Randall Avenue Widening Project

CITY OF RIALTO
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Initial Study with Mitigated Negative Declaration



Prepared by the City of Rialto

March 2017

General Information about this Document

What's in this document:

The City of Rialto (City) has prepared this Initial Study (IS), which examines the potential environmental impacts of the project located in the City of Rialto, San Bernardino County, California. The document describes why the project is being proposed, the existing environment that could be affected by the project, the potential impacts from each of the alternatives, and the proposed mitigation measures.

CITY OF RIALTO

SCH# 2015051016

RANDALL AVENUE WIDENING PROJECT

INITIAL STUDY
with Mitigated Negative Declaration

Submitted Pursuant to: (State) Division 13, California Public Resources Code

CITY OF RIALTO

_____
Date of Approval

_____
Robb Steel
Assistant City Administrator/
Development Services Director
City of Rialto

Mitigated Negative Declaration

Pursuant to: Division 13, Public Resources Code

Project Description

The City of Rialto proposes to widen the segment of Randall Avenue, between Cactus Avenue and Riverside Avenue. The total length of the project is approximately 1 mile. The widening would accommodate planned growth and bring this segment of Randall Avenue to the City's standards for a Secondary Arterial, matching existing improvements along the corridor. These improvements would be consistent with previously improved, adjacent segments along this roadway.

Randall Avenue would be widened to 88 feet to meet the City's standard for a Secondary Arterial. Randall Avenue would be widened and restriped to include an 8-foot median, one (1) 12-foot through lane in each direction, 6-foot bike lanes, 8-foot parking areas, and 12-foot parkways with sidewalks and landscaping. Turn lanes would be added near the intersections at Cactus Avenue, Bloomington Road/Lilac Avenue, and Riverside Avenue. Improvements to the six-legged intersection of Randall Avenue/Bloomington Avenue/Lilac Avenue would be made to improve visibility and to upgrade the intersection to current standards per Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and California's Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (CA MUTCD) requirements. Drainage systems will be modified to minimize impacts to adjoining properties.

Determination

This Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) is included to give notice to interested agencies and the public that it is the City's intent to adopt an MND for this project. This does not mean that the City's decision regarding the project is final. This MND is subject to modification based on comments received by interested agencies and the public.

The City has prepared an Initial Study for this project, and pending public review, expects to determine from this study that the project would not have a significant effect on the environment for the following reasons:

1) The project would have no impact on Agriculture and Forest Resources, Land Use and Planning, Mineral Resources, and Population and Housing.

2) The project would have a less than significant impact on Aesthetics, Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Public Services, Recreation, and Utilities and Service Systems.

3) The project would have a less than significant impact with mitigation incorporated on Air Quality, Biological Resources, Cultural Resources, Geology and Soils, Hazards and Hazardous Materials, Hydrology and Water Quality, Noise, Transportation/Traffic, and Mandatory Findings of Significance.

_____ _____

Robb Steel
Assistant City Administrator/
Development Services Director
City of Rialto

Date

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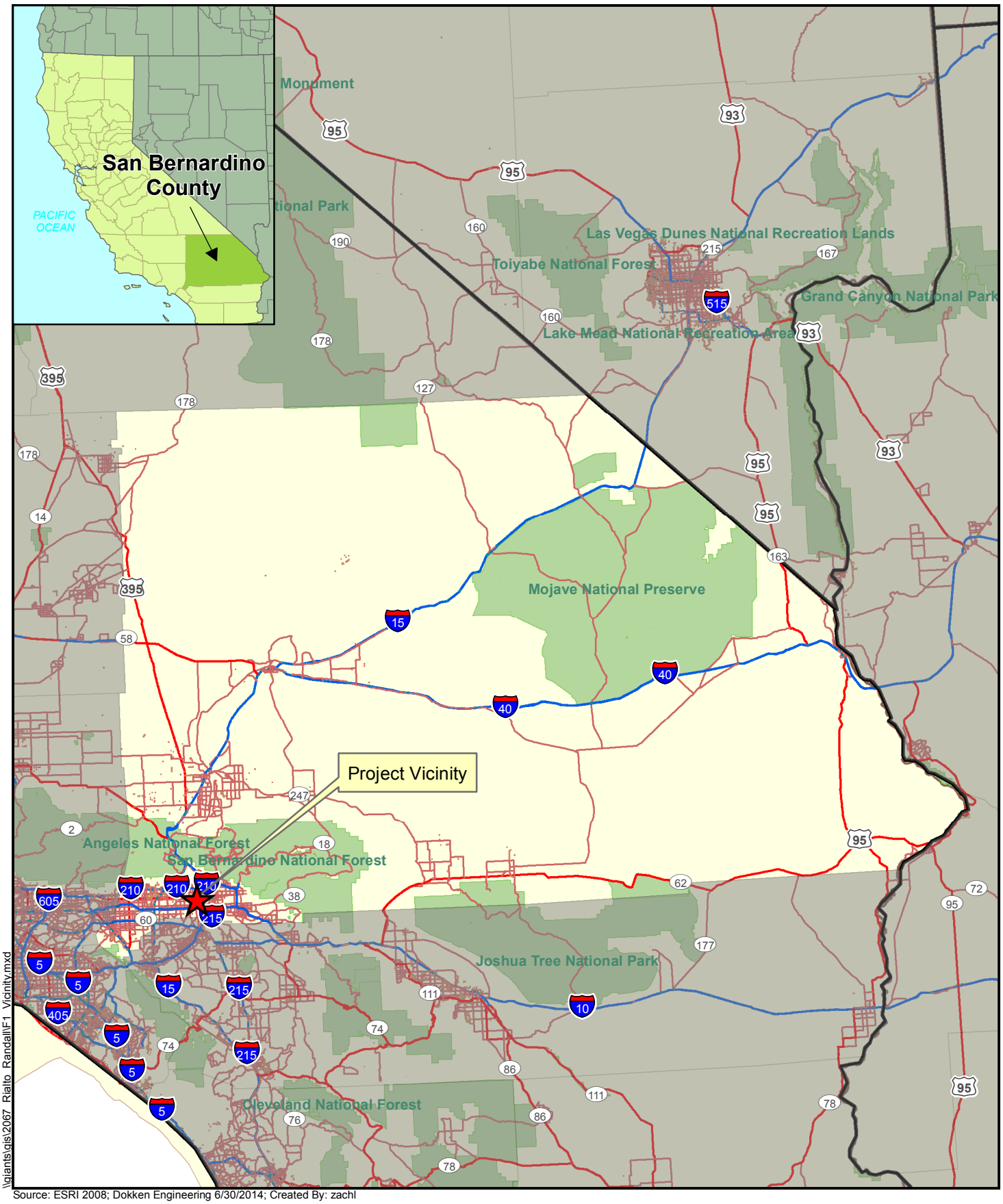
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CEQA ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

Project Description and Background

Project Title:	Cactus Avenue, Valley Boulevard, and Linden Avenue Widening Project
Lead agency name and address:	City of Rialto 150 S. Palm Avenue Rialto, CA 92376
Contact person and phone #:	Azzam Jabsheh Phone number: (909) 820-2602
Project Location:	Randall Avenue from Cactus Avenue to Riverside Avenue, Rialto, CA; see Figures 1 and 2
Project sponsor's name and address:	Azzam Jabsheh City of Rialto 335 W. Rialto Ave. Rialto, CA 92376
General plan description:	Randall Avenue: Collector Street Cactus Avenue: Major Arterial Riverside Avenue: Major Arterial Adjacent property land use designation: Open Space – Recreation, Residential 2 – Animal Overlay, Residential 30, Residential 6, School Facility, and Residential 21
Objectives	Objectives: The objective of the project is to construct roadway infrastructure improvements to Randall Avenue from Cactus Avenue to Riverside Avenue (see Figures 2 and 3).
Zoning:	Adjacent property zoning: Agricultural (A-1) – Animal Overlay, Single-Family Residential (R1-C), Multi-Family Residential (R-3), and Neighborhood Commercial (C-1)
Description of project: (Describe the whole action involved, including but not limited to later phases of the project, and any secondary, support, or off-site features necessary for its implementation.)	The City of Rialto proposes to widen the segment of Randall Avenue, between Cactus Avenue and Riverside Avenue. The total length of the project is approximately 1 mile within Township 1 South, Range 5 West (Figure 1 Project Vicinity and Figure 2 Project Location). The widening would provide improved roadway, pedestrian, and bicycle facilities and would conform to existing roadway conditions on segments of Randall Avenue adjacent to the project area. The proposed improvements would retain the existing capacity and lane configurations and would remain a Collector Street in the City's General Plan, but the road width in the project area would be widened to a standard 88 feet which is a wider than standard width for roadways classified as "Collector." Randall Avenue would be widened to 88 feet to conform to other roadway improvemnet projects adjacent to the project area. Randall Avenue would be widened and restriped to include an 8-foot median, one (1) 12-foot through lane in each direction, 6-foot bike lanes, 8-foot parking areas, as well as sidewalks and landscaping to match existing conditions as best as possible throughout the length of the project. Turn lanes would be added near the intersections at Cactus Avenue, Bloomington Avenue/Lilac Avenue, and Riverside Avenue. The existing traffic signal at the six-legged intersection of

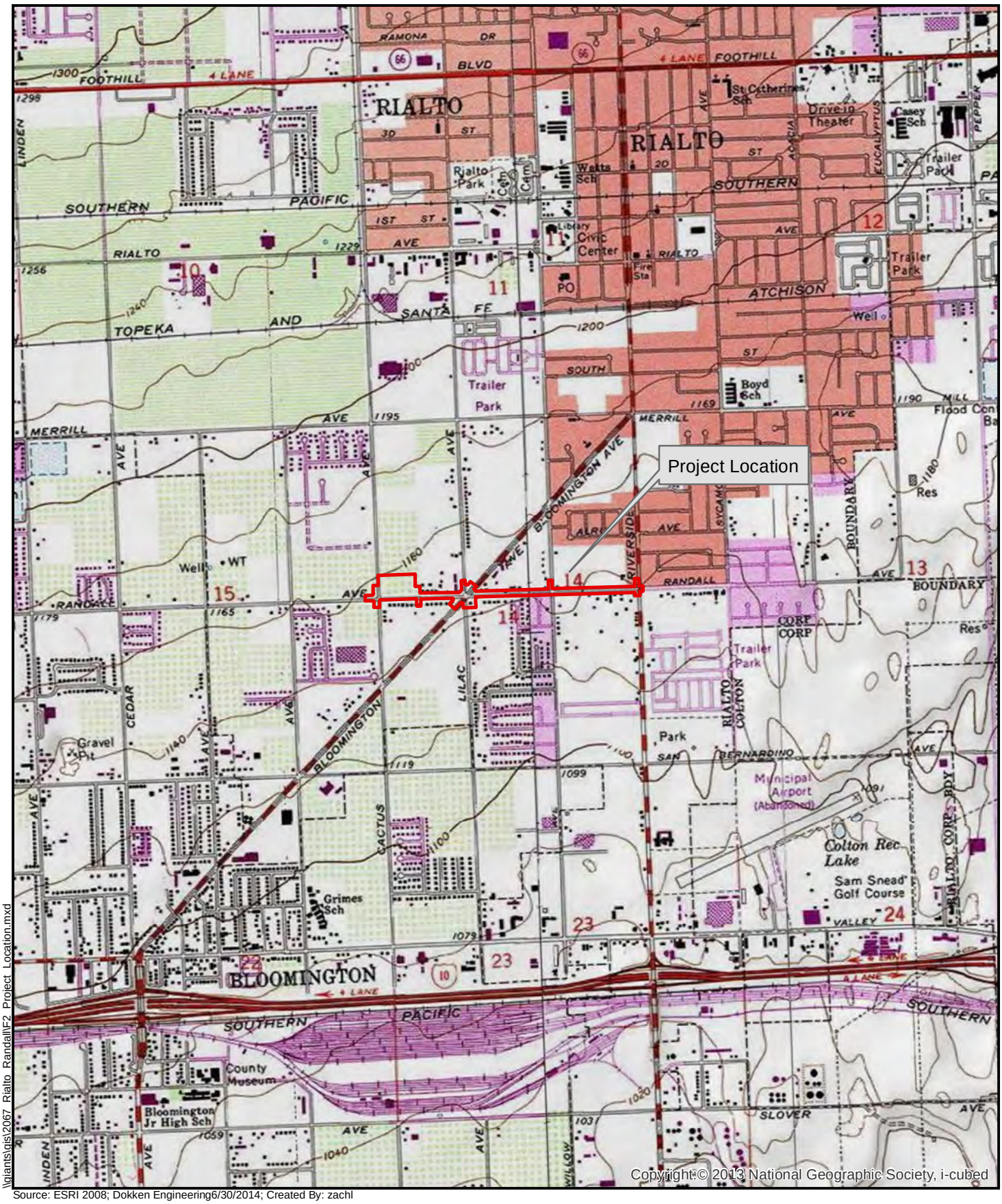
	Randall Avenue/Bloomington Avenue/Lilac Avenue would be upgraded to current standards per Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and California's Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (CA-MUTCD) requirements. In addition to roadway improvements, this project will also be adding drainage improvements that include modifications to existing cross culverts under Randall Avenue, about halfway between Cactus Avenue and Lilac Avenue. Expansion of the existing cross culverts, consisting of two corrugated metal pipes, under the widened roadway will need to gain approval from the San Bernardino County Flood Control Department (SBCFCD) as they fall within the Rialto Channel along this vicinity. Drainage systems will be modified to minimize impacts to adjoining properties. Right-of-way would be acquired along the project alignment. Partial acquisitions are anticipated at 25 parcels. Temporary construction easements would be needed at approximately 35 parcels. Traffic would be accommodated during construction to allow movement through the area. Construction is anticipated to take 9-10 months. Utility poles and underground utilities will need to be relocated to accommodate roadway widening and other improvements. In addition, sewer, water and electric/cable vaults and manholes will be adjusted to grade during construction of the proposed improvements. All utility relocation efforts are contained within the environmental study area and are included in the environmental analysis provided in this Initial Study. Potential construction staging areas have been identified at the following locations: 1) an open field in the northeast quadrant of the Randall Ave/Cactus Ave intersection, and 2) an empty lot in the southeast quadrant of the Randall Ave/Bloomington Ave/Lilac Ave intersection. All construction equipment staging and storage of construction materials will be contained within the project study area.
Surrounding land uses and setting; briefly describe the project's surroundings:	The project streets are surrounded by urban medium density residential, and associated services. Some parcels are undeveloped and Milor High School is located on the northeast quadrant of the intersection of Randall Avenue and Willow Avenue, adjacent to the project.
Other public agencies whose approval is required (e.g. permits, financial approval, or participation agreements):	United States Army Corps of Engineers Section 404 Nationwide Permit 14 for Fill in Waters of the U.S. Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board Section 401 Water Quality Certification California Department of Fish and Wildlife Section 1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement State Water Resources Control Board National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Construction Activity (Construction General Permit Order 2009-0009-DWQ)



Source: ESRI 2008; Dokken Engineering 6/30/2014; Created By: zachl

0 20 40 Miles

Figure 1
Project Vicinity
Randall Avenue Widening
City Project No. 140809
City of Rialto, San Bernardino County, California



