

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

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

PROJECT LABEL:

APNs:	0229-202-14	USGS Quad:	Fontana
Applicant:	Lord Constructors, Inc. 1820 W. 11 th St Upland, CA 91786	T, R, Section:	Lot 351 of TR 2102 MB 31/11015
Location	8575 Ilex St, Fontana	Thomas Bros	Page 603; J-3
Project No:	2019-00012	Community Plan:	None
Rep	Lord Constructors, Inc. 1820 W. 11 th St Upland, CA 91786	LUZD:	IC – Community Industrial
Proposal:	Construction of a new 7,800 sq. ft. pre-manufactured metal building on 1.95 acres. The proposed building will consist of 1,860 sq. ft. shop bay area, 4,440 sq. ft fabrication area, 1,500 sq. ft. 1 st floor office, and 1,500 sq. ft. 2 nd floor office.	Overlays:	Burrowing Owl

PROJECT CONTACT INFORMATION:

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

Contact person: Jim Morrissey, Planner
Phone No: (909) 387-4234 **Fax No:** (909) 387-3223
E-mail: jim.morrissey@lus.sbcounty.gov

Project Sponsor Lord Constructors, Inc.
1820 W. 11th St
Upland, CA 91786
Lord Constructors, Inc.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

Summary

The project is proposing to construct a new 7,800 sq. ft. pre-manufactured metal building on 1.95 acres. The proposed building will consist of 1,860 sq. ft. shop bay area, 4,440 sq. ft. fabrication area, 1,500 sq. ft. 1st floor office, and 1,500 sq. ft. 2nd floor office.

Surrounding Land Uses and Setting

Existing Land Use and Land Use Zoning Districts		
Location	Existing Land Use	Land Use Zoning District
Project Site	Vacant	IC – Community Industrial
North	Single Family Residence and Industrial/Storage	IC – Community Industrial
South	Single Family Residence Structure and Industrial/Storage	IC – Community Industrial
East	Industrial/Storage	IC – Community Industrial
West	Ilex St and Floodway	FW – Floodway

Project Site Location, Existing Site Land Uses and Conditions

CEQA Guidelines §15125 establishes requirements for defining the environmental setting to which the environmental effects of a proposed project must be compared. The environmental setting is defined as “...the physical environmental conditions in the vicinity of the project, as they exist at the time the Notice of Preparation is published, or if no Notice of Preparation is published, at the time the environmental analysis is commenced...” (CEQA Guidelines §15125[a]). The Project does not require the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report and a Notice of Preparation is not required. Thus, the environmental setting for the Project is the approximate date that the project’s Initial Study Checklist commenced in August 2019.

The project site is an unimproved rectangular shaped of approximately 1.95-acre parcel of land located at 8575 Ilex St., Fontana. The project largely consists of dirt and is currently used for storing containers.

ADDITIONAL APPROVAL REQUIRED BY OTHER PUBLIC AGENCIES

Federal: None.

State of California: None.

County of San Bernardino: Land Use Services Department-Planning, Land Development, Building and Safety; Public Health-Environmental Health Services; Special Districts, and; Public Works.

Regional: None.

Local: None

Site Photograph



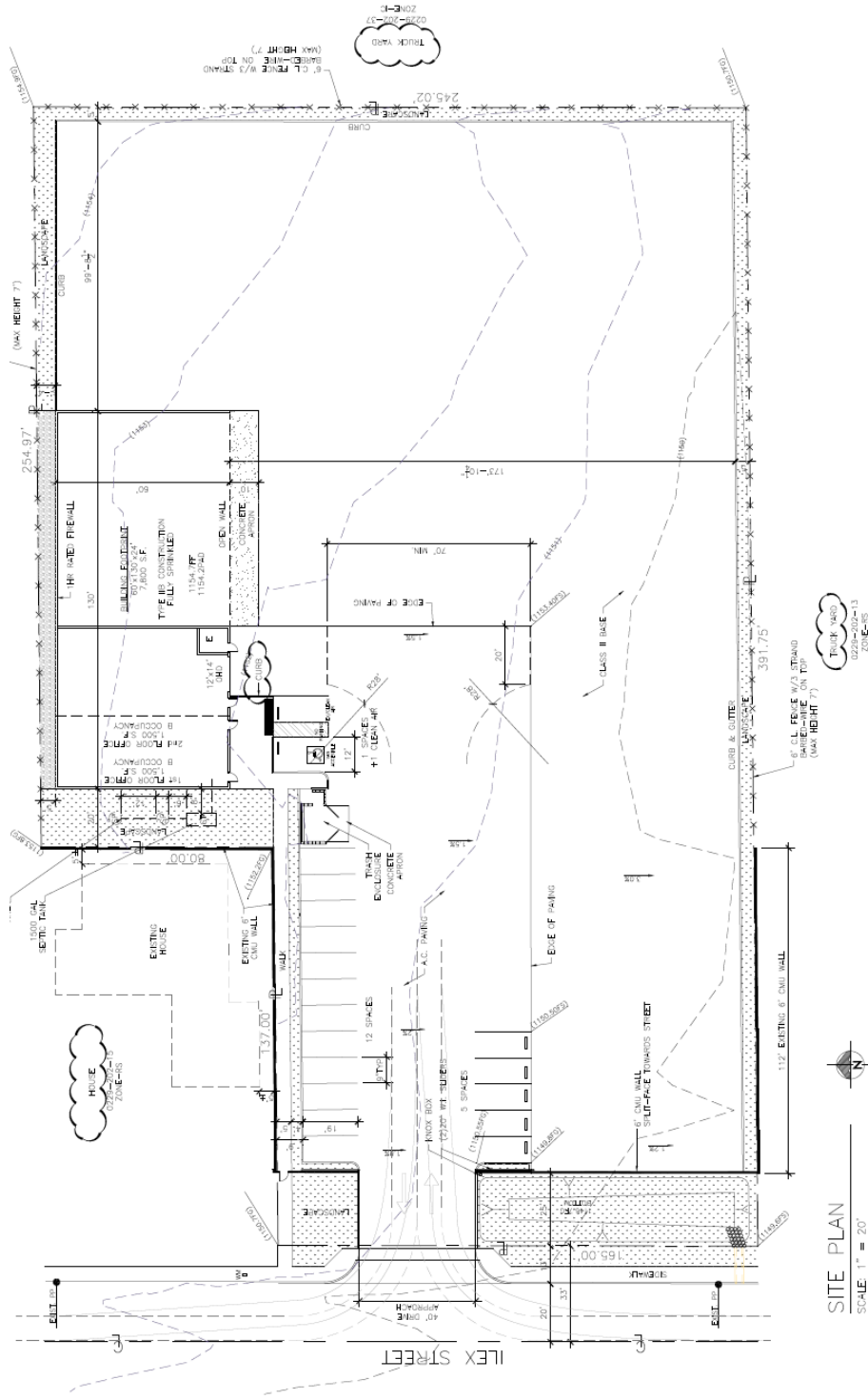
Figure 1 Land Use of the Property



Figure 2 Project Vicinity Map



Figure 3 Site Plan



CONSULTATION WITH CALIFORNIA NATIVE AMERICAN TRIBES

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

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

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

EVALUATION FORMAT

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

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

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

1. **No Impact:** No impacts are identified or anticipated and no mitigation measures are required.
2. **Less than Significant Impact:** No significant adverse impacts are identified or anticipated and no mitigation measures are required.
3. **Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated:** Possible significant adverse impacts have been identified or anticipated and the following mitigation measures are

required as a condition of project approval to reduce these impacts to a level below significant. The required mitigation measures are: (List of mitigation measures)

4. **Potentially Significant Impact:** Significant adverse impacts have been identified or anticipated. An Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is required to evaluate these impacts, which are (List of the impacts requiring analysis within the EIR).

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

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED:

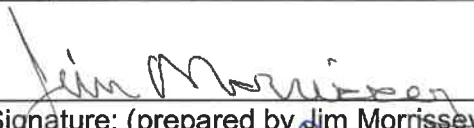
The environmental factors checked below will be potentially affected by this project, involving at least one impact that is a "Potentially Significant Impact" as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aesthetics | <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture and Forestry Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Air Quality |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Biological Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Energy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Geology/Soils | <input type="checkbox"/> Greenhouse Gas Emissions | <input type="checkbox"/> Hazards & Hazardous Materials |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrology/Water Quality | <input type="checkbox"/> Land Use/Planning | <input type="checkbox"/> Mineral Resources |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Noise | <input type="checkbox"/> Population/Housing | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | <input type="checkbox"/> Tribal Cultural Resources |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Utilities/Service Systems | <input type="checkbox"/> Wildfire | <input type="checkbox"/> Mandatory Findings of Significance |

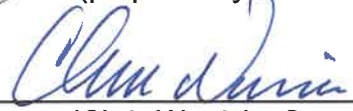
DETERMINATION: (To be completed by the Lead Agency)

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

<input type="checkbox"/>	The proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION shall be prepared.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there shall not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION shall be prepared.
<input type="checkbox"/>	The proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.
<input type="checkbox"/>	The proposed project MAY have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated" impact on the environment, but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION , including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.


 Signature: (prepared by Jim Morrissey , Planner)

3/16/20
 Date


 Signature:(Chris Warrick , Supervising Planner)

3/16/2020
 Date

<i>Issues</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less than Significant</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
I. AESTHETICS – Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099, would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including but not limited to trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) In non-urbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from a publicly accessible vantage point). If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare, which will adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

SUBSTANTIATION: *San Bernardino County General Plan, 2007; 2010 Census Urbanized Area Reference Map for Riverside-San Bernardino, CA*

- a) **No Impact.** County of San Bernardino General Plan Open Space Element Policy OS 5.1 states that a feature or vista can be considered scenic if it:
- Provides a vista of undisturbed natural areas;
 - Includes a unique or unusual feature that comprises an important or dominant portion of the viewshed; or,
 - Offers a distant vista that provides relief from less attractive views of nearby features such as views of mountain backdrops from urban areas).

The proposed project is located in the IC (Community Industrial) land use zoning district and is surrounded by single family residence structures and industrial uses. The project is not located near a feature or vista that can be considered scenic. Therefore, the proposed project would have no impact on a scenic vista.

- b) **No Impact.** California's Scenic Highway Program was created by the Legislature in 1963. Its purpose is to protect and enhance the natural scenic beauty of California highways and adjacent corridors, through special conservation treatment. The state laws governing the Scenic Highway Program are found in the Streets and Highways Code, Sections 260 through 263.

According to the California Department of Transportation, the project site is not located within a State Scenic Highway. In addition, according to the County of San Bernardino General Plan the Project site is not located within a scenic route (Ref. General Plan Pg. IV-16). Therefore, there proposed project would have no impact.

- c) **Less Than Significant Impact.** According to the Census 2010 Urbanized Area Reference Maps, the project site is located in the Riverside-San Bernardino Urbanized Area. The project is subject to mandatory Development Code requirements governing scenic quality that stipulate that new land uses and structures shall be designed, constructed, and established in compliance with the requirements in the Development Code, including but not limited to, Chapter 82.06 (Industrial and Special Purpose Land Use Zoning Districts), Chapter 83.02 (General Development and Use Standards), Chapter 83.06 Fences, Hedgers, and Walls), Chapter 83.10 (Landscape Standards), and Chapter 83.13 (Signs). Compliance with these mandatory Development Code requirements will ensure that the project will not conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality.
- d) **Less Than Significant Impact.** The project will increase the amount of light in the area above what is being generated by the vacant site by directly adding new sources of illumination including parking lot lighting, security lighting, and decorative lighting. The California Green Building Code requires that all outdoor lighting be designed and installed to comply with California Green Building Standard Code or with a local ordinance lawfully enacted pursuant to California Green Building Standard Code Section 101.7, whichever is more stringent.

The exterior building surfaces for the proposed structure primarily consist of prefabricated metal that will be painted in varying gray tones and will not cause substantial glare. County lighting standards require that lighting fixtures shall be fully shielded to preclude light pollution or light trespass on an abutting residential land use zoning district; a residential parcel; or public right-of-way. Thus, the project will be required to comply with the County lighting standards and will not adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area.

