efficiency.

a) Would the project generate GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?

The project's construction activities, energy use, daily operational activities, and mobile sources (traffic) would generate GHG emissions. CalEEMod was used to calculate emissions resulting from project construction and long-term operation. The proposed project would

generate GHG emissions directly from building operations from combustion of natural gas and from vehicle trips generated by the patrons. According to the Trip Generation Report for this project, daily trip volumes to the place of worship are 152 trips per day Monday to Friday, 192 trips per day on Saturday and 556 trips per day on Sunday. Additionally, the proposed project would generate offsite GHG emissions indirectly through its consumption of electricity. Combustion of natural gas would occur in water heaters. Both direct and indirect emissions were estimated using CalEEMod.

As calculated by CalEEMod, operation of the proposed project is expected overall to generate approximately 387 MT per year of CO2e. The significance of GHG emissions from operations is not determined independently but is considered cumulatively with construction GHG emissions. It is Project-related construction emissions are confined to a relatively short period of time in relation to the overall life of the proposed project. Therefore, construction-related GHG emissions were amortized over a 30-year period to determine the annual construction-related GHG emissions over the life of the project. As shown in Table 5, the project would result in an increase of 398 metric tons CDE. Since the project's increase is less than the recommended SCAQMD threshold of 3,000 metric tons per year, this impact would be less than significant

Table 2 Estimated Emissions of Greenhouse Gases

Emission Source	Annual Emissions (metric tons of CDE)
Construction (amortized over 30 years)	11
Operational and Mobile	387
Total	**398**
SCAQMD Threshold	**3,000**
Threshold Exceeded.	**No**

Sources: Emissions reported are from CalEEMod mitigated construction and operational data. See Appendix A for calculations.

Carbon dioxide equivalent (CDE or CO_2E) is a quantity that describes, for a given mixture and amount of GHGs, the amount of CO_2 (usually in metric tons; million metric tons [megatonne] = $MMTCO_2E$ = terragram [Tg] CO_2 Eq; 1,000 MMT = gigatonne) that would have the same global warming potential (GWP) when measured over a specified timescale (generally, 100 years).

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

b) Would the project conflict with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?

In March of 2014, the San Bernardino Associated Governments (SBCOG) adopted a Green House Gas GHG) Reduction Plan. The reduction plan is a foundation of which partnering cities can develop individual city or county specific CAPs to be adopted and enacted according to their own internal procedures. SBCOG GHG Reduction plan includes a commitment to reduce emissions from transportation sources by promoting transit-oriented development, complete streets and safe route to school policy, and through the expanding transit networks. The proposed place of worship, caretakers unit, and parking lot would help

to complete the streets on a vacant site. The project involves increased efficiency regarding the use of the land.

The County of San Bernardino also adopted a GHG plan within the Conservation Element of the General Plan (County, 2007). The General Plan text was adopted by the Board of Supervisors on March 13, 2007 and became effective on April 12, 2007. The GHG plan is contained in Section V.C.3 within the Conservation Element. Policies CO 4.1 through 4.12 pertain to Air Quality, while policy 4.13 pertains to greenhouse gas emissions. The following GHG policy is applicable to the project: CO 4.13 (emission inventories and GHG reduction plan). The project would also be required to comply with the energy efficiency measures contained in Title 24 of the California Administrative Code (the California Building Energy Efficiency Program).

THRESHOLDS

All development projects, including those otherwise determined to be exempt from CEQA will be subject to applicable County Development Code provisions (County, 2015), including the GHG performance standards, and state requirements, such as the California Building Code requirements for energy efficiency. With the application of the GHG performance standards, projects that are exempt from CEQA and small projects that do not exceed 3,000 MTCO2e per year will be considered to be consistent with the Plan and determined to have a less than significant individual and cumulative impact for GHG emissions.

Since the project would not conflict with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases, this impact would be less than significant.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

Therefore, no significant adverse impacts are identified or anticipated and no mitigation measures are required.

	Issues	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated*	*Less than Significant*	*No Impact*
IX.	**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?	☐	☐	☒	☐

SUBSTANTIATION:

San Bernardino County General Plan, 2007; Submitted Project Materials

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

b) Would the project 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?

The project would involve the construction of a place of worship, caretakers unit, and associated parking lot. Place of worships and caretakers units do not use or store large quantities of hazardous materials. Potentially hazardous materials such as fuels, lubricants, and solvents would be used during construction of the project. However, the transport, use, and storage of hazardous materials during the construction of the project 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, and the California Code of Regulations, Title 22. Adherence to these requirements would reduce impacts to a less than significant level.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

***c)* Would the project emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?**

The nearest schools are the Newman Elementary School located approximately 1.2 miles northeast of the site and Chino Valley Christian Academy located approximately 1.3 miles northeast of the site. The project involves the construction a Place of worship, caretakers unit, parking lot, and associated landscaping. These types of uses do not typically emit or involve the handling of hazardous materials. Since the project would not emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous materials within one-quarter mile of a school, there would be no impact.

NO IMPACT

d) Would the project be located on a site included on a list of hazardous material 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?

The following databases compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 were checked (May 10, 2019) for known hazardous materials contamination at the project site:

- Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System (CERCLIS) database
- Geotracker search for leaking underground storage tanks (LUST)
- The Department of Toxic Substances Control's Site Mitigation and Brownfields Database

The CERLCIS database showed no evidence of toxic substances at the project site, or within the nearby cities of Pomona and Chino.

Geotracker shows that there are no LUSTs or hazardous waste deposits at the project site. Geotracker does show two LUST sites within 1,958 feet and 2,534 feet from the project site. The first LUST is an underground storage tank at 3501 County Road. The site has a well-used for drinking water that was contaminated with metly teriary butyl ether, a fuel oxygenate. The likely source was from leaking gasoline at nearby fuel stations. Potential gasoline as a contaminant of concern when first reported leaks occurred in 2007. The case was closed in 2016.

The second LUST is located at 2800 Reservoir Street, approximately 2,534 feet west of the project site. The cleanup status is currently closed. The potential contaminant of concern is gasoline that has infiltrated a well-used for drinking water supply. The case was reported in 2007, and was completely-closed in 2017.

The two LUST sites are currently closed but have the potential of contaminating groundwater supplies in the future. As such, the impact to hazardous material site is considered less than significant and no mitigation is required.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

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 for people residing or working in the project area?

The project site is located approximately 5.9 miles to the southwest of the Ontario Airport. The site is not within the airport land use planning area for the airport. The proposed place of worship and caretakers units would have a maximum height of two stories (36 feet), and would

not impact airport operations, alter air traffic patterns, or in any way conflict with established Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) flight protection zones. There would be no impact.

NO IMPACT

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

Access to the project site is proposed from Roswell Avenue, which is an improved roadway that meets County standards. The project site does not contain any emergency facilities, nor does it serve as an emergency evacuation route. During construction and long-term operation, the project would be required to maintain adequate emergency access for emergency vehicles from Roswell Avenue and connecting roadways as required by the County and the City of Chino. Furthermore, the project would not result in a substantial alteration to the design or capacity of any public road that would impair or interfere with the implementation of evacuation procedures. Because the project would not interfere with an adopted emergency response or evacuation plan, there is no impact.

NO IMPACT

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

The project would not involve the development of structures that could potentially impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. The project includes design features that would maintain access for emergency vehicles to Roswell and Walnut Avenue by means of gated entryways. Since the project would not interfere with emergency response or evacuation plans, impacts would be less than significant.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

Therefore, no significant adverse impacts are identified or anticipated and no mitigation measures are required.

	Issues	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated*	*Less than Significant*	*No Impact*
X.	**HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY -** Would the project:				
a)	Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?	☐	☒	☐	☐
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 in a manner 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 runoff; or	☐	☐	☒	☐
	iv. impede or redirect flood flows?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

SUBSTANTIATION:

San Bernardino County General Plan, 2007; Submitted Project Materials ; Monte Vista Water District 2015 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP)

a) Would the project violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?

The Project site consists of approximately 4.83 acres of undeveloped land. Thus, the majority of the site is currently permeable, a condition that would be altered as part of Project implementation. The site is bounded by Walnut Avenue and Railroad tracks on the north, single-family residential homes on the south and west, and Roswell Avenue on the east. There are no known easements on the site. The cover of the land consists of natural grass. The local topography generally slopes in the southeasterly direction at approximately 0.5% to 1%. The proposed development includes a two-story 32,400 square foot place of worship building, and three story 4,500 square feet caretaker building, parking stalls, drive aisles, and landscaping. The project will consist of one (1) Drainage Area (DA). The Drainage Area will have one (1) Drainage Management Area (DMA), referred to as DMA 1. Drainage Management Area (DMA 1) consists of 4.80 acres total. DMA 1 runoff will be collected by swales, gutters, and piped directly to the proposed underground retention basin located near the east/northeast corner of the site. The proposed basin will provide a total volume of 10,564 cubic feet that is a sufficient size for the DMA area's Design Capture Volume (DCV) of 10,417 cubic feet. The treated volume will infiltrate into the subsurface soils in under 48- hours.

Therefore, the Project would not create or contribute runoff water that would exceed the capacity of existing or planned storm water drainage systems. The Project would be required to comply with the Municipal Storm Water Permitting Program (MS4) Development Code, as

the project has the potential to degrade water quality in the area through erosion and or siltation during construction.

The Municipal Storm Water Permitting Program regulates storm water discharges from municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s). The County's incorporated cities and unincorporated areas discharge pollutants from their MS4s. The County's discharges are regulated under the Countywide waste discharge requirements contained in Order No. R8-2010-0036 and is applicable to the Project area. The Permit Order requires all new development projects covered by the Order to incorporate Low Impact Development (LID) Best Management Practices as much as possible.

As discussed, the portion of the site would be covered with impervious surfaces. Because of the size of the Project, a Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) has been compiled prior to the issuance of permits. The WQMP includes a combination of site design/ LID BMPS (where feasible), source control, and/or treatment control BMPS, including regional treatment systems to address all of the pollutants and hydrologic conditions of concern. Additionally, the WQMP complies with all County regulatory requirements including the San Bernardino County Storm Water Program Technical Guidance Document for Water Quality Management Plans. Thus, the Project would not produce substantial amount of additional polluted storm water.

Potential Project impacts associated with storm water volumes and quality would not be adverse through compliance with NPDES, County Development code, and Technical Guidance Document requirements. The project would comply with Section County Development Code, which requires runoff to be infiltrated, captured and reused, evapotranspired, and/or treated on-site through stormwater BMPs listed in the Low Impact Development (LID) Best Management Practices Manual. The project would also comply with the project SUSMP, which requires that post development peak runoff shall not exceed pre-development rates, the conservation of natural areas, minimization of stormwater pollutants through use of BMPs, protection of slopes and channels, appropriate signage at storm drain systems, and proof of ongoing BMP maintenance. The SUSMP also sets standards for design of outside material storage areas, trash storage areas, and structural or treatment control BMPs that would be followed by the proposed project. Therefore, as no long-term change to hydrology or water quality would occur, this impact would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures Proposed:
HYD-1: Prior to issuance of Grading or Building Permit, the Project shall obtain coverage under the General Permit for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System Permit (MS4 Permit), adopted by the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), and shall provide evidence to the County of compliance with NPDES Permit No. CAS 618036.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT WITH MITIGATION

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

The Project site is located within the Monte Vista Water District service area. The Monte Vista Water District has agreed to provide water service to the site (see attachment I). The Monte Vista Water District 2015 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) was prepared to provide water supply planning for the area over a 20-year period year (through 2035) and identify/quantify water supplies for existing and future demands. The Monte Vista Urban Water District water supply sources are from four sources – they include groundwater from the Chino Basin, Imported state water received from Metropolitan Water District of Southern California through the Inland Empire Utility Agency, from the San Antonio Water Company, and from recycled water from the Inland Empire Utilities Agency. The project implementation would not result in population growth, but will result in and increase water demand. The MVWD includes the water demands for institutional uses in its UWMP and has capacity to provide potable water to its service area into the foreseeable future. Additionally, the Project includes design features that would reduce the Project's water demands. The Project would comply with Title 24 requirements, as well as the California Green Building Code standards. Drought tolerant landscaping, drip irrigation, and low impact development would also be incorporated into the Project design. The Project's water demand would not substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge.

