

Final Initial Study and
Mitigated Negative Declaration
for the San Antonio Water Company's
Proposed Cucamonga Crosswalls Maintenance Project
City of Upland, San Bernardino County, California
(EAR-0028)



Lead Agency:
City of Upland
Development Services Department
460 North Euclid Avenue
Upland, CA 91786
Contact: Mel Picazo
Associate Planner

Prepared for:
San Antonio Water Company
139 North Euclid Avenue
Upland, CA 91786
Contact: Charles Moorrees
General Manager

Prepared by:
The Altum Group
73-710 Fred Waring Dr Suite 219
Palm Desert, CA 92260
Contact: Nancy M. Ferguson,
Environmental Planning Manager

November 2015

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section	Page
1 Introduction	1
2 Comments Received	3
3 Errata/Revisions to the Draft Initial Study	41
4 Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program	43

Revised Draft EIR

A. PURPOSE

This Final Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) was prepared for the San Antonio Water Company's proposed Cucamonga Crosswalls Maintenance Project which includes maintenance and repair activities to restore the functionality of the crosswalls in the Cucamonga Creek Wash in advance of an anticipated "wet winter". The project also includes the stockpiling, sorting and processing of the excess material removed from behind the crosswalls and ultimately hauling it off-site. Finally the project includes the drawdown and depletion of an existing stockpile created by the County of San Bernardino Flood Control District during a previous silt removal project behind the Cucamonga Creek dam.

Prior to approving the project, the City of Upland Administrative Committee must consider the MND together with any comments received during the public review period. The Administrative Committee may adopt the proposed MND only if it finds on the basis of the whole record before it (including the Initial Study, any comments received, any revisions to the project description, or refinement of mitigation measures), that there is no substantial evidence that the project will have a significant effect on the environment and that the MND reflects the lead agency's independent judgment and analysis.

The City prepared this Final IS/MND in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; California Public Resources Code Section 21000, *et seq.*) and the "Guidelines for the Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act" (California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 15000, *et seq.*, State *CEQA Guidelines*).

B. ORGANIZATION OF FINAL IS/MND

The Final document includes the following information:

- Introduction to the Final IS/MND
- A list of comments received on the Draft Initial Study/Notice of Intent to Adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/NOI);
- Comments received on the Draft IS/NOI, and responses;
- List of revisions to the Draft Initial Study; and
- Revised Draft Initial Study

The Final and Draft documents are available for review at the following location:

City of Upland, Development Services Department
460 North Euclid Avenue
Upland, CA 91786
Monday through Thursday
8:00 am to 6:00 pm

City of Upland Library
450 North Euclid Avenue
Upland, CA 91786
Sunday through Saturday (call 909-931-4200 for times hours)

San Antonio Water Company
139 North Euclid Avenue
Upland, CA 91786
Monday through Friday
7:30 am to 4:30 pm

2 COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT INITIAL STUDY

This section provides copies of the comments submitted on the Draft Initial Study. One comment letter was received and this letter did not require a response.

Letter No.	Comment Letter Received From	Date Received
1	Governor's Office of Planning and Research State Clearinghouse	July 29, 2015
2	California Department of Transportation (Caltrans)	July 9, 2015
3	South Coast Air Quality Management District	July 28, 2015
4	California Department of Water Resources	July 30, 2015
5	San Bernardino County Department of Public Works	July 29, 2015
6	Ms. Rosa Durst	July 21 and 30, 2015
7	Ms. Denise Vasquez	July 29, 2015
8	Ms. Shirley Kelly	July 25, 2015



EDMUND G. BROWN JR.
GOVERNOR

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE *of* PLANNING AND RESEARCH
STATE CLEARINGHOUSE AND PLANNING UNIT



KEN ALEX
DIRECTOR

July 29, 2015

RECEIVED

AUG 03 2015

DEVELOPMENT SERV DEPT

Wayne Carvalho
City of Upland
460 North Euclid Avenue
Upland, CA 91786

Subject: San Antonio Water Company Cucamonga Crosswalls Maintenance Project
SCH#: 2015061092

Dear Wayne Carvalho:

The State Clearinghouse submitted the above named Mitigated Negative Declaration to selected state agencies for review. The review period closed on July 28, 2015, and no state agencies submitted comments by that date. This letter acknowledges that you have complied with the State Clearinghouse review requirements for draft environmental documents, pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act.

Please call the State Clearinghouse at (916) 445-0613 if you have any questions regarding the environmental review process. If you have a question about the above-named project, please refer to the ten-digit State Clearinghouse number when contacting this office.

Sincerely,

Scott Morgan
Director, State Clearinghouse

**Document Details Report
State Clearinghouse Data Base**

SCH# 2015061092
Project Title San Antonio Water Company Cucamonga Crosswalls Maintenance Project
Lead Agency Upland, City of

Type MND Mitigated Negative Declaration

Description The excavation/removal of approximately 200,000 cubic yards (estimated to be approximately 300,000 tons) of aggregate material from the north side of the Cucamonga Dam, over a period of approximately seven months between mid to late 2015. At the end of this phase, the crosswalls will be functioning again to capture the much needed surface water from the higher mountain areas and percolate into the groundwater basin. Material will be moved to a location on the south side of the dam where approximately 200,000 cubic yards of material is already stockpiled. Existing and new material, will be sorted at the stockpile location using portable screens. The operator will be using the material for various construction and landscaping projects and anticipates that sorting/processing and depletion of the aggregate material will be completed within five years.

Lead Agency Contact

Name Wayne Carvalho
Agency City of Upland
Phone 909 931 4398 **Fax**
email
Address 460 North Euclid Avenue
City Upland **State** CA **Zip** 91786

Project Location

County San Bernardino
City Upland, Rancho Cucamonga
Region
Lat / Long 34° 8' 50.10" N / 117° 38' 11.52" W
Cross Streets Campus Avenue and 24th Street
Parcel No.
Township 1 **Range** 7 **Section** 20 **Base** SBB&M

Proximity to:

Highways Hwy 201
Airports
Railways
Waterways Cucamonga Creek Wash
Schools Valencia ES
Land Use Upland - Open Space, Rancho Cucamonga - Open Space/Floodway, San Bernardino County - Floodway

Project Issues Aesthetic/Visual; Air Quality; Biological Resources; Drainage/Absorption; Flood Plain/Flooding; Geologic/Seismic; Minerals; Noise; Population/Housing Balance; Recreation/Parks; Soil Erosion/Compaction/Grading; Traffic/Circulation; Vegetation; Water Quality; Water Supply; Wetland/Riparian; Landuse; Cumulative Effects

Reviewing Agencies Resources Agency; Department of Fish and Wildlife, Region 6; Office of Historic Preservation; Department of Parks and Recreation; Department of Water Resources; California Highway Patrol; Caltrans, District 8; Air Resources Board; State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Water Rights; Regional Water Quality Control Board, Region 8; Native American Heritage Commission; State Lands Commission

Date Received 06/29/2015 **Start of Review** 06/29/2015 **End of Review** 07/28/2015

Letter 1 State Clearinghouse, July 29, 2015

Letter summarizes the State Clearinghouse (SCH) policy for disseminating the Draft EIR to State Agencies and that the City has complied with the State Clearinghouse review requirements.

Comment letters that were attached to the SCH letter have been numbered separately and are included following Letter 1.

No response to SCH is necessary.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

DISTRICT 8

PLANNING (MS 725)

464 WEST 4th STREET, 6th FLOOR

SAN BERNARDINO, CA 92401-1400

PHONE (909) 388-7017

FAX (909) 383-5936

TTY 711

www.dot.ca.gov/dist8



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JUL 14 2015

July 9, 2015

DEVELOPMENT SERV DEPT

File: 08-SBd-210-PM 3.07

Wayne Carvalho
City of Upland
Community Development Department
460 North Euclid Avenue
Upland, CA 91785

Dear Mr. Carvalho:

The San Antonio Water Company's Proposed Cucamonga Crosswalls Maintenance Project-Draft Initial Study

Thank you for providing the California Department of Transportation (Department) the opportunity to review and comment on the Draft Initial Study for the City's San Antonio Water Company's Proposed Cucamonga Crosswalls Maintenance Project (Project). The Project facility is located in the Cucamonga Creek Wash in an unincorporated area of the County (San Antonio Heights) and in the City of Rancho Cucamonga, immediately north of the City of Upland's corporate boundary.

The proposed project consists of two phases: 1) to excavate approximately 200,000 cubic yards of aggregate material from the north side of the Cucamonga Dam and repair the existing crosswalls over a period of approximately seven months between mid to late 2015; and 2) to allow the contractor/operator to sort, stockpile, and haul approximately 600,000 tons of new and existing material off the North Campus Avenue interchange on the 210 freeway within five years.

As the owner and operator of the State Highway System, it is our responsibility to coordinate and consult with local jurisdictions when proposed development may impact our facilities. As the responsible agency under the California Environmental Quality Act, it is also our responsibility to make recommendations to offset associated impacts with the proposed project.

The Department is a responsible agency on this project, has reviewed the draft initial study and has the following recommendations:

- For the purposes of the second phase of the project, a double-dump configuration was assumed with each truck capable of carrying 25 tons of material, and hauling five loads per day for an average distance of 10 miles. Therefore, on a typical day where 2,500 tons of material would leave the site, a total of 100 truck trips and up to 20 trucks completing five

Mr. Carvalho
July 8, 2015
Page 2

round trips. Consequently, the transportation permit is required for vehicles/load exceeding limitations on size and weight for the use of the State Highway System. When the height of load exceeds the legal limit, it becomes the responsibility of the permittee to check all underpasses, over-crossings, bridges, overhead wires or other structures for impaired vertical clearance and to arrange clearance or request alternate routing before commencing travel. In accepting the permit, the permittee agrees to repair at his own expense and to the satisfaction of the District Director of Transportation, any damage to highway appurtenances or structures resulting from travel under this permit.

2-1
Con't

Transportation Permit

Caltrans has the discretionary authority to issue special permits for the movement of vehicles/loads exceeding statutory limitations on the size, weight, and loading of vehicles contained in Division 15 of the California Vehicle Code. Requests for such special permits require the completion of a Transportation Permit.

For information regarding Transportation Permit application for travel within the State of California contact:

Transportation Permits Office
P.O. Box 942874, MS #41
Sacramento, CA 94274-0001
Main number: (916) 322-1297

<http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/traffops/permits/contact.htm>

These recommendations are preliminary and summarize our review of materials provided for our evaluation. Please continue to keep us informed of this project and other future updates, which could potentially impact the State Highway System and interfacing Transportation Facilities. If you have any questions or need to contact us, please do not hesitate to contact Adrineh Melkonian (909) 806-3928 or myself at (909) 383-4557.

2-2

Sincerely,



MARK ROBERTS

Office Chief

Intergovernmental Review, Community and Regional Planning

Letter 2 Caltrans, July 9, 2015

Response 2-1 The comment states that a permit would be required for vehicles leaving the site that may exceed the weight limitation for the State Highway System. The operator of the processing/hauling phase of the project will coordinate with Caltrans District 8 staff to ensure that the vehicles leaving the site do not exceed the weight limitation.

Response 2-2 The comment is a request that SAWCo and/or the operator keep Caltrans staff informed of the project. The operator will notify Caltrans staff identified in the comment letter prior to initiating any off-site hauling in order to ensure that the vehicles being used to haul the material meet requirements for conveyance on the State Highway System.



South Coast Air Quality Management District

21865 Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, CA 91765-4178

(909) 396-2000 • www.aqmd.gov

SENT VIA USPS AND ELECTRONIC MAIL:

wcarvalho@ci.upland.ca.us

July 28, 2015

Wayne Carvalho, Contract Senior Planner
City of Upland, Community Development Department
460 North Euclid Avenue
Upland, CA 91785

Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration (Draft MND) for the Proposed Cucamonga Creek Wash Repair

The South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) staff appreciates the opportunity to comment on the above-mentioned document as a commenting agency. The following comments are meant as guidance for the Lead Agency and should be incorporated into the Final Mitigated Negative Declaration.

In the project description, the lead agency proposes to repair the existing crosswalls used for water conservation in Cucamonga Creek. The project involves the excavation and relocation of approximately 200,000 cubic yards of aggregate material followed by crushing, sorting, and exporting the material off-site. The lead agency intends to use portable aggregate crushing and screening equipment for approximately five years. The SCAQMD staff has concerns regarding compliance with local rules and regulations as well as the assumptions used in the air quality analysis, which might have underestimated the air quality impacts. Please see the attachment for more information.

Please provide the SCAQMD with written responses to all comments contained herein prior to the adoption of the Final MND. SCAQMD staff is available to work with the Lead Agency to address these issues and any other air quality questions that may arise. If you have any questions regarding this letter, please contact me at jcheng@aqmd.gov or call me at (909) 396-2448.

Sincerely,

Jillian Wong

Jillian Wong, Ph.D.

Program Supervisor

Planning, Rule Development & Area Sources

JW:JC

SBC150630-19

Control Number

Attachment

Attachment

Applicable Rules and Regulations

In the Project Description of the Draft MND, the lead agency intends to use portable aggregate crushing and screening equipment for approximately five years. The Final MND should include a discussion on how the project will comply with the following Rules and Regulations.

California Code of Regulations

1. Article 5 – Section 2450 – 2465 – The statewide program for the registration and regulation of portable engines and equipment units (Portable Equipment Registration Program – PERP) would not be applicable. The engine or equipment unit may not meet the definition of portable as defined in section 2452 of this regulation. Due to the scope of work and length of the project, the lead agency would be required to obtain local district permits for aggregate equipment and operations.

3-1

SCAQMD Rules

2. The Final MND should include a discussion on how the project will comply with the following SCAQMD Rules:
 - a. Rule 201 – Permit to Construct – The lead agency should obtain written authorization for the construction/installation of any equipment that may cause or control air contaminants. If there are permit questions concerning the aggregate processing equipment, they can be directed to Engineering and Compliance Staff at (909) 396-2315. The SCAQMD should be identified as a responsible agency under CEQA.
 - b. Rule 203 – Permit to Operate – The lead agency should obtain a written permit to operate. If there are permit questions concerning the aggregate processing equipment, they can be directed to Engineering and Compliance Staff at (909) 396-2315. The SCAQMD should be identified as a responsible agency under CEQA.
 - c. Rule 403(e) – Additional Requirements for Large Operations – The project will disturb an area greater than 50 acres. The lead agency states that 200,000 cubic yards of aggregate material is equivalent to 41.31 acres, but does not provide any supporting documentation of this claim. Additionally, the lead agency should also include any surface areas that is disturbed or traveled on as a result of this project. The lead agency should discuss and provide additional details on how the project will comply with Rule 403(e).
 - d. Rule 1157 - PM10 Emission Reduction From Aggregate and Related Operations – The lead agency should discuss and provide additional details on how the project will comply with Rule 1157.

3-2

3-3

3-4

3-5

Air Quality Analysis

3. The lead agency estimates that aggregate material will be hauled approximately 10 miles because “aggregate material is heavy and relatively expensive to haul.” SCAQMD staff recommends providing additional details and locations on haul lengths that can be verified and supported by documentation and distances. The air quality impacts should be re-analyzed using the appropriate trip lengths.

3-6

4. During Excavation and Crosswall activity it is unclear how the lead agency arrived at 85 loads per day and 15,000 total trips since 200,000 cubic yards (300,000 tons) of aggregate is expected to be relocated.

Based on 20 cubic yards per truck, this would result in approximately 10,000 one-way trips or 20,000 round trips. This discrepancy should be clarified in the Final MND.

$200,000 \text{ cu yds of aggregate} / 20 \text{ cu yds per truck} = 10,000 \text{ one-way truck trips}$

$7 \text{ months} \times 26 \text{ days} = 182 \text{ working days.}$

$20,000 \text{ round trip trucks} / 182 \text{ days} = 110 \text{ trucks per day}$

3-7

Based on 20 tons per truck, this would result in approximately 15,000 one-way trips or 30,000 round trips. This discrepancy should be clarified in the Final MND.

$300,000 \text{ tons of aggregate} / 20 \text{ tons per truck} = 15,000 \text{ one-way truck trips}$

$7 \text{ months} \times 26 \text{ days} = 182 \text{ working days.}$

$30,000 \text{ round trip trucks} / 182 \text{ days} = 272 \text{ trucks per day}$

5. Operational emissions were not analyzed in the Draft MND. Section 1.F of the Technical Appendices states that the project is not a source of long-term operational emissions. The project is expected to last five years and is considered a long-term project. SCAQMD staff recommends conducting an operational air quality analysis and comparing emissions to SCAQMD operational thresholds.

3-8

6. The SCAQMD staff is concerned that the existing sensitive receptors will be exposed to significant regional and localized operational impacts, mostly from the daily truck activities that will likely operate using diesel fuel. Sensitive receptors living next the proposed Project site that are exposed to emissions from on-site truck activities (entering the site, queuing before loading and unloading and exiting the site) and sensitive receptors along the truck routes will also be exposed to diesel particulate matter emissions that are determined by the California Air Resources Board (CARB) to be carcinogenic (something that is directly involved in causing cancer).

Based on information in the Draft MND the entire proposed project site is essentially located within 1,000 feet of existing sensitive receptors: single-family residences east and west of the proposed project. As a general reference guide for evaluating and reducing air pollution impacts associated with new projects that go through the land-use decision making process, the California Air Resources Board (CARB) has provided the CARB Air Quality and Land Use Handbook (CARB Land Use Handbook). Based on guidance from the CARB Land Use Handbook, CARB recommends a buffer of at least 1,000 feet between land uses that will have 100 or more trucks per day.¹

3-9

Since the proposed project is expected to generate more than 100 truck trips per day and the proposed haul route is approximately 100 feet east of the nearest residential sensitive receptor. SCAQMD staff recommends that the lead agency conduct a mobile source health risk assessment (HRA)² to disclose the potential health risks to the residents from vehicles that use the truck routes.

¹ CARB Air Quality and Land Use Handbook: <http://www.arb.ca.gov/ch/handbook.pdf>. Guidance is for siting new sensitive land uses within 1,000 feet of a distribution center, Page 4. The buffer is a neutral mitigation measure provided to minimize truck activity emission impacts to sensitive receptors.

² "Health Risk Assessment Guidance for Analyzing Cancer Risk from Mobile Source Diesel Idling Emissions for CEQA Air Quality Analysis" Accessed at: <http://www.aqmd.gov/home/regulations/ceqa/air-quality-analysis-handbook/mobile-source-toxics-analysis>

Letter 3 South Coast Air Quality Management District, July 28, 2015

Response 3-1 The comment states that the Lead Agency will be required to obtain local SCAQMD permits for the operation of aggregate equipment and operations (portable engines and processing equipment) because of the scope and length of the activities proposed in Phase 2. The operator will work with AQMD to obtain all necessary permits prior to commencement of Phase 2 activities. To clarify this, a line item has been added to Page 46 of the Initial Study that lists “Other Public Agencies who’s Approval is Required”.

- SCAQMD – permits to construct and operate portable equipment during sorting/stockpiling of aggregate material.

In addition, the requirement will be included in the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program adopted with the Mitigated Negative Declaration.

Response 3-2 See Response to Comment 3-1 regarding permit requirements.

Response 3-3 See Response to Comment 3-1 regarding permit requirements.

Response 3-4 The comment is a request for additional information on the size of the area of disturbance identified in the Initial Study. The 41.31 acres identified in the Initial Study were determined based on the Jurisdictional Delineation conducted as part of the Streambed Alteration Agreement between the San Antonio Water Company and the California Department of Fish and Game. This does not include the northerly haul road as it already exists and is used periodically by San Antonio Water Company San Bernardino County Flood Control District during their routine facilities inspections. The area identified for stockpiling, sorting, processing is also totally disturbed by previous flood control activities when the Flood Control District conducted a desilting operation behind the dam that resulted in the creation of the existing stockpile. Finally, the southerly haul road is an existing unpaved road that, again, is used periodically by San Antonio Water Company San Bernardino County Flood Control District during their routine facilities inspections.

With regard to compliance with Rule 403, as part of the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program for the project, Mitigation Measures for Air Quality have been

augmented to describe the Best Management Practices (BMPs) that the operator will use to comply with Rule 403. These BMPs are implicit in the Air Quality analysis conducted for the project and were assumed in the CALEEMOD modeling.

A copy of the MMRP has been attached to the responses for AQMD staff's convenience.

Response 3-5 The comment cites SCAQMD Rule 1157 that governs PM10- emissions aggregate and related operations. Rule 1157 provides guidance on how an aggregate processing facility must operate in order to minimize the generation and/or dissemination of particulate matter from the site, and includes a number required actions to ensure compliance.

The operator of the site is currently preparing a PM-10 Dust Control Plan that identifies BMPs to be implemented during stockpiling, sorting and hauling. BMPs set forth in Rule 403 for control of particulate matter during construction activities include material crushing, earth moving activities, stockpiling and bulk material handling, export of bulk material, road shoulder maintenance, material screening, vehicle staging, truck loading, and stabilization of unpaved roads and parking areas. Compliance with Rule 403 was included as a requirement in the project's Initial Study and BMPs have been itemized in the MMRP prepared for the project. Many of the BMPs included in Rule 403 are also required under Rule 1157. As part of the PM-10 Dust Control Plan, the operator will implement the General Performance Standards outlined in Rule 1157, as they apply to Phase 2 of the project. This will be reviewed by SCAQMD staff in their review of the application for a Permit to Construct/Permit to Operate.

In addition, the operator is required to the implement a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan that includes additional BMPs for control of site runoff and trackout of material from the project site. Many of these BMPs are similar to the actions that will be required to comply with Rule 1157.

Response 3-6 As a contractor, the operation intends to utilize the aggregate material in grading and landscaping projects generally within the local area. The trip length utilized to evaluate air quality impacts was identified by the operator as the average trip length. Because the operator is a contractor, he must bid on grading/landscaping contracts and cannot provide specific trip lengths since each project would be located at a different site. However, because the operator is a local contractor

and has been working locally, the average trip length of 10 miles was an appropriate length to evaluate, since some trips would be relative short while others would be longer.

Response 3-7 The number of truck trips attributed to Phase 1 of the project was arrived at by assuming that a fully loaded haul truck could carry 20 tons of aggregate material between the crosswalls and the stockpile area. We have recalculated the numbers and arrive at the following:

300,000 tons of material at 20 tons per truckload = 15,000 trucks

7 months to complete the project working 6 days per week = 182 days

300,000 tons of material over 182 days = 1,648 tons per day. The Initial Study assumed 1,700 tons per day as a conservative estimate leading to an estimated 85 loads per day or 170 round trips

Trucks were assumed to make two way trips for each load – Full/empty

Response 3-8 The comment is correct that the operation is anticipated to last 5 years, but due to the nature of the project and its relatively short life span this is considered to be a short- term project. The project is not an industrial development, such as a mining operation or logistics operation, that once constructed, would continue to generate additional emissions associated with an industrial site (including employee vehicle tips, other truck haul trips, and stationary emissions) that could operate for decades. At the end of five years, the project ends, the equipment is removed, and the stockpile area is returned to a natural state as unirrigated open space.

Long-term operational emissions are the daily emissions from the operational activities of the project once construction has ended. A project with operational emissions would have a building or a use, such as a park, that would encourage the generation of vehicular trips for an indefinite/on-going period of time (as long as homes exist and are occupied [for residential projects] and/or commercial uses are in business and creating on-site area sourced emissions and also generating vehicle trips).

There have been plenty of large projects with construction schedules that last 5 years or more, such as the Colton Hub Center Specific Plan (Colton), The Villages of Lakeview SP (Riverside County), and the World Logistics Center (Highland Fairview, in Moreno Valley) to name a few which do not have to then compare

their construction-related emissions to operational thresholds because of the extended construction time. Is there a section in the current SCAQMD Air Quality Handbook (1993) that identifies that construction activities that last 5 years or more are considered to be long-term.?

Response 3-9 The current methodological protocols required by SCAQMD and ARB when studying the health risk posed by diesel PM assume the following:

- (1) 24-hour constant exposure;
- (2) 350 days a year (the OEHHA assumption that allows for a 2-week period away from home each year); and
- (3) for a continuous period lasting 70 years.

These are extremely conservative assumptions that are not replicated in reality. Most people are indoors for 18-20 hours a day (at their place of employment or home) and most people do not live in the same location for a 70-year period. In fact, the OEHHA observed that perhaps only 5 to 10 percent of the population has a continuous residency of greater than 30 years (OEHHA 2012). Thus, the health risk assessments prepared pursuant to these protocols over-estimate the risk of cancer associated with diesel PM exposure.

In conclusion:

- (1) the project will not involve extensive idling adjacent to sensitive receptors (just the trucks passing by);
- 2) the aggregate sorting and hauling will take approximately 5 years or less; and
- (3) the haul trips would only occur if/when a customer needs the aggregate and will not be occurring on a daily basis.

Source: Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment. 2012. Air Toxics Hot Spots Program Risk Assessment Guidelines: Revised Technical Support Document for Exposure Assessment And Stochastic Analysis. Website: http://oehha.ca.gov/air/hot_spots/tsd082712.html.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

1416 NINTH STREET, P.O. BOX 942836
SACRAMENTO, CA 94236-0001
(916) 653-5791

RECEIVED

AUG 03 2015



DEVELOPMENT SERV DEPT

JUL 30 2015

Mr. Wayne Carvalho, Contract Senior Planner
City of Upland
460 North Euclid Avenue
Upland, California 91785

Notice of Availability of a Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration – Cucamonga Crosswalls
Maintenance Project
San Bernardino County

Dear Mr. Carvalho:

We have reviewed your submittal entitled *Notice of Availability of a Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration* (Notice) for the above referenced project, which describes maintenance work to be completed in Cucamonga Creek Wash (Basin). The Notice proposes to excavate and relocate approximately 200,000 cubic yards of aggregate material retained by existing concrete crosswalls located within the Basin north of Cucamonga Creek Debris Dam. The material will be placed in an existing stockpile area located approximately 500 feet south of the dam.

Cucamonga Creek Debris Dam, No. 87-9, is currently under our jurisdiction for dam safety. Based on the information provided, the work described is considered routine maintenance and will not affect the safety of the dam. Therefore, no application will be required, provided that construction activities will not impact the dam or modifications are not made to the dam or its ancillary structures. Please notify Area Engineer Eric Wulff at (916) 227-5477 prior to implementation of this project so that we may have the opportunity to observe the work.

4-1

If the work will entail any modifications to the dam or its ancillary structures, an application filed in duplicate, together with plans, specifications, and the appropriate filing fee must be filed with the Division of Safety of Dams. All dam safety related issues must be resolved prior to approval of the application, and the work must be performed under the direction of a Civil Engineer registered in California. Sharon Tapia, our Design Engineering Branch Chief, is responsible for the application process and can be reached at (916) 227-4660.

4-2

If you have any questions or need additional information, you may contact Office Engineer Roberto Cervantes at (916) 227-4601 or me at (916) 227-4600.

Sincerely,

Shawn O. Jones, Regional Engineer
Southern Region
Field Engineering Branch
Division of Safety of Dams

cc: (See attached list.)

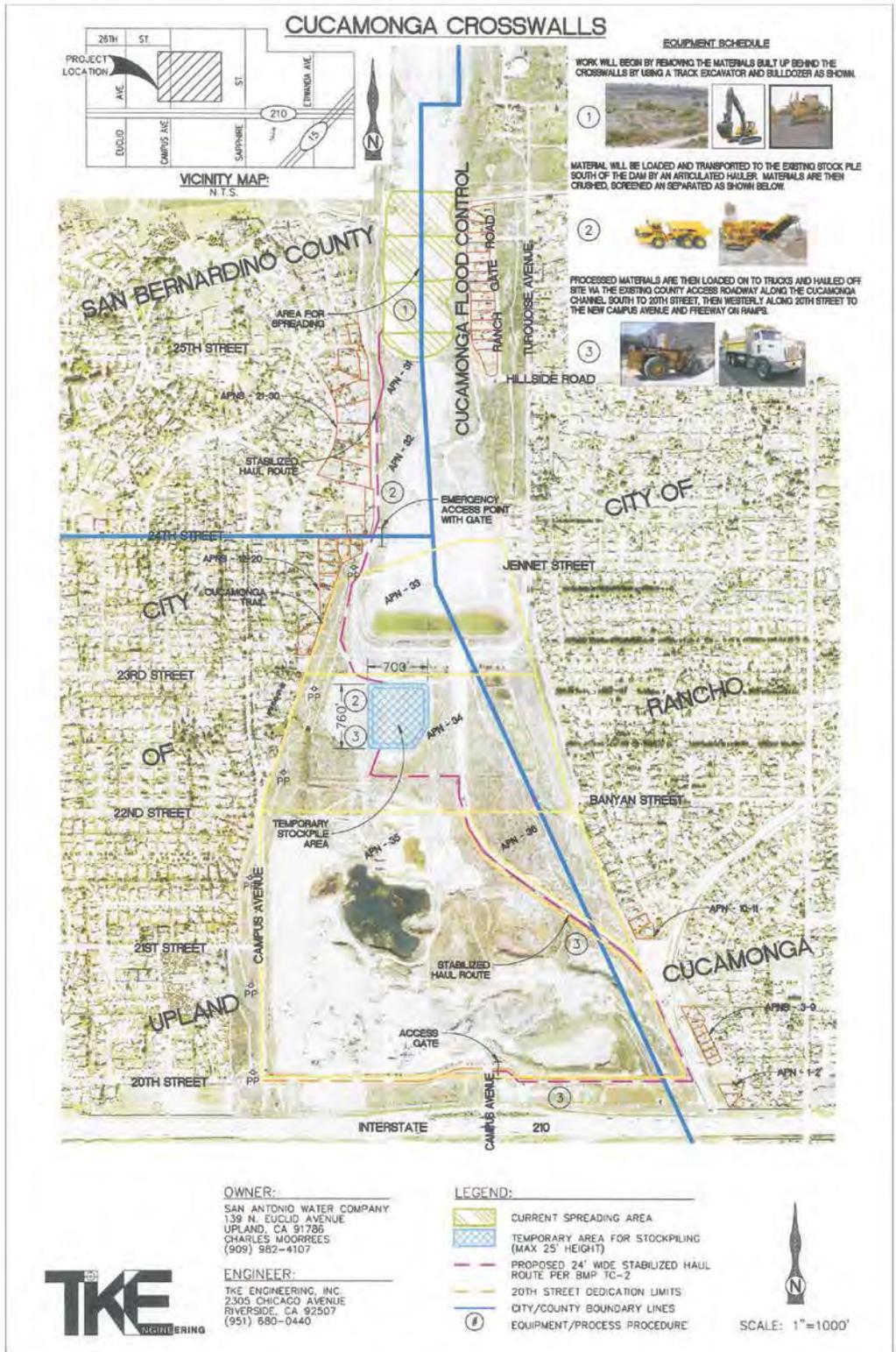
cc: Ms. Nadell Gayou
Resources Agency Project Coordinator
Environmental Review Section
Division of Statewide Integrated Water Management
901 P Street
Sacramento, California 95814

Governor's Office of Planning and Research
State Clearinghouse
Post Office Box 3044
Sacramento, California 95812-3044

Letter 4 Department of Water Resources July 30, 2015

Response 4-1 The maintenance and repair of the crosswalls will be done further upstream away from the dam. In addition, the proposed haul road takes trucks around the dam so that no trucks will traverse the dam. In addition, the proposed activities will occur approximately ½ mile north of the dam as shown in the attached exhibit.

Response 4-2 See response to comment 4-1 regarding dam modifications.



Overall Project Site Plan
Cucamonga Crosswalls Maintenance Project

Exhibit
3



Department of Public Works
Environmental & Construction • Flood Control
Operations • Solid Waste Management
Surveyor • Transportation

Gerry Newcombe
Director

LETTER 5

July 29, 2015

File: 10(ENV)-4.01

Wayne Carvalho, Contract Senior Planner
City of Upland, Community Development Department
460 N. Euclid Avenue
Upland, CA. 91785
wcarvalho@ci.upland.ca.us

RE: CEQA – NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY OF A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION FOR THE SAN ANTONIO WATER COMPANY'S PROPOSED CUCAMONGA CROSSWALLS MAINTENANCE PROJECT FOR THE CITY OF UPLAND

Dear Mr. Carvalho:

Thank you for giving the San Bernardino County Department of Public Works the opportunity to comment on the above-referenced project. **We received this request on June 29, 2015**, and pursuant to our review, the following comments are provided:

Water Resources Division (Mary Lou Mermilliod, PWE III, 909-387-8213):

- 1. We recommend the Cities of Rancho Cucamonga and Upland, in addition to the County of San Bernardino, establish adequate provisions for intercepting and conducting the accumulated drainage around or through the site in a manner that will not adversely affect adjacent or downstream properties. 5-1
- 2. Prior to any activity on Flood Control District (District) right-of-way, a permit shall be obtained from the District's Permits/Operations Support Division, Permit Section. Other on-site or off-site improvements may be required which cannot be determined at this time. 5-2

Environmental Management Division (Marc Rodabaugh, Stormwater Program Manager, 909-387-8112):

- 1. While the environmental document does discuss compliance with the State's Construction General Permit during this project, I believe the activities to be performed over the 5 year project life fall under those activities (mining and processing, 40CFR 436) requiring coverage under the Industrial General Permit. This should be addressed. 5-3

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

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Chief Executive Officer

Transportation Planning Division (Jinghui Bradley, PWE III, 909-387-8173):

1. Three (3) water access points on 24th Street and 26th Street in the County will be used by the contractor. Which routes will the water truck use? How many trips per day? Mitigation is required if it is significant. | 5-4
2. Except for the item above, no construction traffic should be allowed on County roads. | 5-5

Flood Control Planning Division (David Lovell, PWE III, 909-387-7964):

1. The proposed project is within the District's Cucamonga Creek and Crosswalls area upstream of the Cucamonga Dam, COE. The proposed project fails to specify which of the (13) crosswalls within Cucamonga Creek will be subjected to this proposal. Also, the lower diagonal crosswalls are a part of the Cucamonga Dam, COE, designed to divert flows to the center of the debris basin and not a part of the District's (13) crosswalls. | 5-6

If you have any questions, please contact the individuals who provided the specific comment, as listed above.

Sincerely,



NIDHAM ARAM ALRAYES, MSCE, PE, QSD/P
Public Works Engineer III
Environmental Management

NAA/PE/sr

Letter 5 San Bernardino County Department of Public Works,
July 29, 2015

Response 5-1 Both phases of the project will require the implementation of SWPPPs for their respective activities. Best Management Practices (BMPs) include controlling run-off to prevent it from entering the sites and/or running off-site in a manner that could result problems downstream.

Response 5-2 The San Antonio Water Company (SAWCo) and the County of San Bernardino Flood Control District are partners in this project. SAWCo has a permit from San Bernardino County Flood Control District (SBCFCD) that will be updated to include final design of the Crosswalls Maintenance and Repair project, if necessary. SBCFCD is a participant and is working with SAWCo to remove the existing stockpile south of the dam, which has been in place since 2008 when SBCFCD conducted a desilting operation behind the dam.

Response 5-3 The operator is in the process of preparing SWPPPs for both phases of the project, including coverage under the State's Industrial General Permit for Phase 2.

Response 5-4 Water trucks will fill up at the hydrants several times per day during operation and will take the most direct route between the hydrants and the project site. The number of trips per day is dependent on the weather and would vary from day to day.

Response 5-5 All traffic will enter/exit the site through the 20th Street/Campus Avenue gate. There is no access from the neighborhoods.

Response 5-6 The crosswalls that will be repaired are shown in Exhibit 3 of the Draft Initial Study.

LETTER 6

From: [Wayne Carvalho](#)
To: [Nancy Ferguson](#)
Cc: cmoorrees@sawaterco.com; [Tonya Pace](#)
Subject: FW: Recap of phone call with Rosa Durst regarding Cucamonga Crosswalls Complaint
Date: Tuesday, July 21, 2015 10:25:37 AM

Nancy-

Email with Rosa Durst's concerns.

*Wayne Carvalho | Contract Senior Planner
Development Services Department
City of Upland
460 N. Euclid Avenue
Upland, CA 91786-4732
(909) 931-4398*

From: Shelley Dolney
Sent: Thursday, July 16, 2015 7:02 PM
To: Tonya Pace; Jeff Zwack; Wayne Carvalho; Wayne Carvalho
Cc: Keri Johnson; Melecio Picazo; Colleen Sendldorfer
Subject: Recap of phone call with Rosa Durst regarding Cucamonga Crosswalls Complaint

Team:

I spoke to Rosa Durst and her husband this afternoon on speaker phone. She has confirmed that she no longer wants a special meeting. She stated her and her local neighbors will be going to the Administrative Committee meeting on August 11th.

She made several points of concern during the call:

- 1- There is an error on page #29 of the document that Wayne brought out on 7/14. There is a photograph and it is listed with the following comment: "looking east from 20th street cul-de-sac at existing stockpile. She said the picture shown is of her house and it is on Trailview Court. So, directionally, the picture presented is incorrect. She knows it is her house because her car is parked in the driveway. | 6-1
- 2- She wants to make sure that the meeting on 8/11 is presenting a display of the route maps. The route maps in the document are not clear so she can't see where the route really goes. | 6-2
- 3- They are concerned about the noise issue; specifically the rock crusher. There is a concern about how loud that will be. | 6-3
- 4- The existing stockpile is from the water district and it was left there more than 5 years. It is even referred to in the document (as "existing stockpile") – so it is not an old Caltrans project as someone previously thought. | 6-4
- 5- The existing stockpile is taller than their house, it is referred to in the document as 30 feet high – someone that they spoke to previously thought that might be an exaggeration, but | 6-5

the document actually refers to it.

- 6- Regarding dust reduction. It mentions watering the site in the document that they have but it also mentions covering the trucks. But, later in the document it does not say that the cover on the trucks is required in this project. Please clarify, they have a specific concern about dust because of Mr. Durst's illness. 6-6
- 7- The want a proper City number to call if they have issues with the site, she said that last July there were some quads running up on the dirt pile and they called Upland PD, who said that the site was in Rancho, then Rancho transferred them back to Upland. It was a mess, by the time they figured it out, the quads were gone. 6-7
- 8- The contractor listed on the report is out of the area, similar to item #7, they want someone to call that is local if they have a concern about the project. 6-8
- 9- They have a concern about the schedule and allowed work times. It specifically says in the document (Pg. #13 – Construction schedule & equipment) that the can start work at 7AM and work Monday through Saturday for 7 months. Then on Pg. #14, processing-stockpiling-hauling, it mentions that it is a Monday through Friday schedule for 5 years. And, it mentions that the material would be removed "as needed." Their concern is that that the material may be there for longer than 5 years if it is not needed (similar to the other stock pile that was never removed). 6-9
- 10- She wants to make sure that the people attending the ADCOM meeting will be able to speak. I let her know that comments are allowed during the meeting. 6-10
- 11- She wants minutes from the meeting – I told her that ADCOM typically prepares action minutes, but if there is public concern we can definitely prepare a summary of concerns in the minutes. 6-11

I went over all this information with her a second time to confirm I captured her concerns. And, I confirmed a second time that she no longer wanted a special meeting. I let her know that either her or neighbors can call in with any additional concerns that she wanted addressed between now and the meeting date.

Thank you,

Shelley Dolney
Senior Administrative Assistant
City of Upland | Development Services Department
460 N. Euclid Avenue | Upland, CA 91786
P. 909-931-4139 | F. 909-931-4321
sdolney@ci.upland.ca.us

From: [Wayne Carvalho](#)
To: [Nancy Ferguson](#); cmoorrees@sawaterco.com
Subject: Fwd: Proposed Cucamonga Crosswalls Maintenance and Repair Project, City of Upland, San Bernardino County, CA (EAR-0028) & Site Plan Review No. 12-17
Date: Thursday, July 30, 2015 6:31:53 AM

FYI.

Email from the Dursts.

----- Original message -----

From: Thane & Rosa Durst <riverdursts@gmail.com>
Date: 07/29/2015 6:00 PM (GMT-08:00)
To: Shelley Dolney <sdolney@ci.upland.ca.us>
Cc: Wayne Carvalho <wcarvalho@ci.upland.ca.us>
Subject: Proposed Cucamonga Crosswalls Maintenance and Repair Project, City of Upland, San Bernardino County, CA (EAR-0028) & Site Plan Review No. 12-17

Dear Ms. Dolney, Mr. Carvalho, and Members of the City of Upland Administrative Committee:

The purpose of this e-mail is to provide you our input regarding the subject (proposed) maintenance and repair project and the Initial Study/Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration.

Our names are Thane M. Durst and Rosa E. Moran-Durst. We reside at 680 Trail View Court, Upland, CA. Our home is located on a cul-de-sac, with a total of 6 residences, between 22nd and 23rd streets, off of Campus Avenue, adjacent to (in very close proximity) to the site of the proposed maintenance and repair project of the Cucamonga Crosswalls. We are very concerned over the content of the Cucamonga Crosswall Maintenance Project Initial Study (referred to from this point on as "the report") as well as the "Notice of Intent to Adopt Mitigated Negative Declaration and Hold Public Hearing" (referred to from this point on as "the notice").

In regard to "the Notice": this Notice was so poorly written that it ***provided so little information raising many questions, concerns and fears***. This was certainly not a proper public notification informing the residents of what was to occur and the impact the project would have on the quality of their lives. In fact, the Notice smacked of deliberately withholding key and vital information so that no oppositions or questions would be raised. We are not alone in this opinion amongst the many residents here off of Campus Avenue. It was not sufficient notice to be told that anyone could obtain and read the report using the website or by going to City Hall to review it. The residents should have been given enough information in the Public Notice so make an informed and educated decision to seek out more information. The manner in which the public notice downplays and minimizes this project is absolutely wrong and deceitful. Why not include along with the public notice a brief yet relevant description of the proposed project so as to fully inform the residents of the complete nature of the project and its possible impact on their quality of life here in the City of Upland--"the City of Gracious Living".

In addition, upon receipt of the public notice, we made 6 telephone calls in an attempt to obtain more information as urged in the notice. Four of these phone calls were made to the number listed on the notice as 909-931-4130. We left messages with City employees answering that phone line and left 4 voice messages. It wasn't until I spoke with "Vaughn or Bon", a nice female employee that we learned our messages had been forwarded to Mr. Carvalho and yet we had not received any return calls over a 10-business day period. That's when we called City Hall at which time Colleen gave us the telephone numbers for Jeff Swack, Tonia Pace and Shelley Doleny. Not until we spoke with Jeff and Shelley did we finally get a returned phone call from Mr. Carvalho. However, this raises further concerns, questions and issues. **Fact: the public's access to information is limited and restricted when the public is not able to get the information it seeks**—for example, we fully understand that Mr. Carvalho is a contracted employee, working limited hours. Further, according to Mr. Carvalho, at the time when we spoke, he stated "he had just been assigned this project two weeks earlier and was not yet familiar with the specifics of the project." He could not answer most of the questions we asked during our telephone conversation. He dutifully kept referring us to the website to review the report or to go to the City Hall of look at the document there. Some of the residents do not own computers! Others are not as technologically abled! Third, if you send out a public notice that states, "If you have any questions, please contact Wayne Carvalho at 909-931-4130 or" , then why does the designated point person/contact not have the basic information to answer questions and why does it take so many attempts to reach this person. We want to make it clear here, Mr. Carvalho is not at fault here—it is the City of Upland for not following through ensuring the the public's access to information was hampered in any manner and that the City ensure sufficient information was provided in the public notice so that the public was not blindsided. Later we learned that the telephone number on the public notice to reach Mr. Carvalho was not correct—another misstep which just added to the lack of confidence in this process.