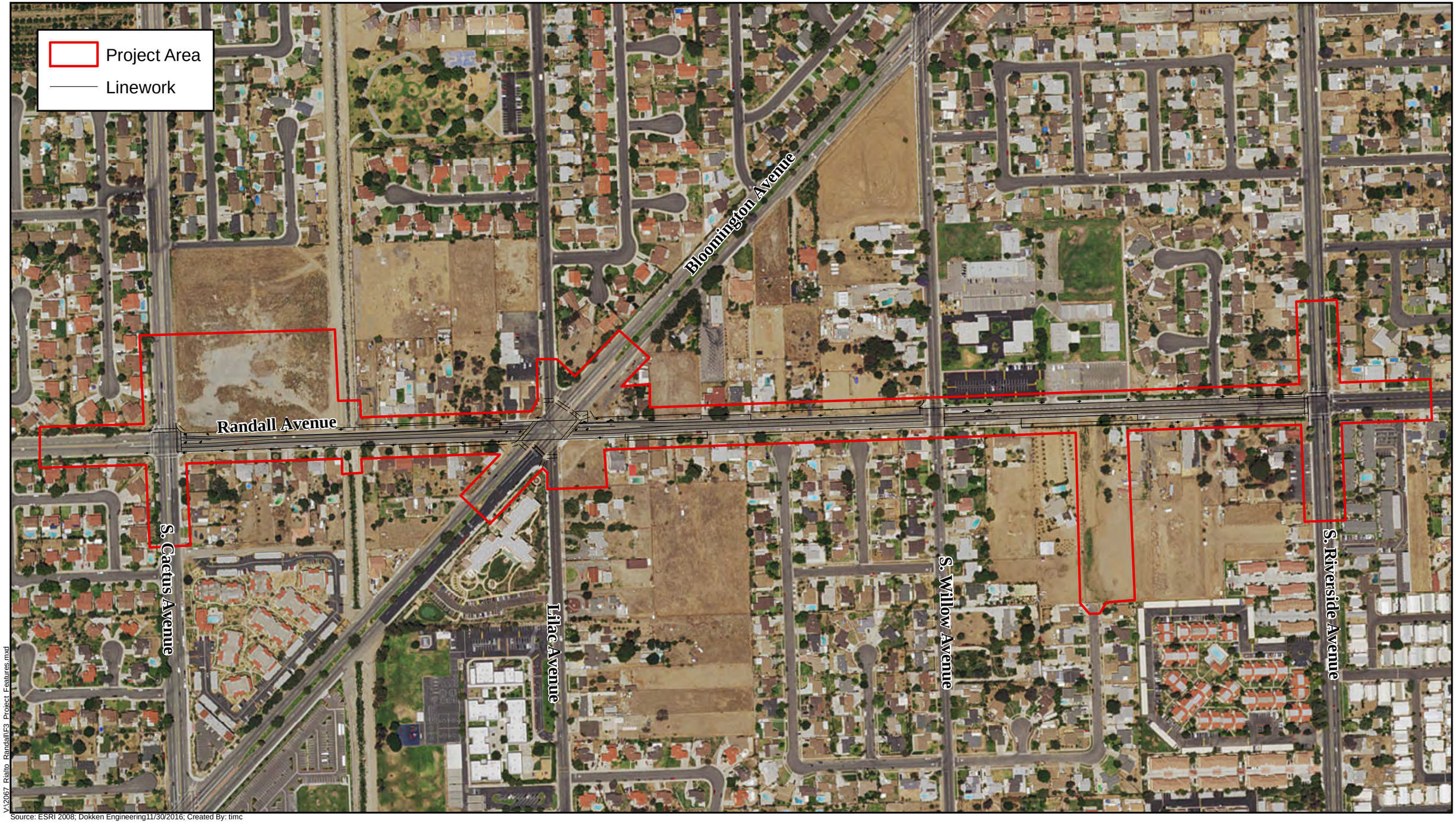
Copyright © 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed

Source: ESRI 2008; Dokken Engineering6/30/2014; Created By: zachl

\\giants\gis\2067 Rialto RandallF2 Project Location.mxd

0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 Miles

Figure 2
Project Location
Randall Avenue Widening
City Project No. 140809
City of Rialto, San Bernardino County, California



V:\2067_Rialto_Randall\F3_Project_Features.mxd

Source: ESRI 2008; Dokken Engineering11/30/2016; Created By: timc

0 270 540 810 1,080 Feet

Figure 3
Project Features
Randall Avenue Widening
City Project No. 140809
City of Rialto, San Bernardino County, California

Environmental Factors Potentially Affected

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this project. Please see the checklist beginning on page 8 for additional information.

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

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:	**Date:**
Printed Name:	**For:**

CEQA Environmental Checklist

This checklist identifies physical, biological, social and economic factors that might be affected by the proposed project. In many cases, background studies performed in connection with the projects indicate no impacts. A NO IMPACT answer in the last column reflects this determination. Where there is a need for clarifying discussion, the discussion is included either following the applicable section of the checklist or is within the body of the environmental document itself. The words "significant" and "significance" used throughout the following checklist are related to CEQA, not NEPA, impacts. The questions in this form are intended to encourage the thoughtful assessment of impacts and do not represent thresholds of significance.

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

a,b) No Impact. The streets are not designated as Scenic Highways in the National Scenic Byways Program or State Scenic Highways Program (California Department of Transportation [Caltrans], 2012). The nearest designated or eligible scenic highway is State Route 330, approximately 10 miles to the east. The project site also does not have locally designated scenic vistas.

c) Less than Significant Impact. The project would not degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings because project features would not be atypical for such a developing area. Additional roadway widths, new asphalt on roadways, curb and gutter, and new signals are consistent with the existing roadway improvements and planned future land uses of this area.

Figure 4. Typical view of Randall Avenue



d) Less than Significant Impact. As part of the project, new street lights will be installed along the length of the proposed improvements on Randall Avenue. Traffic signals at the Randall Avenue and Bloomington Avenue would be improved and new signal heads will be installed to improve intersection operations. Day or nighttime views would be minimally affected because the new lighting would be consistent with existing street lighting fixtures and with the City of Rialto Standard Plans for Street Lighting. For street lights that have the potential to cast new light on residences or other sensitive land uses, light fixtures would be shielded per City standards to further minimize impacts caused by new street lighting.

Avoidance, Minimization, and/or Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required.

II. 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 the forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board. Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☒

a) No Impact. The project is not located on Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland or Farmland of Statewide Importance. It is located on “Other Land” and “Urban and Built-up Land” as mapped by the California Department of Conservation (2010) Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program.

b) No Impact. There is no Williamson Act contract land in the project area. As mapped in the *San Bernardino County Williamson Act FY 2012/2013* map (California Department of Conservation, Division of Land Resource Protection, 2013), land in the project area is “Urban and Built-Up Land” or “Non-Enrolled Land”. There are no Williamson Act lands within 10 miles.

c,d) No Impact. There are no forest lands or timberlands (or lands zoned as such) in the project study area. The nearest forest land or timberland is the San Bernardino National Forest approximately 8 miles to the northwest and northeast (U.S. Department of Interior, 2013). The project would not result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use.

e) No Impact. The project would not convert Farmland to non-agricultural use or forest to non-forest use since it widens existing streets within an urbanized area and no farmlands or forest lands are in the vicinity.

Avoidance, Minimization, and/or Mitigation Measures
No mitigation is required.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
III. 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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?	☐	☒	☐	☐
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)?	☐	☒	☐	☐
d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	☐	☒	☐	☐
e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?	☐	☐	☒	☐

a) Less than Significant Impact. The City's General Plan Environmental Impact Report (EIR) includes a regional analysis for air quality impacts. Since the City's regional build out has already been evaluated, no new impacts or conflicts with the air quality plan or air quality standards would occur.

b,c,d) Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. The project would have less than significant impact on criteria pollutants in which the project region is in non-attainment. As summarized in Table 1, the project is in an area of San Bernardino County that is in non-attainment for Federal ozone (O_3), particulate matter, 10 micrometers (PM_{10}), and particulate matter 2.5 micrometers ($PM_{2.5}$) National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). It is also in an area of San Bernardino County that is in non-attainment for State ozone, NO_X, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$ California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS).

Table 1. Air Quality Attainment Status of the Project Vicinity

Pollutant	Attainment Status	
	Federal	State
O_3	Non-attainment (8-hour only)	Non-attainment (8-hour)
		Non-attainment (1-hour)
CO	Unclassified/Attainment	Attainment
NO_2	Unclassified/Attainment	Attainment
PM_{10}	Attainment	Non-attainment
$PM_{2.5}$	Non-attainment	Non-attainment
SO_2	Attainment	Attainment
Pb	Attainment	Attainment
Visibility Reducing Particles	N/A	Unclassified
Sulfates	N/A	Attainment
Hydrogen Sulfide	N/A	Unclassified

Source: CARB 2013, EPA 2014

The Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District's (SMAQMD) Roadway Construction Emission Model, Version 7.1.4 (2013) is the accepted model used throughout California to estimate roadway construction emissions. Based on estimates using the SMAQMD Model, construction emissions would not exceed SCAQMD maximum thresholds. Table 2 details the estimated emissions and the SCAQMDs max thresholds. The project would have less than significant impact on air quality plans and standards.

Table 2. Construction Emissions

Pollutant	Road Construction Emissions Model Estimates	SCAQMD Max Threshold for Construction (pounds per day)
VOC	10.9 lbs/day	75 lbs/day
CO	52.1 lbs/day	550 lbs/day
NO_X	95.5 lbs/day	100 lbs/day
PM_{10}	113.4 lbs/day	150 lbs/day
$PM_{2.5}$	7.4 lbs/day	55 lbs/day
GHG (CO_2)	977 MT for 10 months of total project construction	10,000 MT/yr CO_2eq for industrial facilities

Source: SMAQMD 2013, SCAQMD 2011

Asbestos and tremolite, another form of asbestos, commonly occur in ultramafic rock. Based on the map of naturally-occurring asbestos locations contained in *A General Location Guide for Ultramafic Rocks in California – Areas More Likely to Contain Naturally Occurring Asbestos* (California Department of Conservation, Division of Mines and Geology 2000), major ultramafic rock formations are not found in San Bernardino County. Therefore, construction and grading would not occur in an area with ultramafic rock that could be a source of emissions of naturally-occurring asbestos.

During construction, short-term degradation of air quality may occur due to the release of particulate emissions (airborne dust) generated by excavation, grading, hauling, and various

other activities. Emissions from construction equipment also are anticipated and would include CO, NO_x, ROGs, PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$, and toxic air contaminants such as diesel exhaust particulate matter. Ozone is a regional pollutant that is derived from NO_x and ROGs in the presence of sunlight and heat.

Fugitive Dust

Site preparation and roadway construction would involve clearing, cut-and-fill activities, grading, removing or improving existing roadways, and paving roadway surfaces. Construction-related effects on air quality from most highway projects would be greatest during the site preparation phase because most engine emissions are associated with the excavation, handling, and transport of soils to and from the site. If not properly controlled, these activities would temporarily generate PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$, and small amounts of CO, SO_2, NO_x, and ROGs. Sources of fugitive dust would include disturbed soils at the construction site and trucks carrying uncovered loads of soils. Unless properly controlled, vehicles leaving the site would deposit mud on local streets, which could be an additional source of airborne dust after it dries. PM_{10} emissions would vary from day to day, depending on the nature and magnitude of construction activity and local weather conditions. PM_{10} emissions would depend on soil moisture, silt content of soil, wind speed, and the amount of equipment operating. Larger dust particles would settle near the source, while fine particles would be dispersed over greater distances from the construction site.

Construction activities for large development projects are estimated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to add 1.09 tonne (1.2 tons) of fugitive dust per acre of soil disturbed per month of activity. If water or other soil stabilizers are used to control dust, the emissions can be reduced by up to 50 percent. Dust minimization through use of water or dust palliative compounds and will reduce potential fugitive dust emissions during construction. The proposed construction schedule for all improvements is anticipated to take 10 months.

Other

In addition to dust-related PM_{10} emissions, heavy trucks and construction equipment powered by gasoline and diesel engines would generate CO, SO_2, NO_x, VOCs and some soot particulate (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$) in exhaust emissions. If construction activities were to increase traffic congestion in the area, CO and other emissions from traffic would increase slightly while those vehicles are delayed. These emissions would be temporary and limited to the immediate area surrounding the construction site.

SO_2 is generated by oxidation during combustion of organic sulfur compounds contained in diesel fuel. Off-road diesel fuel meeting Federal Standards can contain up to 5,000 parts per million (ppm) of sulfur, whereas on-road diesel is restricted to less than 15 ppm of sulfur. However, under California law and Air Resources Board regulations, off-road diesel fuel used in California must meet the same sulfur and other standards as on-road diesel fuel, so SO_2-related issues due to diesel exhaust will be minimal.

Emissions from construction equipment, grading, and paving may result. As shown by the estimated construction emissions presented in Table 2, construction of the project would be less than thresholds established by the SCAQMD. Construction would be temporary and last 10 months.

e) Less Than Significant Impact. While asphalt paving may typically result in short-term odors in the immediate area of each paving site, such odors would be quickly dispersed below detectable thresholds as distance from the site increases.

Avoidance, Minimization, and/or Mitigation Measures

The following measures will be implemented to minimize potential impacts. Most of the construction impacts to air quality are short-term in duration and, therefore, will not result in adverse or long-term conditions. Implementation of the following will reduce any air quality impacts resulting from construction activities:

AQ-1: The contractor will comply with all applicable laws and regulations related to air quality, including air pollution control district and air quality management district regulations and local ordinances. South Coast Air Quality Management District Rule 403, Fugitive Dust, would therefore be followed and would result in minimizing PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ emissions.

IV. Biological Resources: Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or US Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Methodology

Dokken Engineering biologists conducted literature searches using the California Department of Fish and Wildlife's (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB) and the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) *Electronic Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants* to identify habitats and special-status species occurrences within the Devore, Fontana, San Bernardino North, and San Bernardino South USGS 7.5 minute topographic quadrangles and a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) list of endangered and threatened species that may occur, or be affected by the project. Based on these literature reviews, a total of 63 sensitive species were evaluated, 2 of which were determined to have a low potential to occur within the BSA. Table 3 details the habitat requirements and potential for each species to occur within the study area. The BSA is defined as the project area plus an approximate 100 foot buffer around all temporary and permanent construction activities including cut, fill, staging areas and access routes. A determination of a species' potential to occur within the BSA is based on regional information regarding a species' distribution, ecological requirements, and preferences for elevations and habitats.

Dokken Engineering biologists conducted biological reconnaissance level surveys of the BSA on June 18, 2014. The biological reconnaissance level surveys were conducted by walking meandering transects throughout the BSA, evaluating vegetation communities and assessing the potential for existing habitat to support sensitive plant and wildlife resources. On November 3, 2016, a supplemental survey was conducted to add assessor's parcel number 013-203-113 to the BSA for drainage improvements.

Setting

Three types of habitats occur within the BSA: Ruderal/Disturbed Annual Grassland, Barren/Developed, and Landscaped. The majority of the BSA is comprised of the Barren/Developed and Landscaped habitat types.

Ruderal/Disturbed Annual Grassland
Ruderal/ disturbed annual grassland is an herbaceous community dominated by non-native naturalized grasses and annual forbs. Previous disturbance and associated compaction of soils is greatest along localized anthropogenic activities associated within the immediate vicinity of local homes, roadways and other developments. Within the BSA, ruderal/disturbed annual grassland occurs primarily within undeveloped lots.

Barren/Developed
Barren/Developed habitat includes buildings, parking lots, pavement and hardscape. The habitat is defined by the absence of vegetation with less than 2% total vegetation cover by herbaceous or non-wildland species and less than 10% cover by tree or shrub species.

Landscaped
Landscaped vegetation contains lawn grass, ornamental trees and shrubs, and city street trees.

In addition to these habitat types, the Rialto Flood Control Channel operated by the West Valley Water District flows through the project area. This flood channel is rock and concrete lined, is dry most of the year, and supports very little vegetation. The flood channel originates at a catch basin approximately 2 miles upstream and terminates at the Santa Ana River approximately 3 miles downstream. The Santa Ana River is a jurisdictional water of the U.S. and designated Critical Habitat for the Santa Ana Sucker (*Catostomus santaanae*).

