Memorandum

Date: August 13, 2024

To: City of Rancho Cucamonga

From: Mary Bean, Project Director, FirstCarbon Solutions

Subject: Categorical Exemption Memorandum for the Proposed Almond Street Extension Project in the City of Rancho Cucamonga, California

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The City of Rancho Cucamonga (City) is proposing the extension of Almond Street for a distance of approximately 900 feet between Carnelian Street and Via Verde Street within the northwestern portion of the City, in San Bernardino County, California (Exhibit 1) to promote public safety. The project site is surrounded by single-family residential uses to the south, east, and west and by orchards and undeveloped open space to the north (Exhibit 2). Regional access is provided by Interstate 210 (I-210) via the Carnelian Street exit, located 1.85 miles south of the project site.

Land use designations surrounding the project site include Semi-Rural Neighborhood (N) to the south, east, and west and Rural Open Space (OS) to the north (Exhibit 3). The project site is located within the Hillside Overlay zone (Exhibit 4). Zoning surrounding the project site includes Very Low Residential (VL) to the south, east, and west and Hillside Residential (HR) to the north (Exhibit 5).

The project site is currently undeveloped. The proposed Almond Street Extension Project (proposed project) would extend Almond Street from Carnelian Street and Via Verde Street, providing an additional east–west street connection north of I-210, and improving traffic circulation and public safety access in support of the goals of the General Plan. As shown in Exhibit 6, the Limits of Disturbance include a road width of 44 feet wide from curb to curb, with 11 feet of parkway at each side, and the total right-of-way width would be 66 feet wide.

Construction activities would include grading and the installation of the new road, curb, and gutter; new asphalt pavement; and a drainage culvert under the proposed road. As part of the proposed street extension, the City would construct a Reinforced Box Culvert (RBC) in accordance with California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) standards, as well as a concrete head wall to collect runoff from the north side of the proposed roadway. The western side of the proposed project would connect to an existing drainage channel in Almond Street in accordance with City standards.

The project site is currently equipped with electricity and telecommunications poles and cables, which are currently within the right-of-way. Additionally, two chain-link fences on the north side of the project site would be relocated to the City right-of-way. The proposed project would include sidewalks, streetlights, and a retaining curb. Approximately five mature trees and approximately six orange trees would be removed as part of the proposed project improvements.

Grading quantities are anticipated to be approximately 1,000 cubic yards. It is anticipated that the construction start date would occur in Fiscal Year 2025/2026.

CEQA FRAMEWORK FOR EXEMPTION

The proposed project is a candidate for a streamlined approach to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review as it qualifies for the following Categorical Exemptions:

- **CEQA Guidelines Exemption Section 15168:** is a streamlining process establishing a statutory exemption for projects involving individual activities that are consistent with the environmental effects analyzed within the scope of a certified programmatic Environmental Impact Report (EIR).
- **CEQA Guidelines Exemption Section 15301(c) (Class 1):** Existing highways and streets, sidewalks, gutters, bicycle and pedestrian trails, and similar facilities (this includes road grading for the purpose of public safety).
- **CEQA Guidelines Exemption Section 15303(d) (Class 3):** New construction or conversion of small structures applies to “construction and location of limited numbers of new, small facilities or structures,” including but not limited to “water mains, sewage, electrical, gas, and other utility extensions including street improvements, of reasonable length to serve such construction.”

Each of the above exemptions provides a separate and independent basis to comply with CEQA.

Project Eligibility

- **CEQA Guidelines Exemption for consistency with Section 15168:** Under Section 15168, a lead agency can approve a later action as being within the scope of a certified program EIR and, “no new environmental document would be required,” thus exempting later consistent activities from further review.
- **CEQA Guidelines Exemption Section 15301(c) (Class 1):** The proposed project qualifies for a Section 15101(c) Categorical Exemption because it involves a negligible extension of an existing street for purposes of public safety. It does not create additional automobile lanes.
- **CEQA Guidelines Exemption Section 15303(d) (Class 3):** Lastly, the proposed project involves the construction of a small street improvement.

Criteria for Section 15300.2 Exceptions to an Exemption

In addition, CEQA Guidelines Section 15300.2 lists exceptions that must be evaluated for any project seeking an exemption. These exceptions are as follows:

a) **Location.** Classes 3, 4, 5, 6, and 11 are qualified by consideration of where the proposed project is to be located—a project that is ordinarily insignificant in its impact on the environment may in a particularly sensitive environment be significant. Therefore, these classes are considered to apply in all instances except where the proposed project may impact an environmental resource of hazardous or critical concern where designated, precisely mapped, and officially adopted pursuant to law by federal, State, or local agencies.

b) **Cumulative Impact.** All exemptions for these classes are inapplicable when the cumulative impact of successive projects of the same type, in the same place, and over time is significant.

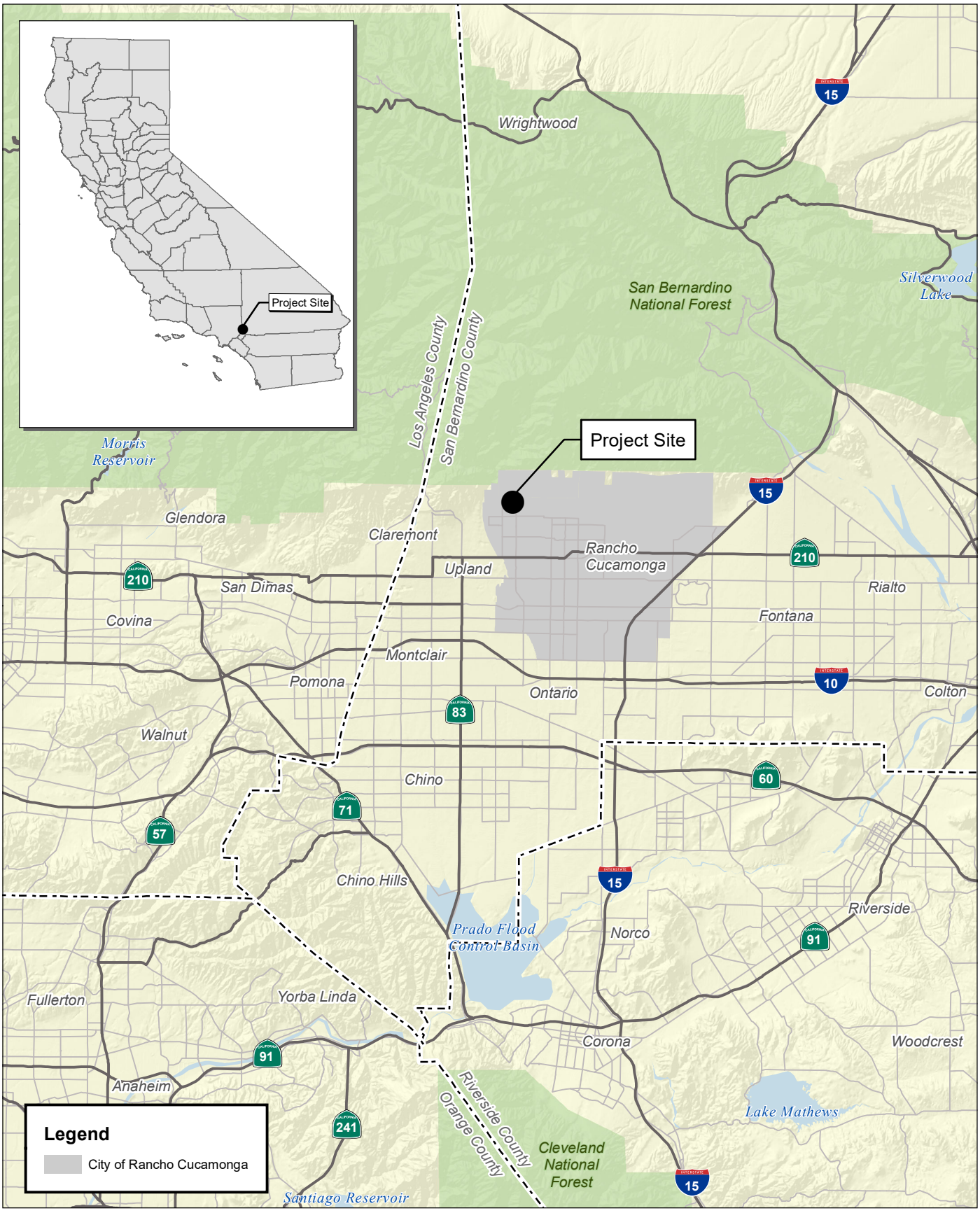
c) **Significant Effect.** A categorical exemption shall not be used for an activity where there is a reasonable possibility that the activity will have a significant effect on the environment due to unusual circumstances.

d) **Scenic Highways.** A categorical exemption shall not be used for a project which may result in damage to scenic resources, including but not limited to trees, historic buildings, rock outcroppings, or similar resources, within a highway officially designated as a State Scenic Highway. This does not apply to improvements which are required as mitigation by an adopted negative declaration or certified EIR.

e) **Hazardous Waste Sites.** A categorical exemption shall not be used for a project located on a site which is included on any list compiled pursuant to Section 65962.5 of the Government Code.

f) **Historical Resources.** A categorical exemption shall not be used for a project which may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historic resource.

The following evaluates the proposed project's eligibility for exemption under Sections 15168, 15101(c), and 15303(d). The availability of potential exceptions to CEQA's Categorical Exemptions is also addressed and is supported by substantial evidence in the record.



Source: Census 2000 Data, The California Spatial Information Library (CaSIL).

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5 2.5 0 5 Miles

Exhibit 1
Regional Location Map

Source: Bing Aerial Imagery. City of Rancho Cucamonga.

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1,000 500 0 1,000 Feet

Exhibit 2
Local Vicinity Map

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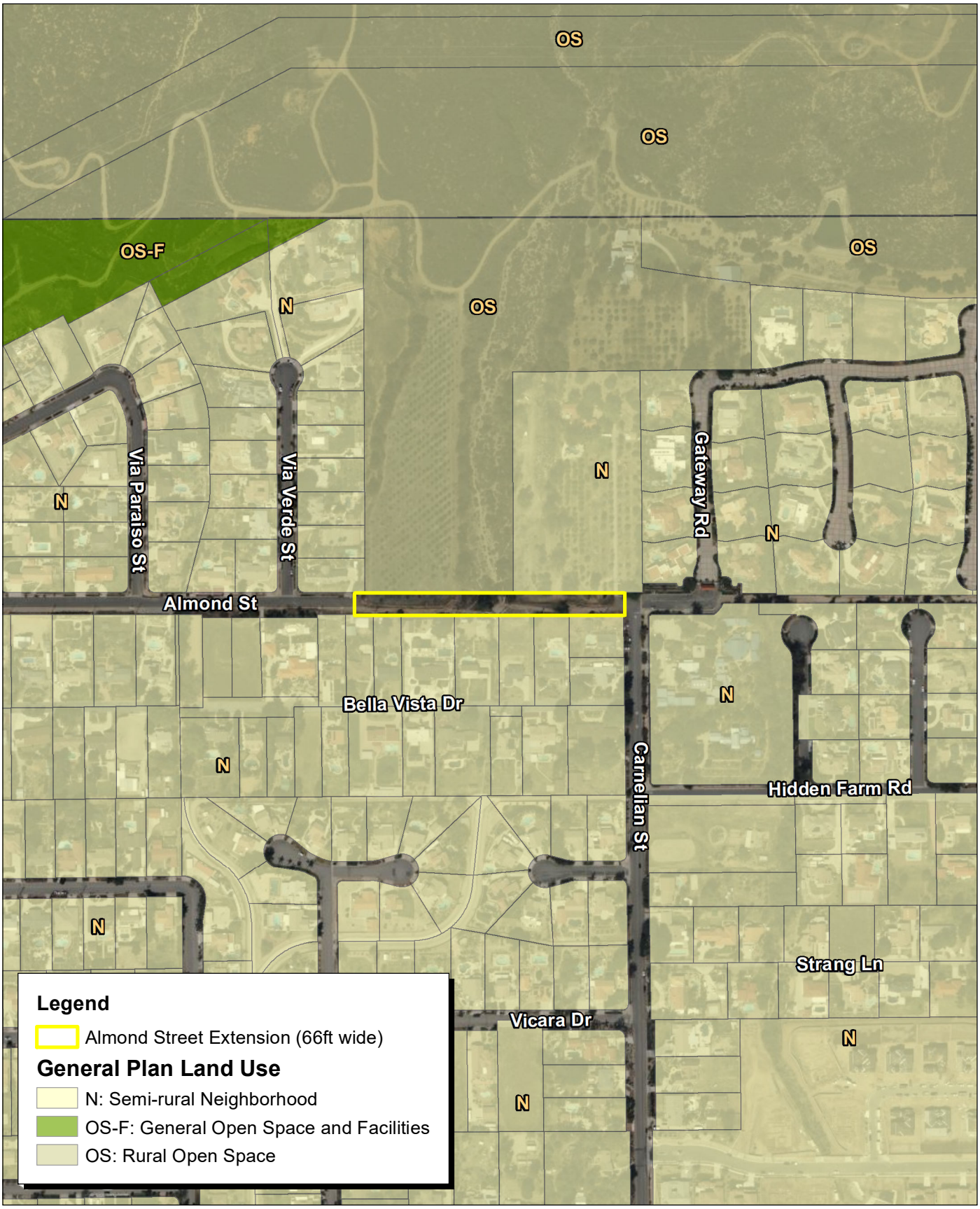
CITY OF RANCHO CUCAMONGA
ALMOND STREET EXTENSION PROJECT
CATEGORICAL EXEMPTION MEMORANDUM



Source: Bing Aerial Imagery. City of Rancho Cucamonga.

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400 200 0 400 Feet

Exhibit 3
General Plan Land Use Map

Source: Bing Aerial Imagery. City of Rancho Cucamonga.

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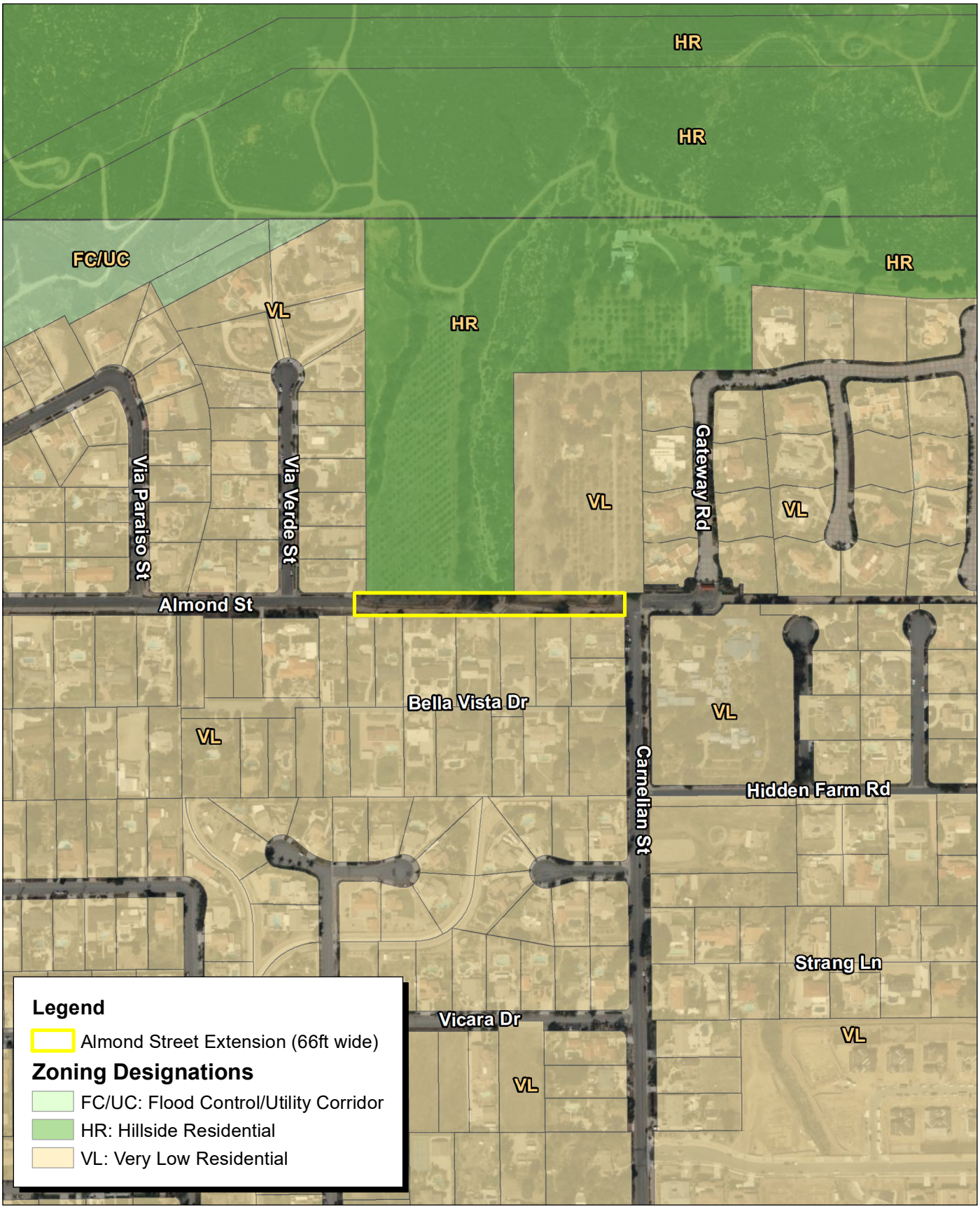
510 255 0 510 Feet

Exhibit 4
Hillside Overlay Zone



Source: Bing Aerial Imagery. City of Rancho Cucamonga.

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400 200 0 400
Feet

Exhibit 5
Zoning Map

Source: Bing Aerial Imagery. City of Rancho Cucamonga.

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150 75 0 150
Feet

Exhibit 6
Estimated Limits of Disturbance

CONSISTENCY WITH GENERAL PLAN

The proposed project would further the goals, policies, and programs of the City of Rancho Cucamonga General Plan (General Plan) as evaluated in the General Plan Update EIR (State Clearinghouse No. 2021050261, Certified December 15, 2021). The project site was evaluated in the General Plan Update EIR. The proposed project would be consistent with and would implement the General Plan's Circulation Goal MA-2: Access For all–A safe, efficient, accessible, and equitable transportation system that serves the mobility needs of all users; and Policy MA-2.3 Street Design–Implement innovative street and intersection designs to maximize efficiency and safety in the City. Use traffic calming tools to assist in implementing complete street principles.

The General Plan includes policies and Standard Conditions of Approval that provide specific direction for implementing projects, such as the Almond Street Extension. The full text of applicable Standard Conditions of Approval that are referenced in the memorandum are included in Attachment A.

The proposed project's consistency with the analysis in the General Plan Update EIR is discussed in greater detail in the sections below.

ANALYSIS OF POTENTIAL EXCEPTIONS TO AN EXEMPTION

Location

This exception does not apply to the proposed project's eligibility for exemption under Section 151301. The proposed project does not seek an exemption pursuant to Class 4, 5, 6, or 11; however, the proposed project does seek an exemption pursuant to Class 3. Therefore, this exception to a Categorical Exemption applies to the proposed project for purposes of establishing compliance with the Class 3 exemption only and therefore requires an analysis of the location. See also the discussion for Exception (e) below.

Cumulative Impact

As a routine street extension project, there are no unusual circumstances that would have a significant effect on the environment. Some minor ground-disturbing activities associated with the construction of the proposed project would occur, and impacts related to construction activities are detailed in Exception (c), below. Post-construction, the proposed project would not have any impacts. There would not be successive projects of the same type occurring in the same place.

Significant Effect

Because of the location and small scale of the proposed project, it would have overall negligible impacts on the environment. Nonetheless, this section provides analysis related to the proposed project's potential construction impacts related to air quality/greenhouse gases, biological resources, asbestos, lead, and noise. Pursuant to this analysis, impacts would not be significant.

Discussions related to hazardous waste sites and historic and cultural resources are discussed in Exceptions (e) and (f), respectively.

Air Quality

The project site is located within South Coast Air Basin (SoCAB) and is under the jurisdiction of South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD).

The proposed project is included as a policy improvement measure within the City's General Plan and, as such, the implementation of the project will reduce Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) and not result in increased project operational emissions. Air quality impacts determinations made in the City's General Plan Update EIR are presented here rather than reanalyzing the proposed project's impact. Project specific determinations for significance are developed herein, as necessary, to demonstrate that impacts are less than significant.

The thresholds used to determine the significance of the General Plan Update's impacts are based on SCAQMD recommended air quality thresholds which include criteria to assist in the evaluation of significant impacts for individual projects. Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines also provides considerations for determining the significance of a project's impacts, in the form of initial study checklist questions.

Pollutants emitted into the ambient air by stationary and mobile sources are regulated by federal and State law, and standards are detailed in the SoCAB Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP). Air pollutants for which ambient air quality standards (AAQS) have been developed are known as criteria air pollutants, including ozone (O_3), carbon monoxide (CO), volatile organic compounds (VOC), nitrogen oxides (NO_X), sulfur dioxide, coarse inhalable particulate matter (PM_{10}), fine inhalable particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$), and lead. VOC and NO_X are criteria pollutant precursors and go on to form secondary criteria pollutants, such as O_3, through chemical and photochemical reactions in the atmosphere. Air basins are classified as attainment/nonattainment areas for particular pollutants depending on whether they meet AAQS for that pollutant. Based on the SoCAB AQMP, the SoCAB is designated nonattainment for O_3, $PM_{2.5}$, PM_{10}, and lead (Los Angeles County only) under the California and National AAQS and nonattainment for NO_2 under the California AAQS.

General Plan Update Air Quality Impacts and Measures

The General Plan Update EIR evaluates the potential for implementation of the City of Rancho Cucamonga General Plan Update to impact air quality based on the methodology recommended by the SCAQMD. The City also uses Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines to ensure that all of the CEQA topics are addressed in the EIR.

The General Plan Update EIR organizes its impact analysis around the four CEQA Air Quality checklist questions summarized below.

AQ-1 Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?

AQ-2 Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is nonattainment under an applicable federal or State ambient air quality standard?

AQ-3 Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

AQ-4 Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors or) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?

The programmatic analysis provided in the EIR does not make significance determinations regarding AQ-2 and AQ-3 impacts on an individual project basis, given the inability to project construction parameters, duration, and intensity for future projects accurately. These are addressed in the analysis below, along with findings contained within the EIR and mitigation measures and standard conditions that apply to General Plan projects.

The Rancho Cucamonga General Plan Update EIR (Workplan, Volume 1 Chapter 4) has set forth Standard Conditions of Approval 5.3-1, 5.3-2, 5.3-3, and 5.3-4 that can reduce air quality impacts for the proposed project.[1]

The General Plan contains numerous measures addressing Air Quality within its Resource Conservation Element under ***GOAL RC-5 LOCAL AIR QUALITY. Healthy air quality for all residents.*** The following measure is directly applicable to the construction of the proposed project:

RC-5.10 Dust and Odor. Require new construction to include measures to minimize dust and odor during construction and operation.

Project Consistency with Air Quality Plan (AQ-1)

The proposed project would build a 0.2-mile roadway with gutter and sidewalk, which is consistent with the City's General Plan Policy MA-2.3 and LC-1.4. Thus, development of the proposed project has been accounted for by local and regional land use planning strategies, including the SCAQMD 2022 AQMP. Criteria pollutant and precursor emissions associated with the proposed project's influence on regional population growth have also therefore been accounted for by the 2022 AQMP. It is further noted that the City of Rancho Cucamonga General Plan Update EIR determined that General Plan projects were consistent with the 2016 AQMP without any mitigation measures.

Project Cumulatively Considerable Net Increase of Any Criteria Pollutants (AQ-2)

This impact evaluates whether an individual proposed project would cause construction-generated criteria air pollutant or precursor emissions to exceed SCAQMD's recommended thresholds.

The General Plan Update EIR was not able to evaluate projects individually and addresses these impacts via Standard Conditions of Approval 5.3-1 through 5.3-4, which require that individual projects must

[1] City of Rancho Cucamonga. 2021. General Plan Update and Climate Action Plan. Draft Environmental Impact Report. Website: https://www.cityofrc.us/GeneralPlanprocess. Accessed April 26, 2023.

apply Best Management Practices (BMPs) to ensure that emissions are below SCAQMD significance thresholds and employ feasible mitigation measures for projects with emissions above threshold values.

The SCAQMD has developed regional screening criteria that address the potential for project construction or operation to result in potentially significant air quality impacts. The screening criteria provide lead agencies and project applicants with a conservative indication of whether a proposed project could result in potentially significant air quality impacts. If all the screening criteria are met by a proposed project, then a detailed air quality assessment is not necessary to demonstrate that air quality impacts would be less than significant.[2]

Table 1 summarizes the predicted emissions from the construction of the proposed roadway extension compared to the SCAQMD regional thresholds.

As outlined in RC-5-10 and in Standard Conditions of Approval 5.3-1, 5.3-3, and 5.3-4, the proposed project would employ SCAQMD BMPs for fugitive dust control during construction activities and, to the extent feasible, would incorporate BMPs that exceed SCAQMD's Rule 403 requirements to reduce emissions to less than applicable thresholds. Modeling of the construction activities using California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod) and factoring in the identified BMPs predicts emissions levels of PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ below SCAQMD thresholds. The modeling was performed assuming construction would start in the summer of 2024; however, if construction is delayed and occurs later than assumed, emissions would likely decrease due to improvements in technology and compliance with more stringent regulatory requirements.

Construction emissions include impacts from the off-road heavy-duty construction equipment, fugitive dust from material movement and from the entrainment of roadway dust from vehicles, and off-gassing of volatile compounds from asphalt paving. Land clearing includes 100 cubic yards of export of debris. Grading quantities are estimated as 1,000 cubic yards, assumed as exported soil. Road construction would import 1,000 cubic yards of material for sidewalk, curb, gutter, and culvert (for stormwater drainage). Road paving would import approximately 1700 tons of asphalt to cover the 0.2 mile of road, which would result in seven vendor trucks trips per day. Construction worker vehicle trips are also included in the emission modeling.

Using information specific to the proposed project, modeled emissions were determined and shown in Table 1.

[2] South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD). 1993. CEQA Handbook. Available at SCAQMD, 21865 Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, CA 91765 .

Table 1: Regional Construction Emissions by Construction Activity

Construction Activity	Regional Pollutant Emissions (pounds per day)[1]					
	VOC	NO_X	CO	SO_X	$PM_{10\ (Total)}$	$PM_{2.5\ (Total)}$
Grubbing and Land Clearing (5 days)	0.47	4.20	4.22	0.01	1.37	0.42
Grading and Excavation (15 days)	1.26	10.37	12.69	0.02	1.60	0.64
Road Construction (25 days)	2.78	26.87	25.31	0.06	4.19	1.39
Paving (10 days)	0.99	8.62	11.42	0.02	0.83	0.48
Maximum Daily Emissions	2.78	26.87	25.31	0.06	4.19	1.39
SCAQMD Significance Threshold	**75**	**100**	**550**	**150**	**150**	**55**
Exceed Threshold?	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**

Notes:
CO = carbon monoxide
NO_X = nitrogen oxides
PM_{10} = particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter
$PM_{2.5}$ = particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in diameter
SCAQMD = South Coast Air Quality Management District
SO_X = sulfur oxide
Source: CalEEMod Output (Attachment B)

Conservative modeling shows that emissions from the buildout of the proposed project would not exceed SCAQMD thresholds for construction-related criteria pollutant and precursors. Pollutant emissions were estimated using CalEEMod Version 2022.1. Detailed modeling assumptions and methodology are contained in Attachment B. As shown in Table 1, construction of the proposed project would not result in exceedances of SCAQMD significance thresholds.

The proposed project would not generate construction-related criteria pollutant or precursor emissions in excess of SCAQMD thresholds of significance. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant, and this impact would be less than significant.

Expose Sensitive Receptors to Substantial Pollutant Concentrations (AQ-3)

Criteria Pollutant Exposure

The SCAQMD has developed localized significance thresholds (LSTs) in addition to the regional thresholds to serve as a screening method for identifying localized impacts of criteria pollutants. The LST methodology was developed to analyze localized impacts associated with project-level development. The LSTs depend on the location of the project, overall size of the project site, and distance of existing sensitive receptors from the project site. The SCAQMD recommends the use of LSTs for projects that are 5 acres or less in size.

Modeling of emissions was conducted using CalEEMod Version 2022.1.1.11. Compliance with SCAQMD Rule 403, requiring best practices for dust control, is included in construction emission estimates. The SCAQMD's localized assessment methodology specifically limits emissions considered to those generated from on-site activities. Since the proposed project does include increased local traffic trips from material delivery and construction workers, vehicle emissions were included with a trip length of 0.6 mile. The proposed project is located within Source Receptor Area (SRA) 32, Northwest San Bernadino Valley,[3] and the nearest sensitive receptors are residences immediately to the south within 5 meters. The total area of disturbance/construction at any one time would be less than one acre. Therefore, the selected LSTs are for a 1-acre site in SRA 32 with receptors within 25 meters. Further modeling assumptions and details can be found in Attachment B along with modeling outputs. Results of the LST analysis are shown in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Construction Localized Significance Analysis

Emission Source	Pollutants (Maximum Pounds per Day)			
	NO_X	CO	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
Grubbing and Land Clearing (5 days)	3.78	3.66	0.93	0.31
Grading and Excavation (15 days)	9.73	12.01	1.02	0.49
Road Construction (25 days)	26.43	24.75	3.74	1.28
Paving (10 days)	8.27	11.02	0.41	0.37
Daily Maximum Total	26.43	24.75	3.74	1.28
SCAQMD Localized Significance Thresholds SRA 32, 1 acre site, within 25 meters	**118**	**863**	**5**	**4**
Emissions Exceed Thresholds?	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**

Notes:
CO = carbon monoxide
NO_X = nitrogen oxides
PM_{10} = particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter
$PM_{2.5}$ = particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in diameter
SCAQMD = South Coast Air Quality Management District
SRA = Source Receptor Area
Source of Table: CalEEMOD Output (Attachment B)

As shown above, the proposed project's construction emissions would not exceed any LSTs for localized criteria pollutants.

[3] South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD). 2008. Final Localized Significance Threshold Methodology.

Toxic Air Contaminant Exposure

The primary toxic air contaminant (TAC) that would be generated by construction of the proposed project is diesel particulate matter, which would be released from the exhaust of diesel-powered construction vehicles and equipment.

The General Plan EIR addresses the exposure of sensitive receptors to TAC from construction of projects in the EIR and finds that TAC impacts from construction activities would not result in significant impacts.

> Studies show that diesel PM is highly dispersive and that concentrations of diesel PM decline with distance from the source (Zhu et al. 2002a). These studies illustrate that receptors must be near emission sources for a long period to experience exposure at concentrations of concern. Given the temporary and intermittent nature of construction activities likely to occur within specific locations in the Plan Area (i.e., construction is not likely to occur in any one part of the Plan Area for an extended time), the dose of diesel PM that any one receptor is exposed to would be limited. Therefore, considering the relatively short duration of diesel PM-emitting construction activity at any one location of the Plan Area, and the highly dispersive properties of diesel PM, sensitive receptors would not be exposed to substantial concentrations of construction-related TAC emissions.

Following the rationale and conclusion in the General Plan EIR findings, TAC emissions from the proposed project's construction activities are expected to result in less than significant health risk impacts.

Result in Other Emissions, Such as Odors (AQ-4)

Policy RC-5.10 of the General Plan would require new construction to include measures to minimize dust and odor during construction and operation. In addition, several action items in the General Plan Work Plan (see Volume 4: Chapter 1 of General Plan Update) are aimed at reducing emissions from construction and operational activities in the City:

The General Plan Update EIR found odor impacts to be less than significant. The following summarizes impacts and conclusions with respect to the potential for construction odor impacts of projects on sensitive receptors.

> Minor odors from the use of heavy-duty diesel-powered equipment and the laying of asphalt during construction activities would be intermittent and temporary. Because of the characteristics of diesel exhaust emissions, odors generated from the use of heavy-duty diesel-powered equipment would dissipate rapidly within 150 meters (492 feet) (Zhu et al. 2002a, 2002b). While construction would occur intermittently through the General Plan planning horizon, these types of odor-generating activities would not occur at any single location or within proximity to the same off-site receptors for an extended period of time and would not result in permanent odor sources. Therefore, construction is not anticipated to result in substantial odors.

Greenhouse Gases

The City also uses Appendix G to address the impacts of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. A project would normally have a significant effect on the environment if the project would:

GHG-1 Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment.

GHG-2 Conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases.

The proposed project implements a policy contained in the General Plan which does not generate operational emissions as it serves to improve traffic circulation by connecting streets. As such, long-term operation of the proposed project would not result in increased air pollution of GHG or have significant impact on the environment. Like the Air Quality analysis, only the emissions and impacts of construction-related emissions are considered.

The City of Rancho Cucamonga Climate Action Plan (CAP) was adopted in 2021 as a companion to the General Plan. Emissions from off-road construction equipment are less than 0.1 percent (reported as 0.0 percent in the CAP) of the City's GHG emissions in 2018 and do not represent a significant portion of the inventory. The CAP contains one strategy related to construction-related GHG emissions that is potentially applicable to the proposed project:

Strategy 1.6 **Construction Vehicle Fleets Measure(s):** Adopt an ordinance or update development code that requires 50 percent of heavy-duty construction equipment and vehicles to be electric or use other zero emissions technology or fuels by 2030, and 75 percent by 2040.