6-13

In regard to the report—there are many errors and many more questions and issues raised after we reviewed it. We do not understand how the City can proceed to adopt and approve a project that in writing contains many mistakes and is incomplete—it is a poorly written and an unacceptable compilation of stats thrown together. Who wrote this report anyway? Therefore, we are strongly urging that the approval of this report be continued until such time that a complete and accurate report is disseminated and available for public review. Also, we strongly urge and request that the public hearing of this report be held before the full Planning Council at a later time, at 6:30 pm or later, so that those residents who are employed may be able to attend.

6-14

First, many of the exhibits are not accurately described—wrong streets, etc. On page 2, the report contains a summary of the work to be done and the routes that will be used to haul off the material. Again, in view of the mistakes in the identification of streets and locations, this portion thoroughly needs to be fact checked. We request that a clear map be displayed at the public meeting where the routes and work locations can be easily identified and viewed from the public seating area.

6-15

The existing stockpile has been there for over 6 years. Over six years ago, residents were advised that the stockpile would be removed in 5 years! Now the project will add another 200,000 cubic yards.

6-16

Here is a summary of concerns:

The work is schedule first over a 7 month period then an additional 5 years to process the material. We are concerned about the 5 years. The work schedule for those five years is cited in the report to be Monday thru Saturday, from 7 am to 5 pm. To process the material, the report cites the use of a rock crusher. Our quality of life along Campus Aveue from just north of the dam to the south to 22nd street will be so horrible impacted for FIVE YEARS!! The noise, the dust, the pounding 6 days a week for five years is horrible.

6-17

What steps is the City taking to ensure the quality of life of the residents is not so negatively impacted.? The rock crusher noise will be heard over the existing stockpile on the west and over the sound curtains to the east. The report also cites 85 to 100 dump truckloads of materials to be transported every day! So now we have the rock crusher, the incessant sound of dump trucks, and other earthmoving equipment.

6-18

Look at page 8, the assumption is made that the contractor is able to market the material based on continued processing after mobilization of equipment and recouping the cost to mobilize. What is the City doing to guarantee that the contractor will complete the work in 5 years? What steps is the City putting in place to take in case the contractor fails to complete the work in 5 years? Is there a back up plan? He will utilize the stockpiled material when he has a project requiring the aggregate material according to the report!

6-19

The report cites the contractor will use water to control fugitive dust. Industry standards require covers on trucks hauling such aggregate material. Mr. Durst has a compromised respiratory system and is under continuous doctor's care for his condition. Why are the contractors' trucks not being covered? The report only mentions the use of water to control dust.

6-20

The current stockpile is 30-35 feet high and overlooks our residence. It is higher than our 2 story house and is very close to our residence. Look at page 29, the home mistakenly identified as on 20th street is our home on Trail View Court. The existing stockpile is about 100 yard from our property. If the 85-100 dump trucks will be traveling along the westerly side of the existing stockpile, then those trucks will be moving along our property. The rumbling, the vibrations of the heavy loads will more than likely ca use pr4operty damage to our perimeter wall. What will the City do about this?

6-21

Letter 6 Ms. Rosa Durst, July 21 and July 30, 2015

- Response 6-1 Captions for photographs have been reviewed and corrected as needed.
- Response 6-2 The meeting of August 11 will include a powerpoint presentation including relevant exhibits to show the elements of the project.
- Response 6-3 A noise study was prepared for both phases of the project. For Phase 2, the Noise Study found that due to the size of the existing stockpile, it would attenuate noise generated by on-site activities to keep the noise decibel within the City's required noise standards. Prior to commencement of drawdown of the existing stockpile, a noise specialist will be on site to evaluate noise and identify mitigation for attenuation in order to ensure that site activities do not generate noise levels above the City's required noise standards at the property line.
- Response 6-4 The existing stockpile was created when the San Bernardino County Flood Control District conducted desilting operations behind the dam in 2008.
- Response 6-5 The engineer's site plan was used to identify the height of the existing stockpile and was measured from the toe of slope to the top of slope. This is based on the elevation of the wash and is not related to the elevation of the adjacent properties.
- Response 6-6 Both phases of the project are subject to South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Rule 403 which requires a number of Best Management Practices (BMPs) for the control of fugitive dust. With regard specifically to Phase 2 where the stockpiles will be drawn down over a 5 year period, SCAQMD will issue a Permit to Construct/Permit to Operate equipment at the site. Additional requirements related to the permits will likely be placed on the Phase 2 activities due to the location of the stockpile area related to the neighborhood.
- Response 6-7 Prior to commencement of site activities in each phase, the residents will be provided with contact information for a City representative, a Water Company representative, and an operator's representative.

- Response 6-8 See response 6-7.
- Response 6-9 The comment is correct, because there are two phases to the project, there are two schedules. The crosswalls maintenance and repair project would take approximately 7 months and activities would be conducted 6 days a week in order to expedite the work ahead of the next rainy season. Phase 2 activities would occur Monday through Friday with no weekend work allowed. The 5-year period is being proposed by the operator who believes that both stockpiles can be depleted within 5 years.
- Response 6-10 The ADCOM meeting is a public meeting with time set aside for public comments.
- Response 6-11 The ADCOM typically prepares only action minutes that summarize the actions taken by the committee. The City may, if requested provide a summary of the residents' concerns as part of the minutes.
- Response 6-12 The Notice of Availability prepared for the project is a standard notice published for projects that require a public review of an environmental document and/or a public hearing. The notice contains a short description of the project and it is the intent of the notice to provide contact information to interested parties that may want additional information, including a copy of the Draft Initial Study which describes the project and potential environmental impacts in detail. Copies of the Initial Study were available at City Hall and the Library as indicated in the notice.
- Response 6-13 The City of Upland appreciates this comment regarding difficulty in getting information from a contract employee. The City uses contract employees in certain projects to facilitate the processing and to save tax-payer dollars. In this case, Mr. Carvalho's hourly rate was paid for by SAWCO. In addition, the City saves tax payer dollars using contract employees due to the fact that the City does not pay for benefit costs for contract employees. The challenge of having a part-time, contract employee with limited hours is the response time for answering the public's questions. In the future, we will strive to provide multiple phone numbers in public notices and on the City's web-site, and provide the public with options in how they obtain information so they can obtain information without waiting for long periods of time.

Response 6-14 The project's Initial Study was prepared in a standard format as allowed under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and the City of Upland's guidelines for implementing CEQA. The Initial Study included a number of focused technical studies prepared by experts in their respective fields. The consultant preparing the Initial Study then takes the studies and answers the questions on the CEQA checklist.

The comment does not provide any examples of errors, mistakes, or unacceptable compilations of stats that can be specifically addressed herein.

The authors of the report are all listed in Chapter 5 of the Initial Study.

The timing of the ADCOM meeting should be addressed by the City of Upland

Response 6-15 One photo with a mislabeled caption was identified in this letter. In another resident's letter, 2 other captions are identified as being mislabeled. These will be corrected in the Final Initial Study as outlined in the Errata to the document.

An exhibit showing both phases of the project site is included in the Project Description (Exhibit 3). Then Exhibit 4 shows an enlargement of the stockpile area where sorting/stockpiling and processing will occur. These exhibits will be included in a powerpoint presentation at the ADCOM meeting.

Response 6-16 Phase 1 of the project is required to allow SAWCo to return its facilities to full functionality by removing the aggregate material that has accumulated over time behind the crosswalls. In order to do this, the material must be removed from behind the dam and stored in another location where it can be sorted and processed, then hauled off site. The existing stockpile is a different type of material, predominantly silt and sand removed from behind the dam by San Bernardino County Flood Control District. The operator has indicated that it will take approximately 5 years to deplete both stockpiles given the upturn in the economy whereby residential and commercial projects are again being developed and the need for this material is in demand once again.

Response 6-17 The rock crusher described in the project description would not be used on a daily basis because not all of the material being excavated from the wash is

large enough to require crushing. Material will be sorted and stockpiled according to size. As orders are filled, a loader would go to specific stockpiles and grab material to load into trucks. Because the material has been sorted initially, additional processing, including crushing, would not always be required.

With regard to operating days, Phase 2 is proposed to occur Monday through Friday and not 6 days per week, that is only Phase 1.

Response 6-18 The 85 truckloads per day will haul the material out of the wash to the stockpile area for a period of approximately 7 months. The approximately 100 trucks per day are associated with Phase 2 of the project. The haul route between the stockpile area and the exit onto 20th Street is shown on Exhibit 3. Trucks leaving the stockpile area will travel east then south along the Cucamonga Creek Channel and will not drive past the residences on the west side of the wash.

Response 6-19 Response 6-19 The City will ensure that the contractor will complete hauling off materials, including removal of the existing stockpile within the 5-year timeframe, if possible. Staff will condition the project to require City approval for any activities exceeding the 5-years. If there is a need to extend this timeframe, SAWCO and the City will need to revisit the project to determine the reasons for any proposed extension and will determine if the request is justified or not.

Response 6-20 The Initial Study cites a number of Best Management Practices that are identified in SCAQMD Rule 403 for the control of fugitive dust. Pages 70 and 71 refer to Rule 403 and that the Air Quality Model used to determine the amount of fugitive dust generated by the project, assumed compliance with this rule. Mitigation Measure specifically identifies the number of times per day the processing area and haul road, but other Rule 403 requirements are assumed. In order to ensure that the operator is complying with SCAQMD and other agencies' requirements, a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) must be adopted with the Mitigated Negative Declaration. The MMRP lists Rule 403 requirements in detail, as well as other SCAQMD rules that would apply to the project. Prior to commencing with Phase 2 of the project, the operator must consult with SCAQMD and get an approved Permit

to Construct and Permit to Operate the site. The City's consideration of the project is the first of a number of approvals requires of the operator before work on the processing of the stockpiled material can begin.

Response 21 The proposed haul route between the crosswalls and the stockpile area brings trucks out of the wash then down in front of the existing stockpile to an area on the east side. Trucks will not be accessing the stockpile area from the west side of the existing stockpile.

From: [Denise Vasquez](#)
To: wcavahlo@ci.upland.ca.us; [Shelley Dolney](#)
Cc: [Vaideesh Natarajan](#); riverdursts@gmail.com
Subject: Cucamonga Crosswalls Maintenance Project Concerns
Date: Wednesday, July 29, 2015 3:39:00 PM
Attachments: [Proposed Cucamonga Crosswalls Maint. Proj. D. Vasquez.pdf](#)

Dear Mr. Carvalho,

My name is Denise Vasquez and I am writing regarding my concerns as a resident living next to the project site of the Proposed Cucamonga Crosswalls Maintenance Project. I am not opposed to the project, but I would like to understand more about the project and I would like more time to review and validate the report findings. Please understand I am also a daughter of parents who are shareholders of the San Antonio Water Company (SAWCo) and understand and want the best for all stakeholders of this project.

I am not satisfied with the joint preparation of this initial study/report due to the lack of assessment on all parties preparing the report. It looks like different entities slapped together multiple reports and nothing was fact checked. Did anybody from the City of Upland review this report before it was provided to the public? The fact that there are so many mistakes within the report, questions the legitimacy of the professionals responsible for this report. Please note the following discrepancies within.

7-1

- Photo descriptions are wrong

Exhibit 2, Photo 3: View is looking southeast, not southwest as it states.

Exhibit 2, Photo 4: View is looking east, not west from Upland.

Exhibit 2, Photo 5: View is looking SW, not SE.

Exhibit 2, Photo 10: This is my neighbor on my cul-de-sac on Trail View Court, not looking east from 20th Street cul-del-sac.

7-2

- Exhibit 3: - There is already a temporary stockpile in the area you are stating "the temporary stockpiling site" is going to be located.

7-3

- Construction Schedule and Equipment

- 7am to 5pm, for 5 years!?!? NO WAY. Is there an alternative schedule?

7-4

- What is Upland doing about the noise and dust besides wasting water to keep the dust down?

7-5

Not only am I disappointed with the report provided for this project, I also disagree with the meeting times designated to discuss and review this project. The last meeting for the public to reach out to the City of Upland is today at 3pm. This does not leave a chance for those of us who work a normal (8am to 5pm, 40-hour) work week to attend this meeting and shed light on any confusion.

7-6

I live on Trail View Court, which is adjacent to the Cucamonga Creek Wash, just south of 23rd and Campus. This report needs to be checked and corrected and a new report needs to be provided for residents of the City of Upland, especially. I would like to review a correct and accurate report before this project begins. I am also requesting an additional timetable to further investigate and research the environmental

7-7

evaluations of the report. I recommend including the financial burden this project has already had and is going to have on each SAWCo Shareholder and Upland and Rancho Cucamonga Resident. Please understand I have the best interest for ALL with my concerns.

7-7
Con't

Respectfully Yours,

Denise Vasquez

**Please find a PDF of this same letter attached.*

Response 7-1 The preparation of an Initial Study or Environmental Impact Report requires the input from multiple persons who have expertise in specific disciplines. For example, Biologists do their field work and prepare their findings and recommendations to the project manager responsible for assembling the larger document. Other experts who contribute specific studies include Air Quality Specialists and Noise Specialists who concentrate solely on these disciplines. It is the job of the overall project manager to take each of the special studies and assimilate the information into one comprehensive environmental document.

The initial Study and related technical reports were reviewed by City staff at least three times prior to the document being released for public review.

Response 7-2 Regarding the exhibits, captions have been revised in the Final Initial Study.

Response 7-3 Regarding Exhibit 3 showing the stockpile area, there is an existing stockpile that has been acknowledged throughout the Initial Study. As stated in the narrative Project Description and related exhibits, the new material pulled from behind the dam will be placed at a location south of the dam adjacent to the existing stockpile. This County-owned site has been reviewed by the project engineer who has stated that there is adequate room at this site to stockpile and process the new material as well as processing the material in the existing stockpile. The intent of the project is to draw down the existing and new stockpiles, process all the material, and haul it off site within a five-year period.

Response 7-4 The schedule for processing the material is in compliance with the standard operating hours allowed in the City's Municipal Code. An alternative schedule whereby operating hours are reduced would result in a protracted schedule resulting in a longer period of time to process and haul the material away.

Response 7-5 The Initial Study includes a number of mitigation measures to attenuate noise associated with both phases of the project. The Final Initial Study includes a Mitigation Monitoring program that lists all the mitigation measures, the party responsible for compliance, the timing of the compliance and a signature and

date when the mitigation measure was either monitored (those measures that are on-going through the life of the project), or implemented.

Response 7-6 Unfortunately the meeting times for the Administrative Committee are at 3 pm. However, representatives from the adjacent neighborhoods were able to attend the meeting and discussed with City and San Antonio Water Company staff their concerns regarding the project. Their concerns were very similar to those expressed in this comment letter.

Response 7-7 The corrections requested in this comment letter were made to the document and are included in the Final Initial Study. Copies of the Final Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration are available for public review on the City's website at www.ci.upland.ca.us, and at the following locations:

- Upland City Hall, Community Development Department, 460 North Euclid Avenue, Upland, California 91785
- Upland City Library, 450 North Euclid Avenue, Upland, California 91785
- San Antonio Water Company, 139 North Euclid Avenue, Upland, California 91786

RECEIVED
AUG 03 2015
DEVELOPMENT SERV DEPT

683 Truitt View Ct.,
Upland,
CA 91784

July 25th. 2015

Dear Mr. Carvalho,

The enclosed photograph of approximately 200,000 cubic yards of material is what I have had to look at from my house for the past six+ years! at the time it was dumped there the city of Upland official assured us it was going to be sold as 'fill dirt'.

I strongly object that now another 200,000 cubic yards is going to be added and also continue to sit there for a further half-decade!

Considering the financial woes of the city of Upland I would have thought that the existing pile would have been sold long ago!

Sincerely,

Shirley Kelly

8-1

8-2

8-3



- Response 8-1 The existing stockpile was placed at the site south of the Cucamonga Dam by the San Bernardino County Flood Control District. It was the District's intent that it would be a temporary stockpile. However, because the stockpile is still there, the San Antonio Water Company (SAWCo) has agreed that as part of its Cucamonga Wash project, the contractor tasked with completing the maintenance and repairs of the crosswalls, will remove all material from the site; the new material that will be stockpiled, processed and hauled away, and material in the existing stockpile. The contractor has indicated that due to the amount of material to be removed, the project would take approximately 5 years to complete.
- Response 8-2 The amount of time it will take to deplete both stockpiles is dictated by a number of constraints: 1) the hours of operation stipulated in the City of Upland Municipal Code; 2) the amount of material to be removed; and 3) the limits on the amount of material that can be processed and hauled on a daily basis to stay below the thresholds for pollutant emissions stipulated by the South Coast Air Quality Management District.
- Response 8-3 The City of Upland does not have control over the status of the stockpile site or the material currently in place, and would not benefit from the sale of the material. The site is owned by the County of San Bernardino Flood Control District and that agency was responsible for placing the existing material at the site when it desilted the area behind the dam. Additionally, through an agreement between the District and the San Antonio Water Company, the latter agency will temporarily store the new material that comes from north of the dam at the site. The contractor who will be doing the work has agreed to complete the necessary maintenance and repair of the crosswalls and to process and haul away all material (existing and new) at no cost to the District or SAWCo.

3 MINOR REVISIONS TO THE INITIAL STUDY

This section provides a summary of minor corrections to the Initial Study as allowed under CEQA Guidelines Section 15088(d). Minor revisions have been made to the text of the Draft Initial Study in response to comments received by public agencies or the public, or through the preparation of the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program. In accordance with Section 15088.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines, minor revisions to the Draft Initial Study do not constitute significant new information that would require recirculation of the document. Revisions discussed in this section represent clarification of mitigation measures, or text in the environmental analysis.

1. Some photographs in Chapter 2, *Project Description*, had captions that were not correct. The following photo captions have been corrected (deletions are ~~stricken through~~, new text is double underlined):
 - a. Photo 3 – caption has been revised to read as follows: *View looking ~~southwest~~ southeast from trail near the Upland 24th Street access.*
 - b. Photo 4 – caption has been revised to read as follows: *Looking east ~~west~~ from Upland side near Upland 24th Street access.*
 - c. Photo 10 – caption has been revised to read as follows: *Looking east from ~~20th~~ Trail View Cul-de-Sac toward existing stockpile.*
2. Page 46, *Other Public Agencies who's Approval is Required*. South Coast Air Quality Management District has been added to the list as follows:
 - SCAQMD – Permits to construct and operate portable equipment during sorting/stockpiling of aggregate material.
3. Page 63, *SCAQMD Rules*. Add a discussion of Rule 1157, PM10 Emission Reductions From Aggregate and Related Operations the setting section of the Air Quality analysis.
4. Page 70, *Mitigation Measures*. Add a sentence to the last paragraph to include compliance with Rule 1157 in addition to Rule 403, both of which address control of fugitive dust, but Rule 1157 is specific to aggregate processing activities.
5. Page 71, *Mitigation Measure AQ-1*. Add citation for Rule 403 and Rule 1157 to this measure as follows:

AQ-1 The operator shall ~~To~~ control the generation of fugitive dust during project activities in accordance with SCQMD Rules 403 and 1157, including but not limited to: 1) the haul roads and areas where maintenance and repair are occurring shall

be watered three times per day or as directed by the City of Upland Public Works Director or assigned staff member; 2) roads in the processing area and the haul road from this area to North Campus Avenue will also be watered three times per day when processing and hauling activities are occurring; and 3) stockpiled material that will be left undisturbed for extended periods shall be treated with palliatives that will reduce the generation of fugitive dust. Other requirements to operate the processing facility while minimizing the generation of fugitive dust may be identified by SCAQMD during the review of the operator's application for permits to Construct/Operate the facility.

4 MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

The following mitigation measures have been identified for the Cucamonga Crosswalls Maintenance Project that includes two phases:

- 1) Maintenance and repair of the crosswalls anticipated to be completed within seven months; and
- 2) Stockpiling, sorting/processing and hauling of excess material off site anticipated to be completed within five years after crosswalls repair activities are completed.

In addition to the mitigation measures identified in the Initial Study prepared for the project, this Program includes additional information identified in the project's Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). The Program also includes a list of BMPs related to the Air Quality Management District's (AQMD) Rule 403 for the control of fugitive dust as identified on Page 62 of the Initial Study. The AQMD BMPs may or may not be required if the contractor can show that BMPs identified in Mitigation Measure AQ-1 adequately control fugitive dust.

Due to the location of the proposed maintenance and repairs of the crosswalls, as described and evaluated in the Initial Study, a Streambed Alteration Agreement between San Antonio Water Company and California Department of Fish and Game was required. Consultation between the two agencies resulted in the identification of a number of Administrative, Avoidance/Minimization Measures and Compensatory Measures. These measures are mandatory conditions of the Agreement and as such, must be implemented. For convenience and to ensure adequate and timely reporting of implementation, they have been included in this MMRP.

A completed and signed checklist for each measure indicates that this measure has been complied with and implemented, and fulfills the City's monitoring requirements with respect to Public Resources Code Section 21081.6.

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM FOR THE CUCAMONGA CROSSWALLS MAINTENANCE PROJECT

Mitigation Measures		Responsible Party	Timing of Compliance	Signature and Date of Compliance
<i>Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Emissions</i>				
AQ-1	To control the generation of fugitive dust during project activities, the haul roads and areas where maintenance and repair are occurring shall be watered three times per day or as directed by the City of Upland Public Works Director or assigned staff member. Roads in the processing area and the haul road from this area to North Campus Avenue will also be watered three times per day when processing and hauling activities are occurring. Stockpiled material that will be left undisturbed for extended periods shall be treated with palliatives that will reduce the generation of fugitive dust.	Contractor for both phases of the project for implementation San Antonio Water Company General Manager or designee, Development Services Director or designee as point of contact for local residents to call	On-going on a daily basis when site activities are occurring Address complaints as needed	
<i>Other Best Management Practices per AQMD Rule 403</i>	Other measures (see Page 62 of the Initial Study for discussion of fugitive dust emissions) that may be implemented during the life of the project, in order to control fugitive dust include the following BMPs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply nontoxic chemical soil stabilizers according to manufacturers' specifications to all inactive construction areas (previously graded areas inactive for 10 days or more). • Cover all trucks hauling dirt, sand, soil, or other loose materials, or maintain at least 0.6 meters (2 feet) of freeboard (vertical space between the top of the load and top of the trailer) in accordance with the requirements of California Vehicle Code section 23114. 	Contractor as needed in each phase Development Services Director or designee as point of contact for local residents to call with concerns about fugitive dust control	Additional BMPs as necessary to control fugitive dust when watering regime and/or palliatives should be augmented	

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM FOR THE CUCAMONGA CROSSWALLS MAINTENANCE PROJECT

Mitigation Measures	Responsible Party	Timing of Compliance	Signature and Date of Compliance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce traffic speeds on all unpaved roads to 15 miles per hour (mph) or less. • Suspension of all grading activities when wind speeds (including instantaneous wind gusts) exceed 25 mph. • Bumper strips or similar best management practices shall be provided where vehicles enter and exit the construction site onto paved roads or wash off trucks and any equipment leaving the site each trip. • Replanting disturbed areas as soon as practical. • During all construction activities, construction contractors shall sweep off-site streets if silt is carried to adjacent public thoroughfares, to reduce the amount of particulate matter on public streets. All sweepers shall be compliant with SCAQMD Rule 1186.1, Less Polluting Sweepers. 			

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM FOR THE CUCAMONGA CROSSWALLS MAINTENANCE PROJECT

Mitigation Measures		Responsible Party	Timing of Compliance	Signature and Date of Compliance
Biological Resources				
BIO-1	A pre-construction nesting bird clearance survey is recommended to ensure compliance with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and Fish and Game Code. If ground-disturbing activities or removal of any trees, shrubs, or any other potential nesting habitat are scheduled within the avian nesting season (nesting season generally extend from February 1 - August 31, but can vary from year to year based upon seasonal weather conditions), a pre-construction clearance survey for nesting birds shall be conducted within 10 days prior to any ground disturbing activities to ensure that no nesting birds will be disturbed during construction. The biologist conducting the clearance survey shall document a negative survey with a brief letter report indicating that no impacts to active bird nests will occur. The letter will be submitted to CDFW and the City of Upland. If an active avian nest is discovered during the 10-day preconstruction clearance survey, maintenance activities should stay outside of a 300-foot buffer around the active nest. For raptor species, this buffer is expanded to 500 feet.	San Antonio Water Company General Manager or designee, Designated Biologist	Prior to commencement of maintenance/repair activities SAWCo	
BIO-2	Applicable City of Rancho Cucamonga criteria for the removal of vegetation shall be included as notes on the construction plans to be followed during crosswalls maintenance and repair and will be monitored during construction by the construction supervisor and reported to the lead agency during implementation of the mitigation monitoring and reporting program.	San Antonio Water Company General Manager or designee, Project Engineer, Contractor	Prior to commencement of maintenance/repair activities SAWCo	

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM FOR THE CUCAMONGA CROSSWALLS MAINTENANCE PROJECT

Mitigation Measures		Responsible Party	Timing of Compliance	Signature and Date of Compliance
<p><i>Streambed Alteration Agreement Conditions of Approval</i></p>	<p>Due to the location of the proposed maintenance and repairs of the crosswalls, as described and evaluated in the Initial Study, a Streambed Alteration Agreement between San Antonio Water Company and California Department of Fish and Game was required. Consultation between the two agencies resulted in the identification of a number of Administrative, Avoidance/Minimization Measures and Compensatory Measures. These measures are mandatory conditions of the Agreement and as such, must be implemented. For convenience and to ensure adequate and timely reporting of implementation, they have been included in this MMRP.</p> <p>1. ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES Permittee shall meet each administrative requirement described below.</p> <p>1.1 <u>Documentation at Project Site</u>. Permittee shall make the Agreement, any extensions and amendments to the Agreement, and all related notification materials and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) documents, readily available at the project site at all times and shall be presented to CDFW personnel, or personnel from another state, federal, or local agency upon request.</p> <p>1.2 <u>Providing Agreement to Persons at Project Site</u>. Permittee shall provide copies of the Agreement and any extensions and amendments to the Agreement to all persons who will be working on the project at the project site on behalf of Permittee, including but not limited to contractors, subcontractors, inspectors, and monitors.</p>	<p>San Antonio Water Company General Manager or designee shall be responsible for coordination with CDFW staff on Administrative Measures</p>	<p>On-going through the completion of activities associated with maintenance and repair the crosswalls</p>	

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM FOR THE CUCAMONGA CROSSWALLS MAINTENANCE PROJECT

Mitigation Measures	Responsible Party	Timing of Compliance	Signature and Date of Compliance
<p>1.3 <u>Notification of Conflicting Provisions</u>. Permittee shall notify CDFW if Permittee determines or learns that a provision in the Agreement might conflict with a provision imposed on the project by another local, state, or federal agency. In that event, CDFW shall contact Permittee to resolve any conflict.</p> <p>1.4 <u>Project Site Entry</u>. Permittee agrees that CDFW personnel may enter the project site at any time to verify compliance with the Agreement.</p> <p>1.5 <u>Take of Listed Species</u>. The issuance of this Agreement does not authorize the take of any state and/or federally listed threatened, endangered, or fully protected species.</p> <p>1.6 <u>Take of Nesting Birds</u>. Sections 3503, 3503.5, and 3513 of the Fish and Game Code (FGC) stipulate the following: Section 3503 states that it is unlawful to take, possess, or needlessly destroy the nest or eggs of any bird, except as otherwise provided by FGC or any regulation made pursuant thereto; Section 3503.5 states that it is unlawful to take, possess, or destroy any birds in the orders Falconiformes or Strigiformes (birds-of-prey) to take, possess, or destroy the nest or eggs of any such bird except as otherwise provided by FGC or any regulation adopted pursuant thereto; and Section 3513 states that it is unlawful to take or possess any migratory nongame bird except as provided by the rules and regulations adopted by the Secretary of the Interior under provisions of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) of 1918, as amended (16 U.S.C. 703 et seq.).</p>			

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM FOR THE CUCAMONGA CROSSWALLS MAINTENANCE PROJECT

Mitigation Measures	Responsible Party	Timing of Compliance	Signature and Date of Compliance
<p>2. 2 AVOIDANCE AND MINIMIZATION MEASURES To avoid or minimize adverse impacts to fish and wildlife resources identified above, Permittee shall implement each measure listed below.</p> <p>2.1 <u>Biological Monitor.</u> Permittee shall submit to CDFW in writing the name, qualifications, business address, and contact information of biological monitor(s) (Designated Biologist(s)) responsible for monitoring of Project activities. Permittee shall ensure the Designated Biologist(s) is qualified to perform the duties described below. Permittee shall ensure that the Designated Biologist(s) is knowledgeable and experienced in the identification, biology, natural history, collecting, and handling of appropriate species, and obtains any necessary permits if collecting and/or handling of species is necessary. The Designated Biologist(s) shall be responsible for monitoring activities addressed by this Agreement, including, but not limited to all activities that result in the clearing or grading of sensitive habitat as well as grading, excavation, and/or other ground-disturbing activities in jurisdictional areas. The Designated Biologist(s) shall flag the limits of access roads and maintenance areas, perform necessary surveys, and take photographs during the construction process, as required by this Agreement. To ensure compliance with the measures of this Agreement, the Designated Biologist(s) shall have the authority to immediately halt any activity that does not comply with this Agreement, and/or to order any reasonable measure to avoid the violation of any measure of this Agreement. The Designated Biologist(s) shall halt construction activities if threatened or endangered species are identified and notify the appropriate agencies immediately.</p>	<p>San Antonio Water Company General Manager or designee, Designated Biologist</p>	<p>Prior to commencement of maintenance/repair activities SAWCo shall submit the name and qualifications of the Designated Biologist to CDFW for approval</p> <p>The designated Biologist shall be on site on an on-going through the completion of activities associated with maintenance and repair the crosswalls</p>	

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM FOR THE CUCAMONGA CROSSWALLS MAINTENANCE PROJECT

Mitigation Measures	Responsible Party	Timing of Compliance	Signature and Date of Compliance
<p><u>2.2. Work in Wetted Areas.</u> To the maximum extent possible, Permittee shall avoid working in the wetted portion of any stream channel, lake, or wetland during the period of February 15 through September 30 to avoid impacts to native amphibian species that may be actively reproducing or rearing. If work is performed in the wetted portion of a stream, lake, or wetland, the work areas shall be surveyed by the Designated Biologist to determine if sensitive aquatic species are present. In the event that sensitive aquatic species are discovered, the Permittee shall notify CDFW immediately for further consultation. Non-sensitive aquatic species found within the work area shall be relocated to a location containing suitable habitat outside of the work area that will not be impacted by other project activities.</p> <p><u>2.3. Diversion Plan.</u> When work in a flowing stream is unavoidable, Permittee shall divert the stream flow around or through the work area during construction operations. If flowing water is present or reasonably anticipated, the Permittee shall submit a detailed water diversion/dewatering plan to CDFW. The Permittee may not commence the dewatering of the stream / the diversion of water without approval from CDFW.</p> <p><u>2.4. Nesting Bird Plan.</u> No less than 60 days prior to commencement of initial maintenance activities, Permittee shall submit to CDFW for review and approval a Nesting Bird Plan (NBP) that includes project specific avoidance and minimization measures to ensure that impacts to nesting birds do not occur and that the project complies with all applicable laws related to nesting birds and birds of prey. The NBP shall include, at a minimum: monitoring protocols; survey timing and duration; and project-specific avoidance and minimization measures</p>	<p>San Antonio Water Company General Manager or designee, Designated Biologist</p> <p>San Antonio Water Company General Manager or designee, Designated Biologist, Contractor</p> <p>San Antonio Water Company General Manager or designee, Designated Biologist</p>	<p>Between February 15 and September 30</p> <p>As necessary during activities associated with maintenance and repair the crosswalls</p> <p>Prior to commencement of crosswalls maintenance and repair activities</p>	

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM FOR THE CUCAMONGA CROSSWALLS MAINTENANCE PROJECT

Mitigation Measures	Responsible Party	Timing of Compliance	Signature and Date of Compliance
<p>including, but not limited to: project phasing and timing, monitoring of project-related noise, sound walls, and buffers.</p> <p>2.5. <u>Work Period and Time Limits - Bird Nesting Surveys.</u> Migratory non-game native bird species are protected by international treaty under the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) of 1918, as amended (16 U.S.C. 703 <i>et seq.</i>). In addition, Sections 3503, 3503.5, and 3513 of the FGC prohibit the take of all birds and their nests. CDFW recommends the Designated Biologist(s) survey the entirety of the project site, and within a 500 buffer surrounding the project site for both diurnal and nocturnal nesting birds, prior to commencing project activities (including construction and/or site preparation). Surveys should be conducted by the Designated Biologist(s) at the appropriate time(s) of day, no more than five days prior to commencement of project activities. Documentation of surveys and findings shall be submitted to CDFW for review prior to conducting project activities. If no nesting activities were observed, project activities may begin. If an active bird nest is located, the Designated Biologist(s) shall implement and monitor specific avoidance and minimization measures as specified in the CDFW-approved NBP (refer to Measure 2.4).</p> <p>2.6. <u>Sensitive/Listed Species Surveys/Trapping.</u> Permittee shall conduct surveys for Least Bell's Vireo (<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>) and Southwestern Willow Flycatcher (<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>). Permittee shall also conduct trapping efforts for San Bernardino Kangaroo Rat (<i>Dipodomys merriami parvus</i>). All survey and trapping efforts shall be conducted in accordance with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) protocol/standards and in coordination with USFWS staff. All results shall be provided to CDFW</p>	<p>San Antonio Water Company General Manager or designee, Designated Biologist</p> <p>San Antonio Water Company General Manager or designee, Designated Biologist</p>	<p>Prior to commencement of crosswalls maintenance and repair activities</p> <p>During appropriate season for each species</p>	

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM FOR THE CUCAMONGA CROSSWALLS MAINTENANCE PROJECT

Mitigation Measures	Responsible Party	Timing of Compliance	Signature and Date of Compliance
<p>within one month following the completion of surveys/trapping. Additional avoidance, minimization, and/or compensatory mitigation may be required based on the results of the survey/trapping efforts. Any avoidance, minimization, and/or compensatory mitigation shall be determined in coordination with USFWS.</p> <p>2.7. <u>Best Management Practices.</u> Permittee shall actively implement Best Management Practices (BMPs) to prevent erosion and the discharge of sediment and pollutants into streams during project activities. In addition, temporary storage sites shall be retrofitted with BMPs to ensure stockpiled sediment and materials do not re-enter jurisdictional areas. BMPs shall be monitored and repaired if necessary to ensure maximum erosion, sediment, and pollution control. Permittee shall prohibit the use of erosion control materials potentially harmful to fish and wildlife species, such as mono-filament netting (erosion control matting) or similar material, within CDFW jurisdictional areas. All fiber rolls, straw wattles, and/or hay bales utilized within and adjacent to the project site shall be free of nonnative plant materials. Fiber rolls or erosion control mesh shall be made of loose-weave mesh that is not fused at the intersections of the weave, such as jute, or coconut (coir) fiber, or other products without welded weaves. Non-welded weaves reduce entanglement risks to wildlife by allowing animals to push through the weave, which expands when spread.</p> <p>2.8. <u>Invasive Species.</u> Permittee shall conduct project activities in a manner that prevents the introduction, transfer, and spread of invasive species, including plants, animals, and microbes (e.g., algae, fungi, parasites, bacteria, etc.), from one project site and/or waterbody to another. Prevention BMPs and guidelines for invasive plants can be found on the</p>	<p>San Antonio Water Company General Manager or designee, Designated Biologist</p> <p>San Antonio Water Company General Manager or designee, Designated Biologist,</p>	<p>Implementation of the SWPPP BMPs will be ongoing during crosswalls maintenance and repair activities</p> <p>Ongoing during crosswalls maintenance and repair activities</p>	

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM FOR THE CUCAMONGA CROSSWALLS MAINTENANCE PROJECT

Mitigation Measures	Responsible Party	Timing of Compliance	Signature and Date of Compliance
<p>California Invasive Plant Council’s website at: http://www.cal-ipc.org/ip/prevention/index.php and for invasive mussels and aquatic species can be found at the Stop Aquatic Hitchhikers website: http://www.protectyourwaters.net/.</p> <p><u>2.9</u> Pollution and Litter. Permittee shall comply with all litter and pollution laws. All contractors, subcontractors, and employees shall also obey these laws and it shall be the responsibility of Permittee to ensure compliance. A Spill Prevention and Contingency Plan shall be prepared prior to the operation of heavy equipment.</p> <p><u>2.9.1</u> Permittee shall not allow water containing mud, silt, or other pollutants from grading, aggregate washing, or other activities to enter a lake, streambed, or flowing stream or be placed in locations that may be subjected to high storm flows.</p> <p><u>2.9.2</u> Spoil sites shall not be located within a lake, streambed, or flowing stream or locations that may be subjected to high storm flows, where spoil shall be washed back into a lake, streambed, or flowing stream where it will impact streambed habitat and aquatic or riparian vegetation.</p> <p><u>2.9.3</u> Raw cement/concrete or washings thereof, asphalt, paint, or other coating material, oil or other petroleum products, or any other substances which could be hazardous to fish and wildlife resources resulting from project related activities shall be prevented from contaminating the soil and/or entering the waters of the State. These materials, placed within or where they may enter a lake, streambed, or flowing stream by</p>	<p>Contractor</p> <p>San Antonio Water Company General Manager or designee, Contractor</p>	<p>Ongoing during crosswalls maintenance and repair activities</p>	

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM FOR THE CUCAMONGA CROSSWALLS MAINTENANCE PROJECT

Mitigation Measures		Responsible Party	Timing of Compliance	Signature and Date of Compliance
	<p>Permittee or any party working under contract or with the permission of Permittee, shall be removed immediately.</p> <p><u>2.9.4</u> No broken concrete, cement, debris, soil, silt, sand, bark, slash, sawdust, rubbish, or washings thereof, oil or petroleum products, or other organic or earthen material from any construction or associated activity of whatever nature shall be allowed to enter into or be placed where it may be washed by rainfall or runoff into waters of the State. When operations are completed, any excess materials or debris shall be removed from the work area. No rubbish shall be deposited within 150 feet of the high water mark of any lake, streambed, or flowing stream.</p> <p><u>2.9.5</u> No equipment maintenance shall be done within or near any lake, streambed, or flowing stream where petroleum products or other pollutants from the equipment may enter these areas under any flow.</p>			
	<p><u>3. COMPENSATORY MEASURES</u> To compensate for adverse impacts to fish and wildlife resources identified above that cannot be avoided or minimized, Permittee shall implement each measure listed below.</p> <p><u>3.1 Habitat Re-Establishment and Management Plan.</u> Permittee shall develop and implement a Habitat Re-Establishment and Management Plan (HRMP) focused on supporting native habitat re-establishment and controlling invasive and non-native plants within the 22.34-acre Project site. The HRMP shall include a list of plant species targeted for control or eradication (based on an initial site investigation), a description of the methods that will be used for non-native control, a brief overview of the native seed collection, storage, and</p>	San Antonio Water Company General Manager or designee, Designated	HRMP to be submitted to CDFW for review and approval no less than 30 days prior to the commencement of	

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM FOR THE CUCAMONGA CROSSWALLS MAINTENANCE PROJECT

Mitigation Measures		Responsible Party	Timing of Compliance	Signature and Date of Compliance
	<p>broadcast plan, and a monitoring and maintenance schedule. Prior to implementation of the Project, and during the appropriate season, Permittee shall collect seed from the 22.34-acre onsite area planned for disturbance. Seeds shall be harvested and stored in an appropriate manner and re-broadcast within the project footprint no later than three (3) months following Project completion. Salvaged materials shall be representative of the native floral compendium onsite. Where appropriate and feasible, mature scalebroom (<i>Lepidospartum squamatum</i>) plants shall be excavated, stored onsite, and returned within the project footprint following Project completion. Efforts to control invasive and non-native plants shall continue throughout the project term, or until CDFW deems the site successful. All nonnative and invasive plants controlled or eradicated shall be removed and disposed of in a manner that prevents the introduction and establishment of those species to new areas. The HRMP shall be implemented for a minimum of five years, including the submittal of annual reports, or until CDFW deems the site successful. The HRMP shall be submitted to CDFW for review and approval no less than 30 days prior to the commencement of project activities.</p>	Biologist	<p>project activities</p> <p>Collect seed during the appropriate season</p> <p>HRMP shall be implemented for a minimum of five years, including the submittal of annual reports, or until CDFW deems the site successful.</p>	
	<p>4. REPORTING MEASURES</p> <p>Permittee shall meet each reporting requirement described below.</p> <p>4.1 <u>Construction Design Plan.</u> Prior to the initiation of crosswall repair and/or reconstruction, Permittee shall submit to CDFW for review, detailed design, construction, and repair plans for the crosswalls, including but not limited to: (1) the original design and footprint of</p>	San Antonio Water Company General Manager	Prior to the initiation of crosswall maintenance and	

**MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM FOR THE
CUCAMONGA CROSSWALLS MAINTENANCE PROJECT**

Mitigation Measures	Responsible Party	Timing of Compliance	Signature and Date of Compliance
<p>in proximity to the project site, or during project surveys, Permittee shall submit California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDDB) forms and maps to the CNDDDB within five working days of the sightings, and provide the regional CDFW office with copies of the CNDDDB forms and survey maps. The CNDDDB form may be completed online at: http://www.dfg.ca.gov/biogeodata/cnddb/submitting_data_to_cnddb.asp or mailed to: CDFW Natural Diversity Data Base, 1807 13th Street, Suite 202, Sacramento, CA 95811, Phone (916) 324-3812. A copy of this information shall also be mailed within five days to CDFW Inland Deserts Region, 3602 Inland Empire Boulevard, Suite C-220, Ontario, CA 91764, Attn: Streambed Team. Please reference SAA # 1600-2014-0209-R6.</p>	<p>General Manager or designee, Designated Biologist</p>	<p>sensitive species</p>	

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM FOR THE CUCAMONGA CROSSWALLS MAINTENANCE PROJECT

Mitigation Measures	Responsible Party	Timing of Compliance	Signature and Date of Compliance
<i>Cultural Resources</i>			
<p>CR-1</p> <p>If subsurface cultural resources are encountered during any excavation, or if evidence of an archaeological site or other suspected historic resources are encountered, all ground-disturbing activity will cease within 100 feet of the resource.</p> <p>A qualified archaeologist will be retained by the operator to assess the find, and to determine whether the resource requires further study. Potentially significant cultural resources could consist of, but are not limited to, stone, bone, fossils, wood or shell artifacts or features, including structural remains, historic dumpsites, hearths and middens. Midden features are characterized by darkened soil, and could conceal material remains, including worked stone, fired clay vessels, faunal bone, hearths, storage pits, or burials and special attention should always be paid to uncharacteristic soil color changes.</p> <p>Any previously undiscovered resources found during construction shall be recorded on appropriate Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms and evaluated by a qualified archaeologist retained by the City/applicant for significance under all applicable regulatory criteria.</p>	<p>San Antonio Water Company General Manager or designee, Contractor, Qualified Archaeologist (if needed)</p>	<p>If subsurface resources are encountered</p>	
<p>CR-2</p> <p>No further grading will occur in the area of the discovery until the City of Upland (CEQA Lead Agency) approves the measures to protect the resources. Any archaeological artifacts recovered as a result of mitigation will be donated to a qualified scientific institution approved by the City where they would be afforded long-term preservation to allow future scientific study.</p>	<p>City of Upland Development Services Director or designee, San Antonio Water Company General Manager or designee, Contractor,</p>	<p>If subsurface resources are encountered</p>	