Table 3: Special Status Species With the Potential to Occur in the Randall Avenue Widening Project Vicinity

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
Plant Species					
Alvin Meadow bedstraw	*-Galium californicum* ssp. *primum*	Fed: CA: CNPS:	-- -- 1B.2	A perennial herb inhabiting granitic and sandy soils within lower elevations in Jeffery-Coulter-pine forests, chaparral, and lower montane coniferous forest communities. Blooms March-July (4,429-5,577 feet).	**Presumed absent.** The BSA maximum elevation of 1,170 feet is outside of the species elevation minimum range of 4,429 feet. Associated vegetation communities are absent from the BSA and the species was not observed during biological surveys.
Black bog-rush	*Schoenus nigricans*	Fed: CA: CNPS:	-- -- 2B.2	A perennial herb inhabiting alkaline soils within marshes and swamps. Blooms August-September (492-6,561 feet).	**Presumed absent.** The BSA lacks the requisite alkaline soils, and wetland habitat for the species. The species was not observed during biological surveys.
Bristly Sedge	*Carex comosa*	Fed: CA: CNPS:	-- -- 2B.1	A perennial herb inhabiting wet places; coastal prairies, marshes and swamps, and valley foothill grasslands. Blooms May-September (0-2,050 feet).	**Presumed absent.** Although the BSA contains the requisite grasslands, they are highly disturbed. The BSA also lacks the requisite wet places for its habitat.
California satintail	*Imperata brevifolia*	Fed: CA: CNPS:	-- -- 2B.1	A perennial herb inhabiting mesic soils within springs, meadows, stream banks, floodplain, chaparral, coastal scrub, mojavean desert scrub and riparian scrub. Blooms September-May (0-3,986 feet).	**Presumed absent.** The BSA lacks the requisite springs, meadows, stream banks, floodplain, chaparral, coastal scrub, mojavean desert scrub, and riparian scrub communities. The species was not observed during biological surveys.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
Chaparral ragwort	*Senecio aphanactis*	Fed: CA: CNPS:	-- -- 2B.2	An annual herb sometime inhabiting alkaline soils of drying alkaline flats, Chaparral, cismontane woodlands and coastal scrub communities. Flowers January-April (50-2,600 feet).	**Presumed absent.** The BSA lacks requisite alkaline soils and vegetative communities. The species was not observed during biological surveys.
Gambel's water cress	*Nasurtium gambelii*	Fed: CA: CNPS:	E T 1B.1	A perennial rhizomatous herb inhabiting fresh or brackish marshes and swamps. Flowers April-October (16-1,082 feet).	**Presumed absent.** The BSA lacks the requisite fresh or brackish marshes and swamps. The species was not observed during biological surveys.
Horn's milk-vetch	*Astragalus hornii* var. *hornii*	Fed: CA: CNPS:	-- -- 1B.1	An annual herb inhabiting salty flats, lake shores, lake margins, meadows, seeps and playas. Blooms May-September (196-2,788 feet).	**Presumed absent.** The BSA lacks wetland habitat for the species and the species was not observed during biological surveys.
Hot springs fimbristylis	*Fimbristylis thermalis*	Fed: CA: CNPS:	-- -- 2B.2	A perennial herb inhabiting alkaline meadow and seeps near hot springs. Blooms July-September (360-4,396 feet).	**Presumed absent.** The BSA lacks the requisite alkaline meadows or seeps near hot springs. The closest hot spring is over 30 miles away.
Lemon Lily	*Lilium parryi*	Fed: CA: CNPS:	-- -- 1B.2	A perennial herb inhabiting mesic soils within lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, riparian forest, and upper montane coniferous forests. Blooms July-August (4,002-9,005 feet).	**Presumed absent.** The BSA maximum elevation of 1,170 feet is outside of the species elevation minimum range of 4,000 feet and the BSA lacks mesic soils and requisite vegetative communities. The species was not observed during biological surveys.
Los Angeles sunflower	*Helianthus nuttallii* ssp/ *parishii*	Fed: CA: CNPS:	-- -- 1A	A perennial rhizomatous herb inhabiting damp meadows, marshes, and swamps, of both coastal salt and freshwater. Flowers Aug-Oct (33-5,495 ft). Species is presumed extinct in CA by CNPS.	**Presumed absent.** The BSA lacks the requisite damp meadows, marshes, and swamp habitat for the species. The species was not observed during biological surveys.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
Marsh sandwort	*Arenaria paludicola*	Fed: CA: CNPS	E E 1B.1	A perennial herb often inhabiting sandy openings of boggy meadows, marshes and swamps (fresh or brackish water). Flowers May-August (10 -984 feet).	**Presumed absent.** The BSA minimum elevation of 1,130 feet is outside of the species maximum elevation range of 984 feet. The species was not observed during biological surveys.
Mesa horkelia	*Horkelia cuneata* var. *puberula*	Fed: CA: CNPS	-- -- 1B.1	A perennial herb inhabiting dry sandy or gravelly substrate, coastal chaparral, cismontane woodlands, and coastal scrub. Flowers February-September (230 - 2,600 feet elevation).	**Presumed absent.** The BSA lacks the requisite coastal chaparral, cismontane woodlands, or coastal scrub communities. The species was not observed during biological surveys.
Nevin's barberry	*Berberis nevinii*	Fed: CA: CNPS	-- -- 1B.1	A perennial evergreen shrub inhabiting sandy or gravelly soils within chaparral, cismontane woodlands, coastal scrub and riparian scrub. Blooms March-June (898-2,706 feet).	**Presumed absent.** The BSA lacks the requisite chaparral, cismontane woodlands, coastal scrub, or riparian scrub communities. The species was not observed during biological surveys.
Parish's desert-thorn	*Lycium parishii*	Fed: CA: CNPS	-- -- 2B.3	A perennial shrub inhabiting coastal scrub and Sonoran desert scrub. Flowers March-April (1,000-3,280 feet elevation).	**Presumed absent.** The BSA lacks the requisite coastal scrub or Sonoran desert scrub. The species was not observed during biological surveys.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
Parish's gooseberry	*Ribes divaricatum* var. *parishii*	Fed: CA: CNPS:	-- -- 1A	A deciduous shrub inhabiting moist riparian woodland communities. Flowers February -April (213-984 feet). Known from fewer than five historical occurrences. Last seen in 1980 at Whittier Narrows Nature Center, Los Angeles County. Recent surveys unsuccessful; believed to be extirpated in California, likely due to a combination of dry years, altered stream flows, human-caused fires, habitat loss, and invasive species.	**Presumed absent.** The BSA minimum elevation of 1,130 feet is outside of the species maximum elevation range of 984 feet. The species was not observed during biological surveys.
Parry's spineflower	*Chorizanthe parryi* var. *parryi*	Fed: CA: CNPS	-- -- 1B.1	An annual herb inhabiting sandy places, generally occupying coastal or desert scrub within sandy or rocky openings. Also found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and valley and foothill grassland. Flowers April-June (902-4,000 feet).	**Presumed absent.** The BSA lacks the requisite coastal or desert scrub communities. Grassland is present in the BSA but it is highly disturbed and in an urban environment. The species was not observed during biological surveys.
Peruvian dodder	*Cuscata obtusiflora* var *glandulosa*	Fed: CA: CNPS:	-- -- 2B.2	An annual parasitic vine inhabiting freshwater marsh communities on herbs such as Alternanthera sp., Dalea sp., Lythrum sp., Polygonum sp., and Xanthium sp. Blooms July-October (49-918 feet).	**Presumed absent.** The BSA minimum elevation of 1,130 feet is outside of the species maximum elevation range of 918 feet. The species was not observed during biological surveys.
Prairie wedge grass	*Sphenopholis obtusata*	Fed: CA: CNPS	-- -- 2B.2	A perennial herb inhabiting mesic soils in cismontane woodlands and meadows and seeps. Flowers April - July (980-6,560 feet).	**Presumed absent.** The BSA lacks the requisite cismontane woodlands, meadows, or seeps and the species was not observed during biological surveys.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
Pringle's monardella	*Monardella pringlei*	Fed: CA: CNPS	-- -- 1A	An annual herb inhabiting sandy soils of coastal scrub. Flowers the months of May and June (980-1,315 elevation).	**Presumed absent.** The BSA lacks the requisite coastal scrub communities and is in a highly urbanized, disturbed habitat. The species was not observed during biological surveys.
Salt marsh bird's-beak	*Chloropyron maritimum* ssp. *maritimum*	Fed: CA: CNPS	E E 1B.2	An annual herb inhabiting coastal dunes, marshes, and swamp communities. Flowers March-May (0-100feet).	**Presumed absent.** The BSA minimum elevation of 1,130 feet is outside of the species maximum elevation range of 100 feet. The species was not observed during biological surveys.
Salt Spring checkerbloom	*Sidalcea neomexicana*	Fed: CA: CNPS:	-- -- 2B.2	A perennial herb inhabiting alkaline, mesic soils within alakine springs, marshes; chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, Mojavean desert scrub and playas. Blooms March-June (49-5,019 feet).	**Presumed absent.** The BSA lacks the requisite soils and vegetative communities. The species was not observed during biological surveys.
San Bernardino aster	*Symphyotrichum defoliatum*	Fed: CA: CNPS:	-- -- 1B.2	A perennial rhizomatous herb inhabiting near ditches, streams, and springs of cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seep, marsh and swamp, and vernally mesic valley and foothill grassland communities. Flowers July- November (7-6,692 feet).	**Presumed absent.** Although the BSA contains the requisite grassland communities, they are very disturbed and in an urbanized area. The nearest CNDDB occurrence is almost 10 miles away.
San Bernardino Mountains owl's-clover	*Castilleja lasiorhyncha*	Fed: CA: CNPS:	-- -- 1B.2	A annual herb inhabiting mesic soils within chaparral, meadow and seeps, riparian woodland, upper montane coniferous forest, and pebble (pavement) plains. Blooms May-August (4,265-7,841 feet).	**Presumed absent.** The BSA maximum elevation of 1,170 feet is outside of the species elevation minimum range of 4,265 feet.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
Santa Ana River woollystar	*Eriastrum densifolium* ssp. *sanctorum*	Fed: CA: CNPS	E E 1B.1	A perennial herb inhabiting river floodplains or terraced fluvial deposits within chaparral and coastal scrub communities. Flowers May-September (300-2,000 feet).	**Presumed absent.** The BSA lacks the requisite river floodplains or terraced fluvial deposits. No chaparral or coastal scrub is present.
Short-joint beavertail	*Opuntia basilaris* var. *brachyclada*	Fed: CA: CNPS	-- -- 1B.2	A perennial stem succulent inhabiting chaparral, Joshua tree woodland, Mojavean desert scrub, pinyon and juniper woodland communities. Blooms April-June (1,394-5,905 feet).	**Presumed absent.** The BSA lacks the requisite chaparral, Joshua tree woodland, Mojavean desert scrub, pinyon or juniper woodland communities.
Singlewhorl burrobrush	Ambrosia monogyra	Fed: CA: CNPS	-- -- 2B.2	A perennial shrub inhabiting sandy soils within chaparral and Sonoran desert scrub communities. Blooms August-November (32-1,640 feet).	**Presumed absent.** The BSA lacks the requisite chaparral or Sonoran desert scrub communities.
Slender-horned spineflower	*Dodecahema leptoceras*	Fed: CA: CNPS	E E 1B.1	An annual herb inhabiting alluvial sand in Coastal Scrub, or Chapparral and Cismontane Woodland communities. Flowers Apr-Jun (656-2,493 feet).	**Presumed absent.** The BSA lacks the requisite coastal scrub, chaparral, or cismontane woodland communities.
Smooth tarplant	*Centromadia pungens* ssp. *Laevis*	Fed: CA: CNPS:	-- -- 1B.1	An annual herb inhabiting alkaline soils of open, chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, playas, riparian woodland, and valley and foothill grassland communities. Flowers April-September (0-2,100 feet).	**Presumed absent.** Although the BSA contains grassland communities, they are highly disturbed and in an urbanized area.
Southern jewel-flower	*Streptanthus campestris*	Fed: CA: CNPS:	-- -- 1B.3	A perennial herb inhabiting rocky soils within chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, pinyon and juniper woodland communities. Blooms April-July (295-7,545 feet).	**Presumed absent.** The BSA lacks the requisite chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, pinyon woodland, or juniper woodland communities.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
Thread-leaved brodiaea	*Brodiaea filifolia*	Fed: CA: CNPS	T E 1B.1	A perennial bulbiferous herb inhabiting grassland, vernal pools, chaparral openings, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, playas, and valley and foothill grassland communities. Species often occurs within clay soils. Flowers March-June (82-3,999 feet).	**Presumed absent.** Although the species is found in grassland communities, the BSA is very disturbed and lacks the requisite clay soils.
Vanishing wild buckwheat	*Eriogonum evanidum*	Fed: CA: CNPS	-- -- 1B.1	An annual herb inhabiting sandy or gravel soils within chaparral, cismontane woodlands, lower montane coniferous forest, pinyon and juniper woodland communities. Blooms July-October (3,608-7,299 feet).	**Presumed absent.** The BSA maximum elevation of 1,170 feet is outside of the species elevation minimum range of 3,608 feet.
White-bracted spineflower	*Chorizanthe xanti* var. *leucotheca*	Fed: CA: CNPS	-- -- 1B.2	An annual herb inhabiting sandy or gravelly soils within coastal scrubs, alluvial fans, mojavean desert scrub, pinyon and juniper woodland communities. Blooms April-June (984-3,937 feet).	**Presumed absent.** The BSA is located on a relict highly urbanized alluvial fan and lacks any associated vegetative community. The species was not observed during biological surveys.
Reptile Species					
Coast horned lizard	*Phrynosoma blainvillii*	Fed: CA: CDFW:	-- -- SSC	Frequents a variety of habitats, most common in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered low bushes. Requires open basking areas, bushes for cover, patches of loose soil for burial, and abundant supply of ants and other insects.	**Presumed absent** The BSA habitat lacks the requisite sandy wash habitat for the species. The flood channel that flows through the BSA is rock and concrete lined and does not provide suitable habitat for Coast Horned Lizard.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
Orangethroat whiptail	*Aspidoscleis hyperythra*	Fed: CA: CDFW:	-- -- SSC	Inhabits low-elevation coastal scrub, chamise-redshank chaparral, mixed chaparral, and valley-foothill hardwood habitats, especially in areas with summer morning fog. Prefers washes and other sandy areas with patches of brush and rocks for cover and foraging. Reproduces April-July; young emerge August - September (0-3,410 feet).	**Presumed absent**. The BSA lacks associated vegetative communities and sandy wash habitat for the species. The species was not observed during biological surveys.
Red-diamond rattlesnake	*Crotalus ruber*	Fed: CA: CDFW:	-- -- SSC	Inhabits chaparral, woodland, and arid desert communities and requires rocky areas or areas of dense vegetation. Utilizes rodent burrows, cracks in rocks and surface cover objects for cover. Species is seasonally active, with the greatest activity occurring from March to June. Young are live-born from mid-August to October in quiet, safe locations (0-3,000 feet).	**Presumed absent**. The BSA lacks the requisite vegetative communities and is located in a highly urbanized area. The species was not observed during biological surveys.
Silvery legless lizard	*Anniella pulchra pulchra*	Fed: CA: CDFW:	-- -- SSC	Species occurs in sparsely vegetated beach dunes, chaparral, pine-oak woodlands, desert scrub, sandy washes, and stream terraces with sycamores, cottonwoods, or oaks. Requires sandy or loose loamy soils with high moisture content under sparse vegetation (0-5,100feet).	**Presumed absent.** The BSA lacks an appropriate vegetative community and moist soils. No suitable habitat for the species is present within the BSA and the species was not observed during biological surveys.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
Southern Rubber Boa	*Charina umbratica*	Fed: CA: CDFW:	-- T --	Species inhabits oak-conifer forests, mixed-conifer forests, montane chaparral and wet meadow habitats with rocks, logs and other debris to provide shelter. Requires loose soils or decaying vegetation for burrowing and usually found near streams and meadows. Breeds April to June (0-9,040 feet).	**Presumed absent**. The BSA lacks the requisite oak-conifer forests, mixed-conifer forests or montane chaparral habitat for the species and is lot located near any perennial streams or meadows. No suitable habitat for the species is present within the BSA and the species was not observed during biological surveys.
Two-striped garter snake	*Thamnophis hammondii*	Fed: CA: CDFW:	-- -- SSC	Species is diurnal, highly aquatic and inhabits locations in proximity to permanent or semi-permanent bodies of water bordered by dense vegetation. Seasonally alters habitats: in summer occupies streamside sites and in winter occupies nearby uplands. Thought to utilize holes, mammal burrows, crevices, and surface objects as night cover. Births August-November usually in secluded sites such as under the loose bark of rotting logs or in dense vegetation near pond or stream margins (0-8,000 feet).	**Presumed absent.** The only water body within the BSA is a concrete and rock lined drainage ditch that is dry for most of the year. This ditch is not bordered by any vegetation and does not provide suitable aquatic habitat for the species. The species was not observed during biological surveys.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
Avian					
Burrowing owl	*Athene cunicularia*	Fed: CA: CDFW:	-- -- SSC	Species inhabits arid, open areas with sparse vegetation cover such as deserts, abandoned agricultural areas, grasslands, and disturbed open habitats. Requires friable soils for burrow construction (Below 5,300 feet).	**Low potential.** The BSA does contain an un-developed lot approximately 8.5 acres in size adjacent to the drainage ditch that is seasonally mowed which could provide potentially suitable habitat for the species. The lot is bordered on three sides by roads and residential areas and potential for burrowing owls is reduced by the highly disturbed urban setting. The nearest CNDDB occurrence is less than 1 mile from the BSA.
Coastal California gnatcatcher	*Polioptila californica calfornica*	Fed: CA: CDFW:	T -- SSC	Inhabits arid washes, mesas, and slopes of coastal hills dominated by dense, low-growing, drought-deciduous shrubs and subshrubs of Coastal sage scrub. May also use Chaparral, Grassland, and Riparian communities when adjacent or intermixed with sage scrub vegetation. Breeds February-August (0- 2,500 feet).	**Presumed absent.** The BSA lacks the requisite shrub habitat for the species. The species was not observed during biological surveys.
Least Bell's vireo	*Vireo bellii pusillus*	Fed: CA: CDFW:	E E --	Summer resident of southern California inhabiting low riparian habitats in the vicinity of water and dry river bottoms. Prefers willows, baccharis, mesquite and other low, dense vegetation as nesting sites (below 2,000 feet).	**Presumed absent.** The BSA lacks the requisite riparian habitat in the vicinity of water. The species was not observed during biological surveys.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
Southwestern Willow flycatcher	*Empidonax traillii extimus*	Fed: CA: CDFW:	E E --	Breeds in riparian habitats characterized by dense vegetation in proximity to open water or saturated soil. Species is associated with dense willow-covered islands and riparian habitats at elevations up to 8,000 feet. Breeds in April-August	**Presumed absent.** The BSA lacks the requisite open water or saturated soil. No riparian habitat or riparian vegetation is present.
Swainson's hawk	*Buteo swainsoni*	Fed: CA: CDFW:	-- T --	Inhabits grasslands with scattered trees, juniper-sage flats, riparian areas, savannahs, and agricultural or ranch lands with groves or lines of trees. Requires adjacent suitable foraging areas such as grasslands, alfalfa or grain fields that support a stable rodent prey base. Breeds March to late August.	**Presumed absent.** The BSA lacks the requisite trees in the habitat for nesting. The site is disturbed and in an urban environment. There are no recent CNDDB occurrences of the species in the vicinity of the BSA.
Western Yellow-billed cuckoo	*Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*	Fed: CA: CDFW:	-- E --	Species inhabits riparian forests, along broad, lower flood bottoms of larger river systems. Nests in large blocks of riparian jungles often mixed with cottonwoods. Nesting appears to be preferred in riparian forest habitats with a dense understory; requires water near nesting site. Breeds June – August.	**Presumed absent.** The BSA lacks the requisite riparian forests and river systems. No suitable habitat for the species exists within the BSA and the species was not observed during biological surveys.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
Invertebrate					
Delhi Sands flower-loving fly	*Rhaphiomidis terminatus abdominalis*	Fed: CA: CDFW:	E -- --	Species lives in fine sandy soil (Delhi series sand) dune systems of desert valleys, rivers, deltas and beach strands with availability to buckwheat and other plants for nectar.	**Presumed absent.** Although the BSA contains areas with Delhi fine sand, there are no dune systems of desert valleys, rivers, deltas, and beach strands.
Fish					
Arroyo chub	*Gila orcuttii*	Fed: CA: CDFW:	-- -- SSC	Species only native in streams from Malibu Creek to the San Luis Rey River basin. Requires vegetated streams with muddy or sandy bottoms and slow moving or backwater areas.	**Presumed absent.** The BSA lacks the streams with muddy or sandy bottoms. The closest CNDDB occurrence is in the Santa Anna River approximately 4 miles from the BSA.
Santa Ana speckled dace	*Rhinchthys osculus* ssp. *3*	Fed: CA: CDFW:	-- -- SSC	Species inhabits the San Gabriel and Santa Ana rivers, preferring shallow gravel and cobble substrate within permanent streams or lakes with riparian cover. Prefers clear, well oxygenated water with movement from currents or waves with a supply of aquatic plants and insects. Breeds in the summer months.	**Presumed absent.** The BSA lacks the requisite permanent bodies of water. The closest CNDDB occurrence is over 11 miles from the BSA.
Santa Ana sucker	*Catostomus santaanae*	Fed: CA: CDFW:	T -- SSC	Endemic to Los Angeles basin south coastal perennial streams. Prefers steams containing riparian vegetation, coarse substrates for algae foraging (gravel, cobble, and a mixture of gravel or cobble with sand), and shallow riffle areas and deeper runs and pools of cool clear water. Breeds Apr-Jul.	**Presumed absent.** The BSA lacks the requisite streams with riparian vegetation, as well as deeper runs with pools of cool clear water. The nearest CNDDB occurrence is approximately 3 miles away from the BSA in the Santa Anna river.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
Mammal					
American badger	*Taxidea taxus*	Fed: CA: CDFW:	-- -- SSC	Prefers treeless, dry, open stages of most shrub and herbaceous habitats with friable soils and a supply of rodent prey. Species also inhabits forest glades and meadows, marshes, brushy areas, hot deserts, and mountain meadows. Species maintains burrows within home ranges estimated between 338-1,700 acres, dependent on seasonal activity. Burrows are frequently re-used, but new burrows may be created nightly. Young are born in March and April within burrows dug in relatively dry, often sandy, soil, usually in areas with sparse overstory cover. Species is somewhat tolerant of human activity, but is sensitive to automobile mortality, trapping, and persistent poisons (up to 12,000 feet).	**Presumed absent.** The BSA contains herbaceous habitats lacking an overstory cover. Soil is dry and sandy but there is not sufficient continuous open space near the BSA to support a single adult badger. The species is presumed absent from the BSA. The species was not observed during biological surveys.
Los Angeles pocket mouse	*Perognathus longimembris brevinasus*	Fed: CA: CDFW:	-- -- SSC	The species inhabits grasslands, alluvial sage scrub, and coastal sage scrub between 547-2,650 feet. Fine, sandy soils are required for burrow construction. Breeding occurs between late spring through early fall and hibernation is believed to occur below ground from October to February.	**Presumed absent.** The BSA contains the requisite grassland communities but they are highly disturbed and isolated from the small areas in the BSA with fine Delhi-sand soils. The areas with Delhi-sand soil are very disturbed and not suitable for the burrow construction required by the species.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
Northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	*Chaetodipus fallax fallax*	Fed: CA: CDFW:	-- -- SSC	Within San Diego county inhabits arid coastal and desert border areas of coastal scrub, chamise-redshank chaparral, mixed chaparral, sagebrush, desert wash, desert scrub, desert succulent shrub, pinyon-juniper, and annual grassland communities. Species strongly associated with rocky, gravelly or sandy substrates and areas with shrubby over-story. Breeds March- May (0-6,000 feet).	**Presumed absent.** Requisite vegetative communities are absent from the BSA and the BSA lacks the requisite shrubby over-story that the species needs for shelter. The species was not observed during biological surveys.
Pallid San Diego pocket mouse	*Chaetodipus fallax pallidus*	Fed: CA: CDFW:	-- -- SSC	Species inhabits arid habitats including desert wash, pinon and juniper woodlands and Sonoran desert scrub communities. Species strongly associated with rocky slopes and sandy soils required for burrow construction. Breeds March to May (0-4,593 feet).	**Presumed absent.** The BSA lacks the requisite desert wash, woodland, or Sonoran desert scrub habitat. There are no rocky slopes within the BSA.
Pocketed free-tailed bat	*Nyctinomops femorosaccus*	Fed: CA: CDFW:	-- -- SSC	Species inhabits pinyon-juniper woodlands, desert scrub, desert succulent shrub, desert riparian, desert wash, alkali desert scrub, joshua tree, and palm oasis communities. Prefers rocky desert areas with high cliffs or rock outcrops and frequently selects roosts in cliff rock crevices. Species must have an adequate drop from the roost to gain flight. Maternity sites are located in rock crevices, caverns and buildings. Young are born June-July.	**Presumed absent.** The BSA lacks the requisite woodlands, desert scrub, desert succulent shrub, desert riparian or wash, alkali desert scrub, Joshua tree or palm oasis communities. There are no cliffs or rocky outcrops near the BSA. No suitable roosting or foraging habitat for the species within the BSA.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
San Bernardino flying squirrel	*Glaucomys sabrinus californicus*	Fed: CA: CDFW:	-- -- SSC	Species inhabits San Bernardino and San Jacinto Mountains at high-elevations (3,937-8,200 feet) with mixed-conifer forests dominated by Jeffrey pine, white fir and black oaks with closed canopy cover and nesting cavities. Breeds spring and summer.	**Presumed absent.** The BSA maximum elevation of 1,170 feet is outside of the species elevation minimum range of 3,937 feet.
San Bernardino Merriam's kangaroo rat	*Dipodomys merriami parvus*	Fed: CA: CDFW:	E -- SSC	Inhabits desert scrub and alkali desert scrub, sagebush, Joshua tree, and pinyon-juniper habitats in Southern California. Prefers sparse to moderate canopy in coarse sands. Predominantly carnivorous foragers. Species prefers sandy soils or rocky flats under shrubs on desert flats or slopes. Breeds December-September.	**Presumed absent.** The BSA lacks the requisite desert scrub or woodland communities. There is no canopy or shrubs for the species.
San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	*Lepus californicus bennettii*	Fed: CA: CDFW:	-- -- SSC	Inhabits coastal sage scrub communities in Southern California. Species requires intermediate canopy stages of shrub and herbaceous habitats for cover and breeding. Breeds year-round, with a peak in April-May.	**Presumed absent.** The BSA lacks the requisite coastal sage scrub vegetative communities required by the species.
San Diego desert woodrat	*Neotoma lepida intermedia*	Fed: CA: CDFW:	-- -- SSC	Inhabits moderate to dense canopied rocky areas from San Diego County to San Luis Obispo County. Prefers habitat with rock outcrops, rocky cliffs and slopes for nesting, food caching, and predator escape. Breeds October to May, depending on habitat conditions (0-8,500 feet).	**Presumed absent.** The BSA lacks the requisite dense to moderate canopied rock outcrops, rocky cliffs, and slope habitat for the species. No suitable habitat for the species is found within the BSA and the species was not observed during biological surveys.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
Southern grasshopper mouse	*Onychomys torridus ramona*	Fed: CA: CDFW:	-- -- SSC	Species prefers alkali and desert scrub habitats with low to moderate shrub cover and friable soils. Breeds from May to July, but may begin as early as January under ideal habitat conditions.	**Presumed absent.** The BSA lacks the requisite alkali and desert scrub habitats. The nearest CNDDB occurrence is over 6 miles away from 1923.
Stephens' kangaroo rat	*Dipodomys stephensi*	Fed: CA: CDFW:	E T --	Inhabits annual and perennial grasslands and coastal scrub or sagebrush with sparse canopy cover. Prefers sparse grassland over dense grassland habitats and species prefers buckwheat, chamise, brome grass and filaree as food sources. Species prefers sandy and gravely soils, of level to gently sloping habitat with slopes less than 50%. Requires patches of fine grained soils or dusty pockets for sand bathing. Burrows frequently found in clusters. Likely breeds April - June (180-4,100 feet)	**Presumed absent.** Although the BSA does contain sparse grassland with brome grass and sandy and gravely soil, the area is disturbed and developed. The nearest CNDDB occurrence is over 7 miles from the BSA.
Western mastiff bat	*Eumops perotis californicus*	Fed: CA: CDFW:	-- -- SSC	Inhabits many open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, grasslands, and chaparral. Prefers open, rugged, rocky areas where suitable crevices are available for day roosts. Roots in cliff face crevices, high buildings, trees and tunnels. Roosting sites must have a minimum 10 foot vertical drop. Births early April through August or September (240-8,475 feet).	**Presumed absent.** The BSA lacks the requisite roosting sites. The grassland that is present on the BSA is relatively small and highly disturbed and would not provide suitable foraging habitat for western mastiff bat.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
Western yellow bat	*Lasiurus xanthinus*	Fed: CA: CDFW:	-- -- SSC	Species known in California only in Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties south to the Mexican border. Inhabits valley foothill riparian, desert riparian, desert wash and palm oasis habitats in proximity to water. Species utilizes trees and palms for roosting and maternity colonies. Births in June and July (below 2,000 feet).	**Low Potential.** The BSA lacks the requisite valley foothill riparian, desert riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis communities but does contain multiple species of palm trees in yard landscaping. The nearest CNDDB occurrence is less than three miles from the project area.
Amphibian					
California red-legged frog	*Rana draytonii*	Fed: CA: CDFW:	E -- SSC	Inhabits lowlands and foothills in or near permanent sources of deep water with dense, shrubby or emergent riparian vegetation. Requires 11-20 weeks of permanent water for larval development and must have access to estivation habitat; estivation occurs late summer-early winter, in the coast active yearlong. Breeds from March-July in the north January-July in the south Occurs from elevations near sea level to 5,200 feet.	**Presumed absent.** No suitable aquatic habitat for the species exists within or adjacent to the BSA.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
Southern mountain yellow-legged frog	*Rana muscosa*	Fed: CA: CDFW:	E E SSC	In southern California, habitat is restricted to streams associated with ponderosa pine, montane hardwood-conifer, and montane riparian habitats. Water is required, as the species is always in close proximity to water. Tadpoles may require up to two over-wintering periods (2-4 years) to complete their aquatic development. In southern California breeds Mar-May and at 1,200-7,500 feet.	**Presumed absent.** The BSA lacks surface waters essential to southern mountain yellow-legged frog.

