DRAFT

Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration

TENTATIVE TRACT MAP NO. 18305 PROJECT

November 2020

Lead Agency:

RANCHO CUCAMONGA

10500 Civic Center Drive
Rancho Cucamonga, California 91729

Prepared for:

Trinity Alliance
10803 Foothill Boulevard Suite 212
Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730

Prepared by:

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

215 North Fifth Street
Redlands, California 92374

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DRAFT MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION TENTATIVE TRACT MAP NO. 18305 PROJECT

Lead Agency:	City of Rancho Cucamonga
Project Proponent:	Trinity Alliance
Project Location:	The Proposed Project is located within the City of Rancho Cucamonga in southwest San Bernardino County. The project site consists of an approximately 4-acre area containing undeveloped land, a single-family home, and detached garage building (APN 1074-201-01,02). The site is located southwest of the intersection of Vista Grove Street and Hermosa Avenue. The project site is approximately 1.5 miles north of the Foothill Freeway (I-210).

Project Description:

The Project proposes to subdivide the existing 4.0-acre parcel into six single-family residential lots. The development would include extending Vista Grove Street west, across Hermosa Avenue, for approximately 380 feet, which would turn south into a cul-de-sac surrounded by the proposed single-family residences. Construction of the Vista Grove Street extension would result in removal of the San Bernardino County Fire District access gate, which would be replaced just to the west of the road extension. A 15-foot wide equestrian trail easement would be created along the eastern and southern boundaries of the project site, connecting to the existing equestrian trail west of the project site. Access to the equestrian trail would come from the southwest corner of the new Hermosa Avenue and Vista Grove Street intersection.

Public Review Period: November 16, 2020 to December 15, 2020

Mitigation Measures Incorporated into the Project to Avoid Significant Effects:

Biological Resources

BIO-1: Pre-Construction Burrowing Owl Survey: A pre-construction survey for burrowing owls shall be completed within the Project site between 14 and 30 days prior to construction activities in accordance with the CDFW Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation (2012). A second pre-construction survey shall be conducted no more than 24 hours prior to the start of construction. If burrowing owls are observed during either of the preconstruction surveys, implementation of additional measures may be necessary to reduce impacts to a level that is less than significant, including seasonal work restrictions, no-work buffers established around active burrows, passive relocation of burrowing owls, and/or a specific mitigation methodology determined in coordination with CDFW.

BIO-2: Pre-construction Nesting Bird Survey: If construction or other Project activities are scheduled to occur during the bird breeding season (February through August for raptors and March through August for most migratory bird species), a pre-construction nesting bird survey shall be

conducted by a qualified biologist to ensure that active bird nests will not be disturbed or destroyed. The survey shall be completed no more than three days prior to initial ground disturbance. The nesting bird survey shall include the project site and adjacent areas where Project activities have the potential to affect active nests, either directly or indirectly due to construction activity or noise. If an active nest is identified, a qualified biologist shall establish an appropriate disturbance limit buffer around the nest using flagging or staking. Construction activities shall not occur within any disturbance limit buffer zones until the nest has fledged or has been deemed inactive by the qualified biologist.

Cultural Resources

CUL-1: If subsurface deposits believed to be cultural or human in origin are discovered during construction, all work must halt within a 60-foot radius of the discovery. A qualified professional archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeologist, shall be retained to evaluate the significance of the find, and shall have the authority to modify the no-work radius as appropriate, using professional judgment. The following notifications shall apply, depending on the nature of the find:

- If the professional archaeologist determines that the find does not represent a cultural resource, work may resume immediately, and no agency notifications are required.

- If the professional archaeologist determines that the find does represent a cultural resource from any time period or cultural affiliation, the archaeologist shall immediately notify the CEQA lead agency, and applicable landowner. The agencies shall consult on a finding of eligibility and implement appropriate treatment measures, if the find is determined to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR. Work may not resume within the no-work radius until the lead agencies, through consultation as appropriate, determine that the site either: 1) is not eligible for the NRHP or CRHR; or 2) that the treatment measures have been completed to their satisfaction.

- If the find includes human remains, or remains that are potentially human, the archaeologist shall ensure reasonable protection measures are taken to protect the discovery from disturbance (AB 2641). The archaeologist shall notify the San Bernardino County Coroner (as per § 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code). The provisions of § 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, § 5097.98 of the California PRC, and AB 2641 will be implemented. If the Coroner determines the remains are Native American and not the result of a crime scene, the Coroner will notify the NAHC, which then will designate a Native American Most Likely Descendant (MLD) for the Project (§ 5097.98 of the PRC). The designated MLD will have 48 hours from the time access to the property is granted to make recommendations concerning treatment of the remains. If the landowner does not agree with the recommendations of the MLD, the NAHC can mediate (§ 5097.94 of the PRC). If no agreement is reached, the landowner must rebury the remains where they will not be further disturbed (§ 5097.98 of the PRC). This will also include either recording the site with the NAHC or the appropriate

information center; using an open space or conservation zoning designation or easement; or recording a reinternment document with the county in which the property is located (AB 2641). Work may not resume within the no-work radius until the lead agencies, through consultation as appropriate, determine that the treatment measures have been completed to their satisfaction.

SMBMI CUL-1: In the event that cultural resources are discovered during project activities, all work in the immediate vicinity of the find (within a 60-foot buffer) shall cease and a qualified archaeologist meeting Secretary of Interior standards shall be hired to assess the find. Work on the other portions of the project outside of the buffered area may continue during this assessment period. Additionally, the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians Cultural Resources Department (SMBMI) shall be contacted, as detailed within SMBMI TCR-1, regarding any pre-contact finds and be provided information after the archaeologist makes his/her initial assessment of the nature of the find, so as to provide Tribal input with regards to significance and treatment.

SMBMI CUL-2: If significant pre-contact cultural resources, as defined by CEQA (as amended, 2015), are discovered and avoidance cannot be ensured, the archaeologist shall develop a Monitoring and Treatment Plan, the drafts of which shall be provided to SMBMI for review and comment, as detailed within SMBMI TCR-1. The archaeologist shall monitor the remainder of the project and implement the Plan accordingly.

SMBMI CUL-3: If human remains or funerary objects are encountered during any activities associated with the project, work in the immediate vicinity (within a 100-foot buffer of the find) shall cease and the County Coroner shall be contacted pursuant to State Health and Safety Code §7050.5 and that code enforced for the duration of the project.

Geology and Soils

GEO-1: Unanticipated Discovery – Paleontological Resource. If paleontological resources (i.e., fossil remains) are discovered during excavation activities, the contractor will notify the City and cease excavation within 100 feet of the find until a qualified paleontological professional can provide an evaluation of the site. The qualified paleontological professional will evaluate the significance of the find and recommend appropriate measures for the disposition of the site (e.g. fossil recovery, curation, data recovery, and/or monitoring). Construction activities may continue on other parts of the construction site while evaluation and treatment of the paleontological resource takes place.

Noise

NOI-1: The following best management practices shall be incorporated during Project construction:

- In order to reduce construction noise, a temporary noise barrier or enclosure shall be used along the property lines of adjacent residences to break the line of sight between the construction equipment and the adjacent residences. The temporary noise barrier shall

consist of a solid plywood fence and/or flexible sound curtains attached to chain link fencing.

- Barriers such as flexible sound control curtains shall be erected around stationary heavy equipment to minimize the amount of noise on the surrounding land uses to the maximum extent feasible during construction.
- Construction activities shall be restricted to the hours of 7:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. Monday through Saturday and prohibited at any time on Sunday or a federal holiday. The Project's improvement and building plans shall specify this requirement.
- Equipping of all internal combustion engine-driven equipment with intake and exhaust mufflers that are in good condition and appropriate for the equipment.
- Prohibiting unnecessary idling of internal combustion engines.
- Locating stationary noise-generating equipment such as air compressors or portable power generators as far as possible from sensitive receptors. Constructing temporary noise barriers to screen stationary noise-generating equipment when located near adjoining sensitive land uses.
- Utilization of "quiet" air compressors and other stationary noise sources where technology exists.
- Control of noise from construction workers' radios to a point where they are not audible at existing residences bordering the Project site.
- Notification of all adjacent residences of the construction schedule, in writing, and provide a written schedule of "noisy" construction activities to the adjacent and nearby residences.
- Designation of a "disturbance coordinator" who shall be responsible for responding to any complaints about construction noise. The disturbance coordinator shall determine the cause of the noise complaint (e.g., bad muffler, etc.) and shall require that reasonable measures be implemented to correct the problem. Conspicuously post a telephone number for the disturbance coordinator at the construction site and include it in the notice sent to neighbors regarding the construction schedule.

Tribal Cultural Resources

Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indian – Kizh Nation (GBMIKN) Mitigation Measures

GBMIKN TCR-1: Retain a Native American Monitor/Consultant. The Project Applicant shall be required to 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.

GBMIKN TCR-2: Unanticipated Discovery of Tribal Cultural and Archaeological Resources. Upon discovery of any archaeological resources, cease construction activities in the immediate vicinity of the find until the find can be assessed. All archaeological resources unearthed by project construction activities shall be evaluated by the 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 landowner 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 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 and Public Resources Code Sections 21083.2(b) for unique archaeological resources. 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.

GBMIKN TCR-3: Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects. Native American human remains are defined in PRC 5097.98 (d)(1) as an inhumation or cremation, and in any state of decomposition or skeletal completeness. Funerary objects, called associated grave goods in PRC 5097.98, are also to be treated according to this statute. Health and Safety Code 7050.5 dictates that any discoveries of human skeletal material shall be immediately reported to the County Coroner and excavation halted until the coroner has determined the nature of the remains. If the coroner recognizes the human remains to be those of a Native American or has reason to believe that they are those of a Native American, he or she shall contact, by telephone within 24 hours, the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and PRC 5097.98 shall be followed**.**

GBMIKN TCR-4: Resource Assessment & Continuation of Work Protocol. 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).

GBMIKN TCR-5: Kizh-Gabrieleño Procedures for burials and funerary remains. If the Gabrieleño 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.

Treatment Measures:

- Prior to the continuation of ground disturbing activities, the landowner shall arrange a designated site location within the footprint of the project 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.

GBMIKN TCR-6: Professional Standards: 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.

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians (SMBMI) Mitigation Measures

SMBMI TCR-1: The San Manuel Band of Mission Indians Cultural Resources Department (SMBMI) shall be contacted, as detailed in SMBMI CUL-1, of any pre-contact cultural resources discovered during project implementation, and be provided information regarding the nature of the find, so as to provide Tribal input with regards to significance and treatment. Should the find be deemed significant, as defined by CEQA (as amended, 2015), a cultural resources Monitoring and Treatment Plan shall be created by the archaeologist, in coordination with SMBMI, and all subsequent finds shall be subject to this Plan. This Plan shall allow for a monitor to be present that represents SMBMI for the remainder of the project, should SMBMI elect to place a monitor on-site.

SMBMI TCR-2: Any and all archaeological/cultural documents created as a part of the project (isolate records, site records, survey reports, testing reports, etc.) shall be supplied to the applicant and Lead Agency for dissemination to SMBMI. The Lead Agency and/or applicant shall, in good faith, consult with SMBMI throughout the life of the project.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AB	Assembly Bill
AQMP	Air Quality Management Plan
BMPs	Best Management Practices
CalEEMod	California Emissions Estimator Model
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CH_4	methane
CO	carbon monoxide
CO_2	carbon dioxide
CO_2e	carbon dioxide equivalent
CO Plan	Federal Attainment Plan for Carbon Monoxide
CRHR	California Register of Historic Places
CWA	Clean Water Act
DTSC	Department of Toxic Substances Control
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FEIR	Final Environmental Impact Report
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Map
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
LST	Localized Significance Threshold
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
MLD	Most Likely Descendent
MMT	Million Metric Tons
MND	Mitigated Negative Declaration
$MTCO_2e$	metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
ND	Negative Declaration
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
N_2O	nitrous oxide
NO_x	nitrogen oxides
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OPR	California Office of Planning and Research
$PM_{2.5}$	Particulate Matter Less than 2.5 Microns in Diameter

PM_{10}	Particulate Matter Less than 10 Microns in Diameter
RCPG	Regional Comprehensive Plan and Guide
ROG	Reactive Organic Gases
RTP	Regional Transportation Plan
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
SCAG	Southern California Association of Governments
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
SCS	Sustainable Communities Strategy
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SP	Service Population
SoCAB	South Coast Air Basin
SR	State Route
SRA	Sensitive Receptor Area
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board

SECTION 1.0 BACKGROUND

1.1 Summary

Project Title:	Tentative Tract Map No. 18305 Project
Lead Agency Name and Address:	City of Rancho Cucamonga 10500 Civic Center Drive Rancho Cucamonga, California 91729
Contact Person and Phone Number:	Tabe Van der Zwaag Associate Planner **(909) 477-2450**
Project Location:	The Proposed Project is located within the City of Rancho Cucamonga in southwest San Bernardino County (Figure 1). The project site consists of an approximately 4-acre area containing undeveloped land, a single-family home, and detached garage building (APN 1074-201-01,02). The site is located southwest of the intersection of Vista Grove Street and Hermosa Avenue (Figure 2). The project site is approximately 1.5 miles north of the Foothill Freeway (I-210).
General Plan Designation:	Very Low Residential (VL)
Zoning:	Very Low Residential (VL)

1.2 Introduction

The City of Rancho Cucamonga is the Lead Agency for this Initial Study. The Initial Study has been prepared to identify and assess the anticipated environmental impacts of the Tentative Tract Map 18305. This document has been prepared to satisfy the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Pub. Res. Code, Section 21000 *et seq.*) and State CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR 15000 *et seq.*). CEQA requires that all state and local government agencies consider the environmental consequences of projects over which they have discretionary authority before acting on those projects. A CEQA Initial Study is generally used to

determine which CEQA document is appropriate for a Project (Negative Declaration [ND], Mitigated Negative Declaration [MND], or Environmental Impact Report [EIR]).

1.3 Surrounding Land Uses/Environmental Setting

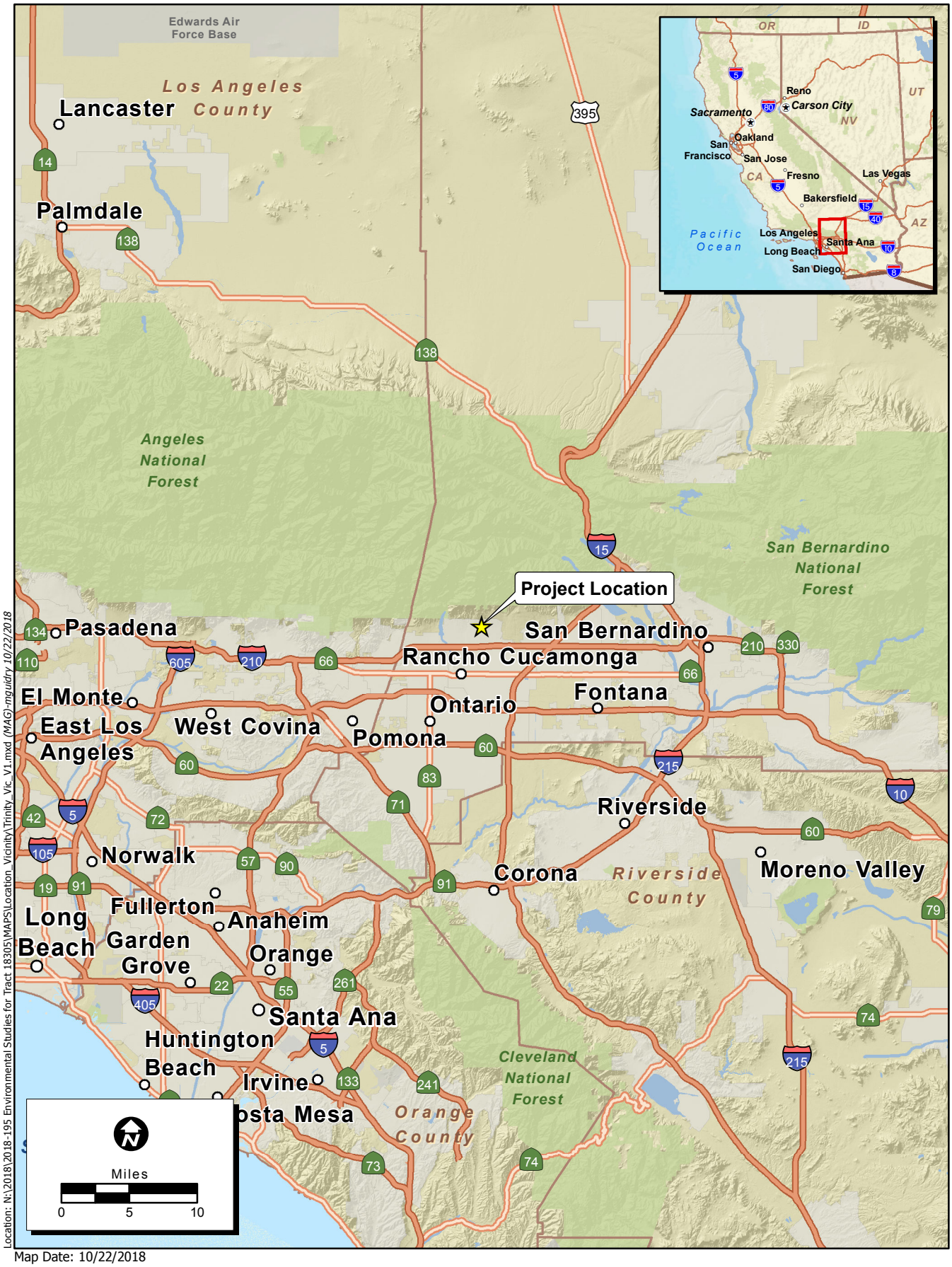
The Proposed Project is located within the City of Rancho Cucamonga in southwest San Bernardino County (Figure 1). The project site consists of an approximately 4-acre area containing undeveloped land, a single-family home, and detached garage building (APN 1074-201-01,02). The project site is located southwest of the intersection of Vista Grove Street and Hermosa Avenue (Figure 2). As shown on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute Cucamonga Peak, California topographic quadrangle map (1996), the Project Area is located in the northeastern quarter of Section 28 of Township 1 north, Range 7 west of the San Bernardino Base and Meridian (Figure 2).

The project site is approximately 1.5 miles north of the Foothill Freeway (I-210). The project site is bounded by residential properties to the east and west, an existing SBCFCD access road to the north, and an equestrian boarding and training facility to the south. The elevation of the project site ranges from 1,915 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) to 1,944 feet AMSL. It is located approximately 364 feet southeast of a drainage, which emanates from the San Gabriel Mountains 0.55 mile to the north. The project site is very disturbed, with most of the vegetation on the project site consisting of non-native grasses and forbs known to persist in disturbed areas. Surrounding land uses are described in the table below.

Table 1.3-1. Surrounding Zoning and Land Use Designations

	Land Use Designation	Zoning Designation	Existing Land Use
Project Site	Very Low Residential (VL)	Very Low Residential (VL)	Very Low Residential (VL)
North	Very Low Residential (VL)	Very Low Residential (VL)	SBCFD Access Road
East	Very Low Residential (VL)	Very Low Residential (VL)	Very Low Residential (VL)
South	Very Low Residential (VL)	Very Low Residential (VL)	Equestrian Boarding and Training Facility
West	Very Low Residential (VL)	Very Low Residential (VL)	Very Low Residential (VL)

Source: City of Rancho Cucamonga 2010a



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Map Date: 10/22/2018

Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, USGS, NOAA

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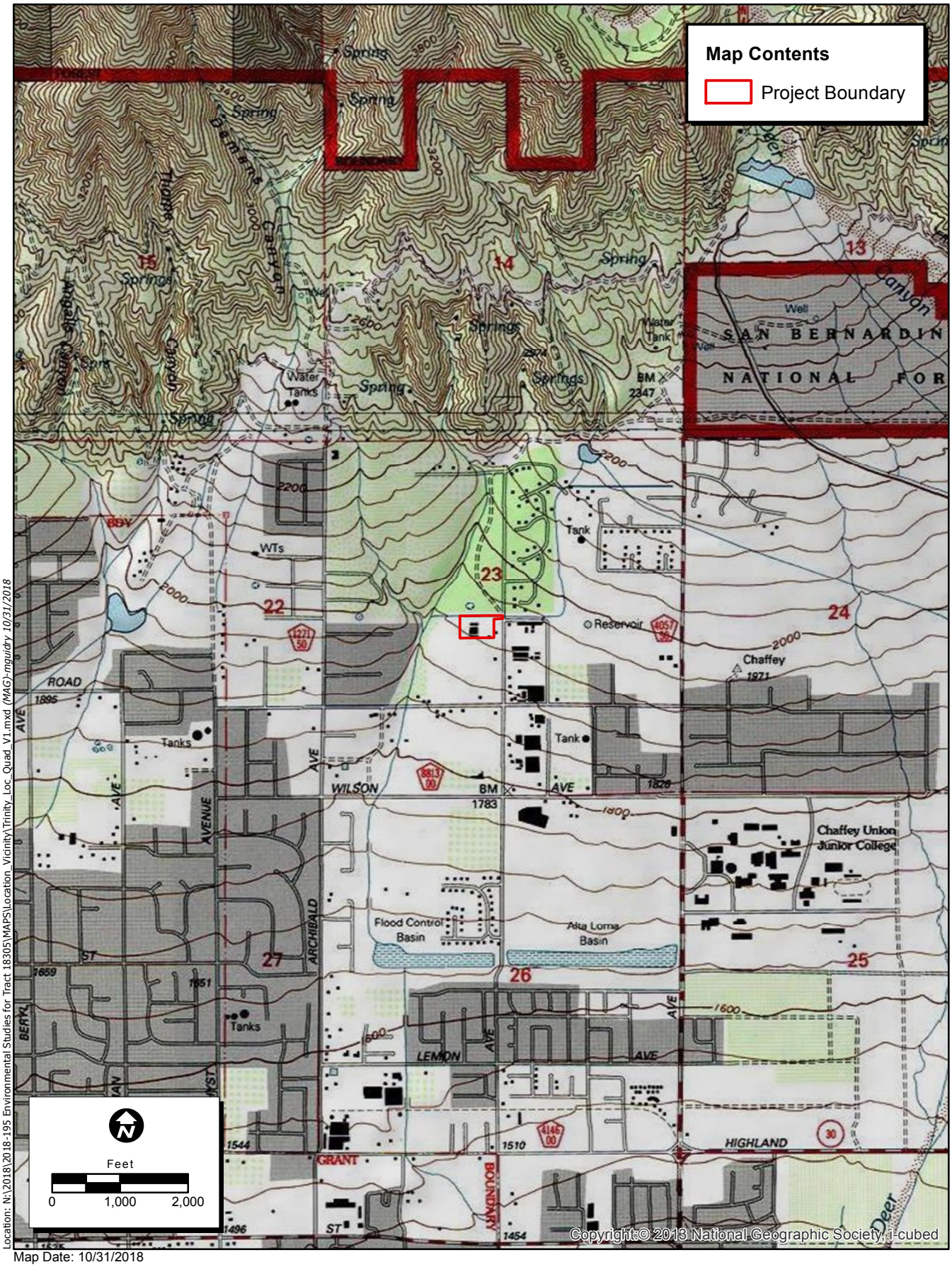
Figure 1. Regional Location

2020-173 Tentative Track Map No. 18305 Project



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Map Date: 10/31/2018
Base Source: USGS Topographic Quadrangle Cucamonga Peak

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Figure 2. Project Location

2020-173 Tentative Tract Map No. 18305 Project

SECTION 2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Project Characteristics

The Proposed Project would subdivide the existing 4.0-acre parcel into six single-family residential lots for an overall density of 1.5 lots per acre. The proposed lots range in size from 20,000 square feet (SF) to 26,858 SF with an average size of 23,843 SF. The Proposed Project would demolish the existing single-family home and detached garage building. No change in land use designation or zoning are proposed. Please see Figure 3 for the proposed site plan.