No Impact

ci) ***Would the project 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;

Development of the project site will create impervious surfaces and increase the amount of surface runoff. The project will consist of one (1) Drainage Area. The Drainage Area consists of 4.83 acres total. All runoff will be collected by proposed gutters and catch basin inlets and piped directly to the underground retention basin located near the east/northeast corner of the site. The underground basin will include Stormtech MC-3500 arch pipes to retain the runoff and infiltrate into the subsurface soils. The proposed basin will provide a total volume of 10,564 cubic feet which exceeds the Design Capture Volume (DCV) of 10,417cubic feet. Other areas of the project have been designed where possible to incorporated LID principles, including draining roof drainage to adjacent landscaping where possible and minimizing impervious areas through use of minimum sizes for hardscape (sidewalks and drive aisles). As such, the project will not result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site.

Less than Significant Impact.

cii) ***Substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on or offsite?***

Existing Condition

The 4.83-acre project site is an undeveloped vacant site with poor land cover. Soil conditions for the site are classified as type B. Topography shows existing grades sloping generally from northwest direction to southeast direction. There is a low point on the site at the southwest corner of the site. Precipitation generated onsite sheet flows to southeast and southwest corners. There is a parkway drain at the southeast corner of the site the drains subarea A2 and discharges the runoff to an existing 18-inch pipe in Roswell Street.

Proposed Condition

The site is proposing approximately 4.83-acre place of worship on the south side of the site with entrances from Roswell Ave to the East and Walnut Avenue to the North. The Religious facility will contain a two-story building approximately 32,400 square foot, caretaker building, approximately 4,500 square foot, along with parking spaces to accommodate the development. Runoff from the development sheet flow to the parking areas and flow along the proposed gutters to catch basins placed throughout the site. Storm flows will confluence while traveling towards the east side of the property and ultimately discharge to a proposed underground retention chambers located at the east corner of the site. The retention basin will capture the first flush (WQMP storm) as well as 100-year storm flows. The captured storm volume will infiltrate from the bottom of basin floor into the soils. Low flows entering the retention system directed to an inline hydrodynamic separator (CDS unit or equivalent) prior to entering for pre-treatment to capture trash, debris, sediment and other pollutants. High flows will bypass the unit and travel via a 34-in pipe into the retention basin. All flows entering the underground retention chambers will be sized to satisfy the WQMP requirements for Design Capture Volume (DCV) and the difference in volume between Pre- and Post-Development condition, whichever is greater.

Less Than Significant Impact.

ciii) ***Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of runoff; or***

As demonstrated above in the response for Issue Xcii, the drainage system is designed to ensure that the project will not create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems.

The project will provide one underground storage chamber to satisfy the WQMP treatment requirement by providing a storage capacity of 10,564 cubic feet of volume. This proposed underground storage is more than difference between the post- and pre- development 100-year flow rates. Therefore, storm water runoff will not increase under post-development conditions.

Less Than Significant Impact.

civ) ***Impede or redirect flood flows?***

The project site is in FEMA Flood Zone X, Minimal Flood Hazard, according to Flood Map No. 06071C8615H (Effective 8/28/2008), and is outside the 100-year flood plain and has a higher elevation than the 500-year floodplain. These zones are located within a 100-year flood plain. A 100-year flood has a one-percent chance of occurrence in any given year (per FEMA National Flood Hazard Map 06071C8615H) and is not subject to flooding. As such, the project will not Impede or redirect flood flows.

No Impact

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

The project would not alter the course of any stream or other drainage and would not increase the potential for flooding. The project site is located in the Santa Ana Watershed. As discussed above, adherence to the County's urban runoff programs and implementation of design features to capture and treat stormwater runoff would reduce the quantity and level of pollutants in runoff leaving the site. The project would not impact the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff that would degrade water quality. As such, impacts would be less than significant.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

e) Would the project conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?

The existing drainage patterns will be preserved in the proposed condition. Under the proposed condition, the site runoff will be directed to an on-site detention basins which is located in the northeast corner of the site.

Due to the potential Hydrologic Condition of Concern (HCOC) per California State Water Quality Control Board, the proposed basin was designed as a detention basin to mitigate 2-year runoff from the subject site to address HCOC. The basin also mitigates 100-year peak storm to address downstream capacity constraints. The 100-year runoff generated from the developed site will be less than the existing (undeveloped) runoff. As such, the project will not conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan. Impacts are less than significant.

NO IMPACT

Therefore, no significant adverse impacts are identified with the incorporated mitigation measure.

	Issues	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated*	*Less than Significant*	*No Impact*
XI.	**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?	☐	☐	☒	☐

SUBSTANTIATION:

San Bernardino County General Plan, 2007; Submitted Project Materials ; City of Chino, General Plan, 2019

a) Would the project physically divide an established community?

The project site is located in the Single Residential (RS-20) Zoning District, and is set to change to Very Low Density Residential (VLDR) in November of 2020, if the Board of Supervisors approves the County Wide Plan update. The VLDR allows for very low-density residential uses when developed as single-family neighborhoods that share common infrastructure, public facilities, and services. Although the General Plan Designation will change to VLDR, the future changes to the Zoning, which will occur at a later time, are proposed to maintain the minimum lot size requirement at 20,000 square feet or greater. Therefore, both the existing RS-20M designation and proposed RS-20M Zone are consistent as both designate the lot as a predominately single-family residential neighborhood with lot sizes that range in size.

The existing area is predominately surrounded by residential properties on three sides (north, south, and east), and contains within that neighborhood a few religious facilities, an elementary school, and commercial uses. This project would provide services that are similar to existing uses in the project vicinity, provide better pedestrian connections in the area by means of required street improvements, and will not intrude or affect the existing residential development pattern. Furthermore, a project that has the potential to divide an established community includes the construction of a new freeway or highway through an established neighborhood. Therefore, the use would not divide the established community. This impact would be less than significant.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

b) Would the project 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?

The project site has a zoning designations of Single Family Residential (RS-20M) and a future Zone of RS-20M, which will maintain a minimum lot size standard of 20,000 square feet in size (20M). The proposed project consists of the construction of a place of worship, accessory caretakers unit, parking lot, and associated landscaping. As mentioned above, the Land Use Category (LUC) on the property will change to VLDR if approved by the Board of Supervisors in November of 2020. The changes the LUC will not cause a significant environmental impact because the changes will not lead to a change in the minimum lot sizes or allow for changes in the allowed uses within the zone. However, it should be noted that the existing General Plan land use designations development intensity for both the County and the City of Chino are the same under the Counties future Land Use Category VLDR and the existing RS-20M designation, given that the Cities Land use designation of RD2 (1-2 DU/ac) establishes a similar development density and would allow for a place of worship with a Conditional Use Permit. Therefore, the CEQA baseline for analyzing impacts is the same. The CEQA Thresholds used for determining significance are the same for both the County and the City of Chino as they relate to Land Use and Planning whether the project site is located in the County or the City of Chino. Consequently, the incorporation of the project into the Single Residential Zoning District would not lead to the alteration (increase) of the existing boundary, conflict with a land use plan or policy, and does not avoid a mitigating environmental effect.

The project site is not located in a specific plan area or planned development area. With the requested Conditional Use Permit, the project would not conflict with applicable land use plans and impacts would be less than significant.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

Therefore, no significant adverse impacts are identified or anticipated and no mitigation measures are required.

	Issues	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated*	*Less than Significant*	*No Impact*
XII.	**MINERAL RESOURCES** - Would the project:				
a)	Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that will 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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

SUBSTANTIATION: *(Check ☐ if project is located within the Mineral Resource Zone Overlay):*

San Bernardino County General Plan, 2007; Submitted Project Materials

a) Would the project 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) Would the project 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?

Mineral Extraction

The Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975 (SMARA) requires the state geologist (Division of Mines and Geology) to identify and classify all mineral deposits in California. In 1979, the California State Mining and Geology Board adopted guidelines that require local general plans to reference identified mineral deposits and sites that are identified for conservation. In addition, the board identified urban areas where irreversible land uses (development with structures) preclude mineral extraction. Since the project site does not contain significant mineral resources, extraction of mineral resources is not currently occurring, and the project does not involve mineral extraction operations or zoning for extraction, there would be no impact towards the loss of availability of known mineral resources.

NO IMPACT

Therefore, no significant adverse impacts are identified or anticipated and no mitigation measures are required.

	Issues	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated*	*Less than Significant*	*No Impact*
XIII.	**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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

SUBSTANTIATION: *(Check if the project is located in the Noise Hazard Overlay District ☐ or is subject to severe noise levels according to the General Plan Noise Element ☐):*

San Bernardino County General Plan, 2007; Submitted Project Materials

a) ***Would the project 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?***

Existing Ambient Noise Environment

a2v consulting group conducted the sound level measurements in accordance to CalTrans technical noise specifications. All measurement equipment meets the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) specifications for sound level meters (S1.4-1983 identified in Chapter 19.68.020.AA). Noise monitoring locations were selected to represent the baseline conditions at or near the project site. The project did not require a traffic impact study and therefore traffic noise is discussed in general terms. It should be noted, however, that changes in traffic noise levels can be calculated using the following equation from the 2013 Caltrans Technical Noise Supplement to the Traffic Noise Analysis Protocol (as shown below):

dBAdjustment = 10 log10 x1x2

Where:
• X1 = project + existing roadway segment ADTs

• X2 = existing roadway segment ADTs
Generally, the greater the volume of traffic, higher speeds, and truck percentages equate to a louder volume of noise. A doubling of the Average Daily Traffic (ADT) along a roadway will increase noise levels by approximately 3dB.

The future worst-case noise level projections were modeled using reference sound level data for the proposed load/unloading for the building and peak hour trip generation data for the proposed parking lots, dining areas, and playgrounds. Noise include, but are not limited to, idling cars, exhaust and engine noise, starting engine noise, back up alarms, and breaking. Noise associated with parking lots include but are not limited to idling cars, doors closing, and starting engine noise. Noise levels associated with parking lots can reach peak levels of 80 dBA. In addition, the loading docks would include noise from ignition start-up, doors shutting, idling trucks, back-up alarms, (etc.) and was modeled as an area source with a reference noise level of 110 dBA feet across the surface area.

Construction Noise

Construction noise typically occurs intermittently and varies depending on the nature or phase of construction (e.g.,land clearing, grading, excavation, paving). Noise generated by construction equipment, including earthmovers, material handlers, and portable generators, can reach high levels. During construction, exterior noise levels could affect the residential neighborhoods surrounding the construction site. Project construction would occur adjacent to an existing single-family residence to the north and multi-family residential uses to the west, with the closest receptors being approximately 50 feet away from the Project construction area. However, it is acknowledged that construction activities would occur throughout the Project site and would not be concentrated at a single point near sensitive receptors.

Construction activities would include demolition, site preparation, grading, building construction, paving, and architectural coating. Such activities would require concrete/industrial saws, excavators, and dozers during demolition; dozers and tractors during site preparation; excavators, graders, and dozers during grading; cranes, forklifts, generators, tractors, and welders during building construction; pavers, rollers, mixers, and paving equipment during paving; and air compressors during architectural coating. Typical operating cycles for these types of construction equipment may involve 1 or 2 minutes of full power operation followed by 3 to 4 minutes at lower power settings. Other primary sources of acoustical disturbance would be random incidents, which would last less than one minute (such as dropping large pieces of equipment or the hydraulic movement of machinery lifts). Noise generated by construction equipment, including earthmovers, material handlers, and portable generators, can reach high levels.