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM FOR THE CUCAMONGA CROSSWALLS MAINTENANCE PROJECT

Mitigation Measures		Responsible Party	Timing of Compliance	Signature and Date of Compliance
		Qualified Archaeologist (if needed)		
CR-3	<p>In the event of an accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains, PRC Section 5097.98 must be followed. In this instance, once project-related earthmoving begins and if there is accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, the following steps shall be taken:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains until the County Coroner is contacted to determine if the remains are Native American and if an investigation of the cause of death is required. If the coroner determines the remains to be Native American, then the coroner shall contact the NAHC within 24 hours, and the NAHC shall identify the person or persons it believes to be the "most likely descendant" of the deceased Native American. The most likely descendent may make recommendations to the landowner or the person responsible for the excavation work, for means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods as provided in PRC Section 5097.98, or • Where the following conditions occur, the landowner or his authorized representative shall rebury the Native American human remains and associated grave goods with appropriate dignity either in accordance with the recommendations of the most likely descendant or on the property in a location not subject to further subsurface disturbance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The NAHC is unable to identify a most likely descendent or the most likely descendent failed to make a recommendation within 24 hours after being notified by the commission, 	City of Upland Development Services Director or designee, San Antonio Water Company General Manager or designee, Contractor, Qualified Archaeologist (if needed)	If human remains are encountered	

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM FOR THE CUCAMONGA CROSSWALLS MAINTENANCE PROJECT

Mitigation Measures		Responsible Party	Timing of Compliance	Signature and Date of Compliance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The descendant identified fails to make a recommendation; or ○ The landowner or his authorized representative rejects the recommendation of the descendant, and the mediation by the NAHC fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner. 			
<i>Hazards and Hazardous Materials</i>				
HAZ-1	<p>Prior to commencement with industrial activities on site, the contractor shall update and finalize the project SWPPP and obtain a WDID number from the State Water Resources Control Board. The SWPPP must identify all potential sources of pollutants associated with both phases of the project and identify non-structural BMPs including but not limited to preventative maintenance and sediment/erosion control practices.</p> <p>The SWPPP is implemented on a daily basis at the project site. The SWPPP contains Water Pollution Control Drawings, Water Pollution Control Best Management Practices List, and Water Pollution Control Schedule. The SWPPP may be updated and additional information added or deleted as the project progresses. Updates include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Subcontractor and Material Supplier Information; ● Contractor Personnel Training Documentation; ● Site Inspection Reports; ● Monthly Status Reports; ● Rain Event Action Plans; ● Sampling and Analysis Results; and ● Notice of Discharge Reports. 	San Antonio Water Company General Manager or designee, Contractor	In addition to submittal to SWRCB, the contractor shall submit a copy to the City of Upland A copy must be kept on-site in the temporary construction trailer throughout the life of the project	

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM FOR THE CUCAMONGA CROSSWALLS MAINTENANCE PROJECT

Mitigation Measures		Responsible Party	Timing of Compliance	Signature and Date of Compliance
Noise				
N-1 <i>Crosswalls Maintenance and Repair</i>	Prior to bringing equipment and haul vehicles on site, the contractor shall ensure that all equipment is equipped with mufflers that are in good repair. Mufflers that are excessively loud shall be replaced. This shall be confirmed to the satisfaction of the Development Services Director or designee prior to commencing with crosswalls maintenance and repair activities.	Development Services Director or designee, contractor responsible for verifying condition of equipment and timely maintenance	Prior to bringing equipment and haul vehicles on site	
N-2 <i>Crosswalls Maintenance and Repair</i>	<p>Prior to commencement of any maintenance/ repair activities a <i>Noise Mitigation Plan</i> shall be submitted to the City of Upland and the City of Rancho Cucamonga for review.</p> <p>The Noise Investigation conducted for the project estimated that sound curtains up to 18 feet high may be required at the project site for use in attenuating noise associated with crosswalls maintenance and repair, and hauling between the crosswalls and the stockpile area.</p> <p>The <i>Noise Mitigation Plan</i> shall include: (1) pre-construction noise measurements shall be taken at locations between the maintenance/repair activities and the residences to determine the optimum location, on both sides of the wash where residences are located; and (2) locations for the temporary placement of sound curtains shall be identified and residents notified that</p>	<p>San Antonio Water Company General Manager or designee, Qualified Noise Specialist to prepare the Plan for review and approval by the Development Services Director or designee</p> <p>Contractor responsible for</p>	<p>Prior to commencement of any maintenance/ repair activities, staff from both cities shall review the <i>Noise Mitigation Plan</i></p> <p>Complaints received from residents in either city may require additional noise measurements to determine the adequacy of the</p>	

**MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM FOR THE
CUCAMONGA CROSSWALLS MAINTENANCE PROJECT**

Mitigation Measures		Responsible Party	Timing of Compliance	Signature and Date of Compliance
	<p>curtains may be placed nearby and an approximate schedule for the number of weeks the curtains would be in place.</p> <p>Curtains shall be placed along both sides of the wash, where noise measurements show that activities in the wash would exceed applicable noise standards. The sound curtains shall be placed close to the residences to maximize their efficiency.</p> <p>As the maintenance/repair activities move progressively southward toward the dam, additional measurements shall be taken to determine when and where to move the sound curtains. This shall be confirmed to the satisfaction of the Development Services Director or designee in each city as necessary during the crosswalls maintenance and repair activities.</p>	implementation of the Plan	sound curtains this will be coordinated with the City of Upland's Development Services Director	

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM FOR THE CUCAMONGA CROSSWALLS MAINTENANCE PROJECT

Mitigation Measures		Responsible Party	Timing of Compliance	Signature and Date of Compliance
<p>N-3 <i>Sorting, Stockpiling, and Hauling Off-Site</i></p>	<p>The Noise Mitigation Plan also applies to the stockpile area. During sorting, stockpiling and processing activities when the new material is being processed, the existing stockpile will be used as noise attenuation for the residences on the west side of the wash (City of Upland). This will be confirmed through noise measurements of the on-site equipment prior to commencing with any processing activities.</p> <p>As the existing stockpile of material is being drawn down, noise attenuation may be required in order to reduce noise levels at the residential property line on the west side of the wash to below 55 dBA. Therefore, as the existing stockpile is being drawn down, the contractor/operator shall have additional noise measurements taken to determine when noise attenuation may be required as the stockpile is reduced in height and area.</p> <p>Sound curtains shall be used along the west side of the material processing area when processing is occurring if noise cannot be kept below 55 dBA. The height of the sound curtains shall be determined at this time. This shall be confirmed to the satisfaction of the Development Services Director or designee as necessary during the crosswalls maintenance and repair activities.</p>	<p>San Antonio Water Company General Manager or designee, Qualified Noise Specialist to prepare the Plan for review and approval by the Development Services Director or designee</p> <p>Contractor responsible for implementation of the Plan</p>	<p>Prior to commencement of any stockpiling activities, City of Upland staff shall review the <i>Noise Mitigation Plan</i></p> <p>Complaints received from residents in Upland may require additional noise measurements to determine the adequacy of the sound curtains this will be coordinated with the City of Upland's Development Services Director</p>	

Revised Draft Initial Study and Notice of Intent to Adopt a
Mitigated Negative Declaration
for the San Antonio Water Company's
Proposed Cucamonga Crosswalls Maintenance Project
City of Upland, San Bernardino County, California
(EAR-0028)



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter 1	Introduction	1
1.1	Overview	1
1.2	Authority	2
1.3	Scope of the Environmental Review	3
1.4	Impact Assessment Terminology	3
1.5	Organization of the Initial Study	4
1.6	Documents Incorporated by Reference	4
Chapter 2	Project Description	7
2.1	Project Location and Setting	7
2.2	Purpose and Objectives	7
2.3	Project Description	8
2.4	Construction Scheduling and Equipment	13
Chapter 3	Environmental Evaluation	45
3.1	Environmental Factors Potentially Affected	47
3.2	Environmental Determination	47
3.3	Evaluation of Environmental Impacts	48
3.4	Environmental Checklist	50
3.4.1	Aesthetics	50
3.4.2	Agricultural Resources	53
3.4.3	Air Quality	54
3.4.4	Biological Resources	74
3.4.5	Cultural Resources	112
3.4.6	Geology and Soils	115
3.4.7	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	120
3.4.8	Hazards and Hazardous Materials	122
3.4.9	Hydrology and Water Quality	126
3.4.10	Land Use and Planning	131
3.4.11	Mineral Resources	132
3.4.12	Noise	136
3.4.13	Population and Housing	149
3.4.14	Public Services	150
3.4.15	Recreation	152
3.4.16	Transportation/Traffic	156
3.4.17	Utilities and Service Systems	159
3.4.18	Mandatory Findings of Significance	163
Chapter 4	References	169
Chapter 5	List of Preparers	171

List of Exhibits

Exhibit 1	Regional Location	17
Exhibit 2	Project Site and Vicinity	19
	Site Photographs	21
Exhibit 2a	Elevation Points	35
Exhibit 3	Overall Project Site Plan	37
Exhibit 4	Temporary Stockpile Area	39
Exhibit 5	Typical Temporary Sound Curtains for Construction Sites	41
Exhibit 6	Typical Equipment.....	43
Exhibit 7	Vegetation at the Project Site	77
Exhibit 8	Critical Habitat Near the Project Site	81
Exhibit 9	Corps/Regional Board Jurisdictional Map	105
Exhibit 10	CDFW Jurisdictional Map	109
Exhibit 11	Upland Mineral Resources	133
Exhibit 12	Construction Noise Levels	139
Exhibit 13	Noise Measurement Locations	141
Exhibit 14	Typical Temporary Sound Curtains for Construction Sites	147
Exhibit 15	Local Trails System	153
Exhibit 16	Access to Water Facilities	161

List of Tables

Table 1	SCAB Attainment Status	60
Table 2	SCAQMD Air Quality Significance Thresholds	65
Table 3	Peak Construction Emissions (1bs/day)	70
Table 4	Maximum Number of Acres Disturbed Per Day	71
Table 5	Unmitigated Local Constructive Emissions at Closest Sensitive Receptors	73
Table 6	On-Site Emissions By Construction Activity	73
Table 7	Plant Communities On Site.....	76
Table 8	Sensitive Habitats and Potentially Occurring Sensitive Plant and Wildlife Species ...	87
Table 9	Jurisdictional Area and Impact Summary.....	103
Table 10	Project-Related Greenhouse Gas Emissions	122
Table 11	Base Ambient Noise Levels for the City of Upland.....	137
Table 12	Maximum Permissible Exterior Noise Levels	137
Table 13	Residential Noise Limits – Rancho Cucamonga.....	137
Table 14	Existing Noise Measurements (dBA)	138

Appendices

Appendix A	Air Quality and Global Climate Change Assessment
Appendix B.1	Biological Resources Report (2009)
Appendix B.2	Focused Surveys for California Gnatcatcher (2009)
Appendix B.3	Focused Surveys for California Gnatcatcher (2012)
Appendix B.4	Sensitive Plant Survey (2014)
Appendix B.5	Delineation of State and Federal Jurisdictional Waters (2014)
Appendix B.6	Habitat Assessment Update (2014)
Appendix C	Soils Report
Appendix D	Draft SWPPP

Acronyms Used in the Initial Study

AQMP	Air Quality Management Plan
BMPs	Best Management Practices
CAAQS	California Ambient Air Quality Standards
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CNDDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
CNEL	Community Noise Equivalent Level
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
CO	Carbon monoxide
CO ₂	Carbon dioxide
Corps	US Army Corps of Engineers
CVWD	Cucamonga Valley Water District
dBA	A-weighted decibel
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FMMP	Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program
FTA	Federal Transit Agency
IS	Initial Study
LST	Localized Significance Threshold
MCE	Maximum credible earthquake
Mgd	million gallons per day
MND	Mitigated Negative Declaration
MS4	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems
msl	mean sea level
NAASQ	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NOx	nitrogen oxides
NOD	Notice of Determination
NOI	Notice of Intent
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
O ₃	ozone
Pb	lead
PM _{2.5}	particulate matter equal to or less than 2.5 microns in diameter
PM ₁₀	particulate matter equal to or less than 10 microns in diameter
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SAWCo	San Antonio Water Company
SBCFCD	San Bernardino County Flood Control District
SCAG	Southern California Association of Governments
SCAQMD	Southern California Air Quality Management District
SCH	State Clearinghouse
SMP	Stormwater Management Plan
SOx	Sulfur oxides
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds

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Chapter 1 Introduction

1.1 Overview

The San Antonio Water Company (SAWCo) was incorporated in 1882 to provide its shareholders with a reliable water source. The shareholders include property owners in the unincorporated area of San Antonio Heights adjacent to the cities of Rancho Cucamonga (to the East) and Upland (to the West), a local golf course, rock product producers, and a few remaining grove irrigators within the original Village of Ontario area. Exhibit 1, *Regional Location*, shows the general location of the project area within the larger region. SAWCo owns, holds, constructs and maintains canals, ditches and all structures, lands, easements and rights associated with the conveyance of water including reserved rights to construct, maintain, and improve existing facilities at the project location. SAWCo has also reserved rights to access its facilities at any time to travel with vehicles and equipment across real property as conveyed in a 1966 Deed for land that includes the southerly access road across 20th Street, as shown in Exhibit 2, *Project Site and Vicinity*.

Due to a steady decline in water levels in the early 1900's, SAWCo and the Cucamonga Water Company installed conservation structures in the Cucamonga Creek Wash to conserve local flood waters. These structures, (a series of crosswalls made up of wire filled rock or "gabions"), were developed to capture local storm flows in the Cucamonga Creek Wash to allow for percolation into the groundwater basin. The crosswalls that are in need of repair and de-silting are located in the wash north of the Cucamonga Dam. The proposed work area is located in an unincorporated area of the County (east of San Antonio Heights) and the City of Rancho Cucamonga. Exhibit 2 shows the area in the Cucamonga Creek Wash where project activities are proposed to occur, including the proposed haul roads. This figure also shows the project location within the various jurisdictions, as well as where photographs were taken. Photographs follow Exhibit 2.

Work on this project is being coordinated between the San Antonio Water Company, City of Upland, Cucamonga Valley Water District, and the San Bernardino County Flood Control District. Holliday Rock Company, the mine operator in the wash south of the dam was also consulted to discuss and address their concerns with the sorting and stockpiling process and the proposed southerly haul route between the stockpile area and Campus Avenue. In addition, because a portion of the maintenance/repair area and a short segment of the southerly haul road will occur within the corporate boundary of the City of Rancho Cucamonga, that city will review the Initial Study and Notice of Intent to Adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration with regard to general plan policies and zoning standards, where applicable.

Maintenance and repair of the crosswalls will occur behind the dam, outside the City of Upland corporate boundary, in the County of San Bernardino and the City of Rancho Cucamonga. The County Flood Control District, as the land owner and authority for flood control in the wash, must issue a permit to allow maintenance and repair of the crosswalls. Material to be removed from behind the dam will be hauled over an existing haul route in the wash, around the dam to a stockpile area south of the dam, then westerly along the 20th Street right-of-way (unpaved road) on which SAWCo maintains an easement. From there it will be sorted and stockpiled as needed and hauled off-site via an existing access road southerly along the channel south of the dam. The City of Upland Administrative Committee has Site Plan Review authority over this portion of the project.

The project consists of excavating and removing approximately 200,000 cubic yards of aggregate material (boulders, rocks, cobble and gravel). The excavated material will be loaded into rock trucks and hauled to the stockpile location just south of the Cucamonga Dam. Currently, there is approximately 200,000 cubic yards stockpiled at this location from previous maintenance projects. The new material will be placed in an area adjacent and east of the existing stockpile. This area ranges in depth between 5 feet and 25 feet below ground level. Photo 9 following Exhibit 2, *Project Site and Vicinity*, shows the relationship between the existing stockpile and the adjacent new stockpile area. Stockpiling the new material will be done in this below grade area where it will also be sorted by size. Processing will consist of sorting the material using portable screens, conveying the material and stockpiling according to size. A portable crusher will also be used for some of the oversized material. The product will be used by the contractor sorting the material, for construction and landscaping projects in the area. No material washing is proposed as part of the processing although water will be used for dust control during sorting, crushing and stockpiling. The contractor has estimated that it will take approximately five years to process all the material, drawing down of both the existing and new stockpiles.

Because the existing and future stockpile/processing area is located within the City of Upland, stockpiling and processing the excess material requires Site Plan Review by the City's Administrative Committee prior to commencing with the work. Both the City of Upland and the County of San Bernardino consider the project to be a flood control activity to restore the flood control and water conservation capabilities in the Cucamonga Wash behind the dam.

1.2 Authority

The City of Upland is the lead agency for the proposed crosswalls maintenance project and related sorting/stockpile activities and is requiring Site Plan Review. Because this is a discretionary action it is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). This Initial Study (IS) has been prepared in accordance with CEQA (Statute) and the State's Guidelines for

Implementation of CEQA (Guidelines) (as amended, 2009); and the City of Upland’s CEQA Guidelines for preparation of an Initial Study. This Initial Study, when combined with the Notice of Intent to Adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration serves as the environmental document for the proposed project pursuant to the provisions of CEQA (Public Resources Code 21000 et seq.) and the CEQA Guidelines (California Code of Regulations Section 15000, et seq.). Other agencies including but not limited to the County of San Bernardino Flood Control District and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, may use this environmental document to issue any permits required for the project. A summary of discretionary actions is included in Chapter 2, *Project Description*.

1.3 Scope of the Environmental Review

The Initial Study evaluates the proposed project’s potential environmental effects on the following topics:

Aesthetics	Land Use/Planning
Agricultural Resources	Mineral Resources
Air Quality	Noise
Biological Resources	Population/Housing
Cultural Resources	Public Services
Geology and Soils	Recreation
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	Transportation/Traffic
Hazards/Hazardous Materials	Utilities/Service Systems
Hydrology/Water Quality	

1.4 Impact Assessment Terminology

The Environmental Checklist identifies impacts using four levels of significance as follows:

- No Impact. A finding of no impact is made when it is clear from the analysis that the project would not affect the environment.
- Less than significant. A finding of less than significant is made when it is clear from the analysis that a project would cause no substantial adverse change in the environment and no mitigation is required.
- Less than significant with mitigation incorporated. A finding of less than significant with mitigation incorporated is made when it is clear from the analysis that a project would cause no substantial adverse change in the environment when mitigation measures are successfully implemented by the project proponent. In this case, SAWCo would be the

project proponent held responsible for implementing measures identified in a Mitigation Monitoring Program and reporting to the City.

- Potentially Significant. A finding of potentially significant is made when the analysis concludes that the proposed project could have a substantially adverse impact on the environment related to one or more of the topics listed in the previous section, *Scope of the Initial Study*.

1.5 Organization of the Initial Study

The content and format of the Initial Study meet the requirements of CEQA. The Initial Study contains the following sections:

- Chapter 1 Introduction. This chapter provides a brief summary of the proposed project with exhibits describing the project location, identifies the lead agency, summarizes the purpose and scope of the Initial Study, and provides a discussion of the impact terminology used to assess potential environmental impacts of the proposed project.
- Chapter 2 Project Description. This chapter provides a project overview including a description of the regional location and project vicinity, including exhibits; summarizes SAWCo's decision to move forward with the proposed project in the Purpose and Objectives section; and provides a description of the project elements, i.e. dimensions of the project, area of disturbance, schedule for completion, etc.
- Chapter 3 Environmental Checklist. This chapter provides a copy of the City's Environmental Checklist, revised to include the latest amendments to the CEQA Guidelines Appendix G, and responses to each question posed in the checklist. This chapter also provides a brief description of existing conditions for each topic and an analysis of potential environmental impacts. Mitigation measures are also identified where necessary.
- Chapter 4 References. This chapter lists all reports used, websites accessed, and persons consulted to prepare the Initial Study.
- Chapter 5 List of Preparers. This chapter identifies San Antonio Water Company staff, City of Upland staff and other individuals who were responsible for the preparation of the IS and implementation of the project.

1.6 Documents Incorporated by Reference

As allowed by CEQA Guidelines Section 15150, a Mitigated Negative Declaration may incorporate by reference all or portions of another document that is generally available to the public. The document used must be available for public review for interested parties to access during public review of the Initial Study and Notice of Intent to Adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration for this

1 INTRODUCTION

proposed project. The City of Upland's General Plan and background reports for the General Plan update (in process) as well as the City's Municipal Code were used in the evaluation of the proposed project as were relevant portions of the City of Rancho Cucamonga General Plan and Municipal Code. The findings of the Initial Study were also based on field observations and reports prepared for the proposed project. City of Upland General Plan and Development Code documents are available at the Development Services Department, located at 460 N. Euclid Ave. Public hours are between 8 am and 6 pm, Monday through Thursday. City of Rancho Cucamonga General Plan and Municipal Code documents are available at the Planning Counter located at 10500 Civic Center Drive. Public hours are between 7 am and 6 pm, Monday through Thursday.

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Chapter 2 Project Description

2.1 Project Location and Setting

Maintenance and repair of SAWCo's facilities will occur in the Cucamonga Creek Wash in an unincorporated area of the County (San Antonio Heights) and in the City of Rancho Cucamonga, immediately north of the City of Upland's corporate boundary. The area that is subject to Site Plan review by the City of Upland Administrative Committee is located south of the Cucamonga Dam. Although only a portion of the project site is located in the City of Upland with the northerly portion outside Upland's corporate boundary, the project is being considered in its entirety for the purposes of CEQA to examine the potential impacts to neighborhoods in Upland, San Antonio Heights, and Rancho Cucamonga. Therefore the project location and setting encompasses the whole project site on both sides of the dam. The site is located in Section 20 of Township 1 North, Range 7 West of the Mt Baldy, California 1:24000 quad (1995), at Latitude 34°08' 50.10" N, Longitude 117° 38' 11.53" W.

Exhibit 1, *Regional Location*, shows the regional location of the Cucamonga Creek Wash. Exhibit 2, *Project Site and Vicinity*, is an aerial photograph showing the project area. Photos of the project site where proposed activities would occur follow Exhibit 2. Exhibit 3, *Overall Project Site Plan*, shows the limits of the proposed project including the crosswalls area to be repaired upstream of the dam and northerly haul road; and the stockpile area and southerly haul road downstream of the dam. Finally, Exhibit 4, *Temporary Stockpile Area*, shows the elements of the proposed stockpile and processing area in greater detail.

Surrounding land uses include the National Forest to the north; residential neighborhoods on the east and west; and Holliday Rock's Campus Avenue quarry and plant, the 20th Street right-of-way (unpaved road), and the 210 Freeway to the south (Campus Avenue interchange).

2.2 Purpose and Objectives

The crosswalls were developed to capture and slow local storm flows in the Cucamonga Creek Wash to allow for percolation into the groundwater basin. Over time the area behind the dam has filled in with aggregate material washed down from the local mountains immediately to the north. The material consists of varying sizes of aggregate ranging from large boulders to fine sand. Removing this material and repairing the crosswalls will restore the functionality of the site.

The benefits of the crosswalls project are as follows:

- Improved water capture (estimated at 1,800 acre feet) and conservation to allow percolation into the local groundwater basin ensuring water supply sustainability for the San Antonio Water Company and Cucamonga Valley Water District and their customers.
- Utilizing a contractor that will do the work at no cost in exchange for the material to be removed from the site for landscaping purposes. This assumes that the contractor is able to market the material based on continued processing after mobilization of equipment and recouping the cost to mobilize.
- San Bernardino County Flood Control District will benefit as a result of the removal of material at no cost that would ordinarily be part of the District's regular interval maintenance for flood control.
- Net sales from this material would benefit the City of Upland's sales tax revenues.

2.3 Project Description

The proposed project consists of the excavation/removal of approximately 200,000 cubic yards (estimated to be approximately 300,000 tons) of aggregate material (varying sizes ranging from large boulders to fine sand) from the north side of the Cucamonga Dam. Exhibit 3 shows the location of the entire project site including the crosswalls maintenance/repair area, the northerly haul road, the stockpile/processing area, and the southerly haul road. The purpose of the project is twofold: 1) to repair the existing crosswalls used for water conservation; and 2) to allow the contractor/operator who will sort, stockpile and haul the material to utilize the stockpiles when he has a project requiring aggregate material.

Crosswalls Maintenance and Repair

The crosswalls in need of maintenance and repair are located in the Cucamonga Creek Wash, north of the Cucamonga Dam; as is shown in Exhibit 3. Maintenance and repair of the crosswalls will be done over a period of approximately seven months between mid to late 2015. The equipment needed for the removal of excess aggregate material accumulated behind the crosswall structures includes excavators, bulldozers, rock haul trucks, and water trucks to control fugitive dust in the area being repaired as well as along the northerly haul road between the crosswalls area and the stockpile area. At the end of this phase, the crosswalls will be functioning again to capture the much needed surface water from the higher mountain areas and percolate into the groundwater basin. A list of typical construction equipment is included in Section 2.4, *Construction Scheduling and Equipment*. During this phase of the project, noise generated by the maintenance activities and equipment may exceed established thresholds. The project includes the placement of temporary sound curtains near adjacent residences on either side of the wash. Exhibit 2 shows the approximate location where sound curtains may be required.

The project includes a Noise Mitigation Plan that requires that the actual location of the curtains be determined through coordination between the Noise Specialist and the Contractor prior to commencing with maintenance activities. The Noise Specialist will take ambient noise measurements, then sample measurements with equipment operating. This will determine the optimal location and height of the sound curtains. Although the project will be completed in one phase, the curtains may be moved to follow the location of the maintenance and repair activities as necessary to ensure adequate attenuation for the residents. Residents will be notified in advance of the sound curtains being placed near their properties.

Stockpiling

Currently, there is approximately 200,000 cubic yards of material stockpiled south of the dam from previous maintenance projects. Viewed from the neighborhood to the west, the existing stockpile appears as a hill because it is at a higher elevation than the houses in the neighborhood. The existing stockpiled material will be kept in place and used as a noise barrier to protect the neighborhood, as the new material is transported, sorted and stockpiled, and then hauled off-site. This existing material, along with the new material from the Cucamonga Crosswalls project, will be sorted at the stockpile location using portable screens (see Exhibit 4 for the proposed layout of the processing area). The operator will be using the material for various construction and landscaping projects. When needed, processed material will be hauled off-site to project sites where this type of material is required. Although the existing stockpile is approximately 30 feet in height, the location of the new stockpile area is in an adjacent disturbed area ranging in depth from 5 to 25 feet below ground level. This will allow the operator to fill in the excavated area rather than creating another large stockpile. Sorting and stockpiling will occur within this new stockpile area east of the existing stockpile.

Sorting/Processing

The proposed contractor/operator estimates that the sorting/processing and depletion of the aggregate material will be completed within five years. The contractor will process the new material first in order to use the existing stockpile to attenuate noise and screen the processing activities from the adjacent neighborhood to the west. At such time as the existing stockpile begins to be processed, sorting/processing would continue to be done in the same location, with material from the old stockpile being brought over via loaders. Prior to starting the processing of material from the existing stockpile area, the project's Noise Specialist will conduct a noise study to determine when and where to provide temporary noise attenuation to ensure that local residents are not exposed to noise levels in excess of the City of Upland's thresholds. This issue is discussed in detail in Section 3.4.12, *Noise*.

2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The stockpile/processing area, as shown in Exhibit 4, will consist of typical equipment associated with aggregate materials processing including a portable crusher, conveyors and screens that will sort the material into piles by size. Processing will be limited to material sorting to create new stockpiles of sized material such as boulders, “river rock”, cobbles, gravel, sand, etc. Some crushing will occur to reduce the size of oversized material. No washing is proposed, and no batching (asphalt or concrete) is proposed. Typical equipment associated with aggregate materials processing and the depletion of stockpiles includes: front end wheel loaders; conveyors; portable screens for processing (sorting aggregate by size); a portable crusher, rock haul trucks; water trucks or sprayers to minimize dust generation; and a small excavator to create stockpiles of sorted material. Rock haul trucks will transport the sorted material off-site for use by the contractor/operator.

The stockpile/processing area will also include an equipment staging area, office trailer, portable toilets, solid waste bins typical of a small processing site, employee parking area, and equipment maintenance area. The equipment maintenance area will be set up to accommodate maintenance of equipment and vehicles for both phases of the project – crosswalls maintenance and repair, and stockpiling/processing. The site, including stockpiles will be maintained by the operator to minimize fugitive dust generation through the use of water trucks and sprayers as necessary. Stockpiles that would not be drawn down within a short period of time may be subject to additional dust control such as a polymer coating. This issue is discussed in Section 3.4.3, *Air Quality*. Temporary stockpiles of sorted materials will range in height up to 25 feet but would not exceed the height of the existing stockpile due to the fact that the new stockpile area is a shallow aggregate pit (5 to 25 feet deep). Water will be provided by SAWCo through its own system accessed from 24th Street. Water is also accessible from SAWCo at 26th Street near the northerly end of the crosswalls maintenance/repair area. Accessibility to water, including the location of the hydrants that would be used, is discussed further in Section 3.4.17, *Utilities and Service Systems*.

Hauling Off-Site

Off-site access exists along an existing unpaved road referred to as the southerly haul road. This road lies on the east side of the Cucamonga Creek wash and south of the Cucamonga Dam. A portion of the southerly haul route crosses into the City of Rancho Cucamonga, as shown in Exhibit 3. There are approximately 20 residences within the City of Rancho Cucamonga that could potentially be impacted by trucks hauling material along this road, due to the road’s proximity to the residences. The haul road is narrow and not wide enough for two-way traffic. The contractor/operator does not intend to widen the southerly haul road. When in use, traffic will be controlled using a flag crew with communication devices on either end of the road to control the flow of traffic.

Permitting

City of Upland

The stockpile/processing area is located in the City's Open Space zone. The proposed project will require Site Plan review from the City of Upland Administrative Committee for the stockpiling and processing of aggregate material in the Open Space zone. The contractor/operator must comply with relevant sections of the Upland Municipal Code Chapter 17.100 OS, *Open Space Zone*. A discussion of the relevant sections is included in each of the following sections: 3.4.1, *Aesthetics*, 3.4.3, *Air Quality*, 3.4.9, *Hydrology and Water Quality*, 3.4.10 *Land Use*, 3.4.11 *Mineral Resources* and 3.4.12 *Noise*.

City of Rancho Cucamonga

The easterly portion of the area affected by crosswalls maintenance/repair activities is located in the City of Rancho Cucamonga. The contractor must comply with the relevant sections of the City's Development Code for those sections that govern such activities in the Open Space/Flood Control zoning district. A discussion of the relevant sections of the City's Development Code is included in each of the following Sections: 3.4.1, *Aesthetics*, 3.4.3, *Air Quality*, 3.4.9, *Hydrology and Water Quality*, 3.4.10 *Land Use*, 3.4.11 *Mineral Resources* and 3.4.12 *Noise*.

National Pollution Discharge Elimination System Permit

The contractor/operator must comply with the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit, as well as the Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) for the San Bernardino County Flood Control District, County of San Bernardino, and the incorporated cities of the County within the Santa Ana Region Area wide Urban Storm Water Runoff Management Program (Board Order No. R8-2010-0036). In order to comply with these requirements, the contractor/operator must prepare and implement a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) during both phases of the project - crosswalls maintenance/repair, and on-going processing, stockpiling and hauling offsite. A Draft SWPPP has been developed as required by the Permit to fulfill two major objectives:

- Identify and evaluate sources of pollutants associated with industrial activities that may affect the quality of storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges from the site; and
- To identify and implement site-specific best management practices (BMPs) to reduce or prevent pollutants associated with industrial activities in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges.

The Draft SWPPP has been prepared as a preliminary document for planning purposes and will be updated and finalized prior to commencing with the project. A Notice of Intent must be

2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) who will issue a Waste Discharge Identification (WDID) number for the project. A copy of the SWPPP must be available for review at the project site throughout the life of the project.

San Bernardino County Flood Control District

San Bernardino County Flood Control District is the land owner for both project areas and will issue a permit to the San Antonio Water Company for the crosswalls maintenance/repair activities as well as the use of the stockpile site.

San Bernardino County Regional Parks Department

The County of San Bernardino Recreation and Parks Department was consulted on the existing trail along the west side of the wash known as the San Antonio Heights Trail that is located on the west side of the wash along the top, then south of the dam it loops around the stockpile area and terminates along the west side of the Cucamonga Creek channel north of the Holliday Rock site. The trail was established along existing unpaved roads used by San Bernardino County Flood Control District and SAWCo to access their facilities, so the roads serve a dual purpose. Photos 8, 9 and 11 show portions of the trail south of the dam that show that the trail uses existing access roads. Exhibit 15 in the Recreation Section of the Initial Study shows existing trails in the Cucamonga Creek Wash. Because the northerly haul road in the wash north of the dam daylights near 24th Street, there may occasionally be a conflict between users and trucks. However, because the trail head is approximately 350 feet north of this point, precautions can be taken to keep trail users and trucks separated. The proposed maintenance/repair project includes a requirement for flagmen to be stationed at this point to direct incoming and outgoing trucks separated. If trail users head south toward the hauling activity instead of north onto the trail they will be directed to stay out of the wash where the trail loops around the stockpile area then down along the west side of the channel. During the stockpiling/sorting/hauling phase of the project site activity would preclude the use of this part of the trail. The San Antonio Water Company and its contractor will coordinate with County Parks and Recreation staff to post signs restricting access to that portion of the trail in the wash south of the dam and provide signage at all access points advising trail users on the limited access during the life of the project. Therefore, although there will be restrictions on access to a portion of the trail for user safety, there will be no interruption in the use of the northerly extension of the San Antonio heights trail or the Cucamonga Creek Trail.

Regulatory Agencies

The US Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) and the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) regulate discharge of fill into waters of the United States under Section 404 and 401 of the federal

Clean Water Act, respectively. The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) regulates alterations to stream courses including adjacent riparian habitat areas under Section 1600 of the State Fish and Game Code. In addition, modifications to Corps engineered, funded, or maintained flood control structures, require the issuance of a Section 408 permit to ensure that the function of the structure will not be compromised as a result of a proposed project. Consultation with the agencies is on-going and is discussed further in Section 3.4.4, *Biological Resources*, and 3.4.9, *Hydrology and Water Quality*.

State Office of Mine Reclamation

The proposed project is the maintenance and repair of groundwater recharge facilities that will result in a surplus of aggregate material, considered a commodity in the State of California because of its use as construction material. The Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975 (SMARA) allows for a one-time exemption for certain surface mining operations should the State Mining and Geology Board (SMGB) determine the operation to be of an infrequent nature and involve only minor surface disturbances. Although the project is a flood control/groundwater recharge project, it will result in the availability of aggregate material. SAWCo will be requesting an opinion from the SMGB on whether an exemption is required. If so, SAWCo will coordinate with SMGB staff for a one-time exemption from SMARA to remove this material from the wash.

2.4 Construction Schedule and Equipment

Summary of Construction Activities

The table below provides a summary of the primary activities for the proposed project:

Activity	Crosswalls Maintenance/Repair	Processing/Stockpiling/Hauling
Days of week and times	Monday – Saturday 7:00 am – 5:00 pm	Monday – Friday 7:00 am – 5:00 pm
Approximate length of time	7 months	5 years

Crosswalls Maintenance and Repair

The maintenance/repair and stockpiling activities will take place along the northerly haul route, from the crosswalls to the temporary stockpile area. It will take approximately seven months to complete this first phase beginning in mid 2015, with operations six days per week (Monday through-Saturday) between the hours of 7:00 am and 5:00 pm, using the following equipment (see Exhibit 6, *Typical Equipment*):

- 2 Excavators
- 5 Rock Haul Trucks

- 1 Water Truck
- 1 Bulldozer
- Up to 15 employee vehicles to access the work site

Work will begin by removing the materials built up behind the crosswalls using a track excavator and bulldozer. SAWCo staff have calculated a gross amount of material to be removed from the crosswalls area at 200,000 cubic yards (300,000 tons). Based on this number, and a schedule of approximately seven months, the amount of material to be removed each day would be approximately 1,700 tons. The rock haul trucks to be utilized can carry up to 20 tons per load. Therefore an average of 85 loads per day could be transported from the crosswalls area to the temporary stockpile area. At the temporary stockpile area south of the dam, the aggregate will be crushed (oversize material) and sorted using screens, then separated material will be stockpiled by conveyor according to the size of material. However, it should be noted, that processing of material will not occur simultaneously with the crosswalls maintenance/repair activities. There will be no overlap between these two activities.

Processing/Stockpiling/Hauling

Typical equipment that would be used is shown in Exhibit 6. Material sorting/stockpiling and loading from the stockpiles will be ongoing over approximately five years as material is needed, with operations five days per week (Monday through-Friday) between the hours of 7:00 am and 5:00 pm, using the following equipment:

- 2 Front End Wheel Loaders
- 2 Portable Screens
- 1 Portable Crusher
- 2 Water Trucks (one for process area, one for haul road)
- Small Excavator
- Up to ten employee vehicles when processing and off-site delivery is conducted
- Rock Haul Trucks to remove the processed material from the site (see below for further detail)
- Electricity for the operation will come from the grid as there are local electric distribution lines adjacent to the project site
- Water will be provided by the San Antonio Water Company from its facilities at 24th Street

For the purposes of this Initial Study, the Air Quality Assessment (Section 3.4.3) assumed that a daily rate of production during sorting/stockpiling would be an average of 450 tons of material per day, or 120,000 tons annually, based on a production schedule of 5 days per week and hours of operation between 7:00 am and 5:00 pm. The contractor/operator anticipates that processing

2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

and hauling material off-site could take up to five years and includes drawing down the 200,000 cubic yards of material from the proposed crosswalls maintenance/repair project, as well as drawing down the approximately 200,000 cubic yards of material already stockpiled at the site; for a total of 400,000 cubic yards or 600,000 tons of aggregate material. The existing stockpile was not intended to be permanent and it has been SAWCo's intent to remove this material. This project will eliminate the existing stockpile and when completed, the area will be graded and stabilized to allow the natural revegetation of the area.

No nighttime processing is proposed for this project so only security lighting would be required around the office trailer; a motion sensor activated light on the trailer that will be placed behind the existing stockpile.

Employee trips would be minimal, 1.5 miles each way on the access road (just north of the 210 freeway), as the operation will require only 5 to 6 employees who would arrive at the site via the southerly haul road accessed from the terminus of North Campus Road.

In addition, when the contractor/operator has an order to fill, it is anticipated that up to 2,500 tons of material per day could leave the site destined for job sites in the local area. Trucks could be a combination of single dump (one tractor/one trailer) or double dump (one tractor/2 trailers). For the purposes of this Initial Study a double-dump configuration was assumed with each truck capable of carrying 25 tons of material, and hauling five loads per day. Therefore, on a typical day where 2,500 tons of material would leave the site, a total of 100 truck trips and up to 20 trucks completing five round trips. Because aggregate material is heavy and relatively expensive to haul, the average haul distance was assumed to be a maximum of 10 miles.

Processed material will be loaded onto rock haul trucks and hauled off-site via the existing access road along the west side of the Cucamonga Creek Channel south, then west to the intersection of North Campus Ave and East 20th Street. This stop controlled intersection also provides access to the Holliday Rock facility. From there the trucks will exit the site and travel south one block on North Campus Avenue to the light controlled interchange on the 210 freeway. Hauling of processed material is part of the processing/stockpiling operation and will be limited to the hours of 7 am to 5 pm Monday through Friday.

SAWCo will post signs near the project site in the following locations:

1. At the intersection of 20th Street and Campus Avenue where trucks will enter from and exit onto Campus Avenue.
2. At the Cucamonga dam west side by 24th Street access.
3. At the Cucamonga Dam east side Rancho Cucamonga access.

The dates represent the whole of the project: (1) crosswalls maintenance/repair; and (2) stockpiling and sorting of the aggregate material, and hauling the sorted material to off-site locations. Specific dates will be filled in at the start of the project anticipated to occur in July 2015.



WATER CONSERVATION PROJECT

The San Antonio Water Company, San Bernardino County Flood Control District and CVWD working together in a water conservation project to repair and remove silt from conservation crosswalls in the Cucamonga Spread Grounds.

Project Duration: July , 2015 – December , 2019.

Contractor: GRB Equipment Rental, Inc.

For information or Emergency Contact: (760) 247-2407

Other signs related to trail access will be placed at 24th Street, 26th Street, and adjacent to the stockpile area. During the stockpiling/sorting/hauling phase of the project, access to the portion of the trail that loops around the stockpile area will be restricted. SAWCo, its contractor and County Regional Park staff will coordinate the type, number and location of all signs.