Access and Circulation

The Proposed Project would construct approximately 630 lineal feet of new private street within the development. The development would include extending Vista Grove Street west, across Hermosa Avenue, for approximately 380 feet, which would turn south into a cul-de-sac surrounded by the proposed single-family residences. Construction of the Vista Grove Street extension would result in removal of the San Bernardino County Fire District (SBCFD) access gate, which would be replaced just to the west of the road extension.

Landscaping

The Project would remove the existing eucalyptus, elm, and palm trees on site and replace them with new City-approved trees along the south right-of-way of Vista Grove Street. No regulated trees or plants are expected to be removed as part of the Project. Any proposed removal of trees is subject to review by the City of Rancho Cucamonga.

Equestrian and Community Trails

A 15-foot wide equestrian trail easement would be created along the eastern and southern boundaries of the project site, connecting to the existing equestrian trail west of the project site. Access to the equestrian trail would come from the southwest corner of the new Hermosa Avenue and Vista Grove Street intersection, as well as private gates for each of the six lots. The trail would be covered with decomposed granite. In addition, the Proposed Project includes a community trail pass-through along Vista Grove Street.

Storm Drainage

The Proposed Project would construct stormwater drainage improvements including the construction of a water quality basin at the south-central portion of the site between Lot 3 and Lot 4 (see Figure 3). Runoff from the proposed residential lots would be conveyed to the water quality basin. The Proposed Project would also construct two 4 by 4 foot' catch basins at the southern end of the cul-de-sac, and a third catch basin in the southwest corner of the site.

Septic System

Each of the six lots would be provided with a private septic system, seepage pit, and expansion area. Specific location and capacity of the septic systems would be determined at the time of construction and

a percolation report would be completed prior to final design. The Proposed Project would maintain a 25-foot minimum setback from the septic system to all property lines and the drainage basin.

2.2 Project Timing

Project construction is expected to begin in March 2021 for a duration of approximately 10 months.

2.3 Regulatory Requirements, Permits, and Approvals

The following approvals and regulatory permits would be required for implementation of the Proposed Project:

- City of Rancho Cucamonga Grading Permit, Building Permit

2.4 Consultation With California Native American Tribe(s)

The following California Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area have been notified of the project: San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians; San Manuel Band of Mission Indians; Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians; Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians; Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation; and Morongo Band of Mission Indians. The San Manuel Band of Mission Indians and Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation have requested consultation pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1. A summary of the consultation process, including the determination of significance of impacts to tribal cultural resources, is provided in Section 4.18 of this Initial Study.

IN THE CITY OF RANCHO CUCAMONGA

TENTATIVE

TRACT MAP NO. 18305

BEING A SUBDIVISION OF A PORTION OF LOT 5 OF SCHOWALTER SUBDIVISION, RECORDED IN MAP BOOK 19, PAGE 75, IN THE CITY OF RANCHO CUCAMONGA, IN THE COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

SITETECH, INC. SEPTEMBER, 2020

OWNER/SUBDIVIDER:

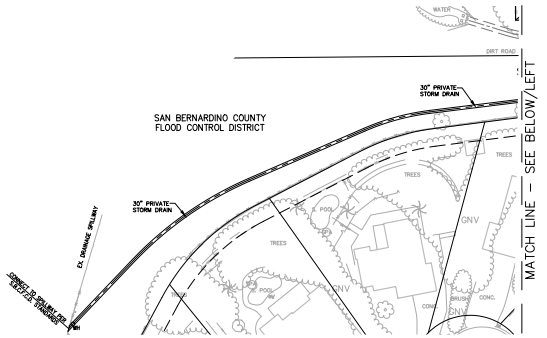
TRINITY REDEVELOPMENT
9377 HAVEN AVENUE, SUITE 110
RANCHO CUCAMONGA, CA 91730
(909) 331-8265

ENGINEER/MAP PREPARER:

SITETECH, INC.
8061 CHURCH STREET
HIGHLAND, CA 92346
PO BOX 592
PH: (909) 864-3180

LOT SUMMARY TABLE

LOT #	LOT WIDTH	LOT DEPTH	LOT DEPTH (AVG.)	LOT AREA (NET)
1	112.0'	219.8'	216.5'	24,442 S.F.
2	105.0'	219.8'	210.9'	22,157 S.F.
3	112.0'	251.8'	232.3'	26,492 S.F.
4	95.0'	252.6'	235.5'	23,104 S.F.
5	95.0'	222.3'	209.5'	20,005 S.F.
6	109.1'	225.8'	225.2'	26,858 S.F.
AVG	104.7'	232.0'	221.6'	23,843 S.F.



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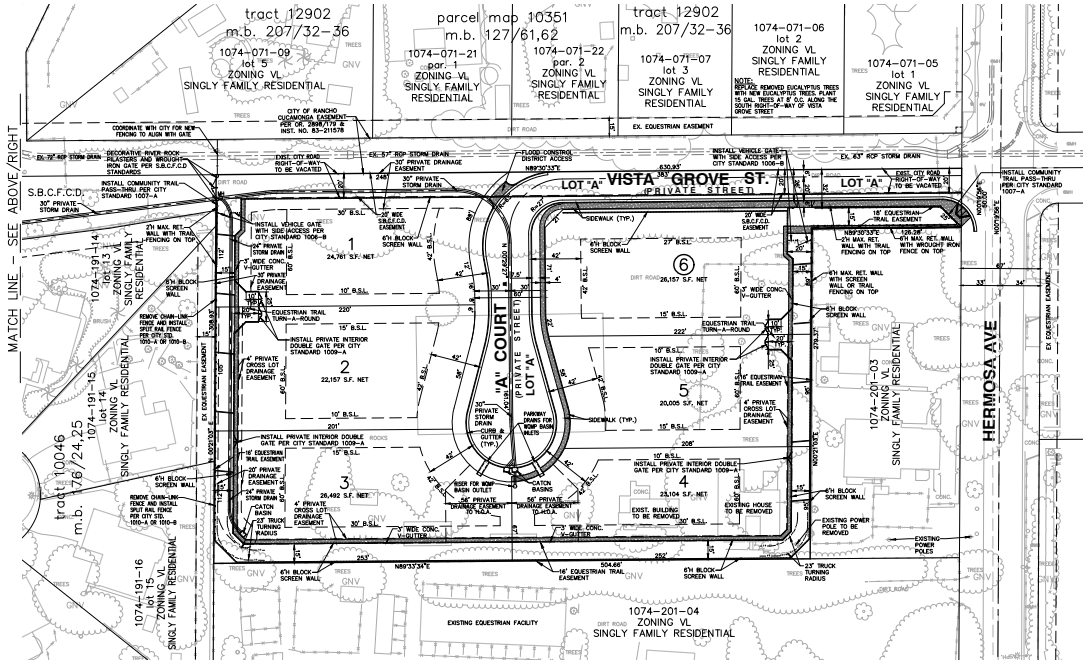
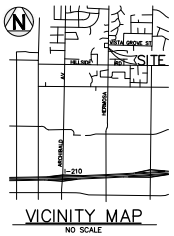


NOTE:

THIS PROJECT IS LOCATED IN A FIRE AREA DESIGNATED VHFHSZ (VERY HIGH FIRE HAZARD SEVERITY ZONE).



VICINITY MAP
NO SCALE

NOTES:

1. THIS TRACT MAP CONTAINS 6 RESIDENTIAL LOTS ON 4.00 GROSS ACRES FOR AN OVERALL DENSITY OF 1.50 LOTS PER ACRE.
2. ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBER: 1074-201-01,02
   BOUNDARY PER RECORD OF SURVEY 97-0095
3. EXISTING AND PROPOSED ZONING/LAND USE DESIGNATION FOR THIS PROJECT IS VL.
4. THE LAND USE OF THE SURROUNDING PROPERTY TO THIS PROJECT IS:
   NORTH – RESIDENTIAL
   SOUTH – RESIDENTIAL
   EAST – RESIDENTIAL
   WEST – RESIDENTIAL
5. THERE IS APPROXIMATELY 630 LINEAL FEET OF NEW PRIVATE STREET PROPOSED WITHIN THIS DEVELOPMENT. ALL NEW STREETS ARE TO BE CONSTRUCTED PER THE CITY OF RANCHO CUCAMONGA STANDARDS. VISTA GROVE STREET AND "A" COURT (LOT "A") ARE PRIVATE STREETS TO BE MAINTAINED BY AN H.O.A. – PAINT CURBS RED AND POST "NO PARKING" SIGNS PER FIRE DEPARTMENT REQUIREMENTS.
6. NO REGULATED TREES OR PLANTS ARE EXPECTED TO BE REMOVED AS PART OF THIS PROJECT. ANY PROPOSED REMOVAL OF TREES IS SUBJECT TO REVIEW BY THE CITY OF RANCHO CUCAMONGA.
7. THIS TENTATIVE MAP INCLUDES THE ENTIRE CONTIGUOUS OWNERSHIP OF THE SUBDIVIDER.

COMPANIES AND AGENCIES SERVICING THIS PROJECT ARE AS FOLLOWS:

WATER	SEWER:	GAS:
CUCAMONGA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT 10440 ASHFORD STREET RANCHO CUCAMONGA, CA. 91730 (909) 987-2591	PRIVATE SEPTIC SYSTEM	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS 16231 VALLEY BLVD. FONTANA, CA. 92335 (909) 427-2200

TIME WARNER CABLE	CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS	VERIZON	SO. CALIFORNIA EDISON CO.
1500 AUTO CENTER DRIVE ONTARIO, CA. 91761 (714) 666-5401	10768 E. FOOTHILL BLVD. STE. # 170 RANCHO CUCAMONGA, CA. 91730 (866) 499-8080	10740 E. FOOTHILL BLVD. STE. # 130 RANCHO CUCAMONGA, CA. 91730 (909) 948-2427	7951 REDWOOD AVE., FONTANA, CA. 92335 (800) 655-4555

LEGEND:

- INDICATES TRACT BOUNDARY
- INDICATES STREET CENTERLINE
- INDICATES EXISTING RIGHT-OF-WAY
- INDICATES PROPOSED RIGHT-OF-WAY
- INDICATES BUILDING SETBACK LINE (B.S.L.)
- INDICATES EASEMENT

NOTE:
EQUESTRIAN TRAIL TO BE COVERED WITH 4" THICK DECOMPOSED GRANITE

NOTE:
ALL SPLIT RAIL FENCING FOR EQUESTRIAN TRAILS TO BE CONSTRUCTED PER CITY STD. DWG. 1010-A OR 1010-B

NOTE:
ALL WALLS EXPOSED TO THE PUBLIC SHALL BE SPLIT-FACE, SLUMP STONE OR STUCCO

SUBTT 18305

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER BERNARD K. MAYER NO. 36866 Exp. 6-30-22 CIVIL STATE OF CALIFORNIA

SITETECH INC.
8061 CHURCH ST. HIGHLAND CA 92346 PO BOX 592
PH: (909) 864-3180, FAX: (909) 864-0850

09/11/2020
BERNARD K. MAYER R.C.E. 36866 L.S. 7319 DATE

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

Figure 3. Site Plan
2020-173 Tentative Tract Map No. 18305 Project

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SECTION 3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED AND DETERMINATION

3.1 Environmental Factors Potentially Affected

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

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

Determination

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

I find that the Project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.	☐
I find that although the Project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.	☒
I find that the Project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.	☐
I find that the Project MAY have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated" impact on the environment but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.	☐
I find that although the 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 Project, nothing further is required.	☐

Tabe Van der Zwaag
Associate Planner

Date 11/18/20

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SECTION 4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Aesthetics

4.1.1 Environmental Setting

Regional Setting

Major scenic resources in the City of Rancho Cucamonga include the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountains and foothills, vistas of the City from hillside areas, and other views of special vegetation and permanent open space features. These north-south views are particularly prominent along the straight alignments of Archibald, Haven, and Etiwanda Avenues. Views of the mountains are available from most areas in the City and provide a visual backdrop for the Project site and surrounding communities.

State Scenic Highways

The California Scenic Highway Program protects and enhances the scenic beauty of California's highways and adjacent corridors. A highway can be designated as scenic based on how much natural beauty can be seen by users of the highway, the quality of the scenic landscape, and if development impacts the enjoyment of the view (Caltrans 2019). No officially designated state scenic highways are located in or near the City of Rancho Cucamonga (Rancho Cucamonga 2010b). The nearest designated scenic highway is State Route (SR) 138, located in the San Gabriel Mountains approximately 11.5 miles north of the project site.

Visual Character of the Project Site

The 4-acre site is relatively flat and consists of a vacant undeveloped lot, single family home, and detached garage building.

4.1.2 Aesthetics (I) Environmental Checklist and Discussion

Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099, would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Less than significant.

The dominant scenic views from the project site and the surrounding area include the San Gabriel Mountains to the northwest and the San Bernardino Mountains to the north and northeast. The mountains are clearly visible from Hermosa Avenue (east of the project site) but these views would not be obstructed by the Proposed Project.

Short-term construction activities could potentially temporarily degrade the existing visual character and quality of the site and surroundings. In all, the Proposed Project would involve grading activities and

construction of streets, sidewalks, fencing, storm drainage infrastructure, utility installation, and landscaping. During the construction phase, various equipment, vehicles, building materials, stockpiles, disposal receptacles, and related activities could be potentially visible from several vantage points near the project site. However, construction-related activities would be short-term and temporary in nature. Once completed, all general construction activities would cease, along with any construction-related aesthetic impacts.

Upon completion, the proposed improvements would be consistent and compatible with the existing residential uses in the project area. Impacts to scenic vistas would be less than significant.

Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099, would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	☐	☐	☐	☒

No impact.

The Project would remove the existing eucalyptus, elm, and palm trees on site and replace them with new City-approved trees along the south right-of-way of Vista Grove Street. No regulated trees or plants are expected to be removed as part of the Proposed Project. Any proposed removal of trees is subject to review by the City of Rancho Cucamonga. There are no rock outcroppings present on the site. Furthermore, the project site is not located within a state scenic highway. No impact would occur.

Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099, would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
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 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?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Less than significant.

The project site is located in an urbanized area with residential development to the north, south, and west. The project site is zoned Very Low Density Residential. The proposed development of single family lots would be a compatible development in the project area, which is developed with single-family homes to the north, south, east and west. Impacts would be less than significant.

Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099, would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
d) Would the project create a new source of substantial light or glare, which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Less than significant.

The Proposed Project would create new light or glare sources typical of single-family residential development and would be similar to the light and glare sources from the existing residential development to the north, south, east and west. The Proposed Project's lighting plan would be subject to review and approval by the City of Rancho Cucamonga to ensure compliance with the City's General Plan. Development of each individual lot would also be subject to City review which would ensure light or glare do not adversely affect day or nighttime views. Glare impacts from the proposed structures are not anticipated. Architectural glass with low glare characteristics would be used to minimize glare impacts on surrounding properties. Compliance with City Municipal Code Chapter 17.58 Outdoor Lighting Standards would ensure that impacts would be less than significant.

4.1.3 Mitigation Measures

No significant impacts were identified, and no mitigation measures are required.

4.2 Agriculture and Forestry Resources

4.2.1 Environmental Setting

"Forest land" as defined by Public Resources Code Section 12220(g) is "…land that can support 10-percent native tree cover of any species, including hardwoods, under natural conditions, and that allows for management of one or more forest resources, including timber, aesthetics, fish and wildlife, biodiversity, water quality, recreation, and other public benefits."

"Timberland" as defined by Public Resources Code Section 4526 means "…land, other than land owned by the federal government and land designated by the board as experimental forest land, which is available for, and capable of, growing a crop of trees of a commercial species used to produce lumber and other forest products, including Christmas trees. Commercial species shall be determined by the board on a district basis."

"Timberland zoned Timberland Production" is defined by Public Resources Code Section 51104(g) as "..an area which has been zoned pursuant to Section 51112 or 51113 and is devoted to and used for growing and harvesting timber, or for growing and harvesting timber and compatible uses, as defined in subdivision h."

Although the entire City of Rancho Cucamonga was once an agricultural area, few large areas remain in active production today. Much of the City is characterized by industrial, residential, and commercial land uses. Farmland in eastern Rancho Cucamonga is concentrated in Etiwanda; these farmland areas were

designated by the Department of Conservation due to their local historical importance. However, most of the Etiwanda area is planned for development, and is not intended to be retained as farmland (City of Rancho Cucamonga 2010a).

The Proposed Project would be located in a developed residential area which does not contain any agricultural uses or areas designated as Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance. The project site is located on Urban and Built-up Land and is not under a Williamson Act Contract (CDC 2017). Therefore, there are no local policies for agricultural resources that apply to the project site.

4.2.2 Agriculture and Forestry Resources (II) Environmental Checklist and Discussion

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	☐	☐	☐	☒

No impact.

The project site is currently zoned for residential uses and does not contain any agricultural land. According to the California Department of Conservation (CDC) the site is designated Urban and Built-Up Land (CDC 2017). Therefore, the Proposed Project would not result in a conflict with an agricultural zoning designation. No impact would occur.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	☐	☐	☐	☒

No impact.

As discussed above, no land on or near the project site is currently under agricultural production, nor are any parcels zoned for agricultural uses. The site is not designated for agricultural use nor is it listed under a Williamson Act contract (CDC 2017). No impact would occur.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?	☐	☐	☐	☒

No impact.

The project site is currently developed and is not zoned for forest land, timberland, or timberland production. There is no forestland or timber in the vicinity, nor are there any parcels zoned for forestland or timberland. No impact would occur.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☒

No impact.

As discussed above, the project site is currently developed and does not contain forestland or timberland, thus it would not convert forest land to non-forest use. No impact would occur.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment, which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☒

No impact.

The project site and the surrounding properties are not currently used for agriculture. As discussed above, the Proposed Project would not result in the conversion of forest land to non-forest use. No impact would occur.

4.2.3 Mitigation Measures

No significant impacts were identified, and no mitigation measures are required.

4.3 Air Quality

4.3.1 Environmental Setting

The California Air Resources Board (CARB) divides the state into air basins that share similar meteorological and topographical features. Rancho Cucamonga lies in the South Coast Air Basin (SoCAB), which includes the non-desert portions of Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino counties and all of Orange County. The air basin is on a coastal plain with connecting broad valleys and low hills and is bounded by the Pacific Ocean on the southwest, with high mountains forming the remainder of the perimeter (SCAQMD 1993).

Both the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the CARB have established ambient air quality standards for common pollutants. These ambient air quality standards are levels of contaminants representing safe levels that avoid specific adverse health effects associated with each pollutant. The ambient air quality standards cover what are called "criteria" pollutants because the health and other effects of each pollutant are described in criteria documents. The six criteria pollutants are ozone (O_3) (O_3 precursor emissions include nitrogen oxide (NOx) and reactive organic gases (ROG)), carbon monoxide (CO), particulate matter (PM), nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), sulfur dioxide (SO_2), and lead. Areas that meet ambient air quality standards are classified as attainment areas, while areas that do not meet these standards are classified as nonattainment areas. The Los Angeles County portion of the SoCAB region is designated as a nonattainment area for the federal O_3, fine particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$), and lead standards and is also a nonattainment area for the state standards for O_3, coarse particulate matter (PM_{10}), and $PM_{2.5}$. (It is noted that lead is not emitted from standard land use developments, such as that proposed by the Project.)