Avoidance and minimization measures have been incorporated into the project design to ensure no indirect project related impacts will occur to the Santa Ana River. These measures are included in the discussion of "Avoidance, Minimization, and/or Mitigation Measures" under Biological Resources (Section IV) and Hydrology and Water Quality (Section IX) of this Initial Study.

Discussion

a) Less Than Significant with Mitigation Included: Biological surveys have been completed consisting of documented literature research, habitat assessments, and field surveys. There is potential for the following two special status species to occur within the BSA: burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*) and western yellow bat (*Lasiurus xanthinus*). In addition, due to the downstream connectivity between the Rialto Flood Control Channel to the Santa Ana River, Critical Habitat for the Santa Ana sucker, a discussion of the species is included below; the species does not have potential to occur within the BSA. Further information on each species is as follows:

Burrowing Owl: Burrowing owl is not a state or Federally listed species, but is a CDFW Species of Special Concern. On April 3, 2013 Dokken Engineering biologist Angela Scudiere performed a general biological survey of the project area as well as a habitat assessment for burrowing owl. The habitat assessment found that BSA is almost exclusively comprised of urban landscaping and hardscape. There are a few isolated vacant parcels which are surrounded by urban development. The parcels contain sparse vegetation that could potentially provide low quality habitat for the species; these areas are very disturbed by recent anthropogenic activities such as trash dumping, use by off road vihicles, tilled soils for weed control and pedestrian trails. Vacant parcels generally had compacted soils which would be generally unsuitable for creation of new burrows. No evidence of burrowing owl, burrowing owl sign, or burrows (active or inactive) were identified. The closest CNDDB occurrence is approximately 2/3 miles south-west of the BSA and it was recorded in 2007.

The habitat assessment has determined that the isolated vacant parcels within the BSA are not expected to provide suitable nesting or foraging burrowing owl habitat and the likelihood of encountering a burrowing owl during construction is very low. However, due to the CNDDB occurrence less than one mile away from the project location, preconstruction surveys for burrowing owl will be performed to identify if conditions have changed since the habitat assessment was done, and to confirm that burrowing owl are absent from the BSA. To avoid potential impacts to burrowing owl, avoidance and minimization measures will be implemented and are discussed in the section below.

Western yellow bat: Western yellow bat is not a state or Federally listed species, but is a CDFW species of special concern. The species typically roosts in riparian areas of desert washes or in palm oases but has been known to adapt to palm trees in landscapes. Yards within the BSA contain palm trees and the nearest CNDDB occurrence of western yellow bat is less than three miles from the BSA. Because the species has the potential to occur within the BSA, avoidance and minimization measures have been incorporated into the project design and are discussed in the section below.

Santa Ana sucker: The Rialto Flood Control Channel that flows through the BSA does not have the potential to support the federally threatened Santa Ana sucker and the project will not directly impact the species. However, the Rialto Flood Control Channel flows into the Santa Ana River approximately 3 miles downstream of the project area, which is designated Santa Ana

sucker Critical Habitat. The Rialto Flood Control Channel, among other tributaries to the Santa Ana River, provides sedimentary deposits necessary to support the Santa Ana sucker's life processes. The project has some potential to indirectly affect sedimentary transport into the Santa Ana River by extending the existing culverts and placing additional concrete lining under Randall Avenue. However, the amount of sediment removed from the system by the placement of the proposed fills would be very small and would not alter the capacity of the existing facility from transporting sediment down channel. Therefore, the project is not expected to affect the Santa Ana River system's potential to receive adequate downstream sediment transport. Further, implementation of project BMP's would avoid additional downstream effects to the Santa Ana River. Therefore, the project is expected to have no effect to the Santa Ana sucker or it's Critical Habitat.

Migratory Birds: Migratory nesting birds, protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and similar provisions under CDFW code, have the potential to nest within the BSA. During the biological surveys, no nesting birds were observed but the BSA contains scattered trees and disturbed annual grassland that provide potentially suitable nesting habitat for protected bird species. Avoidance and minimization measures have been incorporated into project design to minimize and avoid potential project related impacts to nesting birds.

b) No Impact. No riparian habitat or other sensitive habitat occurs within the BSA. The habitats to be directly impacted by the proposed project consists of landscaped areas, sparsely vegetated areas and heavily disturbed areas. The Rialto Flood Control Channel is regularly maintained to remove vegetation and prevent blockages in the flood control/stormwater system.

c) Less than Significant Impact: As part of the proposed widening of Randall Avenue, direct impacts will occur to the Rialto Flood Control Channel which runs perpendicular to Randall Avenue between Cactus Avenue and Lilac Avenue. This flood channel is considered Waters of the U.S. because it is a tributary to the Santa Ana River, 3 miles downstream. The project includes a widening of the existing culvert under Randall Avenue which will result in earth, concrete, and pipe being placed in Waters of the U.S. As such, the City of Rialto will request a Section 404 Nationwide 14 Permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) to ensure these impacts to Waters of the U.S. remain less than significant. A Section 401 Water Quality Certification from the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board and Section 1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement from the California Department of Fish and Wildlife will also be required as this flood control channel is also considered Waters of the State. The City of Rialto will obtain these permit authorizations prior to the start of construction of the proposed project.

d) Less Than Significant Impact. The Rialto Flood Control Channel flows through the BSA and only a slight widening of the culverts under Randall Avenue is anticipated. Although some native wildlife have the potential to utilize the channel as a migratory corridor through the region, habitats within and adjacent to the channel are disturbed and developed and have a strong human presence. No fish species are known to occur within the BSA. Any impacts to wildlife migrations associated with project construction would be temporary. At project completion, full usage of the channel as a migration corridor would be restored to its current condition.

e) No Impact: In accordance with Rialto Municipal Code 11.08.070, written permission will be obtained prior to removal of trees along South Riverside Avenue. This will ensure full compliance with local tree regulations.

f) No Impact: The project is not located within the limits of a habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan.