It should be noted that development codes and ordinances have not been updated to implement this requirement yet.

Generate Direct and Indirect GHG Emissions and Potentially Result in a Significant Impact on the Environment

Construction of the proposed project will involve construction of 900 feet of roadway over two working months. Similar projects typically involve use of heavy-duty equipment, construction worker commute trips, material deliveries, and vendor trips. These activities would result in GHG emissions that are limited in duration and the construction of the individual project would not result in a significant impact.

Consistency with Applicable Plans, Policies, or Regulations of an Agency Adopted to Reduce the Emissions of GHGs

The City of Rancho Cucamonga CAP was adopted in December 2021 as a companion to the General Plan. The plan sets forth numeric GHG reduction targets for the City for the years 2030 and 2040, in alignment with the Statewide target for 2030 and Statewide goal for 2050. It specifically addresses Senate Bill 32

(2016) requirements for the Statewide emissions (40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030) and Executive Orders B-30-15 (2015) and S-3-05 (2005) Statewide goals (80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050). The CAP's environmental impacts were analyzed alongside the General Plan Update in the same EIR document.[4]

The City's CAP meets the requirements of a local GHG reduction strategy which meets the criteria under State CEQA Guidelines Section 15183.5(b). Projects implemented as part of the General Plan would be consistent with City's CAP requirements and, in turn, with the State's planning efforts and GHG Scoping Plans. The proposed project is consistent with all elements in the City's CAP.

With respect to other plans, the proposed project is a local roadway extension and not listed in the Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (RTP/SCS). Therefore, there are no applicable policies from the RTP/SCS.

Thus, the proposed project would not have any significant impacts with regards to generating GHG emissions which would have a significant impact on the environment (GHG-1) and would be consistent with all applicable plans, policies, and regulations to reduce GHG emissions (GHG-2).

Biological Resources

The project site and adjacent lands contain suitable habitat that provide potential for the occurrence of special-status species and habitats, jurisdictional resources, migratory birds, and trees protected by local ordinance.

The General Plan includes uniformly applied policies and Standard Conditions of Approval that afford protection for species and provide guidance for implementing projects to evaluate the potential for habitats and species and to incorporate measures to avoid or offset potential impacts in accordance with local, State, and federal guidance. The full text of the Standard Conditions of Approval are included in Attachment A.

Standard Conditions of Approval

5.4-1 related to special-status plant and wildlife species

5.4-2 related to federally listed Threatened or Endangered species

5.4-3 related to State-listed Threatened or Endangered Species

5.4-5 related to jurisdictional resources

5.4-6 related to waters of the State

[4] City of Rancho Cucamonga. 2021. General Plan Update and Climate Action Plan. Draft Environmental Impact Report. Website: https://www.cityofrc.us/GeneralPlanprocess. Accessed April 26, 2023.

As discussed below, initial field analysis has been completed and appropriate measures are identified for implementation by the City prior to construction to ensure compliance with the City's Standard Conditions of Approval. With implementation of these requirements, the proposed project would not have any significant impacts with regards to biological species and habitats.

Special-status Plant and Animal Species

A review of existing databases determined that a total of 104 special-status plant species have previously been recorded within 10 miles of the project site or within the nine-quadrangle search area that encompasses the project site (Appendix C). One special-status species, southern California black walnut (*Juglans californica*), is present on and adjacent to the project site. It was determined that the project site contains suitable habitat conditions that provide moderate or high potential for Parry's spineflower (*Chorizanthe parryi* var. *parryi*), white-bracted spineflower (*Chorizanthe xanti* var. *leucotheca*), paniculate tarplant (*Deinandra paniculata*), slender-horned spineflower (*Dodecahema leptoceras*), Robinson's pepper-grass (*Lepidium virginicum* var. *robinsonii*), Parish's bush-mallow (*Malacothamnus parishii*), Brand's star phacelia (*Phacelia stellaris*), white rabbit-tobacco (*Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum*), San Gabriel oak (*Quercus durata* var. *gabrielensis*), Latimer's woodland-gilia (*Saltugilia latimeri*), Catalina mariposa lily (*Calochortus catalinae*), slender mariposa-lily (*Calochortus clavatus* var. *gracilis*), ocellated Humboldt lily (*Lilium humboldtii* ssp. *ocellatum*), and aparejo grass (*Muhlenbergia utilis*).

There are California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) records for 43 special-status wildlife species within 10 miles of the project site or as identified in the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Information for Planning and Conservation (IPaC) review. One special-status species, San Diegan tiger whiptail (*Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri*), is present on the project site. It was determined that the project site contains suitable habitat conditions that provide moderate or high potential for Crotch's bumble bee (*Bombus crotchii*), white cuckoo bee (*Neolarra alba*), arroyo toad (*Anaxyrus californicus*), western spadefoot (*Spea hammondii*), southern California legless lizard (*Anniella stebbinsi*), California glossy snake (*Arizona elegans occidentalis*), coast horned lizard (*Phrynosoma blainvillii*), coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*), San Bernardino kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys merriami parvus*), western mastiff bat (*Eumops perotis californicus*), hoary bat (*Lasiurus cinereus*), San Diego desert woodrat (*Neotoma lepida intermedia*), and Los Angeles pocket mouse (*Perognathus longimembris brevinasus*).

Species that are present on-site or that have a moderate or high potential to occur are discussed in Attachment C.

In accordance with Standard Condition of Approval 5.4-1, focused surveys and/or habitat assessments for special-status species, including rare plants, Crotch's bumblebee and white cuckoo bee, arroyo toad, other special-status amphibians and reptiles, coastal California gnatcatcher, San Bernardino kangaroo rat, special-status bats, and other special-status mammals, shall be conducted prior to construction activities to determine presence or absence. As stated in Standard Condition 5.4-1, if special-status species or their habitats are found, appropriate compensation or offsets would be required in coordination with the City. If State or federally listed species are found, implementation of Standard Conditions of Approval

5.4-2 and 5.4-3 would be required to obtain take permissions. Implementation of Standard Conditions of Approval 5.4-1, 5.4-2, and/or 5.4-3, as applicable, would reduce potential impacts to special-status species to a less than significant level.

Sensitive Natural Vegetation Community: California Walnut Groves

A total of 12 Southern California black walnut trees were recorded on or adjacent to the project site. Two clusters of these trees are located on and directly adjacent to the project site (Exhibit 7). Southern California black walnut is designated by the California Native Plant Society as a California Rare Plant Rank 4.2 species. Rank 4 plants do not clearly meet CEQA standards and thresholds for impact considerations; however, the occurrence of these trees in groves on the project site meets the definition of California walnut groves (*Juglans californica* Forest and Woodland Alliance), a sensitive natural vegetation community (Sensitive Natural Community ID No. 72.100.03; *Juglans californica*/annual herbaceous; State Rarity Rank: S3.2) that meets thresholds for impact considerations under CEQA.

Source: Bing Aerial Imagery. City of Rancho Cucamonga.

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160 80 0 160 Feet

Exhibit 7
Tree Canopy Extents

This sensitive natural community occurs in riparian corridors and adjacent hillsides and has been eliminated throughout much of Southern California due to urban development, type conversion, and agricultural clearing. The two clusters on the project site comprise a remnant California walnut grove that is in and adjacent to an unnamed drainage that originates on the mountainside downslope from Cucamonga Peak and north of the project site. Much of this area has been developed with residential and citrus orchards, but remnants of native communities occur on and adjacent to the project alignment. The California walnut groves account for 0.14 acre within the Limits of Disturbance and an additional 0.04 acre of this community is located within the Temporary Encroachment Area. Construction of the project site would result in permanent and temporary impacts to this community.

General Plan Standard Conditions of Approval 5.4-2 and 5.4-3 require that impacts to habitat shall be offset at a ratio no less than one to one (one acre restored for every acre impacted); thus, potential impacts to sensitive natural communities would be reduced to a less than significant level.

Four conservation areas currently exist in the City vicinity and are already protected from development by the recordation of conservation deed restrictions as well as conservation management plans:

- 760-acre North Etiwanda Preserve
- 137-acre San Sevaine Spreading Grounds
- 880-acre US Forest Service Conservation Area
- 35-acre conservation area purchased as mitigation and set aside through a conservation easement to the San Bernardino County CSA 70 (10/2003)

These areas are intended to protect alluvial fan sage scrub, sycamore alluvial woodland, California walnut woodland, and freshwater marsh. Those that protect and manage California walnut woodlands would serve as appropriate off-site compensation for the impacts to the California walnut woodlands on and adjacent to the project site.

State or Federally Protected Wetlands

There are two unnamed natural drainages, Drainages 1 and 2, originating north of the project site that flow through the project site (Exhibits 8, 8A, and 8B). These features originate on the mountainside downslope from Cucamonga Peak and within city limits they are flanked by natural vegetation communities both north and south of the project site. Drainage 1 continues to the south of the project site as a channelized drain, where water is conveyed downstream and likely making a connection with Deer Creek. Drainage 2 flows into a gutter along Almond Street and heads west out of the project study area. These features could potentially be considered jurisdictional by the regulatory agencies; however, with the recent U.S. Supreme Court ruling in *Sackett v. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency* [Sackett], it is expected that these ephemeral streams will not be regulated under Section 404 of the federal Clean Water Act. Development of the proposed project could result in permanent and temporary impacts to these potentially jurisdictional features. In accordance with Standard Condition of Approval 5.4-5, a jurisdictional delineation was completed in August 2023 to determine whether the feature is jurisdictional.

The jurisdictional delineation confirmed that the proposed project would result in temporary impact to 0.03 acre and 77 linear feet of United States Army Crop of Engineers (USACE)/Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) jurisdiction [no wetlands] and 0.034 acre and 77 linear feet of California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) jurisdiction [0.003 acre and 15 linear feet of this CDFW total is considered as riparian streambed].

The jurisdictional delineation also confirmed that the proposed project would result in permanent impact to 0.139 acre and 66 linear feet of USACE/RWQCB jurisdiction [no wetlands] and 0.155 acre and 66 linear feet of CDFW jurisdiction [0.016 acre and 47 linear feet of this CDFW total is considered as riparian streambed]. Exhibits 9A and 9B depict temporary and permanent impacts to RWQCB and CDFW jurisdiction.

Based on the recent Sackett Decision, it is not expected that regulatory approvals would be required by USACE due to the ephemeral nature of the on-site streambeds. It is expected that both the RWQCB and the CDFW will determine that these features are jurisdictional under Section 13260 of the California Water Code and Section 1602 of the State of California Fish and Game Code respectively; therefore, the City would be required to implement Standard Condition of Approval 5.4-6, obtaining permits pursuant to Section 13260 of the California Water Code [the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act], and Section 1602 of the California Fish and Game Code for project impacts to the drainage feature. The permits could require that avoidance and minimization measures be implemented and that on-site and/or off-site conservation areas be implemented to offset project impacts.

There are no vernal pools or features indicative of the historic presence of vernal pools on the project site or within 500 feet. Because there are no wetlands or vernal pools on or adjacent to the project site, the proposed project would have no impact related to effects on State or federally protected wetlands or vernal pools.

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 wildlife nursery sites

The majority of the project site is undeveloped but is surrounded by residential development and streets to the west, east, and south that limit wildlife movement through the project site. The unnamed drainage that crosses the project site likely functions as a wildlife corridor north of the project site, but the channelized character of the drainage south of the project site prevents it from facilitating wildlife movements through or south of the project site. The project site itself does not serve as a wildlife movement corridor.

Source: South Environmental, 2023.

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Exhibit 8
Jurisdictional Delineation Overview

Source: South Environmental, 2023.

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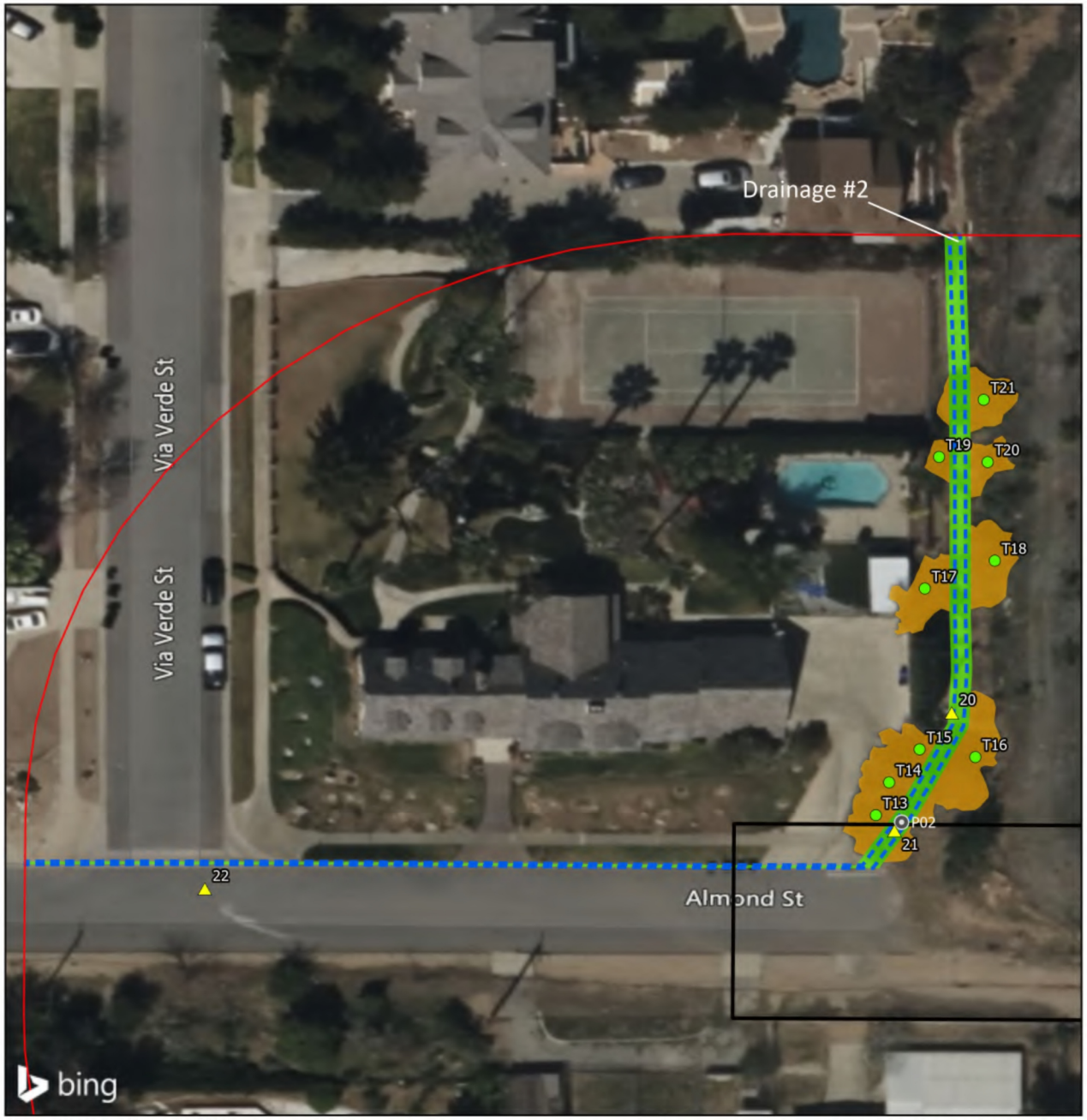
Exhibit 8a
Jurisdictional Delineation - Drainage 1



Source: Bing Aerial Imagery 2023

Almond Street Road Extension Project

0 28.5 57 Feet

N

Scale: 1:550

Project Site - Almond Street Road Extension

Study Area (200-Foot Buffer)

Jurisdictional Delineation

Jurisdictional Trees

Photo Point

OHWM Form

Wetland Dataform

USACE/RWQCB Non-Wetland Waters of the US/State

CDFW Streambed

CDFW Riparian

Source: South Environmental, 2023.

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Exhibit 8b
Jurisdictional Delineation - Drainage 2

Table 4. Summary of Permanent Impacts to Jurisdictional Features

Feature	Non-Wetland Waters of the US/State (USACE/RWQCB) (acres/linear feet of permanent impacts)	CDFW Streambed and Vegetated Streambed Jurisdiction (acres/linear feet of permanent impacts)	CDFW Riparian Jurisdiction (acres/linear feet of permanent impacts)
Drainage #1	0.139/66	0.139/66	0.016/47
Drainage #2	0/0	0/0	0/0
Total	0.139/66	0.139/66	0.016/47

Table 5. Summary of Temporary Impacts to Jurisdictional Features

Feature	Non-Wetland Waters of the US/State (USACE/RWQCB) (acres/linear feet of permanent impacts)	CDFW Streambed and Vegetated Streambed Jurisdiction (acres/linear feet of permanent impacts)	CDFW Riparian Jurisdiction (acres/linear feet of permanent impacts)
Drainage #1	0.028/12	0.028/12	0/0
Drainage #2	0.002/55	0.003/55	0.003/15
Total	0.030/77	0.031/77	0.003/15

Source: Bing Aerial Imagery 2023

Almond Street Road Extension Project

0 38.75 77.5 Feet

N

Scale: 1:750

- Project Site - Almond Street Road Extension
- Study Area (200-Foot Buffer)
- Jurisdictional Trees
- USACE/RWQCB Non-Wetland Waters of the US/State
- CDFW Streambed and Vegetated Streambed
- CDFW Riparian
- Permanent Impacts - Project Footprint
- Temporary Impacts

Source: South Environmental, 2023.

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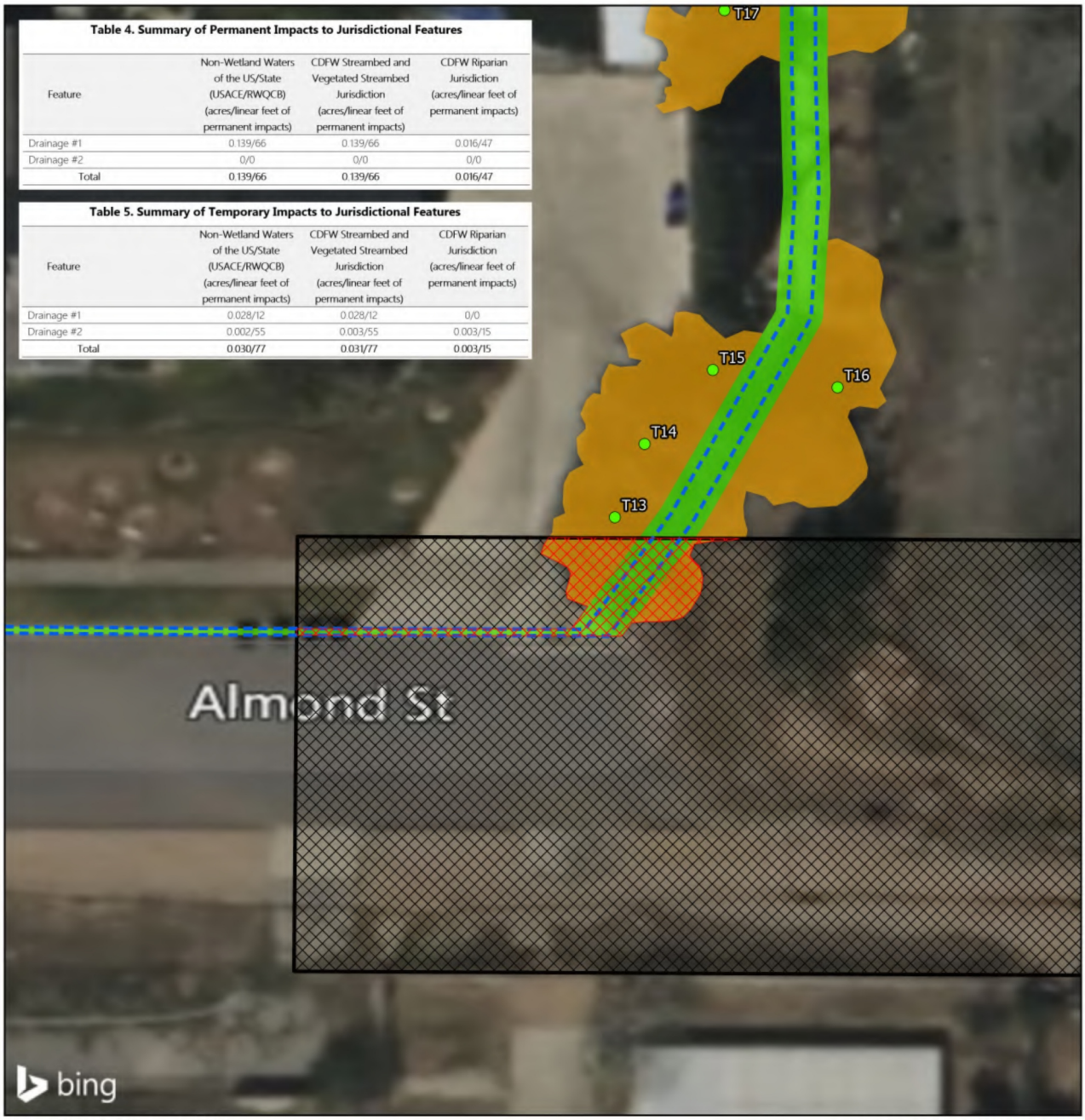
Exhibit 9a
Jurisdictional Delineation Impact Map - Drainage 1

Table 4. Summary of Permanent Impacts to Jurisdictional Features

Feature	Non-Wetland Waters of the US/State (USACE/RWQCB) (acres/linear feet of permanent impacts)	CDFW Streambed and Vegetated Streambed Jurisdiction (acres/linear feet of permanent impacts)	CDFW Riparian Jurisdiction (acres/linear feet of permanent impacts)
Drainage #1	0.139/66	0.139/66	0.016/47
Drainage #2	0/0	0/0	0/0
Total	0.139/66	0.139/66	0.016/47

Table 5. Summary of Temporary Impacts to Jurisdictional Features

Feature	Non-Wetland Waters of the US/State (USACE/RWQCB) (acres/linear feet of permanent impacts)	CDFW Streambed and Vegetated Streambed Jurisdiction (acres/linear feet of permanent impacts)	CDFW Riparian Jurisdiction (acres/linear feet of permanent impacts)
Drainage #1	0.028/12	0.028/12	0/0
Drainage #2	0.002/55	0.003/55	0.003/15
Total	0.030/77	0.031/77	0.003/15



Source: Bing Aerial Imagery 2023

Almond Street Road Extension Project

0 12.5 25 Feet

N

Scale: 1:246

- Project Site - Almond Street Road Extension
- Study Area (200-Foot Buffer)
- Jurisdictional Trees
- USACE/RWQCB Non-Wetland Waters of the US/State
- CDFW Streambed and Vegetated Streambed
- CDFW Riparian
- Project Footprint
- Temporary Impacts

Source: South Environmental, 2023.

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Exhibit 9b
Jurisdictional Delineation Impact Map - Drainage 2

The project site and areas within 500 feet contain trees, vegetation, and other substrates and platforms that could potentially provide nesting habitat to native avian species. It may be possible that construction activities associated with the project could disturb native nesting birds during the peak nesting season (between March 15 and September 15). Construction-related impacts to nesting birds would be considered a violation of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and California Fish and Game Codes that protect nesting birds. Implementation of Standard Condition of Approval 5.4-4, which includes pre-construction surveys for nesting birds and establishment of nest protection buffers to avoid disturbing active nests if project construction activities that are initiated during the peak avian nesting season (between March 15 and September 15), would reduce the potential impacts to nesting birds to a less than significant level.

Tree preservation policy or ordinance

The City Tree Preservation Ordinance (Rancho Cucamonga Municipal Code [RCMC] 17.80) protects all "heritage trees" that meet at least one of the following criteria: (1) All Eucalyptus windrows; or (2) All woody plants in excess of 30 feet in height and having a single trunk diameter of 20 inches or more, as measured four and a half feet (4.5') from ground level; or (3) Multi-trunk tree(s) having a total diameter of 30 inches or more, as measured 24 inches from ground level; or (4) A strand of trees the nature of which makes each dependent upon the others for survival; or (5) Any other tree as may be deemed historically or culturally significant by the Planning Director because of size, condition, location, or aesthetic qualities. Removal or relocation of a heritage tree, including those on private property, requires a permit from the Planning Department. According to the Tree Preservation Ordinance, heritage trees may be pruned, but improper pruning, such as "topping," can damage or kill trees and should be avoided.

Several trees that may qualify as heritage trees were documented on the project site, as depicted in Exhibit 7 and detailed in Table 3 There are a total of 17 trees on the project site, including eight southern California black walnut trees, two western sycamore trees, four coast live oak trees, two lemon-scented gum trees, and one blue elderberry. An additional 10 trees are located off-site, with their canopies overlapping the project boundary. Six trees on-site qualify as heritage trees, including four southern California black walnut trees, two western sycamore trees, and one coast live oak tree. Fourteen trees on-site or directly adjacent to the project do not qualify as heritage trees because either (1) their trunk diameters were less than 20 inches (or cumulatively 30 for multi-trunk trees), or (2) they had been previously cut and were resprouting. For those trees on-site that qualify as heritage trees, a Tree Removal Permit would be required if the project will remove them. Project compliance with the City Tree Preservation Ordinance, as detailed below, would reduce potential impacts to heritage trees to a less than significant level.

Table 3: Potential Heritage Trees on and Adjacent to the Project Site

Tree ID	Species	Number of Trunks	Trunk Diameter (inches)	Location of Trunk(s)	Eligible for Heritage Tree Status?
BW-01	Southern California black walnut	2	92	On-site	Yes
BW-02	Southern California black walnut	2	39	On-site	Yes

Tree ID	Species	Number of Trunks	Trunk Diameter (inches)	Location of Trunk(s)	Eligible for Heritage Tree Status?
BW-03	Southern California black walnut	4	122	Off-site	Yes
BW-04	Southern California black walnut	1	36	On-site	Yes
BW-05	Southern California black walnut	2	88	Off-site	Yes
BW-06	Southern California black walnut	2	32	On-site	Yes
BW-07	Southern California black walnut	1	4	On-site	No
BW-08	Southern California black walnut	1	2	On-site	No
BW-09	Southern California black walnut	0	0	On-site	No
BW-10	Southern California black walnut	1	9	Off-site	No
BW-11	Southern California black walnut	0	0	On-site	No
BW-12	Southern California black walnut	1	16	Off-site	No
EL-01	Blue elderberry tree	6	12	On-site	No
G-01	Lemon-scented gum	0	0	On-site	No
G-02	Lemon-scented gum	1	21	Off-site	Yes
G-03	Lemon-scented gum	1	42	Off-site	Yes
G-04	Lemon-scented gum	1	29	On-site	No
MP-01	Monterrey pine	1	37	Off-site	Yes
OT-01	Coast live oak	1	29	On-site	Yes
OT-02	Coast live oak	1	27	Off-site	Yes
OT-03	Coast live oak	1	18	Off-site	No
OT-04	Coast live oak	0	0	On-site	No
OT-05	Coast live oak	1	4	On-site	No
OT-06	Coast live oak	0	0	On-site	No
OT-07	Coast live oak	1	9	Off-site	No
WS-01	Western sycamore	3	100	On-site	Yes
WS-02	Western sycamore	4	120	On-site	Yes

Removal or relocation of a heritage tree, including those on private property, requires a permit from the Planning Department. The procedure for the Tree Removal Permit is as follows:

1. Is removal request in conjunction with a development application?
    - If No, then go to question 2.

- If Yes, follow permit process in Ordinance (RCMC Chapter 17.80) briefly discussed below. At least a 10-day notice to adjoining property owners is required before City can make a decision on permit request. Permit application available through Accelerate.

2. Are more than five trees or 50 linear feet of windrow being removed?
   - If No, follow the simplified permit process in Ordinance (RCMC Chapter 17.80).
   - If Yes, follow permit process in Ordinance (RCMC Chapter 17.80). At least a 10-day notice to adjoining property owners is required before City can make a decision on permit request. Where request involves a development application, such as a Tentative Tract Map, Parcel Map, Conditional Use Permit, or Development Review, then the Tree Removal Permit request shall be considered by the Planning Commission concurrently with the development application. Permit application is available through Accelerate.

Habitat Conservation Plan/Natural Community Conservation Plan

There are no Habitat Conservation Plans (HCPs), Natural Community Conservation Plans (NCCPs), or other approved local, regional, or State HCPs applicable to the project site.[5,6] Therefore, the project has no potential to conflict with any HCPs or NCCPs or other plan and no impact would occur.

Noise

Land Use Compatibility

As discussed below, the proposed project would not generate noise levels that are incompatible with surrounding residential land uses or otherwise in conflict with the City's relevant General Plan or Municipal Code standards. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in any significant effects related to noise and land use compatibility. The proposed project would be consistent with the General Plan and the extension would result in negligible or no expansion of use.

Substantial Temporary or Permanent Noise Increase

Construction Noise

Construction of the proposed project would be regulated by Section 17.66.050 of the City of Rancho Cucamonga Municipal Code. Pursuant to subdivision (a), noise generating activities would not occur between the hours of 8:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. on weekdays (including Saturday) or at any time on Sunday or a national holiday, and construction noise levels would be limited to 65 A-weighted decibels (dBA), as measured at adjacent residential property lines. The proposed project's adherence to these standards would ensure that nearby residential land uses are not subject substantial temporary noise increases because (1) construction would be prohibited from occurring during sensitive nighttime, weekend, and holiday hours; and (2) daytime construction activities would not expose nearby residential land uses to noise levels that exceed the City's acceptability standards.

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[5] California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2023. NCCP Plan Summaries. Website: https://wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/Planning/NCCP. Accessed July 17, 2023.

[6] United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 2023. Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC). Website: https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/. Accessed July 17, 2023.

Regarding the latter point: Table N-1 of the City's General Plan establishes that noise levels of 60 dBA Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL) are considered acceptable for low-density residential land uses, such as those surrounding the project site.[6] The proposed project's intermittent construction noise levels up to 65 dBA would not correlate with time-averaged noise levels in excess of 60 dBA CNEL for the following key reasons. First, occupied residential buildings (i.e., homes–not garages or sheds) are generally located 50 feet or farther from the area of the proposed project's construction. This means that noise levels of 65 dBA at residential property lines–the regulatory standard imposed by Section 17.66.050–would attenuate to below 60 dBA before reaching the actual residences themselves. Second, construction of the proposed project would be typified by intermittent periods of equipment operations followed by long periods of equipment inactivity. This is typical of small roadway projects, such as the proposed project, which do not involve substantial, continuous demolition or mass grading activities. Construction of the proposed project is estimated to last no more than several months. Further, there are no unusual circumstances that suggest the proposed project's construction would otherwise result in substantial noise levels–the proposed project is a common roadway extension project that improves circulation and public safety with negligible or no expansion of current uses. Moreover, this minor change is consistent with the General Plan.

Operation

The proposed project would not generate vehicle trips in and of itself, but it would facilitate vehicle travel along the existing road gap on Almond Street between Via Verde Street and Carnelian Street. Some existing trips that presumably currently divert around this road gap could be transferred to Almond Street, which could subject residential land uses situated along Almond Street to noise increases from this additional traffic. This change would improve circulation and public safety but would not significantly expand uses. Given the low-density residential nature surrounding the project site, the levels of traffic facilitated by the proposed project would not be sufficient to result in noise levels exceeding 50 dBA CNEL, much less the City's 60 dBA CNEL standard. Traffic on Almond Street would be commensurate with low-density residential thoroughfares that carry fewer than 100 vehicle trips per hour and are associated with low ambient noise conditions below 50 dBA CNEL. This is corroborated by Figure N-2 of the City's General Plan, which shows that no roadway in the proposed project's vicinity, including Almond Street, is associated with noise levels greater than 55 dBA CNEL. (The figure does not depict noise contours below 55 dBA CNEL, but it suggests that noise levels are far below 55 dBA CNEL in the area of the proposed project.) Development of the proposed project would not meaningfully alter these conditions. The proposed project would not include any substantial stationary sources of operational noise, such as mechanical equipment.

Groundborne Vibration

Construction

Section 17.66.070 of the City of Rancho Cucamonga Municipal Code prohibits activity-generated vibrations that cause discomfort or annoyance to "reasonably persons of normal sensitivity" or "endangers the comfort, repose, health, or peace of residents whose property abuts the property line of the parcel." As established by Section 17.66.070 of the Municipal Code and Table N-2 of the City's General Plan, this level of groundborne vibration is equated with an annoyance threshold of 85

vibrations in decibels (VdB). Construction would utilize earthmoving vehicles that generate groundborne vibration levels up to 87 VdB at 25 feet, but these vehicles would operate 50 feet or farther from occupied residences, meaning that groundborne vibration levels at these residences would not exceed 78 VdB. As a result, the proposed project would not result in significant effects related to construction-related groundborne vibration.

Operation

The proposed project would not include stationary sources of groundborne vibration. Vehicle travel along Almond Street facilitated by the proposed project would not expose surrounding occupied residences to groundborne vibration levels in excess of 85 VdB. As noted above, not even the proposed project's heavy-duty earthmoving vehicles would be capable of inducing this impact when operating within the limits of the proposed right-of-way. Vehicles traveling along Almond Street would result in much lower groundborne vibration levels that are far below the 85 VdB threshold of significance. Groundborne vibration levels from conventional traffic (i.e., passenger automobiles, delivery vehicles, buses, etc.) are typically imperceptible. As a result, the proposed project would not result in significant effects related to operations-related groundborne vibration.

Airport Noise

The proposed project would not expose people to excessive noise levels from aircraft, and no significant effect would occur.