The Federal Transit Administration (FTA) has compiled data regarding the noise generated characteristics of typical construction activities. The data is presented in the table below:

Table 12: Typical Construction Noise Levels Equipment

Equipment	Typical Noise Level (dBA) at 50 feet from Source	Typical Noise Level (dBA) at 100(dBA)from Source
Air Compressor	80	74
Backhoe	80	74

Compactor	82	76
Concrete Mixer	85	77
Concrete Pump	82	76
Concrete Vibrator	76	79
Crane, Derrick	88	76
Crane, Mobile	83	70
Dozer	85	82
Generator	82	77
Grader	85	79
Impact Wrench	85	76
Jack Hammer	88	79
Loader	80	79
Paver	85	82
Pile-driver (Impact)	101	74

Construction Related Noise

Construction noise is considered a short-term impact and would be considered significant if construction activities are taken outside the allowable times as described in the city's Municipal Code (Section 15.11.030.) Construction is anticipated to occur during the permissible hours according to San Bernardino County Code Section 83.01.080(g)(3) states that construction activities are exempt from the county's noise standards between the hours of 7:00am and 6:00pm on weekdays and between the hours of 8:00am and 5:00pm on Saturdays, except in the case of urgent necessity or otherwise approved by the city. All motorized equipment used in such activity shall be equipped with functioning mufflers as mandated by the state.

The site plan has been amended to an 8-foot masonry wall located on the south and western boundary line. During construction, this boundary wall will be constructed first to serve as a single sound barrier providing noise abatement to the surrounding sensitive receptors.

Typical operating cycles for these types of construction equipment may involve one or two minutes of full power operation followed by three to four minutes at lower power settings. Noise levels will be loudest during grading phase. A likely worst-case construction noise scenario during grading assumes the use of a grader, a dozer, and two (2) excavators, two (2) backhoes and a scrapper operating at 72 feet from the nearest sensitive receptor.

Assuming a usage factor of 40% for each piece of equipment, unmitigated noise levels at 72 feet with an 8-foot concrete masonry unit barrier, the resulting noise at the sensitive receptor has the potential to reach 48dBA Leq and 50 dBA Lmax.

Noise levels for the other construction phases would be lower and range between 44 dBA to 48 dBA.

Construction activities may also cause increased noise along site access routes due to movement of equipment and workers. Compliance with the San Bernardino County Code and City of Chino Municipal Code would minimize impacts from construction noise, as construction would be limited to the county's and city's allowable construction hours.

By following the local noise standards, the project construction activities would result in a less than significant noise impact, provided the noted 8-foot concrete masonry unit wall on the south and west boundary lines are constructed before the grading phase of construction.

Construction Noise Thresholds

The degree of construction noise will vary depending on the phase of construction and type of construction activity. The closest sensitive receptors to the project site are existing residential uses to the north and east.

Construction noise sources are regulated within San Bernardino County under Section 83.01.090 (G) of the Development Code, which states that temporary construction, maintenance, repair, or demolition activities between 7AM to 7PM, except Sundays and Federal Holidays are exempt from the County's noise regulations.

Regardless of the project's consistency with the Section 83.01.090 of the Development Code as described above, construction activities on the project site, especially those involving heavy equipment, would result in noise levels up to 101.5 dBA during construction as shown on Table 12 above, which would exceed the exterior noise level for residential uses of 55 dBA CNEL. The following mitigation measure are required to reduce construction noise impacts to the maximum extent feasible.

Mitigation Measure NOI-1: Construction Noise. Prior to the issuance of a grading permit and building permit, the following note shall be placed on the grading plans and building plans.

"*a. During the project site excavation and grading, the construction contractors shall equip all construction equipment, fixed or mobile, with properly operating and maintained mufflers, consistent with the manufactures standards.*

b. The construction contractor shall place all stationary construction equipment so that emitted noise is directed away from the noise sensitive receptors nearest the project site.

c. The construction contractor shall limit all construction-related activities that would result in high noise levels between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m., Monday through Saturday excluding holidays.

d. The construction contractor shall locate equipment staging in areas that will create the greatest distance between construction-related noise sources and noise sensitive receptors nearest the project site during all project construction.

e. The construction contractor shall limit haul truck deliveries to the same hours specified for construction equipment. To the extent feasible, haul routes shall not pass sensitive land uses or residential dwellings."

With implementation of Mitigation Measure NOI-1, impacts are less than significant.

	Operational Noise Thresholds Section 83.01.080 (c) of the Development Code establishes standards concerning acceptable noise levels for the residential land uses to the north, south, east and west of the project site as 55 dBA Leq between the hours of 7am and 10pm and 45 dBA Leq between the hours of 10pm and 7am. According to Section 83.01.080 (c) (2). "*No person shall operate or cause to be operated a source of sound at a location or allow the creation of noise on property owned, leased, occupied, or otherwise controlled by the person, which causes the noise level, when measured on another property, either incorporated or unincorporated, to exceed any one of the following:* *(A) The noise standard for the receiving land use as specified in Subsection B (Noise-impacted areas), above, for a cumulative period of more than 30 minutes in any hour.* *(B) The noise standard plus 5 dB (A) for a cumulative period of more than 15 minutes in any hour.* *(C) The noise standard plus 10 dB (A) for a cumulative period of more than five minutes in any hour.* *(D) The noise standard plus 15 dB (A) for a cumulative period of more than one minute in any hour.* *(E) The noise standard plus 20 dB (A) for any period of time".* As noted above, the ambient noise levels in the project area already exceed these standards. According to Section 83.01.080 (e): "*If the measured ambient level exceeds any of the first four noise limit categories in Subsection (d) (2), above, the allowable noise exposure standard shall be increased to reflect the ambient noise level. If the ambient noise level exceeds the fifth noise limit category in Subsection (d) (2), above, the maximum allowable noise level."* *Operational (Project) Noise* This project is required to provide 159 automobile parking stalls, including 6 handicap stalls. Parking is located on the northwestern and southeastern portion of the site along the main ingress and egress from Walnut Avenue and Roswell Avenue. Normal parking noise would occur within the on-site parking facilities. Traffic associated with parking lots is typically not of sufficient volume to exceed community noise standards, which are based on a time-averages scale such as the CNEL scale. The instantaneous noise caused by a car door slamming, engine starting up, and car pass-bys range from 52dBA to 61dBA. At the closest residential dwelling, this will be between 9.3dBA and 18.3dBA due to the existing concrete masonry unit barrier. Conversation in parking areas may also be an annoyance to adjacent sensitive receptors. Sound levels of speech typically range from 33dBA at 50 feet for normal speech to 50dBA at

50 feet for very loud speech. It should be noted, however, the closest noise sensitive receptor will hear these noises to be a maximum of 7.3dBA.

Parking lot noises are instantaneous noise levels compared to the hourly Leq metric in the noise standards, which are averaged over the entire duration of a time period.

By this understanding, no further mitigation is required for project related noise.

Traffic Noise

Future Exterior Noise – Noise Impacts to Off-Site Receptors Due to Traffic

The General Plan Noise Element assumes buildout conditions based on planned roadway width and not for the various land uses and therefore would already take into account the traffic noise levels generated by the project.

According to the City's General Plan Transportation Element the buildout ADT volume for Walnut Avenue at the project site (the location where the highest increase in noise level would occur due to proximity to the project site) varies between 11,000 to 20,000 based on a level of service (LOS) C for a 2-lane or 4-lane primary arterial, respectively (see Table from City of General Plan Transportation Element).

According the current site plan, the parking stall counts are based off the maximum occupancy level of each of the spaces in the building. With 159 physical parking stalls, including the logical 8 parking stalls for the carpooling, combining with the LOS C ADT values; the additional 162 trips to the roadway network, the worst case increase in traffic noise levels would be 0.06dBA using the dB adjustment calculator detailed in section 5.3.

The worst-case change in noise level above the City of Chino's General Plan Noise Element as a result of the project is less than 3dBA and would be considered not significant.

Conclusions

The project proposed is a place of worship facility consisting of a 32,400 square foot building on 4.83 acres (209,088.2 square feet), and total of 154 physical parking stalls.

Assessing both traffic and stationary noise to and from the project site, this report compares the results to the applicable city noise limits. The sources of traffic noise propagate from Walnut Avenue, the railroad triangulating the site, and Roswell Avenue. The primary recorded traffic noise during the study, besides the railroad, comes from Walnut Avenue. Construction activities within the project area will consist of on-site grading, building, paving, and architectural coating. With the large machinery being used, during the construction phase; both noise and ground born vibration.

The new site plan calls for an 8-foot masonry unit boundary wall on the south and west boundaries of the project location. The construction related noise would be of concern due to their associated high SPL levels, however with the erection of this CMU boundary wall prior to the grading phase of construction, the resultant noise level would fall within the County of San

	Bernardino's and City of Chino's noise ordinance levels. However, in order to reduce noise levels to the maximum extent feasible, Mitigation Measure NOI-3 is required. **<u>Mitigation Measure NOI-2: Perimeter Wall</u>. Prior to the issuance of a building permit the following note shall be placed on the building plans.** ***"Mitigation Measure NOI-2: Perimeter Wall. Install 8-foot masonry block sound wall along the south and west parcel boundaries as measured from the highest adjacent grade."*** With implementation of Mitigation Measure NOI-2, noise impacts would be reduced to the maximum extent feasible and impacts are less than significant. With implementation of Mitigation Measures NOI-1, impacts are less than significant.
	Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated
b)	***Would the project generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?*** Section 83.01.090 of the Development Code states: **"***No ground vibration shall be allowed that can be felt without the aid of instruments at or beyond the lot line, nor shall any vibration be allowed which produces a particle velocity greater than or equal to two-tenths (0.2) inches per second measured at or beyond the lot line."* <u>Construction Vibration:</u> Construction activities can produce vibration that may be felt by adjacent land uses. The construction of the proposed project would not require the use of equipment such as pile drivers, which are known to generate substantial construction vibration levels. The primary vibration source during construction may be from a bulldozer. A large bulldozer has a vibration impact of 0.089 inches per second peak particle velocity (PPV) at 25 feet which is perceptible but below any risk to architectural damage. The fundamental equation used to calculate vibration propagation through average soil conditions and distance is as follows: PPVequipment = PPVref (100/Drec)n Where: • PPVref = reference PPV at 100ft. • Drec = distance from equipment to receiver in ft. • n = 1.1 (the value related to the attenuation rate through ground) The thresholds from the Caltrans Transportation and Construction Induced Vibration Guidance Manual (below) provides general thresholds and guidelines as to the vibration damage potential from vibratory impacts.

Structure and Condition	Maximum PPV (in/sec)	
	Transient Sources	**Continuous/Frequent/ Intermittent Sources**
Extremely fragile historic buildings, ruins, ancient monuments	0.12	0.08
Fragile buildings	0.2	0.1
Historic and some old buildings	0.5	0.25
Older residential structures	0.5	0.3
New Residential structures	1.0	0.5
Modern Industrial/commercial buildings	2.0	0.5

Source: Table 19, Transportation and Construction Vibration Guidance Manual, Caltrans, Sept. 2013.

Note: Transient sources create a single isolated vibration event, such as blasting or drop balls. Continuous/frequent intermittent sources include impact pile drivers, pogo-stick compactors, crack-and-seat equipment, vibratory pile drivers, and vibratory compaction equipment.

Construction Related Vibration Impact

Ground born vibration generated by construction equipment spread through the ground and diminish in magnitude with increases in distance. Vibration velocities from typical heavy construction equipment operation used during project construction range from 0.003 to 0.089 in/sec PPV at 25 feet from the source of activity as shown in the table below.