Avoidance, Minimization, and/or Mitigation Measures

The following measures will be implemented:

BIO-1: A preconstruction survey for burrowing owl consistent with the 2012 CDFW staff report on burrowing owl mitigation will be conducted within 1-2 weeks before the start of construction. If burrowing owls are not detected, no further measures will be required.

If burrowing owls are observed within 500 feet of the project area the following will be implemented:

- Occupied burrows must not be disturbed during the breeding season (February 1st to August 31st) unless the project biologist verifies through noninvasive methods that either: 1) the birds have not begun egg-laying and incubation; or 2) that juveniles from the occupied burrows are foraging independently and are capable of independent survival. Burrowing owl burrows must not be disturbed until the project biologist verifies they have been cleared.

- No fumigation, use of treated bait or other methods for poisoning nuisance animals in the area where burrowing owls are known to occur;

- A Burrowing Owl Mitigation and Monitoring Report must be reviewed and approved by the CDFW prior to any disturbance of burrowing owls.

BIO-2: Erosion Control Measures must be implemented during construction. To minimize the mobilization of sediment to adjacent water bodies, the following erosion-control and sediment-control measures will be included in the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to be included in the construction specifications, based on standard Caltrans measures and standard dust-reduction measures.

Soil exposure must be minimized through the use of temporary BMPs, groundcover, and stabilization measures. The contractor must conduct periodic maintenance of erosion-control and sediment-control measures.

BIO-3: To conform to water quality requirements, the SWPPP must include the following:

- Vehicle maintenance, staging and storing equipment, materials, fuels, lubricants, solvents, and other possible contaminants as well as equipment washing must be conducted a minimum of 50 feet outside of the Rialto Flood Control Channel;

- Equipment used in and around the Rialto Flood Control Channel must be in good working order and free of dripping or leaking engine fluids;

- The project proponent must prepare a spill prevention and clean-up plan;

- Construction work must be conducted according to site-specific construction plans that minimize the potential for sediment input to the Rialto Flood Control Channel, and;

- Any surplus concrete rubble, asphalt, or other debris from construction must be taken to an approved disposal site.

BIO-4: A pre-construction nesting bird survey must be conducted by the project biologist within the BSA no more than three (3) days prior to ground disturbing or vegetation removal activities. Within 2 weeks of the nesting bird survey, all vegetation cleared by the project biologist must be removed.

A minimum 100 foot no-disturbance buffer will be established around any active song bird nest and a 250 foot no-disturbance buffer will be established around any raptor nest to limit the impacts of construction activities. The contractor must immediately stop work in the nesting area until the appropriate buffer is established and is prohibited from conducting work that could disturb the birds (as determined by the project biologist and in coordination with wildlife agencies) in the buffer area until the project biologist determines the young have fledged.

BIO-5: To minimize direct mortality to tree roosting bats, each palm tree requiring removal must be trimmed using a two-step process conducted over two consecutive days. The Contractor must only trim the outermost fronds for each individual tree on the first day; innermost fronds must not be trimmed. On the second day the remaining fronds on each tree will be removed. All fronds must only be manually trimmed using chainsaws- no dozers, backhoes, cranes, or other heavy equipment is permitted. Should bats emerge during the tree trimming, trimming activities willl temporarily cease at the individual tree until bats are no longer actively emerging from the tree. A survey within 2 weeks of tree removal will be conducted to detect if bats are using trees for roosting. If bats are using trees for roosting, trees must be removed during March 1 – April 15 or August 31 – October 15.

BIO-6: All trash must be kept in wildlife-proof receptacles and any non-natural food and water sources must not be left unattended for the duration of the project construction.

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

Regulatory Setting

CEQA, through Public Resources Code §21083.2, requires planning agencies to determine if a project may have a significant effect on historical resources or unique archaeological resources. Public Resources Code §21083.2 also provides that if it is demonstrated that a project will have a substantial adverse change to historic resources, the impact must be addressed in an environmental impact report. Public Resources Code §15064.5 defines a substantial adverse change "as physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired."

In addition, Public Resources Code §15064.5 requires consideration of potential impacts to resources that are listed or qualify for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). CEQA (Public Resource Code §5024) created the California Register, which includes historical resources that are listed automatically by virtue of their appearance on, or eligibility for, certain other lists of important resources and incorporates resources that have been nominated by application and listed after public hearing. Also included are historical resources listed as a result of the State Historical Resources Commission's evaluation in accordance with specific criteria and procedures.

Under CEQA, Public Resources Code, §21060.5, historical resources are considered part of the environment. CEQA (Public Resource Code §21084.4) defines an "'historical resource' as including, but not limited to, any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California."

Public Resources Code § 21083.2(g) defines a unique archaeological resource as an archaeological artifact, object, or site that can be clearly demonstrated to: “a) contain information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information, b) has a special or particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or best available example of its type, or c) it is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.”

Methodology

Dokken Engineering cultural resources staff conducted archaeological investigations for the Project Area Limits (PAL) for the Randall Avenue Widening Project. Archaeological investigations included a search of archaeological site records and reports on file at the San Bernardino Archaeological Information Center (SBAIC), consultation letters to Native American groups, and a pedestrian field survey by a qualified archaeologist. The record search noted which areas of the PAL had been previously surveyed and the locations of previously recorded resources within a half mile of the PAL. Based on SBAIC archaeological information, there are two previously recorded sites within the PAL along Valley Boulevard.

Existing Setting

The land around Rialto was settled in 1854 by pioneers coming from San Bernardino. They settled in areas near the river to plant grapes. In 1887, two major events took place to shape the city: the Semitropic Land and Water Company purchased 25,000 acres of land and began developing town sites, and the Santa Fe line between San Bernardino and Pasadena was built. Town sites were placed along this connector line. A group of Methodists seeking to build a college settled one town site, and this became the city of Rialto. Citrus groves were planted throughout the area and the town continued to grow steadily (City of Rialto 2011). By 1915, San Bernardino County citrus production was valued at roughly 30 million dollars, accounting for approximately 15 percent of the entire states 200 million dollar citrus industry. In Rialto alone, there were approximately 6000 acres devoted to production serviced by seven packing houses along the Santa Fe railway. This industry can be accredited for the survival of Rialto which attracted numerous growers and acted as a center for packing houses for the citrus industry. Beginning in the mid-20th century, the industry tapered, being replaced by more urbanization and a varied economic livelihood.

Affected Environment

The area around Randall Avenue was dominated by orchards until the late 1940s, and the orchards are almost completely gone by 1980, replaced by commercial businesses, housing developments, or left vacant. The one exception being the empty lot on the western end of the PAL where a few trees survived until the early 1990s. According to historic aerial photographs, the Randall Avenue had an increasing number of homes as time progressed. The urban expansion of Rialto traveled east to west, taking more agricultural land as the decades progressed.



V:\2067 Rialto Randall\Cultural\2067 Randall PAL ISMND.mxd

Source: USA Topo Map; Dokken Engineering 11/30/2016; Created By: timc

0 250 500 750 1,000 Feet

Figure 5
Cultural Resources Project Area Limits
Randall Avenue Widening
City Project No. 140809
City of Rialto, San Bernardino County, California

Discussion

a) No Impact. As documented in the Cultural Resources Report prepared for the project none of the previously recorded resources were recommended to be eligible for the National or the California registers were located within or immediately adjacent to the PAL.

b) Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated. The archaeological field survey was conducted by Mr. Namat Hosseinion, M.A. (Archaeologist) on June 12, 2014, for the purpose of identifying and recording archaeological resources. The field survey did not identify any prehistoric or historic archaeological resources within or near the PAL. A supplemental survey was conducted on November 3, 2016 to include assessor's parcel number 013-203-113 into the PAL for drainage improvements. No archaeological resources were identified during the supplemental survey.

The review of the previously recorded resources, archaeological survey reports, historic maps, and other historic data on file at the SBAIC suggest that although the project vicinity has a high potential for both historic built environment resources and historic archaeological resources, the PAL retains a low potential for prehistoric archaeological resources. This is due in part to the shear amount of demolition and new construction conducted throughout the PAL and also in part to a lack of permanent water source accessibility in the immediate area.

In addition, although the project area is comprised of aeolian and deep alluvium deposits, the area has a low potential for buried archaeology due to extensive subsurface modifications from past roadway construction and maintenance, buried utilities construction and installation, building foundations construction, and routine discing of vacant lots.

Measures CUL-1, CUL-2, and CUL-3 will ensure the project shall not impact a previously recorded or unrecorded archaeological resource.

c) No Impact. The soils in the project area consist of a series of overlapping alluvial and aeolian deposits. The youngest of these are alluvial fans issuing from the mountains to the north, while older alluvial deposits were created by Plio- Pleistocene lake drainage through the Santa Ana Basin. Areas of windblown sand exist to the eastern portion of Rialto (specifically, Delhi Sands). The change in soil structure around the San Jacinto fault is visible to the northeast of Rialto, where soils are made up of young and old wash deposits. Based on previous disturbance from existing roads and utilities and anticipated excavation depths, the project is not anticipated to impact paleontological or geological resources.

d) Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated. Disturbance to human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries, is not anticipated because the project site is already highly disturbed from existing roadways and development. Minimization Measures CUL-2 and CUL-3 would further avoid effects on human remains.

Avoidance, Minimization, and/or Mitigation Measures

The following measures will be implemented to minimize potential impacts.

CUL-1: If previously unidentified cultural materials are unearthed during project activities, work shall be halted in that area until an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards in Archaeology can assess the significance of the discovery and develop a plan for documentation and removal of resources, if necessary.

CUL-2: If human remains are discovered, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that further disturbances and activities shall cease in any area or nearby area suspected to overlie remains, and the County Coroner contacted. Pursuant to Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5097.98, if the remains are thought to be Native American, the coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission who will then notify the Most Likely Descendent. Further provisions of PRC 5097.98 are to be followed as applicable.

CUL-3: If prehistoric cultural resources and/or human remains are encountered during the project, the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians should be contacted, as per their request during Native American Consultation.

VI. Geology and Soils: Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	☐	☒	☐	☐
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	☐	☒	☐	☐
iv) Landslides?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	☐	☒	☐	☐
c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

a(i) Less Than Significant Impact. The project is not located within an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone (California Division of Mines and Geology, 1977) or near any other known fault. As such the potential for earthquakes in the project area is considered low.

a(ii-iii) Less Than Significant Impact Incorporated. Construction and design of the proposed project would be in compliance with current construction and seismic codes and standards as discussed in minimization measure GEO-1, which would reduce potential seismic hazard risks to acceptable levels.

a(iv) No Impact. The project is in a flat area, approximately 9 miles southeast of the nearest mountain range. As a result of existing relatively flat topography, landslides are unlikely to occur in the project area.

b) Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. Ground disturbance from the project would be largely at the existing roadway. There would a minor loss of topsoil along the roadway. Soil erosion would be minimized through standard erosion control Best Management Practices with the implementation of GEO-2.

c) Less Than Significant Impact. The construction and design of the project would be consistent with seismic codes and standards. The site has generally flat topography and on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse is not anticipated.

d) No Impact. Expansive soils have not been identified in the project area.

e) No Impact. The proposed project does not include the use of septic tanks.

Avoidance, Minimization, and/or Mitigation Measures

GEO-1: Construction and design of the proposed project shall be in compliance with current construction and seismic codes and standards, which would reduce potential seismic hazard risks to acceptable levels. Specific design and construction measures recommended in subsequent geotechnical studies to reduce geologic or seismic hazards shall be implemented. Subsequent geotechnical studies shall be completed prior to completion of final design for the proposed project.

GEO-2: BMPs include any facilities and methods used to remove, reduce, or prevent storm water runoff pollutants from entering receiving waters. Erosion control methods, temporary and permanent BMPs, and improvement of drainage facilities along the roadway would minimize impacts from storm water runoff. A Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and NPDES-compliant measures would ensure no adverse impacts would occur to water quality associated with the project.

VII. Greenhouse Gas Emissions: Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	☐	☐	☒	☐

a) Less than Significant Impact. No new long-term greenhouse gas emissions are anticipated, as the project would not substantially increase capacity or substantially increase vehicle miles traveled or vehicle hours traveled.

b) Less than Significant Impact. Existing CO_2 emissions are estimated to be 4.9 tons/year. While CO_2 emissions are estimated to increase in the future to 7.5 tons/year by 2035, it would be due to increases in traffic from general growth and not from the proposed project itself. The Average Daily Traffic is the same for the No-Build and Build Alternative. The No-Build Alternative and Build Alternative would result in similar CO_2 emissions in the Design Year 2035 as shown in Table 3.

Table 4. CO_2 Emissions Estimate in Tons/Year

Existing	No-Build Year 2035	Build Year 2035
4.9	7.5	7.5
Source: Estimated using CT-EMFAC v5.0 Model; Existing ADT = 7,040 and Year 2035 ADT = 26,138		

Avoidance, Minimization, and/or Mitigation Measures
No mitigation is required.

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

a) Less than Significant Impact. The project would not result in significant new routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. The street improvements would accommodate future planned traffic in the vicinity resulting from retail/commercial land uses.

b) Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated. Upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment are not expected based on background research of hazardous materials in the project vicinity and implementation of precautionary measures. Based on a records search (Environmental Data Resources (EDR), (2013) for the project, hazardous waste handlers and fuel spill incidents within 1-mile of the project are not anticipated to have an effect on the project. The following sites were mapped on or adjacent to the street improvements project: Daniel Automotive Towing was located on 412 West San Bernardino Avenue, the West Valley Water District Well #42 is located on 295 West San Bernardino Avenue, Basel Hi Touch Carpet Cleaning is on 2069 San Bernardino Avenue, Crestview Convalescent Hospital is located on 1471 South Riverside Avenue, and Walmart on 1610 South Riverside Avenue. The automotive towing company appears to have been associated with a residence and is no longer an active permit; the Valley Water District has an operating permit from the County; the Touch Carpet Cleaning was a previous cleaner; Crestview Convalescent Hospital previously handled CO2 tanks, and Walmart has an above ground petroleum storage. These activities have low potential of affecting or being affected by the proposed project.

The EDR records search also indicated five sites within 1 mile of the project site listed in the California Department of Toxic Substances Control's Site Mitigation and Brownfields Reuse Program's EnviroStor database which identifies sites that have known contamination or sites for which there may reasons to investigate further. These sites are the WDLJ South Property on 1485 South Willow Street; Cactus Middle School on Valley Boulevard/Cactus Avenue; Filter Recycling Services on 180 Monte Avenue; SFPP, L.P. on 2359 S. Riverside Avenue; and Southern Pacific Transportation on 19100 Slover Avenue.

A Remedial Action Plan was implemented at the WDLJ South Property. The remedial actions consisted of excavation, transport, and disposal of soil affected with elevated levels of lead and Total Recoverable Petroleum Hydrocarbons. Cleanup activities were completed in 2013.

The Cactus Middle School (36010034) site is currently vacant and was historically utilized for agricultural purposes. No contaminants were found on the site and no further action is needed as of August 29, 2002 according to the EnviroStor records. The Southern Pacific Transportation Company (36370027) site consisted of potential diesel, gas, and motor oil potential contaminants from rail road maintenance activities. Since 1979 control measures were installed to prevent future spills and the site's status is "no further action" as of April 14, 1995. Due to the distance of these sites (1/2 mi and 1 mi, respectively) from the project and the cleanup statuses, no impacts from or to the project are anticipated.

According to EnviroStor records, Filter Recycling Services, Inc (CAD982444481) is approximately ½ mi south of the project on the other side of Interstate 10 and is permitted for storage of hazardous wastes. Due to the distance and permitted activities at the facility, no impacts to or from the site is anticipated. and SFPP, L.P. The SFPP, L.P. (71002535) is approximately 1 mi south of the project on the other side of Interstate 10. Due to the distance from the project, no impacts to or from the project area anticipated.

A visual survey of the project area was conducted on July, 10, 2013. There were no indications of stained soils or hazardous materials spills in the project area.

Based on the governmental records search, aerial photograph and topographic map review and visual site survey, no Recognized Environmental Conditions are within the project limits. HAZ-1 and HAZ-2 would be implemented for any previously unknown hazardous waste/material encountered during construction.

c) Less than Significant Impact. The project is not anticipated to expose the public to any greater risk to hazardous materials. Schools within approximately ¼ mi north of the project include Simpson Elementary School, 1050 South Lilac Avenue, Rialto, CA and Joe Baca Middle School, 16640 S. Lilac Ave., Bloomington, CA.

d) No Impact. Per the EDR (2014) database search, the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) Envirostor database (2014), the proposed project is not on a site included in the list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5, which is also known as the Cortese List.

e) No Impact. The project is not within an airport land use plan nor is it within 2 miles of a public airport. The nearest public airport is Rialto Municipal Airport, which is approximately 3.5 mi northwest (AirNav, 2014).

f) No Impact. The project is not within the vicinity of a privately-owned airport or airstrip. The nearest privately-owned airport or airstrip is the Andy Jackson Airpark, approximately 8 mi northeast.

g) Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated. During construction, temporary impacts to public services such as fire, police, or emergency medical response would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated. HAZ-3 would allow emergency vehicles through the project area through traffic control and a detour plan.

h) No Impact. The project site is adjacent to commercial and residential land uses. No proposed project components are adjacent to or within wildlands.