Scenic Highways

The nearest officially designated State Scenic Highway is State Route (SR) 2, which is 14.3 miles north of the project site. SR-138, which is 12.5 miles northeast of the project site, is eligible for the State Scenic Highway Program.[7] The project site is not visible from SR-2 or from SR-138, and even if this portion of SR-138 were to obtain official designation, the proposed project would still not obstruct any views from a State Scenic Highway.

Hazardous Waste Sites

According to the Hazardous Waste and Substances Site List from the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), the proposed project is not located on a site which is included on any list compiled pursuant to Section 65962.5 of the Government Code. The nearest site, Liberty Groves (T0607100093), is located 2.5 miles southwest of the project site. Cleanup of Liberty Groves occurred in 1989, and the DTSC website lists its status as complete.[8]

Historical/Cultural Resources

The proposed project is a small roadway improvement that does not involve substantial demolition or mass grading. The following section evaluates the extent to which the proposed project could result in

[7] California Department of Transportation (Caltrans). 2018. California State Scenic Highway Map. Website: https://caltrans.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=465dfd3d807c46cc8e8057116f1aacaa. Accessed March 31, 2023.

[8] California State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board). 2021. GeoTracker– Liberty Groves (T0607100093). Website: https://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile_report.asp?global_id=T0607100093. Accessed March 31, 2023.

project-related impacts on cultural resources. For purposes of exception 15300.2(f), historical resources include both built environment and archaeological/cultural resources. The General Plan Standard Conditions of Approval listed in Attachment A would be implemented to avoid impacts resulting from inadvertent discoveries of resources.

The following section evaluates the extent to which the project could result in project-related impacts on cultural resources. It includes the results of cultural resources record searches conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) located at California State University, Fullerton, the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) and a pedestrian survey of the project site conducted by FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS). The current inventories of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), the California Historic Landmarks (CHL) list, the California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI) list, and the California Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD) for the County of San Bernardino were also reviewed. The purpose of this assessment is to identify the presence or absence of potentially significant cultural resources within the project area, and if such resources would be impacted by the proposed development, to provide recommendations for mitigation and/or further study or research.

South Central Coastal Information Center Records Search Results

On May 11, 2023, a record search/literature review was conducted at the SCCIC. The purpose of this review was to access any existing cultural resources survey reports, archaeological site records, and historic maps to evaluate whether previously documented prehistoric or historic archaeological sites, architectural resources, or cultural landscapes exist within or near the project site. The record search/literature review was also conducted to evaluate whether the project site contains any historic properties listed on or determined eligible for listing on the NRHP, CRHR, the CHL list, the CPHI list, and the BERD for San Bernardino County.

The results of the SCCIC records search indicate that there are no known archaeological or historic resources located within the project site. There is one historic era resource within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site (Table 4). In addition, there are five area-specific survey reports on file with the SCCIC, two of which (SB-00563 and SB-01901) entirely address the proposed project, indicating that the project site has been previously surveyed for cultural resources (Table 5). Records search results from the SCCIC can be found in Attachment B.

Table 4: Cultural Resources Located Within a 0.5-mile Radius of the Project Site

Resource No.	Resource Description	Date Recorded
P-36-007694	CA-SBR-007694H: LADWP Boulder Transmission Lines, AH04, AH07, HP11, HP37	1986, 1993, 1995, 1997, 2000, 2001, 2004, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2017, 2018, 2020
Source: South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) Records Search. May 11, 2023.		

Table 5: Previous Investigations Within a 0.5-mile Radius of the Project Site

Report No.	Report Title/Project Focus	Author	Date
SB-00356	Archaeological–Historical Resources Assessment of Various Parcels Alta Loma/Cucamonga Area	Ruth D. Harris	1976
SB-00563	**Archaeological–Historical Resources Assessment of 52.94 Acre Portion of the King Ranch in the Alta Loma, Cucamonga Area**	**Joseph E. Hearn**	**1977**
SB-01901	**Vegetation and Watershed Management, Archaeological Review, Alta Loma VMP Project**	**Richard C. Jenkins**	**1987**
SB-05101	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Carrari Ranch Project, Tentative Tract No. 16925 near the City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California	Miriam Dahdul	2005
SB-07318	Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison Company's Replacement of Three Deteriorated Power Pole Structures: Interpace 33kV/Ceramic 4kV; Blanco 12kV; and Del Carbon 12kV Circuits Riverside and San Bernardino Counties	James Schmidt	2012

Source: South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) Records Search. May 11, 2023.
Reports listed in **Bold** are within the project site.

Native American Consultation

On March 30, 2023, FCS contacted the NAHC to determine whether any sacred sites were located within the project site or its vicinity. A response was received on April 27, 2023, indicating that the SLF search produced a positive result for Native American cultural resources in the project site. The NAHC included a list of 17 tribal representatives available for consultation. On April 28, 2023, a letter containing project information and requesting any additional information was sent to each tribal representative. Two responses were received, on April 28, 2023, and May 2, 2023, from the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians and the Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe, respectively. The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians indicated that the project site is not within tribe's traditional use area and therefore deferred to other tribes in the area. The Gabrieleño-Tongva tribe had no comment about the proposed project. Copies of written communications between the NAHC and the listed Native American tribal members who may have additional knowledge of the project area can be found in Attachment B.

Pedestrian Survey Results

On May 25, 2023, FCS Archaeologist Sam Banderas conducted a pedestrian survey for unrecorded cultural resources at the project site. The survey covered the linear subject property where possible, beginning on the eastern side of the proposed project moving west. The project site consists of a relatively flat dirt road that is bounded by heavy vegetation to the north, residential properties and a drainage ditch/culvert to the south, and Almond Street to the east and west. Soil visibility across the project site was moderate, ranging from 50 to 60 percent due to bushes and other vegetation. Observed soil composition consisted of grayish brown/dark brown silty sand with gravel inclusions. The dirt road is highly disturbed and possibly used to access a private residence to the north of the project site.

Survey conditions were documented using digital photographs and field notes. During the survey, Mr. Banderas examined all areas of the exposed ground surface for prehistoric artifacts (e.g., fire-affected rock, milling tools, flaked stone tools, toolmaking debris, ceramics), soil discoloration and depressions that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, faunal and human osteological remains, and features indicative of the former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., postholes, standing exterior walls, foundations) or historic debris (e.g., glass, metal, ceramics). All areas of the project site were closely inspected for culturally modified soils or other indicators of potential historic or prehistoric resources. No historic or prehistoric cultural resources or raw materials commonly used in the manufacture of tools (e.g., obsidian, Franciscan chert) were observed. Pedestrian survey photographs can be found in Attachment B.

Summary and Recommendations

Based on the results of the records searches, archival research, and pedestrian survey, FCS considers the proposed project to have a low potential to have an adverse effect on historic or prehistoric cultural resources. The NAHC SLF search produced a positive result for recorded Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) in the project area; however, the SCCIC results indicate there are no recorded cultural resources in the project site and only one recorded historic era resource within the 0.5-mile search radius. Furthermore, the project site has been previously and recently surveyed for cultural resources with negative results, and responses received from tribal representatives did not indicate concern over or knowledge of TCRs that may be adversely impacted by the proposed project.

In accordance with the General Plan and the City's Standard Conditions of Approval 5.5-2, 5.18-1, 5.18-2, and 5.18-6, in the event that buried cultural resources and/or human remains are discovered during construction, operations shall stop within 100 feet of the find and a qualified Archaeologist shall be consulted to determine whether the resource requires further study. The qualified Archaeologist shall make recommendations to the lead agency on the measures that shall be implemented to protect the discovered resources, including but not limited to excavation of the finds and evaluation of the finds in accordance with Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines. Potentially significant cultural resources consist of but are not limited to stone, bone, fossils, wood, or shell artifacts or features, including hearths, structural remains, or historic dumpsites. Any previously undiscovered resources found during construction within the project area should be recorded on appropriate California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms and evaluated for significance in terms of CEQA criteria. If the resources are determined to be unique historic resources as defined under Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, mitigation measures shall be identified by the Archaeologist and recommended to the lead agency. Appropriate minimization measures for significant resources could include avoidance or capping, incorporation of the site in green space, parks, or open space, or data recovery excavations of the finds.

Implementation of the General Plan Standard Conditions of Approval would reduce impacts resulting from inadvertent discoveries of resources to a less than significant level, and as such, the exception in 15300.2(f) does not apply to the proposed project.

CONCLUSION

As demonstrated above, the proposed project would improve public safety, is consistent with the allowable land use and geographic area identified in the General Plan, and is therefore within the scope of the activity evaluated in the General Plan, and no new environmental document is required consistent with Section 15168.

Separately, the proposed project would improve circulation and public safety with negligible or no expansion of use and is categorically exempt pursuant to Section 15301(c) (Class 1).

Finally, the proposed project qualifies for exemption under Section 15303(d) (Class 3) because it is a small 900-foot street improvement. None of the exceptions to the Categorical Exemptions set forth in CEQA Guidelines Section 15300.2 apply to the proposed project.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A: Standard Conditions of Approval
Attachment B: Air Quality Supporting Information and Modeling Results
Attachment C: Species with Potential to Occur On-Site
Attachment D: Cultural Resources Documents

Attachment A:
Standard Conditions of Approval

Attachment A.1 Standard Conditions of

Approval Air Quality

COA 5.3-1 The City shall ensure that discretionary development will incorporate best management practices (BMPs) to reduce emissions to be less than applicable thresholds. These BMPs include but are not limited to the most recent South Coast AQMD recommendations for construction BMPs (per South Coast AQMD's CEQA Air Quality Handbook, South Coast AQMD's Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan for the 2016 AQMP, and SCAG's Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan for the 2020-2045 RTP/SCS, or as otherwise identified by South Coast AQMD).

COA 5.3-2 Applicants for future discretionary development projects that would generate construction-related emissions that exceed applicable thresholds, will include, but are not limited to, the mitigation measures recommended by South Coast AQMD (in its CEQA Air Quality Handbook or otherwise), to the extent feasible and applicable to the project. The types of measures shall include but are not limited to: maintaining equipment per manufacturer specifications; lengthening construction duration to minimize number of vehicle and equipment operating at the same time; requiring use of construction equipment rated by the EPA as having Tier 3 (model year 2006 or newer) or Tier 4 (model year 2008 or newer) emissions limits, applicable for engines between 50 and 750 horsepower; and using electric-powered or other alternative-fueled equipment in place of diesel-powered equipment (whenever feasible). Tier 3 equipment can achieve average emissions reductions of 57 percent for NO_x, 84 percent for VOC, and 50 percent for particulate matter compared to Tier 1 equipment. Tier 4 equipment can achieve average emissions reductions of 71 percent for NO_x, 86 percent for VOC, and 96 percent for particulate matter compared to Tier 1 equipment.

COA 5.3-3 The City shall ensure that discretionary development that will generate fugitive dust emissions during construction activities will, to the extent feasible, incorporate BMPs that exceed South Coast AQMD's Rule 403 requirements to reduce emissions to be less than applicable thresholds.

COA 5.3-4 Applicants for future discretionary development projects which will generate construction-related fugitive dust emissions that exceed applicable thresholds will include, but are not limited to, the mitigation measures recommended by South Coast AQMD's CEQA Air Quality Handbook, to the extent feasible and applicable.

Biological Resources

COA 5.4-1: Special status plant and wildlife species have the potential to occur within the proposed General Plan Update Study Area. Any project that involves the removal of habitat must consider if any special status species (e.g., Threatened or Endangered species, CNPS List 1B and 2 plants, or species protected under Section 15380 of CEQA) are potentially present on the project site and if the project impacts could be considered significant by the City. If potential habitat is present in an area, focused surveys shall be conducted prior to construction activities in order to document the presence or absence of a species on the project site. Botanical surveys shall be conducted during the appropriate blooming period for a species. If no special status species are found on the project site, no additional action is warranted. If special status species are found, appropriate mitigation would be required in coordination with the City, consistent with its performance criteria of mitigating lost habitat at a ratio no less than one to one (one acre restored for every acre impacted).

COA 5.4-2: Any project within the proposed General Plan Update Study Area that impacts a Federally listed species, based on a biological survey or other analysis of the project, shall be required to secure take authorization through Section 7 or Section 10 of the Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) prior to project implementation. Compensation for impacts to the listed species and their habitat shall be mitigated at a ratio no less than one to one (one acre restored for every acre impacted). Project applicants shall be required to plan, implement, monitor, and maintain the mitigated habitat according to the requirements of the Biological Opinion (Section 7) or Habitat Conservation Plan (Section 10) for the project. Prior to issuance of the first action and/or permit which would allow for site disturbance (e.g., grading permit), a detailed mitigation plan shall be prepared by a qualified biologist for approval by the City of Rancho Cucamonga and the USFWS, and shall include: (1) the responsibilities and qualifications of the personnel to implement and supervise the plan; (2) site selection; (3) site preparation and planting implementation; (4) a schedule; (5) maintenance plan/guidelines; (6) a monitoring plan; and (7) long-term preservation requirements.

COA 5.4-3: Any project within the proposed General Plan Update Study Area that impacts a State-listed Threatened or Endangered species shall be required to obtain take authorization (through an Incidental Take Permit) pursuant to the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) and Section 2081 of the California Fish and Game Code. If the species is also listed under the FESA, a consistency finding per Section 2080.1 of CESA is issued when a project receives the USFWS Biological Opinion. Compensation for impacts to the listed species and their habitat shall be mitigated at a ratio no less than one to one (one acre restored for every acre impacted). Project applicants shall be required to plan, implement, monitor, and maintain the mitigated habitat according to the requirements of the 2080 CESA process. Prior to issuance of the first action and/or permit which would allow for site disturbance (e.g., grading permit), a detailed mitigation plan shall be prepared by a qualified biologist for approval by the City of Rancho Cucamonga and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife and shall include: (1) the responsibilities and

qualifications of the personnel to implement and supervise the plan; (2) site selection; (3)site preparation and planting implementation; (4) a schedule; (5) a maintenance plan/guidelines; (6) a monitoring plan; and (7) long-term preservation requirements.

COA 5.4-4: To avoid conflicts with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and Bald/Golden Eagle Protection Act, construction activities involving vegetation removal shall be conducted between September 16 and March 14. If construction occurs inside the peak nesting season (between March 15 and September 15), a preconstruction survey (or possibly multiple surveys) by a qualified biologist is recommended prior to construction activities to identify any active nesting locations. If the biologist does not find any active nests within the project site, the construction work shall be allowed to proceed. If the biologist finds an active nest within the project site and determines that the nest may be impacted, the biologist shall delineate an appropriate buffer zone around the nest; the size of the buffer zone shall depend on the affected species and the type of construction activity. Any active nests observed during the survey shall be mapped on an aerial photograph. Only construction activities (if any) that have been approved by a biological monitor shall take place within the buffer zone until the nest is vacated. The biologist shall serve as a construction monitor when construction activities take place near active nest areas to ensure that no inadvertent impacts on these nests occur. Results of the pre-construction survey and any subsequent monitoring shall be provided to the California Department of Fish and Wildlife and the City.

COA 5.4-5: A jurisdictional delineation shall be conducted if a project will impact jurisdictional resources. Permits from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) shall be required for impacts on areas within these agencies' jurisdiction. Acquisition and implementation of the permits may require mitigation. Compensation for impacts to jurisdictional resources shall be mitigated at a ratio no less than one to one (one acre restored for every acre impacted). Project applicants shall be required to plan, implement, monitor, and maintain the mitigated jurisdictional resource according to the requirements of USACE and RWQCB. Prior to issuance of the first action and/or permit that would allow for site disturbance (e.g., grading permit), a detailed mitigation plan shall be prepared by a qualified biologist for approval by the City of Rancho Cucamonga and the appropriate resource agencies, and shall include: (1) the responsibilities and qualifications of the personnel to implement and supervise the plan; (2) site selection; (3) site preparation and planting implementation; (4) a schedule; (5) maintenance plan/guidelines; (6) a monitoring plan; and (7) long-term preservation requirements.

COA 5.4-6: The Porter-Cologne Act and Sections 1600 to 1616 of the California Fish and Game Code protect "waters of the State." Agreements (Streambed Alteration Agreements) from the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) shall be required for impacts on areas in CDFW's jurisdiction. Acquisition and implementation of the agreement may require mitigation. Compensation for impacts to CDFW resources shall be mitigated at a ratio no less than one to one (one acre restored for every acre impacted). Project applicants shall

be required to plan, implement, monitor, and maintain the mitigation areas according to CDFW requirements. Prior to issuance of the first action and/or permit which would allow for site disturbance (e.g., grading permit), a detailed mitigation plan shall be prepared by a qualified biologist for approval by the City of Rancho Cucamonga and CDFW, and shall include: (1) the responsibilities and qualifications of the personnel to implement and supervise the plan; (2) site selection; (3) site preparation and planting implementation; (4) a schedule; (5) maintenance plan/guidelines; (6) a monitoring plan; and (7) long-term preservation requirements.

Cultural Resources

COA 5.5-1 If a future project pursuant to the General Plan Update contains a designated Historical Landmark, the site shall be developed and maintained in accordance with the applicable Historic Landmark Alteration Permit. Any further modifications to the site including, but not limited to, exterior alterations and/or interior alterations which affect the exterior of the buildings or structures, removal of landmark trees, demolition, relocation, reconstruction of buildings or structures, or changes to the site, shall require a modification to the Certificate of Appropriateness subject to Historic Preservation Commission review and approval.

COA 5.5-2 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.

COA 5.5-3 If a building within the project area was constructed more than 50 years ago, the City will require a determination of whether the building, or site, could be considered historic. If the project is considered historic Chapter 17.18 Historic Preservation will apply.

COA 5.5-4 Prior to any construction activities that may affect historical resources (i.e., structures 45 years or older), a historical resources assessment shall be performed by an architectural historian or historian who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professionally Qualified Standards in architectural history or history. This shall include a records search to determine if any resources that may be potentially affected by the project have been previously recorded, evaluated, and/or designated in the National Register of Historic Places, California Register of Historic Resources, or a local register. Following the records search, the qualified architectural historian shall conduct a reconnaissance-level and/or intensive-level survey in accordance with the California Office of Historic Preservation guidelines to identify any previously unrecorded potential historical resources that may be potentially affected by the proposed project. Pursuant to the definition of a historical resource under CEQA, potential historical resources shall be evaluated under a developed historic context.

COA 5.5-5 To ensure that projects requiring the relocation, rehabilitation, or alteration of a historical resource do not result in significant impact, the Secretary of Interior's Standards for the Treatments of Historic Properties shall be used to the maximum extent possible. The application of the standards shall be overseen by a qualified architectural historian or historic architect meeting the Professionally Qualified Standards. Prior to any construction activities that may affect the historical resource, a report identifying and specifying the treatment of character-defining features and construction activities shall be provided to the City of Rancho Cucamonga.

COA 5.5-6 If a proposed project would result in the demolition or significant alteration of historical resource, it cannot be mitigated to a less than significant level. However, recordation of the resource prior to construction activities will assist in reducing adverse impacts to the resource to the greatest extent possible. Recordation shall take the form of Historic American Buildings Survey, Historic American Engineering Record, or Historic American Landscape Survey documentation and shall be performed by an architectural historian or historian who meets the Professionally Qualified Standards. Documentation shall include an architectural and historical narrative; medium- or large-format black and white photographs, negatives, and prints; and supplementary information such as building plans and elevations and/or historical photographs. Documentation shall be reproduced on archival paper and placed in appropriate local, State, or federal institutions. The specific scope and details of documentation would be developed at the project level.

COA 5.5-7 If cultural resources that are eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places, California Register of Historic Resources, or a local register are identified within or adjacent to the proposed development, the construction limits shall be clearly flagged to ensure impacts to eligible cultural resources are avoided or minimized to the extent feasible. Prior to implementing construction activities, a qualified Archaeologist shall verify that the flagging clearly delineates the construction limits and eligible resources to be avoided. Since the location of some eligible cultural resources is confidential, these resources will be flagged as environmentally sensitive areas.

COA 5.5-8 To determine the archaeological sensitivity for discretionary projects within the City, an archaeological resources assessment shall be performed under the supervision of an archaeologist that meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professionally Qualified Standards in either prehistoric or historic archaeology. The assessments shall include a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search and a search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) maintained by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The records searches shall determine if the proposed project has been previously surveyed for archaeological resources, identify and characterize the results of previous cultural resource surveys, and disclose any cultural resources that have been recorded and/or evaluated. A Phase I pedestrian survey shall be undertaken in areas that are undeveloped to locate any surface cultural materials.

a. If potentially significant archaeological resources are identified through an archaeological resources assessment, and impacts to these resources cannot be avoided, a Phase II Testing and Evaluation investigation shall be performed by an archaeologist who meets the PQS prior to any construction-related ground disturbing activities to determine significance. If resources determined significant or unique through Phase II testing, and site avoidance is not possible, appropriate site-specific mitigation measures shall be established and undertaken. These might include a Phase III data recovery program that would be implemented by a qualified archaeologist and shall be performed in accordance with the Office of Historic

Preservation's Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format (1990) and Guidelines for Archaeological Research Designs (1991).

b. If the archaeological assessment did not identify potentially significant archaeological resources within the proposed General Plan area but indicated the area to be highly sensitive for archaeological resources, a qualified archaeologist shall monitor all ground-disturbing construction and pre-construction activities in areas with previously undisturbed soil. The archaeologist shall inform all construction personnel prior to construction activities of the proper procedures in the event of an archaeological discovery. The training shall be held in conjunction with the project's initial on-site safety meeting and shall explain the importance and legal basis for the protection of significant archaeological resources. In the event that archaeological resources (artifacts or features) are exposed during ground-disturbing activities, construction activities in the immediate vicinity of the discovery shall be halted while the resources are evaluated for significance by an archaeologist who meets the PQS. If the discovery proves to be significant, it shall be curated with a recognized scientific or educational repository.
c. If the archaeological assessment did not identify potentially significant archaeological resources but indicates the area to be of medium sensitivity for archaeological resources, an archaeologist who meets the PQS shall be retained on an on-call basis. The archaeologist shall inform all construction personnel prior to construction activities about the proper procedures in the event of an archaeological discovery. The training shall be held in conjunction with the project's initial on-site safety meeting and shall explain the importance and legal basis for the protection of significant archaeological resources. In the event that archaeological resources (artifacts or features) are exposed during ground-disturbing activities, construction activities in the immediate vicinity of the discovery shall be halted while the on-call archaeologist is contacted. If the discovery proves to be significant, it shall be curated with a recognized scientific or education repository.

COA 5.18-1 **Inadvertent Archaeological Find.** If, during ground-disturbance activities, cultural resources are discovered that were not assessed by the archaeological report(s) and/or environmental assessment conducted prior to project approval, the following procedures shall be followed. Cultural resources are defined as being multiple artifacts in close association with each other but also include fewer artifacts if the area of the find is determined to be of significance due to its sacred or cultural importance as determined in consultation with the Native American tribe(s).

a. All ground-disturbance activities within 100 feet of the discovered cultural resources shall be halted until a meeting is convened between the developer, the Archaeologist, the tribal representative(s), and the Planning Director to discuss the significance of the find.
b. At the meeting, the significance of the discoveries shall be discussed and, after consultation with the tribal representative(s) and the Archaeologist, a decision shall

be made, with the concurrence of the Planning Director, as to the appropriate mitigation (documentation, recovery, avoidance, etc.) for the cultural resources.

c. Grading or further ground-disturbance shall not resume within the area of the discovery until an agreement has been reached by all parties as to the appropriate mitigation. Work shall be allowed to continue outside of the buffer area and will be monitored by additional Tribal Monitors if needed.
d. Treatment and avoidance of the newly discovered resources shall be consistent with the Cultural Resources Management Plan and Monitoring Agreements entered into with the appropriate tribes. This may include avoidance of the cultural resources through project design, in-place preservation of cultural resources located in native soils and/or re-burial on the project property so they are not subject to further disturbance in perpetuity as identified in Non-Disclosure of Reburial Locations Condition.
e. If the find is determined to be significant and avoidance of the site has not been achieved, a Phase III data recovery plan shall be prepared by the project archaeologist, in consultation with the Tribe, and shall be submitted to the City for their review and approval prior to implementation of the said plan.
f. Pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(b), avoidance is the preferred method of preservation for archaeological resources and tribal cultural resources. If the landowner and the tribe(s) cannot agree on the significance or the mitigation for the archaeological or tribal cultural resources, these issues will be presented to the Planning Director for decision. The City's Planning Director shall make the determination based on the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act with respect to archaeological and tribal cultural resources and the recommendations of the project Archaeologist and shall take into account the cultural and religious principles and practices of the tribe. Notwithstanding any other rights available under the law, the decision of the City Planning Director shall be appealable to the City Planning Commission and/or City Council.

COA 5.18-2 **Cultural Resources Disposition.** In the event that Native American cultural resources are discovered during the course of grading (inadvertent discoveries), the following procedures shall be carried out for final disposition of the discoveries:

a. One or more of the following treatments, in order of preference, shall be employed with the tribes. Evidence of such shall be provided to the City of Rancho Cucamonga Planning Department:
    i. Preservation-In-Place of the cultural resources, if feasible. Preservation in place means avoiding the resources, leaving them in the place where they were found with no development affecting the integrity of the resources.
    ii. Reburial of the resources on the project property. The measures for reburial shall include, at least, the following: Measures and provisions to protect the future reburial area from any future impacts in perpetuity. Reburial shall not occur until all legally required cataloging and basic recording has been completed, with an exception that sacred items, burial goods, and Native American human remains

are excluded. Any reburial process shall be culturally appropriate. Listing of contents and location of the reburial shall be included in the confidential Phase IV report. The Phase IV Report shall be filed with the City under a confidential cover and not subject to Public Records Request.

iii. If preservation in place or reburial is not feasible then the resources shall be curated in a culturally appropriate manner at a San Bernardino County curation facility that meets State Resources Department Office of Historic Preservation Guidelines for the Curation of Archaeological Resources ensuring access and use pursuant to the Guidelines. The collection and associated records shall be transferred, including title, and are to be accompanied by payment of the fees by the applicant necessary for permanent curation. Evidence of curation in the form of a letter from the curation facility stating that subject archaeological materials have been received and that all fees have been paid, shall be provided by the landowner to the City. There shall be no destructive or invasive testing on sacred items, burial goods, and Native American human remains, as defined by the cultural and religious practices of the Most Likely Descendant. Results concerning finds of any inadvertent discoveries shall be included in the Phase IV monitoring report.

COA 5.18-3 **Archaeologist Retained.** Prior to issuance of a grading permit, the project applicant shall retain a qualified Registered Professional Archaeologist to monitor all ground-disturbing activities in an effort to identify any unknown archaeological resources. The Registered Professional Archaeologist and the Tribal Monitor(s) shall manage and oversee monitoring for all initial ground-disturbing activities and excavation of each portion of the project site, including clearing, grubbing, tree removals, mass or rough grading, trenching, stockpiling of materials, rock crushing, structure demolition, etc. The Registered Professional Archaeologist and the Tribal Monitor(s) shall independently have the authority to temporarily divert, redirect, or halt the ground-disturbance activities to allow identification, evaluation, and potential recovery of cultural resources in coordination with any required special interest or tribal monitors. The developer/permit holder shall submit a fully executed copy of the contract to the Planning Department to ensure compliance with this condition of approval. Upon verification, the Planning Department shall clear this condition. In addition, the Registered Professional Archaeologist, in consultation with the consulting tribe(s), the contractor, and the City, shall develop a Cultural Resources Management Plan (CRMP) in consultation pursuant to the definition in Assembly Bill (AB) 52 to address the details, timing, and responsibility of all archaeological and cultural activities that will occur on the project site. A consulting tribe is defined as a tribe that initiated the AB 52 tribal consultation process for the project, has not opted out of the AB 52 consultation process, and has completed AB 52 consultation with the City as provided for in Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.2(b)(1) of AB 52. Details in the Plan shall include:

a. Project grading and development scheduling.

b. The Project Archaeologist and the consulting tribes(s) shall attend the pre-grading meeting with the City, the construction manager, and any contractors and will conduct a mandatory Cultural Resources Worker Sensitivity Training to those in attendance. The training will include a brief review of the cultural sensitivity of the project and the surrounding area; what resources could potentially be identified during earthmoving activities; the requirements of the monitoring program; the protocols that apply in the event inadvertent discoveries of cultural resources are identified, including who to contact and appropriate avoidance measures until the find(s) can be properly evaluated; and any other appropriate protocols. All new construction personnel that will conduct earthwork or grading activities that begin work on the project following the initial training must take the Cultural Sensitivity Training prior to beginning work, and the Project Archaeologist and consulting tribe(s) shall make themselves available to provide the training on an as-needed basis.
c. The protocols and stipulations that the contractor, City, consulting tribe(s), and archaeologist will follow in the event of inadvertent cultural resources discoveries, including any newly discovered cultural resource deposits that shall be subject to a cultural resources evaluation.

COA 5.18-4 **Native American Monitoring.** Tribal monitor(s) shall be required on-site during all ground-disturbing activities, including grading, stockpiling of materials, engineered fill, rock crushing, etc. The land divider/permit holder shall retain a qualified tribal monitor(s) from the requesting tribe. Prior to issuance of a grading permit, the developer shall submit a copy of a signed contract between the tribe and the land divider/permit holder for the monitoring of the project to the Planning Department and to the Engineering Department. The Tribal Monitor(s) shall have the authority to temporarily divert, redirect, or halt the ground-disturbance activities to allow recovery of cultural resources, in coordination with the Project Archaeologist.

COA 5.18-5 **Archaeology Report–Phase III and IV**. Prior to final inspection, the developer/permit holder shall prompt the Project Archeologist to submit two copies of the Phase III Data Recovery report (if required for the project) and the Phase IV Cultural Resources Monitoring Report that complies with the Community Development Department's requirements for such reports. The Phase IV report shall include evidence of the required cultural/historical sensitivity training for the construction staff held during the pre-grade meeting. The Planning Department shall review the reports to determine adequate mitigation compliance. Provided the reports are adequate, the Community Development Department shall clear this condition. Once the report(s) are determined to be adequate, two (2) copies shall be submitted to the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton and one copy shall be submitted to the consulting tribe(s) Cultural Resources Department(s).

COA 5.18-6 **Human Remains.** If human remains are encountered, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the San Bernardino

County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin. Further, pursuant to Public Resource 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. If the San Bernardino County Coroner determines the remains to be Native American, the Native American Heritage Commission shall be contacted within the period specified by law (24 hours). Subsequently, the Native American Heritage Commission shall identify the "most likely descendant." The most likely descendant shall then make recommendations and engage in consultation concerning the treatment of the remains as provided in Public Resources Code Section 5097.98.

COA 5.18-7 **Non-Disclosure of Reburial Locations.** It is understood by all parties that unless otherwise required by law, the site of any reburial of Native American human remains or associated grave goods shall not be disclosed and shall not be governed by public disclosure requirements of the California Public Records Act. The Coroner, pursuant to the specific exemption set forth in California Government Code 6254 (r)., parties, and lead agencies will be asked to withhold public disclosure information related to such reburial, pursuant to the specific exemption set forth in California Government Code 6254 (r).

FIRSTCARBON
SOLUTIONS
FCS INTERNATIONAL, INC.

Attachment B:
Air Quality Supporting Information and Modeling Results

Attachment B: Air Quality Supporting Information and Modeling Results

Table of Contents

Rancho Cucamonga Almond Street Extension Project CalEEMod Notes

Land Use – The road is approximately 0.2 mile (1,056 feet) long and 44 feet wide with 6 feet of sidewalk on each side, which is 69,696 square feet. Therefore, the area of construction is set to be 2 acres to be conservative.

Construction – The road is set to be currently weathered-rock earth. Construction would start in August 2024 and last 55 workdays based on applicant-provided information.

Construction: Dust from Material Movement – Assume the land clearing would clear the surface layer of gravel and small rocks, which would total 43 cubic yard. With a density of 2,300 pounds per cubic yard, land clearing would generate approximately 50 tons of export material.

Grading would generate approximately 1,000 cubic yards of export material based on applicant's information.

Construction materials include concrete for sidewalk (6 feet wide, 6 inch deep, 2 sides of 1,056 feet long, approximately 240 cubic yard), gutter (1.73 cubic feet per linear feet of road, approximately 150 cubic yard), culverts, and other materials, which totals to be approximately 1,000 cubic yards as a conservative estimate.

Construction: Off-Road Equipment – Signal boards are added to equipment list.

Construction: Trips and VMT – 5 worker trips are added to represent construction trips.

Paving would apply 6 inch (0.5 feet) of asphalt for the 1,056-foot long and 44-foot wide road, which would total 23,232 cubic feet, or 860 cubic yards. With density of 145 pounds per cubic feet for asphalt, the mass would be 3.37 million pounds, or 1,690 tons of asphalt. Assume vendor truck's capacity is 50,000 pounds, and it would generate 7 vendor trips per day during Paving Phase.