Equipment	***Peak Particle Velocity at 25ft (in/sec)***	***Peak Particle Velocity at 50ft (in/sec)***
Large Bulldozer	*0.089*	*0.032*
Caisson Drilling	*0.089*	*0.032*
Loaded Trucks	*0.076*	*0.027*
Jackhammer	*0.035*	*0.012*
Small Bulldozer/Tractors	*0.003*	*0.001*

1 Calculated using the following formula: PPVequip=PPVrefx(25/D)1.5, where: PPVequip=the peak particle velocity in in/sec of the equipment adjusted for the distance; PPVref = the reference vibration level in in/sec; D = the distance from the equipment to the receiver.
Source: Federal Transit Administration, Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment Manual, September 2018.

The nearest off-site structure is a building located approximately 72 feet south of the project site on a residential property. As shown in the table below, at 50 feet, construction equipment vibration velocities would not exceed 0.032 in/sec PPV, which is below the FTA's 0.2 PPV threshold and Caltrans' 0.4 in/sec PPV threshold for human annoyance. It is acknowledged that construction activities would occur throughout the project site and would not be concentrated at the point closest to the nearest off-site structure.

Therefore, vibration impacts associated with the project would be less than significant.

Less Than Significant Impact.

c) ***Is the 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? The Ontario International Airport (OIA) is located approximately, 9.7 miles northeast of the project site. The project site is located outside the airport influence Area of the OIA and outside the 60 to 65dBA CNEL Noise Impact Zone of the airport and would be significantly affected by overhead aircraft noise. Additionally, the project site is not located within the vicinity of a private airstrip. Therefore, the project site will not expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels and a less than significant impact would occur.
	No Impact

Therefore, no significant adverse impacts are identified or anticipated and no mitigation measures are required.

	Issues	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated*	*Less than Significant*	*No Impact*
XIV.	**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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

SUBSTANTIATION:

San Bernardino County General Plan, 2007; Submitted Project Materials.

a) Would the project 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)?

The project consists of a place of worship, caretakers unit, and accessory parking lot. The project would not directly impact population growth through the increase in community service infrastructure. The DOF states that the population of San Bernardino County in 2017 was 2,171,517 and it is estimated that the county's population will increase to 2,192,203 by 2019, an increase of 1 percent. Based on data form the U.S. Census Bureau (US Census 2019), under the current land use designation of RS-20M, the project site would yield a population of 3 persons (1 dwelling units x 3.31 persons per household = 3.31 persons). The project

would not directly add population since the facilities are expected to serve the existing community and employees would most likely come from the existing population. Since the project would not induce substantial population growth, this impact is less than significant.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT.

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

There is one housing unit on the project site, a caretakers unit that will be utilized by an individual to act as an on-site manager for the site. Therefore, since the project would not displace any existing housing units or people, there would be no impact.

NO IMPACT

Therefore, no significant adverse impacts are identified or anticipated, and no mitigation measures are required.

		Potentially Significant Impact	*Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated*	*Less than Significant*	*No Impact*
XV.	**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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
	Other Public Facilities?	☐	☐	☒	☐

SUBSTANTIATION:

San Bernardino County General Plan, 2007; Submitted Project Materials

a.1. Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, or the 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 fire protection?

Fire protection is provided by the Chino Valley Fire Authority. The Fire Departments provide medical, paramedic, and other first aid rescue service. The CVFA would be required to sign off on project activities prior to implementation of the portions project that are in their respective jurisdictions.

The fire station closest to the site is Fire Station 7, located at 1220 Ramona Avenue, it is located approximately one mile north of the site. The site is in the existing service area of the CVFA and on-site construction would comply with applicable Fire Code requirements. The project would be required to comply with the California Fire Code and the California Building Code and the site is in the existing service area of the CVFA. Therefore, the project would not significantly affect community fire protection services or result in the need for construction of fire protection facilities.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

a.2. Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, or the 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 police protection?

Police protection is provided by the City of Chino and the San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department (SBSD). The project would increase the number of buildings on the site and the programs offered would incrementally increase police demand on the site. However, the project would not create the need for new or expanded police protection facilities, as those services are currently provided and sufficient.

a.3. Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, or the 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 schools?

The Chino Unified School District (CHUSD) provides primary and secondary public education services to students living in the local area. The CHUSD currently provides services for schools ranging from pre-K to high school (CHUSD 2019).

The project does not include any housing that would directly add students to the school district. Regardless, in accordance with State law, the applicant would be required to pay school impact fees. Pursuant to Section 65995 (3)(h) of the California Government Code (Senate Bill 50, chaptered August 27, 1998), the payment of statutory fees "...is deemed to be full and complete mitigation of the impacts of any legislative or adjudicative act, or both, involving, but not limited to, the planning, use, or development of real property, or any change in governmental organization or reorganization." Thus, payment of development fees is considered full mitigation for the modified project's impacts under CEQA.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

a.4. Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, or the 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 parks?

The project consists of building a place of worship and caretakers unit. While the project would add additional jobs to the site, it would not directly add residents to the area that would

increase demand for parks. The project includes a community facility in the Place of worship, which would be available for use by residents of the area. No impact to parks would occur.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

a.5. Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, or the 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 other public facilities?

The closest public library branch is the Chino Branch Public Library, approximately 1.93 miles away, located at three miles away, and located at 13180 Central Avenue. The project includes the development of a place of worship. These types of uses do not cause a significant increase in the demand for libraries. Since the project would not necessitate the construction of new library facilities and would not adversely affect the existing facilities servicing the project, this impact would be less than significant.

Impacts to other public facilities (e.g., sewer, storm drains, and roadways) are discussed in Sections 16, Transportation/Traffic, and Section 17, Utilities and Public Services, of this Initial Study.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

Therefore, no significant adverse impacts are identified or anticipated and no mitigation measures are required.

	Issues	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated*	*Less than Significant*	*No Impact*
XVI.	**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 will 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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

SUBSTANTIATION:

San Bernardino County General Plan, 2007; Submitted Project Materials

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?

The City of Chino's Parks Division manages parks within the city limits. Local recreation facilities include Walnut Park, located approximately 1.0 mile east of the Project site, and Heritage Park located approximately 1.5 miles south of the Project site. Additionally, the San Bernardino National Forest is located approximately 25 miles northeast of the Project site. Project implementation would not result in population growth. The Project proposes to utilize indoor meeting areas that will be available to the public for community meeting and events. The proposed meeting areas will provide resources that are currently lacking in the community and area. Additionally, given the provision of on-site facilities, project implementation would not 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.

The project does not include additional recreational facilities for the surrounding community and would not cause deterioration of existing parks.

NO IMPACT

Therefore, no significant adverse impacts are identified or anticipated, and no mitigation measures are required.

	Issues	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated*	*Less than Significant*	*No Impact*
XVII.	**TRANSPORTATION** – Would the project:				
a)	Conflict with a program plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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?	☐	☐	☒	☐

SUBSTANTIATION:

San Bernardino County General Plan, 2007; Submitted Project Materials

a) **Would the project conflict with a program plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?**

Construction of the project would generate temporary construction-related traffic, such as deliveries of equipment and materials to the project site and construction worker traffic. Construction traffic would be limited and temporary and would not be substantial in relation to the existing traffic load and capacity of the street system.

The project and proposed use would generate traffic during operation. The County of San Bernardino directed the applicant to provide a transportation impact study which focuses on the intersection of Riverside Drive and Roswell Avenue. Sajeev Kumar, P.E, T.E conducted a Traffic Impact Analysis for the project and submitted to the County in July, 2020. The Project site is approximately 4.83 acres, located at 12594 Roswell Avenue, Chino in San Bernardino County. The proposed project is to construct a 32,400 square foot place of worship with the related on-site facilities and 4,500 square foot of caretaker housing. The hours of operation are from 6:00 AM to 1:00 PM and 6:00 PM to 9 PM on weekdays. The facility will be closed from 1:00 PM to 6 PM on weekdays. On weekends (Saturdays and Sundays) the facility will be open from 6:00 AM to 9:00 PM. Every day four aarthis or services will be performed. The timings of the daily services are 6:00 AM (morning aarthi), 12:00 PM (afternoon aarthi), 7:00 PM (evening aarthi) and 8:30 PM (night aarthi). These services last for 10-15 minutes. It is expected that the members of the congregation would attend one of the four services once or twice a month.

Based on the Traffic Impact Analysis, the expected trips generated by the proposed project are shown in Table 14.

Table 14 Trip Generated by the Proposed Project

	Average Weekday (M-F)				Saturday				Sunday		
	Enter	Exit	Total		Enter	Exit	Total		Enter	Exit	Total
24 -hour Volume	127	120	247	24 -hour Volume	158	155	313	24 -hour Volume	451	455	905
A.M. Peak Hour of Adjacent Street Traffic (7-9) Time: **8-9 AM**	7	8	15	A.M. Peak Hour of Adjacent Street Traffic (7-9) Time: **7-8 AM**	37	4	41	A.M. Peak Hour of Adjacent Street Traffic (7-9) Time: **8-9 AM**	5	4	9
P.M. Peak Hour of Adjacent Street Traffic (4-6) Time: **5-6 PM**	10	6	16	P.M. Peak Hour of Adjacent Street Traffic (4-6) Time: **5-6 PM**	19	33	52	P.M. Peak Hour of Adjacent Street Traffic (4-6) Time: **4-5 PM**	57	17	75
A.M. Peak Hour Generator Time: **9-10 AM**	10	9	20	A.M. Peak Hour Generator Time: **7-8 AM**	37	4	41	A.M. Peak Hour Generator Time: **9-10 AM**	90	7	96
P.M. Peak Hour Generator Time: **6-7 PM**	34	16	50	P.M. Peak Hour Generator Time: **5-6 PM**	19	33	52	P.M. Peak Hour Generator Time: **7-8 PM**	15	103	118

As shown above in Table 14, no significant impact would occur at nearby streets due to the potential increase in daily trips due to the project. It was determined that the maximum number of trips generated by the proposed site will be on Sundays. The trips generated at the PM peak hour of the adjacent street traffic on weekdays are a total of 16 trips. Weekday PM peak hour generator traffic is a total of 50 vehicles between 6 and 7 PM. This is due to the fact that the services are offered at 7 pm on weekdays.

The Traffic Impact Analysis shows the number of trips generated by the proposed place of worship is very minimum on weekdays and maximum number of trips happen on Sundays between 7 to 8 PM. Based on the Traffic Impact Analysis the intersection of Riverside Drive and Roswell

Avenue and the intersections of Roswell Avenue and the site driveway would operate on LOS A or B with the project trips.

Therefore, this impact would be less than significant.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

b) Would the project conflict with or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivisions (b)?

On September 27, 2013, SB 743 was signed into law. According to the legislative intent of SB 743, changes to California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) practice were necessary to balance the needs of congestion management with statewide goals related to infill development, promotion of public health through active transportation, and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. SB 743 requires that by July 1, 2020, all jurisdictions must adopt new VMT thresholds for determining CEQA compliance as well as adopt updated Traffic Impact Study Guidelines to provide direction in assessing the potential transportation impacts of proposed development projects, General Plan Amendments, and changes in zoning districts. The County has adopted Transportation Impact Study Guidelines as of July 9, 2019. For VMT, projects that serve the local community and have the potential to reduce VMT should not be required to complete a VMT assessment. These types of projects include:

- K-12 schools
- Local-serving retail less than 50,000 sq. ft.
- Local parks
- Day care centers
- Local serving gas stations
- Local serving banks
- Student housing projects
- Local serving community colleges that are consistent with the assumptions noted in the RTP/SCS Page 19 of 26
- Projects generating less than 110 daily vehicle trips

The County has identified that vehicle level of service (LOS) is still of value to the residents of San Bernardino County. The General Plan includes policies that address LOS and identify LOS standards for which County infrastructure will strive to maintain. Therefore, County projects will also be required to complete a transportation impact study (TIS), in addition to VMT assessment, to demonstrate consistency with the General Plan. The San Bernardino County Transportation Analysis Model (SBTAM) is currently the most appropriate travel demand model to use in San Bernardino County. As a result, the County has created Transportation Impact Study Guidelines, to provide a general guide in assessing the potential transportation impacts of proposed development projects, General Plan Amendments and changes in zoning in the County of San Bernardino.