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Project Site and Vicinity
 Cucamonga Crosswalls Maintenance Project

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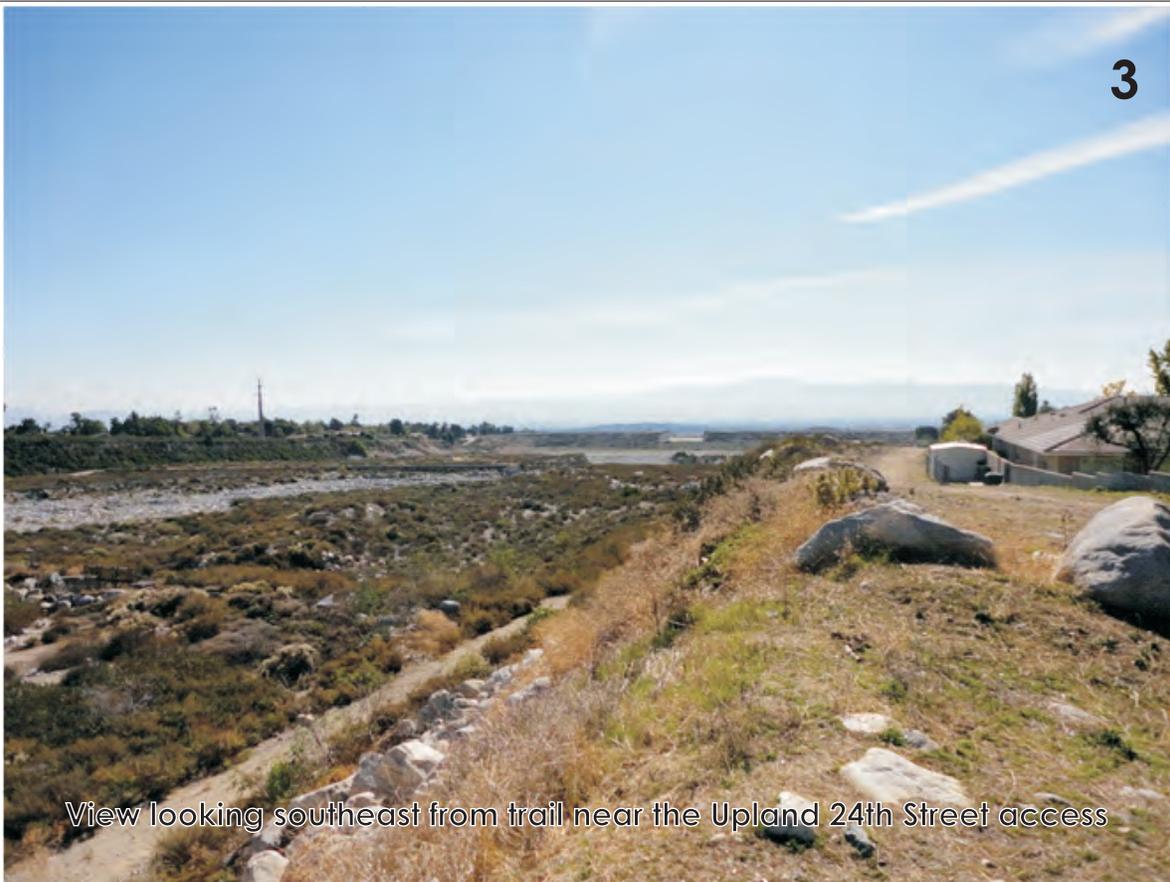


View of the crosswalls facing northwest



View of the crosswalls facing northwest

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View looking southeast from trail near the Upland 24th Street access



Looking east from Upland side near Upland 24th Street access



Site Plan
Cucamonga Crosswalls Maintenance Project

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Looking SW from Rancho Cucamonga side at typical crosswall



View looking north from top of dam showing in-wash haul roads
Rancho Cucamonga in the mid-view

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Haul road exit from wash
Rancho Cucamonga residential in the mid-view

8



Haul road from wash, around dam to stockpile area
Upland residential in mid-view

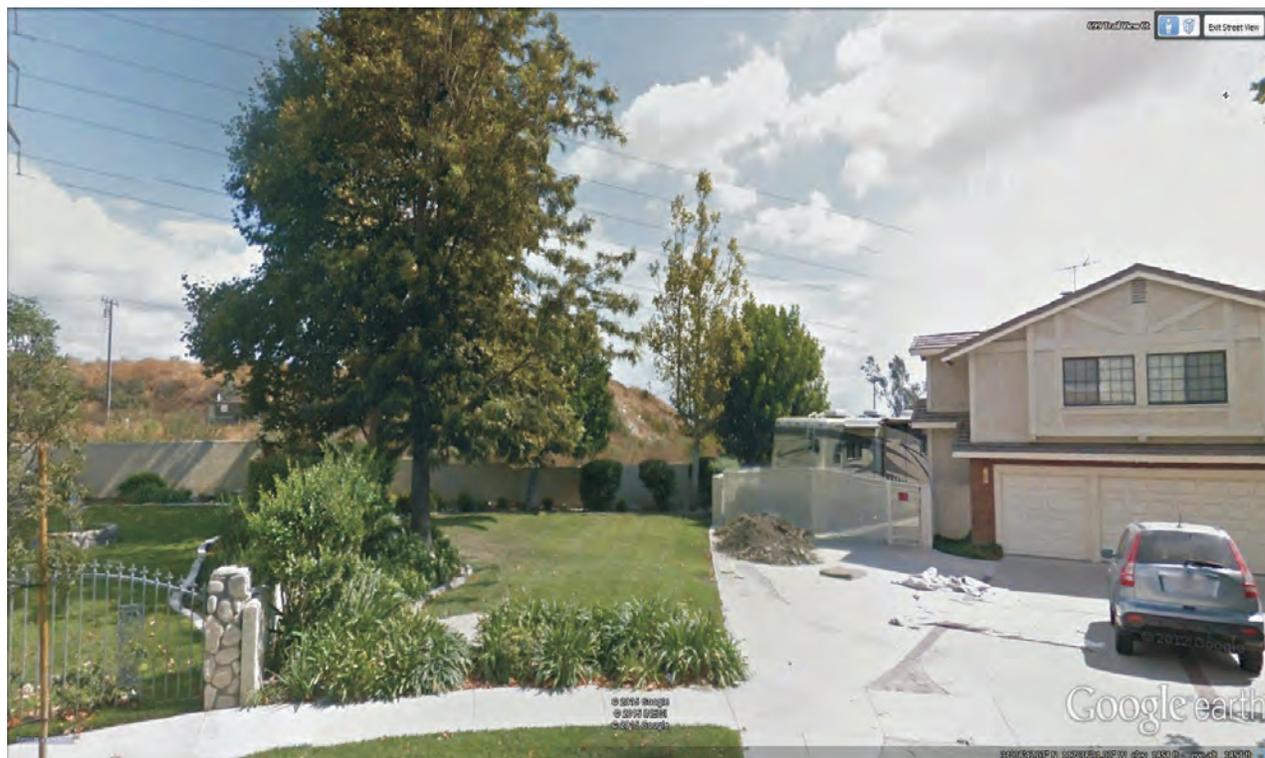


Site Photos
Cucamonga Crosswalls Maintenance Project

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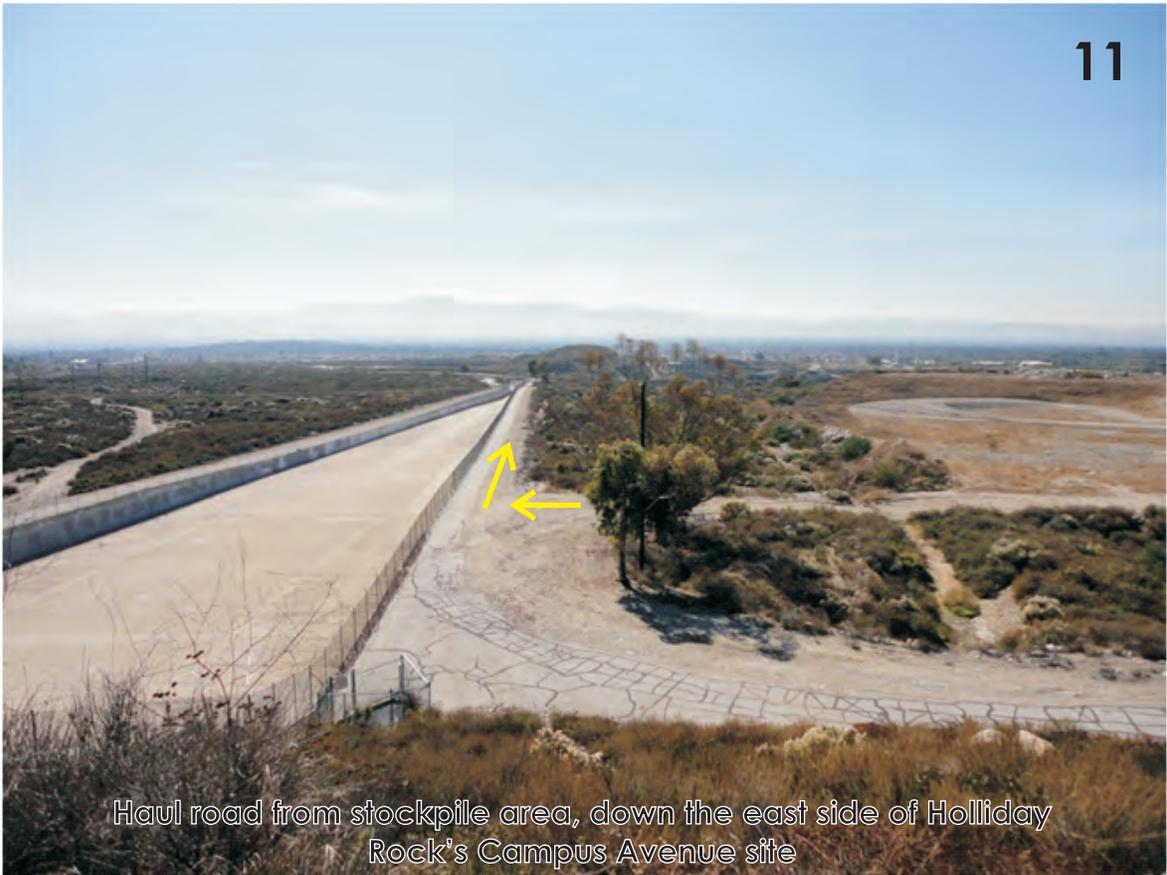
View looking south to stockpile area from top of dam
Holiday Rock site in the background



Looking southeast toward the site from Trail View Court

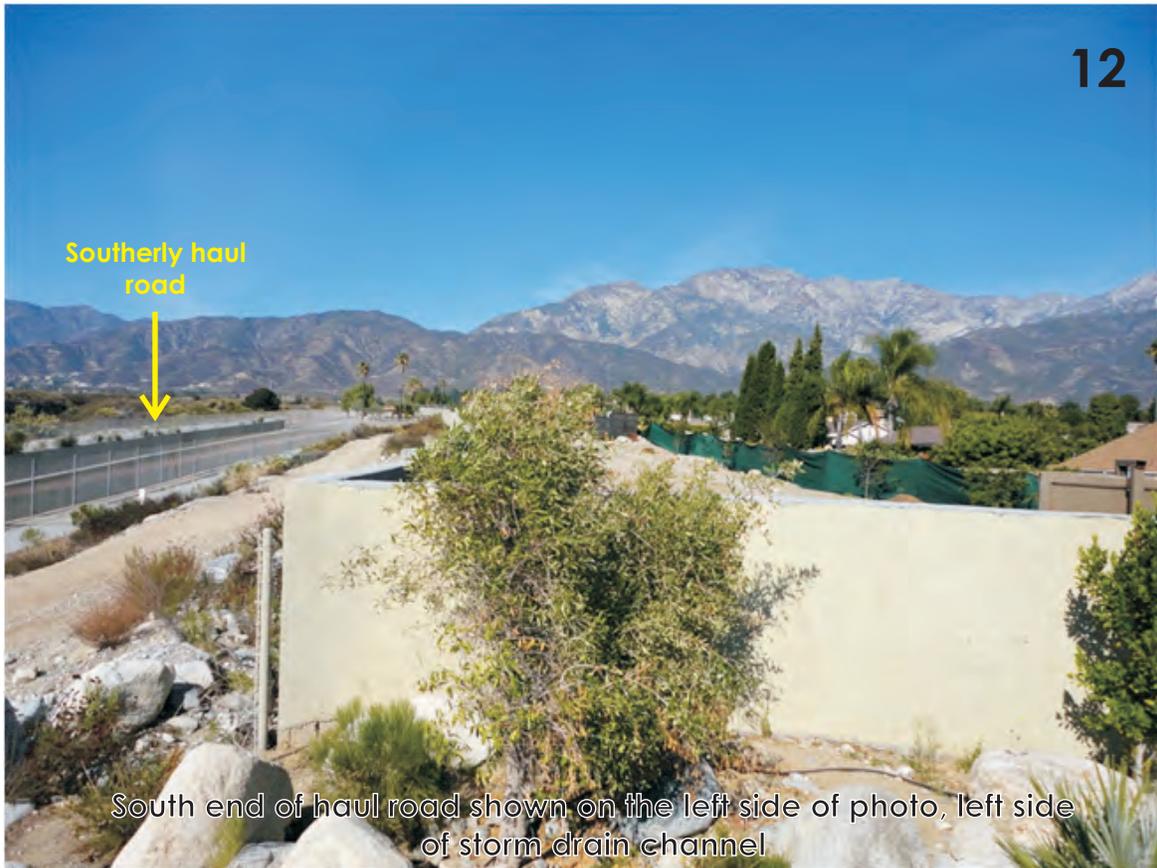
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11



Haul road from stockpile area, down the east side of Holliday Rock's Campus Avenue site

12



Southerly haul road

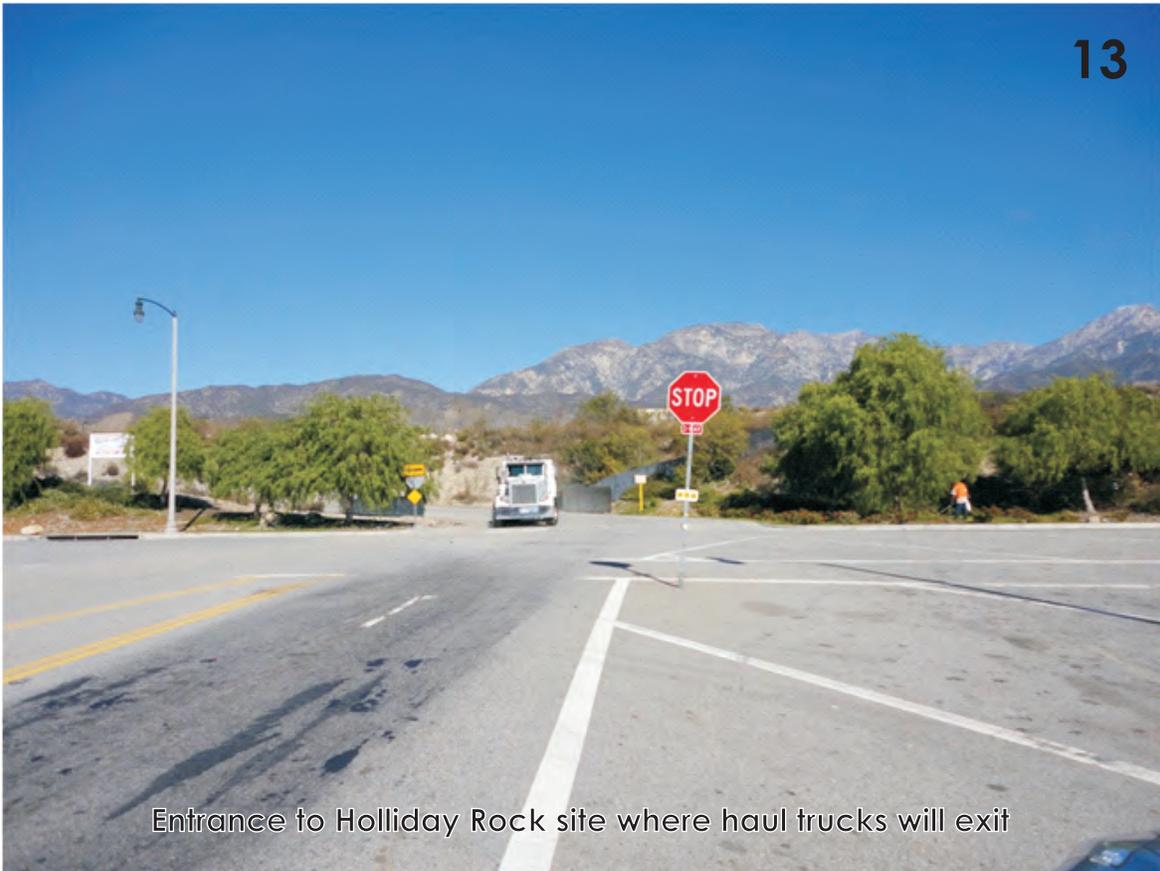
South end of haul road shown on the left side of photo, left side of storm drain channel



Site Photos
Cucamonga Crosswalls Maintenance Project

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13



Entrance to Holliday Rock site where haul trucks will exit

14



Campus Avenue entrance to the 210 freeway



Site Photos
Cucamonga Crosswalls Maintenance Project

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Source: Google Earth, 2015

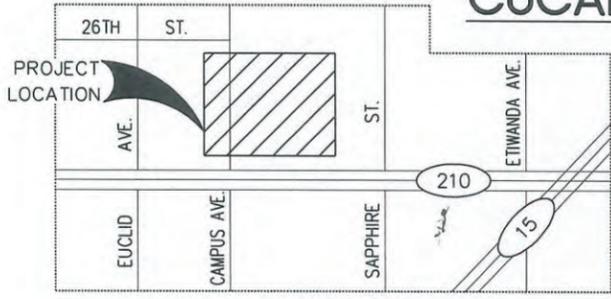


Sample Elevation Along the Wash Cucamonga Crosswalls Maintenance Project

Exhibit
2a

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CUCAMONGA CROSSWALLS



VICINITY MAP:
N.T.S.

EQUIPMENT SCHEDULE

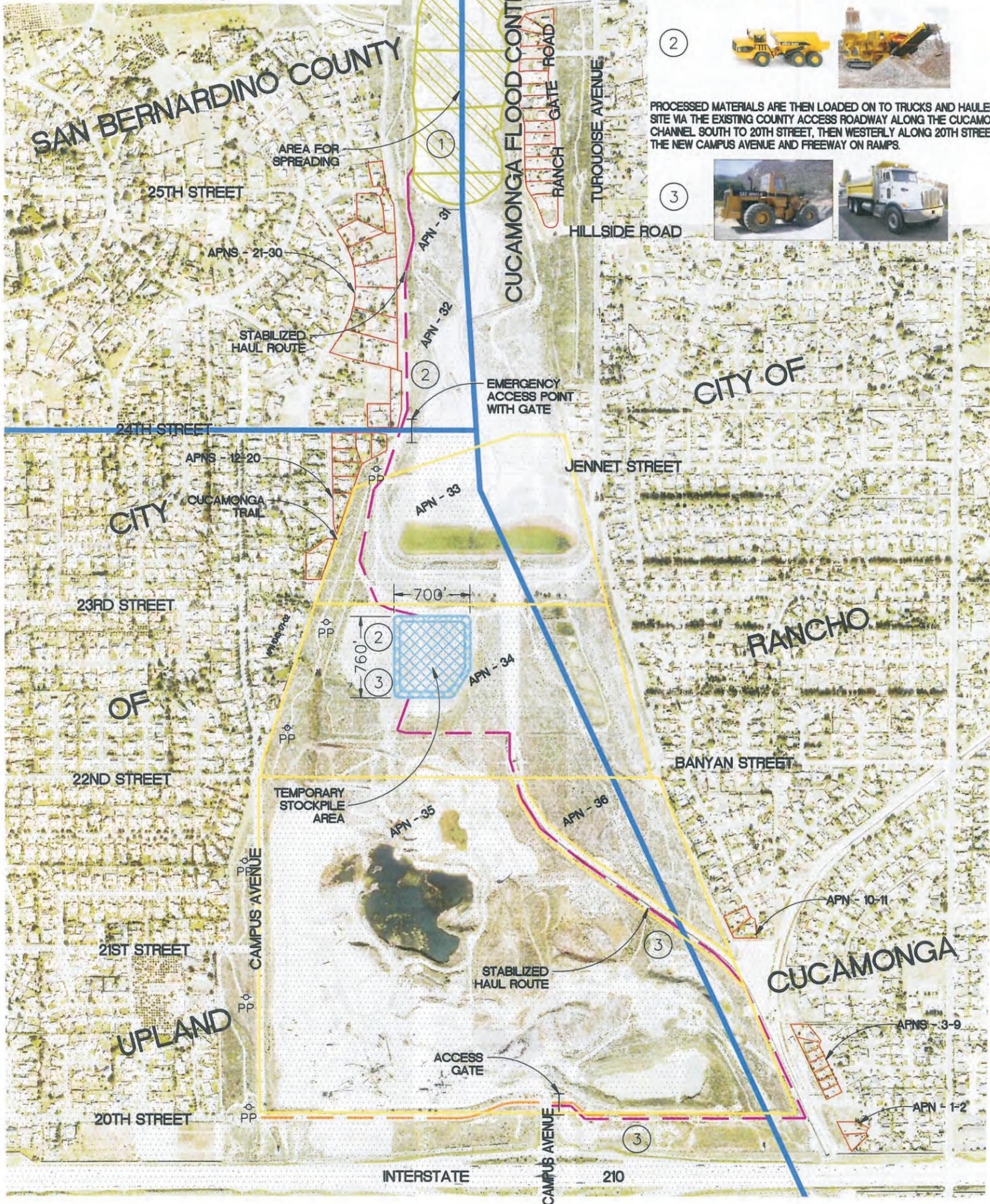
WORK WILL BEGIN BY REMOVING THE MATERIALS BUILT UP BEHIND THE CROSSWALLS BY USING A TRACK EXCAVATOR AND BULLDOZER AS SHOWN.



MATERIAL WILL BE LOADED AND TRANSPORTED TO THE EXISTING STOCK PILE SOUTH OF THE DAM BY AN ARTICULATED HAULER. MATERIALS ARE THEN CRUSHED, SCREENED AND SEPARATED AS SHOWN BELOW.



PROCESSED MATERIALS ARE THEN LOADED ON TO TRUCKS AND HAULED OFF SITE VIA THE EXISTING COUNTY ACCESS ROADWAY ALONG THE CUCAMONGA CHANNEL SOUTH TO 20TH STREET, THEN WESTERLY ALONG 20TH STREET TO THE NEW CAMPUS AVENUE AND FREEWAY ON RAMP.



OWNER:
SAN ANTONIO WATER COMPANY
139 N. EUCLID AVENUE
UPLAND, CA 91786
CHARLES MOORREES
(909) 982-4107

ENGINEER:
TKE ENGINEERING, INC.
2305 CHICAGO AVENUE
RIVERSIDE, CA 92507
(951) 680-0440

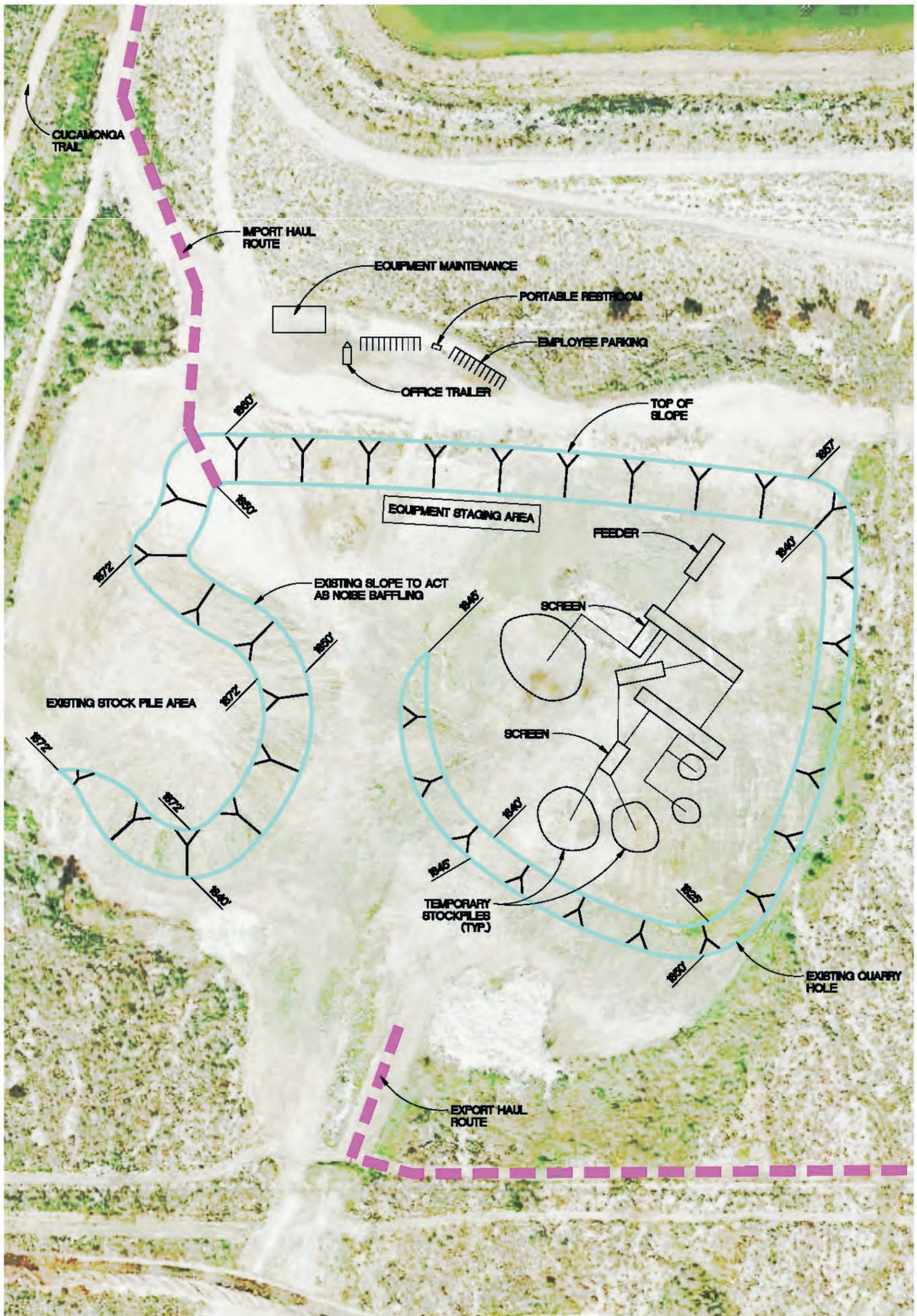
- LEGEND:
- CURRENT SPREADING AREA
 - TEMPORARY AREA FOR STOCKPILING (MAX 25' HEIGHT)
 - PROPOSED 24' WIDE STABILIZED HAUL ROUTE PER BMP TC-2
 - 20TH STREET DEDICATION LIMITS
 - CITY/COUNTY BOUNDARY LINES
 - # EQUIPMENT/PROCESS PROCEDURE



SCALE: 1"=1000'



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LEGEND:

 PROPOSED 24' WIDE STABILIZED HAUL ROUTE PER BMP TC-2



Terry Renner
 TERRY M. RENNER R.C.E. No. 69984



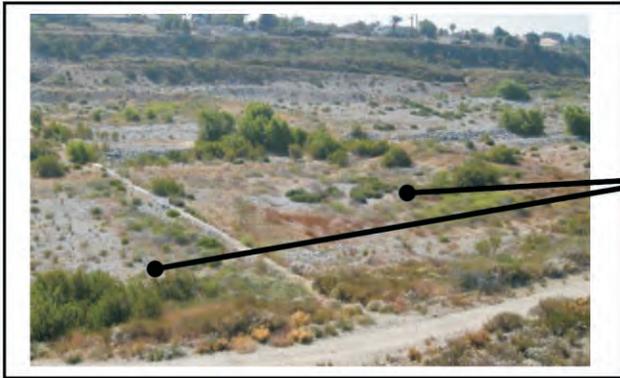
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Typical Temporary Sound Curtains for Construction Sites
Cucamonga Crosswalls Maintenance Project

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Work will begin by removing the materials built up behind the crosswalls by using a track excavator and bulldozer.



Material will be loaded and transported to the existing stock pile south of the dam by an articulated hauler. Materials will then be crushed, screened and separated as shown here.



Processed materials will then be loaded onto trucks and hauled off site via the existing County access roadway along the Cucamonga Channel south to 20th Street, then westerly along 20th Street to the New Campus Avenue and freeway on ramps.



Source:

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Chapter 3 Environmental Evaluation

Project Title: San Antonio Water Company Cucamonga Crosswalls Maintenance Project

Lead Agency Name and Address:

City of Upland
Development Services Department
460 North Euclid Avenue
Upland, CA 91786

Contact Person and Phone Number:

Jessica Bui, Assistant Planner
(909) 931-4335

Project Location:

The project site is located in the Cucamonga Creek Wash north of East 20th Street in Section 20 of Township 1 North, Range 7 West of the Mt Baldy, California 1:24000 quad (1995), and at Latitude 34°08' 44" N, Longitude 117° 38' 22" W.

Project Sponsor's Name and Address:

San Antonio Water Company
139 North Euclid Avenue
Upland, CA 91786
(909) 982-4107

General Plan Designation/Zoning: Upland - Open Space; San Bernardino County – Floodway; Rancho Cucamonga – Open Space/Flood Control

Description of Project (Describe the whole action involved, including but not limited both project efforts, and any secondary, support, or off-site features necessary for its implementation. Attach additional sheets if necessary):

See Chapter 2, *Project Description*.

Surrounding Land Uses and Setting (Briefly describe the project's surroundings): Surrounding land uses include the National Forest to the north; residential neighborhoods in the cities of Upland (west) and Rancho Cucamonga (east); the unincorporated community of San Antonio Heights in San Bernardino County; and Holliday Rock's Campus Avenue quarry and plant on East 20th Street with entrance just north of the Campus Avenue interchange on the 210 freeway.

3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

Other Public Agencies who's Approval Is Required (e.g., permits, financing approval, or participation agreement):

- Project is being done with cooperation from the San Bernardino County Flood Control District and will require a permit from the District to conduct the maintenance/repair activities, and to stockpile material on a County-owned site.
- Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB Santa Ana Region) permits for activities in the Cucamonga Creek wash under Section 401 of the Federal Clean Water Act.
- State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Issuance of a Waste Discharge Identification Number (WDID No.) for the project's Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
- CDFW - Streambed Alteration Agreement.
- US Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) – Permit under Section 404 of the Federal Clean Water Act.
- SMGB – One-time exemption from the requirements of SMARA .
- San Bernardino County Regional Parks Department, coordination with SAWCo contractor for access and signage along a portion of the San Antonio Heights Trail.
- Rancho Cucamonga –Potential Site Development Review if sound curtains are required
- SCAQMD – Permits to construct and operate portable equipment during sorting/stockpiling of aggregate material.

3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

3.1 Environmental Factors Potentially Affected

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

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

3.2 Environmental Determination

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

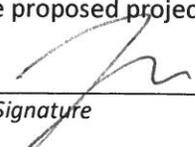
I find that the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

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

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

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

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



Signature

4/20/15

Date

JESSICA BUI

Printed Name

CITY OF UPLAND

For

3.3 Evaluation of Environmental Effects

1. A brief explanation is required for all answers except “No Impact” answers that are adequately supported by the information sources a lead agency cites in the parentheses following each question. A “No Impact” answer is adequately supported if the referenced information sources show that the impact simply does not apply to projects like the one involved (e.g., the project falls outside a fault rupture zone). A “No Impact” answer should be explained where it is based on project-specific factors, as well as general standards (e.g., the project would not expose sensitive receptors to pollutants, based on a project-specific screening analysis).
2. All answers must take account of the whole action involved, including off-site as well as on-site, cumulative as well as project-level, indirect as well as direct, and construction as well as operational impacts.
3. Once the lead agency has determined that a particular physical impact may occur, then the checklist answers must indicate whether the impact is potentially significant, less than significant with mitigation, or less than significant. “Potentially Significant Impact” is appropriate if there is substantial evidence that an effect may be significant. If there are one or more “Potentially Significant Impact” entries when the determination is made, an EIR is required.
4. “Negative Declaration: Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated” applies where the incorporation of mitigation measures has reduced an effect from “Potentially Significant Impact” to a “Less Than Significant Impact.” The lead agency must describe the mitigation measures, and briefly explain how they reduce the effect to a less than significant level.
5. Earlier analyses may be used where, pursuant to the tiering, program EIR, or other CEQA process, an effect has been adequately analyzed in an earlier EIR or negative declaration. Section 15063(c)(3)(D). In this case, a brief discussion should identify the following:
 - Earlier Analyses Used. Identify and state where they are available for review.
 - Impacts Adequately Addressed. Identify which effects from the above checklist were within the scope of and adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and state whether such effects were addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis.
 - Mitigation Measures. For effects that are “Less than Significant with Mitigation Measures Incorporated,” describe the mitigation measures which were incorporated or refined from the earlier document and the extent to which they address site-specific conditions for the project.

3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

6. Lead agencies are encouraged to incorporate into the checklist references to information sources for potential impacts (e.g., general plans, zoning ordinances). Reference to a previously prepared or outside document should, where appropriate, include a reference to the page or pages where the statement is substantiated. A source list should be attached, and other sources used or individuals contacted should be cited in the discussion.
7. Supporting Information Sources: A source list should be attached, and other sources used or individuals contacted should be cited in the discussion.
8. This is only a suggested form, and lead agencies are free to use different formats; however, lead agencies should normally address the questions from this checklist that are relevant to a project's environmental effects in whatever format is selected.
9. The explanation of each issue should identify:
 - The significance criteria or threshold, if any, used to evaluate each question; and
 - The mitigation measure identified, if any, to reduce the impact to less than significant.

3.4 Environmental Checklist

<i>Issues</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
3.4.1 AESTHETICS. Would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?			X	
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?			X	
c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?			X	
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?				X

Source: City of Upland General Plan Scenic Highways Element (1993); Site Visit November, 2011; March 2012; and May 2014.

Setting

The project site is located in the Cucamonga Creek wash that emanates from the San Gabriel Mountains to the north. The wash is bounded by single family neighborhoods to the west (Upland and San Antonio Heights) and east (Rancho Cucamonga) but is at an elevation of at approximately 35 feet below the surrounding neighborhoods. There is an unpaved road that traverses the wash in a north-south direction along the west side of the wash that will be used during the maintenance/repair phase of the project (approximately seven months) that is approximately 35 feet below the neighborhood to the west. This road is outlined in yellow on Exhibit 2, and shown on several photos following Exhibit 2 including Photos 3 and 4. As the road traverses the wash in a southerly direction it daylights just north of the dam as the road intersects with the existing north-south powerline road. The area where the road daylights is shown in Photos 7 and 8.

The existing stockpile area in front of the Cucamonga dam on the west side of the wash is at an elevation approximately 30 feet above the grade of the wash as shown in Photo 9. Photo 10 was taken from the cul-de-sac in the neighborhood immediately west of the stockpile area. As shown in this photo, the existing stockpile rises above the second story of the houses and currently blocks resident’s views. The area adjacent and to the east of the existing stockpile area that will be used to stockpile the new material, is below the grade of the wash ranging from 5 to 25 feet below grade.

Discussion

- a) **Less Than Significant Impact.** As shown in the photographs provided in Section 2, *Project Description*, the area where maintenance and repair of the crosswalls will occur, including removal of material is approximately 35 feet below elevation of the surrounding residential neighborhoods. Crosswalls maintenance and repair activities, including the removal of surplus sand and rock material, would all occur below this grade; therefore, the temporary activities would not adversely affect the scenic views of the mountains from these residences, except for the temporary sound curtains that will be placed near the residences adjacent to the wash during the approximately seven months that the maintenance and repair activities would occur. As the work progresses southerly toward the dam, the sound curtains will also be moved so it is anticipated that residents would only be inconvenienced by the placement of the sound curtains for a few months during the seven month project.

People using the multipurpose trail located along the top of the west side of the wash will see the maintenance and repair activities in the wash, but views of the surrounding mountains and northerly reach of the creek will not be impaired. This impact is temporary as work in the wash would be completed in approximately seven months.

The existing stockpile is at approximately the same elevation as the residential neighborhood immediately west of the stockpile site (the terminus of 20th Street). The existing stockpile is adjacent to the Holliday Rock Campus Avenue site where material is regularly excavated and stockpiled. The additional material to be removed from behind the dam would not affect views from the surrounding area because the new stockpile and sorting/stockpile area is proposed to be placed in an existing depression adjacent to and east of the existing stockpile. This site ranges in elevation between 5 and 25 feet below the surrounding ground surface. The new material will be processed and hauled off site first, then when this supply has been exhausted, the contractor/operator will draw down the existing stockpile. The contractor/operator has indicated that drawing down the material from both the new and existing stockpiles would be completed within five years. At the end of this time, the existing stockpile will have been removed, and views of the wash from the neighborhood to the west of the site would be restored. The contractor/operator will complete the work by grading the site to allow for natural revegetation, similar to other areas of the wash.

- b) **Less Than Significant Impact.** The nearest highway to the site is the 210 freeway which is not designated as a scenic highway. The area behind the dam exhibits typical dry wash

3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

features that are occasionally modified by storm events that bring down and deposit additional aggregate material from higher elevations in the San Gabriel Mountains, thus frequently modifying the visual character of the wash, in subtle ways. There are no historic buildings located in the wash, and the debris dam is not of an age that is considered historic. Therefore, the proposed project would not substantially damage scenic resources or historic buildings visible from a state scenic highway.

- c) **Less Than Significant Impact.** Maintenance and repair of the crosswalls above the dam will not degrade the existing visual character of the wash because these activities have been on-going for decades. In addition, due to the severity of storm events in the region, the visual character of the wash changes frequently, but in subtle ways. Therefore, temporary activities in the wash would be less than significant, because they would not substantially alter the appearance of the wash features. With regard to the stockpile area, ultimately the existing stockpile will be removed and views of the wash from the neighborhood west of the site will be restored. Upon completion of the stockpile drawdown, the site will be graded to allow natural revegetation to occur with the intent that this site will be similar to the surrounding area. Thus, proposed activities would not substantially degrade the existing visual character of the wash.

- d) **No Impact.** No nighttime activities are proposed as part of this project. Hours of operation would be Monday through Saturday between 7:00 am and 5:00 pm. There will be a motion-activated light on the trailer at the site that will not be in view until the existing stockpile is processed.

3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

<i>Issues</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
<p>3.4.2 AGRICULTURE AND FOREST RESOURCES. In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Dept. of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state’s inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment project; and forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board. Would the project:</p>				
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?				X
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?				X
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?				X
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?				X
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?				X

Source: City of Upland General Plan Land Use Map (2005); California Department of Conservation Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP) accessed July 1, 2014; Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey accessed December 18, 2011 and August 19, 2014 for the Delineation of State and Federal Jurisdictional Waters (Appendix B.5).

Setting

The California Department of Conservation’s Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP) was accessed to determine whether the project site was identified as prime or unique

3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

farmland, or farmland of statewide importance. The project site is located in an area that is shown on the State of California Department of Conservation Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program Map, *San Bernardino County Important Farmland Map, 2008* as Urban and Built-Up Land. There is no farmland identified within the Cucamonga Creek Wash.

Discussion

- a) **No Impact.** The area is identified on the FMMP’s *San Bernardino County Important Farmland Map*, as being Urban and Built-Up Land. Therefore there would be no impact to farmland.

- b) **No Impact.** The project site is designated on the City’s General Plan Land Use Map as Open Space. The County of San Bernardino has designated the area within its jurisdiction as Open Space for flood Control. Likewise, the City of Rancho Cucamonga has designated the area as Open Space/Flood. The site is not under a Williamson Act contract.

- c) **No Impact.** The proposed project would not conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of forest land or timberland because the project site is not located in an area near forest or timberland.

- d) **No Impact.** The proposed project would not result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use because the project site is not located in a forested area nor it is within the boundaries of the National Forest. The boundary of the National Forest is approximately ¼ mile north of the northerly boundary of the crosswalls maintenance area.

- e) **No Impact.** The proposed project does not involve any changes in the existing environment that could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use because the project site is located in a wash, improved with flood control and water conservation features.

<i>Issues</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
3.4.3 AIR QUALITY. Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:				
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?			X	

3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

<i>Issues</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?		X		
c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?			X	
d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?		X		
e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?			X	

Source: Cucamonga Crosswalls Air Quality and Greenhouse Gasses Assessment, Kunzman Associates, September 2014 (Appendix A)

Setting

The City of Upland is located within southern California at the westerly end of San Bernardino County at its boundary with the County of Los Angeles. The region is located in the South Coast Air Basin (air basin) and falls under the jurisdiction of the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD).

Pollutants are generally classified as either criteria pollutants or non-criteria pollutants. Federal ambient air quality standards have been established for criteria pollutants, whereas no ambient standards have been established for non-criteria pollutants. For some criteria pollutants, separate standards have been set for different periods. Most standards have been set to protect public health. For some pollutants, standards have been based on other values (such as protection of crops, protection of materials, or avoidance of nuisance conditions). A summary of federal and state ambient air quality standards is provided in the Regulatory Framework section.

Criteria Pollutants

The criteria pollutants consist of: ozone, nitrogen dioxide, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, lead, and particulate matter. These pollutants can harm your health and the environment, and cause property damage. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) calls these pollutants “criteria” air pollutants because it regulates them by developing human health-based and/or

3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

environmentally-based criteria for setting permissible levels. The following provides descriptions of each of the criteria pollutants.

Nitrogen Oxides (NOx) is the generic term for a group of highly reactive gases which contain nitrogen and oxygen. The primary manmade sources of NOx are motor vehicles, electric utilities, and other industrial, commercial, and residential sources that burn fuel. NOx reacts with other pollutants to form, ground-level ozone, nitrate particles, acid aerosols, as well as NO₂, which cause respiratory problems.

Ozone is not usually emitted directly into the air but at ground-level and is created by a chemical reaction between NOx and volatile organic compounds (VOC) in the presence of sunlight. Motor vehicle exhaust, industrial emissions, gasoline vapors, chemical solvents as well as natural sources emit NOx and VOC that help form ozone. Because NOx and VOC are ozone precursors, the health effects associated with ozone are also indirect health effects associated with significant levels of NOx and VOC emissions.

Carbon monoxide (CO) is a colorless, odorless gas that is formed when carbon in fuel is not burned completely. It is a component of motor vehicle exhaust, which contributes about 56 percent of all CO emissions nationwide. In cities, 85 to 95 percent of all CO emissions may come from motor vehicle exhaust. Other sources of CO emissions include industrial processes (such as metals processing and chemical manufacturing), residential wood burning, and natural sources such as forest fires. Since CO concentrations are strongly associated with motor vehicle emissions, high CO concentrations generally occur in the immediate vicinity of roadways with high traffic volumes and traffic congestion, active parking lots, and in automobile tunnels. Areas adjacent to heavily traveled and congested intersections are particularly susceptible to high CO concentrations.

Sulfur Oxide (SOx) gases (including sulfur dioxide) are formed when fuel containing sulfur, such as coal and oil is burned, and from the refining of gasoline. SOx dissolves easily in water vapor to form acid and interacts with other gases and particles in the air to form sulfates and other products that can be harmful to people and the environment.

Lead (Pb) is a metal found naturally in the environment as well as manufactured products. The major sources of lead emissions have historically been motor vehicles and industrial sources. Due to the phase out of leaded gasoline, metal processing is now the primary source of lead emissions to the air.

3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

Particle matter (PM) is the term for a mixture of solid particles and liquid droplets found in the air. Particle matter is made up of a number of components including acids (such as nitrates and sulfates), organic chemicals, metals, and soil or dust particles. The size of particles is directly linked to their potential for causing health problems. Particles that are less than 10 micrometers in diameter (PM₁₀) are the particles that generally pass through the throat and nose and enter the lungs. Once inhaled, these particles can affect the heart and lungs and cause serious health effects. Particles that are less than 2.5 micrometers in diameter (PM_{2.5}) have been designated as a subset of PM₁₀ due to their increased negative health impacts and its ability to remain suspended in the air longer and travel further.

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC). Although not a criteria pollutant, VOCs (also called reactive organic gases ROG) are defined as any compound of carbon—excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate—that participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions. Although there are slight differences in the definition of ROG and VOCs, the two terms are often used interchangeably. Indoor sources of VOCs include paints, solvents, aerosol sprays, cleansers, tobacco smoke, etc. Outdoor sources of VOCs are from combustion and fuel evaporation. A reduction in VOC emissions reduces certain chemical reactions that contribute to the formulation of ozone. VOCs are transformed into organic aerosols in the atmosphere, which contribute to higher PM₁₀ and lower visibility.

Other Pollutants of Concern

Toxic Air Contaminants. In addition to the above-listed criteria pollutants, toxic air contaminants (TACs) are another group of pollutants of concern. Sources of TACs include industrial processes such as petroleum refining and chrome plating operations, commercial operations such as gasoline stations and dry cleaners, and motor vehicle exhaust. Cars and trucks release at least forty different toxic air contaminants. The most important of these toxic air contaminants, in terms of health risk, are diesel particulates, benzene, formaldehyde, 1,3-butadiene, and acetaldehyde. Public exposure to toxic air contaminants can result from emissions from normal operations as well as accidental releases.