The local air quality agency affecting the SoCAB is the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD), which is charged with the responsibility of implementing air quality programs and ensuring that national and state ambient air quality standards are not exceeded and that air quality conditions are maintained in the SoCAB. In an attempt to achieve national and state ambient air quality standards and maintain air quality, the air district has completed several air quality attainment plans and reports, which together constitute the State Implementation Plan (SIP) for the portion of the SoCAB encompassing the Project.

The SCAQMD has also adopted various rules and regulations for the control of stationary and area sources of emissions. Provisions applicable to the Proposed Project are summarized as follows:

- **Rule 402 (Nuisance)** – This rule prohibits the discharge from any source whatsoever such quantities of air contaminants or other material which cause injury, detriment, nuisance, or annoyance to any considerable number of persons or to the public, or which endanger the comfort, repose, health, or safety of any such persons or the public, or which cause, or have a natural tendency to cause, injury or damage to business or property. This rule does not apply to odors emanating from agricultural operations necessary for the growing of crops or the raising of fowl or animals.

- **Rule 403 (Fugitive Dust)** – This rule requires fugitive dust sources to implement best available control measures for all sources, and all forms of visible particulate matter are prohibited from crossing any property line. This rule is intended to reduce PM_{10} emissions from any transportation, handling, construction, or storage activity that has the potential to generate fugitive dust. PM_{10} suppression techniques are summarized below:

  a) Portions of a construction site to remain inactive longer than a period of three months will be seeded and watered until grass cover is grown or otherwise stabilized.

  b) All on-site roads will be paved as soon as feasible or watered periodically or chemically stabilized.

  c) All material transported off-site will be either sufficiently watered or securely covered to prevent excessive amounts of dust.

  d) The area disturbed by clearing, grading, earthmoving, or excavation operations will be minimized at all times.

  e) Where vehicles leave a construction site and enter adjacent public streets, the streets will be swept daily or washed down at the end of the workday to remove soil tracked onto the paved surface.

- **Rule 1113 (Architectural Coatings)** – This rule requires manufacturers, distributors, and end-users of architectural and industrial maintenance coatings to reduce reactive organic gas (ROG) emissions from the use of these coatings, primarily by placing limits on the ROG content of various coating categories.

4.3.2 Air Quality (III) Environmental Checklist and Discussion

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Less than significant.

As part of its enforcement responsibilities, the EPA requires each state with nonattainment areas to prepare and submit a State Implementation Plan (SIP) that demonstrates the means to attain the federal standards. The SIP must integrate federal, state, and local plan components and regulations to identify specific measures to reduce pollution in nonattainment areas, using a combination of performance standards and market-based programs. Similarly, under state law, the California Clean Air Act requires an air quality attainment plan to be prepared for areas designated as nonattainment with regard to the federal and state ambient air quality standards. Air quality attainment plans outline emissions limits and control measures to achieve and maintain these standards by the earliest practical date.

As previously mentioned, the project site is located within the SoCAB, which is under the jurisdiction of the SCAQMD. The SCAQMD is required, pursuant to the federal Clean Air Act, to reduce emissions of criteria pollutants for which the SoCAB is in nonattainment. In order to reduce such emissions, the SCAQMD drafted the 2016 Air Quality Management Plan (2016 AQMP). The 2016 AQMP establishes a program of rules and regulations directed at reducing air pollutant emissions and achieving state (California) and national air quality standards. The 2016 AQMP is a regional and multi-agency effort including the SCAQMD, CARB, SCAG, and the US EPA. The plan's pollutant control strategies are based on the latest scientific and technical information and planning assumptions, including SCAG's 2016 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy, updated emission inventory methodologies for various source categories, and SCAG's latest growth forecasts. (SCAG's latest growth forecasts were defined in consultation with local governments and with reference to local general plans.) The Proposed Project is subject to the SCAQMD's Air Quality Management Plan.

According to the SCAQMD, in order to determine consistency with SCAQMD's air quality planning two main criteria must be addressed.

Criterion 1:

With respect to the first criterion, SCAQMD methodologies require that an air quality analysis for a project include forecasts of project emissions in relation to contributing to air quality violations and delay of attainment.

a) Would the project result in an increase in the frequency or severity of existing air quality violations or cause or contribute to new air quality violations?

As shown in Table 4.3-1, Table 4.3-2, and Table 4.3-3, the Proposed Project would result in emissions that would be below the SCAQMD regional and localized thresholds during both construction and operations. Therefore, the Proposed Project would not result in an increase in the frequency or severity of existing air quality violations and would not have the potential to cause or affect a violation of the ambient air quality standards.

b) Would the project delay timely attainment of air quality standards or the interim emissions reductions specified in the AQMP?

As shown in Table 4.3-1 and Table 4.3-3 the Proposed Project would be below the SCAQMD regional thresholds for construction and operations. Because the Proposed Project would result in less than significant regional emission impacts, it would not delay the timely attainment of air quality standards or AQMP emissions reductions.

Criterion 2:

With respect to the second criterion for determining consistency with SCAQMD and SCAG air quality policies, it is important to recognize that air quality planning within the SoCAB focuses on attainment of ambient air quality standards at the earliest feasible date. Projections for achieving air quality goals are based on assumptions regarding population, housing, and growth trends. Thus, the SCAQMD's second criterion for determining Project consistency focuses on whether or not the Proposed Project exceeds the assumptions utilized in preparing the forecasts presented its air quality planning documents. Determining

whether or not a project exceeds the assumptions reflected in the 2016 AQMP involves the evaluation of the three criteria outlined below. The following discussion provides an analysis of each of these criteria.

a) *Would the project be consistent with the population, housing, and employment growth projections utilized in the preparation of the 2016 AQMP?*

A project is consistent with regional air quality planning efforts in part if it is consistent with the population, housing, and employment assumptions that were used in the development of the SCAQMD air quality plans. Generally, three sources of data form the basis for the projections of air pollutant emissions in Rancho Cucamonga: *2010 General Plan* (*General Plan*), SCAG's *Growth Management* Chapter of the *Regional Comprehensive Plan and Guide* (*RCPG*), and SCAG's *2016 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy* (*RTP/SCS*). The *RTP/SCS* also provides socioeconomic forecast projections of regional population growth.

The Proposed Project is consistent with the land use designation and development density presented in the *City of Rancho Cucamonga General Plan*. As previously stated, the project site is designated by the *City of Rancho Cucamonga General Plan* as "Very Low Residential", which allows for detached, very low-density single residential units on 0.5-acre lots or larger, with private yards and private parking. As a result, the Proposed Project does not involve any uses that would increase population beyond what is considered in the *General Plan* and, therefore, would not affect City-wide plans for population growth at the project site. Thus, the Proposed Project is consistent with the types, intensity, and patterns of land use envisioned for the site vicinity in the *General Plan* and *RCPG*. As a result, the Proposed Project would not conflict with the land use assumptions or exceed the population or job growth projections used by SCAQMD to develop the 2016 AQMP. The City's population, housing, and employment forecasts, which are adopted by SCAG's Regional Council, are based on the local plans and policies applicable to the City; and these are used by SCAG in all phases of implementation and review. Additionally, as the SCAQMD has incorporated these same projections into their air quality planning efforts, it can be concluded that the Proposed Project would be consistent with the projections. SCAG's latest growth forecasts were defined in consultation with local governments and with reference to local general plans. Therefore, the Proposed Project would be considered consistent with the population, housing, and employment growth projections utilized in the preparation of SCAQMD's air quality plans.

b) Would the project implement all feasible air quality mitigation measures?

In order to further reduce emissions, the Proposed Project would be required to comply with emission reduction measures promulgated by the SCAQMD, such as SCAQMD Rules 402, 403, and 1113. SCAQMD Rule 402 prohibits the discharge from any source whatsoever such quantities of air contaminants or other material which cause injury, detriment, nuisance, or annoyance to any considerable number of persons or to the public, or which endanger the comfort, repose, health, or safety of any such persons or the public, or which cause, or have a natural tendency to cause, injury or damage to business or property. SCAQMD Rule 403 requires fugitive dust sources to implement Best Available Control Measures for all sources, and all forms of visible particulate matter are prohibited from crossing any property line. SCAQMD Rule 403 is intended to reduce PM_{10} emissions from any transportation, handling, construction, or storage activity that has the potential to generate fugitive dust. SCAQMD 1113 requires manufacturers, distributors, and end-users of architectural and industrial maintenance coatings to reduce ROG emissions from the use of

these coatings, primarily by placing limits on the ROG content of various coating categories. As such, the Proposed Project meets this consistency criterion.

c) Would the project be consistent with the land use planning strategies set forth by SCAQMD air quality planning efforts?

The AQMP contains air pollutant reduction strategies based on SCAG's latest growth forecasts, and SCAG's growth forecasts were defined in consultation with local governments and with reference to local general plans. The Proposed Project is consistent with the land use designation and development density presented in the City's General Plan and therefore would not exceed the population or job growth projections used by the SCAQMD to develop the AQMP.

In conclusion, the determination of AQMP consistency is primarily concerned with the long-term influence of a project on air quality. The Proposed Project would not result in a long-term impact on the region's ability to meet State and Federal air quality standards. The Proposed Project's long-term influence would also be consistent with the goals and policies of the SCAQMD's 2016 AQMP. No impact would occur.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Less than significant.

Project Construction-Generated Criteria Air Quality Emissions

Regional Construction Significance Analysis

Construction-generated emissions are temporary and short term but have the potential to represent a significant air quality impact. Three basic sources of short-term emissions would be generated through construction of the Proposed Project: operation of the construction vehicles (i.e., excavators, trenchers, dump trucks), the creation of fugitive dust during clearing and grading, and the use of asphalt or other oil-based substances during paving activities. Construction activities such as excavation and grading operations, construction vehicle traffic, and wind blowing over exposed soils would generate exhaust emissions and fugitive particulate matter emissions that affect local air quality at various times during construction. Effects would be variable depending on the weather, soil conditions, the amount of activity taking place, and the nature of dust control efforts. The dry climate of the area during the summer months creates a high potential for dust generation. Construction activities would be subject to SCAQMD Rule 403, which requires taking reasonable precautions to prevent the emissions of fugitive dust, such as using water or chemicals, where possible, for control of dust during the clearing of land and other construction activities.

Construction-generated emissions associated the Proposed Project were calculated using the CARB-approved CalEEMod computer program, which is designed to model emissions for land use development projects, based on typical construction requirements.

Predicted maximum daily construction-generated emissions for the Proposed Project are summarized in Table 4.3-1. Construction-generated emissions are short term and of temporary duration, lasting only as long as construction activities occur, but would be considered a significant air quality impact if the volume of pollutants generated exceeds the SCAQMD's thresholds of significance.

Table 4.3-1. Unmitigated Construction-Related Emissions (Regional Significance Analysis)

Construction Year	Pollutant (pounds per day)					
	ROG	NO_X	CO	SO_2	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
Construction in 2019	4.51	45.64	33.57	0.05	9.56	6.10
Construction in 2020	4.14	33.55	32.99	0.05	2.22	1.86
SCAQMD Regional Significance Threshold	*75*	*100*	*550*	*150*	*150*	*55*
Exceed SCAQMD Threshold?	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**

Source: CalEEMod version 2016.3.2, ECORP 2020a. Refer to Appendix A in the Air Quality/Greenhouse Gas Assessment for Model Data Outputs.

Notes: Emission reduction/credits for construction emissions are applied based on the required implementation of SCAQMD Rule 403. The specific Rule 403 measures applied in CalEEMod include the following: sweeping/cleaning adjacent roadway access areas daily; washing equipment tires before leaving the construction site; water exposed surfaces three times daily; water all haul roads twice daily; and limit speeds on unpaved roads to 15 miles per hour. Reductions percentages from the SCAQMD CEQA Handbook (Tables XI-A through XI-E) were applied.

Emissions estimates account for the demolition of 4,200 square feet of structures. Building construction, paving, and painting assumed to occur simultaneously.

As shown in Table 4.3-1, emissions generated during Proposed Project construction would not exceed the SCAQMD's regional thresholds of significance. Impacts would be less than significant.

Localized Construction Significance Analysis

The nearest sensitive receptors to the project site are residences in all directions. In order to identify impacts to sensitive receptors, the SCAQMD recommends addressing Localized Significance Thresholds (LSTs) for construction. 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 impacts associated with project-specific level proposed projects.

For this Proposed Project, the appropriate source receptor area (SRA) for the localized significance thresholds is the Southwest San Bernardino Valley source receptor area (SRA 33) as this source receptor area includes the project site. The Proposed Project would disturb approximately 4-acres during construction. As previously described, the SCAQMD has produced look-up tables for projects that disturb

less than or equal to five acres daily. Thus, the LST threshold value for a 4-acre construction was interpolated from the LST lookup tables. The nearest sensitive receptors to the project site are directly adjacent to the site. LST thresholds are provided for distances to sensitive receptors of 25, 50, 100, 200, and 500 meters. Notwithstanding, the SCAQMD Methodology explicitly states: "*It is possible that a project may have receptors closer than 25 meters. Projects with boundaries located closer than 25 meters to the nearest receptor should use the LSTs for receptors located at 25 meters.*" Therefore, LSTs for receptors located at 25 meters were utilized in this analysis.

The SCAQMD's methodology clearly states that "off-site mobile emissions from a project should not be included in the emissions compared to LSTs." Therefore, for purposes of the construction LST analysis, only emissions included in the CalEEMod "on-site" emissions outputs were considered. Table 4.3-2, presents the results of localized emissions during the grading and construction phases, which are construction activities that disturbs the most acreage daily. The LSTs reflect a maximum disturbance of 4 acres daily at 25 meters for the Proposed Project.

Table 4.3-2. Construction-Related Emissions (Localized Significance Analysis)

Activity	Pollutant (pounds per day)			
	NO_X	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**$PM_{2.5}$**
Demolition	35.78	22.06	1.87	1.68
Project Site Preparation	45.57	22.06	9.43	6.07
Project Site Grading	28.34	16.29	3.95	2.59
SCAQMD Localized Significance Threshold	*240.00*	*1,513.80*	*11.90*	*6.80*
Exceed SCAQMD Threshold?	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**

Source: CalEEMod version 2016.3.2. Refer to Appendix A in the Air Quality/Greenhouse Gas Assessment for Model Data Outputs.

Notes: Emission reduction/credits for construction emissions are applied based on the required implementation of SCAQMD Rule 403. The specific Rule 403 measures applied in CalEEMod include the following: sweeping/cleaning adjacent roadway access areas daily; washing equipment tires before leaving the construction site; water exposed surfaces three times daily; water all haul roads twice daily; and limit speeds on unpaved roads to 15 miles per hour. Reductions percentages from the SCAQMD CEQA Handbook (Tables XI-A through XI-E) were applied.

Emissions estimates account for the demolition of 4,200 square feet of structures. Building construction, paving, and painting assumed to occur simultaneously.

Table 4.3-2 shows that the emissions of these pollutants on the peak day of construction would not result in significant concentrations of pollutants at nearby sensitive receptors. Therefore, significant impacts would not occur concerning LSTs during construction activities. Impacts would be less than significant.

Project Operations Criteria Air Quality Emissions

Regional Operational Significance Analysis

Implementation of the Proposed Project would result in long-term operational emissions of criteria air pollutants such as PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$, CO, and SO_2 as well as ozone precursors such as ROG and NO_X. Project-generated increases in emissions would be predominantly associated with motor vehicle use.

Long-term operational emissions attributable to the Project are identified in Table 4.3-3 and compared to the regional operational significance thresholds promulgated by the SCAQMD.

Table 4.3-3. Operational-Related Emissions (Regional Significance Analysis)

Emission Source	Pollutant (pounds per day)					
	ROG	NO_X	CO	SO_2	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
Summer Emissions						
Area	0.27	0.09	0.53	0.00	0.00	0.00
Energy	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mobile	0.14	0.91	1.76	0.00	0.43	0.12
Total	**0.42**	**1.05**	**2.31**	**0.00**	**0.45**	**0.13**
SCAQMD Regional Significance Threshold	*55*	*55*	*550*	*150*	*150*	*55*
Exceed SCAQMD Threshold?	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**
Winter Emissions						
Area	0.27	0.09	0.53	0.00	0.00	0.00
Energy	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mobile	0.12	0.92	1.54	0.00	0.45	0.13
Total	**0.40**	**1.06**	**2.10**	**0.00**	**0.45**	**0.13**
SCAQMD Regional Significance Threshold	*55*	*55*	*550*	*150*	*150*	*55*
Exceed SCAQMD Threshold?	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**

Source: CalEEMod version 2016.3.2. Refer to Appendix A in the Air Quality/Greenhouse Gas Assessment for Model Data Outputs.
Notes: Emissions projections account for a trip generation rate identified ITE Trip Generation Manual, 10th Edition (2017).

As shown in Table 4.3-3, the Proposed Project's emissions would not exceed any SCAQMD thresholds for any criteria air pollutants. Impacts would be less than significant.

Localized Operational Significance Analysis

According to the SCAQMD localized significance threshold methodology, LSTs would apply to the operational phase of a proposed project only if the project includes stationary sources or attracts mobile sources that may spend long periods queuing and idling at the site (e.g., warehouse or transfer facilities). The Proposed Project does not include such uses. Therefore, in the case of the Proposed Project, the operational phase LST protocol does not need to be applied.

Cumulative Air Quality Impacts

The cumulative setting for air quality includes Rancho Cucamonga and the SoCAB. The SoCAB is designated as a nonattainment area for state standards of ozone, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$. The region is also designated as a nonattainment area for federal standards of ozone and $PM_{2.5}$ (CARB 2017b). Cumulative growth in population, vehicle use, and industrial activity could inhibit efforts to improve regional air quality and attain the ambient air quality standards. Thus, the setting for this cumulative analysis consists of the SoCAB and associated growth and development anticipated in the air basin.

The SCAQMD's approach to assessing cumulative impacts is based on the AQMP forecasts of attainment of ambient air quality standards in accordance with the requirements of the federal and California Clean Air Acts. As discussed earlier, the proposed Project would be consistent with the 2016 AQMP, which is intended to bring the SoCAB into attainment for all criteria pollutants. In addition, the SCAQMD recommends that any given project's potential contribution to cumulative impacts be assessed using the same significance criteria as for project-specific impacts. Therefore, individual projects that do not generate operational or construction emissions that exceed the SCAQMD's daily thresholds for project-specific impacts would also not cause a cumulatively considerable increase in emissions for those pollutants for which the air basin is in nonattainment and therefore would not be considered to have a significant, adverse air quality impact. Alternatively, individual project-related construction and operational emissions that exceed SCAQMD thresholds for project-specific impacts would be considered cumulatively considerable. As previously noted, the Proposed Project would not exceed the applicable SCAQMD regional thresholds for construction or operational-source emissions. As such, the Proposed Project would result in a cumulatively less than significant impact.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Less than significant.

Exposure of Sensitive Receptors to Toxic Air Contaminants

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.

Construction-Generated Air Contaminants

Construction-related activities would result in temporary, short-term project-generated emissions of diesel particulate matter (DPM) from the exhaust of off-road, heavy-duty diesel equipment for site preparation (e.g., clearing, grading); soil hauling truck traffic; paving; application of architectural coatings; and other miscellaneous activities. For construction activity, DPM is the primary toxic air contaminants (TAC) of concern. Particulate exhaust emissions from diesel-fueled engines (i.e., DPM) were identified as a TAC by the CARB in 1998. The potential cancer risk from the inhalation of DPM, as discussed below, outweighs the potential for all other health impacts (i.e., non-cancer chronic risk, short-term acute risk) and health impacts from other TACs. Accordingly, DPM is the focus of this discussion.

Based on the emission modeling conducted the maximum construction-related annual emissions of $PM_{2.5}$ exhaust, considered a surrogate for DPM, would be 2.20 pounds per day during construction activity. $PM_{2.5}$ is considered a surrogate for DPM because more than 90 percent of DPM is less than 1 microgram in diameter and therefore is a subset of particulate matter under 2.5 microns in diameter (i.e., $PM_{2.5}$), according to CARB. Most $PM_{2.5}$ derives from combustion, such as use of gasoline and diesel fuels by motor vehicles. Furthermore, even during the most intense month of construction, emissions of DPM would be generated from different locations on the project site, rather than a single location, because different types of construction activities (e.g., demolition, site preparation, building construction) would not occur at the same place at the same time.

The dose to which receptors are exposed is the primary factor used to determine health risk (i.e., potential exposure to TAC emission levels that exceed applicable standards). Dose is a function of the concentration of a substance or substances in the environment and the duration of exposure to the substance. Dose is positively correlated with time, meaning that a longer exposure period would result in a higher exposure level for any exposed receptor. Thus, the risks estimated for an exposed individual are higher if a fixed exposure occurs over a longer period of time. According to the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA), health risk assessments, which determine the exposure of sensitive receptors to TAC emissions, should be based on a 70-, 30-, or 9-year exposure period; however, such assessments should be limited to the period/duration of activities associated with the Proposed Project. Consequently, an important consideration is the fact that construction of the Proposed Project is anticipated to last less than two years. Furthermore, the use of off-road heavy-duty diesel equipment would be limited to the periods of construction for which most diesel-powered off-road equipment use would occur, which are the site preparation and grading phases of construction, and these construction activities are anticipated to last less than two months. Therefore, considering the relatively low mass of DPM emissions that would be generated during even the most intense season of construction, the relatively short duration of construction activities (one year) required to develop the site, including just two months of site preparation and grading activities, and the highly dispersive properties of DPM, construction-related TAC emissions would not expose sensitive receptors to substantial amounts of air toxics.

Furthermore, the Proposed Project has been evaluated against the SCAQMD's LSTs for construction. As previously stated, LSTs were developed in response to SCAQMD Governing Boards' Environmental Justice Enhancement Initiative (I-4) and can be used to assist lead agencies in analyzing localized impacts associated with project-specific level proposed projects. As shown in Table 4.3-2, the emissions of pollutants on the peak day of construction would not result in significant concentrations of pollutants at nearby sensitive receptors. Impacts would be less than significant.