As stated above in Section XVII.a., according to the County's adopted Transportation Impact Study Guidelines, areas requiring transportation impact studies include all intersections where a proposed project would add 50 or more trips during any peak hour and roadway

segments adjacent to the project if directed by the County or if a project generates 100 or more trips without consideration of pass-by trips during ay peak hour. The County has directed the applicant to provide a transportation impact study that focuses on the intersection of Riverside Drive and Roswell Avenue. A traffic study was completed by the applicant and submitted to the county for the approval. The number of trips generated by the project in the weekday peak hour of the adjacent streets is less than 50 trips. Based on the traffic study the intersection of Riverside Drive and Roswell Avenue and the intersections of Roswell Avenue and the site driveway are expected to operate on LOS A or B. So, no impacts are not expected due to this project. A key element of SB 743 is the elimination of automobile delay and level of service as the sole basis of determining CEQA impacts. The most recent CEQA guidelines, released in December 2018, recommend VMT as the most appropriate measure of project transportation impacts. However, SB 743 does not prevent a city or county from continuing to analyze delay or LOS as part of other plans (i.e., the general plan), studies, or ongoing network monitoring. The following recommendations assist in determining VMT impact thresholds and mitigation requirements for various land use projects' Transportation Impact Studies.

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3 subdivision (b) has been included in the 2018 CEQA Guidelines as part of the implementation of SB 743 which requires local jurisdictions to use Vehicle Miles Travelled (VMT) instead of Level of Service (LOS) methodologies for the purpose of determining the significance of traffic impacts under CEQA. Also, as part of the implementation of SB 743 local jurisdiction are given until July 1, 2020 to develop and implement thresholds of significance criteria and methodologies for evaluating VMT under the new SB 743 requirements. Therefore, impacts with respect to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3(b) are less than significant.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

c) Would the project substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible use (e.g., farm equipment)?

d) Would the project result in inadequate emergency access?

The primary vehicular access to the site would be provided via a new driveway on Roswell Streets. Secondary access will be provided on Walnut Avenue. The proposed project is to construct a 32,400 square foot place of worship center with related on-site facilities and 4,500 square foot of caretaker housing, including 159 parking spaces, and public right-of-way improvements along Roswell Avenue and Walnut Avenue. Design of driveways, left turn lanes, circulation areas, and parking stalls for the Proposed Project would be based on the County Development Code, including Chapter 83.05 – *Dedication and Installations of Street and Trail Improvements* and Chapter 83.11 – *Parking and Loading Standards,* which sets the standard for such design. It is not anticipated that traffic hazards would increase, as a result of the project, with the addition of a left turn lane on Roswell Avenue, as the completion to the public right-of-way would be to current standards. Therefore, potential impacts associated with a substantial increase in hazards due to a design feature or incompatible use would be less than significant.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

Therefore, no significant adverse impacts are identified or anticipated, and no mitigation measures are required.

Issues	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated*	*Less than Significant*	*No Impact*
XVIII. TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES				
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:				
i) 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	☐	☐	☒	☐
ii) 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?	☐	☒	☐	☐

SUBSTANTIATION:

San Bernardino County General Plan, 2007; Cultural Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), South Central Coast Information Center, California State University, Fullerton; Submitted Project Materials

A Cultural and Paleontological Records Searches and Built Environment Evaluation Memorandum was completed by BCR Consulting, LLC to determine potential impacts to paleontological and cultural resources associated with the development of the Proposed Project (Appendix D – *Cultural Resource Assessment, 12594 Roswell Avenue Project, Chino, San Bernardino County, California*, BCS Consulting, August 2018).

Effective July 1, 2015, Assembly Bill 52 (AB52) requires meaningful consultation with California Native American Tribes on potential impacts associated with tribal cultural resources, as defined in §21074. A tribe must submit a written request to the relevant lead agency if it wishes to be notified of projects within its traditionally and culturally affiliated area. The lead agency must provide written, formal notification to the tribes that have requested it within 14 days of determining that a project application is complete or deciding to undertake a project. The tribe must respond to the lead agency within 30 days of receipt of the notification if it wishes to engage in consultation on the Proposed Project, and the lead agency must begin the consultation process within 30 days of receiving the request for consultation. Consultation concludes when either 1) the parties agree to mitigation measures to avoid a significant effect, if one exists, on a tribal cultural resource, or 2) a party,

acting in good faith and after reasonable effort, concludes that agreement cannot be reached. AB 52 also addresses confidentiality during tribal consultation per Public Resources Code §21082.3(c). The County of San Bernardino has received a notification requests from [5] Native American tribes, that were notified of the Proposed Project in accordance with AB52. Copies of the correspondence is included in Appendix M – *AB52 Tribal Consultation Correspondence*.

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****:*

i. 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)?

The project site according to aerial photos indicates that the property was a working orchard from prior to 1938 until 1959 (United States Department of Agriculture 1938, 1959). It contained a small house prior to 1938, which had been removed by 2005 (ibid 1938, 2005). Today the project site is vacant and surface visibility is approximately 90 percent. Sediments included sandy silts with very few rocks. Disturbances included excavations for adjacent road and railroad construction, terracing for former agricultural uses and house construction, the digging of a well, and discing for weed abatement. During the field survey, BCR Consulting archaeologists identified and recorded one historic-period vertical well pipe, temporarily designated MBI1802-H-1. No associated apparatus or evidence for the former agricultural or domestic uses were identified. The well pipe has been recorded on DPR 523 forms (Appendix A). The Southern Pacific Railroad is outside the project boundaries about 30 meters to the north.

During a field the field survey, one historic-period resource was identified. CEQA (PRC Chapter 2.6, Section 21083.2 and CCR Title 145, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.5) calls for the evaluation and recordation of historic and archaeological resources. The criteria for determining the significance of impacts to cultural resources are based on Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines and Guidelines for the Nomination of Properties to the California Register. Properties eligible for listing in the California Register and subject to review under CEQA are those meeting the criteria for listing in the California Register, National Register, or designation under a local ordinance.

BCR Consulting has conducted substantial research regarding this historic-period well site. Since no associated apparatus or evidence for former agricultural or domestic activity remains, it cannot be associated with any events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the U.S. As a result, this resource is not eligible under California Register Criterion 1. The research has not associated the resource with any important persons (California Register Criterion 2). The well site does not exhibit distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values (California Register Criterion 3). This resource has not yielded, and is not likely to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation (California Register Criterion 4). While the well site retains integrity of location, the removal

of all other evidence of former agricultural and domestic activity confers poor integrity of setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. Because of the failure to meet any of the above criteria combined with a lack of integrity BCR Consulting recommends that MBI1802-H-1 is not potentially eligible for the California Register, and not recommended a historical resource under CEQA

The development on the Project Site would not result in adverse impacts to the resource due to site and the historic resource. Therefore, potential impacts to the significance of a historical resource would be less than significant.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

ii. 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?

Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), signed into law in 2014, amended CEQA and established new requirements for tribal notification and consultation. AB 52 applies to all projects for which a notice of preparation or notice of intent to adopt a negative declaration/mitigated negative declaration is issued after July 1, 2015. AB 52 also broadly defines a new resource category of tribal cultural resources and established a more robust process for meaningful consultation that includes:

- Prescribed notification and response timelines;
- Consultation on alternatives, resource identification, significance determinations, impact evaluation, and mitigation measures; and
- Documentation of all consultation efforts to support CEQA findings.

A tribe must submit a written request to the relevant lead agency if it wishes to be notified of projects within its traditionally and culturally affiliated area. The lead agency must provide written, formal notification to the tribes that have requested it within 14 days of determining that a project application is complete or deciding to undertake a project. The tribe must respond to the lead agency within 30 days of receipt of the notification if it wishes to engage in consultation on the Proposed Project, and the lead agency must begin the consultation process within 30 days of receiving the request for consultation. Consultation concludes when either 1) the parties agree to mitigation measures to avoid a significant effect, if one exists, on a tribal cultural resource, or 2) a party, acting in good faith and after reasonable effort, concludes that mutual agreement cannot be reached. AB 52 also addresses confidentiality during tribal consultation per Public Resources Code §21082.3(c).

On May 7, 2019, the County provided written notification of the Project in accordance with AB 52 to all the Native American tribes that requested to receive such notification from the County and were listed on the NAHC list provided as a part of Appendix M. Of the tribes notified, the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation, requested formal government-to-government consultation under AB 52. The County emailed the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation representatives on May 21, 2019. The County sent recommended mitigation measures to the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation

on October 21, 2019. Consultation with the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation was concluded on June 26, 2019. As a result of these consultations, with implementation of **MM TCR-1** through **MM TCR-7,** and **MM CUL 1 through-3,** AB52 consultation with the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians, Kizh Nation have been concluded and potential impacts associated with Tribal Cultural Resources would be less than significant with the proposed mitigation measures.

Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated.

MITIGATION MEASURES

With the oversight and monitoring by a Native American monitor, the potential to disrupt tribal cultural resources would be less than significant. The following mitigation measures would be required to reduce impacts of impacting tribal cultural resources to a less than significant level.

MM TCR-1: Retain a Native American Monitor/Consultant: Prior to the issuance of a grading permit, the Property Owner/Developer shall retain and compensate for the services of a Tribal monitor/consultant who is both approved by the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation Tribal Government and is listed under the NAHC's Tribal Contact list for the area of the project location. This list is provided by the NAHC. The monitor/consultant will only be present on-site during the construction phases that involve ground disturbing activities. Ground disturbing activities are defined by the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation as activities that may include, but are not limited to, pavement removal, pot-holing or auguring, grubbing, tree removals, boring, grading, excavation, drilling, and trenching, within the project area. The Tribal Monitor/consultant will complete daily monitoring logs that will provide descriptions of the day's activities, including construction activities, locations, soil, and any cultural materials identified. The on-site monitoring shall end when the project site grading and excavation activities are completed, or when the Tribal Representatives and monitor/consultant have indicated that the site has a low potential for impacting Tribal Cultural Resources.

MMTCR-2: Unanticipated Discovery of Tribal Cultural and Archaeological Resources: Prior to the issuance of a grading permit, the Property Owner/Developer shall include the following note on the plans: Ongoing during construction, upon discovery of any archaeological resources, the Construction Contractor shall cease construction activities in the immediate vicinity of an unanticipated find until itcan be assessed by a qualified archaeologist and tribal monitor/consultant approved by the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation. If the resources are Native American in origin, the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation shall coordinate with the Property Owner/Developer regarding treatment and curation of these resources. Typically, the Tribe will request reburial or preservation for educational purposes. Work may continue other parts of the Project Site while evaluation and, if necessary, mitigation takes place (CEQA Guidelines Section15064.5 [f]). If a resource is determined by the qualified archaeologist to constitute a "historical resource" or "unique archaeological resource", time allotment and funding sufficient to allow for implementation of avoidance measures, or

appropriate mitigation, must be available. The treatment plan established for the resources shall be in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(f) for historical resources.

MMTCR-3: Public Resources Code Sections 21083.2(b) for unique archaeological resources. Prior to the issuance of a grading permit, the Property Owner/Developer shall include the following note on the plans: Preservation in place (i.e., avoidance) is the preferred manner of treatment. If preservation in place is not feasible, treatment may include implementation of archaeological data recovery excavations to remove the resource along with subsequent laboratory processing and analysis. Any historic archaeological material that is not Native American in origin shall be curated at a public, non-profit institution with a research interest in the materials, such as the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County or the Fowler Museum, if such an institution agrees to accept the material. If no institution accepts the archaeological material, they shall be offered to a local school or historical society in the area for educational purposes.