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

	<i>Issues</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less than Significant</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
II.	AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY RESOURCES - In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Dept. of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment project; and forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board. Would the project:				
a)	Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland) as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b)	Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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))?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d)	Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

SUBSTANTIATION: (Check if project is located in the Important Farmlands Overlay):
San Bernardino County General Plan, 2007; California Department of Conservation Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program.

a) **No Impact.** The project site does not contain any lands designated as Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance as mapped by the State Department of Conservation Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program. The project site is within an area mapped as “urban and built-up land.” As such, the project has no potential to convert such lands to a non-agricultural use and no impact would occur.

b) **No Impact.**

Agricultural Zoning

Generally, a conflict with existing zoning for agriculture use would occur if a project would intrude into agricultural areas and create conflicts between agriculture uses and non-agriculture uses. The project site is currently zoned IC. The zoning on the adjacent properties to the north, east, and south is also IC and the western property is located in the FW (Floodway) land use zoning district. The IC zone permits agricultural support service use, but is not considered an agricultural zone. In addition, there are no primary agricultural uses on the project site or in the immediate vicinity. As such, the project will not create a conflict with agricultural zoning.

Williamson Act

Pursuant to the California Land Conservation Act of 1965, a Williamson Act Contract enables private landowners to voluntarily enter into contracts with local governments for the purpose of restricting specific parcels of land to agricultural or related open space use. In return, landowners receive lower property tax assessments based upon farming and open space uses as opposed to full market value. The project site is not under a Williamson Act Contract. As such, there is no impact with respect to a Williamson Act Contract.

c) **No Impact.** The project site is in the IC land use zoning district. The project site does not contain any forest lands, timberland, or timberland zoned as Timberland Production, nor are any forest lands or timberlands located on or nearby the project site. Because no lands on the project site are zoned for forestland or timberland, the project has no potential to impact such zoning.

d) **No Impact.** The project site and surrounding properties do not contain forest lands and are not zoned for forest lands. Because forest land is not present on the project site or in the immediate vicinity of the project site, the proposed project has no potential to result in the loss of forest land or the conversion of forest land to non-forest use.

e) **No Impact.** The project site is located in an area largely characterized by industrial uses. The project site is bounded by an existing residence to the northwest, industrial/storage uses to the northeast, east and south. There is no primary agricultural use occurring on the project site or in the immediate vicinity of the project site. Therefore, the project would not result in

conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use or forest land to non-forest use. No impacts will occur.

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

<i>Issues</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less than Significant</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
III. AIR QUALITY - Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management district or air pollution control district might be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:				
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors adversely affecting a substantial number of people?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

SUBSTANTIATION: *(Discuss conformity with the South Coast District Air Quality Management Plan, if applicable):*
San Bernardino County General Plan, 2007; CalEEMod Data Sheets (Appendix A).

a) **Less Than Significant Impact.** The South Coast Air Quality Management District (“District”) is required to produce air quality management plans directing how the South Coast Air Basin’s air quality will be brought into attainment with the national and state ambient air quality standards. The most recent air quality management plan is the *2016 Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP)* and it is applicable to the project site.

Per the SCAQMD *California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Air Quality Handbook* (April 1993), there are two main indicators of a project’s consistency with the applicable AQMP: (1) Whether the project would increase the frequency or severity of existing air quality violations or cause or contribute to new violations, or delay timely attainment of air quality standards or the interim emission reductions specified in the 2016 AQMP; and (2) Whether the project would exceed the 2016 AQMP’s assumptions for the final year for the AQMP. These criteria are discussed below.

Consistency Criterion No. 1: *The proposed project will not result in an increase in the frequency or severity of existing air quality violations or cause or contribute to new violations, or delay the timely attainment of air quality standards or the interim emissions reductions specified in the 2016 Air Quality Management Plan.*

Consistency Criterion No. 1 refers to violations of the California Ambient Air Quality Standards and National Ambient Air Quality Standards. As evaluated under Issue III (b), below, the air emission from construction and operation of the project will not exceed regional or localized significance thresholds for any criteria pollutant during construction or during long-term operation. Accordingly, the project's regional and localized emissions would not contribute substantially to an existing or potential future air quality violation or delay the attainment of air quality standards.

Consistency Criterion No. 2: *The proposed project will not exceed the assumptions in the 2016 Air Quality Management Plan.*

Consistency Criterion No. 2 refers to the proposed project's potential to exceed the assumptions in the AQMP is primarily assessed by determining consistency between the proposed project's land use designations and potential to generate population growth. In general, projects are considered consistent with, and would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of, the AQMP if the growth in socioeconomic factors is consistent with the underlying regional plans used to develop the AQMP. The CEQA Air Quality Handbook states that, "New or amended General Plan Elements (including and use zoning and density amendments), Specific Plans, and significant projects must be analyzed for consistency with the AQMP" (SCAQMD 1993). However, strict consistency with all aspects of the plan is usually not required. A proposed project should be considered to be consistent with the AQMP if it furthers one or more policies and does not obstruct other policies.

The AQMP considers regional population forecasts developed by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG). SCAG's most recent population forecast was adopted in April 2016 as part of the 2016-2040 *Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (RTP/SCS)*. Table 11, *Jurisdictional Forecast 2040*, of the RTP/SCS shows a population for unincorporated San Bernardino County of 295,600 in 2012 and 344,100 in 2040.

A project is non-conforming if it conflicts with or delays implementation of any applicable attainment or maintenance plan. A project is conforming if it complies with all applicable District rules and regulations, complies with all proposed control measures that are not yet adopted from the applicable plan(s), and is consistent with the growth forecasts in the applicable plan(s) (or is directly included in the applicable plan). Conformity with growth forecasts can be established by demonstrating that a project is consistent with the land use plan that was used to generate the growth forecast.

The Project is consistent with the zoning and land use classifications that were used to prepare the 2016 AQMP. In addition, based on Table 3 below, Project-generated emissions generated will not exceed District emission thresholds. Therefore, the Project's emissions are in compliance with the thresholds established by the District. The Project

would not significantly increase local air emissions and therefore would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of the 2016 AQMP.

b) **Less Than Significant Impact.**

Federal Air Quality Standards

Under the Federal Clean Air Act, the Federal Environmental Protection Agency establishes health-based air quality standards that California must achieve. These are called “national (or federal) ambient air quality standards” and they apply to what are called “criteria pollutants.” Ambient (i.e. surrounding) air quality standard establish a concentration above which a criteria pollutant is known to cause adverse health effects to people. The national ambient air quality standards apply to the following criteria pollutants:

- Ozone (8-hour standard)
- Respirable Particulate Matter (PM10)
- Fine Particulate Matter (PM2.5)
- Carbon Monoxide (CO)
- Nitrogen Dioxide (NOx)
- Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂), and
- Lead.

State Air Quality Standards

Under the California Clean Air Act, the California Air Resources Board also establishes health-based air quality standards that cities and counties must meet. These are called “state ambient air quality standards” and they apply to the following criteria pollutants:

- Ozone (1-hour standard)
- Ozone (8-hour standard)
- Respirable Particulate Matter (PM10)
- Fine Particulate Matter (PM2.5)
- Carbon Monoxide (CO)
- Nitrogen Dioxide (NOx)
- Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂), and
- Lead

Regional Air Quality Standards

The project is located in an unincorporated area of San Bernardino County adjacent to the City of Fontana. The unincorporated area is located within the South Coast Air Basin which is under the jurisdiction of the South Coast Air Quality Management District (“District’). The District develops plans and regulations designed to achieve both the national and state ambient air quality standards described above.

Attainment Designation

An “attainment” designation for an area signifies that criteria pollutant concentrations did not exceed the established standard. In contrast to attainment, a “nonattainment” designation indicates that a criteria pollutant concentration has exceeded the established standard.

Table 1 shows the attainment status of criteria pollutants in the South Coast Air Basin.

**Table 1
 Attainment Status of Criteria Pollutants in the South Coast Air Basin.**

Criteria Pollutant	State Designation	Federal Designation
Ozone – 1 hour standard	Nonattainment	No Standard
Ozone – 8 hour standard	Nonattainment	Nonattainment
Respirable Particulate Matter (PM10)	Nonattainment	Nonattainment
Fine Particulate Matter (PM2.5)	Nonattainment	Nonattainment
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	Attainment	Attainment
Nitrogen Dioxide (NOx)	Attainment	Attainment
Sulfur Dioxide (SO2)	Attainment	Attainment
Lead	Attainment	Attainment
<i>Source: California Air Resources Board, 2015</i>		

Both construction and operational emissions for the project were estimated by using the California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod) which is a statewide land use emissions computer model designed to provide a uniform platform for government agencies to quantify potential criteria pollutant emissions associated with both construction and operations from a variety of land use projects. The model can be used for a variety of situations where an air quality analysis is necessary or desirable such as California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) documents and is authorized for use by the South Coast Air Quality Management District (“District”).

Construction Emissions

Construction activities associated with the project will result in emissions of CO, VOCs, NOX, SO2, PM10, and PM2.5. Construction related emissions are expected from construction activities that include site preparation, grading, building construction, paving, and architectural coating. Project construction is anticipated to occur over an approximately 1-year period. The estimated maximum daily construction emissions are summarized in Tables 2. The projected construction phase would result in less than significant impacts to air quality and would not violate any air quality standard or result in a substantial increase of any criteria pollutant to an existing or projected air quality violation with regard to construction.

Table 2. Construction Emissions (Rule 401 & 403 Compliance)

Maximum Daily Emissions	Emissions (pounds per day)					
	NOx	VOC	CO	SOx	PM10	PM2.5
	18.37	7.45	13.04	0.02	3.17	1.93
Regional Threshold	100	75	550	150	150	55
Exceeds Regional Threshold?	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Source: SCAQMD and CalEEMod						

Operations

The estimated maximum daily operational emissions without mitigation are summarized in Tables 4. The operation phase of the proposed project would result in less than significant impacts to air quality and would not violate any air quality standard or result in a substantial increase of any criteria pollutant to an existing or projected air quality violation with regard to daily operations.

Table 3. Operational Emissions

Maximum Daily Emissions	Emissions (pounds per day)					
	NOx	VOC	CO	SOx	PM10	PM2.5
	0.64	0.29	1.76	0.006	0.52	0.15
Regional Threshold	55	55	550	150	150	55
Exceeds Regional Threshold?	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Source: SCAQMD and CalEEMod						

c) **Less Than Significant Impact.**

Sensitive Receptors

Sensitive receptors (i.e., children, senior citizens, and acutely or chronically ill people) are more susceptible to the effects of air pollution than the general population. Land uses that are considered sensitive receptors typically include residences, schools, playgrounds, childcare centers, hospitals, convalescent homes, and retirement homes. The closest sensitive receptors would be the residential homes to the north and east of the project site.

Localized Impacts

As part of the South Coast Air Quality Management District's environmental justice program, attention has been focusing more on the localized effects of air quality. Although the region may be in attainment for a particular criteria pollutant, localized emissions from construction and operational activities coupled with ambient pollutant levels can cause localized increases in criteria pollutant that exceed national and/or State air quality standards. The South Coast Air Quality Management District has established Localized Significance Thresholds (LST) which were developed in response to environmental justice and health concerns raised by the public regarding exposure of individuals to criteria pollutants in local communities.

Localized Significance Thresholds are only applicable to the following criteria pollutants: oxides of nitrogen (NO_x), carbon monoxide (CO), particulate matter less than 10 microns in aerodynamic diameter (PM₁₀) and particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in aerodynamic diameter (PM_{2.5}). Localized Significance Threshold's represent the maximum emissions from a project that are not expected to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the most stringent applicable national or state ambient air quality standard, and are developed based on the ambient concentrations of that pollutant for each source receptor area and distance to the nearest sensitive receptor.

Construction-Related Localized Emissions

Construction localized impacts were evaluated pursuant to the South Coast Air Quality Management District's *Final Localized Significance Thresholds Methodology*. This methodology provides screening tables for one through five-acre project construction scenarios, depending on the amount of site disturbance during a day. Maximum daily oxides of nitrogen (NO_x), carbon monoxide (CO), and particulate matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}) emissions will occur during construction of the project, grading of the project site, and paving of streets and driveways.