Operational Air Contaminants

The Proposed Project involves the construction of six single family homes. The Proposed Project would not include the provision of new permanent stationary or mobile sources of emissions, and therefore, by its very nature, would not generate quantifiable air toxic emissions from Proposed Project operations. Impacts would be less than significant.

Carbon Monoxide Hot Spots

It has long been recognized that CO exceedances are caused by vehicular emissions, primarily when idling at intersections. Concentrations of CO are a direct function of the number of vehicles, length of delay, and traffic flow conditions. Under certain meteorological conditions, CO concentrations close to congested intersections that experience high levels of traffic and elevated background concentrations may reach unhealthy levels, affecting nearby sensitive receptors. Given the high traffic volume potential, areas of high CO concentrations, or "hot spots," are typically associated with intersections that are projected to operate at unacceptable levels of service during the peak commute hours. However, transport of this criteria pollutant is extremely limited, and CO disperses rapidly with distance from the source under normal meteorological conditions. Furthermore, vehicle emissions standards have become increasingly more stringent in the last 20 years. Currently, the CO standard in California is a maximum of 3.4 grams per mile for passenger cars (requirements for certain vehicles are more stringent). With the turnover of older vehicles, introduction of cleaner fuels, and implementation of control technology on industrial facilities, CO concentrations in the project vicinity have steadily declined.

Accordingly, with the steadily decreasing CO emissions from vehicles, even very busy intersections do not result in exceedances of the CO standard. The analysis prepared for CO attainment in the South Coast Air Quality Management District *1992 Federal Attainment Plan for Carbon Monoxide* (1992 CO Plan) in Los Angeles County can be used to demonstrate the potential for CO exceedances. The SCAQMD CO hot spot analysis was conducted for four busy intersections in Los Angeles County during the peak morning and afternoon time periods. The intersections evaluated included Long Beach Boulevard and Imperial Highway (Lynwood), Wilshire Boulevard and Veteran Avenue (Westwood), Sunset Boulevard and Highland Avenue (Hollywood), and La Cienega Boulevard and Century Boulevard (Inglewood). The busiest intersection evaluated was at Wilshire Boulevard and Veteran Avenue, which has a traffic volume of approximately 100,000 vehicles per day. The Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority evaluated the level of service in the vicinity of the Wilshire Boulevard/Veteran Avenue intersection and found it to be level of service (LOS) E at peak morning traffic and LOS F at peak afternoon traffic (LOS E and F are the two least efficient traffic LOS ratings). Even with the inefficient LOS and volume of traffic, the CO analysis concluded that there was no violation of CO standards (SCAQMD 1992).

According to the ITE Trip Generation Manual, 10th Edition (2017), the Proposed Project is anticipated to generate 56 daily trips on average. Because the Proposed Project would not increase traffic volumes at any intersection to more than 100,000 vehicles per day, there is no likelihood of the Proposed Project traffic exceeding CO values. No impact would occur.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
d) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?	☐	☐	☐	☒

No impact.

Typically, odors are regarded as an annoyance rather than a health hazard. However, manifestations of a person's reaction to foul odors can range from psychological (e.g., irritation, anger, or anxiety) to physiological (e.g., circulatory and respiratory effects, nausea, vomiting, and headache).

With respect to odors, the human nose is the sole sensing device. The ability to detect odors varies considerably among the population and overall is quite subjective. Some individuals have the ability to smell minute quantities of specific substances; others may not have the same sensitivity but may have sensitivities to odors of other substances. In addition, people may have different reactions to the same odor; in fact, an odor that is offensive to one person (e.g., from a fast-food restaurant) may be perfectly acceptable to another. It is also important to note that an unfamiliar odor is more easily detected and is more likely to cause complaints than a familiar one. This is because of the phenomenon known as odor fatigue, in which a person can become desensitized to almost any odor and recognition only occurs with an alteration in the intensity.

According to the SCAQMD, land uses commonly considered to be potential sources of obnoxious odorous emissions include agriculture (farming and livestock), wastewater treatment plants, food processing plants, chemical plants, composting facilities, refineries, landfills, dairies, and fiberglass molding. The Proposed Project would develop low density residential homes that could potentially house horses and other livestock. Animal waste would be required to be cleaned and disposed of on a monthly basis, thereby, reducing odor impacts. This type of use would be compatible with the project area as it already includes equestrian. Impacts would be less than significant.

4.3.3 Mitigation Measures

No significant impacts were identified, and no mitigation measures are required.

4.4 Biological Resources

4.4.1 Environmental Setting

ECORP Consulting, Inc. prepared a Biological Technical Report in 2018 and performed an updated literature review, database search, and biological reconnaissance survey of the project site in October 2020 (ECORP 2020b; Appendix B). An updated literature review and database search was conducted using California Department of Fish and Wildlife's (CDFW's) California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB; CDFW 2020) and the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Electronic Inventory (CNPS 2020) was performed before the survey was conducted to determine if any new special-status plant or wildlife species had been recorded on the property or surrounding area since the last survey. The current survey was conducted by ECORP as an update to a previous biological reconnaissance survey conducted in October 2018, as requested by the City of Rancho Cucamonga. Both reports are included in Appendix B.

The project site consists of approximately 4.0 acres of mostly undeveloped former agriculture land immediately southwest of the intersection of Hermosa Avenue and Vista Grove Street. One structure, a small house, was identified on the project site. The project site was bounded by residential properties to the east and west, an existing SBCFCD access road to the north, and an equestrian boarding and training facility to the south. The project site was very disturbed, with most of the vegetation on the project site consisting of non-native grasses and forbs known to persist in disturbed areas. Representative site photographs are presented in Appendix B.

Vegetation Communities

No native vegetation communities were present on the project site. The project site was generally classified as disturbed and developed. No special-status habitats or vegetation communities were observed on or near the project site.

Plants

Plant species observed on the project site were typical of the disturbed and developed land present on the project site. Plant species identified within the disturbed habitat on the project site included mustard (*Brassica nigra*), Russian thistle *(Salsola tragus*), cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*), and jimsonweed (*Datura wrightii*). A row of eucalyptus *(Eucalyptus Sp.)* is present along the northern border of the project site. Tree of heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*) and oleander (*Nerium oleander*) are also present on the project site. A full list of plant species observed on or immediately adjacent to the project site is included in Appendix B.

Wildlife

Due to its disturbed/developed nature, the project site did not provide much habitat for wildlife species. However, some common wildlife species were observed during the survey, including house finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*), acorn woodpecker (*Melanerpes formicivorus*), pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*), and mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*). A complete list of wildlife species observed on or immediately adjacent to the project site is included in Appendix B.

Soils

According to the National Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey website (NRCS 2020), soil on the project site consists of Soboba Gravely Loamy Sand. The Rancho Cucamonga General Plan EIR describes these soils as consisting of grayish-brown stony loamy sand on the surface, about 10 inches thick, with underlying material of brown very stony loamy sand and very pale brown stony sand about 60 inches thick.

Potential Waters of the U.S.

Although a formal jurisdictional delineation was not conducted, no jurisdictional drainages, stream courses, and/or other water features were identified on the project site. No hydric soils or riparian vegetation were observed within the project site boundaries. A SBCFCD channel was identified along the west border of the project site and is likely jurisdictional to the USACE, CDFW, and State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB).

Special-Status Plants

The literature review and database searches identified 58 special-status wildlife species that occur near the project site; however, due to the project site's long history of being heavily disturbed and/or developed, and the current lack of suitable habitat for the special-status plant species identified in the literature review and database searches, all 58 species are presumed to be absent from the project site. Plant species with a CNPS Rare Plant Rank 3 or 4 were eliminated from the analysis because these rankings are considered a review list and a watch list, respectively. Descriptions of the CNPS designations and a list of the 55 special-status plant species identified in the literature review is presented in Appendix B.

Special-Status Wildlife

The literature review and database searches identified 45 special-status wildlife species that occur near the project site; however, based on the condition of the project site, the project site's history of being heavily disturbed, developed, disced, and the current lack of suitable habitat for special-status wildlife species on the project site, all of the special-status wildlife species identified in the literature review were presumed absent from the project site. A list of the 45 special-status wildlife species identified in the literature review is presented in Appendix B.

Migratory Birds and Raptors

Potential nesting habitat for migratory birds and raptors protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and California Fish and Game Code (CDFG Code) was present on the project site within the large trees on and adjacent to the project site. Although the trees were generally identified as being in poor condition (TLC 2018), the trees are still considered suitable for nesting. Raptors typically breed between February and August, and songbirds and other passerines generally nest between March and August.

4.4.2 Biological Resources (IV) Environmental Checklist and Discussion

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☒	☐	☐

Less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

The literature review and database searches identified 58 special-status plant species that occur near the project site; but due to elevational factors, the project site's history of being heavily disturbed, developed, disked, and the current lack of suitable habitat for special-status plant species on project site, all of the special-status plant species identified in the literature review were presumed absent from the project site. Therefore, the removal of approximately 4 acres of disturbed and developed land on the project site would not contribute to the overall decline of any of the plant species identified in the literature review and database searches. No impacts to special-status plant species are anticipated to result from the development of the Proposed Project.

The literature review and database searches identified 45 special-status wildlife species that occur near the project site; however, based on the condition of the project site, the project site's history of being heavily disturbed, developed, disked, and the current lack of suitable habitat for special-status wildlife species on the project site, all of the special-status wildlife species identified in the literature review were presumed absent from the project site. Therefore, the removal of approximately 4.0 acres of disturbed and developed land on the project site would not contribute to the overall decline of any of the wildlife species identified in the literature review and database searches. No impacts to special-status wildlife species are anticipated to result from the development of the Proposed Project. However, if the equestrian uses of the project site were to stop on all or portions of the project site and due to its highly mobile nature, there is potential for burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*) to use the site before the start of construction due to the presence of open areas. If burrowing owls occupy the project site prior to construction potential impacts in the form of injury, mortality from entombing, and loss of habitat may occur. With the implementation of Mitigation Measure **BIO-1** impacts to burrowing owl would be less than significant level.

Migratory Birds and Raptors

The trees on and immediately adjacent to the project site could provide nesting habitat for nesting birds and raptors protected by the MBTA and California Fish and Game Code. If construction of the proposed Project occurs during the bird breeding season (typically February 1 through August 31), ground-disturbing construction activities could directly affect birds protected by the MBTA and their nests through the removal of habitat on the project site and indirectly through increased noise, vibrations, and

increased human activity. Impacts to nesting birds would be less than significant with the implementation of Mitigation Measure **BIO-2**.

No federally or state-listed species are expected to occur on the project site. Therefore, it is not likely that the Proposed Project would need to acquire a mechanism for "take" of federally or state-listed plant or wildlife species. Impacts would be less than significant with mitigation.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☐	☐	☒

No impact.

In general, the project site consisted of disturbed/developed land that supported mostly non-native grass and forb species. The project site does not contain any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities that would need to be preserved. No impacts to sensitive natural communities are anticipated to result from the development of the Proposed Project.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

No impact.

The project site does not contain any federally protected wetlands or Waters of the United States. The development of the project site would not result in impacts to federally protected wetlands or Waters of the United States. No impact would occur.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

No impact.

The concept of habitat corridors addresses the linkage between large blocks of habitat that allow the safe movement of mammals and other wildlife species from one habitat area to another. The definition of a corridor varies, but corridors may include such areas as greenbelts, refuge systems, underpasses, and biogeographic land bridges. In general, a corridor is described as a linear habitat, embedded in a dissimilar matrix, which connects two or more large blocks of habitat. Wildlife movement corridors are critical for the survivorship of ecological systems for several reasons. Corridors can connect water, food, and cover sources, spatially linking these three resources with wildlife in different areas. In addition, wildlife movement between habitat areas provides for the potential of genetic exchange between wildlife species populations, thereby maintaining genetic variability and adaptability to maximize the success of wildlife responses to changing environmental conditions. This is especially critical for small populations subject to loss of variability from genetic drift and effects of inbreeding. The nature of corridor usage and wildlife movement patterns vary greatly among species.

The project site is located within and adjacent to areas containing existing disturbances (e.g., paved roads and residential). The project site is heavily disturbed and/or developed and contained very little vegetative cover that would facilitate wildlife movement. No migratory wildlife corridors or native wildlife nursery sites were identified within the project site. No impacts to wildlife corridors or nursery sites are expected to occur during the development of the project site.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	☐	☐	☐	☒

No Impact.

In October 2018, Tree of Life Consulting (TLC) prepared an arborist report for the Proposed Project to document the onsite trees' current conditions, provide a digital map of their locations, and to recommend if they were suitable for preservation or relocation. Twenty-seven of the trees were eucalyptus sp. and sat along Vista Grove St. The trees were in various stages of decline and had rock and debris piled up around the root flares limiting access. Many of these trees had previously failed and were adventitious root

sprouts. The remaining trees were mostly in a fenced in area that was still occupied by residents and access was limited. A few trees sat in the vacant field and were likely previous failures or removals that had re-sprouted. Other than two eucalyptus trees and one fan palm, no trees were suitable for preservation or relocation. Due to the age of the trees, un-correctable structure, poor locations and varying stages of decline, any preservation or relocation practices would largely be useless (TLC 2018).

The City's Tree Preservation Ordinance in the Municipal Code (Chapter 17.80 Tree Preservation) purpose is to protect trees, considered to be a community resource, from indiscriminate cutting or removal. Provisions within Chapter 17.80 are specifically intended to protect and expand the eucalyptus windrows. Heritage Trees, as defined in Municipal Code Section 17.16.080, are also protected are require a permit prior to removal.

The Proposed Project would include removal of all onsite trees. Thus, the applicant would acquire a permit prior to the removal, relocation, or destruction of a Heritage Tree. All construction and grading activities would comply with City Municipal Code 17.16.080 and obtain a tree removal permit prior to the removal of the existing trees. No impact would occur.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

No impact.

The project site is not located within an HCP or NCCP. Development of the project site will not conflict with the provisions of an adopted HCP, NCCP, or other approved local, regional or state HCP. No impact would occur.

4.4.3 Mitigation Measures

BIO-1: Pre-Construction Burrowing Owl Survey: A pre-construction survey for burrowing owls shall be completed within the Project site between 14 and 30 days prior to construction activities in accordance with the CDFW *Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation* (2012). A second pre-construction survey shall be conducted no more than 24 hours prior to the start of construction. If burrowing owls are observed during either of the preconstruction surveys, implementation of additional measures may be necessary to reduce impacts to a level that is less than significant, including seasonal work restrictions, no-work buffers established around active burrows, passive relocation of burrowing owls, and/or a specific mitigation methodology determined in coordination with CDFW.

BIO-2: Pre-construction Nesting Bird Survey: If construction or other Project activities are scheduled to occur during the bird breeding season (February through August for raptors and March

through August for most migratory bird species), a pre-construction nesting bird survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist to ensure that active bird nests will not be disturbed or destroyed. The survey shall be completed no more than three days prior to initial ground disturbance. The nesting bird survey shall include the project site and adjacent areas where Project activities have the potential to affect active nests, either directly or indirectly due to construction activity or noise. If an active nest is identified, a qualified biologist shall establish an appropriate disturbance limit buffer around the nest using flagging or staking. Construction activities shall not occur within any disturbance limit buffer zones until the nest has fledged or has been deemed inactive by the qualified biologist.

4.5 Cultural Resources

4.5.1 Environmental Setting

A Cultural Resources Inventory Report was prepared by ECORP Consulting, Inc. (ECORP 2020c, Appendix C) for the Proposed Project to determine if cultural resources were present in or adjacent to the project site and assess the sensitivity of the project site for undiscovered or buried cultural resources. The cultural context of the project area including regional and local prehistory, ethnography, and regional and project area histories can be found in the report in Appendix C.

In October 2018, a cultural resources records search was conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University, Fullerton. The purpose of the records search was to determine the extent of previous cultural resources investigations and the presence of previously-recorded archaeological sites or historic-period (i.e., over 50 years in age) resources within a one-mile (1600-meter) radius of the project site. Materials reviewed included reports of previous cultural resources investigations, archaeological site records, historical maps, and listings of resources on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), California Points of Historical Interest, California Landmarks, and National Historic Landmarks.

In addition to the records search, ECORP contacted the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on October 10, 2018, to request a search of the Sacred Lands File for the project area. The results of the search showed no Native American cultural resources in the project area; however, the absence of specific site information in the search does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area.

4.5.2 Cultural Resources (V) Environmental Checklist and Discussion

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to §15064.5?	☐	☐	☐	☒

No impact.

The records search results indicated that no previous cultural resources study had been conducted within the project site, and 36 investigations have occurred within a one-mile radius of the project site between 1975 and 2014. The records search also revealed that no previously recorded resources are located within the project site, and 14 previously recorded resources are located within a one-mile radius of the project site. The results of the search of the Sacred Lands File by the NAHC did not indicate the presence of any Native American cultural resources within one mile of the project site.

As a result of the field survey, an agricultural complex with two historic-age buildings and four features consisting of building foundations (TR-001) was documented and evaluated using CRHR eligibility criteria. TR 001 was evaluated as not eligible for listing in the CRHR under any criteria and not eligible as a City of Rancho Cucamonga Historic Landmark. TR-001 is also not currently listed in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Public Resources Code (PRC) 5020.1(k), and has not been identified as significant in a historical resources survey, as defined in PRC 5024.1(g). Therefore, TR 001 is not considered an Historical Resource as defined by CEQA. The Proposed Project would not result in any significant impacts on known Historical Resources under CEQA. No impact would occur.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?	☐	☒	☐	☐

Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.

Archaeological resources are defined as the physical remains of past human activities and can be either prehistorical or historical in origin. Archaeological sites are locations that contain evidence of human activity. In general, an archaeological site is defined by a significant accumulation, or presence, of one or more of the following: food remains, waste from the manufacturing of tools, concentrations or alignments of stones, modification of rock surfaces, unusual discoloration or accumulation of soil, or human skeletal remains.

Geologic maps show that the project area contains early Holocene Quaternary alluvium. While these sediments are contemporaneous with pre-contact human occupation of the area, the two pre-contact resources within the one-mile records search radius are both located at least ¾-mile from the project site, and are exclusively centered around bedrock outcrops near the mouths of canyons. The project site does not contain any bedrock outcrops and no surface-level artifacts were found that would indicate it had been intensively used during the pre-contact period. Sediments within the project site have been disturbed by use of the property as a citrus grove, removal of the citrus grove, construction and removal of several buildings, and the operation of the property as an agricultural complex through the years. Therefore, the archaeological sensitivity of the area is believed to be low (ECORP 2018c).

Although the archaeological sensitivity is low, there is still a potential for ground-disturbing activities to expose previously unrecorded cultural resources. CEQA requires the lead agency to address any

unanticipated cultural resources discoveries during project construction. Therefore, implementation of Mitigation Measures **CUL-1**, **SMBMI CUL 1**, and **SMBMI CUL-2** would reduce potential adverse impacts to less than significant.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?	☐	☒	☐	☐

Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.

No human remains or dedicated cemeteries were identified during the records search and field survey completed for the Proposed Project. However, the possibility exists that human remains could be uncovered during construction of the Proposed Project. Implementation of mitigation measures **CUL-1** and **SMBMI CUL-3** would ensure that impacts to human remains are less than significant.

4.5.3 Mitigation Measures

CUL-1: If subsurface deposits believed to be cultural or human in origin are discovered during construction, all work must halt within a 60-foot radius of the discovery. A qualified professional archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeologist, shall be retained to evaluate the significance of the find, and shall have the authority to modify the no-work radius as appropriate, using professional judgment. The following notifications shall apply, depending on the nature of the find:

- If the professional archaeologist determines that the find does not represent a cultural resource, work may resume immediately, and no agency notifications are required.

- If the professional archaeologist determines that the find does represent a cultural resource from any time period or cultural affiliation, the archaeologist shall immediately notify the CEQA lead agency, and applicable landowner. The agencies shall consult on a finding of eligibility and implement appropriate treatment measures, if the find is determined to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR. Work may not resume within the no-work radius until the lead agencies, through consultation as appropriate, determine that the site either: 1) is not eligible for the NRHP or CRHR; or 2) that the treatment measures have been completed to their satisfaction.

- If the find includes human remains, or remains that are potentially human, the archaeologist shall ensure reasonable protection measures are taken to protect the discovery from disturbance (AB 2641). The archaeologist shall notify the San Bernardino County Coroner (as per § 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code). The provisions of § 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, § 5097.98 of the California PRC, and AB 2641 will be implemented. If the Coroner determines the remains are Native American and not the result of a crime scene,

the Coroner will notify the NAHC, which then will designate a Native American Most Likely Descendant (MLD) for the Project (§ 5097.98 of the PRC). The designated MLD will have 48 hours from the time access to the property is granted to make recommendations concerning treatment of the remains. If the landowner does not agree with the recommendations of the MLD, the NAHC can mediate (§ 5097.94 of the PRC). If no agreement is reached, the landowner must rebury the remains where they will not be further disturbed (§ 5097.98 of the PRC). This will also include either recording the site with the NAHC or the appropriate information center; using an open space or conservation zoning designation or easement; or recording a reinternment document with the county in which the property is located (AB 2641). Work may not resume within the no-work radius until the lead agencies, through consultation as appropriate, determine that the treatment measures have been completed to their satisfaction.