Avoidance, Minimization, and/or Mitigation Measures
The following measures will be implemented:

HAZ-1: As is the case for any project that proposes excavation, the potential exists for unknown hazardous contamination to be revealed during project construction (such as previously undetected petroleum hydrocarbon contamination from nearby sources or potential explosive threat if a gas pipeline is ruptured during construction). For any previously unknown hazardous waste/material encountered during construction, standard procedures for unknown hazardous waste/ material shall be followed. Underground Service Alert will have to be notified if there is any digging involved at least 2 working days prior to excavation by calling 811 to ensure that utility owners mark the locations of underground transmission lines and facilities.

HAZ-2: There may be instances in which hazardous waste has gone undetected. A note would be placed in the resident engineer's file to alert construction crews to the possibility of undetected hazardous waste and/or soil contamination. If soil discoloration, odor or fumes are encountered during construction, work should be stopped and the resident engineer informed.

HAZ-3: Emergency vehicle access would be maintained through traffic control, stage construction, and if necessary, a detour plan.

IX. Hydrology and Water Quality: Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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 substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?	☐	☒	☐	☐
f) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
h) Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
j) Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow	☐	☐	☐	☒

a) Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed project will not violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements. Potential increase in storm water runoff would be minimal. The existing watershed area contributing runoff across the project is approximately 1,000 acres consisting of mainly residential and commercial development. The amount of new impervious area as a result of this project is approximately 1.25 acres. The additional impervious area would not change the land type or impact the runoff coefficient of the overall watershed area. The additional impervious area would have a negligible impact on the overall peak flows from the large contributing watershed.

The proposed project would not degrade water quality. As in the existing condition, storm water run-off in the proposed condition will be conveyed through the project site as surface runoff. Surface flow will be contained within the street section during lower flow events and will overtop the curbs and continue as overland flow during higher flow events.

b) No Impact. The project does not propose activities requiring permanent increases in groundwater use. No buildings are proposed.

c) No Impact. The project will not alter the existing drainage patterns of the project site or overall area in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site. As in the existing condition, storm water run-off in the proposed condition will be conveyed through the project site as surface runoff. Surface flow will be contained within the street section during lower flow events and will overtop the curbs and continue as overland flow during higher flow events.

d) No Impact. The project will not substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in increased flooding on- or off-site. In the existing condition, surface flow will be contained within the street section during lower flow events. During larger storm events, surface flow will overtop the curbs and continue as overland flow. In the proposed condition, the flow patterns are the same.

The project would add approximately 1.25 acres of impervious area, which is only 0.1% of the total contributing watershed. The potential for on- or off-site areas to flood during larger storm events is not impacted as a result of the minimal increase in impervious area resulting from this project.

e) Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. The federal Clean Water Act (CWA) establishes requirements for the discharge of urban runoff from Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4) under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program. On January 29, 2010, the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) issued Permit Order No. R8-2010-0036 to authorize the discharge of urban runoff from MS4 facilities in San Bernardino County within the Santa Ana River watershed.

As a condition of the permit, a Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) document must be prepared for new development and significant redevelopment projects. Since the Randall Avenue Improvement Project is a public transportation project, a functionally equivalent document to the WQMP will be prepared as directed in the San Bernardino County Municipal Stormwater Management Program Transportation Project BMP Guidance. The Guidance applies to public transportation projects in the area covered by the Santa Ana Region MS4 Permit, which involve the construction of new transportation surfaces or the improvement of existing transportation surfaces. See mitigation measure HYD-1 and HYD-2.

A BMP feasibility analysis will be completed for the project to determine to what extent BMP techniques such as drainage swales and permeable pavements will be applicable for the project. To minimize potential erosion impacts during construction, Best Management Practices would be implemented. See mitigation measure HYD-3.

f) Less Than Significant Impact. Since water quality impacts from the proposed project are limited to storm water flows and the minimal addition of roadway runoff, no adverse impacts to groundwater or surface water are anticipated. The proposed project would have a less than significant impact on water quality.

g) No Impact. The project does not propose to build housing.

h) Less Than Significant Impact. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Maps indicate that the project is outside the 100-year flood zone. The project vicinity is designated as "Zone X" by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (2008). The project would require an extension of the existing culvert where Randall Avenue crosses the Rialto Flood Control Channel; however, these improvements would not impact the floodplain, nor would it impede or redirect flows in the channel. Capacity is not expected to substantially change after the culvert extension has been constructed.

i) No Impact. The project is widening a portion of Randall Avenue, and does not include changes to levees or dams. The project does not change the existing conditions in anyway that would 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.

j) No Impact. The project site is not subject to seiche, tsunami, or mudflow. The nearest lake is Secombe Lake, approximately 5.5 mi to the northeast. The project is not subject to tsunami because it is approximately 46 mi inland. The site is located in a generally flat area approximately 6 mi from hills and mountains and is not subject to mudflow.

Avoidance, Minimization, and/or Mitigation Measures

The following measures will be implemented:

WQ-1: The Project will comply with requirements set forth in National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit, Order No. R8-2010-0036, NPDES No. CAS618036, Section XIV "Municipal Construction Projects."

WQ-2: Prior to the commencement of any construction activities, the project will develop and implement a functionally equivalent document to the Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) as outlined in the San Bernardino County Municipal Stormwater Management Program Transportation Project BMP Guidance, a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), a monitoring program that is specific for the construction project, and any other reports or plans required under the General Construction Activity Storm Water Permit.

WQ-3: BMPs include any facilities and methods used to remove, reduce, or prevent storm water runoff pollutants from entering receiving waters. Erosion control methods, temporary and permanent BMPs, and improvement of drainage facilities along the roadway would minimize impacts from storm water runoff. The SWPPP and NPDES-compliant measures would ensure no adverse impacts would occur to water quality associated with the Build Alternative.

X. Land Use and Planning: Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Physically divide an established community?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

a) No Impact. The project does not physically divide an established community as no new barriers would be introduced with the project. The project widens already existing streets.

b) No Impact. The project does not conflict with the City's General Plan (2010), including the Land Use Element and Circulation Element. As discussed in the project description, the roadway would be widened to a non-standard 88-foot typical width to conform to roadway widening and improvements adjacent to the project area, but Randall Avenue would remain a Collector Road and additional capacity is not proposed with this project.

Although the project includes minor acquisitions of for ROW, the project does not propose any change to adjacent property land use designations of the City's General Plan, nor zoning.

Partial sliver acquisitions are anticipated to be necessary on 7 parcels and temporary construction easements would be needed on numerous parcels throughout the project area. The specifics of these acquisitions will be coordinated during the right-of-way phase of the project and no substantial changes to adjacent zoning would take place. Right-of-way acquisition is expected to be minor and no properties would be modified such that they would result in the creation of a non-conforming parcel related to their existing Land Use and Zoning designations.

The project is 46 miles inland, outside the coastal zone. Coastal zoning requirements are not applicable. The project is also not located within an adopted Specific Plan.

c) No Impact. Currently, there are no applicable habitat conservation plans or natural community conservation plans.

Avoidance, Minimization, and/or Mitigation Measures
No mitigation is required.

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

a,b) No Impact. While portions of the project are within areas designated as MRZ-2 ("where geologic data indicate that significant PCC-Grade aggregate resources are present") or MRZ-3 ("containing known or inferred mineral occurrences of undetermined mineral resource significance), the affected roads have been designated for the transportation circulation system and these issues were addressed in the City's General Plan.

Avoidance, Minimization, and/or Mitigation Measures
No mitigation is required.

XII. Noise: Would the project result in:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	☐	☒	☐	☐
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Fundamentals of Sound

Sound is mechanical energy transmitted by pressure waves in a compressible medium such as air. Noise is generally defined as unwanted or excessive sound, which can vary in intensity by over one million times within the range of human hearing; therefore, a logarithmic scale, known as the decibel scale (dB), is used to quantify sound intensity.

Sound is characterized by both its amplitude and frequency (or pitch). The human ear does not hear all frequencies equally. In particular, the ear deemphasizes low and very high frequencies. To better approximate the sensitivity of human hearing, the A-weighted decibel scale (dBA) has been developed. On this scale, the human range of hearing extends from approximately 3 dBA to around 140 dBA. Table 5 includes examples of A-weighted noise levels from common indoor and outdoor activities.

Table 5. Typical A-Weighted Noise Levels

Common Outdoor Noise	Noise	Common Indoor Noise

	Level (dBA)	
	— 110 —	Rock band (noise to some, music to others)
Jet fly-over at 1000 feet		
	— 100 —	
Gas lawn mower at 3 feet		
	— 90 —	
Diesel truck at 50 feet at 50 mph		Food blender at 3 feet
	— 80 —	Garbage disposal at 3 feet
Noisy urban area, daytime		
Gas lawn mower, 100 feet	— 70 —	Vacuum cleaner at 10 feet
Commercial area		Normal speech at 3 feet
Heavy traffic at 300 feet	— 60 —	
		Large business office
Quiet urban daytime	— 50 —	Dishwasher in neighboring room
Quiet urban nighttime	— 40 —	Theater, large conference room (background)
Quiet suburban nighttime		
	— 30 —	Library
Quiet rural nighttime		Bedroom at night
	— 20 —	
		Broadcast/recording studio
	— 10 —	
Lowest threshold of human hearing	— 0 —	Lowest threshold of human hearing

Source: Caltrans 1998.

Using the decibel scale, sound levels from two or more sources cannot be directly added together to determine the overall sound level. Rather, the combination of two sounds at the same level yields an increase of 3 dBA. The smallest recognizable change in sound levels is approximately 1 dBA. A 3-dBA increase is generally considered perceptible, whereas a 5-dBA increase is readily perceptible. A 10-dBA increase is judged by most people as an approximate doubling of the sound loudness.

Two of the primary factors that reduce levels of environmental sounds are increasing the distance between the sound source to the receiver and having intervening obstacles such as walls, buildings, or terrain features between the sound source and the receiver. Factors that act to increase the loudness of environmental sounds include moving the sound source closer to the receiver, sound enhancements caused by reflections, and focusing caused by various meteorological conditions.

There are a number of metrics used to characterize community noise exposure, which fluctuate constantly over time. One such metric, the equivalent sound level (L_{eq}), represents a constant sound that, over the specified period, has the same sound energy as the time-varying sound. Noise exposure over a longer period of time is often evaluated based on the Community Noise Level (CNEL). CNEL is a 24-hour average L_{eq} that accounts for the sensitivity to noise during evening and nighttime hours. CNEL is calculated by adding 5 dBA to sound levels in the

evening (7:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.) and adding 10 dBA to sound levels at night (10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.)

Regulatory Setting

Traffic Noise
The Noise Element of the City of Rialto General Plan (2010) includes standards and guidelines for identifying and controlling transportation noise sources. In particular, Policy NO-5-11 identifies measures to minimize the impacts of roadway improvement projects that are not directly tied to a particular development project. The City's outdoor activity areas identified below do not apply to front yards where levels of noise can vary throughout the day, and instead apply to backyards where individuals are more likely to gather. For the purposes of CEQA, a significant traffic noise impact would result if the proposed Cactus Avenue, Valley Boulevard, Linden Avenue Widening Project exceeds the following standards:

- Where existing traffic noise levels are less than 60 dBA CNEL at the outdoor activity areas of noise-sensitive uses, a +5 dB CNEL increase in noise levels due to a roadway improvement project would be considered significant.

- Where existing traffic noise levels range between 60 and 65 dBA CNEL at the outdoor activity areas of noise-sensitive uses, a +3 dB CNEL increase in noise levels due to a roadway improvement project would be considered significant.

- Where existing traffic noise levels are greater than 65 dBA CNEL at the outdoor activity areas of noise-sensitive uses, a +1.5 dB CNEL increase in noise levels due to a roadway improvement project would be considered significant.

Construction Noise Regulations
Noise from construction activities is addressed in the City of Rialto's Municipal Code. Specifically, Chapter 9.50.070, Disturbances from Construction Activity, states that construction shall be limited to the hours of 7 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Monday through Friday and Saturdays from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. between October 1st through April 30th and 6 a.m. to 7 p.m. Monday through Friday and Saturday 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. between May 1st through September 30th, whenever such activity is adjacent to residential uses. Construction is not permitted on Sunday or State holidays during any time of the year.

Existing Noise Environment

Noise Sensitive Land Uses
Noise-sensitive land uses are generally defined to include: places where people sleep, such as residences, hospitals, and hotels; institutional land uses where it is important to avoid interference with speech or reading, including schools, libraries, and churches; and outdoor areas where quiet is fundamental to its specific use (i.e. amphitheaters and National Parks). Noise-sensitive receivers in the project area are single-family residences along either side of Randall Avenue and a school, Minor High School, located on the westbound side of Randall Avenue. Other, non-noise-sensitive land uses include an undeveloped lot at the northwest corner of Cactus Avenue and Randall Avenue.

Noise Measurements
Measurements of existing noise levels were taken at three sites in the project area between July 29 and July 30, 2014. The primary purpose of the measurements was to characterize existing

noise levels at noise-sensitive receivers along Randall Avenue. All of the measurement sites were located along Randall Avenue. The three measurement sites, identified as ST-1, ST-2 and ST-3, are discussed below. Figure 6 is an aerial photograph of the noise measurement sites (points labeled as R1 through R15 refer to representative sensitive land uses receivers that are evaluated later in this report).

- LT-1 was located in the backyard of the residence at 882 S. Orange Avenue. The microphone was placed approximately 50 feet from the westbound traffic lane of Randall Avenue. Sound levels were measured over a 24-hour period on July 29 and July 30, 2014.

- ST-1 was located at a vacant property near Cactus Avenue and Randall Avenue. The microphone was placed 170 feet from the westbound traffic lane of Randall Avenue. A 15-minute measurement was taken at this location during the morning of July 29, 2014.

- ST-2 was located along the eastbound side of Randall Avenue at the end of the cul-de-sac near 910 S. Clifford Avenue approximately 50 feet from the southbound lane of Randall Avenue. A 15-minute measurement was taken at this location during the morning of July 29, 2014.

- ST-3 was located along the west side of Randall Avenue at the end of the cul-de-sac near 180 W Fromer Street approximately 200 feet from the southbound lane of Randall Avenue. A 15-minute measurement was taken at this location during the morning of July 29, 2014.

Traffic on Randall Avenue was the dominant noise source at all measurement locations. Figure 7 shows the hourly sound levels at LT-1. The sound levels over the 24-hour period range from 53.8 to 66.4 dBA. The highest sound levels, which occurred during the late afternoon, were probably due to higher traffic volumes on Randall Avenue during commuting periods.