MM TCR-4: Resource Assessment & Continuation of Work Protocol: Prior to the issuance of a grading permit, the Property Owner/Developer shall include the following note on the plans: Upon discovery, the tribal and/or archaeological monitor/consultant/consultant will immediately divert work at minimum of 150 feet and place an exclusion zone around the burial. The monitor/consultant(s) will then notify the Tribe, the qualified lead archaeologist, and the construction manager who will call the coroner. Work will continue to be diverted while the coroner determines whether the remains are Native American. The discovery is to be kept confidential and secure to prevent any further disturbance. If the finds are determined to be Native American, the coroner will notify the NAHC as mandated by state law who will then appoint a Most Likely Descendent (MLD).

MM TCR-5: Kizh-Gabrieleno Procedures for burials and funerary remains: Prior to the issuance of a grading permit, the Property Owner/Developer shall include the following note on the plans: If the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation is designated MLD, the following treatment measures shall be implemented. To the Tribe, the term “human remains” encompasses more than human bones. In ancient as well as historic times, Tribal Traditions included, but were not limited to, the burial of funerary objects with the deceased, and the ceremonial burning of human remains. These remains are to be treated in the same manner as bone fragments that remain intact. Associated funerary objects are objects that, as part of the death rite or ceremony of a culture, are reasonably believed to have been placed with individual human remains either at the time of death or later; other items made exclusively for burial purposes or to contain human remains can also be considered as associated funerary objects.

MM TCR-6: Treatment Measures: Prior to the issuance of a grading permit, the Property Owner/Developer shall include the following note on the plans: Prior to the continuation of ground disturbing activities, the Property Owner/Developer

shall arrange a designated site location within the footprint of the Project Site for the respectful reburial of the human remains and/or ceremonial objects. In the case where discovered human remains cannot be fully documented and recovered on the same day, the remains will be covered with muslin cloth and a steel plate that can be moved by heavy equipment placed over the excavation opening to protect the remains. If this type of steel plate is not available, a 24-hour guard should be posted outside of working hours. The Tribe will make every effort to recommend diverting the project and keeping the remains in situ and protected. If the project cannot be diverted, it may be determined that burials will be removed. The Tribe will work closely with the qualified archaeologist to ensure that the excavation is treated carefully, ethically and respectfully. If data recovery is approved by the Tribe, documentation shall be taken which includes at a minimum detailed descriptive notes and sketches. Additional types of documentation shall be approved by the Tribe for data recovery purposes. Cremations will either be removed in bulk or by means as necessary to ensure completely recovery of all material. If the discovery of human remains includes four or more burials, the location is considered a cemetery and a separate treatment plan shall be created. Once complete, a final report of all activities is to be submitted to the Tribe and the NAHC. The Tribe does NOT authorize any scientific study or the utilization of any invasive diagnostics on human remains.

Each occurrence of human remains and associated funerary objects will be stored using opaque cloth bags. All human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects and objects of cultural patrimony will be removed to a secure container on site if possible. These items should be retained and reburied within six months of recovery. The site of reburial/repatriation shall be on the project site but at a location agreed upon between the Tribe and the landowner at a site to be protected in perpetuity. There shall be no publicity regarding any cultural materials recovered.

MM TCR-7: Professional Standards: Prior to the issuance of a grading permit, the Property Owner/Developer shall include the following note on the plans: Archaeological and Native American monitoring and excavation during construction projects will be consistent with current professional standards. All feasible care to avoid any unnecessary disturbance, physical modification, or separation of human remains and associated funerary objects shall be taken. Principal personnel must meet the Secretary of Interior standards for archaeology and have a minimum of 10 years of experience as a principal investigator working with Native American archaeological sites in southern California. The Qualified Archaeologist shall ensure that all other personnel are appropriately trained and qualified.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION INCORPORATED

No significant adverse impacts are identified or anticipated with the proposed mitigation measures. Mitigation Measures reduce the impact to less than significant.

	Issues	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated*	*Less than Significant*	*No Impact*
XIX.	**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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

SUBSTANTIATION:

County of San Bernardino General Plan 2007; Submitted Project Materials

a) ***Would the project 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?***

The Project would require the relocation or construction of the following facilities:

<u>Water</u>

The project will construct an 8-inch fire water line and either a 2-inch or 3-inch domestic water line that will connect to an existing water line located on Roswell Avenue.

Wastewater Treatment

The project will connect to a Septic System and City Facilities are more than 200 feet away from the project site. The septic system has been analyzed in the Geology Section and summarized below:
Projects' estimated wastewater flow from the plumbing fixtures per soil percolations report is 1,981 gal/day. Project is proposing two (2) fifteen hundred (1,500) gallon septic tanks to receive the flow. The outflow from the septic tanks will be distributed to six (6) seepage (three primary and three for backup) pits per Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board recommendations for the project. The seepage pits will be will filled with gravel which allows for better draining and helps limits clogging. The water then disperses and filtered into the soils underneath the seepage pits. The seepage pits will not be covered by an impermeable surface to allow dilution.

Storm Drainage

The site runoff will be directed to an on-site underground detention basin which is located in the southeast corner of the site. Runoff from the north and east driveways, roofs, parking spaces and landscape areas will be collected by a total of six (6) catch basins and directed to the proposed on-site underground detention basin through onsite storm drain line network. The overflow after detention in the basin will be discharged to a proposed 18-inch storm drain line and conveyed to an existing 24-inch storm drain in Roswell Avenue. There is no offsite drainage impact to the site from any direction.

The underground detention basin is proposed to store the volume from the 85th percentile storm as well as the volume from the increased runoff from the development in the event of a 100-year storm reducing the impact on the downstream properties while protecting the onsite development from flooding.

Electric Power

The project will connect to the existing Southern California Edison electrical distribution facilities available near the project site.

Natural Gas

The project will connect to the existing Southern California Gas natural gas distribution facilities near the project site.

Conclusions

The installation of the above-described facilities as proposed by the project would result in physical impacts to the surface and subsurface of the project site. These impacts are considered to be part of the project's construction phase and are evaluated throughout this Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration. In instances where significant impacts have been identified, Mitigation Measures have been required to reduce impacts to less-than-significant

levels. Accordingly, additional measures beyond those identified throughout this Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration would not be required.

Less Than Significant Impact

b) ***Would the project a have sufficient water supplies available to serve the Project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?***

The Inland Empire Utilities Agency currently provides water service to the project area through the Monte Vista Water District (MVWD). The MVWD currently has 12 active groundwater wells with a combined capacity of approximately 28.2 million gallons per day (mgd). The MVWD's retail water distribution system is comprised of four pressure zones, 198 miles of pipelines, six reservoirs, seven booster stations, three hydrogenerators, and six emergency interconnections with neighboring water agencies.

The MVWD is dependent on four sources for its long-term water supply:

- Groundwater produced from the Chino Groundwater Basin, an adjudicated basin managed by the Chino Basin Watermaster;
- Imported State Water Project surface water received from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) through the Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA) and the Water Facilities Authority (WFA);
- Entitlement water deliveries from San Antonio Water Company (SAWCO), including groundwater produced from local adjudicated groundwater basins and surface water produced from the San Antonio Creek Watershed; and,
- Recycled water from IEUA.

Water use for the project was estimated by using The California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod). The model can be used to estimate water usage for analysis in CEQA documents. The Project is estimated to have a water demand of 11.67 million gallons per year (or 31,972 gallons per day).

Based on the Monte Vista Water District – 2015 Urban Water Management Plan (updated June 2016), MVWD can expect its available supplies to significantly exceed anticipated demands over the 25-year planning period. As a result of these surplus supplies, MVWD should not experience any problems in meeting its demands during normal, single, or multiple dry-year periods over the next 25 years. As such, the project will 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.

c) Would the project 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?

The site is irregular shaped and covers approximately 4.83 acres. Several Structures located around the site have been developed with single-family homes and utilizing on-site sewage disposal method of septic tank and seepage pits and are working satisfactorily for the last 5-10 years. The proposed Sri Sai Ram Mandir Center, a community religious place will have a maximum of 236 fixtures. The applicant is proposing to install two 1,500-gallon septic tanks with underground seepage pits.

The percolation results outlined in Appendix G show rates from Project Site test locations within the limits provided in the San Bernardino County Department of Environmental Health Services standards, Soil Percolation (PERC) Test Report Standards: Suitability of Lots and Soils for Use of Leach lines or Seepage Pits, published by the San Bernardino County Department of Environmental Health Services, revised June 2017. The project septic system is required to be approved by the State Water Quality Control Board, prior to issuance of a County Building Permit. Therefore, mitigation requiring approval of the Septic System will be required.

As stated in Section X(c)(i)-(iii), the proposed project involves improvements to the project site and Roswell and Walnut frontages, resulting in improved stormwater drainage. The project will consist of one (1) Drainage Area (DA). The Drainage Area will have one (1) Drainage Management Area consisting of 4.83 acres total. Runoff from the development sheet flow to the parking areas and flow along the proposed gutters to catch basins placed throughout the site. Storm flows will confluence while traveling towards the east side of the property and ultimately discharge to a proposed underground retention chambers located at the east corner of the site. The proposed basin will provide a total volume of 10,564 cubic feet which meets the DMA area's Design Capture Volume (DCV) of 10,417 cubic feet. The treated volume will infiltrate into the subsurface soils under 48-hours.

The underground detention basin will be constructed as a part of the Proposed Project to account for storm water runoff and drainage. The Proposed Project infiltration was determined to be feasible on the project site. Therefore, the construction of the stormwater system will be less than significant.

Other utilities, such as electrical power would be connected to existing infrastructure in the area, consistent with County and provider regulations. Therefore, potential impacts associated with the relocation or construction of utility systems would be less than significant.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

d) Would the project 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?

The project involves the construction of a religious facility and caretakers unit and parking lot, along with right of way improvements on Walnut and Roswell Avenues. CalRecycle maintains a waste characterization list of waste generation rates. The most recent information for public/institutional projects indicates a waste generation rate of 0.007 pounds of waste per square foot per day (CalRecycle 2016). The 32,400 square foot place of worship would generate solid waste. The caretakers unit and parking lot were not included because these land uses would not generate continuous streams of solid waste. Based on the rate of 0.007

pound of waste per square foot per day, the project would generate a net amount of 226.8 pounds per day or 0.113 ton per day. This increase would be within the capacity of El Sobrante Landfill (33-AA-0217), which currently receives 16,054 tons per day, with a remaining capacity of 143,977,170 of capacity remaining, based on CAlRecyle SWIS Facility Detail. Based on the disposal capacity of landfills serving the project site, this incremental increase in solid waste generation would not affect the availability of solid waste disposal capacity and impacts would be less than significant.

Construction Waste

Waste generated during the construction phase of the project would primarily consist of discarded materials from the construction of streets, common areas, infrastructure installation, and other project-related construction activities. The California Green Building Standards Code ("CALGreen'), requires all newly constructed buildings to prepare a Waste Management Plan and divert construction waste through recycling and source reduction methods. The County of San Bernardino, Department of Public Works, Solid Waste Management Division reviews and approves all new construction projects required to submit a Waste Management Plan. Mandatory compliance with CALGreen solid waste requirements will ensure that construction waste impacts are less than significant.

Operational Waste

Waste generated during the operation of the project is estimated to be 210.33 tons per year based on the California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod) which is a statewide land use emissions computer model that can be used to estimate solid waste generation rates for various types of land uses for analysis in CEQA documents.