SMBMI CUL-1: In the event that cultural resources are discovered during project activities, all work in the immediate vicinity of the find (within a 60-foot buffer) shall cease and a qualified archaeologist meeting Secretary of Interior standards shall be hired to assess the find. Work on the other portions of the project outside of the buffered area may continue during this assessment period. Additionally, the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians Cultural Resources Department (SMBMI) shall be contacted, as detailed within SMBMI TCR-1, regarding any pre-contact finds and be provided information after the archaeologist makes his/her initial assessment of the nature of the find, so as to provide Tribal input with regards to significance and treatment.

SMBMI CUL-2: If significant pre-contact cultural resources, as defined by CEQA (as amended, 2015), are discovered and avoidance cannot be ensured, the archaeologist shall develop a Monitoring and Treatment Plan, the drafts of which shall be provided to SMBMI for review and comment, as detailed within SMBMI TCR-1. The archaeologist shall monitor the remainder of the project and implement the Plan accordingly.

SMBMI CUL-3: If human remains or funerary objects are encountered during any activities associated with the project, work in the immediate vicinity (within a 100-foot buffer of the find) shall cease and the County Coroner shall be contacted pursuant to State Health and Safety Code §7050.5 and that code enforced for the duration of the project.

4.6 Energy

4.6.1 Environmental Setting

Electricity/Natural Gas Services

Southern California Edison provides electrical services to Rancho Cucamonga through State-regulated public utility contracts. Southern California Edison, the largest subsidiary of Edison International, is the primary electricity supply company for much of Southern California. It provides 14 million people with electricity across a service territory of approximately 50,000 square miles.

The Southern California Gas Company provides natural gas services to the Project area. Southern California Gas services approximately 21.6 million customers, spanning roughly 20,000 square miles of California.

Energy Consumption

Electricity use is measured in kilowatt-hours (kWh), and natural gas use is measured in therms. Vehicle fuel use is typically measured in gallons (e.g. of gasoline or diesel fuel), although energy use for electric vehicles is measured in kWh.

The electricity consumption associated with all non-residential uses in San Bernardino County from 2014 to 2018 is shown in Table 4.6-1. As indicated, the demand has increased since 2014.

Table 4.6-1. Non-Residential Electricity Consumption in San Bernardino County 2014-2018

Year	Residential Electricity Consumption (kWh)
2018	10,189,923,519
2017	10,079,280,332
2016	9,972,705,757
2015	9,826,231,162
2014	9,998,887,200

Source: ECDMS 2019

The natural gas consumption associated with all non-residential uses in San Bernardino County from 2014 to 2018 is shown in Table 4.6-2. As indicated, the demand has increased since 2014.

Table 4.6-2. Non-residential Natural Gas Consumption in San Bernardino County 2014-2018

Year	Residential Natural Gas Consumption (therms)
2018	268,614,328
2017	257,879,077
2016	259,752,692
2015	245,499,027
2014	238,061,850

Source: ECDMS 2019

Automotive fuel consumption in San Bernardino County from 2015 to 2019 is shown in Table 4.6-3. As shown, automotive fuel consumption has remained relatively constant in the county since 2015.

Table 4.6-3. Automotive Fuel Consumption in San Bernardino County 2015–2019

Year	Automotive Fuel Consumption (gallons)
2019	3,334,922,526
2018	3,385,160,075
2017	3,427,137,695
2016	3,469,323,122
2015	3,336,730,022

Source: California Air Resources Board (CARB) 2017

4.6.2 Energy (VI) Environmental Checklist and Discussion

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Less than significant.

Project construction is expected to have a nominal effect on local and regional energy supplies. No unusual project characteristics would necessitate the use of construction equipment that would be less energy-efficient than at comparable construction sites in the region or the state. Construction contractors would purchase their own gasoline and diesel fuel from local suppliers and would conserve the use of their supplies to minimize costs to their profits. Additionally, construction equipment fleet turnover and increasingly stringent state and federal regulations on engine efficiency combined with state regulations limiting engine idling times and requiring recycling of construction debris, would further reduce the amount of transportation fuel demand during project construction. For these reasons, it is expected that construction fuel consumption associated with the Proposed Project would not be any more inefficient, wasteful, or unnecessary than other similar residential development projects of this nature.

The Proposed Project would not result in any unusual characteristics that would result in excessive long-term operational energy consumption. Energy consumption associated with the Proposed Project would not be considered inefficient, wasteful, or unnecessary in comparison to other similar residential developments in the region. For these reasons, this impact would be less than significant.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Less than significant.

The Proposed Project would be designed in a manner that is consistent with relevant energy conservation plans designed to encourage development that results in the efficient use of energy resources. The project site is designated Very Low Residential by the Rancho Cucamonga General Plan and as such, the Proposed Project is consistent with the development projections for the area. The Proposed Project would comply with relevant energy conservation policies included in the Rancho Cucamonga General Plan; many of which are included in the Resource Conservation Goals and Policies section. A major overarching goal of this component of the General Plan is to ensure that development in the City aligns with the City's resource conservation goals. The Propsoed Project would not conflict or obstruct any local or state plans for renewable energy or energy efficiency. For these reasons, this impact would be less than significant.

4.6.3 Mitigation Measures

No significant impacts were identified, and no mitigation measures are required.

4.7 Geology and Soils

4.7.1 Environmental Setting

Regional Seismicity and Fault Zones

An "active fault," according to California Department of Conservation, Division of Mines and Geology, is a fault that has indicated surface displacement within the last 11,000 years. A fault that has not shown geologic evidence of surface displacement in the last 11,000 years is considered "inactive."

A major earthquake (7.0 magnitude) on the Cucamonga Fault, located approximately 2.5 miles north of the project site, is assumed to be the worst-case earthquake scenario for the City. Ground displacements of up to 9 feet could occur along the fault, intense ground shaking could last more than 30 seconds, and losses could be extensive (City of Rancho Cucamonga 2010a). The Etiwanda Avenue Fault Scarp (potential for 6.5 magnitude earthquake) is considered capable of ground shaking at an intensity that presents unacceptable risks to proposed structures. This fault is located approximately one mile north of the project site.

Soils

The elevation of the project site ranges from 1,915 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) to 1,944 feet AMSL. It is located approximately 364 feet southeast of a drainage, which emanates from the San Gabriel Mountains 0.55 mile to the north. According to the National Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey website (NRCS 2020), soil on the project site consists of Soboba Gravely Loamy Sand. The Rancho

Cucamonga General Plan EIR describes these soils as consisting of grayish-brown stony loamy sand on the surface, about 10 inches thick, with underlying material of brown very stony loamy sand and very pale brown stony sand about 60 inches thick. These soils are excessively drained and highly permeable. Runoff on these soils is slow and erosion hazard is slight. They have low shrink-swell potential (City of Rancho Cucamonga 2010b).

4.7.2 Geology and Soils (VII) Environmental Checklist and Discussion

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Directly or indirectly cause substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.	☐	☐	☒	☐
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	☐	☐	☒	☐
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	☐	☐	☒	☐
iv) Landslides?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Less than significant.

i) According to the City's General Plan, the nearest Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone is the Etiwanda Avenue Fault Scarp, located approximately one mile north of the project site (City of Rancho Cucamonga 2010a). In the event of an earthquake, strong ground shaking would occur. However, future construction of residential structures would be required to comply with current building codes and design standards which would reduce the risk of loss, injury, or death resulting from strong ground-shaking. Design of the Proposed Project would follow the recommendations of a registered civil, structural engineer and/or engineering geologist and at a minimum meet current building standards and codes including those associated with protection from anticipated seismic events. As such, impacts would be less than significant.

ii) As discussed above, in the event of an earthquake strong ground shaking is expected to occur on the project site. The Proposed Project would not expose people or structures to strong seismic ground shaking greater than what currently exists. Design and construction

would comply with current building codes and standards which would reduce the risk of loss, injury, or death resulting from strong ground shaking. Impacts would be less than significant.

iii) Liquefaction is a phenomenon in which water-saturated granular soil loses shear strength during strong ground shaking produced by earthquakes. The loss of soil strength occurs when cyclic pore water pressure increases below the groundwater surface. Potential hazards due to liquefaction include the loss of bearing strength beneath structures, possibly causing foundation failure and/or significant settlements.

According to the Rancho Cucamonga General Plan, groundwater is generally 350 feet or more below the ground surface. The project site is not located in a zone of potential liquefaction (City of Rancho Cucamonga 2010a). For these reasons, the Proposed Project is not anticipated to have adverse effects that could result in risk of loss, injury, or death due to liquefaction that may occur during a seismic event. Impacts would be less than significant.

iv) Landslides refer to a wide variety of processes that result in the perceptible downward and outward movement of soil, rock, and vegetation under gravitational influence. Common names for landslide types include slump, rockslide, debris slide, lateral spreading, debris avalanche, earth flow, and soil creep. Landslides may be triggered by both natural- and human-induced changes in the environment resulting in slope instability.

The project site and surrounding terrain are relatively flat and no hillsides exist in the immediate vicinity. According to the Rancho Cucamonga General Plan Geologic Hazard Map, the project site does not lie in a region susceptible to landslides (City of Rancho Cucamonga 2013a). As such, no impact would occur.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Less than significant.

The Proposed Project would require ground-disturbing activities, such as grading, that could potentially result in soil erosion or loss of topsoil. These exposed soils could potentially cause erosion impacts during windy conditions and from construction vehicles traveling through the project site. Heavy rains could cause the exposed soils to run off into public rights-of-way and/or storm drainage systems.

Construction of the Proposed Project would be required to comply with the Construction General Permit, either through a waiver or through preparation and implementation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). Best Management Practices (BMPs) included in the SWPPP would minimize soil erosion during construction. The Proposed Project's grading plan and SWPPP would also ensure that the proposed earthwork and storm water structures are designed to avoid soil erosion. Impacts would be less than significant.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Less than significant.

As discussed in the responses to questions a) i) through iv) of this section, hazards associated with liquefaction, lateral spread, and landslides are not expected. Compliance with City procedures for plan check, permit issuance, and construction inspection ensure would ensure that the Proposed Project is appropriately designed to minimize potential hazards related to soil instability. Impacts would be less than significant.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

No impact.

According to the General Plan EIR, soboba soils that are stony loamy sand (SpC) are found are found at the project site. These soils consist of grayish-brown stony loamy sand on the surface, about 10 inches thick, with underlying material of brown very stony loamy sand and very pale brown stony sand about 60 inches thick. These soils are excessively drained and highly permeable. Runoff on these soils is slow and erosion hazard is slight. They have low shrink-swell potential (City of Rancho Cucamonga 2010b). Therefore, no impact would occur.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Less than significant.

The Proposed Project would install private septic systems for the six residential lots. As discussed in the responses to questions a) i) through iv) of this section, geologic hazards associated with liquefaction, lateral spread, and landslides are not expected. Compliance with City procedures for plan check, permit issuance, and construction inspection ensure would ensure that the Proposed Project is appropriately designed to minimize potential hazards associated with installation of the proposed septic system. Impacts would be less than significant.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	☐	☒	☐	☐

Less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

According to the Rancho Cucamonga General Plan EIR, no direct evidence of paleontological resources has been found as a result of surveys in the City (Rancho Cucamonga 2010b). Although no paleontological resources are known to exist on site, there is a possibility that paleontological resources exist at sub-surface levels on the project site and may be uncovered during grading and excavation activities. Implementation of mitigation measure **GEO-1** would ensure that if any such resources are found during construction of the Proposed Project, they would be handled according to the proper regulations and any potential impacts would be reduced to less than significant levels.

4.7.3 Mitigation Measures

GEO-1: Unanticipated Discovery – Paleontological Resource. If paleontological resources (i.e., fossil remains) are discovered during excavation activities, the contractor will notify the City and cease excavation within 100 feet of the find until a qualified paleontological professional can provide an evaluation of the site. The qualified paleontological professional will evaluate the significance of the find and recommend appropriate measures for the disposition of the site (e.g. fossil recovery, curation, data recovery, and/or monitoring). Construction activities may continue on other parts of the construction site while evaluation and treatment of the paleontological resource takes place.

4.8 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

4.8.1 Environmental Setting

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions are released as byproducts of fossil fuel combustion, waste disposal, energy use, land use changes, and other human activities. This release of gases, such as carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), and chlorofluorocarbons, creates a blanket around the earth that allows light to pass through but traps heat at the surface, preventing its escape into space. While this is a naturally occurring process known as the greenhouse effect, human activities have accelerated the

generation of GHGs beyond natural levels. The overabundance of GHGs in the atmosphere has led to an unexpected warming of the earth and has the potential to severely impact the earth's climate system.

Each GHG differs in its ability to absorb heat in the atmosphere based on the lifetime, or persistence, of the gas molecule in the atmosphere. CH_4 traps over 25 times more heat per molecule than CO_2, and N_2O absorbs 298 times more heat per molecule than CO_2. Often, estimates of GHG emissions are presented in carbon dioxide equivalents (CO_2e). Expressing GHG emissions in carbon dioxide equivalents takes the contribution of all GHG emissions to the greenhouse effect and converts them to a single unit equivalent to the effect that would occur if only CO_2 were being emitted.

The local air quality agency regulating the SoCAB is the SCAQMD, the regional air pollution control officer for the basin. To provide guidance to local lead agencies on determining significance for GHG emissions in CEQA documents, SCAQMD staff convened a GHG CEQA Significance Threshold Working Group. The Working Group was formed to assist the SCAQMD's efforts to develop a GHG significance threshold and is composed of a wide variety of stakeholders including the State Office of Planning and Research (OPR), CARB, the Attorney General's Office, a variety of city and county planning departments in the Basin, various utilities such as sanitation and power companies throughout the Basin, industry groups, and environmental and professional organizations. On October 8, 2008, the SCAQMD released the Draft AQMD Staff CEQA GHG Significance Thresholds. On September 28, 2010, the SCAQMD recommended an interim screening level numeric, bright-line threshold of 3,000 metric tons of CO_2e annually and an efficiency-based threshold of 4.8 metric tons of CO_2e per service population (Project employees + patrons + residents) per year in 2020 and 3.0 metric tons of CO_2e per service population per year in 2035. These thresholds were developed as part of the SCAQMD GHG CEQA Significance Threshold Working Group. The working group was formed to assist the SCAQMD's efforts to develop a GHG significance threshold and is composed of a wide variety of stakeholders including the state Office of Planning and Research (OPR), CARB, the Attorney General's Office, a variety of city and county planning departments in the SoCAB, various utilities such as sanitation and power companies throughout the basin, industry groups, and environmental and professional organizations. The numeric bright line and efficiency-based thresholds were developed to be consistent with CEQA requirements for developing significance thresholds, are supported by substantial evidence, and provide guidance to CEQA practitioners and lead agencies with regard to determining whether GHG emissions from a proposed project are significant.

ECORP prepared an Air Quality/Greenhouse Gas Technical Report for the Proposed Project in October 2018 (Appendix A). For the purposes of this evaluation, the Proposed Project is compared to the SCAQMD interim screening level numeric bright-line threshold of 3,000 metric tons of CO_2e annually. If it is determined that the Proposed Project is estimated to exceed this screening threshold, it will then be compared to the SCAQMD-recommended efficiency-based threshold of 4.8 metric tons of CO_2e per service population per year in 2020, and 3.0 metric tons of CO_2e per service population per year in 2035.

The Proposed Project is also evaluated for compliance with the City Sustainable Community Action Plan. As part of the Sustainable Community Action Plan, Rancho Cucamonga set a goal to reduce greenhouse gas emissions 15 percent below 2008 levels by 2020. The Sustainable Community Action Plan also addresses GHG emissions beyond 2020 as informed by the statewide post-2020 GHG reduction targets.

Rancho Cucamonga will look to align greenhouse gas reduction goals with State targets for 2030 and beyond.

4.8.2 Greenhouse Gas Emissions (VIII) Environmental Checklist and Discussion

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒

No impact.

Construction

Construction-related activities that would generate GHGs include worker commute trips, haul trucks carrying supplies and materials to and from the project site, and off-road construction equipment (e.g., dozers, loaders, excavators). Table 4.8-1 illustrates the specific construction-generated GHG emissions that would result from construction of the Proposed Project.

Table 4.8-1. Construction-Related Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Emissions Source	CO_2e (Metric Tons/ Year)
Construction in 2019	510
Construction in 2020	108
Total	**618**

Source: CalEEMod version 2016.3.2. Refer to Appendix A in the Air Quality/Greenhouse Gas Assessment for Model Data Outputs (ECORP 2020a).

Notes: Emissions estimates account for the demolition of 4,200 square feet of structures. Building construction, paving, and painting assumed to occur simultaneously.

As shown in Table 4.8-1, Proposed Project construction would result in the generation of approximately 618 metric tons of CO_2e over the course of construction. Once construction is complete, the generation of these GHG emissions would cease. Projected GHGs from construction have been quantified and amortized over the life of the Proposed Project (30 years). The amortized construction emissions are added to the annual average operational emissions.

Operations

Operation of the Proposed Project would result in GHG emissions predominantly associated with motor vehicle use. Long-term operational GHG emissions attributable to the Proposed Project are identified in Table 4.8-2 and compared to SCAQMD's interim screening level numeric bright-line threshold of 3,000 metric tons of CO_2e annually.

Table 4.8-2. Operational-Related Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Emissions Source	CO_2e (Metric Tons/ Year)
Construction Emissions (Amortized over 30 years)	21
Area Source Emissions	1
Energy Source Emissions	27
Mobile Source Emissions	91
Solid Waste Emissions	4
Water Emissions	3
Total Emissions	**147**
SCAQMD Screening Threshold	3,000
Exceed SCAQMD Threshold?	**No**

Source: CalEEMod version 2016.3.2. Refer to Appendix A in the Air Quality/Greenhouse Gas Assessment for Model Data Outputs (ECORP 2020a).

Notes: Emissions projections account for a trip generation rate identified ITE Trip Generation Manual, 10th Edition (2017).

SCAQMD thresholds were developed based on substantial evidence that such thresholds represent quantitative levels of GHG emissions, compliance with which means that the environmental impact of the GHG emissions will normally not be cumulatively considerable under CEQA. These thresholds were developed as part of the SCAQMD GHG CEQA Significance Threshold Working Group. The working group was formed to assist the SCAQMD's efforts to develop a GHG significance threshold and is composed of a wide variety of stakeholders including the state OPR, CARB, the Attorney General's Office, a variety of city and county planning departments in the SoCAB, various utilities such as sanitation and power companies throughout the basin, industry groups, and environmental and professional organizations. As shown in Table 4.8-2, operational-generated emissions would not exceed the SCAQMD's interim screening level numeric bright-line threshold of 3,000 metric tons of CO_2e annually. No impact would occur.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Less than significant.

City of Rancho Cucamonga Sustainable Community Action Plan

The Rancho Cucamonga Sustainable Community Action Plan (2017) is a strategic planning document that identifies sources of GHG emissions within the City's boundaries, presents current and future emissions estimates, identifies a GHG reduction target for future years, and presents strategic policies and actions to reduce emissions from the energy, transportation, land use, water use, and waste sectors. The GHG-reduction strategies in the Plan build on inventory results and key opportunities prioritized by City staff and members of the public. The Sustainable Community Action Plan strategies consist of strategies that

identify the steps the City will take to support reductions in GHG emissions. The City will achieve these reductions in GHG emissions through a mix of voluntary programs and new strategic standards. All standards presented in the Sustainable Community Action Plan respond to the needs of development though achieving more efficient use of resources.

Both the existing and the projected GHG inventories in the Sustainable Community Action Plan were derived based on the land use designations and associated densities defined in the City *2010 General Plan*. The Proposed Project is consistent with the land use designation and development density presented in the *2010 General Plan*. As previously stated, the project site is designated by the City's *General Plan* as "Very Low Residential", which allows for detached, very low-density single residential units on 0.5-acre lots or larger, with private yards and private parking. Since the Proposed Project is consistent with the *General Plan* it is consistent with the types, intensity, and patterns of land use envisioned for the site vicinity in the *General Plan*. As a result, the Proposed Project would not conflict with the land use assumptions or exceed the population or job growth projections used by the City to develop the Sustainable Community Action Plan.

While the Sustainable Community Action Plan does not contain specific requirements for new developments like that proposed by the Proposed Project, all development in Rancho Cucamonga, including the Proposed Project, is required to adhere to all City-adopted policy provisions, including those contained in the adopted Sustainable Community Action Plan. The City ensures all feasible GHG-reducing strategies of the Sustainable Community Action Plan are incorporated into projects and their permits through development review and applications of conditions of approval as applicable.

The Proposed Project would not conflict with an adopted plan, policy, or regulation pertaining to GHGs. Thus, a less than significant impact would occur in this regard.

Cumulative GHG Impacts

Climate change is a global problem and GHGs are global pollutants, unlike criteria air pollutants and toxic air contaminants, which are pollutants of regional and local concern. Whereas pollutants with localized air quality effects have relatively short atmospheric lifetimes (about 1 day), GHGs have much longer atmospheric lifetimes of 1 year to several thousand years that allow them to be dispersed around the globe.

It is generally the case that an individual project of this size and nature is of insufficient magnitude by itself to influence climate change or result in a substantial contribution to the global GHG inventory. GHG impacts are recognized as exclusively cumulative impacts; there are no non-cumulative GHG emission impacts from a climate change perspective. The additive effect of project-related GHGs would not result in a reasonably foreseeable cumulatively considerable contribution to global climate change. In addition, the Proposed Project as well as other cumulative related projects would also be subject to all applicable regulatory requirements, which would further reduce GHG emissions. As previously discussed, the Proposed Project would not conflict with the City CAP. As a result, the Proposed Project would not conflict with any GHG reduction plans. Therefore, the Proposed Project's cumulative contribution of GHG

emissions would be less than significant and the Proposed Project's cumulative GHG impacts would also be less than cumulatively considerable.

4.8.3 Mitigation Measures

No significant impacts were identified, and no mitigation measures are required.