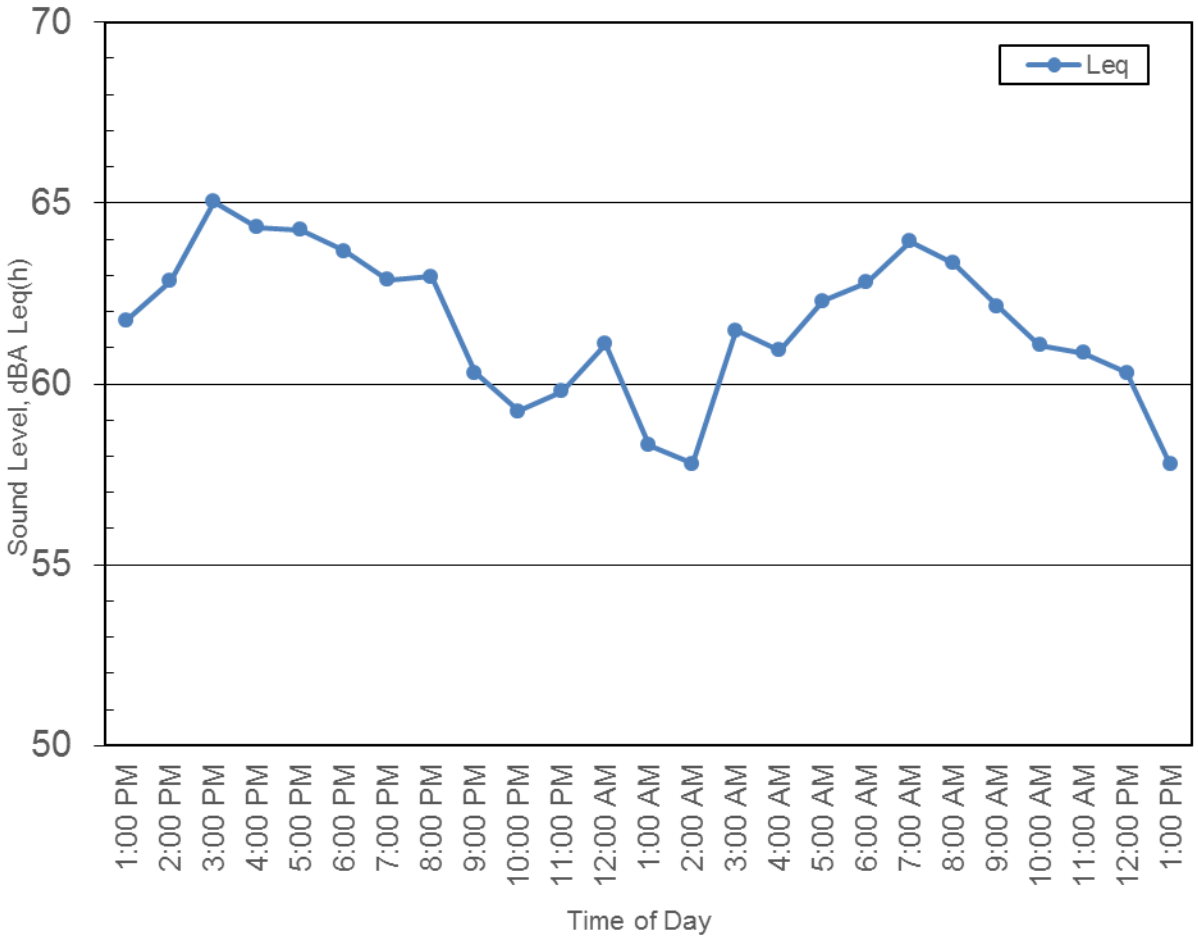
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Source: ESRI 2008; Dokken Engineering11/30/2016; Created By: timc

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Figure 6
Noise Measurement Sites and Receiver Locations
Randall Avenue Widening
City Project No. 140809
City of Rialto, San Bernardino County, California

Figure 7. Hourly Noise Levels for LT-1



A secondary purpose of the noise measurements is to calibrate the noise prediction model to account for site-specific factors that might affect the overall noise levels. Traffic counts were taken simultaneously with the noise measurement at measurement sites ST-1, ST-2 and ST-3. Using the observed volumes, speeds, and vehicle mix (% autos, medium trucks, and heavy trucks), traffic noise levels were modeled at both measurement sites. By comparing the measured data to the modeled data, it is possible to estimate how accurately the model will predict noise levels at a given location. As illustrated in Table 6, the difference between the measured Leq predicted Leq at the three measurement sites range from -1.6 dB to 1.9 dB. A calibration factor is not typically applied to the traffic noise predictions when the difference between the measured and modeled values is less than 3 dB (Caltrans, 2013). However, fine-tuning of the prediction model to actual site conditions is recommended if the site conditions in the design year relative to existing conditions are not expected to change significantly. Therefore, a calibration constant, or K factor of 2 was applied to the model results.

Table 6. Summary of Noise Measurements

Parameter	LT-1	ST-1	ST-2	ST-3
Date	7/29/14	7/29/14	7/29/14	7/29/14
Start Time	10:00am	10:45am	9:45am	10:55am
Duration	24 hour	15 min	15 min	15 min
Sound Levels				
Measured	--	48.5	44.3	48.9
Predicted	--	48	42.4	50.5
Calibration (K) Factor	--	0.5	1.9	-1.6

Existing Noise Levels

Existing noise levels were estimated using TNM and traffic volumes for Randall Avenue (LSA, 2009). This data includes hour-by-hour counts of traffic by vehicle type and existing and future volumes. For the analysis, the vehicle mix was divided between automobiles, medium trucks (2-axle and 6-wheel), and heavy trucks (3+ axles).

A total of fifteen single-family residences and a school, represented by receivers R1 through R15 located on either side of Randall Avenue were selected for the noise analysis. Figure 6 is an aerial showing the locations of these noise-sensitive receivers.

Table 7 lists the predicted CNEL from traffic noise at measurement sites R1 through R15. As shown, the existing CNEL ranges from a low of 50 dBA at receivers R1 and R5, to a high of 57 dBA at receivers R8 and R15. Under Build conditions, the noise levels are highest at receivers R8 due to this receiver being closest to cross traffic from Cactus Avenue.

Table 7. Predicted CNEL Noise Levels – S. Cactus Avenue

Receiver ID	Location	Existing Noise Levels, dBA CNEL	No-Build Noise Level, dBA CNEL	Project Noise Level, dBA CNEL	Project minus Existing, dB	Project minus No-Build, dB
R1	540 W Randall Ave	50	51	50	0	-1
R2	514 W Randall Ave	52	52	51	-1	-1
R3	446 W Randall Ave	54	55	53	-1	-2
R4	418 W Randall Ave	51	51	50	-1	-1
R5	266 W Randall Ave	50	51	50	0	-1
R6	882 Orange Ave	51	52	49	-2	-3
R7	881 Orange Ave	53	53	50	-3	-3
R8	911 Cactus Ave	57	58	57	0	-1
R9	627 Randall Ave	52	52	51	-1	-1
R10	533 Randall Ave	53	54	51	-2	-3
R11	421 Randall Ave	52	52	50	-2	-2
R12	909 Milard Ave	56	56	54	-2	-2
R13	909 Clifford Ave	54	54	54	0	0
R14	243 Randall Ave	54	54	51	-3	-3
R15	119 Randall Ave	57	57	54	-3	-3

Note: R= residential receiver, I=School Receiver

Discussion

a) Less Than Significant Impact. As shown in Table 7, noise levels decrease under Build conditions over Existing. The proposed roadway improvements will move the center line of the travel lanes away from receivers resulting in a decrease in noise levels compared to No Build and Existing conditions. Therefore, the proposed project will have a less than significant impact.

Right-of-way would be acquired along the project alignment to accommodate roadway improvements. Temporary construction easements would be needed at approximately 32 parcels. Traffic would be accommodated during construction to allow movement through the area. Utility poles and underground utilities will need to be relocated to accommodate roadway widening and other improvements. In addition, sewer, water and electric/cable vaults and manholes will be adjusted to grade during construction of the proposed improvements. Potential construction staging areas have been identified at the following locations: 1) an open field in the northeast quadrant of the Randall Ave/Cactus Ave intersection, and 2) an empty lot in the southeast quadrant of the Randall Ave/Bloomington Ave/Lilac Ave intersection. All construction equipment staging and storage of construction materials will be contained within the project study area. Construction is anticipated to take 9-10 months.

Based on the types of construction activities and equipment required for the proposed project, noise levels at 50 feet from the center of construction activities would generally range from 75 to 85 dBA. The adjacent residences are located less than 50 feet and up to 150 feet from the edge of the roadway. At these distances, peak period construction noise levels are estimated to vary between 65 and 85 dBA. The potential increases in existing noise levels due to project construction would be temporary. Specifically, the construction noise would not be continuous throughout the day and construction activities would be located in front of a particular receiver for a limited time. Construction would also be restricted to between the hours as discussed previously under the Construction Noise Regulations section (see Measure NOI-1).

In addition, the contractor would be responsible for installing and maintaining effective mufflers on all construction equipment, locating equipment and staging areas as far from residences as possible, and limiting unnecessary idling of equipment; therefore, construction noise impacts are predicted to be less than significant (see Measure NOI-2).

b) Less Than Significant Impact: Potential ground borne vibration or ground borne noise levels would most likely occur as part of construction activities associated with the project. These construction activities would be temporary in nature and no persons would be exposed to these for extended periods of time; therefore, impacts associated with exposure to, or generation of, ground borne vibration or noises are considered to be less than significant.

c) Less Than Significant Impact: Between now and the design year (2035), traffic volumes are forecasted to increase along Randall Avenue without the project. Table 8 shows the predicted traffic volumes along the Randall Avenue. The proposed project will not increase traffic over No Build conditions.

Table 8. Summary of Future Traffic Volumes and Increases

	Future			Increase	
	Existing	No-Build 2035	Build 2035	Total	Project
Segment					
EB Randall Ave	160	176	176	110%	0
WB Randall Ave	114	125	125	110%	0

Traffic noise levels are predicted to decrease. Table 9 shows the predicted noise levels under the existing, Future No Project, and Future Project conditions. The decrease attributable to the project and the allowable increase are also shown in the Table 9. In general, noise levels would decrease between 1 and 3 dB as a result of the proposed project. The majority of this decrease is due to the shift in centerline placement for the roadway which moves traffic away from the receivers.

Table 9. Predicted CNEL Noise Levels

Receiver ID	Location	Existing Noise Levels, dBA CNEL	2035 Without Project Noise Level, dBA CNEL	2035 With Project Noise Level, dBA CNEL	Total	Project	Allowable	Impact
R1	540 W Randall Ave	50	51	50	0	-1	5	N
R2	514 W Randall Ave	52	52	51	-1	-1	5	N
R3	446 W Randall Ave	54	55	53	-1	-2	5	N
R4	418 W Randall Ave	51	51	50	-1	-1	5	N
R5	266 W Randall Ave	50	51	50	0	-1	5	N
R6	882 Orange Ave	51	52	49	-2	-3	5	N
R7	881 Orange Ave	53	53	50	-3	-3	5	N
R8	911 Cactus Ave	57	58	57	0	-1	5	N
R9	627 Randall Ave	52	52	51	-1	-1	5	N
R10	533 Randall Ave	53	54	51	-2	-3	5	N
R11	421 Randall Ave	52	52	50	-2	-2	5	N
R12	909 Milard Ave	56	56	54	-2	-2	5	N
R13	909 Clifford Ave	54	54	54	0	0	5	N
R14	243 Randall Ave	54	54	51	-3	-3	5	N
R15	119 Randall Ave	57	57	54	-3	-3	5	M

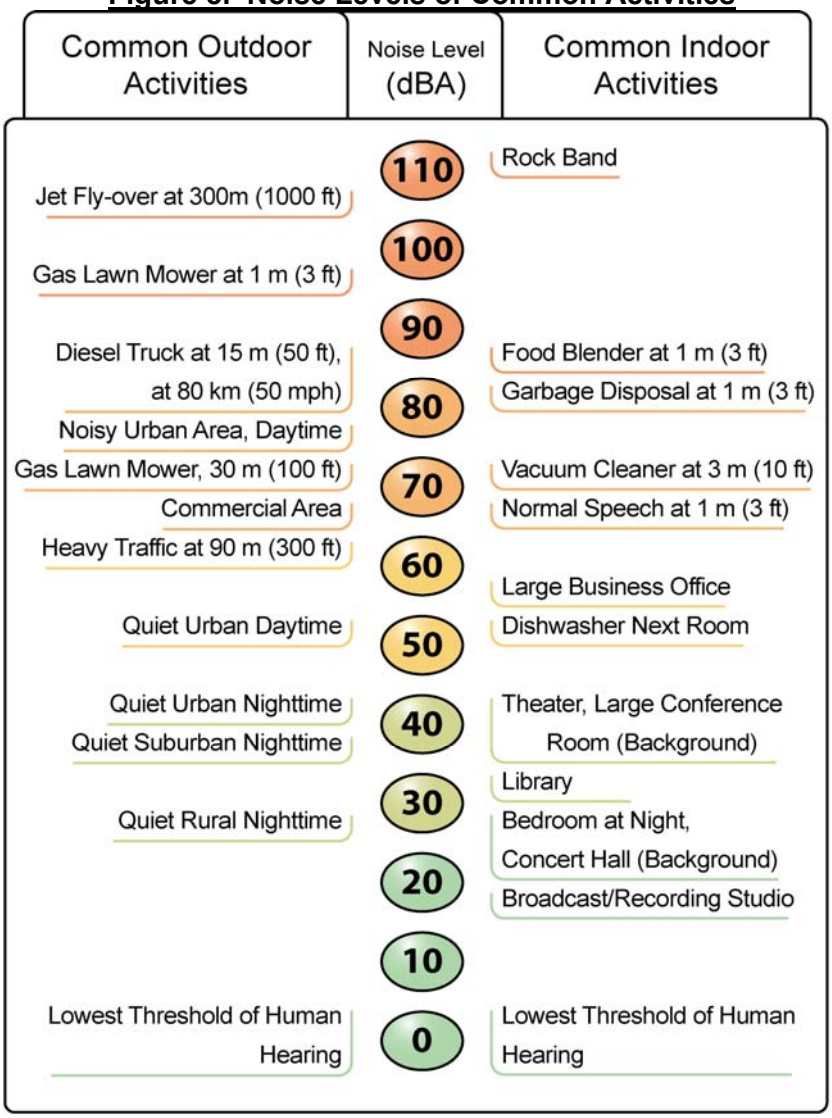
Note: R= residential receiver, I=School Receiver

As shown in Table 9, the predicted increase in noise levels at all of the receivers, is less than the impact threshold, therefore, traffic noise impacts are not predicted at these locations.

d) Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated: During construction, use of various equipment may result in elevated noise levels at the project site. Noise is anticipated from equipment such as excavators, dozers, and concrete mixer trucks. For this project, lowest

construction equipment-related noise levels would be 55 Decibel A filter (dBA) at a distance of 50 feet for sound from a pick-up truck. Highest noise levels would be up to 90 dBA (at a distance of 50 feet) for a concrete saw for pavement removal. For reference, Noise Levels of Common Activities are shown on Figure 8. Construction is anticipated to take 10 months. Construction activities will be short-term and intermittent. This is considered a less than significant impact with the inclusion of mitigation measure NOI-1 because construction would be temporary and scheduled in accordance with the City's Noise Ordinance, Ordinance 1417.

Figure 8. Noise Levels of Common Activities



e) No Impact: There are no public airstrips within the vicinity of the project area; therefore, there would be no impact associated with excessive noise levels in conjunction with public airports.

f) No Impact: There are no private airstrips within the vicinity of the project area; therefore, there would be no impact associated with excessive noise levels in conjunction with public airports.

Avoidance, Minimization, and/or Abatement Measures

The following measures will minimize potential construction noise impacts.

NOI-1: Construction shall be scheduled in accordance with the City of Rialto Municipal Code, Chapter 9.50.070 Disturbances from Construction Activity. Accordingly, the following permitted construction hours outlined under the ordinance shall be followed:

October 1st through April 30th:

Monday—Friday:	7:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.
Saturday:	8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Sunday:	No permissible hours
State holidays:	No permissible hours

May 1st through September 30th:

Monday—Friday:	6:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.
Saturday:	8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Sunday:	No permissible hours
State holidays:	No permissible hours.

NOI-2: The contractor will be responsible for installing and maintaining effective mufflers on all construction equipment, locating equipment and staging areas as far from residences as possible, and limiting unnecessary idling of equipment.

XIII. Population and Housing: Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	☒

a) No Impact. The project would not induce unanticipated population growth; rather, the street improvements would accommodate planned future growth and prevent congestion that may occur without such improvements.

b,c) No Impact. The proposed project would not displace substantial numbers of existing housing, nor would it displace substantial numbers of people. No housing is within the project footprint. While partial acquisition at 7 parcels would be needed, these are minor "sliver" portions along the roadway. Coordination with property owners would take place between the City of Rialto and property owners during final design. No full acquisitions or relocations of existing residences or businesses would be needed to complete the proposed roadway improvements.

Avoidance, Minimization, and/or Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required.

XIV. Public Services:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:	☐	☐	☒	☐
I) Fire protection?	☐	☐	☒	☐
II) Police protection?	☐	☐	☒	☐
III) Schools?	☐	☐	☒	☐
IV) Parks?	☐	☐	☒	☐
V) Other public facilities?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Adverse physical impacts associated with governmental facilities or public services would be less than significant. Fire, police protection, and other public facilities would not be impacted; potential increase in park use would be less than significant. Further details follow:

a(i,ii) Less Than Significant Impact. The nearest fire station is on 131 South Willow Avenue and the nearest police department is on 128 North Willow Avenue, both approximately 1 mi north of the project. No direct physical effect to these facilities would result. No substantial delay to fire and police services is anticipated because construction would be staged to allow for traffic to continue using the project streets. At this distance, police and fire services may also access alternate streets to reach the majority of their destinations.

a(iii) Less Than Significant Impact. There are a number of schools in the neighborhood. The nearest school is Milor High School at 266 W. Randall Avenue, which is directly adjacent to the project, with multiple access driveways from Randall Avenue. However, there is also driveway access to Milor High School from Willow Avenue. The second-closest school is Simpson Elementary School, 1050 South Lilac Avenue, approximately 0.2 mi south of the project. No direct physical effect to the school would result. Furthermore, no substantial delay in access to either school is anticipated, since construction would be staged to allow for traffic to continue using the project streets.

a(iv) Less Than Significant Impact. The nearest parks are Anderson Park (0.2 mi away) and Rialto City Park (0.5 mi away), neither of which are directly adjacent to the project. No direct effects to the parks would result.

a(v) Less Than Significant Impact. The nearest public facilities are Racquet & Fitness Center, 1243 S. Riverside Avenue and Tom Sawyer Pool, 152 E. San Bernardino Avenue. Both facilities are located approximately 0.5 mi south and neither would be impacted by the project.