Asbestos is listed as a TAC by the California Air Resources Board (CARB) and as a Hazardous Air Pollutant by the EPA. It occurs naturally in mineral formations and crushing or breaking of rocks, through construction or other means, and can release asbestos-form fibers into the air. Asbestos emissions can result from the sale or use of asbestos-containing materials, road surfacing with such materials, grading activities, and surface mining. The risk of disease is dependent upon the intensity and duration of exposure. When inhaled, asbestos fibers may remain in the lungs and with time may be linked to such diseases as asbestosis, lung cancer, and mesothelioma. Naturally occurring asbestos is not present in San Bernardino County. The nearest likely locations of

3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

naturally occurring asbestos, as identified in the General Location Guide for Ultramafic Rocks in California prepared by the California Division of Mines and Geology, is located in Santa Barbara County. Due to the distance to the nearest natural occurrences of asbestos, the project site is not likely to contain asbestos.

United States Environmental Protection Agency

The Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) is responsible for setting and enforcing the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for atmospheric pollutants. It regulates emission sources that are under the exclusive authority of the federal government, such as aircraft, ships, and certain locomotives. The NAAQS pollutants are listed in Table 1, *South Coast Air Basin Attainment Status*.

As part of its enforcement responsibilities, USEPA requires each state with federal nonattainment areas to prepare and submit a State Implementation Plan (SIP) that demonstrates the means to attain the national standards. The SIP must integrate federal, state, and local components and regulations to identify specific measures to reduce pollution, using a combination of performance standards and market-based programs within the timeframe identified in the SIP.

As shown in Table 1, the Basin has been designated by USEPA as a non-attainment area for ozone (O₃) and suspended particulates (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}). Currently, the Basin is in attainment with the ambient air quality standards for carbon monoxide (CO), lead, sulfur dioxide (SO₂), and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂).

In 2011, the Basin exceeded federal standards for either ozone or PM_{2.5} at one or more locations on a total of 124 days, based on the current federal standards for 8-hour ozone and 24-hour PM_{2.5}. Despite substantial improvements in air quality over the past few decades, some air monitoring stations in the Basin still exceed the NAAQS for ozone more frequently than any other stations in the U.S. In 2011, three of the top five stations that exceeded the 8-hour ozone NAAQS were located in the Basin (Central San Bernardino Mountains, East San Bernardino Valley, and Metropolitan Riverside County).

PM_{2.5} in the Basin has improved significantly in recent years, with 2010 and 2011 being the cleanest years on record. In 2011, only one station in the Basin (Metropolitan Riverside County at Mira Loma) exceeded the annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS and the 98th percentile form of the 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS, as well as the 3-year design values for these standards. Basin-wide, the federal PM_{2.5} 24-hour standard level was exceeded in 2011 on 17 sampling days.

3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

The Basin is currently in attainment for the federal standards for carbon monoxide (CO), lead, sulfur dioxide (SO₂), and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂). While the concentration level of the new 1-hour NO₂ federal standard (100 ppb) was exceeded in the Basin at two stations (Central Los Angeles and Long Beach) on the same day in 2011, the NAAQS NO₂ design value has not been exceeded. Therefore, the Basin remains in attainment of the NO₂ NAAQS.

The EPA designated the Los Angeles County portion of the Basin as nonattainment for the recently revised (2008) federal lead standard (0.15 µg/m³, rolling 3-month average), due to the addition of source-specific monitoring under the new federal regulation.

California Air Resources Board

CARB, which is a part of the California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal-EPA), is responsible for the coordination and administration of both federal and state air pollution control programs within California. In this capacity, CARB conducts research, sets the California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS), compiles emission inventories, develops suggested control measures, provides oversight of local programs, and prepares the SIP. The CAAQS for criteria pollutants are shown in Table 1. In addition, CARB establishes emission standards for motor vehicles sold in California, consumer products (e.g. hairspray, aerosol paints, and barbeque lighter fluid), and various types of commercial equipment. It also sets fuel specifications to further reduce vehicular emissions.

CARB has designated the South Coast Air Basin as a nonattainment area for ozone, PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}. Currently, the South Coast Air Basin is in attainment with the ambient air quality standards for CO, lead, SO₂, NO₂, and sulfates and is unclassified for visibility reducing particles and Hydrogen Sulfide.

CARB is also responsible for regulations pertaining to toxic air contaminants. The Air Toxics “Hot Spots” Information and Assessment Act (AB 2588, 1987, Connelly) was enacted in 1987 as a means to establish a formal air toxics emission inventory risk quantification program. AB 2588, as amended, establishes a process that requires stationary sources to report the type and quantities of certain substances their facilities routinely release into the South Coast Air Basin. The data is ranked by high, intermediate, and low categories, which are determined by: the potency, toxicity, quantity, volume, and proximity of the facility to nearby receptors.

This designation was based on two source-specific monitors in Vernon and the City of Industry exceeding the new standard in the 2007-2009 period of data used. For the most recent 2009-2011 data period, only one of these stations (Vernon) still exceeded the lead standard.

3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

Table 1 South Coast Air Basin Attainment Status

Pollutant	Averaging Time	National Standards ¹	Attainment Date ²	California Standards ³
1979 1-Hour Ozone ⁴	1-Hour (0.12 ppm)	Nonattainment (Extreme)	11/15/2010 (Not attained ⁴)	Extreme Nonattainment
1997 8-Hour Ozone ⁵	8-Hour (0.08 ppm)	Nonattainment (Extreme)	6/15/2024	Nonattainment
2008 8-Hour Ozone	8-Hour (0.075 ppm)	Nonattainment (Extreme)	12/31/2032	
CO	1-Hour (35 ppm) 8-Hour (9 ppm)	Attainment (Maintenance)	6/11/2007 (Attained)	Maintenance
NO ₂ ⁶	1-Hour (100 ppb) Annual (0.053 ppm)	Attainment (Maintenance)	9/22/1998 (Attained)	Attainment
SO ₂ ⁷	1-Hour (75 ppb)	Designations Pending	Pending	Attainment
	24-Hour (0.14 ppm) Annual (0.03 ppm)	Unclassifiable/ Attainment	3/19/1979 (Attained)	
PM ₁₀	24-Hour (150 µg/m ³)	Nonattainment (Serious) ⁸	12/31/2006 (Redesignation request submitted) ⁸	Nonattainment
PM _{2.5}	24-Hour (35 µg/m ³)	Unclassifiable/ Attainment	Attained	Unclassified
Lead	3-Months Rolling (0.15 µg/m ³)	Nonattainment (Partial) ⁹	12/31/2015	Nonattainment

Source: Draft 2012 AQMP, SCAQMD, 2012.

Notes:

1. EPA often only declares Nonattainment areas; everywhere else is listed as Unclassified/ Attainment or Unclassifiable.
2. A design value below the NAAQS for data through the full year or smog season prior to the attainment date is typically required for attainment demonstration
3. Obtained from <http://www.arb.ca.gov/desig/adm/adm.htm>.
4. 1-hour O₃ standard (0.13 ppm) was revoked, effective June 15, 2005; however, the Basin has not attained this standard based on 2008-2010 data has and some continuing obligations under the former standard
5. 1997 8-hour O₃ standard (0.08 ppm) was reduced (0.075 ppm), effective May 27, 2008; the 1997 O₃ standard and most related implementation rules remain in place until the 1997 standard is revoked by U.S. EPA.
6. New NO₂ 1-hour standard, effective August 2, 2010; attainment designations January 20, 2012; annual NO₂ standard retained.
7. The 1971 annual and 24-hour SO₂ standards were revoked, effective August 23, 2010; however, these 1971 standards will remain in effect until one year after U.S. EPA promulgates area designations for the 2010 SO₂ 1-hour standard. Area designations expected in 2012, with SSAB designated Unclassifiable/Attainment.
8. Annual PM₁₀ standard was revoked, effective December 18, 2006; redesignation request to Attainment of the 24-hour PM₁₀ standard is pending with U.S. EPA
9. Partial Nonattainment designation - Los Angeles County portion of Basin only.

3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD)

SCAQMD is the agency principally responsible for comprehensive air pollution control in the South Coast Air Basin. To that end, as a regional agency, the SCAQMD works directly with the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG), county transportation commissions, and local governments and cooperates actively with all federal and state agencies.

SCAQMD develops rules and regulations, establishes permitting requirements for stationary sources, inspects emission sources, and enforces such measures through educational programs or fines, when necessary. SCAQMD is directly responsible for reducing emissions from stationary, mobile, and indirect sources. It has responded to this requirement by preparing a sequence of Air Quality Management Plans (AQMPs). The 2012 AQMP was adopted by the SCAQMD Board on December 7, 2012, and subsequently adopted by CARB on January 25, 2013. The 2012 AQMP was prepared in order to meet the federal Clean Air Act requirement that all 24-hour PM_{2.5} non-attainment areas prepare a SIP, that were required to be submitted to the U.S. EPA by December 14, 2012 and demonstrate attainment with the 24-hour PM_{2.5} standard by 2014. The 2012 AQMP demonstrates attainment of the federal 24-hour PM_{2.5} standard by 2014 in the Basin through adoption of all feasible measures, and therefore, no extension of the attainment date is needed.

The 2012 AQMP is designed to satisfy the California Clean Air Act's (CCAA) emission reductions of 5 percent per year or adoption of all feasible measures requirements and fulfill the EPA's requirement to update transportation conformity emissions budgets based on the latest approved motor vehicle emissions model and planning assumptions. The 2012 AQMP updates and revises the previous 2007 AQMP. The 2012 AQMP was prepared to comply with the federal and state CCAA and amendments, to accommodate growth, to reduce the high pollutant levels in the Basin, to meet federal and state ambient air quality standards, and to minimize the fiscal impact that pollution control measures have on the local economy. The purpose of the 2012 AQMP for the Basin is to set forth a comprehensive program that will lead this area into compliance with all federal and state air-quality planning requirements.

The 2012 AQMP builds upon the approaches taken in the 2007 AQMP for the attainment of federal PM and ozone standards, and highlights the significant amount of reductions needed and the need to engage in interagency coordinated planning of mobile sources to meet all of the federal criteria pollutant standards. Compared with the 2007 AQMP, the 2012 AQMP utilizes revised emissions inventory projections that use 2008 as the base year. On-road emissions are calculated using CARB EMFAC2011 emission factors and the transportation activity data provided by SCAG from their 2012 Regional Transportation Plan (2012 RTP). Off-road emissions were updated using CARB's 2011 In-Use Off-Road Fleet Inventory Model. Since the 2007 AQMP was finalized, new area source categories such as LPG transmission losses, storage tank and pipeline

3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

cleaning and degassing, and architectural colorants, were created and included in the emissions inventories. The 2012 AQMP also includes analysis of several additional sources of Greenhouse Gas GHG emissions such as landfills and could also assist in reaching the GHG target goals in the AB32 Scoping Plan.

SCAQMD Rules

During construction and operation, the project must comply with applicable rules and regulations. The following are rules the project may be required to comply with, either directly, or indirectly:

SCAQMD Rule 402 prohibits a person from discharging from any source whatsoever such quantities of air contaminants or other material which cause injury, detriment, nuisance, or annoyance to any considerable number of persons or to the public, or which endanger the comfort, repose, health or safety of any such persons or the public, or which cause, or have a natural tendency to cause, injury or damage to business or property.

SCAQMD Rule 403 governs emissions of fugitive dust during construction and operation activities. Compliance with this rule is achieved through application of standard Best Management Practices (BMPs), such as application of water or chemical stabilizers to disturbed soils, covering haul vehicles, restricting vehicle speeds on unpaved roads to 15 miles per hour, sweeping loose dirt from paved site access roadways, cessation of construction activity when winds exceed 25 mph, and establishing a permanent ground cover on finished sites. Rule 403 requires that fugitive dust be controlled with best available control measures so that the presence of such dust does not remain visible in the atmosphere beyond the property line of the emission source. In addition, SCAQMD Rule 403 requires implementation of dust suppression techniques to prevent fugitive dust from creating a nuisance off-site. Applicable dust suppression techniques from Rule 403 are summarized below. Implementation of these dust suppression techniques can reduce the fugitive dust generation (and thus the PM₁₀ component). Compliance with these rules would reduce impacts on nearby sensitive receptors. Rule 403 measures may include but are not limited to the following:

- Apply nontoxic chemical soil stabilizers according to manufacturers' specifications to all inactive construction areas (previously graded areas inactive for 10 days or more).
- Water active sites at least three times daily. (Locations where grading is to occur will be thoroughly watered prior to earthmoving.)
- Cover all trucks hauling dirt, sand, soil, or other loose materials, or maintain at least 0.6 meters (2 feet) of freeboard (vertical space between the top of the load and top of the trailer) in accordance with the requirements of California Vehicle Code section 23114.

3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

- Reduce traffic speeds on all unpaved roads to 15 miles per hour (mph) or less.
- Suspension of all grading activities when wind speeds (including instantaneous wind gusts) exceed 25 mph.
- Bumper strips or similar best management practices shall be provided where vehicles enter and exit the construction site onto paved roads or wash off trucks and any equipment leaving the site each trip.
- Replanting disturbed areas as soon as practical.
- During all construction activities, construction contractors shall sweep on-site and off-site streets if silt is carried to adjacent public thoroughfares, to reduce the amount of particulate matter on public streets. All sweepers shall be compliant with SCAQMD Rule 1186.1, Less Polluting Sweepers.

SCAQMD Rule 1157 governs the PM₁₀ emissions from aggregate operations within the SCAQMD that would occur as part of the C & D activities. Rule 1157 provides specific limitations on the amount of discharge of PM₁₀ that may occur from the project site as well as specific PM₁₀ emission reduction measures that are required to be implemented such as the utilization of dust suppressants on piles and dirt roads.

SCAQMD Rule 1186 limits the presence of fugitive dust on paved and unpaved roads and sets certification protocols and requirements for street sweepers that are under contract to provide sweeping services to any federal, state, county, agency or special district such as water, air, sanitation, transit, or school district.

SCAQMD Rule 1303 governs the permitting of re-located or new major emission sources, requiring Best Available Control Measures and setting significance limits for PM₁₀ among other pollutants.

SCAQMD Rule 1401, New Source Review of Toxic Air Contaminants, specifies limits for maximum individual cancer risk, cancer burden, and non-cancer acute and chronic hazard index from new permit units, relocations, or modifications to existing permit units, which emit toxic air contaminants.

SCAQMD Rule 2202, On-Road Motor Vehicle Mitigation Options, is to provide employers with a menu of options to reduce mobile source emissions generated from employee commutes, to comply with federal and state Clean Air Act requirements, Health & Safety Code Section 40458, and Section 182(d)(1)(B) of the federal Clean Air Act. It applies to any employer who employs 250 or more employees on a full or part-time basis at a worksite for a consecutive six-month period calculated as a monthly average.

3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

Southern California Association of Governments

SCAG is the federally designated Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) for the majority of the southern California region and is the largest MPO in the nation. With respect to air quality planning, SCAG has prepared the Regional Transportation Plan and Regional Transportation Improvement Plan (RTIP), which addresses regional development and growth forecasts. These plans form the basis for the land use and transportation components of the AQMP, which are utilized in the preparation of air quality forecasts and in the consistency analysis included in the AQMP. The Regional Transportation Plan, Regional Transportation Improvement Plan, and AQMP are based on projections originating within the City and County General Plans.

Local Jurisdictions

Local jurisdictions, such as the cities of Upland and Rancho Cucamonga, have the authority and responsibility to reduce air pollution through its police power and decision-making authority. Specifically, a city is responsible for the assessment and mitigation of air emissions resulting from its land use decisions. A city is also responsible for the implementation of transportation control measures as outlined in the 2007 and 2012 AQMPs. Examples of such measures include bus turnouts, energy-efficient streetlights, and synchronized traffic signals. In accordance with CEQA requirements and the CEQA review process, a city must assess the air quality impacts of new development projects, requires mitigation of potentially significant air quality impacts by conditioning discretionary permits, and monitors and enforces implementation of such mitigation.

In accordance with the CEQA requirements, a city does not, however, have the expertise to develop plans, programs, procedures, and methodologies to ensure that air quality within the City and region will meet federal and state standards. Instead, cities and counties rely on the expertise of SCAQMD staff and utilizes the SCAQMD CEQA Handbook as the guidance document for the environmental review of plans and development proposals within its jurisdiction.

Local Air Quality

Table 2, *SCAQMD Air Quality Significance Thresholds*, lists both the regional and local thresholds with which projects are assessed for impact to air quality, including criteria pollutants as well as TACs and odors. These thresholds cover both project-related construction and operations air emissions. In order to assess local air quality impacts SCAQMD has also developed Localized Significant Thresholds (LSTs) to assess the project-related air emissions in the project vicinity. SCAQMD has also provided Final Localized Significant Threshold Methodology (LST Methodology), June 2003, which details the methodology to analyze local air emission impacts. The Localized Significant Threshold Methodology found that the primary emissions of concern are NO₂, CO, PM₁₀, and PM_{2.5}.

3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

Table 2 SCAQMD Air Quality Significance Thresholds

Mass Daily Thresholds			
Pollutant	Construction (pounds/day)	Operation (pounds/day)	
NOx	100	55	
VOC	75	55	
PM ₁₀	150	150	
PM _{2.5}	55	55	
SOx	150	150	
CO	550	550	
Lead	3	3	
Toxic Air Contaminants, Odor and GHG Thresholds			
TACs	Maximum Incremental Cancer Risk ≥ 10 in 1 million Cancer Burden > 0.5 excess cancer cases (in areas ≥ 1 in 1 million) Chronic & Acute Hazard Index > 1.0 (project increment)		
Odor	Project creates an odor nuisance pursuant to SCAQMD Rule 402		
GHG	10,000 MT/yr CO ₂ e for industrial facilities		
Local Air Quality Thresholds			
Pollutant	SCAQMD LSTs	Background Level	Significance Threshold
NO ₂ -1-hour average	0.18 ppm (338 µg/m ³)	121 µg/m ³	217 µg/m ³
PM ₁₀ -24-hour average			
Construction	10.4 µg/m ³	--	10.4 µg/m ³
Operations	2.5 ug/m ³	--	2.5 ug/m ³
PM _{2.5} -24-hour average			
Construction	10.4 µg/m ³	--	10.4 µg/m ³
Operations	2.5 µg/m ³	--	2.5 ug/m ³
SO ₂			
1-hour average	0.25 ppm		0.25 ppm
24-hour average	0.04 ppm	9 µg/m ³	0.04 ppm
CO			
1-hour average	20 ppm (23,000 µg/m ³)	2300 µg/m ³ 1767	20700 µg/m ³
8-hour average	9 ppm (10,000 µg/m ³)	µg/m ³	8233 µg/m ³
Lead			
30-day average			
Rolling 3-month average	1.5 µg/m ³	--	1.5 µg/m ³
Quarterly average	0.15 µg/m ³	--	0.15 µg/m ³
Quarterly average	1.5 µg/m ³	--	1.5 µg/m ³

Source: <http://www.aqmd.gov/home/regulations/ceqa/air-quality-analysis-handbook>

3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

There are separate thresholds for short-term construction and long-term operational emissions. The project will have short-term emissions only because the crosswall maintenance and repair project is anticipated to be completed in seven months, and the sorting/stockpiling and hauling is anticipated to be completed within 5 years, including drawing down the existing stockpile. Although it may appear that a five-year project would be considered long-term, it is not, because once the stockpiles are drawn down, there is no more material to process and the project is over.

A project with daily emission rates below SCAQMD thresholds are considered to have a less than significant effect on regional air quality. Thresholds were adopted by the SCAQMD for carbon monoxide (CO), volatile organic compounds or hydrocarbons (VOC), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), respirable particulate matter (PM₁₀), fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}), and sulfur oxides (SO_x).

Discussion

a) **Less Than Significant Impact.** CEQA requires a discussion of any inconsistencies between a proposed project and applicable General Plans and Regional Plans. The regional plan that applies to the proposed project includes the SCAQMD Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP). The purpose of the discussion is to evaluate issues regarding consistency with the assumptions and objectives of the AQMP and discuss whether the proposed project would interfere with the region's ability to comply with federal and state air quality standards. The SCAQMD CEQA Handbook identifies two key indicators of consistency:

- (1) Whether the project will result in an increase in the frequency or severity of existing air quality violations or cause or contribute to new violations, or delay timely attainment of air quality standards or the interim emission reductions specified in the AQMP.
- (2) Whether the project will exceed the assumptions in the AQMP in 2010 or increments based on the year of project build-out and phase.

Both of these criteria are evaluated in the following sections.

A. Criterion 1 - Increase in the Frequency or Severity of Violations

Based on the air quality modeling analysis contained in the *Air Quality and Global Climate Change Assessment* (see Appendix A), short-term construction emissions from the proposed project will not result in any significant impacts based on the SCAQMD regional and local thresholds of significance. The project is not a source of long-term operational emissions. Therefore, the proposed project is not projected to contribute to the exceedance of any air pollutant concentration standards and is found to be consistent with the AQMP for the first criterion.

B. Criterion 2 - Exceed Assumptions in the AQMP

Consistency with the AQMP assumptions is determined by performing an analysis of the proposed project with the assumptions in the AQMP. The emphasis of this criterion is to insure that the analyses conducted for the proposed project are based on the same forecasts as the AQMP. The Regional Comprehensive Plan and Guide (RCP&G) consists of three sections: Core Chapters, Ancillary Chapters, and Bridge Chapters. The Growth Management, Regional Mobility, Air Quality, Water Quality, and Hazardous Waste Management chapters constitute the Core Chapters of the document. These chapters currently respond directly to federal and state requirements placed on SCAG. Local governments such as the County of San Bernardino and the cities of Upland and Rancho Cucamonga are required to use these as the basis of their plans for purposes of consistency with applicable regional plans under CEQA. For this project, all three agencies have identified the Cucamonga Creek wash area as Open Space/ Flood Control or similar designation where the use by SAWCo for water retention and percolation, maintenance of water facilities and the stockpiling and sorting/hauling of material is allowed.

The purpose of the project is twofold: 1) to repair the existing crosswalls used for water conservation; and 2) to allow the contractor/operator who will be processing the material to utilize the stockpiles when he has a project requiring aggregate material. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in an inconsistency with the current land use designation. Therefore, the proposed project is not anticipated to exceed the AQMP assumptions for the project site and is found to be consistent with the AQMP for the second criterion.

Based on the above, the proposed project will not result in an inconsistency with the SCAQMD AQMP. Therefore, a less than significant impact will occur.

b) Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated.

Crosswalls Maintenance and Repair

The priority for the first seven months will be to complete the first phase of the project, crosswalls maintenance and repair activities, and hauling aggregate material to the stockpile area. The aggregate will be moved using excavators, loaded onto rock haul trucks, and transported via rock haul trucks to the stockpile area in front of the Cucamonga dam. Water trucks will be utilized in the maintenance/repair area and along the northerly haul route. Up to 15 employee vehicles will gain access to the site along approximately 1.5 miles of road during this seven month period, and 5-6 employee vehicles will access the site for the processing/stockpiling of the material over an additional five years. Processed material will

3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

be hauled off site by rock haul trucks. The emissions were estimated using the California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod).

The maintenance/repair and sorting/stockpiling activities will take place along the northerly haul route, from the crosswalls to the temporary stockpile area. This route is shown in Exhibit 3 in Chapter 2, *Project Description*. It will take approximately seven months to complete this first phase beginning in mid 2015, with operations six days per week (M-S) between the hours of 7:00 am and 5:00 pm, using the following equipment:

- 2 Excavators
- Conveyors to load the Haul Trucks
- 6 Rock Haul Trucks
- 1 Water Truck
- 1 Bulldozer
- Up to 15 employee vehicles to access the work site

Work will begin on the maintenance and repair activities by removing the materials built up behind the crosswalls using a track excavator and bulldozer. SAWCo staff has calculated a gross amount of material to be removed from the crosswalls area at 200,000 cubic yards (300,000 tons). Based on this number, and a schedule of approximately seven months, the amount of material to be removed each day would be approximately 1,700 tons (1,133 cubic yards). The rock haul trucks to be utilized can carry up to 20 tons per load. Therefore an average of 85 loads per day could be transported from the crosswalls area to the temporary stockpile area. At the existing, temporary stockpile area south of the dam, the aggregate will be sorted by screens, then separated material will be stockpiled by conveyor according to the size of material. Processing of this material will not occur simultaneously with the crosswalls maintenance/repair activities. There will be no overlap between these two activities.

Processing/Stockpiling

Material sorting/stockpiling and loading from the stockpiles will be ongoing over approximately five years as material is needed with operations five days per week (M-F) between the hours of 7:00 am and 5:00 pm, using the following equipment:

- 2 Front End Wheel Loaders
- 2 Portable Screens and Conveyors
- 1 Portable Crusher
- 2 Water Trucks
- Small Excavator

3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

- Up to 10 employee vehicles when processing and off-site delivery is conducted
- Rock Haul Trucks to remove the processed material from the site (see below for further detail)
- Electricity for the operation will come from the grid as there are local electric distribution lines adjacent to the project site
- Water will be provided by the San Antonio Water Company from its facilities at 24th Street

For the purposes of this Initial Study, the Air Quality Assessment assumed that a daily rate of production during the processing of aggregate material would be an average of 450 tons of material per day, or 120,000 tons annually, based on a production schedule of 5 days per week and hours of operation between 7:00 am and 5:00 pm. No nighttime processing is proposed for this project. The contractor/operator anticipates that processing and hauling material off-site could take up to five years and includes processing the 200,000 cubic yards (cy) of material from the proposed crosswalls maintenance/repair project, and the approximately 200,000 cy of material already stockpiled at the site; for a total of 400,000 cy or 600,000 tons of aggregate material.

Employee trips would be minimal, 1.5 miles each way on the access road (just north of the 210 freeway), as the operation will require only 5 to 6 employees who would arrive at the site via the southerly haul road accessed from the terminus of North Campus Road.

In addition, when the contractor/operator has an order to fill, it is anticipated that up to 2,500 tons of material per day could leave the site destined for job sites in the local area. Trucks could be a combination of single dump (one tractor/one trailer) or double dump (one tractor/2 trailers). For the purposes of this Initial Study a double-dump configuration was assumed with each truck capable of carrying 25 tons of material, and hauling five loads per day. Therefore, on a typical day where 2,500 tons of material would leave the site, a total of 100 truck trips and up to 20 trucks completing five round trips. Because aggregate material is heavy and relatively expensive to haul, the average haul distance was assumed to be 10 miles.

Processed material will be loaded onto rock haul trucks and hauled off-site via the existing access road along the west side of the Cucamonga Creek Channel south, then west to the intersection of North Campus Ave and East 20th Street. This stop controlled intersection also provides access to the Holliday Rock facility. From there the trucks will exit the site and travel south one block on North Campus Avenue to the light controlled interchange on the 210 freeway.

3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

Table 3, *Peak Construction Emissions (lbs./day)*, presents the results of the emissions calculations for the construction activities discussed above. The highest daily construction emissions are presented below and represent a worst-case scenario. No mitigation except watering three times daily was assumed in the modeling of the air emissions for the project.

Table 3 Peak Construction Emissions (lbs/day)

Activity	ROG	NOx	CO	SOx	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
Crosswall Maintenance and Repairs (On-Site & Off-Site)	7.48	87.26	64.63	0.09	6.49	4.67
Material Processing and Loading (On-Site & Off-Site)	6.01	64.23	45.73	0.08	9.82	4.53
SCQAMD Thresholds	75	100	550	150	150	55

Source: California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod).

The projected emissions are compared to the Significance Thresholds described in Table 2. The projected construction emissions are below the significance thresholds established by the SCAQMD for all pollutants during both the crosswalls maintenance/repair phase and the material/hauling phase. No significant regional impacts will occur with the proposed project. Since the project will not have a significant regional impact, it will not conflict with any implementation plan.

As noted above, the proposed project consists of the excavation and removal of approximately 200,000 cubic yards of aggregate material (300,000 tons) from the north side of the Cucamonga dam utilizing various type of equipment for ground disturbance, with no more than 1.5 acres disturbed daily, as shown in Table 4, *Maximum Number of Acres Disturbed Per Day*.

Mitigation Measures

Although the *Air Quality and Global Climate Change Assessment* (see Appendix A) did not specifically identify mitigation measures, the Assessment assumed compliance with applicable SCAQMD rules with regard to the generation of fugitive dust and emissions of other criteria pollutants. The model data is based on the assumption that the operator will comply with SCAQMD Rule 403 for the control of fugitive dust and Rule 1157 for the control of fugitive dust from aggregate operations. Therefore, the following mitigation measure shall be implemented during crosswalls maintenance and repair and stockpile reduction and hauling of material off-site.

3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

Table 4 Maximum Number of Acres Disturbed Per Day

Activity	Equipment	Number	Acres/8hr-day	Total Acres
Excavation and Crosswalls	Graders	0	0.5	0
	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	0.5	0.5
	Excavators	2	0.5	1
	Scrapers	0	1	0
	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	0	0.5	0
Total per day		-	-	1.5
Activity	Equipment	Number	Acres/8hr-day	Total Acres
Processing/Stockpiling/Hauling	Graders	0	0.5	0
	Rubber Tired Dozers	0	0.5	0
	Excavators	1	0.5	0.5
	Scrapers	0	1	0
	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	2	0.5	1
Total per day		-	-	1.5

Source: South Coast AQMD, Fact Sheet for Applying CalEEMod to Localized Significance Thresholds.

AQ-1 The operator shall ~~To~~ control the generation of fugitive dust during project activities in accordance with SCAQMD Rules 403 and 1157, including but not limited to: the haul roads and areas where maintenance and repair are occurring shall be watered three times per day or as directed by the City of Upland Public Works Director or assigned staff member. Roads in the processing area and the haul road from this area to North Campus Avenue will also be watered three times per day when processing and hauling activities are occurring. Stockpiled material that will be left undisturbed for extended periods shall be treated with palliatives that will reduce the generation of fugitive dust. Other requirements to operate the processing facility while minimizing the generation of fugitive dust may be identified by SCAQMD during the review of the operator’s application for permits to Construct/Operate.

c) **Less Than Significant Impact.** The proposed project consists of two parts. The first part is the maintenance and repair of the crosswalls north of the Cucamonga Dam. The second part is the sorting, processing, and stockpiling of the aggregate material removed during the repairs and maintenance. The maintenance and repair of the crosswalls is anticipated to take approximately seven months. The sorting/stockpiling and hauling off-site is anticipated to be completed within five years. The on-going operation of the proposed project could result in a long-term increase in air quality emissions for up to five years. This increase would mainly be due to emissions from the project-generated vehicle trips which would cease once the stockpiles have been depleted. The on-going sorting, processing, and hauling (project-generated vehicle trips) were analyzed as short-term construction impacts, as the sorting,

3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

processing, and hauling have a duration of 5 years or less. The proposed project is considered to be short-term relative to other project such as commercial and residential projects that, once constructed, would continue to operate for an indefinite period of time. Therefore, this project has no long-term air quality impacts and no long-term operational analysis to determine cumulative impacts was necessary.

- d) **Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated.** SCAQMD staff developed localized significance threshold (LST) methodology and mass rate look-up tables by Source Receptor Area (SRA) that can be used to determine whether or not a project may generate significant adverse localized air quality impacts. LSTs represent the maximum emissions from a project that will not cause or contribute to an exceedance of the most stringent applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard, and are developed based on the ambient concentrations of that pollutant for each source receptor area. The LST methodology is described in “Final Localized Significance Threshold Methodology” updated in 2008 by the SCAQMD and is available at the SCAQMD website (<http://aqmd.gov/ceqa/handbook/LST/LST.html>).

The LST mass rate look-up tables provided by the SCAQMD allow one to determine if the daily emissions for proposed construction or operational activities could result in significant localized air quality impacts. If the calculated on-site emissions for the proposed construction or operational activities are below the LST emission levels and no potentially significant impacts are found to be associated with other environmental issues, then the proposed construction or operation activity is not significant for air quality.

The LST analysis applies to the following pollutants only: (1) oxides of nitrogen (NO_x), (2) carbon monoxide (CO), (3) particulate matter less than 10 microns in aerodynamic diameter (PM₁₀), and (4) particulate matter less than 2.5 microns (PM_{2.5}). Table 5, *Unmitigated Local Construction Emissions at Closest Sensitive Receptors*, shows the LSTs that are derived based on the location of the activity (i.e., the source/receptor area); the emission rates of NO_x, CO, PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀; and the distance to the nearest exposed individual. The LST analysis is appropriate for this project because of the proximity to existing residential neighborhoods on the east and west sides of the wash.

The project site is located in SRA 32. The nearest existing land uses are the single family homes that are about 200 feet west of the crosswall repair area and northerly haul road, and 400 feet west of the material processing site. On the east, homes are about 200 feet east of the crosswalls repair area, and approximately 200 feet east of the southerly haul road.

3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

Table 5 Unmitigated Local Construction Emissions at Closest Sensitive Receptors

Phase	On-Site Pollutant Emissions (pounds /day)			
	NOx	CO	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
Excavation and Crosswalls Maintenance?	83.97	50.08	5.99	4.52
SCAQMD Threshold for 50 meters (164 feet) or less	200	1,877	19	8
Exceeds Threshold?	no	no	no	no
Phase	On-Site Pollutant Emissions (pounds /day)			
	NOx	CO	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
Processing/Stockpiling/ Hauling	45.29	27.83	2.75	2.56
SCAQMD Threshold for 100 meters (328 feet) or less	263	3,218	34	14
Exceeds Threshold?	no	no	no	no

Source: Calculated from CalEEMod and SCAQMD’s Mass Rate Look-up Tables for two acres in San Bernardino Valley.

Notes:

- The estimated distance from the project site to the nearest existing sensitive receptors, located adjacent to the west and east of the project site.

All of the residences to the east are at least 1,300 feet from the processing area. (See photos following Exhibit 2 in Chapter 2, *Project Description*.)

The on-site emissions were calculated utilizing CalEEMod. The emissions presented in Table 6, *On-Site Emissions by Construction Activity*, are those that would be emitted from activity within the project site. The total on-site construction emissions are compared to the LSTs listed in Table 5 and based on the maximum number of disturbed acres listed in Table 4.

Table 6 On-Site Emissions by Construction Activity

Activity	Daily Emissions (lbs./day)			
	NOx	CO	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
Crosswall Repair	83.97	50.08	5.99	4.52
<i>LST Thresholds</i>	200	1,877	19	8
<i>Exceed Threshold?</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>
Material Processing	45.29	27.83	2.75	2.56
<i>LST Thresholds</i>	263	3,218	34	14
<i>Exceed Threshold?</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>

Source: California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod).

The projected emissions are well below the LSTs, and therefore, no local impact or significant increases in concentrations will occur. Additionally, no exceedance of the ambient air quality standards is projected due to the project. These emissions are forecasted assuming watering three times per day using a water truck (crosswalls maintenance), or a water truck or on-site sprayer system in the processing/stockpile area) and no other mitigation. Therefore, ~~the~~ following Mitigation Measure AQ-1 will be implemented during project activities. Note: The two phases of the project are not proposed to occur simultaneously, so that materials

3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

processing will not begin until the crosswalls maintenance/repair activities (including hauling to the stockpile site for future processing) are completed.

- e) **Less Than Significant Impact.** SCAQMD recommends that odor impacts be addressed in a qualitative manner to determine whether the project would result in excessive nuisance odors, as defined under the California Code of Regulations and Section 41700 of the California Health and Safety Code, and thus would constitute a public nuisance related to air quality (<http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/technology-research/Technology-Forums/odorforumssummary.pdf?sfvrsn=0>).

The SCAQMD CEQA Handbook states that an odor impact would occur if the proposed project creates an odor nuisance pursuant to SCAQMD Rule 402, which states:

“A person shall not discharge from any source whatsoever such quantities of air contaminants or other material which cause injury, detriment, nuisance, or annoyance to any considerable number of persons to the public, or which endanger the comfort, repose, health or safety of any such persons or the public, or which cause, or have a natural tendency to cause, injury or damage to business or property. The provisions of this rule shall not apply to odors emanating from agricultural operations necessary for the growing of crops or the raising of fowl or animals.”

Land uses typically considered associated with odors include wastewater treatment facilities, waste-disposal facilities, or agricultural operations. The project does not contain land uses typically associated with emitting objectionable odors. Diesel exhaust and VOCs would be emitted during construction of the project, which are objectionable to some; however, emissions would be short-term in duration and disperse rapidly from the project site; therefore, odors should not reach an objectionable level at the nearest sensitive receptors.

<i>Issues</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
3.4.4 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES. Would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?		X		

3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

<i>Issues</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, and regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?		X		
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?		X		
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?			X	
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?			X	
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?		X		

Source: *Work on biological resources in the project area has been extensive and consists of the following reports:*

1. *Biological Resources Report, San Antonio Heights Basin 5 & 6 Stockpile and Cucamonga Crosswall Excavation, San Antonio Heights California, February 9, 2009,*
2. *Focused Surveys for California Gnatcatcher in the Area of the Cucamonga Creek Flood Control Basin, San Bernardino County, California, ICF Jones and Stokes, December 2009;*
3. *Results of Focused California Gnatcatcher Surveys in the Cucamonga Crosswalls Project Site, County of San Bernardino, California, July 2012;*
4. *Cucamonga Basin Crosswalls Maintenance Project, Sensitive Plant Survey, RBF Consulting, August 2014.*
5. *Cucamonga Basin Crosswalls Maintenance, Delineation of State and Federal Jurisdictional Waters, RBF, August 2014.*
6. *Cucamonga Basin Crosswalls Maintenance, Upland California, Habitat Assessment, March 2013 (Updated May 2014).*

Setting

The study area for the proposed project is located within the floodplain and upper terraces of Cucamonga Creek, where the creek flows from the San Gabriel Mountains. The Cucamonga Creek floodplain is an active floodplain subject to annual flooding. Raised terraces (or benches) bordering the floodplain are subject to less flooding, and therefore consist of stabilized soils that support a greater density of shrubs. Upstream (north) of the Cucamonga Dam (flood control), the walls of the canyon are tall and steep on the upper end of the wash. The southern half of the creek, downstream of Cucamonga Dam, is located within a concrete-lined channel. Additionally, the area south of the Cucamonga Dam primarily consists of an active rock quarry.

The upper terraces above the wash (east and west of the project site) are occupied by single-family residences, county flood control infrastructure, municipal water storage (tanks), unpaved maintenance roads, and the Cucamonga Creek multipurpose trail (along the west side of the wash and around the dam spillway, with access to a residential area in Rancho Cucamonga) and open space. The majority of these upper terraces consist of a dense cover of shrubs.

Plant Communities

As shown on Exhibit 7, *Vegetation at the Project Site*, there are two plant communities that occur within the boundaries of the project site: Riversidean Sage Scrub (RSS), Riversidean Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub (RAFSS); the other two communities are disturbed, and developed. These plant communities are identified in Table 7, *Plant Communities on Site*, and described in further detail below. Additionally, a detailed list of plant species observed within these communities is provided in Appendix C of the 2014 Habitat Assessment (Initial Study Appendix B.6).

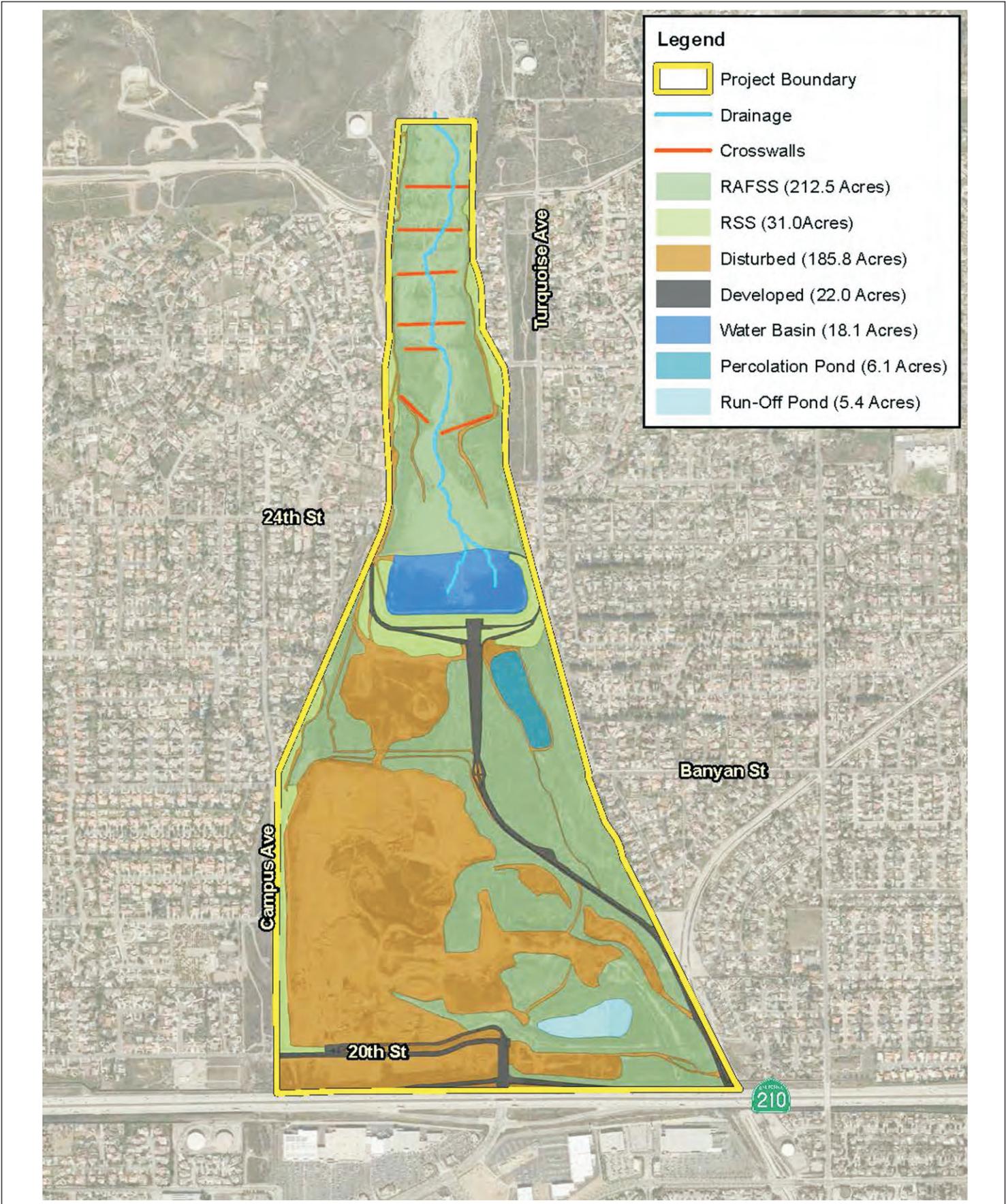
Riversidean Sage Scrub

The RSS plant community occurs within the eastern and western portions of the project site along the upper terraces outside of the active floodplain. These areas are not subject to scouring from flooding and therefore, support a more mature and denser plant community.

Table 7 Plant Communities on Site

Habitat	Acreage
Riversidean Sage Scrub (RSS)	31.0
Riversidean Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub (RAFSS)	212.5
Disturbed	185.8
Developed	22
Total	221.6

Source: Cucamonga Basin Crosswalls Habitat Assessment Update prepared by RBF 2014 (Initial Study Appendix B.6).