4.9 Hazards and Hazardous Materials

4.9.1 Hazards and Hazardous Materials (IX) Environmental Checklist and Discussion

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Less than significant.

The construction phase of the Proposed Project may include the transport, storage, and short-term use of petroleum-based fuels, lubricants, pesticides, and other similar materials. These activities would be short-term and one-time events and would be subject to federal, state, and local health and safety requirements. The transport of hazardous materials by truck is regulated by federal safety standards under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Department of Transportation. Additionally, the implementation of BMPs stipulating proper storage of hazardous materials and vehicle refueling would be implemented during construction as part of the SWPPP. All transport, handling, use, and disposal of substances such as petroleum products, paints, and solvents related to the operation and maintenance of the Proposed Project would comply with all Federal, State, and local laws regulating management and use of hazardous materials. Long-term operation of the Proposed Project would involve very little transport, storage, use, or disposal of hazardous material. A less than significant impact related to the use or transport of hazardous materials is expected to occur.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Less than significant.

On-site storage and/or use of large quantities of hazardous materials capable of affecting soil and groundwater are not proposed. However, during construction some hazardous materials, such as diesel

fuel and herbicides, would be used. A SWPPP, listing BMPs to prevent construction pollutants and products from violating any water quality standard or waste discharge requirements would be prepared for the Proposed Project. The potential risk associated with accidental discharge during use and storage of equipment-related hazardous materials would be low since the handling of such materials would be addressed through the implementation of BMPs. With the implementation of BMPs, the Proposed Project would not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous material. Impacts would be less than significant.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	☐	☐	☐	☒

No impact.

The nearest school to the project site is Hermosa Elementary School, approximately 0.4 mile south of the site. As such, the Proposed Project would not emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous materials within one-quarter mile of a school. No impact would occur.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

No impact.

A search of the Department of Toxic Substances Control's (DTSC) Hazardous Waste and Substances Site List (Cortese List) and EnviroStor online database and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) GeoTracker online database was conducted for the Proposed Project area (DTSC 2020a and 2020b; SWRCB 2020). The searches revealed no known hazardous materials on the project site or immediate vicinity. No impact would occur.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No 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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

No impact.

The project site is not located within two miles of a public or private airport. The nearest airport is Cable Airport, approximately 6.2 miles southwest of the project site. As such, the Project would not result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area. No impact would occur.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
f) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Less than significant.

The City produced the Ready RC Guide in 2017, which provides essential tips on what to do before, during and after a disaster. The guide focuses primarily on fire, flood, earthquake, and wind disasters. This comprehensive booklet includes emergency kit checklists, evacuation route maps, shelter information and more (City of Rancho Cucamonga 2017).

The nearest designated emergency access route by the Ready RC Guide is Banyan Street, approximately one mile south of the project site. Emergency access to the site would be available via one entrance on Hermosa Avenue, thereby facilitating emergency response and evacuation, if necessary. The City's project review process includes reviews by the City's fire and police departments for consideration of emergency access requirements. The Proposed Project's design would meet City standards for required emergency vehicle access and emergency egress of residents. Established City procedures including plan check, permit issuance, and construction inspection would ensure implementation of the Proposed Project is consistent with the approved design. A less than significant impact would occur.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
g) Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?	☐	☐	☒	☐

No impact.

According to the CALFIRE Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone Map, the project site is located within a VHFHSZ (CALFIRE 2008). The project site is located on relatively flat a terrain and not in the vicinity of any large wildland areas. Emergency access to the site would be available via one existing entrance at the intersection of Vista Grove Drive and Hermosa Avenue. In addition, the Proposed Project would not substantially alter the slope, wind patterns, or other factors that could exacerbate wildfire risks. The City's project review process includes reviews by the City's Fire, Building and Safety, and Planning Departments for consideration of wildfire risk, emergency access requirements, and consistency with General Plan policies. The Proposed Project's design would meet City standards and the latest building construction codes. Established City procedures including plan check, permit issuance, and construction inspection would ensure implementation of the Proposed Project is consistent with the approved design. Impacts would be less than significant.

4.9.2 Mitigation Measures

No significant impacts were identified, and no mitigation measures are required.

4.10 Hydrology and Water Quality

4.10.1 Environmental Setting

Regional Hydrology

The City of Rancho Cucamonga is underlain by the Chino and Cucamonga groundwater basins, with the Cucamonga basin underlying the area located generally north of the Red Hill inferred fault and the Chino basin underlying the area south of the fault. The Red Hill Fault acts as a hydrological barrier between the two groundwater basins. The project site is located within the Cucamonga Basin (City of Rancho Cucamonga 2010b).

The alluvial fans underlying the City were created by several stream systems from the eastern San Gabriel Mountains. These fans and washes represent debris flow events in the recent geologic period. The San Bernardino County Flood Control District maintains debris basins and flood-control facilities in the area to control debris flows and flooding hazards along the canyons, creeks and washes (City of Rancho Cucamonga 2010b).

Site Hydrology and On-Site Drainage

The elevation of the Project Area ranges from 1,915 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) to 1,944 feet AMSL. It is located approximately 364 feet southeast of a drainage, which emanates from the San Gabriel Mountains 0.55 mile to the north. For details of the proposed water quality management plans, please see Figure 4.

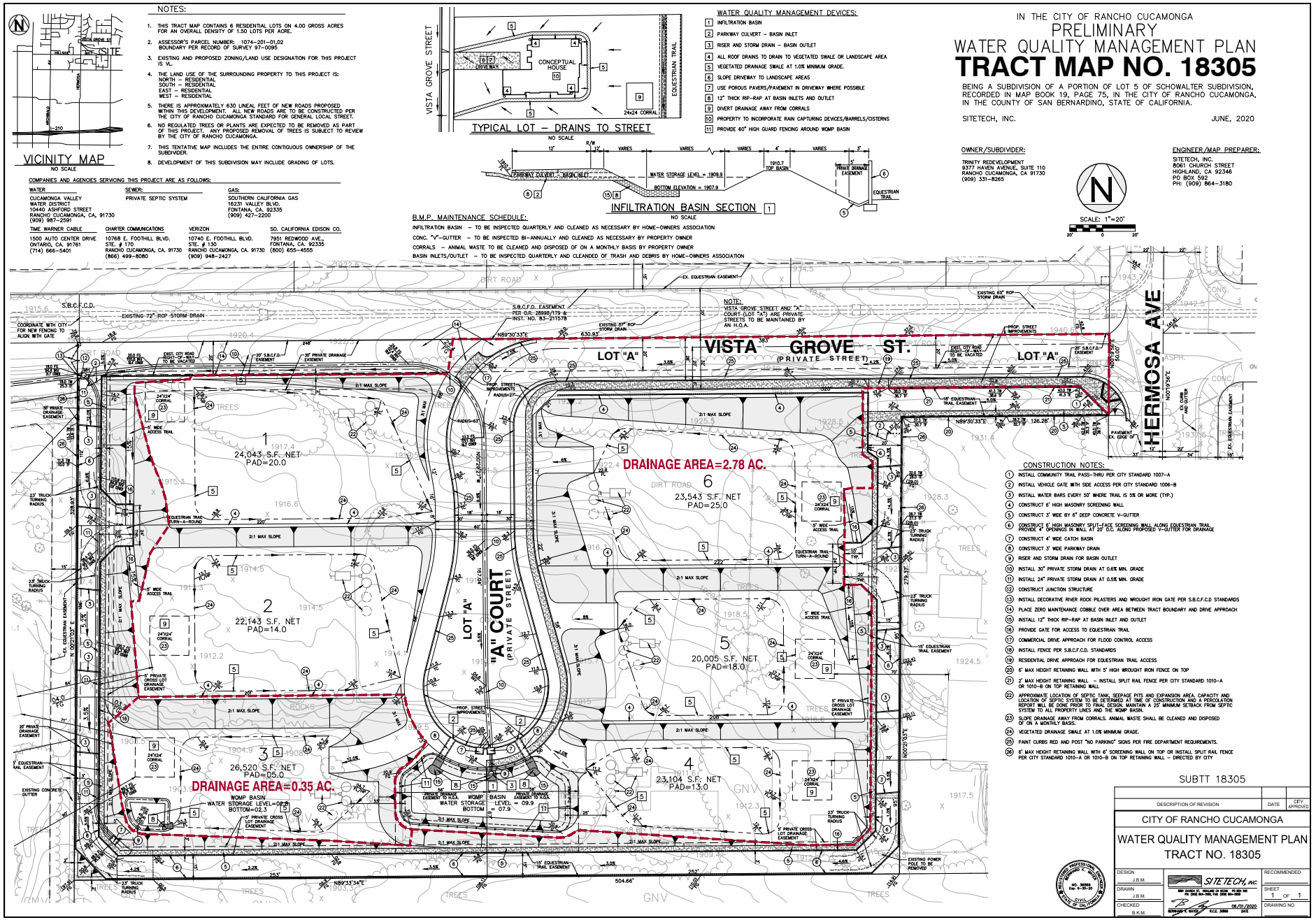
4.10.2 Hydrology and Water Quality (X) Environmental Checklist and Discussion

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Less than significant.

During construction of the Proposed Project water quality impacts could occur without proper controls. Soils loosened during grading, spills of fluids or fuels from vehicles and equipment or miscellaneous construction materials and debris, if mobilized and transported offsite in overland flow, could degrade water quality. Because the area of ground disturbance affected by construction of the Proposed Project would exceed one acre, the Proposed Project would be subject to the requirements of the statewide NPDES stormwater permit for construction activity (Order 98-08 DWQ). The proponent of the Proposed Project would implement a SWPPP listing BMPs to prevent construction pollutants and products from violating any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements.

During operations the Proposed Project would implement a Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP). The WQMP details the Proposed Project's stormwater management system to address post-construction runoff quality and quantity. The Proposed Project's stormwater management system includes a water quality basin at the southern end of the cul-de-sac, between Lot 3 and Lot 4 (Figure 4. Water Quality Management Plan). Stormwater runoff from the proposed development would be directed to the proposed water quality basin. Impacts to surface or ground water quality during project operation would be less than significant.



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ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

Figure 4. Water Quality Management Plan
2020-173 Tentative Tract Map No. 18305 Project

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Less than significant.

The Proposed Project would include both pervious (water quality basin, drainage easement, and landscape areas) and impervious (hardscapes, building footprints) surfaces. The Proposed Project would not involve the withdrawal of groundwater. Water supply for the residential uses would be provided by the Cucamonga Valley Water District. The Proposed Project's stormwater management system includes the use of a water quality basin, which would allow groundwater recharge. Therefore, the Proposed Project is not anticipated to substantially affect groundwater recharge. Impacts would be less than significant.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
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 that 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 polluted runoff; or	☐	☐	☒	☐
iv) impede or redirect flood flows?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Less than significant.

i) The Proposed Project would require grading of the project site which would result in localized changes in discharge patterns, which could result in erosion and/or siltation. Erosion and/or siltation during construction would be minimized by implementation of BMPs included in the

Proposed Project's SWPPP. Furthermore, the Proposed Project grading plan and stormwater management system has been designed by a registered civil engineer to meet City development standards and safely collect and convey runoff to on-site basins. Energy dissipators, such as rip-rap, would be used at discharge locations within the proposed basins to reduce the erosion potential. Impacts would be less than significant.

ii) The Proposed Project's WQMP details the project's strategy to control the velocity and volume of surface runoff originating from the project site. The Proposed Project's WQMP includes the use of a water quality basin and catch basins, which would accept runoff from the proposed development. The Proposed Project's basins are designed to allow stormwater to infiltrate into the ground reducing the velocity and volume of stormwater that is discharged from the project site. As such, the potential for flooding on- or offsite is reduced. Impacts would be less than significant.

iii) The Proposed Project's stormwater management system was designed by a registered civil engineer to ensure that the system's components are sized to treat the runoff volumes that are anticipated for the post-development condition. The system has also been designed to treat polluted runoff that is typical for residential development. Impacts would be less than significant.

iv) The proposed grading plan and stormwater management system are designed to prevent flooding conditions. According to the General Plan EIR Figure 4.9-3 Flood Hazard Zones, the project site is located outside of the 0.2 percent chance of annual flood zone. Runoff from the proposed residential lots would be conveyed to the water quality basin and various catch basins throughout the site. Therefore, the Proposed Project would not impede or redirect flood flows. No impact would occur.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
d) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?	☐	☐	☐	☒

No impact.

According to the General Plan EIR Figure 4.9-3 Flood Hazard Zones, the project site is located outside of the 0.2 percent chance of annual flood zone. Additionally, the project site is located approximately 40 miles northeast of the Pacific Ocean and not in the vicinity of a large body of water. Due to the distance to the Pacific Ocean, the project site would not be subject to inundation from seiches or tsunamis. The project site is also located outside of an inundation area (City of Rancho Cucamonga 2010b). No impact would occur.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
e) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Less than significant.

The project site is located within the Cucamonga Groundwater Basin. According to the Cucamonga Valley Water District (CVWD) 2015 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), CVWD predicts that it would have sufficient supply to meet water demands in the foreseeable future. To meet demand, the difference from reduced canyon flows, imported water restrictions and State mandated water reductions during a multi-dry year shall be made up from the district's stored groundwater from the Chino Basin, tier II imported water (if available), replenishment water (if available), and implementation of the water shortage contingency plan (CVWD 2016). The Proposed Project would comply with the Water Shortage Contingency Plan outlined in the UWMP, if implemented. For example, limits may be applied to the number of days, frequency and duration of outdoor watering. It is anticipated that the addition of six residential lots would not exceed the capacity of water supplies of the Cucamonga Basin. Furthermore, the Proposed Project would comply with the NPDES stormwater permit for construction activity (Order 98-08 DWQ), and as such would prepare a SWPPP to prevent groundwater contamination. By complying with all City and regional water conservation policies and regulations, impacts to water quality control and groundwater recharge would be less than significant.

4.10.3 Mitigation Measures

No significant impacts were identified, and no mitigation measures are required.

4.11 Land Use and Planning

4.11.1 Environmental Setting

The Proposed Project is located within the City of Rancho Cucamonga in southwest San Bernardino County (Figure 1). The project site consists of an approximately 4-acre area containing undeveloped land, a single-family home, and detached garage building (APN 1074-201-01,02). The site is located southwest of the intersection of Vista Grove Street and Hermosa Avenue (Figure 2). As shown on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute Cucamonga Peak, California topographic quadrangle map (1996), the Project Area is located in the northeastern quarter of Section 28 of Township 1 north, Range 7 west of the San Bernardino Base and Meridian (Figure 2).

The project site is approximately 1.5 miles north of the Foothill Freeway (I-210). The project site is bounded by residential properties to the east and west, an existing SBCFCD access road to the north, and an equestrian boarding and training facility to the south. The project site is very disturbed, with most of the vegetation on the project site consisting of non-native grasses and forbs known to persist in disturbed areas. Surrounding land uses are described in the table below.

Table 4.11-1. Surrounding Zoning and Land Use Designations

	Land Use Designation	Zoning Designation	Existing Land Use
Project Site	Very Low Residential (VL)	Very Low Residential (VL)	Very Low Residential (VL)
North	Very Low Residential (VL)	Very Low Residential (VL)	SBCFD Access Road
East	Very Low Residential (VL)	Very Low Residential (VL)	Very Low Residential (VL)
South	Very Low Residential (VL)	Very Low Residential (VL)	Equestrian Boarding and Training Facility
West	Very Low Residential (VL)	Very Low Residential (VL)	Very Low Residential (VL)
Source: City of Rancho Cucamonga 2010a			

The project site has a City of Rancho Cucamonga General Plan designation of Very Low Residential (VL). The VL General Plan designation provides for detached, very low-density single residential units on 0.5-acre lots or larger, with private yards and private parking. This designation generally applies to the foothill areas north of Banyan Street and north of the Pacific Electric Trail in the Etiwanda area.

4.11.2 Land Use and Planning (XI) Environmental Checklist and Discussion

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Physically divide an established community?	☐	☐	☐	☒

No impact.

While there are residential neighborhoods in the vicinity of the project site, no separation of uses or disruption of access between land uses around the site would occur as a result of the Proposed Project. All development associated with the Proposed Project would be confined to the project site and would not disrupt or divide the physical arrangement of the established community. Therefore, the Proposed Project would not affect any established community. No impact would occur.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

No impact.

The City's 2010 General Plan Future assumes that future development and redevelopment in the City would lead to the conversion of vacant and undeveloped land to urban land uses and the redevelopment of underutilized lots (City of Rancho Cucamonga 2010b). The Proposed Project is located in a Very Low Residential (VL) land use designation and would result in six new residential lots, which aligns with the redevelopment goals outlined in the General Plan. Additionally, the Proposed Project would continue the same recreational land uses within the project site; therefore, it would not conflict with the City's land use plans. No impact would occur.

4.11.3 Mitigation Measures

No significant impacts were identified, and no mitigation measures are required.

4.12 Mineral Resources

4.12.1 Environmental Setting

Approximately 2,422 acres of potential aggregate mineral resources are located within the City. The majority of this acreage is planned for Open Space, Conservation, Flood Control/Utility Corridor, or Hillside Residential, which represents a very low-density of development. As of 2009, approximately 437 acres of the sectors in the City have been developed. Consequently, land use conflicts between residential uses and possible aggregate extraction is likely to occur in the City, particularly as residential use increases. The Sphere of Influence currently contains a rock crushing plant located within the Day Creek area, which is the only active aggregate operation in the Planning Area. As such, aggregate deposits available for recovery within the City may be limited due to conflicts between urban development, access, and the nature of typical surface mining operations (Rancho Cucamonga 2010a).

4.12.2 Mineral Resources (XII) Environmental Checklist and Discussion

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	☐	☐	☐	☒

No impact.

According to the General Plan Mineral Land Classification Map, the project site is located in Mineral Resource Zone 2 (MRZ-2). MRZ-2 is defined as areas where geologic data indicate that significant PCC-Grade aggregate resources are present (CGS 2007). However, the Proposed Project consists of residential development and does not include mining activities. No impact to mineral resources would occur.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

No impact.

There are four coalescing alluvial fans in or near the City, comprising a significant local sand and gravel resource. From west to east these alluvial fans are known as the San Antonio, Cucamonga, Deer Creek, and Day Creek fans (City of Rancho Cucamonga 2010a). According to the City's General Plan, the project site is not located in one of these regionally significant aggregate mineral resource areas. As discussed above, the Proposed Project would prepare a 4-acre site for development of six residential lots. No mining activities currently exist on the site, nor are any proposed. Therefore, no impact to locally important mineral resources would occur.

4.12.3 Mitigation Measures

No significant impacts were identified, and no mitigation measures are required.

4.13 Noise

4.13.1 Environmental Setting

Noise Fundamentals

Noise is generally defined as sound that is loud, disagreeable, or unexpected. The selection of a proper noise descriptor for a specific source is dependent on the spatial and temporal distribution, duration, and fluctuation of the noise. The noise descriptors most often encountered when dealing with traffic, community, and environmental noise include the average hourly noise level (in L_{eq}) and the average daily noise levels/community noise equivalent level (in L_{dn}/CNEL). The L_{eq} is a measure of ambient noise, while the L_{dn} and CNEL are measures of community noise. Each is applicable to this analysis and defined as follows:

- **Equivalent Noise Level (L_{eq})** is the average acoustic energy content of noise for a stated period of time. Thus, the L_{eq} of a time-varying noise and that of a steady noise are the same if they deliver the same acoustic energy to the ear during exposure. For evaluating community impacts, this rating scale does not vary, regardless of whether the noise occurs during the day or the night.
- **Day-Night Average (L_{dn})** is a 24-hour average L_{eq} with a 10-dBA "weighting" added to noise during the hours of 10:00 pm to 7:00 am to account for noise sensitivity in the nighttime. The logarithmic effect of these additions is that a 60 dBA 24-hour L_{eq} would result in a measurement of 66.4 dBA L_{dn}.

- **Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL)** is a 24-hour average L_{eq} with a 5-dBA weighting during the hours of 7:00 pm to 10:00 pm and a 10-dBA weighting added to noise during the hours of 10:00 pm to 7:00 am to account for noise sensitivity in the evening and nighttime, respectively.

Noise can be generated by a number of sources, including mobile sources, such as automobiles, trucks and airplanes, and stationary sources, such as construction sites, machinery, and industrial operations. Sound spreads (propagates) uniformly outward in a spherical pattern, and the sound level decreases (attenuates) at a rate of approximately 6 dB for each doubling of distance from a stationary or point source. Sound from a line source, such as a highway, propagates outward in a cylindrical pattern, often referred to as cylindrical spreading. Sound levels attenuate at a rate of approximately 3 dB for each doubling of distance from a line source, such as a roadway, depending on ground surface characteristics (Federal Highway Administration [FHWA] 2011). No excess attenuation is assumed for hard surfaces like a parking lot or a body of water. Soft surfaces, such as soft dirt or grass, can absorb sound, so an excess ground-attenuation value of 1.5 dB per doubling of distance is normally assumed. For line sources, an overall attenuation rate of 3 dB per doubling of distance is assumed (FHWA 2011).

Vibration Fundamentals

Ground vibration can be measured several ways to quantify the amplitude of vibration produced. This can be through peak particle velocity or root mean square velocity. These velocity measurements measure maximum particle at one point or the average of the squared amplitude of the signal, respectively. Vibration impacts on people can be described as the level of annoyance and can vary depending on an individual's sensitivity. Generally, low-level vibrations may cause window rattling but do not pose any threats to the integrity of buildings or structures.