Almond St Extension Custom Report

Table of Contents

1. Basic Project Information

1.1. Basic Project Information

Data Field	Value
Project Name	Almond St Extension
Construction Start Date	8/19/2024
Lead Agency	—
Land Use Scale	Project/site
Analysis Level for Defaults	County
Windspeed (m/s)	2.80
Precipitation (days)	12.0
Location	34.161985, -117.617861
County	San Bernardino-South Coast
City	Rancho Cucamonga
Air District	South Coast AQMD
Air Basin	South Coast
TAZ	5265
EDFZ	10
Electric Utility	Southern California Edison
Gas Utility	Southern California Gas
App Version	2022.1.1.12

1.2. Land Use Types

Land Use Subtype	Size	Unit	Lot Acreage	Building Area (sq ft)	Landscape Area (sq ft)	Special Landscape Area (sq ft)	Population	Description
Road Construction	0.20	Mile	2.00	0.00	0.00	—	—	road extension

1.3. User-Selected Emission Reduction Measures by Emissions Sector

No measures selected

3. Construction Emissions Details

3.1. Linear, Grubbing & Land Clearing (2024) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.51	0.43	3.69	3.52	< 0.005	0.24	—	0.24	0.23	—	0.23	—	491	491	0.02	< 0.005	—	492
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.53	0.53	—	0.06	0.06	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Demolition	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.14	0.14	—	0.02	0.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.05	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	6.72	6.72	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	6.74
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.01	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Demolitio	—	—	—	—	—	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	1.11	1.11	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.12
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Demolitio n	—	—	—	—	—	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.05	0.05	—	72.0	72.0	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.29	73.1
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	—	31.4	31.4	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.09	32.9
Hauling	0.05	0.01	0.45	0.25	< 0.005	0.01	0.23	0.24	< 0.005	0.06	0.07	—	366	366	0.04	0.06	0.77	385
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.92	0.92	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.93
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.43	0.43	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.45
Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	5.02	5.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	5.27
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.15	0.15	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.15
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.07	0.07	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.07

Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.83	0.83	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.87

3.3. Linear, Grading & Excavation (2024) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	1.45	1.22	9.59	11.8	0.02	0.46	—	0.46	0.43	—	0.43	—	1,777	1,777	0.07	0.01	—	1,783
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.53	0.53	—	0.06	0.06	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.06	0.05	0.39	0.49	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	73.0	73.0	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	73.3
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.02	0.02	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.01	0.07	0.09	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	12.1	12.1	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	12.1

Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.05	0.05	—	72.0	72.0	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.29	73.1
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	—	31.4	31.4	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.09	32.9
Hauling	0.08	0.01	0.72	0.40	< 0.005	0.01	0.38	0.39	0.01	0.10	0.10	—	587	587	0.06	0.09	1.23	618
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	2.75	2.75	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	2.79
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.29	1.29	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.35
Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	24.1	24.1	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	25.4
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.46	0.46	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.46
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.21	0.21	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.22
Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	3.99	3.99	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	4.20

3.5. Linear, Drainage, Utilities, & Sub-Grade (2024) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	3.27	2.74	26.3	24.6	0.05	1.07	—	1.07	0.98	—	0.98	—	5,693	5,693	0.23	0.05	—	5,712
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.65	2.65	—	0.29	0.29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	3.27	2.74	26.3	24.6	0.05	1.07	—	1.07	0.98	—	0.98	—	5,693	5,693	0.23	0.05	—	5,712
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.65	2.65	—	0.29	0.29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.22	0.19	1.80	1.69	< 0.005	0.07	—	0.07	0.07	—	0.07	—	390	390	0.02	< 0.005	—	391
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.18	0.18	—	0.02	0.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.04	0.03	0.33	0.31	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	64.6	64.6	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	64.8

Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.03	0.03	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.05	0.05	—	72.0	72.0	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.29	73.1
Vendor	0.01	< 0.005	0.07	0.04	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	0.05	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	—	62.7	62.7	< 0.005	0.01	0.17	65.8
Hauling	0.05	0.01	0.43	0.24	< 0.005	0.01	0.23	0.23	< 0.005	0.06	0.06	—	352	352	0.04	0.06	0.74	371
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.05	0.05	—	66.0	66.0	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	66.8
Vendor	0.01	< 0.005	0.07	0.04	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	0.05	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	—	62.7	62.7	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	65.6
Hauling	0.05	0.01	0.45	0.24	< 0.005	0.01	0.23	0.23	< 0.005	0.06	0.06	—	352	352	0.04	0.06	0.02	370
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	4.58	4.58	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	4.65
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	4.30	4.30	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	4.50
Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	24.1	24.1	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	25.4
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.76	0.76	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.77
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.71	0.71	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.75
Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	3.99	3.99	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	4.20

3.7. Linear, Paving (2024) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	1.14	0.96	8.15	10.9	0.01	0.39	—	0.39	0.36	—	0.36	—	1,620	1,620	0.07	0.01	—	1,626
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.03	0.03	0.22	0.30	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	44.4	44.4	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	44.5
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	< 0.005	0.04	0.05	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	7.35	7.35	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	7.37
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.05	0.05	—	66.0	66.0	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	66.8
Vendor	0.02	0.01	0.26	0.14	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.15	0.16	< 0.005	0.04	0.04	—	220	220	0.02	0.03	0.02	230

Hauling	0.02	< 0.005	0.18	0.10	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.09	0.09	< 0.005	0.02	0.03	—	141	141	0.02	0.02	0.01	148
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.83	1.83	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.86
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	6.01	6.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	6.30
Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	3.86	3.86	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	4.06
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.30	0.30	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.31
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.00	1.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.04
Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.64	0.64	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.67

5. Activity Data

5.1. Construction Schedule

Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Days Per Week	Work Days per Phase	Phase Description
Demolition	Linear, Grubbing & Land Clearing	8/19/2024	8/23/2024	5.00	5.00	—
Grading	Linear, Grading & Excavation	8/26/2024	9/13/2024	5.00	15.0	—
Construction	Linear, Drainage, Utilities, & Sub-Grade	9/16/2024	10/18/2024	5.00	25.0	—
Paving	Linear, Paving	10/21/2024	11/1/2024	5.00	10.0	—

5.2. Off-Road Equipment

5.2.1. Unmitigated

Phase Name	Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Engine Tier	Number per Day	Hours Per Day	Horsepower	Load Factor
Demolition	Crawler Tractors	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	87.0	0.43

Demolition	Excavators	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Demolition	Signal Boards	Electric	Average	1.00	8.00	6.00	0.82
Grading	Excavators	Diesel	Average	3.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Grading	Graders	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	148	0.41
Grading	Rollers	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Grading	Rubber Tired Loaders	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	150	0.36
Grading	Signal Boards	Electric	Average	1.00	8.00	6.00	0.82
Construction	Air Compressors	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	37.0	0.48
Construction	Generator Sets	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	14.0	0.74
Construction	Graders	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	148	0.41
Construction	Plate Compactors	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	8.00	0.43
Construction	Pumps	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	11.0	0.74
Construction	Rough Terrain Forklifts	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	96.0	0.40
Construction	Scrapers	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	423	0.48
Construction	Signal Boards	Electric	Average	1.00	8.00	6.00	0.82
Construction	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	84.0	0.37
Paving	Pavers	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	81.0	0.42
Paving	Paving Equipment	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	89.0	0.36
Paving	Rollers	Diesel	Average	3.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Paving	Signal Boards	Electric	Average	1.00	8.00	6.00	0.82
Paving	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	84.0	0.37

5.3. Construction Vehicles

5.3.1. Unmitigated

Phase Name	Trip Type	One-Way Trips per Day	Miles per Trip	Vehicle Mix

Demolition	—	—	—	—
Demolition	Worker	5.00	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Demolition	Vendor	1.00	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Demolition	Hauling	5.20	20.0	HHDT
Demolition	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Grading	—	—	—	—
Grading	Worker	5.00	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Grading	Vendor	1.00	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Grading	Hauling	8.33	20.0	HHDT
Grading	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Construction	—	—	—	—
Construction	Worker	5.00	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Construction	Vendor	2.00	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Construction	Hauling	5.00	20.0	HHDT
Construction	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Paving	—	—	—	—
Paving	Worker	5.00	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Paving	Vendor	7.00	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Paving	Hauling	2.00	20.0	HHDT
Paving	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT

5.4. Vehicles

5.4.1. Construction Vehicle Control Strategies

Control Strategies Applied	PM10 Reduction	PM2.5 Reduction
Water unpaved roads twice daily	55%	55%
Limit vehicle speeds on unpaved roads to 25 mph	44%	44%

5.5. Architectural Coatings

Phase Name	Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Parking Area Coated (sq ft)

5.6. Dust Mitigation

5.6.1. Construction Earthmoving Activities

Phase Name	Material Imported (Cubic Yards)	Material Exported (Cubic Yards)	Acres Graded (acres)	Material Demolished (Ton of Debris)	Acres Paved (acres)
Demolition	—	100	2.00	50.0	—
Grading	—	1,000	2.00	0.00	—
Construction	1,000	—	2.00	0.00	—

5.6.2. Construction Earthmoving Control Strategies

Control Strategies Applied	Frequency (per day)	PM10 Reduction	PM2.5 Reduction
Water Demolished Area	2	36%	36%

5.7. Construction Paving

Land Use	Area Paved (acres)	% Asphalt
Road Construction	2.00	100%

8. User Changes to Default Data

Screen	Justification
Land Use	The land use summary is based on site plan and applicant-provided information.
Construction: Construction Phases	The schedule lasts 55 days based on applicant-provided information.

Construction: Trips and VMT	The Worker Trips are assumed to be 5 one-way trips each day.
Construction: Architectural Coatings	Asphalt painting is needed.
Construction: Paving	The paved area is based on land use summary.
Operations: Architectural Coatings	Based on applicant-provided information, the interior painting is not needed.
Construction: Demolition	Assume 50 tons of gravel would be cleared during demolition.
Construction: Off-Road Equipment	The Signal Boards are added to the equipment list.

Almond St Extension LST Custom Report

Table of Contents

1. Basic Project Information

1.1. Basic Project Information

Data Field	Value
Project Name	Almond St Extension LST
Construction Start Date	8/19/2024
Lead Agency	—
Land Use Scale	Project/site
Analysis Level for Defaults	County
Windspeed (m/s)	2.80
Precipitation (days)	12.0
Location	34.161985, -117.617861
County	San Bernardino-South Coast
City	Rancho Cucamonga
Air District	South Coast AQMD
Air Basin	South Coast
TAZ	5265
EDFZ	10
Electric Utility	Southern California Edison
Gas Utility	Southern California Gas
App Version	2022.1.1.12

1.2. Land Use Types

Land Use Subtype	Size	Unit	Lot Acreage	Building Area (sq ft)	Landscape Area (sq ft)	Special Landscape Area (sq ft)	Population	Description
Road Construction	0.20	Mile	2.00	0.00	0.00	—	—	road extension

1.3. User-Selected Emission Reduction Measures by Emissions Sector

No measures selected

3. Construction Emissions Details

3.1. Linear, Grubbing & Land Clearing (2024) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.51	0.43	3.69	3.52	< 0.005	0.24	—	0.24	0.23	—	0.23	—	491	491	0.02	< 0.005	—	492
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.53	0.53	—	0.06	0.06	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Demolition	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.14	0.14	—	0.02	0.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.05	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	6.72	6.72	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	6.74
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.01	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Demolitio	—	—	—	—	—	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	1.11	1.11	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.12
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Demolitio n	—	—	—	—	—	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.02	0.02	< 0.005	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	3.21	3.21	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	3.40
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	2.88	2.88	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	3.04
Hauling	0.01	< 0.005	0.08	0.07	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	20.0	20.0	0.01	< 0.005	0.02	21.2
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.04	0.04	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.04	0.04	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04
Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.27	0.27	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.29
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01

Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.05	0.05	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05

3.3. Linear, Grading & Excavation (2024) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	1.45	1.22	9.59	11.8	0.02	0.46	—	0.46	0.43	—	0.43	—	1,777	1,777	0.07	0.01	—	1,783
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.53	0.53	—	0.06	0.06	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.06	0.05	0.39	0.49	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	73.0	73.0	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	73.3
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.02	0.02	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.01	0.07	0.09	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	12.1	12.1	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	12.1

Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.02	0.02	< 0.005	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	3.21	3.21	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	3.40
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	2.88	2.88	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	3.04
Hauling	0.02	0.01	0.13	0.11	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	32.0	32.0	0.01	0.01	0.04	33.9
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.13	0.13	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.13
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.12	0.12	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.12
Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.32	1.32	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.40
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.02	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.02	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02
Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.22	0.22	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.23

3.5. Linear, Drainage, Utilities, & Sub-Grade (2024) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	3.27	2.74	26.3	24.6	0.05	1.07	—	1.07	0.98	—	0.98	—	5,693	5,693	0.23	0.05	—	5,712
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.65	2.65	—	0.29	0.29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	3.27	2.74	26.3	24.6	0.05	1.07	—	1.07	0.98	—	0.98	—	5,693	5,693	0.23	0.05	—	5,712
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.65	2.65	—	0.29	0.29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.22	0.19	1.80	1.69	< 0.005	0.07	—	0.07	0.07	—	0.07	—	390	390	0.02	< 0.005	—	391
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.18	0.18	—	0.02	0.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.04	0.03	0.33	0.31	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	64.6	64.6	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	64.8

Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.03	0.03	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.02	0.02	< 0.005	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	3.21	3.21	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	3.40
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	5.77	5.77	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	6.07
Hauling	0.01	< 0.005	0.08	0.06	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	19.2	19.2	0.01	< 0.005	0.02	20.4
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.02	0.02	< 0.005	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	3.03	3.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	3.21
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	5.80	5.80	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	6.09
Hauling	0.01	< 0.005	0.08	0.07	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	19.3	19.3	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	20.5
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.21	0.21	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.22
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.40	0.40	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.42
Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.32	1.32	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.40
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.03	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.07	0.07	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.07
Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.22	0.22	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.23

3.7. Linear, Paving (2024) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	1.14	0.96	8.15	10.9	0.01	0.39	—	0.39	0.36	—	0.36	—	1,620	1,620	0.07	0.01	—	1,626
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.03	0.03	0.22	0.30	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	44.4	44.4	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	44.5
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	< 0.005	0.04	0.05	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	7.35	7.35	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	7.37
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.02	0.02	< 0.005	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	3.03	3.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	3.21
Vendor	0.01	< 0.005	0.08	0.06	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	20.3	20.3	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	21.3

Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	7.73	7.73	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	8.18
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.08	0.08	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.09
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.55	0.55	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.58
Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.21	0.21	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.22
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.09	0.09	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.10
Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.03	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04

5. Activity Data

5.1. Construction Schedule

Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Days Per Week	Work Days per Phase	Phase Description
Demolition	Linear, Grubbing & Land Clearing	8/19/2024	8/23/2024	5.00	5.00	—
Grading	Linear, Grading & Excavation	8/26/2024	9/13/2024	5.00	15.0	—
Construction	Linear, Drainage, Utilities, & Sub-Grade	9/16/2024	10/18/2024	5.00	25.0	—
Paving	Linear, Paving	10/21/2024	11/1/2024	5.00	10.0	—

5.2. Off-Road Equipment

5.2.1. Unmitigated

Phase Name	Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Engine Tier	Number per Day	Hours Per Day	Horsepower	Load Factor
Demolition	Crawler Tractors	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	87.0	0.43

Demolition	Excavators	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Demolition	Signal Boards	Electric	Average	1.00	8.00	6.00	0.82
Grading	Excavators	Diesel	Average	3.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Grading	Graders	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	148	0.41
Grading	Rollers	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Grading	Rubber Tired Loaders	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	150	0.36
Grading	Signal Boards	Electric	Average	1.00	8.00	6.00	0.82
Construction	Air Compressors	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	37.0	0.48
Construction	Generator Sets	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	14.0	0.74
Construction	Graders	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	148	0.41
Construction	Plate Compactors	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	8.00	0.43
Construction	Pumps	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	11.0	0.74
Construction	Rough Terrain Forklifts	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	96.0	0.40
Construction	Scrapers	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	423	0.48
Construction	Signal Boards	Electric	Average	1.00	8.00	6.00	0.82
Construction	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	84.0	0.37
Paving	Pavers	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	81.0	0.42
Paving	Paving Equipment	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	89.0	0.36
Paving	Rollers	Diesel	Average	3.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Paving	Signal Boards	Electric	Average	1.00	8.00	6.00	0.82
Paving	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	84.0	0.37

5.3. Construction Vehicles

5.3.1. Unmitigated

Phase Name	Trip Type	One-Way Trips per Day	Miles per Trip	Vehicle Mix

Demolition	—	—	—	—
Demolition	Worker	5.00	0.60	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Demolition	Vendor	1.00	0.60	HHDT,MHDT
Demolition	Hauling	5.20	0.60	HHDT
Demolition	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Grading	—	—	—	—
Grading	Worker	5.00	0.60	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Grading	Vendor	1.00	0.60	HHDT,MHDT
Grading	Hauling	8.33	0.60	HHDT
Grading	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Construction	—	—	—	—
Construction	Worker	5.00	0.60	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Construction	Vendor	2.00	0.60	HHDT,MHDT
Construction	Hauling	5.00	0.60	HHDT
Construction	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Paving	—	—	—	—
Paving	Worker	5.00	0.60	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Paving	Vendor	7.00	0.60	HHDT,MHDT
Paving	Hauling	2.00	0.60	HHDT
Paving	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT

5.4. Vehicles

5.4.1. Construction Vehicle Control Strategies

Control Strategies Applied	PM10 Reduction	PM2.5 Reduction
Water unpaved roads twice daily	55%	55%
Limit vehicle speeds on unpaved roads to 25 mph	44%	44%

5.5. Architectural Coatings

Phase Name	Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Parking Area Coated (sq ft)

5.6. Dust Mitigation

5.6.1. Construction Earthmoving Activities

Phase Name	Material Imported (Cubic Yards)	Material Exported (Cubic Yards)	Acres Graded (acres)	Material Demolished (Ton of Debris)	Acres Paved (acres)
Demolition	—	100	2.00	50.0	—
Grading	—	1,000	2.00	0.00	—
Construction	1,000	—	2.00	0.00	—

5.6.2. Construction Earthmoving Control Strategies

Control Strategies Applied	Frequency (per day)	PM10 Reduction	PM2.5 Reduction
Water Demolished Area	2	36%	36%

5.7. Construction Paving

Land Use	Area Paved (acres)	% Asphalt
Road Construction	2.00	100%

5.8. Construction Electricity Consumption and Emissions Factors

kWh per Year and Emission Factor (lb/MWh)

Year	kWh per Year	CO2	CH4	N2O
2024	117	532	0.03	< 0.005

8. User Changes to Default Data

Screen	Justification
Land Use	The land use summary is based on site plan and applicant-provided information.
Construction: Construction Phases	The schedule lasts 55 days based on applicant-provided information.
Construction: Trips and VMT	The Worker Trips are assumed to be 5 one-way trips each day. Trip length are set to be 0.6 mile to reflect localized emissions.
Construction: Architectural Coatings	Asphalt painting is needed.
Construction: Paving	The paved area is based on land use summary.
Operations: Architectural Coatings	Based on applicant-provided information, the interior painting is not needed.
Construction: Demolition	Assume 50 tons of gravel would be cleared during demolition.
Construction: Off-Road Equipment	The Signal Boards are added to the equipment list.

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Attachment C:
Species with the Potential to Occur On-site

Appendix C: Species with Potential to Occur On-site

Parry's Spineflower

Parry's spineflower is an annual herb in the family Polygonaceae. This species occurs in chaparral, coastal scrub, cismontane woodland, and valley and foothill grassland communities. It blooms between April and June. Parry's spineflower is ranked as 1B.1 in the CNPS Inventory of Rare Plants. There are two recent records within five miles of the project site and two recent and two historical records between five and ten miles from the project site. Suitable habitat for this species is in the coastal sage scrub community and dry wash on and adjacent to the project site.

White-bracted Spineflower

White-bracted spineflower is an annual herb in the family Polygonaceae. This species occurs sometimes in gravelly and sometimes in sandy soils in coastal scrub on alluvial fans, Mojavean desert scrub, and pinyon and juniper woodland communities. It blooms between April and June. White-bracted spineflower is ranked as 1B.2 in the CNPS Inventory of Rare Plants. There are two recent records between five and ten miles from the project site. Suitable habitat for this species is in the coastal sage scrub community and dry wash on and adjacent to the project site.

Paniculate Tarplant

Paniculate tarplant is an annual herb in the family Asteraceae. This species occurs sometimes in sandy and usually in vernally mesic soils in coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pool communities. It blooms between April and November. Paniculate tarplant is ranked as 4.2 in the CNPS Inventory of Rare Plants. The CNDDB does not track occurrences of this species. Suitable habitat for this species is in the coastal sage scrub community and dry wash on and adjacent to the project site.

Slender-horned Spineflower

Slender-horned spineflower is an annual herb in the family Polygonaceae. This species occurs in sandy soils in chaparral, coastal scrub, and cismontane woodland communities. It blooms between April and June. Paniculate tarplant is listed as a federally and state endangered species and ranked as 1B.1 in the CNPS Inventory of Rare Plants. There is one historical record within five miles of the project site. Suitable habitat for this species is in the coastal sage scrub community and dry wash on and adjacent to the project site.

Southern California Black Walnut

Southern California black walnut is a perennial, deciduous tree in the family Juglandaceae. This species occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and riparian woodland communities. It blooms between March and August. Southern California black walnut is ranked as 4.2 in the CNPS Inventory of Rare Plants. Several individuals of this species were recorded on and adjacent to the project site and, therefore, is known to be present.

Robinson's Pepper-grass

Robinson's pepper-grass is an annual herb in the family Brassicaceae. This species occurs in dry soils in chaparral and coastal scrub communities. It blooms between January and July. Robinson's pepper-grass is ranked as 4.3 in the CNPS Inventory of Rare Plants. There is one historical record within five miles of the project site and six historical records between five and ten miles from the project site. Suitable habitat for this species is in the coastal sage scrub community and dry wash on and adjacent to the project site.

Parish's Bush-mallow

Parish's bush-mallow is a perennial, deciduous shrub in the family Malvaceae. This species occurs in chaparral and coastal scrub communities. It blooms between June and July. Parish's bush-mallow is ranked as 1A in the CNPS Inventory of Rare Plants. The CNDDB does not track occurrences of this species. Suitable habitat for this species is in the coastal sage scrub community on and adjacent to the project site.

Brand's Star Phacelia

Brand's star phacelia is an annual herb in the family Hydrophyllaceae. This species occurs in coastal dunes and coastal scrub communities. It blooms between March and June. Brand's star phacelia is ranked as 1B.1 in the CNPS Inventory of Rare Plants. There is one recent record between five and ten miles from the project site. Suitable habitat for this species is in the coastal sage scrub community on and adjacent to the project site.

White Rabbit-tobacco

White rabbit-tobacco is a perennial herb in the family Asteraceae. This species occurs in gravelly and sandy soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and riparian woodland communities. It blooms between August and November. White rabbit-tobacco is ranked as 2B.2 in the CNPS Inventory of Rare Plants. There are two historical records between five and ten miles from the project site. Suitable habitat for this species is in the coastal sage scrub community and dry wash on and adjacent to the project site.

San Gabriel Oak

San Gabriel oak is a perennial evergreen shrub in the family Fagaceae. This species occurs in chaparral and cismontane woodland communities. It blooms between April and May. San Gabriel Oak is ranked as 4.2 in the CNPS Inventory of Rare Plants. The CNDDB does not track occurrences of this species. Several individuals of an unidentified species of scrub oak, which may possibly be San Gabriel oak, were observed in the dry wash north of the project site. Suitable habitat for this species is in the coastal sage scrub community on and adjacent to the project site.

Latimer's Woodland-gilia

Latimer's woodland-gilia is an annual herb in the family Polemoniaceae. This species occurs often in granitic, sometimes in rocky, and sometimes in sandy soils and sometimes in washes in chaparral, Mojavean desert scrub, and pinyon and juniper woodland communities. It blooms between March and June. Latimer's woodland-gilia is ranked as 1B.2 in the CNPS Inventory of Rare Plants. The CNDDB does not track occurrences of this species. Suitable habitat for this species is in the coastal sage scrub community and dry wash on and adjacent to the project site.

Catalina Mariposa Lily

Catalina mariposa lily is a perennial, bulbiferous herb in the family Liliaceae. This species occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland communities. It blooms between March and June. Catalina mariposa lily is ranked as 4.2 in the CNPS Inventory of Rare Plants. The CNDDB does not track occurrences of this species. Suitable habitat for this species is in the coastal sage scrub community on and adjacent to the project site.

Slender Mariposa-lily

Slender mariposa-lily is a perennial, bulbiferous herb in the family Liliaceae. This species occurs in chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland communities. It blooms between March and June. Slender mariposa-lily is ranked as 1B.2 in the CNPS Inventory of Rare Plants. There is one recent and one historical record within five miles of the project site and two recent and one historical records between five and ten miles from the project site. Suitable habitat for this species is in the coastal sage scrub community on and adjacent to the project site.

Ocellated Humboldt Lily

Ocellated Humboldt lily is a perennial, bulbiferous herb in the family Liliaceae. This species occurs in openings in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, and riparian woodland communities. It blooms between March and July. Ocellated Humboldt lily is ranked as 4.2 in the CNPS Inventory of Rare Plants. The CNDDB does not track occurrences of this species. Suitable habitat for this species is in the coastal sage scrub community on and adjacent to the project site.

Aparejo Grass

Aparejo grass is a perennial, rhizomatous herb in the family Poaceae. This species occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, meadows and seeps, and marshes and swamps. It blooms between March and October. Aparejo grass is ranked as 2B.2 in the CNPS Inventory of Rare Plants. There is one historical record within five miles of the project site. Suitable habitat for this species is in the coastal sage scrub community on and adjacent to the project site.

Crotch's Bumble Bee

The Crotch's bumblebee is a species of bee in the family Apidae. This species occurs primarily in California, including coastal habitats, western Mojave Desert, San Joaquin Valley, and adjacent foothills

through most of southwestern California. It inhabits arid grasslands and shrublands, and its food sources including milkweed, pincushion, lupine, clover, phacelia, sage, clarkia, poppy, and buckwheat. Threats to this species include climate change, pesticide use, competition from non-native bees, reduced genetic diversity, and habitat loss and degradation, including agricultural intensification in California's northern Central Valley and rapid urbanization in the southern Central Valley. In June of 2019, the California Fish and Game Commission voted 3-1 that listing the Crotch's bumblebee may be warranted under CESA; however, a Superior Court ruling in January 2021 blocked the listing. The listing decision by the Commission was ultimately upheld and the species' candidacy was reinstated under CESA on September 30, 2022. There is one historical record within five miles of the project site and five recent and five historical record between five and ten miles from the project site. Suitable habitat for this species is in the coastal sage scrub community on and adjacent to the project site.

White Cuckoo Bee

The white cuckoo bee is a species of bee in the family Apidae. This species occurs in a variety of grassland and scrub habitats. It is known to parasitize nests of other bees. There is one record (unknown date) between five and ten miles from the project site. Suitable habitat for this species is in the coastal sage scrub community on and adjacent to the project site.

Arroyo Toad

The arroyo toad is a species of true toads in the family Bufonidae. This species occurs in washes, arroyos, sandy riverbanks, riparian areas with willows, sycamores, oaks, cottonwoods. It requires exposed sandy streamsides with stable terraces for burrowing with scattered vegetation for shelter, and areas of quiet water or pools free of predatory fishes with sandy or gravel bottoms without silt for breeding. The arroyo toad is listed as a federally endangered species and is designated as a California Species of Special Concern. There is one historical record within five miles of the project site. Although there is no suitable breeding habitat on the project site, there is suitable foraging and sheltering habitat for this species is in the coastal sage scrub community and dry wash on and adjacent to the project site.

Western Spadefoot

Western spadefoot is an Anuran amphibian in the family Pelobatidae. This species prefers open areas with sandy or gravelly soils in a variety of habitats including mixed woodlands, grasslands, coastal sage scrub, chaparral, sandy washes, lowlands, river floodplains, alluvial fans, playas, alkali flats, foothills, and mountains. Western spadefoot breed in seasonally ephemeral pools of water that do not contain bullfrogs, fish, or crayfish. Breeding sites include vernal pools and other temporary rain pools, cattle tanks, and occasionally in pools within intermittent streams. Suitable breeding pools must support standing water for at least 4 to 11 weeks for the larval stages of this species to transform. Typically, the pools are turbid with little or no cover. Western spadefoot are nocturnal and almost completely terrestrial, entering water only to breed. They burrow underground using the hardened spades on their hind feet and can remain buried underground for most of the year, emerging during periods of rain for breeding. Breeding may take place from January to May, peaking in February and March, but may breed at any time of the year if conditions are favorable. Western spadefoot eat a variety of invertebrates, including adult beetles, larval and adult moths, crickets, flies, ants, and earthworms, and can consume

enough in several weeks to survive the long period of underground dormancy. Western spadefoot is designated as a California Species of Special Concern. There is one recent record within five miles of the project site and two historical records between five and ten miles from the project site. Although there is no suitable breeding habitat on the project site, there is suitable foraging and sheltering habitat for this species is in the coastal sage scrub community and dry wash on and adjacent to the project site.

Southern California Legless Lizard

The southern California legless lizard is a lizard in the family Anniellidae. This species is found in coastal sand dunes and a variety of interior habitats, including sandy washes and alluvial fans. Much of the coastal dune habitat the species occupied has been destroyed by coastal development. The southern California legless lizard species is designated as a California Special Species of Concern. There are three recent and one historical records within five miles of the project site and seven recent and six historical records between five and ten miles from the project site. Suitable habitat for this species is in the coastal sage scrub community and dry wash on and adjacent to the project site.

California Glossy Snake

The California glossy snake is a snake in the family Colubridae. This species is found in areas of rocky washes and loose, sandy soils and for burrowing in desert scrub grassland, coastal sage and Riversidean alluvial fan sage scrub, and chaparral habitats. They may be encountered in burrows, under rocks, under artificial cover or buried in soft soil. The California glossy snake is designated as a California Species of Special Concern. There is one historical record within five miles of the project site and two historical records between five and ten miles from the project site. Suitable habitat for this species is in the coastal sage scrub community and dry wash on and adjacent to the project site.

San Diegan Tiger Whiptail

The San Diegan tiger whiptail is a species of lizard in the family Teiidae. This species typically occurs in arid scrublands with sparse vegetation, but may also be found in forests, woodlands, chaparral and riparian areas. It feeds on small invertebrates, especially spiders, scorpions, centipedes, and termites, as well as other small lizards. The San Diegan tiger whiptail is designated as a California Species of Special Concern. There is one recent record within five miles of the project site and one recent record between five and ten miles from the project site. This species was observed on the project site in ruderal habitat adjacent to the dirt road and orchard and, therefore, is considered to be present on the project site. A population of this species likely occurs in the coastal sage scrub community and dry wash on and adjacent to the project site.

Coast Horned Lizard

Coast horned lizard is a lizard in the family Phrynosomatidae. This species occurs primarily in western California, where it frequents a wide variety of habitats, most commonly in grasslands, coniferous forests, woodlands, and chaparral, with open areas and patches of loose soil. This species requires open areas for sunning, bushes for cover, patches of loose soil for burial, and abundant supply of ants and other insects. Populations of this species are threatened by habitat destruction from human

development and agriculture, and the spread of non-native ants, such as Argentine ant (Linepithema humile) which displace the native ant food source. Before commercial collecting was banned in 1981, this lizard was extensively exploited by the pet trade and the curio trade. The coast horned lizard is designated as a Special Species of Concern. There are two historical records within five miles of the project site and eight historical records between five and ten miles from the project site. Suitable habitat for this species is in the coastal sage scrub community and dry wash on and adjacent to the project site.

Coastal California Gnatcatcher

The coastal California gnatcatcher is a passerine bird in the family Polioptilidae. This species is a year-round, obligate resident of coastal sage scrub communities in elevations below 2,500 feet. It is insectivorous, and nests and forages in moderately dense stands of sage scrub occurring on arid hillsides, mesas, and in washes. The coastal California gnatcatcher is listed as a federally threatened species and is designated as a California Species of Special Concern. Their nests are protected by the MBTA and California FGC pertaining to native nesting avian species. There are six historical records within five miles of the project site and one recent and five historical records between five and ten miles from the project site. Suitable habitat for this species is in the coastal sage scrub community north of the project site where the scrub community is relatively open.

San Bernardino Kangaroo Rat

The San Bernardino kangaroo rat (SBKR) is one of three subspecies of the Merriam's kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys merriami*). The Merriam's kangaroo rat is a widespread species that can be found from the inland valleys to the deserts of southern California. The subspecies known as SBKR, however, is confined to inland valley scrub communities, and more particularly, to scrub communities occurring along rivers, streams and drainages. Most of these systems have been historically altered as a result of flood control efforts and the increased use of river resources, including mining, off-road vehicle use and road and housing development. This increased use of river resources has resulted in a reduction in both the amount and quality of habitat available for SBKR. The San Bernadino kangaroo rat is listed as a federally endangered species and a candidate for listing as a California endangered species. The species is also designated as a California Species of Special Concern. There are two recent and two historical records within five miles of the project site and three recent and eleven historical records between five and ten miles from the project site. Suitable habitat for this species is in the coastal sage scrub community and dry wash on and adjacent to the project site.

Western Mastiff Bat

The western mastiff bat is a member of the free-tailed bat family, Molossidae. This species occurs in open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, grasslands, chaparral and roosts in crevices in cliff faces, high buildings, trees, and tunnels. It forages primarily on moths, but also takes crickets and katydids. The western mastiff bat is designated as a California Species of Special Concern. There is one historical record within five miles of the project site and three historical records between five and ten miles from the project site. Suitable habitat for this species is in the coastal sage scrub and southern California black walnut woodland communities on and adjacent to the project site.

Hoary Bat

The hoary bat is a member of the vesper bat family, Vespertilionidae. This species occurs in woodlands and forests with medium to large-size trees and dense foliage. The hoary bat is designated as a California Species of Special Concern. There is one historical record within five miles of the project site and two historical records between five and ten miles from the project site. Suitable habitat for this species is in the southern California black walnut woodland community on and adjacent to the project site.