Source: RBF Consulting



Vegetation at the Project Site
 Cucamonga Crosswalls Maintenance Project

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3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

Dominant plant species observed within this community include California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), and yerba santa (*Eriodictyon trichocalyx*). Other common species observed include chaparral yucca (*Hesperoyucca whipplei*), black sage (*Salvia mellifera*), white sage (*Salvia apiana*), and common sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*). Non-native species include tree tobacco (*Nicotiana glauca*), jimson weed (*Datura stramonium*), and castor bean (*Ricinus communis*). Woody, chaparral species were also observed intermixed within the RSS plant community. These species included hoaryleaf ceanothus (*Ceanothus crassifolius*), chaparral whitethorn (*Ceanothus leucodermis*), and whiteflower currant (*Ribes indecorum*).

Riversidean Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub (RAFSS)

RAFSS is considered a sensitive plant community, and is listed by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) as rare. All three phases of RAFSS habitat occur within the boundaries of the project site: pioneer, intermediate, and mature RAFSS. The pioneer phase or colonizing form of RAFSS is typically located within active stream channels or along recently scoured banks. This phase was observed within the active flood channel of Cucamonga Creek and only supports sparse vegetation including scale broom (*Lepidospartum squamatum*), mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*), and mugwort (*Artemisia douglasiana*).

The intermediate phase is located on terraces just above the active flood plain. The elevated terraces receive less scouring from fluvial processes and allow for the establishment of moderate vegetation. This phase occurs along the natural portions of Cucamonga Creek located upstream of the Cucamonga Dam. Vegetation observed within this phase includes California buckwheat, scale broom, yerba santa, deerweed (*Acmispon glaber*), California sagebrush, and pine bush (*Ericameria pinifolia*).

The mature phase occurs within the southern portion of the project site that has been effectively cut-off from the fluvial processes, south of the dam. The conversion of the creek from a natural wash system to a concrete-lined flood control facility has removed the scouring regime from this portion of the project site. The habitat in this area has transitioned to the mature phase of RAFSS with emergent woody species characteristic of a RSS/Chaparral plant community. Vegetation within this phase includes California buckwheat, black sage, yerba santa, mountain mahogany (*Cercocarpus betuloides*), laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*), and Mexican elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*).

Disturbed

Disturbed areas within the project site no longer support a defined plant community. These areas are primarily associated with continual human activities and flood control and mining activities.

3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

Disturbed areas include the Cucamonga Creek multipurpose trail, Cucamonga Basin, unpaved maintenance roads, rock quarry operations and stockpiling areas associated with sand and gravel mining activities. Plant species observed within these areas include short-pod mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*) and non-native grasses (*Bromus sp.*).

Developed

Developed areas within the project site are unvegetated and consist of concrete-lined flood control channels and paved maintenance roads.

Wildlife

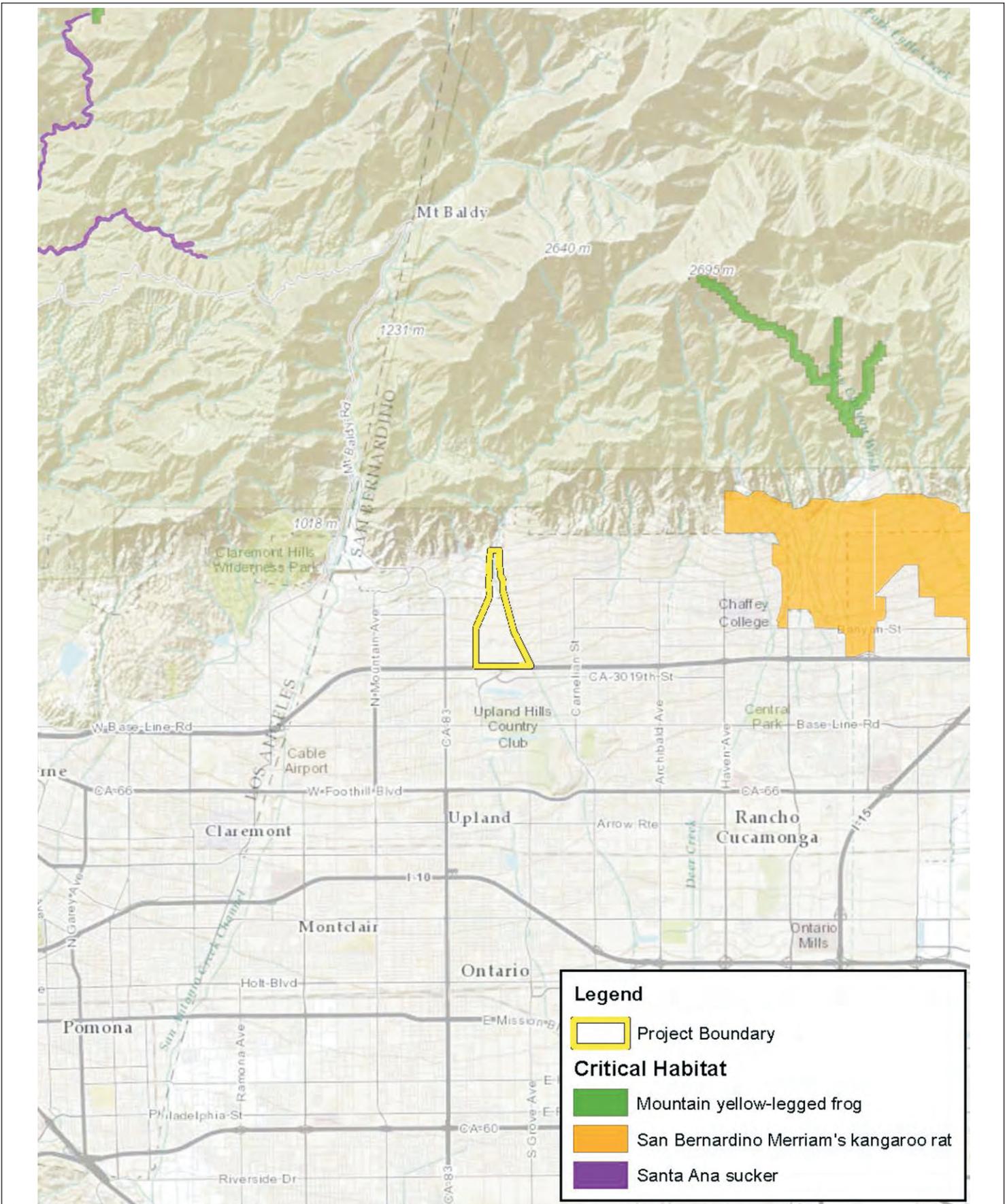
The plant communities described above provide suitable habitat for several wildlife species. This section provides a discussion of wildlife species observed or expected to occur onsite. This list is to be used as a general reference and is limited by the season, time of day, and weather condition in which the survey was conducted. Exhibit 8, *Critical Habitat Near the Project Site*, shows that there is no critical habitat for sensitive species on the project site or immediate vicinity.

Amphibians

No amphibian species were observed during the habitat assessment; however, Cucamonga Creek (upstream of the dam and before it becomes channelized) has the potential to provide suitable habitat for amphibian species such as Pacific chorus frog (*Pseudacris regilla*), western toad (*Anaxyrus boreas*), California chorus frog (*Pseudacris cadaverina*) and the arroyo toad (*Anaxyrus californicus*), a federally endangered species.

Reptiles

No reptiles were observed during the habitat assessments previous to the May 2014 Habitat Assessment; however the RSS and RAFSS plant communities within the project site have the potential to support a variety of reptilian species including red racer (*Coluber flagellum piceus*), gopher snake (*Pituophis catenifer*), and southern pacific rattlesnake (*Crotalus oreganus helleri*). The Western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*) and side-blotched lizard (*Uta stansburiana*), had previously been included in reptiles that could be observed. Both of these species along with the southern alligator lizard (*Elgaria multicolor webbia*) were observed on-site during the 2014 habitat assessment.



Source: RBF Consulting



Critical Habitat near the Project Site Cucamonga Crosswalls Maintenance Project

Exhibit
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3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

Avian

The RSS and RAFSS plant communities within the project site provide foraging and cover habitat for a wide variety of year-round resident, seasonal resident, and migratory avian species. A large number of avian species were detected during the 2014 habitat assessment, but the most common were the house finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), lesser goldfinch (*Spinus psaltria*), northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), California towhee (*Pipilo crissalis*), California quail (*Callipepla californica*), Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*), northern rough-winged swallow (*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*), and rock wren (*Salpinctes obsoletus*). Species observed and heard during the previous survey included American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*), house finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), lesser goldfinch (*Spinus psaltria*), bushtit (*Psaltriparus minimus*), rufous-crowned sparrow (*Aimophila ruficeps*), American pipit (*Anthus spragueii*), western scrubjay (*Aphelocoma californica*), great horned owl (*Bubo virginianus*), red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*), northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), California towhee (*Pipilo crissalis*), spotted towhee (*Pipilo maculatus*), say's phoebe (*Sayornis saya*), Bewick's wren (*Thryomanes bewickii*), California thrasher (*Toxostoma redivivum*), and white-crowned sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*).

Mammals

The plant communities within the project site are anticipated to provide suitable habitat for a number of mammalian species acclimated to human presence and disturbance. However, most mammal species are nocturnal and are difficult to observe during a diurnal field visit. Mammals and/or signs of detected during the previous field assessment included desert cottontail (*Sylvilagus audubonii*) and California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*). During the 2014 Habitat Assessment mammals and/or sign detected also included the desert cottontail and the California Ground squirrel, as well as coyote (*Canis latrans*), and woodrat (*Neotoma sp.*). Additionally, small mammal burrows were observed throughout the project site. Field sign for kangaroo rat, including SBKR, is distinctive and readily noted in the field. No sign (burrows, dusting baths, and/or tail drags) were noted on the project site. Additionally, soils within Cucamonga Creek Wash, north of the Cucamonga Dam, are rocky and do not provide suitable habitat for SBKR.

Nesting Birds

The plant communities within and adjacent to the project site, have the potential to provide suitable avian nesting opportunities for raptors and passerines. However, development within the immediate area reduces the suitability of the habitat for nesting within the project site. One occupied red-tailed hawk nest was observed within 500 feet of the project site during a previous habitat assessment. The occupied nest was located at the top of an electrical tower

3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

approximately 140 feet from the northeastern boundary of the project site. The nest that had been observed no longer exists. Although the 2014 habitat assessment was conducted well within the general avian nesting season, no nests were observed.

Migratory Corridors and Linkages

The project site is not identified within the San Bernardino County General Plan as a Wildlife Corridor or Linkage and does not provide any connectivity between natural open space areas. The project site generally occurs above heavily developed areas located above the cities of Upland and Rancho Cucamonga. The construction of the Cucamonga Dam and the conversion of Cucamonga Creek to a concrete-lined channel have significantly reduced the ability for the creek to provide for the movement of wildlife throughout the region. The natural portions of Cucamonga Creek, located upstream of Cucamonga Dam, connect to the San Bernardino National Forest, but this area is outside the project footprint.

Jurisdictional Areas

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) and the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) regulate discharge of fill into waters of the United States under Section 404 and 401 of the federal Clean Water Act, respectively. The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) regulates alterations to stream courses, including adjacent riparian habitat areas under Section 1600 of the California Fish and Game Code. In addition, modifications to Corps engineered, funded, or maintained flood control structures, require the issuance of a Section 408 permit to ensure that the function of the structure will not be compromised as a result of a proposed project. The San Antonio Water Company is in consultation with the Corps and CDFW to obtain the required permits for the project.

Cucamonga Creek drains from the San Gabriel Mountains and generally flows through the project site in a north to south direction. Within the northern and central portions of the project site, Cucamonga Creek consists of an active flood plain characterized by sand, cobbles, and boulders that support sparse vegetation. As the creek moves south, flows pass through a crosswalls designed to slow velocities and collect sediment and/or debris before reaching Cucamonga Dam. The collection of sediment and ponding behind the gabions has allowed for the establishment of isolated patches of riparian vegetation including mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*), arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*), black willow (*Salix gooddingii*), and western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*).

Downstream of the crosswalls, flows collect within the basin located just north of Cucamonga Dam allowing for percolation and groundwater recharge. The basin is routinely maintained by the San Bernardino County Flood Control District and is mostly unvegetated; however, some areas are vegetated with a variety of non-native grasses and upland species associated with

3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

surrounding RSS and RAFSS plant communities. South of Cucamonga dam, the creek has been transformed into a concrete-lined flood control channel that eventually flows into the Santa Ana River. Cucamonga Creek is expected to qualify as “Waters of the U.S.” and “Waters of the State,” thus requiring a jurisdictional delineation to determine the affected area. This work was completed in 2014 and is included in Appendix B.5.

Sensitive Biological Resources

The California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDDB) was queried for reported locations of listed and sensitive plant and wildlife species as well as sensitive natural plant communities within the Mount Baldy and Cucamonga Peak USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles. A search of published records of these species was conducted within these quadrangle using the CNDDDB Rarefind 5 online software. The habitat assessment evaluated the conditions of the habitat(s) within the boundaries of the project site to determine if the existing plant communities at the time of this survey have the potential to provide suitable habitat(s) for sensitive plant and wildlife species.

Special attention was given to the suitability of the habitat within the northern half of the property, north of the existing Holliday operations, to support five federally listed species identified by the CNDDDB as potentially occurring in the area: San Bernardino kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys merriami parvus*) (SBKR), a federally endangered species; coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*) (CAGN), a federally threatened species; arroyo toad (*Anaxyrus californicus*), a federally endangered species; Sierra Madre yellow-legged frog (*Rana muscosa*), a state and federally endangered species; and Nevin’s barberry (*Berberis nevinii*), a State and federal endangered plant species.

The literature search identified 24 sensitive wildlife species, 20 sensitive plant species, and 7 sensitive habitats as having the potential to occur within the Mount Baldy and Cucamonga Peak quadrangles. Sensitive plant and wildlife species were evaluated for their potential to occur within the project boundaries based on habitat requirements, availability and quality of suitable habitat, as well as known distributions and elevation ranges. Species determined to have the potential to occur within the general vicinity are presented in Table 8, *Sensitive Habitats and Potentially Occurring Sensitive Plant and Wildlife Species*.

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3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

Table 8 Sensitive Habitats and Potentially Occurring Sensitive Plant and Wildlife Species

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat	Observed Onsite	Potential to Occur
WILDLIFE SPECIES				
<i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i> Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	Fed: None CA: WL	Typically found between 3,000 and 6,000 feet in elevation. Breed in sparsely vegetated shrublands on hillsides and canyons. Prefers coastal sage scrub dominated by California sagebrush (<i>Artemisia californica</i>), but can also be found breeding in coastal bluff scrub, low-growing serpentine chaparral, and along the edges of tall chaparral habitats.	Yes	Present: This species was observed on-site during both the 2013 and 2014 habitat assessments.
<i>Anaxyrus californicus</i> Arroyo toad	Fed: END CA: CSC	Breeding habitat is restricted to shallow, slow-moving stream, and riparian habitats. Breeds in shallow, sandy pools, usually bordered by sand and gravel flood terraces. Occurs in a variety of upland habitats including sycamore-cottonwood woodlands, coastal sage scrub, chaparral, and grassland. Requires areas of sandy or friable soils for burrowing.	No	Low: The habitat within Cucamonga Creek is marginal and very rocky. This species was recorded in a single sighting in Cucamonga Creek in 1999 upstream of the project site within the National Forest.
<i>Anniella pulchra pulchra</i> Silvery legless lizard	Fed: None CA: CSC	Occurs primarily in areas with sandy or loose loamy soils under sparse vegetation of beaches, chaparral, or pine-oak woodland; or near sycamores, oaks, or cottonwoods that grow on stream terraces. Often found under or in the close vicinity of logs, rocks, old boards, and the compacted debris of woodrat nests.	No	Presumed Absent: No Suitable Habitat
<i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i> Coastal whiptail	Fed: None CA: None	Found in a variety of ecosystems, primarily hot and dry open areas with sparse foliage; chaparral, woodland, and riparian areas.	No	Moderate: The upland portions of the site contain suitable habitat for this species. It may also be found crossing the creekbed when dry.
<i>Batrachoseps gabrieli</i> San Gabriel slender salamander	Fed: None CA: None	Occurs only in the San Gabriel Mountains. Often found under rocks, wood, fern fronds, and on soil at the base of talus slopes. Most active on the surface in winter and early spring.	No	Presumed Absent: No Suitable Habitat
<i>Callophrys mossii hidakupa</i> San Gabriel Mountains elfin butterfly	Fed: None CA: None	Species is restricted to the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountains at elevations of 3,000 to 5,500 feet above msl. The larval host plant is the stonecrop (<i>Sedum spathulifolium</i>).	No	Presumed Absent: No Suitable Habitat

3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

Table 8 Sensitive Habitats and Potentially Occurring Sensitive Plant and Wildlife Species (continued)

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat	Observed Onsite	Potential to Occur
WILDLIFE SPECIES				
<i>Catostomus santaanae</i> Santa Ana sucker	Fed: THR CA: CSC	Occurs in small shallow streams, less than seven meters in width. Found in permanent streams in water ranging in depth from a few centimeters to a meter or more. Preferred substrates are generally coarse and consist of gravel, rubble, and boulders with growths of filamentous algae, but occasionally they are found on sand/mud. Most abundant where the water is cool, clean, and clear, although the species can tolerate seasonally turbid water.	No	Presumed Absent: No Suitable Habitat
<i>Chaetodipus fallax fallax</i> Northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	Fed: Non e CA: CSC	Occurs in desert and coastal habitats in southern California, Mexico, and northern Baja California, from sea level to at least 1,400 meters above msl. Found in a variety of temperate habitats ranging from chaparral and grasslands to scrub forests and deserts. Requires low growing vegetation or rocky outcroppings, as well as sandy soils for burrowing.	No	Presumed Absent: No Suitable Habitat
<i>Cypseloides niger</i> Black swift	Fed: Non e CA: CSC	Primarily a mountainous species, occurring over a range of highland habitats with rugged terrain and coastal cliffs. Nests on canyon walls near water and sheltered by overhanging rock or moss, preferably near waterfalls or on sea cliffs.	No	Presumed Absent: No Suitable Habitat
<i>Dipodomys merriami parvus</i> San Bernardino kangaroo rat	Fed: END CA: CSC	Primarily found in Riversidean alluvial fan sage scrub and sandy loam soils, alluvial fans and flood plains, and along washes with nearby sage scrub. May occur at lower densities in Riversidean upland sage scrub, chaparral and grassland in uplands and tributaries in proximity to Riversidean alluvial fan sage scrub habitats. Tend to avoid rocky substrates and prefer sandy loam substrates for digging of shallow burrows.	No	Presumed Absent: No suitable habitat; Additionally, project site is located outside of known range. Nearest recorded occurrence is 7.5 miles (2008).

3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

Table 8 Sensitive Habitats and Potentially Occurring Sensitive Plant and Wildlife Species (continued)

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat	Observed Onsite	Potential to Occur
WILDLIFE SPECIES				
<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i> Western mastiff bat	Fed: None CA: CSC	Primarily a cliff-dwelling species, roost generally under exfoliating rock slabs. Roosts are generally high above the ground, usually allowing a clear vertical drop of at least three meters below the entrance for flight. In California, it is most frequently encountered in broad open areas. Its foraging habitat includes dry desert washes, flood plains, chaparral, oak woodland, open ponderosa pine forest, grassland, and agricultural areas.	No	Presumed Absent: No Suitable Habitat
<i>Gila orcuttii</i> Arroyo chub	Fed: None CA: CSC	Prefers slow moving or backwater sections of warm to cool streams with substrates of sand or mud. The depth of the stream is typically greater than 40 centimeters.	No	Presumed Absent: No Suitable Habitat
<i>Lampropeltis zonata (parvirubra)</i> California mountain kingsnake (San Bernardino population)	Fed: None CA: CSC	Found in diverse habitats including coniferous forest, oak-pine woodlands, riparian woodland, chaparral, Manzanita, and coastal sage scrub. Wooded areas near a stream with rock outcrops, talus or rotting logs that are exposed to the sun.	No	Presumed Absent: No Suitable Habitat
<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i> Hoary bat	Fed: None CA: None	Prefers open habitats or habitat mosaics, with access to trees for cover and open areas or habitat edges for feeding. Roosts in dense foliage of medium to large trees.	No	Presumed Absent: No Suitable Habitat
<i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i> Western yellow bat	Fed: None CA: CSC	Occurs in valley-foothill riparian, desert riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis habitats below 2,000 feet in elevations. Roosts in trees.	No	Presumed Absent: No Suitable Habitat
<i>Lepus californicus bennettii</i> San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	Fed: None CA: CSC	Occurs in diverse habitats, but primarily is found in arid regions supporting shortgrass habitats. Openness of open scrub habitat is preferred over dense chaparral.	No	Low: This species could occur in the upland portions of the project site, but the habitat is bordering on getting too dense.

3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

Table 8 Sensitive Habitats and Potentially Occurring Sensitive Plant and Wildlife Species (continued)

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat	Observed Onsite	Potential to Occur
WILDLIFE SPECIES				
<i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i> San Diego desert woodrat	Fed: None CA: CSC	Occurs in a variety of shrub and desert habitats, primarily associated with rock outcroppings, boulders, cacti, or areas of dense undergrowth. Also occurs within pinyon-juniper hillsides at lower elevations and juniper woodlands. Often associated with large cactus patches and with coastal sage scrub communities.	No	Presumed Absent: No Suitable habitat
<i>Ovis canadensis nelsoni</i> Nelson's bighorn sheep	Fed: None CA: None	Require a variety of habitat characteristics related to topography, visibility, forage quality and quantity, and water availability (USFWS 2000). Prefer areas on or near mountainous terrain that are visually open, as well as steep and rocky. Alluvial fans and washed in flatter terrain is also used for foraging, water, and connectivity between mountainous areas. Tend to avoid dense vegetation and higher elevations that support chaparral.	No	Presumed Absent: No Suitable Habitat
<i>Perognathus longimembris brevinasus</i> Los Angeles pocket mouse	Fed: None CA: CSC	Occurs in lower elevation grasslands and coastal sage scrub communities in and around the Los Angeles Basin. Prefers open ground with fine sandy soils. May not dig extensive burrows, but instead will seek refuge under weeds and dead leaves instead.	No	Presumed Absent: No Suitable Habitat
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i> Coast horned lizard	Fed: None CA: CSC	Occurs in a wide variety of vegetation types including coastal sage scrub, annual grassland, chaparral, oak woodland, riparian woodland and coniferous forest. In inland areas, this species is restricted to areas with pockets of open microhabitat, created by disturbance (i.e. fire, floods, roads, grazing, fire breaks). The key elements of such habitats are loose, fine soils with a high sand fraction; an abundance of native ants or other insects; and open areas with limited overstory for basking and low, but relatively dense shrubs for refuge.	No	Moderate: There is suitable habitat both in the upland and creekbed portions of the project site. This species would be most likely to be found in an area with elevated perches that also has nearby shrub cover.

3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

Table 8 Sensitive Habitats and Potentially Occurring Sensitive Plant and Wildlife Species (continued)

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat	Observed Onsite	Potential to Occur
WILDLIFE SPECIES				
<i>Polioptila californica californica</i> Coastal California gnatcatcher	Fed: THR CA: CSC	Obligate resident of sage scrub habitats that are dominated by California sagebrush (<i>Artemisia californica</i>). This species generally occurs below 750 feet elevation in coastal regions and below 1,500 feet inland. Ranges from the Ventura County, south to San Diego County and northern Baja California and it is less common in sage scrub with a high percentage of tall shrubs. Prefers habitat with more low-growing vegetation.	No	Moderate: Suitable RSS and RAFSS habitat within project site, but this species has not been found during multiple focused surveys, Nearest CNDDDB occurrence is 4.3 miles away (1999) and is possibly extirpated.
<i>Rana muscosa</i> Sierra Madre yellow-legged frog	Fed: END CA: END	Occurs in lower elevation habitats characterized by rocky streambeds and wet meadows, while higher elevation habitats include lakes, ponds, and streams. Occupy streams in narrow, rock-walled canyons.	No	Presumed Absent: No Suitable Habitat
<i>Taricha torosa</i> Coast Range newt	Fed: None CA: CSC	Occurs in wet forests, oak forests, chaparral, and rolling grasslands. In southern California, drier chaparral, oak woodland, and grassland are used.	No	Presumed Absent: No Suitable Habitat
<i>Thamnophis hammondi</i> Two-striped garter snake	Fed: None CA: CSC	Occurs in or near permanent fresh water, often along streams with rocky beds and riparian growth up to 7,000 feet in elevation.	No	Presumed Absent: No Suitable Habitat
PLANT SPECIES				
<i>Arctostaphylos glandulosa</i> ssp. <i>gabrielensis</i> San Gabriel manzanita	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.2	Occurs along rocky outcrops in chaparral plant communities up to 4,921 feet in elevation.	No	Presumed Absent: No Suitable Habitat
<i>Berberis nevinii</i> Nevin's barberry	Fed: END CA: END CNPS: 1B.1	Occurs on sandy or gravelly soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and riparian scrub plant communities. From 951 to 5,167 feet in elevation.	No	Presumed Absent: No Suitable Habitat
<i>Calochortus clavatus</i> var. <i>gracilis</i> Slender mariposa-lily	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.2	Occurs on shaded foothill canyons and chaparral at the south base of the San Gabriel Mountains. From 1,378 to 2,493 feet in elevation.	No	Low: This species could occur in intershrub spaces in the upland area.

3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

Table 8 Sensitive Habitats and Potentially Occurring Sensitive Plant and Wildlife Species (continued)

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat	Observed Onsite	Potential to Occur
PLANT SPECIES				
<i>Calochortus plummerae</i> Plummer's mariposa-lily	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.2	Prefers openings in chaparral, foothill woodland, coastal sage scrub, valley foothill grasslands, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest and yellow pine forest. Often found on dry, rocky slopes and soils and brushy areas. Can be very common after a fire. From 328 to 5,577 feet in elevation.	No	Low: This species could occur in intershrub spaces in the upland area.
<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>parryi</i> Parry's spineflower	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.1	Occurs on sandy and/or rocky soils in chaparral, coastal sage scrub, and sandy openings within alluvial washes and margins. From 131 to 5,594 feet in elevation.	No	Presumed Absent: No Suitable Habitat
<i>Claytonia lanceolata</i> var. <i>peirsonii</i> Peirson's spring beauty	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 3.1	Occurs on granitic slopes, often with a sandy or fine soil component and granitic cobbles in upper montane coniferous forest and subalpine coniferous forest. From 7,005 to 9,006 feet in elevation.	No	Presumed Absent: No Suitable Habitat and the project site is outside of the known elevation range of this species.
<i>Dudleya multicaulis</i> Many-stemmed dudleya	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.2	Often occurs on clay soils and around granitic outcrops in chaparral, coastal sage scrub, and grasslands. From 0 to 2,592 feet in elevation.	No	Presumed Absent: No Suitable Habitat
<i>Eriogonum microthecum</i> var. <i>johnstonii</i> Johnston's buckwheat	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.3	Occurs on granite or limestone slopes and ridges in subalpine coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forests. From 7,251 to 9,514 feet in elevation.	No	Presumed Absent: No Suitable Habitat and the project site is outside of the known elevation range of this species.
<i>Horkelia cuneata</i> var. <i>puberula</i> Mesa horkelia	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.1	Occurs on sandy or gravelly soils in chaparral, woodlands, and coastal scrub plant communities. From 230 to 2,657 feet in elevation.	No	Presumed Absent: No Suitable Habitat
<i>Lepidium virginicum</i> var. <i>robinsonii</i> Robinson's pepper-grass	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.3	Typically occurs in dry opening within chaparral, coastal sage scrub, and alluvial fan sage scrub plant communities. From 3 to 2,904 feet in elevation.	No	Presumed Absent: No Suitable Habitat

3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

Table 8 Sensitive Habitats and Potentially Occurring Sensitive Plant and Wildlife Species (continued)

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat	Observed Onsite	Potential to Occur
PLANT SPECIES				
<i>Lilium parryi</i> Lemon lily	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.2	Occurs in moist openings of meadows and along streams within riparian, lower montane coniferous, and upper montane coniferous forests. From 4,003 to 9,006 feet in elevation.	No	Presumed Absent: No Suitable Habitat and the project site is outside of the known elevation range of this species.
<i>Linanthus concinnus</i> San Gabriel linanthus	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.2	Occurs on rocky soils in lower and upper montane coniferous forests from 5,167 to 8,350 feet in elevation.	No	Presumed Absent: No Suitable Habitat and the project site is outside of the known elevation range of this species.
<i>Monardella australis</i> ssp. <i>jokerstii</i> Jokerst's monardella	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.1	Often found in lower montane coniferous forest and chaparral plant communities from 4,429 to 5,741 feet in elevation.	No	Presumed Absent: No Suitable Habitat and the project site is outside of the known elevation range of this species.
<i>Monardella macrantha</i> ssp. <i>hallii</i> Hall's monardella	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.3	Found on dry slopes, ridges and openings in broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, cismontane woodland, and valley and foothill grassland. From 2,395 to 7,201 feet in elevation.	No	Presumed Absent: No Suitable Habitat and the project site is outside of the known elevation range of this species.
<i>Oreonana vestita</i> Woolly mountain-parsley	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.3	Occurs in lower and upper montane coniferous forests as well as subalpine coniferous forest. Prefers gravelly or talus substrate. From 7,907 to 11,483 feet in elevation.	No	Presumed Absent: No Suitable Habitat and the project site is outside of the known elevation range of this species.

3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

Table 8 Sensitive Habitats and Potentially Occurring Sensitive Plant and Wildlife Species (continued)

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat	Observed Onsite	Potential to Occur
PLANT SPECIES				
<i>Orobanche valida</i> ssp. <i>valida</i> Rock Creek broomrape	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.2	Occurs in chaparral and pinyon-juniper woodland, on slopes of loose decomposed granite. From 5,594 to 5,971 feet in elevation.	No	Presumed Absent: No Suitable Habitat and the project site is outside of the known elevation range of this species.
<i>Sagittaria sanfordii</i> Sanford's arrowhead	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.2	Occurs in freshwater marshes, ponds, and ditches and various other shallow freshwater habitats. From 0 to 2,133 feet in elevation.	No	Presumed Absent: No Suitable Habitat
<i>Streptanthus bernardinus</i> Laguna Mountains jewel-flower	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.3	Occurs on clay or decomposed granitic soils, sometimes in disturbed areas such as streamside or roadcuts. Found in chaparral and lower montane coniferous forest. From 4,724 to 8,202 feet in elevation.	No	Presumed Absent: No Suitable Habitat and the project site is outside of the known elevation range of this species.
<i>Symphotrichum greatae</i> Greata's aster	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.3	Found in broad-leaved upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, and riparian woodland habitats. From 2,625 to 4,921 feet in elevation.	No	Presumed Absent: No Suitable Habitat and the project site is outside of the known elevation range of this species.
<i>Thysanocarpus rigidus</i> Rigid fringe-pod	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.2	Occurs along rocky ridges, slopes and washes in woodland and chaparral plant communities. From 1,969 to 7,218 feet in elevation.	No	Presumed Absent: No Suitable Habitat

3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

Table 8 Sensitive Habitats and Potentially Occurring Sensitive Plant and Wildlife Species (continued)

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat	Observed Onsite	Potential to Occur
CDFW SENSITIVE HABITATS				
California Walnut Woodland	CDFW Sensitive Habitat	Similar to and integrating with Interior Live Oak Woodland or Coast Live Oak Woodland, but with a more open tree canopy dominated by California walnut (<i>Juglans californica</i>). Occurs on relatively moist, fine-textured soils of valley slopes and bottoms, as well as encircling rocky outcrops. South side of the San Gabriel Mountains to the Santa Ana Mountains, mostly between 500 and 3,000 feet above msl.	No	Not Present
Canyon Live Oak Ravine Forest	CDFW Sensitive Habitat	Similar to Coast Live Oak Forest, but usually denser and not so tall. Typically forms forests with little understory up to 20 meters tall in canyons or on north-facing slopes, and low, chaparral-like stands. Trees often with multiple trunks.	No	Not Present
Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh	CDFW Sensitive Habitat	Characterized by perennial, emergent monocots such as bulrushes and cattails that occurs in permanently or semi-permanently saturated soils. Along the coast and in coastal valleys near river mouths and around the margins of lakes and springs.	No	Not Present
Riversidean Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub	CDFW Sensitive Habitat	Considered a distinct and rare plant community found primarily on alluvial fans and flood plains along the southern bases of the Transverse Ranges and portions of the Peninsular Ranges in southern California. Relatively open vegetation type is adapted to periodic flooding and erosion and is comprised of an assortment of drought-deciduous shrubs and larger evergreen woody shrubs characteristic of both coastal sage scrub and chaparral communities.	Yes	Present: RAFSS habitat is located within and adjacent to Cucamonga Creek.

3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

Table 8 Sensitive Habitats and Potentially Occurring Sensitive Plant and Wildlife Species (continued)

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat	Observed Onsite	Potential to Occur
CDFW SENSITIVE HABITATS				
Southern California Arroyo Chub/Santa Ana Sucker Stream	CDFW Sensitive Habitat	Characterized by a functioning hydrological system that experiences peaks and ebbs in the water volume throughout the year; a mosaic of loose sand, gravel, cobble, and boulder substrates in a series of riffles, runs, pools and shallow sandy stream margins; water depths great than 1.2 inches and water bottom velocities of more than 0.01 feet per second; non-turbid conditions or only seasonally turbid water; water temperatures less than 86 degrees Fahrenheit; and stream habitat that includes algae, aquatic emergent vegetation, macroinvertebrates, and riparian vegetation.	No	Not Present
Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest	CDFW Sensitive Habitat	Open to locally dense evergreen riparian woodlands dominated by <i>Quercus agrifolia</i> . This type appears to be richer in herbs and poorer in understory shrubs than other riparian communities. Bottomlands and outer floodplains along larger streams, on fine-grained, rich alluvium. Canyons and valleys of coastal southern California.	No	Not Present
Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland	CDFW Sensitive Habitat	Occurs below 2,000 meters in elevation, sycamore and alder often occur along seasonally-flooded banks; cottonwoods and willows are also often present. Poison oak, mugwort, elderberry and wild raspberry may be present in understory.	No	Not Present

Table 8 Sensitive Habitats and Potentially Occurring Sensitive Plant and Wildlife Species (continued)

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) – Federal	California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) - California	California Native Plant Society (CNPS) <i>California Rare Plant Rank</i>		<i>Threat Ranks</i>	
END – Federal Endangered	END – California Endangered	1A	Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere	0.1	Seriously threatened in California
THR – Federal Threatened	CSC – California Species of Concern	1B	Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common elsewhere	0.2	Fairly threatened in California
	WL – Watch List	2	Lack information to assign a rank (review list)	0.3	Not very threatened in California
		3	Limited Distribution or infrequent throughout a broader area in California (watch list)		

Source: Cucamonga Basin Crosswalls Habitat Assessment Update, prepared by RBF 2014 (Initial Study Appendix B.6)

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3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

Arroyo Toad

The arroyo toad is federally listed as endangered, and is a California species of special concern. Appropriate habitat for the arroyo toad is created and maintained by the fluctuating hydrological, geological, and ecological processes operating in riparian ecosystems and the adjacent uplands. Specifically, arroyo toads require shallow, slow-moving streams, and riparian habitats that are disturbed naturally on a regular basis, primarily by flooding. Periodic flooding helps maintain areas of open, sparsely vegetated sandy stream channels and terraces, and maintains loose soils to dig burrows. Throughout their range, arroyo toads are typically found in medium- to large sized streams, in stretches where riverbed gradients are low, there are adjacent alluvial terraces, and surface waters form shallow pools that persist at least through the early summer months. Suitable stream habitat often includes species such as mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*) and willow (*Salix* sp.) in moderate, but not dense, cover. Upland habitats used by arroyo toads during both the breeding and nonbreeding seasons include alluvial scrub, coastal sage scrub, chaparral, grassland, and oak woodland. Although the arroyo toad is present year round, adult toads are typically only above-ground from approximately March until July, during which time they feed, mate and lay egg masses. During the remainder of the year adult toads are typically aestivating, though they may emerge for brief periods following rains. Juvenile toads are usually active later in the year and into the fall after metamorphosing out of their tadpole stage.

The CNDDDB identified arroyo toad as occurring within the upper reaches of Cucamonga Creek on the San Bernardino National Forest in 1999. The exact location was listed as unknown and was considered upland foraging habitat but not breeding habitat. Potential breeding habitat was assumed to occur further downstream south of the Forest Service boundary. In an effort to locate arroyo toad breeding habitat, eight surveys were conducted between 1999 and 2005 (four surveys in 1999 following the initial observation, three surveys in 2001, and a final survey in 2005). All of these surveys were conducted in the upper reach of Cucamonga Creek just below the Forest Service's southern boundary, and all eight surveys were negative for arroyo toad. The project site is located downstream from these survey locations and has been developed with a series of rock-filled gabion walls designed to slow velocities and collect sediment and debris before reaching Cucamonga Dam.

After passing through the crosswalls area, water flow collects within the basin behind the Cucamonga Dam (Cucamonga Basin), allowing for percolation and groundwater recharge. These structures have been in place and actively used since the early 1900s by SAWCo. Habitat within this area is marginal for arroyo toad, and is generally much too rocky, with not enough of a sandy substrate for burrowing and not enough in-stream vegetation to help create the aquatic microhabitat that this species requires for breeding. While the marginal creek habitat would suggest a low potential for occurrence, due to the extensive disturbance within this area of

3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

Cucamonga Creek and its long-standing use as a water conservation facility, combined with the eight negative surveys upstream of the project site, it can be reasonably concluded that arroyo toad can be presumed absent from the project site.

Coastal California Gnatcatcher

CAGN, federally listed as threatened, is a species with restricted habitat requirements, being an obligate resident of sage scrub habitats that are dominated by California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*). This species generally occurs below an elevation of 750 feet in coastal regions and below 1,500 feet inland. It ranges from Ventura County south to San Diego County and northern Baja California and it is less common in sage scrub with a high percentage of tall shrubs. It prefers habitat with more low-growing vegetation. CAGN breed between mid-February and at the end of August, with the peak of activity from mid-March to mid-May.

The project site is not located within designated critical habitat for CAGN. Although the RSS and RAFSS plant communities found within the project site could provide suitable foraging habitat, the project site is not expected to provide suitable nesting opportunities for CAGN due to the level of disturbance in the area. Two negative focused surveys conducted in 2009 and 2012 suggest low potential for CAGN to be observed at this project site, neither were they observed during the 2013 and 2014 habitat assessments. In addition they have not been observed in the region since 1999, and may cease to exist in the region, as noted in Table 8. For these reasons, while suitable habitat is present that could support these species, CAGN are not expected to be present.

Discussion

a) **Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated.** Suitable habitat is present in the upland areas to support CAGN, and marginal habitat is present in the creek to support arroyo toad. Based on the suitability of on-site habitat, CAGN is expected to have a moderate potential to occur and arroyo toad is expected to have a low potential to occur. However, there have also been two years of negative surveys for CAGN on the project site and eight negative surveys for arroyo toad immediately upstream of the project site. In addition, the project site has a long-standing history of use as a water conservation facility. For these reasons, while suitable habitat is present that could support these species, neither is expected to be present.

The only special-status species that was detected during the 2014 habitat assessment was southern California rufous-crowned sparrow; this species was also documented during the 2013 habitat assessment. The project site also has a moderate potential to support coastal whiptail and coast horned lizard, and a low potential to support San Diego black-tailed

3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

jackrabbit, slender mariposa lily, and Plummer's mariposa lily. No other special-status plant or wildlife species are expected to occur.

The Riversidean Sage Scrub and Riversidean Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub communities within the project site provide foraging and cover habitat for year-round resident, seasonal resident, and migrating songbirds. A pre-construction nesting bird clearance survey is recommended to ensure compliance with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and Fish and Game Code. If ground-disturbing activities or removal of any trees, shrubs, or any other potential nesting habitat are scheduled within the avian nesting season (nesting season generally extend from February 1 - August 31, but can vary from year to year based upon seasonal weather conditions), a pre-construction clearance survey for nesting birds should be conducted within 10 days prior to any ground disturbing activities to ensure that no nesting birds will be disturbed during construction. The biologist conducting the clearance survey should document a negative survey with a brief letter report indicating that no impacts to active bird nests will occur. If an active avian nest is discovered during the 10-day preconstruction clearance survey, maintenance activities should stay outside of a 300-foot buffer around the active nest. For raptor species, this buffer is expanded to 500 feet. See mitigation measures BIO-1.

Mitigation Measures

BIO-1 A pre-construction nesting bird clearance survey is recommended to ensure compliance with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and Fish and Game Code. If ground-disturbing activities or removal of any trees, shrubs, or any other potential nesting habitat are scheduled within the avian nesting season (nesting season generally extend from February 1 - August 31, but can vary from year to year based upon seasonal weather conditions), a pre-construction clearance survey for nesting birds shall be conducted within 10 days prior to any ground disturbing activities to ensure that no nesting birds will be disturbed during construction. The biologist conducting the clearance survey shall document a negative survey with a brief letter report indicating that no impacts to active bird nests will occur. The letter will be submitted to CDFW and the City of Upland. If an active avian nest is discovered during the 10-day preconstruction clearance survey, maintenance activities should stay outside of a 300-foot buffer around the active nest. For raptor species, this buffer is expanded to 500 feet.

b/c) **Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated.** As discussed above in the Setting Section, the Corps and the Santa Ana RWQCB regulate discharge of fill into waters of the United States under Section 404 and 401 of the federal Clean Water Act, respectively. The CDFW regulates alterations to stream courses including adjacent riparian habitat areas

3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

under Section 1600 of the California Fish and Game Code. In addition, any modifications to Corps engineered, funded, or maintained flood control structures, require the issuance of a Section 408 permit to ensure that the function of the structure will not be compromised as a result of a proposed project. SAWCo is consulting with the Corps, RWQCB and CDFW for permits to conduct maintenance and repair in the wash and permits must be issued prior to commencement of any work in the wash.

Within the northern and central portions of the project site, Cucamonga Creek consists of an active flood plain characterized by a sandy substrate with a regular distribution of cobble and boulders. No surface water was present within Cucamonga Creek; however, evidence of a Corps ordinary high water mark (OHWM) and surface hydrology was observed via the following indicators: scour; drift/debris; wrack lines; shelving; sediment deposits; changes in particle size distribution; and destruction of terrestrial vegetation.

Due to periodic flooding within Cucamonga Creek, a series of step-like terraces have been created, each exhibiting a different successional phase of vegetation. The active streambed within Cucamonga Creek consists mostly of sand, cobble, and boulders and supports sparse vegetation indicative of a pioneer Riversidean alluvial fan sage scrub (RAFSS) plant community. Plant species occurring within the active channel and along recently scoured banks include scale broom (*Lepidospartum squamatum*), mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*), mugwort (*Artemisia douglasiana*), and a variety of non-native grasses. Above the active channel, elevated terraces receive less scouring from the fluvial processes of Cucamonga Creek and therefore, are vegetated with a moderate density of plant species. These areas exhibit characteristics of an intermediate RAFSS plant community and are vegetated with California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), California croton (*Croton californicus*), deerweed (*Acmispon glaber*), California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), pine goldenbush (*Ericameria pinifolia*), mulefat, scale broom, and mugwort. Due to the collection of sediment and ponding behind existing crosswalls, isolated patches of riparian vegetation including arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*), black willow (*Salix gooddingii*), cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), and western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*) also occur. Cucamonga Basin is routinely maintained by the San Bernardino County Flood Control District and is mostly unvegetated; however, some areas are vegetated with a variety of non-native grasses and upland plant species associated with surrounding Riversidean sage scrub (RSS) and RAFSS plant communities. South of Cucamonga Dam, Cucamonga Creek has been converted to a concrete-lined flood control channel and is entirely devoid of vegetation. Due to an absence of dominant hydrophytic vegetation, soil samples were not taken.