Operational-Related Localized Emissions

On-site operational activities can result in localized increases in criteria pollutant levels that can cause air quality standards to be exceed even if standards are not exceeded on a regional level. On-site area and energy sources were evaluated. As shown in Table 6, emissions resulting from the Project operations would not exceed LST numerical thresholds established by the South Coast Air Quality Management District and no mitigation is required.

Table 4 summarize on-site construction and operation emissions as compared to the established local screening thresholds.

**Table 4
 Construction and Operation LST Analysis (1 acres - receptor @ 25 meters) for
 Localized Emissions (lbs/day)**

Pollutant	LST Significance Threshold Lbs/Day*	Project Emissions (mitigated)	Exceeds Threshold?
(NO _x) for Construction and Operation	118	18.37	NO
(CO) for Construction and Operation	667	13.04	NO
PM 10 for Operation	1	<0.1	NO
PM10 for Construction	4	3.17	NO
PM 2.5 for Operation	1	<0.1	NO
PM2.5 for Construction	3	1.93	NO
*Based on LST SRA #34 1-acre @ 25 meters			

As shown in Table 4, emissions resulting from the project construction and operation would not exceed LST numerical thresholds established by the SCAQMD and no mitigation is required.

CO Hot Spots

CO Hot Spots are typically associated with idling vehicles at extremely busy intersections (i.e., intersections with an excess of 100,000 vehicle trips per day). There are no intersections in the vicinity of the project site which exceed the 100,000 vehicle per day threshold typically associated with CO Hot Spots. In addition, the South Coast Air Basin has been designated as an attainment area for CO since 2007. Therefore, project-related vehicular emissions would not create a CO Hot Spot and would not substantially contribute to an existing or projected CO Hot Spot.

Toxic Air Contaminants (TAC)

The greatest potential for toxic air contaminant emissions would be related to diesel particulate emissions associated with heavy equipment operations during construction of the proposed project. The Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) has issued the Air Toxic Hot Spots Program Risk Assessment Guidelines and Guidance Manual for the Preparation of Health Risk Assessments, February 2015, to provide a description of the algorithms, recommended exposure variants, cancer and non-cancer health values, and the air modeling protocols needed to perform a health risk assessment (HRA) under the Air Toxics Hot Spots Information and Assessment Act of 1987. All substances are evaluated for cancer risk and/or non-cancer acute, 8-hour, and chronic health impacts. In addition, this process would identify any multi-pathway substances that present a cancer risk or chronic non-cancer hazard via non-inhalation routes of exposure. Given the relatively limited number of heavy-duty construction equipment and the short-term construction schedule, the proposed project would not result in a long-term substantial source of toxic air contaminant emissions and

corresponding individual cancer risk. Therefore, no significant short-term toxic air contaminant impacts would occur during construction of the project.

- d) **Less Than Significant Impact.** According to the South Coast Air Quality Management District *CEQA Air Quality Handbook*, land uses associated with odor complaints typically include agricultural uses, wastewater treatment plants, food processing plants, chemical plants, composting, refineries, landfills, dairies, and fiberglass molding. The project proposes a manufacturing/fabrication facility which is a land use typically not associated with emitting objectionable odors.

Potential odor sources associated with the proposed project may result from construction equipment exhaust and the application of asphalt and architectural coatings during construction activities. The construction odor emissions would be temporary, short-term, and intermittent in nature and would cease upon completion of the respective phase of construction and is thus considered less than significant. It is expected that project-generated refuse would be stored in covered containers and removed at regular intervals in compliance with the County's solid waste regulations. The proposed project would also be required to comply with South Coast Air Quality Management District Rule 402 to prevent occurrences of public nuisances. Therefore, odors associated with the proposed project construction and operations would be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

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

<i>Issues</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less than Significant</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES - Would the project:				
a) Have substantial adverse effects, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, and regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or US Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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

San Bernardino County General Plan, 2007, Field Inspection.

- a) **No Impact.** The proposed vacant site primarily consists of gravels, dirt, and minimal vegetation and has no trees. The site does not contain any sensitive or special status species as listed in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS).
- b) **No Impact.** The proposed vacant site primarily consists of gravels, dirt, and minimal vegetation and has no trees. The project would not have any impact on riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, and regulations or by the CDFW or USFWS.
- c) **No Impact.** The proposed vacant site primarily consists gravels, dirt, and minimal vegetation and has only limited trees on the periphery of the property. The project is not located on state or federally protected wetlands and would result in no impact on state or federally protected wetlands.
- d) **No Impact.** The proposed vacant site primarily consists gravels, dirt, and minimal vegetation and only limited trees and would not significantly impact the movement of any native resident or migratory fish and/or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites.
- e) **No Impact.** Section 88.01.070 of the Development Code requires a Tree & Plant Removal Permit for the removal of any Native tree with a six inch or greater stem diameter or 19 inches in circumference measured 4.5 feet above natural grade level or a three or more palm trees in linear plantings, which are 50 feet or greater in length. The proposed vacant site primarily consists gravels, dirt, and minimal vegetation and only limited trees. Removal of trees associated with a land use application, as provided by Section 88.01.05 is permitted. Therefore, the proposed project would have no impact.
- f) **No Impact.** The project site is not located within an area covered by an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional or state habitat conservation plan. Therefore, the proposed project would have no impact.

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

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant	No Impact
V. CULTURAL RESOURCES - Would the project:				
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to §15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Disturb any human remains, including those outside of formal cemeteries?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

SUBSTANTIATION: (Check if the project is located in the Cultural or Paleontologic Resources overlays or cite results of cultural resource review):

San Bernardino County General Plan, 2007; Cultural Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), South Central Coast Information Center (Appendix B).

a) **No Impact.** Historic resources generally consist of buildings, structures, improvements, and remnants associated with a significant historic event or person(s) and/or have a historically significant style, design, or achievement. Damaging or demolition of historic resources is typically considered to be a significant impact. Impacts to historic resources can occur through direct impacts, such as destruction or removal, and indirect impacts, such as a change in the setting of a historic resource.

CEQA Guidelines §15064.5(a) clarifies that historical resources include the following:

1. A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources.

2. A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements [of] section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code.

3. Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.

On February 10, 2020, the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton conducted a record search of previously documented cultural resources and cultural resource surveys and studies conducted on the property and within 1-mile radius of the subject property, using the Cultural Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) (Appendix B).

While there appeared to be one or more structures on the property in the 1950s and earlier, the structures no longer exist. Portable structures were also noted on more recent aerial photos, but appear to have been removed. Grading also appears to have occurred. Because the site is currently vacant with no historic resources on site, the proposed project would have no impact (Appendix B).

- b) **Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated:** Archaeological sites are locations that contain resources associated with former human activities, and may contain such resources as human skeletal remains, waste from tool manufacture, tool concentrations, and/or discoloration or accumulation of soil or food remains. From the CHRIS survey, conducted on February 10, 2020, no archeological resources are recorded for the project area or within the 1-mile radius of the subject property. However, the archaeological sensitivity of the project location is unknown because there are no previous studies for the subject property. The following mitigation measure is required to minimize impacts to the maximum extent feasible:

Mitigation Measure CR-1: Treatment of Previously Unidentified Cultural Resources*. Prior to the issuance of a grading permit, the following note shall be included on the grading plans:

- 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 TCR-2, 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.***
- 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 TCR-2. The archaeologist shall monitor the remainder of the project and implement the Plan accordingly.***
- 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.***

*** These items shall be developed and undertaken in coordination with the Mitigation Measures noted in the Tribal Cultural Resources, Section XVIII**

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

- c) **Less Than Significant Impact** The project site does not contain a cemetery and no known formal cemeteries are located within the immediate site vicinity. In the event that human remains are discovered during project grading or other ground disturbing activities, the project would be required to comply with the applicable mandatory provisions of California Health and Safety Code §7050.5 as well as Public Resources Code §5097 et. seq. California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin. Pursuant to California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98(b), remains shall be left in place and free from disturbance until a final decision as to the treatment and disposition has been made by the Coroner.

If the Coroner determines the remains to be Native American, the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) must be contacted and the NAHC must then immediately notify the “most likely descendant(s)” of receiving notification of the discovery. The most likely descendant(s) shall then make recommendations within 48 hours of obtaining access to the property, and engage in consultations concerning the treatment of the remains as provided in Public Resources Code Section 5097.98.

With mandatory compliance with California Health and Safety Code §7050.5 as well as Public Resources Code §5097 et. seq., impacts are less than significant.

Therefore, no significant adverse impacts are identified or anticipated and with implementation of Mitigation Measure CR-1.

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant	No Impact
VI. ENERGY – Would the project:				
a) Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

SUBSTANTIATION: *San Bernardino County General Plan, 2007; CalEEMod Data Sheets (Appendix A)*

- a) **Less Than Significant Impact.** Implementation of the project would result in increases in demand for electricity and natural gas as compared to the currently undeveloped project site, which does not have any energy consuming uses. Construction of the project would create temporary increased demands for electricity and vehicle fuels compared to existing conditions. Operational use of energy includes the heating, cooling, and lighting of buildings; water heating; operation of electrical systems and plug-in appliances within buildings; parking lot and outdoor lighting; and the transport of electricity, natural gas, and water to the areas where the resource would be consumed. Southern California Edison (SCE) provides electrical power and Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas) provides natural gas service to the project area.

Short-Term Construction Impacts

Construction of the project would require electricity use to power some of the construction-related equipment. The electricity use during construction would vary during different phases of construction, where the majority of construction equipment during grading would be gas-powered or diesel-powered, and the later construction phases would require electricity-powered, such as interior construction and architectural coatings.

Table 5 displays the estimated energy consumption for project construction.

Table 5. Energy Consumption Estimate for Project Construction.

Construction Phase	Number of Construction Days	Average Worker and Vendor Trips Per Day	Horse Power Hours per Construction Phase	Construction Equipment		Worker and Vendor Trips
				Energy Use (1)	Gas & Fuel Use (2)	Gas & Fuel Use (3)
Site Preparation	2	8	8,002		432.54	8.79
Grading	4	8	13,132		709.83	35.14
Building Const., Paving, Architectural Coating.	200	18	892,540		48,245	3953.68
			TOTALS	15.65 kWh	49,387.37 Gal.	3997.61 Gal.

1: Calculation is based on an average construction energy cost of \$2.28 per month of energy use per 1,000 square feet of building space (7,800.00 s.f.) over the total duration of construction (11-months), at the rate of 8 cents per kilowatt hour (kWh).
 2: Calculation is based on expected horsepower (HP) hours and an average factor of 1 gallon of fuel per 18.5 horsepower-hour.
 3: Calculation is based on number of expected worker and vendor trips per day, multiplied by an average trip length of 14.7 miles and based on the average fuel economy of a light duty automobile of 26.77 miles per gallon.
 4. This calculation overstates the HP hours per construction phase because it does not apply a load factor.

Since the project area is already served by onsite electrical infrastructure, adequate electrical infrastructure capacity is available to accommodate the electricity demand during construction, the proposed project would not require additional or expanded electrical infrastructure.

The amount of energy and fuel use anticipated by the project's construction are typical for the type of construction proposed because there are no aspects of the project's proposed construction process that are unusual or energy-intensive. Project construction equipment would conform to the applicable ARB emissions standards, acting to promote equipment fuel efficiencies. In addition, demand for construction-related electricity and fuels would be spread out over the life of the construction phases of the project but would not require a permanent commitment of energy or diesel fuel resources for this purpose. Therefore, impacts from energy use during short-term construction activities would be less than significant.

Long-Term Operational Impacts

Operation of the project would create additional demands for electricity as compared to existing conditions, and would result in increased transportation energy use. Operational use of energy would include heating, cooling, and ventilation of buildings; operation of electrical systems, security functions, use of on-site equipment and appliances; and indoor, outdoor, perimeter, and parking lot lighting.

Based on Southland Pipe South Coast Air Quality Analysis (Appendix A), the project would create a net increase in electricity demand of approximately 80,652 kWh per year. This net increase is well within SCE's system-wide net increase in electricity supplies of approximately 15,634 GWh annually over the 2012-2024 period (CEC, Electricity Consumption by County, 2018). Therefore, there are sufficient planned electricity supplies in the region for the estimated

net increase in electricity demands, and buildout under the proposed project would not require expanded electricity supplies.