Noise-Sensitive Land Uses

Noise-sensitive land uses are generally considered to include those uses where noise exposure could result in health-related risks to individuals, as well as places where quiet is an essential element of their intended purpose. Residential dwellings are of primary concern because of the potential for increased and prolonged exposure of individuals to both interior and exterior noise levels. Additional land uses such as parks, historic sites, cemeteries, and recreation areas are considered sensitive to increases in exterior noise levels. Schools, churches, hotels, libraries, and other places where low interior noise levels are essential are also considered noise-sensitive land uses. Nearby noise-sensitive land uses consist of single family residences to the north, east and west. The closest residences includes those directly adjacent to the project site on the east and west.

Existing Ambient Noise Environment

The City of Rancho Cucamonga, which encompasses the project site, is impacted by various noise sources. It is subject to typical urban noise such as noise generated by traffic, heavy machinery, and day-to-day outdoor activities as well as noise generated from the various land uses (i.e., residential, commercial, institutional, and recreational and parks activities) throughout Rancho Cucamonga that generate stationary source noise. Mobile sources of noise, especially cars and trucks, are the most common source

of noise in the community. The noise surveys conducted in 2009 for the City's General Plan concluded that the ambient noise environment in Rancho Cucamonga is largely influenced by roadway noise.

In order to quantify existing ambient noise levels in the Project area, ECORP Consulting conducted two short-term noise measurements on October 10, 2018. The noise measurement sites were representative of typical existing noise exposure within and immediately adjacent to the project site (see Appendix D for Noise Measurement Locations). The 10-minute measurements were taken between 10:55 a.m. and 11:24 p.m. Short-term (L_{eq}) measurements are considered representative of the noise levels throughout the day. The average noise levels and sources of noise measured at each location are listed in in Table 4.13-1.

Table 4.13-1. Existing (Baseline) Noise Measurements

Site Number	Location	L_{eq} dBA	L_{min} dBA	L_{max} dBA	Time
1	Center of Project Site; west of Hermosa Avenue and South of Vista Grove Street	43.2	34.6	61.3	10:55 a.m. – 11:05 a.m.
2	At the Corner of Briartree Place & Bramblewood Drive	38.5	37.8	46.7	11:14 a.m. – 11:24 a.m.

Source: Measurements were taken by ECORP Consulting with a Larson Davis SoundExpert LxT precision sound level meter, which satisfies the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) for general environmental noise measurement instrumentation. Prior to the measurements, the SoundExpert LxT sound level meter was calibrated according to manufacturer specifications with a Larson Davis CAL200 Class I Calibrator. See Appendix D for noise measurement outputs.

As shown in Table 4.13-1, the ambient recorded noise levels ranged from 38.5 dBA to 43.2 dBA near the project site (see Appendix D for noise measurement locations). The noise most commonly in the Project vicinity is produced by automotive vehicles (cars, trucks, buses, motorcycles). Traffic moving along streets produces a sound level that remains relatively constant and is part of the Project area's minimum ambient noise level. Vehicular noise varies with the volume, speed and type of traffic. Slower traffic produces less noise than fast moving traffic. Trucks typically generate more noise than cars. Infrequent or intermittent noise also is associated with vehicles, including sirens, vehicle alarms, slamming of doors, trains, garbage and construction vehicle activity and honking of horns. These noises add to urban noise and are regulated by a variety of agencies.

4.13.2 Noise (XIII) Environmental Checklist and Discussion

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Result in 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?	☐	☒	☐	☐

Less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

Project Construction Noise

Construction noise associated with the Proposed Project would be temporary and would vary depending on the nature of the activities being performed. Noise generated would primarily be associated with the operation of off-road equipment for on-site construction activities as well as construction vehicle traffic on area roadways. Construction noise typically occurs intermittently and varies depending on the nature or phase of construction (e.g., building construction, paving). Noise generated by construction equipment, including earth movers, material handlers, and portable generators, can reach high levels. 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). During construction, exterior noise levels could negatively affect sensitive receptors in the vicinity of the construction site.

Nearby noise-sensitive land uses consist of single family residences to the north, east and west. As described in Section 17.66.050 of the City's Municipal Code, noise sources associated with construction, repair, remodeling, or grading of any real property or during authorized seismic surveys, are exempt provided said activities:

a. When adjacent to a residential land use, school, church or similar type of use, the noise generating activity does not take place between the hours of 8:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. on weekdays, including Saturday, or at any time on Sunday or a national holiday, and provided noise levels created do not exceed the noise standard of 65 dBA when measured at the adjacent property line.

In order to estimate the worst-case construction noise levels that may occur at the nearest noise-sensitive receptors in the Project vicinity, the combined construction equipment noise levels were calculated using the Roadway Noise Construction Model for the demolition, site preparation, grading, paving, building, and coating phases. The anticipated short-term construction noise levels generated during demolition, grading, paving, building, and coating activities are presented in Table 4.13-2.

Table 4.13-2. Construction Average (dBA) Noise Levels by Receptor Distance and Construction Phase – Unmitigated

Description	Estimated Exterior Construction Noise Level @ Adjacent Residences to North, East and West (25' Distance)	Construction Noise Standards (dBA L_{eq})	Exceeds Standards?
Demolition (mobile equipment)	84.6	65.0	**Yes**
Site Preparation (mobile equipment)	78.8		**Yes**
Grading (mobile equipment)	80.7		**Yes**
Building Construction, Paving, & Painting (mobile equipment)	84.5		**Yes**

Table 4.13-2. Construction Average (dBA) Noise Levels by Receptor Distance and Construction Phase – Unmitigated

Description	Estimated Exterior Construction Noise Level @ Adjacent Residences to North, East and West (25' Distance)	Construction Noise Standards (dBA L_{eq})	Exceeds Standards?
Building Construction, Paving, & Painting (stationary equipment)	76.5		**Yes**

Source: Traffic noise levels were calculated by ECORP Consulting using the FHWA Roadway Noise Construction Model (FHWA 2006). Refer to Attachment B for noise modeling assumptions and results.

Notes: Construction equipment used during each phase derived from CalEEMod 2016.3.2.
Distance between proposed demolition activities and receptors measured from the area of demolition.

L_{eq} = the equivalent energy noise level, is the average acoustic energy content of noise for a stated period of time. Thus, the L_{eq} of a time-varying noise and that of a steady noise are the same if they deliver the same acoustic energy to the ear during exposure. For evaluating community impacts, this rating scale does not vary, regardless of whether the noise occurs during the day or the night.

As shown, noise construction standards for all construction phases would be exceeded. Noise source control is the most effective method of controlling construction noise. Source controls, which limit noise, are the easiest to oversee on a construction project. Mitigation at the source reduces the problem everywhere, not just along one single path or for one receiver. Noise path controls are the second method in controlling noise. Barriers or enclosures can provide a substantial reduction in the nuisance effect in some cases. Path control measures include moving equipment farther away from the receiver; enclosing especially noisy activities or stationary equipment; erecting noise enclosures, barriers, or curtains; and using landscaping as a shield and dissipater.

Implementation of mitigation measure **NOI-1** would reduce construction-generated noise levels. According to the Federal Highway Administration, a solid wall or berm generally reduces noise levels by 10 to 20 dBA (FHWA 2011). However, noise barriers or enclosures specifically designed to reduce site-specific construction noise, such as can be accomplished when erecting flexible sound control curtains around stationary heavy equipment, can provide a sound reduction 35 dBA or greater (WEAL 2000). Noise barriers or enclosures such as that required by mitigation measure **NOI-1** can provide a sound reduction robust enough to reduce construction noise to levels below the 65 dBA residential standard at the adjacent property lines. Impacts would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

Ambient Noise Impacts

Project Construction

A 3-dBA change in the existing ambient noise environment is just-perceivable to the average human ear outside of the laboratory. A change in level of at least 5 dBA is required before any noticeable change in community response would be expected. A 10-dBA change is subjectively heard as an approximate doubling in loudness and would almost certainly cause an adverse change in community response. Therefore, an increase in the ambient noise environment, even though temporary, would be considered a substantial increase and mitigation measure **NOI-1** is recommended. Mitigation measure **NOI-1** contains best management practices for reducing construction-generated noise. Impacts to ambient noise levels during construction would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

Project Operation

Operational noise sources associated with the Proposed Project include off-site mobile and stationary (i.e., mechanical equipment, typical residential neighborhood activities, etc.) sources. Project operation would also result in additional traffic on adjacent roadways, thereby increasing vehicular noise in the project vicinity. According to the ITE's *Trip Generation Manual*, 10th Edition Data, the Proposed Project would generate an average of 56 automobile trips daily. According to the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) *Technical Noise Supplement to the Traffic Noise Analysis Protocol* (2013), doubling of traffic on a roadway would result in an increase of 3 dB (a barely perceptible increase). The Proposed Project's minimal daily trips (56 total) would be nominal compared to the current vehicle capacity of Hermosa Avenue, Vista Grove Street, and Hillside Road and thus, would not result in a perceptible increase traffic noise levels. Traffic noise impacts associated with the Proposed Project would be less than significant.

Potential stationary noise sources related to long-term operation of future development of the project site would include mechanical equipment. Mechanical equipment (e.g., HVAC equipment) typically generates noise levels less than 40 dBA at 40 feet, which is less than City daytime and nighttime thresholds for stationary sources. The Proposed Project places residential uses adjacent to other residential uses. As previously described, the most basic planning strategy to minimize adverse impacts on new land uses due to noise is to avoid designating certain land uses at locations within the City that would negative affect noise sensitive land uses. The project site has a General Plan designation of Very Low Residential, which provides for the development of conventional single-family detached houses and suburban subdivisions, such as the Proposed Project. The Proposed Project is consistent with the types, intensity, and patterns of land use envisioned for the project vicinity, and as previously described, the Proposed Project is considered compatible with the existing noise environment. Operation of the Proposed Project would not result in a significant noise-related impact.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Result in generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Less than significant.

Excessive groundborne vibration impacts result from continuously occurring vibration levels. Once operational, the Proposed Project would not be a source of groundborne vibration since project operations would not include the use of any stationary equipment that would result in excessive vibration levels. Increases in groundborne vibration levels attributable to the Proposed Project would be primarily associated with short-term construction-related activities. Construction on the project site would have the potential to result in varying degrees of temporary groundborne vibration, depending on the specific construction equipment used and the operations involved. Ground vibration generated by construction equipment spreads through the ground and diminishes in magnitude with increases in distance.

Construction-related ground vibration is normally associated with impact equipment such as pile drivers, jackhammers, and the operation of some heavy-duty construction equipment, such as dozers and trucks. However, it is noted that construction of the Proposed Project would not require the use of pile drivers since a deep foundation is not included as part of the Proposed Project's design and no subterranean structures are proposed. Vibration decreases rapidly with distance and it is acknowledged that construction activities would occur throughout the project site and would not be concentrated at the point closest to sensitive receptors. Groundborne vibration levels associated with representative construction equipment are summarized in Table 4.13-3.

Table 4.13-3. Vibration Source Amplitudes for Construction Equipment

Equipment Type	Peak Particle Velocity at 25 Feet (inches per second)
Hoe Ram	0.089
Large Bulldozer	0.042
Caisson Drilling	0.042
Loaded Trucks	0.035
Rock Breaker	0.016
Jackhammer	0.001
Small Bulldozer/Tractor	0.042

Source: FTA 2018

The nearest off-site structures to the project site are approximately 25 feet distant. 0.2 in/sec PPV is the threshold at which there is a risk of architectural damage to normal dwellings. Based on the vibration levels presented in Table 4.13-3, ground vibration generated by heavy-duty equipment would not be anticipated to exceed approximately 0.089 in/sec PPV at 25 feet. Furthermore, per Section 17.66.070 of the City Municipal Code, vibrations from temporary construction/demolition and vehicles that leave the subject parcel (e.g., trucks, trains, and aircraft) are exempt from vibration standards. Therefore, groundborne vibration impacts would be considered less than significant during Proposed Project construction.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	☐	☐	☐	☒

No impact.

The Proposed Project is located just under seven miles north of Ontario International Airport. The project site is not located within a noise impact zone in the *LA/Ontario International Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan* (2011). Furthermore, implementation of the Proposed Project would not affect airport

operations nor result in increased exposure of noise-sensitive receptors to aircraft noise. Thus, no impact related to airport noise would occur with implementation of the Proposed Project.

4.13.3 Mitigation Measures

NOI-1: The following best management practices shall be incorporated during Project construction:

- In order to reduce construction noise, a temporary noise barrier or enclosure shall be used along the property lines of adjacent residences to break the line of sight between the construction equipment and the adjacent residences. The temporary noise barrier shall consist of a solid plywood fence and/or flexible sound curtains attached to chain link fencing.
- Barriers such as flexible sound control curtains shall be erected around stationary heavy equipment to minimize the amount of noise on the surrounding land uses to the maximum extent feasible during construction.
- Construction activities shall be restricted to the hours of 7:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. Monday through Saturday and prohibited at any time on Sunday or a federal holiday. The Project's improvement and building plans shall specify this requirement.
- Equipping of all internal combustion engine-driven equipment with intake and exhaust mufflers that are in good condition and appropriate for the equipment.
- Prohibiting unnecessary idling of internal combustion engines.
- Locating stationary noise-generating equipment such as air compressors or portable power generators as far as possible from sensitive receptors. Constructing temporary noise barriers to screen stationary noise-generating equipment when located near adjoining sensitive land uses.
- Utilization of "quiet" air compressors and other stationary noise sources where technology exists.
- Control of noise from construction workers' radios to a point where they are not audible at existing residences bordering the project site.
- Notification of all adjacent residences of the construction schedule, in writing, and provide a written schedule of "noisy" construction activities to the adjacent and nearby residences.
- Designation of a "disturbance coordinator" who shall be responsible for responding to any complaints about construction noise. The disturbance coordinator shall determine the cause of the noise complaint (e.g., bad muffler, etc.) and shall require that reasonable measures be implemented to correct the problem. Conspicuously post a telephone number for the disturbance coordinator at the construction site and include it in the notice sent to neighbors regarding the construction schedule.

4.14 Population and Housing

4.14.1 Environmental Setting

The City of Rancho Cucamonga incorporated in 1977 with a population of approximately 44,600 persons (Rancho Cucamonga 2010b). The City's population has risen to over 177,000 persons as of 2017. According to the General Plan EIR, the City's housing stock consisted of 42,134 housing units in 2000. In January 2009, the housing stock increased to 55,716 housing units. Since 2000, the City and the County have both experienced positive growth of their housing stock; however, the annual growth rates experienced between 2000 to 2006 were higher in the City than in the County and, in 2007 and 2008, the housing stock in the County increased at a more rapid pace (Rancho Cucamonga 2010b).

4.14.2 Population and Housing (XIV) Environmental Checklist and Discussion

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
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)?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Less than significant.

The Proposed Project would result in the development of six residential lots, which would directly induce population growth. However, the Proposed Project is consistent with the VL land use designation established under the City's General Plan (City of Rancho Cucamonga 2010a). Because the Proposed Project is consistent with the General Plan, the Proposed Project would not result in new impacts beyond those previously evaluated in the General Plan EIR. Impacts would be less than significant.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Displace substantial numbers of people or existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	☒

No impact.

There is currently one habitable structure on site, which would be vacated and demolished as part of the Proposed Project. Development activities would be contained within the project site and would not displace housing. No impact would occur.

4.14.3 Mitigation Measures

No significant impacts were identified, and no mitigation measures are required.

4.15 Public Services

4.15.1 Environmental Setting

Police Services

Since incorporation of Rancho Cucamonga in 1977, law enforcement services in the City have been provided through a contract with the San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department. The Department is made of two divisions: the Traffic Division, which facilitates the safe and effective movement of traffic; and the Patrol Division, which carries out basic law enforcement services (City of Rancho Cucamonga 2020a).

Fire Services

The Rancho Cucamonga Fire District provides fire protection and emergency medical response services to approximately 50 square miles in and around the City limits. The Fire District maintains seven fire stations throughout the City. The nearest fire station to the project site is East Avenue Fire Station 177, located approximately one mile southwest of the project site (City of Rancho Cucamonga 2020b).

Schools

Primary public education services are provided by the Alta Loma School District, which serves the northwestern section of the City; the Central School District, which serves the west-central portions; the Cucamonga School District, which serves the southern portions; and the Etiwanda School District, which serves the eastern portion of the City and a portion of the City of Fontana. The unincorporated SOI area to the north is served by the Alta Loma School District and Etiwanda School District (Rancho Cucamonga 2010b). The nearest school to the project site is Hermosa Elementary School, approximately 2,300 feet to the south.

Parks

The City owns and operates 30 public parks and seven recreational facilities, as well as 130 acres of undeveloped parkland not including undeveloped trail acreage. Private recreational facilities complement the City's parks, trails, and bikeways and include the 128-acre Red Hill Country Club Golf Course and Tennis Center and the 144-acre Empire Lakes Golf Course.

4.15.2 Public Services (XV) Environmental Checklist and Discussion

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) 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?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Fire Protection

The Proposed Project would develop six residential lots on a currently undeveloped parcel which would add to the demand on fire protection services. However, the Proposed Project would be required to implement all applicable California Fire Code Standards. The Proposed Project's design and construction plans would be reviewed by City of Rancho Cucamonga's Fire and Building & Safety Departments to ensure fire codes are met and that adequate fire protection services would be available to meet the Proposed Project's needs. The Applicant would pay the City of Rancho Cucamonga's Development Impact Fees. The City imposes development impact fees on development projects to lessen the impact to public services, infrastructure and facilities. Impacts would be less than significant.

Police Services

As previously stated, the Proposed Project would result in the development of six residential lots on a currently undeveloped parcel. This development would result in an increase in demand for police protection services. The Applicant would pay the City of Rancho Cucamonga's Development Impact Fees, which would cover the Proposed Project's fair share on public services. Impacts would be less than significant.

Schools

The Applicant would pay Alta Loma School District development impact fees to address impacts on schools as a result of the Proposed Project. As such, impacts would be less than significant.

Parks

The Applicant would pay the City of Rancho Cucamonga's Development Impact Fees, which would cover the Proposed Project's fair share on public services including parks. Impacts would be less than significant.

Other Public Facilities

The Proposed Project is not anticipated to induce unplanned population growth; therefore, it would not create additional demand for other public facilities, such as libraries. The Applicant would comply with the City of Rancho Cucamonga's Development Impact Fees, which would lessen the Proposed Project's impacts on public services, infrastructure and facilities. Impacts would be less than significant.

4.15.3 Mitigation Measures

No significant impacts were identified, and no mitigation measures are required.

4.16 Recreation

4.16.1 Environmental Setting

The City of Rancho Cucamonga has approximately 347.6 acres of parkland and recreational facilities. These include 25 neighborhood parks, three community parks, and eight special use facilities. In addition, the City's Multi-Use Regional and Community Trails add approximately 295 acres of land for recreational use. The trails provide a network of interconnecting off-road, urban, and wilderness trails that allow horseback riding, hiking, jogging, running, and walking into open space areas and connect the residential areas to commercial activity centers (City of Rancho Cucamonga 2010b).

4.16.2 Recreation (XVI) Materials Checklist

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	☐	☐	☒	☒

Less than significant.

The Proposed Project would develop six residential lots on a currently undeveloped parcel which could potentially increase the use of existing recreational facilities. The Applicant would comply with the City of Rancho Cucamonga's Development Impact Fees, which would lessen the Proposed Project's impacts on public services, infrastructure, and facilities. Impacts would be less than significant.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities, which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☐

Less than significant.

The Proposed Project does not include recreational facilities. The Proposed Project would develop six residential lots on a currently undeveloped parcel. Due to the proposed scale of development it is not anticipated that the Proposed Project would require the construction or expansion of existing recreational facilities. The Applicant would comply with the City of Rancho Cucamonga's Development Impact Fees, which would lessen the Proposed Project's impacts on public services, infrastructure, and facilities. Impacts would be less than significant.

4.16.3 Mitigation Measures

No significant impacts were identified, and no mitigation measures are required.

4.17 Transportation

4.17.1 Transportation (XVII) Environmental Checklist and Discussion

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

Less than significant.

Transit Facilities

Bus transit services are available in the City through fixed-route and demand-response services provided by Omnitrans. There are seven bus routes that run through the City, connecting to the neighboring cities of Fontana, Upland, Ontario, Montclair, and Chino. The routes serve major destinations in the region, such as Chaffey College, the Rancho Cucamonga Metrolink Station, the Fontana Metrolink Station, the Ontario Mills Mall, the LA/Ontario Airport, the Ontario Civic Center, the Pomona TransCenter, the Montclair TransCenter, the Chino Civic Center and Transit Center, and the Rancho Cucamonga Civic Center (City of Rancho Cucamonga 2010a).

Within Rancho Cucamonga, the bus routes run on major roadways, including Haven Avenue, Day Creek Boulevard, Milliken Avenue, Carnelian Street/Vineyard Avenue, Base Line Road, Foothill Boulevard, and Arrow Highway, and segments of Banyan Street, Victoria Park Lane, and 4th Street.

The nearest bus route to the project site runs along Haven Avenue near Chaffey College, approximately 1.2 miles southeast of the project site. No bus routes run in the vicinity of the project site. Thus, no impact to bus routes would occur.

Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities

The nearest bicycle facility to the Project is a Class III bike lane along Hillside Road, approximately 950 feet south of the project site. In addition, a community trail and equestrian trail run adjacent to the project site along Hermosa Avenue. A 15-foot wide equestrian trail easement would be created along the eastern and southern boundaries of the project site, connecting to the existing equestrian trail west of the project site. Access to the equestrian trail would come from the southwest corner of the new Hermosa Avenue and Vista Grove Street intersection, as well as private gates for each of the six lots. In addition, the Proposed Project includes a community trail pass-through along Vista Grove Street.