3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

While in the field, project biologists noted a series of detention basins located within the eastern portion of the project site, north of the dam. These detention basins are currently abandoned and were constructed in the uplands. Due to channelization of Cucamonga Creek, the on-site detention basins no longer exhibit a surface hydrologic connection to Cucamonga Creek. Therefore, they were determined to be non-jurisdictional.

Evidence of an OHWM was noted within the project site, which totaled approximately 52.58 acres. Cucamonga Creek is tributary to the Santa Ana River defined as relatively permanent waters (RPW) and ultimately the Pacific Ocean defined as traditional navigable waters (TNW). Therefore, Cucamonga Creek exhibits a hydrologic connection to downstream waters and is considered “Waters of the United States,” which falls within Corps’ jurisdiction. Based on project design plans, approximately 9.04-acre of Corps jurisdiction (non-wetland) will be temporarily impacted by maintenance and repair activities. Temporary impacts will occur as a result of rehabilitation of existing crosswalls and removal of sediment and debris. Exhibit 9, *Corps/Regional Board Jurisdictional Map*, shows the affected on-site jurisdictional areas. Table 9, *Jurisdictional Area and Impact Summary*, shows the acreage of jurisdictional area for each agency and the temporary impacts to these areas.

Table 9 Jurisdictional Area and Impact Summary

	Corps/RWQCB		CDFW	
	Jurisdictional Area	Impact Area	Jurisdictional Area	Impact Area
	Acreage	Temporary	Acreage	Temporary
Cucamonga Creek	52.59	9.04	70.62	20.22

Source: Cucamonga Basin Crosswalls Maintenance, Delineation of State and Federal Jurisdictional Waters, RBF, August 2014.

Wetlands

An area must exhibit all three wetland parameters identified by the Corps to be considered a jurisdictional wetland. Although hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology were present, substrate soils within Cucamonga Creek are composed of fine sediment, gravel, cobble, and boulders, and therefore RBF field staff could not take soil samples. Although this would be considered a limitation, RBF relied on the federal Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) Custom Soils Report (see Appendix B.5) and previous/current documentation of the project site obtained during the literature review to determine the potential presence of hydric soils. Based on the results of the literature review and site visit, it was determined that no areas met all three wetland parameters. Therefore, no jurisdictional wetland features are anticipated on the project site.

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3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

RWQCB Determination

No isolated wetlands or waters were observed within the boundaries of the project site. Therefore, the RWQCB will rely on the Corps jurisdiction, when considering SAWCo's application under Section 401 of the federal Clean Water Act.

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

Exhibit 10, *CDFW Jurisdictional Map*, shows the CDFW jurisdiction streambed (vegetated and unvegetated) and the temporary impacts that would occur with implementation of the proposed project. Because Cucamonga Creek exhibits a clear bed and bank it qualifies as a CDFW jurisdictional streambed. Based on the results of the field investigation, approximately 70.62-acres of CDFW jurisdictional streambed occurs within the project site. Of this 70.62 acres, approximately 20.22-acre of CDFW jurisdictional streambed (vegetated) will be temporarily impacted. Temporary impacts will occur as a result of rehabilitation of existing crosswalls and removal of sediment and debris.

Consultation

SAWCo is currently in consultation with the Corps, RWQCB, Santa Ana Region, and CDFW to determine the impacts on jurisdictional waters. The Jurisdictional Delineation (Appendix B.5) has been submitted to the resources agencies for their reviews.

- d) **Less Than Significant Impact.** The proposed maintenance and repair of the crosswalls including the excavation and removal of alluvial material behind the crosswalls would not Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites because the project site will continue to be open space. Maintenance and repair of the crosswalls will occur during daylight hours on weekdays and will only occur in the vicinity of the crosswalls leaving the majority of the wash area open and unimpeded. The processing area is disturbed and already contains a large stockpile of alluvial material in place since the previous maintenance project was completed. The new stockpile will be placed adjacent to the existing stockpile but there will continue to be open space and wildlife corridors through the area.
- e) **Less Than Significant Impact.** The City of Upland does not have a tree preservation policy or ordinance. In addition, the project area within the City is highly disturbed and there are no trees or other natural plant communities that would be disturbed by the processing/stockpiling of material or hauling material off site

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3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

The County of San Bernardino Development Code Section 88.01.080, Riparian Plant Conservation, sets forth the County's regulations for development projects that may affect riparian habitat. The project is exempt under Section 88.01.080(a)(2)(A) Exemptions, which states: "The provisions of this Section shall not apply to: Emergency Flood Control District operations or water conservation measures established and authorized by an appropriate independent Special District." The San Antonio Water Company is one such district.

With regard to the City of Rancho Cucamonga, the part of the project site located within the City is in an Open Space/Flood Control Zone where all projects must comply with applicable chapters of the Development Code. Article III, Chapter 17.36 of the Development Code applies to the crosswalls maintenance/repair portion of the project. This Chapter requires the following:

Flood Control (FC) Zoning District Development Standards. All development within the Flood Control Zoning District shall comply with the following criteria:

- a. Natural features such as trees, groves, and substantial physical features are to be preserved, wherever feasible. Natural vegetation will be retained so as to anchor soil in place and prevent erosion and sedimentation.
- b. When removal of vegetation is necessary and grading is to be undertaken, it shall be done in a manner, which will minimize soil erosion. Seeding and mulching or other stabilization measures are to be used to protect the disturbed land following construction.
- c. No topsoil may be removed from the site except for that area to be covered by improvements. The topsoil from such areas is to be, if practical, redistributed on the site to provide a suitable base for seeding and planting.
- d. Any fill proposed to be deposited in the floodway must be protected against erosion by riprap, vegetation cover, or bulkheading. No fill may be permitted which, acting alone or in combination with existing or future uses, affects the capacity of the floodway or unduly increases flood heights.
- e. Those criteria listed in Subsection 17.36.050.C.3 related to structures shall be complied with.

These criteria for the removal of vegetation in the wash will be considered as the crosswalls maintenance/repair plans are prepared, and where they may apply to the project will be included as notes on the construction plans to be followed during crosswalls maintenance and repair. This is included as mitigation measure BIO-2.

3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

Mitigation Measures

BIO-2 Applicable City of Rancho Cucamonga criteria for the removal of vegetation shall be included as notes on the construction plans to be followed during crosswalls maintenance and repair and will be monitored during construction by the construction supervisor and reported to the lead agency during implementation of the mitigation monitoring and reporting program.

f) **Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated.** The proposed project would not conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan because neither of the two cities nor the County of San Bernardino has adopted a Habitat Conservation Plan. See Response to 3.4.4a above for a discussion of regulatory and resource agencies permitting requirements.

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
3.4.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES. Would the project:				
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in § 15064.5?		X		
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to § 15064.5?		X		
c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?			X	
d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?		X		

Source: City of Upland General Plan (1993).

Setting

The City of Upland was founded in 1882 and incorporated in 1906. SAWCo has been responsible for the local water supply since it was incorporated in 1882. Due to a steady decline in water levels in the early 1900's, the San Antonio and Cucamonga Water companies installed the dam and a series of crosswalls made up of wire filled rock or "gabions" to capture local storm flows in the Cucamonga Creek wash. The crosswalls allow flow in the creek to be slowed and rocks, boulders and sediments to be caught behind the crosswalls while allowing the water to continue to flow and ultimately percolate into the groundwater basin.

3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

Discussion

- a) **Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated.** Crosswalls have been located in the wash for several decades and are routinely maintained by SAWCo in order to assist with groundwater recharge. Routine repair and replacement of these rock filled gabions has been done as necessary over time. Therefore, none of these features retain their original integrity and are thus, not considered to be historic resources. There are no historic buildings located in the Cucamonga Creek Wash.
- b) **Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated.** Because maintenance and removal of alluvial material is done routinely to maintain the utility of the crosswalls, the material deposited behind the crosswalls is very recent (in place for less than 50 years). Therefore, the proposed project would not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource.
- c) **Less Than Significant Impact.** Paleontological resources are generally found in geologic formations or sediments greater than 11,000 years old (Holocene). The alluvial material deposited behind the crosswalls is of very recent origin, having settled in place within the past 50 years or less. Therefore, because the material to be excavated and removed from behind the crosswalls is very recent the proposed project would not directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature.
- d) **Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated.** The project area is not near a known or suspected cemetery and there are no known human remains within the project area. Applicable laws and regulations provide guidance in the event that human remains are found at any time during excavation and removal of material. If human remains are encountered, all work is required to be halted and the San Bernardino County coroner must be notified as required under Section 5097.98 of the California Public Resources Code. The coroner determines whether the remains are of forensic interest. If necessary, the contractor may be required to consult with an archaeologist who in turn, would contact the State's Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) who is responsible for designating the "Most Likely Descendent" who is responsible for the ultimate disposition of the remains, as required by the California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5. Mitigation Measures CR-1 through CR-3 will ensure that if discovered, human remains will be taken care of in accordance with applicable State laws.

3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

Mitigation Measures

Although highly unlikely given previous disturbance in the wash, the following mitigation measures will be implemented if archaeological or paleontological resources are uncovered, or if human remains are discovered.

- CR-1** If subsurface cultural resources are encountered during any excavation, or if evidence of an archaeological site or other suspected historic resources are encountered, all ground-disturbing activity will cease within 100 feet of the resource. A qualified archaeologist will be retained by the operator to assess the find, and to determine whether the resource requires further study. Potentially significant cultural resources could consist of, but are not limited to, stone, bone, fossils, wood or shell artifacts or features, including structural remains, historic dumpsites, hearths and middens. Midden features are characterized by darkened soil, and could conceal material remains, including worked stone, fired clay vessels, faunal bone, hearths, storage pits, or burials and special attention should always be paid to uncharacteristic soil color changes. Any previously undiscovered resources found during construction should be recorded on appropriate Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms and evaluated by a qualified archaeologist retained by the City/applicant for significance under all applicable regulatory criteria.
- CR-2** No further grading will occur in the area of the discovery until the City of Upland (CEQA Lead Agency) approves the measures to protect the resources. Any archaeological artifacts recovered as a result of mitigation will be donated to a qualified scientific institution approved by the City where they would be afforded long-term preservation to allow future scientific study.
- CR-3** In the event of an accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains, PRC Section 5097.98 must be followed. In this instance, once project-related earthmoving begins and if there is accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, the following steps shall be taken:
- There shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains until the County Coroner is contacted to determine if the remains are Native American and if an investigation of the cause of death is required. If the coroner determines the remains to be Native American, then the coroner shall contact the NAHC within 24 hours, and the NAHC shall identify the person or persons it believes to be the "most likely descendant" of the deceased Native American. The most likely descendent may make recommendations to the landowner or the person responsible for the excavation

3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

work, for means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods as provided in PRC Section 5097.98, or

- Where the following conditions occur, the landowner or his authorized representative shall rebury the Native American human remains and associated grave goods with appropriate dignity either in accordance with the recommendations of the most likely descendant or on the property in a location not subject to further subsurface disturbance:
 - The NAHC is unable to identify a most likely descendent or the most likely descendent failed to make a recommendation within 24 hours after being notified by the commission,
 - The descendant identified fails to make a recommendation; or
 - The landowner or his authorized representative rejects the recommendation of the descendant, and the mediation by the NAHC fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner.

<i>Issues</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
3.4.6 GEOLOGY AND SOILS. Would the project:				
a) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map, issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.			X	
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?			X	
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?			X	
iv) Landslides?			X	
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?			X	

3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

<i>Issues</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?			X	
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?				X
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?				X

Source: City of Upland General Plan Seismic Safety – Safety Element (1993); City of Rancho Cucamonga General Plan Public Health and Safety Element, 2010; Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Custom Soil Resource Report for San Bernardino County Southwestern Part, California, Cucamonga Creek Crosswalls, December 18, 2011 (see Appendix C); Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, Report Number 1308, September 2007; California Department of Conservation website, accessed August 2014.

Setting

The City of Upland is located in the seismically active southern California region with the San Jose, the Cucamonga fault, (a segment of the Sierra Madre fault system), the Chino, and finally the San Andreas faults being the nearest active faults in the region. The San Jose fault lies between three to thirteen miles from the project site. The Cucamonga/Sierra Madre fault is the closest in proximity to the site, such that the northernmost four crosswalls in the Cucamonga Wash lie within the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone (APEFZ). One buried trace of the Cucamonga/Sierra Madre fault trends nearly east-west through the Cucamonga Wash between the second and third northernmost crosswalls. The APEFZ map shows another northwest-trending, buried fault trace mapped just over a mile to the north of the temporary stockpile area, and a discontinuous trace that trends toward the southernmost crosswalls, but stops short of the Cucamonga Creek Wash. The Red Hill fault is the next closest in proximity; the mapped fault has a curvilinear trace so that the western side of the site is about a half mile from the fault and the southerly haul route to the project site is over two miles north of the fault. The Red Hill fault has been assigned a Low Ground Rupture Potential Zone; it is not within an APEFZ. The Chino fault is approximately 10 miles to the south, and the San Andreas Fault is approximately 16 miles

3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

northeast. The most likely hazard to affect the project would result from ground shaking during a seismic event.

The project site consists of alluvial material that is classified as Psammets and Fluvents (PS), Soboba Stony Loamy Sand (SpC) and Soboba Gravelly Loamy Sand (SoC). These soils are frequently flooded and somewhat excessively drained (PS) to frequently flooded and excessively drained (SpC and SoC). Open space areas in the vicinity of the project site are used for both flood control and groundwater recharge because of these soil characteristics. Open space areas are also used for the extraction and processing of alluvial material that is used as construction grade aggregate. None of the soil types at the project site are classified as prime farmland.

Discussion

- a.i) **Less Than Significant Impact.** The proposed project would not likely expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent APEFZ Map, because there are no permanent habitable structures located in the APEFZ, and public access is limited to the route along the Cucamonga Creek Multipurpose trail that is located outside the project site above the wash. Human activity in the wash will be limited to fewer than fifteen equipment operators and truck drivers during daylight hours for a period of approximately seven months in order to complete maintenance and repair of the crosswalls. During the sorting/stockpiling and hauling phase of the project, there would be five to six employees on site at intermittent times when material is being processed and loaded for specific jobs. Equipment consists of portable conveyors and screens for sorting material into appropriate sizes for transport off site. One water truck will also be on-site to provide fugitive dust control during operation. One temporary habitable structure, an office trailer will also be on-site in the stockpile area but would only be occupied during hours of operation.
- a.ii) **Less Than Significant Impact.** The project site could be exposed to strong seismic ground shaking. However, because there are no permanent habitable structures proposed as part of the project, impacts to people and habitable structures would be less than significant and limited to approximately fifteen equipment operators and truck drivers for the first approximately seven months. During processing of material, there would be approximately six employees on site when material is being processed for specific jobs. Equipment consists of a crusher, and portable conveyors and screens for sorting material into appropriate sizes for transport off site. One water truck driver will also be on-site to provide fugitive dust control during operation, and one for the haul road. One temporary habitable structure, an office trailer, will also be on-site. The office trailer could be affected by strong

3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

ground shaking. The office trailer must be set up on site in accordance with applicable City and State requirements for such structures, and an occupancy permit may be required from the City Building Department.

Strong ground shaking and surface rupture may also affect the crosswalls; however, this is expected to be a less than significant effect because they are constructed of rocks that can be easily relocated. These crosswalls, like other flood control and water conservation facilities, are routinely inspected after a seismic event.

- a.iii) **Less Than Significant Impact.** During the seven months of maintenance and repair of the crosswalls, liquefaction is not expected to be an issue during the life of the project because the soil is coarse and unconsolidated, not highly susceptible to liquefaction. Liquefaction occurs when groundwater lies fewer than 50 feet below the ground surface. The depth to groundwater in the Cucamonga Basin is typically greater than 1,600 feet below the surface according to Table 12-1, Summary of Hydrogeologic Parameters of Chino and Cucamonga Basins, Chapter IV – Groundwater Basin Reports, Inland Empire Basins from: *A Status Report on the Use of Groundwater in the Service Area of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, Report Number 1308, September 2007*. The project site is approximately one mile from any of the areas identified as having potential liquefaction hazard. There are no permanent habitable structures or other structures that would be adversely affected by liquefaction. The office trailer would only be occupied intermittently during the typical hours of operation. No full time residency is proposed. The office trailer must be set up on site in accordance with applicable City and State requirements for such structures, and an occupancy permit may be required from the City Building Department.
- a.iv) **Less Than Significant Impact.** The project site, above the dam, is located in the wash which is defined by steep sideslopes, depending on the location in the wash the floor is at least 35 feet below grade (see site photos in Chapter 2, *Project Description*). However, maintenance activities will be conducted near the center of the wash away from the slopes. In addition, the processing area will be located in an open area away from the sideslopes of the wash and as part of the project, the existing stockpile will be drawn down and material sorted and hauled off site. Finally, there are no habitable structures proposed as part of the first seven months of this project. The office trailer, that will be on-site during the second phase of the project, will be located away from the existing stockpile to reduce the potential for any material sloughing from the stockpile during a seismic event.
- b) **Less Than Significant Impact.** The proposed project would not result in substantial soil erosion as the project has been designed to remove excess material from behind the

3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

crosswalls to allow for increased efficiency in water conservation. The contractor/operator has prepared a Draft Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for the project that identifies operations best management practices (BMPs), including erosion control BMPs that will be required during maintenance/repair activities as well as stockpiling/processing activities. The Draft SWPPP is included in the Initial Study as Appendix D. The SWPPP will be updated and submitted to the City of Upland for review and to keep on file during the life of the project. The SWPPP must also be submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board who will receive it and issue a Waste Discharge Identification (WDID) number. The SWPPP and WDID must be kept on site and used during the life of the project. This issue is discussed further in Sections 3.4.8, *Hazards and Hazardous Materials* and 3.4.9, *Hydrology and Water Quality*.

Likewise, the SCAQMD requires that projects comply with Rule 403 for the control of fugitive dust from a site. As part of the project's dust control management plan, the haul roads will be routinely watered by a water truck. At the processing area, stockpiles will be stabilized and active areas will be watered by the water truck or spray bars to control fugitive dust. See mitigation measures for *Air Quality* (Section 3.4.3) and *Hydrology and Water Quality* (Section 3.4.9).

- c) **Less Than Significant Impact.** The stockpile area is located on a geologic unit or soil unit that may be considered unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project. The project site is made up of alluvial material that over time was brought down from higher elevations during flood events. The project area is subject to flooding, but soils are excessively drained and open space areas in the vicinity of the project site are used for flood control, groundwater recharge, and aggregate production because of these soil characteristics. No permanent habitable structures are proposed as part of the project, thus no significant impacts would occur (see response to 3.4.6a.iii. See mitigation measures for *Air Quality* (Section 3.4.3) and *Hydrology and Water Quality* (Section 3.4.9).
- d) **No Impact.** The entire project area is underlain with alluvial material that is not considered an expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code.
- e) **No Impact.** There are no septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems proposed as a part of the project. There will be portable toilets at the temporary processing/stockpile area as shown in Exhibit 4, and during the seven months of the crosswalls maintenance/repair project portable toilets will be placed in proximity to the working area. The waste will be disposed of off-site at regularly scheduled intervals; SAWCo's operator will be responsible to have the portable toilets properly maintained.

3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

<i>Issues</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
3.4.7 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS. Would the project:				
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?			X	
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?			X	

Source: SCAQMD, "California Emissions Estimator Model," www.caleemod.com, 2011. SCAQMD, "Greenhouse Gas CEQA Significance Threshold Stakeholder Working Group #5, August 27, 2008.

Setting

Global climate change is caused by an accumulation of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. The California State Legislature adopted AB 32, the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, which focuses on reducing greenhouse gas emissions in California. Greenhouse gases, as defined under AB 32, include carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride. AB 32 requires CARB to adopt rules and regulations that would achieve greenhouse gas emissions equivalent to statewide levels in 1990 by 2020.

Discussion

- a) **Less Than Significant Impact.** In December 2008, the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) adopted a greenhouse gas (GHG) significance threshold for Stationary Sources, Rules and Plans where the SCAQMD is lead agency. The threshold utilizes a tiered approach, with a screening significance threshold of 10,000 metric tons of CO₂ equivalents (MTCO₂EQ), if the project was not part of a general plan's GHG reduction plan.

SCAQMD staff has proposed a draft threshold for 2020 of 4.8 MTCO₂EQ/SP/YR (metric tons of equivalent carbon dioxide per service population per year) for mixed-use developments. The SCAQMD has also developed draft thresholds for commercial and residential projects, where it is not the lead. The draft recommends a 3,000 MTCO₂EQ per year screening threshold. The SCAQMD's working group has not set a date for finalizing the recommendations. Therefore, for this project a significance threshold of 3,000 MTCO₂EQ per year was used.

3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

Temporary impacts will result from crosswall maintenance repair (including excavation and removal of material) and material processing activities. The primary source of GHG emissions generated by these activities is from use of diesel-powered construction equipment and other combustion sources (i.e., generators, worker vehicles, materials delivery, etc.). The GHG air pollutants emitted by construction equipment during the approximately seven month maintenance/repair project would primarily be carbon dioxide. Other temporary impacts would occur over a 5 year period as the 400,000 cubic yards or 600,000 tons of material (existing stockpile and new material) are processed and removed from the site. For the purposes of this project, an annual processing rate of 120,000 tons has been assumed (with an average of 450 tons per operating day, and 25 truckloads per day).

Typical emission rates for construction equipment were obtained from CalEEMod (California Emissions Estimator Model), which was released by the SCAQMD in 2011. CalEEMod is a computer program that can be used to estimate emissions including operation (vehicle and area) sources, as well as construction projects associated with land development projects in California.

Using CalEEMod, the emissions for the proposed project, maintenance/repair and processing, were calculated and are presented in Table 5. These emissions represent the total level of emissions based on the construction/processing schedule. According to the SCAQMD's CEQA Handbook (Greenhouse Gas CEQA Significance Threshold Stakeholder Working Group #5, August 27, 2008), construction emissions are amortized over 30 years, and are added to the annual operation emissions (no recurring annual emissions for this project). Thus, the project's annualized construction emissions (processing activities are considered as construction because of the relatively short project life of five years) are compared to the applicable GHG significance threshold in Table 10, *Project – Related Greenhouse Gas Emissions*¹.

Emissions are presented for carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), and equivalent carbon dioxide (CO₂e). The projected annualized level of CO₂EQ emissions is 130 metric tons per year. This is well below the SCAQMD threshold of 3,000 metric tons per year, and therefore, there will not be an impact on global warming/climate change.

- b) **Less Than Significant Impact.** The emissions of GHG will be minimal and therefore, the project will not conflict with any applicable plan, policy or regulation.

3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

Table 10 Project-Related Greenhouse Gas Emissions¹

Category	Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Metric Tons/Year)					
	Bio – CO ₂	Non Bio – CO ₂	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O	CO ₂ e
Excavation and Crosswalls	0	769.15	769.15	0.21	0	773.61
Processing/stockpiling/hauling	0	4,909.62	4909.62	0.67	0	4,923.77
Total Construction Emissions²	0	5,678.77	5,678.77	.89	0	189.91
Screening Threshold						3,000
Exceeds Threshold?						No

Source: ¹CalEEMod Version 2013.2.2.

²Total Construction GHG emissions CO₂e based on a 30-year amortization rate

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
3.4.8 HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS. Would the project:				
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?		X		
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?			X	
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?			X	
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?				X
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?				X

3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

<i>Issues</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?				X
g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?			X	
h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?			X	

Source: State Department of Toxic Substance Control (DTSC), Hazardous Waste and Substance Site List, accessed September 9, 2014.

Setting

The project site is located in the Cucamonga Creek Wash and has been used for flood control and groundwater recharge for over 100 years. There are no land uses onsite that would utilize hazardous materials or generate hazardous wastes. When maintenance is required, SAWCo or the Flood Control District brings vehicles and equipment onsite for the short duration that these activities are required. Currently, the stockpile area contains only stockpiled material and there is no processing equipment onsite.

Discussion

a) **Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated.** The proposed project would not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials because the project is limited to the maintenance of the water conservation structures (crosswalls) in the wash and the stockpiling and processing of the aggregate material. Transport of material would consist of hauling excavated material to the sorting/stockpile area, then off-site to be used in construction or landscaping projects. Processing would be limited to sorting the material into various sizes and does not include manufacturing that uses hazardous substances.

During the first phase (seven month duration), vehicles used on-site and rock haul trucks would refuel on-site at a designated location as identified in the Draft SWPPP, however, no

3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

routine vehicle maintenance is proposed to occur on-site. Equipment used to remove the material and repair the crosswalls will also not be routinely maintained on-site as the duration of the first phase is limited to seven months. Repairs may be necessary and these would be done in a location designated and set up for this purpose, in accordance with the SWPPP. If there is an emergency and vehicle or equipment repair is required, the contractor will take the necessary precautions to conduct the maintenance or repairs in such a manner as to prevent any spills from occurring. This is discussed further in the project's Draft SWPPP (Appendix D) which must be updated and finalized, and a WDID issued by the State, prior to commencing with any site activities.

Maintenance of processing equipment in the temporary stockpile area will be done in a controlled environment to prevent the release of hazardous material which would be limited to fuel and other fluids used to operate processing and loading equipment. Controls would be implemented as part of the SWPPP that must be approved prior to commencement of site activities. Mitigation Measures HAZ-1 will ensure that refueling and emergency maintenance of vehicles or equipment will be conducted in a designated location that is set up to provide safeguards against a spill.

Mitigation Measures

HAZ-1 Prior to commencement with industrial activities on site, the contractor shall update and finalize the project SWPPP and obtain a WDID number from the State Water Resources Control Board. The SWPPP must identify all potential sources of pollutants associated with both phases of the project and identify non-structural BMPs including but not limited to preventative maintenance and sediment/erosion control practices. A copy of the SWPPP shall be submitted to the City of Upland, and a copy must be kept on-site in the temporary construction trailer.

- b) **Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated** . See response to "a" above.
- c) **Less Than Significant Impact.** The proposed maintenance of the crosswalls, and the processing and transport of aggregate material would not emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste because the product is limited to aggregate. In addition, the nearest school to the project site is Valencia Elementary School located approximately one mile west of the site. The nearest schools in the City of Rancho Cucamonga are the Alta Loma Junior High School and Jasper Elementary School, both of which are over one and half miles from the project site.

3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

- d) **No Impact.** The project site does not appear on the Department of Substance Control (DTSC) Hazardous Waste and Substance Site List (database accessed September 9, 2014, www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov).
- e) **No Impact.** Cable Airport is located 3.5 miles to the southwest of the site and Ontario International Airport is located over 6 miles to the south. Since the project is not located near an airport there will be no impact.
- f) **No Impact.** There is no private airstrip located in the vicinity of the project site.
- g) **Less Than Significant Impact.** The proposed project would not result in a measureable increase in traffic in the vicinity, nor would additional access points be required that could interfere with emergency responses. The northerly haul route, (between the crosswalls and the processing area), is approximately 0.75 mile. The haul road between the crosswalls is predominantly outside the City boundary in unincorporated San Bernardino County and is approximately 35 feet below the adjacent residential neighborhoods. Therefore, there is no direct access between the haul road and improved streets, so no direct access is available from the haul road until the haul road reaches the dam where the road rises out of the wash. The nearest street access at this point is 24th Street.
- The southerly haul route, (between the processing area and North Campus Avenue access), is approximately 1.4 miles in length. Access between the processing area and North Campus Avenue is limited to the haul road itself, which is separated from neighborhood streets in Rancho Cucamonga by the Cucamonga Creek Channel. Therefore, emergency access to the processing area is limited to 24th Street on the north and East 20th Street to the south on the City of Upland side of the wash.
- h) **Less Than Significant Impact.** Although the project site is located in a wildland area, within the Cucamonga Creek Wash, the proposed project would not expose people or structures to risk involving wildland fires because there are no permanent habitable structures associated with the proposed project. This is a highly visible area with good line of sight in all directions; therefore there is no significant risk to people, and a less than significant risk to the temporary office trailer due to the lack of vegetation in the temporary stockpile area.

3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

<i>Issues</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
3.4.9 HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY. Would the project:				
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?		X		
b) Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?			X	
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in a substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site.			X	
d) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?			X	
e) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned storm water drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?			X	
f) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?				X
g) Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?				X
h) Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?			X	

3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

<i>Issues</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
i) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?			X	
j) Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?				X

Source: City of Upland General Plan Update, Natural Environment White Paper, 2010, City of Upland Draft Master Plan for Drainage, 2010; WDRs for the County San Bernardino and the Incorporated Cities (Order No. R8-2010-0036).

Setting

Drainage and Groundwater

The project area is located in the Cucamonga Creek Wash which emanates from the San Gabriel Mountains to the north. The area is part of the Santa Ana River Watershed that ultimately drains into the Santa Ana River. North of the dam, water is used for groundwater recharge and occasionally, during periods of heavy rain or runoff from the mountains, excess stormwater can spill over the dam and into the concrete lined Cucamonga Creek Channel on the south side of the dam.

Water Quality

The City of Upland Public Works Department has an adopted *Master Plan for Drainage, Stormwater Water Collection and Conservation System* to comply with the recently adopted Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) for the County of San Bernardino and the incorporated cities within the County that are located within the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board’s jurisdiction (Order No. R8-2010-0036, NPDES No. CAS618036). The WDRs are also referred to as the Area-wide Urban Storm Water Runoff Management Program, San Bernardino County MS4 Permit.

Groundwater

The project area lies within three separate adjudicated groundwater basins: the Cucamonga Basin, the Chino Basin and the Six Basins. The Six Basins are located in the northwestern portion of the City of Upland and San Antonio Heights, the Chino Basin is within the central and eastern portions of these areas and the Cucamonga Basin is located within a relatively small area in the northeastern portion of the City of Upland. The project site is located in the Cucamonga Basin.

3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

Discussion

- a) **Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated.** The proposed project is a construction project in that it will result in the disturbance of the wash and the transport of material to a stockpile/processing area. Therefore, SAWCo must comply with the State Water Resources Board requirements to conduct all activities under an approved SWPPP. A Draft SWPPP was prepared and will be updated and implemented to comply with California's *General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Land Disturbance Activities (General Permit) Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ* as amended by Order No. 2010-0014-DWQ (NPDES No. CAS000002) and issued by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). The SWPPP includes a series of BMPs to control onsite pollutant sources and sediments associated with these activities. This would be accomplished through the implementation of effective (BMPs) for reduction or elimination of pollutants in stormwater and authorized non-stormwater discharges from the site.

The SWPPP includes erosion and sediment control measures that will be implemented during the crosswalls maintenance activities, as well as measures to control runoff from areas where equipment is staged during the seven month maintenance schedule. These measures would include Best Management Practices (BMPs) to control runoff from the areas under repair as well as along the haul road, during a storm event that may occur. If the storm event is heavy or of an extended duration, the operator would cease repair/maintenance activities and secure the area using BMPs identified in the SWPPP.

For the stockpile/processing area, the contractor must implement similar BMPs and additional measures to control tracking offsite and measures to control wind erosion over the life of the project (up to five years is anticipated). The SWPPP must be submitted to the State, who will issue a WDID number prior to commencement of activities at the site. The City of Upland will request a copy of the SWPPP to use when conducting inspections, and a copy of the SWPPP must always be available on site. Mitigation Measure HAZ-1 in the previous section addresses this issue. Compliance with the requirements of the SWPPP would ensure that this impact is less than significant.

- b) **Less Than Significant Impact.** The proposed project would not substantially deplete groundwater supplies nor would the project interfere substantially with groundwater recharge. Phase I of the project is to conduct routine maintenance and repair of the crosswalls in the wash in order to improve the effectiveness of groundwater basin recharge. Water consumption associated with processing activities involves water used for on-site dust suppression via a water truck. SAWCo will provide the water from its hydrant locations at

3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

either 24th Street or 26th Street. Water supply is discussed further in Section 3.4.17, *Utilities and Service Systems*.

Based on a review of similar sized projects, processing would require approximately 30 acre feet per year over an anticipated five year period. An acre-foot is 325,851 gallons. According to the US Environmental Protection Agency, a typical household in the country uses an average of 400 gallons per day or 0.45 acre-feet per year (www.epa.gov/watersense/pubs). Therefore, the proposed project would be equivalent to approximately 67 households annually for up to five years. At the end of the processing period, water use would cease. SAWCo staff has reviewed the plan for the project and has indicated that it has adequate water supply to serve the project without compromising the local water supply.

- c) **Less Than Significant Impact.** The proposed project would not result in the alteration of Cucamonga Creek in a manner that would result in a substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site. The proposed project would improve the effectiveness of the water conservation/groundwater recharge facilities by removing the alluvial material (aggregate) from behind the crosswalls. The material removed would be stockpiled and processed in a temporary stockpile area south of the dam. BMPs implemented by the contractor during the life of the stockpiling/processing phase would ensure that the stockpiled material would not be eroded by surface runoff or wind. The Draft SWPPP is included in the Initial Study in Appendix D.
- d) **Less Than Significant Impact.** The proposed project would not substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, which would result in an increased rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site. See response “c” above.
- e) **Less Than Significant Impact.** See response “c” above.
- f) **No Impact.** See responses “a” and “c” above.
- g) **No Impact.** The proposed project does not include a housing component.
- h) **Less Than Significant Impact.** The Cucamonga Creek Wash is within a 100-year flood hazard area with an associated one percent annual chance of flood hazard. However, the purpose of the project is to maintain the area behind the Cucamonga Dam in order to impede flood flows to allow for groundwater recharge by removing the excess silt, sand, rocks and boulders from behind and around the crosswalls and to repair the crosswalls, returning them to their effectiveness in slowing the flood waters to allow percolation to occur. South of the

3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

dam the creek has been diverted and channelized, allowing an aggregate processing facility to be developed south of the dam and to also allow urban development to occur south of the 210 freeway. During maintenance and repair activities (approximately seven months), the activities will be performed in accordance with the site's Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) as described previously in Section 3.4.9.a, above.

The SWPPP includes erosion and sediment control measures that will be implemented during the crosswalls maintenance activities, as well as measures to control runoff from areas where equipment is staged during the seven month maintenance schedule. These measures would include Best Management Practices (BMPs) to control runoff from the areas under repair as well as along the haul road, during a storm event that may occur. If the storm event is heavy or of an extended duration, the operator would cease repair/maintenance activities and secure the area using BMPs identified in the SWPPP.

For the stockpile/processing area, the contractor must implement similar BMPs to control water erosion over the life of the project (up to five years is anticipated). The SWPPP must be submitted to the State, who will issue a WDID number prior to commencement of activities at the site. The City of Upland will request a copy of the SWPPP to use when conducting inspections, and a copy of the SWPPP must always be available on site. Mitigation Measure HAZ-1 in the previous section addresses this issue. Compliance with the requirements of the SWPPP would ensure that this impact is less than significant.

- i) **Less Than Significant Impact.** There are no habitable structures associated with the proposed project and only one construction trailer will be placed in the processing area (temporary habitable structure) that could be affected by the failure of the Cucamonga Dam. The trucks and equipment associated with both portions of the project could also be affected by the failure of the Cucamonga Dam. Access to the area is limited to the Cucamonga Creek Trail and the unpaved access roads located along the west side of the wash in the City of Upland, with limited access on the east side of the wash in Rancho Cucamonga. The wash is located approximately 35 feet below the surrounding residential properties, which are also set back from the edge of the wash at least 50 feet on either side of the wash.

- j) **No Impact.** The project site is not located in an area near a body of water that would be affected by a seismic event.

3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

<i>Issues</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
3.4.10 LAND USE AND PLANNING. Would the project:				
a) Physically divide an established community?				X
b) Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?				X
c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?				X

Source: City of Upland General Plan Land Use Map (2005), Zoning Map (2007); City of Rancho Cucamonga General Plan Land Use Map (2010), Zoning Code.

Setting/Discussion

a-c) **No Impact.** The project site is located in the Cucamonga Creek Wash; an area designated by the City of Upland as Open Space, by the County of San Bernardino as Floodway, and by the City of Cucamonga as Open Space/Flood Zone. There are no established communities in the wash. The proposed project is consistent with the general plans of each agency, but will require Site Plan review by the City of Upland in order to stockpile and process the material at the temporary stockpile area.

City of Upland

Within the City of Upland, the stockpile/processing area activities will require Site Plan review from the Administrative Committee. Permitted primary uses are divided into: a) public uses; and b) buildings and structures. Both phases of the project are temporary uses and at the end of approximately five years, when the existing stockpile is proposed to be depleted, all activity will cease.

City of Rancho Cucamonga

With approximately half of the repair area within the City of Rancho Cucamonga city limits, the designation of Open Space and a Flood Control Zoning District designation, the area is identified as necessary for flood control facilities for protection of the public health, safety, and general welfare. Development standards for the Flood Control Zoning District includes preserving as much of the natural features such as trees, groves, and substantial physical features. The primary reason for the construction of the

3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

crosswalls in the early 1900’s was to conserve local flood waters and replenish the groundwater supply. Mitigation Measures for the protection of animal and plant species are provided in the Section 3.4.4, *Biological Resources*.

The proposed project would not conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan. There is suitable habitat on on-site for the nesting birds including the California gnatcatcher (CAGN) although recent CAGN focused surveys found an absence of the species within the study area (see Biological Resources Response 3.4.4a above)

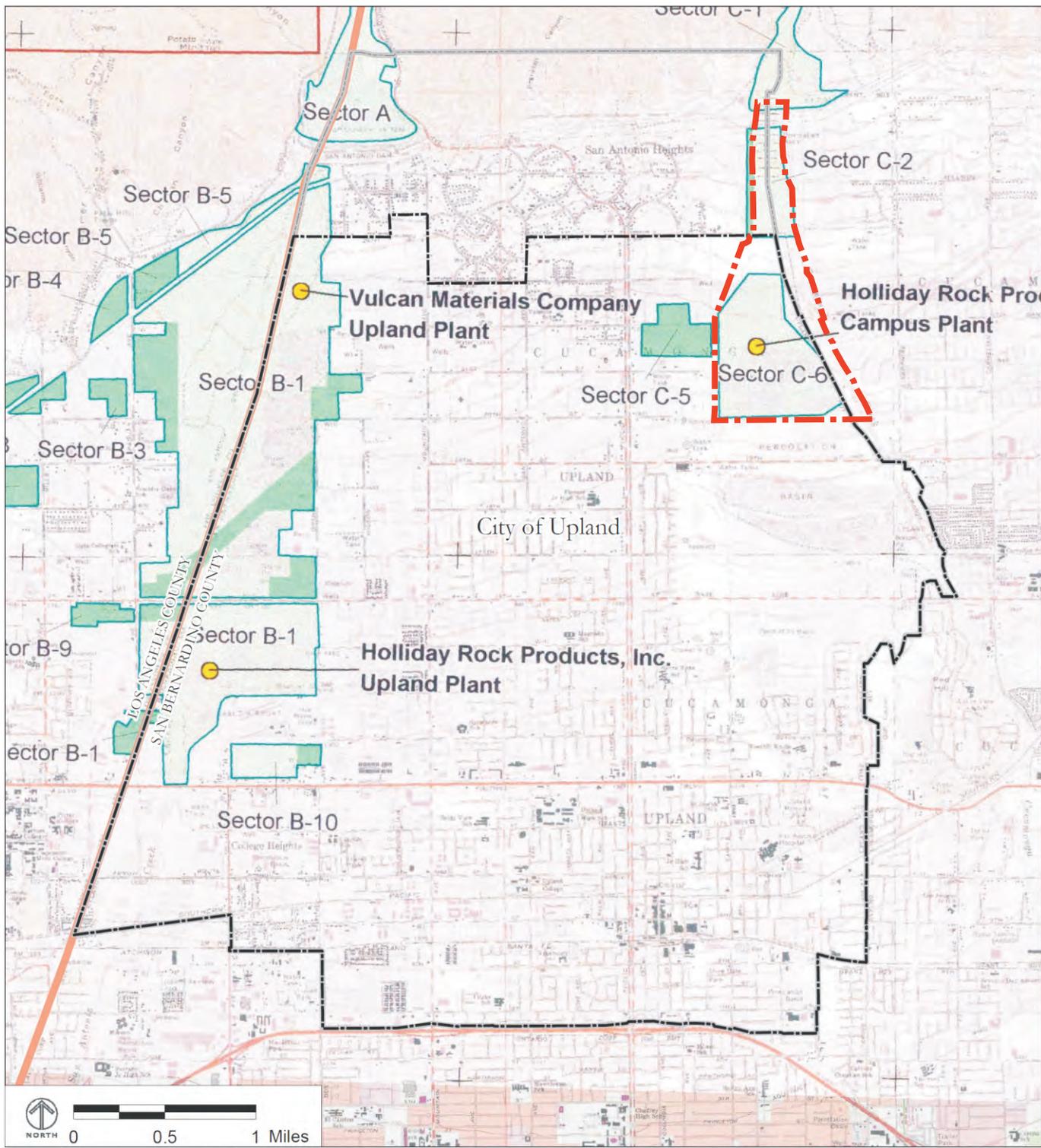
<i>Issues</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
3.4.11 MINERAL RESOURCES. Would the project:				
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be a value to the region and the residents of the state?			X	
b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?			X	

Source: California Geological Survey, Update of Mineral Land Classification for Portland Cement Concrete –Graded Aggregate in the Claremont-Upland Production –Consumption Region, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California (2007).

Setting/Discussion

a/b) **Less Than Significant Impact.** Exhibit 11, *Upland Mineral Resources*, shows the City of Upland and its Sphere of Influence (SOI) (San Antonio Heights). The exhibit is taken from the larger California Geological Survey map of the area entitled *Update of mineral land classification of Portland cement concrete-grade aggregate in the Claremont-Upland production-consumption region, Los Angeles and San Bernardino counties, California, prepared in 2007*, that identified the entire City and a portion of its SOI as being within the Mineral Resources Zone 2 (MRZ-2). The MRZ-2 designation is defined as follows:

MRZ-2: Areas where adequate information indicates that significant mineral deposits are present, or where it is judged that a high likelihood for their presence exists. This zone shall be applied to known mineral deposits or where well-developed lines of reasoning, based upon economic-geologic principles and adequate data, demonstrate that the likelihood for occurrence of significant mineral deposits is high. The available geologic



Source: California Department of Conservation (2007), TOPOI USGS 7.5 Minute Digital Topographic Quadrangles, DC&E (2009).
 Map Date: 11/18/09

- County Boundary
- Upland City Limits
- Upland Sphere of Influence
- Aggregate Producers
- Boundary between Claremont-Upland Production-Consumption Region
- Sectors designated by the State Mining and Geology Board (1987) as containing regionally significant PCC-grade aggregate resources. Darker shading represents those portions lost to land uses incompatible with mining since 1987.
- Candidates for Termination of Designation Status
- Project Site

Source: City of Upland, Natural Environment White Paper



Upland Mineral Resources Cucamonga Crosswalls Maintenance Project

Exhibit
 11

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3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

information indicates that there are significant mineral deposits or that there is a likelihood of significant mineral deposits.