Based Southland Pipe South Coast Air Basis Analysis (Appendix A), the project would generate a net increase in natural gas demand of approximately 253,968 KBTU/yr. This net increase is well within the Southern California Gas Company's system wide natural gas supplies of approximately 500 Million of Therms during the 2018 period. (CEC, 2018). Therefore, there are sufficient planned natural gas supplies in the region for the estimated net increase in natural gas demands, and buildout under the proposed Project would not require expanded natural gas supplies.

Additionally, plans submitted for building permits of development projects in the project area would be required to include verification demonstrating compliance with the 2016 Building and Energy Efficiency Standards and are also required to be reviewed. The project would also be required to adhere to the provisions of CALGreen, which established planning and design standards for sustainable site development, energy efficiency (in excess of the California Energy Code requirements), water conservation, material conservation, and internal air contaminants.

Conclusion

Even though the project would increase the consumption of electricity and natural gas resources, the project would not significantly increase demand such that SoCalGas and SCE would need to plan for new regional electricity or natural gas facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects.

Based on the above analysis, the proposed Project would not result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation.

- b) **No Impact.** The County of San Bernardino General Plan Renewable Energy and Conservation Element (REC Element) is an established regulatory framework, and is supportive of other county, state, and federal plans. REC Element Policy 1.1 states: "*Continue implementing the energy conservation and efficiency measures identified in the County of San Bernardino Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Plan.* As noted in the analysis for Issue VIII-a and VIII-b, *Greenhouse Gas Emissions*, the Performance Standards for Commercial and Industrial Project pursuant to Appendix F of the County of San Bernardino *Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Plan* will be included as Conditions of Approval for the Project. As such, the Project will not conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency. There is no impact and no mitigation measures are required.

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

	<i>Issues</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less than Significant</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
VII.	GEOLOGY AND SOILS - Would the project:				

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

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

ii. Strong seismic ground shaking?

iii. Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?

iv. Landslides?

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

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

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

e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems

where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?

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

SUBSTANTIATION: (Check if project is located in the Geologic Hazards Overlay District):
San Bernardino County General Plan, 2007; San Bernardino County Geologic Hazard Map for Fontana (FH29C); Feasibility Study: Report of Soils and Foundation Evaluations, and Soils Infiltration Testing for WQMP Storm Water Disposal Design (Appendix C); Water Quality Management Plan (Appendix D)

- ai) **No Impact.** The project site is not located within an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone, and no known faults underlie the site. Because there are no faults located on the project site, there is no potential for the project to expose people or structures to adverse effects related to ground rupture.

(a-ii) **Less Than Significant Impact.** The project site is located in a seismically active area of Southern California and is expected to experience moderate to severe ground shaking during the lifetime of the project. According to the Soils Study (Appendix C), the Cucamonga Fault is located approximately 4.84 miles west of the project site. The Cucamonga Fault is capable of generating an earthquake magnitude of M=6.7. This risk is not considered substantially different than that of other similar properties in the Southern California area. As a mandatory condition of project approval, the project would be required to construct the proposed structures in accordance with the California Building Code. The County's Building and Safety Department would review the building plans through building plan checks, issuance of a building permit, and inspection of the buildings during construction, which would ensure that all required California Building Code seismic safety measures are incorporated into the buildings. Compliance with the California Building Code as verified by the County's review process, would reduce impacts related to strong seismic ground shaking to less than significant.

(a-iii) **Less Than Significant Impact.** Liquefaction is a phenomenon in which loose, saturated, relatively cohesion-less soil deposits lose shear strength during strong ground motions. The factors controlling liquefaction are:

- Seismic ground shaking of relatively loose, granular soils that are saturated or submerged can cause soils to liquefy and temporarily behave as a dense fluid. For liquefaction to occur, the following conditions have to occur:
 - Intense seismic shaking;
 - Presence of loose granular soils prone to liquefaction; and
 - Saturation of soils due to shallow groundwater.

According to the Report of Soils and Foundation Evaluations, and Soils Infiltration Testing for WQMP Storm Water Disposal Design (Appendix C), the soil type present throughout most of the subject site is primarily upper dry, loose to medium dense, compressible and collapsible

slightly silty fine to medium coarse gravelly sands, overlying deposits of moderately dense to very dense gravelly medium coarse to coarse riverbed type sand with scattered cobbles, rocks and minor boulders. No shallow depth groundwater or bedrock was encountered.

While the soil type on site is not considered to have properties that would be susceptible to liquefaction in event of a strong motion earthquake, the soil in question is gravelly sand in nature and covers most the subject site. According to the currently California Building Code, the site is considered to be within Seismic Zone 4. As a result, it is likely that during the life expectancy of the proposed project construction, "moderate" ground shaking may have relatively adverse effects requiring appropriate structural design, as required by the County Building and Safety Department and the California Building Code. Compliance with the recommendations of the geotechnical study for soils conditions, is a standard practice and would be required by the County Building and Safety Department. Therefore, compliance with the requirements of the California Building Code as identified in a site specific geotechnical design would be reviewed by the County for appropriate inclusion, as part of the building plan check and development review process, would reduce the potential for liquefaction to a less than significant level.

(a-iv) **No Impact.** The site is relatively flat and contains no slopes that may be subject to landslides. Therefore, the site is not considered susceptible to seismically induced landslides. As such, there are no impacts.

b) **Less Than Significant Impact.**

Construction

During construction, the project has the potential to contribute to soil erosion and the loss of topsoil. Grading and excavation activities that would be required for the project would expose and loosen topsoil, which could be eroded by wind or water. A Construction General Permit would be obtained and a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) would be prepared prior to construction. Potential impacts would be mitigated for through sediment, erosion, and non-storm water control methods identified in the SWPPP pursuant to the requirements of the NPDES General Construction Permit. Implementation of a SWPPP would ensure the project does not result in significant impacts to water quality due to construction-related activities.

Operations

The project includes installation of landscaping, gravel, and paving throughout the project site and areas of loose topsoil that could erode by wind or water would not exist upon operation of the proposed use. In addition, as described in the Water Quality Management Plan (Appendix D), the hydrologic features of the proposed project have been designed to slow, filter, and retain stormwater on the project site, which would also reduce the potential for stormwater to erode topsoil.

c) **Less Than Significant Impact.**

Landslide

As noted in the response to Issue VII(a-iv) above, the site is relatively flat and contains no slopes that may be subject to landslides. Therefore, the site is not considered susceptible to landslides

Lateral Spreading

Lateral spreading is a term referring to landslides that commonly form on gentle slopes and that have rapid fluid-like flow horizontal movement. Most lateral spreading is caused by earthquakes but it is also caused by landslides. As noted in the response to Issue VII (a-iv) above, the site is relatively flat and contains no slopes that may be subject to landslides. Therefore, the site is not considered susceptible to lateral spreading.

Subsidence

Subsidence is the downward movement of the ground caused by the underlying soil conditions. Certain soils, such as clay soils are particularly vulnerable since they shrink and swell depending on their moisture content. Detailed design-level geotechnical studies and building plans pursuant to the California Building Code are required prior to approval of construction. Compliance with the recommendations of the geotechnical study for soils conditions is a standard practice and would be required by the County Building and Safety Department. Therefore, compliance with the requirements of the California Building Code as identified in a site specific geotechnical design would be reviewed by the County for appropriate inclusion, as part of the building plan check and development review process, would reduce the potential for subsidence to a less than significant level.

Liquefaction

The potential for liquefaction is considered to be 'remote' because the groundwater table is in excess of 100 feet in depth.

Collapse

Collapse occurs in saturated soils in which the space between individual particles is completely filled with water. This water exerts a pressure on the soil particles that influences how tightly the particles themselves are pressed together. The soils lose their strength beneath buildings and other structures. The upper 4 to 5 feet of soil may be susceptible to collapse. Detailed design-level geotechnical studies and building plans pursuant to the *California Building Code* are required prior to approval of construction. As such, compliance with the requirements of the *California Building Code* as identified in a site specific geotechnical design would be reviewed by the County for appropriate inclusion, as part of the building plan check and development review process, would reduce the potential for collapse to a less than significant level.

- d) **Less Than Significant Impact.** According to Appendix C, testing of near surface on-site soils indicate a very low rate with Expansion Index (EI) of less than 20, which is classified as very low expansion potential. Detailed design-level geotechnical studies and building plans pursuant to the *California Building Code* are required prior to approval of construction. Compliance with the recommendations of the geotechnical study for soils conditions, is a standard practice and would be required by the County Building and Safety Department. Therefore, compliance with the requirements of the *California Building Code* as identified in a site specific geotechnical design, would be reviewed by the County for appropriate inclusion as part of the building plan check and development review process, and would reduce the potential for expansive soils to a less than significant level.
- e) **Less than Significant Impact.** A percolation test was not undertaken for the project site. The Soils and Foundation evaluation conducted by Soils Southwest, Inc., found “the soils encountered primarily consist of upper dry, loose to medium dense, compressible and collapsible slightly silty fine to medium coarse to coarse riverbed type sand with scattered cobbles, rocks and minor boulders.” (p. 5) This soil type is not expected to encounter difficulty meeting on-site wastewater discharge requirements. The proposed Project will be conditioned to meet County discharge requirements through Environmental Health Services Division of the Public Health Department. Reporting will be undertaken in accordance with *Onsite Wastewater Treatment Soil Percolation (PERC) Test Report Standards: Suitability of Lots and Soils for Use of Leachlines or Seepage Pits* by San Bernardino County Public Health. Impacts are less than significant.
- f) **Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated.** Paleontological resources are the preserved fossilized remains of plants and animals. Fossils and traces of fossils are preserved in sedimentary rock units, particularly fine- to medium grained marine, lake, and stream deposits, such as limestone, siltstone, sandstone, or shale, and in ancient soils. They are also found in coarse-grained sediments, such as conglomerates or coarse alluvium sediments. Fossils are rarely preserved in igneous or metamorphic rock units. Fossils may occur throughout a sedimentary unit and, in fact, are more likely to be preserved subsurface, where they have not been damaged or destroyed by previous ground disturbance, amateur collecting, or natural causes such as erosion.

The project site is located within the unincorporated area of the City of Fontana. No known paleontological resources or unique geologic features are present on the Project site. Notwithstanding this circumstance, the San Bernardino County General Plan EIR states that unknown paleontological resources have the potential to exist on properties that have not been disturbed by prior development activities involving excavation. Accordingly, the project has the potential to result in significant adverse impacts to paleontological resources that may exist beneath the ground surface on the project site during site excavation and/or grading activities that would occur on the property during project construction activities. To minimize the effects of this potential impact, Mitigation Measure GEO-1 is required.

Mitigation Measure GEO-1: Treatment of Previously Unidentified Paleontological Resources. Prior to the issuance of a grading permit, the following note shall be included on the grading plans:

“If previously unidentified paleontological resources are unearthed during construction activities, construction work in the immediate area of the find shall be halted and

directed away from the discovery until a qualified Paleontologist assesses the significance of the resource. The County of San Bernardino Land Use Services Department shall make the necessary plans for treatment of the find(s) and for the evaluation and mitigation of impacts if the finds are found to be historically significant according to CEQA (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 (a)). The plan shall include, but not be limited to:

1. Preparation of recovered specimens to a point of identification and permanent preservation including washing of sediments to recover small invertebrates and vertebrates.

2. Identification and curation of specimens into an established, accredited museum repository with permanent retrievable paleontological storage. The paleontologist must have a written repository agreement in hand prior to the initiation of mitigation activities. Mitigation of adverse impact to significant paleontological resources is not complete until such curation into an established repository has been fully completed and documented.

3. Preparation of a report of findings with an appended itemized inventory of specimens. The report and inventory, when submitted to the County Land Use Services Department-Current Planning along with confirmation of the curation of recovered specimens into an established, accredited museum repository, will signify completion of the program to mitigate impacts to paleontological resources.”

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

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

<i>Issues</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less than Significant</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
VIII. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS – Would the project:				
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with any applicable plan, policy or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

SUBSTANTIATION: *San Bernardino County General Plan, 2007; CalEEMod Data Sheets (Appendix A.)*

a) **Less Than Significant Impact.** In December September 2011, the County of San Bernardino adopted the "*Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Plan*" ("GHG Plan"). The purpose of the GHG Plan is to reduce the County's internal and external GHG emissions by 15 percent below current (2011) levels by year 2020 in consistency with State climate change goals pursuant to AB32. The GHG Plan has been designed in accordance with Section 15183.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines which provides for streamline review of climate change issues related to development projects when found consistent with an applicable greenhouse gas emissions reduction plan.