San Diego Desert Woodrat

San Diego desert woodrat is a subspecies woodrat (pack rat) in the family Muridae. It occurs in southern California coastal scrub habitats from San Diego County to San Luis Obispo County. This species prefers habitats with moderate to dense shrub canopies. They are particularly abundant in rock outcrops, rocky cliffs, and rocky slopes. The San Diego desert woodrat is designated as a California Species of Special Concern. There are four historical records within five miles of the project site and two historical records between five and ten miles from the project site. Suitable habitat for this species is in the coastal sage scrub community on and adjacent to the project site.

Los Angeles Pocket Mouse

The Los Angeles pocket mouse is a subspecies pocket mouse in the family Heteromyidae. It occurs in grassland and sage scrub habitats with fine, sandy soils, low elevations, and open areas. The Los Angeles pocket mouse is designated as a California Species of Special Concern. There are one recent and four historical records between five and ten miles from the project site. Suitable habitat for this species is in the coastal sage scrub community and dry wash on and adjacent to the project site.

FIRSTCARBON
SOLUTIONS
FCS INTERNATIONAL, INC.

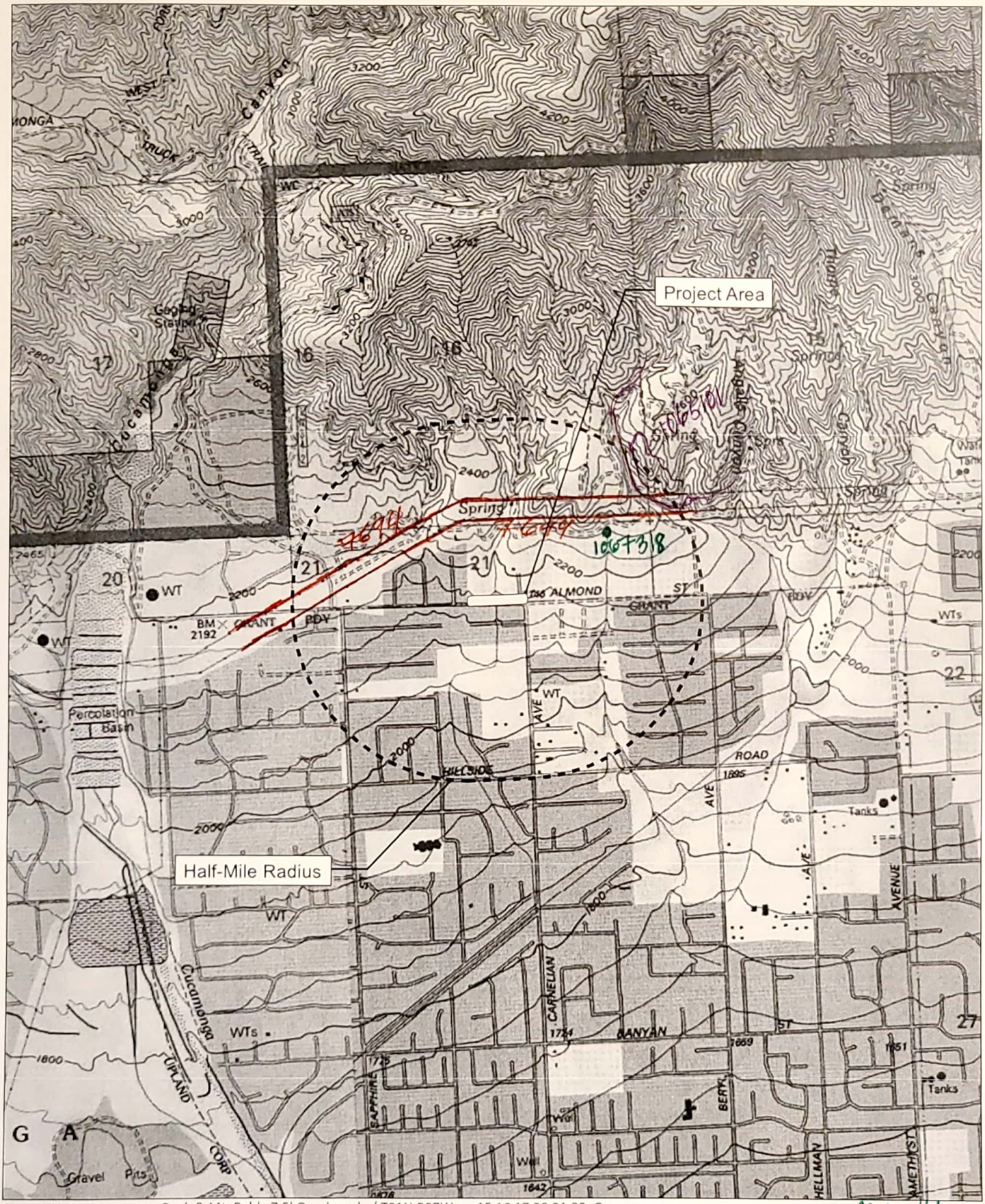
Attachment D:
Cultural Resources Documents

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-36-007694	CA-SBR-007694H	Resource Name - LADWP Boulder Transmission Lines; Other - Lytle Canyon Transmission Lines; Other - Boulder Transmission Line 1, 2, and 3 segment; Other - SRI-4008; Other - LSA's Site #8; Other - Cingular ES-130-01 / DWP Almond No. 22316 Transmission Tower	Structure, Site	Historic	AH04; AH07; HP11; HP37	1986 (John F. Elliott, ECOS); 1993 (D. Powers, Dames & Moore); 1995 (J. Brock, Archaeo Advisory Group); 1997 (Neal Neuenschwander, Peak & Associates, Inc); 2000 (Stephen Van Wormer, KEA Environmental); 2001 (Jeffrey Wedding, Harry Reid Center for Environmental Studies); 2004 (S. Hogan-Conrad, Earth Tech Inc); 2006 (K. Crawford); 2007 (Daneil Ballester, CRM Tech); 2007 (Daniel Ballester, CRM Tech); 2008 (Jeremy Hollins, URS); 2011 (S. Kremkau, SRI); 2011 (W. Jones, ECORP); 2011 (Michael Dice, MBA); 2011 (D. Winslow, ASM); 2012 (Steph Velasquez); 2012 (Candace Ehringer, ESA); 2012 (Katherine Anderson, ESA); 2013 (G. Granger, Chambers Group, Inc); 2013 (Brad Comeau, Dudek); 2013 (C. Higgins, Far Western); 2013 (Jm Sanka & W Gillean, Atkins); 2013 (T. Fuerstenberg, Pacific legacy); 2014; 2015 (M. Vader, ESA); 2015 (M. Vader, ESA); 2016 (M. Vader, ESA); 2017 (Dicken Everson, Caltrans); 2018 (M. Connelly, HDR); 2018; 2020 (A. Canoff, SRI)	SB-01566, SB-03011, SB-03071, SB-03110, SB-03530, SB-03537, SB-04427, SB-04861, SB-04973, SB-05335, SB-05354, SB-05357, SB-05466, SB-05508, SB-05698, SB-05741, SB-05985, SB-06517, SB-07071, SB-07156, SB-07170, SB-07318, SB-07358, SB-07495, SB-07506, SB-07523, SB-07540, SB-07541, SB-07565, SB-07818, SB-07870, SB-07971, SB-08031, SB-08238, SB-08302, SB-08303, SB-08333, SB-08406

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-00356	NADB-R - 1060356; Voided - 76-6.2	1976	HARRIS, RUTH D.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL - HISTORICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF VARIOUS PARCELS ALTA LOMA/CUCAMONGA AREA	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-00563	NADB-R - 1060563; Voided - 77-10.5	1977	HEARN, JOSEPH E.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL - HISTORICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF 52.94 ACRE PORTION OF THE KING RANCH IN THE ALTA LOMA, CUCAMONGA AREA	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-01901	NADB-R - 1061901; Voided - 87-9.9	1987	JENKINS, RICHARD C.	VEGETATION AND WATERSHED MANAGEMENT, ARCHEOLOGICAL REVIEW, ALTA LOMA VMP PROJECT		
SB-05101	NADB-R - 1065101	2005	Dahdul, Miriam	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Carrari Ranch Project, Tentative Tract No. 16925 near the City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California.		
SB-07318		2012	Schmidt, James	Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison Company's Replacement of Three Deteriorated Power Pole Structures: Interpace 33kV/Ceramic 4kV; Blanco 12kV;and Del Carbon 12kV Circuits Riverside and San Bernardino Countues	Compass Rose	36-007694



Source: USGS Cucamonga Peak & Mt. Baldy 7.5' Quadrangle / T01N,R07W,sec15,16,17,20,21,22; Cucamonga.
Project Site Source: USGS Cucamonga Peak 7.5' Quadrangle / T01N,R07W,sec21; Cucamonga.

map #1

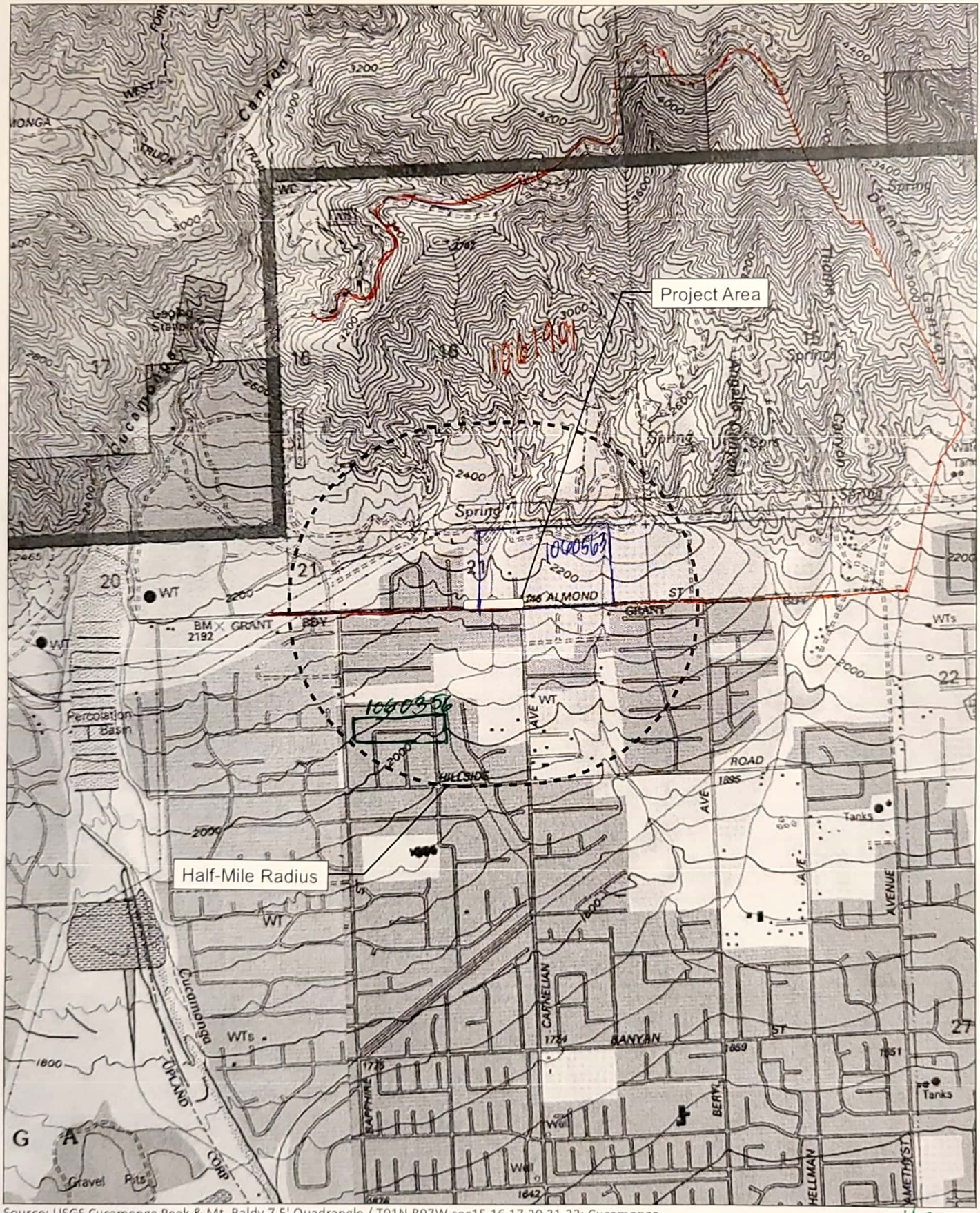
FIRSTCARBON SOLUTIONS™

2,000 1,000 0 2,000 Feet

Exhibit A
Record Search Map

00180046 • 03/2023 | 00180046_record_search.mxd

CITY OF RANCHO CUCAMONGA
ALMOND STREET EXTENSION PROJECT
CATEGORICAL EXEMPTION MEMORANDUM



Source: USGS Cucamonga Peak & Mt. Baldy 7.5' Quadrangle / T01N,R07W,sec15,16,17,20,21,22; Cucamonga.
Project Site Source: USGS Cucamonga Peak 7.5' Quadrangle / T01N,R07W,sec21; Cucamonga.

map#2

FIRSTCARBON SOLUTIONS™

2,000 1,000 0 2,000 Feet

Exhibit A
Record Search Map

00180046 • 03/2023 | 00180046_record_search.mxd

CITY OF RANCHO CUCAMONGA
ALMOND STREET EXTENSION PROJECT
CATEGORICAL EXEMPTION MEMORANDUM

SB-7506

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # 36-007694 UPDATE
HRI #
Trinomial CA-SBR-7694H
NRHP Status Code 2S2

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: 36-007694/CA-SBR-7694H UPDATE

P1. Other Identifier: Boulder Dam-Los Angeles 287.5kV Transmission Line

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☑ Unrestricted *a. County: San Bernardino

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Cucamonga Peak and Devore, CA Date: 1996 T 1N; R 6W; SE1/4 of SW1/4 of Sec 15; S.B.B.M.

c. Address: 13938 Decliff Drive (Vicinity) City: Etiwanda Zip: 91739

d. UTM: Centerpoint of updated segment Zone: 11; 0453970 mE//3780630 mN (NAD 83)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation: 1780 feet ASL

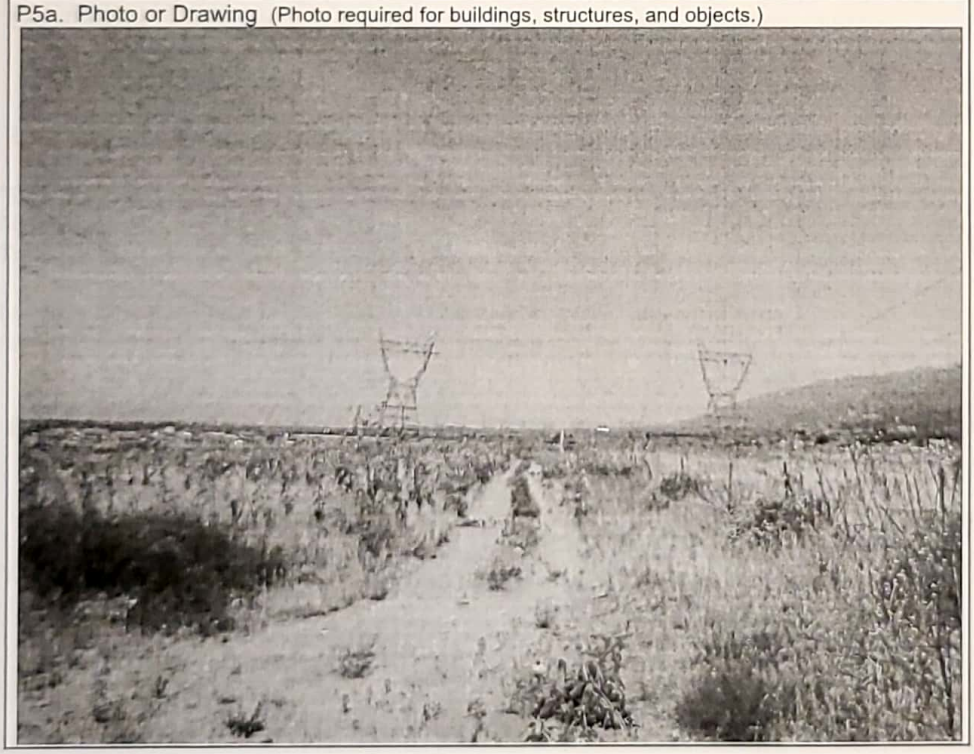
This resource is accessible from the 210 Freeway by exiting on Cherry Avenue and proceeding north for approximately 0.9 mile to Wilson Avenue. Turn left on Wilson Avenue and continue for 0.9 mile, then right onto Wardman Bullock Road for 1.2 miles to Colonbero Road. Travel east on Colonbero for approximately 0.1 mile to Ambleside Road. Resource is located just north of the intersection of Colonbero Road and Ambleside Road.

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
This update addresses a segment of CA-SBR-7694H measuring 0.25 mile (1,320 feet) in length. This resource is the Boulder Dam-Los Angeles 287.5 kV Transmission Line (Los Angeles Department of Water and Power [LADWP] Boulder Transmission Lines 1 and 2). Determined eligible for the NRHP in 2000, the resource consists of a pair of 287.5kV power transmission lines (Boulder 1 and Boulder 2) that conduct electrical power from Hoover (formerly Boulder) Dam to the greater Los Angeles metropolitan area. The resource was constructed between 1933 and 1936 (NPS 2000). An easement was granted to the LADWP in association with this segment in 1937 (LTC 2012).

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP 11 (Engineering Structure)

*P4. Resources Present: ☐Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☑Element of District ☐Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Overview of CA-SBR-7694H. The view is to west.

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: ☑Historic ☐Prehistoric ☐Both

*P7. Owner and Address:
Ling Yen Mountain Temple
13938 Decliff Dr.
Etiwanda, CA 91739
Easement granted to:
LADWP
111 North Hope St.
Los Angeles, CA 90051

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
J M Sanka and W Gillean
Atkins
650 E. Hospitality Ln., Ste. 460
San Bernardino, CA 92408

*P9. Date Recorded: May 31, 2013

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive Pedestrian

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Atkins. 2013. Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Ling Yen Mountain Temple Project, Community of Etiwanda, San Bernardino County, California. Report on file at the Archaeological Information Center, San Bernardino County Museum, Redlands, California (Forthcoming)

*Attachments: ☐NONE ☑Location Map ☐Sketch Map ☐Continuation Sheet ☑Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐Archaeological Record ☐District Record ☐Linear Feature Record ☐Milling Station Record ☐Rock Art Record ☐Artifact Record ☐Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*NRHP Status Code 2S2

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 36-007694/CA-SBR-7694H UPDATE

B1. Historic Name: Boulder Dam-Los Angeles 287.5 kV Transmission Line
B2. Common Name: LADWP Boulder Transmission Lines 1 and 2
B3. Original Use: Transmission of electrical power B4. Present Use: Transmission of electrical power
*B5. Architectural Style: Engineering
*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
The resource was constructed between 1933 and 1936 (NPS 2000).

*B7. Moved? ☑No ☐Yes ☐Unknown Date: Original Location:
*B8. Related Features: The Boulder Dam-Los Angeles 287.5 kV Transmission Line was formally determined eligible for the NRHP as a district in 2000 and consists of nine contributing elements and one non-contributing element. The contributing elements include two buildings (the operator's building at the Victorville switching station and the control house/oil house at the Century Receiving Station in Los Angeles) and seven structures (the dirt access road, the single circuit towers and line of Boulder Line 1, the single circuit towers and line of Boulder Line 2, the double circuit towers that carry both lines, the Boulder Dam station and yards at both Victorville and Century). The Silver Lake switching station is considered a non-contributing element because it has been abandoned. Two of the district's contributing elements are located within the current segment including two single circuit towers of Lines 1 and 2 and the dirt access road which runs parallel and between the lines (NPS 2000).

B9a. Architect: E.F. Scattergood b. Builder: Los Angeles Department of Water and Power
*B10. Significance: Theme: Engineering Area: San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties, California; Clark County, Nevada
Period of Significance: 1936-1953 Property Type: Engineering structure Applicable Criteria: A and C
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)
See NPS 2000. The segment addressed in this update is in good to excellent condition.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP11 Engineering structure

*B12. References:
National Park Service (NPS). 2000. National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, Boulder Dam-Los Angeles 287.5kV Transmission Line. On file at the Archaeological Information Center, San Bernardino County Museum, Redlands.

Lawyers Title Company (LTC). 2012b. 13938 Decliff Drive, Etiwanda Area, California Preliminary Report. Report on file at The Altum Group, Palm Desert and Atkins, San Bernardino.

B13. Remarks:

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)
See Location Map (page 3 of 3)

*B14. Evaluator: JM Sanka and W Gillean
Atkins
650 E. Hospitality Ln., Ste. 460
San Bernardino, CA 92408
*Date of Evaluation: May 31, 2013

(This space reserved for official comments.)

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

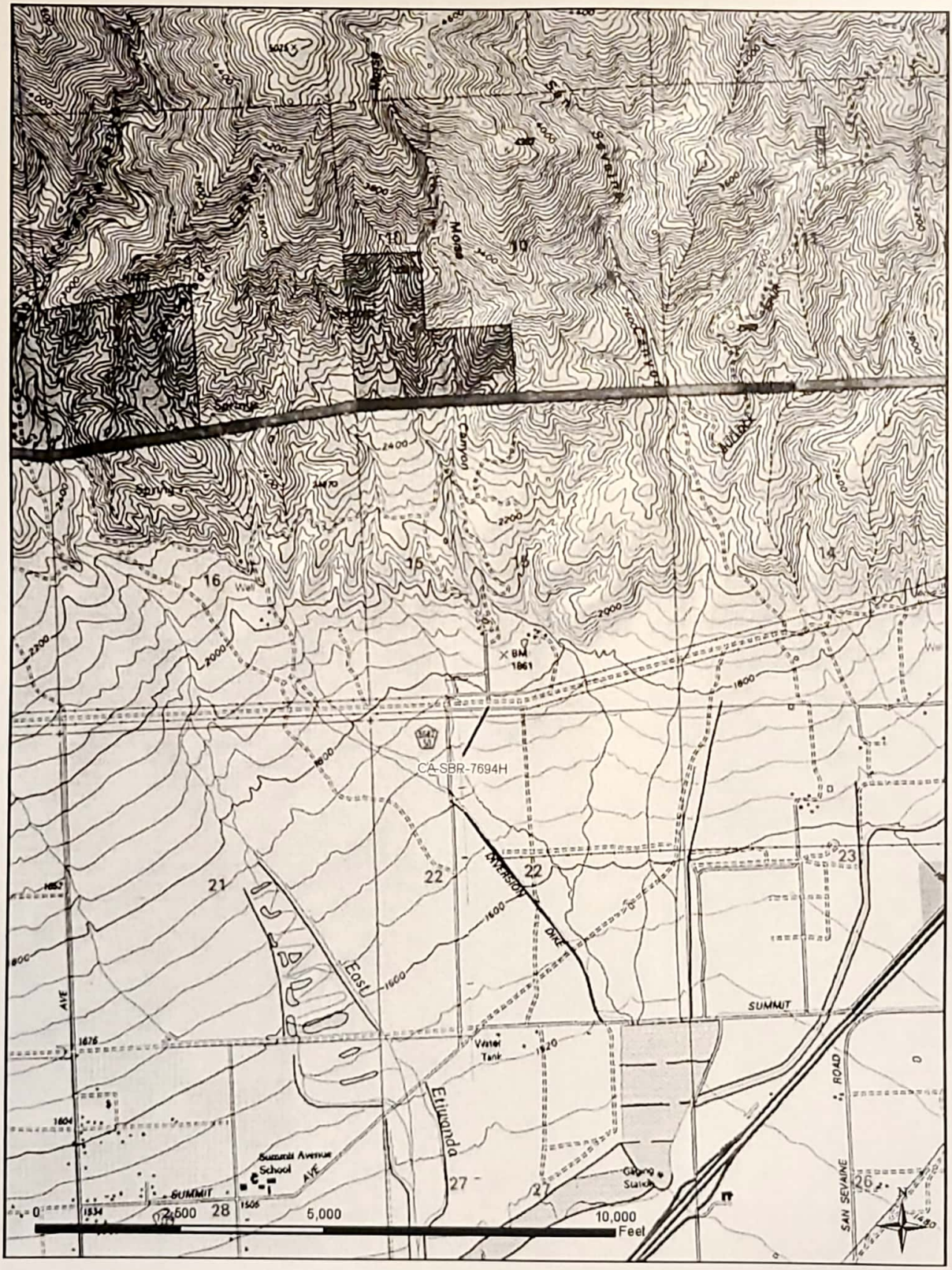
LOCATION MAP

Primary # 36-007694 UPDATE
HRI#
Trinomial CA-SBR-7694H

*Map Name: Cucamonga Peak and Devore, CA

*Resource Name or #: 36-007694/CA-SBR-7694H UPDATE

*Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Maps: 1996



*Required information

10605637 77E-0899 77-10.5

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY
MUSEUM
ASSOCIATION

Telephone (714) 877-2272
MAILING ADDRESS
2024 ORANGE TREE LANE • REDLANDS, CALIFORNIA 92373

October 28, 1977

RECEIVED
NOV 2 1977
ASSOCIATED ENGINEERS
Job No. 76-38

DONALD A. JULIUS
Project Engineer
Associated Engineers
316 East "E" Street
Ontario, California 91764

SUBJECT: Archaeological-historical Resources Assessment of 52.94 acre portion of the King Ranch in the Alta Loma, Cucamonga area.

The proposed project property is marked on the attached Cucamonga Peak - 1966 Quadrangle sheet and is described as parcels 1 and 2 of Parcel Map No. 4013 (proposed), and a portion of Assessor's Map 200-05.

The proposed project is a zone change. At your request, the San Bernardino County Museum Staff completed a literature search including a check of the recorded cultural resources for the Alta Loma-Cucamonga area. No archaeological or historical site was found to have been recorded or mentioned in the literature as being within the boundaries of the project property.

A detailed surface survey was made of the property in accordance with the guidelines set forth in Executive Order 11593 and Section 36 CFR 800 of the National Historic Preservation Act. This work was accomplished by Ruth D. Simpson, Archaeologist, with student assistance. No cultural resources were found to exist on the project property.

Dr. Gerald A. Smith, San Bernardino County Historical Preservation Officer was contacted and he reviewed and concurred with the negative finding of the San Bernardino County Museum Association Staff, and further stated that there are no sites now listed or being recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places that would be adversely affected if this proposed project is approved.

It is the opinion of the San Bernardino County Museum Association that your proposed project, if approved, will have no effect on the cultural resources of San Bernardino County.

Sincerely,

Dr. Joseph E. Hearn

Dr. Joseph E. Hearn, President
San Bernardino County Museum Association

JEH:bu

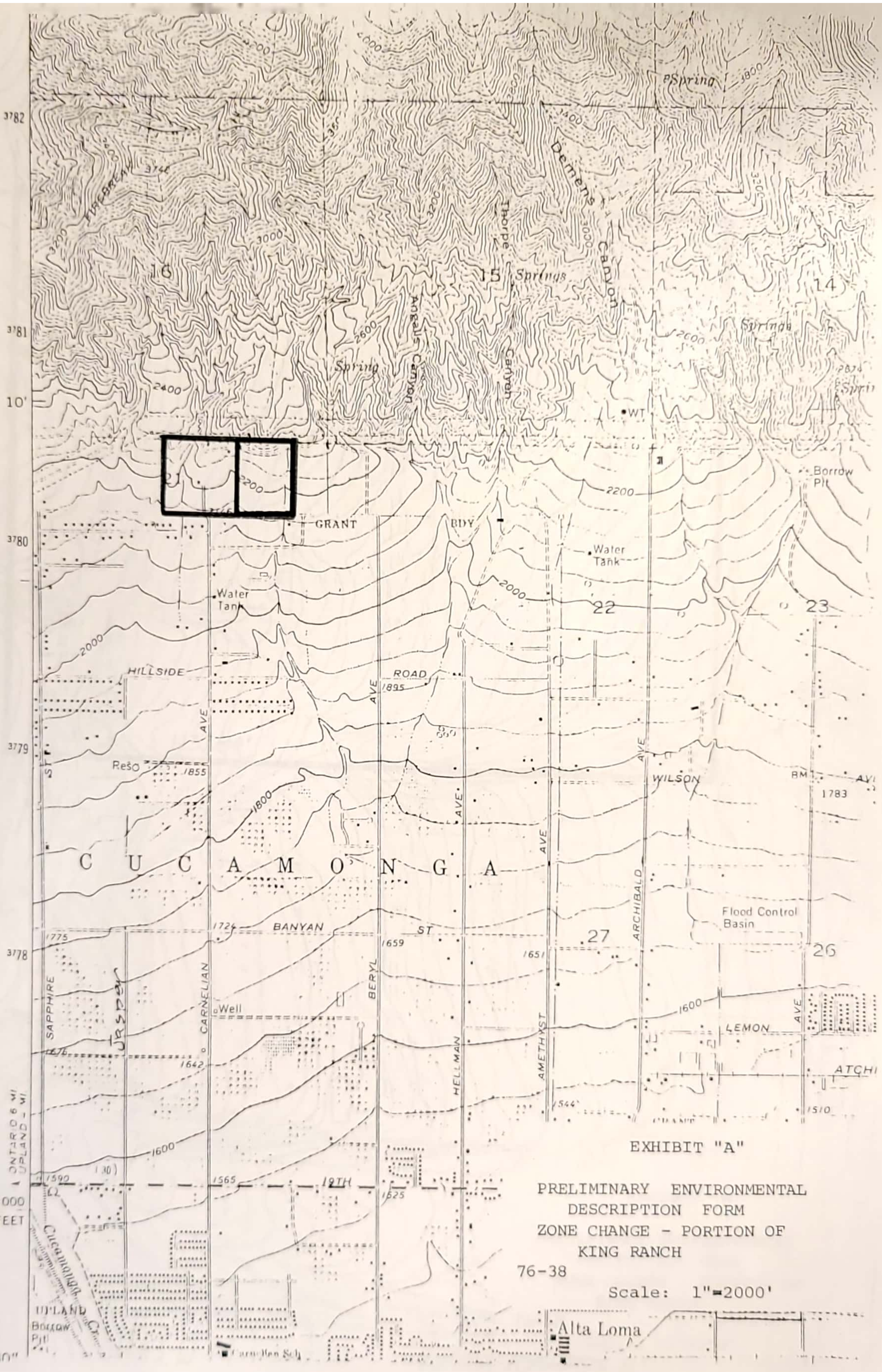


EXHIBIT "A"

PRELIMINARY ENVIRONMENTAL DESCRIPTION FORM
ZONE CHANGE - PORTION OF KING RANCH

76-38

Scale: 1"=2000'