Avoidance, Minimization, and/or Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required.

XV. Recreation:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒

a) Less Than Significant Impact. The use of Anderson Park, Rialto City Park, and other nearby recreational facilities is not expected to increase such that substantial physical deterioration of the facilities would occur or be accelerated. None of the facilities are directly accessed by Randall Avenue and the project is not a housing development that would bring more people to the vicinity.

b) No Impact. The project does not include recreational facilities, nor does it require the construction or expansion of such facilities.

Avoidance, Minimization, and/or Mitigation Measures
No mitigation is required.

XVI. Transportation/Traffic: Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Result in inadequate emergency access?	☐	☒	☐	☐
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?	☐	☐	☒	☐

a,b) Less than Significant Impact. As discussed in the project description, the roadway would be widened to a non-standard 88-foot typical width to conform to roadway widening and improvements adjacent to the project area, but Randall Avenue would remain a Collector Road and additional capacity is not proposed with this project. The project would improve traffic operations and reduce congestion. Construction will be staged to allow traffic to continue using the streets while the work is being performed.

c) No Impact. The street improvements would not result in new air traffic facilities. A change in air traffic patterns would not result.

d) No Impact. The street improvements stay along the existing alignments and intersections and do not include sharp curves or dangerous intersections or incompatible uses.

e) Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. During construction, temporary impacts to public services such as fire, police, or emergency medical response would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated. TRA-1 would allow emergency vehicles through the project area through traffic control, staged construction, and a detour plan.

f) Less Than Significant Impact. The street improvements are consistent with the City's General Plan Circulation Element regarding bicycle facilities and pedestrian facilities. Public transit operates a route north-south along Riverside Avenue. No substantial delay to public transit is anticipated since construction will be staged to allow traffic to continue using the streets while work is being done.

Avoidance, Minimization, and/or Mitigation Measures

TRA-1: Emergency vehicle access would be maintained by implementing traffic control, staged construction, and if necessary, a detour plan. A traffic management plan will be prepared prior to the start of construction to document the necessary traffic control and detours.

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

a,b,d,e) No Impact. Since the project is not a housing or commercial/retail development, exceedance of wastewater treatment requirements would not result and construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities would not be needed. Water supplies for construction of the project are also adequate and new or expanded entitlements are not needed. No substantial long-term additional water supplies are needed for the widened streets.

c) Less Than Significant Impact. New or expansion of storm water drainage facilities are not proposed. Potential increase in storm water runoff would be minimal. The existing watershed area contributing runoff across the project is approximately 1,000 acres consisting of mainly residential and commercial development. The amount of new impervious area as a result

of this project is approximately 1.25 acres. The additional impervious area would not change the land type or impact the runoff coefficient of the overall watershed area. The additional impervious area would have a negligible impact on the overall peak flows from the large contributing watershed.

f) Less Than Significant Impact. During construction, solid waste may be generated from removal of existing pavement; the contractor will be required to take the material to a recycler for reprocessing.

g) No Impact. The proposed project would comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste.

Avoidance, Minimization, and/or Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required.

XVIII. Mandatory Findings of Significance	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	☐	☐	☒	☐

a) Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated. As discussed in Section IV Biological Resources, no significant impacts are anticipated with the inclusion of appropriate avoidance, minimization and/or mitigation measures. Inclusion of these measures will ensure that the project will 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, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of rare or endangered plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal.

b) Less Than Significant Impact. No environmental effects were identified in the initial study which indicates the project will have impacts that achieve short term goals to the disadvantage of long term environmental goals.

c) Less Than Significant Impact. No substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly, are anticipated. Construction noise would be minimized through timing restrictions.

Avoidance, Minimization, and/or Mitigation Measures

No additional mitigation measures are needed beyond those identified throughout this IS/MND.

List of Preparers

The following is a list of persons who prepared or participated in the Initial Study:

City of Rialto
Azzam Jabsheh, Project Manager

Gina Gibson, Planning Manager

Dokken Engineering
Project Design:

Mike Roberts, P.E., Project Manager; 17 years of project management and civil engineering experience.

Michael Greer, P.E., Project Engineer; 10 years of civil engineering experience.

Environmental Document:

Tim Chamberlain, Senior Environmental Planner. B.A. in Political Science; 12 years of environmental planning experience. Contribution: Environmental Manager and Primary Author of Initial Study

Angela Scudiere, Environmental Planner/Biologist. B.S. in Biological Sciences; 7 years of environmental planning experience. Contribution: Biological Resources

Amy Dunay, Environmental Planner/Archaeologist. M.A. in Archaeology; 11 years of cultural resources/environmental planning experience. Contribution: Cultural Resources

Brian Marks, Environmental Planner/Archaeologist. Ph.D. in Anthropology; 19 years of archaeology experience. Contribution: Cultural Resources

Cherry Zamora, Associate Environmental Planner. B.A. and M.A. in Geography; 12 years of environmental planning experience. Contribution: Early coordination.

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South Coast Air Quality Management District. 2014. SCAQMD Rule Book. http://www.aqmd.gov/home/regulations/rules

U.S. Department of Interior. 2014 (accessed). National Atlas, http://www.nationalatlas.gov/.

Distribution List

Public Notices to parcel owners within 300 feet of study area.

California State Clearinghouse
1400 10th Street #12
Sacramento, CA 95814

Rialto Branch Library
251 W 1st Street
Rialto, CA 92376

Carter Branch Library
2630 N. Linden Ave
Rialto, CA 92377

San Bernardino County Flood Control District
Attn: Environmental and Construction
825 East 3rd Street, Room 123
San Bernardino, CA 92415

Kai Palenscar
Palm Springs U.S. Fish and Wildlife Office
777 East Tahquitz Canyon Way, Suite 208
Palm Springs, CA 92262

Appendix A Avoidance, Minimization, and/or Mitigation Summary

No.	Description of Commitment	Responsible Party/Monitor	Timing/Phase	Commitment Source
AQ-1	The contractor will comply with all applicable laws and regulations related to air quality, including air pollution control district and air quality management district regulations and local ordinances. South Coast Air Quality Management District Rule 403, Fugitive Dust, would therefore be followed and would result in minimizing PM10 and PM2.5 emissions.	Contractor/City	Construction	
BIO-1	BIO-1: A preconstruction survey for burrowing owl consistent with the 2012 CDFW staff report on burrowing owl mitigation will be conducted within 1-2 weeks before the start of construction. If burrowing owls are not detected, no further measures will be required. If burrowing owls are observed within 500 feet of the project area the following will be implemented: • Occupied burrows must not be disturbed during the breeding season (February 1st to August 31st) unless the project biologist verifies through noninvasive methods that either: 1) the birds have not begun egg-laying and incubation; or 2) that juveniles from the occupied burrows are foraging independently and are capable of independent survival. Burrowing owl burrows must not be disturbed until the project biologist verifies they have been cleared. • No fumigation, use of treated bait or other methods for poisoning nuisance animals in the area where burrowing owls are known to occur;	City	Pre-Construction	

No.	Description of Commitment	Responsible Party/Monitor	Timing/Phase	Commitment Source
	• A Burrowing Owl Mitigation and Monitoring Report must be reviewed and approved by the CDFW prior to any disturbance of burrowing owls.			
BIO-2	Erosion Control Measures must be implemented during construction. To minimize the mobilization of sediment to adjacent water bodies, the following erosion-control and sediment-control measures will be included in the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to be included in the construction specifications, based on standard Caltrans measures and standard dust-reduction measures. Soil exposure must be minimized through the use of temporary BMPs, groundcover, and stabilization measures. The contractor must conduct periodic maintenance of erosion-control and sediment-control measures.	Contractor/City	Construction	
BIO-3	To conform to water quality requirements, the SWPPP must include the following: • Vehicle maintenance, staging and storing equipment, materials, fuels, lubricants, solvents, and other possible contaminants as well as equipment washing must be conducted a minimum of 50 feet outside of the Rialto Flood Control Channel; • Equipment used in and around the Rialto Flood Control Channel must be in good working order and free of dripping or leaking engine fluids; • The project proponent must prepare a spill prevention and clean-up plan;	Contractor/City	Construction	

No.	Description of Commitment	Responsible Party/Monitor	Timing/Phase	Commitment Source
	• Construction work must be conducted according to site-specific construction plans that minimize the potential for sediment input to the Rialto Flood Control Channel, and; • Any surplus concrete rubble, asphalt, or other debris from construction must be taken to an approved disposal site.			
BIO-4	A pre-construction nesting bird survey must be conducted by the project biologist within the BSA no more than three (3) days prior to ground disturbing or vegetation removal activities. Within 2 weeks of the nesting bird survey, all vegetation cleared by the project biologist must be removed. A minimum 100 foot no-disturbance buffer will be established around any active song bird nest and a 250 foot no-disturbance buffer will be established around any raptor nest to limit the impacts of construction activities. The contractor must immediately stop work in the nesting area until the appropriate buffer is established and is prohibited from conducting work that could disturb the birds (as determined by the project biologist and in coordination with wildlife agencies) in the buffer area until the project biologist determines the young have fledged.	Contractor/City	Pre-Construction, Construction	
BIO-5	To minimize direct mortality to tree roosting bats, each palm tree requiring removal must be trimmed using a two-step process conducted over two consecutive days. The Contractor must only trim the outermost fronds for each individual tree on the first day; innermost fronds must not be trimmed. On the second day the remaining fronds on each tree will be removed. All fronds must only	Contractor/City	Construction	

No.	Description of Commitment	Responsible Party/Monitor	Timing/Phase	Commitment Source
	be manually trimmed using chainsaws- no dozers, backhoes, cranes, or other heavy equipment is permitted. Should bats emerge during the tree trimming, trimming activities will temporarily cease at the individual tree until bats are no longer actively emerging from the tree. A survey within 2 weeks of tree removal will be conducted to detect if bats are using trees for roosting. If bats are using trees for roosting, trees must be removed during March 1 – April 15 or August 31 – October 15.			
BIO-6	All trash will be kept in wildlife-proof receptacles and any non-natural food and water sources will not be left unattended for the duration of the project construction	Contractor/City	Construction	
CUL-1	If previously unidentified cultural materials are unearthed during project activities, work shall be halted in that area until an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards in Archaeology can assess the significance of the discovery and develop a plan for documentation and removal of resources, if necessary.	Contractor/City	Construction	
CUL-2	If human remains are discovered, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that further disturbances and activities shall cease in any area or nearby area suspected to overlie remains, and the County Coroner contacted. Pursuant to Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5097.98, if the remains are thought to be Native American, the coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission who will then notify the Most Likely Descendent. Further provisions of PRC 5097.98 are to be followed as	Contractor/City	Construction	

No.	Description of Commitment	Responsible Party/Monitor	Timing/Phase	Commitment Source
	applicable.			
CUL-3	If prehistoric cultural resources and/or human remains are encountered during the project, the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians should be contacted, as per their request during Native American Consultation.	Contractor/City	Construction	
GEO-1	Construction and design of the proposed project shall be in compliance with current construction and seismic codes and standards, which would reduce potential seismic hazard risks to acceptable levels. Specific design and construction measures recommended in subsequent geotechnical studies to reduce geologic or seismic hazards shall be implemented. Subsequent geotechnical studies shall be completed prior to completion of final design for the proposed project.	City	Final Design	
GEO-2	BMPs include any facilities and methods used to remove, reduce, or prevent storm water runoff pollutants from entering receiving waters. Erosion control methods, temporary and permanent BMPs, and improvement of drainage facilities along the roadway would minimize impacts from storm water runoff. A Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and NPDES-compliant measures would ensure no adverse impacts would occur to water quality associated with the project.	Contractor/City	Pre-Construction, Construction	

No.	Description of Commitment	Responsible Party/Monitor	Timing/Phase	Commitment Source
HAZ-1	As is the case for any project that proposes excavation, the potential exists for unknown hazardous contamination to be revealed during project construction (such as previously undetected petroleum hydrocarbon contamination from nearby sources or potential explosive threat if a gas pipeline is ruptured during construction). For any previously unknown hazardous waste/material encountered during construction, standard procedures for unknown hazardous waste/ material shall be followed. Underground Service Alert will have to be notified if there is any digging involved at least 2 working days prior to excavation by calling 811 to ensure that utility owners mark the locations of underground transmission lines and facilities.	Contractor/City	Pre-Construction, Construction	
HAZ-2	There may be instances in which hazardous waste has gone undetected. A note would be placed in the resident engineer's file to alert construction crews to the possibility of undetected hazardous waste and/or soil contamination. If soil discoloration, odor or fumes are encountered during construction, work should be stopped and the resident engineer informed.	Engineer/City	Pre-Construction	
HAZ-3	Emergency vehicle access would be maintained through traffic control, stage construction, and if necessary, a detour plan.	Contractor/City	Final Design, Pre-Construction, Construction	

No.	Description of Commitment	Responsible Party/Monitor	Timing/Phase	Commitment Source
HYD-1	The project will comply with requirements set forth in National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit, Order No. R8-2010-0036, NPDES No. CAS618036, Section XIV "Municipal Construction Projects."	Contractor/City	Pre-Construction	
HYD-2	Prior to the commencement of any construction activities, the project will develop and implement a functionally equivalent document to the Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) as outlined in the San Bernardino County Municipal Stormwater Management Program Transportation Project BMP Guidance, a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), a monitoring program that is specific for the construction project, and any other reports or plans required under the General Construction Activity Storm Water Permit.	Contractor/City	Pre-Construction	
HYD-3	BMPs include any facilities and methods used to remove, reduce, or prevent storm water runoff pollutants from entering receiving waters. Erosion control methods, temporary and permanent BMPs, and improvement of drainage facilities along the roadway would minimize impacts from storm water runoff. The SWPPP and NPDES-compliant measures would ensure no adverse impacts would occur to water quality associated with the Build Alternative.	Contractor/City	Pre-Construction	
NOI-1	Construction shall be scheduled in accordance with the City's Noise Ordinance, Ordinance Number 1417 of the Rialto Municipal Code. Subsequently, the following permitted hours outlined under the ordinance shall be followed as feasible: October 1st through April 30th:	Contractor/City	Construction	

No.	Description of Commitment	Responsible Party/Monitor	Timing/Phase	Commitment Source
	Monday—Friday: 7:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Saturday: 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Sunday: No permissible hours State holidays: No permissible hours May 1st through September 30th: Monday—Friday: 6:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. Saturday: 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Sunday: No permissible hours State holidays: No permissible hours.			
NOI-2	The contractor will be responsible for installing and maintaining effective mufflers on all construction equipment, locating equipment and staging areas as far from residences as possible, and limiting unnecessary idling of equipment.	Contractor/City	Construction	
TRA-1	Emergency vehicle access would be maintained through traffic control, stage construction, and if necessary, a detour plan. ▪	Contractor/City	Pre-Construction, Construction	

Appendix B Acronyms and Abbreviations

ADL	aerially deposited lead
BMP	Best Management Practices
BSA	Biological Study Area
CA	California
CAAQS	California Ambient Air Quality Standards
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
CO	carbon monoxide
CO_2	carbon dioxide
CWA	Clean Water Act
dBA	decibels (A-weighted)
EDR	Environmental Data Resources
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
GHG	greenhouse gas
IS	Initial Study
lb	pounds
mi	miles
MND	Mitigated Negative Declaration
MRZ	Mineral Resource Zone
MS4	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems
MT	metric ton
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NO_2	nitrogen dioxide
NO_X	nitrogen oxides
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
O_3	ozone
PAL	Project Area Limits
Pb	Lead
PCC	Portland Cement Concrete
$PM_{2.5}$	Particulate Matter, 2.5 microns or less
PM_{10}	Particulate Matter, 10 microns or less
ppm	parts per million
ROG	reactive organic gases
SBAIC	San Bernardino Archaeological Information Center
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
SMAQMD	Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District
SO_2	sulfur dioxide
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
VOC	volatile organic compounds
WQMP	Water Quality Management Plan

Appendix C Public Comments and Responses

Comment 1.
State Clearinghouse (received via mail, 06/04/15)

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Governor's Office of Planning and Research
State Clearinghouse and Planning Unit

Edmund G. Brown Jr.
Governor

Ken Alex
Director

June 4, 2015

Eddie Chan
City of Rialto
335 W. Rialto Ave
Rialto, CA 92376

Subject: Randall Avenue Widening Project
SCH#: 2015051016

Dear Eddie Chan:

The State Clearinghouse submitted the above named Mitigated Negative Declaration to selected state agencies for review. The review period closed on June 3, 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

1400 TENTH STREET P.O. BOX 3044 SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95812-3044
TEL (916) 445-0613 FAX (916) 323-3018 www.opr.ca.gov

Response 1.

Thank you for your comments; they have been included in the final environmental document.