Section 5.6 of the GHG Plan identifies the procedures for reviewing development projects for consistency with the GHG Plan. The GHG Plan includes a two-tiered development review procedure to determine if a project could result in a significant impact related greenhouse gas emissions or otherwise comply with the GHG Plan pursuant to Section 15183.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines. The initial screening procedure is to determine if a project will emit 3,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MTCO₂E) per year or more. Projects that do not exceed this threshold require no further climate change analysis but are required to implement mandatory reducing measures in the project's conditions of approval.

Projects exceeding this threshold must meet a minimum 31 percent emissions reduction in order to garner a less than significant determination. This can be met by either (1) achieving 100 points from a menu of mitigation options provided in the GHG Plan or (2) quantifying proposed reduction measures. Projects failing to meet the 31 percent reduction threshold would have a potentially significant impact related to climate change and greenhouse gas emissions.

A GHG emissions inventory was conducted for the project utilizing the California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod) as shown in Table 6.

Table 6. Project Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Source	GHG Emissions MT/yr			
	N2O	CO2	CH4	CO2e
Mobile Sources	0.000	76.21	0.004	76.31
Area	0.000	0.0002	0.000	0.0002
Energy	0.0005	39.25	0.001	39.42
Solid Waste	0.000	1.96	0.12	4.86
Water/Wastewater	0.001	8.06	0.059	9.97
30-year Amortized Construction GHG				6.18
TOTAL				136.74
SCAQMD Threshold				3,000
Exceed Threshold?				NO

As shown in Table 6, the project's GHG emissions are less than the initial screening threshold of 3,000 MTCO₂E per year. Projects that do not exceed this threshold require no further climate change analysis. However, Performance Standards pursuant to Appendix F of the County of San Bernardino *Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Plan* will be included as Conditions of Approval for the project.

b) **Less Than Significant Impact.**

State Plan

The *Climate Change Scoping Plan* was first approved by the California Air Resources Board (CARB) in 2008 and must be updated every five years. The *First Update to the Climate Change Scoping Plan* was approved by CARB on May 22, 2014. The *Climate Change Scoping Plan* provides a framework for actions to reduce California's GHG emissions, and requires CARB and other state agencies to adopt regulations and other initiatives to reduce GHGs. As such, the *Climate Change Scoping Plan* is not directly applicable to the project in most instances. However, the project is not in conflict with the *Climate Change Scoping Plan* because its individual greenhouse gas emissions are below screening thresholds as noted in the response to Issue VIII(a) above and the project will implement such greenhouse reduction measures as Water Efficient Landscaping, Title 24 Energy Efficiency Requirements, and recycling and waste reduction requirements.

Regional Plan

As noted above, in December September 2011, the County of San Bernardino adopted the "*Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Plan*" ("GHG Plan"). The purpose of the GHG Plan is to reduce the County's internal and external GHG emissions by 15 percent below current (2011) levels by year 2020 in consistency with State climate change goals

pursuant to AB32. The GHG Plan has been designed in accordance with Section 15183.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines which provides for streamline review of climate change issues related to development projects when found consistent with an applicable greenhouse gas emissions reduction plan.

Performance Standard pursuant to the County of San Bernardino *Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Plan* will be included as conditions of approval for the project.

Based on the analysis above, the project will not conflict with any applicable plan, policy or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases. Impacts are less than significant

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

<i>Issues</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less than Significant</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
---------------	---------------------------------------	---	------------------------------	------------------

IX. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS – Would the project:

- | | | | | | |
|----|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) | Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 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? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c) | Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 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? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e) | For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| f) | Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| g) | Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

SUBSTANTIATION:
 San Bernardino County General Plan, 2007; San Bernardino County Hazard Overlay Map (FH28B – Fontana)

a-b) **Less Than Significant Impact.**

Construction Activities

Heavy equipment that would be used during construction of the project would be fueled and maintained by substances such as oil, diesel fuel, gasoline, hydraulic fluid, and other liquid materials that would be considered hazardous if improperly stored or handled. In addition, materials such as paints, roofing materials, solvents, and other substances typically used in building construction would be located on the project site during construction. Improper use, storage, or transportation of hazardous materials could result in accidental releases or spills, potentially posing health risks to workers, the public, and the environment. The potential for accidental releases and spills of hazardous materials during construction is a standard risk on all construction sites, and there would be no greater risk for improper handling, transportation, or spills associated with future development that would be a reasonable consequence of the project than would occur on any other similar construction site.

Construction contractors are required to comply with all applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations regarding hazardous materials, including but not limited requirements imposed by the Environmental Protection Agency, California Department of Toxic Substances Control, South Coast Air Quality Management District, and the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board. As such, impacts due to construction activities would not cause a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials

Operational Activities

During the operational phase of the project, hazardous or potentially hazardous materials would not be routinely handled, stored, or dispensed on the project site in substantial quantities. Cleaning and degreasing solvents, fertilizers, pesticides, and other materials used in the regular maintenance of buildings and landscaping would be utilized on-site. Some medicines and medical supplies may also be used on-site, of limited type and quantity.

These potentially hazardous materials, however, would not be of a type or occur in sufficient quantities to pose a significant hazard to the public and safety or the environment. Businesses are required by law to ensure employee safety by identifying hazardous materials in the workplace, providing safety information to workers that handle hazardous materials, and adequately training workers. The project would be required to comply with applicable federal, state, and local requirements related to the handling of hazardous materials. Thus, hazardous materials used during project operation would not pose any substantial public health risk or safety hazards. Therefore, long-term operational impacts are less than significant.

- c) **No Impact.** The project site is not located within one-quarter (0.25) mile of a mile from an existing or proposed school. The nearest school is the Montessori Child Development, located approximately 1 mile north east off the project site. In addition, as discussed in the responses to issues VII (a-b) above, the all hazardous or potentially

hazardous materials would comply with all applicable federal, State, and local agencies and regulations with respect to hazardous materials.

- d) **No Impact.** The Hazardous Waste and Substances Sites (Cortese) List is a planning document used by the State and local agencies to comply with the California Environmental Quality Act requirements in providing information about the location of hazardous materials release sites pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5.. Below are the data resources that provide information regarding the facilities or sites identified as meeting the “Cortese List” requirements.
- List of Hazardous Waste and Substances sites from Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) EnviroStor database.
 - List of Leaking Underground Storage Tank Sites from the State Water Board’s GeoTracker database.
 - List of solid waste disposal sites identified by Water Board with waste constituents above hazardous waste levels outside the waste management unit (PDF).
 - List of “active” CDO and CAO from Water Board (MS Excel, 1,453 KB).
 - List of hazardous waste facilities subject to corrective action pursuant to Section 25187.5 of the Health and Safety Code, identified by DTSC.

Based on a review of the Cortese List maintained by the California Environmental Protection Agency website at <https://calepa.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/CorteseList/> on February 15, 2020, the project site is not identified on the list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5.

- e) **No Impact.** The project site is not located within an airport land use plan or within 2 miles of a public use airport or private airstrip. The nearest airport is the Ontario International Airport, located approximately 6 miles to the southwest of the project site. As such, the project would not result in safety hazard impacts to or from aircraft-related uses. No impact is anticipated.
- f) **No Impact.** The project site is located on Ilex Street. Ilex Street does not contain any emergency facilities nor does it serve as an emergency evacuation route. The project would not result in a substantial alteration to the design or capacity of any public road that would impair or interfere with the implementation of evacuation procedures. Because the project would not interfere with an adopted emergency response or evacuation plan, there is no impact.
- g) **No Impact.** The County has mapped areas that are susceptible to wild land fires within the Fire Hazard Overlay. The Fire Hazard Overlay is derived from areas designated in high fire hazard areas in the General Plan and locations derived from the California Department of Forestry, U.S. Forest Service, and the County Fire Department. According to the San Bernardino County Hazards Overlay Map (Fontana FH28B), the

project Site is not located within a Fire Safety Overlay District. There is no impact. (Also see Section XX, *Wildfire*).

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

<i>Issues</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less than Significant</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
X. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY - Would the project:				
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:				
i. result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ii. substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on or offsite;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iii. create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of runoff; or	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iv. impede or redirect flood flows?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

SUBSTANTIATION:

San Bernardino County General Plan, 2007; Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) (Appendix D), Hydrology Study (Appendix E).

a) **Less Than Significant Impact.**

Waste Discharge Requirements

Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) are issued by the Santa Ana Regional Board under the provisions of the California Water Code, Division 7 "Water Quality," Article 4 "Waste Discharge Requirements." These requirements regulate the discharge of wastes which are not made to surface waters but which may impact the region's water quality by affecting underlying groundwater basins. Such WDRs are issued for Publically Owned Treatment Works' wastewater reclamation operations, discharges of wastes from industries, subsurface waste discharges such as septic systems, sanitary landfills, dairies and a variety of other activities which can affect water quality.

Water Quality Requirements

The Porter-Cologne Act defines water quality objectives (i.e. standards) as "...the limits or levels of water quality constituents or characteristics which are established for the reasonable protection of beneficial uses of water or the prevention of nuisance within a specific area" (§13050 (h)).

Construction Impacts

Construction of the project would involve clearing, grading, paving, utility installation, building construction, and the installation of landscaping, which would result in the generation of potential water quality pollutants such as silt, debris, chemicals, paints, and other solvents with the potential to adversely affect water quality. As such, short-term water quality impacts have the potential to occur during construction activities in the absence of any protective or avoidance measures.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board and the County of San Bernardino, the project will be required to obtain a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Municipal Stormwater Permit for construction activities. The NPDES permit is required for all projects that include construction activities, such as clearing, grading, and/or excavation that disturb at least one acre of total land area.

In addition, the project will be required to comply with the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board's *Basin Plan*. Compliance with the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit and the *Basin Plan* involves the preparation and implementation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for construction-related activities, including grading. The SWPPP would specify the Best Management Practices that the project would be required to implement during construction activities to ensure that all potential pollutants of concern are prevented, minimized, and/or otherwise appropriately treated prior to being discharged from the Project site.

Operational Impacts

Storm Water

Storm water pollutants commonly associated with the project include sediment/turbidity, nutrients, trash and debris, oxygen-demanding substances, organic compounds, bacteria and viruses, oil and grease, and pesticides.

Pursuant to the requirements of the County's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit, a Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) is required for managing the quality of storm water or urban runoff that flows from a developed site after construction is completed and the facilities or structures are occupied and/or operational. The WQMP prepared for the project indicates that the project will propose treatment of water quality flows using a catch basin system located and maintained on-site. The catch basins are planted filter systems at the back of curb to accept and filter storm runoff from the paved and impervious areas on-site. Other areas of the project have been designed where possible to incorporate LID principles, including draining roof drainage to adjacent landscaping where possible and minimizing impervious areas through use of minimum sizes for hardscape (sidewalks and drive aisles).

With implementation of mandatory requirements for a SWPPP and a WQMP, impacts are less than significant.

Septic System

The project proposes to use an onsite sewage disposal system consisting of seepage pits. Testing must be conducted in accordance with *Onsite Wastewater Treatment Soil Percolation (PERC) Test Report Standards: Suitability of Lots and Soils for Use of Leachlines or Seepage Pits* by San Bernardino County Public Health. A soils evaluation of the site for building structural design and WQMP stormwater retention, found soils of the type suitable for use by a septic system. In addition, the installation of the septic system is subject to the mandatory requirements of the County of San Bernardino Local Agency Management Program (LAMP), which specifically addresses wastewater issues, County requirements, and scope of coverage for Onsite Wastewater Treatment System installation and maintenance. Plans must be approved by County Environmental Health Services. With implementation of mandatory requirements contained in the LAMP, impacts are less than significant.

- b) **Less Than Significant Impact.** The Project site will be provided water by the Fontana Water Company (FWC). FWC is a division of the San Gabriel Valley Water Company and is a retail water supplier for the City of Fontana, and portions of the City of Rialto, City of Rancho Cucamonga, and adjacent unincorporated areas of San Bernardino County. FWC operates within the service area of the Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA) and the San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District (SBVMWD) wholesale water agencies. FWC purchases imported water supplies from IEUA and SBVMWD, both wholesale water agencies.