The mineral resource identified for the area is Portland Cement Concrete (PCC) grade aggregate. This is obvious from the long-term use of the Cucamonga Wash south of the dam for aggregate processing, for construction, including asphalt and concrete batch plants. The City of Rancho Cucamonga is also located atop an alluvial fan created by deposition of alluvial material from several drainages across the city emanating from the San Gabriel Mountains.

Implementation of the proposed project would not result in the loss of the availability of a known mineral resource that would be a value to the region and the residents of the state. The proposed project is the maintenance and repair of the crosswalls in the Cucamonga Wash north of the dam. Maintenance would result in the removal and processing of approximately 200,000 cubic yards of material of varying sizes that will be used in construction projects. This material will be added to the approximately 200,000 cubic yards of material that is already stockpiled at the site for a total of 400,000 cubic yards of material that is construction grade aggregate.

The proposed project may be subject to review by the State Office of Mine Reclamation and the State Mining and Geology Board (SMGB). Because the project is a maintenance/repair project to allow SAWCo to restore the function of the crosswalls for groundwater recharge, alluvial material will be removed from behind the dam and hauled to a temporary stockpile area in front of the dam where material has been stockpiled from past crosswalls maintenance activities.

The Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975 (SMARA) allows for a one-time exemption for certain surface mining operations should the SMGB determine the operation to be of an infrequent nature and involve only minor surface disturbances. Although the proposed maintenance/repair activities are anticipated to remove up to 200,000 cubic yards of material from the wash, it will be removed from an area that is approximately 36 acres and will likely be limited in depth to less than 10 feet.

Therefore, SAWCo will submit a request for an exemption for a one-time surface mining activity associated with maintenance and repair of the crosswalls. The SMGB has the statutory authority to consider and grant such an exemption under certain conditions.

3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

<i>Issues</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
3.4.12 NOISE. Would the project result in:				
a) Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?		X		
b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?			X	
c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?			X	
d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?		X		
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?				X
f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?				X

Source: City of Upland General Plan Noise Element (1993); City of Upland Municipal Code, Chapter 9, Public Peace and Welfare; City of Rancho Cucamonga General Plan Public Health and Safety Element (2010), Federal Highway Administration, ("FHWA Highway Traffic Noise Prediction Model", FHWA-RD-77-108, December 1978.

Setting

A Noise Ordinance contains the City or County’s limitations on noise, which can be used as a significance threshold. The Noise Ordinance applies to noise on one property impacting a neighboring property. Typically, the ordinance sets limits on noise levels that can be experienced at the neighboring property.

The applicable Noise Ordinance is the one within the jurisdiction of the agency where the operations are occurring. For this project the de-silting and crosswall maintenance/repair will be within the jurisdiction of the County of San Bernardino (San Antonio Heights) and the City of

3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

Rancho Cucamonga. The stockpiling and processing location, including the Southerly haul route down to the 210 freeway lies in part within the jurisdiction of the City of Cucamonga and in part within the City of Upland. The requirements of each of the three jurisdictions are very similar.

The Upland Noise Ordinance is part of the City’s Municipal Code (Chapter 9.40 Unnecessary Noise). It essentially limits the daytime (7:00 a.m. to 10 p.m.) noise level at the residences to an average noise level of 55 dBA As shown in Table 11, *Base Ambient Noise Levels for the City of Upland*. Unlike most jurisdictions, the City of Upland’s noise ordinance does not provide an exemption for construction or temporary noise sources.

Table 11 Base Ambient Noise Levels for the City of Upland

Decibels	Time	Zone Use
45 dBA	10 pm to 7 am	Residential
55 dBA	7 am to 10 pm	Residential
65 dBA	Anytime	Uses not Specified
75 dBA	Anytime	Industrial and Commercial

Source: City of Upland Municipal Code, Section 9.40.040 Base Ambient Noise Levels.

Maximum noise levels are then measured on the exterior of residential property and no noise level should be exceeded for the duration periods specified in Table 12, *Maximum Permissible Exterior Noise Levels – City of Upland*.

Table 12 Maximum Permissible Exterior Noise Levels

Noise Level Exceeded	Maximum Duration Period
Base ambient noise level (BANL)	30 minutes in any hour
5 dBA above BANL	15 minutes in any hour
10 dBA above BANL	5 minutes in any hour
15 dBA above BANL	1 minutes in any hour
20 dBA above BANL	Not permitted

Source: City of Upland Municipal Code, Section 9.40.070 Maximum Residential Noise Levels

The Rancho Cucamonga Noise Ordinance is part of that City’s Municipal Code (*Title 17 Development Code*). The City’s noise standards are shown in Table 13, *Residential Noise Limits – Rancho Cucamonga*.

Table 13 Residential Noise Limits – Rancho Cucamonga

Location of Measurement	Maximum Duration Period	
	10 p.m. to 7 a.m.	7 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Exterior	60 dBA	65 dBA
Interior	45 dBA	50 dBA

Source: City of Rancho Cucamonga Municipal Code, Section 17.66.050 Noise Standards, Table 17.66.050-1.

3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

The City of Rancho Cucamonga also allows temporary construction activities to occur between the hours of 6:30 am and 8 pm, except Sundays and holidays. The City of Cucamonga Residential Performance Standards limit the daytime (6:30 a.m. to 8 p.m.) noise level at the residences to an average noise level of 55 dBA.

The County of San Bernardino Noise Ordinance is contained within County Code 83.01.080. This code also restricts noise to an average noise level (Leq) of 55 dBA during daytime hours (7:00 a.m. to 10 p.m.), and again no exemption is provided for construction or temporary noise sources.

Exhibit 12, *Construction Noise Levels*, provides a list of typical construction equipment and the A-weighted sound level (dBA) at 50 feet from the source. Exhibit 13, *Noise Measurement Locations*, shows the locations where measurements for existing ambient noise levels were taken.

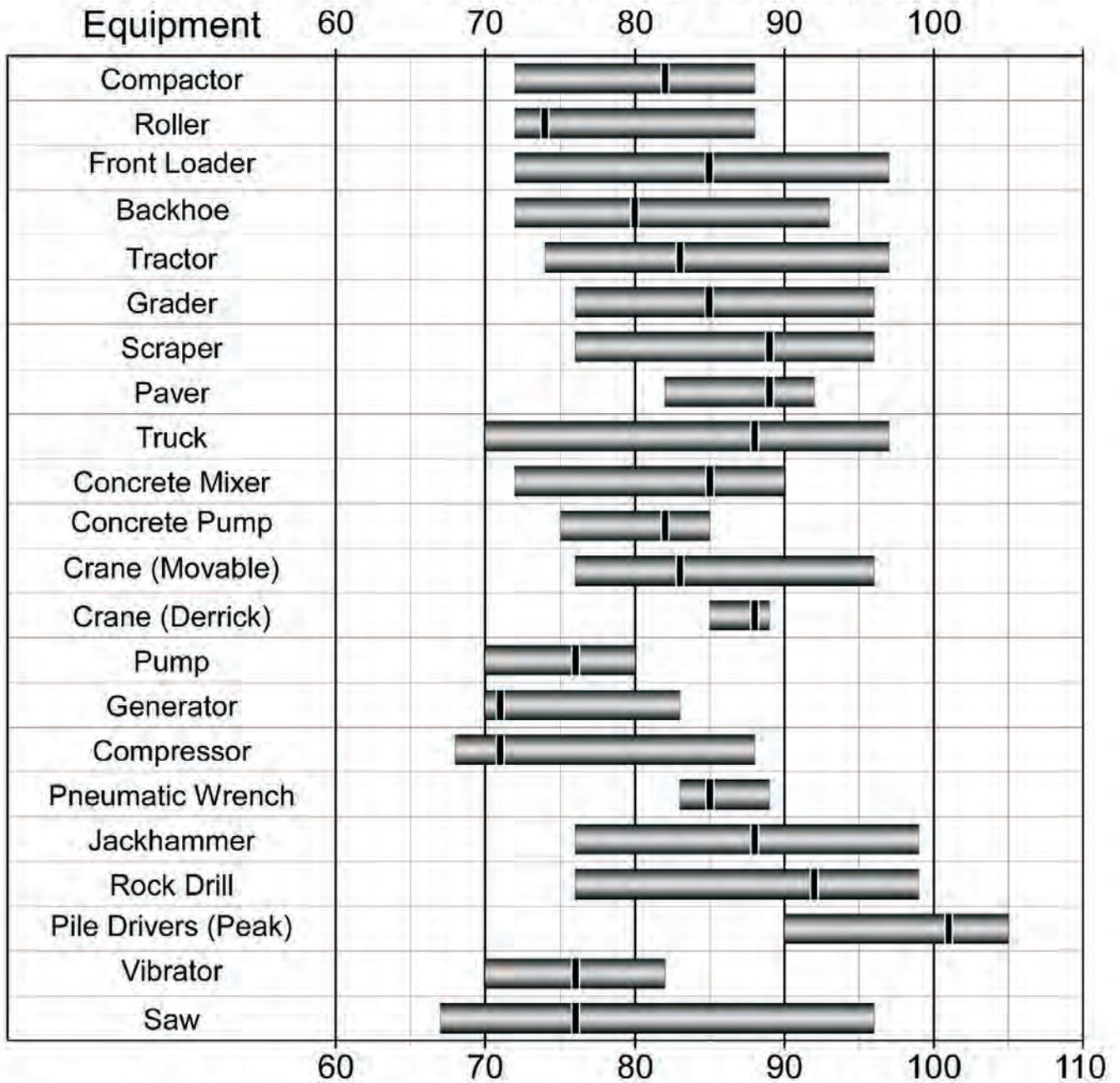
Four short-term noise measurements were taken in the vicinity of the project site. All four of the short-term measurements were taken between 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. on November 14, 2011. Although it has been three years since the measurements were taken, they are still valid because existing conditions in the vicinity of the project site have not changed. Measurements at all sites were performed using a Brüel & Kjær Model 2236 automated digital noise data acquisition system and sound meter mounted on a tripod. During the measurements, a large windscreen covered the microphone to dampen out the effect of unwanted wind-generated noise. For each measurement site, 20 minutes of data were collected. Before and after the measurements were taken, a Brüel & Kjær 4231 calibrator with certification traceable to the National Institute of Standards and Technology was used to calibrate the sound meter to ensure that the measured sound level readings were accurate. Prevailing weather conditions were noted, along with any other factors that might adversely affect the noise measurements. Table 14, *Existing Noise Measurements (dBA)*, shows the results of the measurements.

Table 14 Existing Noise Measurements (dBA)

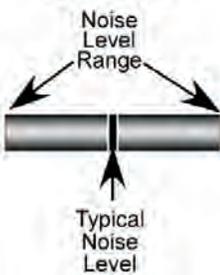
Site	Time	Leq
1	10:45 am	48.4
2	11:50 am	49.9
3	12:25 pm	43.7
4	12:50 pm	65.9

The noise measurements indicate that the noise levels at sites 1, 2, and 3 were typical of a quiet suburban area. Dogs were nearby at Site 4 and were barking during the entire measurement period. If the dogs were absent at Site 4, the ambient noise levels would be similar to the other sites.

A-Weighted Sound Level (dBA) At 50 Feet



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Sources: "Handbook of Noise Control,"
by Cyril Harris, 1979
" Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment"
by Federal Transit Administration, 1995

Source: Mestres Greve

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1 inch = 1,000 feet



Noise Measurement Locations Cucamonga Crosswalls Maintenance Project

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Discussion

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

Crosswalls Repair. In the area where crosswall repairs and maintenance will occur the following equipment is anticipated to be used; 2 excavators, 5 rock haul trucks, 1 water truck, 1 bulldozer, and up to 15 employees during the approximately seven months of maintenance and repair activities. Standard charts for construction equipment were consulted (i.e., “*Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment*” by Federal Transit Administration (FTA), 1995), and the Noise Engineer determined that a noise level of 85 dBA at 50 feet would be appropriate for this combination of equipment. Most of the construction activity, including rock haul trucks in the wash transporting material to the processing area would occur at 250 feet or more from residential areas. At 250 feet the average noise level will be 71 dBA, which is well above the 55 dBA criteria.

The ambient noise levels will be increased substantially during the active portion of the project; however, noise levels will be mitigated to acceptable levels. In fact, Upland’s Code requires that the noise be mitigated to 55 dBA (Leq) or less, which is only slightly higher than the ambient noise levels currently occurring in the area. Therefore, the impact will be less than significant with mitigation. Mitigation measures NOI-1 and NOI-2 are recommended for the crosswall repairs that will bring the operations into compliance with applicable noise standards.

Material Processing and Loading. The following equipment will be used for material processing and loading; 2 front end wheel loaders, 2 portable screens, 1 portable crusher, 2 water trucks, a small excavator and up to 10 employees. Mestre Greve Associates (MGA) has conducted noise measurements on a rock crusher similar to the one that would likely be used at this site. The source noise levels for the crusher were 81 dBA (Leq) at 50 feet. Based on noise data from the Federal Transportation Administration for front loaders, excavators, and trucks, and MGA’s measurements of a crusher; the noise levels at the material processing area could be as high as 89 dBA (Leq) at 50 feet. The closest residence is approximately 700 feet from the center of the materials processing area. At this distance the noise level would be 66 dBA (Leq), which is higher than the 55 dBA (Leq) noise ordinance criteria. Mitigation Measure NOI-3 addresses this phase of the project.

Rock Haul Trucks. From the processing area, the material will be hauled off site. Approximately 80 rock haul trucks may be operating in a day when the operator is filling an order. Noise levels were determined along the haul truck route using the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Highway Noise Model. MGA determined that if the haul truck route is located 75 feet or more from the residences then the noise level from the haul truck route

3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

would be 55 dBA (Leq) or less, and would comply with the noise ordinances of both the City and County. Based on the plans provided, (see Figure 3) it appears that the haul truck route between the processing area and the access to North Campus Avenue comes no closer than approximately 200 feet from the residences. At this distance the noise level is projected to be about 49 dBA (Leq) and no noise impacts due to the southerly haul route are anticipated.

Mitigation Measures

Phase 1 – Crosswalls Repair and Hauling to Stockpile Area

NOI-1 Prior to bringing equipment and haul vehicles on site, the contractor shall ensure that all equipment is equipped with mufflers that are in good repair. Mufflers that are excessively loud shall be replaced. This shall be confirmed to the satisfaction of the Development Services Director or designee prior to commencing with crosswalls maintenance and repair activities.

NOI-2 Prior to commencement of any maintenance/repair activities a *Noise Mitigation Plan* shall be submitted to the City of Upland and the City of Rancho Cucamonga for review. The Noise Investigation conducted for the project estimated that sound curtains up to 18 feet high may be required at the project site for use in attenuating noise associated with crosswalls maintenance and repair, and hauling between the crosswalls and the stockpile area. The *Noise Mitigation Plan* shall include: (1) pre-construction noise measurements shall be taken at locations between the maintenance/repair activities and the residences to determine the optimum location, on both sides of the wash where residences are located; and (2) locations for the temporary placement of sound curtains shall be identified and residents notified that curtains may be placed nearby and an approximate schedule for the number of weeks the curtains would be in place. Curtains shall be placed along both sides of the wash, where noise measurements show that activities in the wash would exceed applicable noise standards. The sound curtains shall be placed close to the residences to maximize their efficiency. As the maintenance/repair activities move progressively southward toward the dam, additional measurements shall be taken to determine when and where to move the sound curtains. This shall be confirmed to the satisfaction of the Development Services Director or designee in each city as necessary during the crosswalls maintenance and repair activities.

Phase 2 – Sorting, Stockpiling, and Hauling Off-Site

NOI-3 The Noise Mitigation Plan also applies to the stockpile area. During sorting, stockpiling and processing activities when the new material is being processed, the existing stockpile will be used as noise attenuation for the residences on the west side of the wash (City of Upland). This will be confirmed through noise measurements of the on-

3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

site equipment prior to commencing with any processing activities. As the existing stockpile of material is being drawn down, noise attenuation may be required in order to reduce noise levels at the residential property line on the west side of the wash to below 55 dBA. Therefore, as the existing stockpile is being drawn down, the contractor/operator shall have additional noise measurements taken to determine when noise attenuation may be required as the stockpile is reduced in height and area. Sound curtains shall be used along the west side of the material processing area when processing is occurring if noise cannot be kept below 55 dBA. The height of the sound curtains shall be determined at this time. This shall be confirmed to the satisfaction of the Development Services Director or designee as necessary during the crosswalls maintenance and repair activities.

With these measures in place, the average noise levels will be reduced to 55 dBA and no impacts will occur. Exhibit 14 *Typical Temporary Sound Curtains for Construction Sites*, shows two examples of sound curtains.

- b) Less Than Significant Impact.** Excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels are not anticipated with the proposed project. No blasting or pile driving will occur with this project. Material may be dumped from trucks onto the ground, but little groundborne vibration is generated by these events.
- c) Less Than Significant Impact.** The maintenance/repair phase of the project is anticipated to have a duration of seven months. Processing of aggregate material is anticipated to be intermittent as specific construction projects are identified by the process plant operator. It is anticipated that the material already stockpiled and the new material being removed from the wash is approximately 400,000 cubic yards. The operator has indicated that processing would take up to five years depending on the market.
- d) Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated.** The existing noise levels in the vicinity of the site were determined by conducting a noise measurement survey of the surrounding area. The sites were selected to provide coverage of the project area. The measurement sites are displayed in Exhibit 12.

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Typical Temporary Sound Curtains for Construction Sites
Cucamonga Crosswalls Maintenance Project

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3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

The ambient noise levels will be increased substantially during the active portion of the project; however, noise levels will be mitigated to acceptable levels. In fact, the Upland noise ordinance is the most restrictive requiring that noise levels be mitigated to 55 dBA (Leq) or less, which is only slightly higher than the ambient noise levels currently occurring in the area. Therefore, the impact will be less than significant with mitigation as described in Response 3.4.12a above)

- e) **No Impact.** Cable Airport is located 3.5 miles to the southwest of the site and Ontario International Airport is located over six miles to the south. Since the project is not located within two miles of an airport there will be no impact.

- f) **No Impact.** Cable Airport is located 3.5 miles to the southwest of the site and Ontario International Airport is located over six miles to the south. The project site is outside the 65 CNEL contours for both of these airports, and therefore, the exposure of the workers to airport noise will be minimal. No impact will occur.

<i>Issues</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
3.4.13 POPULATION AND HOUSING. Would the project:				
a) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?				X
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?				X
c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?				X

Source: City of Upland General Plan Update, Background Report, City of Rancho Cucamonga General Plan Land Use Element (2010).

Setting

The project site is located in the County of San Bernardino and the cities of Upland and Rancho Cucamonga. The area around the project site is developed with single family neighborhoods on the east and west, and an aggregate mine site with batch plants to the south. On the north is undeveloped land associated with power line easements and the National Forest.

3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

Discussion

- a) **No Impact.** The proposed project consists of two actions, the first is the maintenance and repair of the crosswalls in the wash north of the dam and transporting the excess material to a stockpile site on the south side of the dam. This work is temporary and is estimated to be completed within seven months. The second is the processing and hauling of material off-site from the temporary stockpile area. No growth in population would occur as a result of this temporary project (crosswalls) or intermittent (processing and hauling) project because neither action requires a substantial number of employees for an extended period of time. There is no new business being developed as a result of either portion of the project. Likewise, no new roads would be extended into the project site.

- b) **No Impact.** The project site is currently vacant land designated as Open Space by the City of Upland and Floodway by the County of San Bernardino and the City of Rancho Cucamonga.

- c) **No Impact.** The project site is currently vacant land designated as Open Space by the City of Upland and Floodway by the County of San Bernardino and the City of Rancho Cucamonga.

<i>Issues</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
3.4.14 PUBLIC SERVICES. Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:				
a) Fire protection?			X	
b) Police protection?			X	
c) Schools?				X
d) Parks?				X
e) Other public facilities?				X

Source: None.

Setting/Discussion

- a-b) **Less Than Significant Impact.** The project is divided into two phases: 1) maintenance/repair of the crosswalls, anticipated to last seven months; and 2) sorting/stockpiling/hauling aggregate material, anticipated to last up to five years. During the maintenance/repair phase, the contractor will have up to 15 employees – equipment operators and truck drivers. Work would occur Monday through Friday between 7 am and 5 pm, with employees on site up to one hour earlier to prepare for

3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

the day and one hour later to secure the site at the end of the day. The work will be conducted in a relatively remote location and vehicle access is limited to the main gate at the intersection of Campus Avenue and 20th Street. Therefore, it is unlikely that illegal activity requiring police intervention would occur, and no additional police services would be required.

With regard to Fire Protection and Emergency Services, the project site is relatively remote and there are no occupied structures located at the site. Employees and equipment will be working in the wash area during maintenance and repair. Equipment operators and truck drivers carry portable fire extinguishers in case of emergencies, and no welding is anticipated to be required which would reduce the potential for fires associated with sparks to occur. In addition, if a fire were to occur, the water truck used to control fugitive dust along the haul road and around the active working area would be used to suppress a fire. Therefore, during maintenance/repair activities there would not be an increase in the number of calls for Fire Protection. Likewise, due to the relatively short time these activities would occur and the limited number of employees on-site (maximum 15) the need for Emergency Services such as an ambulance, would be negligible and would not adversely affect the ability of emergency service providers to serve the City at the existing response times.

During the five years it is anticipated to complete the sorting/stockpiling/hauling of aggregate material, the number of employees would generally be limited to up to 10 that would be on-site during normal working hours – 7 am to 5 pm, Monday through Friday. Similar to the maintenance/repair project, equipment operators carry portable fire extinguishers, and a water truck or sprayers used to control fugitive dust can also be used to suppress a fire. Likewise, due to the relatively short time employees will be on site (Monday through Friday between 7 am and 5 pm) and the limited number of employees on-site (maximum 10) the need for Emergency Services such as an ambulance, would be negligible and would not adversely affect the ability of emergency service providers to serve the City at the existing response times.

- c-e) **No Impact.** The project site is vacant open space/floodway in the Cucamonga Creek wash and does not currently require any public services. The maintenance and repair of the crosswalls, hauling excess material to the temporary stockpile area, processing and hauling off site would not require public services because there is no population or land development associated with the project that would require such services.

3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

<i>Issues</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
3.4.15 RECREATION.				
a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?			X	
b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?			X	

Source: Site Visit.

Setting/Discussion

a-b) Less Than Significant Impact. The project site is vacant open space/floodway in the Cucamonga Wash. No use of existing parks or the need for new parks would occur because the proposed project does not include any new residents in the area. During the approximately seven months required to conduct the maintenance/repair activities, the project would employ approximately 15 people. These employees would be temporary construction workers who would not likely move to the area for this short period. In addition, although the stockpiling/processing phase of the project is anticipated to take up to five years, only approximately 10 employees will be needed. Therefore, impacts on recreational facilities in either the cities of Upland and Rancho Cucamonga or the County of San Bernardino would not be adversely affected.

The Cucamonga Creek Trail is a graded unpaved multipurpose trail running along the Cucamonga Creek Channel from the Pacific Electric Trail trending northerly to its terminus near Almond Street. Exhibit 15, *Local Trail System*, shows the alignment of the trail through the project area where it is located along the east side of the wash. According to the Rancho Cucamonga General Plan Mobility Element, the ultimate terminus of the trail would be near Almond Street further north. Use of the trail would not be adversely affected by the proposed project, as trucks hauling material from the wash to the stockpile area would be along the west side of the wash, and trucks leaving the stockpile area would be using an existing unpaved road along the west side of the channel.



Local Trail System Cucamonga Crosswalks Maintenance Project

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3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

The County of San Bernardino Recreation and Parks Department was consulted regarding the existing trail along the west side of the wash known as the San Antonio Heights Trail. This trail is also shown in Exhibit 15. Although not an approved trail, the County refers to the trail as having “working approval” in that it is known to be in use by hikers and equestrians and signs have been posted (*personal communication with Phil Kraus Park Planner III and Maureen Snelgrove, Deputy Director, San Bernardino County Parks Department, February 17 and 24, 2015*). As shown in Exhibit 15, the trail is accessed either at 24th Street or 26th Street. The trail extends southward along the top of the wash west of the stockpile area, then loops around the stockpile area and down to its terminus along the west side of the channel where it ends at the northern boundary of Holliday Rock site.

Because the northerly haul road in the wash north of the dam daylight is near 24th Street, there may occasionally be a conflict between users and trucks. However, because the trail head is approximately 350 feet north of this point, precautions can be taken to keep trail users and trucks separated. The proposed maintenance/repair project includes a requirement for flagmen to be stationed at this point to direct incoming and outgoing trucks separated. If trail users head south toward the hauling activity instead of north onto the trail they will be directed to stay out of the wash where the trail loops around the stockpile area then down along the west side of the channel. During the stockpiling/sorting/hauling phase of the project site activity would preclude the use of this part of the trail. The San Antonio Water Company and its contractor will coordinate with County Parks and Recreation staff to post signs restricting access to that portion of the trail in the wash south of the dam and provide signage at all access points advising trail users on the limited access during the life of the project. Therefore, although there will be restrictions on access to a portion of the trail for user safety, there will be no interruption in the use of the northerly extension of the San Antonio heights trail or the Cucamonga Creek Trail.

3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

<i>Issues</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
3.4.16 TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC. Would the project:				
a) Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?			X	
b) Conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including, but not limited to level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?			X	
c) Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?			X	
d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?				X
e) Result in inadequate emergency access?				X
f) Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities?				X
g) Result in inadequate parking capacity? (OPTIONAL: Removed from 2010 CEQA Guidelines.)				X

Source: City of Upland General Plan Update Background Report, 2011; Site visit November 9, 2011.

Setting

Currently there is no traffic associated with the project site, either in the crosswalls maintenance area or the stockpile/processing area. Access to the site is from the intersection of North Campus

3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

Avenue and East 20th Street immediately north of the 210 freeway. From the intersection, access is through a gate east of the intersection that provides access to an unpaved east-west road to the County's paved maintenance road adjacent to the Cucamonga Creek Channel. At the dam, access transitions to an unpaved east-west road along the base of the dam to the temporary stockpile area. Access is currently limited to a handful of employees of either, the County Flood Control District, SAWCo or Holliday Rock. Under future conditions, access would continue to be limited to these three entities along with the contractor who has the contract with SAWCo to process and haul the stockpiled material off-site.

The proposed project consists of the excavation/removal of approximately 200,000 cubic yards (300,000 tons) of aggregate material (rock, gravel, & sand). The purpose of the project is to repair the existing crosswalls used for water conservation. The excavated material will be loaded into rock haul trucks and hauled to the stockpile location just south of the Cucamonga Dam. Currently, there is approximately 200,000 cubic yards stockpiled at this location from previous projects. This material, along with the new material, will be processed at the location using a crusher, portable screens and conveyors, a front end loader and rock haul trucks.

Discussion

- a) **Less Than Significant Impact.** Traffic associated with the project will be limited to equipment delivery and removal at the beginning and end of the seven month period, and daily construction worker traffic. Traffic is considered temporary and limited to this seven month period. SAWCo anticipates that up to 15 workers would be needed over this seven month period, on a production schedule of 6 days per week and hours of operation between 7:00 am and 5:00 pm, to operate the equipment and haul material to the processing area. Therefore, impacts on the local circulation system would be less than significant during this seven month phase.

Once construction is complete, traffic associated with the processing and hauling of construction material would be intermittent over approximately five years as the contractor/operator uses the material in construction/landscaping projects. When the contractor/operator has an order to fill, it is anticipated that up to 2,500 tons of material per day could leave the site destined for job sites in the local area. Trucks could be a combination of single dump (one tractor/one trailer) or double dump (one tractor/2 trailers). For the purposes of this Initial Study a double-dump configuration was assumed with each truck capable of carrying 25 tons of material, and hauling five loads per day. Therefore, on a typical day where 2,500 tons of material would leave the site, a total of 100 truck trips and up to 20 trucks completing five round trips. Because aggregate material is heavy and relatively expensive to haul, the average haul distance was assumed

3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

to be a maximum of 10 miles. The hauling is anticipated to occur through the course of the day, so the project would not contribute more than 50 trips during peak hours.

Employees and rock haul trucks would enter the site from the intersection of North Campus Avenue and East 20th Street. Rock haul trucks would be similar to those currently accessing the Holliday Rock Campus Avenue site at this same intersection. Both roads are stop controlled. Trucks would leave the site and travel approximately one block to access the 210 freeway traveling east or west to their destination. Therefore, the proposed project would not conflict with an applicable traffic plans or programs.

- b) **Less Than Significant Impact.** During Phase II, on a typical day where 2,500 tons of material would leave the site, the project would generate a total of 100 truck trips with up to 20 trucks completing five round trips. Because aggregate material is heavy and relatively expensive to haul, the average haul distance was assumed to be a maximum of 10 miles. The hauling is anticipated to occur through the course of the day, so the project would not contribute more than 50 trips during peak hours.
- c) **Less Than Significant Impact.** The proposed project would not result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks. Cable Airport is located 3.5 miles to the southwest of the site and Ontario International Airport is located over six miles to the south.
- d) **No Impact.** The proposed project would not substantially increase hazards due to a design feature because no new roads are associated with the project.
- e) **No Impact.** The proposed project would not result in inadequate emergency access; existing access points will not change and no new access points are proposed. Most access will be from East 20th Street; however, in an emergency, access may also be provided from 24th Street. There are no access points between the project site and Rancho Cucamonga that would be available for emergency vehicles.
- f) **No Impact.** The proposed project would not conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding alternative modes of transportation because there are no land uses proposed that would generate any new residents to the site.
- g) **No Impact.** The proposed project would not result in inadequate parking capacity. The only parking proposed as part of the project is for up to 15 employees during the first seven months. The employees will park in the temporary stockpile area during that time.

3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

During the stockpiling/processing phase of the project, only the site operator(s), the water truck driver(s), and traffic control crew will arrive in their own vehicles.

<i>Issues</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
3.4.17 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS. Would the project.				
a) Exceed waste water treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?			X	
b) Require or result in the construction of new water or waste water treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?			X	
c) Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?			X	
d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources or are new or expanded entitlements needed?			X	
e) Result in a determination by the waste water treatment provider, which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?				X
f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?				X
g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?				X

Source: City of Upland, Draft Master Plan for Drainage, 2010; Waste Discharge Requirements for the San Bernardino County Flood Control District, January 2010.

Setting/Discussion

- a) **Less Than Significant Impact.** The project site is located in the Cucamonga Creek Wash where no public utilities are currently required. The proposed project is a construction project in that it will result in the disturbance of the wash and the transport of material to a stockpile/processing area. Therefore, all activities in the wash must be

3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

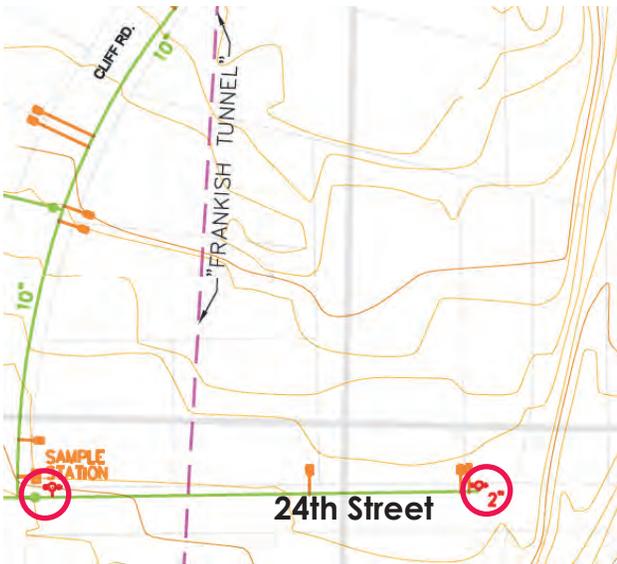
conducted under an approved SWPPP. A Draft SWPPP (see Appendix D) was prepared in compliance with California's General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Land Disturbance Activities (General Permit) Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ as amended by Order No. 2010-0014-DWQ (NPDES No. CAS000002) and issued by the SWRCB. The SWPPP describes the activities that will occur on site and generally identifies how the SWPPP will be implemented.

Prior to commencing with any on-site activities, the SWPPP will be updated to include specific BMPs that must be implemented during both phases of the project. This is discussed in further detail in Section 3.4.8, *Hazards and Hazardous Materials* and 3.4.9, *Hydrology and Water Quality*. Such BMPs as providing a specific area for parking/staging equipment and vehicles that can be isolated from stormwater flows; containment structures around the parking/staging area as well as around the larger stockpiling/processing site; clearly identifying haul routes in order to eliminate the potential for vehicles to "stray" off the road; and for wind erosion control, the use of water trucks or spray bars, as well as other dust palliative measures for stockpiled material that will not be processed or hauled off-site immediately.

- b) **Less Than Significant Impact.** The proposed project would not require any wastewater treatment because no permanent habitable structures are proposed as part of the project. During the crosswalls maintenance activities workers would be supplied with potable water and use portable sanitary facilities that will be removed once the activities have ceased. Likewise, when the contractor is processing the aggregate material, these employees will also use portable facilities. These facilities will be maintained under contract between the contractor/operator and a licensed sanitary waste hauler. There will also be an office trailer at the temporary stockpile area during the five year stockpiling/processing phase of the project.

For dust control the operator will use water supplied by SAWCo from one of its hydrants located near the processing area. Water availability is shown in Exhibit 16, *Access to Water Facilities*.

- c) **Less Than Significant Impact.** The proposed project would not require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities because no new habitable structures are associated with the project that would require such facilities. There will be portable toilets provided with contained waste that will be regularly maintained by the SAWCo operator.



Available access to water from the San Antonio Water Company at 24th and 26th Streets

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3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

- d) **Less Than Significant Impact.** The crosswalls maintenance project will take approximately seven months to complete and will require water for dust control that would be supplied by water trucks. Processing of the material will require water either from a water truck or from spray bars for dust control. The contractor will have access to water at the easterly end of 24th Street as well as by SAWCo's Well 32 site north of 26th Street along the western border of the Cucamonga Creek Wash. SAWCo has indicated that there is water available for the project that would not adversely impact its ability to continue to provide water to its customers.
- e) **No Impact.** The proposed project does not include wastewater treatment. The proposed crosswalls maintenance project and the stockpiling/processing project would employ a limited number of workers who will use portable sanitation facilities.
- f/g) **No Impact.** The proposed project will not generate any significant amount of solid waste that would adversely impact landfill capacity because there are no permanent habitable structures associated with the project. The operator will be responsible for maintaining a trash free environment in the wash and in the processing area. A rented dumpster or other trash bin will be placed on-site in order to maintain a clean/neat site free from errant trash that may be left by employees.

<i>Issues</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
3.4.18 MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE.				
a) Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?		X		

3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

<i>Issues</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? (“Cumulatively considerable” means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects.)			X	
c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?		X		

Discussion

a) **Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated.** The project does not have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal. The study area is not in lands designated as critical habitat for Coastal California Gnatcatcher (CAGN) but has been designated as critical habitat in the past and does contain vegetation associated with sage scrub communities. Occurrences have been reported in the washes associated with Day Creek and Deer Creek to the east and southeast of the study area in neighboring Rancho Cucamonga, so focused surveys were conducted in 2009 and again in 2012 to determine presence/absence of the species. Biologists conducting the field surveys did not detect CAGN on or in the immediate vicinity of the study area and the species was considered absent at that time. However, in the 2012 surveys, biologists identified three species of concern (CDFG). Therefore, the following mitigation measure must be implemented during crosswalls maintenance/repair.

BIO-1 A pre-construction nesting bird clearance survey is recommended to ensure compliance with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and Fish and Game Code. If ground-disturbing activities or removal of any trees, shrubs, or any other potential nesting habitat are scheduled within the avian nesting season (nesting season generally extend from February 1 - August 31, but can vary from year to year based upon seasonal weather conditions), a pre-construction clearance survey for nesting birds shall be conducted within 10 days prior to any ground disturbing activities to ensure

3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

that no nesting birds will be disturbed during construction. The biologist conducting the clearance survey shall document a negative survey with a brief letter report indicating that no impacts to active bird nests will occur. The letter will be submitted to CDFW and the City of Upland. If an active avian nest is discovered during the 10-day preconstruction clearance survey, maintenance activities should stay outside of a 300-foot buffer around the active nest. For raptor species, this buffer is expanded to 500 feet.

Cultural Resources. The proposed project would not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of any historical or archaeological resources. The site contains no habitable structures and is highly disturbed by flooding and water conservation activities over the past 100 years. However, although highly unlikely given previous disturbance in the wash, the following mitigation measures will be implemented if archaeological or paleontological resources are uncovered, or if human remains are discovered.

- CR-1** If subsurface cultural resources are encountered during any excavation, or if evidence of an archaeological site or other suspected historic resources are encountered, all ground-disturbing activity will cease within 100 feet of the resource. A qualified archaeologist will be retained by the operator to assess the find, and to determine whether the resource requires further study. Potentially significant cultural resources could consist of, but are not limited to, stone, bone, fossils, wood or shell artifacts or features, including structural remains, historic dumpsites, hearths and middens. Midden features are characterized by darkened soil, and could conceal material remains, including worked stone, fired clay vessels, faunal bone, hearths, storage pits, or burials and special attention should always be paid to uncharacteristic soil color changes. Any previously undiscovered resources found during construction should be recorded on appropriate Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms and evaluated by a qualified archaeologist retained by the City/applicant for significance under all applicable regulatory criteria.

- CR-2** No further grading will occur in the area of the discovery until the City of Upland (CEQA Lead Agency) approves the measures to protect the resources. Any archaeological artifacts recovered as a result of mitigation will be donated to a qualified scientific institution approved by the City where they would be afforded long-term preservation to allow future scientific study.

- CR-3** In the event of an accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains, PRC Section 5097.98 must be followed. In this instance, once project-related earthmoving

3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

begins and if there is accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, the following steps shall be taken:

- There shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains until the County Coroner is contacted to determine if the remains are Native American and if an investigation of the cause of death is required. If the coroner determines the remains to be Native American, then the coroner shall contact the NAHC within 24 hours, and the NAHC shall identify the person or persons it believes to be the "most likely descendant" of the deceased Native American. The most likely descendent may make recommendations to the landowner or the person responsible for the excavation work, for means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods as provided in PRC Section 5097.98, or
- Where the following conditions occur, the landowner or his authorized representative shall rebury the Native American human remains and associated grave goods with appropriate dignity either in accordance with the recommendations of the most likely descendant or on the property in a location not subject to further subsurface disturbance:
 - The NAHC is unable to identify a most likely descendent or the most likely descendent failed to make a recommendation within 24 hours after being notified by the commission,
 - The descendant identified fails to make a recommendation; or
 - The landowner or his authorized representative rejects the recommendation of the descendant, and the mediation by the NAHC fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner.

b) **Less Than Significant Impact.** The seven-month period for maintenance/repair of the crosswalls would not contribute to a cumulatively considerable impact to the environment because impacts would be temporary and can be mitigated through dust control, best management practices for stormwater erosion, and temporary sound attenuation. Likewise, the stockpiling/processing portion of the project would utilize similar measures to reduce project related impacts to less than significant levels.

c) **Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated.** The project would not result in any environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly. Impacts associated with the maintenance of the crosswalls would be temporary and can be mitigated through dust control, best management practices for stormwater erosion, and temporary sound attenuation. Likewise, the stockpiling/processing

3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

portion of the project would utilize similar measures to reduce project related impacts to less than significant levels.

Air Quality

AQ-1 The operator shall ~~to~~ control the generation of fugitive dust during project activities in accordance with SCAQMD Rules 403 and 1157, including but not limited to: the haul roads and areas where maintenance and repair are occurring shall be watered three times per day or as directed by the City of Upland Public Works Director or assigned staff member. Roads in the processing area and the haul road from this area to North Campus Avenue will also be watered three times per day when processing and hauling activities are occurring. Stockpiled material that will be left undisturbed for extended periods shall be treated with palliatives that will reduce the generation of fugitive dust. Other requirements to operate the processing facility while minimizing the generation of fugitive dust may be identified by SCAQMD during the review of the operator's application for permits to Construct/Operate.

Hazards and Hazardous Materials

HAZ-1 Prior to commencement with industrial activities on site, the contractor shall update and finalize the project SWPPP and obtain a WDID number from the State Water Resources Control Board. The SWPPP must identify all potential sources of pollutants associated with both phases of the project and identify non-structural BMPs including but not limited to preventative maintenance and sediment/erosion control practices. A copy of the SWPPP shall be submitted to the City of Upland, and a copy must be kept on-site in the temporary construction trailer.

Noise

Phase 1 – Crosswalls Repair and Hauling to Stockpile Area

NOI-1 Prior to bringing equipment and haul vehicles on site, the contractor shall ensure that all equipment is equipped with mufflers that are in good repair. Mufflers that are excessively loud shall be replaced. This shall be confirmed to the satisfaction of the Development Services Director or designee prior to commencing with crosswalls maintenance and repair activities.

NOI-2 Prior to commencement of any maintenance/repair activities a *Noise Mitigation Plan* shall be submitted to the City of Upland and the City of Rancho Cucamonga for review. The Noise Investigation conducted for the project estimated that sound curtains up to 18 feet high may be required at the project site for use in attenuating noise

3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

associated with crosswalls maintenance and repair, and hauling between the crosswalls and the stockpile area. The *Noise Mitigation Plan* shall include: (1) pre-construction noise measurements shall be taken at locations between the maintenance/repair activities and the residences to determine the optimum location, on both sides of the wash where residences are located; and (2) locations for the temporary placement of sound curtains shall be identified and residents notified that curtains may be placed nearby and an approximate schedule for the number of weeks the curtains would be in place. Curtains shall be placed along both sides of the wash, where noise measurements show that activities in the wash would exceed applicable noise standards. The sound curtains shall be placed close to the residences to maximize their efficiency. As the maintenance/repair activities move progressively southward toward the dam, additional measurements shall be taken to determine when and where to move the sound curtains. This shall be confirmed to the satisfaction of the Development Services Director or designee in each city as necessary during the crosswalls maintenance and repair activities.

Phase 2 – Sorting, Stockpiling, and Hauling Off-Site

NOI-3 The Noise Mitigation Plan also applies to the stockpile area. During sorting, stockpiling and processing activities when the new material is being processed, the existing stockpile will be used as noise attenuation for the residences on the west side of the wash (City of Upland). This will be confirmed through noise measurements of the on-site equipment prior to commencing with any processing activities. As the existing stockpile of material is being drawn down, noise attenuation may be required in order to reduce noise levels at the residential property line on the west side of the wash to below 55 dBA. Therefore, as the existing stockpile is being drawn down, the contractor/operator shall have an additional noise measurements taken to determine when noise attenuation may be required as the stockpile is reduced in height and area. Sound curtains shall be used along the west side of the material processing area when processing is occurring if noise cannot be kept below 55 dBA. The height of the sound curtains shall be determined at this time. This shall be confirmed to the satisfaction of the Development Services Director or designee as necessary during the crosswalls maintenance and repair activities.

With these measures in place, the average noise levels will be reduced to 55 dBA and no impacts will occur. Exhibit 14 *Typical Temporary Sound Curtains for Construction Sites*, shows two examples of sound curtains.

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