CUCAMONGA PK. 1966

NADB 1060563

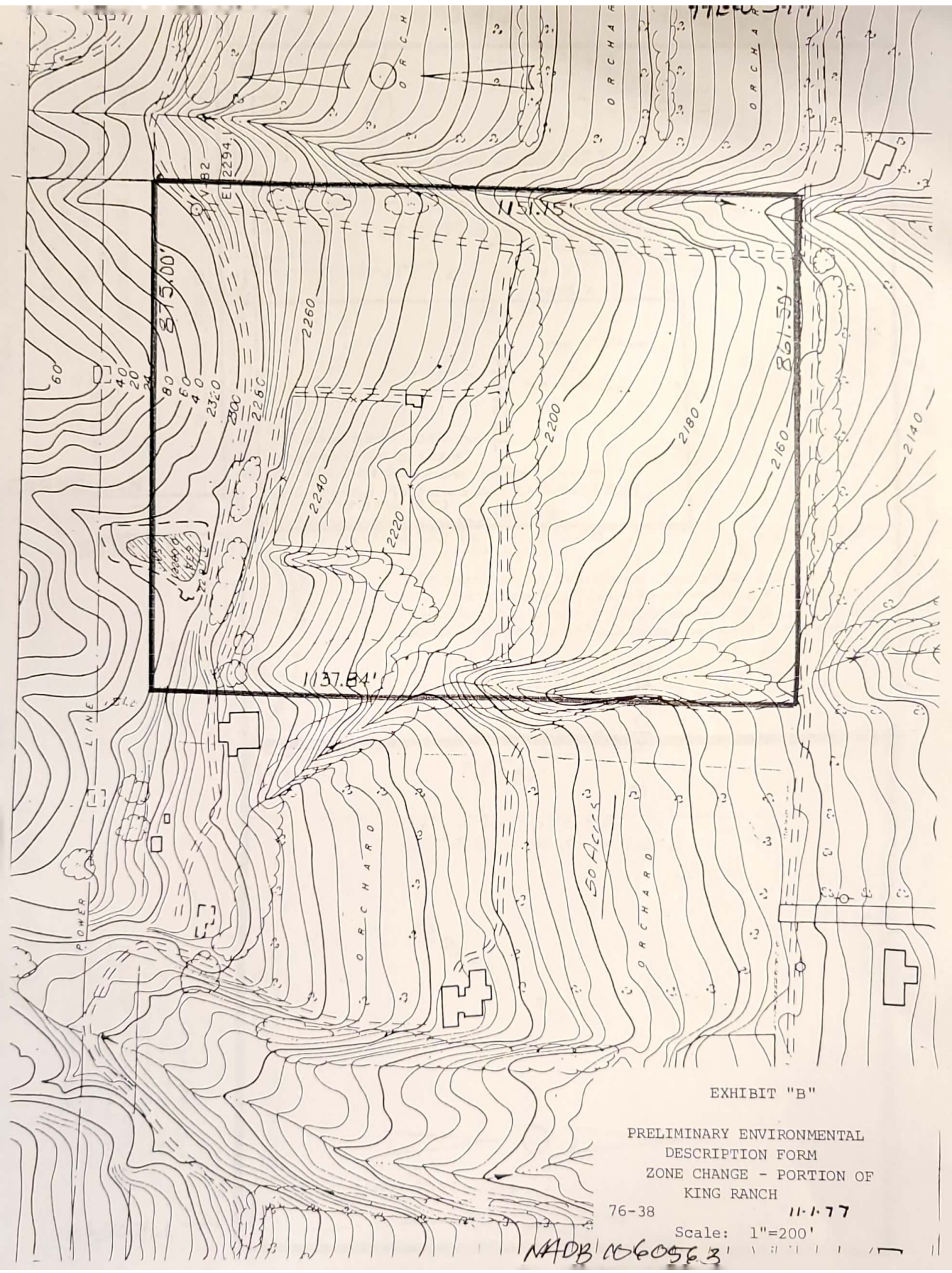


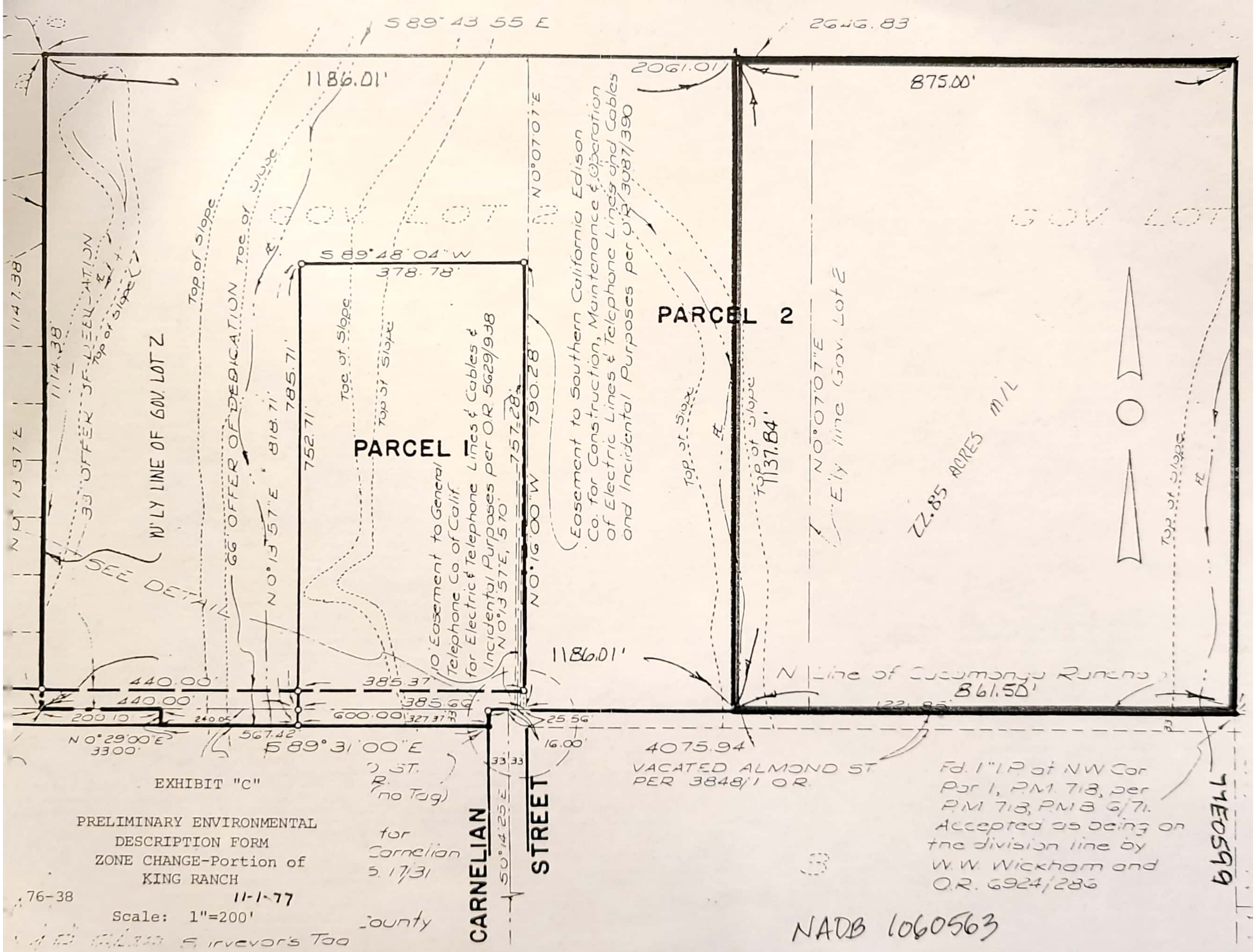
EXHIBIT "B"

PRELIMINARY ENVIRONMENTAL
DESCRIPTION FORM
ZONE CHANGE - PORTION OF
KING RANCH

76-38 11-1-77

Scale: 1"=200'

NADB 1060563


S 89° 43' 55" E
2646.83
1186.01'
2061.01
875.00'
GOV. LOT 2
GOV. LOT
S 89° 48' 04" W
378.78'
PARCEL 1
PARCEL 2
Easement to Southern California Edison Co. for Construction, Maintenance & Operation of Electric Lines & Telephone Lines and Cables and Incidental Purposes per O.R. 3087/390
10' Easement to General Telephone Co. of Calif. for Electric & Telephone Lines & Cables & Incidental Purposes per O.R. 5629/938
N 0° 07' 07" E
N 0° 16' 00" W
N 0° 13' 57" E
N 0° 07' 07" E
E'ly line Gov. Lot 2
1137.84'
22.85 ACRES M/L
W'LY LINE OF GOV. LOT 2
33' OFFER OF DEDICATION
66' OFFER OF DEDICATION
Top of Slope
Toe of Slope
SEE DETAIL
1114.38
785.71'
818.71'
752.71'
790.28'
757.28'
1186.01'
440.00'
385.37'
385.66'
200.10
240.05
600.00
327.37
567.42
25.56
16.00
S 89° 31' 00" E
N 0° 29' 00" E
33.00'
N Line of Cucamonga Rancho
861.50'
4075.94
VACATED ALMOND ST PER 3848/1 O.R.
Fd. 1" I.P. at NW Cor Par 1, P.M. 718, per P.M. 718, P.M.B. 6/71. Accepted as being on the division line by W.W. Wickham and O.R. 6924/286
CARNELIAN STREET
33 33
EXHIBIT "C"
PRELIMINARY ENVIRONMENTAL DESCRIPTION FORM
ZONE CHANGE-Portion of KING RANCH
76-38
11-1-77
Scale: 1"=200'
NADB 1060563
7760599

NADB 1061901 I

87-9.9

State of California

The Resources Agency

Memorandum

To : Mr. James Dykes, Chief
Region III
Department of Forestry
and Fire Protection

Date : September 9, 1987
R13

Telephone: ATSS ( )
( )

From : Department of Forestry And Fire Protection

Subject : 4600 VEGETATION AND WATERSHED MANAGEMENT
Archeological Review
Alta Loma VMP Project

During the summer of 1987, an archeological review of the proposed controlled burn project took place. This review consisted of an archeological records check performed by the San Bernardino County Museum Office of the California Archeological Inventory on June 30, 1987, and a brief field inspection by the author and Forester Bill Schultz on July 14, 1987. Though apparent historic features and prehistoric archeological site CA-SBR-1593 occur in the area, no impact to cultural resources is anticipated.

The historic features located in the area consist of tunnels, up to 800 feet long, cut into the mountainside for gold mining. According to ranch owner Mike Carrari there are 10 Chinese tunnels and one Italian tunnel, all of which date back to the period from 1895 to 1910. These mines, many of which contain rotting redwood timbers, are currently barricaded and emit steady streams of water. Of interest is the report of incresed flows in the evening.

The tunnel sites were not located during the field inspection. The ranch owners and field hands know of their locations and they should be documented in litigation between the Department of Water Resources and Orange County during a suit that spanned 1953-1958. No impact to the sites is anticipated as a result of this project.

Site CA-SBR-1539 is a temporary campsite reported in 1935 and recorded in 1976. It has been largely destroyed and is now occupied by a ranch complex. Though not field checked, this area will be excluded from the burn and no impact is expected.

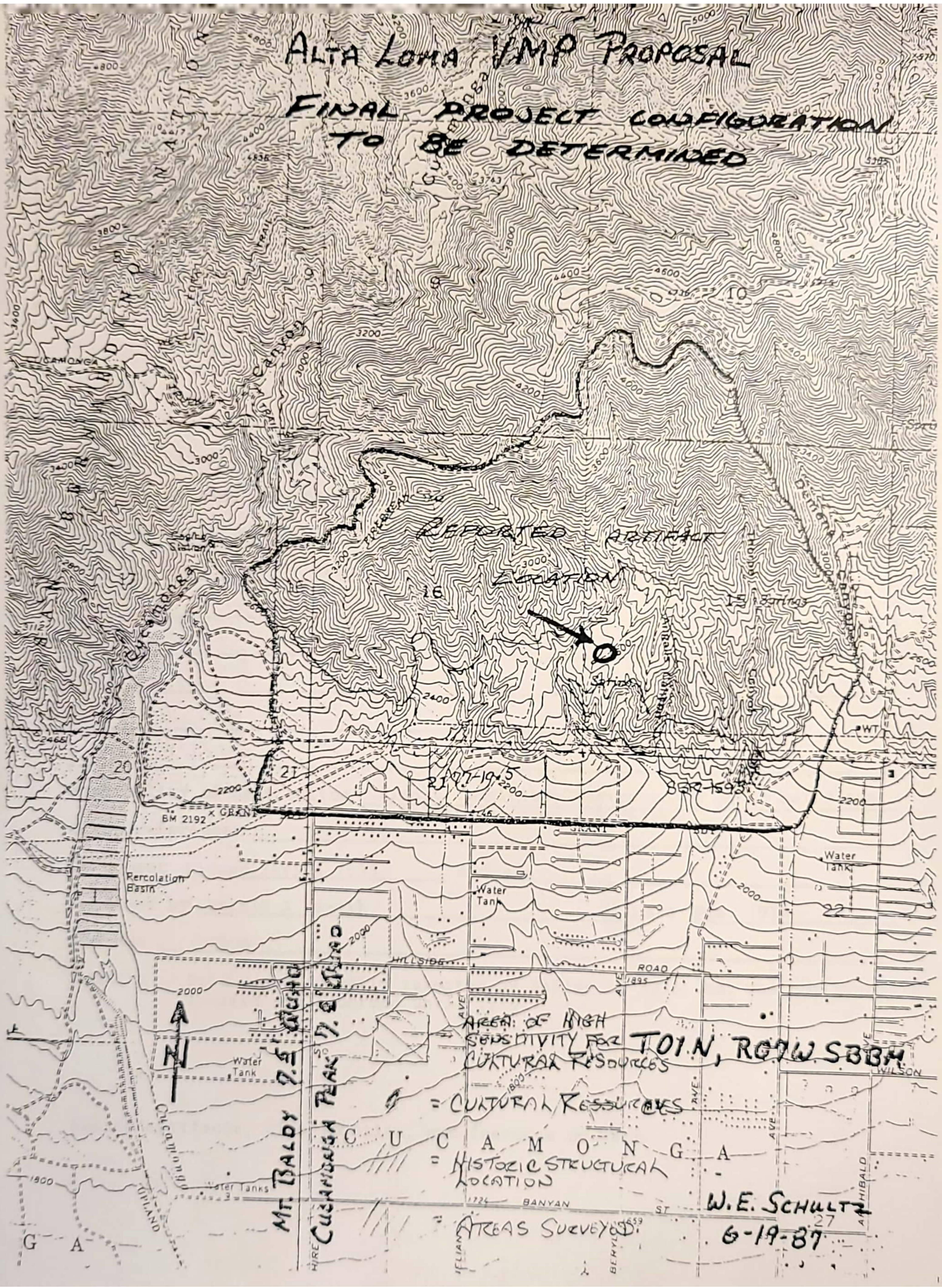
One additional prehistoric site is reported for this project area. The landowner reports that a portable mortar or metate was found in a small oak grove many years ago and given to a friend. A thorough examination of the area during our field inspection turned up no additional cultural materials. No impact to cultural resources is expected.

In conclusion, no impact to cultural resources is anticipated with the proposed controlled burn. Though resources are present in the area no ground disturbance is planned as additional fire control lines will be cut by hand. The effect of the fire itself should be minimal as the area has burned repeatedly as part of a natural cycle in the past.

As always, this office should be contacted in the event of archeological discoveries. The small oak grove containing the reported site, in particular, may yield additional resources after the burn. All cultural materials should be left in their context until the situation has been assessed.

Richard C. Jenkins
State Archeologist I

kh



ALTA LOMA VMP PROPOSAL
FINAL PROJECT CONFIGURATION TO BE DETERMINED
REPORTED ARTIFACT LOCATION
N
MT. BALDY 7.5' QUAD
CUCAMONGA PEAK 7.5' QUAD
= AREA OF HIGH SENSITIVITY FOR CULTURAL RESOURCES
T01N, R07W SBBM
= CULTURAL RESOURCES
= HISTORIC STRUCTURAL LOCATION
AREAS SURVEYED
W.E. SCHULTZ
6-19-87
Percolation Basin
Water Tank
Water Tank
Water Tank
Water Tanks
HILLSIDE
ROAD
BANYAN
ST
WILSON
ARCHIBALD
GRANT
C U C A M O N G A

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM
Archaeological Site Record Form

SBCM # 220

Smithsonian # 1593

Site name Thorpe Ranch County San Bernardino

USGS quad maps: Ontario 15', Cucamonga Peak 7½'

____ of ____ of NW of NE of NW of NW of NE of section 22 OK

Twp. 1N, Rng. 7W, SBBM Base Meridian. Elevation 2200'+

Distance _____ along bearing _____ from _____

UTM grid #s or lat. and long. UTM 11/ 444750mE, 3780400mN OK

Site dimensions: area several acres depth unknown

Site description, features, artifacts, owner, etc. Temporary campsite with metates, scrapers, choppers, hammerstones. Spring just north of site.

Possibility of destruction Almost completely destroyed by ranch buildings, cultivation, almond orchard.

Other references _____

Informant Ritner Sayles 1935 Address _____

Recorded by Gerald A. Smith Date Dec. 1976

Address SBCM

Remarks Site was originally reported by Sayles in 1935, but was not properly located and recorded until 1976.

Sketch artifacts, site location, and features on back

Local Government Tribal Consultation List Request

Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
916-373-3710
916-373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Type of List Requested

■ **CEQA Tribal Consultation List (AB 52)** – ***Per Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1, subs. (b), (d), (e) and 21080.3.2***

☐ **General Plan (SB 18)** - ***Per Government Code § 65352.3.***

Local Action Type:

☐ **General Plan** ☐ **General Plan Element** ☐ **General Plan Amendment**

☐ **Specific Plan** ☐ **Specific Plan Amendment** ☐ **Pre-planning Outreach Activity**

Required Information

Project Title: Almond Street Extension Project

Local Government/Lead Agency: City Of Rancho Cucamonga

Contact Person: Stefanie Griffin

Street Address: 967 Kendall Drive # A-537

City: San Bernardino **Zip:** 92407

Phone: 209-608-0028 **Fax:**

Email: sgriffin@fcs-intl.com; mdolan@fcs-intl.com

Specific Area Subject to Proposed Action

County: San Bernardino County **City/Community:** Rancho Cucamonga

Project Description:

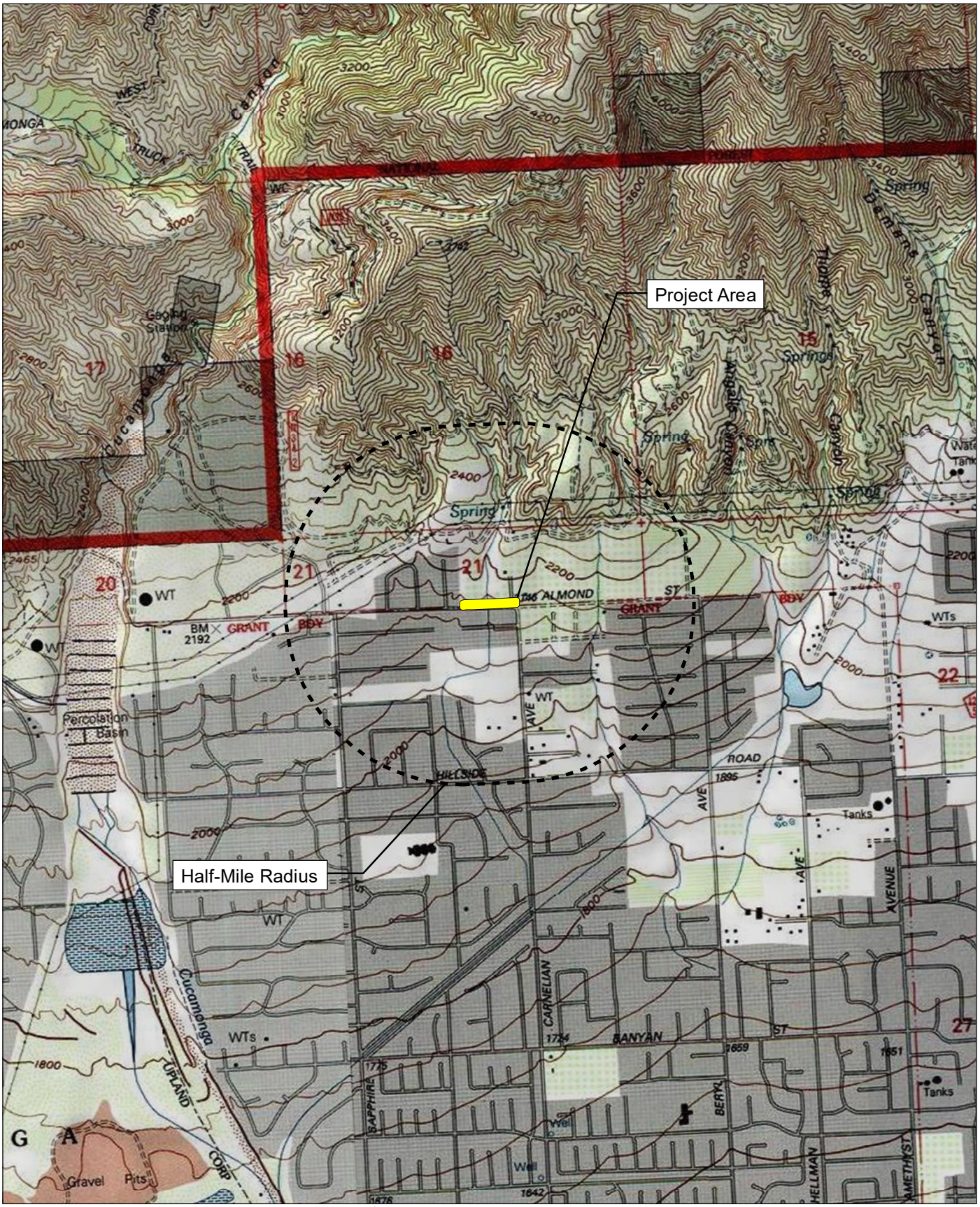
The project site is currently undeveloped. The proposed Almond Street Extension Project (proposed project) would extend Almond Street approximately 900 feet from Carnelian Street and Via Verde Street. The proposed project would provide an additional east-west street connection north of I-210, improving traffic circulation and public safety access in support of the goals of the General Plan. The limits of disturbance include a road width of 44 feet wide from curb to curb, with 11 feet of parkway at each side, and the total right-of-way width would be 66 feet wide.

Additional Request

■ **Sacred Lands File Search** - ***Required Information:***

USGS Quadrangle Name(s): Cucamonga Peak & Mt. Bald

Township: 01N **Range:** 07W **Section(s):** 15,16,17,20,21,22



Source: USGS Cucamonga Peak & Mt. Baldy 7.5' Quadrangle / T01N,R07W,sec15,16,17,20,21,22; Cucamonga.
Project Site Source: USGS Cucamonga Peak 7.5' Quadrangle / T01N,R07W,sec21; Cucamonga.

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2,000 1,000 0 2,000 Feet

Exhibit A
Record Search Map

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

April 27, 2023

Stefanie Griffin
FCS

Via Email to: sgriffin@fcs-intl.com

Re: Almond Street Extension Project, San Bernardino County

Dear Ms. Griffin:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians / Kizh Nation on the attached list for information. Please note that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. A SLF search is not a substitute for consultation with tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project's geographic area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites, such as the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) archaeological Information Center for the presence of recorded archaeological sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. Please contact all of those listed; if they cannot supply information, they may recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Cameron.vela@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Cameron Vela

Cameron Vela
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
San Bernardino County
4/27/2023

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
Reid Milanovich, Chairperson
5401 Dinah Shore Drive — Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6800
Fax: (760) 699-6919
laviles@aguacaliente.net

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director
5401 Dinah Shore Drive — Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6907
Fax: (760) 699-6924
ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393 — Gabrieleno
Covina, CA, 91723
Phone: (844) 390 - 0787
admin@gabrielenoindians.org

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
Anthony Morales, Chairperson
P.O. Box 693 — Gabrieleno
San Gabriel, CA, 91778
Phone: (626) 483 - 3564
Fax: (626) 286-1262
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231 — Gabrielino
Los Angeles, CA, 90012
Phone: (951) 807 - 0479
sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Robert Dorame, Chairperson
P.O. Box 490 — Gabrielino
Bellflower, CA, 90707
Phone: (562) 761 - 6417
Fax: (562) 761-6417
gtongva@gmail.com

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Christina Conley, Cultural Resource Administrator
P.O. Box 941078 — Gabrielino
Simi Valley, CA, 93094
Phone: (626) 407 - 8761
christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Charles Alvarez,
23454 Vanowen Street — Gabrielino
West Hills, CA, 91307
Phone: (310) 403 - 6048
roadkingcharles@aol.com

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road — Cahuilla, Serrano
Banning, CA, 92220
Phone: (951) 755 - 5110
Fax: (951) 755-5177
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Ann Brierty, THPO
12700 Pumarra Road — Cahuilla, Serrano
Banning, CA, 92220
Phone: (951) 755 - 5259
Fax: (951) 572-6004
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation
Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 1899 — Quechan
Yuma, AZ, 85366
Phone: (760) 572 - 2423
historicpreservation@quechantribe.com

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed Almond Street Extension Project, San Bernardino County.

Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
San Bernardino County
4/27/2023

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
Alexandra McCleary, Cultural Lands Manager
26569 Community Center Drive
Highland, CA, 92346
Phone: (909) 633 - 0054
alexandra.mccleary@sanmanuel-nsn.gov
Serrano

Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair
P.O. Box 391820
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700
Fax: (951) 659-2228
lsaul@santarosa-nsn.gov
Cahuilla

Serrano Nation of Mission Indians
Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson
P. O. Box 343
Patton, CA, 92369
Phone: (909) 528 - 9032
serranonation1@gmail.com
Serrano

Serrano Nation of Mission Indians
Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson
P. O. Box 343
Patton, CA, 92369
Phone: (253) 370 - 0167
serranonation1@gmail.com
Serrano

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department
P.O. BOX 487
San Jacinto, CA, 92581
Phone: (951) 663 - 5279
Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov
Cahuilla
Luiseno

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA, 92581
Phone: (951) 654 - 5544
Fax: (951) 654-4198
ivivanco@soboba-nsn.gov
Cahuilla
Luiseno

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed Almond Street Extension Project, San Bernardino County.

April 28, 2023

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of
California Tribal Council
Robert Dorame, Chairperson
P.O. Box 490
Bellflower, CA, 90707

Subject: Proposed Almond Street Extension Project

Dear Chairperson Dorame:

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing a cultural resources assessment for the proposed Almond Street Expansion Project on behalf of the City of Rancho Cucamonga. As part of the environmental review process, we are conducting a cultural analysis.

The proposed project would extend Almond Street approximately 900 feet from Carnelian Street and Via Verde Street. The proposed project would provide an additional east-west street connection north of I-210, improving traffic circulation and public safety access in support of the goals of the General Plan. The limits of disturbance include a road width of 44 feet wide from curb to curb, with 11 feet of parkway at each side, and the total right-of-way width would be 66 feet wide.

Enclosed is a Records Search map with a 0.5-mile buffer around the site for your reference.

As part of the cultural resources assessment, FCS conducted a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and California Historical Resource Information System (CHRIS) search. The results of the SLF records search was positive. We are still waiting on results from the CHRIS search. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) suggested you might be able to provide further information. If you have any additional information regarding potential historic or cultural resources in proximity or relation to the proposed project area, we would greatly appreciate your input.

Please note that this letter is a request for information pertaining to a cultural resources assessment and is not notification of a project under Senate Bill (SB) 18, Assembly Bill (AB) 52 or Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Designated lead agencies under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and National Environmental Policy Act

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F +1 714 508 4110
E info@fcs-intl.com

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Suite 250
Irvine, CA 92602

Bay Area
2999 Oak Road
Suite 250
Walnut Creek, CA 94597

Central Valley
7726 N. First Street
#413
Fresno, CA 93720

Inland Empire
967 Kendall Drive
#A-537
San Bernardino, CA 92407

Sacramento Valley
2351 Sunset Boulevard
Suite 170-301
Rocklin, CA 95765

Utah
2901 Bluegrass Boulevard
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Conklin, NY 13748

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KENYA

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PHILIPPINES

CHINA

MALAYSIA

SINGAPORE

(NEPA) are handling project notification and consultation requirements. Please feel free to contact me at 209.608.0028 or via email at sgriffin@fcs-intl.com and thank you for your valuable assistance.

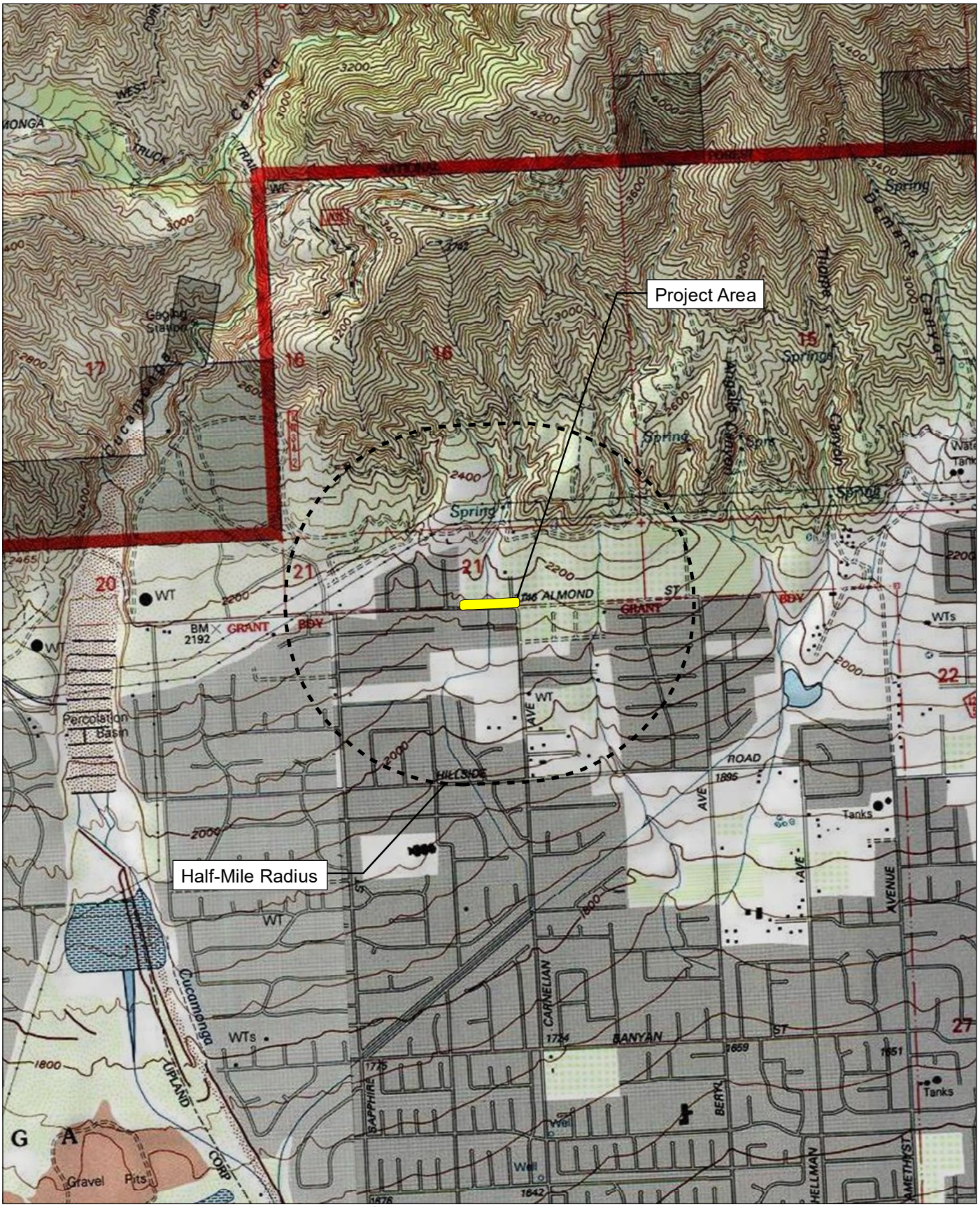
Sincerely,

Stefanie Estelle Griffin, MA,
Archaeologist
FirstCarbon Solutions
967 Kendall Drive # A-537
San Bernardino, CA 92407

Enc: Attachment A: Records Search Map

FIRSTCARBON
SOLUTIONS
FCS INTERNATIONAL, INC.

Attachment A:
Records Search Map



Source: USGS Cucamonga Peak & Mt. Baldy 7.5' Quadrangle / T01N,R07W,sec15,16,17,20,21,22; Cucamonga.
Project Site Source: USGS Cucamonga Peak 7.5' Quadrangle / T01N,R07W,sec21; Cucamonga.

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Exhibit A
Record Search Map

April 28, 2023

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Christina Conley, Cultural Resource Administrator
P.O. Box 941078
Simi Valley, CA, 93094

Subject: Proposed Almond Street Extension Project

Dear Christina Conley:

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing a cultural resources assessment for the proposed Almond Street Expansion Project on behalf of the City of Rancho Cucamonga. As part of the environmental review process, we are conducting a cultural analysis.

The proposed project would extend Almond Street approximately 900 feet from Carnelian Street and Via Verde Street. The proposed project would provide an additional east-west street connection north of I-210, improving traffic circulation and public safety access in support of the goals of the General Plan. The limits of disturbance include a road width of 44 feet wide from curb to curb, with 11 feet of parkway at each side, and the total right-of-way width would be 66 feet wide.

Enclosed is a Records Search map with a 0.5-mile buffer around the site for your reference.

As part of the cultural resources assessment, FCS conducted a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and California Historical Resource Information System (CHRIS) search. The results of the SLF records search was positive. We are still waiting on results from the CHRIS search. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) suggested you might be able to provide further information. If you have any additional information regarding potential historic or cultural resources in proximity or relation to the proposed project area, we would greatly appreciate your input.

Please note that this letter is a request for information pertaining to a cultural resources assessment and is not notification of a project under Senate Bill (SB) 18, Assembly Bill (AB) 52 or Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Designated lead agencies under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and National Environmental Policy Act

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Walnut Creek, CA 94597

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San Bernardino, CA 92407

Sacramento Valley
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Rocklin, CA 95765

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(NEPA) are handling project notification and consultation requirements. Please feel free to contact me at 209.608.0028 or via email at sgriffin@fcs-intl.com and thank you for your valuable assistance.