FWC receives groundwater supplies from three adjudicated basins which includes the Chino Basin, Rialto-Colton Basin, and the Lytle Basin, and one un-adjudicated basin known as the No Man's Land Basin.

Chino Basin

The Chino Basin is the main source of water for FWC. The Chino Basin is an adjudicated basin. According to the DWR Bulletin 118 (California's Groundwater), DWR has not identified the Chino Basin as one of the basins being in "*critical condition of overdraft.*"

Rialto-Colton Basin

FWC pumps groundwater from four active wells in the Rialto-Colton Basin. The Rialto-Colton Basin is an adjudicated basin. DWR has also not identified the Rialto-Colton Basin as one of the basins being in "*critical condition of overdraft.*"

Lytle Basin

FWC pumps groundwater from ten active wells in the Lytle Basin, The Lytle Basin is an adjudicated basin. DWR has also not identified the Lytle Basin as one of the basins being in "*critical condition of overdraft.*"

No Man's Land Basin

FWC pumps groundwater from three active wells in the No Man's Land Basin. The No Man's Land Basin is not an adjudicated basin. DWR has also not identified the No Man's Land Basin as one of the basins being in "*critical condition of overdraft.*" Average groundwater production of approximately 4,000 AFY from the No Man's Land Basin is estimated to be available for pumping and diversion by FWC during normal, single dry and multiple dry years in the next twenty years.

The adopted groundwater management plans for the adjudicated Chino Basin, Rialto-Colton Basin, and Lytle Basin are contained within the Chino Basin Judgment, Rialto-Colton Basin Court Decree, and McKinley Decree, respectively. FWC has the legal right to pump groundwater from these basins.

Historical average groundwater withdrawal from 2011 through 2015 from these basins over the last 21 years has been about 33,900 AFY; however, during the last five years, average pumping has only been about 29,000 AFY.

Development of the project would increase impervious surface coverage on the site which would in turn reduce the amount of direct infiltration of runoff into the ground. The on-site WQMP basin proposed near the Ilex Street side of the property would collect an additional amount of stormwater runoff through its water quality function, but not necessarily an amount equal to the historical volume retained on-site in the property's natural condition. As such, an additional volume of water could exit the property, but would not be considerable due to the small size of the property and the amount of impervious area. As such, this amount would not be significant and would have a less

than significant impact on groundwater recharge. In addition, groundwater recharge basins that are managed for that purpose, since those recharge areas do not encompass the project site. As such, the project will not interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin.

Based on the above analysis, impacts to groundwater supplies and recharge would be less than significant and no mitigation measures are required.

- c) **Less than Significant Impact.** The site design will mimic the existing drainage patterns of the project site, directing storm flows to the southwesterly corner and accepting the off-site run-on along the northerly boundary of the project site. There is one drainage area contributing storm water runoff to the proposed infiltration BMPs. The drainage area is further divided into subarea 1A encompassing the project site and subarea 1B consisting of the off-site tributary area northerly of the project site.

In subarea 1A, storm water sheets across proposed hardscape, landscape, and pavement to be intercepted by proposed concrete gutters, landscape swale, and gravel swale. These convey flows southerly and westerly to the southwesterly corner of the project site. There, storm flows discharge into the proposed infiltration basin in said corner via a proposed riprap pad. Storm water infiltrates into native soils and ponds up in this basin. Above the design ponding depth, storm water is intercepted by a proposed inlet with filter located in the southerly portion of the basin. This inlet discharges the remaining storm water runoff into the proposed underground storage infiltration system to be infiltrated into native soils. Overflows of the proposed basin and underground system pond up to a proposed underwalk drain located in the southwesterly corner of the project site, and discharge into the right-of way of Ilex St.

Based on the above analysis, impacts are less than significant and no mitigation measures are required.

- d) **No Impact.** According to County Hazard Map FH28B, the project site is not located within a Flood Plain Safety (FP) Overlay District. According to the California Department of Conservation, California Official Tsunami Inundation Maps the site is not located within a tsunami inundation zone.

Seismic seiches are standing waves set up on rivers, reservoirs, ponds, and lakes when seismic waves from an earthquake pass through the area. The project site is not located in close proximity to a river, reservoir, pond, or lake and will not be at risk from seiche.

- e) **Less Than Significant Impact.** The site design will mimic the existing drainage patterns of the project site, directing storm flows to the southwesterly corner and accepting the off-site run-on along the northerly boundary of the project site. There is one drainage area contributing storm water runoff to the proposed infiltration BMPs. The drainage area is further divided into subarea 1A encompassing the project site and subarea 1B consisting of the off-site tributary area northerly of the project site.

In subarea 1A, storm water sheets across proposed hardscape, landscape, and pavement to be intercepted by proposed concrete gutters, landscape swale, and gravel

swale. These convey flows southerly and westerly to the southwesterly corner of the project site. There, storm flows discharge into the proposed infiltration basin in said corner via a proposed riprap pad. Storm water infiltrates into native soils and ponds up in this basin. Above the design ponding depth, storm water is intercepted by a proposed inlet with filter located in the southerly portion of the basin. This inlet discharges the remaining storm water runoff into the proposed underground storage infiltration system to be infiltrated into native soils. Overflows of the proposed basin and underground system pond up to a proposed underwalk drain located in the southwesterly corner of the project site, and discharge into the right-of way of Ilex St. As such, the project will not conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan. Impacts are less than significant

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

<i>Issues</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less than Significant</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
XI. LAND USE AND PLANNING – Would the project:				
a) Physically divide an established community?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

SUBSTANTIATION:

San Bernardino County General Plan, 2007, Google Earth Pro.

- a) **No Impact.** An example of a project that has the potential to divide an established community includes the construction of a new freeway or highway through an established neighborhood. The project site is 1.95 acres in size and is located in a developed area. The site is bordered by single-family residences to the north and south areas and industrial/storage uses to the northeast, east and southeast areas. As such, the project will not divide an established community and there are no impacts.
- b) **Less Than Significant Impact.** As demonstrated throughout this Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration, the Project would otherwise not conflict with any applicable goals, objectives, and policies of the County of San Bernardino General Plan or Development Code. Additionally, the Project would not conflict with any applicable policy document, including, without limitation, the South Coast Air Quality Management District's *Air Quality Management Plan*, and the County of San Bernardino *Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Plan*. The purpose of these plans is to avoid or mitigate an environmental effect.

In conclusion, the Project would not conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating adverse environmental effects and impacts are less than significant.

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

<i>Issues</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less than Significant</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
XII. MINERAL RESOURCES - Would the project:				
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that will be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

SUBSTANTIATION: (Check if project is located within the Mineral Resource Zone Overlay):
San Bernardino County General Plan, 2007

a) **No Impact.** The California Department of Conservation (DOC) designates portions of the Project site as being located within Mineral Resource Zone (MRZ)- 2, which is a zone known to contain significant mineral deposits or have a high likelihood of containing significant deposits (DOC, 2008). However, the mineral resource zone classifications assigned by the DOC focus solely on geologic factors and the potential value and marketability of a mineral resource, without regard to existing land use and ownership or the compatibility of surrounding land uses.

Due to small size of the Project site and the residential uses in close proximity to the site, mineral resources extraction would not be feasible on-site. Lastly, the County's General Plan does not identify any important mineral resource recovery sites on- or in the proximity of the Project site. Accordingly, the Project would result in a less-than-significant impact related to the loss of availability of a known mineral resource.

b) **No Impact.** The Project site is not identified as a recourse recovery site on the General Plan, a specific plan or other land use plan. Therefore, no impact is anticipated.

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

Issues	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less than Significant</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
---------------	---------------------------------------	---	------------------------------	------------------

XIII. NOISE - Would the project result in:

- | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 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? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

SUBSTANTIATION: (Check if the project is located in the Noise Hazard Overlay District or is subject to severe noise levels according to the General Plan Noise Element):
San Bernardino County General Plan, 2007; Submitted Project Materials

a) **Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated.**

Construction Noise

Noise generated by construction equipment will include a combination of trucks, power tools, concrete mixers, and portable generators that when combined can reach high levels. The number and mix of construction equipment is expected to occur in the following stages:

- Site Preparation;
- Grading;
- Building Construction;

- Paving; and
- Architectural Coating.

Construction Noise Thresholds

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

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

Regardless of the project's consistency with the Section 83.01.090 of the Development Code as described above, construction activities on the project site, especially those involving heavy equipment, would result in noise levels up to 101.5 dBA during construction as shown on Table 13 above, which would exceed the exterior noise level for residential uses of 55 dBA CNEL. The following mitigation measure is required to reduce construction noise impacts to the maximum extent feasible.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Operational Noise

Operational Noise (Stationary)

Existing residences near the Project may periodically be subjected to noise associated with on-site operation of the facility. On-site operational noise would include noise from HVAC equipment, vehicle traffic, and business activities.

The Project is not allowed to generate noise in excess of standards established by the County's General Plan and § 83.01.080 of the County's Development Code. Mandatory compliance with the General Plan and Development Code will ensure that noise impacts are less than significant.

Traffic Noise

The proposed Project is expected to generate approximately 54 trips (8 trips in the AM peak hours and 7 trips in the PM peak hours respectively). Typically, a doubling of traffic volumes would result in an increase of 3 dBA, which is considered to be a barely audible change. Project generated traffic will not result in a doubling of traffic volumes along any affected roadway segment. As such, the proposed Project traffic would not result in a substantial permanent increase in ambient roadway noise levels. Off-site transportation-related noise impacts created by the Project are less than significant and mitigation is not required.

b) Less Than Significant Impact.

Construction Vibration

Construction activity can result in varying degrees of ground vibration, depending on the equipment and methods used, distance to the affected structures and soil type. It is expected that ground-borne vibration from construction activities most likely to cause vibration impacts are:

Heavy Construction Equipment: Although all heavy mobile construction equipment has the potential of causing at least some perceptible vibration while operating close to buildings, the vibration is usually short-term and is not of sufficient magnitude to cause building damage.

Trucks: Trucks hauling building materials to construction sites can be sources of vibration intrusion if the haul routes pass through residential neighborhoods on streets with bumps or potholes. Repairing the bumps and potholes generally eliminates the problem.

Section 83.01.090 of the Development Code states:

“No ground vibration shall be allowed that can be felt without the aid of instruments at or beyond the lot line, nor shall any vibration be allowed which produces a particle

velocity greater than or equal to two-tenths (0.2) inches per second measured at or beyond the lot line.”

The vibratory impact from the site is estimated to be 0.141 PPV (in/sec) at the nearest sensitive receiver. Therefore, the project will not result in a generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels. Impacts are less than significant.

Operational Vibration

Typically, groundborne vibration sources that could potentially affect nearby properties are from rail roads and trucks traveling at higher speeds on freeways and highways. The project does not have rail access nor is it a major transportation facility or roadway. Therefore, the operational impacts associated with ground-borne vibration would be less than significant at nearby sensitive uses.

- c) **No Impact.** The project site is not located within an airport land use plan or within 2 miles of a public use airport or private airstrip. The nearest airport is the Chino Airport located approximately 5 miles to the southeast of the project site. As such, the project would not expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels. There is no impact

Therefore, no significant adverse impacts are identified or anticipated with implementation of Mitigation Measure NOI-1.

<i>Issues</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less than Significant</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
XIV. POPULATION AND HOUSING - Would the project:				
a) Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

SUBSTANTIATION:
San Bernardino County General Plan, 2007

- a) **No Impact.** The project is located in the IC (Community Industrial) with proposed fabrication/manufacturing use and would not yield any population growth. The project will connect to existing infrastructure and utilize existing roads and would not result in any new extension of roads. Based on the analysis, no impact is anticipated.
- b) **No Impact.** The Project would not displace substantial numbers of existing people or existing housing units, or require the construction of replacement housing, as no housing units exist on the site. There is no impact.

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

Issues	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less than Significant</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
---------------	---------------------------------------	---	------------------------------	------------------

XV. PUBLIC SERVICES

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

Fire Protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Police Protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Schools?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Parks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other Public Facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

SUBSTANTIATION:
San Bernardino County General Plan, 2007

- a) **Less than Significant Impact.**

Fire Protection

The Fontana Fire District, through contract by the San Bernardino Fire Department, provides fire services to the City of Fontana and surrounding unincorporated areas of San Bernardino County.