Project Impacts

The Proposed Project would generate short-term construction related vehicle trips. However, traffic generated by construction of the Proposed Project would be temporary and would not conflict with the City of Rancho Cucamonga's Circulation Element, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities. The Proposed Project would develop six residential lots, each of which would eventually be occupied by single family homes. According to the ITE Trip Generation Manual, 10th Edition (2017), the Proposed Project is anticipated to generate 56 daily trips on average. As such, the Proposed Project would not generate a substantial increase in traffic, nor would it decrease the performance or safety of existing or planned public facilities. Impacts would be less than significant.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?	☐	☐	☐	☒

No impact.

According to the City of Rancho Cucamonga Traffic Impact Analysis Guidelines (2020), projects generating fewer than 250 daily trips are screened out from a formal Vehicle Miles Travelled (VMT) analysis. Projects in this category generally correspond to "typical" development potentials, including development of 25 or fewer single-family housing units (City of Rancho Cucamonga 2020).

According to the ITE Trip Generation Manual, 10th Edition (2017), the Proposed Project is anticipated to generate 56 daily trips on average. The Proposed Project is therefore screened out from a formal VMT analysis in accordance with the City's adopted thresholds of significance. No impact would occur.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	☐	☐	☐	☒

No impact.

The Proposed Project would construct approximately 630 lineal feet of new private street within the development. The development would include extending Vista Grove Street west, across Hermosa Avenue, for approximately 380 feet, which would turn south into a cul-de-sac surrounded by the proposed single-family residences. Construction of the Vista Grove Street extension would result in removal of the San Bernardino County Fire District access gate, which would be replaced just to the west of the road extension. Improvements would be reviewed by a registered civil engineer to meet the City of Rancho Cucamonga's development standards. No impact would occur.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
d) Result in inadequate emergency access?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Less than significant.

Vehicular access to the project site would be provided via an extension of Vista Grove Street. No offsite roadway improvements would interfere with emergency access, response times, or impede circulation of emergency vehicles on surrounding roadways. All construction vehicles and equipment would be stationed in a designated area on-site within the project site boundaries. Access along surrounding roadways would be maintained throughout Project construction activities.

During the course of the City of Rancho Cucamonga's required review of the Proposed Project's applications, the site plan has been reviewed to ensure that adequate access to and from the site and around the proposed buildings is provided for emergency vehicles. Compliance with City approved site plan and subsequent City reviewed and approved construction documents will ensure that potential impacts to emergency access would be less than significant.

4.17.2 Mitigation Measures

No significant impacts were identified, and no mitigation measures are required.

4.18 Tribal Cultural Resources

4.18.1 Regulatory Setting

Assembly Bill 52

Effective July 1, 2015, Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) amended CEQA to require that: 1) a lead agency provide notice to those California Native American tribes that requested notice of projects proposed by the lead agency; and 2) for any tribe that responded to the notice within 30 days of receipt with a request for consultation, the lead agency must consult with the tribe. Topics that may be addressed during consultation include TCRs, the potential significance of project impacts, type of environmental document that should be prepared, and possible mitigation measures and project alternatives.

Pursuant to AB 52, Section 21073 of the Public Resources Code defines California Native American tribes as "a Native American tribe located in California that is on the contact list maintained by the NAHC for the purposes of Chapter 905 of the Statutes of 2004." This includes both federally and non-federally recognized tribes.

Section 21074(a) of the Public Resource Code defines TCRs for the purpose of CEQA as:

1. Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes (geographically defined in terms of the size and scope), sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either of the following:

    a. included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources; and/or

    b. included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1; and/or

    c. 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 Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1 for the purposes of this paragraph, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

Because criteria a and b also meet the definition of a historical resource under CEQA, a TCR may also require additional consideration as a historical resource. TCRs may or may not exhibit archaeological, cultural, or physical indicators.

Recognizing that California tribes are experts in their tribal cultural resources and heritage, AB 52 requires that CEQA lead agencies provide tribes that requested notification an opportunity to consult at the commencement of the CEQA process to identify TCRs. Furthermore, because a significant effect on a TCR is considered a significant impact on the environment under CEQA, consultation is used to develop appropriate avoidance, impact minimization, and mitigation measures.

4.18.2 Summary of AB 52 Consultation

On June 11, 2020 the City sent project notification letters to the following California Native American tribes, which had previously submitted general consultation request letters pursuant to 21080.3.1(d) of the Public Resources Code:

- San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
- San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
- Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
- Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
- Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation
- Morongo Band of Mission Indians

Two responses were received in response to the City's AB 52 letters.

One June 23, 2020, the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation (GBMIKN) provided a letter to the City stating that the tribe is the direct lineal descendant of the project area. The letter provided the tribe's suggested tribal cultural resource mitigation measures for the City to consider. The City consulted by phone with Andrew Salas of the GBMIKN on August 25, 2020. In that phone conversation, Mr. Salas stated that Tribe recommends the implementation the mitigation measures provided to the City. These mitigation measures are incorporated into this Initial Study as Mitigation Measures GBMIKN TCR-1 through GBMIKN TCR-6.

On [date], the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians (SMBMI) e-mailed City staff to discuss the project. The response stated that the proposed project area exists within Serrano ancestral territory and, therefore, is of interest to the Tribe. However, due to the disturbed nature of the project location, the SMBMI does not have any concerns with the Proposed Project's implementation. The response also included the tribe's suggested cultural resource and tribal cultural resource mitigation for the City to consider. These suggestions were incorporated into Mitigation Measures SMBMI CUL-1, SMBMI CUL-2, SMBMI CUL-3, SMBMI TCR-1, and SMBMI TCR-2.

4.18.3 Tribal Cultural Resources (XVIII) Environmental Checklist and Discussion

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) 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 Resources Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American Tribe.	☐	☒	☐	☐

ai. No Impact.

As discussed in the response to question a of Section 4.5, the records search revealed that no previously recorded resources are located within the project site (ECORP 2020c). As a result of the field survey, an agricultural complex with two historic-age buildings and four features consisting of building foundations (TR-001) was documented and evaluated using CRHR eligibility criteria. TR 001 was evaluated as not eligible for listing in the CRHR under any criteria and not eligible as a City of Rancho Cucamonga Historic Landmark. TR-001 is also not currently listed in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC 5020.1(k), and has not been identified as significant in a historical resources survey, as defined in PRC 5024.1(g). Therefore, TR 001 is not considered an Historical Resource as defined by CEQA. The Proposed Project would not result in any significant impacts on known Historical Resources under CEQA. Furthermore, no listed or eligible historical resources were identified by the tribes that consulted with the City of Rancho Cucamonga under AB 52. No impact would occur.

aii. Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.

No TCRs were identified within the project area during AB 52 consultation. The Proposed Project would not result in significant impacts to known TCRs. However, as a result of the AB 52 consultation the project area was identified as being sensitive and has the potential to contain unknown TCRs. Significant impacts may occur from the disturbance of unknown TCRs during ground disturbing construction activities associated with the Proposed Project. With the implementation of Mitigation Measures **GBMIKN TCR-1** through **GBMIKN TCR-6** and **SMBMI TCR-1**, and **SMBMI TCR-2**, impacts would be less than significant.

4.18.4 Mitigation Measures

Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indian – Kizh Nation (GBMIKN) Mitigation Measures

GBMIKN TCR-1: Retain a Native American Monitor/Consultant. The Project Applicant shall be required to 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.

GBMIKN TCR-2: Unanticipated Discovery of Tribal Cultural and Archaeological Resources. Upon discovery of any archaeological resources, cease construction activities in the immediate vicinity of the find until the find can be assessed. All archaeological resources unearthed by project construction activities shall be evaluated by the 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 landowner 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 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 and Public Resources Code Sections 21083.2(b) for unique archaeological resources. 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.

GBMIKN TCR-3: Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects. Native American human remains are defined in PRC 5097.98 (d)(1) as an inhumation or cremation, and in any state of decomposition or skeletal completeness. Funerary objects, called associated grave goods in PRC 5097.98, are also to be treated according to this statute. Health and Safety Code 7050.5 dictates that any discoveries of human skeletal material shall be immediately reported to the County Coroner and excavation halted until the coroner has determined the

nature of the remains. If the coroner recognizes the human remains to be those of a Native American or has reason to believe that they are those of a Native American, he or she shall contact, by telephone within 24 hours, the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and PRC 5097.98 shall be followed**.**

GBMIKN TCR-4: Resource Assessment & Continuation of Work Protocol. 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).

GBMIKN TCR-5: Kizh-Gabrieleño Procedures for burials and funerary remains. If the Gabrieleño 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.

Treatment Measures:

- Prior to the continuation of ground disturbing activities, the landowner shall arrange a designated site location within the footprint of the project 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.

GBMIKN TCR-6: Professional Standards: 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.

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians (SMBMI) Mitigation Measures

SMBMI TCR-1: The San Manuel Band of Mission Indians Cultural Resources Department (SMBMI) shall be contacted, as detailed in SMBMI CUL-1, of any pre-contact cultural resources discovered during project implementation, and be provided information regarding the nature of the find, so as to provide Tribal input with regards to significance and treatment. Should the find be deemed significant, as defined by CEQA (as amended, 2015), a cultural resources Monitoring and Treatment Plan shall be created by the archaeologist, in coordination with SMBMI, and all subsequent finds shall be subject to this Plan. This Plan shall allow for a monitor to be present that represents SMBMI for the remainder of the project, should SMBMI elect to place a monitor on-site.

SMBMI TCR-2: Any and all archaeological/cultural documents created as a part of the project (isolate records, site records, survey reports, testing reports, etc.) shall be supplied to the applicant and Lead Agency for dissemination to SMBMI. The Lead Agency and/or applicant shall, in good faith, consult with SMBMI throughout the life of the project.

4.19 Utilities and Service Systems

4.19.1 Environmental Setting

Water Service

CVWD provides the City of Rancho Cucamonga, including the project site, with water services. CVWD's service area includes the City of Rancho Cucamonga, portions of the cities of Fontana, Ontario, and Upland and some unincorporated areas of San Bernardino County. The District has a diverse water supply

consisting of the Cucamonga Basin and Chino Basin aquifers, four local canyon watersheds, and imported water from the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta through the State Water Project. The District's water system consists of 711 miles of distribution lines, 28 groundwater wells, 34 storage reservoirs, three water treatment plants, 48,516 meters of various sizes and the service lines associated with the meters.

According to the CVWD 2018 Water Quality Report, 59 percent of the water delivered to CVWD consumers in 2018 was imported from Northern California via the State Water Project. This water is treated at CVWD's Lloyd W. Michael Water Treatment Plant. 37 percent of the water delivered to CVWD consumers in 2018 was groundwater pumped from the Cucamonga Basin and Chino Basin aquifers. Four percent of the water delivered to CVWD's consumers in 2018 was local canyon and tunnel water including Cucamonga Canyon, Deer Canyon, Day Canyon, East Etiwanda Canyon, and a number of tunnels in the local San Gabriel Mountains. This water is treated at CVWD's Arthur H. Bridge or Lloyd Michael Treatment Plants and then flows into storage reservoirs and then into the distribution system to consumers (CVWD 2018).

Wastewater

Wastewater services for the City of Rancho Cucamonga are also provided by CVWD. CVWD currently operates and maintains approximately 421 miles of wastewater collection system ranging from 8 to 36 inches in diameter. Wastewater that is generated by CVWD's customers is transported through this collection system and sent to Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA) Wastewater Treatment facilities where it is processed into recycled water.

The IEUA operates the wastewater Regional Plant No. 4 located at the intersection of 6th Street and Etiwanda Avenue in Rancho Cucamonga. This wastewater plant has been in operation since 1997 and treats an annual flow of seven million gallons per day, with an ultimate build-out capacity of 28 million gallons per day.

Solid Waste

Burrtec Waste Industries is the single franchised waste hauler for the City of Rancho Cucamonga and is responsible for providing recycling, refuse, and green waste services for residents, commercial and industrial customers. Burrtec Waste Industries is the only business permitted to haul solid waste in the City of Rancho Cucamonga.

In July 2001, the County of San Bernardino contracted Burrtec to operate and maintain their solid waste disposal facilities located throughout the County. This includes both active and closed landfills, transfer stations and community collection centers. Solid waste generated in the City is transferred to Burrtec's West Valley Materials Recovery Facility (MRF), located immediately southeast of the City at 13373 Napa Street in Fontana. Solid waste that is not diverted is primarily disposed at Mid-Valley Landfill, a County Class III (i.e., municipal waste) landfill located at 2390 North Alder Avenue in Rialto. It is permitted for 7,500 tons per day (TPD) maximum with 67,520,000 cubic yards remaining. The landfill has enough projected capacity to serve residents and businesses until approximately 2053 (CalRecycle 2020).

Electricity

Southern California Edison provides electricity to over 15 million people in 50,000 square miles of service area, encompassing 15 counties in central, coastal, and southern California. SCE would extend electric

service to the Project in accordance with rules and policies for extension of service on file with the California Public Utilities Commission.

Natural Gas

The Southern California Gas Company provides natural gas services to the area and would extend service to the project site at the time contractual arrangements are made in accordance with SoCalGas policies and extension rules on file with the California Public Utilities Commission.

4.19.2 Utilities and Service Systems (XIX) Environmental Checklist and Discussion

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Less than significant.

Water and Wastewater

The Proposed Project would result in the development of six residential lots, which would require connections to the City's water system. The Proposed Project is below the 500 dwelling unit threshold for a Water Supply Assessment. Due to the scale of the proposed development it is not anticipated that six new connections for single-family homes would require the construction or expansion of water facilities. The six residential lots would be connected to private septic systems, and therefore no impact on wastewater treatment would occur. Impacts would be less than significant.

Storm Drainage

The Proposed Project includes stormwater drainage improvements. Improvements include the construction of a water quality basin. Runoff from the proposed residential lots would be conveyed to the water quality basin and catch basins throughout the site. Impacts would be less than significant.

Electricity, Natural Gas, and Telecommunications

As discussed in Section 4.6 Energy, Proposed Project construction is expected to have a nominal effect on local and regional energy supplies. No unusual project characteristics would necessitate the use of construction equipment that would be less energy-efficient than at comparable construction sites in the region or the state. Construction contractors would purchase their own gasoline and diesel fuel from local suppliers and would conserve the use of their supplies to minimize costs to their profits. Additionally, construction equipment fleet turnover and increasingly stringent state and federal regulations on engine efficiency combined with state regulations limiting engine idling times and requiring recycling of

construction debris, would further reduce the amount of transportation fuel demand during project construction. For these reasons, it is expected that construction fuel consumption associated with the Proposed Project would not be any more inefficient, wasteful, or unnecessary than other similar residential development projects of this nature.

The Proposed Project would not result in any unusual characteristics that would result in excessive long-term operational energy consumption. Energy consumption associated with the Project would not be considered inefficient, wasteful, or unnecessary in comparison to other similar residential developments in the region. The Proposed Project is located adjacent to existing streets and existing development of residential land uses. As such, utilities are available in the immediate project area to serve the project site. All required improvements have been analyzed as part of the Proposed Project in this Initial Study. Overall, the proposed facilities are not expected to require relocation or reconstruction of existing utilities. Impacts would be less than significant.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Less than significant.

The project site is located within the Cucamonga Groundwater Basin. According to the CVWD 2015 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), CVWD predicts its water demands to be 58,900 acre-feet (AF) in 2020 and 61,300 AF in 2025 during normal year conditions. Water supplies during normal years would be 60,500 AF in 2020 and 63,100 AF in 2025. In single dry year and multiple dry year scenarios, water supplies would also be 60,500 AF in 2020 and 63,100 AF in 2025 (CVWD 2016).

In foreseeable multiple dry years, CVWD predicts that it would have sufficient supply to meet water demands. To meet demand, the difference from reduced canyon flows, imported water restrictions and State mandated water reductions during a multi-dry year shall be made up from the district's stored groundwater from the Chino Basin, tier II imported water (if available), replenishment water (if available), and implementation of the water shortage contingency plan (CVWD 2016). The Proposed Project would comply with the Water Shortage Contingency Plan outlined in the UWMP, if implemented. For example, limits may be applied to the number of days, frequency and duration of outdoor watering. It is anticipated that the addition of six residential lots would not exceed the capacity of water supplies of CVWD. By complying with all City and regional water conservation policies and regulations, impacts on water supplies would be less than significant.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

No impact.

Each of the six lots would have a septic tank, seepage pit and expansion area. Specific location and capacity of the septic systems would be determined at the time of construction and a percolation report would be completed prior to final design. The Proposed Project would maintain a 25-foot minimum setback from the septic system to all property lines and the drainage basin. No impact to the wastewater treatment provider would occur.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

No impact.

The Proposed Project is consistent with the land use designation and development density presented in the General Plan. As previously stated, the project site is designated by the City's General Plan as Very Low Residential (VL). The Proposed Project proposes the development of six residential lots on what is currently four acres of vacant land and is therefore consistent with the City General Plan designation of VL. As such, the Proposed Project is within the growth contemplated by the General Plan. The addition of six residential lots is not anticipated to generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards or in excess of the capacity of local solid waste facilities. Furthermore, the Proposed Project would comply with all solid waste reduction goals. Impacts would be less than significant.

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
e) Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	☐	☐	☐	☒

No impact.

Waste generated by the Proposed Project would comply with solid waste statues and regulations. The Proposed Project would be required to comply with all Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Regulations, including Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), as well as City of Rancho Cucamonga waste reduction programs. Additionally, the Proposed Project would comply with City requirements for receptacles, solid waste collection, and provisions regarding service rates, fees, and charges. The implementation of these programs would reduce the amount of solid waste generated be the Proposed Project and diverted to landfills. No impact to waste management and reduction statutes would occur.

4.19.3 Mitigation Measures

No significant impacts were identified, and no mitigation measures are required.

4.20 Wildfire

4.20.1 Environmental Setting

Government Code 51175-89 directs the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) to identify areas of very high fire hazard severity zones within Local Responsibility Areas (LRA). Mapping of the areas, referred to as Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones (VHFHSZ), is based on data and models of potential fuels over a 30 to 50-year time horizon and their associated expected fire behavior, and expected burn probabilities to quantify the likelihood and nature of vegetation fire exposure to buildings. According to the CALFIRE Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone Map, the project site is located within a VHFHSZ (CALFIRE 2008).

4.20.2 Wildfire (XX) Environmental Checklist and Discussion

If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

No impact.

According to the CALFIRE Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone Map, the project site is located within a VHFHSZ (CALFIRE 2008). The Proposed Project would not substantially impair any adopted emergency response plans. The City produced a Ready RC Guide which provides essential tips on what to do before, during and after a disaster. The guide focuses primarily on fire, flood, earthquake, and wind disasters. This comprehensive booklet includes emergency kit checklists, evacuation route maps, shelter information and more (City of Rancho Cucamonga 2017).

The nearest designated emergency access route by the Ready RC Guide is Banyan Street, approximately 5,000 feet south of the project site. Emergency access to the site would be available via one entrance on

Hermosa Avenue, thereby facilitating emergency response and evacuation, if necessary. No impact would occur.

If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to, pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?	☐	☐	☐	☒

No impact.

The project site is located on relatively flat a terrain. Emergency access to the site would be available via one existing entrance at the intersection of Vista Grove Drive and Hermosa Avenue. In addition, the Proposed Project would not substantially alter the slope, wind patterns, or other factors that could exacerbate wildfire risks. Thus, the Proposed Project would not expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or uncontrolled spread of a wildfire. No impact would occur.

If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒

No impact.

The Proposed Project is located within an urbanized area and would require utility connections to serve the proposed recreational use, however such connections would not exacerbate fire risk. The Project would construct supporting infrastructure to serve the future residential units. The project site is surrounded by residential development and would not exacerbate fire risk or impacts to the environment. As such, no impact would occur.

If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

No impact.

The project site is relatively flat and is not likely to cause downstream flooding or landslides. The Project would not substantially alter the drainage patterns of the site, and thus would not expose people or structures to significant risks from runoff or post-fire instability. No impact would occur.

4.20.3 Mitigation Measures

No significant impacts were identified, and no mitigation measures are required.

4.21 Mandatory Findings of Significance

4.21.1 Mandatory Findings of Significance (XXI) Environmental Checklist and Discussion

Does the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	☐	☒	☐	☐

Less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

Impacts to biological resources, cultural resources, geology and soils (paleontological resources), and tribal cultural resources are discussed in the respective sections of this Initial Study. Impacts would be less than significant with Mitigation Measures **BIO-1**, **BIO-2**, **CUL-1**, **SMBMI CUL-1** to **SMBMI CUL-3**, **GEO-1**, **GBMIKN TCR-1** to **GBMIKN TCR-6, SMBMI TCR-1**, and **SMBMI TCR-2**.

Does the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) 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)?	☐	☒	☐	☐

Less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

Impacts from the Proposed Project on transportation, air quality, greenhouse gas emissions and noise are discussed in corresponding sections of this Initial Study. As discussed in their respective sections of this Initial Study document, no significant impacts associated with air quality, greenhouse gas, or traffic have been identified. Cumulative impacts associated with noise would be less than significant with implementation of mitigation measure **NOI-1.** Consequently, Project impacts when considered with identified cumulative projects would not be cumulatively considerable.

Does the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) Have environmental effects that will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	☐	☒	☐	☐

Less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

Direct and indirect impacts to human beings would be less than significant with the implementation of mitigation measures listed in this Initial Study.

SECTION 5.0 LIST OF PREPARERS

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SECTION 7.0 LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A – Air Quality/Climate Change Technical Report

Appendix B – Biological Resources Assessment

Appendix C – Cultural Resources Assessment Memo

Appendix D – Noise Impact Assessment

APPENDIX A

Appendix A – Air Quality/Climate Change Technical Report

APPENDIX B

Appendix B – Biological Resources Assessment

APPENDIX C

Appendix C – Cultural Resources Assessment Memo

APPENDIX D

Appendix D – Noise Impact Assessment