Sincerely,

Stefanie Estelle Griffin, MA,
Archaeologist
FirstCarbon Solutions
967 Kendall Drive # A-537
San Bernardino, CA 92407

Enc: Attachment A: Records Search Map

FIRSTCARBON
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Attachment A:
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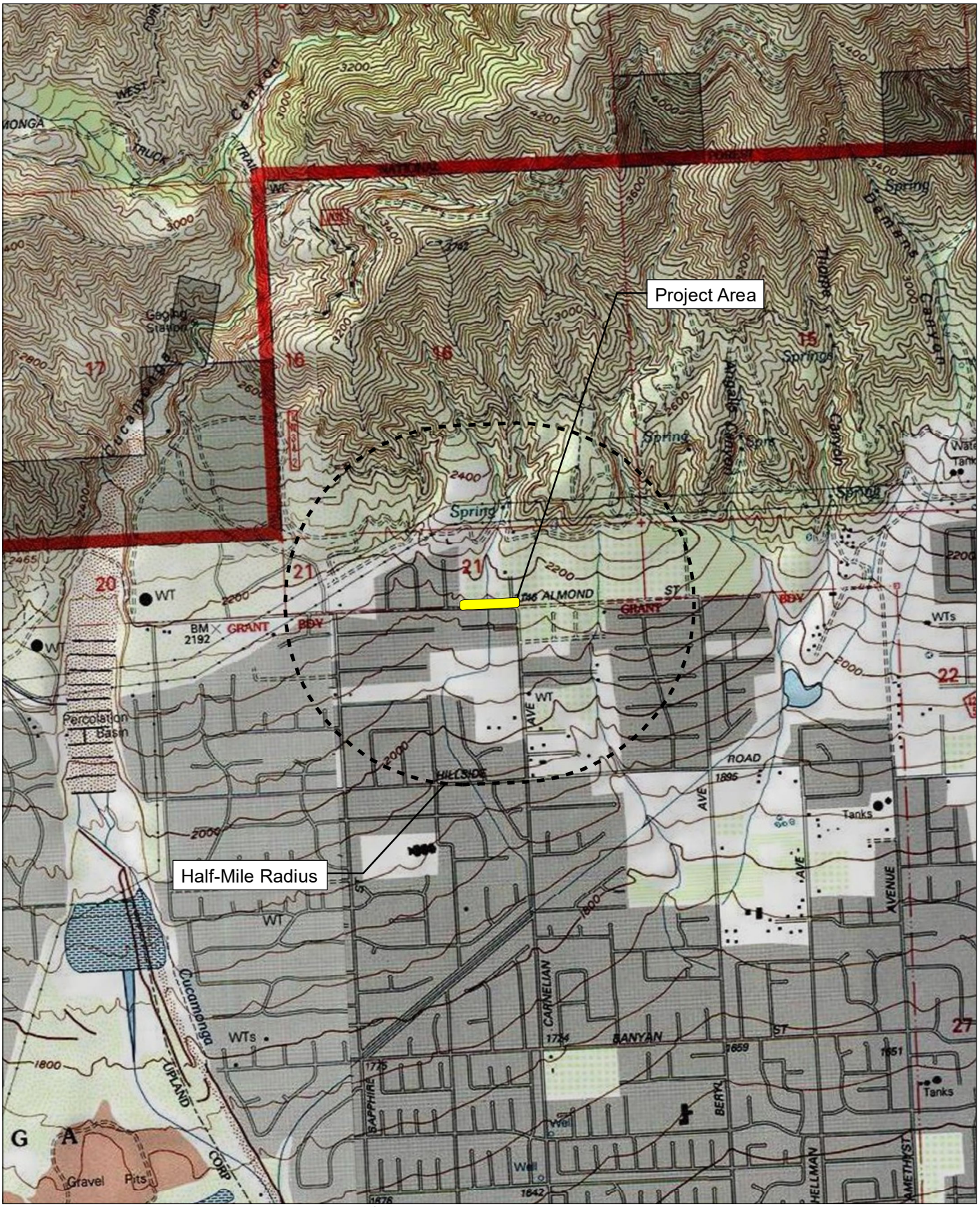

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Project Site Source: USGS Cucamonga Peak 7.5' Quadrangle / T01N,R07W,sec21; Cucamonga.

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Exhibit A
Record Search Map

April 28, 2023

Serrano Nation of Mission Indians
Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson
Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson
P. O. Box 343
Patton, CA, 92369

Subject: Proposed Almond Street Extension Project

Dear Chairpersons Cochrane and Walker:

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing a cultural resources assessment for the proposed Almond Street Expansion Project on behalf of the City of Rancho Cucamonga. As part of the environmental review process, we are conducting a cultural analysis.

The proposed project would extend Almond Street approximately 900 feet from Carnelian Street and Via Verde Street. The proposed project would provide an additional east-west street connection north of I-210, improving traffic circulation and public safety access in support of the goals of the General Plan. The limits of disturbance include a road width of 44 feet wide from curb to curb, with 11 feet of parkway at each side, and the total right-of-way width would be 66 feet wide.

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Fresno, CA 93720

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(NEPA) are handling project notification and consultation requirements. Please feel free to contact me at 209.608.0028 or via email at sgriffin@fcs-intl.com and thank you for your valuable assistance.

Sincerely,

Stefanie Estelle Griffin, MA,
Archaeologist
FirstCarbon Solutions
967 Kendall Drive # A-537
San Bernardino, CA 92407

Enc: Attachment A: Records Search Map

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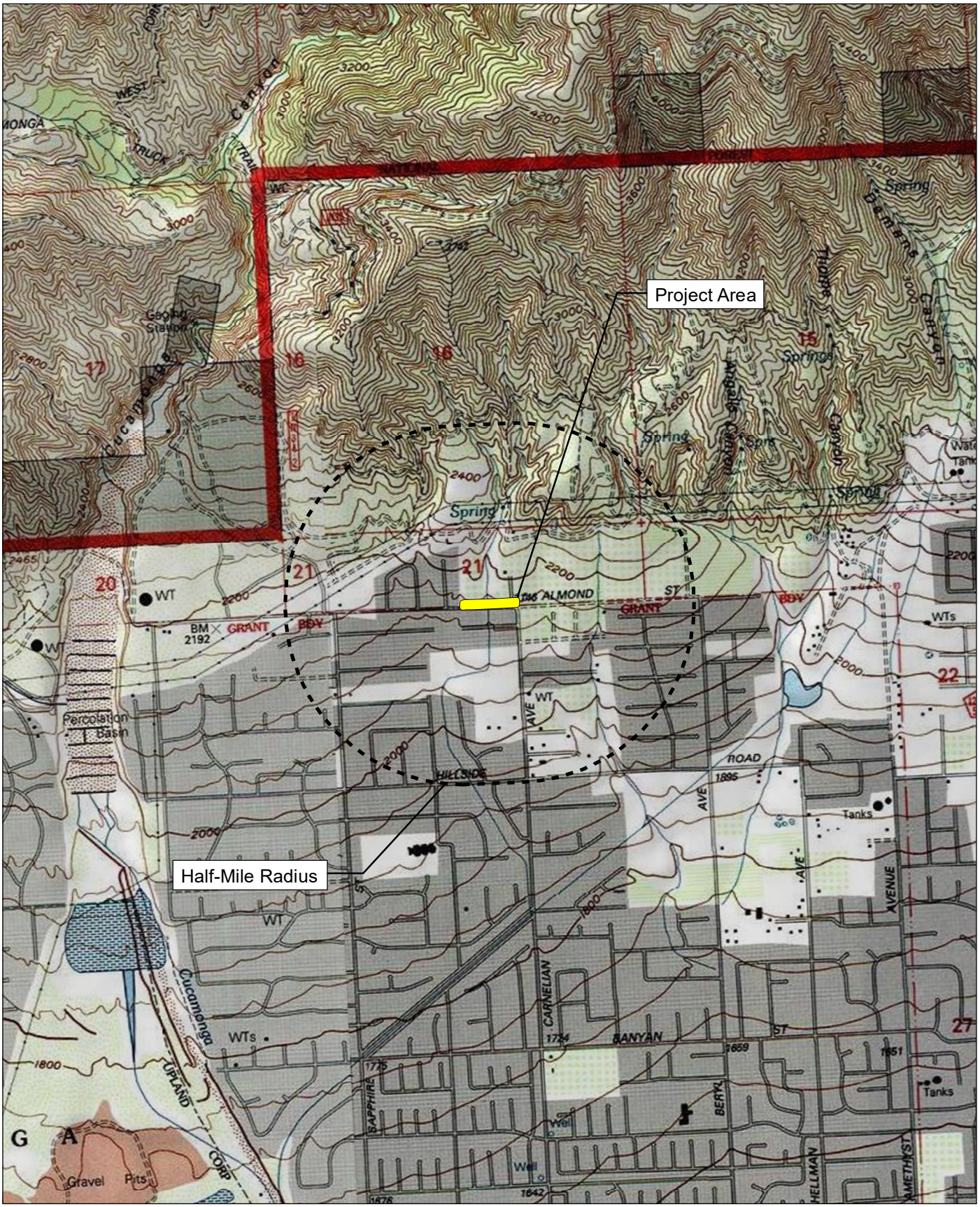

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Project Site Source: USGS Cucamonga Peak 7.5' Quadrangle / T01N,R07W,sec21; Cucamonga.

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Exhibit A
Record Search Map

April 28, 2023

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Ann Brierty, THPO
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA, 92220

Subject: Proposed Almond Street Extension Project

Dear Ann Brierty:

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing a cultural resources assessment for the proposed Almond Street Expansion Project on behalf of the City of Rancho Cucamonga. As part of the environmental review process, we are conducting a cultural analysis.

The proposed project would extend Almond Street approximately 900 feet from Carnelian Street and Via Verde Street. The proposed project would provide an additional east-west street connection north of I-210, improving traffic circulation and public safety access in support of the goals of the General Plan. The limits of disturbance include a road width of 44 feet wide from curb to curb, with 11 feet of parkway at each side, and the total right-of-way width would be 66 feet wide.

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(NEPA) are handling project notification and consultation requirements. Please feel free to contact me at 209.608.0028 or via email at sgriffin@fcs-intl.com and thank you for your valuable assistance.

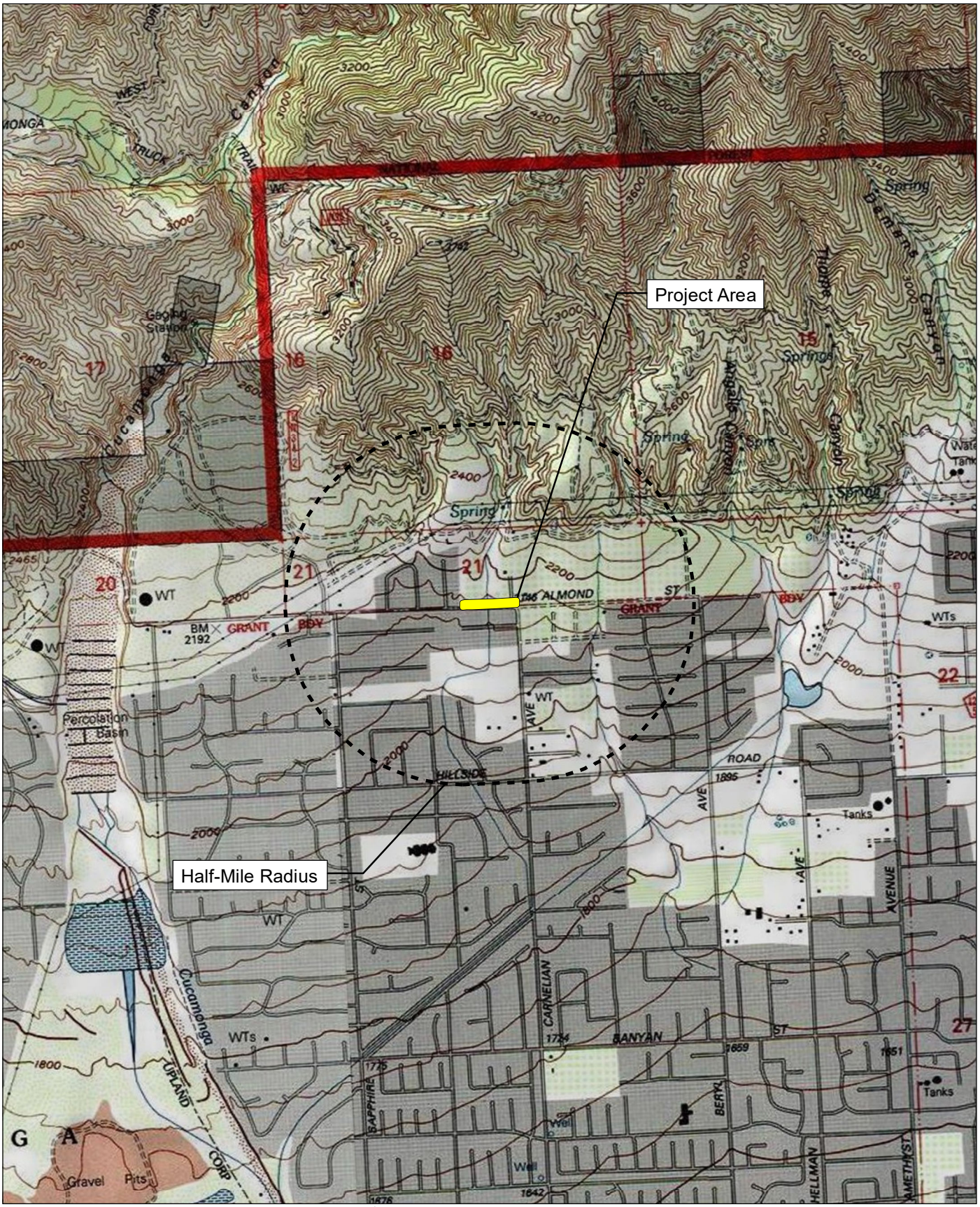
Sincerely,

Stefanie Estelle Griffin, MA,
Archaeologist
FirstCarbon Solutions
967 Kendall Drive # A-537
San Bernardino, CA 92407

Enc: Attachment A: Records Search Map

FIRSTCARBON
SOLUTIONS
FCS INTERNATIONAL, INC.

Attachment A:
Records Search Map



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Project Site Source: USGS Cucamonga Peak 7.5' Quadrangle / T01N,R07W,sec21; Cucamonga.

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Exhibit A
Record Search Map

April 28, 2023

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Charles Alvarez
23454 Vanowen Street
West Hills, CA, 91307

Subject: Proposed Almond Street Extension Project

Dear Charles Alvarez:

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing a cultural resources assessment for the proposed Almond Street Expansion Project on behalf of the City of Rancho Cucamonga. As part of the environmental review process, we are conducting a cultural analysis.

The proposed project would extend Almond Street approximately 900 feet from Carnelian Street and Via Verde Street. The proposed project would provide an additional east-west street connection north of I-210, improving traffic circulation and public safety access in support of the goals of the General Plan. The limits of disturbance include a road width of 44 feet wide from curb to curb, with 11 feet of parkway at each side, and the total right-of-way width would be 66 feet wide.

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(NEPA) are handling project notification and consultation requirements. Please feel free to contact me at 209.608.0028 or via email at sgriffin@fcs-intl.com and thank you for your valuable assistance.

Sincerely,

Stefanie Estelle Griffin, MA,
Archaeologist
FirstCarbon Solutions
967 Kendall Drive # A-537
San Bernardino, CA 92407

Enc: Attachment A: Records Search Map

FIRSTCARBON
SOLUTIONS
FCS INTERNATIONAL, INC.

Attachment A:
Records Search Map

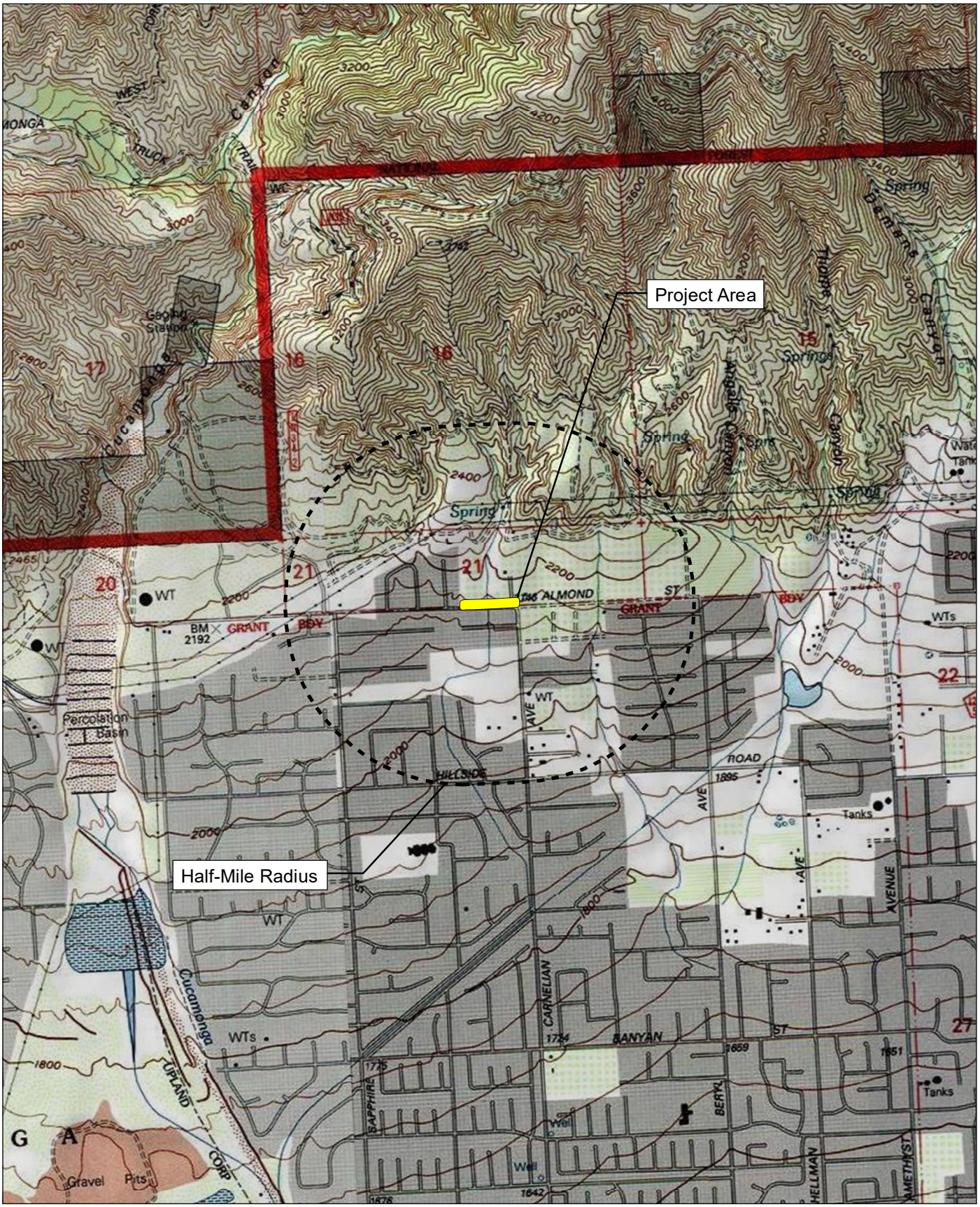

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Exhibit A
Record Search Map

April 28, 2023

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA, 92581

Subject: Proposed Almond Street Extension Project

Dear Chairperson Vivanco:

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(NEPA) are handling project notification and consultation requirements. Please feel free to contact me at 209.608.0028 or via email at sgriffin@fcs-intl.com and thank you for your valuable assistance.

Sincerely,

Stefanie Estelle Griffin, MA,
Archaeologist
FirstCarbon Solutions
967 Kendall Drive # A-537
San Bernardino, CA 92407

Enc: Attachment A: Records Search Map

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SOLUTIONS
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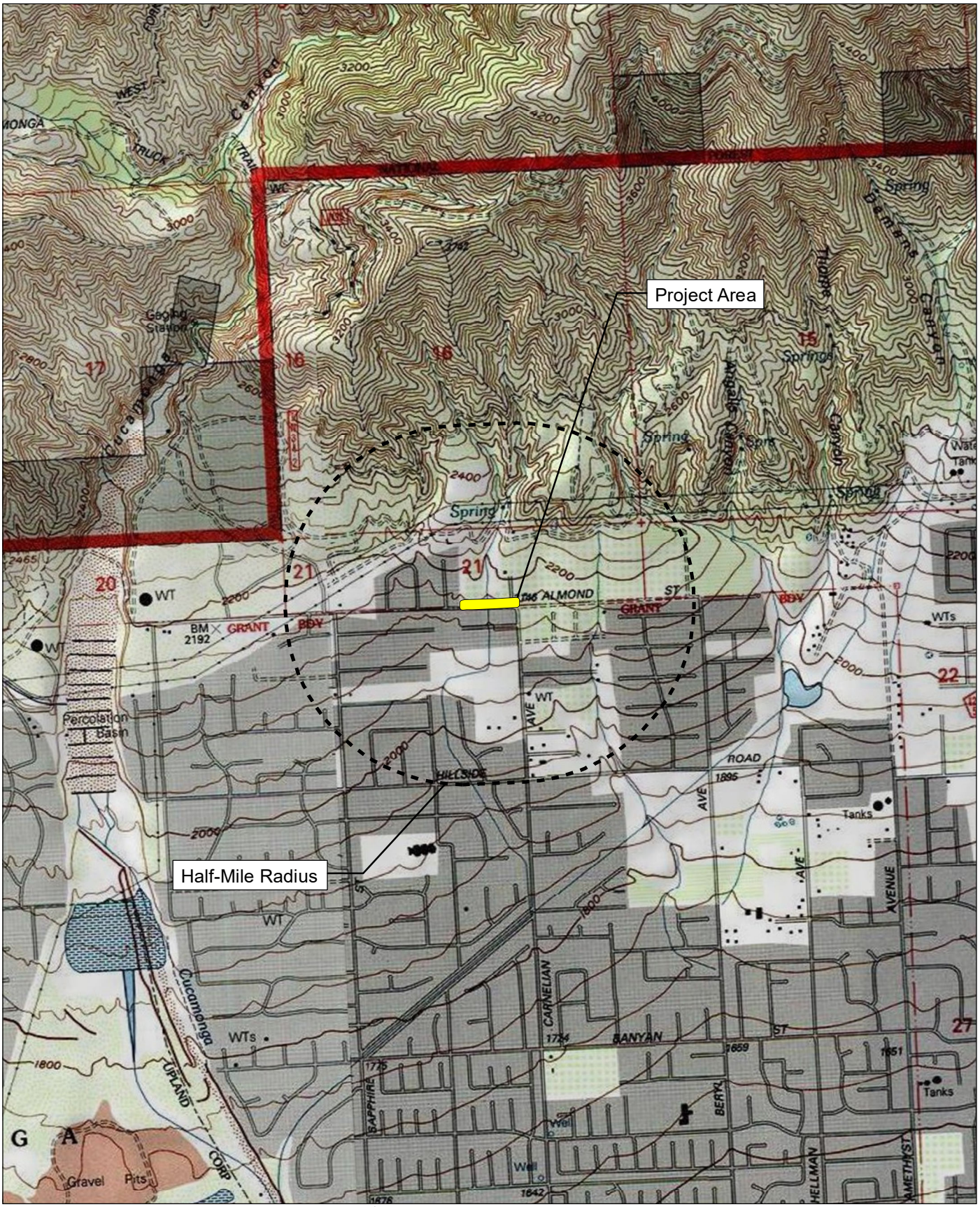
Attachment A:
Records Search Map



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Project Site Source: USGS Cucamonga Peak 7.5' Quadrangle / T01N,R07W,sec21; Cucamonga.

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Exhibit A
Record Search Map

April 28, 2023

Gabrieleno Band of Mission
Indians - Kizh Nation
Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393
Covina, CA, 91723

Subject: Proposed Almond Street Extension Project

Dear Chairperson Salas:

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing a cultural resources assessment for the proposed Almond Street Expansion Project on behalf of the City of Rancho Cucamonga. As part of the environmental review process, we are conducting a cultural analysis.

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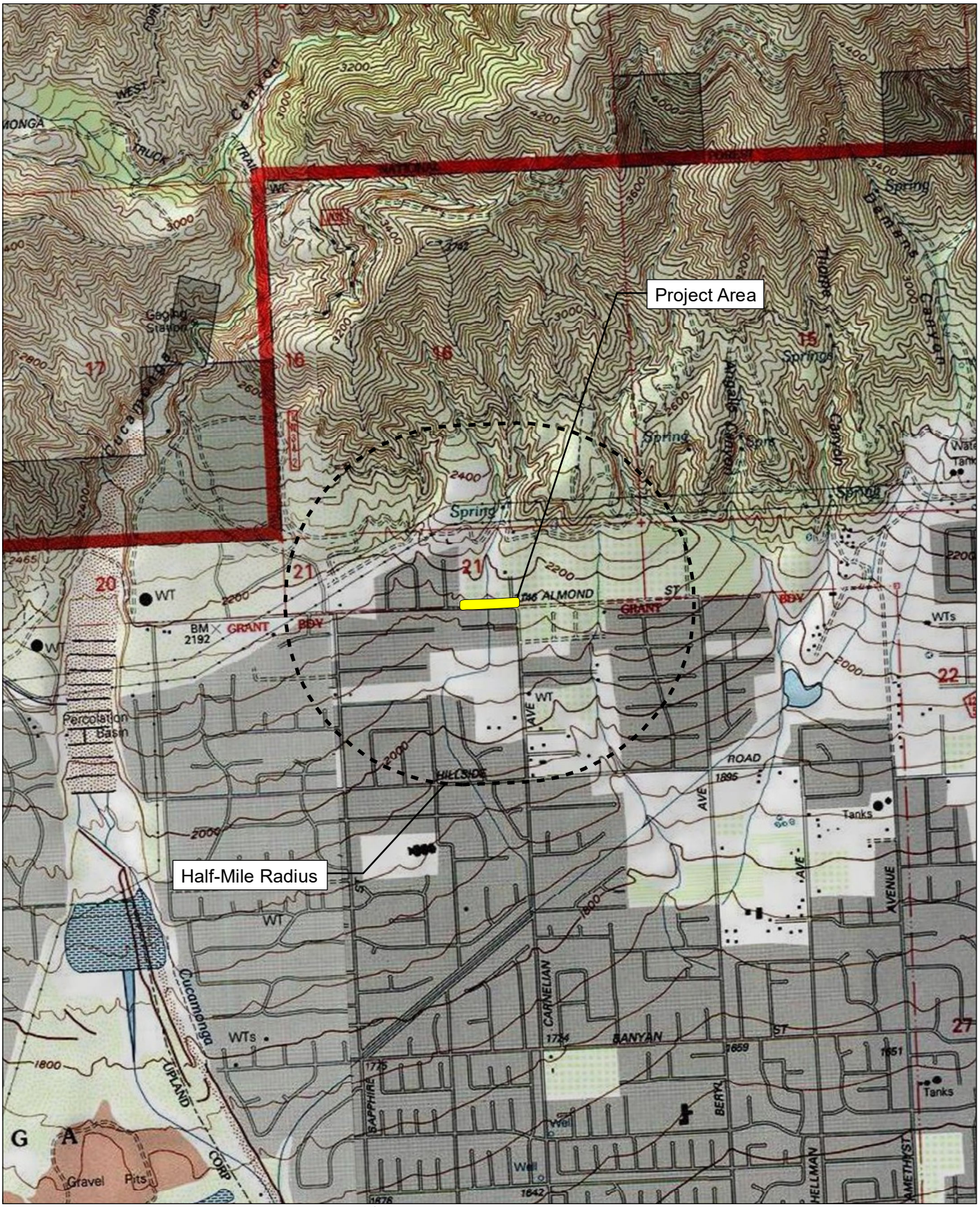

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Exhibit A
Record Search Map

April 28, 2023

Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair
P.O. Box 391820
Anza, CA, 92539

Subject: Proposed Almond Street Extension Project

Dear Tribal Chair Redner:

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing a cultural resources assessment for the proposed Almond Street Expansion Project on behalf of the City of Rancho Cucamonga. As part of the environmental review process, we are conducting a cultural analysis.

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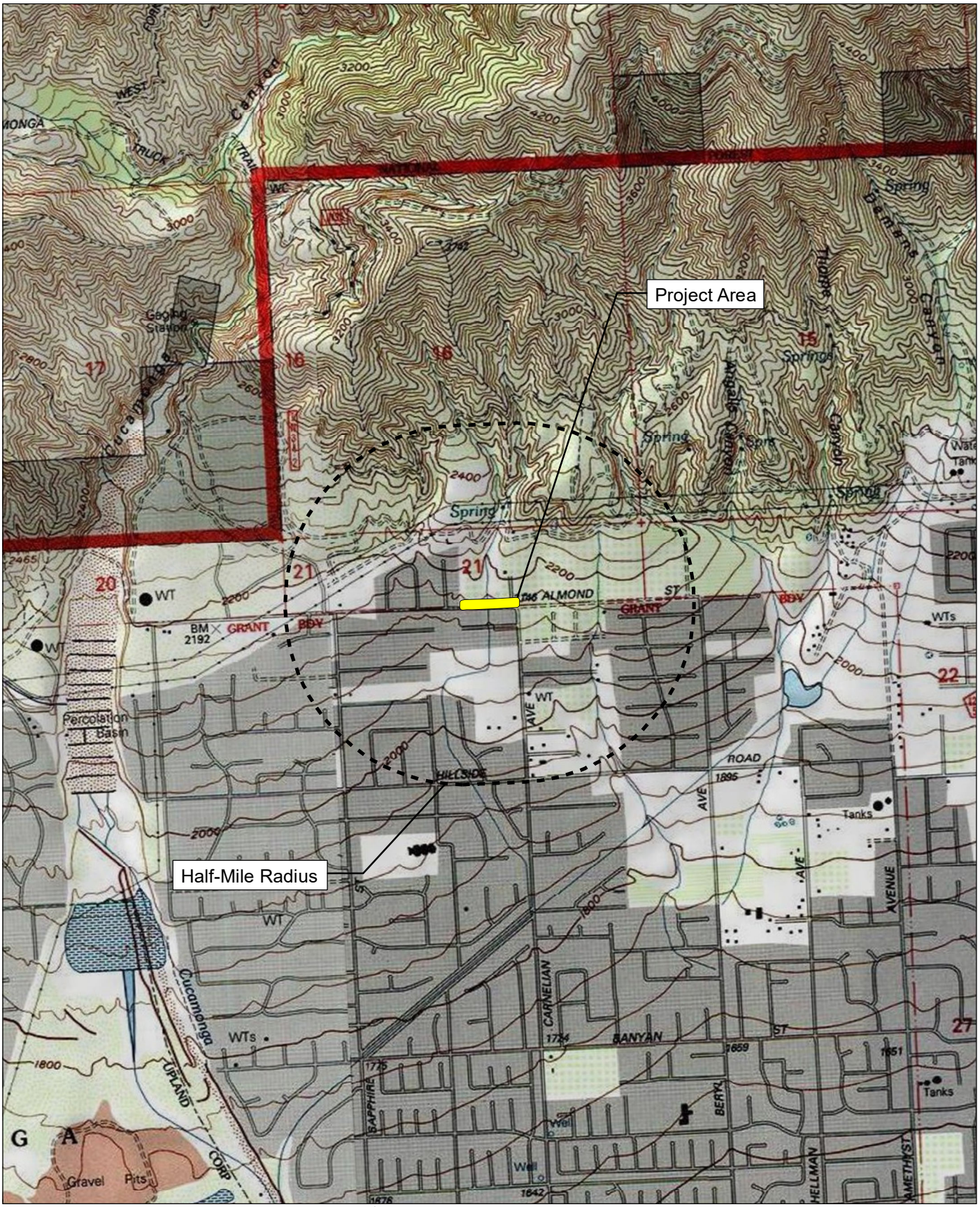

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Exhibit A
Record Search Map

April 28, 2023

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department
P.O. BOX 487
San Jacinto, CA, 92581

Subject: Proposed Almond Street Extension Project

Dear Joseph Ontiveros:

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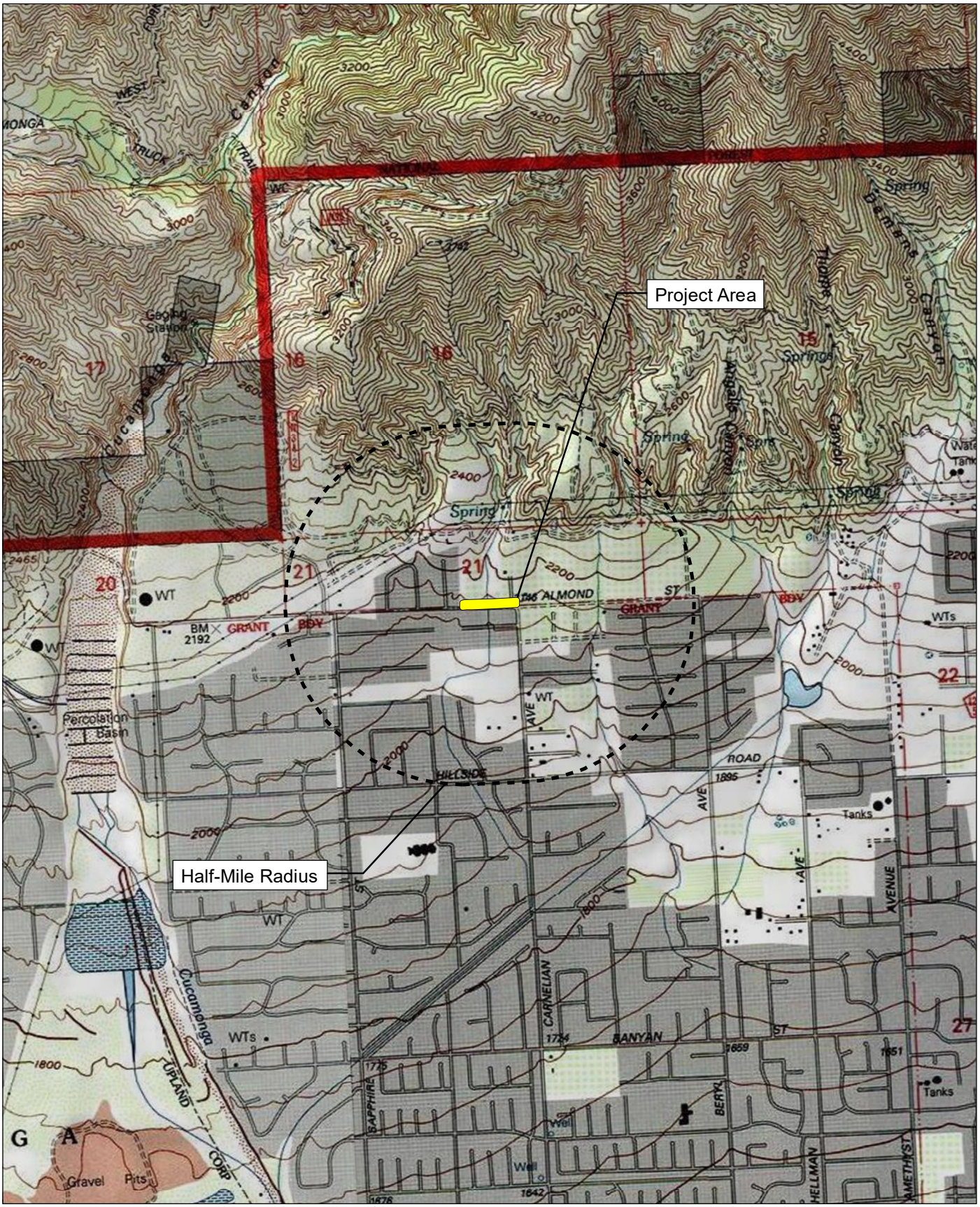