Solid waste generated in the project area is generally transported to the transported to the El Sobrante Landfill, located in the City of Corona. According to the Cal Recycle Facility/Site Summary Details website accessed on September 1, 2019, the El Sobrante Landfill has a remaining capacity of 143,977,170 cy and is not anticipated to reach capacity until 2051. As such, the project will not 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.

e) ***Would the project comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?***

The California Integrated Waste Management Act established an integrated waste management system that focused on source reduction, recycling, composting, and land disposal of waste. In addition, the Act established a 50% waste reduction requirement for cities and counties by the year 2000, along with a process to ensure environmentally safe disposal of waste that could not be diverted. Per the requirements of the Integrated Waste Management Act, the San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors adopted the *County of San Bernardino Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan* which outlines the goals, policies, and programs the County and its cities will implement to create an integrated and

cost effective waste management system that complies with the provisions of California Integrated Waste Management Act and its diversion mandates.

The project operator(s) will be required to coordinate with the waste hauler to develop collection of recyclable materials for the Project on a common schedule as set forth in applicable local, regional, and State programs. Recyclable materials that would be recycled by the commercial facility include paper products, glass, aluminum, and plastic.

Additionally, the project's waste hauler would be required to comply with all applicable local, State, and Federal solid waste disposal standards, thereby ensuring that the solid waste stream to the landfills that serve the facility are reduced in accordance with existing regulations.

No Impact.

Therefore, no significant adverse impacts are identified or anticipated and no mitigation measures are required.

Issues	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated*	*Less than Significant*	*No Impact*
XX. 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 wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water resources, 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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
SUBSTANTIATION:				
County of San Bernardino General Plan 2007; Submitted Project Materials; FRAP Maps				

a-d)

a) Would the project substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

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

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

d) *Would the project 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?

A wildfire is a nonstructural fire that occurs in vegetative fuels, excluding prescribed fire. Wildfires can occur in undeveloped areas and spread to urban areas where the landscape and structures are not designed and maintained to be ignition resistant. A wildland-urban interface is an area where urban development is located in proximity to open space or "wildland" areas. The potential for wildland fires represents a hazard where development is adjacent to open space or within close proximity to wildland fuels or designated fire severity zones. Steep hillsides and varied topography within portions of the City also contribute to the risk of wildland fires. Fires that occur in wildland-urban interface areas may affect natural resources as well as life and property. The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (Cal Fire) has mapped areas of significant fire hazards in the state through its Fire and Resources Assessment Program (FRAP). These maps place areas of the state into different fire hazard severity zones (FHSZ) based on a hazard scoring system using subjective criteria for fuels, fire history, terrain influences, housing density, and occurrence of severe fire weather where urban conflagration could result in catastrophic losses. As part of this mapping system, land where Cal Fire is responsible for wildland fire protection and generally located in unincorporated areas is classified as a State Responsibility Area (SRA). Where local fire protection agencies, such as Chino Valley Fire Authority (CVFD), are responsible for wildfire protection, the land is classified as a Local Responsibility Area (LRA). Cal Fire does not currently identifies the project site as an SRA.

In addition, the County has mapped areas that are susceptible to wild land fires within the Fire Hazard Overlay. The Fire Hazard Overlay is derived from areas designated in high fire hazard areas in the General Plan and locations derived from the California Department of Forestry, U.S. Forest Service, and the County Fire Department. According to Hazard Map FH27B, the Project site is not located within in or near lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones.

No Impact.

Therefore, no significant adverse impacts are identified or anticipated and no mitigation measures are required.

	Issues	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated*	*Less than Significant*	*No Impact*
XXI.	**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 would cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	☐	☒	☐	☐

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?***

In instances where significant impacts have been identified, Mitigation Measures BIO-1 and BIO-2 are required to reduce impacts to less than significant levels. Therefore, the Project does not have impacts which would have the potential to 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, 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.

Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated.

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)?***

In instances where impacts have been identified, Mitigation Measures, CR-1, 2, and 3, BIO – 1 and 2, GEO-1 and GEO-2, HYD-1, NOI-1 and NOI-2, and TCR-1 through 7 are required to reduce impacts to less than significant levels. Therefore, Project does not have impacts that are cumulatively considerable.

Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated.

c) ***Does the project have environmental effects, which would cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?***

In instances where impacts have been identified, Mitigation Measures NOI-1 through NOI-2, and HYD-1 are required to reduce impacts to less than significant levels. Therefore, the Project does not have impacts which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly.

Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated.

Therefore, no significant adverse impacts are identified or anticipated and no mitigation measures are required.

XVIII MITGATION MEASURES.

(Any mitigation measures which are not 'self-monitoring' shall have a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program prepared and adopted at the time of project approval)

Mitigation Measure BIO-1: Bird Survey: A pre-construction nesting bird clearance survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist no more than three (3) days prior to the start of any vegetation removal or ground disturbing activities to ensure that birds protected under the MBTA and California Fish and Game Code are not impacted. A qualified biologist shall survey all suitable nesting habitat within the project site, and within a biologically defensible buffer distance surrounding the project site, for nesting birds prior to commencing project activities. Documentation of surveys and findings shall be submitted to Sri Jayaram Foundation Inc. for review and file. If no active nests are detected, construction may begin. If an active nest is found, the bird shall be identified to species and the approximate distance from the closest work site to the nest shall be estimated and the qualified biologist shall establish a "no-disturbance" buffer around the active nest. The distance of the "no-disturbance" buffer may be increased or decreased according to the judgement of the qualified biologist depending on the level of activity and species (i.e., listed, sensitive). The qualified biologist shall periodically monitor any active nests to determine if project-related activities occurring outside the 'no disturbance" buffer disturb the birds and if the buffer should be increased. Once the young have fledged and left the nest, or the nest otherwise becomes inactive under natural conditions, construction activities within the buffer area can occur.

Mitigation Measure BIO-2: Burrowing Owl Survey: A pre-construction burrowing owl clearance survey shall be conducted to ensure that burrowing owls remain absent from the project site and impacts to any occupied burrows do not occur. In accordance with the *Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation* (CDFW 2012), two pre-construction clearance surveys shall be conducted 14-30 days and 24 hours prior to any vegetation removal or ground disturbing activities. Documentation of surveys and findings shall be submitted to Sri Jayaram Foundation Inc. for review and file. If no burrowing owls or occupied burrows are detected, construction may begin. If an occupied burrow is found within the development footprint during pre-construction clearance surveys, a burrowing owl exclusion plan will need to be prepared and submitted to CDFW for approval prior to initiating project activities.

Cultural Mitigation Measures CR-1-3:

CR-1: Archaeological Resource Procedures. In the event that archaeological resources are unearthed during project construction, a qualified archaeologist should be contacted to assess the nature and significance of the find, diverting construction excavation if necessary.

CR-2: Paleontological Resource Procedures. If evidence of subsurface paleontological resources is found during excavation and other ground-breaking activities, all work within 50 feet of the discovery shall cease and the construction contractor shall contact the County of San Bernardino Land Use Service Department. With direction from the Land Use Services Department, a paleontologist certified by the County of San Bernardino shall evaluate the find. If warranted, the paleontologist shall prepare and complete a standard Paleontological Resources Mitigation Program for the salvage and curation of identified resources.

CR-3: Human Remains Recovery Procedures. If human remains are found, those remains would require proper treatment, in accordance with applicable laws. State of California Public Resources Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5-7055 describe the general provisions for human remains. Specifically, Health and Safety Code 7050.5 describes the requirements if any human remains are accidently discovered during excavation of a site. As required by State law, the requirements and procedures set forth in Section 5097.98 of the California Public Resources Code would be implemented, including notification of the County Coroner, notification of the Native American Heritage Commission, and consultation with the individual identified by the Native American Heritage Commission to be the "most likely descendant". If human remains are found during excavation, excavation must stop in the vicinity of the find and any area that is reasonably suspected to overlay adjacent remains until the County coroner has been called out, and the remains have been investigated and appropriate recommendations have been made for the treatment and disposition of the remains.

Mitigation Measure GEO-1: Septic Review: Prior to issuance of a building permit, the applicant shall obtain approval from County Public Health and State Water Quality Control Board and ensure the proposed septic system will allow for a maximum flow, based on the percolation report, of 1,981 gallons per day. The proposed system shall also be designed in compliance with the Local Agency Management Plan (LAMP)

Mitigation Measure GEO-2: Public Resources Code Sections 21083.2(b) for unique archaeological resources. Prior to the issuance of a grading permit, the Property Owner/Developer shall include the following note on the plans: Preservation in place (i.e.,

avoidance) is the preferred manner of treatment. If preservation in place is not feasible, treatment may include implementation of archaeological data recovery excavations to remove the resource along with subsequent laboratory processing and analysis. Any historic archaeological material that is not Native American in origin shall be curated at a public, non-profit institution with a research interest in the materials, such as the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County or the Fowler Museum, if such an institution agrees to accept the material. If no institution accepts the archaeological material, they shall be offered to a local school or historical society in the area for educational purposes.

Mitigation Measure HYD-1: General Permit for Discharge of Storm Water: Prior to issuance of Grading or Building Permit, the Project shall obtain coverage under the General Permit for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System Permit (MS4 Permit), adopted by the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), and shall provide evidence to the County of compliance with NPDES Permit No. CAS 618036.

Mitigation Measure NOI-1: Construction Noise. Prior to the issuance of a grading permit and building permit, the following note shall be placed on the grading plans and building plans.

"*a. During the project site excavation and grading, the construction contractors shall equip all construction equipment, fixed or mobile, with properly operating and maintained mufflers, consistent with the manufactures standards.*

b. The construction contractor shall place all stationary construction equipment so that emitted noise is directed away from the noise sensitive receptors nearest the project site.

c. The construction contractor shall limit all construction-related activities that would result in high noise levels between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m., Monday through Saturday excluding holidays.

d. The construction contractor shall locate equipment staging in areas that will create the greatest distance between construction-related noise sources and noise sensitive receptors nearest the project site during all project construction.

e. The construction contractor shall limit haul truck deliveries to the same hours specified for construction equipment. To the extent feasible, haul routes shall not pass sensitive land uses or residential dwellings."

Mitigation Measure NOI-2: Perimeter Wall. Prior to the issuance of a building permit the following note shall be placed on the building plans.

"Mitigation Measure NOI-2: Perimeter Wall. Install 8-foot masonry block sound wall along the south and west parcel boundaries as measured from the highest adjacent grade."

Mitigation Measures-TCR-1-7: Tribal Cultural Resources.

MM TCR-1: Retain a Native American Monitor/Consultant: Prior to the issuance of a grading permit, the Property Owner/Developer shall retain and compensate for the services of a Tribal monitor/consultant who is both approved by the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation Tribal Government and is listed under the NAHC's Tribal Contact list for the area of the project location. This list is provided by the NAHC. The monitor/consultant will only be present on-site during the construction phases that involve ground disturbing activities. Ground disturbing activities are defined by the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation as activities that may include, but are not limited to, pavement removal, pot-holing or auguring, grubbing, tree removals, boring, grading, excavation, drilling, and trenching, within the project area. The Tribal Monitor/consultant will complete daily monitoring logs that will provide descriptions of the day's activities, including construction activities, locations, soil, and any cultural materials identified. The on-site monitoring shall end when the project site grading and excavation activities are completed, or when the Tribal Representatives and monitor/consultant have indicated that the site has a low potential for impacting Tribal Cultural Resources.

MMTCR-2: Unanticipated Discovery of Tribal Cultural and Archaeological Resources: Prior to the issuance of a grading permit, the Property Owner/Developer shall include the following note on the plans: Ongoing during construction, upon discovery of any archaeological resources, the Construction Contractor shall cease construction activities in the immediate vicinity of an unanticipated find until itcan be assessed by a qualified archaeologist and tribal monitor/consultant approved by the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation. If the resources are Native American in origin, the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation shall coordinate with the Property Owner/Developer regarding treatment and curation of these resources. Typically, the Tribe will request reburial or preservation for educational purposes. Work may continue on other parts of the Project Site while evaluation and, if necessary, mitigation takes place (CEQA Guidelines Section15064.5 [f]). If a resource is determined by the qualified archaeologist to constitute a "historical resource" or "unique archaeological resource", time allotment and funding sufficient to allow for implementation of avoidance measures, or appropriate mitigation, must be available. The treatment plan established for the resources shall be in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(f) for historical resources.