Development of the project would impact fire protection services by placing an additional demand on existing fire protection resources. The project would be conditioned by the Fire Department to provide a minimum of fire safety and support fire suppression activities, including compliance with State and local fire codes, fire sprinklers, a fire hydrant system, paved access, and secondary access routes. Although the project would increase the demand for fire protection services, it is not anticipated that it would result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities as the Fire Department has reviewed the project and will provide fire protection services from existing facilities.

Based on the above analysis, impacts related to fire protection are less than significant.

Police Protection

The San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department provides police protection services to project area. The project site is located within an urbanized area that is routinely patrolled. The Sheriff's Department has indicated that it can provide police protection services to the project site from existing facilities so the provision of new or physically altered sheriff facilities or need for new or physically altered sheriff facilities is not required. Impacts are less than significant.

Schools

The Project does not propose any housing and would not directly create additional students to be served by the Fontana Unified School District. However, the Project would be required to contribute fees to the Jurupa Unified School District in accordance with the Leroy F. Greene School Facilities Act of 1998 (Senate Bill 50). Pursuant to Senate Bill 50, payment of school impact fees constitutes complete mitigation under CEQA for Project-related impacts to school services.

Parks

The Project will not create an additional need for housing thus directly increasing the overall population of the County and generating additional need for parkland. The payment of property taxes will reduce any indirect Project impacts related to parks.

Other Public Facilities

The project would not contribute to a substantial increase in the overall population, necessitating either construction or expansion of a hospital, community based clinic, or other health services facility or program. No impact is anticipated.

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

<i>Issues</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less than Significant</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
XVI. RECREATION				
a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility will occur or be accelerated?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

SUBSTANTIATION:
San Bernardino County General Plan, 2007

- a) **No Impact.** As discussed above in Section XIV, the project would not result in any increase in the overall population, necessitating neither construction or expansion of a parks or recreational facilities. Therefore, no impact is anticipated.
- b) **No Impact.** Because the project proposes manufacturing/fabrication uses, it would not include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment.

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

Issues	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less than Significant</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
XVII. TRANSPORTATION – Would the project:				
a) Conflict with a program plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Would the project conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3 subdivision (b)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Result in inadequate emergency access?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

SUBSTANTIATION:
San Bernardino County General Plan, 2007; South Coast Air Basin for Southland Pipe CalEEMod

a) **Less Than Significant Impact.**

Motor Vehicle Analysis

The project is proposing to construct a new 7,800 sq. ft. pre-fabricated metal building for fabrication and office uses. The project’s vehicle trip generation forecast is based upon trip generation rates obtained from the Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE), *Trip Generation Manual, 10th Edition, 2017*. Trip generation rates were determined for daily trips and morning/evening peak hour trips for the proposed land use. The number of trips forecast to be generated by the proposed project is 54 average daily trips with 7 trips in the am peak hours and 8 trips in the pm peak hours. The applicant also indicates that the project is estimated to generate approximately 5 daily truck trips, between the hours of 8 am to 6 pm.

According to the County of San Bernardino Traffic Impact Study Guidelines (April 2014), the requirement to prepare a traffic impact study is based upon, but not limited to, one or more of the following criteria:

- If a project generates 100 or more trips without consideration of pass-by trips during any peak hour.
- If the project is located within 300 feet of the intersection of two streets designated as Collector or higher in the County's General Plan or the Department's Master Plan, or (an) impacted intersection as determined by the Traffic Division.
- The project creates safety or operational concerns.

If a project generates less than 100 trips, without consideration of pass-by trips during any peak hour, a focused study may still be required if there are special concerns.

The proposed Project is forecast to generate much fewer than 100 peak hour trips and it is not located within 300 feet of an intersection of two streets designated as Collector or higher. Roadway improvements will be constructed to the satisfaction of the Public Works Department and there are no apparent safety or operational concerns with implementation of the project. Therefore, the project was not required to prepare a traffic impact study. Based on the low volume of traffic trips, it is not anticipated that the project would impact the performance of the circulation system related to motor vehicles.

Transit Service Analysis

Omnitrans, a public transit agency serves the project area. There is no bus service adjacent to the project site. In addition, the project is not proposing to construct any improvements that would interfere with any future bus service.

Bicycle & Pedestrian Facilities Analysis

The project is proposing to construct a drive approach and install landscaping. Pedestrian access will be facilitated with the construction of these improvements. In addition, bicycle parking will be provided on the project site. Therefore, the project will not conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy applying to non-motorized travel. Impacts are less than significant.

- b) **Less Than Significant Impact.** CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3 (b) describes specific considerations for evaluating a project's transportation impacts utilizing vehicle miles traveled (VMT). For purposes of this section, "vehicle miles traveled" refers to the amount and distance of automobile travel attributable to a project. Vehicle miles traveled exceeding an applicable threshold of significance may indicate a significant impact.

According to the *County of San Bernardino Transportation Impact Study Guidelines*, July 9, 2019, projects which serve the local community and have the potential to reduce VMT should not be required to complete a VMT assessment. These projects are noted below:

- 11 single family housing units
- 16 multi-family, condominiums, or townhouse housing units
- 10,000 sq. ft. of office
- 15,000 sq. ft. of light industrial
- 63,000 sq. ft. of warehousing
- 79,000 sq. ft. of high cube transload and short-term storage warehouse
- 12 hotel rooms

The project proposes the construction of a new 7,800 sq.ft. pre-manufactured metal building consisting of 1,860 sq.ft. shop bay area, 4,440 sq.ft fabrication area, 1,500 sq.ft. 1st floor office, and 1,500 sq.ft. 2nd floor office. As such, it does not exceed the thresholds for office and light industrial uses described above and is not forecast to significantly impact VMT.

- c) **No Impact.** The Project will construct frontage improvements (curb, gutter, and sidewalk) to County standards along Ilex Street. As such, the Project will not substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections). The Project site is located in an area developed with residential and industrial land uses. There are no major agricultural uses in the vicinity of the site which would increase incompatible uses with farm equipment.
- d) **No Impact.** The project will not result in inadequate emergency access, because the project will provide a driveway approach from the site to Ilex Street.

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

Issues	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less than Significant</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
---------------	---------------------------------------	---	------------------------------	------------------

XVIII. TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

a) Would the Project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:

- | | | | | | |
|-----|--|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| i) | Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| ii) | A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

SUBSTANTIATION:
San Bernardino County General Plan, 2007; Letter of Response from the Cultural Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), South Central Coast Information Center, California State University, Fullerton

i) **No Impact.** Historic resources generally consist of buildings, structures, improvements, and remnants associated with a significant historic event or person(s) and/or have a historically significant style, design, or achievement. Damaging or demolition of historic resources is typically considered to be a significant impact. Impacts to historic resources can occur through direct impacts, such as destruction or removal, and indirect impacts, such as a change in the setting of a historic resource.

CEQA Guidelines §15064.5(a) clarifies that historical resources include the following:

1. A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources.

2. A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements [of] section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code.

3. Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.

On February 10, 2020, the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton conducted a record search of previously documented cultural resources and cultural resource surveys and studies conducted on the property and within 1-mile radius of the subject property, using the Cultural Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) (Appendix B).

While there appeared to be one or more structures on the property in the 1950s and earlier, the structures no longer exist. Portable structures were also noted on more recent aerial photos, but appear to have been removed. Grading also appears to have occurred. Because the site is currently vacant with no historic resources on site, the proposed project would have no impact.

a) **Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated.** Tribal Cultural Resources are either of the following:

(1) Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, 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.

(B) Included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1.

(2) 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.

Assembly Bill (AB) 52

AB 52 also created a process for consultation with California Native American Tribes in the CEQA process. Tribal Governments can request consultation with a lead agency and give input into potential impacts to tribal cultural resources before the agency decides what kind of environmental assessment is appropriate for a proposed project.

Through the AB52 notification process, the County Land Use Services Department sent notices to the following tribes:

- *San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians.*
- *Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians.*
- *San Manuel Band of Mission Indians.*
- *Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation.*

As a result of the AB52 consultation process, the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation indicated that there is a possibility that Tribal Cultural Resources may be encountered. The San Manuel Band of Mission Indians recommended measures in the event cultural resources are discovered. Both sets of measures are listed below and required.

Mitigation Measure TCR-1: Tribal Cultural Resources – Kizh Nation.

- ***Retain a Native American Monitor/Consultant:***

Prior to the issuance of a grading permit, the Project Applicant shall be required to agree 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.

- ***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 Section 15064.5 [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.

- **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.

- **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).

- **Kizh-Gabrieleno Procedures for burials and funerary remains:**

If the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation is designated MLD, the following treatment measures shall be implemented. To the Tribe, the term “human remains” encompasses more than human bones. In ancient as well as historic times, Tribal Traditions included, but were not limited to, the burial of

funerary objects with the deceased, and the ceremonial burning of human remains. These remains are to be treated in the same manner as bone fragments that remain intact. Associated funerary objects are objects that, as part of the death rite or ceremony of a culture, are reasonably believed to have been placed with individual human remains either at the time of death or later; other items made exclusively for burial purposes or to contain human remains can also be considered as associated funerary objects.

- **Treatment Measures:**

Prior to the continuation of ground disturbing activities, the land owner 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.

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.

Mitigation Measure TCR-2: Tribal Cultural Resources – San Manuel Band of Mission Indians.

- ***Inadvertent Finds***

The San Manuel Band of Mission Indians Cultural Resources Department (SMBMI) shall be contacted, as detailed in CR-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.

- ***Documentation***

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.

Therefore, no significant adverse impacts are identified or anticipated with implementation of Mitigation Measures TCR-1 and TCR-2.

Issues	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less than Significant</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
XIX. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS - Would the project:				
a) Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the Project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

SUBSTANTIATION:

County of San Bernardino General Plan 2007; Submitted Project Materials, CalEEMod Printouts (Appendix A), CalRecycle.

- a) **Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated.** The Project would require the relocation or construction of the following facilities:

Water

The project will construct an existing water line located in Ilex Street.

Wastewater Treatment

The project proposes the use an on-site wastewater treatment system (OWTS) for wastewater treatment.

Storm Drainage

The site design will mimic the existing drainage patterns of the project site, directing storm flows to the southwesterly corner and accepting the off-site run-on along the northerly boundary of the project site. There is one drainage area contributing storm water runoff to the proposed infiltration BMPs. The drainage area is further divided into subarea 1A encompassing the project site and subarea 1B consisting of the off-site tributary area northerly of the project site.

In subarea 1A, storm water sheets across proposed hardscape, landscape, and pavement to be intercepted by proposed concrete gutters, landscape swale, and gravel swale. These convey flows southerly and westerly to the southwesterly corner of the project site. There, storm flows discharge into the proposed infiltration basin in said corner via a proposed riprap pad. Storm water infiltrates into native soils and ponds up in this basin. Above the design ponding depth, storm water is intercepted by a proposed inlet with filter located in the southerly portion of the basin. This inlet discharges the remaining storm water runoff into the proposed underground storage infiltration system to be infiltrated into native soils. Overflows of the proposed basin and underground system pond up to a proposed underwalk drain located in the southwesterly corner of the project site, and discharge into the right-of way of Ilex St.

Electric Power

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

Natural Gas

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

Conclusions

The installation of the above-described facilities as proposed by the project would result in physical impacts to the surface and subsurface of the project site. These impacts are considered to be part of the project's construction phase and are evaluated throughout

this Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration. In instances where significant impacts have been identified, Mitigation Measures have been required to reduce impacts to less-than-significant levels. Accordingly, additional measures beyond those identified throughout this Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration would not be required.

- b) **Less Than Significant Impact.** The following analysis is based in part on the *San Gabriel Valley Water Company Fontana Water Company Division, Final 2015 Water Management Plan* (FWC, 2015):

The Project site will be provided water by the Fontana Water Company (FWC). FWC is a division of the San Gabriel Valley Water Company and is a retail water supplier for the City of Fontana, and portions of the City of Rialto, City of Rancho Cucamonga, and adjacent unincorporated areas of San Bernardino County. FWC operates within the service area of the Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA) and the San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District (SBVMWD) wholesale water agencies. FWC purchases imported water supplies from IEUA and SBVMWD, both wholesale water agencies.