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Exhibit A
Record Search Map

April 28, 2023

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel
Band of Mission Indians
Anthony Morales, Chairperson
P.O. Box 693
San Gabriel, CA, 91778

Subject: Proposed Almond Street Extension Project

Dear Chairperson Morales:

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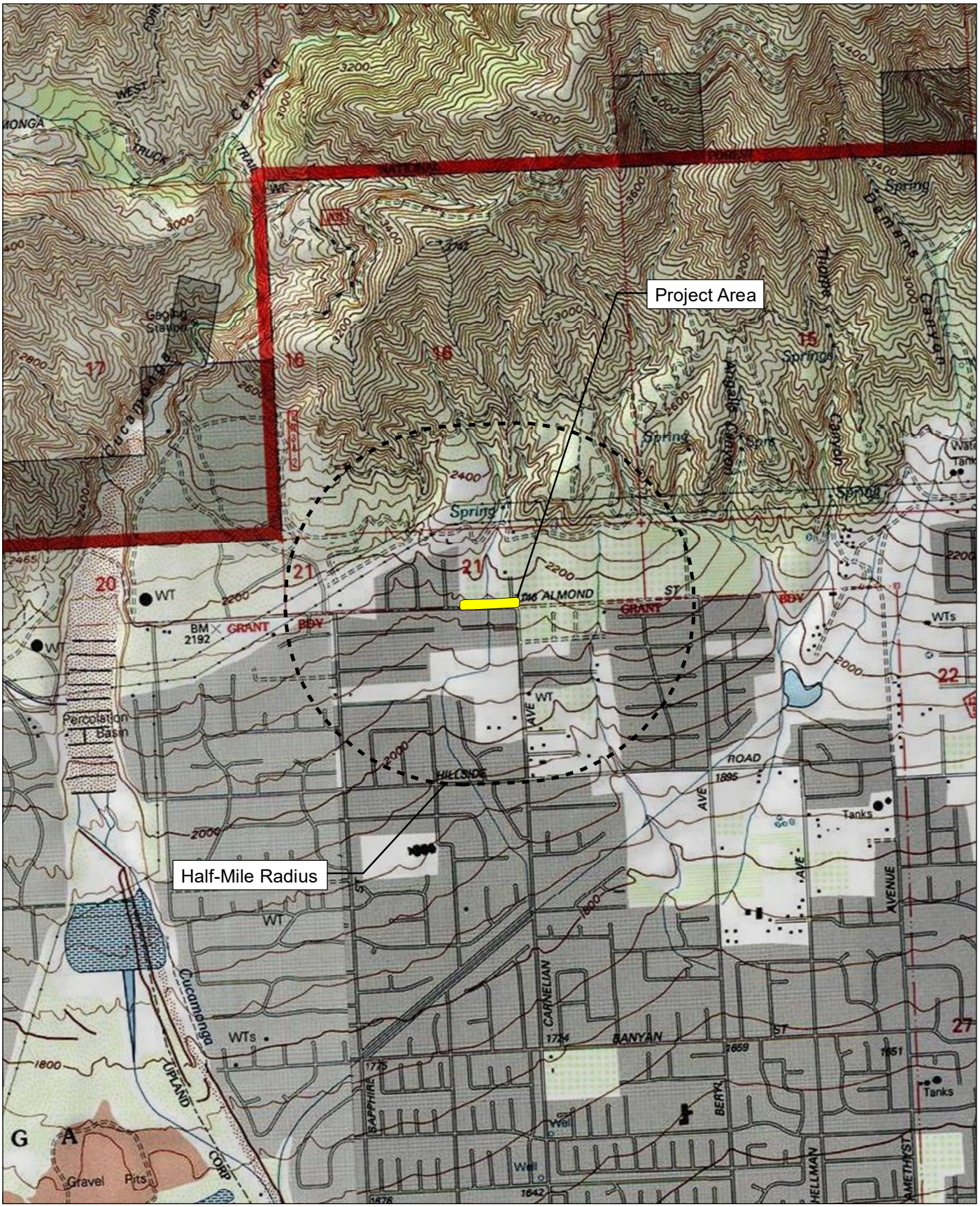

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Exhibit A
Record Search Map

April 28, 2023

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
Reid Milanovich, Chairperson
5401 Dinah Shore Drive
Palm Springs, CA, 92264

Subject: Proposed Almond Street Extension Project

Dear Chairperson Milanovich:

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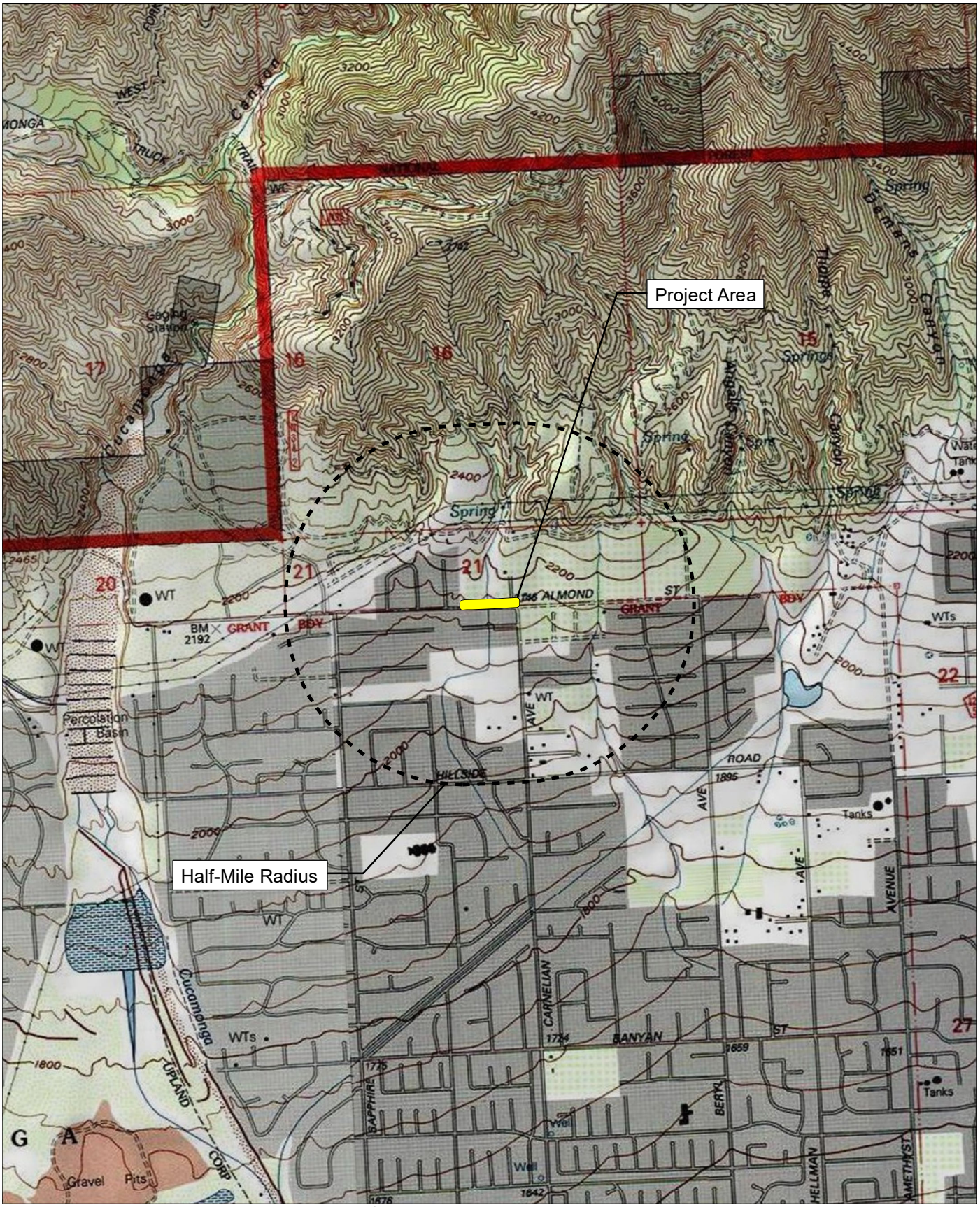

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Exhibit A
Record Search Map

April 28, 2023

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation
Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, AZ, 85366

Subject: Proposed Almond Street Extension Project

Dear Jill McCormick:

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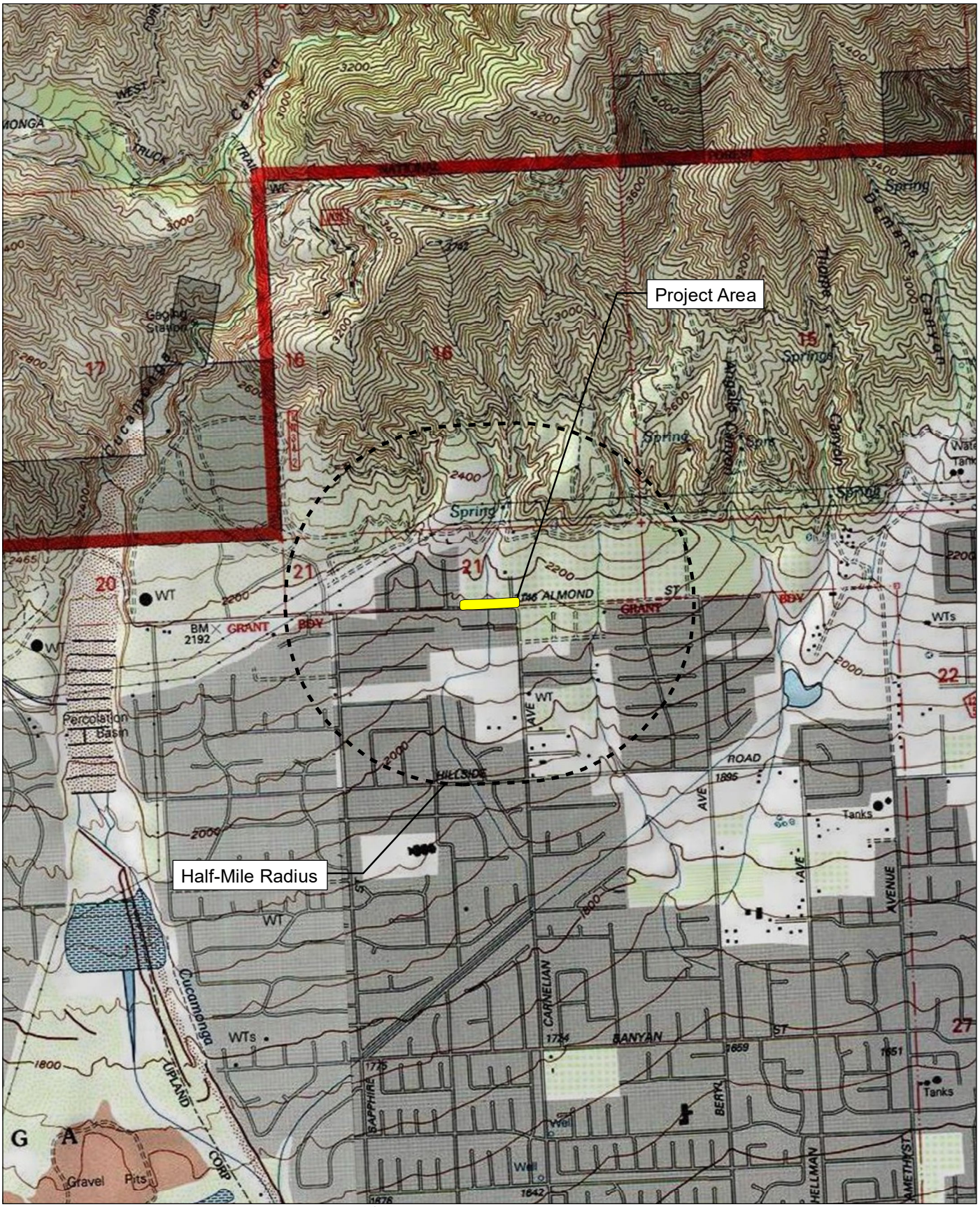

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Exhibit A
Record Search Map

April 28, 2023

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla
Indians
Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director
5401 Dinah Shore Drive
Palm Springs, CA, 92264

Subject: Proposed Almond Street Extension Project

Dear Chairperson Milanovich:

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(NEPA) are handling project notification and consultation requirements. Please feel free to contact me at 209.608.0028 or via email at sgriffin@fcs-intl.com and thank you for your valuable assistance.

Sincerely,

Stefanie Estelle Griffin, MA,
Archaeologist
FirstCarbon Solutions
967 Kendall Drive # A-537
San Bernardino, CA 92407

Enc: Attachment A: Records Search Map

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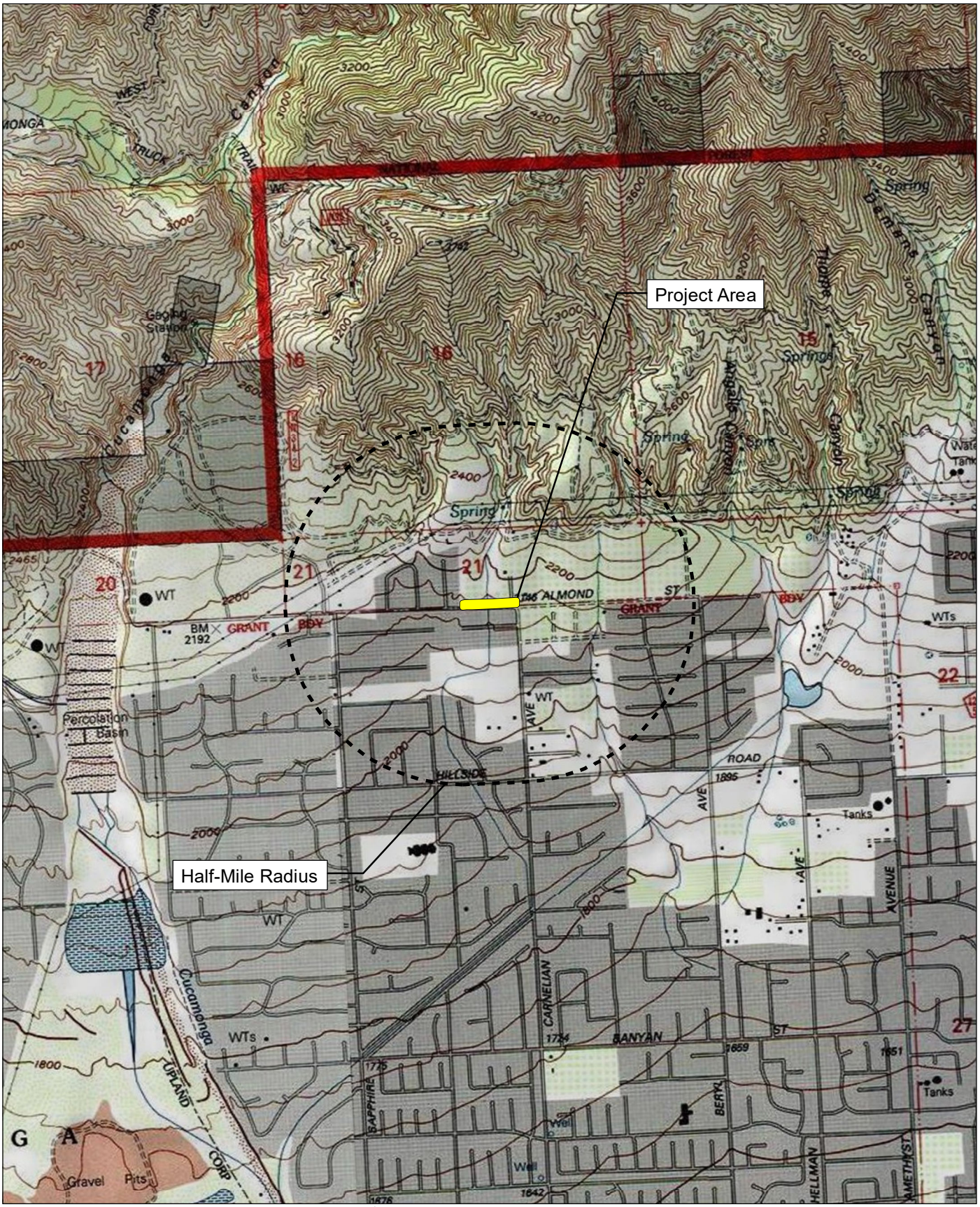
Attachment A:
Records Search Map



Source: USGS Cucamonga Peak & Mt. Baldy 7.5' Quadrangle / T01N,R07W,sec15,16,17,20,21,22; Cucamonga.
Project Site Source: USGS Cucamonga Peak 7.5' Quadrangle / T01N,R07W,sec21; Cucamonga.

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Exhibit A
Record Search Map

April 28, 2023

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St.,
#231
Los Angeles, CA, 90012

Subject: Proposed Almond Street Extension Project

Dear Chairperson Goad:

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing a cultural resources assessment for the proposed Almond Street Expansion Project on behalf of the City of Rancho Cucamonga. As part of the environmental review process, we are conducting a cultural analysis.

The proposed project would extend Almond Street approximately 900 feet from Carnelian Street and Via Verde Street. The proposed project would provide an additional east-west street connection north of I-210, improving traffic circulation and public safety access in support of the goals of the General Plan. The limits of disturbance include a road width of 44 feet wide from curb to curb, with 11 feet of parkway at each side, and the total right-of-way width would be 66 feet wide.

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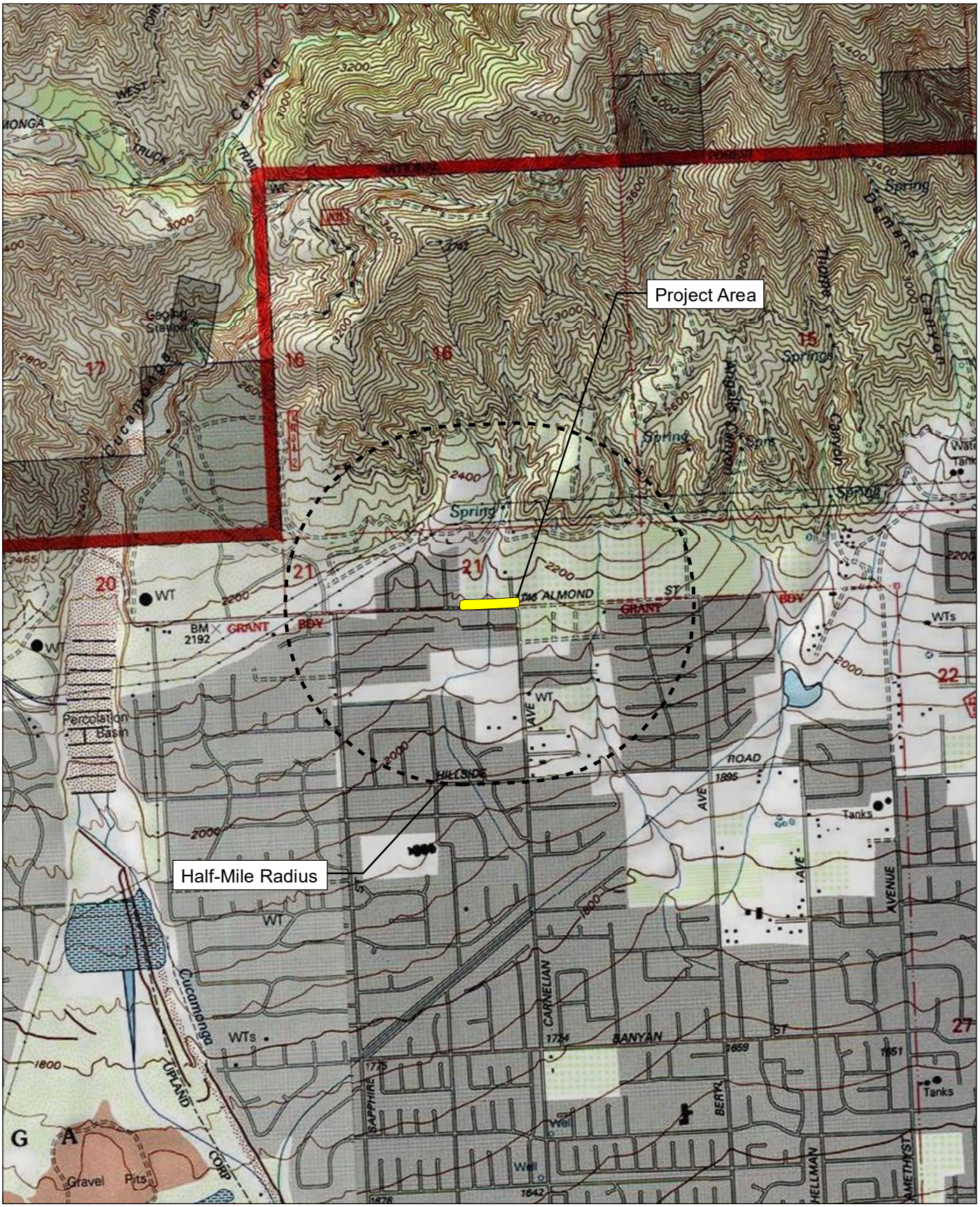

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Project Site Source: USGS Cucamonga Peak 7.5' Quadrangle / T01N,R07W,sec21; Cucamonga.

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Exhibit A
Record Search Map

April 28, 2023

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA, 92220

Subject: Proposed Almond Street Extension Project

Dear Chairperson Martin:

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing a cultural resources assessment for the proposed Almond Street Expansion Project on behalf of the City of Rancho Cucamonga. As part of the environmental review process, we are conducting a cultural analysis.

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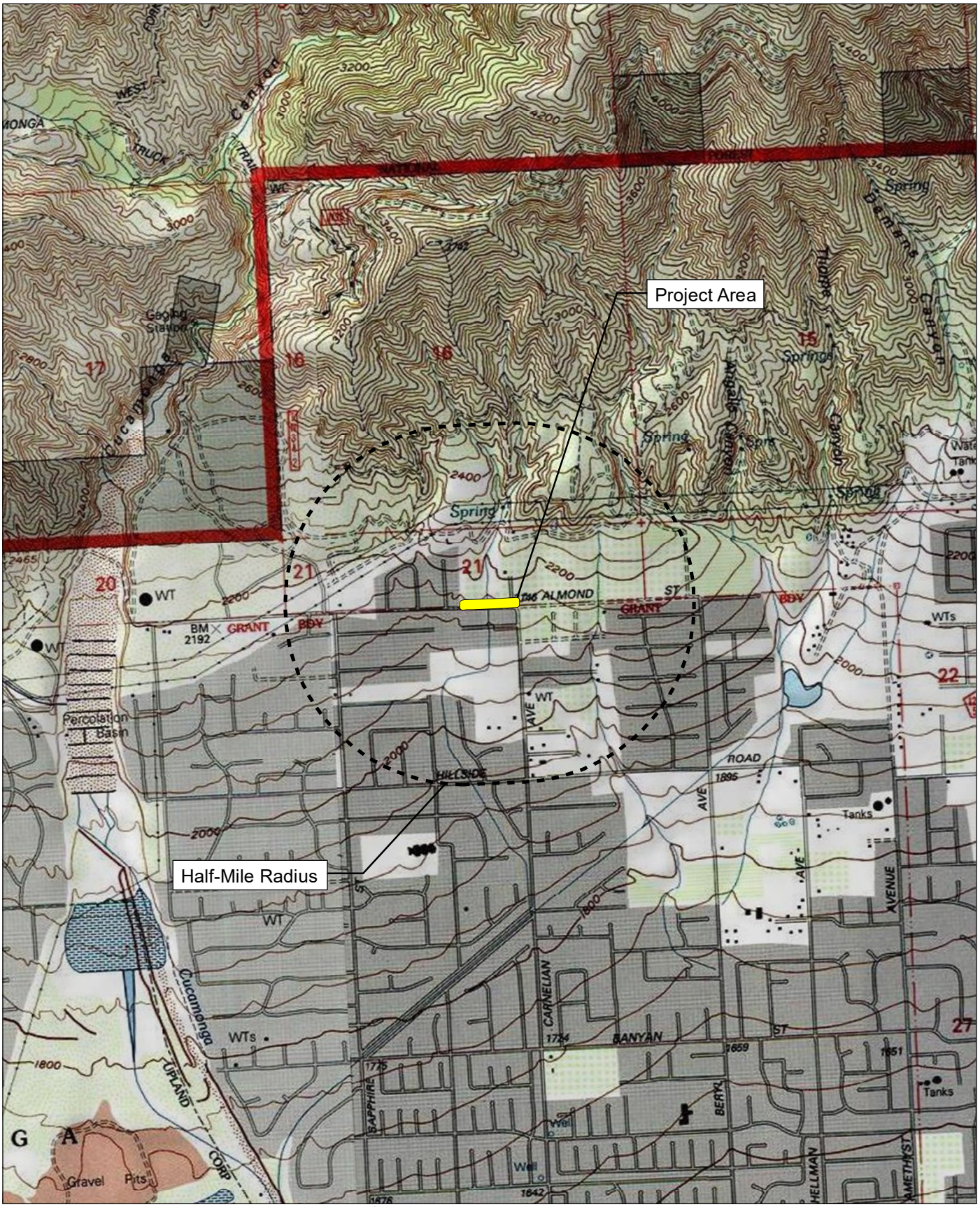

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Project Site Source: USGS Cucamonga Peak 7.5' Quadrangle / T01N,R07W,sec21; Cucamonga.

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Exhibit A
Record Search Map

April 28, 2023

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
Alexandra McCleary, Cultural Lands Manager
26569 Community Center Drive
Highland, CA, 92346

Subject: Proposed Almond Street Extension Project

Dear Alexandra McCleary:

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing a cultural resources assessment for the proposed Almond Street Expansion Project on behalf of the City of Rancho Cucamonga. As part of the environmental review process, we are conducting a cultural analysis.

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967 Kendall Drive # A-537
San Bernardino, CA 92407

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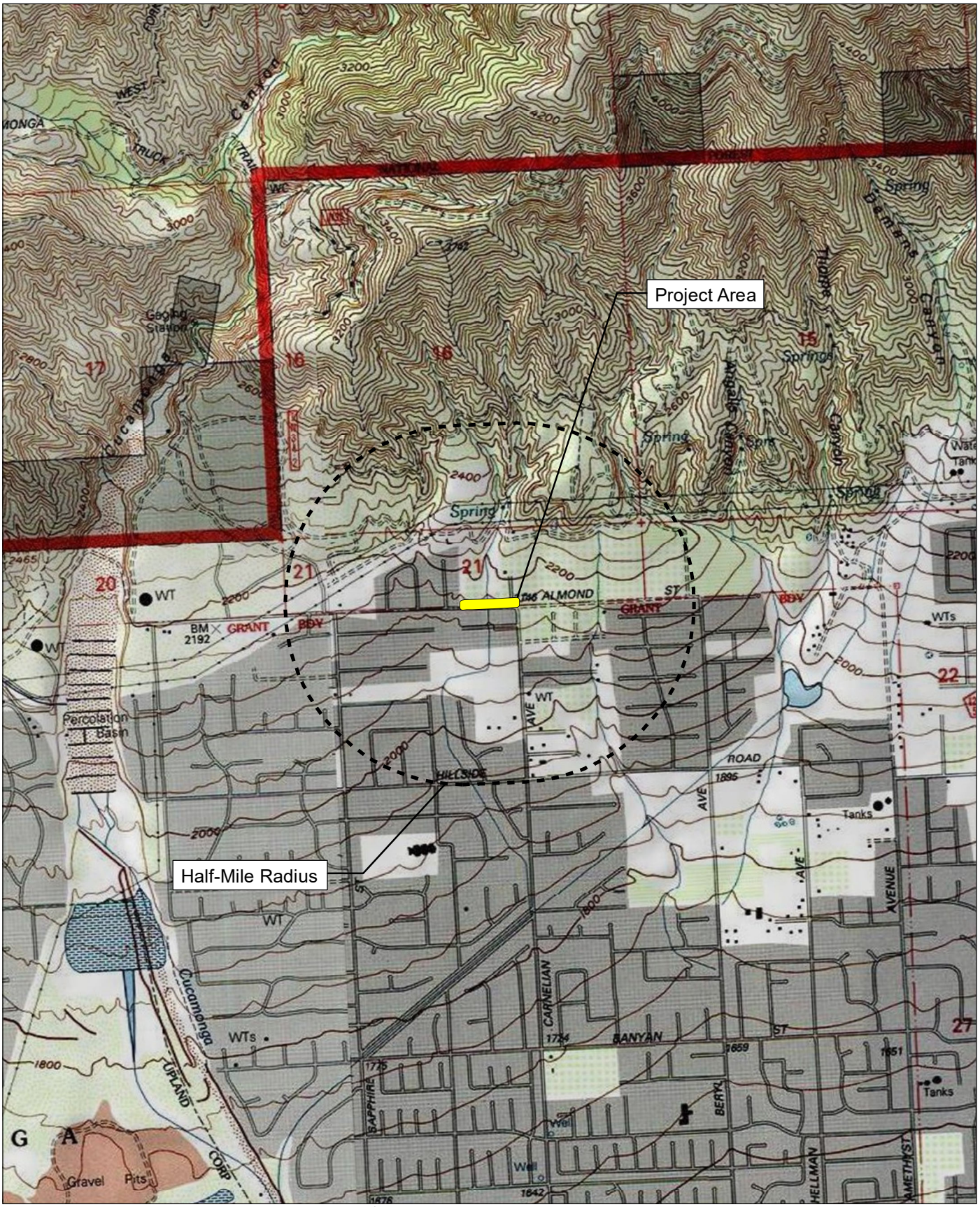

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Project Site Source: USGS Cucamonga Peak 7.5' Quadrangle / T01N,R07W,sec21; Cucamonga.

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Exhibit A
Record Search Map

From: CHRISTINA CONLEY-HADDOCK
To: Maddie Dolan
Subject: Re: 0018.0046 Almond Street Extension Project
Date: Tuesday, May 2, 2023 8:21:09 AM

---

we have no comment.

tehoovet taamet
C H R I S T I N A C O N L E Y
•Native American Monitor - Caretaker of our Ancestral Land and Water
•Cultural Resource Administrator Under Tribal Chair, Robert Dorame (Most Likely Descendant) of Pimugna (Catalina Island), Carson, Huntington Beach, Long Beach, Marina del Rey, Playa Vista, Studio City
•Native American Heritage Commission Contact
•Fully qualified as a California State Recognized Native American Tribe fulfilling SB18, AB52 Compliance Regulations
•HAZWOPER Certified
•626.407.8761

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G A B R I E L I N O T O N G V A I N D I A N S O F C A L I F O R N I A
The Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California tribe is traditionally and culturally recognized in the State of California Bill AJR96 as the aboriginal tribe to encompass the entire Los Angeles Basin area to Laguna Beach, extending to the Channel Islands of Santa Catalina, San Nicholas and San Clemente Islands

NAHC recognizes GTIOC Tribal Territory

> On Apr 28, 2023, at 1:10 PM, Maddie Dolan <mdolan@fcs-intl.com> wrote:
>
> Hello,
>
> Attached is a request for information pertaining to a cultural resources assessment for the proposed Almond Street Extension Project in the City of Rancho Cucamonga. Please feel free to contact Stefanie Griffin at sgriffin@fcs-intl.comif you would like to provide input. Thank you for your assistance.
>
> Best,
> Madelyn Dolan (she | her | hers)
> **Environmental Services, Assistant Project Manager**
> **Mobile** +1 925 451 7133
>
> **Note: I am out of office on Friday, May 5. I will return on Monday May 8.**
>
> **FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS)**
> An ADEC Innovation
> **LinkedIn | Facebook | Twitter**
>
> <0018.0046 Conley.pdf>

From: THPO Consulting
To: Maddie Dolan
Subject: RE: 0018.0046 Almond Street Extension Project
Date: Friday, April 28, 2023 2:33:16 PM
Attachments: image001.png

Greetings,

A records check of the Tribal Historic Preservation Office's cultural registry revealed that this project is not located within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. Therefore, we defer to the other tribes in the area. This letter shall conclude our consultation efforts.

Thank you,

Jeremy Cummings
Cultural Resources Analyst
jcummings@aguacaliente.net
C: (760) 985-4293 | D: (760) 699-1143
5401 Dinah Shore Drive, Palm Springs, CA 92264

From: Maddie Dolan <mdolan@fcs-intl.com>
Sent: Friday, April 28, 2023 1:08 PM
To: THPO Consulting <ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net>
Cc: Cultural Resources <culturalres@fcs-intl.com>
Subject: 0018.0046 Almond Street Extension Project

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Madelyn Dolan (she | her | hers)
Environmental Services, Assistant Project Manager
Mobile +1 925 451 7133

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Photograph 1: Overview photograph of the project site from the eastern boundary, View West.

Photograph 2: Overview photo from the western boundary of the project site, view east.

Photograph 3: Overview photograph of the residential property north of the project site.

Photograph 6: Overview photograph of the residential property south of the project site.