MMTCR-3: Public Resources Code Sections 21083.2(b) for unique archaeological resources. Prior to the issuance of a grading permit, the Property Owner/Developer shall include the following note on the plans: Preservation in place (i.e., avoidance) is the preferred manner of treatment. If preservation in place is not feasible, treatment may include implementation of archaeological data recovery excavations to remove the resource along with subsequent laboratory processing and analysis. Any historic archaeological material that is not Native American in origin shall be curated at a public, non-profit institution with a research interest in the materials, such as the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County or the Fowler Museum, if such an institution agrees to accept the material. If no institution accepts the archaeological material, they shall be offered to a local school or historical society in the area for educational purposes.

MM TCR-4: Resource Assessment & Continuation of Work Protocol: Prior to the issuance of a grading permit, the Property Owner/Developer shall include the following note on the plans: Upon discovery, the tribal and/or archaeological monitor/consultant/consultant will immediately divert work at minimum of 150 feet and place an exclusion zone around the

burial. The monitor/consultant(s) will then notify the Tribe, the qualified lead archaeologist, and the construction manager who will call the coroner. Work will continue to be diverted while the coroner determines whether the remains are Native American. The discovery is to be kept confidential and secure to prevent any further disturbance. If the finds are determined to be Native American, the coroner will notify the NAHC as mandated by state law who will then appoint a Most Likely Descendent (MLD).

MM TCR-5: Kizh-Gabrieleno Procedures for burials and funerary remains: Prior to the issuance of a grading permit, the Property Owner/Developer shall include the following note on the plans: If the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation is designated MLD, the following treatment measures shall be implemented. To the Tribe, the term "human remains" encompasses more than human bones. In ancient as well as historic times, Tribal Traditions included, but were not limited to, the burial of funerary objects with the deceased, and the ceremonial burning of human remains. These remains are to be treated in the same manner as bone fragments that remain intact. Associated funerary objects are objects that, as part of the death rite or ceremony of a culture, are reasonably believed to have been placed with individual human remains either at the time of death or later; other items made exclusively for burial purposes or to contain human remains can also be considered as associated funerary objects.

MM TCR-6: Treatment Measures: Prior to the issuance of a grading permit, the Property Owner/Developer shall include the following note on the plans: Prior to the continuation of ground disturbing activities, the Property Owner/Developer shall arrange a designated site location within the footprint of the Project Site for the respectful reburial of the human remains and/or ceremonial objects. In the case where discovered human remains cannot be fully documented and recovered on the same day, the remains will be covered with muslin cloth and a steel plate that can be moved by heavy equipment placed over the excavation opening to protect the remains. If this type of steel plate is not available, a 24-hour guard should be posted outside of working hours. The Tribe will make every effort to recommend diverting the project and keeping the remains in situ and protected. If the project cannot be diverted, it may be determined that burials will be removed. The Tribe will work closely with the qualified archaeologist to ensure that the excavation is treated carefully, ethically and respectfully. If data recovery is approved by the Tribe, documentation shall be taken which includes at a minimum detailed descriptive notes and sketches. Additional types of documentation shall be approved by the Tribe for data recovery purposes. Cremations will either be removed in bulk or by means as necessary to ensure completely recovery of all material. If the discovery of human remains includes four or more burials, the location is considered a cemetery and a separate treatment plan shall be created. Once complete, a final report of all activities is to be submitted to the Tribe and the NAHC. The Tribe does NOT authorize any scientific study or the utilization of any invasive diagnostics on human remains.

Each occurrence of human remains and associated funerary objects will be stored using opaque cloth bags. All human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects and objects of cultural patrimony will be removed to a secure container on site if possible. These items should be retained and reburied within six months of recovery. The site of reburial/repatriation shall be on the project site but at a location agreed upon between the Tribe and the landowner at a site to be protected in perpetuity. There shall be no publicity regarding any cultural materials recovered.

MM TCR-7: Professional Standards: Prior to the issuance of a grading permit, the Property Owner/Developer shall include the following note on the plans: Archaeological and Native American monitoring and excavation during construction projects will be consistent with current professional standards. All feasible care to avoid any unnecessary disturbance, physical modification, or separation of human remains and associated funerary objects shall be taken. Principal personnel must meet the Secretary of Interior standards for archaeology and have a minimum of 10 years of experience as a principal investigator working with Native American archaeological sites in southern California. The Qualified Archaeologist shall ensure that all other personnel are appropriately trained and qualified

GENERAL REFERENCES

Cal Recycle, Solid Waste Information System (SWIS), https://www2.calrecycle.ca.gov/SWFacilities/Directory/

California Department of Transportation. *Caltrans Scenic Highway Corridor Map.* http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/LandArch/16_livability/scenic_highways/index.htm

California Energy Commission, *Electricity Consumption by County*, 2017 http://ecdms.energy.ca.gov/elecbycounty.aspx

Census 2000 Urbanized Area Maps. https://www.census.gov/geo/maps-data/maps/ua2kmaps.html.

City of Chino, *General Plan 2025*, https://www.cityofchino.org/city_hall/departments/community_development/planning/plans/general

City of Chino, *General Plan Environmental Impact Report January 25, 2010*, https://www.cityofchino.org/city_hall/departments/community_development/planning/plans/general

County of San Bernardino. 2007. *County of San Bernardino 2007 Development Code.* http://cms.sbcounty.gov/lus/Planning/DevelopmentCode.aspx

County of San Bernardino. 2007. *County of San Bernardino 2007 General Plan*. http://cms.sbcounty.gov/lus/Planning/GeneralPlan.aspx

County of San Bernardino Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Plan, September 2011, *www.sbcounty.gov/Uploads/lus/GreenhouseGas/FinalGHGFull.pdf*

County of San Bernardino Hazard Overlay Map FH27B. http://cms.sbcounty.gov/lus/Planning/ZoningOverlayMaps/HazardMaps.aspx

Federal Emergency Management Agency, Flood Insurance Rate Maps, https://msc.fema.gov

South Coast Air Quality Management District, Final 2016 Air Quality Management Planwww.aqmd.gov

State of California, Department of Conservation, Division of Land Resource Protection, Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program.

California Air Resources Board (CARB). 2013. Area Designation Maps/State and National. February 2011, April 2013. Website: http://www.arb.ca.gov/desig/adm/adm.htm. Accessed January 2018.

California Department of Conservation – Division of Mines and Geology. 1999. State of California Seismic Hazard Zones, Los Alamitos Quadrangle Official Map. 1999.

——. Nd. Guidelines for Classification and Designation of Mineral Lands. http://www.conservation.ca.gov/smgb/Guidelines/Documents/ClassDesig.pdf

California Department of Conservation (DOC). 1986. State of California Special Studies Zones: County of San Bernardino Quadrangle. Sacramento, CA. July 1985. http://gmw.consrv.ca.gov/

——. 1999. Seismic Hazard Zones: …… Quadrangle. Sacramento, CA. March 1999.

California Department of Education. Nd. Dataquest website. http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/ Accessed January 2018

California Department of Finance (DOF). *E-5 Population and Housing Estimates for Cities, Counties and the State — January 1, 2011- 2017*. Sacramento, CA. May 2017.

California Department of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources (DOGGR). 2018. Well Finder. Accessible at: https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/doggr/wellfinder/#close

California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle). 2015. Facility/Site Search website. http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/SWFacilities/Directory/Search.aspx (accessed January 2018).

——. 2016. Waste Generation Rates for Commercial Uses, Residential Uses, and Service Establishments. https://www2.calrecycle.ca.gov/WasteCharacterization/General/Rates (accessed January 2018)

California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC). 2018. ENVIROSTOR Database. http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Cortese_List.cfm (accessed January 2018).

California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA). 2006. Climate Action Team Report to Governor Schwarzenegger and the Legislature. March 2006. http://www.climatechange.ca.gov/climate_action_team/reports/2006-04-03_FINAL_CAT_REPORT_EXECSUMMARY.PDF

California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) and Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC). 2016. Managing Hazardous Waste. Website http://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/ (accessed January 2018)

California State Water Resources Control Board. GEOTRACKER Database. https://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/ Accessed January 2018

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), County of San Bernardino, California, Map Number 06071C8615H. September 2008.

Federal Transit Administration (FTA). 2006. Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment. Washington, D.C. May 2006.

Harris Miller, Miller & Hanson Inc. 2006. Typical Construction Noise Levels. May 2006.

County of San Bernardino Fire Department website.

County of San Bernardino, Land Use Services Department. (2019). *Land Use Element: General Plan 2033 (Draft).*

Land Use Services, Planning. 2007. *Zoning Maps.*

County of San Bernardino. 2007. General Plan Seismic Safety Element.

County of San Bernardino, Development Code 2007.

County of San Bernardino. 2007. Safety Element

County of San Bernardino Sheriff's Department website. http://wp.sbcounty.gov/sheriff/ (accessed April 2019).

County of San Bernardino Parks Department. Website. http://cms.sbcounty.gov/parks/Home.aspx (accessed April 2019)

Inland Empire Utilities Agency. 2017. *Audit Report.* https://18x37n2ovtbb3434n48jhbs1-wpengine.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/2017-IEUA-SSMP-Biennial-Audit-Report-PMay-2017.pdf

——. 2009. IEUA SSMP Sewer System Management Plan. https://18x37n2ovtbb3434n48jhbs1-wpengine.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Unified-SSMP-2015-04-27-Final-with-Appendices.pdf

San Bernardino Associated Governments (SANBAG). Regional Transportation Plan 2016-2040, Growth Forecast Appendix. April 2019.

South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD). 1993. *CEQA Air Quality Handbook*.

——. 2015 Air Quality Significance Threshold, SCAQMD, March 2015. http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/handbook/scaqmd-air-quality-significance-thresholds.pdf?sfvrsn=2

——. 2011. County of San Bernardino Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction Plan. September 2011.

——. 2016. Air Quality Management Plan. http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/clean-air-plans/air-quality-management-plans/2016-air-quality-management-plan/final-2016-aqmp/final2016aqmp.pdf?sfvrsn=15

——. 2019. CalEEMod User's Guide. May 2019.

State Water Resources Control Board. 2019. Review Summary Report for SC Fuels Gas Station Service Station. Sacramento, CA. April 2019. https://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile_report.asp?global_id=SL0607192860

——. 2019. Geotracker Database. http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/ (accessed April 2019).

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA). 2018. CERCLIS Database. http://www.epa.gov/enviro/facts/cerclis/search.html (accessed January 2018).

PROJECT-SPECIFIC REFERENCES

Appendices: (Under Separate Cover or on Compact Disk)

A. *Air Quality Technical Memo, Aruna Reddy, August 3, 2020*
B. *Greenhouse Gas Memo*, Aruna Reddy, March 2020.
C. *General Biological Resources Assessment*, Michael Baker, August 2018.

D. *Cultural Resources Assessment,* BCR Consulting LLC*,* August 15, 2018.
E. *Water Quality Management Plan,* Alex Torres, P.E, April 2020.
F. *Feasibility of On-Site Sewage Disposal System*, City & County Engineering and Testing, Inc., Aug 2018
G. *Noise Impact Study*, A2V Consulting Group*,* August 16, 2020.
H. *Traffic Impact Analysis (TIA),Sajeev Kumar, P.E., T.E.*
I. Preliminary Hydrology Report, Michael Baker International, August 2019
J. Soils Percolation Report Update, Geo Mat Testing Laboratories, Inc., April 2020