FWC receives groundwater supplies from three adjudicated basins which includes the Chino Basin, Rialto-Colton Basin, and the Lytle Basin, and one un-adjudicated basin known as the No Man's Land Basin.

Chino Basin

The Chino Basin is the main source of water for FWC. The Chino Basin is an adjudicated basin. According to the DWR Bulletin 118 (California's Groundwater), DWR has not identified the Chino Basin as one of the basins being in "*critical condition of overdraft.*"

Rialto-Colton Basin

FWC pumps groundwater from four active wells in the Rialto-Colton Basin. The Rialto-Colton Basin is an adjudicated basin. DWR has also not identified the Rialto-Colton Basin as one of the basins being in "*critical condition of overdraft.*"

Lytle Basin

FWC pumps groundwater from ten active wells in the Lytle Basin, The Lytle Basin is an adjudicated basin. DWR has also not identified the Lytle Basin as one of the basins being in "*critical condition of overdraft.*"

No Man's Land Basin

FWC pumps groundwater from three active wells in the No Man's Land Basin. The No Man's Land Basin is not an adjudicated basin. DWR has also not identified the No Man's Land Basin as one of the basins being in "*critical condition of overdraft.*" Average groundwater production of approximately 4,000 AFY from the No Man's Land Basin is estimated to be available for pumping and diversion by FWC during normal, single dry and multiple dry years in the next twenty years.

The adopted groundwater management plans for the adjudicated Chino Basin, Rialto-Colton Basin, and Lytle Basin are contained within the Chino Basin Judgment, Rialto-Colton Basin Court Decree, and McKinley Decree, respectively. FWC has the legal right to pump groundwater from these basins.

Historical average groundwater withdrawal from 2011 through 2015 from these basins over the last 21 years has been about 33,900 AFY; however, during the last five years, average pumping has only been about 29,000 AFY.

The data in FWC's Urban Water Management Plan indicated the following:

- Normal Year supplies are adequate to meet projected Normal Year demands.
- With a reduction in demands as a result of water conservation, FWC's Single Dry Year supplies are adequate to meet projected Single Dry Year demands.
- FWC's Multiple Dry Year supplies are adequate to meet projected Multiple Dry Year demands.

The Project is proposing a General Plan Amendment to change the Land Use and Zoning District from RS (Single Residential) to IC (Community Industrial) on one of three Project parcels consisting of 2.38 acres. Given that the current unemployment rate for the Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario area is approximately 4.5%, it is reasonably assured that the jobs would be filled by people living within the region. (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2018). As such, the Project is not expected to result in an increase in population. As such, the change in land use will not substantially change the population assumptions in the *San Gabriel Valley Water Company Fontana Water Company Division, Final 2015 Water Management Plan*.

Based on the analysis above, the Project will have sufficient water supplies available to serve the Project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple years and impacts are less than significant.

- c) **No Impact.** Wastewater is proposed to be treated by an on-site septic system. Therefore, the project will not result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the Project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments.
- d) **Less Than Significant Impact.**

Construction Waste

Waste generated during the construction phase of the project would primarily consist of discarded materials from the construction of streets, common areas, infrastructure installation, and other project-related construction activities. The California Green Building Standards Code ("CALGreen"), requires all newly constructed buildings to prepare a Waste Management Plan and divert construction waste through recycling and source reduction methods. The County of San Bernardino, Department of Public Works,

Solid Waste Management Division reviews and approves all new construction projects required to submit a Waste Management Plan. Mandatory compliance with CALGreen solid waste requirements will ensure that construction waste impacts are less than significant.

Operational Waste

Waste generated during the operation of the Project is estimated to be 9.67 tons per year based on the California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod) which is a statewide land use emissions computer model which can be used to estimate solid waste generation rates for various types of land uses for analysis in CEQA documents

Solid waste generated in the Fontana area is generally transported to the Mid-Valley Landfill. According to the Cal Recycle Facility/Site Summary Details website accessed on February 10, 2020 the Mid-Valley Landfill has a maximum capacity of 101,300,000 CY and is not anticipated to reach capacity until 2033 (CalRecycle, 2019). As such, the Project will not generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals.

- e) **No Impact.** The California Integrated Waste Management Act established an integrated waste management system that focused on source reduction, recycling, composting, and land disposal of waste. In addition, the Act established a 50% waste reduction requirement for cities and counties by the year 2000, along with a process to ensure environmentally safe disposal of waste that could not be diverted. Per the requirements of the Integrated Waste Management Act, the San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors adopted the *County of San Bernardino Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan* which outlines the goals, policies, and programs the County and its cities will implement to create an integrated and cost effective waste management system that complies with the provisions of California Integrated Waste Management Act and its diversion mandates.

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

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

Therefore, no significant adverse impacts are identified or anticipated with implementation of Mitigation Measure CR-1, GEO-1, and TCR-1.

Issues	<i>Potential Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less than Significant</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
XX. WILDFIRE: If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project:				
a) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to, pollutant concentrations from wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water resources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

SUBSTANTIATION:

County of San Bernardino General Plan 2007;

a-d) **No Impact.** A wildfire is a nonstructural fire that occurs in vegetative fuels, excluding prescribed fire. Wildfires can occur in undeveloped areas and spread to urban areas where the landscape and structures are not designed and maintained to be ignition resistant. A wildland-urban interface is an area where urban development is located in proximity to open space or “wildland” areas. The potential for wildland fires represents a hazard where development is adjacent to open space or within close proximity to wildland fuels or designated fire severity zones. Steep hillsides and varied topography within portions of the City also contribute to the risk of wildland fires. Fires that occur in wildland-urban interface areas may affect natural resources as well as life and property. The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (Cal Fire) has mapped areas of significant fire hazards in the state through its Fire and Resources Assessment Program (FRAP). These maps place areas of the state into different fire hazard severity zones (FHSZ) based on a hazard scoring system using

subjective criteria for fuels, fire history, terrain influences, housing density, and occurrence of severe fire weather where urban conflagration could result in catastrophic losses. As part of this mapping system, land where Cal Fire is responsible for wildland fire protection and generally located in unincorporated areas is classified as a State Responsibility Area (SRA). Where local fire protection agencies, such as Chino Valley Fire Authority (CVFD), are responsible for wildfire protection, the land is classified as a Local Responsibility Area (LRA). Cal Fire does not currently identify the project site as an SRA.

In addition, the County has mapped areas that are susceptible to wildland fires within the Fire Hazard Overlay. The Fire Hazard Overlay is derived from areas designated in high fire hazard areas in the General Plan and locations derived from the California Department of Forestry, U.S. Forest Service, and the County Fire Department. According to Hazard Map FH28B, the Project site is not located within in or near lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones.

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

<i>Issues</i>	<i>Potential Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less than Significant</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
XXI. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE:				
a) Does the project have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? (“Cumulatively considerable” means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Does the project have environmental effects, which would cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
a) Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated. In instances where significant impacts have been identified, Mitigation Measures CR-1 and TCR-1 are required to reduce impacts to less than significant levels. Therefore, Project does not have impacts which would have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory.				
b) Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated. The Project would result in potentially significant project-specific impacts to cultural resources, paleontological resources, noise, and tribal cultural resources, In instances where these impacts have				

been identified, Mitigation Measures CR-1, GEO-1, NOI-1, (assuming other construction activities take place simultaneously with the proposed project) and TCR-1 are required to reduce impacts to less than significant levels. In addition, future development in the surrounding area may impact these resources as well. However, implementation of the mitigation measures outlined in this document, and other CEQA documents for development projects in the area, will help reduce potential impacts to less than significant levels or to the maximum extent feasible. Therefore, Project does not have impacts that are cumulatively considerable.

- c) The Project would result in potentially significant project-specific impacts to noise. Mitigation Measures NOI-1 is required to reduce impacts to less than significant levels. Therefore, Project does not have impacts which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly

MITIGATION MEASURES.

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

Mitigation Measure CR-1: Treatment of Previously Unidentified Cultural Resources. Prior to the issuance of a grading permit, the following note shall be included on the grading plans:

“If previously unidentified cultural resources are unearthed during construction activities, construction work in the immediate area of the find shall be halted and directed away from the discovery until a qualified Paleontologist assesses the significance of the resource. The County of San Bernardino Land Use Services Department shall make the necessary plans for treatment of the find(s) and for the evaluation and mitigation of impacts if the finds are found to be historically significant according to CEQA (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 (a)). The plan shall include, but not be limited to:

1. Preparation of recovered specimens to a point of identification and permanent preservation including washing of sediments to recover small invertebrates and vertebrates.

2. Identification and curation of specimens into an established, accredited museum repository with permanent retrievable cultural storage. The paleontologist must have a written repository agreement in hand prior to the initiation of mitigation activities. Mitigation of adverse impact to significant cultural resources is not complete until such curation into an established repository has been fully completed and documented.

3. Preparation of a report of findings with an appended itemized inventory of specimens. The report and inventory, when submitted to the County Land Use Services Department-Current Planning along with confirmation of the curation of recovered specimens into an established, accredited museum repository, will signify completion of the program to mitigate impacts to cultural resources.”

Mitigation Measure GEO-1: Treatment of Previously Unidentified Paleontological Resources. Prior to the issuance of a grading permit, the following note shall be included on the grading plans:

“If previously unidentified paleontological resources are unearthed during construction activities, construction work in the immediate area of the find shall be halted and directed away from the discovery until a qualified Paleontologist assesses the significance of the resource. The County of San Bernardino Land Use Services Department shall make the necessary plans for treatment of the find(s) and for the evaluation and mitigation of impacts if the finds are found to be historically significant according to CEQA (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 (a)). The plan shall include, but not be limited to:

- 1. Preparation of recovered specimens to a point of identification and permanent preservation including washing of sediments to recover small invertebrates and vertebrates.*
- 2. Identification and curation of specimens into an established, accredited museum repository with permanent retrievable paleontological storage. The paleontologist must have a written repository agreement in hand prior to the initiation of mitigation activities. Mitigation of adverse impact to significant paleontological resources is not complete until such curation into an established repository has been fully completed and documented.*
- 3. Preparation of a report of findings with an appended itemized inventory of specimens. The report and inventory, when submitted to the County Land Use Services Department-Current Planning along with confirmation of the curation of recovered specimens into an established, accredited museum repository, will signify completion of the program to mitigate impacts to paleontological resources.”*

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mitigation Measure TCR-1: Tribal Cultural Resources.

• **Retain a Native American Monitor/Consultant:**

Prior to the issuance of a grading permit, the Project Applicant shall be required to agree 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.

• **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 Section 15064.5 [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.

- **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.

- **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).

- **Kizh-Gabrieleno Procedures for burials and funerary remains:**

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

- **Treatment Measures:**

Prior to the continuation of ground disturbing activities, the land owner 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.

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.

Mitigation Measure TCR-2: Tribal Cultural Resources – San Manuel Band of Mission Indians.

- ***Inadvertent Finds***

The San Manuel Band of Mission Indians Cultural Resources Department (SMBMI) shall be contacted, as detailed in CR-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.

- **Documentation**

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.

GENERAL REFERENCES

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

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

California Energy Commission, *Electricity Consumption by County*, 2018
<http://ecdms.energy.ca.gov/elecbycounty.aspx>

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

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

County of San Bernardino, 2007 *General Plan 2007*
<http://www.sbcounty.gov/Uploads/lus/GeneralPlan/FINALGP.pdf>

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

County of San Bernardino Hazard Overlay Map FH28B (Fontana).
<http://cms.sbcounty.gov/lus/Planning/ZoningOverlayMaps/HazardMaps.aspx>

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

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

PROJECT-SPECIFIC REFERENCES

Appendices: (Under Separate Cover or on Compact Disk)

- A. CalEEMod Data Sheets, February 2, 2020.

- B. Cultural Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), South Central Coast Information Center, February 10, 2020.
- C. Report of Soils and Foundation Evaluations, and Soils Infiltration Testing for WQMP Storm Water Disposal Design, August 1, 2019.
- D. Water Quality Management Plan, June 6, 2019.
- E. Hydrology Study, June 7, 2019